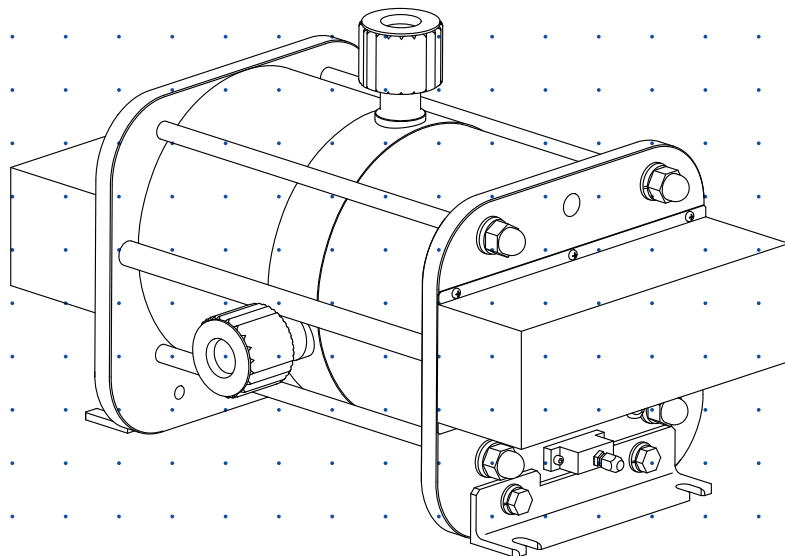



Iwaki pneumatic drive bellows pump

FS-100HT2



Instruction manual

Thank you for choosing our product.

 Please read through this instruction manual before use.

This instruction manual describes important precautions and instructions for the product. Always keep it on hand for quick reference.

Order confirmation

Open the package and check that the product conforms to your order. If any problem or inconsistency is found, immediately contact your distributor.

a. Check if the delivery is correct.

Check the nameplate to see if the information such as model codes are as ordered.

*Electrical wiring changes with the controllers.

Iwaki Bellows Pump		
MODEL	_____	
MFG.No.	_____	
Year :	_____	
		
IWAKI CO.,LTD. MADE IN JAPAN 6-6,Kanda-Sudacho 2-chome Chiyoda-ku Tokyo Japan		
配線方法 (WIRING)		
Brown 茶	_____	24V
Black 黒	_____	IN
Blue 青	_____	0V
AC-1に接続の場合、下記の配線となります。 For AC-1, wiring is as follows.		
Brown 茶	_____	⑤ ⑧
Black 黒	_____	④ ⑦
Blue 青	_____	③ ⑥
⚠ 注意・CAUTION		
誤った配線は近接スイッチ焼損となりますので、正しく確実に配線してください。 As wrong wiring damages proximity switch, make sure to connect wire correctly.		
1P423486		

b. Check if the required number of accessories is provided.

<Attached accessories>

A FDC-1 controller and two QEV-15V quick exhaust valves

c. Check if the delivery is damaged or deformed.

Check for transit damage and loose bolts.

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Safety instructions

Read through this section before use. This section describes important information for you to prevent personal injury or property damage.

■ Symbols

In this instruction manual, the degree of risk caused by incorrect use is noted with the following symbols. Please pay attention to the information associated with the symbols.

 **WARNING** Indicates mishandling could lead to a fatal or serious accident.

 **CAUTION** Indicates mishandling could lead to personal injury or property damage.

A symbol accompanies each precaution, suggesting the use of "Caution", "Prohibited actions" or specific "Requirement".

Caution marks	Prohibited marks	Requirement marks
 Caution  Electrical shock	 Prohibited  Do not rework or alter	 Requirement  Wear protection  Grounding

Export restrictions

Technical information contained in this instruction manual might be treated as controlled technology in your countries, due to agreements in international regime for export control.

Please be reminded that export license/permission could be required when this manual is provided, due to export control regulations of your country.

WARNING



Requirement

Turn off power before work

Risk of electrical shock. Be sure to turn off power to stop the pump and related devices before service is performed. Let other people know about the situation by displaying a notice such as "POWER OFF (Maintenance)" near the power switch.



Requirement

Confirm safety in your working area

Keep away from the pump when turning on power. The pump doesn't have an ON-OFF switch. The pump starts as a power cable is plugged in.



Requirement

Stop operation

If you notice any abnormal or dangerous conditions, suspend operation immediately and inspect/solve problems.



Prohibited

Do not use the pump in any condition other than its intended purpose

The use of the pump in any conditions other than those clearly specified may result in failure or injury. Use this product in specified conditions only.



Do not remodel

Do not modify the pump

Alterations to the pump carries a high degree of risk. It is not the manufacturer's responsibility for any failure or injury resulting from alterations to the pump.



Wear protectors

Wear protective clothing

Always wear protective clothing such as an eye protection, chemical resistant gloves, a mask and a face shield during disassembly, assembly or maintenance work. The specific solution will dictate the degree of protection. Refer to MSDS precautions from the solution supplier.



Requirement

Spill precautions

Ensure protection and containment of solution in the event of plumbing or pump damage (secondary containment).



Caution

Do not touch the pump or pipe with bare hands

Risk of burning. The surface temperature of the pump or pipe rises high along with liquid temperature in or right after operation.



Prohibited

Do not remove covers

Do not remove any covers including the right-and-left cylinder head covers during operation in order to reduce the risk of personal injury.



Requirement

Depressurize piping before disassembly

Release a pressure from both liquid and air lines before dismantling the pump or removing piping.

⚠ CAUTION

Requirement

Qualified personnel only

The pump should be handled or operated by qualified personnel with a full understanding of the pump. Any person not familiar with the product should not take part in the operation or maintenance of the pump.



Prohibited

Use specified power only

Do not apply any power other than that specified on the nameplate. Otherwise, failure or fire may result. Ensure the pump is properly grounded.



Requirement

Ventilation

Fumes or vapours can be hazardous with certain solutions. Ensure proper ventilation at the operation site.



Prohibited

Do not install or store the pump:

- In a flammable atmosphere.
- In a dusty/humid environment.
- In a corrosive atmosphere.



Prohibited

Do not stand on the pump

Do not use the pump as a platform. Injury or damage may result when the pump turns over.



Requirement

Flushing before operation

Flush the inside of the pump and piping with pure water or the liquid to be delivered before the start of operation.



Requirement

Do not run the pump with the following liquid:

- Liquid that easily crystallizes
- Slurry
- Low conductivity hydrocarbon liquid



Requirement

Use care handling the following liquid:

- Stripper (the pump must be in explosion proof.)
- Solvent
- Hydrazine
- Fuming sulfuric acid



Requirement

Static electricity

When low electric conductivity liquids such as ultra-pure water and fluor inactive liquid (e.g. Fluorinert™) are handled, the static electricity may be generated in the pump and may cause static discharge. Take counter-measures to remove the static electricity.

⚠ CAUTION



Requirement

Wear part replacement

Follow instructions in this manual for wear part replacement. Do not dismantle the pump beyond the extent of the instructions.



Requirement

Before returning product

Be sure to drain chemicals and clean the inside of the pump before return so that a harmful chemical does not spill out in transit.



Requirement

Observe the maximum stroke rate

Operation above 120spm may reduce the life of bellows. See "**Specification**" on page 35 for detail. Set the FDC-1 controller not to run the pump over the limits even under dry running.



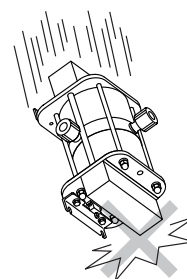
Requirement

Disposal of a used pump

Dispose of any used or damaged pump in accordance with local rules and regulations. If necessary, consult a licensed industrial waste disposal company.

Precautions for use

- During transit:
 - Do not hit/wet the package.
 - Do not place the package lateral/up side down.
 - Keep the package dry.
 - Do not stack the package on top of another.
- Electrical work should be performed by a qualified electrician. Otherwise, personal injury or property damage could result.
- Do not install the pump:
 - In a flammable atmosphere.
 - In a dusty/humid place.
 - In a corrosive atmosphere.
- Allow sufficient space around the pump for easy access and maintenance.
- Use care handling the pump. Do not drop. An impact may affect pump performance. Do not use a pump that has been damaged to avoid the risk of electrical damage or shock.
- The pump and controller are not waterproof. Do not operate the pump and controller while wet with solution or water. Failure or injury may result. Immediately dry off the pump and controller if they get wet.
- Do not close discharge line during operation. Solution may leak or piping may break.
- Solution in the discharge line may be under pressure. Release the pressure from the discharge line before disconnecting plumbing or disassembly of the pump to avoid solution spray.
- Wear protective clothing when handling or working with pumps. Consult solution MSDS for appropriate precautions. Do not come into contact with residual solution.
- Do not leave the pump with any chemical in the bellows for a long period. Some chemical gas can penetrate the bellows and corrode metal parts. Run the pump for ten minutes a day for replacing gas when the pump is going to be suspended two or three days.



Overview

Pump characteristics, features and part names are described in this section.

Introduction

Pump structure & Operating principle

An Iwaki FS-100HT2 pneumatic drive bellows pump has fluorocarbon wet ends and is designed for semiconductor manufacturing processes.

Principle of operation

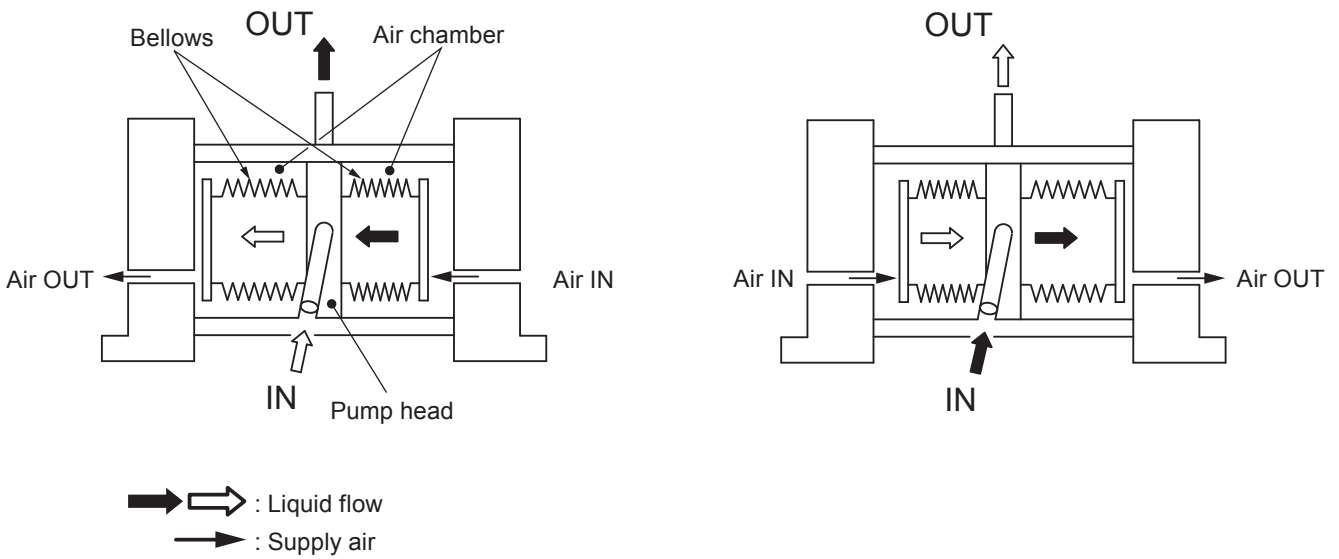
The pump unit has two air chambers and a pair of bellows. The reciprocating motion of the bellows in the air chambers introduces/delivers solution.

Suction process

Either bellows takes in solution via the inlet as it expands.

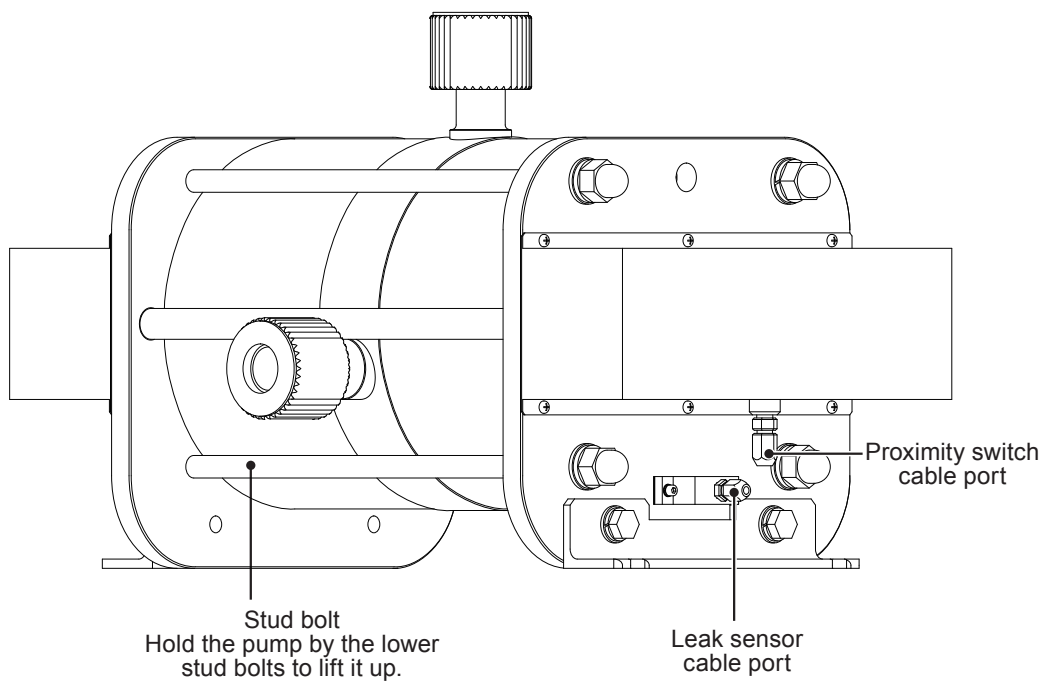
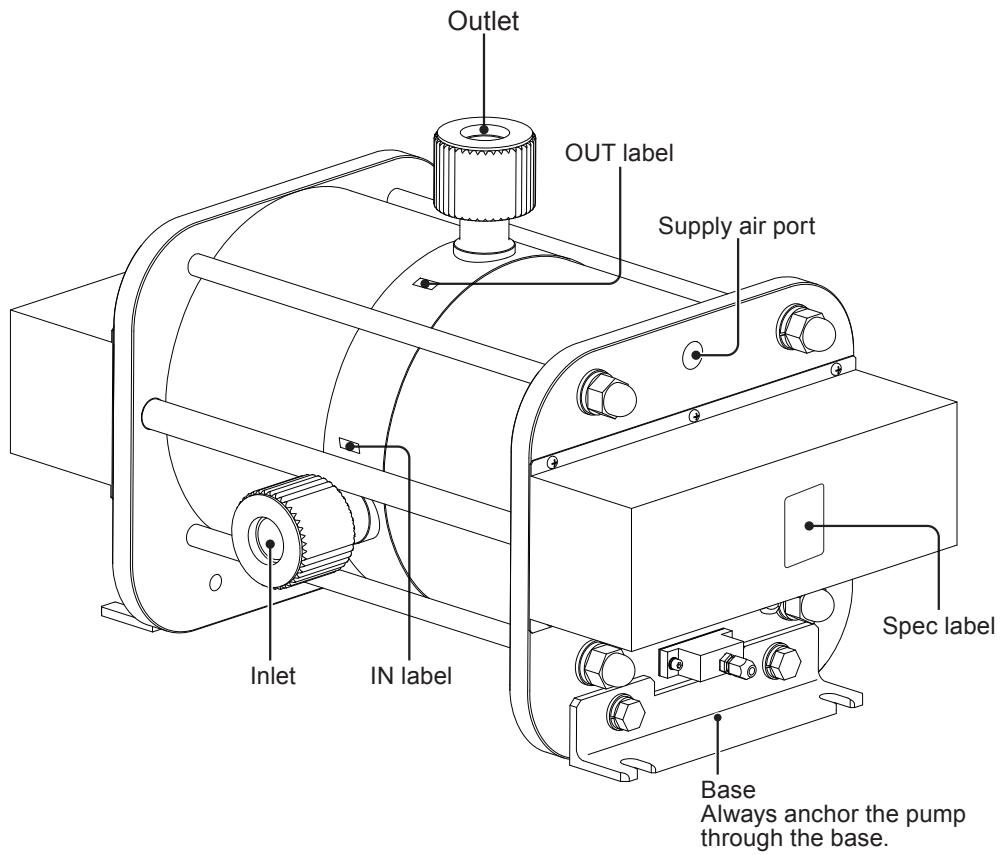
Discharge process

The bellows lets out solution via the outlet as it contracts.



Part names

Pump



*Do not clean the pump or nameplate with a solvent such as benzene or thinner.

*Two or more personnel must be required to lift and move this pump.

Operating conditions

Pump stroke

Observe the maximum stroke rate of 120spm, or the pump can take in a large amount of air, resulting dry running.

*Use the FDC-1 controller and set the maximum allowable speed.

Supply air pressure range

Observe the allowable supply air pressure range at each liquid temperature below.

Liquid temperature	Supply air pressure
10-100°C	0.15-0.5MPa
101-140°C	0.15-0.4MPa
141-180°C	0.15-0.3MPa

*Try to use the minimum allowable supply air pressure to protect the filter and bellows and reduce the risk of solution spray.

*A flow rate changes with supply air pressure. Use a regulator to keep the pressure constant.

Liquid temperature range

Observe the allowable liquid temperature range of 10-180°C. Note sharp temperature fluctuation (heat shock) may reduce the life of the pump. Contact us for detail.

Liquid characteristics

■ Do not run the pump with the following liquid

- Liquid that easily crystallizes
- Slurry
- Low conductivity hydrocarbon liquid

*Crystallization or the delivery of slurry remarkably shorten the lives of valves and bellows.

*Delivery of low conductivity hydrocarbon liquid can cause ESD damage.

■ Use care handling the following liquid:

- Stripper
- Solvent
- Hydrazine
- Fuming sulfuric acid

*Some strippers cause cracks on the PFA bellows and piping, and therefore a warranty period is shortened. Contact us for detail.

*An explosion-proof construction is required for the delivery of solvents. Contact us for detail.

Operation and Stoppage

■ During operation

Make sure a suction and a discharge line are fully opened.

■ When stopping the pump

- Before stopping the pump, release discharge line pressure. Otherwise, the bellows may deform.
- Do not close a discharge valve as stopping the pump, or an impact pressure may deform the bellows or connecting plate.

■ During stoppage

- Do not pressurize both the right and left air chambers at the same time, or the bellows may deform.
- Always check the specification of the double solenoid valve before installation. Some types (pressure centre types) are designed to pressurize both the right and left air chambers at the same time.
- Do not leave the pump with any chemical in the bellows for a long period. Some chemical gas can penetrate the bellows and corrode metal parts.

Air exhaust port

Do not narrow an air exhaust line (for example by reducing the tube I.D.). Or the residual pressure in the pump may deform the bellows.

**Always observe the minimum composite effective cross-sectional area. Do not extend the air exhaust port too far away from the solenoid valve (SV) or the quick exhaust valve (QEV). Otherwise, increased pipe resistance may break the limit.*

Leak sensors

The sensors occasionally fails to detect leakage depending on operating conditions. Contact us for detail.

Ambient temperature

Observe the allowable operating ambient temperature range of 10-60°C.

Pump surface temperature

Risk of burning. The surface temperature of the pump or pipe rises high along with liquid temperature in or right after operation. e.g. cylinder surface temperature rises up to 80°C when liquid temperature is 180°C and ambient temperature is 60°C.

Noise from pump

Exhaust noise accompanies pump operation. Provide noise insulation as necessary. e.g. a noise level rises up to 79.5dB (A) at 120spm and 0.5MPa (supply air pressure).

**The noise level above includes the operating noise from the pump and the SV.*

Identification codes

Each code represents the following information.

FS - 100 H T 2 - 01

a b c d e f

a. Series name

FS : Medium & High liquid temperature (high-compression type)

b. Maximum flow rate

100 : 100L/min

c. Allowable liquid temperature range

H : 10-180°C

d. Pump connection (Inlet/Outlet)

T : Tube (standard)

e. Pump head-bellows connection

2 : Welded (standard)

f. Special specifications

No symbol : Standard

01 : Special specifications (01, 02...)

Installation

This section describes the installation of the pump, piping and wiring. Read through this section before work. To operate this pump, a 5-port solenoid valve and FDC-1 controller is needed. Always install QEVs (quick exhaust valves) to secure system safety. Purchase separately.

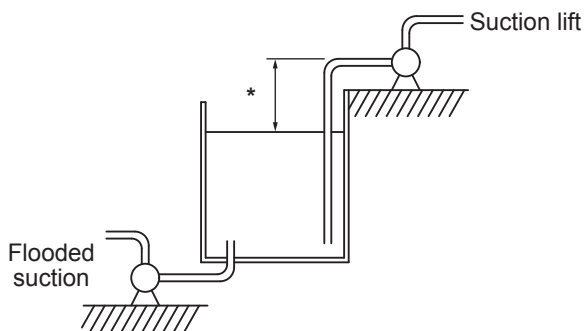
! Points to be observed

Observe the following points when installing the pump.

- Be sure to turn off power to stop the pump and related devices before service is performed.
- Be careful for the power not to be turned on during work.
- If you notice any abnormal or dangerous conditions, suspend operation immediately and inspect/solve problems.
- Do not install the pump in a flammable atmosphere.

Pump mounting

Mount the pump in flooded suction or suction lift application.



In flooded suction application:

Place the pump as close to the supply tank as possible.

*Flooded suction is recommended for hot liquid transfer or for looped system.

In suction lift application:

Observe the maximum suction lift* (2m). Place the pump as close to the supply tank as possible.

*The suction lift is based on pumping clean water at ambient temperature and the maximum stroke rate, and varies with liquid characteristics, liquid temperature or suction line length. Contact us for detailed information.

1 Select a location

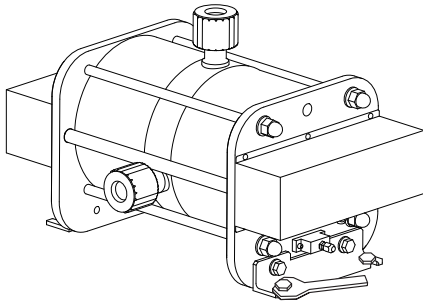
Select a level location, free from vibration, that won't hold liquid. Anchor the pump so it doesn't vibrate. See page 9 as well.

*Flooded suction application is recommended.

*Observe the maximum suction lift (1m) in suction lift application.

2 Anchor the pump so it doesn't vibrate

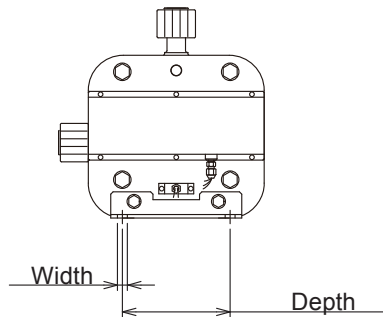
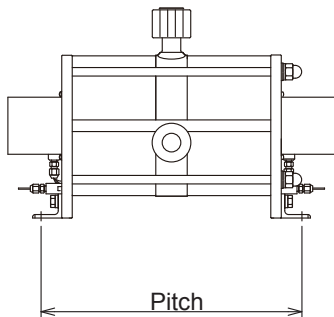
Position the pump upright with the outlet upward and inlet sideways.



Provide the pump with four holes (for M12 hex anchoring bolts w/ M12 plate washer) by the following pitch, width and depth.

*Use spring washer as necessary.

Pitch	Width	Depth	Hole I.D.
448 ⁺² ₀ mm	13mm	185±1mm	M12



3 Retighten the stud bolts

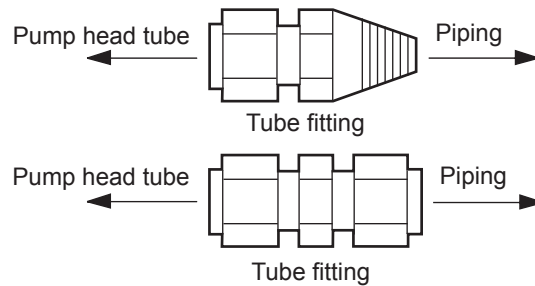
Tighten the stud bolts that are fixing the cylinder heads to 30.0N•m.

NOTE

A leak results in operation if the stud bolts are loose.

Liquid line piping

Nippon pillar packing Super 300 type 1¼" union nuts and sleeves are originally equipped to inlet & outlet of the pump. Use an applicable tube (I.D. 28mm, O.D. 31.8mm) for the connection between the pump and your piping system.



*Select an appropriate tube fitting size. Both discharge- and suction-line I.D. should be larger than the pump outlet & inlet O.D.

*General joints can be used, however, no leakage is allowed under hot liquid transfer or heat cycle.

! Points to be observed

Air blow or flush a suction and a discharge tube to get rid of foreign matters prior to connecting with the pump.

- 1** Connect a suction and a discharge tube to the pump inlet and outlet via the tube fittings. Use measures to keep the pump connections free from stress such as weight and thermal expansion/contraction.

NOTE

Be sure to secure each connection to prevent leakage and air ingress.

Suction line

■ Flooded suction

Have the suction line wide and shortest in flooded suction application. In suction lift application, observe the maximum suction lift.

*The suction lift differs with the liquid's characteristics, temperature and suction line length. For detailed information, contact us.

■ Filtration (suction line end)

Install a filter or strainer at the suction line end to prevent particles from entering the bellows. The filter or strainer should not increase piping resistance too much (observe the minimum composite effective cross-sectional diameter.).

NOTE

If wafer fragments enter the pump, they may get stuck in the bellows and eventually cause failure. If they clog the pump head valves, the discharge volume may reduce and the pumping operation may become unbalanced.

■ When installing a valve on the suction line:

Select a valve with an orifice equal to or larger than pipe I.D. A valve with a small orifice may increase the pipe resistance or easily be clogged with crystals. Always open valves during operation.

NOTE

Operating the pump with a suction side valve close, negative pressure increases in the bellows and deforms the bellows inwardly.

Discharge line

■ Pulsation reduction

The pipe resistance increases as a discharge line becomes longer or the number of bends increases. In order to decrease pipe resistance, install a dampener and minimizes pulsation.

*When sending a liquid up via a riser pipe, install a check valve as well as a dampener.

■ When installing a valve on the discharge line:

Select a valve with an orifice equal to or larger than pipe I.D. A valve with a small orifice may increase the pipe resistance or easily be clogged with crystals. Always open valves during operation. Do not close the valve until the discharge pressure reaches "0" after the pump is stopped.

NOTE

Do not close a discharge valve right after stopping the pump. Impact pressure may deform the bellows.

■ Filtration (circulation)

Check a filtering area, filtering performance and effects on the flow before selecting a cycle filter. A desired flow may not be obtained if selection is wrong.

NOTE

Wet the filter before use. A desired flow may not be obtained if the filter is dry. Filter dries up if it is unused for a long period. Read the instruction manual of the filter for details.

■ Filtration (discharge line end)

Install a filter or strainer in a discharge line not to release foreign matters or wafer fragments. The filter or strainer should not increase piping resistance too much (observe the minimum composite effective cross-sectional diameter.).

■ Depressurization at pump stop

When stopping the pump, be sure to release discharge pressure by opening the filter, the air vent valve or through a return circuit.

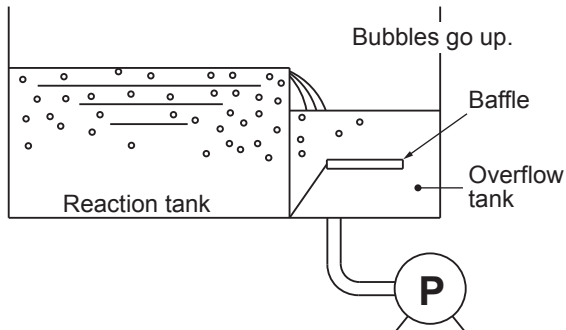
NOTE

Stopping the pump without releasing discharge pressure may deform the bellows.

Degassing

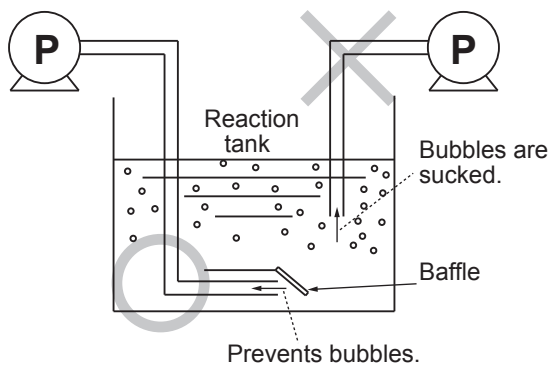
Gas bubbles are generated when a strong acid is fed into the reaction tank or liquid is transferred through a narrow tube. If such bubbles enter the bellows, the pump runs dry, increasing stroke rate or disturbing liquid transfer. Take a proper step for degassing.

Plan A (Install a baffle to remove gas bubbles)



In flooded suction application

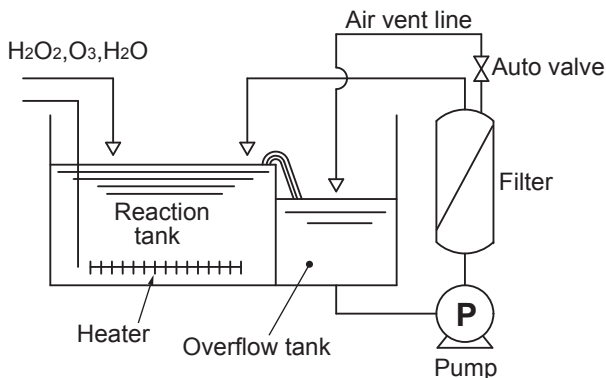
Install a baffle in a overflow tank to separate air from the liquid.



In suction lift application

Install a baffle to the bottom of the reaction tank. And then place the end of suction line under the baffle to suck liquid only.

Plan B (Install an automatic valve)



Periodic degassing

Program an automatic valve to open periodically regardless of dry running. For example, the valve opens for ten seconds every two minutes.

*Some filtering area may be too small to release air.

Select a suitable filter size.

*Program an open time according to the system performance.

Pinpoint degassing

Install an air detector at the pump inlet and set the auto valve to open timely.

Another detector at the pump outlet will help detect bellows rupture.

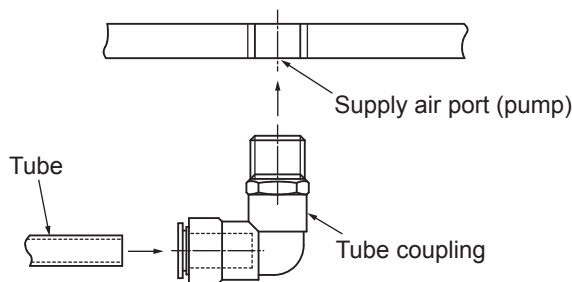
! Points to be observed

Observe the following points when building up a supply air line.

- A fluctuation of supply air pressure affects the stroke rate and the flow rate. Install a regulator to maintain the supply air pressure constant.
- Install a safety valve to observe the maximum supply air pressure at each liquid temperature range. 0.5MPa at 10-100°C, 0.4MPa at 101-140°C and 0.3MPa at 141-180°C.
- Release the exhaust air into the open air. Narrowing the air exhaust port makes air less likely to be expelled. As a result the bellows may deform inwardly. Select necessary air devices with reference to the air line piping diagram on page 22.
- To reduce exhaust noise, release the exhaust air through the duct of the plant facility to the air, or attach silencers to exhaust ports.
- The air consumption increases as installing two or more pumps and the number of pumps increases. Optimise the air compressor capacity and air line I.D. taking account of composite effective cross-sectional area.
- Supply air should be free from moisture and dust. If the supply air is contaminated with water, oil or dust, the pump may fail in starting. If liquid enters the air chambers, the electrodes may detect it and sounds an alarm.
- Long, narrow or bent supply air tubing prevents air from being expelled from the air chamber, deforming the bellows inwardly, or stroke rate from increasing, reducing a liquid flow.

■ Supply air port I.D.

Supply air port I.D. of the pump is Rc 1/2". Connect an applicable tube coupling to the pump.

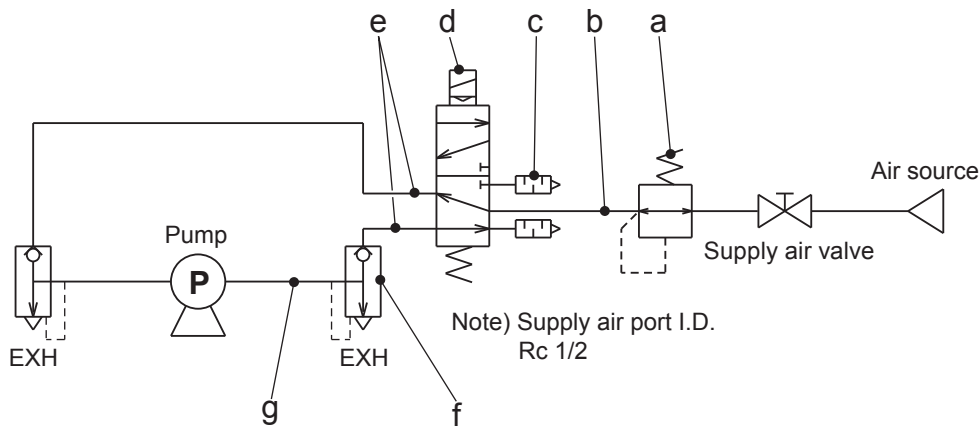


NOTE

Secure each connection for the prevention of air leak.

Air line piping diagram

The diagram below is a general layout of an air-line.



a. Regulator

Select one regulator per pump in accordance with the maximum air consumption of the pump.

*A supply air pressure should not drop 20kPa lower than the maximum rating of the regulator.

NOTE

- Just one regulator can not cover two or more solenoid valves because the valve located farthest from the regulator may not work properly due to a low pressure.
- Observe the max supply air pressure below.

Pump model	Liquid temperature range	Max supply air pressure
FS-100HT2	10-100°C	0.15-0.5MPa
	101-140°C	0.15-0.4MPa
	141-180°C	0.15-0.3MPa

b. The air line between the regulator and the solenoid valve

The line I.D. should be 12mm or more.

c. Solenoid valve

Select a 5-port solenoid valve with the effective cross-sectional area of 70mm² (sonic conductance C=14dm³/ (s•bar)).

*Always check the specification of the double solenoid valve before installation. Some types (pressure centre types) are designed to pressurize both the right and left air chambers at the same time.

d. Muffler

Mufflers should be installed on the exhaust ports of the SV or QEV. Effective cross-sectional area of the mufflers should be 90mm² or more.

e. The air line between the SV and QEV

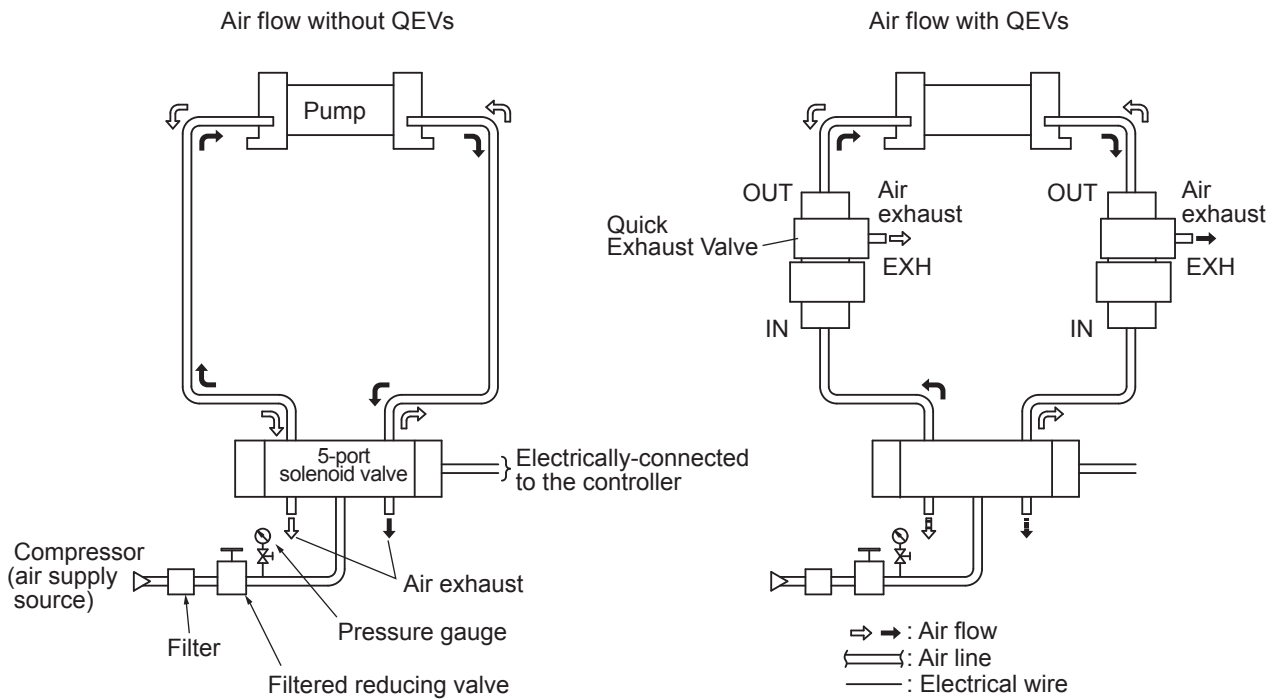
The air line I.D. should be 12mm or more and keep its length 1m or less.

*Right and left air line length should be equal. Extremely different length can make pulsation big and can affect flow.

f. QEV

The exhausted gas from the pump, which may be corrosive, is expelled via the SV. Install a QEV between the pump and the SV to expel the corrosive gas and protect the SV as necessary. The QEV should be positioned as close to the pump as possible (within 1m from the pump).

Air flow



*The quick exhaust valve has IN, OUT and EXH ports (stamped on the valve.). Connect air lines accordingly. Air leak and failure may result if the lines connected improperly.

g. The air line between the QEV and the pump

The line I.D. should be 12mm or more and keep its length 1m or less.

Composite effective cross-sectional area

■ Effective cross-sectional area

1. Pneumatic devices

When air is sent through an air line, air cannot flow fully to the actual cross-sectional area due to piping resistance. In the field of pneumatic devices, the term “Effective cross-sectional area” is used to indicate actual air flow. The air flow increases as effective cross-sectional area becomes larger.

*For detail of effective cross-sectional area at each pneumatic device, see the catalogue issued by each manufacturers.

2. Composite effective cross-sectional area

Pneumatic devices are connected in series with the pump. Composite effective cross-sectional area of the entire system is calculated from the following formula.

$$\frac{1}{S^2} = \frac{1}{S_1^2} + \frac{1}{S_2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{S_n^2}$$

S : Composite effective cross-sectional area (mm²)

Sn: Effective cross-sectional area of each pneumatic device (mm²)

See the catalogues issued by device/pipe manufacturers for each effective cross-sectional area.

Effective cross-sectional area on the exhaust side (OUT→EXH)

Quick Exhaust Valve (QEV-15V): 82mm².

Minimum composite effective cross-sectional area of FS-100HT2

S =45.6mm²

■ Preventive measures against condensation

If condensation is likely to occur in the air lines between the pump and SV, take the following preventive measures.

- Reduce supply air pressure as much as possible (Reduce stroke rate.).
- Provide a heat insulator over the air line.
- Feed the heated and compressed air to the pump. Observe the temperature limits of pipe/tube materials, joints, SV and other component parts.

Electric wiring

Two 5-port double solenoid valves and the FDC-1 controller is required.

! Points to be observed

Observe the following points during wiring work.

- Electrical work should be performed by a qualified electrician. Always observe applicable codes or regulations.
- Do not perform wiring work while the power is on. Otherwise, an electrical shock or short circuit may result. Be sure to turn off power before wiring work.
- Standard proximity switches can not be used when a flammable liquid such as solvent is pumped. The proximity switches must be in explosion-proof specifications. Contact us or your nearest dealer.
- Standard electrodes can not be used when a flammable liquid such as solvent is pumped. A spark in a solvent may cause a fire.

Installation

■ Lead wires

5m proximity switch lead wires and 5m leak sensor lead wires are originally built in the pump but then other lead wires for the connection between the controller and pneumatic devices are not provided. Purchase separately.

Lead wires	Required spec
FDC-1 controller power lead	115V 0.24A or more
Connection between the 5-port SV and the FDC-1 controller	24V 0.24A or more

■ Extension of leak sensor wires

Always keep resistance 5kΩ or less. Otherwise, the leak sensor does not work properly.

■ Installation of proximity switch wires

Do not lay on these wires in parallel with the power lead or combine them in a concentric cable (ex. 5 wires cable). Otherwise, system malfunction may result.

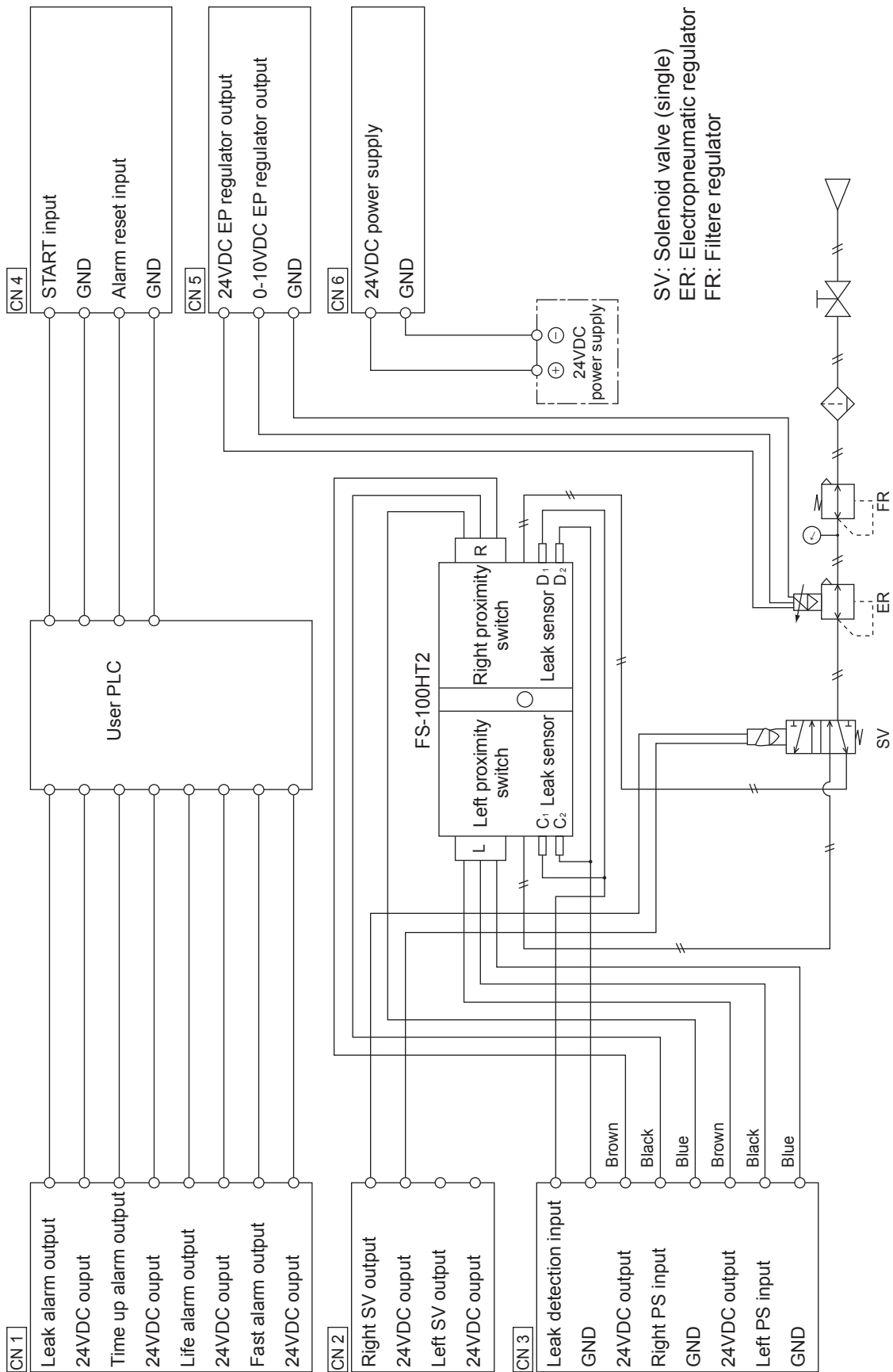
■ Extension of proximity switch wires

When extending a proximity switch wire, select the following cable spec depending on cable length.

Wire length	Wire spec
Shorter than 30m	0.3mm ² or more
30m or longer	100Ω/km or less (conductor resistance)

Wiring diagram

Turn off the FDC-1 controller before wiring is performed. See the instruction manual of the FDC-1 controller as necessary.



Operation

This section describes pump operation and programming. Run the pump after pipework and wiring is completed.

Before operation

Always check the following items before the first-time operation or resuming operation after a long period of stoppage.

- 1** Check if electric wiring is made correctly.
Check the wiring of proximity switches, leak sensors, solenoid valves, and electropneumatic regulators.
NOTE
A proximity switch may break. Always ensure correct wiring.
- 2** Check if air piping is made correctly.
- 3** Check if the pump is anchored securely.
- 4** Check if liquid piping is made correctly.
- 5** Check if a suction and a discharge line is open.
- 6** Check for a liquid level in the supply tank.
- 7** Check if the filter is wet.
NOTE
See manufacturer's manual for detail.

Pump operation

The start/stop of the pump is controlled by the FDC-1 controller in MANU mode or a user PLC in AUTO mode. The procedure below is the example of starting the pump by keypad operation with the FDC-1.

! Points to be observed

Before operation in your system, conduct a trial run with pure water (or chemical liquid) to flush out particles or to measure metal ion level.

Starting the pump

1 Supply air to the pump and open supply air lines.

Set the regulator to keep the allowable range of supply air pressure below.

Pump model	Liquid temperature range	Allowable supply air pressure range
FS-100HT2	10-100°C	0.15-0.5MPa
	101-140°C	0.15-0.4MPa
	141-180°C	0.15-0.3MPa

NOTE

Set an opening of an air valve in order for the pump not to run over the maximum stroke rate under dry running.

2 Push the ENTER key, and then use the SELECT key to choose the option of "START".

3 Push the ENTER key, and then use the SELECT key to choose the option of "FLOW1" or "FLOW2".

4 Push the ENTER key.

The pump starts to run with a flashing blue LED on the controller.

Flow rate adjustment

- 1 Use the air valve to adjust the supply air pressure/flow rate and determine a liquid flow.

Stoppage

Points to be observed

- Before stopping the pump, release the pressure from the discharge line. Otherwise, the bellows may deform.
- Do not close a discharge valve as stopping the pump. An impact pressure may deform the bellows or a connecting plate.

- 1 Push the ENTER key, and then use the SELECT key to choose the option of "STOP".

- 2 Push the ENTER key.
The pump stops running. The blue LED goes off.

NOTE

If you notice any abnormal or dangerous conditions, suspend operation immediately and inspect/solve problems. See "**1. Troubleshooting**" as necessary.

Maintenance

This section describes troubleshooting, inspection, specification and dimensions.

! Points to be observed

Observe the following points during maintenance work.

- Observe instructions in this manual for maintenance, inspection, dismantlement and assembly. Do not dismantle the pump beyond the extent of the instructions.
- Always wear protective clothing such as an eye protection, chemical resistant gloves, a mask and a face shield during disassembly, assembly or maintenance work. The specific solution will dictate the degree of protection. Refer to MSDS precautions from the solution supplier.
- Solution in the discharge line may be under pressure. Release the pressure from the discharge line before disconnecting plumbing or disassembly of the pump to avoid solution spray.
- Risk of electrical shock. Be sure to turn off power to stop the pump and related devices before service is performed.
- Before stopping the pump, release the pressure from the discharge line. Otherwise, the bellows may deform.
- Do not close a discharge valve as stopping the pump. An impact pressure may deform the bellows or a connecting plate.

Troubleshooting

First check the following points. If the following measures do not help remove problems, contact your distributor.

States	Possible causes	Points to be checked	Solutions
The pump does not run.	Switch-over failure of the solenoid valve (SV)	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect, repair or replace as necessary. • Use a QEV if corrosive gas affects the SV.
	Improper wiring or the disconnection of the proximity switches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If wiring is done according to each device manual. ○ Air lines and electrical wiring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect/correct wiring. • Replace as necessary.*
	Bellows rupture (Leak alarm output)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Supply air pressure ○ Stroke rate ○ Liquid temperature ○ If discharge line pressure is released as soon as the pump stops. ○ Air line I.D and length ○ Closed suction line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace the bellows if damaged.*
	Incorrect air line piping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Both right and left air lines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correct as necessary.

*Solutions marked with * are conducted by us.

States	Possible causes	Points to be checked	Solutions
	Rising discharge pressure	○ Filter for clogging	● Check or replace the filter as necessary.
		○ If a filter is wet.	● Wet the filter.
	Supply air pressure or air flow is too low.	○ Closed discharge line	● Open the discharge line.
		○ Minimum operating pressure of the SV	● Observe the minimum operating pressure.
Leak sensor malfunction	○ If proper air line I.D. is selected if two or more pumps are installed.	● Adjust the regulator set pressure as necessary.	
	○ If the pump is wet.	● Keep the pump dry.	
Liquid can not be pumped up.	○ If supply air is dry.	● Keep the supply air dry.	
	A check valve is clogged with foreign matters.	○ Check if operation is unstable.	● Install a guard filter in a suction line. Clean or replace the pump.*
	A check valve or a valve seat is worn.	○ Check if operation is unstable.	● Clean or replace the pump.*
Flow rate is reduced.	A suction line is closed.	○ Check for a closed suction line.	● Open the suction line.
	Supply air pressure or air flow is too low.	○ If proper air line I.D. is selected if two or more pumps are installed.	● Observe the minimum operating pressure. ● Adjust the regulator set pressure as necessary.
	Discharge pressure increment	○ Filter for clogging. ○ If a filter is wet. ○ If discharge line is open.	● Replace as necessary ● Perform degassing. ● Open the discharge line.
	A check valve is clogged with foreign matters.	○ Check if operation is unstable.	● Install a guard filter in a suction line. Clean or replace pump head*
	A check valve or a valve seat is worn.	○ Check if operation is unstable.	● Clean or replace pump head*
	A discharge valve is clogged with foreign matters.	○ A discharge valve for clogging.	● Clean or replace the discharge valve.
Insufficient NPSHa (Net positive suction head available)	○ Air line I.D. and length	● Review suction conditions.	

*Solutions marked with * are conducted by us.

States	Possible causes	Points to be checked	Solutions
Liquid leaks.	Bellows rupture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Supply air pressure ○ Stroke rate ○ Liquid temperature ○ If discharge line pressure is released as soon as the pump stops. ○ Air line I.D and length ○ Closed suction line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Check or replace the pump head bellows unit as necessary*
Excessive air consumption.	A shaft packing is worn.	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Replace as necessary.*
	Stud bolts are loose.	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tighten stud bolts with rated torque. See next page.
Unbalanced pump operation	A pump head valve or a valve seat is worn.	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Check, clean or replace the pump*.
	Switch-over failure of the SV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Observe the minimum operation pressure of the SV. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Inspect, repair or replace the solenoid valve.
Excessive vibration or noise	Loose pump fixation	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tighten anchor bolts.
	Stroke rate is too high.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Observe the maximum stroke rate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reduce supply air pressure or air flow.
Foreign matters from the pump outlet	Chemical crystal, wafer or check valve fragments (through long time operation)	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Do not send a liquid that crystallizes by nature. ● Clean or replace pump head.* ● Install a guard filter in a suction/discharge line.

*Solutions marked with * are conducted by us.

Inspection

Perform daily and periodic inspection to keep pump performance and safety.

Daily inspection

Check for a leak or any other abnormality during operation. Upon sensing abnormality, stop operation immediately and remove problems according to "Troubleshooting". Replacement of wear parts is necessary at periodic intervals. Contact us or your nearest distributor.

No.	Points to be checked	Remarks
1	Stroke rate	Observe the maximum stroke rate of 120spm.
2	Regulator set pressure	Observe the supply air pressure range at each liquid temperature.
3	Air flow rate	Use a flow meter. Observe the maximum air consumption.
4	A leak from an air or liquid line	Check line connections
5	Supply air cleanness	Keep supply air clean.

*The supply air pressure range changes with liquid temperature. See page 35 for detail.

Periodic inspection

Check the following items every month.

1. Stroke rate reduction

A stroke rate reduces as air leaks. The wear of the shaft packing is a cause of air leak. Replace as necessary.

*Replacement of the shaft packing should be conducted by Iwaki.

2. Air and liquid leak

If air or liquid leak is detected from the pump, release the discharge pressure and the supply air pressure, and leave the pump until it cools down to ambient. Then retighten the stud bolts by the following torque.

FS100-HT2: 30.0N•m

3. Valve assembly and bellows

Valve assembly and bellows are wear parts and need to be replaced at the end of their estimated life or when their performance deteriorates.

*Life span at each wear part differs with a liquid handled and operating condition.

*Valve assembly and bellows replacement should be conducted by Iwaki.

4. Pump operation after a long period of suspension

Supply the air to the pump (approx. 0.2MPa) and confirm there is no air leakage from the outlet before operation.

Wear part list

To run the pump for a long period, wear parts need to be replaced periodically or when pump performance has reduced. Contact your distributor with the following information for wear part replacement.

1. Part names and part number (See "**Part names**" on page 36.)
2. Pump model identification code and manufacturing number (See pump nameplate.)
3. Drawing number if you have our approval drawing

Parts number	Part names	Q'ty	Estimated life
1	Pump head bellows unit	1	1 year
2			
3			
4			
5			
67			
68	Shaft packing	2	
25			

*1. The estimated life span varies with operating conditions and is not warranted.

*2. Q'ty shows the number of parts.

Specification/Outer dimension

Specification

Information in this section is subject to change without notice.

■ Pump

	Items	Spec		
Operating conditions	Max. flow rate*1	100L/min		
	Max. stroke rate	120spm		
	Suction lift*2	2m		
	Pump connection	1¼" PFA tube (I.D. 28 mm × O.D. 31.8mm)		
	Supply air port I.D.	Rc1/2"		
	Max. air consumption	1208NL/min		
	Liquid temperature range	10-100°C	101-140°C	141-180°C
	Max. supply air pressure	0.15-0.5MPa	0.15-0.4MPa	0.15-0.3MPa
	Allowable ambient temperature	10-60°C		
	Driving method	Pneumatic drive		
Performance	Manufacturer	KEYENCE CORPORATION		
	Model	EZ-18T		
	Lead wire length	5m		
	Lead wire colour	Brown/Black/Blue		
Leak sensor	Lead wire length	5m		

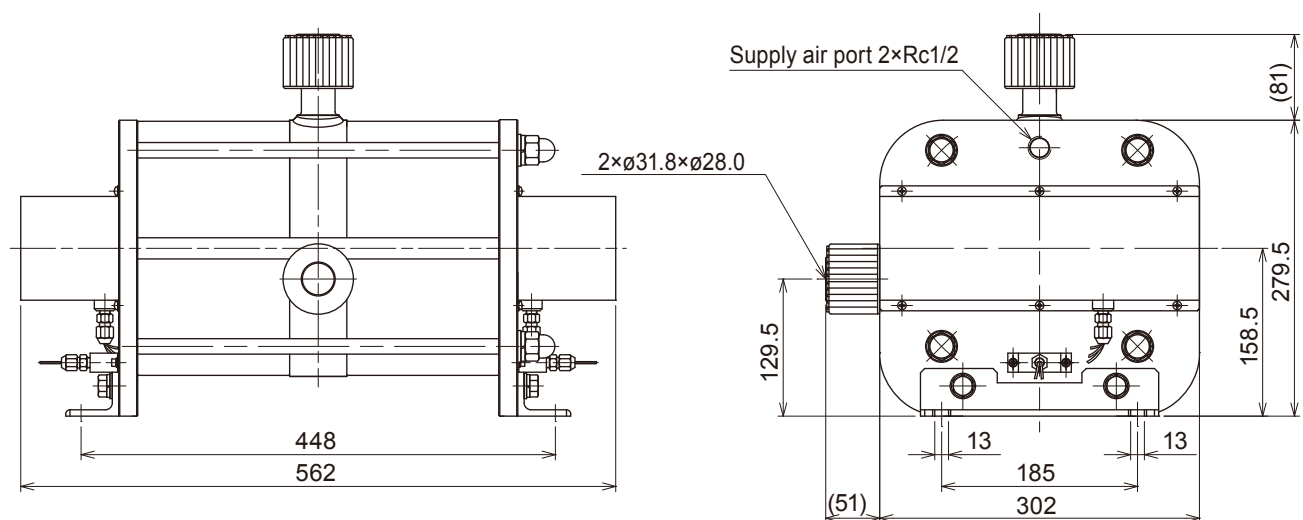
*1. The maximum flow rate is based on pumping clean water of 25°C.

*2. The suction lift is based on pumping clean water at an ambient temperature and the maximum spm.

Outer dimension

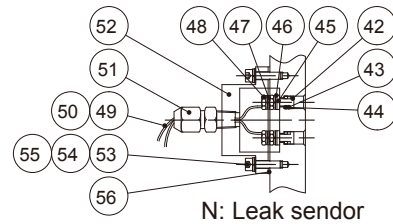
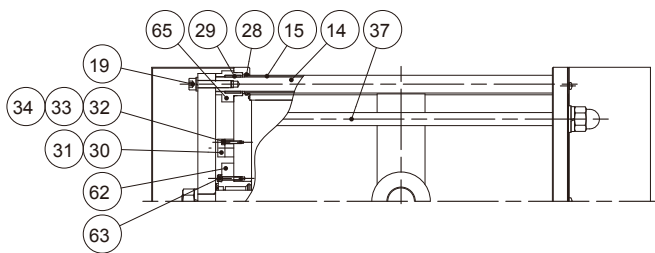
■ FS-100HT2

Weight: 47kg

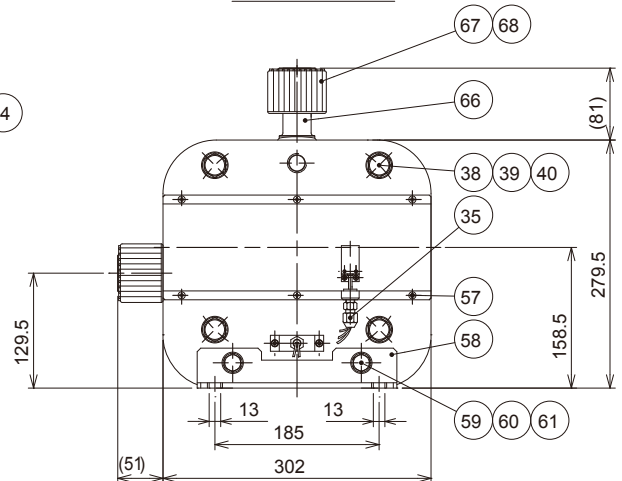
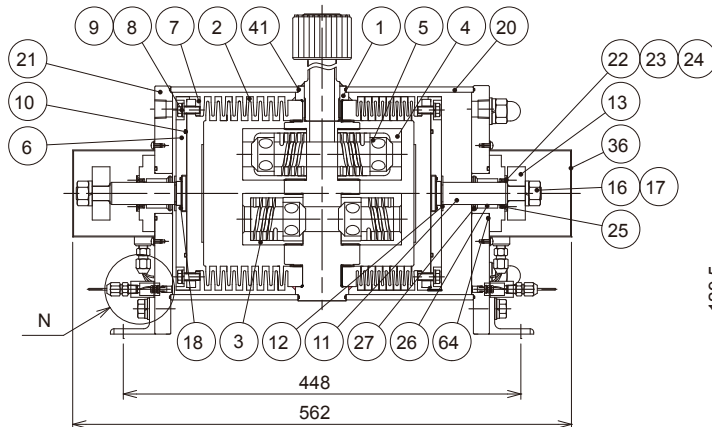


Part names

■ FS-100HT2

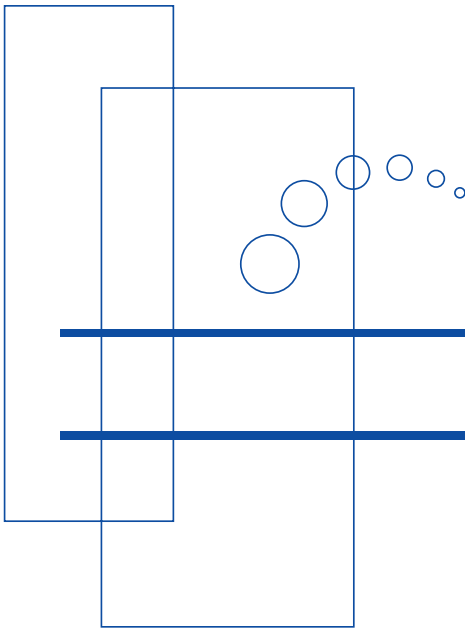


N: Leak sensor



No.	Name	Q'ty	Material	Remarks	No.	Name	Q'ty	Material	Remarks
1	Pump head	1	PTFE		35	Connector	2	PP	CP-C8-R1/8
2	Bellows	2	PTFE		36	Cylinder head cover unit	2	SUS304	4F coating
3	Suction valve case	2	PTFE		37	Stud bolt	4	SUS304	4F coating
4	Discharge valve case	2	PTFE		38	Domed cap bolt	4	STNLS STL	M16 4F coating
5	Valve	4	PTFE		39	Spring washer	4	STNLS STL	M16 4F coating
6	Bellows plate	2	SUS304		40	Plate washer	4	STNLS STL	M16 4F coating
7	Bellows flange	4	SUS304		41	O ring	4	FKM	234.5×2
8	Hexagon bolt	16	STNLS STL	M8×20	42	Leak sensor	4	SUS304	
9	Spring washer	20	STNLS STL	M8	43	Gasket	4	PTFE	
10	O ring	2	FKM	G-135	44	O ring	4	FKM	P-4
11	Pump shaft	2	SUS304	HCP	45	Gasket C	4	PTFE	
12	Stop ring	2	STNLS STL	E-19	46	Plate washer	4	STNLS STL	M4
13	Connecting plate	2	SUS304		47	Spring washer	32	STNLS STL	M4
14	Connecting shaft	2	SUS304		48	Hex nut	8	STNLS STL	M4
15	Shaft cover	2	SUS304	4F coating	49	Cord (black)	2	-	Cord 5M
16	Hexagon nut	2	STNLS STL	M16	50	Cord (white)	2	-	Cord 5M
17	Spring washer	2	STNLS STL	M16	51	Connector	2	PP	CP-C6-R1/8
18	O ring	2	FKM	S-32	52	Leak sensor cover	2	PP	
19	Hex soch cap bolt	4	STNLS STL	M8×40	53	Hex soch cap bolt	4	STNLS STL	M4×16 4F coating
20	Cylinder	2	A5056	4F coating	54	Spring washer	4	STNLS STL	M4 4F coating
21	Cylinder head	2	A5052P	4F coating	55	Plate washer	4	STNLS STL	M4 4F coating
22	Packing stopper	2	SUS304		56	Leak gasket	2	PTFE	
23	Gasket	2	FKM		57	Screw	12	STNLS STL	M4×8 4F coating
24	Screw	8	STNLS STL	M4×8	58	Base	2	A6063	4F coating
25	Shaft packing	2	FKM		59	Hexagon bolt	4	STNLS STL	M12×25 4F coating
26	Bearing	2	Filled PTFE		60	Spring washer	4	STNLS STL	M12 4F coating
27	Stop ring	2	STNLS STL	Nominal 37	61	Plate washer	4	STNLS STL	M12 4F coating
28	O ring	4	FKM	P-20	62	Bush A	2	A5056B	4F coating
29	Guide bush	4	POM		63	Hex soch cap bolt	24	STNLS STL	M4×22
30	Proximity switch	2	-	EZ-18T cord 5M	64	O ring	2	FKM	G-55
31	Screw	4	STNLS STL	3×10	65	Bush B	4	A5056B	4F coating
32	Installed base	2	PP		66	Tube	2	PFA	
33	Hex soch cap bolt	4	STNLS STL	M3×18	67	Union nut	2	PFA	P-UN-10WB
34	Spring washer	4	STNLS STL	M3	68	Sleeve	2	PFA	P-S-W10B

*4F coating is not pin-hole less.



<http://www.iwakipumps.jp>

()Country codes

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