



TYPICAL SHALLOW WELL JET PUMP INSTALLATION

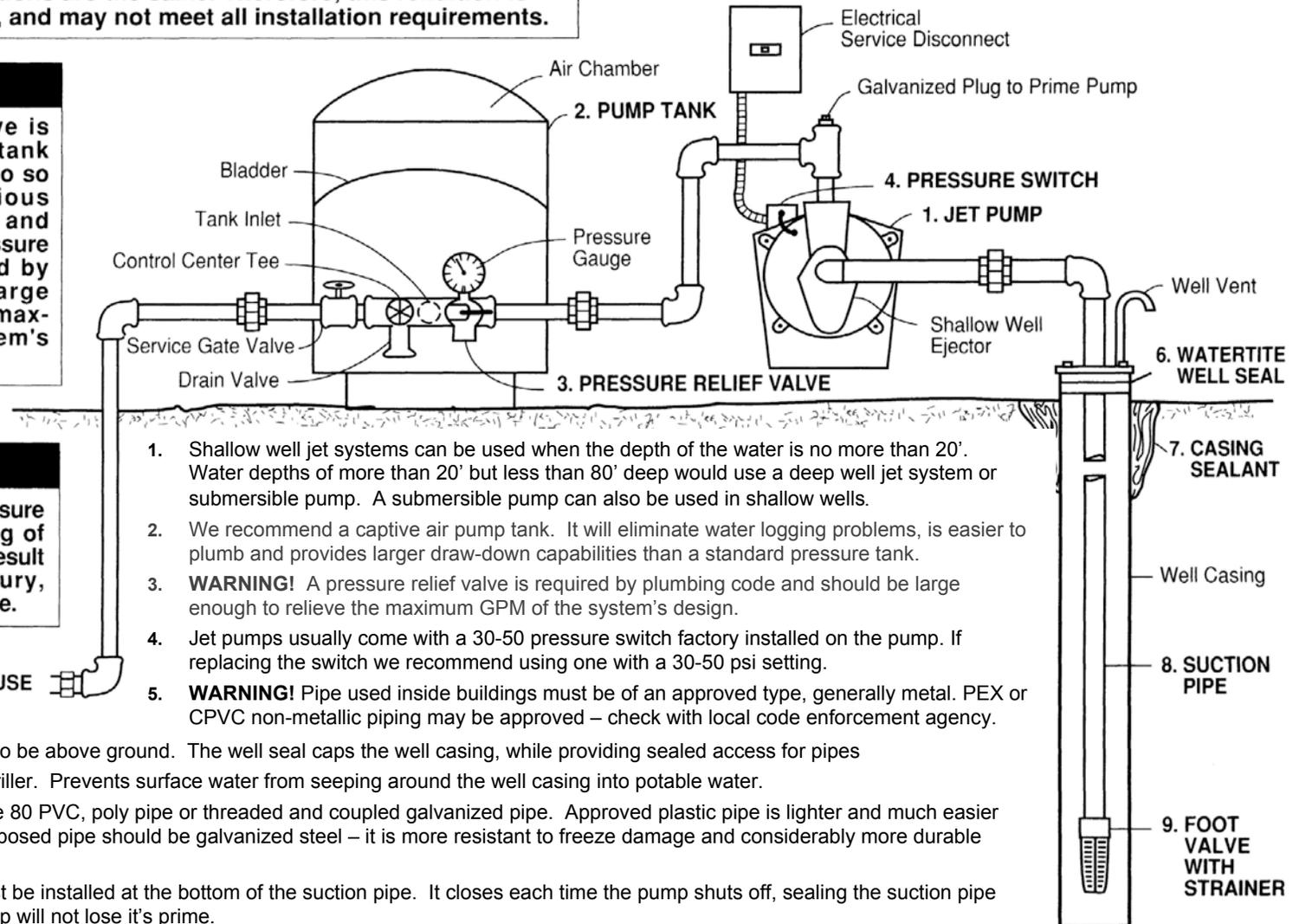
Not all Pump Installations are the same. Therefore, this rendition is intended to be general, and may not meet all installation requirements.

WARNING!

A Pressure Relief Valve is required on all pump tank installations. Failure to do so may result in serious personal injury, death and property damage. A Pressure Relief Valve is required by code and should be large enough to relieve the maximum GPM of the system's design.

WARNING!

DO NOT override the Pressure Switch. Manual overriding of the pressure switch can result in serious personal injury, death and property damage.



1. Shallow well jet systems can be used when the depth of the water is no more than 20'. Water depths of more than 20' but less than 80' deep would use a deep well jet system or submersible pump. A submersible pump can also be used in shallow wells.
2. We recommend a captive air pump tank. It will eliminate water logging problems, is easier to plumb and provides larger draw-down capabilities than a standard pressure tank.
3. **WARNING!** A pressure relief valve is required by plumbing code and should be large enough to relieve the maximum GPM of the system's design.
4. Jet pumps usually come with a 30-50 pressure switch factory installed on the pump. If replacing the switch we recommend using one with a 30-50 psi setting.
5. **WARNING!** Pipe used inside buildings must be of an approved type, generally metal. PEX or CPVC non-metallic piping may be approved – check with local code enforcement agency.
6. Code requires the well head to be above ground. The well seal caps the well casing, while providing sealed access for pipes
7. Casing sealant installed by driller. Prevents surface water from seeping around the well casing into potable water.
8. Suction pipe can be Schedule 80 PVC, poly pipe or threaded and coupled galvanized pipe. Approved plastic pipe is lighter and much easier to install in shallow wells. Exposed pipe should be galvanized steel – it is more resistant to freeze damage and considerably more durable than PVC.
9. A foot valve with strainer must be installed at the bottom of the suction pipe. It closes each time the pump shuts off, sealing the suction pipe at the bottom so that the pump will not lose it's prime.

IMPORTANT! When the pump is first started, it should be left running until test samples clear up and are completely free of sand.



TYPICAL DEEP WELL JET PUMP INSTALLATION

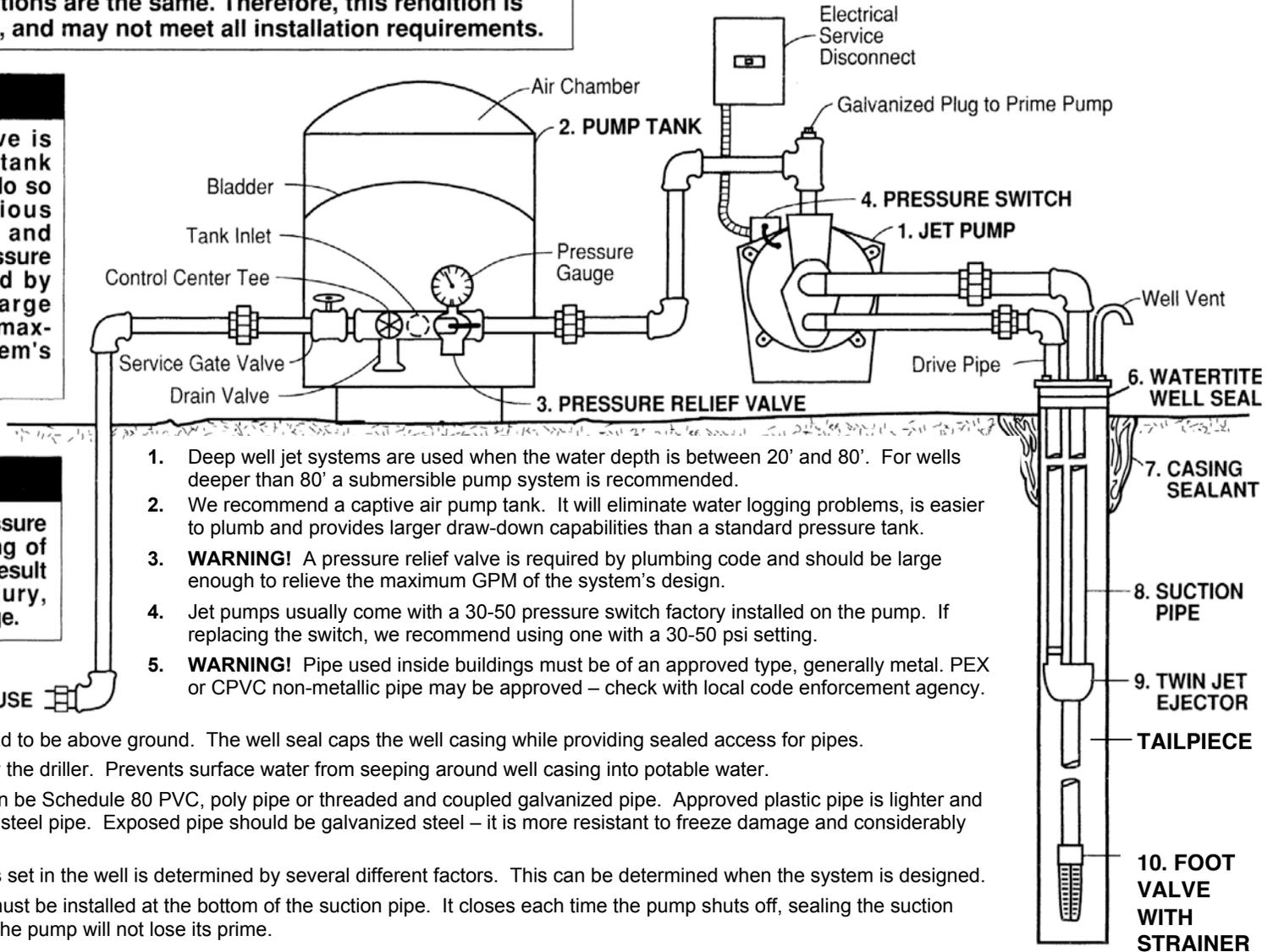
Not all Pump Installations are the same. Therefore, this rendition is intended to be general, and may not meet all installation requirements.

WARNING!

A Pressure Relief Valve is required on all pump tank installations. Failure to do so may result in serious personal injury, death and property damage. A Pressure Relief Valve is required by code and should be large enough to relieve the maximum GPM of the system's design.

WARNING!

DO NOT override the Pressure Switch. Manual overriding of the pressure switch can result in serious personal injury, death and property damage.



1. Deep well jet systems are used when the water depth is between 20' and 80'. For wells deeper than 80' a submersible pump system is recommended.
2. We recommend a captive air pump tank. It will eliminate water logging problems, is easier to plumb and provides larger draw-down capabilities than a standard pressure tank.
3. **WARNING!** A pressure relief valve is required by plumbing code and should be large enough to relieve the maximum GPM of the system's design.
4. Jet pumps usually come with a 30-50 pressure switch factory installed on the pump. If replacing the switch, we recommend using one with a 30-50 psi setting.
5. **WARNING!** Pipe used inside buildings must be of an approved type, generally metal. PEX or CPVC non-metallic pipe may be approved – check with local code enforcement agency.

6. Code requires the well head to be above ground. The well seal caps the well casing while providing sealed access for pipes.
7. Casing sealant installed by the driller. Prevents surface water from seeping around well casing into potable water.
8. Suction and drive pipes can be Schedule 80 PVC, poly pipe or threaded and coupled galvanized pipe. Approved plastic pipe is lighter and much easier to install than steel pipe. Exposed pipe should be galvanized steel – it is more resistant to freeze damage and considerably more durable than PVC.
9. The level that the ejector is set in the well is determined by several different factors. This can be determined when the system is designed.
10. A foot valve with strainer must be installed at the bottom of the suction pipe. It closes each time the pump shuts off, sealing the suction pipe at the bottom so that the pump will not lose its prime.

IMPORTANT! When the pump is first started, it should be left running until test samples clear up and are completely free from sand.