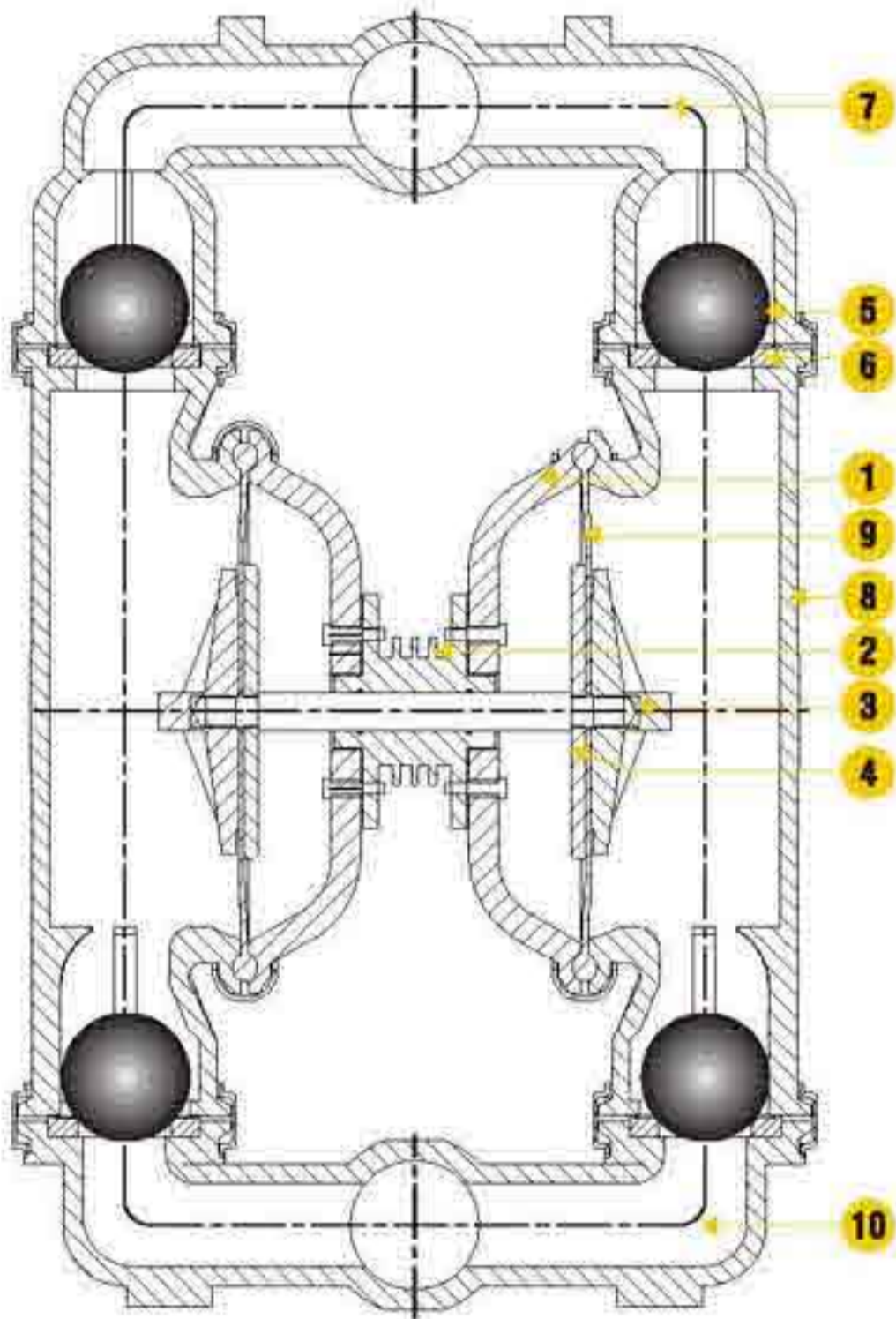


AIR OPERATED DIAPHRAGM PUMP



1. Air Chamber

The air chamber is the chamber that houses the air which powers the diaphragms.

2. Air Distribution System

The air distribution system is the heart of the pump. The air distribution system is the mechanism that shifts the pump in order to create suction and discharge strokes.

3. Lock Nut (Outer Diaphragm Piston)

The outer diaphragm pistons provide a means to connect the diaphragms to the reciprocating common shaft and to seal the liquid side from the air side of the diaphragm.

4. Holding plate (Inner Diaphragm Piston)

The inner piston is located on the air side of the pump and does not come into contact with the process fluid.

5. Check Valve Ball

PRICE air-operated pumps use suction and discharge check valves to produce directional flow of process fluid in the liquid chamber. The check valve balls seal and release on the check valve seats allowing for discharge and suction of process fluid to occur.

6. Check Valve Seat

The removable seats provide the ball valves a site to check.

7. Discharge Manifold

Process fluid exits the pump from the discharge port located on the discharge manifold at the top of the pump.

8. Liquid Chamber: The liquid chamber is filled with the process fluid during the suction stroke and is emptied during the discharge stroke. It is separated from the compressed air by the diaphragms.

9. Diaphragm: The diaphragm membrane provides for separation of the process fluid and the compressed air power source. To perform adequately, diaphragms should be of sufficient thickness and of appropriate material to prevent degradation or permeation in specific process fluid applications. PRICE offers a variety of diaphragm materials for your specific application requirements.

10. Inlet Manifold: Process fluid enters the pump from the intake port located on the inlet manifold at the bottom of the pump.