

VP Pneumatic Pumps Installation and User Manual



Pumping Excellence



Viridian Systems has been building the VP range of pneumatic borehole pumps at our facilities in the Northwest England since 2001.

About Viridian

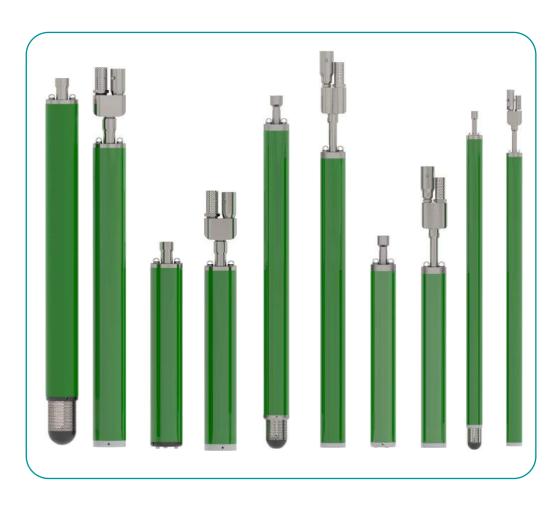
Viridian Systems has been providing unrivalled knowledge and expertise to the landfill and groundwater remediation sectors, designing and installing pumping systems. From our base in Northwest England, we supply our pumps to all international markets and have distributors and partners throughout the world.



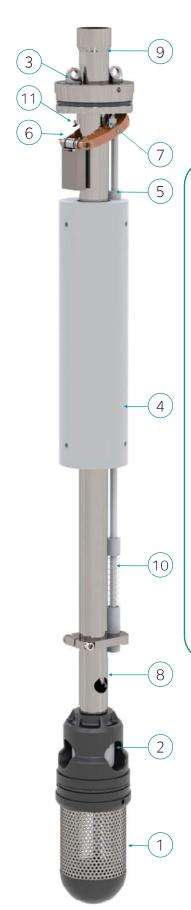
The VP Pump Series

Pumping Versatility

The Viridian range of pneumatic pumps is available in an array of configurations to allow you to find a pump best suited to your application.



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VP4 Bottom Loader

- Liquid enters the pump via the strainer (1) and bottom check valve (2)
- Air trapped within the pump escapes through the air exhaust (3)
- The float (4) rises as the liquid enters and when it gets to the top of its travel (5), it trips the rocker mechanism (6)
- The air exhaust valve (11) closes
- The air inlet valve (7) opens allowing compressed air into the pump
- Compressed air closes the bottom check valve (2)
- Liquid within the pump is discharged from the pump through the discharge port (8) and up the central discharge tube
- Liquid passes through the top check valve (enclosed in head) and out through the riser (9)
- The float descends as liquid is discharged
- The float pulls the rocker mechanism back when the spring (10) is compressed
- The air inlet valve (7) closes and the air exhaust valve (11) opens
- Compressed air trapped within the pump can now escape to atmosphere via the air exhaust (3)
- The pump continues to cycle in this way

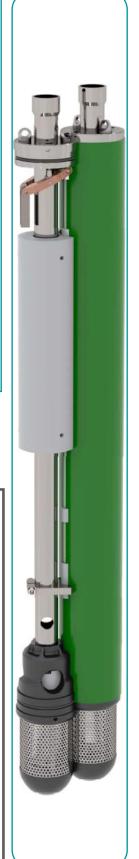
VP4 Bottom Loader

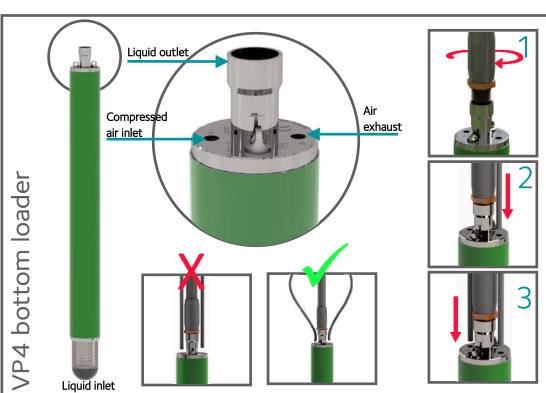
Model & Type	VP4-BL
Liquid Inlet Position	Bottom
Max Flow Rate Litres/hr	>2,880
Volume/Cycle: Litres	0.9-1.1
Pump Length: mm	1,030
Weight: Kg	6
Pump Diameter: mm	90
Pump Trigger Point: mm	770
Min Internal Well Dia: mm	100
Max Working Depth: m	130
Max Operating Temp:°C	100
pH Operating Range	3 -12

The VP4-BL can be installed in wells of 4"/100 mm minimum internal diameter. They are designed to pump landfill leachate, landfill gas condensate and contaminated or clean groundwater.

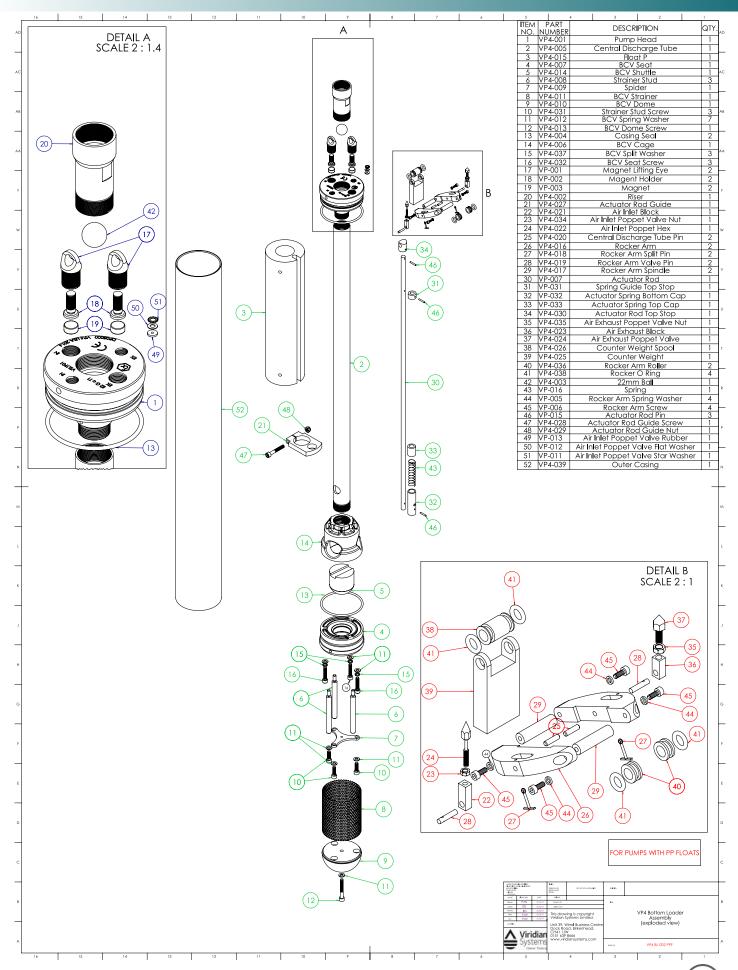
The base of the pump is domed to aid installation and to deflect entrained gases in liquids.

Viridian pumps are designed for user serviceability and longevity, providing the lowest whole-life cost of any similar pump on the market.

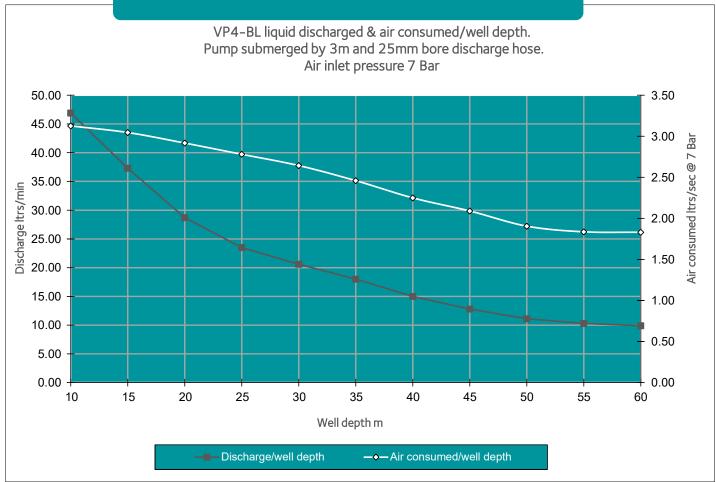




VP4 Bottom Loader



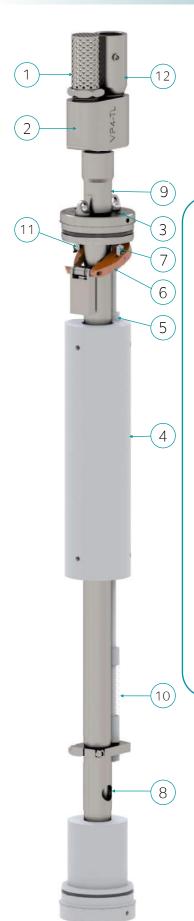
VP4 BL Performance Curve





Well Depth	Discharge LPM	Total Air Requirement (L/S)	Total Air (SCFM) Requirement
10	46.90	3.13	6.63
15	37.30	3.05	6.45
20	28.70	2.92	6.18
25	23.50	2.78	5.89
30	20.60	2.64	5.6
35	18.18	2.46	5.21
40	15.00	2.25	4.77
45	12.80	2.09	4.43
50	11.10	1.91	4.04
55	10.30	1.84	3.89
60	9.90	1.83	3.88

DATA table



VP4 Top Loader

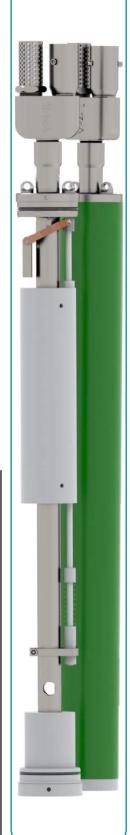
- Liquid enters the pump via the strainer (1) and inlet check valve (2)
- Air trapped within the pump escapes through the air exhaust (3)
- The float (4) rises as the liquid enters and when it gets to the top of its travel (5), it trips the rocker mechanism (6)
- The air exhaust valve (11) closes
- The air inlet valve (7) opens allowing compressed air into the pump
- Compressed air closes the inlet check valve (2)
- Liquid within the pump is discharged from the pump through the discharge port (8) and up the central discharge tube
- Liquid passes through the riser (9) and out through the top check valve (12)
- The float descends as liquid is discharged
- The float pulls the rocker mechanism back when the spring (10) is compressed
- The air inlet valve (7) closes and the air exhaust valve (11) opens
- Compressed air trapped within the pump can now escape to atmosphere via the air exhaust (3)
- The pump continues to cycle in this way

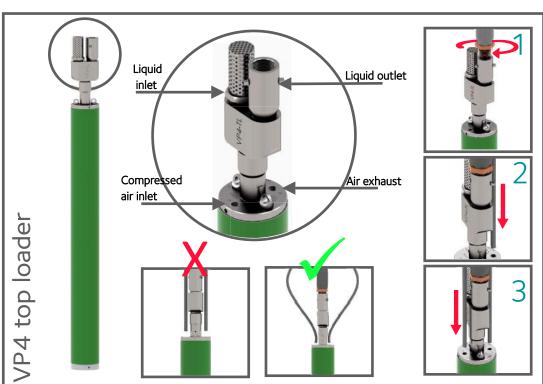
VP4 Top Loader

Model & Type	VP4-TL
Liquid Inlet Position	Тор
Max Flow Rate Litres/hr	>2,100
Volume/Cycle: Litres	0.9-1.1
Pump Length: mm	1,070
Weight: Kg	8
Pump Diameter: mm	90
Pump Trigger Point: mm	620
Min Internal Well Dia: mm	100
Max Working Depth: m	130
Max Operating Temp:°C	100
pH Operating Range	3 -12

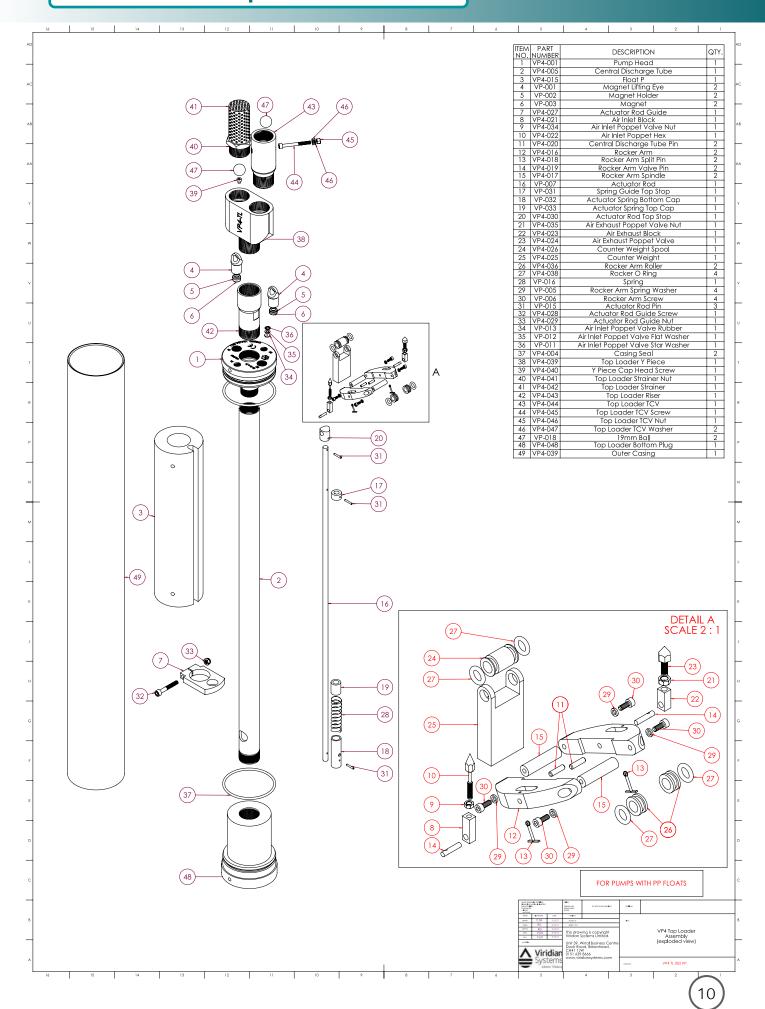
The VP4-TL can be installed in wells of 4"/100 mm minimum internal diameter. They are designed to pump landfill leachate, landfill gas condensate and contaminated or clean groundwater. Top-loaders can be very effective in leachate and gas wells with excessively gaseous/foamy leachate.

Top-loaders are often referred to as "Total Fluids" pumps in the contaminated groundwater sector because they are widely used for pumping LNAPL (Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids). Viridian pumps are designed for user serviceability and longevity, providing the lowest whole-life cost of any similar pump on the market.

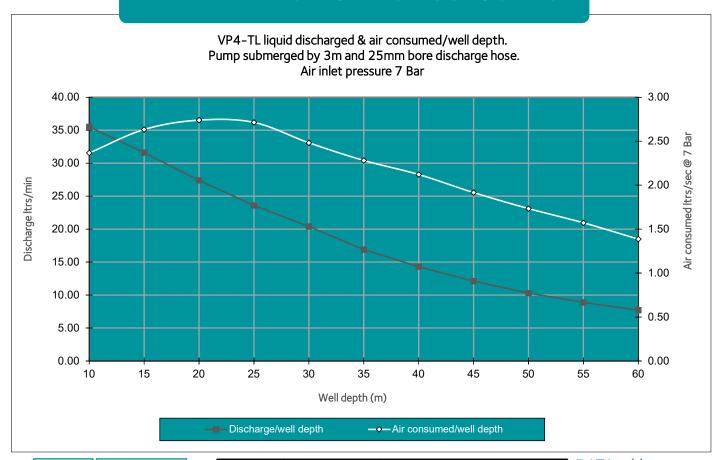




VP4 Top Loader



VP4 TL Performance Curve

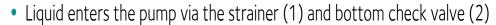




Well Depth	Discharge LPM	Total Air Requirement (L/S)	Total Air (SCFM) Requirement
10	35.50	2.37	5.01
15	31.60	2.63	5.58
20	27.40	2.74	5.81
25	23.60	2.71	5.75
30	20.40	2.48	5.26
35	16.90	2.28	4.83
40	14.30	2.12	4.49
45	12.10	1.92	4.06
50	10.30	1.73	3.67
55	8.90	1.57	3.33
60	7.70	1.39	2.94

DATA table

VP4 Bottom Loader LDD



- Air trapped within the pump escapes through the air exhaust (3)
- The float (4) rises as the liquid enters and when it gets to the top of its travel (5), it trips the rocker mechanism (6)
- The air exhaust valve (11) closes

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- The air inlet valve (7) opens allowing compressed air into the pump
- Compressed air closes the bottom check valve (2)
- Liquid within the pump is discharged from the pump through the discharge port (8) and up the central discharge tube
- Liquid passes through the top check valve (enclosed in head) and out through the riser (9)
- The float descends as liquid is discharged
- The float pulls the rocker mechanism back when the spring (10) is compressed
- The air inlet valve (7) closes and the air exhaust valve (11) opens
- Compressed air trapped within the pump can now escape to atmosphere via the air exhaust (3)
- The pump continues to cycle in this way



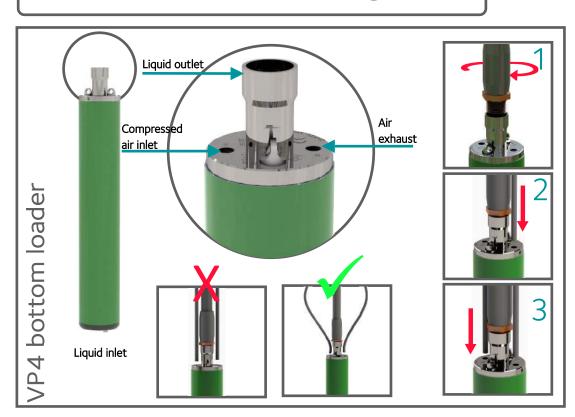
VP4 Bottom Loader LDD

VP4-BL LDD
Bottom
>1,200
0.5
580
5.5
90
370
100
130
100
3 -12

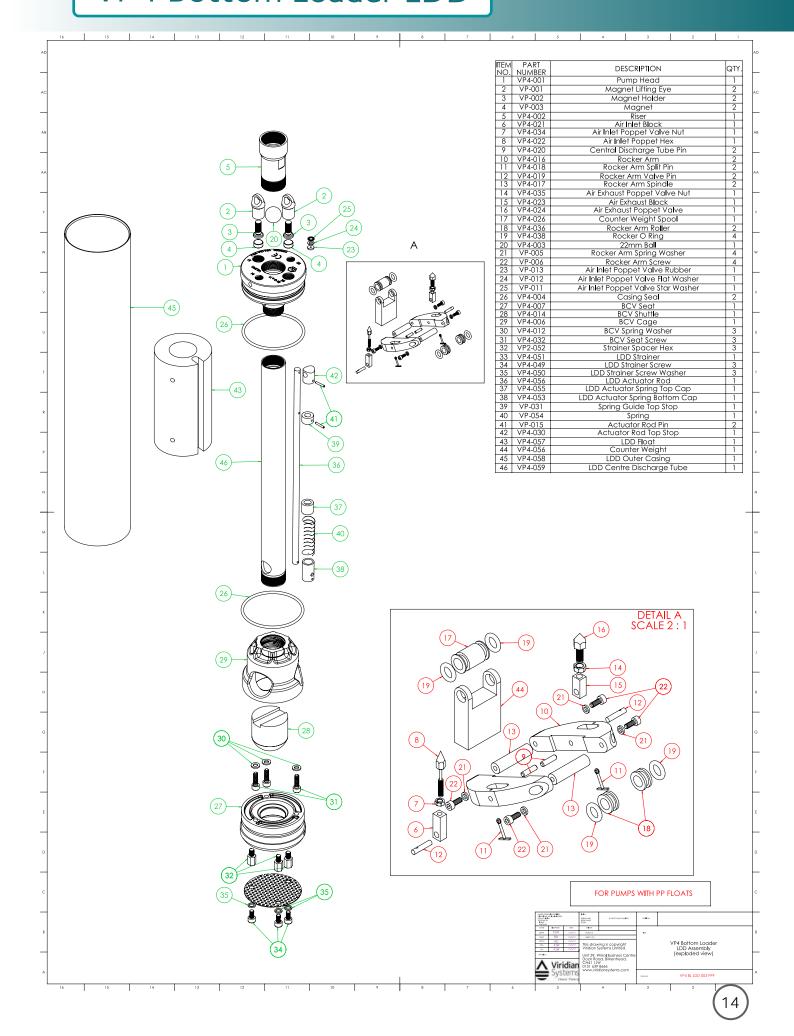
The VP4-BL LDD can be installed in wells of 4"/100 mm minimum internal diameter. They are designed to pump landfill leachate, landfill gas condensate and contaminated or clean groundwater down to a lower level than a standard VP4-BL.

Viridian pumps are designed for user serviceability and longevity, providing the lowest whole-life cost of any similar pump on the market.

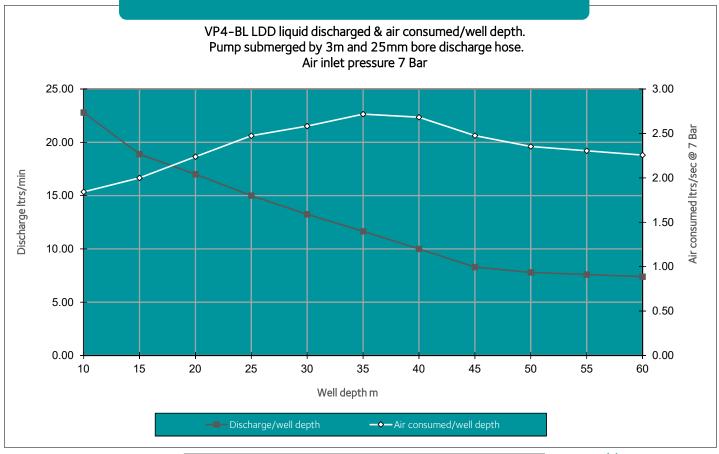




VP4 Bottom Loader LDD



VP4 BL LDD Performance Curve





Well Depth	Discharge LPM	Total Air Requirement (L/S)	Total Air (SCFM) Requirement
10	22.80	1.84	3.91
15	18.90	2.20	4.24
20	17.00	2.24	4.74
25	15.00	2.48	5.24
30	13.25	2.58	5.47
35	11.65	2.72	5.76
40	10.00	2.68	5.69
45	8.38	2.48	5.25
50	7.80	2.35	4.99
55	7.60	2.31	4.88
60	7.40	2.26	4.78

DATA table





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- Liquid enters the pump via the strainer (1) and inlet check valve (2)
- Air trapped within the pump escapes through the air exhaust (3)
- The float (4) rises as the liquid enters and when it gets to the top of its travel (5), it trips the rocker mechanism (6)
- The air exhaust valve (11) closes
- The air inlet valve (7) opens allowing compressed air into the pump
- Compressed air closes the inlet check valve (2)
- Liquid within the pump is discharged from the pump through the discharge port (8) and up the central discharge tube
- Liquid passes through the riser (9) and out through the top check valve (12)
- The float descends as liquid is discharged
- The float pulls the rocker mechanism back when the spring (10) is compressed
- The air inlet valve (7) closes and the air exhaust valve (11) opens
- Compressed air trapped within the pump can now escape to atmosphere via the air exhaust (3)
- The pump continues to cycle in this way

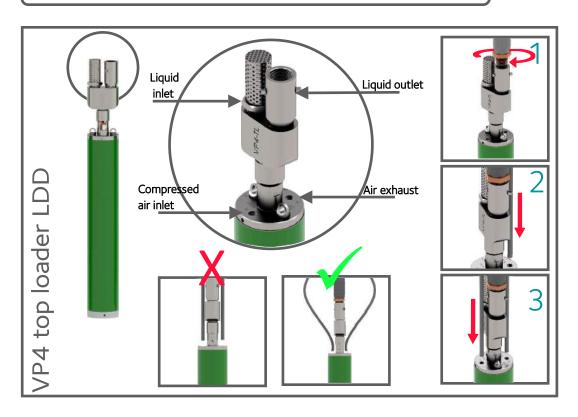
VP4 Top Loader LDD

Model & Type	VP4 TL LDD
Liquid Inlet Position	Тор
Max Flow Rate Litres/hr	>1,200
Volume/Cycle: Litres	0.4
Pump Length: mm	750
Weight: Kg	6
Pump Diameter: mm	90
Pump Trigger Point: mm	330
Min Internal Well Dia: mm	100
Max Working Depth: m	130
Max Operating Temp:°C	100
pH Operating Range	3 -12

The VP4-TL LDD can be installed in wells of 4"/
100 mm minimum internal diameter. They are
designed to pump landfill leachate, landfill gas
condensate and contaminated or clean groundwater
down to a lower level than a standard VP4-TL.

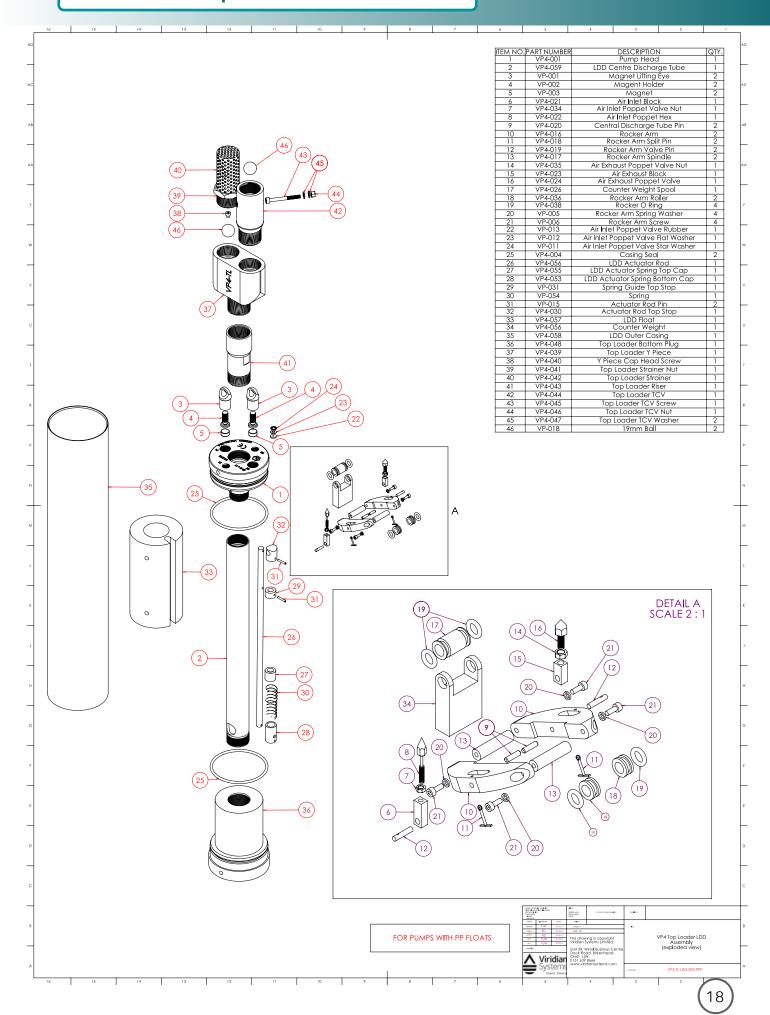
The VP4-TL LDD can draw the liquid level down to a similar level to the trigger point of VP4-BL. Top-loaders can be very effective in leachate and gas wells with excessively gaseous/foamy leachate. Top-loaders are often referred to as "Total Fluids" pumps in the contaminated groundwater sector because they are widely used for pumping LNAPL (Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids).

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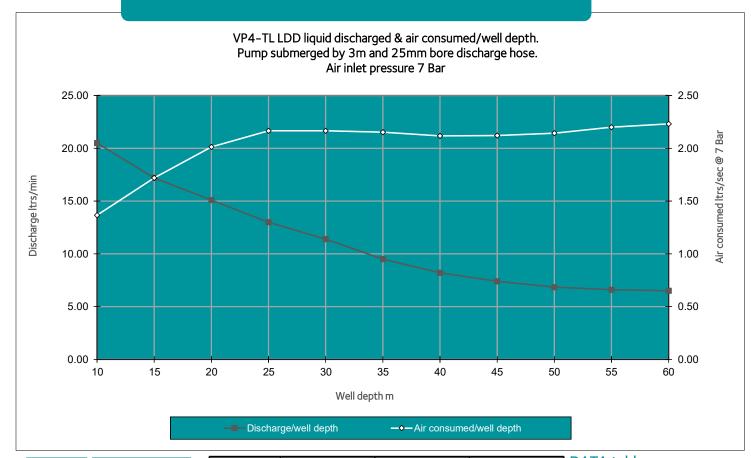




VP4 Top Loader LDD



VP4 TL LDD Performance Curve





Well Depth	Discharge LPM	Total Air Requirement (L/S)	Total Air (SCFM) Requirement
10	20.50	1.37	2.90
15	17.20	1.72	3.64
20	15.10	2.01	4.27
25	13.00	2.17	4.59
30	11.40	2.17	4.59
35	9.50	2.15	4.56
40	8.20	2.12	4.49
45	7.40	2.12	4.49
50	6.84	2.14	4.54
55	6.60	2.20	4.66
60	6.50	2.23	4.73

DATA table



VP3 Bottom Loader

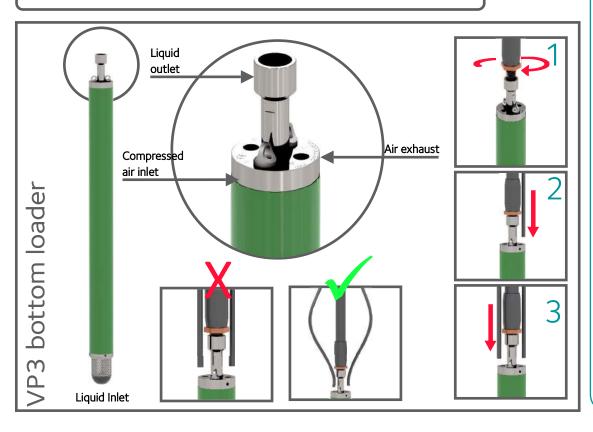
- Liquid enters the pump via the strainer (1) and bottom check valve (2)
- Air trapped within the pump escapes through the air exhaust (3)
- The float (4) rises as the liquid enters and when it gets to the top of its travel (5), it trips the rocker mechanism (6)
- The air exhaust valve (11) closes
- The air inlet valve (7) opens allowing compressed air into the pump
- Compressed air closes the bottom check valve (2)
- Liquid within the pump is discharged from the pump through the discharge port (8) and up the central discharge tube
- Liquid passes through the top check valve (enclosed in head) and out through the riser (9)
- The float descends as liquid is discharged
- The float pulls the rocker mechanism back when the spring (10) is compressed
- The air inlet valve (7) closes and the air exhaust valve (11) opens
- Compressed air trapped within the pump can now escape to atmosphere via the air exhaust (3)
- The pump continues to cycle in this way

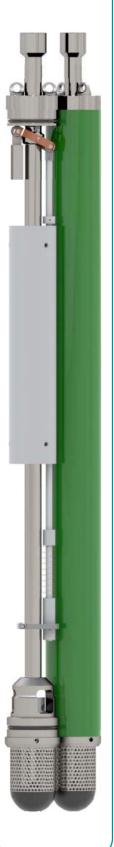
VP3 Bottom Loader

Model & Type	VP3-BL
Liquid Inlet Position	Bottom
Max Flow Rate Litres/hr	>1,200
Volume/Cycle: Litres	0.6
Pump Length: mm	1,120
Weight: Kg	5
Pump Diameter: mm	70
Pump Trigger Point: mm	715
Min Internal Well Dia: mm	80
Max Working Depth: m	130
Max Operating Temp:°C	100
pH Operating Range	3 -12

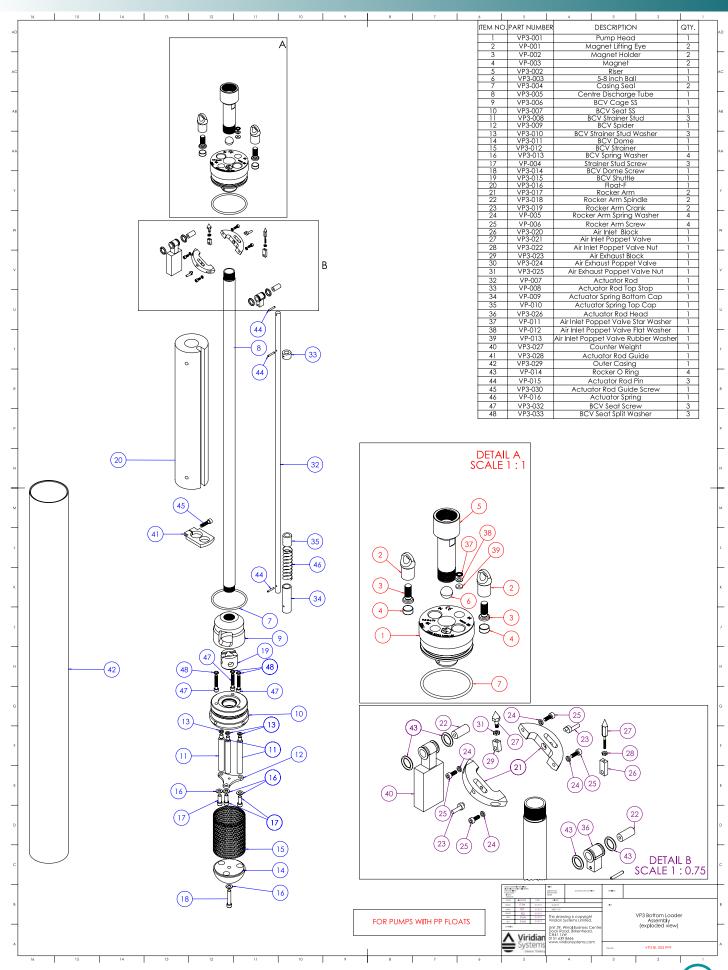
The VP3-BL can be installed in wells of 3"/80 mm minimum internal diameter. They are designed to pump landfill leachate, landfill gas condensate and contaminated or clean groundwater. The base of the pump is domed to aid installation and to deflect entrained gases in liquids.

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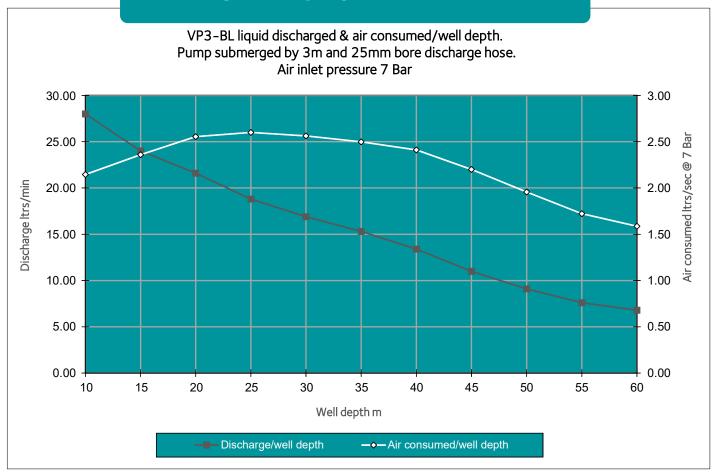




VP3 Bottom Loader



VP3 BL Performance Curve





Well Depth	Discharge LPM	Total Air Requirement (L/S)	Total Air (SCFM) Requirement
10	28.00	2.15	4.55
15	24.00	2.36	5.00
20	21.60	2.56	5.42
25	18.80	2.60	5.51
30	16.90	2.56	5.43
35	15.30	2.50	5.30
40	13.40	2.41	5.11
45	11.00	2.20	4.66
50	9.10	1.96	4.15
55	7.60	1.72	3.65
60	6.80	1.59	3.36

DATA table

VP3 Top Loader



- Liquid enters the pump via the strainer (1) and inlet check valve (2)
- Air trapped within the pump escapes through the air exhaust (3)
- The float (4) rises as the liquid enters and when it gets to the top of its travel (5), it trips the rocker mechanism (6)
- The air exhaust valve (11) closes
- The air inlet valve (7) opens allowing compressed air into the pump
- Compressed air closes the inlet check valve (2)
- Liquid within the pump is discharged from the pump through the discharge port (8) and up the central discharge tube
- Liquid passes through the riser (9) and out through the top check valve (12)
- The float descends as liquid is discharged
- The float pulls the rocker mechanism back when the spring (10) is compressed
- The air inlet valve (7) closes and the air exhaust valve (11) opens
- Compressed air trapped within the pump can now escape to atmosphere via the air exhaust (3)
- The pump continues to cycle in this way

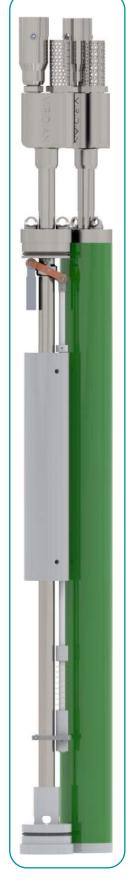
VP3 Top Loader

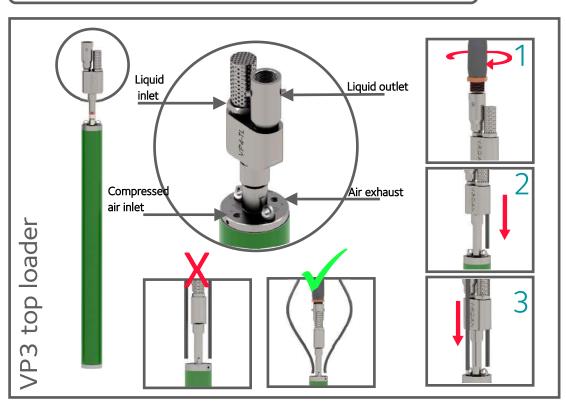
Model & Type	VP3-TL
Liquid Inlet Position	Тор
Max Flow Rate Litres/hr	>1,000
Volume/Cycle: Litres	0.6
Pump Length: mm	1,130
Weight: Kg	5
Pump Diameter: mm	70
Pump Trigger Point: mm	630
Min Internal Well Dia: mm	80
Max Working Depth: m	130
Max Operating Temp:°C	100
pH Operating Range	3 -12

The VP3-TL can be installed in wells of 3"/80 mm minimum internal diameter. They are designed to pump landfill leachate, landfill gas condensate and contaminated or clean groundwater.

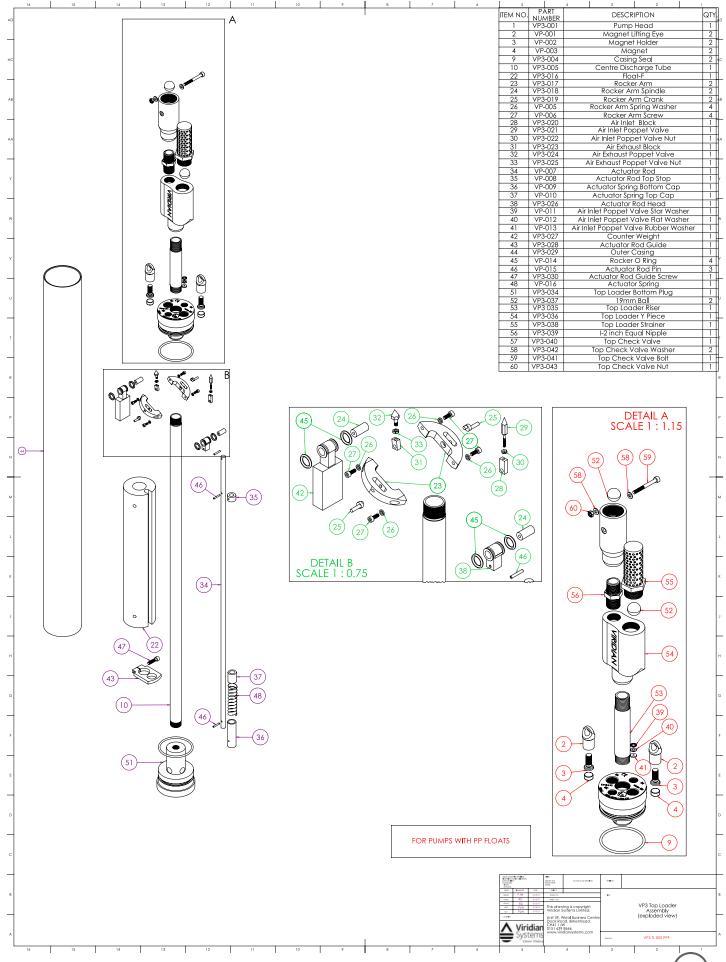
Top-loaders can be very effective in leachate and gas wells with excessively gaseous/foamy leachate. Top-loaders are often referred to as "Total Fluids" pumps in the contaminated groundwater sector because they are widely used for pumping LNAPL (Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids).

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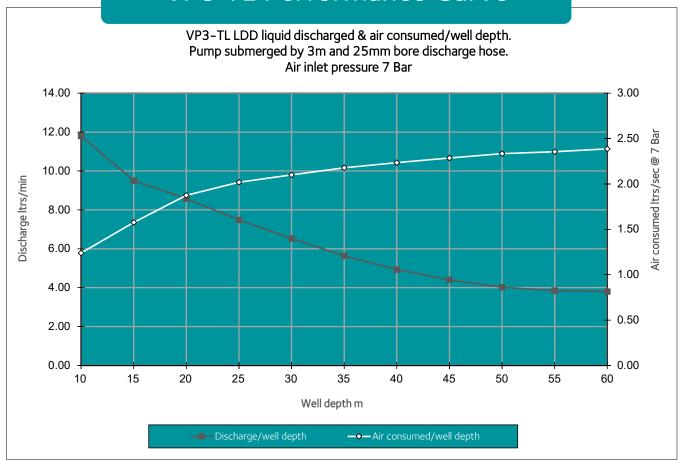




VP3 Top Loader



VP3 TL Performance Curve

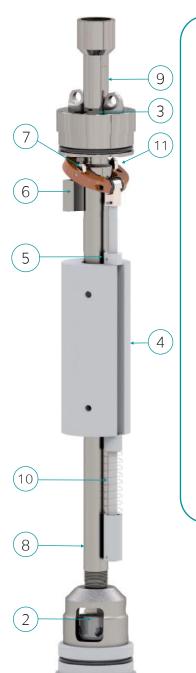




Well Depth	Discharge LPM	Total Air Requirement (L/S)	Total Air (SCFM) Requirement
10	13.50	1.25	2.66
15	12.70	1.62	3.43
20	12.20	1.95	4.13
25	11.40	2.21	4.68
30	10.51	2.48	5.27
35	9.60	2.72	5.75
40	8.60	2.77	5.87
45	7.30	2.71	5.74
50	6.50	2.56	5.43
55	5.90	2.44	5.17
60	5.30	2.27	4.82

DATA table

VP3 Bottom Loader LDD



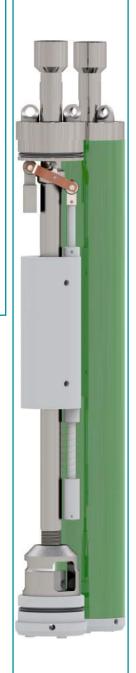
- Liquid enters the pump via the strainer (1) and bottom check valve (2)
- Air trapped within the pump escapes through the air exhaust (3)
- The float (4) rises as the liquid enters and when it gets to the top of its travel (5), it trips the rocker mechanism (6)
- The air exhaust valve (11) closes
- The air inlet valve (7) opens allowing compressed air into the pump
- Compressed air closes the bottom check valve (2)
- Liquid within the pump is discharged from the pump through the discharge port (8) and up the central discharge tube
- Liquid passes through the top check valve (enclosed in head) and out through the riser (9)
- The float descends as liquid is discharged
- The float pulls the rocker mechanism back when the spring (10) is compressed
- The air inlet valve (7) closes and the air exhaust valve (11) opens
- Compressed air trapped within the pump can now escape to atmosphere via the air exhaust (3)
- The pump continues to cycle in this way

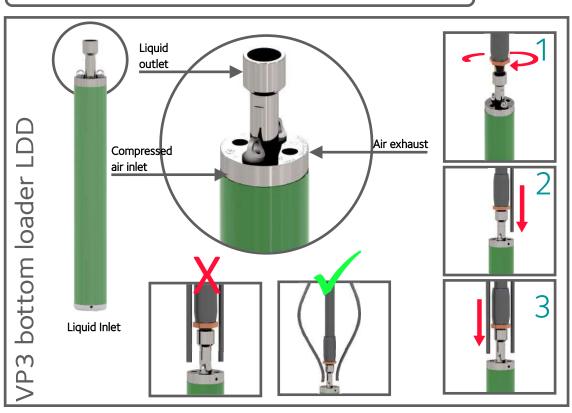
VP3 Bottom Loader LDD

Model & Type	VP3-BL LDD	
Liquid Inlet Position	Bottom	
Max Flow Rate Litres/hr	>1,200	
Volume/Cycle: Litres	0.6	
Pump Length: mm	1,120	
Weight: Kg	5	
Pump Diameter: mm	70	
Pump Trigger Point: mm	715	
Min Internal Well Dia: mm	80	
Max Working Depth: m	130	
Max Operating Temp:°C	100	
pH Operating Range	3 -12	

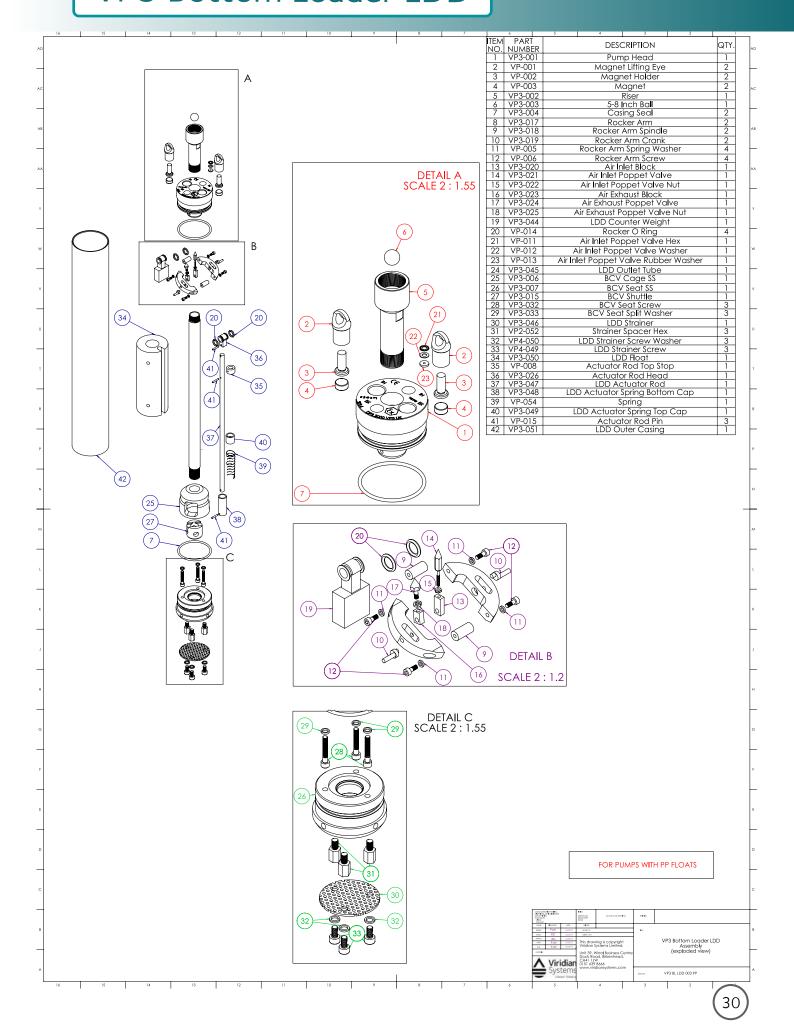
The VP3-BL LDD can be installed in wells of 3"/80 mm minimum internal diameter. They are designed to pump landfill leachate, landfill gas condensate and contaminated or clean groundwater down to a lower level than a standard VP3-BL.

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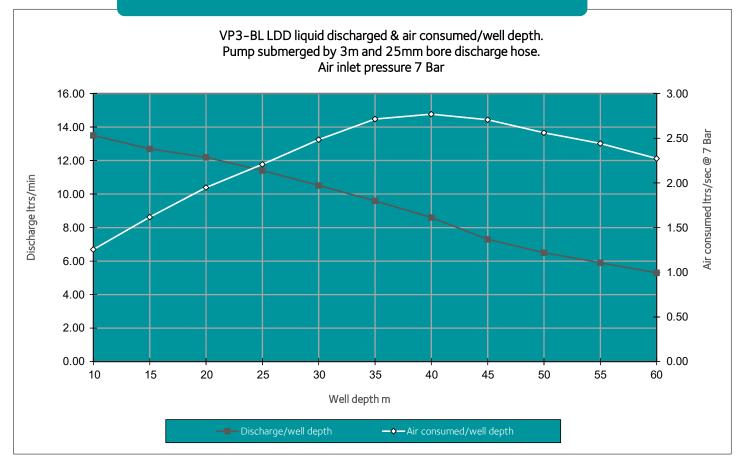




VP3 Bottom Loader LDD



VP3 BL LDD Performance Curve

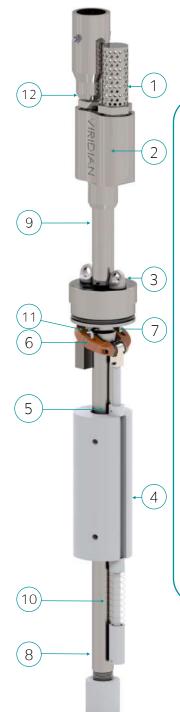




Well Depth	Discharge LPM	Total Air Requirement (L/S)	Total Air (SCFM) Requirement
10	13.50	1.25	2.66
15	12.70	1.62	3.43
20	12.20	1.95	4.13
25	11.40	2.21	4.68
30	10.51	2.48	5.27
35	9.60	2.72	5.75
40	8.60	2.77	5.87
45	7.30	2.71	5.74
50	6.50	2.56	5.43
55	5.90	2.44	5.17
60	5.30	2.27	4.82

DATA table

VP3 Top Loader LDD



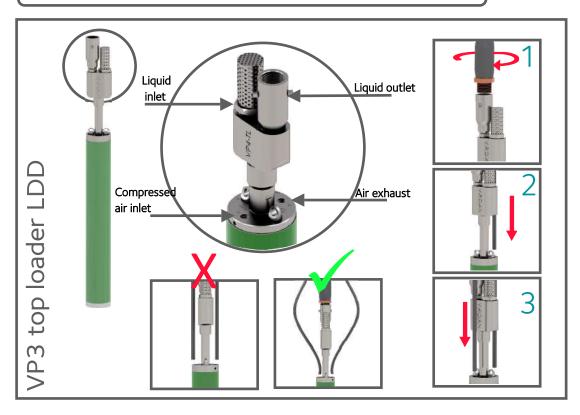
- Liquid enters the pump via the strainer (1) and inlet check valve (2)
- Air trapped within the pump escapes through the air exhaust (3)
- The float (4) rises as the liquid enters and when it gets to the top of its travel (5), it trips the rocker mechanism (6)
- The air exhaust valve (11) closes
- The air inlet valve (7) opens allowing compressed air into the pump
- Compressed air closes the inlet check valve (2)
- Liquid within the pump is discharged from the pump through the discharge port (8) and up the central discharge tube
- Liquid passes through the riser (9) and out through the top check valve (12)
- The float descends as liquid is discharged
- The float pulls the rocker mechanism back when the spring (10) is compressed
- The air inlet valve (7) closes and the air exhaust valve (11) opens
- Compressed air trapped within the pump can now escape to atmosphere via the air exhaust (3)
- The pump continues to cycle in this way

VP3 Top Loader LDD

Model & Type	VP3-TL LDD	
Liquid Inlet Position	Тор	
Max Flow Rate Litres/hr	>1,000	
Volume/Cycle: Litres	0.6	
Pump Length: mm	1,190	
Weight: Kg	5.5	
Pump Diameter: mm	70	
Pump Trigger Point: mm	630	
Min Internal Well Dia: mm	80	
Max Working Depth: m	130	
Max Operating Temp:°C	100	
pH Operating Range	3 -12	

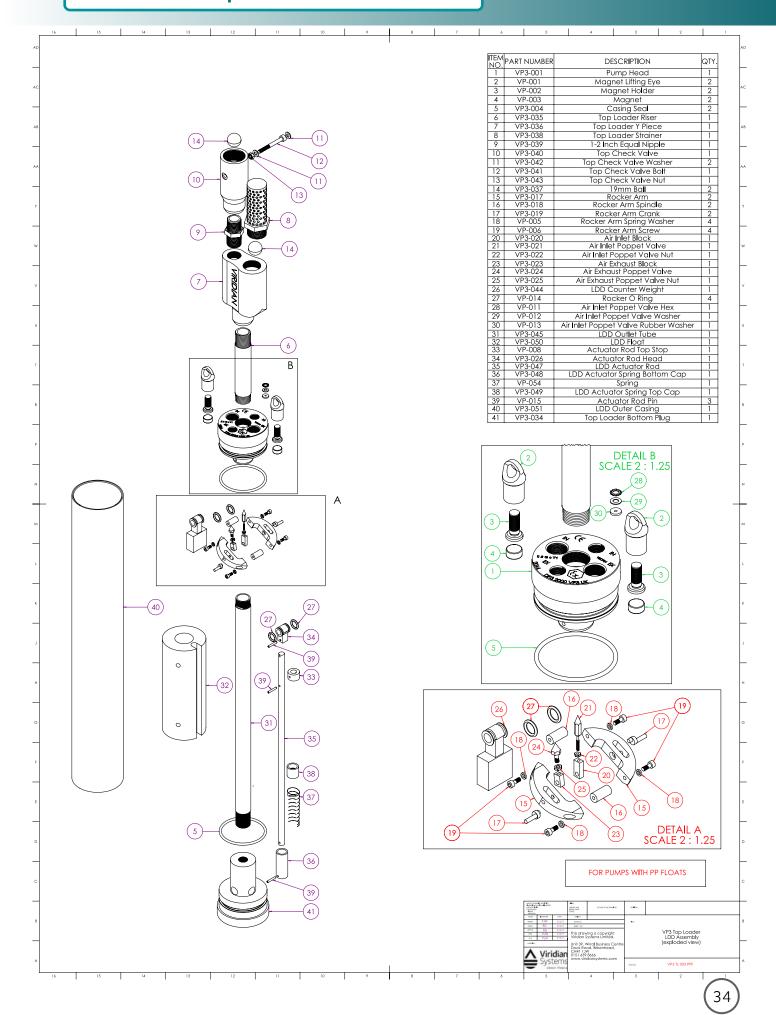
The VP3-TL LDD can be installed in wells of 3"/80 mm minimum internal diameter. They are designed to pump landfill leachate, landfill gas condensate and contaminated or clean groundwater down to a lower level than a standard VP3-BL.

Viridian pumps are designed for user serviceability and longevity, providing the lowest whole-life cost of any similar pump on the market.

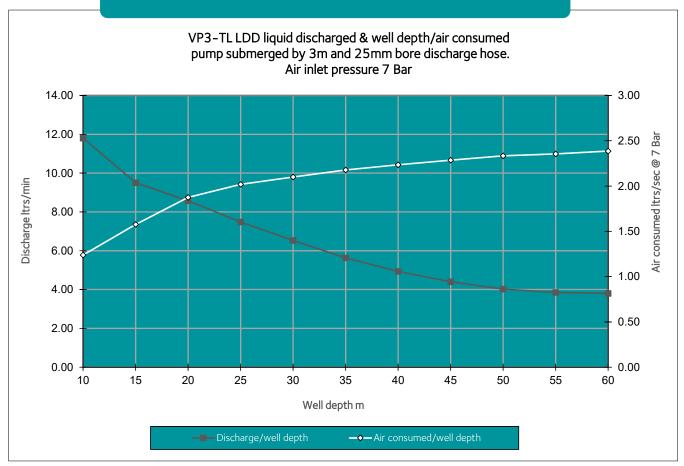




VP3 Top Loader LDD



VP3 TL LDD Performance Curve





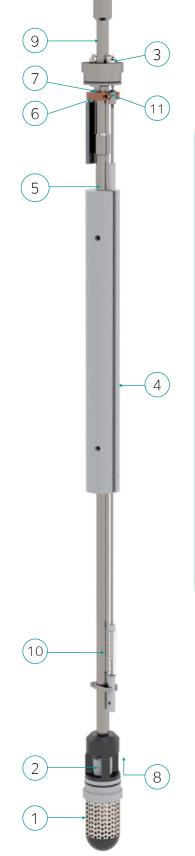
Well Depth	Discharge LPM	Total Air Requirement (L/S)	Total Air (SCFM) Requirement
10	11.80	1.24	2.63
15	9.50	1.58	3.34
20	8.57	1.87	3.97
25	7.48	2.02	4.28
30	6.53	2.10	4.45
35	5.63	2.18	4.61
40	4.93	2.24	4.74
45	4.40	2.29	4.84
50	4.02	2.33	4.95
55	3.85	2.36	4.99
60	3.80	2.39	5.06

DATA table

VP2 Bottom Loader



- Air trapped within the pump escapes through the air exhaust (3)
- The float (4) rises as the liquid enters and when it gets to the top of its travel (5), it trips the rocker mechanism (6)
- The air exhaust valve (11) closes
- The air inlet valve (7) opens allowing compressed air into the pump
- Compressed air closes the bottom check valve (2)
- Liquid within the pump is discharged from the pump through the discharge port (8) and up the central discharge tube
- Liquid passes through the top check valve (enclosed in head) and out through the riser (9)
- The float descends as liquid is discharged
- The float pulls the rocker mechanism back when the spring (10) is compressed
- The air inlet valve (7) closes and the air exhaust valve (11) opens
- Compressed air trapped within the pump can now escape to atmosphere via the air exhaust (3)
- The pump continues to cycle in this way



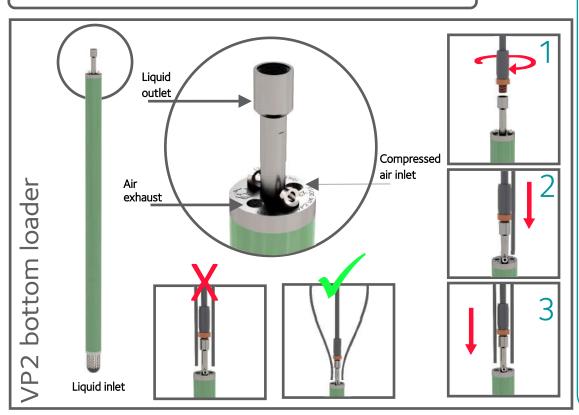
VP2 Bottom Loader

Model & Type	VP2-BL
Liquid Inlet Position	Bottom
Max Flow Rate Litres/hr	>475
Volume/Cycle: Litres	0.33
Pump Length: mm	945
Weight: Kg	1.5
Pump Diameter: mm	44
Pump Trigger Point: mm	650
Min Internal Well Dia: mm	50
Max Working Depth: m	130
Max Operating Temp:°C	100
pH Operating Range	3 -12

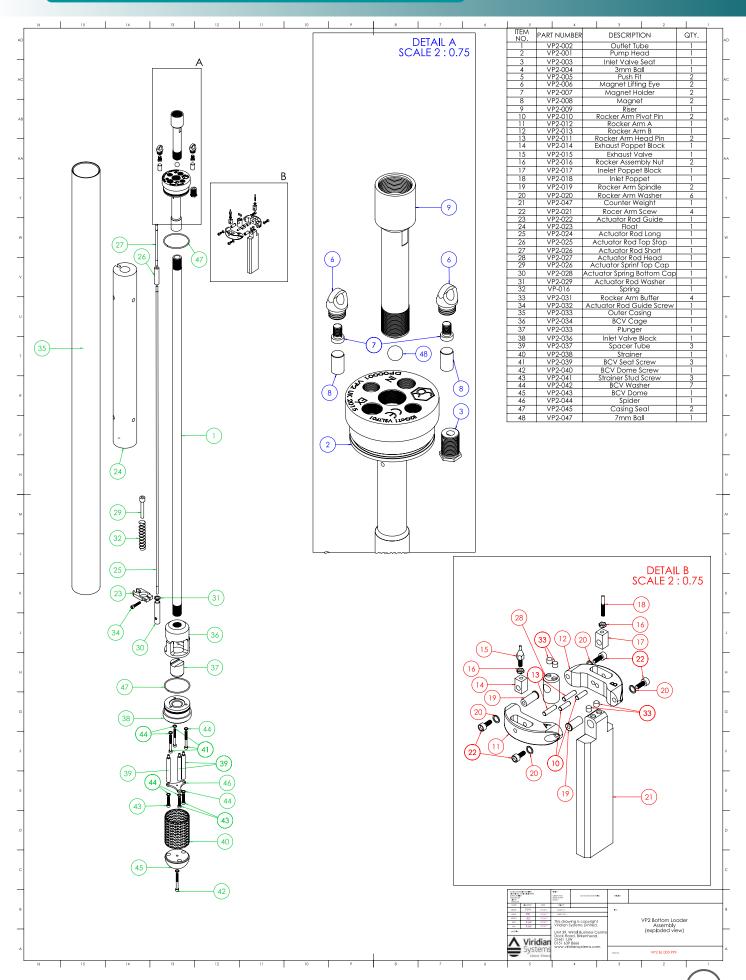
The VP2-BL can be installed in wells of 2"/50 mm minimum internal diameter. They are designed to pump landfill leachate, landfill gas condensate and contaminated or clean groundwater. The base of the pump is domed to aid installation and to deflect entrained gases in liquids.

Viridian pumps are designed for user serviceability and longevity, providing the lowest whole-life cost of any similar pump on the market.

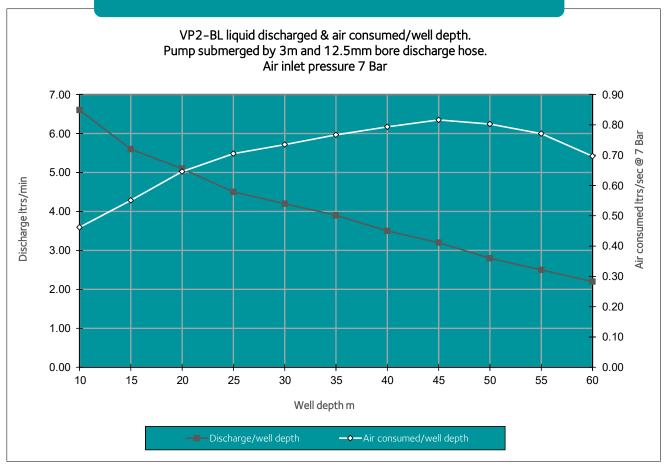
Quick installation guide



VP2 Bottom Loader



VP2 BL Performance Curve





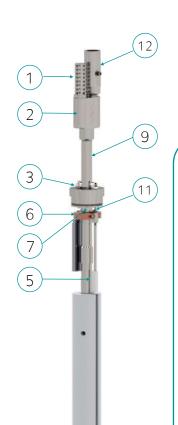
Well Depth	Discharge LPM	Total Air Requirement (L/S)	Total Air (SCFM) Requirement
10	6.60	0.46	0.98
15	5.60	0.55	1.17
20	5.10	0.65	1.37
25	4.50	0.71	1.49
30	4.20	0.74	1.56
35	3.90	0.77	1.63
40	3.50	0.79	1.68
45	3.20	0.82	1.73
50	2.80	0.80	1.70
55	2.50	0.77	1.63
60	2.20	0.70	1.48

DATA table

Values for SCFM have been shown in the DATA table for ease of compressor specification.

How it works

VP2 Top Loader



4

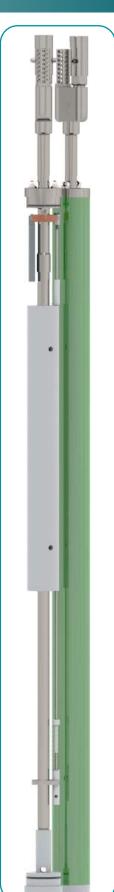
- Liquid enters the pump via the strainer (1) and inlet check valve (2)
- Air trapped within the pump escapes through the air exhaust (3)
- The float (4) rises as the liquid enters and when it gets to the top of its travel (5), it trips the rocker mechanism (6)
- The air exhaust valve (11) closes
- The air inlet valve (7) opens allowing compressed air into the pump
- Compressed air closes the inlet check valve (2)
- Liquid within the pump is discharged from the pump through the discharge port (8) and up the central discharge tube
- Liquid passes through the riser (9) and out through the top check valve (12)
- The float descends as liquid is discharged
- The float pulls the rocker mechanism back when the spring (10) is compressed
- The air inlet valve (7) closes and the air exhaust valve (11) opens
- Compressed air trapped within the pump can now escape to atmosphere via the air exhaust (3)
- The pump continues to cycle in this way

VP2 Top Loader

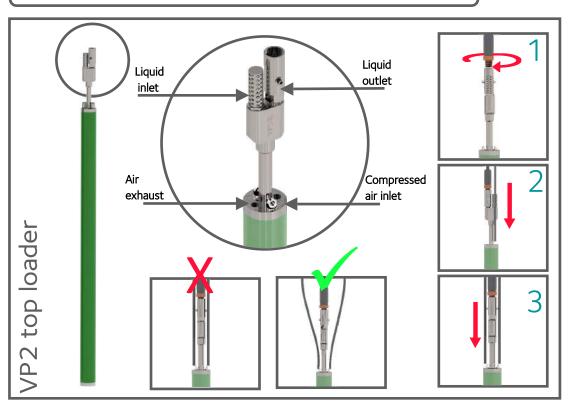
Model & Type	VP2-TL
Liquid Inlet Position	Тор
Max Flow Rate Litres/hr	>400
Volume/Cycle: Litres	0.3
Pump Length: mm	995
Weight: Kg	2
Pump Diameter: mm	44
Pump Trigger Point: mm	595
Min Internal Well Dia: mm	50
Max Working Depth: m	130
Max Operating Temp:°C	100
pH Operating Range	3 -12

The VP2-BL can be installed in wells of 2"/50 mm minimum internal diameter. They are designed to pump landfill leachate, landfill gas condensate and contaminated or clean groundwater. The base of the pump is domed to aid installation and to deflect entrained gases in liquids.

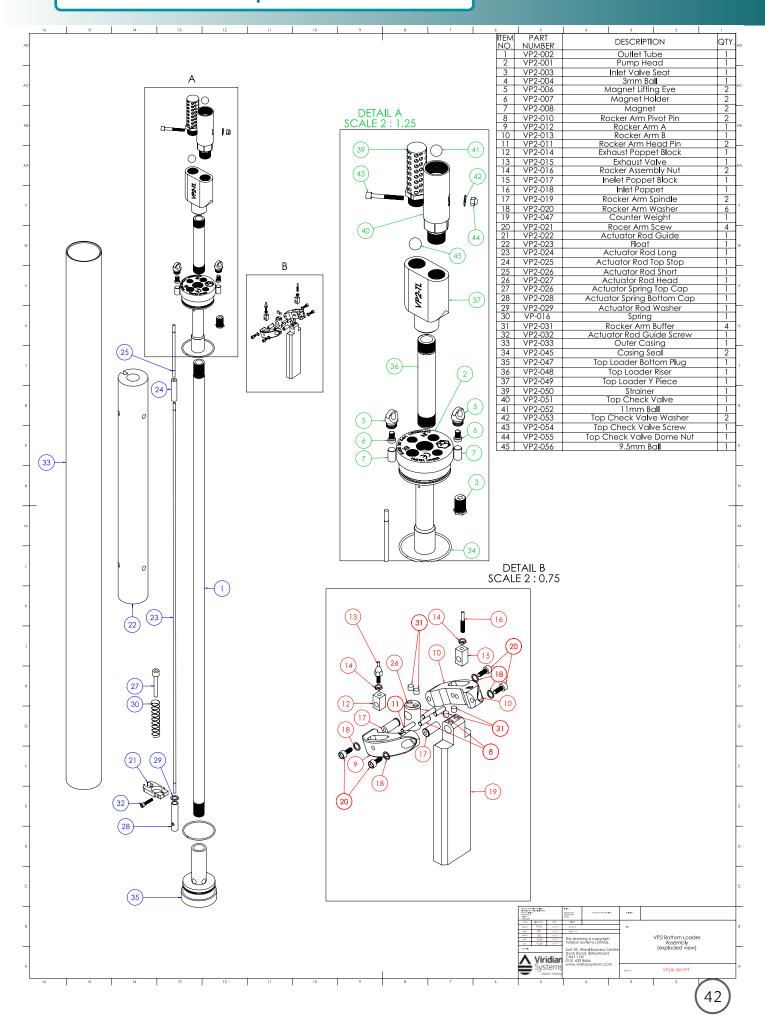
Viridian pumps are designed for user serviceability and longevity, providing the lowest whole-life cost of any similar pump on the market.



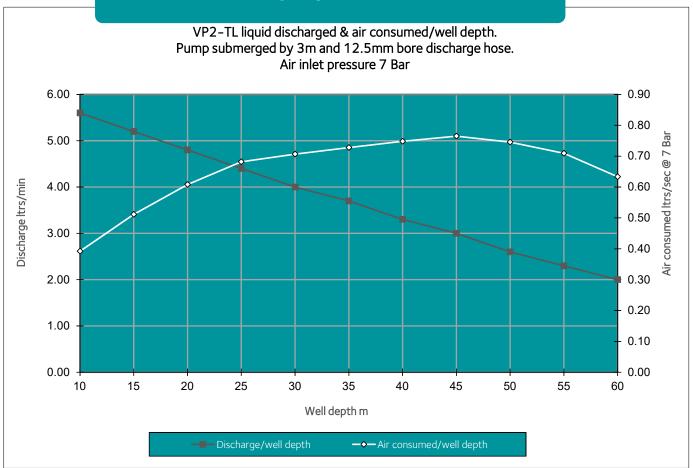
Quick installation guide



VP2 Top Loader



VP2 TL Performance Curve





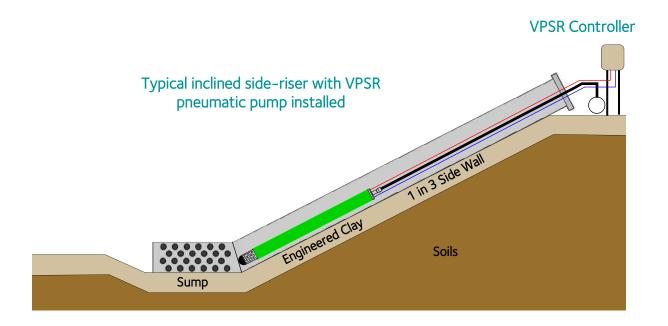
Well Depth	Discharge LPM	Total Air Requirement (L/S)	Total Air (SCFM) Requirement
10	5.60	0.39	0.83
15	5.20	0.51	1.08
20	4.80	0.61	1.29
25	4.40	0.68	1.45
30	4.00	0.71	1.50
35	3.70	0.73	1.54
40	3.30	0.75	1.58
45	3.00	0.77	1.62
50	2.60	0.75	1.58
55	2.30	0.71	1.50
60	2.00	0.63	1.34

DATA table

Values for SCFM have been shown in the DATA table for ease of compressor specification.

VPSR: the pneumatic pump for side risers







How it works

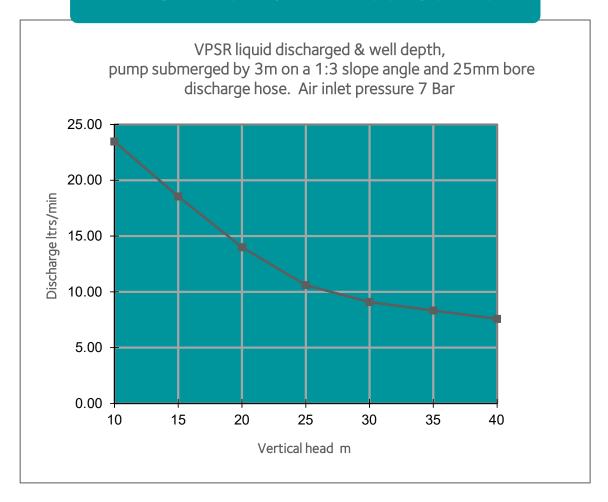
VPSR Side Riser Pump

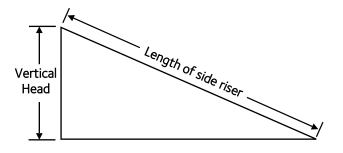
Although the VPSR will work when vertical, it is designed to work in inclined wells, typically on a slope angle of 1:3. It is not designed to work horizontally. The VPSR comprises of a pump, exhaust valve and control panel. The pump fills at the lower end and discharges at the upper end of the pump. There is an inlet check valve and a discharge check valve. There are no internal controls within the pump. The exhaust valve should be positioned within a short distance of the pump in the well such that it is not submerged during normal operation. The control panel is sited outside of the well at ground level and provides an operator settable timed intervals for exhaust/fill and discharge. Operation is as follows: –

- Liquid enters the pump via the strainer (1) and bottom check valve (2)
- Air trapped within the pump escapes through the air inlet/exhaust port
 (3)
- Liquid within the pump is discharged through the discharge port (4) and up the central discharge tube.
- Liquid is displaced by compressed air entering the pump via the air inlet/exhaust port (3)
- Liquid passes through the top check valve (enclosed in head) and out through the riser (5)
- Compressed air trapped within the pump can now escape to atmosphere via the air exhaust (not shown)
- The control panel incorporates timers which can be adjusted for site specific conditions. The timer functions are; timed delay - Exhaust/Fill and timed delay - Discharge
- The control panel also incorporates a pressure regulator which should be adjusted according to the vertical head and also to take account of friction losses in the pipework

Note: Level control to turn the pump on and off is an option available on request.

VPSR Performance Curve





At fixed inlet air pressure and fixed pipe sizing, the main factors affecting the pumping rate are the vertical head and friction losses in the liquid discharge, air supply and air exhaust pipelines

DATA table

Vertical Head (m)	Horizontal length (m)	Length of side riser (m)	Discharge LPM
10	30	31.62	23.47
15	45	47.43	18.55
20	60	63.25	14.01
25	75	79.06	10.60
30	90	94.87	9.08
35	105	110.68	8.33
40	120	126.49	7.57

Compressed air consumption is typically around 7 SCFM to achieve the pumping rates shown in the data table

VPSR Specifications



Model & Type	VPSR
Liquid Inlet Position	Bottom
Max Flow Rate Litres/hr	2,100
Volume/Cycle: Litres	5-6
Pump Length: mm	1,706
Weight: Kg	7.5
Pump Diameter: mm	90
Min Internal Well Dia: mm	100
Max Vertical Working Depth: m	70
Max Operating Temp:°C	100
pH Operating Range	3-12

The VPSR can be installed in wells of 4"/100 mm minimum diameter. Although intended for installation into inclined wells (typically on a 1:3 gradient), they can also be used in vertical wells. They are not designed to be used horizontally.

They are designed to pump landfill leachate, landfill gas condensate and contaminated or clean groundwater.

The VPSR can be supplied with wheels to aid installation into side risers.

The VPSR's displacement depends on the angle of inclination. In the vertical plane, displacement is of the order of 6.5 litres. On a 1:3 gradient, the displacement is between 5 & 6 litres depending on the exhaust/fill dwell time and the depth of submergence of the pump.

Option 1 – no level control

- The VPSR pump
- The exhaust valve
- IP66 control panel

Option 2 – with level control

- The VPSR pump
- The exhaust Valve
- Enhanced IP66 control panel including P.V. solar charger/battery circuit for 24 hour operation
- Submersible ATEX certified pressure transducer (pressure compensated)
- Intrinsically safe barriers
- Readout unit to show liquid level locally at the well

Option 3 - with level control, flow meter and telemetry

The VPSR pump

VPSR Options

- The exhaust valve
- Enhanced IP66 control panel including P.V. solar charger/battery circuit for 24 hour operation
- Submersible ATEX certified pressure transducer (pressure compensated)
- Intrinsically safe barriers
- Readout unit to show liquid level locally at the well
- Piezoelectric flow sensor to provide an indication of cumulative flow
- Remote data acquisition via the 3G/GPRS network

Tailored packages available on request including alternative electrical power sources

Installation

VP pumps are ATEX certified and should only be serviced by authorised persons. If they are dismantled and reassembled by the customer it may invalidate the ATEX certification.

Maintenance

Maintenance and servicing is recommended <u>as a minimum</u> every 6-months. A typical service should consist of dismantling, cleaning and de-scaling of receptive surfaces, replacement of worn parts, air leakage tests, reassembly setting/adjustment and operational testing.

Installation

It is imperative that the air supply and exhaust lines are checked for leakage and that the well head is gas-tight.

Installation:

- Attach the pipe-work to the pump through the pumping wellhead (if present).
- Ensure that all joints are secure and that the pipe-work is correctly fitted.
- Lower the pump down the well in a controlled manner until contact is made with the well base.
- Raise the pump (approximately 200 mm) and secure the pump in position.
- Connect the pipe-work to the relevant connections at the well site.
- Open the isolation valves at the well site.
- Regulate the pressure to the pump via the air regulator (located at the wellhead) as required.
- Replace the wellhead and reset the gas isolation valve (if present) to its original position.

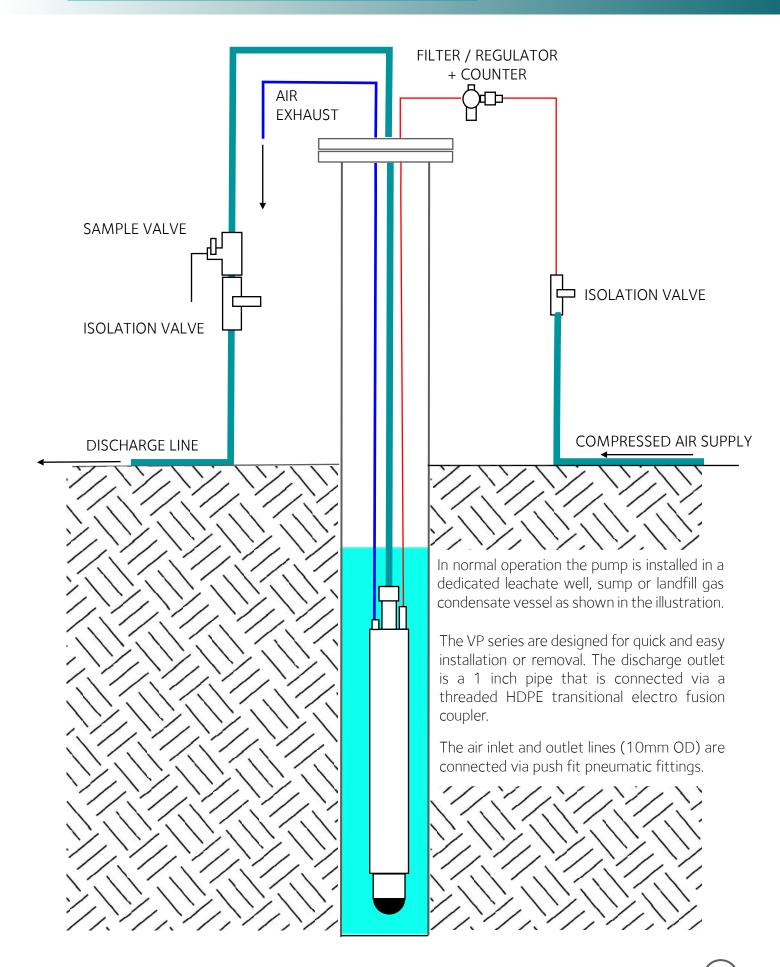
Removal:

- Isolate the airline to the pump via the valve arrangement at the well site. Ensure that the valve is fully closed.
- Remove the residual air from the line by altering the regulator, the gauge pressure will drop to zero when the line is empty.
- Isolate the leachate line at the valve arrangement at the well head. Ensure that the valve is fully closed.
- Remove the wellhead (if present) and remove the pump from the well. This operation may be performed by both operatives present and will remove the requirement to stand directly over the well. Operatives should avoid working directly over open wells.
- If the removal is to be for a period of time the pipe-work from the pump to the isolation valves should be disconnected and blank ends fitted to avoid accidental spillage.
- Replace the wellhead and open the gas isolation valve (if present) to the previous setting.

The pumping rate is dependent on a number of factors including: -

- The depth of liquid in the well.
- Liquid recharge rate in the well, i.e. if the well recharges at a rate of 100 litres/hour, the pump is limited to discharging at 100 litres/hour.
- The system air pressure.
- The system pressure differential i.e. the difference between the actual system air pressure and the losses incurred due to total static head plus frictional loss.

Typical Installation



Operational Parameters

VP pumps are submersible pumps, capable of pumping liquids (typically landfill leachate or condensate) in a gaseous atmosphere.

VP pumps are intended for use in wells, sumps or vessels in which an explosive atmosphere caused by mixtures of air and gases (generally methane) is likely to occur. In its normal operating environment, VP pumps are fully submerged in leachate or condensate.

VP pumps fulfil the following requirements: -

- Explosive protection.
- Group 'II' equipment for gaseous atmospheres.
- Zone '1' for gas.
- Category '2' equipment.
- 'G' for gas.
- 'c' for constructional safety.
- 'T1' for methane.

In the event of failure, the normal operational parts become static. It is then necessary to remove the pump from its normal operating environment to a service workshop; it is then no longer in an explosive atmosphere.

Pressure parameters: -

The maximum working pressure of the VP pumps is 10 Bar (gauge)

Special conditions of use: -

When installed in leachate or gas wells on a landfill site, control measure should be adopted to ensure the gaseous atmosphere is maintained within Zone-1 parameters:

- The well must be sealed to prevent air ingress.
- The condition of the well seals should be checked on a regular basis e.g. Quarterly.
- The gas quality should be monitored on a regular basis e.g. weekly and actions taken to address air ingress.
- The pump should be checked for air leakage on a regular basis e.g. Monthly.
- The pump should not be allowed to exhaust into the well.
- The pump air supply should be fitted with an air fuse after the pressure regulator.
- It is essential that VP pumps are suspended as near vertical as possible; considerable inclination causes malfunction and could give rise to air escape.

Troubleshooting

Pumps Stalling (assuming and tank is not full):	leachate is available to pump in the well		Action:
Faulty or incorrectly adjusted pump		1	Re-service pump
Valves turned off		2	Check all valves are open
Installation issues	Pump at angle in well	3	Turn-off discharge valve and test pump by opening sample valve, turning air on and off to see if pump stall and/or stutters
	Pump sitting on bottom of well	4	Check well depth and adjust suspension wire and pipework to suit
	Airline and /or air exhaust pipes cut too short which can cause the pump to kick over at an angle	5	Ensure airline and exhaust pipes are longer than leachate discharge line
	Bottom of pump stuck on a ledge in the well	6	Re-install pump
	Stainless steel harness suspending pump at an angle	7	Ensure the pump is suspended by the leachate discharge line, not the wire.
	Angle of the well	8	Check angle of well – if possible.
	Incorrectly configured pipework (very common problem)	9	See diagram 1.
Silt ingress into well and into pump		10	Check to see if pump is filling with silt or is stuck in silt.
		11	Check well depth
		12	De-silt the well
Scale forming in the pump		13	Turn-off discharge valve and test pump by opening sample valve, turning air on and off to see if pump stall and/or stutters
		14	De-scale and service pump
Air pressure too low at well	Compressor too small, pressure and air delivery rate	15	Calculate demand and upsize compressor
	Pipework too small, friction losses	16	Carry out flow analysis on the air and leachate Pipework
	Air leaks	17	Check for air leaks regularly and repair
	Condensate in air system – this is a major issue on many pumping system	18	Fit a Minimum Pressure valve on the air receiver and at strategic points in the air system
	Stalled pumps passing air into the leachate discharge pipework	19	Check operation of all pumps to see if any are passing air into the discharge system, worsening air locks in the force-main
	Airlocks in the leachate mains - this causes high discharge pressure and is very common	20	Install air-release valves at high points in the force-main
	Leachate in the airlines – this can happen when the air system is de-pressurised, the pump fills as normal which opens the air inlet valve and this allows leachate up and into the airline. In some cases, leachate can get into the air mains and to the compressor	21	Fit NRV's on the inlet to every pump (we do this as standard in the UK on every pump)

Troubleshooting - continued

	leachate is available to pump in the well		Action:	
and tank is not full):		<u> </u>		
Continued from page 31	Continued from page 51			
Air pressure too low at well – continued	Blockages in air system, e.g. crushed pipe, vermin (mice) in the airline	22	Check the pipes are clear	
	Blocked or leaking regulator	23	Clear the regulator or exchange it	
	Blocked counters	24	Clean the counter out	
	Faulty air isolation valve	25	Exchange the valve	
High discharge pressure	Carbonate scaling in the pipework causing increased back-pressure	26	Cut in to the force-main to inspect for scaling. Scaling can be reduced by installing silt traps at strategic locations to reduce the amount of grit and silt which the scaling ions utilise as crystal nucleation sites.	
	Incorrectly configured pipework (very common problem)	27	Review the pipework design and check pipework that has been added on to see if it needs to be Modified.	
	Electric pumps discharging into same pipework cause over-pressure if the pipework is too small	28	Do not connect electric pumps to the same force-main as pneumatic pumps	
	Airlocks in the leachate mains - this causes high discharge pressure and is very common	29	Please see separate information on air-locks	
Debris in the well	Polythene bags in wells (they are sucked onto the pump inlet)	30	Hook debris out of the well or de-silt	
Relative gas pressures in the well	Vacuum in the well causing the pump to stall	31	Fit VVA or exhaust into well	
	Leachate foaming - gassy wells, the float can sink in foamy leachate, causing the pumping to stall	32	Extract gas and use a Top-Loader, they work much better in gassy wells or fit a gas deflector to a Bottom-Loader (Top-Loader is the best option)	
Leachate in the exhaust	When a pump is de-pressurised, leachate can leak past the air exhaust valve, when the pump re-starts, leachate is blown out usually but there could be enough to stall the pump. Over time, leachate also causes scale to form in the exhaust tube, when it dries out, any movement cause the scale to crack and fall off, blocking the exhaust valve.	33	Check exhaust tubes regularly for blockage and/or restrictions and replace if necessary	
Crushed pipes		34	Surface-lay all pipes if possible and check their condition regularly.	

Warranties

Viridian Systems Limited ("VSL") warrants to the original purchaser of its products that, subject to the limitations and conditions provided below, products, materials and/or workmanship shall reasonably conform to descriptions of the product and shall be free of defects in materials and workmanship.

All warranty durations are calculated from the original date of purchase – determined as the date of shipment from either VSL or their appointed agent and the date VSL or their appointed agent is notified of a warranty claim.

VP Pneumatic Pumps

Five (5) year warranty. This limited warranty coverage applies to all pneumatic pumps in the VP range.

The Warranty is valid when the following conditions exist:

- Site pH is between 3 and 12
- Site liquid is between 1 and 100 degrees Celsius (34 and 212 degrees Fahrenheit)
- Site liquid is non-corrosive and not abrasive to the construction materials of the pump
- Suspended solids do not exceed 3mm (3/32 inch)

Hose, Tubing and Air Filtration

One (1) year warranty: 100% materials and 100% workmanship.

Parts and Repairs

Ninety (90) days warranty: 100% materials and 100% workmanship when repairs are performed by VSL or its appointed agent, from the date of the repair or for the full term of the original warranty, whichever is longer. Separately sold parts are warranted for ninety (90) days: 100% materials and 100% workmanship.

This warranty will be void in the event of unauthorised disassembly of component parts and assemblies. Defects in any equipment that result from abuse, operation in any manner outside the recommended procedures, use and applications other than for intended use, or exposure to chemical or physical environments beyond the designated limits of materials and construction will also void this warranty.

VSL shall be released from all obligations under all warranties if any product covered hereby is repaired or modified by persons other than VSL service personnel or their appointed agents; resold to other parties; and/or moved or used on a site other than originally specified.

It is understood and agreed that VSL shall in no event be liable for incidental or consequential damages resulting from its breach of any of the terms of this agreement, nor for special damages, nor for improper selection of any product described or referred to for a particular application. Liability under this warranty is limited to repair or replacement F.C.A. VSL's workshop, or its appointed agent's workshop, of any parts which prove to be defective within the duration and conditions set forth herein.

Other Equipment Manufactured by Others

The foregoing warranty does not apply to other equipment, accessories, and parts manufactured by others, and such other equipment, accessories and parts are subject only to the warranties, if any, supplied by their respective manufacturers. VSL makes no warranty concerning products or accessories not manufactures by VSL. In the event of failure of any such product or accessory, VSL will give reasonable assistance to the buyer in obtaining from the respective manufacturer whatever adjustment is reasonable in light of the manufacturer's own warranty.

Warranties - continued

Continued from page 53

Warranty Claims Procedure (Responsibility of Purchaser)

The original purchaser's sole responsibility in the instance of a warranty claim shall be to notify VSL or its appointed agent of the defect, malfunction, or other manner in which the terms of this warranty are believed to be breached. The purchaser may secure performance of obliqations by contacting VSL or its appointed agent, and:

- Identifying the product involved by model or serial number, or other sufficient description, that will allow VSL, or its appointed agent, to determine which product is defective.
- Specifying where, when, and from whom the product was purchased.
- Describing the nature of the defect or malfunction covered by this warranty.
- After obtaining authorisation from VSL or its appointed agent, sending the malfunctioning component to the address as provided.
- Equipment must be cleaned of contamination before shipment or it will be cleaned by VSL before any work is performed. The purchaser will be charged for such cleaning.

If any product covered hereby is actually defective within the terms of this warranty, the purchaser must contact VSL, or its appointed agent, for determination of warranty coverage. If the return of a component is determined to be necessary, VSL, or its appointed agent, will authorise the return of the component at the purchaser's expense. If the product proves not to be defective within the terms of this warranty, then all costs and expenses in connection with the processing of the purchaser's claim and all costs for repair, parts, labour, and shipping and handling, as authorised by the purchaser, shall be borne by the purchaser. In no event shall such allegedly defective products be returned to VSL, or its appointed agent, without its consent, and VSL's, or its appointed agent's obligations of repair, replacement or refund are conditional upon the purchaser's return of the defective product to VSL, or its appointed agent.

Purchaser's Remedies

The purchaser's exclusive and sole remedy for breach of this warranty shall be as follows: if and only if, VSL or its appointed agent, is notified within the applicable warranty period of the existence of any such defect in the said products, and VSL or its appointed agent, upon examination of any such defects, shall find the same to be within the terms of and covered by this warranty:

- VSL or its appointed agent will, at its option, as soon as reasonably possible, replace or repair any such product, without charge to the purchaser.
- If VSL or its appointed agent for any reason, cannot repair a product covered hereby within four (4) weeks after receipt of the original purchaser's notification of a warranty claim, then VSL's or its appointed agent's sole responsibility shall be, at its option, either to replace the defective product with a comparable new unit at no charge to the purchaser, or to refund the full purchase price.

VSL shall not in any event be liable for the cost of any labour expended on any such product or material or for any special, direct, indirect or consequential damages to anyone by reason of the fact that it shall have been deemed defective or a breach of said warranty.



