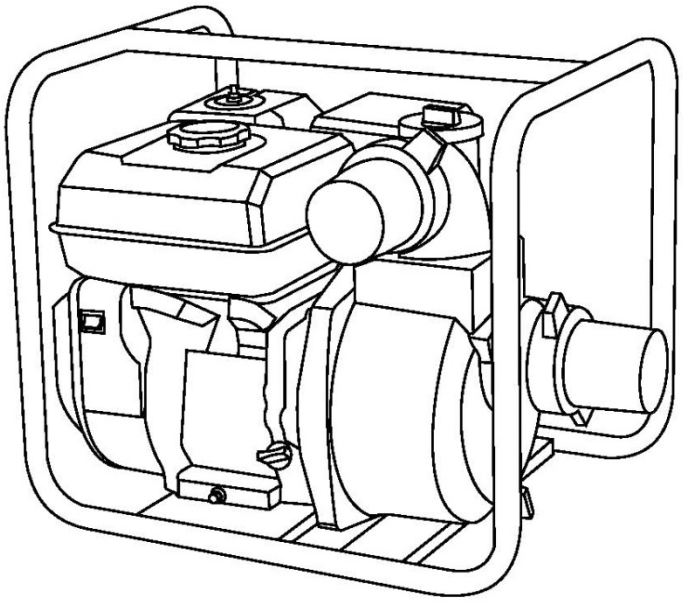
HYUNDAI

POWER EQUIPMENT



WATER / TRASH / CHEMICAL PUMP
OWNER'S MANUAL

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Preface

Thank you for purchasing a Hyundai water pump.

Please keep a copy of this manual for your reference.

This manual should be kept with this water pump for future reference and be given with it if resold. This is important to ensure the correct and safe running of this water pump for all current and future users. This owner's manual contains instructions for the **1"**, **1.5"**, **2"**, **3"** and **4"** water pumps. It is extremely important that these instructions are read thoroughly before operating the water pump in order to obtain the best results. If any problems occur in relation to this water pump, please call us to speak to a technical advisor.

All of the information and diagrams contained in this manual are correct and relevant at the time of publishing. We reserve the right to make changes to this manual at any time without prior notice.

Contents

1. SAFETY

Our range of water pumps is designed to give a safe and reliable service if the instructions contained in this manual are followed carefully. For this reason it is important to read and understand all information contained in this manual before attempting to operate the water pump. Failure to comply with these instructions may result in personal injury or damage to the water pump.

Safety Messages

The safety of yourself and others is extremely important to us. For this reason, we have provided important safety messages in this manual as well as on the water pump and engine. Please read these safety messages carefully.

Safety Label - on the water pump and engine

Safety Message - alerts you to potential hazards that could hurt you or others. Each safety message is preceded by a safety alert symbol and one of three words: WARNING, CAUTION, or NOTICE. These mean:

⚠WARNING

You CAN be KILLED *or* SERIOUSLY HURT if you don't follow instructions.

NOTICE

Your water pump or other property could be damaged if you don't follow instructions.

Safety Instructions

The clean water pumps and high pressure water pumps in our range have been designed for pumping clean fresh water only.

Trash pumps have been designed to deal with debris up to 25mm in diameter.

Chemical pumps can be used for the transmission of weak acid and bases (PH4-11) and commonly used for liquid fertiliser and seawater.

To prevent fire hazards and to ensure that the pump is used in a well ventilated area, it is important to keep the pump away from all building walls and other equipment during operation. Do not place flammable objects near the water pump and ensure the water pump is drained of all fuel before transportation.

The muffler becomes very hot during operation and for a while after the engine has been stopped. Do not touch the muffler or store the water pump until it has fully cooled down.

Due to petrol being extremely flammable, do not smoke in the refuelling and fuel storage area. When filling the water pump with fuel, ensure you do so in a well ventilated area with the engine stopped. If any spillage occurs, clean it up immediately. After refuelling, replace the fuel cap and screw it on tightly.

Always place the water pump on a firm, level surface. If the pump is tilted or overturned, fuel spillage may result.

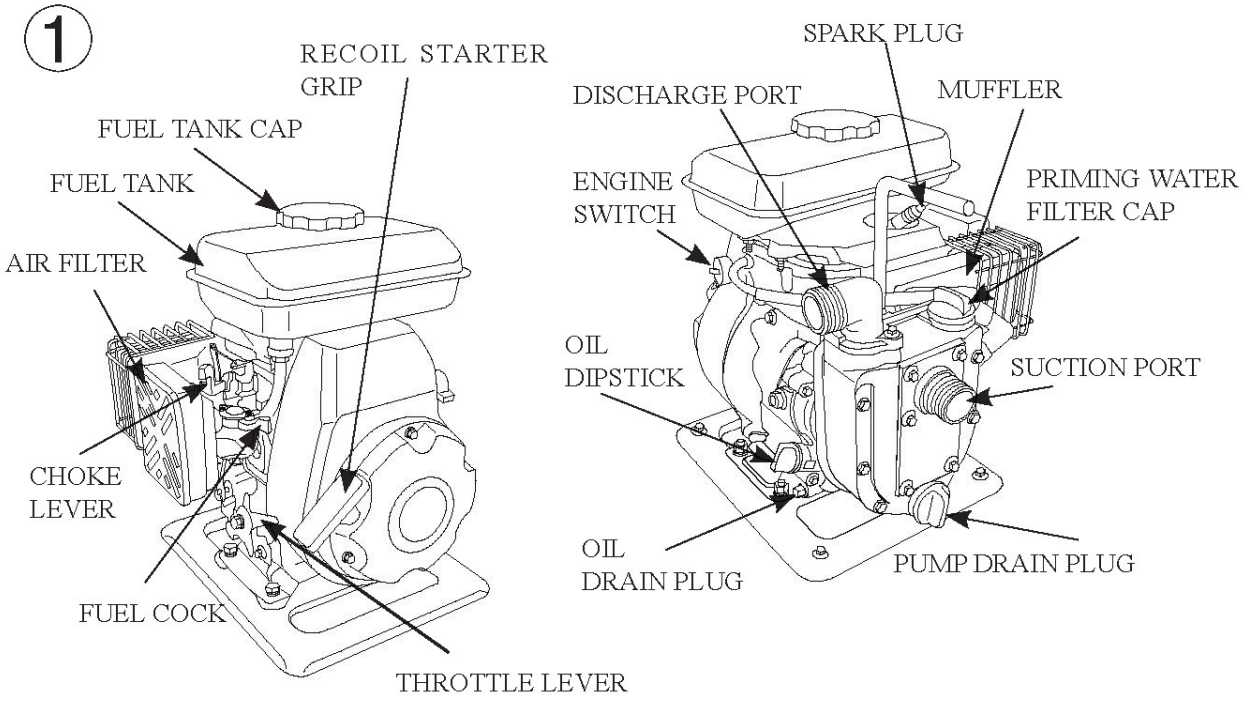
Exhaust fumes from the pump's engine contain poisonous carbon monoxide gas that can build up in closed areas. For this reason, ensure that the pump is used in a well ventilated area at all times. Breathing in carbon monoxide can result in death.

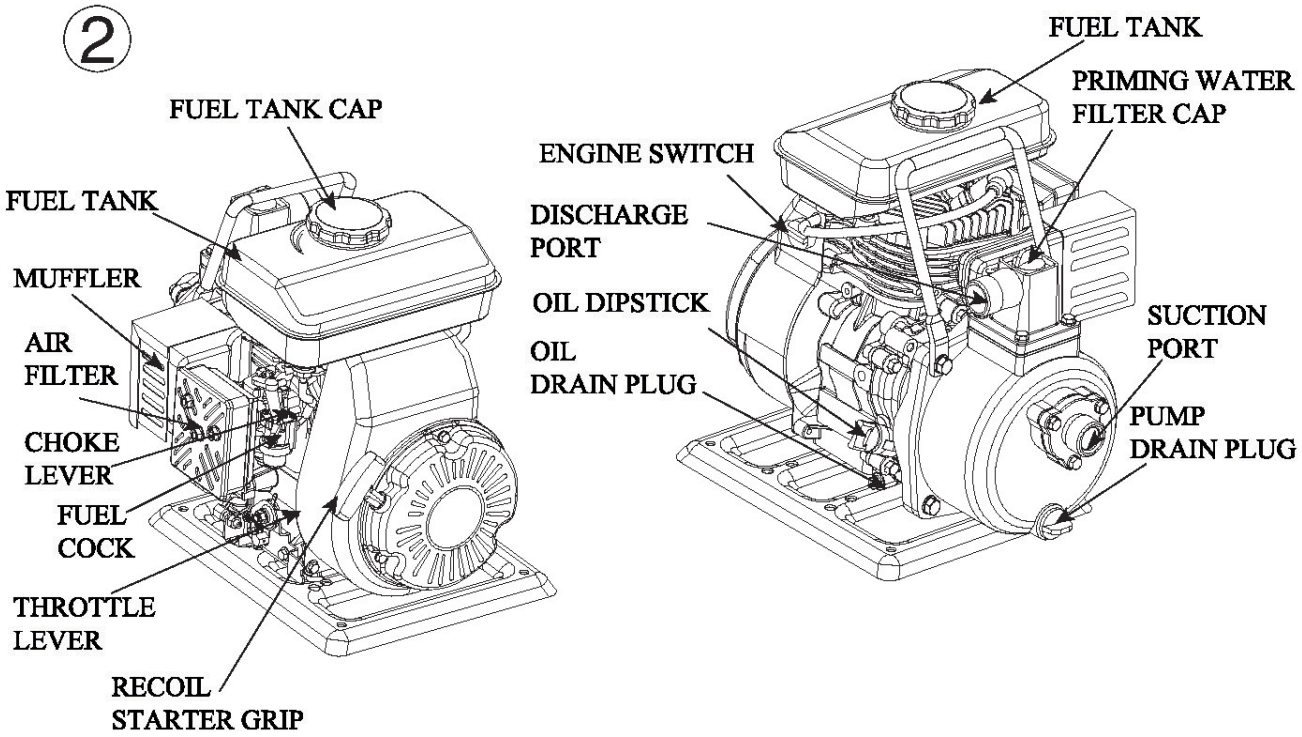
Due to the possibility of burns from the hot engine components, do not allow children or pets near the water pump whilst it is in operation.

For safety reasons, this water pump must not be used in potentially explosive atmospheres.

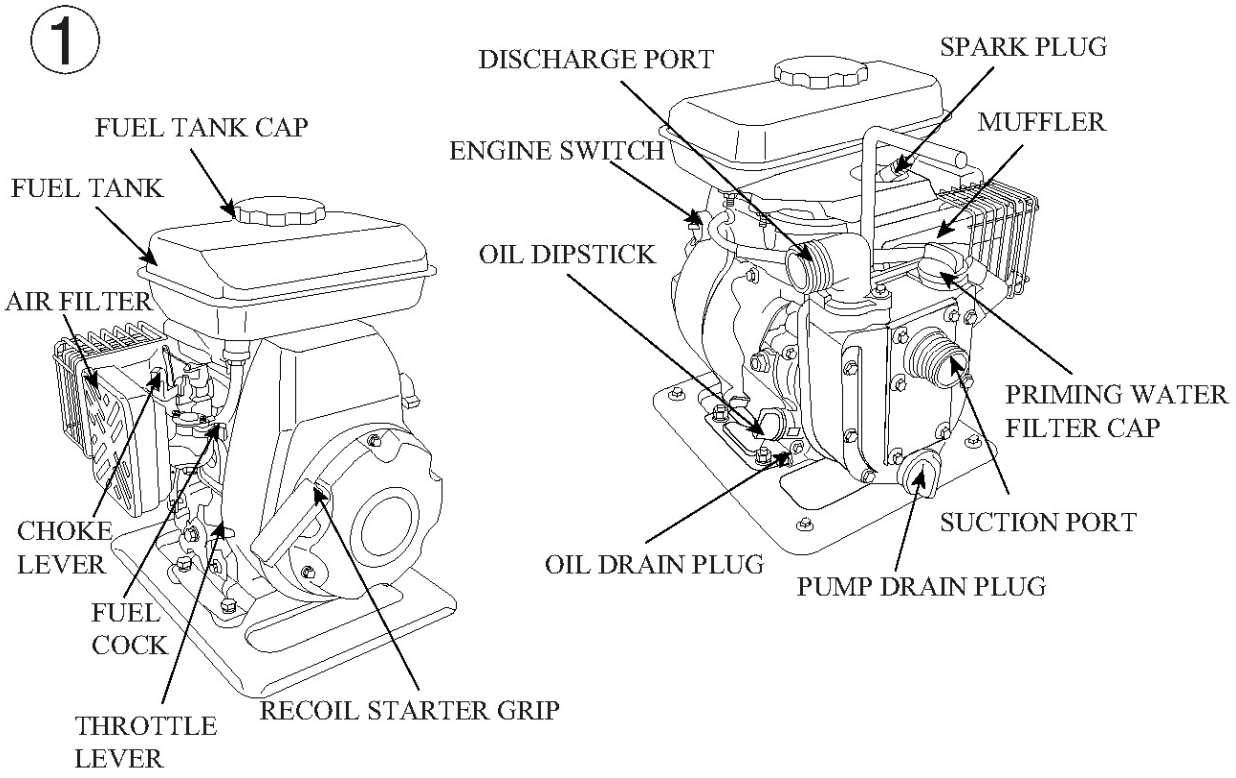
2. COMPONENT IDENTIFICATION

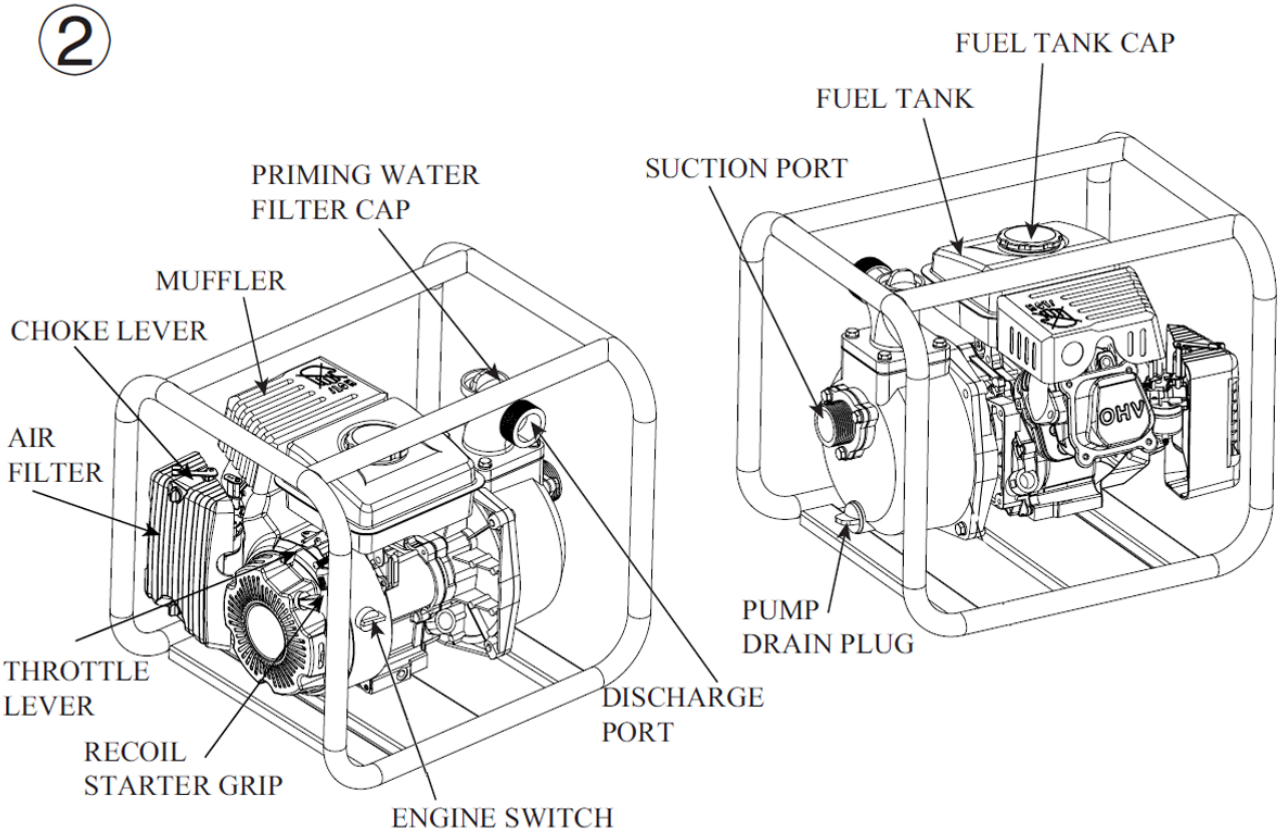
1" Clean Water Pump



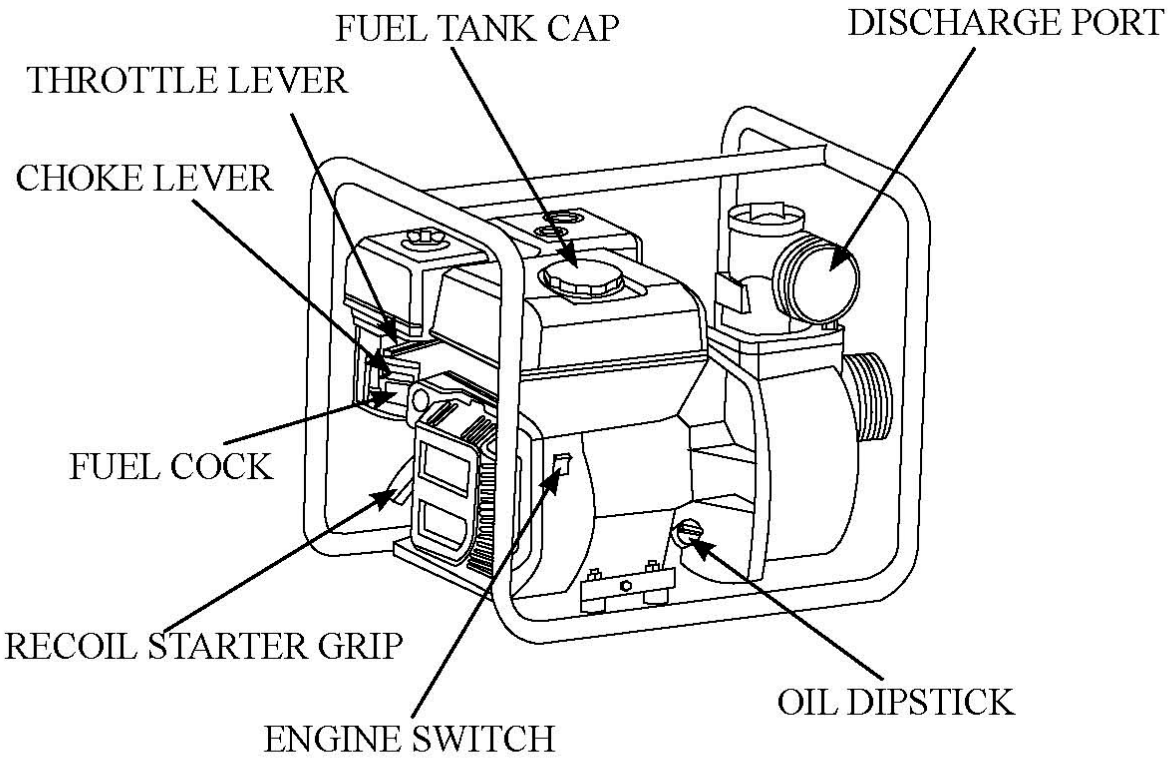


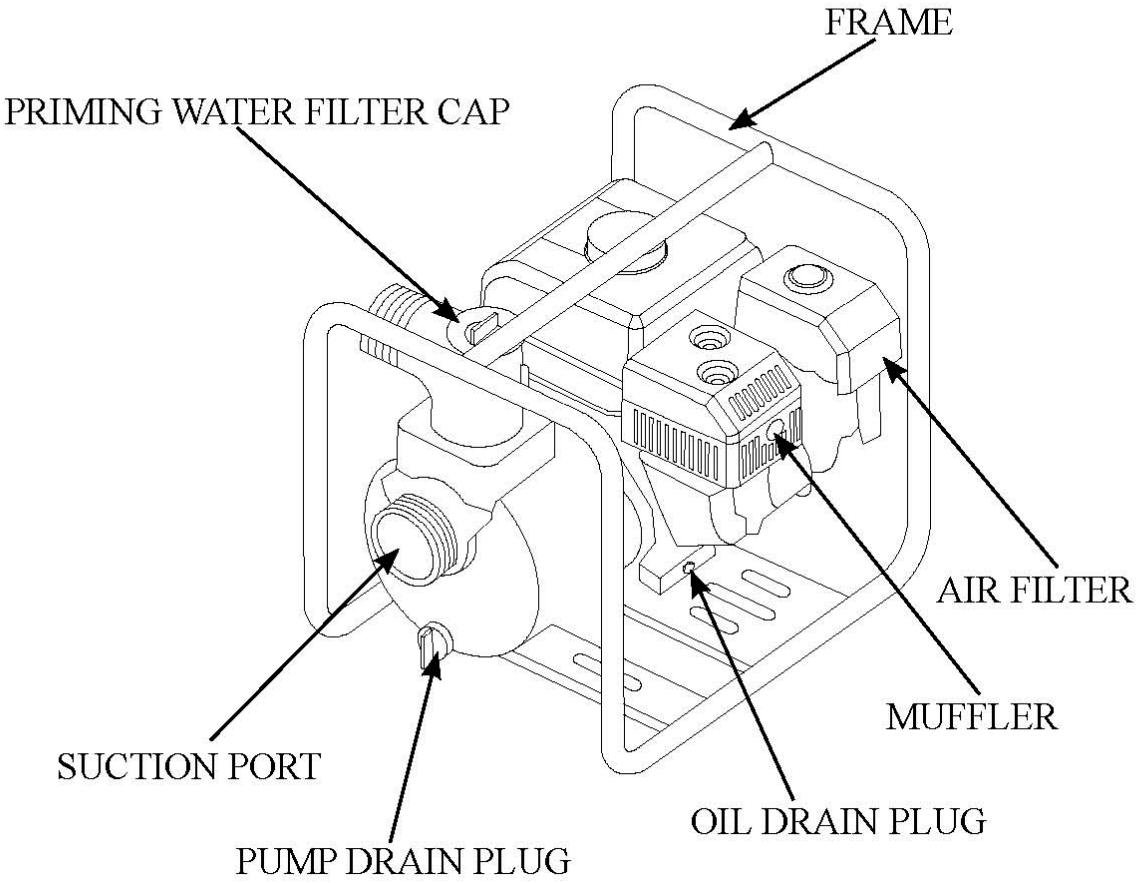
1.5" Clean Water Pump



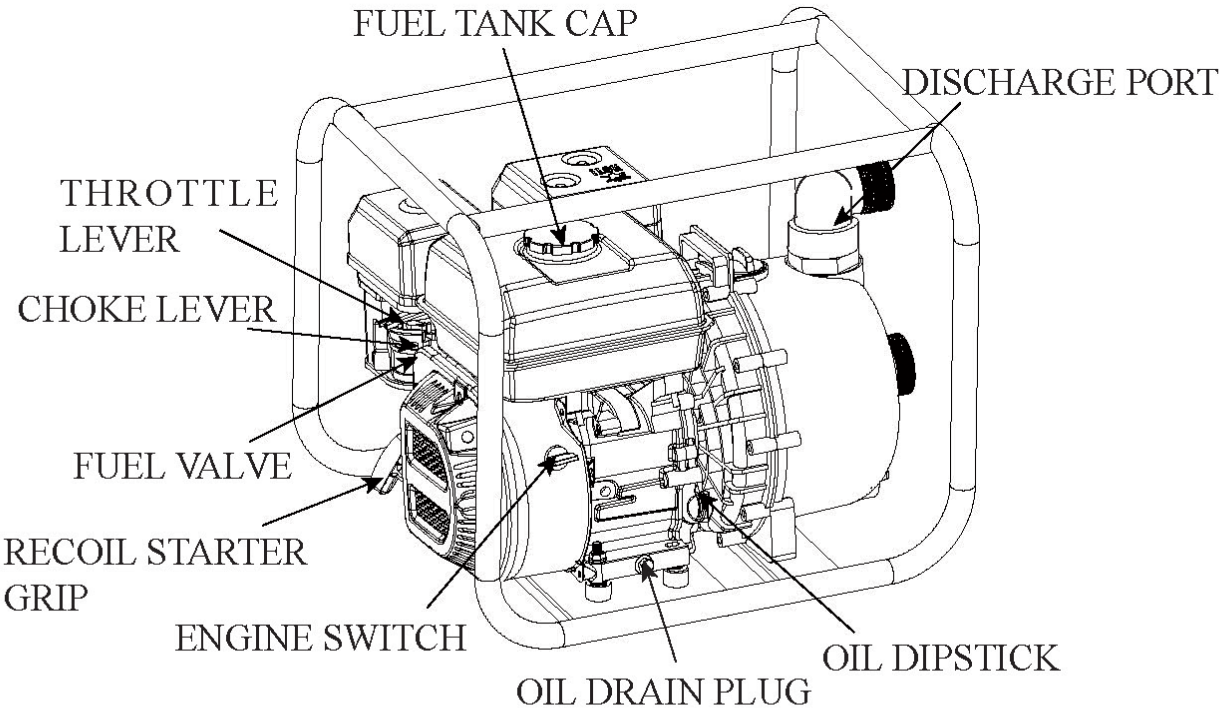


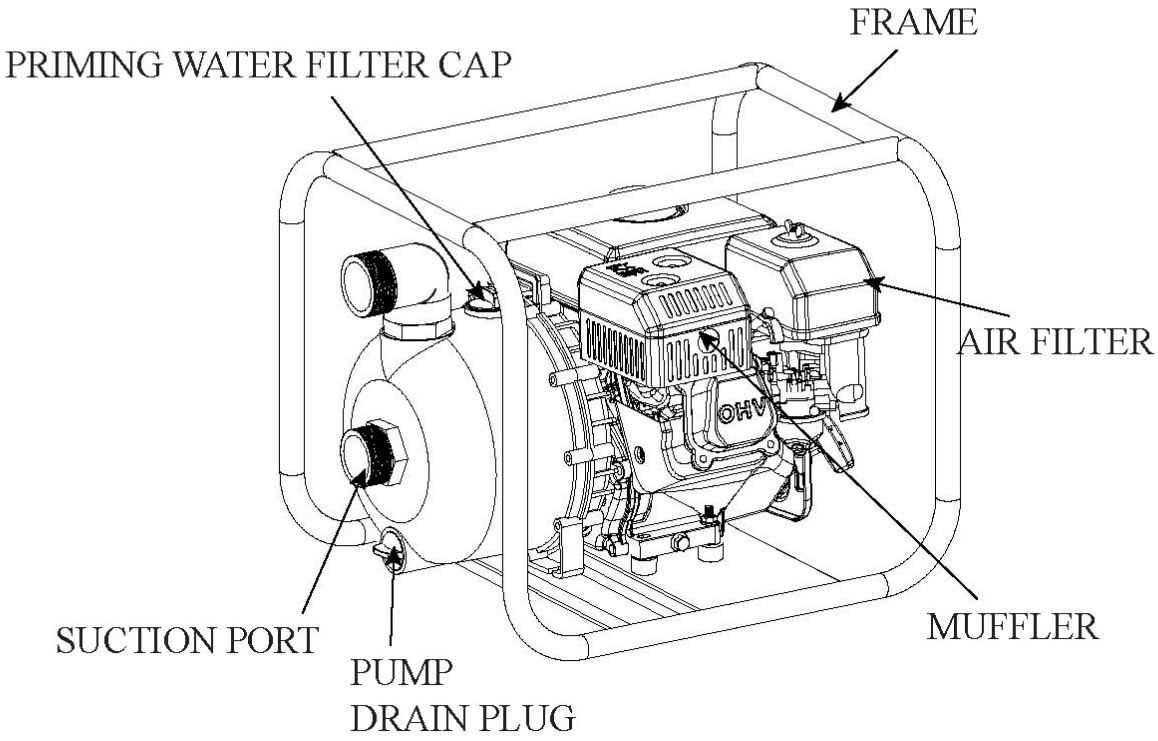
2" / 3" / 4" Clean Water Pump





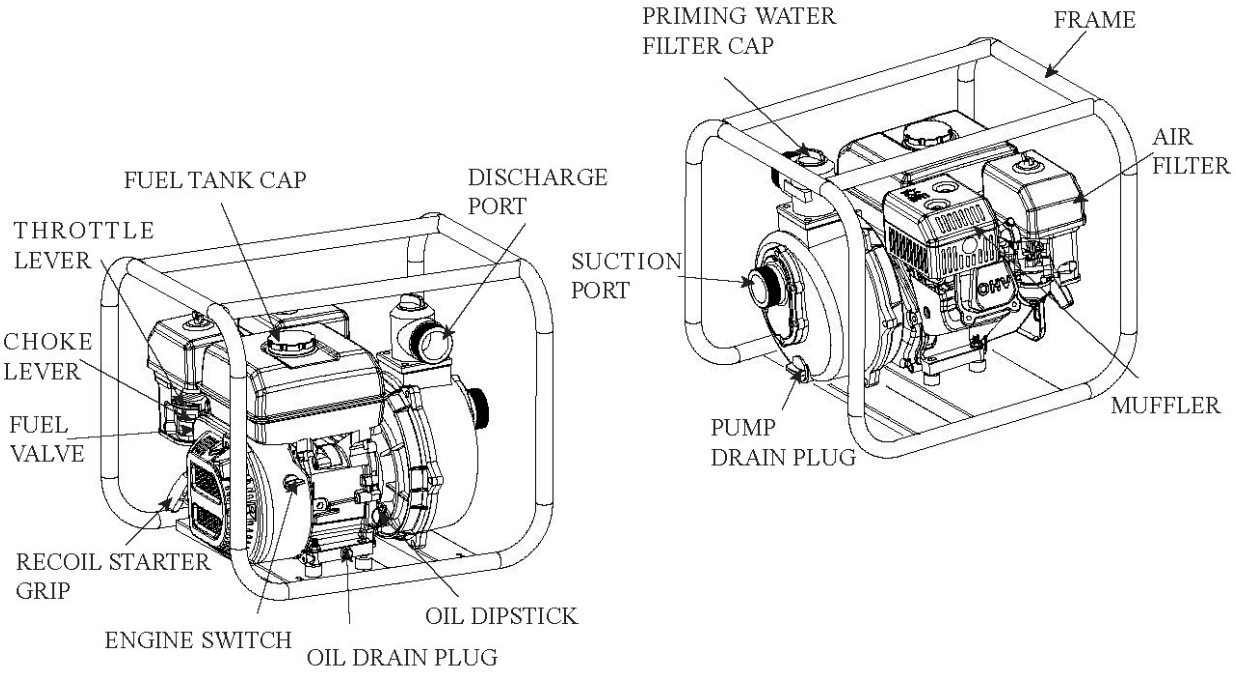
Chemical Pump

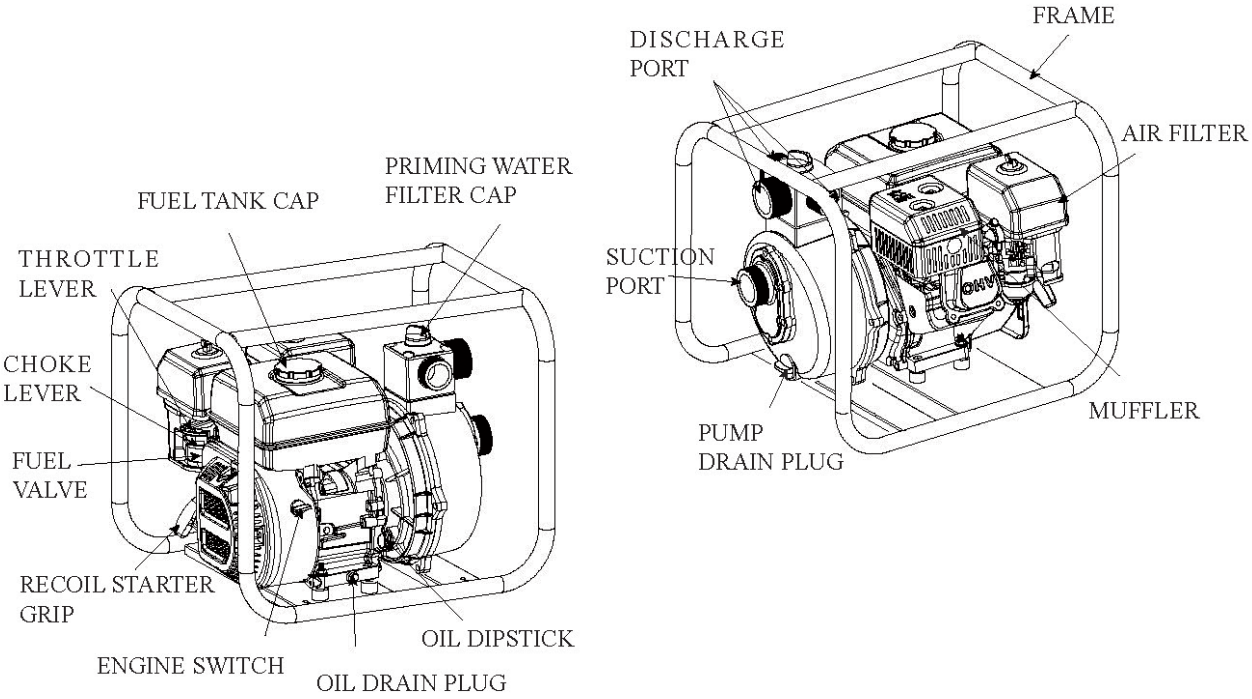




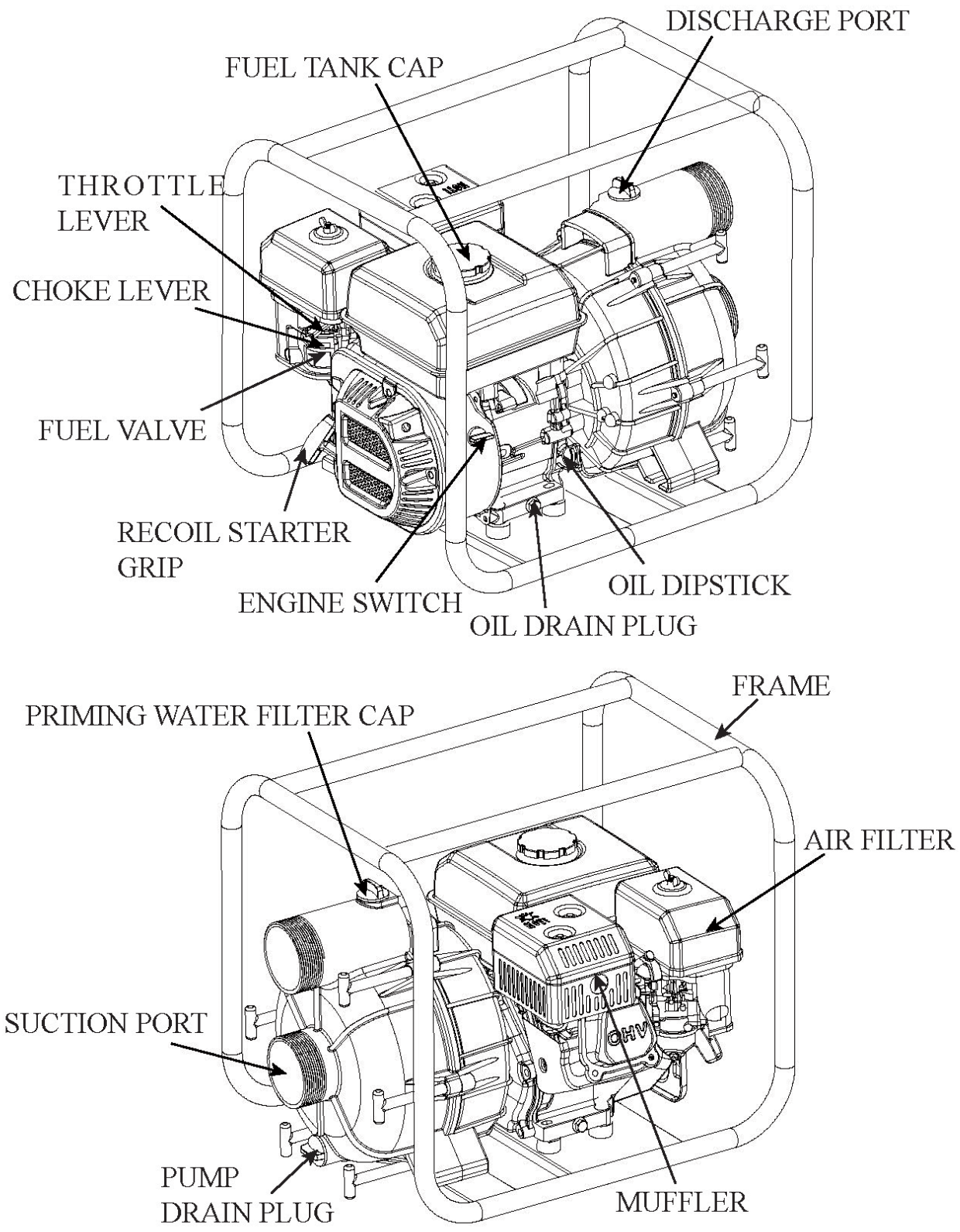
High Pressure Pump

This diagram shows the 2" high pressure pump





Trash Pump


DISCHARGE PORT
FUEL TANK CAP
THROTTLE LEVER
CHOKE LEVER
FUEL VALVE
RECOIL STARTER GRIP
ENGINE SWITCH
OIL DRAIN PLUG
OIL DIPSTICK
FRAME
PRIMING WATER FILTER CAP
AIR FILTER
SUCTION PORT
PUMP DRAIN PLUG
MUFFLER

3. Control System

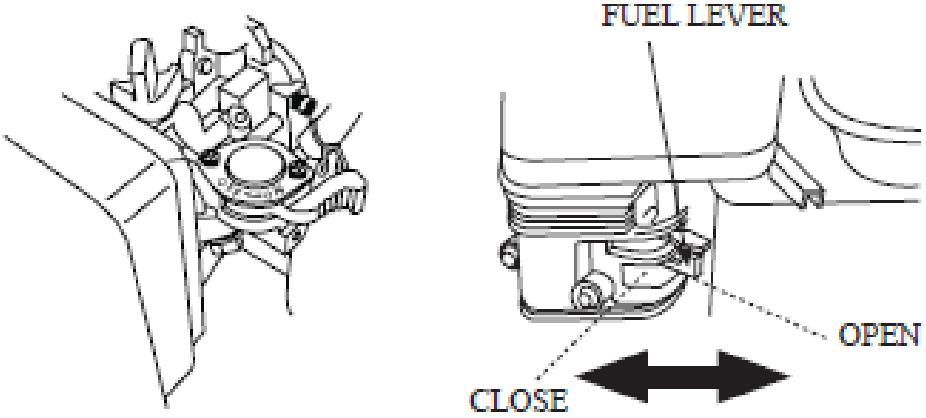
Before operating the water pump, please ensure that you are familiar with each control function and know how to operation these functions in the event of an emergency.

1) Fuel Lever

The fuel lever allows the fuel to flow from the fuel tank to the carburettor.

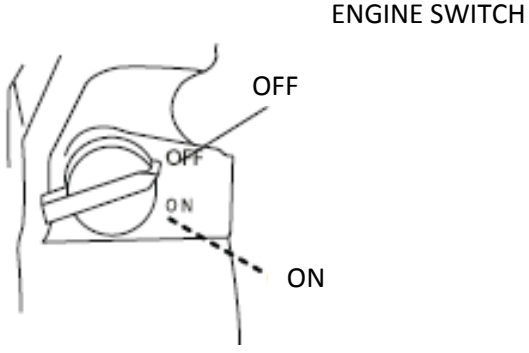
Set the fuel level to the 'OPEN' position.

When the water pump is not in operation, please ensure the fuel lever is set back into the 'CLOSE' position.



2) Engine Switch

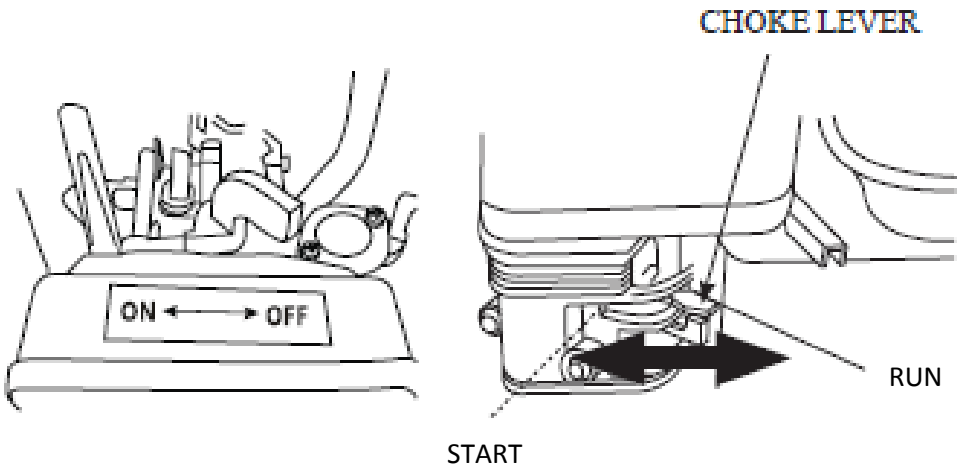
The engine switch is used for opening and closing the ignition circuit. Set the engine switch to the 'ON' position to run the engine and to the 'OFF' position to stop the engine.



3) Choke Lever

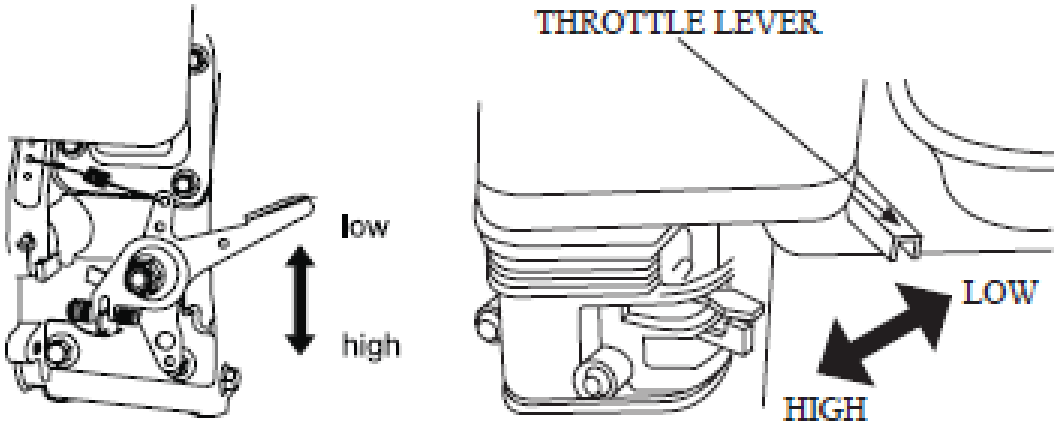
The choke lever is used for opening and closing the choke of the carburettor.

Set the choke lever to the 'CLOSE' or 'START' position for cold starting, or the 'OPEN' or 'RUN' position for normal operation or starting when the engine is warm.



4) Throttle Lever

Adjust the throttle lever to change the speed of the engine, which will change the flow rate of water. For a higher flow rate set the throttle lever to the 'HIGH' position, and for lower flow rate set the throttle lever to a 'LOW' position.

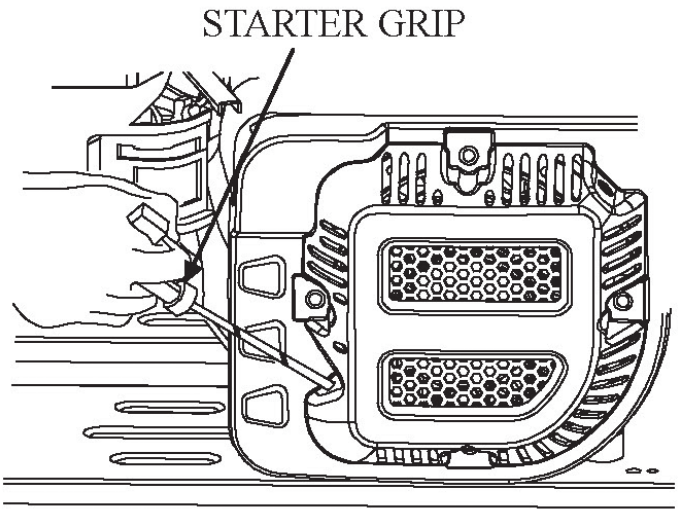


5) Recoil Starter

Pull the recoil starter to start the engine.

NOTICE

Do not allow the starter grip to snap back against the engine. Return it gently to prevent damage to the engine.



4. PRE-OPERATION INSPECTION

For your safety and to maximise the service life of the water pump, it is important to check the pump over before use. If any problems are found, ensure these are dealt with by the appropriate person before you operate the pump.

⚠WARNING

Failure to maintain this pump or deal with any problems that arise before operation could cause a malfunction in which you could be seriously injured.

The exhaust gas contains poisonous carbon monoxide gas and so it is important to avoid inhalation of these fumes. Ensure that you are using the water pump in a well ventilated area and never use in a closed garage or other closed area. To prevent fire hazards, keep the water pump away from all walls and do not place flammable objects close to the engine. Before beginning your

pre-inspection checks ensure the pump is on a level surface and the ignition switch is in the 'OFF' position.

1) Routine Check

Check around and underneath the water pump for signs of oil or fuel leaks.

Remove any dirt or debris, especially from the engine muffler and recoil starter.

Look for any signs of damage.

Check that all nuts, bolts, screws, hose connectors and clamps are tightened.

2) Check the Suction and Discharge Hoses

Check the general condition of the hoses. Before connecting the hoses to the water pump, make sure that they are in good condition.

Remember that the suction hose must be of a reinforced construction to prevent the hose from collapsing.

Check that the sealing washer in the suction hose connector is in good condition. If there are any leaks or a poor connection, the pump will draw in air and will not function.

Check that the hose connectors and clamps are securely installed.

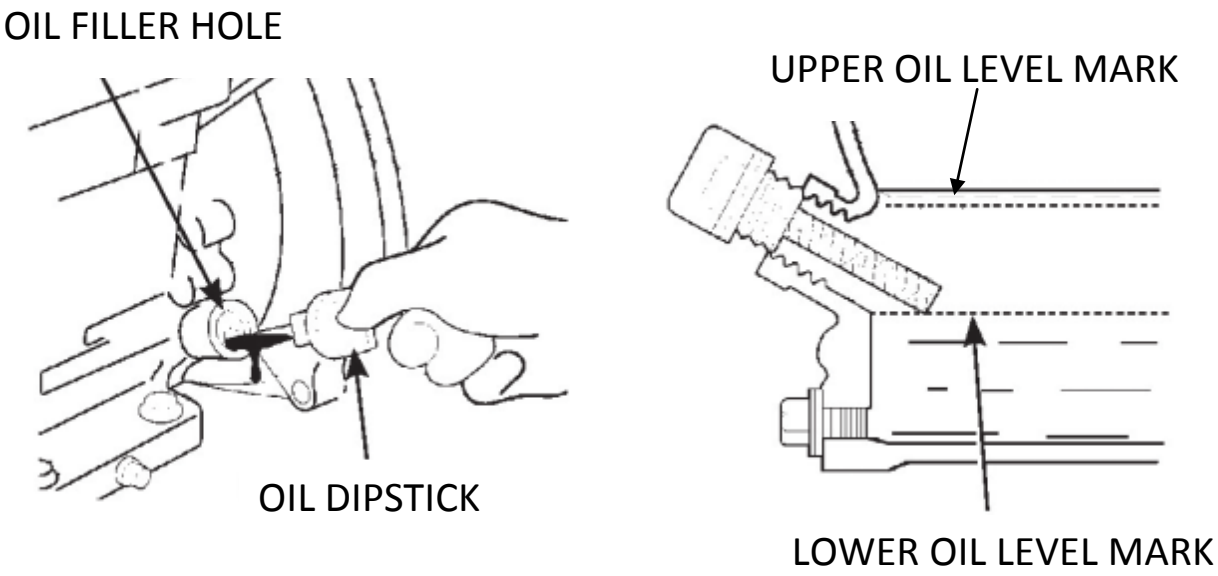
Check that the strainer is in good condition and is secured on the suction hose.

3) Check Engine Oil

NOTICE

Place the engine on a level surface before checking the engine oil.

1. Remove the oil filler cap and wipe the dipstick clean.
2. The oil level should be at the top of the filler neck.
3. If the oil level is low, add the recommended oil to bring the level to the top of the filler neck.
4. After adding the oil, remember to refit and screw down the oil dipstick.

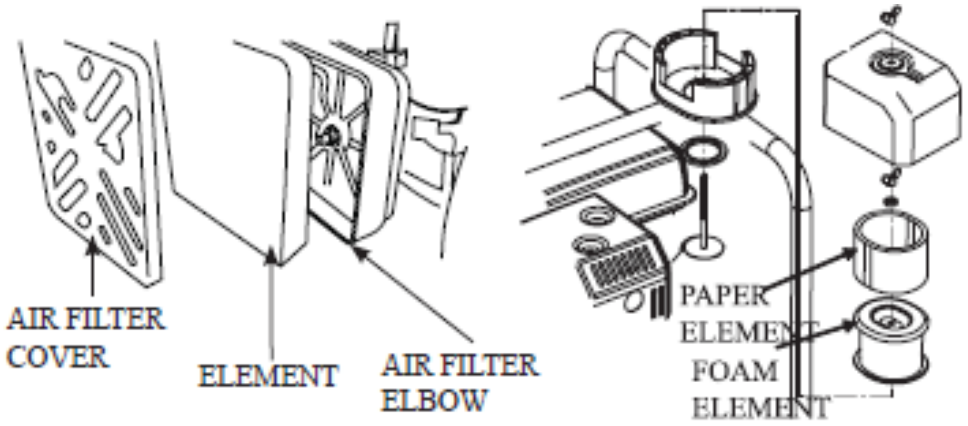


NOTICE

Operating the water pump with a low oil level will damage the engine.

4) Check Air Filter

A dirty air filter will restrict air flow to the carburettor, reduce engine performance and thereby reduce the water pump performance. For this reason, it is important to check the air filter regularly.



Screw off the butterfly nut and remove the air filter housing. Clean any dirt that is present. If damaged, it must be replaced before usage. If it is an oil bath air filter, check the oil capacity.

Replace the air filter and screw the butterfly nut down.

NOTICE

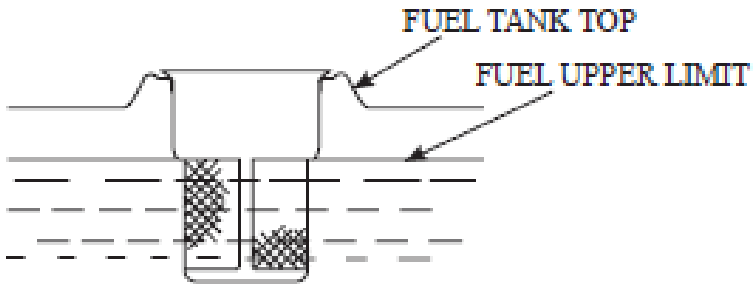
Ensure that the assembly of the air filter is correct. Never run the water pump without the air filter or with a damaged air filter.

5) Check the Fuel

Before each operation of the water pump, check the fuel level with the water pump placed on a level ground. Screw off the fuel tank cap and check the fuel level. If the level is too low, add fuel, screw on the fuel tank cap and tighten it. ***ONLY USE STRAIGHT UNLEADED PETROL***.

NOTICE

Do not add fuel over the fuel strainer shoulder (maximum level)



Refuel in a well ventilated area. Ensure the engine has had time to cool down before refuelling.

NOTICE

Fuel can damage paint and plastic. Be careful not to spill fuel when filling your fuel tank.

6) Fuel Recommendations

Use straight unleaded petrol.

Never use stale or contaminated petrol or a mixture of oil and petrol and avoid getting dirt or water in the fuel tank.

5. OPERATION

1) Safe Operating Precautions

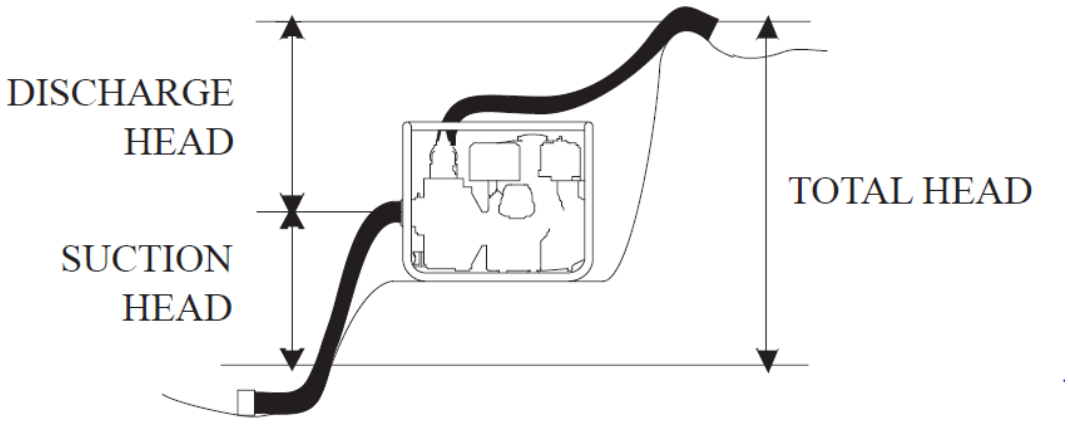
To ensure safe usage of the water pump, you must make sure that you fully understand how to operate it properly and how to use the controls.

Before operating the water pump for the first time, please make sure you have read the 'Safety Instructions' and 'Pre-Operation inspection' elements of this manual carefully. Exhaust contains poisonous carbon monoxide gas that can build up to dangerous levels in closed areas. Breathing carbon monoxide can cause unconsciousness or death.

2) Pump Placement

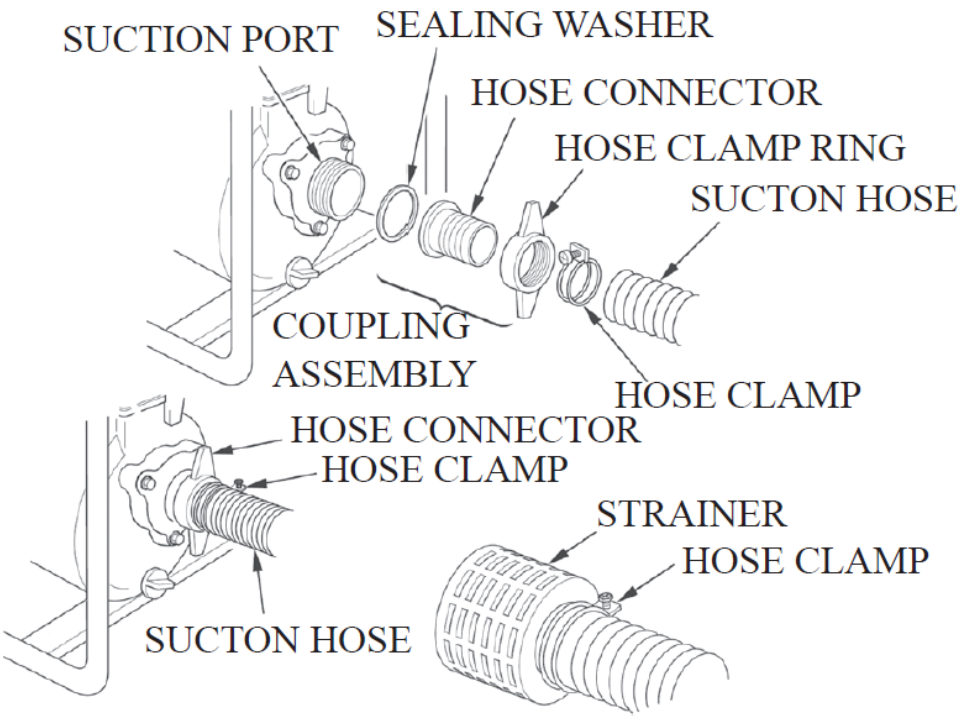
For best pump performance, place the water pump near the water level and use hoses of the correct length and no longer than is necessary. This will allow the pump to produce the greatest output with the least self priming time.

As the head increases, the pump output decreases. The length, type and size of both the suction and discharge hose can also significantly affect the pumps output. By placing the pump near water level, therefore minimising the suction head, this also reduces priming time.



3) Suction Hose Installation

Use the hose and hose connector and the hose clamp provided with the pump to install the suction hose and tighten the clamp. Firmly fix the suction hose so it can't move.



The hose diameter should be no wider than the water suction port diameter. Minimum hose diameters should be as follows:

1" Water Pump: 25mm

1.5" Water Pump: 40mm

2" Water Pump: 50mm

3" Water Pump: 80mm

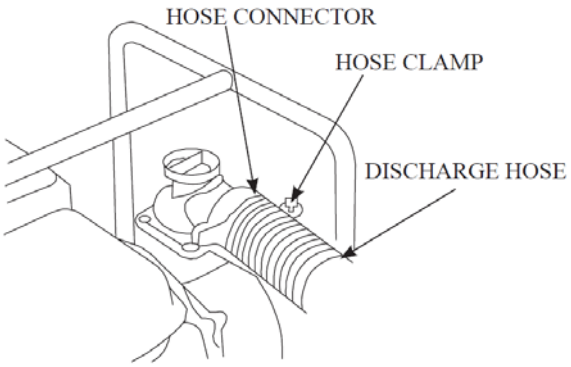
4" Water Pump: 100mm

Use the hose clamp to securely fasten the hose connector to the suction in order to prevent air and water leakage. Before using the connector sealing washer ensure that it is in good condition.

Install the strainer (provided with the pump) on the end of the suction hose and secure it with a hose clamp. The strainer will help prevent the pump from becoming clogged or damaged by debris.

4) Discharge Hose Installation

Use the commercial hose available and the hose connector and the hose clamp provided with the pump to install the discharge hose., then tighten the clamp. Firmly, fix the discharge hose so it doesn't move.



For best results use a short, large-diameter hose as it will reduce fluid friction and improve the pump output.

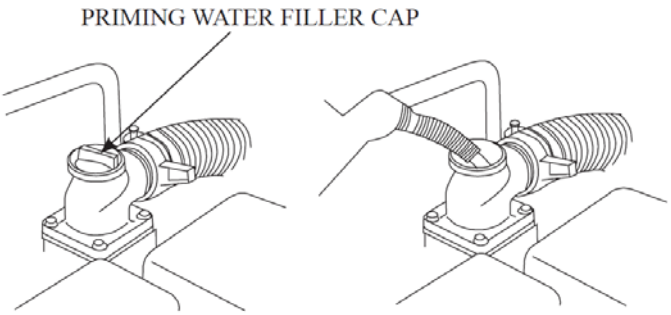
Tighten the hose clamp securely to prevent the discharge hose from disconnecting under a high pressure.

5) Priming the Pump

Before starting the engine, fill the pump with water. Unscrew the priming plug and fill the pump full with clean water. Do not unscrew the priming plug during operation of the water pump. After priming, reinstall the priming plug and tighten.

NOTICE

Dry operating of the water pump will damage the pump seal. If the pump has been operated in a dry state, stop the engine immediately and allow it to cool before being primed.



6) High Altitude Operation

At high altitude, the standard carburettor air-fuel mixture will be excessively rich. Output power will decrease, and fuel consumption will increase. Air-fuel mixture will also be very likely to make the spark plug dirty and make starting difficult.

Engine performance can be improved by installing a main fuel jet of a smaller diameter in the carburettor and readjusting the pilot screw. If you intend to regularly use the water pump at altitudes greater than 1000m above sea level, contact us regarding a carburettor modification.

Even with a suitable carburettor, engine horsepower will decrease by around 3.5% for each 300 meter increase in altitude. The effect of altitude on horsepower will be greater than this if a carburettor modification is not made.

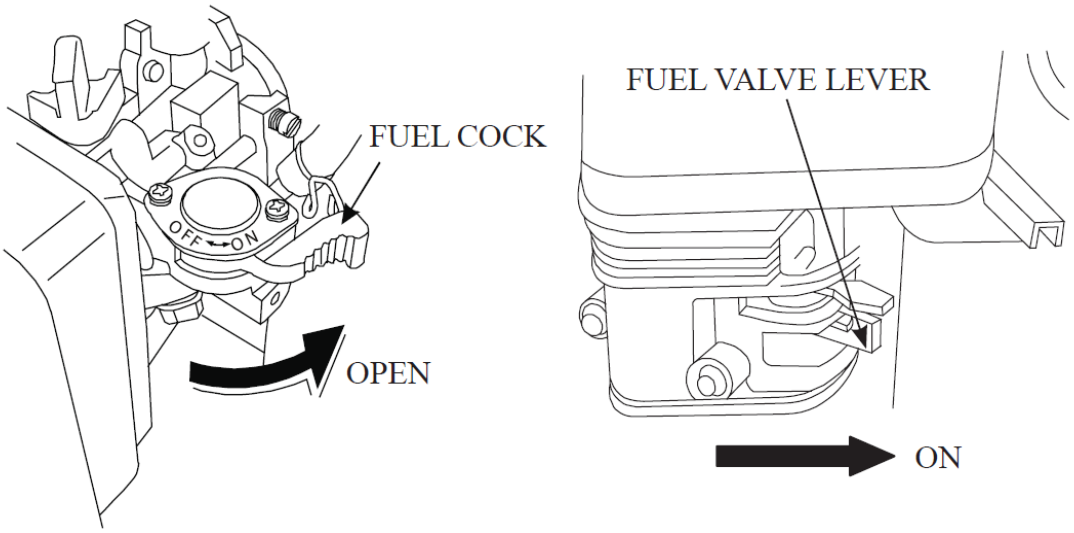
NOTICE

If a carburettor suitable to high altitude is equipped with an engine suitable to a lower altitude, the lean air fuel mixture will lead to lower engine output power, over-heating and serious damage.

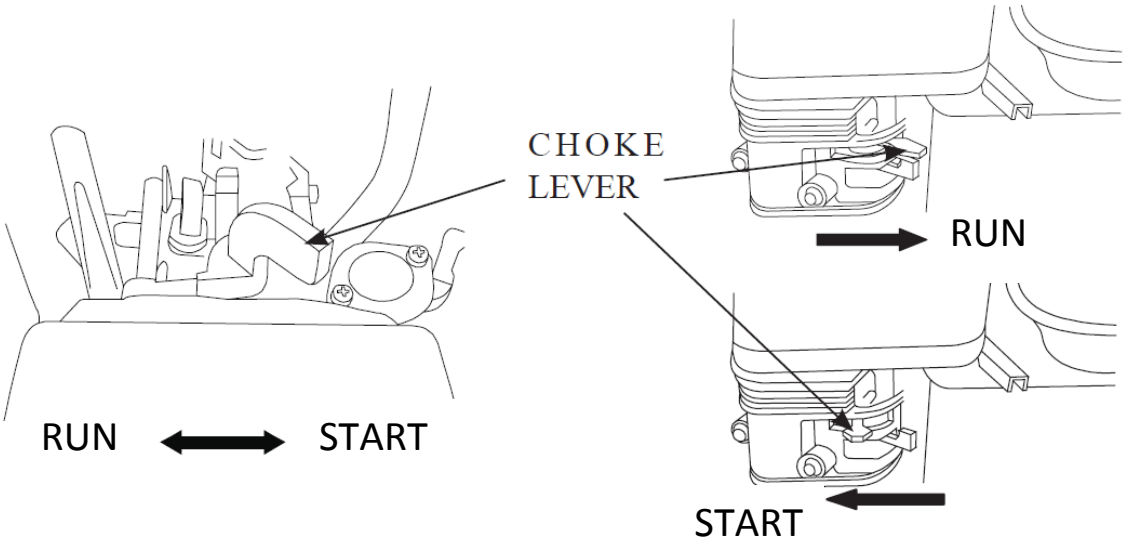
6. STARTING THE ENGINE

1) Unscrew the priming plug and prime the pump with water until the water is overflowing. Do this whilst the water pump is set on a firm, level ground.

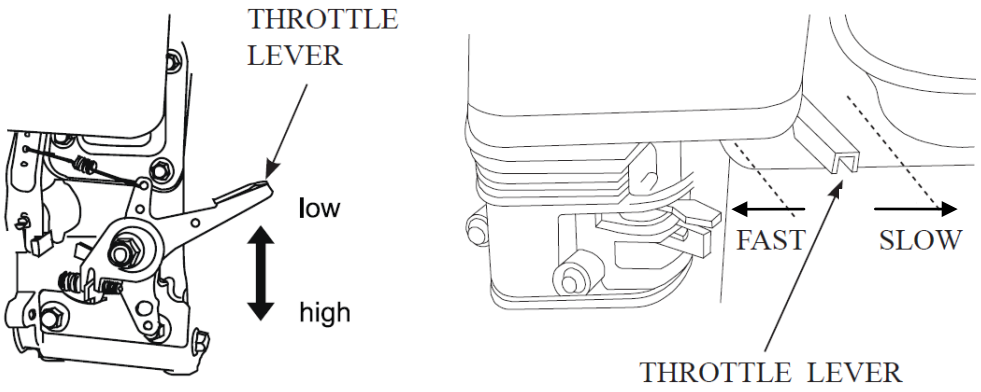
2) Move the fuel valve lever to the 'ON' position.



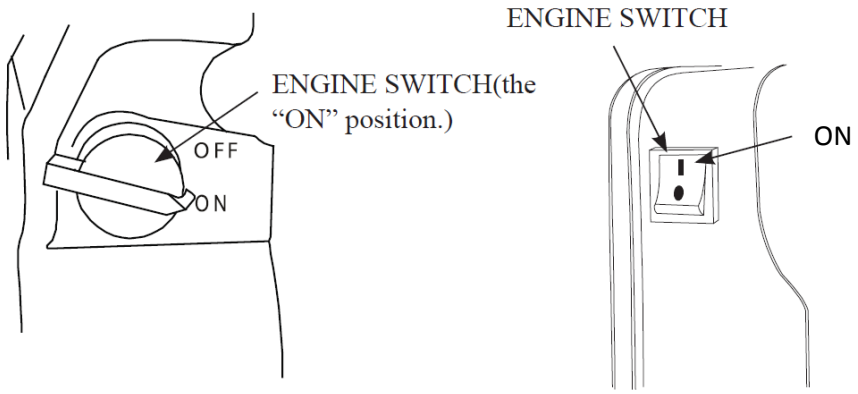
3) If the engine is cold, move the choke lever to the 'CLOSED' position.



4) Position the throttle lever about 1/3 of the way between the 'SLOW' and 'FAST' position, so that it is closer to the 'SLOW' position.



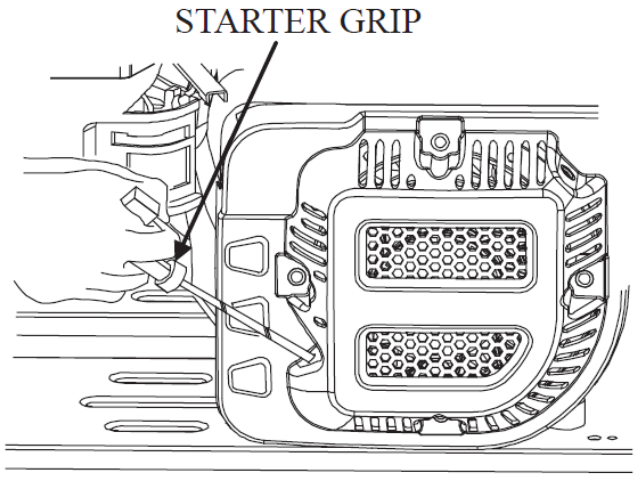
5) Turn the engine switch to the 'ON' position.



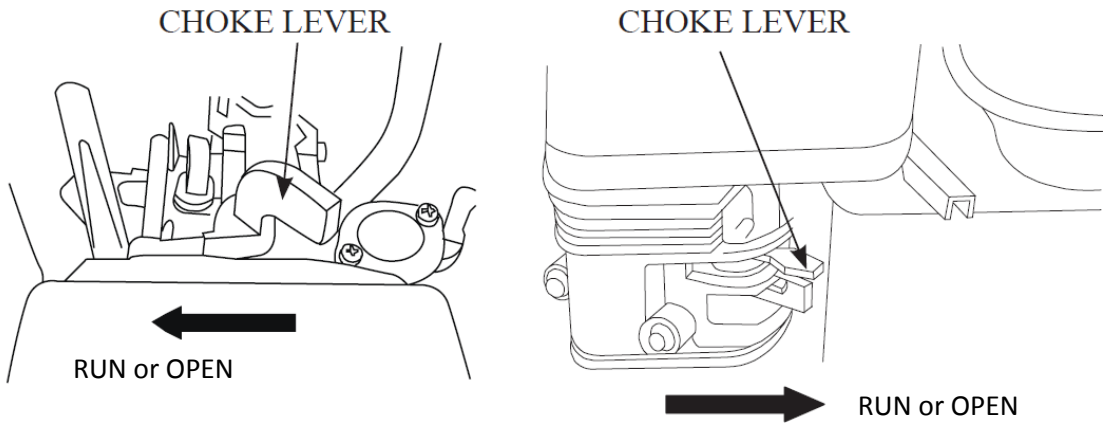
6) Pull the starter lightly until resistance is felt, then pull it briskly.

NOTICE

Do not allow the starter grip to snap back against the engine. Return it gently to prevent damage to the starter.



7) If the choke lever was moved to the 'CLOSED' or 'START' position to start the engine, gradually move it to the 'OPEN' or 'RUN' position once the engine warms up.



8) Set the engine speed.

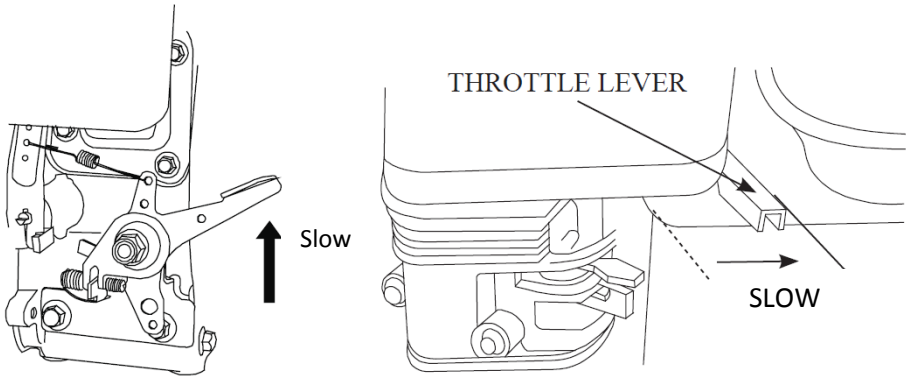
After starting the engine, move the throttle lever to the 'FAST' position for self-priming, and check the pump output. Pump output is controlled by adjusting engine speed, moving the throttle lever in the FAST direction will increase pump output, and moving the throttle lever in the slow direction will decrease pump output.

7. STOPPING THE ENGINE

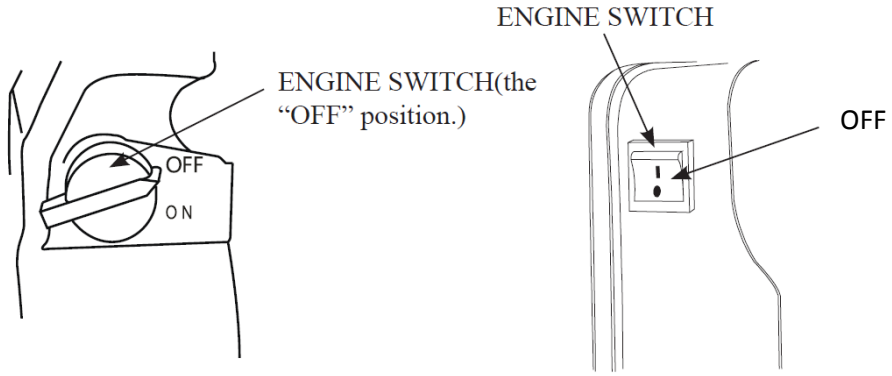
To stop the engine in an emergency, simply turn the engine switch to the 'OFF' position.

Under normal conditions, use the following procedure:

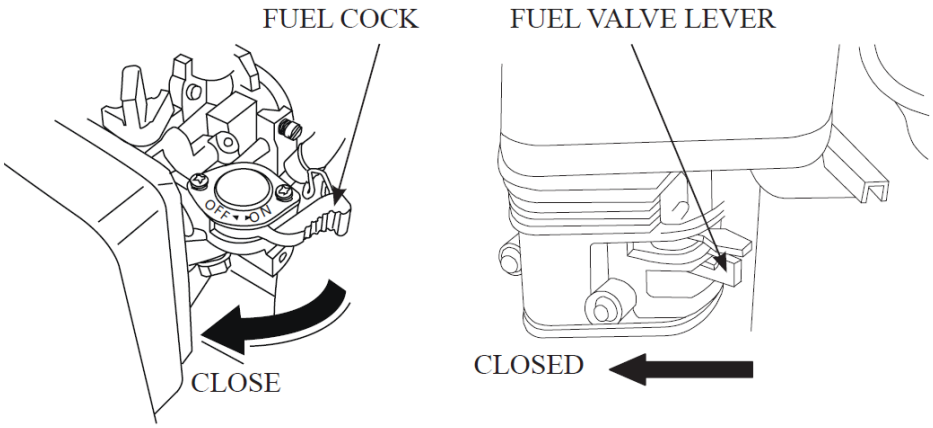
1) Move the throttle lever to the 'SLOW' position.



2) Turn off the engine switch. Place the engine switch in the 'OFF' position.



3) Turn the fuel valve lever off. Turn the fuel valve lever to the 'OFF' position.



After use, remove the pump drain plug and drain the pump chamber. Remove the filler cap and flush the pump chamber with clean, fresh water. Allow the water to drain from the pump chamber, then replace the filler cap and drain plug.

8. MAINTENANCE

Good maintenance is essential for safe, economical, and trouble-free operation. It will also help reduce air pollution. The maintenance schedule applies to normal operating conditions. If you operate your pump under severe conditions such as sustained high-load or high-temperature operation or use in unusually wet or dusty conditions, consult your servicing dealer for recommendations applicable to your individual needs and use.

1) Maintenance Schedule

Regular Service Period		Each Use	First Month or 20 hours	Every 3 Months or 50 hours	Every 6 Months or 100 hours	Every Year or 300 hours
Engine Oil	Check Oil Level	●				
	Change		●		●	
Air Filter	Check	●				
	Clean			●(1)		
Sediment Cup	Clean				●	
Spark Plug	Clean				●	Change
Valve Clearance	Readjust				●	●(2)
Cylinder Head	Wash	Every 300 Hours (2)				
Fuel Tank and Strainer	Wash	Every 2 Years (2)				
Fuel Pipe	Change	Every 2 Years (2)				
Impeller	Check					●(2)
Impeller Clearance	Check					●(2)

(1) Service more regularly when pump is used in dusty areas.

(2) These items should be serviced by a company authorised to do so by an approved Hyundai dealer.

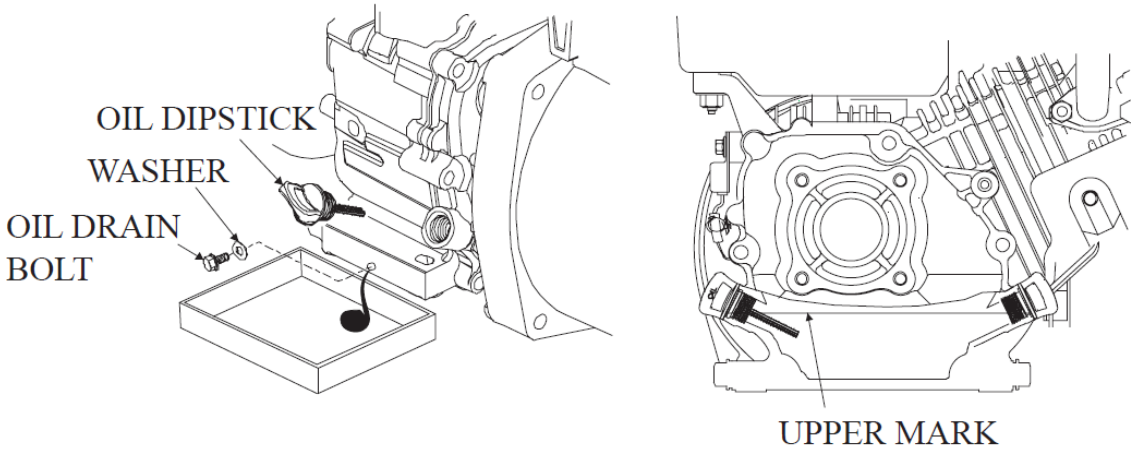
⚠WARNING

Improper maintenance, or failure to correct a problem before operation, can cause a malfunction by which you can be seriously injured or killed. Always follow the inspection and maintenance recommendations and schedules in this owner's manual.

2) Engine Oil Change

Drain the used oil whilst the engine is warm. Warm oil drains quickly and completely.

1. Place a suitable container below the engine to catch the used oil, then remove the oil filler cap/dipstick and the drain plug
2. Allow the used oil to drain completely and then replace the drain plug and tighten it securely. Please dispose of the used oil in an environmentally friendly way. We suggest that you take the used oil in a sealed container to your local recycling centre. Do not throw it away, pour it on the ground or down the drain.
3. Place the engine on a level ground. Fill it to the upper limit with the recommended oil.



4. Replace the oil dipstick and tighten it.

CAUTAION

Used engine oil may cause skin cancer if repeatedly left in contact with the skin for prolonged periods. Although this is unlikely unless you handle used oil on a daily basis, it is still advisable to thoroughly wash your hands with soap and water as soon as possible after handling used oil.

3) Engine Oil Recommendations

Engine oil is a major factor affecting engine performance and service life. Non-detergent and 2-stroke engine oils will damage the engine and are not recommended.

The recommended oil is a 4-stroke petrol engine oil is SAE15W-40 or equivalent to SG grade. The recommended operating temperature of this pump is between -5^{o}C and 40^{o}C.

4) Air Filter Service

A dirty air filter will restrict air flow to the carburettor, reducing engine performance. If you operate the water pump in particularly dusty areas, the air filter will need to be cleaned more regularly than specified in the maintenance schedule.

NOTICE

Never run the engine without the air filter or use a damaged air filter. This will result in damage to the engine.

Screw off the butterfly nut and remove the housing. Screw off the next set of butterfly nuts and remove the air filter.

1. Wash the foam air filter with a home detergent (or other non-flammable or high flash-point cleansing solvents) and warm water and then dry it.
2. Soak it in clean engine oil until it has saturated and then squeeze out excess oil.
3. Clean the lower body of the air filter, housing and rubber cushions. It is important to prevent dust from entering into the path of the oil carburettor.
4. Replace the air filter and screw on the butterfly nut.

**N.B. If fitted with a paper air filter, clean with a high pressure air jet.*

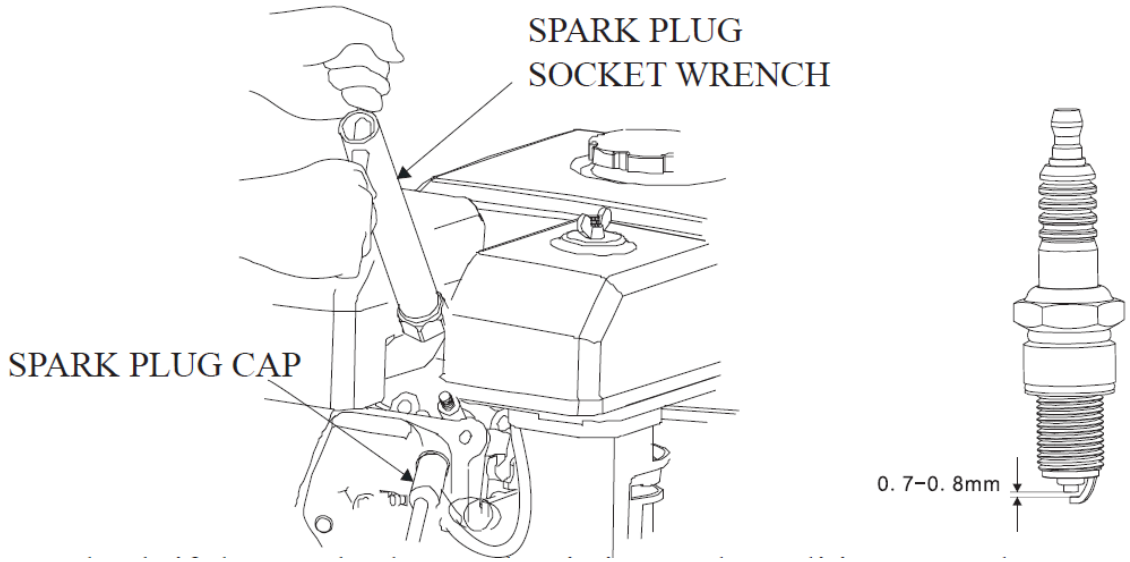
5) Spark Plug Service

Recommended spark plugs: NGK BP6ES or equivalent

NOTICE

Using the wrong type of spark plug can result in engine damage.

1. Remove the spark plug cap and remove any dirt from around the spark plug base.
2. Use the plug wrench to remove the spark plug.
3. Measure the plug gap with a feeler gauge. If the electrode or insulator is damaged, replace the spark plug. Correct as necessary by carefully bending the side electrode. The gap should be between 0.7mm and 0.8mm.

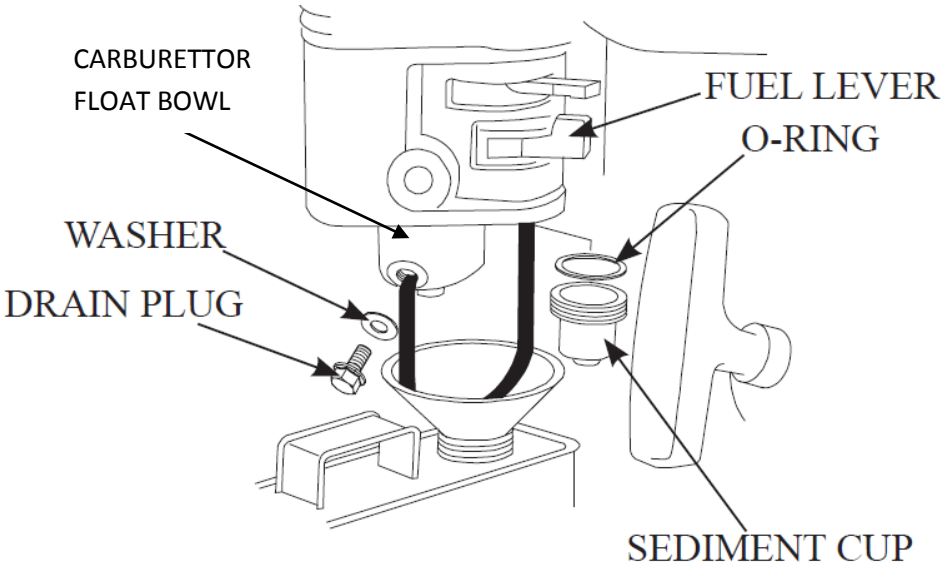


4. Check if the spark plug sealing washer is in good condition. In order to avoid damage to the thread in the cylinder head , screw the spark plug in carefully by hand.
5. Once the spark plug has touched the washer, screw it down with a spark plug wrench and compress the washer. If a new spark plug is used, tighten the plug another half turn to compress the sealing washer. If replacing the used spark plug only tighten a 1/8 to a 1/4 turn more. The spark plug needs to be fitted firmly but not over-tightened.
6. Refit the spark plug cap.

9. STORAGE

Remove the priming plug and drain plug from pump body, flush the chamber with clean water. Replace the priming plug and drain plug. After stopping the engine, allow it to cool for at least half an hour and then wipe clean all surfaces.

1. Remove the drain plug of the carburettor float bowl and sediment cup, then open the fuel lever. Completely drain the fuel from the carburettor and fuel tank, then replace the sediment cup and drain plug and re-tighten them.



2. Change the engine oil.
3. Pour a tablespoon (5-10cc) of clean engine oil into the cylinder. Crank the engine several revolutions to distribute oil around the cylinder bore. Replace the spark plug.
4. Pull the starter grip slowly until resistance is felt, then release. This ensures that intake and exhaust valves are kept closed to restrict moisture entering the cylinder head.

10. TROUBLESHOOTING

1) Engine

Engine Will Not Start	Cause	Correction
Check Control Parts	Fuel Valve 'OFF'	Move fuel valve lever to 'ON' position
	Choke 'OPEN'	Move choke lever to 'CLOSED' position unless engine is warm
	Engine Switch 'OFF'	Turn engine switch to 'ON'
Check Fuel	Out of Fuel	Refuel
	Bad Fuel- Pump has been stored without treating or draining fuel or refuelling with bad fuel	Drain fuel tank and carburettor and, refuel with fresh fuel
Remove and Inspect Spark Plug	Spark plug faulty or improperly gapped	Adjust gap or replace with a new spark plug
	Spark plug wet with fuel (flooded engine)	Dry and reinstall spark plug. start engine with throttle lever in 'FAST' position
Contact Dealer	Fuel filter clogged, carburettor malfunction, ignition malfunction, valves stuck etc	Replace or Repair

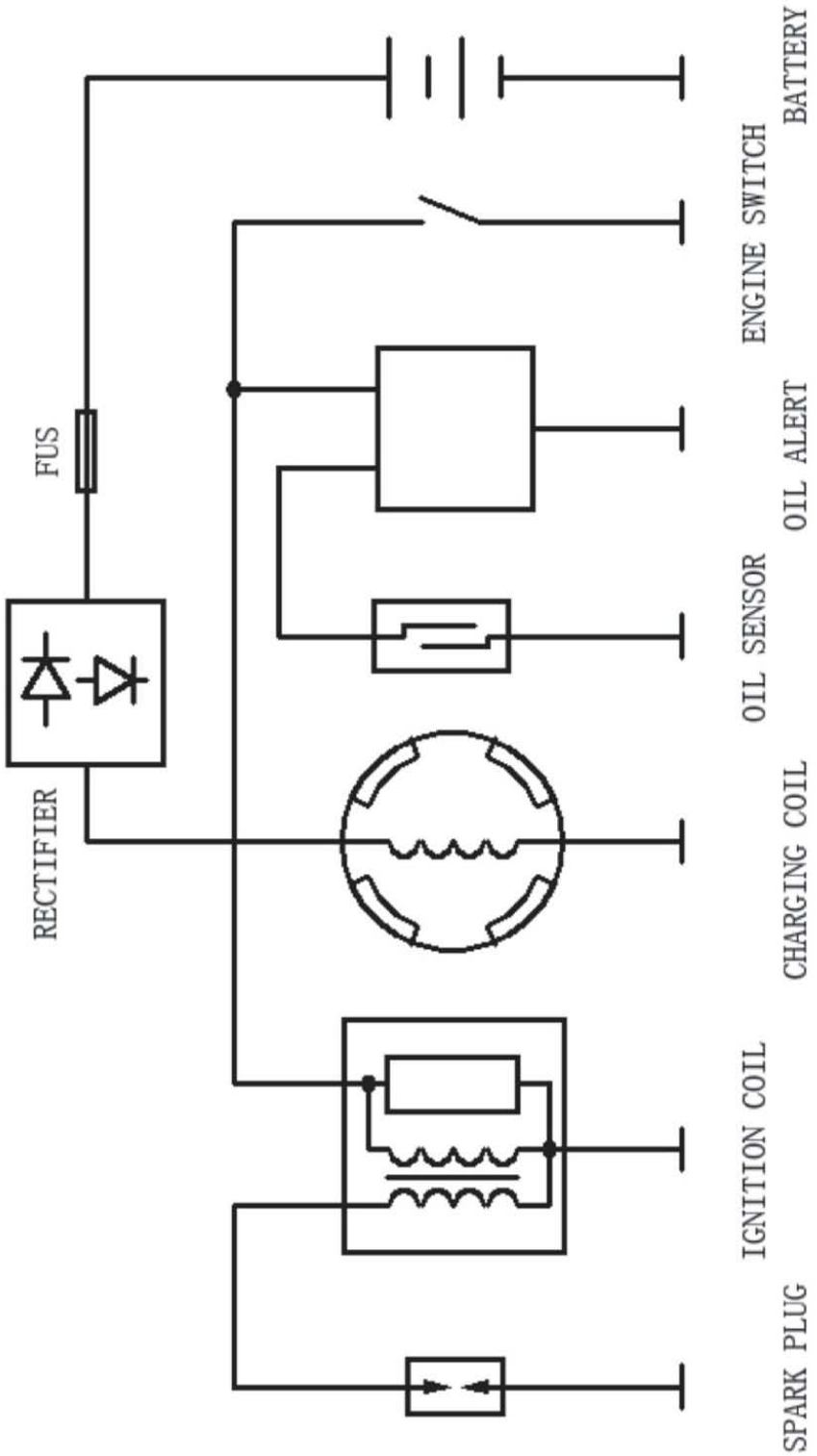
Engine Lacks Power	Cause	Correction
Check air filter element	Element clogged	Clean or replace the element
Check fuel	Bad fuel	Drain fuel tank and carburettor, refuel with fresh fuel
Contact Dealer	Fuel filter clogged, carburettor malfunction, ignition malfunction, valves stuck etc	Replace or Repair

2) Water Pump

No Pump Output	**Cause**	**Correction**
Check Pump Chamber	Pump not primed	Prime pump
Check Suction Hose	Hose collapsed, cut or punctured	Replace hose
	Strainer not completely under water	Sink the strainer and the end of the suction hose completely under water
	Air leak at connector	Replace sealing washer if it is missing or damaged. Tighten hose connector and clamp.
	Strainer clogged	Clean debris from strainer
Measure Suction and Discharge Head	Excessive Head	Relocate pump and hoses to reduce head
Check Engine	Engine lacks power	See 'Engine lacks power'

Low Pump Output	Cause	Correction
Check Suction Hose	Hose collapsed, cut or damaged, too long or diameter too small	Replace Hose
	Strainer not completely under water	Sink the strainer and the end of the suction hose completely under water
	Air leak at connector	Replace sealing washer if it is missing or damaged. Tighten hose connector and clamp.
Check Discharge Hose	Hose damaged, too long or diameter too small	Replace discharge hose
Measure Suction and Discharge Head	Critical head	Relocate pump and hoses to reduce head
Check Engine	Engine lacks power	See 'Engine lacks power'

11. WIRING DIAGRAM



12. SPECIFICATION

Item	Model	1" Clean Water Pump (1)	1" Clean Water Pump (2)	1.5" Clean Water Pump (1)	1.5" Clean Water Pump (2)	2" Clean Water Pump	3" Clean Water Pump
Water Pump	Length (mm)	335	385	335	465	477	500
	Width (mm)	285	285	285	380	395	395
	Height (mm)	380	375	380	405	411	446
	Dry Weight (kg)	11	11	12	19.5	26.5	29
	Suction Port Diameter	25 mm (1 in)	25 mm (1 in)	40 mm (1.5 in)	40 mm (1.5 in)	50 mm (2 in)	80 mm (3 in)
	Discharge Port Diameter	25 mm (1 in)	25 mm (1 in)	40 mm (1.5 in)	40 mm (1.5 in)	50 mm (2 in)	80 mm (3 in)
	Suction Head (maximum) (m)	4	6	6	6	8	8
	Total Head (maximum) (m)	7	20	16	20	25	26
	Discharge Capacity (maximum) (m^3/h)	4	8	14	16	36	60
Engine	Description	HY100			HY100	HY210	
	Type	Air-cooled, 4-stroke, SV, single cylinder, EPA approval			Air-cooled, 4-stroke, OHV, single cylinder, EPA approval		
	Displacement (cc)	98			98	196	
	Power (kw/3600rpm)	1.8			1.8	3.6	
	Fuel Tank Capacity (l)	1.5			2	3.6	
	Engine Oil Capacity (l)	0.3			0.35	0.5	

Item	Model	4" Clean Water Pump	1.5" High Pressure Pump (single-impeller)	1.5" High Pressure Pump (twin-impeller)	2" High Pressure Pump (twin-impeller)	2" High Pressure Pump (twin-impeller)
Water Pump	Length (mm)	610	500	500	500	500
	Width (mm)	430	395	395	395	395
	Height (mm)	537	446	446	446	446
	Dry Weight (kg)	45	27	27.5	29	29.5
	Suction Port Diameter	100 mm (4 in)	40	40	50	50
	Discharge Port Diameter	100 mm (4 in)	40 (40/25/25)	40 (40/25/25)	50 (50/40/40)	50 (50/40/40)
	Suction Head (maximum) (m)	8	7	7	7	7
	Total Head (maximum) (m)	30	50	80	50	80
	Discharge Capacity (maximum) (m^3/h)	96	20	12	30	16
Engine	Description	HY270	HY210		HY210	
	Type	Air-cooled, 4-stroke, OHV, single cylinder, EPA approval				
	Displacement (cc)	270	196		212	
	Power (kw/3600rpm)	5.2	3.6		3.8	
	Fuel Tank Capacity (l)	6.7	3.6		3.6	
	Engine Oil Capacity (l)	1.1	0.5		0.6	

Item	Model	2" High Pressure Pump	2" Chemical Pump	3" Trash Pump (1)	3" Trash Pump (2)
	Length (mm)	610	500	552	688
	Width (mm)	445	395	432	528
	Height (mm)	537	446	460	572
	Dry Weight (kg)	64	27	33	64
	Suction Port Diameter	50	50	80	80
	Discharge Port Diameter	50	50	80	80
	Suction Head (maximum) (m)	7	7	7	7
	Total Head (maximum) (m)	90	35	26	20
	Discharge Capacity (maximum) (m^3/h)	30	32	60	60
	Description	HY390	HY210		HY270
	Type	Air-Cooled, 4-stroke, OHV, single cylinder, EPA approval			
	Displacement (cc)	389	212		270
	Power (kw/3600rpm)	7.2	3.8		5.2
	Fuel Tank Capacity (l)	6.7	3.6		6.7
	Engine Oil Capacity (l)	1.1	0.6		1.1

Noise emission is measured according to EN ISO 3744 and European Directive 2005/88/EC (revision of 2000/14/EC European Directive)

Model	1"/1.5"/2"/3" Water Pump	4" Water Pump
Noise Level (dB)	98	100

Adjusting Parameter

Spark Plug Gap	0.7mm-0.8mm
Engine Idle Speed	1600 ± 160rpm
Valve Clearance (Cooled)	Intake Valve: 0.1-0.15mm, Exhaust Valve: 0.15-0.2mm

13. DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

Genpower Ltd confirms that the Hyundai water pumps conform to the following CE directives:

- 2006/42/EC Machinery directive
- 2004/108/EC EMC directive
- 73/23/EC The low voltage directive
- 2000/14/EC Noise emissions directive
- 97/68/EC NRMM emissions directive

Warranty

This Hyundai water pump is covered by a 12 month warranty. The warranty on the product covers manufacturing defects only, and does not include wear and tear. The following are not covered under warranty:

- Damage caused by improper use, dropping or failing to follow the operating and service requirements.
- Lack of proper lubrication.
- Any service parts replaced due to fair wear and tear. These parts will be chargeable.

The following components are not covered under the warranty:

- Spark plug, recoil unit, air filter and any fuel related problems, etc.

In the event of a warranty claim, please contact Genpower Ltd, at the address provided below:

Genpower Ltd.
Unit 1, Dowty Park
Thornton Road
Milford Haven
Pembrokeshire
SA73 2RS
United Kingdom

Tel: 01646 66 38 48