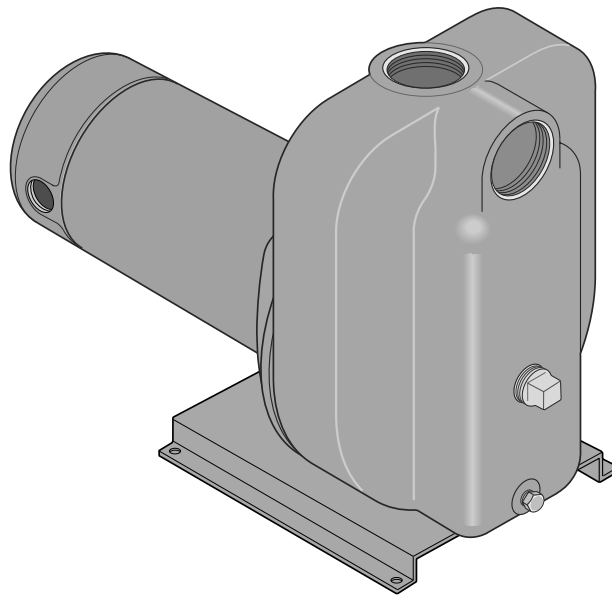




OWNERS MANUAL

INSTALLATION AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS
REPAIR PARTS LIST

60 Cycle Self-Priming Centrifugal Pump LTH Series



1 HP	1-1/2 HP	2 HP	2-1/2 HP
LTH-1	LTH-1½	LTH-2	LTH-2½

IMPORTANT

For best possible performance and continuous, satisfactory operation, read these instructions before installing your new pump.

Should service be required, this manual can be a valuable guide.

It should be kept near the installation for ready reference.

Record nameplate data from pump on blank nameplate inside this manual for future reference.

Berkeley Pumps / 293 Wright Street / Delavan, WI 53115



⚠ DANGER

⚠ WARNING

⚠ CAUTION

READ AND FOLLOW SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS!

This is the safety alert symbol. When you see this symbol on your pump or in this manual, look for one of the following signal words and be alert to the potential for personal injury:

DANGER warns about hazards that **will** cause serious personal injury, death or major property damage if ignored.

WARNING warns about hazards that **can** cause serious personal injury, death or major property damage if ignored.


CAUTION warns about hazards that **will** or **can** cause minor personal injury or property damage if ignored.

The label **NOTICE** indicates special instructions which are important but not related to hazards.

Carefully read and follow all safety instructions in this manual and on pump.

Keep safety labels in good condition. Replace missing or damaged safety labels.


Electrical Safety

⚠ WARNING  Hazardous voltage. Can shock, burn, or cause death. Ground pump before connecting to power supply.	⚠ Wire motor for correct voltage. See “Electrical” section of this manual and motor name-plate. ⚠ Ground motor before connecting to power supply. ⚠ Meet National Electrical Code, Canadian Electrical Code, and local codes for all wiring. ⚠ Follow wiring instructions in this manual when connecting motor to power lines.
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Make workshops childproof; use padlocks and master switches; remove starter keys.

⚠ CAUTION **Do not touch an operating motor.** Modern motors are designed to operate at high temperatures. To avoid burns when servicing pump, allow it to cool for 20 minutes after shut-down before handling.

General Safety

	⚠ WARNING Hazardous pressure! Do not run pump against closed discharge. Release all pressure on system before working on any component.
--	---

Pump is designed as a lawn sprinkler only. To avoid heat built-up, over pressure hazard and possible injury, do not use in a pressure tank (domestic water) system. Do not use as a booster pump; pressurized suction may cause pump body to explode.

Do not allow pump or piping system to freeze. Freezing can damage pump and pipe, may lead to injury from equipment failure and will void warranty.

Pump water only with this pump.

Periodically inspect pump and system components.

Wear safety glasses at all times when working on pumps.

Keep work area clean, uncluttered and properly lighted; store properly all unused tools and equipment.

Keep visitors at a safe distance from the work areas.

Before You Install Your Pump

NOTICE: Well must not be more than 20' depth to water.

1. Long runs and many fittings increase friction and reduce flow. Locate pump as close to well as possible: use as few elbows and fittings as possible.
2. Be sure well is clear of sand. Sand will plug the pump and void the warranty.

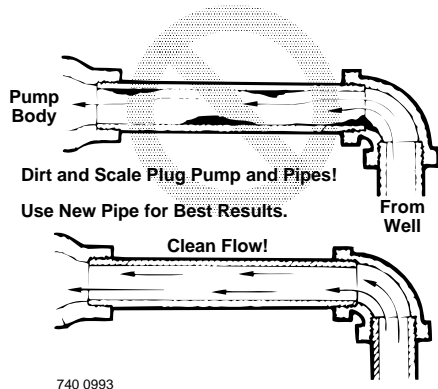


Figure 1 – No Dirt or Scale in Suction Pipe

3. Protect pump and all piping from freezing. Freezing will split pipe, damage pump and void the warranty. Check locally for frost protection requirements (usually pipe must be 12" below frost line and pump must be insulated).
4. Be sure all pipes and foot valve are clean and in good shape.

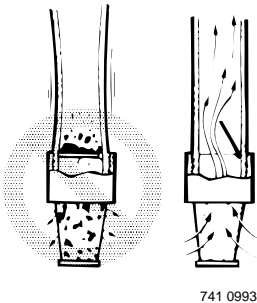


Figure 2 – Foot Valve Must Work Freely

5. No air pockets in suction pipe.

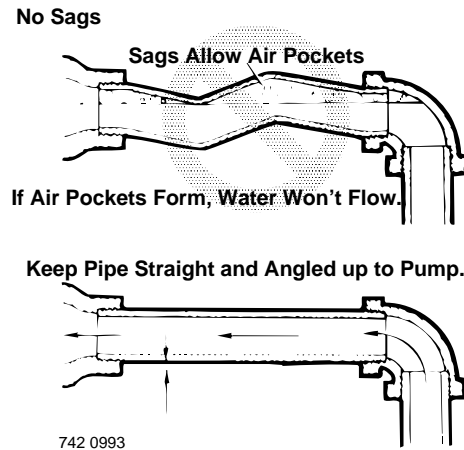


Figure 3 – No Air Pockets in Suction Pipe

6. No leaks in suction pipe. Use Teflon tape or Plasto-Joint Stik to seal pipe joints.

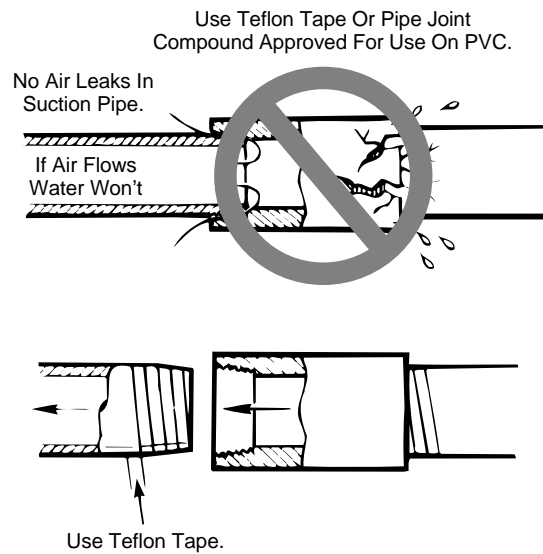


Figure 4 – Suction Pipe Must Not Leak

7. Unions installed near pump and well will aid in servicing. Leave room use wrenches.
8. **⚠ WARNING** Pump body may explode if used as a booster pump. DO NOT use in a booster application.

NOTICE: Use the installation method below which matches your well type.

Well Pipe Installation

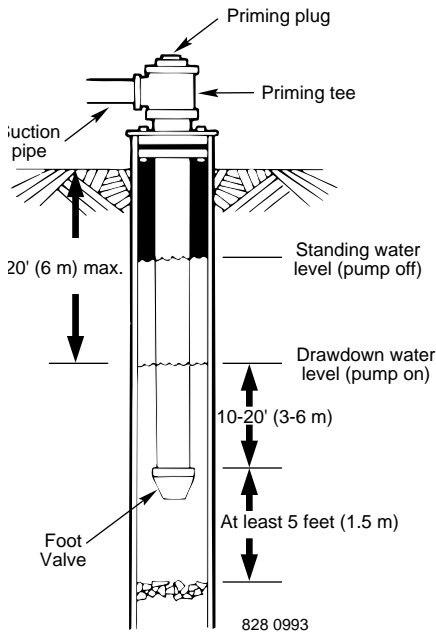


Figure 6 – Cased/Dug Well Installation

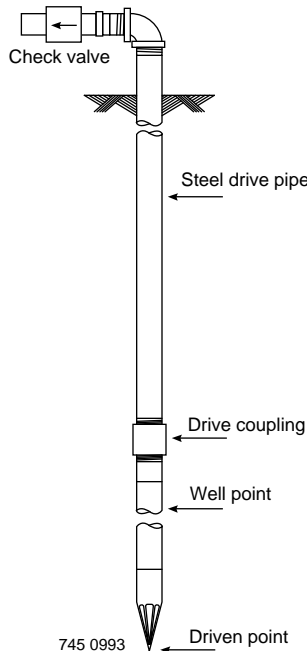


Figure 7 – Driven Point Installation

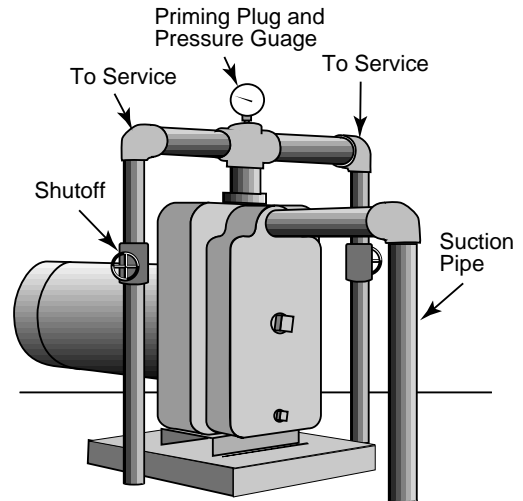


Figure 8 – Multiple Discharge

CASED WELL INSTALLATION

1. Inspect foot valve to be sure it works freely. Inspect strainer to be sure it is clean.
2. Connect foot valve and strainer to the first length of suction pipe and lower pipe into well. Add sections of pipe as needed, using Teflon tape on male threads. Be sure that all suction pipe is leakproof or pump will lose prime and fail to pump. Install foot valve 10 to 20 feet below the lowest level to which water will drop while pump is operating (pumping water level). Your well driller can furnish this information.
3. To prevent sand and sediment from entering the pumping system, the foot valve/strainer should be at least 5 feet above the bottom of the well.
4. When the proper depth is reached, install a sanitary well seal over the pipe and in the well casing. Tighten the bolts to seal the casing.
5. When using a foot valve, a priming tee and plug as shown in Figure 6 are recommended.

DUG WELL INSTALLATION

Same as cased well installation.

DRIVEN POINT INSTALLATION

1. Connect the suction pipe to the drive point as illustrated in Figure 7. Keep horizontal pipe run as short as possible. Use Teflon tape on male pipe threads. Multiple well points may be necessary to provide sufficient water to pump.
2. Install a check valve in horizontal pipe. Flow arrow on check valve must point toward pump.

HORIZONTAL PIPING FROM WELL TO PUMP

1. Never install a suction pipe that is smaller than the suction port of the pump.
2. To aid priming on well point installations, install a line check valve as shown in Figure 7. Be sure check valve flow arrow points toward pump.

DISCHARGE PIPE SIZES

1. If increasing discharge pipe size, install reducer in pump discharge port. Do not increase pipe size by stages.
2. When the pump is set away from the points of water use, the discharge pipe size should be increased to reduce pressure losses caused by friction.
 - Up to 100' run: Same size as pump discharge port.
 - 100' to 300' run: Increase one pipe size.
 - 300' to 600' run: Increase two pipe sizes.

LAWN SPRINKLING APPLICATION

This pump is designed for lawn sprinkling. It is designed to deliver plenty of water at full sprinkler pressure. It can pump from a pond, cistern or well points.

Pump discharge can be divided to supply two (2) or more sprinkler systems. A suggested multiple discharge to service is shown in Figure 8.

Do not use in a pressure tank or booster pump application.

Pump/Piping Installation

PUMP INSTALLATION

NOTICE: Use Teflon tape supplied with the pump for making all threaded connections to the pump itself. **Do not use pipe joint compounds on the pump:** they can react with the plastic in the pump components.

1. Bolt pump to solid, level foundation.

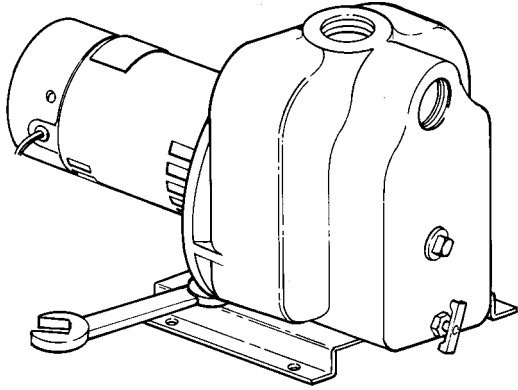


Figure 9 – Bolt Pump Down

2. Support all piping connected to the pump.

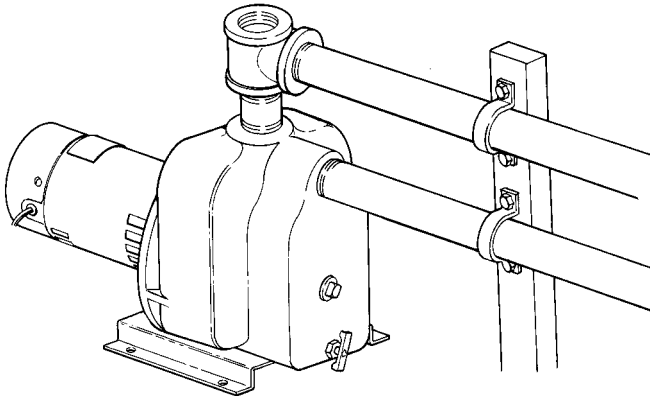


Figure 10 – Independently Support All Piping Attached to Pump

3. Wrap 1-1/2 to two layers of Teflon tape clockwise (as you face end of pipe) on all male threads being attached to pump.

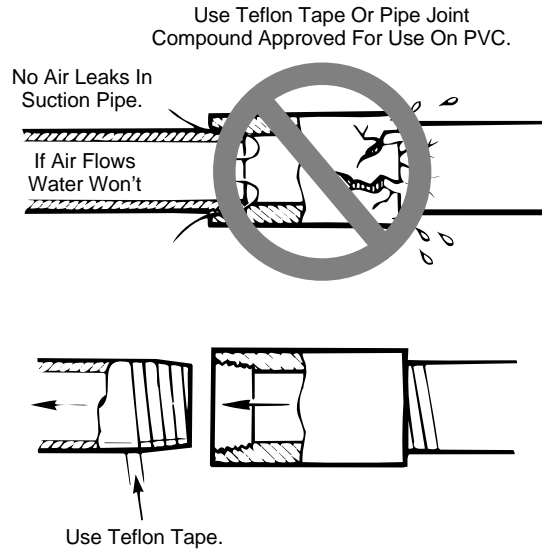


Figure 11 – Use Teflon tape or Plasto-Joint Stik on pipe joints and connections to pump.

4. Tighten joints hand tight plus 1-1/2 turns. **Do not overtighten.**

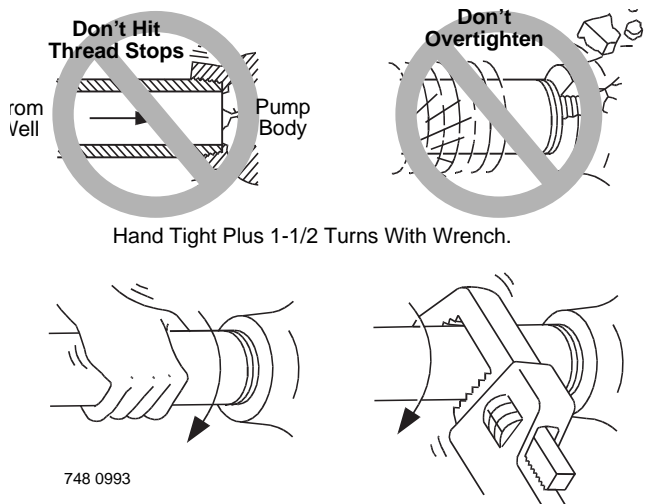


Figure 12 – Don't overtighten.

NOTICE: Install pump as close to well head as possible. Long piping runs and many fittings create friction and reduce flow.

NOTICE: For long horizontal pipe runs, install a priming tee between check valve and well head as shown in Figure 6. For driven point installations, install a check valve as shown in Figure 7. Be sure check valve flow arrow points **toward** pump.

Use schedule 80 or iron pipe. See "Well Pipe Installation" for more information.

Electrical

Connection diagram for dual voltage, single-phase motors. Your dual-voltage motor's terminal board (under the motor end cover) will match one of the diagrams below. Follow that diagram if necessary to convert motor to 115 Volt power.

Connect power supply wires to L1 and L2. For 3-phase motors, or if motor does not match these pictures, follow the connection diagram on the motor nameplate.

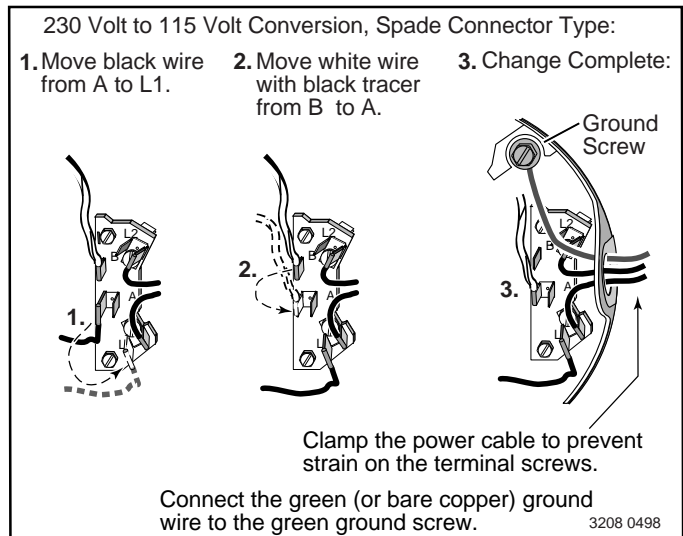
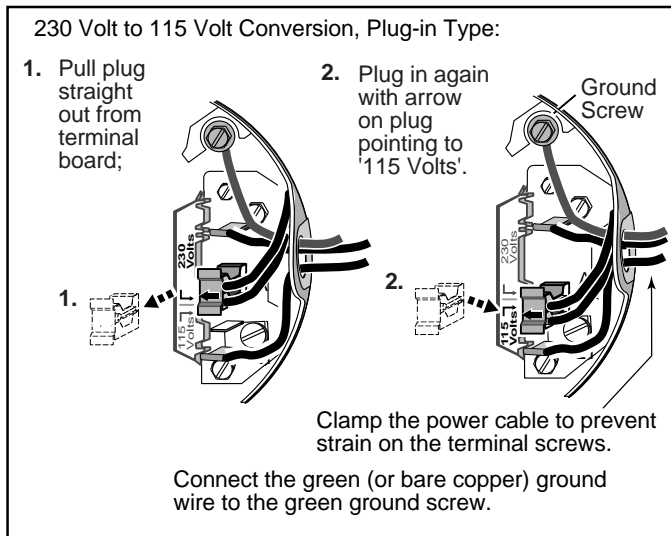


Figure 13 – 115/230V Dual Voltage Single Phase Wiring Diagram

⚠ WARNING Hazardous voltage. Can shock, burn, or cause death. Disconnect power to motor before working on pump or motor. Ground motor before connecting to power supply.

WIRING

⚠ Ground motor before connecting to electrical power supply. Failure to ground motor can cause severe or fatal electrical shock hazard.

⚠ Do not ground to a gas supply line.

⚠ To avoid dangerous or fatal electrical shock, turn OFF power to motor before working on electrical connections.

⚠ Supply voltage must be within $\pm 10\%$ of nameplate voltage. Incorrect voltage can cause fire or damage motor and voids warranty. If in doubt consult a licensed electrician.

⚠ Use wire size specified in Wiring Chart (Page 7). If possible, connect pump to a separate branch circuit with no other appliances on it.

⚠ Wire motor according to diagram on motor nameplate. If nameplate diagram differs from diagrams above, follow nameplate diagram.

1. Install, ground, wire and maintain your pump in compliance with the National Electrical Code (NEC) in the U.S., or the Canadian Electrical Code (CEC), as applicable, and with all local codes and ordinances that apply. Consult your local building inspector for code information.
2. Provide a correctly fused disconnect switch for protection while working on motor. For switch requirements, consult your local building inspector for information about codes.

3. Disconnect power before servicing motor or pump. If the disconnect switch is out of sight of pump, lock it open and tag it to prevent unexpected power application.
4. Ground the pump permanently using a wire of the same size as that specified in wiring chart (Page ##). Make ground connection to green grounding terminal under motor canopy marked GRD. or \oplus .
5. Connect ground wire to a grounded lead in the service panel or to a metal underground water pipe or well casing at least 10 feet long. Do not connect to plastic pipe or insulated fittings.
6. Protect current carrying and grounding conductors from cuts, grease, heat, oil, and chemicals.
7. Connect current carrying conductors to terminals L1 and L2 under motor canopy. When replacing motor, check wiring diagram on motor nameplate against Figure 13. If the motor wiring diagram does not match either diagram in Figure 13, follow the diagram on the motor.

IMPORTANT: 115/230 Volt single phase models are shipped from factory with motor wired for 230 volts. If power supply is 115 volts, remove motor canopy and reconnect motor as shown in Figure 13. Do not try to run motor as received on 115 volt current.

8. Motor has automatic internal thermal overload protection. If motor has stopped for unknown reasons, thermal overload may restart it unexpectedly, which could cause injury or property damage. Disconnect power before servicing motor.
9. If this procedure or the wiring diagrams are confusing, consult a licensed electrician.

WIRING CHART

Recommended Wire and Fuse Sizes

Pump Model	HP	Max. Load Amps	Volts/Hz/Ph	Branch Fuse* Rating* Amps	DISTANCE IN FEET FROM MOTOR TO METER			
					0' - 50'	51' - 100'	101' - 200'	201' - 300'
					WIRE SIZE (AWG)			
LTH-1	1	14.8/7.4	115/230/60/1	20/15	12/14	12/14	8/14	6/14
LTH-1½	1-1/2	19.2/9.6	115/230/60/1	25/15	10/14	10/14	8/14	6/12
LTH-2	2	12	230/60/1	15	14	14	14	12
LTH-2½	2-1/2	12	230/60/1	15	14	14	14	12

(*) Dual element or Fusetron time delay fuses recommended for all motor circuits.

Operation

PRIMING THE PUMP

NOTICE: 'Priming' refers to the pump expelling all air in the system and beginning to move water from its source out into the system. It does not refer only to pouring water into the pump (although pouring water in is usually the first step).

NOTICE: NEVER run pump dry. Running pump without water in it will damage seals and can melt impeller and diffuser. To prevent damage, **fill pump with water before starting.**

1. Remove priming plug (Figure 14).

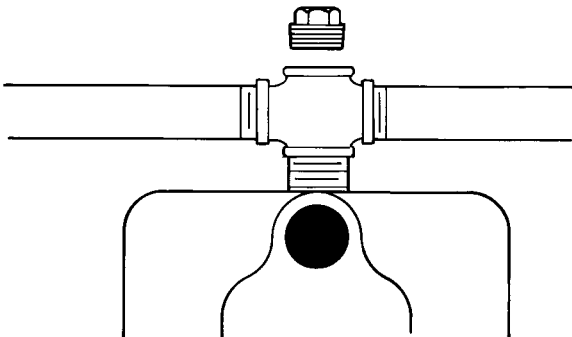


Figure 14 – Remove Priming Plug

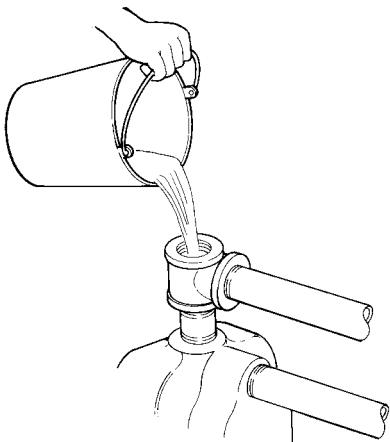


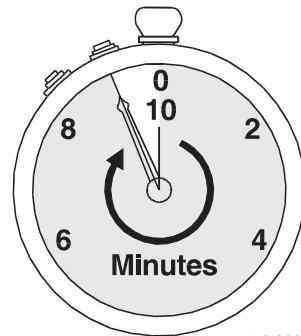
Figure 15 – Fill Pump Before Starting

2. Make sure suction and discharge valves and any hoses on discharge side of pump are open.
3. Fill pump and suction pipe with water (Figure 15).
4. Replace priming plug, using Teflon tape on thread; tighten plug.

NOTICE: If a priming tee and plug have been provided for a long horizontal run, be sure to fill suction pipe through this tee and replace plug. (Don't forget to Teflon tape the plug.)

5. Start pump: water should be produced in 10 minutes or less, the time depending on depth to water (not more than 20') and length of horizontal run (10' of horizontal suction pipe = 1' of vertical lift due to friction losses in the pipe).

If no water is produced within 10 minutes, stop pump, release all pressure, remove priming plug, refill and try again.



750 0993

Figure 16 – Run Ten Minutes or Less

⚠ WARNING Hazardous pressure and risk of explosion and scalding. If pump is run continuously at no flow (that is, with discharge shut off or without priming), water may boil in pump and piping system. Under steam pressure, pipes may rupture, blow off of fittings or blow out of pump ports and scald anyone near.

Operation (Continued)

To prevent explosion, do the following:

- A. Be sure discharge (valve, pistol grip hose nozzle, etc.) is open whenever pump is running.
- B. If pump fails to produce water when attempting to prime, release all pressure, drain pump and refill with cold water after every two attempts.
- C. When priming, monitor pump and piping temperature. If pump or piping begin to feel warm to the touch, shut off pump and allow system to cool off. Release all pressure in system and refill pump and piping with cold water.

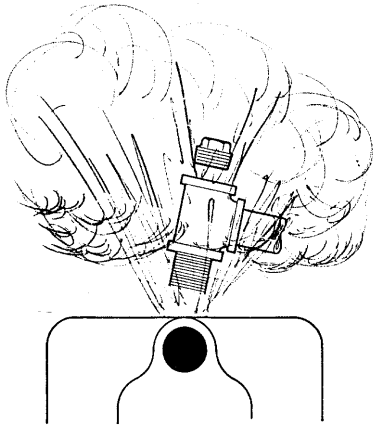


Figure 17 – Do Not Run Pump with Discharge Shut-off.

Maintenance

Pump and piping need not be disconnected to repair or replace motor or seal (see Figure 19). If motor is replaced, replace the shaft seal (Key No. 5, Page 12). Keep one on hand for future use.

Be sure to prime pump before starting.

NOTICE: Check motor label for lubrication instructions. The mechanical shaft seal in the pump is water lubricated and self-adjusting.

NOTICE: Drain pump when disconnecting from service or when it might freeze.

PUMP DISASSEMBLY

1. Disconnect power to motor.

NOTICE: Mark wires for correct assembly.

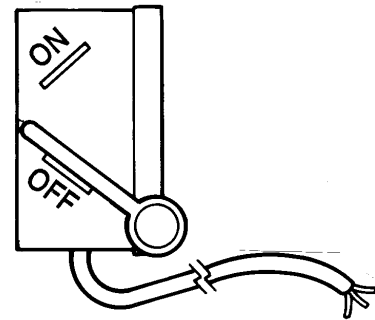


Figure 18 – Disconnect Power

2. Remove capscrews holding seal plate to pump body. Motor assembly and seal plate can now be pulled away from pump body (Figure 19). **CAREFULLY** remove gasket.

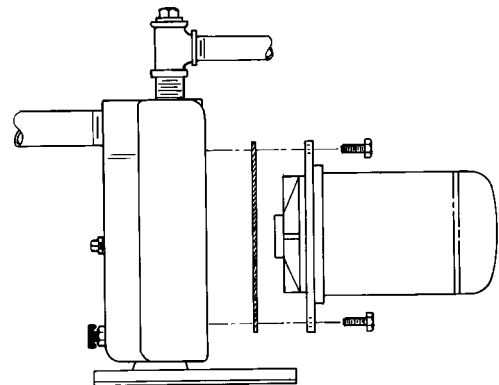


Figure 19 – Slide Motor Back

CLEANING/REPLACING IMPELLER

NOTICE: First, follow instructions under “Pump Disassembly”.

1. Remove screws fastening diffuser to seal plate; remove diffuser (see Figure 20). Exposed impeller can now be cleaned.

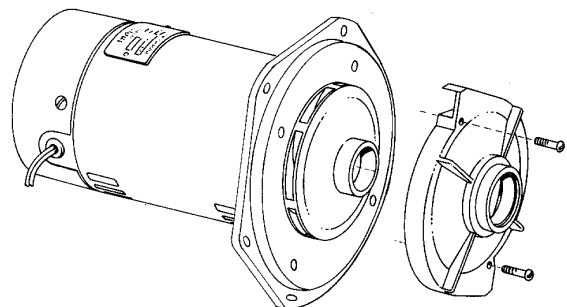


Figure 20 – Remove Diffuser

Maintenance (Continued)

- If impeller must be replaced, loosen two machine screws and remove motor canopy (see Figure 21).

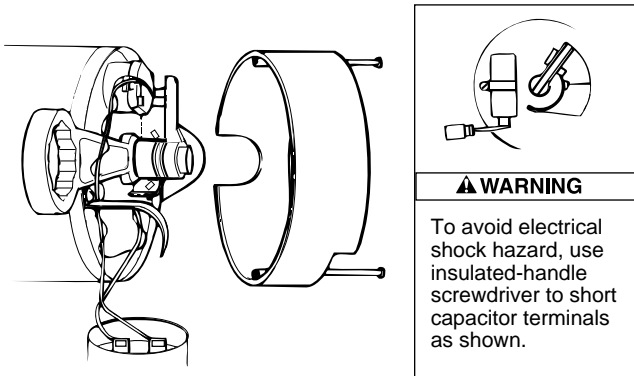


Figure 21 – Hold Shaft

- WARNING** Capacitor voltage may be hazardous. To discharge capacitor, hold insulated handle screwdriver **BY THE HANDLE** and short capacitor terminals together (see Figure 21). Do not touch metal screwdriver blade or capacitor terminals. If in doubt, consult a qualified electrician.
- Unscrew capacitor clamp and remove capacitor. Do not disconnect capacitor wires to motor.
- Slide 7/16" open end wrench in behind spring loaded switch on motor end of shaft; hold motor shaft with wrench on shaft flats and unscrew impeller screw (if used) by turning clockwise (**left hand thread**) when looking into eye of impeller.
- Unscrew impeller while holding shaft by turning **counterclockwise** while looking into eye of impeller.
- To reinstall, reverse steps 1 through 6.
- See directions under "Pump Reassembly," Page 10.

REMOVING OLD SEAL

- Follow instructions under "Pump Disassembly".
- Follow steps 2 through 5 under "Cleaning/Replacing Impeller".
- Remove rotating half of seal by placing two screwdrivers under seal ring and **carefully** prying up (Figure 22).

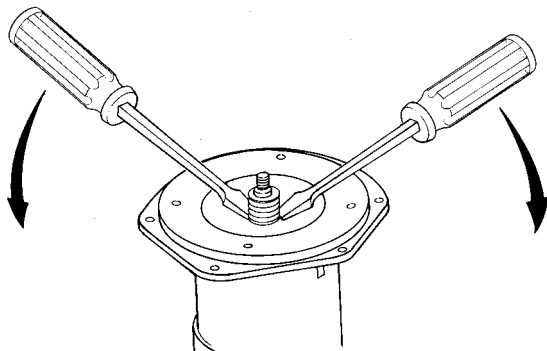


Figure 22 – Remove Seal Rotating Half

- Remove nuts from studs holding seal plate to motor. Carefully slide seal plate off of shaft.

NOTICE: Be sure you do not scratch or mar shaft; if shaft is marred, it must be dressed smooth with fine emery or crocus cloth before installing new seal. **DO NOT** reduce shaft diameter!

- Place seal plate half face down on flat surface and tap out stationary half of seal (see Figure 23).

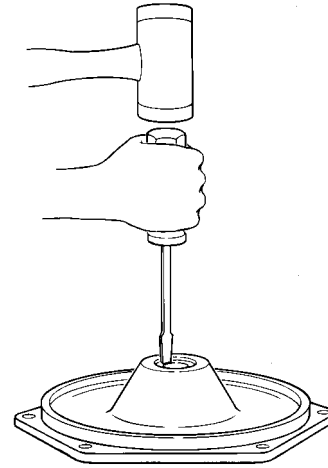


Figure 23 – Tap Out Seal

INSTALLING NEW SEAL

- Clean seal cavity in seal plate.
- Wet outer edge of Rubber Cup on ceramic seat with liquid soap. Be sparing!
- Put clean cardboard washer on seal face. With thumb pressure, press ceramic seal half firmly and squarely into seal cavity in copper heat sink (See Figure 24). Polished face of ceramic seat is up. If seal will not seat correctly, remove, placing seal **face up** on bench. Reclean cavity. Seal should now seat correctly.

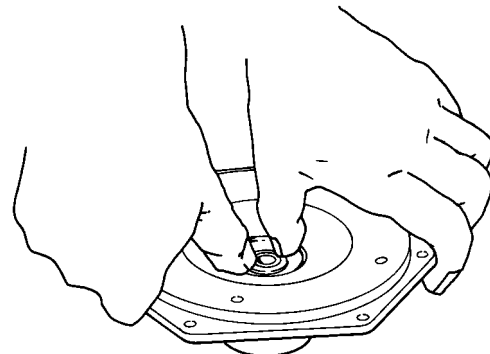


Figure 24 – Press in New Seal

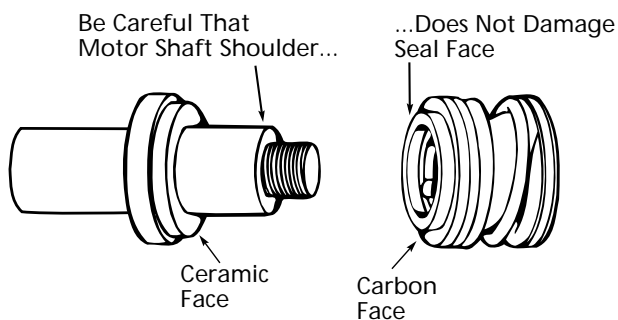
- If seal does not seat correctly after recleaning cavity, place a cardboard washer over polished seal face and **carefully** press into place using a piece of standard 3/4" pipe as a press.

NOTICE: Be sure you do not scratch seal face.

Maintenance (Continued)

5. Dispose of cardboard washer and recheck seal face to be sure it is free of dirt, foreign particles, scratches and grease.
6. Inspect shaft to be sure it is free of nicks and scratches.
7. Reassemble pump body half to motor flange. **BE SURE** it is right side up.
8. Apply liquid soap sparingly (one drop is sufficient) to inside diameter of rotating seal member.
9. Slide rotating seal member (carbon face first) onto shaft until rubber drive ring hits shaft shoulder.

NOTICE: Be sure not to nick or scratch carbon face of seal when passing it over threaded shaft end or shaft shoulder. The carbon surface must remain clean or short seal life will result.



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Figure 25 – Protect Seal Faces

10. Hold motor shaft with 7/16" open end wrench on shaft flats and screw impeller onto shaft. **Be sure you do not touch capacitor terminals with body or any metal object.** Tightening impeller will automatically locate seal in correct position.

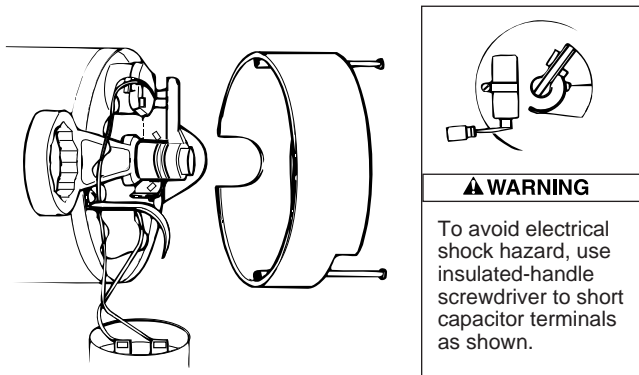


Figure 26 – Hold Shaft

11. Replace impeller screw (if used) by turning counterclockwise (left-hand thread) into end of shaft.
12. Remount diffuser on seal plate with two screws.
13. Follow instructions under "Pump Reassembly".

PUMP REASSEMBLY

1. Clean gasket surfaces on pump body and seal plate; install new gasket.
2. Slide motor/seal plate assembly into pump body. Secure with capscrews.
3. Replace base mounting bolts.
4. Replace motor wiring; close draincock.
5. Prime pump according to instructions. See "Operation."
6. Check for leaks.

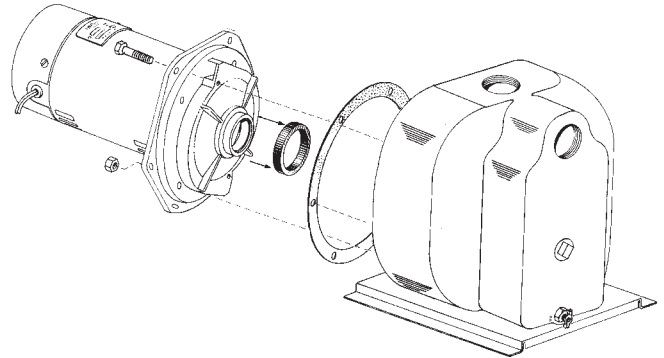


Figure 27 – Assemble Pump

Troubleshooting Chart

SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSE(S)	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Motor will not run	Disconnect switch is off Fuse is blown Starting switch is defective Wires at motor are loose, disconnected, or wired incorrectly	Be sure switch is on Replace fuse Replace starting switch Refer to instructions on wiring. Check and tighten all wiring. ⚠ WARNING Capacitor voltage may be hazardous. To discharge capacitor, hold insulated handle screwdriver BY THE HANDLE and short capacitor terminals together. Do not touch metal screwdriver blade or capacitor terminals. If in doubt, consult a qualified electrician.
Motor runs hot and overload kicks off	Motor is wired incorrectly Voltage is too low	Refer to instructions on wiring Check with power company. Install heavier wiring if wire size is too small (See Electrical, Page 7)
Motor runs but no water is delivered *(Note: Check prime before looking for other causes. Unscrew priming plug and see if there is water in priming hole.)	*Pump in new installation did not pick up prime through: 1. Improper priming 2. Air leaks 3. Leaking foot valve *Pump has lost prime through: 1. Air leaks 2. Water level below suction of pump Impeller is plugged Check valve or foot valve is stuck in closed position Pipes are frozen Foot valve and/or strainer are buried in sand or mud	In new installation: 1. Re-prime according to instructions 2. Check all connections on suction line 3. Replace foot valve In installation already in use: 1. Check all connections on suction line and shaft seal 2. Lower suction line into water and re-prime. If receding water level in well exceeds suction lift, a deep well pump is needed Clean impeller; see Maintenance Replace check valve or foot valve Thaw pipes. Bury pipes below frost line. Heat pit or pump house. Raise foot valve and/or strainer above well bottom
Pump does not deliver water to full capacity (Also check point 3 immediately above)	Water level in well is lower than estimated Steel piping (if used) is corroded or limed, causing excess friction Offset piping is too small in size	A deep well jet pump may be needed (over 20 ft. to water) Replace with plastic pipe where possible, otherwise with new steel pipe Use larger offset piping

BERKELEY LIMITED WARRANTY

Berkeley/Wicor Canada Company ("Wicor") warrants to the original consumer purchaser ("Purchaser") of its products that they are free from defects in material or workmanship.

If within twelve (12) months from the date of installation or twenty-four (24) months from the date of manufacture any such product shall prove to be defective, it shall be repaired or replaced at Berkeley's/Wicor's option, subject to the terms and conditions set forth below.

General Terms and Conditions

Purchaser must pay all labor and shipping charges necessary to replace product covered by this warranty. This warranty shall not apply to products which, in the sole judgement of Berkeley/Wicor, have been subject to negligence, abuse, accident, misapplication, tampering, alteration; nor due to improper installation, operation, maintenance or storage; nor to other than normal application, use or service, including but not limited to, operational failures caused by corrosion, rust or other foreign materials in the system, or operation at pressures in excess of recommended maximums.

Requests for service under this warranty shall be made by contacting the installing Berkeley/Wicor dealer as soon as possible after the discovery of any alleged defect. Berkeley/Wicor will subsequently take corrective action as promptly as reasonably possible. No requests for service under this warranty will be accepted if received more than 30 days after the term of the warranty.

The warranty on all three phase submersible motors is void if three-leg overload protection of recommended size is not used.

This warranty sets forth Berkeley's/Wicor's sole obligation and purchaser's exclusive remedy for defective products.

BERKELEY/WICOR SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY CONSEQUENTIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR CONTINGENT DAMAGES WHATSOEVER.

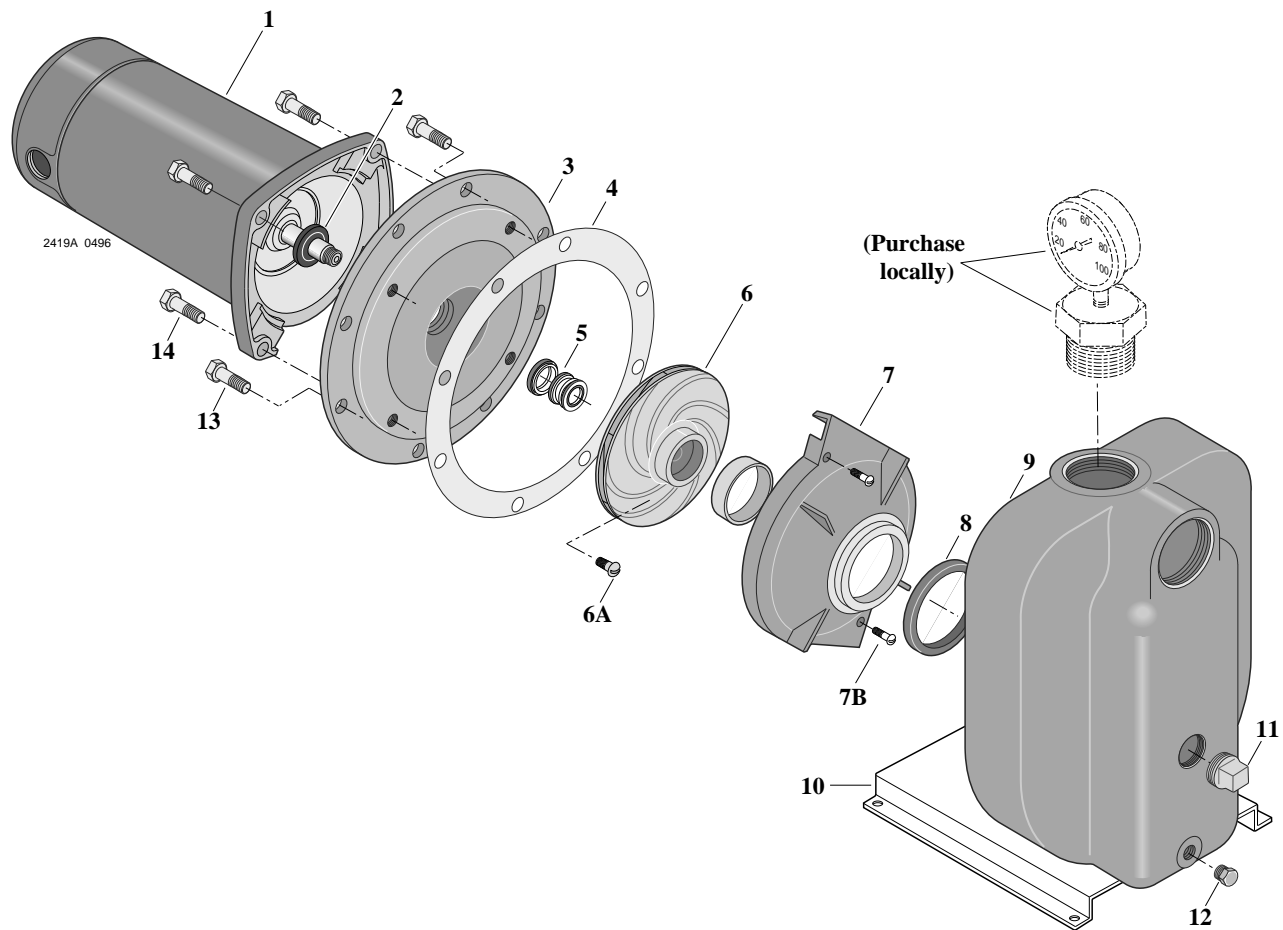
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In the U.S.: Berkeley, 293 Wright St., Delavan, WI 53115

In Canada: Wicor Canada Company, 1800 Courtney Park Drive East, Unit 5-7, Mississauga, Ontario L5T 1W1

Wicor Canada Company, 200-E, Rue St-Louis, St-Jean-Sur-Richelieu, Québec J3B 1Y1



Key No.	Part Description	MODEL NUMBER			
		LTH-1 1 HP	LTH-1½ 1-1/2 HP	LTH-2 2 HP	LTH-2½ 2-1/2 HP
1	Motor, 115/230V, 1 Phase	A100ELL	A100FLL	—	—
1	Motor, 230V, 1 Phase	—	—	A100GSLL	AE100G5LL
2	Water Slinger	C69-2	C69-2	C69-2	C69-2
3	Seal Plate	C3-155	C3-155BE	C3-117	C3-117
4	Gasket - Seal Plate	C20-86	C20-86	C20-87	C20-87
5	Shaft Seal	U109-6A	U109-6A	U109-6A	U109-6A
6	Impeller	C105-92PKB	C105-92PCB	C105-214PDA	C105-214PA
6A	Impeller Screw	—	—	C30-14SS	C30-14SS
7	Diffuser	C101-276P	C101-276P	C101-182	C101-182
7B	Screw 1/4-20 x1" Lg.(2)	U30-696SS	U30-696SS	—	—
7B	Machine screw 8-32x7/8" Lg. (2)	—	—	U30-53SS	U30-53SS
8	Diffuser Ring	C21-10	C21-10	C21-2	C21-2
9	Pump Body Assembly	C176-49B	C176-49B	C76-50	C76-50
10	Base	U4-5	U4-5	U4-5	U4-5
11	Pipe Plug 3/4" NPT - Sq. Hd.	U78-60ZPS	U78-60ZPS	U78-60ZPS	U78-60ZPS
12	Plug 1/4" NPT Hex. Hd.	U78-941ZPV	U78-941ZPV	U78-941ZPV	U78-941ZPV
13	Capscrew 3/8-16x3/4" Lg (6)	U30-72ZP	U30-72ZP	—	—
13	Capscrew 5/16-18x3/4" Lg.(8)	—	—	U30-60ZP	U30-60ZP
14	3/8-16x1-1/8" Capscrew (4)	U30-75ZP	—	—	—
14	3/8-16x1" Capscrew (4)	—	U30-74ZP	U30-74ZP	U30-74ZP
•	Lockwasher 3/8" (4)	U43-12ZP	U43-12ZP	—	—
•	Lockwasher - 3/8" (2)	U43-12ZP	U43-12ZP	U43-12ZP	U43-12ZP
•	Capscrew 3/8-16x5/8" Lg (2)	U30-71ZP	U30-71ZP	U30-71ZP	U30-71ZP

• Not illustrated NOTE: Quantity is one unless otherwise noted ().