

AMAL 120 Lift Pump Repair Guide

Do not entirely dismantle the pump unless it is necessary to examine the diaphragm and the spindle. Normal cleaning can be done under the headings Paragraphs A and B.

A

For normal cleaning it is only necessary to remove the filter cup L by loosening the stirrup nut X and swinging the stirrup to one side, when the cup will fall away exposing the filter gauze M. The gauze M can be removed for cleaning, and if the adaptor on to which it fits also screws out, care must be taken not to damage or lose the suction valve N. When replacing these parts see that the washer W is in good order, as any bad fit here would cause a leakage of fuel or even an air leak, which would upset the function of the pump. The nut X, when centred in the cup, should be screwed up firmly.

B

If it is desired to clean out all the fuel passages, this can be done without disturbing the diaphragm and without taking the two halves of the pump apart, as all the passages are underneath the diaphragm.

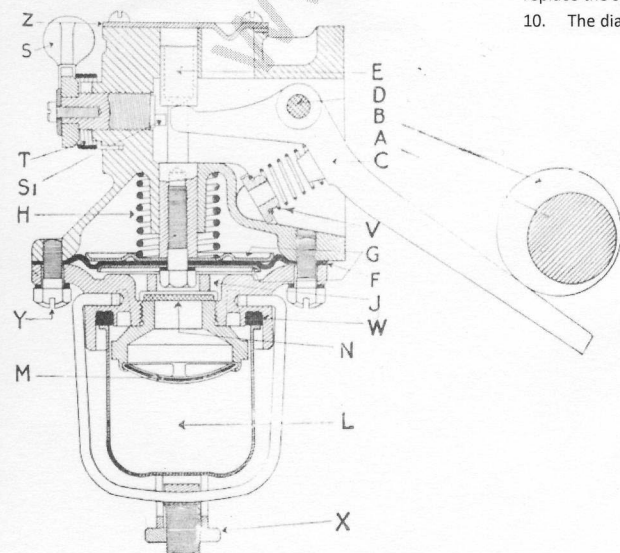
1. Disconnect the fuel pump connections A' and R from the pump and remove the pump in its entirety from the engine by undoing the flange bolts.
2. Remove the filter bowl as in paragraph A above and also the suction valve N and its seating.
3. To inspect the delivery valve P in the outlet pipe, unscrew the hexagon cage from the lower half of the pump: The ball valve seating with the screwdriver slot may be unscrewed from the underside when the ball valve will fall away.
4. All parts may now be flushed out with petrol and reassembled. It is to be noted that neither in the suction valve nor the ball delivery valve are there any springs, and nothing need be looked for in these types of valves but an accumulation of impurities.

THE PUMP CAN ONLY FAIL TO FUNCTION FOR TWO REASONS:

Firstly—actual mechanical breakage, which will be obvious, and hardly likely to occur, and:

Secondly—due to external air leaks, which should be examined for in the following order:—

1. The connection between the filter sump L and the pump. See that the knurled nut marked X is screwed up tight, and that the jointing washer W is in good condition.
2. Check over for air leaks in the inlet tubing between the tank and the fuel pump, making certain that all the joints and unions are tight, and that there are no cracks or leaks in the pipe itself. The same remarks apply to the tubing between the lift pump and the injection pump.
3. Examine the six bolts which hold the halves of the pump together, and make the joint for the diaphragm. These must be perfectly tight.



C, INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETE DISMANTLING AND REASSEMBLING OF THE FUEL PUMP.

1. Disconnect the fuel pump as indicated in paragraph B.
2. To remove the diaphragm spindle E it is necessary to withdraw the priming cam S1. Therefore, to do this remove the small screw and washer from the priming lever S, unhook the spring T from where it grips the lever, and then prise off the lever itself and detach the spring. Lift the spindle E by depressing the rocking lever C and unscrew the priming cam S1 three or four turns.
3. Removal of Operating Lever.

If the pump is actuated by a plunger (not as illustrated overleaf), that is with the plunger operating on a short rocking lever inside the pump, remove the top plate Z and extract the spring, but if the pump is operated by a long lever protruding from the pump (as illustrated overleaf), there is no need to remove the cover plate Z. Next remove the split cotter pin holding the rocker pivot D in position, tap out the pivot pin D and remove the lever, and also the spring V if the lever is as illustrated.

4. To take apart the two halves of the pump, screw out the six securing screws Y from the circumference of the pump and gently separate the two halves which clamp the diaphragm together.
5. The diaphragm F together with the spindle E and the spring H can then be withdrawn from the pump. If it is desired to inspect the diaphragm leaves F, the old ones can be removed from the spindle by unscrewing the hexagon headed pin at the bottom end of the spindle, but this cannot be undone until the rivet through the spindle about 1/2" from the diaphragm has been knocked out. When undoing the hexagon headed pin care must be taken in doing so to avoid bending or bruising the spindle E. When the hexagon headed pin is removed, the diaphragm leaves and the two supporting discs can be separated. 5a. After examination of the diaphragms, or the fitting of new ones, they can be assembled, but a new hexagon headed pin must be provided. The diaphragms are shaped and must be fitted in the correct way; the larger recess is fitted uppermost (examine illustration) to encircle the larger disc G so that, when fitting the smaller disc underneath preparatory to replacing the new hexagon headed pin, the smaller disc fits properly into the recess on the underside of the diaphragm.

Care must be taken before tightening up the hexagon headed pin that the bolt holes in the diaphragm leaves are registering correctly with one another: to ensure this correct registration a couple of screws V may be put through the holes in the edge of the diaphragm. When the pin is tightened up drill a rivet hole through it through the holes already in the spindle and fit a soft rivet, making sure the ends are below the surface of the spindle. Note that the hexagon headed pin has a washer under the head which contacts the smaller of the two discs.

6. When all parts are cleaned and ready for reassembling, see that the spindle is clean, slip over the spring H, and insert into position, and then place the screws Y through the bottom half of the pump, through the holes in the diaphragm, and then start them screwing into the top half of the pump. It is now necessary to reassemble the rocking lever C (see paragraph 9) and its return spring V on to the pin D when placed through its holes in the body and replace the split pin through the external boss of the bearing and through the pin itself, and having done this, proceed to re-fix the priming lever S. Now lift the spindle E by depressing the rocker arm C, and screw in the priming lever cam S1 as far as it will go—then come back one or two turns and finally adjust in such a position that the spindle E moves freely up and down, with the cam pin S1 sufficiently far forward to engage with the spindle and also with the flat on the end of the cam spindle in a vertical position so that the lever S with its return spring T can be re-assembled, and that the engagement stop drops over the stop on the body. The spiked end of this spring fits into a small hole in the casing and the hooked end is sprung over the lever.

Now continue to screw up the pins Y finger tight and then, by means of the priming lever S, draw up the spindle with the diaphragm to the highest position possible by moving the lever S over as far as possible in a clockwise direction, and in this position tighten up the screws V securely. This ensures that the diaphragm is correctly fitted in its position. It should be verified that the rocker arm C will lift the diaphragm and that the diaphragm will fall easily under the action of spring H when the rocker arm C is released, also verify that the priming lever S, when operated, will also lift the diaphragm.

7. All parts should now be reassembled as noted in paragraph B.
8. If the inspection plate Z has been removed, it is possible to see the movement of the spindle under the influence of the priming lever or the rocking lever C. Unless the movement is free, the pump must be dismantled again and reassembled. All parts should be tight to avoid either fuel or air leaks, and the pump may be re-fitted to the engine.
9. If the pump is of the plunger type (not as illustrated), replace the rocking lever and its pivot pin I) and then replace the spring for the lever in the hole under the plate Z which is then fastened down by the small screws.
10. The diaphragm spindle is lubricated from the engine.

