## Intake \& Discharge Definitions for Condensate Removable Pumps

INTAKE CONNECTION STYLE
The connection style of the intake port where the condensate enters the pump. Open-Has an open port into the tank where tubing can be inserted, but no additional seal or gripping mechanism holds the tubing.
Barbed-ls a port with raised ridges, or barbs, that grips the tubing and holds it in place.
Screened Submersible-For in-pan pumps that are submersed in a pan that collects condensate through a screened area in the bottom of the pump. The screen prevents debris from entering the pump.

DISCHARGE CONNECTION STYLE
The connection style of the discharge port where the fluid exits the pump.
Barbed-A port with raised ridges, or barbs, that grips the tubing and holds it in place.
MNPT—US standard for Male National Pipe Taper threads that identifies the connection as a tapered external thread that forms a seal when tightened.
FNPT—US standard for Female National Pipe Taper threads that identifies the connection as a tapered internal thread that forms a seal when tightened.

## Condensate Removal Pumps LitteGIANT. SHARTELL

Pumps evacuate liquid formed by condensation from the heating or cooling system when gravity drainage is not possible. Furnaces, air conditioners, and boilers are often installed in a location lower than the drainage system, such as a basement. The pump performance is based on the amount of liquid, in gallons per minute (gpm), that the pump can lift in vertical feet from the liquid sitting in the tank (feet of head).
Standard pumps have a built-in tank to collect the condensate. The pump's tank capacity varies in the amount of condensate (gallons) the tank can hold.
Plenum-rated pumps meet building codes that require all cables installed in an air-filled space, or plenum, to have fire and smoke inhibiting qualities. Plenum-rated cable has an outer jacket that prevents the spread of flame and limits the release of harmful smoke. They are required in buildings such as hospitals, offices, and schools that use the ceiling cavity to supply, return, and exhaust air from the occupied area.
In-pan pumps are designed to sit in a drainage pan and pump out collected condensate. They do
not have a built-in tank. These pumps are partially submersible and have a mechanical float switch that starts and stops the pump depending on the condensate level in the pan.
Mini-split pumps are designed to collect condensate generated by wall-mounted air conditioners. These compact pumps have a small reservoir and tubing that fit inside the air conditioner housing. A mechanical float switch triggers the pump to activate and empty the reservoir outside of the building.
Check valves automatically close so that the flow of condensate can only go one way, preventing backflow into the pump's tank. They mount to the discharge outlet of a condensate removal pump and connect to a drainage tube.
In-line \& In-pan switches protect condensate systems from overflow by shutting down the equipment when a blockage is detected. They are installed in-line at the drain pan outlet. These switches can be used in combination with a condensate removal pump, or independently. $3 X Y 17$ has 6-ft. leads and 18 AWG wire. 4NY29 has 6 - ft. leads and 24 AWG wire.


In-Pan Min-Split
2GZG4


Check Valve 4RL38


Plenum Rated 48PX18

787YX6


1 gal Tank Capacity

| 1 gal Tank Capacity |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 150 hp | 115 VAC | 1 A | 2. |
| 1/18 hp | 115 VAC | 2.5 A | 3.3 |
| 1/18 hp | 230 V AC | 1.2 A | 3.5 |
| 1/5 hp | 230 V AC | 0.8 A | 6.9 |
| 1/5 hp | 230 V AC | 1 A | 6.9 |
| Plenum Rated Condensate Removal Pumps |  |  |  |

$1 / 4$ gal Tank Capacity


