

Cavitation Troubleshooting



Cavitation can cause serious damage to your pump and system. Review these common conditions and solutions to help eliminate unnecessary downtime and maintenance costs.



Condition	Solution
Inadequate inlet line size	Increase line size to match the pump inlet port or one size larger
Water hammering liquid acceleration/deacceleration	Install Captive Acceleration Tube (C.A.T.) at pump inlet
	Move pump closer to liquid supply
	Add pulsation dampener
Rigid inlet plumbing	Use flexible wire reinforced hose at inlet and discharge pump port to absorb pulsation and pressure spikes
Excessive elbows in inlet plumbing	Keep elbows to a minimum and less than 90°
Excessive liquid temperature	Use thermo valve in bypass line
	Do not exceed pump temperature specifications
	Substitute closed loop with dual baffled holding tank
	Size tank for frequent or high volume bypass (6-10 times system GPM)
	Pressure feed high temperature liquids
	Properly ventilate cabinets and rooms
Air leaks in plumbing	Check all connections
	Use PTFE thread tape or pipe thread sealant
Agitation in supply tank	Size tank according to pump output - Minimum 6-10 times system GPM
	Baffle tank to purge air from liquid and separate inlet from discharge
High viscosity liquids	Verify viscosity against pump specifications before operation (<500 CPS/2500 SSU)
	Elevate liquid temperature enough to reduce viscosity
	Lower RPM of pump
	Pressure feed pump
	Increase inlet line size
Clogged filters	Clean filters regularly
	Use clear filters to monitor build up
	Use adequate mesh size for liquid and pump specifications (80 mesh recommended for fresh water)

Please review many other common pump and system conditions in our SERVICE and FAQ sections on our web site.