

3 BEST PRACTICES

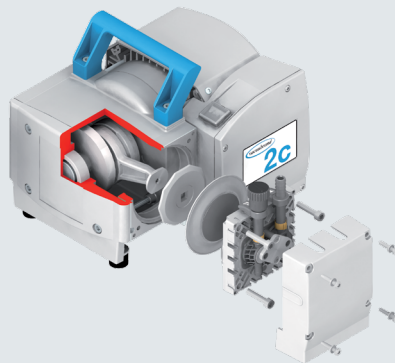
for working with VACUUM PUMPS and CORROSIVE VAPORS...

Aggressive vapors can severely shorten the lifetime of your vacuum pump depending on the type of materials the manufacture uses. The construction of the pump's internal wetted components make the difference when you are looking to increase reliability and extend the [service intervals of the pump, and minimize maintenance.](#)

When working with corrosive vapors, keep these best practices in mind.

1

Use the right kind of pump.

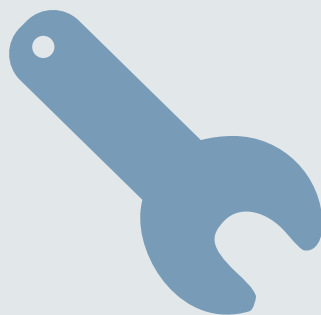


- ◇ **Standard duty pump:** when working with non-reactive or inert gases
- ◇ **Chemistry-rated pump:** when working with corrosive chemicals

Corrosives will damage the internal components that are not made to take on aggressive chemicals. Pumps with chemical-resistant components in contact with media, will hold up to aggressive chemicals such as organic solvents, acids and disinfecting agents used in many labs. Using the wrong type of pump will require extra maintenance and shorten pump lifespan.

2

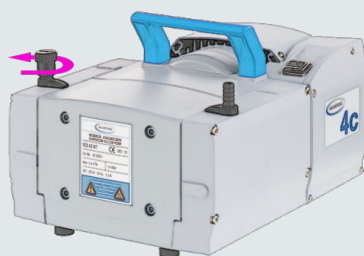
Keep up with maintenance recommendations for your pump.



- ◇ **DON'T skip scheduled maintenance:** Keep up on manufacturer-recommended preventative maintenance to avoid unscheduled – and expensive – downtime.
- ◇ **DO get recommended pump checkups:** get a thorough check up of your pump to make sure everything is in good working order.

3

Utilize the pump's gas ballast.



- ◇ **What does it do?** It's a way to clean out or purge condensate and contaminants from inside the pump.
- ◇ **Why does my pump need that?** Over time, accumulated condensate can cause wear and tear on internal parts and reduce the pump's ultimate vacuum.
- ◇ **How do I use it?** Simply turn to the open position.

Let the pump run with the ballast open until all condensates are removed. Best practice is to run the pump with the gas ballast open before and after the pump is used for your application.

LEARN MORE about VACUUBRAND's Pump Performance Checkup and other service!