Saves Time & Money

- Minimizes critical and costly pump breakdowns.
- Reduces sand abrasion wear to pump impellers/diffusers, thereby minimizing repair/replacement costs.
- Sustains optimum pump efficiency to save significant energy costs.

Maximizes Pump Performance

- Keeps troublesome sand out of pumps to **extend pump life 5x longer.**
- Reduces downtime and lost water production, especially during times of critical water demand.
- Protects the pump by removing 95% of 100 mesh & larger particle matter *(Finer filter performance at the pump discharge may still be necessary).*

For more information, visit www.lakos.com or see LAKOS literature:

LS-304, LS-384, LS-773, LS-452, LS-423

Longer Pump Life. Increased Savings.

Model Selection

- Verify the actual flow rate of your pump.
- Know the inside diameter size of your well.
- Make sure you can provide at least 30 feet (7.6m) of drawdown submergence above the separator's inlet and 20 feet (5.8m) of clearance below the separator.

LAKOS®
Separators and Filtration Solutions
A wholly owned subsidiary of Lindsay Corporation

1365 North Clovis Avenue • Fresno, CA 93727
Telephone: (559) 255-1601

www.lakos.com

LS-689A (Rev. 5/15)

LAKOS®
Separators and Filtration Solutions

PUMP PROTECTION SAND SEPARATORS

SUB-K SERIES

For submersible pumps

3 – 99 U.S. gpm
(.7 – 23 m³/hr)

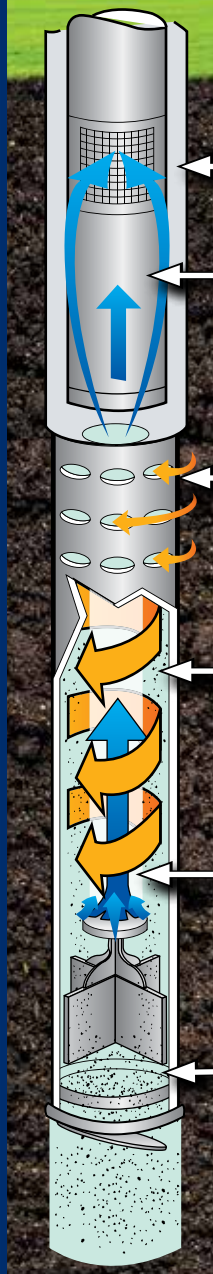
- Made using industrial-strength composite materials.
- Easily installed into water wells as small as 4 inches I.D.
- No moving parts to wear out.
- No filter elements to clean or replace.
- No routine maintenance required.

PPS SERIES

For turbine pumps and larger submersible pumps

100 – 3,180 U.S. gpm
(23 – 723 m³/hr)

- Made of durable carbon steel.
- Easily installed onto suction of turbine or submersible pump.
- No moving parts to wear out.
- No filter elements to clean or replace.
- No routine maintenance required.



SUB-K How it Works

Pump Enclosure Shell

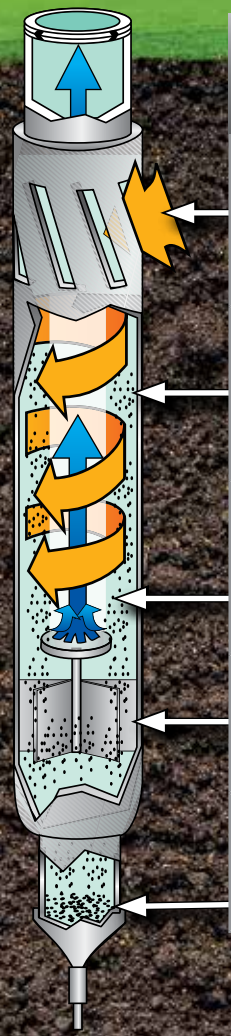
Submersible Pump Motor

1) Sandy water enters through tangential inlet slots and begins to swirl inside.

2) Centrifugal action pushes sand to outer wall.

3) Sand-free water is drawn by the swirling vortex to the pump's intake.

4) Sand particles fall to the bottom and are purged through the flexible Flapper Valve deep into the well.



PPS How it Works

1) Sandy water is drawn through tangential inlet slots into separation chamber.

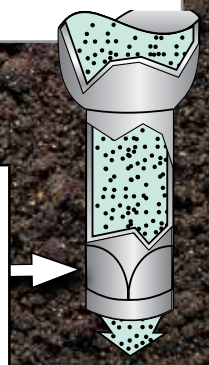
2) Sand is centrifugally separated from water and tossed to perimeter of chamber.

3) Sand-free water is drawn to center of separator and up through vortex outlet to pump's suction.

4) Sand particles fall downward, along perimeter, to bottom of separator.

5) Flapper Valve CLOSED – sand accumulates in separator.

6) Flapper Valve OPEN – when either the pump is turned off or the sand accumulates to a certain weight, the rubber flapper will relax and discharge sand deep into the well.



Where Does the Sand Go?

Separated sand purges deep into the well. Potential accumulation of sand in the well is virtually always offset by flow dynamics to and from the well and aquifer in order to dissipate sand and provide long and trouble-free operation.