

LONCIN 隆鑫

General Power Products

Water Pump

LC40ZB21-1.2Q

Owner's Manual



Thank you for purchasing a water pump.

This manual covers the operation and maintenance of water pump: 40ZB21-1.2Q.

The information and specifications included in this publication were in effect at the time of approval for printing.

No part of this publication may be reproduced without written permission.

This manual should be considered a permanent part of the pump and should remain with the pump if it is resold.

The illustrations in this manual are based in: 50ZB23-3.1Q
The illustration may vary according to the type.

Keep this owner's manual handy, so you can refer to it at any time. This owner's manual is considered a permanent part of the water pump and should remain with the water pump if resold.

If a problem should arise, or if you have any questions about the pump, consult an authorized dealer.

CONTENTS

1. PUMP SAFETY	1
2. COMPONENT	3
3. CONTROLS	4
4. CHECK BEFORE OPERATION	6
5. OPERATION	7
6. MAINTENANCE	11
7. STORAGE/ TRANSPORTING	19
8. TROUBLESHOOTING	22
9. TECHNICAL & CONSUMER INFORMATION	23
10. SPECIFICATIONS	25
11. ENGINE TYPE WITH OIL ALERT AND WITHOUT ELECTRIC STARTING	26
12. OPERATION	27

PUMP SAFETY

1. PUMP SAFETY

Your safety and the safety of others are very important. And using this water pump safely is an important responsibility.

To help you make informed decisions about safety, we have provided operating procedures and other information on labels and in this manual. This information alerts you to potential hazards that could hurt you or others.

Of course, it is not practical or possible to warn you about all the hazards associated with operating or maintaining a water pump. You must use your own good judgment.

You will find important safety information in a variety of forms, including:

Safety Labels on the pump.

Safety Messages preceded by a safety alert symbol and one of three signal words, DANGER, WARNING, or CAUTION. These signal words mean:

▲ DANGER You **WILL** be **KILLED** or **SERIOUSLY HURT** if you don't follow instructions.

▲ WARNING You **CAN** be **KILLED** or **SERIOUSLY HURT** if you don't follow instructions.

▲ CAUTION You **CAN** be **HURT** if you don't follow instructions.

NOTICE Your pump or other property could be damaged if you don't follow instructions.

Safety Headings — such as IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION.

Safety Section — such as PUMP SAFETY.

Instructions — how to use this pump correctly and safely.

This entire book is filled with important safety information — please read it carefully.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

This water pump is designed to pump only water that is not intended for human consumption, and other uses can result in injury to the operator or damage to the pump and other property.

Always make a pre-operation inspection before you start the engine. You may prevent an accident or equipment damage.

Most accidents can be prevented if you follow all instructions in this manual and on the pump. The most common hazards are discussed below, along with the best way to protect yourself and others.

PUMP SAFETY

Operator Responsibility

It is the operator's responsibility to provide the necessary safeguards to protect people and property. Know how to stop the pump quickly in case of emergency.

If you leave the pump for any reason, always turn the engine off. Understand the use of all controls and connections.

Be sure that anyone who operates the pump receives proper instruction. Do not let children operate the pump. Keep children and pets away from the area of operation.

Pump Operation

Pump only water that is not intended for human consumption. Pumping flammable liquids, such as gasoline or fuel oils, can result in a fire or explosion, causing serious injury. Pumping sea water, beverages, acids, chemical solutions, or any other liquid that promotes corrosion can damage the pump.

Refuel With Care

Gasoline is extremely flammable, and gasoline vapor can explode. Refuel outdoors, in a well-ventilated area, with the engine stopped and the pump on a level surface. Do not fill the fuel tank above the fuel strainer shoulder. Never smoke near gasoline, and keep other flames and sparks away. Always store gasoline in an approved container. Make sure that any spilled fuel has been wiped up before starting the engine. After refueling, make sure the tank cap closed properly and securely.

Hot Exhaust

The muffler becomes very hot during operation and remains hot for a while after stopping the engine. Be careful not to touch the muffler while it is hot. Let the engine cool before transporting the pump or storing it indoors.

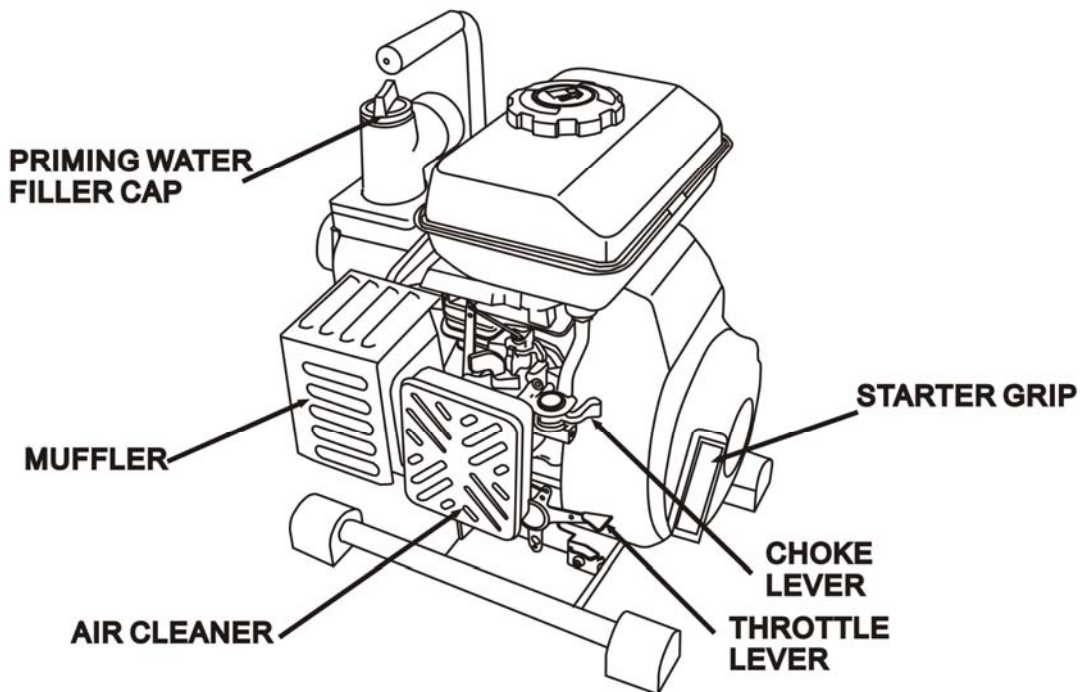
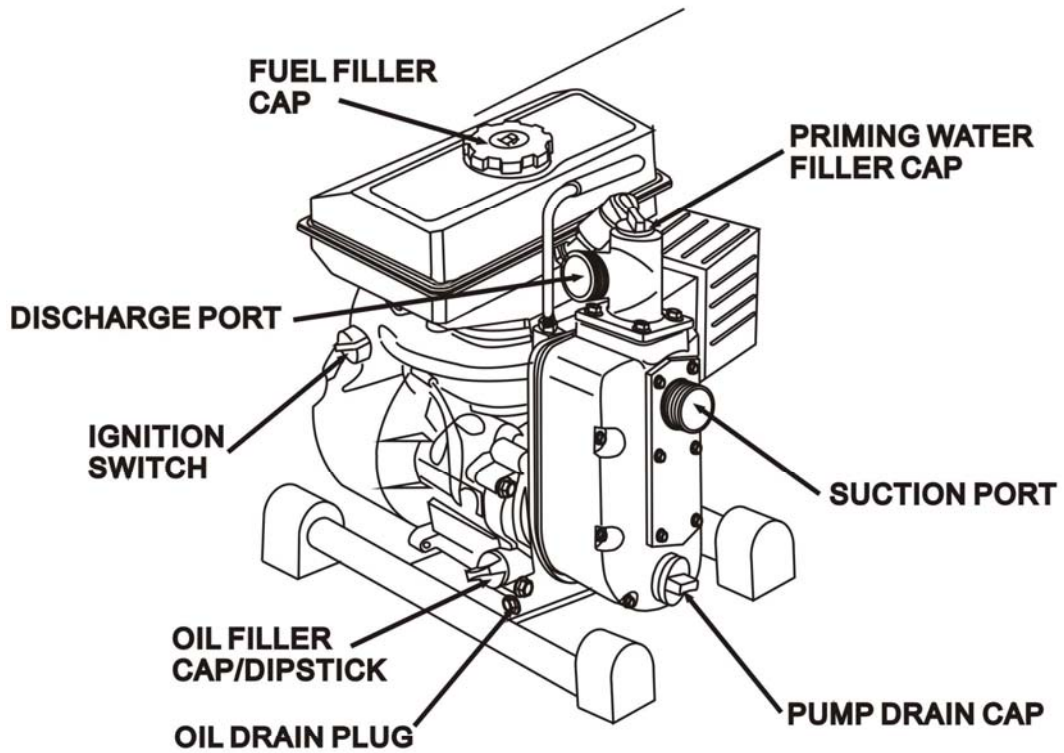
To prevent fire hazards, keep the pump at least 3 feet (1 meter) away from building walls and other equipment during operation. Do not place flammable objects close to the engine.

Carbon Monoxide Hazard Exhaust gas contains poisonous carbon monoxide. Avoid inhalation of exhaust gas. Never run the engine in a closed garage or confined area.

COMPONENT

2. COMPONENT

COMPONENTS & CONTROL LOCATIONS



CONTROLS

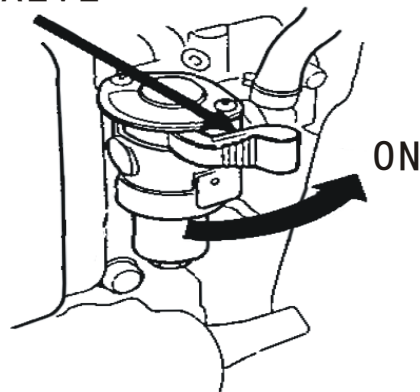
3. CONTROLS

Fuel Valve Lever

The fuel valve opens and closes the passage between the fuel tank and the carburetor. The fuel valve lever must be in the ON position for the engine to run.

When the engine is not in use, leave the fuel valve lever in the OFF position to prevent carburetor flooding and to reduce the possibility of fuel leakage.

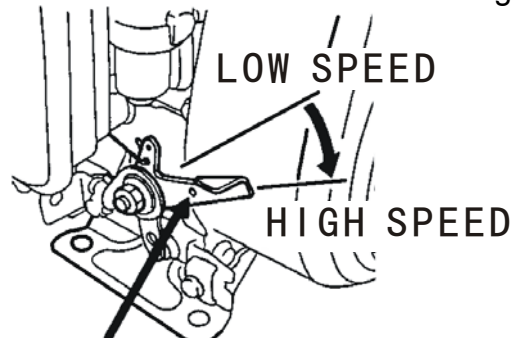
FUEL VALVE



Throttle Lever

The throttle lever controls engine speed.

Moving the throttle lever in the directions shown makes the engine run faster or slower.



THROTTLE LEVER

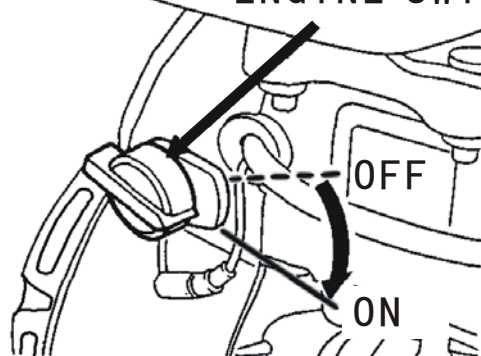
Engine Switch

The engine switch enables and disables the ignition system.

The engine switch must be in the ON position for the engine to run.

Turning the engine switch to the OFF position stops the engine.

ENGINE SWITCH



CONTROLS

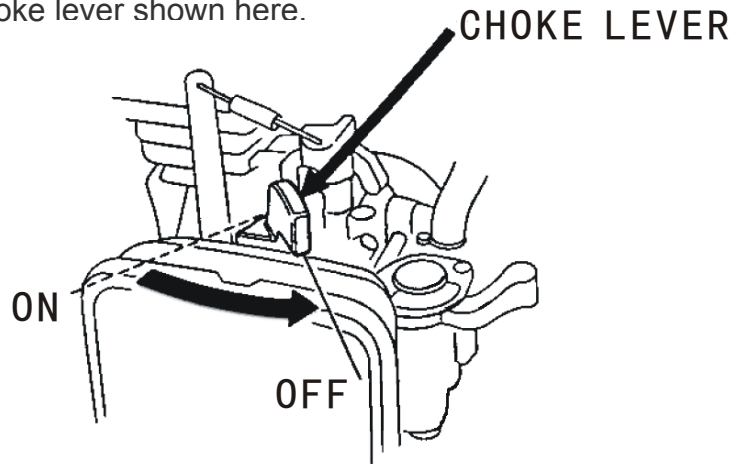
Choke Lever

The choke lever opens and closes the choke valve in the carburetor.

The CLOSE position enriches the fuel mixture for starting a cold engine.

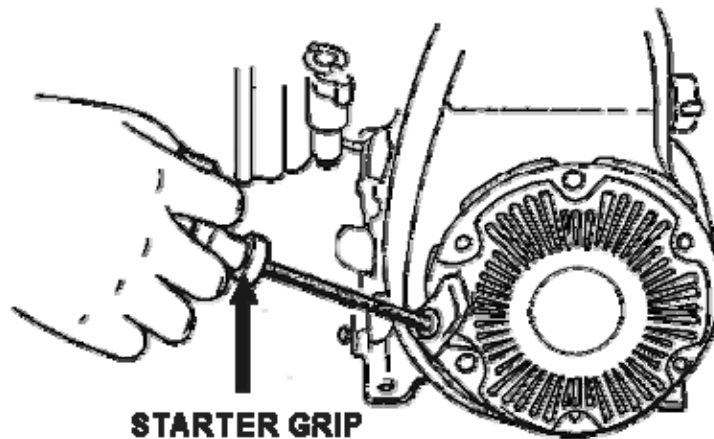
The OPEN position provides the correct fuel mixture for operation after starting, and for restarting a warm engine.

Some engine applications use a remotely-mounted choke control rather than the engine-mounted choke lever shown here.



Recoil Starter Grip

Pulling the starter grip operates the recoil starter to crank the engine.



CHECK BEFORE OPERATION

4. CHECK BEFORE OPERATION

IS YOUR ENGINE READY TO GO?

For your safety, and to maximize the service life of your equipment, it is very important to take a few moments before you operate the engine to check its condition. Be sure to take care of any problem you find, or have your servicing dealer correct it, before you operate the engine.

⚠ WARNING

Improperly maintaining this engine, or failure to correct a problem before operation, could cause a malfunction in which you could be seriously injured. Always perform a preoperation inspection before each operation, and correct any problem.

Before beginning your preoperation checks, be sure the engine is level and the engine switch is in the OFF position.

Check the General Condition of the Engine

- Look around and underneath the engine for signs of oil or gasoline leaks.
- Remove any excessive dirt or debris, especially around the muffler and recoil starter.
- Look for signs of damage.
- Check that all shields and covers are in place, and all nuts, bolts, and screws are tightened.

Check the Engine

Check the engine oil level. Running the engine with a low oil level can cause engine damage.

The Oil Alert system (applicable engine types) will automatically stop the engine before the oil level falls below safe limits. However, to avoid the inconvenience of an unexpected shutdown, always check the engine oil level before startup.

Check the air filter. A dirty air filter will restrict air flow to the carburetor, reducing engine performance.

Check the fuel level. Starting with a full tank will help to eliminate or reduce operating interruptions for refueling.

Check the Equipment Powered by This Engine

Review the instructions provided with the equipment powered by this engine for any precautions and procedures that should be followed before engine startup.

OPERATION

5. OPERATION

SAFE OPERATING PRECAUTIONS

Before operating the engine for the first time, please review the *IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION* and the chapter titled *BEFORE OPERATION*.

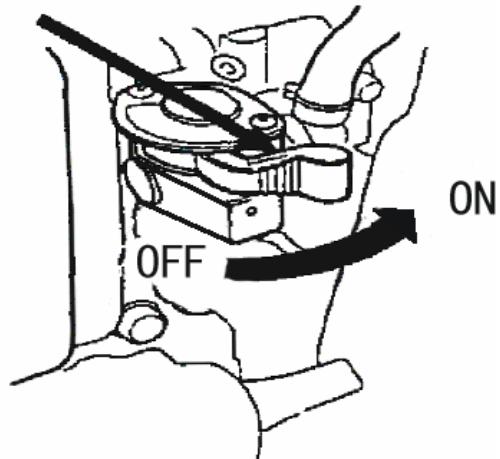
⚠ WARNING
Carbon monoxide gas is toxic. Breathing it can cause unconsciousness and even kill you. Avoid any areas or actions that expose you to carbon monoxide.

Review the instructions provided with the equipment powered by this engine for any safety precautions that should be observed in conjunction with engine startup, shutdown, or operation.

STARTING THE ENGINE

1. Move the fuel valve lever to the ON position.

FUEL VALVE

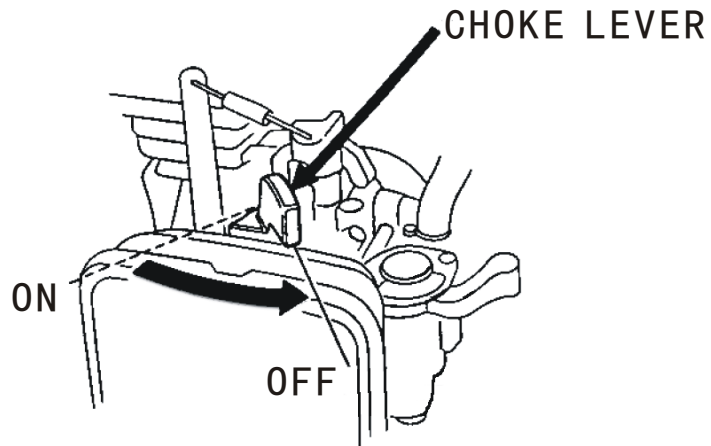


2. To start a cold engine, move the choke lever to the CLOSE position.

To restart a warm engine, leave the choke lever in the OPEN position.

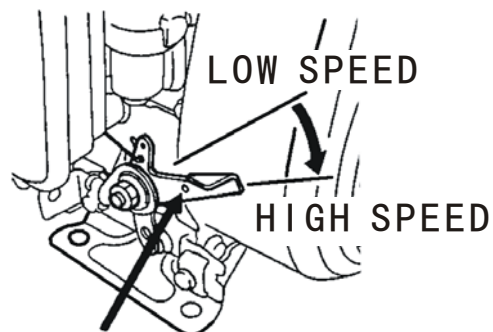
Some engine applications use a remotely-mounted choke control rather than the engine-mounted choke lever shown here.

OPERATION



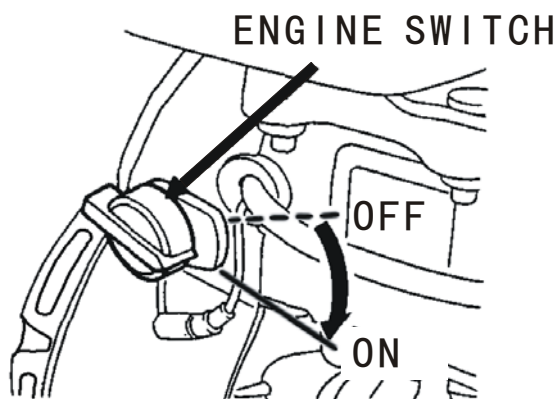
3. Move the throttle lever away from the SLOW position, about 1/3 of the way toward the FAST position.

Some engine applications use a remotely-mounted throttle control rather than the engine-mounted throttle lever shown here.



THROTTLE LEVER

4. Turn the engine switch to the ON position.

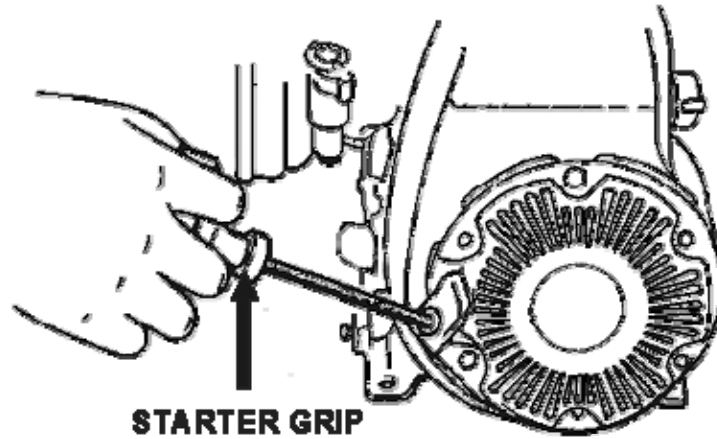


5. Operate the starter.

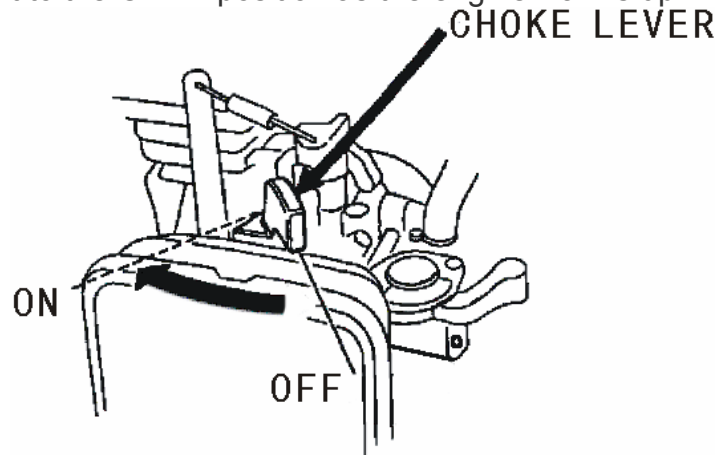
RECOIL STARTER (all engine types):

Pull the starter grip lightly until you feel resistance, then pull briskly.
Return the starter grip gently.

OPERATION



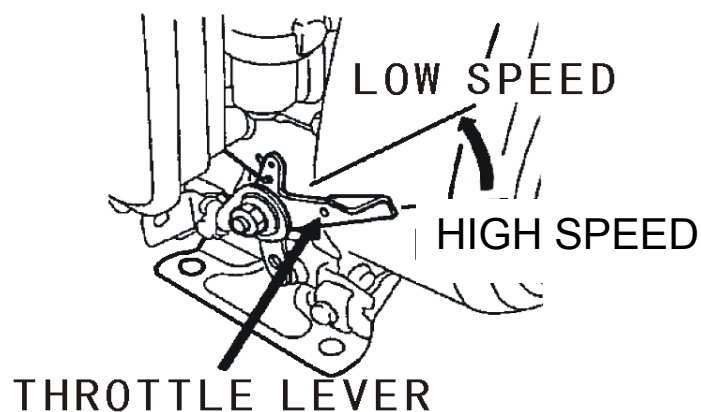
6. If the choke lever has been moved to the CLOSE position to start the engine, gradually move it to the OPEN position as the engine warms up.



STOPPING THE ENGINE

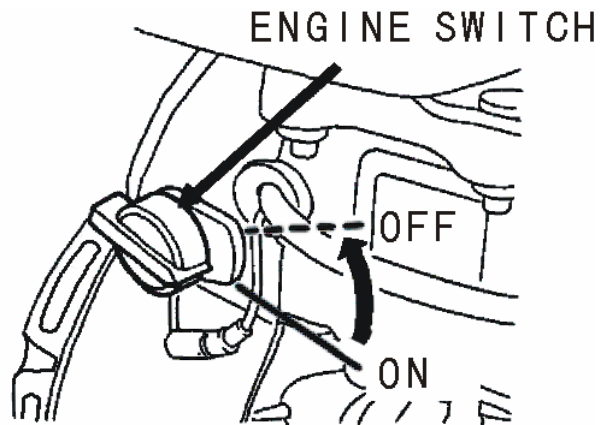
To stop the engine in an emergency, simply turn the engine switch to the OFF position. Under normal conditions, use the following procedure.

1. Move the throttle lever to the SLOW position.
Some engine applications use a remotely-mounted throttle control rather than the engine-mounted throttle lever shown here.



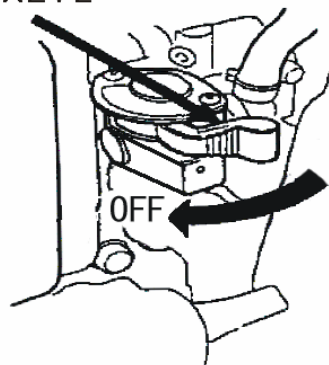
2. Turn the engine switch to the OFF position.

OPERATION



3. Turn the fuel valve lever to the OFF position.

FUEL VALVE

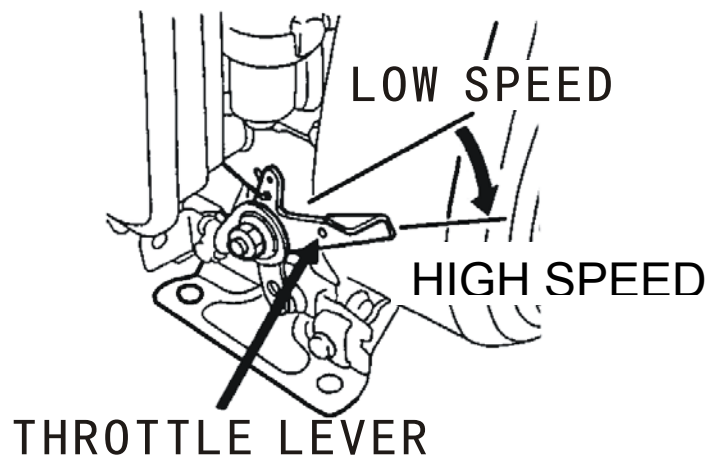


SETTING ENGINE SPEED

Position the throttle lever for the desired engine speed.

Some engine applications use a remotely-mounted throttle control rather than the engine-mounted throttle lever shown here.

For engine speed recommendations, refer to the instructions provided with the equipment powered by this engine.



MAINTENANCE

6. MAINTENANCE

THE IMPORTANCE OF MAINTENANCE

Good maintenance is essential for safe, economical, and trouble-free operation. It will also help reduce air pollution.

⚠ WARNING

Improperly maintaining this engine, or failure to correct a problem before operation, can cause a malfunction in which you can be seriously hurt or killed. Always follow the inspection and maintenance recommendations and schedules in this owner's manual.

To help you properly care for your engine, the following pages include a maintenance schedule, routine inspection procedures, and simple maintenance procedures using basic hand tools. Other service tasks that are more difficult, or require special tools, are best handled by professionals and are normally performed by a technician or other qualified mechanic.

The maintenance schedule applies to normal operating conditions. If you operate your engine under unusual conditions, such as sustained high-load or high-temperature operation, or use in unusually wet or dusty conditions, consult your servicing dealer for recommendations applicable to your individual needs and use.

MAINTENANCE SAFETY

Some of the most important safety precautions are as follows: However, we cannot warn you of every conceivable hazard that can arise in performing maintenance. Only you can decide whether or not you should perform a given task.

⚠ WARNING

Failure to properly follow maintenance instructions and precautions can cause you to be seriously hurt or killed. Always follow the procedures and precautions in the owner's manual.

Safety Precautions

- Make sure the engine is off before you begin any maintenance or repairs. This will eliminate several potential hazards:
 - Carbon monoxide poisoning from engine exhaust.
Be sure there is adequate ventilation whenever you operate the engine.
 - Burns from hot parts.

MAINTENANCE

Let the engine and exhaust system cool before touching.

- Injury from moving parts.

Do not run the engine unless instructed to do so.

- Read the instructions before you begin, and make sure you have the tools and skills required.
- To reduce the possibility of fire or explosion, be careful when working around gasoline. Use only a nonflammable solvent, not gasoline, to clean parts. Keep cigarettes, sparks and flames away from all fuel-related parts.

Remember that your servicing dealer knows your engine best and is fully equipped to maintain and repair it.

To ensure the best quality and reliability, use only new, genuine parts or their equivalents for repair and replacement.

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

REGULAR SERVICE PERIOD Performed at every indicated month or operating hour interval, whichever comes first.		ITEM	Each use	First month or 20 Hrs.	Every 3 months or 50 Hrs.	Every 6 months or 100 Hrs.	Every year or 300 Hrs.
●	Engine oil	Check level	○				
		Change		○		○	
●	Air cleaner	Check	○				
		Clean			○(1)		
		Replace					○☆
●	Sediment Cup	Clean				○	
●	Spark plug	Check-Clean				○	
		Replace					○
	Spark arrester (optional parts)	Clean				○	
●	Idle speed	Check-Adjust					○(2)
●	Valve clearance	Check-Adjust					○(2)
●	Fuel tank and strainer	Clean					○(2)
●	Combustion chamber	Clean	After every 300 Hrs. (2)				
●	Fuel line	Check	Every 2 years (Replace if necessary) (2)				

- Emission-related items.

☆ Replace the paper element type only.

(1) Service more frequently when used in dusty areas.

(2) These items should be serviced by your servicing dealer unless you have the proper tools and are mechanically proficient. Refer to manual for service procedures.

REFUELING

MAINTENANCE

Fuel tank capacities

152F: 1.47 US qt (1.4L)

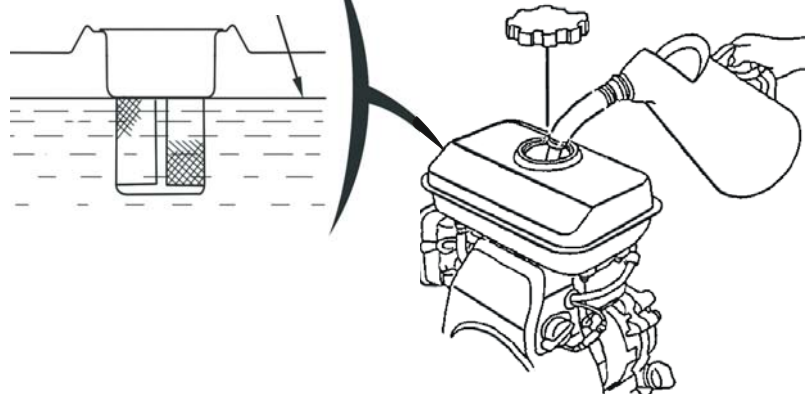
With the engine stopped, remove the fuel tank cap and check the fuel level. Refill the tank if the fuel level is low.

⚠ WARNING

Gasoline is highly flammable and explosive. You can be burned or seriously injured when handling fuel.

- Stop the engine and keep heat, sparks, and flame away.
- Handle fuel only outdoors.
- Wipe up spills immediately.

Maximum fuel level



Refuel in a well-ventilated area before starting the engine. If the engine has been running, allow it to cool. Refuel carefully to avoid spilling fuel. Do not fill above the fuel strainer shoulder. After refueling, tighten the fuel tank cap securely.

Never refuel the engine inside a building where gasoline fumes may reach flames or sparks. Keep gasoline away from appliance pilot lights, barbecues, electric appliances, power tools, etc.

Spilled fuel is not only a fire hazard, it causes environmental damage. Wipe up spills immediately.

NOTICE

Fuel can damage paint and plastic. Be careful not to spill fuel when filling your fuel tank. Damage caused by spilled fuel is not covered under warranty.

FUEL RECOMMENDATIONS

Use unleaded gasoline with a pump octane rating of 86 or higher.

These engines are certified to operate on unleaded gasoline. Unleaded gasoline produces fewer engine and spark plug deposits and extends exhaust system life.

MAINTENANCE

Never use stale or contaminated gasoline or an oil/gasoline mixture. Avoid getting dirt or water in the fuel tank.

Occasionally you may hear a light “spark knock” or “pinging” (metallic rapping noise) while operating under heavy loads. This is no cause for concern.

If spark knock or pinging occurs at a steady engine speed, under normal load, change brands of gasoline. If spark knock or pinging persists, see an authorized servicing dealer.

NOTICE

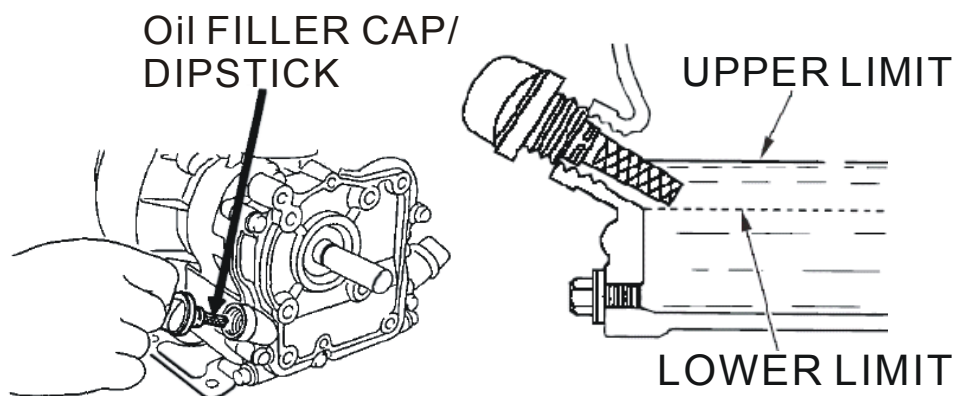
Running the engine with persistent spark knock or pinging can cause engine damage.

Running the engine with persistent spark knock or pinging is considered misuse, and the Distributor’s Limited Warranty does not cover parts damaged by misuse.

ENGINE OIL LEVEL CHECK

Check the engine oil level with the engine stopped and in a level position.

1. Remove the filler cap/dipstick and wipe it clean.



2. Insert and remove the dipstick without screwing it into the filler neck. Check the oil level shown on the dipstick.

3. If the oil level is low, fill to the edge of the oil filler hole with the recommended oil.

4. Screw in the filler cap/dipstick securely.

NOTICE

Running the engine with a low oil level can cause engine damage.

The Oil Alert system (applicable engine types) will automatically stop the engine before the oil level falls below safe limit. However, to avoid the inconvenience of an unexpected shutdown, always check the engine oil level before startup.

ENGINE OIL CHANGE

Drain the used oil while the engine is warm. Warm oil drains quickly and completely.

MAINTENANCE

1. Place a suitable container below the engine to catch the used oil, and then remove the filler cap/dipstick and the drain plug.
2. Allow the used oil to drain completely, and then reinstall the drain plug, and tighten it securely.

Please dispose of used motor oil in a manner that is compatible with the environment. We suggest you take used oil in a sealed container to your local recycling center or service station for reclamation. Do not throw it in the trash; pour it on the ground; or down a drain.

3. With the engine in a level position, fill to the outer edge of the oil filler hole with the recommended oil.

Engine oil capacities:

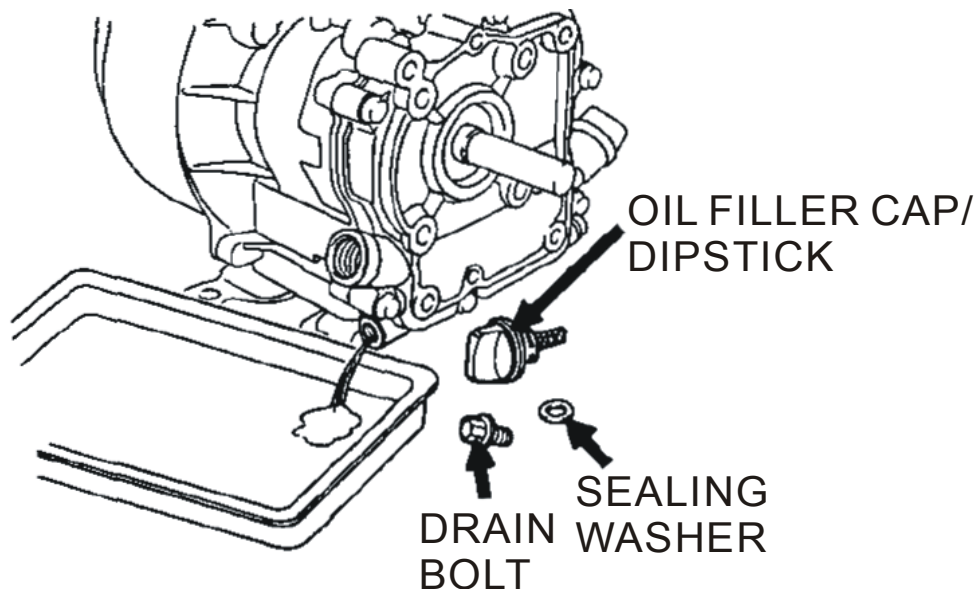
152F: 0.48 US qt (0. 45 L)

Running the engine with a low oil level can cause engine damage.

The Oil Alert system (applicable engine types) will automatically stop the engine before the oil level falls below the safe limit.

However, to avoid the inconvenience of an unexpected shutdown, fill to the upper limit, and check the oil level regularly.

4. Screw in the filler cap/dipstick securely.



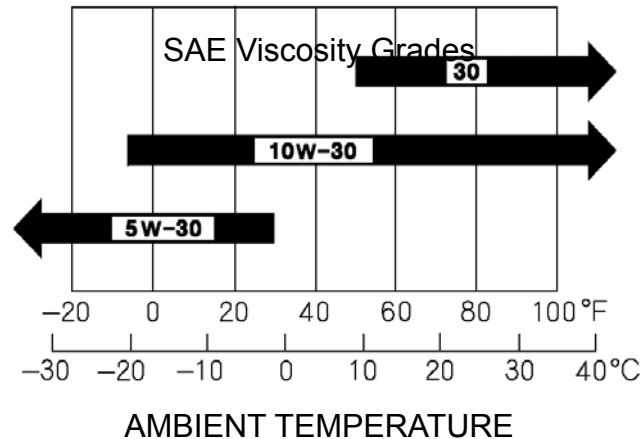
SERVICING YOUR ENGINE

ENGINE OIL RECOMMENDATIONS

Oil is a major factor affecting performance and service life. Use 4-stroke automotive detergent oil.

MAINTENANCE

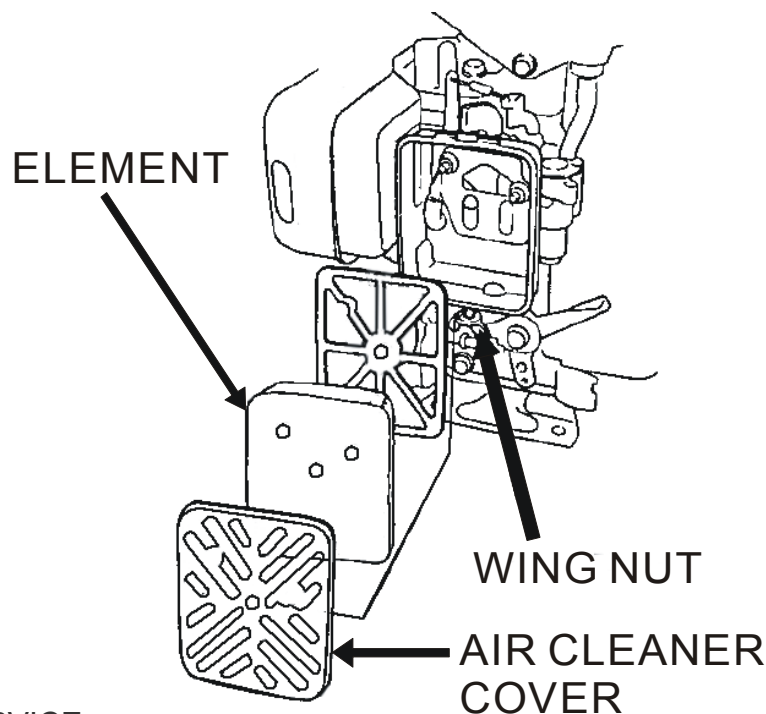
SAE 10W-30 is recommended for general use. Other viscosities shown in the chart may be used when the average temperature in your area is within the recommended range.



The SAE oil viscosity and service classification are in the API label on the oil container. We recommend that you use API SERVICE Category SE or SF oil.

AIR FILTER INSPECTION

Remove the air cleaner cover and inspect the filter. Clean or replace dirty filter elements. Always replace damaged filter elements. If equipped with an oil-bath air cleaner, also check the oil level.



AIR CLEANER SERVICE

A dirty air filter will restrict air flow to the carburetor, reducing engine performance. If you operate the engine in very dusty areas, clean the air filter more often than specified in the MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE.

NOTICE

MAINTENANCE

Operating the engine without an air filter, or with a damaged air filter, will allow dirt to enter the engine, causing rapid engine wear. This type of damage is not covered by the Distributor's Limited Warranty.

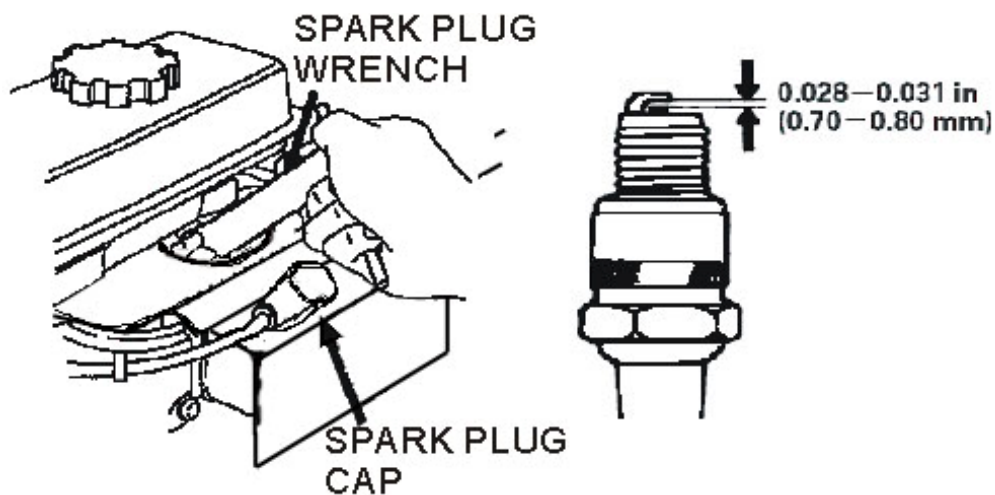
SPARK PLUG SERVICE

Recommended spark plugs: E5T or other equivalents.

NOTICE

An incorrect spark plug can cause engine damage.

1. Disconnect the spark plug cap, and remove any dirt from around the spark plug area.
2. Remove the spark plug with a spark plug wrench.



3. Inspect the spark plug. Replace it if the electrodes are worn, or if the insulator is cracked or chipped.
4. Measure the spark plug electrode gap with a suitable gauge. The gap should be 0.028 -0.031 in (0.70 - 0.80 mm). Correct the gap, if necessary, by carefully bending the side electrode.
5. Install the spark plug carefully, by hand, to avoid cross-threading.
6. After the spark plug seats, tighten with a spark plug wrench to compress the water.

If reinstalling the used spark plug , tighten 1/8 - 1/4 turn after the spark plug seats.

If installing a new spark plug, tighten 1/2 turn after the spark plug seats.

NOTICE

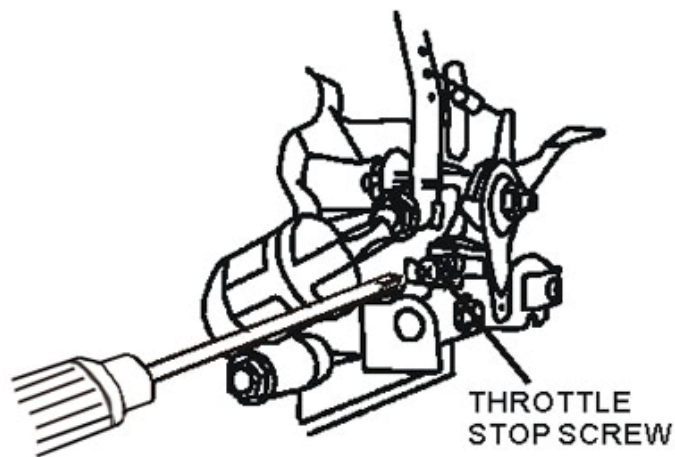
*A loose spark plug can overheat and damage the engine.
Over tightening the spark plug can damage the threads in the cylinder head.*

MAINTENANCE

7. Attach the spark plug cap.

IDLE SPEED ADJUSTMENT

1. Start the engine outdoors, and allow it to warm up to operating temperature.
2. Move the throttle lever to its slowest position.
3. Turn the throttle stop screw to obtain the standard idle speed.
Standard idle speed: $1800 \pm 150 \text{ min}^{-1}$



STORAGE/ TRANSPORTING

7. STORAGE/ TRANSPORTING

STORING YOUR ENGINE

Storage Preparation

Proper storage preparation is essential for keeping your engine trouble free and looking good. The following steps will help to keep rust and corrosion from impairing your engine's function and appearance, and will make the engine easier to start after storage.

Cleaning

If the engine has been running, allow it to cool for at least half an hour before cleaning. Clean all exterior surfaces, touch up any damaged paint, and coat other areas that may rust with a light film of oil.

NOTICE

- Using a garden hose or pressure washing equipment can force water into the air cleaner or muffler opening. Water in the air cleaner will soak the air filter, and water that passes through the air filter or muffler can enter the cylinder, causing damage.
- Water contacting a hot engine can cause damage. If the engine has been running, allow it to cool for at least half an hour before washing.

Fuel

Gasoline will oxidize and deteriorate in storage. Old gasoline will cause hard starting, and it leaves gum deposits that clog the fuel system. If the gasoline in your engine deteriorates during storage, you may need to have the carburetor and other fuel system components serviced or replaced.

The length of time that gasoline can be left in your fuel tank and carburetor without causing functional problems will vary with such factors as gasoline blend, your storage temperatures, and whether the fuel tank is partially or completely filled. The air in a partially filled fuel tank promotes fuel deterioration. Very warm storage/temperatures accelerate fuel deterioration. Fuel deterioration problems may occur within a few months, or even less if the gasoline was not fresh when you filled the fuel tank.

The Distributor's Limited Warranty does not cover fuel system damage or engine performance problems resulting from neglected storage preparation.

You can extend fuel storage life by adding a fuel stabilizer that is formulated for that purpose, or you can avoid fuel deterioration problems by draining the fuel tank and carburetor.

ADDING A FUEL STABILIZER TO EXTEND FUEL STORAGE LIFE

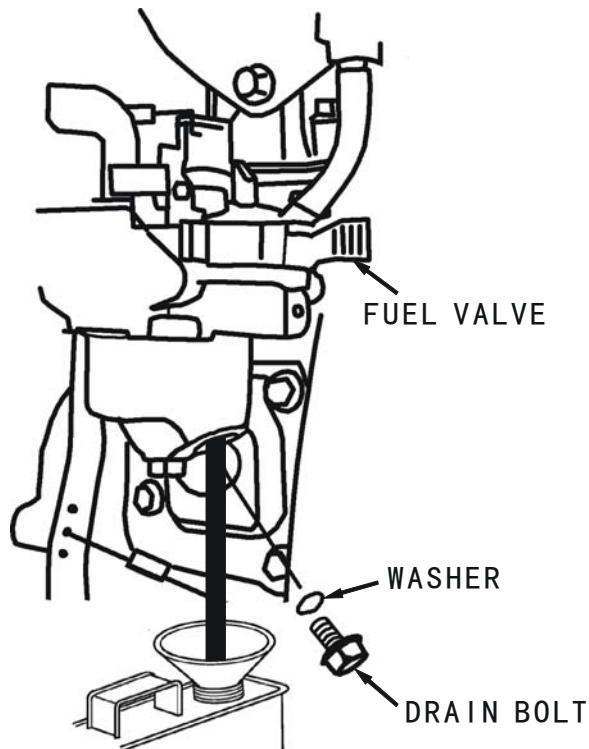
STORAGE/ TRANSPORTING

When adding a fuel stabilizer, fill the fuel tank with fresh gasoline. If only partially filled, air in the tank will promote fuel deterioration during storage. If you keep a container of gasoline for refueling, be sure that it contains only fresh gasoline.

1. Add fuel stabilizer following the manufacturer's instructions.
2. After adding a fuel stabilizer, run the engine outdoors for 10 minutes to be sure that treated gasoline has replaced the untreated gasoline in the carburetor.
3. Stop the engine, and move the fuel valve to the OFF position.

DRAINING THE FUEL TANK AND CARBURETOR

1. Place an approved gasoline container below the carburetor, and use a funnel to avoid spilling fuel.
2. Remove the carburetor drain bolt and sediment cup, and then move the fuel valve lever to the ON position.



3. After all the fuel has drain into the container, reinstall the drain bolt and sediment cup. Tighten them securely.

Storage Precautions

1. Change the engine oil.
2. Remove the spark plugs.
3. Pour a tablespoon (5-10 cc) of clean engine oil into the cylinder.
4. Pull the starter rope several times to distribute the oil in the cylinder.
5. Reinstall the spark plugs.
6. Pull the starter rope slowly until resistance is felt. This will close the valves so

STORAGE/ TRANSPORTING

moisture cannot enter the engine cylinder. Return the starter rope gently.

If your engine will be stored with gasoline in the fuel tank and carburetor, it is important to reduce the hazard of gasoline vapor ignition. Select a well-ventilated storage area away from any appliance that operates with a flame, such as a furnace, water heater, or clothes dryer. Also avoid any area with a spark-producing electric motor, or where power tools are operated.

If possible, avoid storage areas with high humidity, because that promotes rust and corrosion.

Unless all fuel has been drained from the fuel tank, leave the fuel valve lever in the OFF position to reduce the possibility of fuel leakage.

Position the equipment so the engine is level. Tilting can cause fuel or oil leakage.

With the engine and exhaust system cool, cover the engine to keep out dust. A hot engine and exhaust system can ignite or melt some materials. Do not use sheet plastic as a dust cover. A nonporous cover will trap moisture around the engine, promoting rust and corrosion.

If equipped with a battery for an electric starter, recharge the battery once a month while the engine is in storage. This will help to extend the service life of the battery.

Removal from Storage

Check your engine as described in the chapter CHECK BEFORE OPERATION.

If the fuel was drained during storage preparation, fill the tank with fresh gasoline. If you keep a container of gasoline for refueling, be sure that it contains only fresh gasoline. Gasoline oxidizes and deteriorates over time, causing hard starting.

If the cylinders were coated with oil during storage preparation, the engine may smoke briefly at startup. This is normal.

TRANSPORTING

If the engine has been running, allow it to cool for at least 15 minutes before loading the engine-powered equipment on the transport vehicle. A hot engine and exhaust system can burn you and can ignite some materials.

Keep the engine level when transporting to reduce the possibility of fuel leakage. Move the fuel valve lever to the OFF position.

TROUBLESHOOTING

8. TROUBLESHOOTING

ENGINE WILL NOT START	Possible Cause	Correction
12 Electric starting: check battery	Battery discharged.	Recharge battery.
2. Check control positions	Fuel valve OFF.	Move lever to ON.
	Choke OPEN.	Move lever to CLOSE unless engine is warm.
	Engine switch OFF.	Turn engine switch to ON.
3. Check fuel.	Out of fuel.	Refuel
	Bad fuel; engine stored without treating or draining gasoline, or refueled with bad gasoline.	Drain fuel tank and carburetor. Refuel with fresh gasoline.
4. Remove and inspect spark plugs.	Spark plugs faulty, fouled, or improperly gapped.	Gap, or replace spark plugs.
	Spark plugs wet with fuel (flooded engine).	Dry and reinstall spark plugs. Start engine with throttle lever in FAST position.
5. Take engine to an authorized servicing dealer, or refer to manual.	Fuel filter clogged, carburetor malfunction, ignition malfunction, valve stuck, etc.	Replace or repair faulty components as necessary.

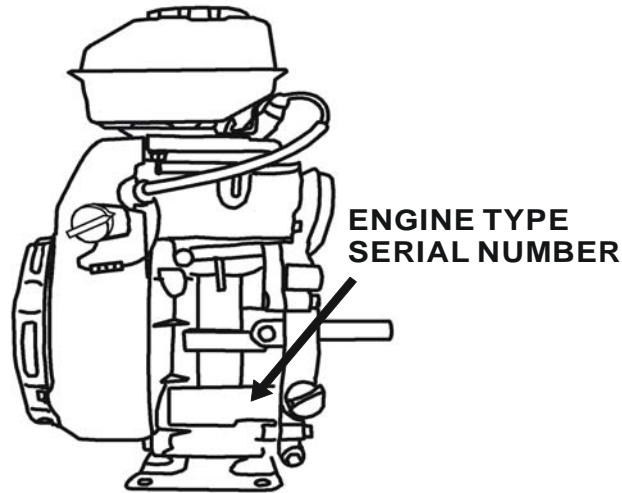
ENGINE LACKS POWER	Possible Cause	Correction
1. Check air filter	Filter element(s) clogged.	Clean or replace filter element(s).
2. Check fuel.	Out of fuel.	Refuel
	Bad fuel; engine stored without treating or draining gasoline, or refueled with bad gasoline.	Drain fuel tank and carburetor. Refuel with fresh gasoline.
3. Take engine to an authorized servicing dealer, or refer to manual.	Fuel filter clogged, carburetor malfunction, ignition malfunction, valve stuck, etc.	Replace or repair faulty components as necessary.

TECHNICAL & CONSUMER INFORMATION

9. TECHNICAL & CONSUMER INFORMATION

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Serial Number Location



Record the engine serial number in the space below. You will need this serial number when ordering parts, and when making technical or warranty inquiries.

Engine serial number: _____

Carburetor Modification for High Altitude Operation

At high altitude, the standard carburetor air-fuel mixture will be too rich. Performance will decrease, and fuel consumption will increase. A very rich mixture will also foul the spark plug and cause hard starting. Operation at an altitude that differs from that at which this engine was certified, for extended periods of time, may increase emissions.

High altitude performance can be improved by specific modifications to the carburetor. If you always operate your engine at altitudes above 5,000 feet (1,500 meters), have your servicing dealer perform this carburetor modification. This engine, when operated at high altitude with the carburetor modifications for high altitude use, will meet each emission standard throughout its useful life.

Even with carburetor modification, engine horsepower will decrease about 3.5% for each 1,000-foot (300-meter) increase in altitude. The effect of altitude on horsepower will be greater than this if no carburetor modification is made.

NOTICE

When the carburetor has been modified for high altitude operation, the air-fuel mixture will be too lean for low altitude use. Operation at altitudes below 5,000 feet (1,500 meters) with a modified carburetor may cause the engine to overheat and result in serious engine damage. For use at low altitudes, have your servicing dealer return the carburetor to original factory specifications.

Engine Tune-up

TECHNICAL & CONSUMER INFORMATION

ITEM	SPECIFICATION
Spark plug gap	0.028-0.031 in (0.70-0.80 mm)
Valve clearance	IN: 0.10±0.02 mm (cold) EX: 0.15±0.02 mm (cold)
Other specifications	No other adjustments needed

CONSUMER INFORMATION

Publications

These publications will give you additional information for maintaining and repairing your engine. You may order them from your engine dealer.

Parts Catalog

This manual provides complete, illustrated parts lists.

QUICK REFERENCE INFORMATION

Engine Oil	Type	SAE 10W-30,API SJ, for general use
	Capacity	152F: 0.45 L
Spark Plug	Type	E5T or other equivalents.
	Gap	0.028—0.031 in (0.70—0.80 mm)
Carburetor	Idle speed	1800±150 rpm
Maintenance	Each use	Check engine oil. Check air filter.
	First 20 hours	Change engine oil.
	Subsequent	Refer to the maintenance

Engine Type with Oil Alert and Without Electric Starting

10. SPECIFICATIONS

Model	152F
Type	Single cylinder, 4-Stroke, Forced Air Cooling, SV
Rated Power (kW/3600min ⁻¹)	1.2
Max. Torque(N·m/ min ⁻¹)	3.2 N·m/3600 min ⁻¹
Fuel Consumption(g/kW·h)	≤435
Idle Speed (min ⁻¹)	1800±150
Speed Fluctuating Ratio	≤10%
Bore×Stroke(mm)	52X46
Displacement(cc)	97
Compression Ratio	5.6 : 1
Lubricating Mode	Splash
Starting Mode	Recoil start
Rotation	Anti-clockwise(from P.T.O. side)
Spark Plug Clearance (mm)	0.7~0.8mm
Igniting Mode	Transistorized magneto Ignition
Air Cleaner	Semi-dry

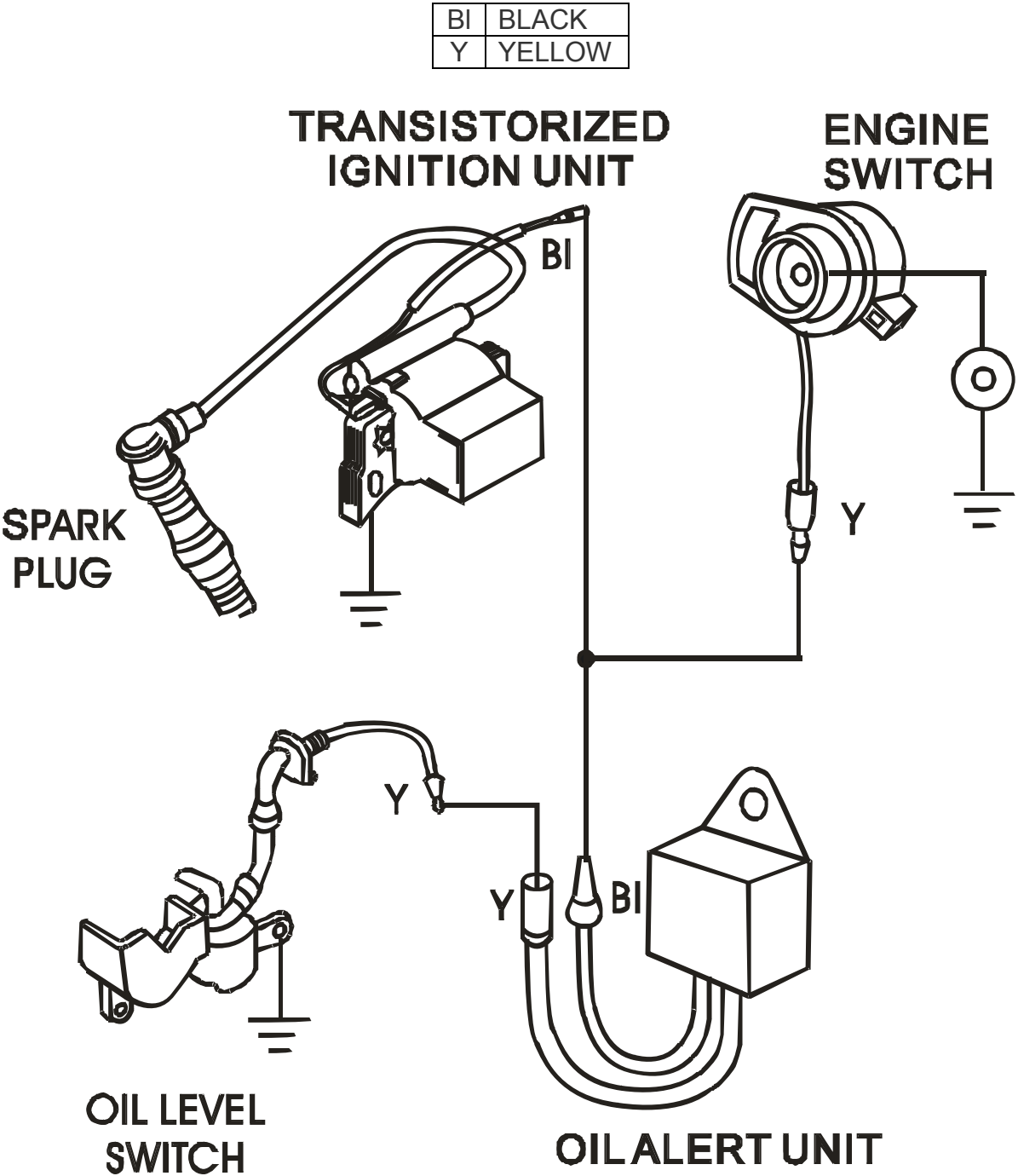
Item	Type	40ZB21-1.2Q
Water Pump	Length(mm)	340
	Width(mm)	290
	High(mm)	370
	Weight(Kg)	14
	Suction Port Diameter	1.5 in (40 mm)
	Discharge Port Diameter	1.5 in (40 mm)
	Max. Suction Head(m)	6
	Max. Discharge Head(m)	21
	Max. Rate of Flow(m ³ /hr)	12

The power rating of the engine indicated in this document is the net power output tested on a production engine for the engine model and measured in accordance with SAE J1349 at 3,600 rpm (Net Power) and at 3,600 rpm (Max. Net Torque). Mass production engines may vary from this value.

Actual power output for the engine installed in the final machine will vary depending on numerous factors, including the operating speed of the engine in application, environmental conditions, maintenance, and other variables.

Engine Type with Oil Alert and Without Electric Starting

11. Engine Type with Oil Alert and Without Electric Starting



OPERATION

12.OPERATION

SAFE OPERATING PRECAUTIONS

To safely realize the full potential of this pump, you need a complete understanding of its operation and a certain amount of practice with its controls.

Before operating the pump for the first time, please review the IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION on page 9 and the chapter titled CHECK BEFORE OPERATION.

For your safety, avoid starting or operating the engine in an enclosed area, such as a garage. Your engine's exhaust contains poisonous carbon monoxide gas which can collect rapidly in an enclosed area and cause illness or death.

Pump only fresh water that is not intended for human consumption. Pumping flammable liquids, such as gasoline or fuel oils, can result in a fire or explosion, causing serious injury. Pumping sea water, beverages, acids, chemical solutions, or any other liquid that promotes corrosion can damage the pump.

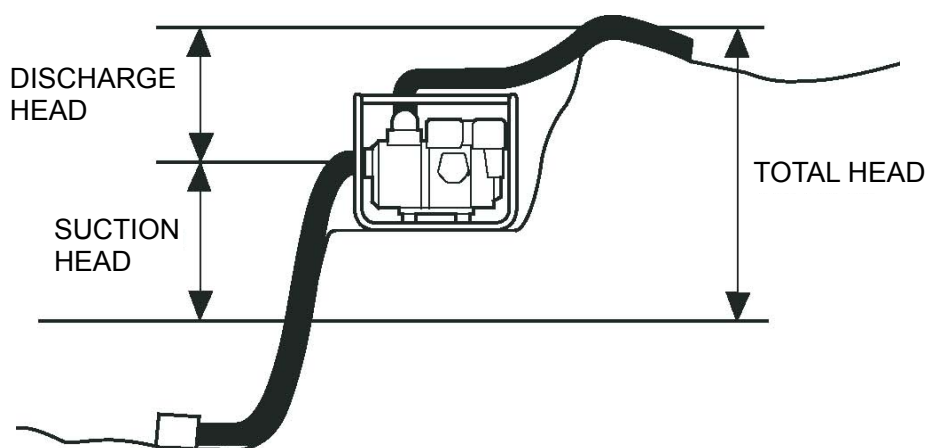
PUMP PLACEMENT

For best pump performance, place the pump near the water level, and use hoses that are no longer than necessary. That will enable the pump to produce the greatest output with the least self-priming time.

As head (pumping height) increases, pump output decreases. The length, type, and size of the suction and discharge hoses can also significantly affect pump output.

Discharge head capability is always greater than suction head capability, so it is important for suction head to be the shorter part of total head.

Minimizing suction head (placing the pump near the water level) is also very important for reducing self-priming time. Self-priming time is the time it takes the pump to bring water the distance of the suction head during initial operation.



SUCTION HOSE INSTALLATION

Use a commercially available hose and hose connector with the hose clamp provided with the pump. The suction hose must be reinforced with a non-collapsible wall or braided wire construction.

OPERATION

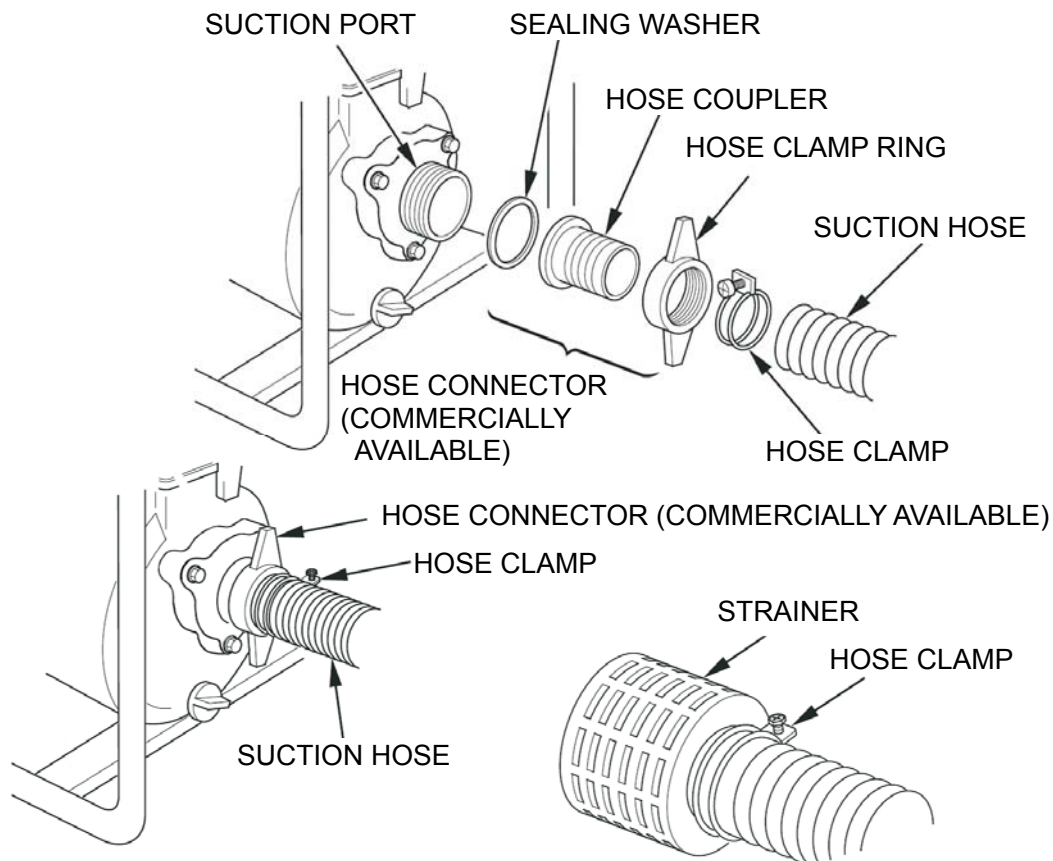
Do not use a hose smaller than the pump's suction port size. Minimum hose size: 40ZB21-1.2Q = 1.5 in (40 mm)

The suction hose should be no longer than necessary. Pump performance is best when the pump is near the water level, and the hoses are short.

Use a hose clamp to securely fasten the hose connector to the suction hose in order to prevent air leakage and loss of suction. Verify that the hose connector sealing washer is in good condition.

Install the strainer (provided with the pump) on the other end of the suction hose, and secure it with a hose clamp. The strainer will help to prevent the pump from becoming clogged or damaged by debris.

Securely tighten the hose connector on the pump suction port.



DISCHARGE HOSE INSTALLATION

Use a commercially available hose and hose connector, and clamp provided with the pump.

It is best to use a short, large-diameter hose, because that will reduce fluid friction and improve pump output. A long or small-diameter hose will increase fluid friction and reduce pump output.

Tighten the hose clamp securely to prevent the discharge hose from disconnecting

OPERATION

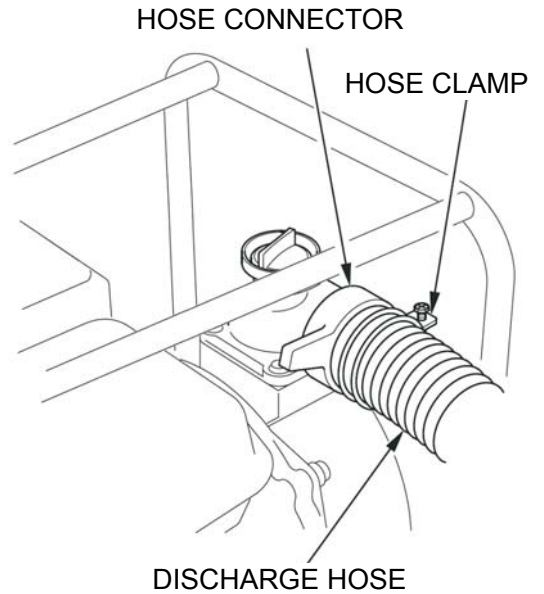
under pressure.

PRIMING THE PUMP

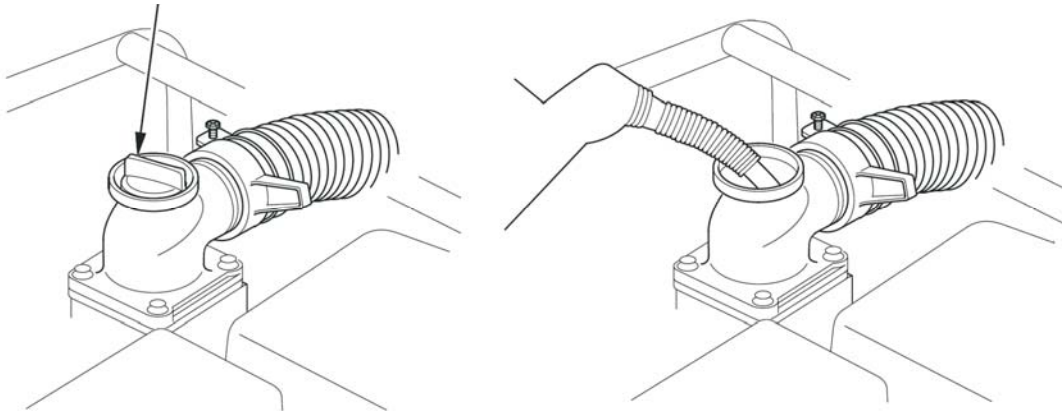
Before starting the engine, remove the filler cap from the pump chamber, and completely fill the pump chamber with water. Reinstall the filler cap, and tighten it securely.

NOTICE

Operating the pump dry will destroy the pump seal. If the pump has been operated dry, stop the engine immediately, and allow the pump to cool before priming.



PRIMING WATER FILLER CAP





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