

General High Banker Instructions

Assembly

Once you have assembled your Power Sluice as per the attached instructions, you are ready to read and follow the operating instructions.

Operation Instructions

It is essential that you read and follow these instructions carefully.

- a. Place the assembled sluice box with mounted hopper and leg assembly as close as possible to the area that you are planning to work.
- b. If you are using the machine only as a "Power Sluice", the material can be transported to the power sluice with the use of a container or a bucket. Also ensure that your machine is within working distance of the length of discharge hose that is provided on the machine. If working greater distances than your discharge hose you can always add additional hose to extend your working range.
- c. If you are using the machine as a combination Power Sluice dredge, it is essential that the sluice be placed within hose length of the area you plan to dredge. It is also important to keep the sluice and hopper **"as close to the water level as possible"**. If material is being pumped over 12" above the water level, this will substantially reduce the vacuum of the dredge.
- d. Make sure you have necessary depth to operate the pump. You will need a minimum of 6 inches of water to feed the foot valve that is connected to the pump. It may sometimes be necessary to enlarge the area where you intend on placing the intake foot valve to prevent air from entering the valve to ensure clean water intake.

1. SETTING UP THE SLUICE BOX

Set the machine firmly on the ground in a level position as possible and adjust the sluice initially to approximately a 10 degree angle.

- a. The angle may have to be re-adjusted once the proper flow has been determined. The angle of the sluice to determine the proper flow is generally as close to level position as possible without allowing the gravel to build up over the riffles. If the sluice box is tilted too much the material will flow over the riffle section causing needless loss of values. For a more complete understanding of gold recovery techniques, we recommend that you purchase one of the books offered on the subject of dredging or gold recovery.

2. SETTING UP THE PUMP KIT

Once you have the sluice properly positioned and ready to accept water flow, you are now ready to set up and operate the water pump.

- a. If the machine is being used only as a Power Sluice, ensure that your pump hose will reach the concentrator easily without any sharp turns in the hose. Too sharp an angle may cause the pump hose to kink and obstruct the water flow. We recommend that you use the 10 feet of pressure hose to make any extremely sharp bends. Connect all straight runs with the nylonbraid "lay flat" hose.
- b. First set the pump in a secure position next to the water and connect the discharge hose from the pump to the sluice hopper. Next, place the foot valve screen in a position have chosen that will allow ample depth to prevent sucking air into the pump intake.
- c. Make sure that all fitting on the intake side of the pump are air tight.. If any air is allowed to enter the pump it will cause the pump to lose prime and the water flow will stop.
- e. Finally check all fitting to prevent any water or air leaks in the pumping system.

DO NOT RUN THE PUMP DRY.

- f. See attached engine and pump manual for starting instructions. After reading these instructions start the engine and set the throttle to approximately 2/3rds speed. This speed should be adequate to operate the sluice hopper.

3. OPERATION

Once you have started your pump and now have water delivered to the sluice hopper, it is time to make final adjustments for the particular type of material that you will be processing.

a. It may be necessary to adjust the water flow to the hopper by adjusting the speed of the engine. The jet spray bar in the hopper should be flowing with sufficient velocity to adequately wash and clean the cobbles as they are fed into it. The screen or grizzly bars in the hopper are designed to classify and size the material to approximately to 1/2 inch in size for best recovery. Care should be taken not to over flow the hopper screen causing material to escape the sluice box. The gravel can be fed into the hopper with a shovel or a bucket. The bucket may be necessary in the event material has to be transported to the sluice hopper. A shovel is the best and fastest means to feed the hopper.

b. The water flow in the sluice box should flow adequately to wash the material through the riffle section without losing values. After you have shoveled several loads into the hopper, it is a good idea to check the sluice box to ensure that the material is being processed properly into the riffle section. This is done by closing down the ball valve and the water flow down enough to examine the material that has been trapped into the riffle section.

c. After operating the machine for awhile you will notice a build up of cobbles at the base of the hopper screen. This accumulation of cobbles will have to be removed occasionally to prevent obstructed flow from the hopper grizzly screen.

4. CLEAN UP

Clean up or removing concentrates from the machine can often be accomplished at the end of the day's work. More frequent clean up may be required depending on the material being recovered. Occasionally a clean up may be required just to check the results of the ground you are working. Often a spot check of results can be performed by reducing the flow of the water and visually checking the black rubber ribbed matting located under the punch plate classifier screen in the sluice box.

a. Reduce the water flow in the sluice box by closing down the ball valve or in the case of dredging, reduce the engine speed as much as possible.

b. Place a pan or bucket at the end of the sluice and pull the riffle locking lever at the end of the sluice box down allowing the riffle tray to lift out.

c. Next carefully lift the screen that is placed over the carpet taking care not to remove any values from the carpet.

d. Next pull the carpet toward you and gently roll the carpet up. Once the carpet is rolled set into a pan or bucket and direct all remaining gravel from the sluice into the pan.

e. Take care to remove all remaining gravel that is left in the sluice, this may be where the majority of all values have collected. Wash the carpet carefully ensuring not to allow any values to spill away and pan the residue.. Good luck!

5. DREDGING

If you have purchased the Dredging Kit for your Power Sluice Conversion Kit. See attached instruction for dredging. We also recommend that you consider one of the books written on dredging for further techniques on this subject.

Plumbing for 2.5" and 3" Power Sluice Combination Power Sluice & Dredge System

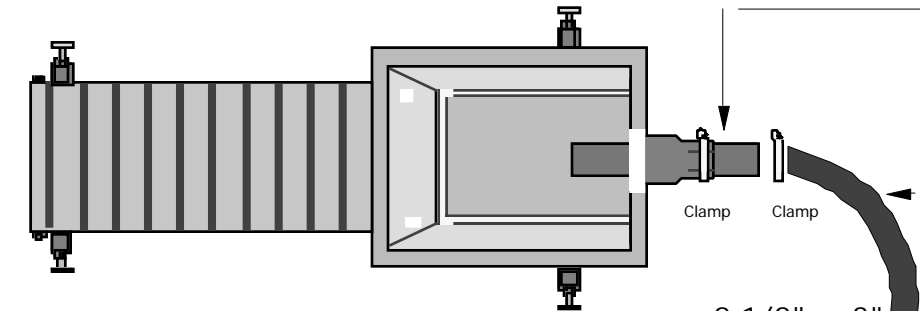
This assembly is for Power Sluice only

**Sluice Box & Hopper Assembly
(Top view)**

Extend dredging tube into
sluice box coupling, tighten
clamp and allow about 3" to
connect suction hose

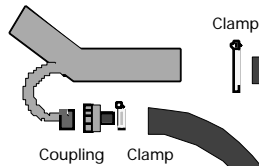
**Sluice Box
& Hopper
Assembly
(Side view)**

1 1/4" x 10' Pressure hose
used on all 2 1/2" & 3" Models

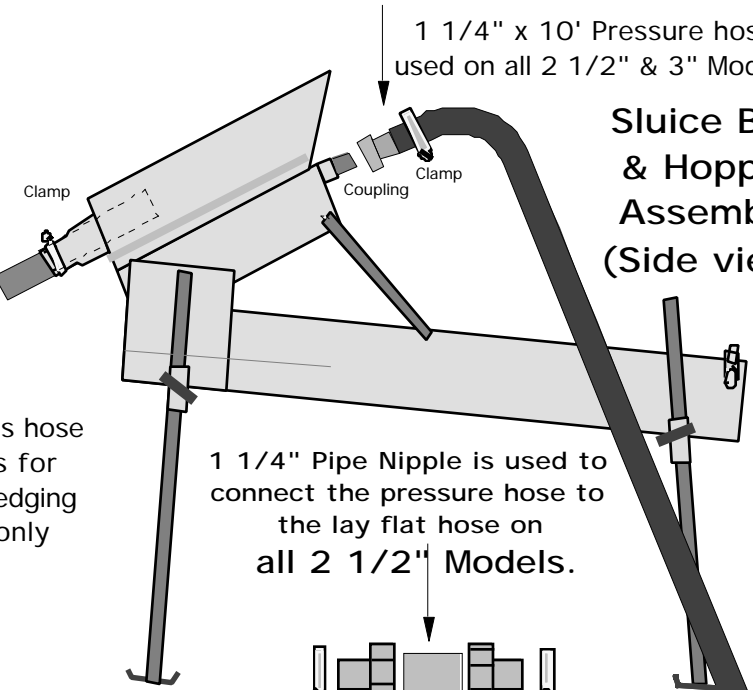


2 1/2" or 3"
Suction Hose

2. 1/2" or 3" suction nozzle

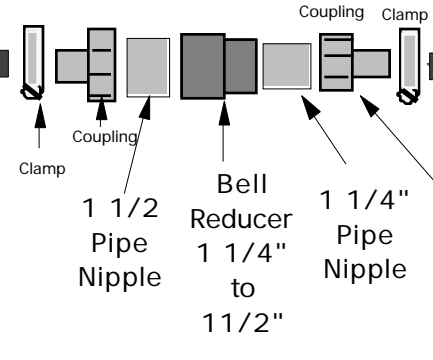


This hose
is for
dredging
only



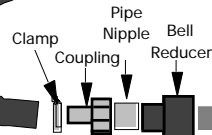
1 1/4" Pipe Nipple is used to
connect the pressure hose to
the lay flat hose on
all 2 1/2" Models.

Connector Assembly for 3" Models

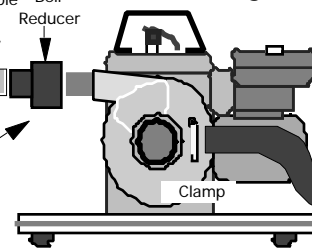


Lay Flat Hose
on all models

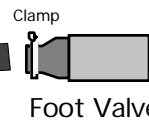
**Engine & Pump
Assembly**



Engines Equipped with P180 Pump
Will require a 2" x 1 1/2" Bell Reducer



Foot Valve
intake hose



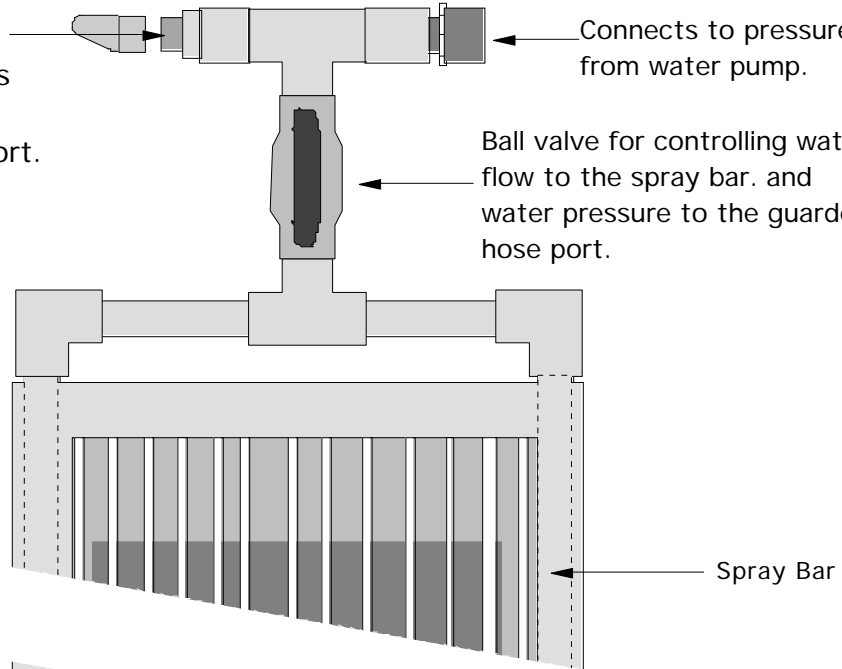
POWER SLUICE HOPPER

Connects to garden hose for washing out the sluice box and cracks or crevices in bedrock. Replace cap when not in use to seal port.

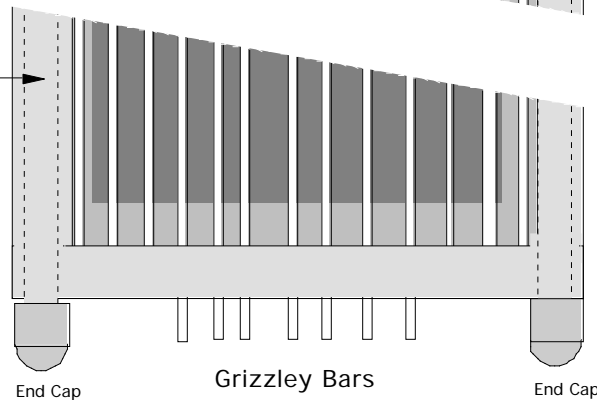
Connects to pressure hose from water pump.

Ball valve for controlling water flow to the spray bar, and water pressure to the garden hose port.

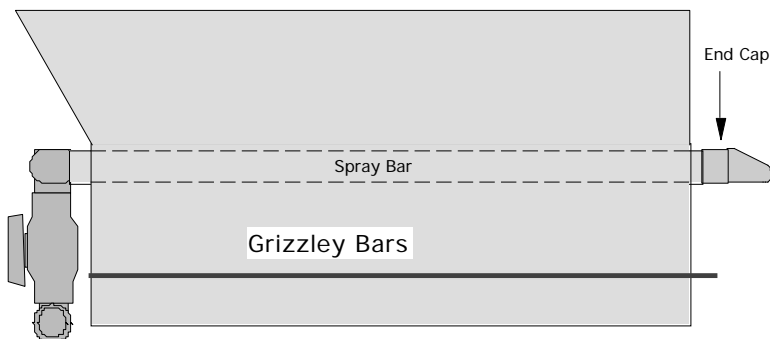
Top View of Hopper



Spray Bar



Side View of Hopper



The PVC pipe and end caps are not glued into position. It may occasionally be necessary to remove spray bars and clean out the holes. The spray bars can also be adjusted for the various water flows and different types of material. It may be necessary to grip the PVC pipe with a channel lock type pliers to adjust and turn the direction of flow or remove.

GENERAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION SHOULD ENABLE YOU TO UNDERSTAND THE BASIC THEORY OF OPERATION OF A PORTABLE DREDGE.

For more complete understanding on this subject, we recommend you read any one of a variety of books available through the Keene Library of Books, such as The Gold Miners Handbook, Dredging for Gold or Advanced Dredging Techniques. The vacuum on a portable dredge is created by a "venturi principal". A volume of water is pumped through a tapered orifice (jet), by a special designed water pump. A high velocity jet stream is created within the jet tube producing a powerful vacuum. As indicated in the diagram gravel is dredged into the suction hose and is delivered to the sluice jet flare. As a slurry of water and gravel enters the jet flare and is spread evenly over a classifier screen. The smaller and heavier particles drop below the classifier screen into an area of less velocity, allowing a slower and more selective classification of values. Often values are recovered and easily observed before they even enter the riffle section. The lighter non bearing values and larger aggregate are returned back into the water. The riffles, or gold traps in the sluice box are best described as "Hungarian Riffles". This type of riffle has proven to be the most efficient gold recovery system. As material flows over the riffles, a vortex, or eddy current is formed between each riffle opening. This force allows the heavier material to settle out of suspension and the lighter, non value bearing material to be washed away. This continuous self cleaning principal allows a dredge to be operated for prolonged periods of time. Normal conditions require a sluice box to be cleaned only once or twice a day.

PRIMING THE PUMP

Before starting the engine, the pump must be fully primed. This means the pump must be full of water and all air removed. All jetting pumps provided with our dredges have a mechanical water pump seal. Without the presence of water in the pump, friction could cause a seal to overheat and require replacement. Priming the pump on some of the smaller models is accomplished by thrusting the foot valve back and forth under the surface of the water in a reciprocating motion. This will pump water into the foot valve assembly and into the pump. A pump is fully primed when water is observed flowing out of the discharge end of the pump. It may sometimes become necessary to hold the discharge hose above the level of the pump to complete the priming operation. The larger dredges that have a rigid foot valve, are easily primed by removing the cap provided on the foot valve and filling, until water overflows. Caution must be exercised to prevent sand from entering the foot valve or intake portion of the pump. Excess amounts of sand could damage the water pump seal, or pump impeller. It is recommended that the intake portion of the foot valve be placed in a sand free environment underwater, such as a small bucket or pan.

PRIMING THE SUCTION HOSE

Priming the suction hose need not be of concern in most dredging operations, but is important to understand the principal. When the tip of the suction hose is taken out of the water during operation air will enter the suction system and cause the suction power to cease temporarily, until submerged again. The suction will commence as soon as the air has passed through the system. It is important to ensure that no air leaks occur in the suction system.

SUCTION SYSTEM OBSTRUCTIONS

The suction system can become jammed while dredging. This can be caused by dredging an excess of sand, causing the suction hose to load up, or a rock that has become stuck in the suction system. Rock jams generally occur in the jet, or just before entry into the jet. This can easily be cleared by removed by flipping the rubber damper back over the jet flare and thrusting the probe rod down through the jet flare and jet in an effort to strike the obstructed area. It may occasionally be necessary to remove the suction hose to remove an obstruction. If this is not successful, it may be necessary to locate the blockage in the transparent hose and dislodge it by a striking the obstruction, taking care not to damage the hose.

SOLID CONTENT

Care must be exercised to prevent dredging excess amounts of sand. A solid to water balance must be maintained. The solid content being dredged should never exceed 10%. If a suction tip is buried in the sand and not metered properly the solid content could cause the suction hose to become overloaded with solids and suction will cease, this will also cause the sluice box to become overloaded with solid content, resulting in a loss of values.

SLUICE BOX ADJUSTMENT

Most models have a slight adjustment to raise or lower the sluice box. The proper sluice box adjustment can effect the recovery of values. If the sluice does not have enough angle, the sluice box will "load up" causing the riffle openings to fill with unwanted excess material. Too much angle will cause the material to flow too fast, resulting in loss of values, evidenced by the riffles running too clean. The optimum adjustment of a properly working sluice box is evident by only a portion of the riffle is visible while operating. A loss of values can also occur if the solid content of the suction discharge is too heavy in solid content. Remember, the solid content should not exceed 10 %. A normal sluice box tilt is approximately 3/4" inch to the running foot. A four foot sluice box should have an approximate tilt of 3"

CLEANING THE SLUICE BOX

Before attempting to clean the sluice box, it should be allowed to run with only water for a few minutes in order to wash

out any excess gravels that have accumulated. Either turn engine off, or let run with a slow idle, then remove the classifier screen and replace the wing nut to prevent losing it. Unsnap the riffle latches, fold the riffle tray up, and let rest against the jet flare, taking care not to let it drop back into place while cleaning. This could result in a potential injury! Place a wide tray, bucket or large gold pan at the end of the sluice, then carefully roll up the riffle matting and wash into the container at the end of the sluice. Rinse any excess gravel that remains in the sluice into container. All material must be removed before replacing the riffle matting, riffle tray and classifier screen.

ENGINE SPEED

Most small engines are throttle controlled. The speed of the engine can be controlled with the use of a lever. Although the rated horsepower is achieved on most small engines at 3600 R.P.M., it may not be necessary to operate the dredge at full speed. Lower speeds conserve engine life and fuel economy. Be sure to read all instructions and especially the engine instructions that are provided with each unit. **ENGINES ARE NOT SHIPPED FROM THE FACTORY CONTAINING OIL. OIL MUST ADDED PRIOR TO USE! ENGINES OPERATED WITHOUT SUFFICIENT OIL SUPPLY WILL INVALIDATE ENGINE WARRANTEE!**

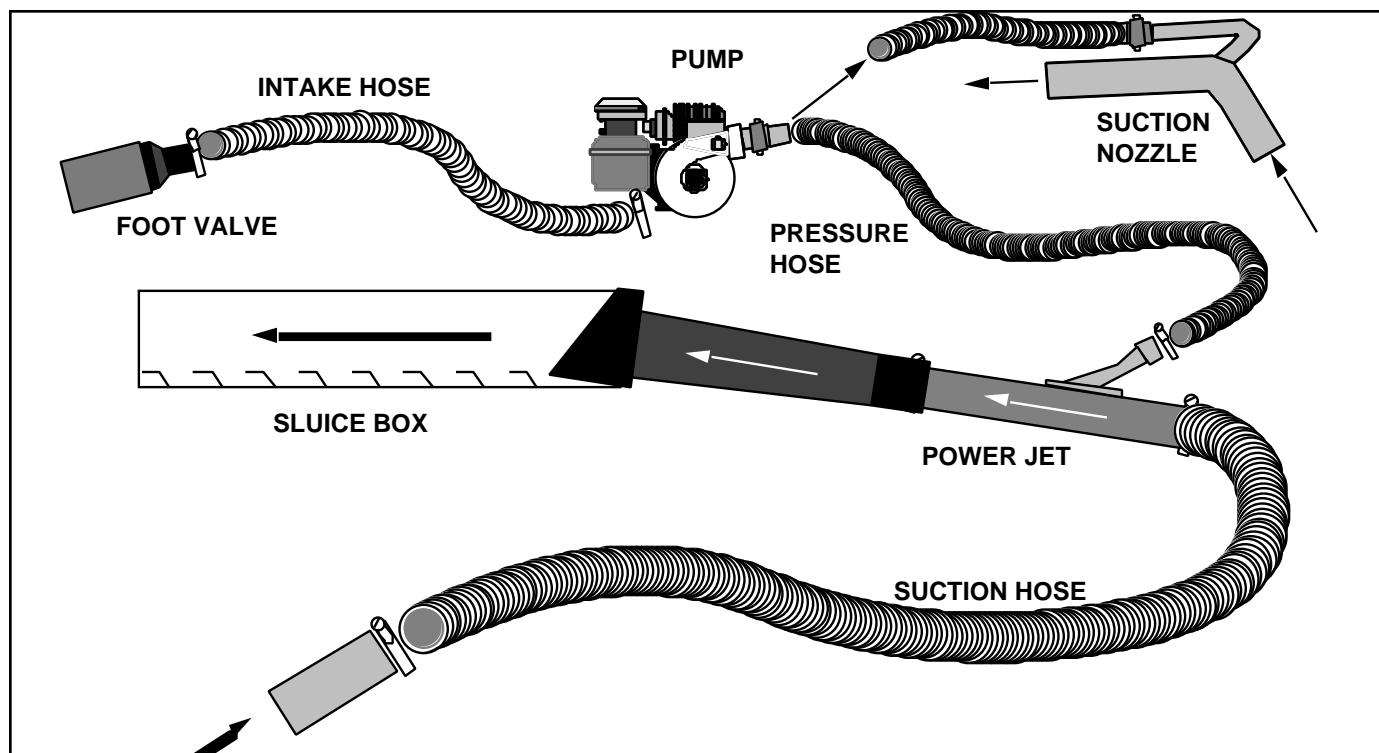
TROUBLE SHOOTING

[A] IF SUCTION DECLINES

1. Check the suction device for an obstruction. An obstruction can be removed by probing the obstructed area with the provided probe rod. It may be necessary to check the suction hose for a visible obstruction. This can be remedied by either back flushing the system or dislodging the obstruction with a gentle blow.
2. Check the pump for loss of prime or blockage. The foot valve may be too close to the surface of the water and air may enter the intake of the pump via a small whirlpool. The pump intake or foot valve screen may be plugged with leaves or moss, restricting flow into the intake of the pump. Check and tighten all clamps to prevent an air leak.

[B] IF PRIMING THE PUMP BECOMES DIFFICULT

1. Check all clamps for an air leak.
2. It may be necessary to check the foot valve for a small leak. This is accomplished by removing the foot valve assembly from the pump and blowing air into the hose portion of the assembly and listening for an air escape. It may be necessary to remove the hose and check the rubber valve for an evidence of a leak, or for a small obstruction preventing the valve from sealing.
3. If a water pump seal is either defective or damaged, a leak will be evident on the inside portion of the pump around the drive shaft. Often a new pump will leak slightly, until the seal and gasket has become fully seated. This is a common occurrence in most new pumps.



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**INSTALLATION & REPLACEMENT OF A PUMP SEAL, MARLEX PUMP
COUPLER & A COMPRESSOR DRIVE ASSEMBLY**

The water pump seal must be replaced if water is observed leaking between the engine and pump adapter or around the engine shaft,. To replace a seal or to install a compressor drive assembly (engine shaft pulley and drive belt), the pump must first be removed from the engine.

INSTRUCTIONS TO REMOVE THE PUMP FROM THE ENGINE:

Note: If the pump has been in use for a year or more, we suggest that you apply a penetrant such as "WD-40" to the engine shaft threads and allow it to penetrate the threads of the engine shaft. Saturate for 24 hours before attempting to remove the impeller from the engine shaft!

1. Remove the four housing bolts and remove the pump housing. If the housing does not pull off easily, gently pry it off with a screwdriver. Inspect the housing gasket and replace if necessary.
2. The impeller is directly mounted to the engine shaft and will unscrew in a counter clockwise direction. Before attempting to remove the impeller the engine shaft must be locked in a fixed position to prevent it from turning. A simple way of locking the shaft is to insert a pointed tool such as a screwdriver or an awl through one of the many holes in the starter assembly and turning the engine over until the tool is firmly locked in place by the starter housing cover.

IMPORTANT: Always disconnect the spark plug wire before attempting any repairs or service on your pump or engine. Once the engine shaft is locked into position, there are two methods that can be used to remove the impeller.

Method #1. Use a block of wood, such as a 2x4 and place one corner of it into one of the impeller vanes on the left side of the impeller and strike the block of wood sharply with a hammer. This should loosen the impeller and enable it to be unscrewed in a counter clock-wise direction.

Method #2. If the above is not successful, use a thin breaker bar or a heavy duty screw driver. Insert the blade into one of the impeller vanes towards the left side and try to unscrew the impeller by applying a downward pressure. If this still does not work carefully strike the end of the bar with a hammer until the impeller loosens from the shaft. If this still does not work, strike gently with a hammer. This method may cause a chip in the vane of the impeller. Depending on the size break of the corner of the impeller, it may or may not have adverse effects on the performance of the pump. So be careful!

SEAL REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION:

1. All of our pumps use a two piece seal assembly, with the exception of some older models (P-50 and P-60). One half of the seal located in the backside of the impeller is called the "seat", or ceramic portion. The other side of the seal is shrouded in a brass encasement, encasing a hardened material that rests against the ceramic portion of the seal. Always replace both sides of the seal. Remove the ceramic portion with a sharp object similar to a screwdriver and press the new seat into place by hand. Always inspect the seal to note that it is not cracked. Always place the smooth surface of the seal to the outside.

2. Remove the pump adapter from the engine and press the brass portion of the seal towards the outside from the back of the adapter. If it cannot be pressed out easily, place a screwdriver handle on the seal and gently tap it out. When replacing, it is suggested that a small amount of silicone sealant be placed on the brass portion that fits into the adapter to ensure that it will not leak. Be careful not to get any sealant on the face of the seal. Position the seal in the center of the hole and press gently by hand into the cavity as far as possible. Use a screwdriver or a blunt instrument and tap the seal gently around the edge of the seal in a circular motion until the seal is firmly fitted into place. Wipe off seal facing with a clean cloth before reassembling.

3. After both sides of the seals is installed, replace the pump adapter onto the engine and carefully tighten. Thread the impeller onto the engine shaft until the impeller is hand tight. Install the housing and use care not to over tighten the bolts to avoid stripping the threads as they are a soft alloy aluminum.

HOW TO INSTALL THE HOSE ADAPTOR PUMP INTAKE COUPLER: (For all models except the P-50 and P-300 Series).

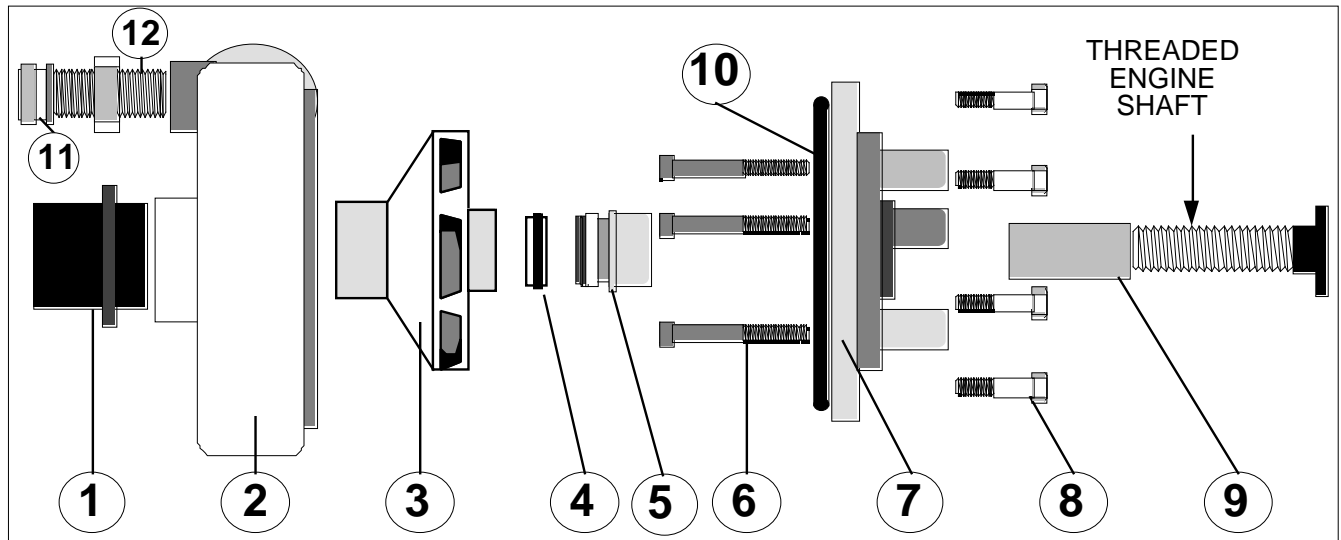
The tolerance of the Hose Adapter is critical for proper pump performance. The hose Adapter should be installed as close as possible to the intake portion of the impeller. Center the adapter into the housing opening and press in by hand to locate it into place and place a wooden block against the outside of the adapter and gently tap until the adapter is firmly seated against the face of the impeller. Pull the starter rope until the engine turns. When the coupler is properly seated, the engine should be somewhat difficult to turn over, making sure that the adapter is against the face of the impeller.

COMPRESSOR DRIVE INSTALLATION:

To install the shaft pulley and belt for a compressor adaptation, the pump must be completely removed from the engine. For larger engines to include the 8 HP through 18 HP engines, slide the pulley to the back of the engine shaft and tighten the set screw. To install the engine pulley on smaller engines to include the 3HP to 5HP Engines, the furnished bushing should be pressed onto the pulley at the factory to ensure proper alignment and spacing. If you choose to install it yourself, this can be accomplished by placing the pulley on a flat surface, center the bushing in the hole of the pulley and gently drive it through by tapping it with a hammer taking care not to damage the bushing. The bushing should be pressed or driven through the pulley, in a flush position to the other side of the pulley. It should not extend though the other side. Then install the V Belt before placing the pulley and bushing over the engine shaft. After the pump is installed and secured, mount the compressor and compressor pulley. Install the V Belt to compressor and make sure that the alignment is correct. You can compensate for some misalignment by adjusting the compressor pulley on the compressor shaft. Tighten firmly the set screw and all bolt and check for any misalignment before starting.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMP ASSEMBLY

STANDARD 5/8" TREADED SHAFT ENGINE



P100 and P180 PUMPS

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	P100 PART NO.	P180 PART NO.
1	HOSE ADAPTER	1	HA1	HA1
2	OUTER HOUSING	1	101	181
3	IMPELLAR	1	102	182
4	PUMP SEAL (CERAMIC SEAL)	1	WPS2(P.T.1)	WPS2(P.T.1)
5	PUMP SEAL (SPRING & CASING)	1	WPS2(P.T.2)	WPS2(P.T.2)
6	MOUNTING PLATE BOLT	3	MB	MB
7	MOUNTING(BACK) PLATE	1	105	105
8	HOUSING BOLT	4	HB	HB
8A	HOUSING BOLT WASHERS	4	HW	HW
9	SHAFT BUSHING	1	SB	SB
9A	COMPRESSOR DRIVE	1	P3	P3
10	"O" RING(GASKET)	1	104	104
11	FLUSHER ADAPTER CAP	1	FAC	FAC
12	FLUSHER ADAPTER	1	FA	FA
13	FAC RUBBER SEAL(INSIDE CAP)	1	FACS	FACS

INSTALLATION NOTES:

The rotation of all is counter-clockwise. Water must be contained within the pump while it is running. Do not run the pump dry, as it will damage the pump seal and may lead to the need to replace the seal. To ensure continuous performance, it is always a good idea to carry a spare seal, in case you need to replace it. For maximum pump performance, use only Keene Engineering foot valves.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Before installing the mounting plate (7) to the engine, the spring portion of the water pump seal (5) must be installed. Place this portion of the seal into the center of the mounting plate, with the use of a light hammer and or blunt instrument and a seal setting tool. Tap the perimeter metal portion of the seal to set the seal into position. Care must be taken to avoid contact with the carbon portion of the seal. A small amount of Silicone Rubber Cement placed in this section will insure a water tight seal. Insert the FOUR mounting bolts (6) into the mounting plate (7). Tighten the bolts evenly so as to prevent mis-alignment.
- Fit "O" Ring gasket (OR1) into "O" slot on the front face of the mounting plate, making sure that it is properly seated. Place the ceramic portion of the water pump seal (4) into the center of the impeller (3) firmly, using the heel of your hand to insure a proper fit. The ceramic surface of the seal must be facing outwards. Thread the impeller onto the engine shaft by turning it gently in a clockwise rotation, taking care to avoid damage to the threads on the impeller.
- Attach the outer housing (2) to the mounting plate, using the housing bolts (8) and washers (8A). Tighten the housing bolts evenly to ensure proper tension and alignment. Extreme care must be taken to prevent over tightening of the bolts. Too much torque will damage the threads in the outer housing.