



### Drawdown Seals

Allowable motor temperature is based on atmospheric pressure or higher surrounding the motor. "Drawdown seals," which seal the well to the pump above its intake

to maximize delivery, are not recommended, since the suction created can be lower than atmospheric pressure.

### Grounding Control Boxes and Panels

Electrical Codes require that the control box or panel-grounding terminal always be connected to supply ground. If the circuit has no grounding conductor and no metal conduit from the box to supply panel, use a wire at least as large as line conductors and connect as required by the Electrical Code, from the grounding terminal to the electrical supply ground.

Connect earth grounds to control boxes and panels per local and national codes or regulations.

**WARNING:** Failure to ground the control frame can result in a serious or fatal electrical shock hazard if a circuit fault occurs.

### Grounding Surge Arrestors

An above ground surge arrestor must be grounded, metal to metal, all the way to the water strata for the lightning arrestor to be effective. GROUNDING THE ARRESTOR TO THE SUPPLY GROUND OR TO A DRIVEN GROUND ROD PROVIDES LITTLE OR NO PROTECTION FOR THE MOTOR.

### Control Box and Panel Environment

Franklin Electric control boxes are designated IP 23. They are suitable for indoor and outdoor applications within temperatures of -10°C to 50°C. Operating control boxes below -10°C can cause reduced starting torque and loss of overload protection when overloads are located in control boxes.

of overload protectors. A ventilated enclosure painted white to reflect heat is recommended for an outdoor, high temperature location.

A damp well pit, or other humid location, accelerates component failure from voltage breakdown and corrosion.

Control boxes and panels should never be mounted in direct sunlight or high temperature locations. This will cause shortened capacitor life and unnecessary tripping

Control boxes with voltage relays are designed for vertical upright mounting only. Mounting in other positions will affect the operation of the relay.

### Equipment Grounding

**WARNING:** Serious or fatal electrical shock may result from failure to connect the motor, control enclosures, metal plumbing and all other metal near the motor or cable to the power supply ground terminal using wire no smaller than motor cable wires.

The primary purpose of grounding the metal drop pipe and/or metal well casing in an installation is safety. It is done to limit the voltage between nonelectrical (exposed metal) parts of the system and ground, thus minimizing dangerous shock hazards. Using wire at least the size of the motor cable wires provides adequate current-carrying capability for any ground fault that might occur. It also provides a low resistance path to ground, ensuring that the current to ground will be large enough to trip any overcurrent device designed to detect faults (such as a ground fault circuit interrupter, or GFCI).

Normally, the ground wire to the motor would provide the primary path back to the power supply ground for any ground fault. There are conditions, however, where the ground wire connection could become compromised. One such example would be the case where the water in the well is abnormally corrosive or aggressive. In this example, a grounded metal drop pipe or casing would then become the primary path to ground. However, the many installations that now use plastic drop pipes and/or casings require further steps to be taken for safety purposes, so that the water column itself does not become the conductive path to ground.

When an installation has abnormally corrosive water AND the drop pipe or casing is plastic, Franklin Electric recommends the use of a GFCI with a 10 mA set-point. In this case, the motor ground wire should be routed through the current-sensing device along with the motor power leads. Wired this way, the GFCI will trip only when a ground fault has occurred AND the motor ground wire is no longer functional.