PP1000



Perfection Equipment, inc.

Perfecta Stainless Division

PERFECTA PUMP MODELPP1000

WHY IT'S DIFFERENT & HOW IT WORKS

PREVIOUS DESIGNS OF HAND PUMPS HAD NONE OF THESE FEATURES!

- The PP1000 pump is the first hand pump designed specifically to be cleaned and sanitized without any disassembly.
- The PP1000 pump has been designed to be a direct replacement for existing hand-pumps.
- When the PP1000 pump handle is depressed and the product is dispensed, new product is automatically drawn into the dispensing chamber, when the handle is released it will instantaneously return to the start position, regardless of lift or viscosity of different products.
- Because the dispensing chamber fills simultaneously as product is being dispensed all internal surfaces within the pump are in permanent contact with the product. These flow characteristics are critical to the efficient cleaning and sanitizing of the pump.
- NSF lists the PP1000 series hand pump. For use with both condiment and dairy products and has also been subjected successfully to extensive testing by Kay Chemical. (An Ecolab Company).
- The PP1000 series hand pump is manufactured from Polysulfone Udel, a material used extensively in the medical industry. This material allows the pump to efficiently dispense both hot and cold products.

LIMITATIONS OF EXISTING HAND PUMP DESIGNS!

- Previous designs of hand pumps had numerous internal areas where product did not flow freely, potentially hazardous with certain products unless subjected to rigorous cleaning procedures.
- These pumps had to be totally disassembled into their component parts to be satisfactorily cleaned. This was very labor intensive often resulting in lost or broken components.
- These pumps relied totally on mechanical springs to fill the product chambers within the pump. This was very restrictive, making the pump handle slow to return to the start position when dispensing heavier viscosity products.
- Because these pumps had to be disassembled and reassembled daily to be cleaned, connecting joints and surfaces were subject to extensive wear that could result in additional failures.