

# The Delco Water Drop

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**DELCO WESTERN**  
SINCE 1978

## Good Wire Splice

Like all good fathers and grandfathers, I was repairing a bicycle tire after a battle of child versus Goat Heads. Most of us have been there. As I finished scrubbing the inner tube and applying the glue, my mind wandered to work. I thought about wire splicing and the similarities to repairing bicycle tubes. Many people give more attention to a bicycle tube than the wire being spliced. That is concerning. A failed splice can lead to significant losses. Not just profit, either.

Let's take a moment and look at the process of splicing submersible wire. First thing, I feel, should be done, on a new installation, is to cut the motor lead fairly close to the pump. That allows for future splices without replacing or adding to the wire. Nothing is more frustrating than looking at wire that is a foot short.

Put the shrink tubes over the wire and crimp down on the splice sleeves. Take a moment and recrimp the sleeves. You don't want one to pull apart. If the motor lead is a lot smaller strip it back farther and fold it over to fill the gap in the sleeve. If there are sharp corners either file them off, or wrap them in some general purpose electrical tape. If your pump is running on a VFD, make sure the crimp sleeves are very secure. On larger splices (1/0 and up), it may be wise to solder them, too. Loose connections can doom a VFD job.

The next thing is to wipe all the wires down with some type of cleaner or water will do fine. The primary purpose of the shrink tube is to prevent water from getting to the butt splices. So, let's take a moment and rough up the wire insulation. Some 80 or 100

grit emery cloth will do nicely. That will give the insulation some tooth for the shrink tube to mold to. To me, it's the same as prepping for primer paint. Clean again. This time, try to get some form of alcohol solvent or wet wipes.

Center the shrink tubes, one at a time, on the crimp sleeve.

This is where clear shrink tube comes in handy. And with either a heat gun or torch slowly shrink the tube down.

Start from the center and work toward the ends. Go slowly and make sure you heat all sides evenly. Don't over shrink the tube. When you see a little glue seep out of the end, you're done. Be careful that you do not scorch the shrink tube. That makes the tube brittle and increases the odds for failure. After all the tube are shrunk, I like to wrap everything is some general purpose electrical tape. That simply keeps everything neat and tidy. But be darn careful, those tubes are HOT, HOT.



## 20 Interesting and Useful Water Facts

1. Roughly 70 percent of an adult's body is made up of water.
2. At birth, water accounts for approximately 80 percent of an infant's body weight.
3. A healthy person can drink about three gallons (48 cups) of water per day.
4. Drinking too much water too quickly can lead to water intoxication. Water intoxication occurs when water dilutes the sodium level in the bloodstream and causes an imbalance of water in the brain.
5. Water intoxication is most likely to occur during periods of intense athletic performance.
6. While the daily recommended amount of water is eight cups per day, not all of this water must be consumed in the liquid form. Nearly every food or drink item provides some water to the body.
7. Soft drinks, coffee, and tea, while made up almost entirely of water, also contain caffeine. Caffeine can act as a mild diuretic, preventing water from traveling to necessary locations in the body.
8. Pure water (solely hydrogen and oxygen atoms) has a neutral pH of 7, which is neither acidic nor basic.
9. Water dissolves more substances than any other liquid. Wherever it travels, water carries chemicals, minerals, and nutrients with it.
10. Somewhere between 70 and 75 percent of the earth's surface is covered with water.
11. Much more fresh water is stored under the ground in aquifers than on the earth's surface.
12. The earth is a closed system, similar to a terrarium, meaning that it rarely loses or gains extra matter. The same water that existed on the earth

millions of years ago is still present today.

13. The total amount of water on the earth is about 326 million cubic miles of water.
14. Of all the water on the earth, humans can use only about three tenths of a percent of this water. Such usable water is found in groundwater aquifers, rivers, and freshwater lakes.
15. The United States uses about 346,000 million gallons of fresh water every day.
16. The United States uses nearly 80 percent of its water for irrigation and thermoelectric power.
17. The average person in the United States uses anywhere from 80-100 gallons of water per day. Flushing the toilet actually takes up the largest amount of this water.
18. Approximately 85 percent of U.S. residents receive their water from public water facilities. The remaining 15 percent supply their own water from private wells or other sources.
19. By the time a person feels thirsty, his or her body has lost over 1 percent of its total water amount.
20. The weight a person loses directly after intense physical activity is weight from water, not fat.



## Did You Know?

At the end of August, most children will return to school. For many of this, the traditional school schedule has been the only option. In some areas, they work on a year-round schedule but where did the traditional schedule come from?

Many think that it was based on agriculture. It was stated that the children were needed to help in the fields during summer. Anyone that knows agriculture knows that cannot be true.

The traditional schedule arose for completely different reasons. Prior to the standardized schedule, urban and rural schools were on different schedules. The traditional schedule was created to standardize both school years. Other reasons for the schedule that was created include: accommodating the vacation schedules of the wealthy, the lack of air conditioning in school buildings, and the summer was used as additional training time for teachers.



## Visiting/Delivery Schedule

8/5-6—So. Utah (Richfield, Hanksville, Moab, Blanding) - Darren  
8/20—Logan - Rob  
8/21-22—So. Utah (Panguitch, Cannonville, Cedar City, Enterprise, St. George) - Darren  
8/29—Uintah Basin - Rob  
  
9/11-12—So. Utah (Richfield, Hanksville, Moab, Blanding) - Darren  
9/19—Logan - Rob  
9/23-24—So. Utah (Panguitch, Cannonville, Cedar City, Enterprise, St. George) - Darren  
9/26—Uintah Basin - Rob

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## Product Spotlight

### Zilmet Tanks and Stainless Steel connector!

*Zilmet has over 50 years of experience in manufacturing high quality diaphragm well tanks  
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*Zilmet has created a compact design with a seamless diaphragm that never stretches or creases. There are no bubbles or corners to trap sediment, inhibiting bacterial growth.*

#### **Technical features**

- Seamless NSF 61 certified low permeability butyl diaphragm never creases and channels water directly to outlet, thus eliminating bacterial growth pockets*
- MIG welding eliminates interior rough spots and sharp edges*
- Low profile tank design with full membrane depth eliminates stretching of diaphragm, providing increased life cycle*
- All diaphragms made by Zilmet specifically for each tank's dimensions*
- Powder coated finish for a longer lasting, more durable finish*
- 5 year warranty on all models*
- The Zilmet side connection advantages:*
  - *Easier and quicker installation*
  - *Less expensive installation*
  - *Less vulnerable to corrosion at connector*



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