www.easiwash.com 641-357-9274

Low Pressure Troubleshooting Tips

If you experience low pressure at the gun wand assembly take the following steps:

1. Check for the correct tip.

Easiwash has spec'd a specific 2000 psi tip that is yellow with a 15 degree orifice and 8" spray pattern at 20". The green tip will only produce 400 psi. If the tip was purchased from someone other than Easiwash, verify the pressure and spray pattern.

2. Check for leaks

Look for leaks at the tip, gun hose connection, ball valve on the wall, ball valve on the remote side not being used. Usually the machine will "cycle" or produce short prrrrump sounds if there is a leak.

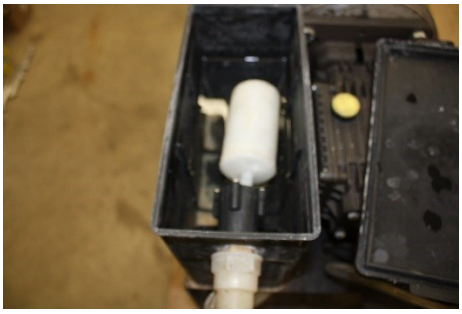
3. Check all switches

Verify all switches are off on remote locations not being used and on the machine itself. A soap switch inadvertently left on will try to draw soap from the jug. If there is no soap, it will draw air and produce low pressure.

4. Verify all washing modes

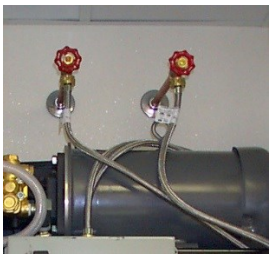
Check to make sure it has low pressure on cold, warm, and soap or just one.

5. Check for water in the reservoir



While running the gun, when low pressure occurs, have someone look inside the black reservoir tank for water level. If the level is low, the pump is starving for water and there is a restriction prior to the tank. If the water level is high, proceed to #10

6. Check the water valves on the wall



The water supply valves on the wall should be turned 1 full turn for cold and ¾ for hot. This may vary due to low water pressure in some stores or other equipment pulling water pressure. Verify there is a good flow of water coming into the tank and not splashing to much.

7. Check for water flow to the reservoir

Disconnect the water line at the reservoir elbow by loosening the worm clamp and pulling the hose off the hose barb. Turn on the machine and point the hose down to the mop sink or into a bucket. Water should come out at a rate similar to a faucet.

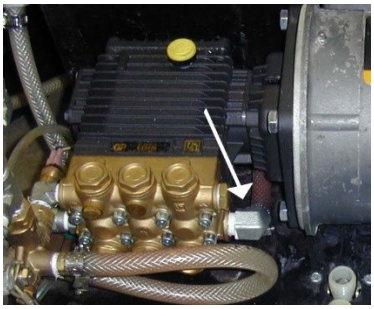
8. Low water pressure in the hose

If water is restricted, either the screens on the dual inlet are plugged and or the dual inlet is bad.
Remove the hoses and check the screens. If they are clean, you need a new dual inlet.

9. Water flows freely from the hose
If water is not restricted, the float is plugged and needs to be replaced.

10. Water Reservoir is full during low pressure
If the water level in the reservoir is running at a constant ½ full or more, water is not getting through the pump. This could be a blocked hose coming from the reservoir to the pump inlet due to lime or rust, pump valves clogged or stuck, or a bad pump.

11. Blocked reservoir hose



Disconnect the hose coming off the bulkhead connecting to the pump inlet elbow. Look for lime or rust in the hose or fittings, or a kinked hose.

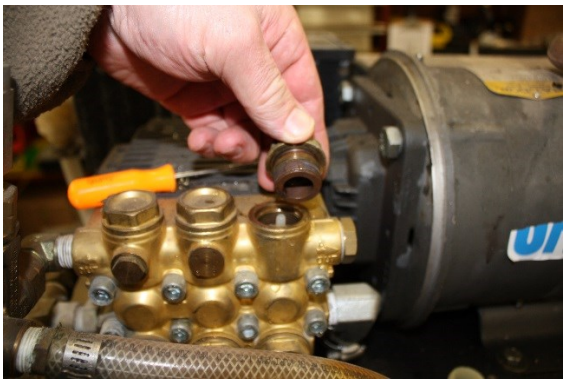
12. Pump valves
There are three in-coming and three out-going spring loaded pump valves. These can become clogged with rust, lime, and even debris that falls into the reservoir if the lid is not on secure. Remove the valves and inspect, cleaning out any particles.

Press on the spring loaded plate, if it has any resistance, replace the valves.

Run the machine for 20-30 seconds without the valves to clean out any obstruction in the water manifold. Be careful to cover the electrical box to keep water from getting inside. Water will run out under low pressure. Verify all three ceramic pistons are operating. If any the pistons are not moving back and forth, the pump has a broken piston arm which will cause low pressure. The unit can still be operated, but eventually the pump will need to be replaced.

When replacing the valve or installing new ones check each opening for o-rings. There is an o-ring that sits between the valve and the valve body. Make sure the old one is removed and the new one is installed on the new valve.

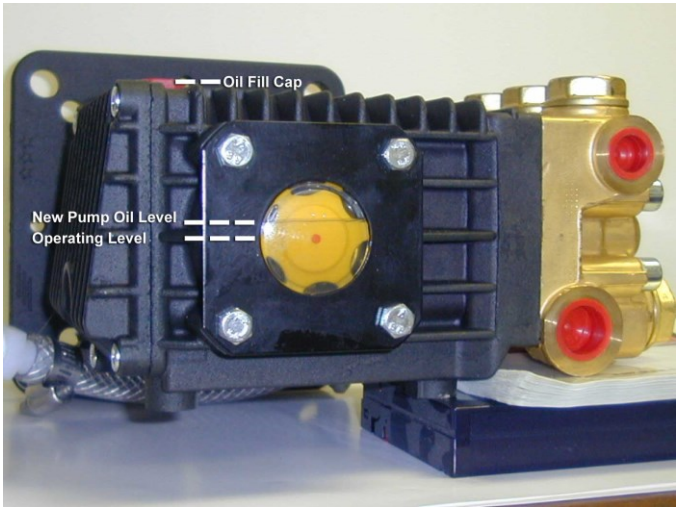
When replacing the valve, push down/in gently and verify it is straight and set in the valve body. Using a nut driver over the top cone helps to “seat” the valve and o-ring into the valve body. If the valve is crocked the cap will crush it and the system will not operate properly.



13. Bad pump

As stated earlier, if the pistons are not moving back and forth, the pump is defective. Also, if you see water coming out from underneath the manifold (brass front) the pump has bad seals and will need to be replaced eventually. If you see oil coming out from under the manifold, the oil seals are defective and will eventually need to be replaced.

Also check the oil in the pump for condensation and water. Condensation can occur in extremely high temps and humidity. Simply change the oil more often. If water is leaking into the pump oil which would be noticeable by increase oil level, the seals are leaking water back into the pump and it will eventually need to be replaced.



14. Extend the life of your pump

Changing oil every 4-6 months will help extend the life of your pump. Use a 30W non-detergent oil which you can obtain from Easiwash. The easiest method of changing oil is to use a spring loaded hand pump and pump the oil out of the dipstick port on the top into a soda cup. Replace with 14 oz of 30W non-detergent oil. A site glass on the side of the pump is a quick reference. Oil should be ½ way up the site glass.

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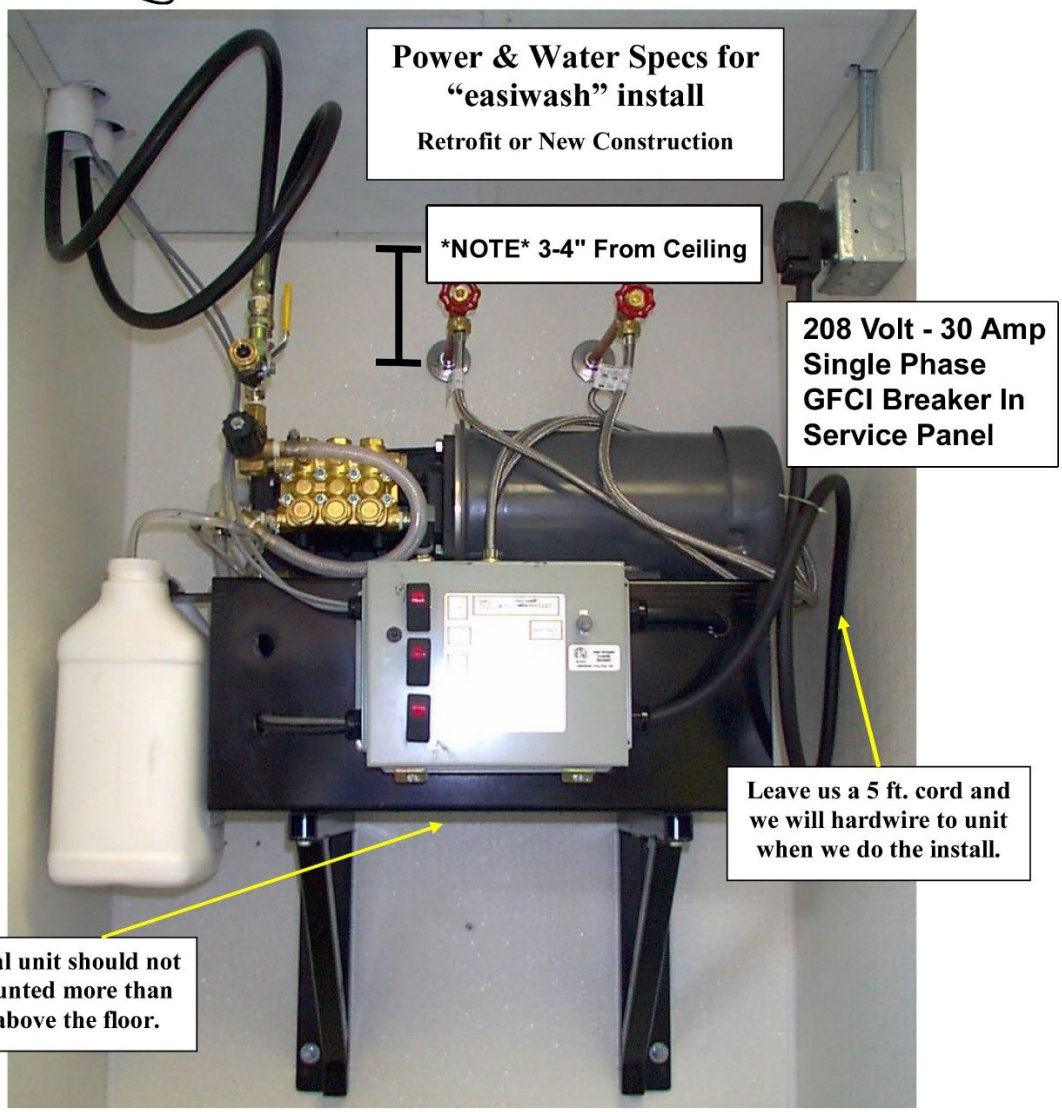

WALL MOUNT ABOVE MOP SINK

208 Volt, 30 Amp. 1ph/GFCI Breaker / Plug And 5' Pig Tail, Top Right of Unit

Hot and Cold Water Hose Bib with Shut Offs above Unit.

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