

MAGNUM 4000

HOT WATER PRESSURE WASHERS

OWNER'S MANUAL



Commercial Hot Water Gas &
Diesel Driven, Oil Fired



ULTRA



GOLD



PLUS



3600

06
ENGLISH

MAGNUM 4000

HOT WATER PRESSURE WASHERS

1-877-441-4430

This manual contains operational information that is specific for commercial hot water, electric and gas machines.

Read the following instructions carefully before attempting to assemble, install, operate, or service this pressure washer. Failure to comply with these instructions could result in personal injury and/or property damage.

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!! THE PUMP & ENGINE DO NOT CONTAIN OIL OR GAS !!

BEFORE OPERATION:

**FILL PUMP WITH 68 WEIGHT HYDRAULIC OIL.
FILL ENGINE WITH 10W30 OIL AND HIGH OCTANE GASOLINE.
ADD DEISEL OR #2 HEATING OIL TO BURNER TANK.**

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Magnum 4000 Series's first priority is the safe operation of our high pressure cleaning equipment. This can be achieved by following the operation and maintenance instructions as explained in this manual and all other enclosed information.

This manual contains essential information regarding the safety hazards, operation, and maintenance associated with this machine. The manual should always remain with the machine, including if it is resold.

ALL CAUTIONS AND SAFETY WARNINGS MUST BE FOLLOWED TO AVOID PERSONAL INJURY AND/OR DAMAGE TO EQUIPMENT.

THIS EQUIPMENT IS TO BE USED ONLY BY TRAINED OPERATORS AND MUST ALWAYS BE ATTENDED TO DURING OPERATION.

| ⚠ CAUTION | | ⚠ WARNING | |
|--|---|--|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| Read the owner's manual thoroughly. Failure to follow instructions could cause malfunction of the machine and result in death, serious bodily injury and/or property damage. | Risk of Asphyxiation - For outdoor use only. Avoid installing machines in small areas or near exhaust fans. Adequate oxygen is needed for combustion or dangerous carbon monoxide will result. | Risk of Explosion - Operate only where open flame or torch is permitted. Flammable liquids can create fumes which can ignite, causing property damage or severe injury. | Risk of Injection or Severe Injury to Persons - Keep Clear of Nozzle - Do not direct discharge stream at persons. This machine is to be used only by qualified operators. |
|  |  |  |  |
| Gun Kicks Back - Hold With Both Hands Hot Surfaces - Use only designed gripping areas of lance. | Hot Discharge Fluid - Do not touch or direct discharge stream at persons Hot Surfaces - Outlet fittings/coil/engine/muffler/burner/components may be very hot. | Beware of Gun Back Pressure - Be extremely careful when using a ladder, scaffolding or any other relatively unstable location. The cleaning area should have adequate slopes and drainage to reduce the possibility of a fall due to slippery surfaces. | High pressure spray can cause paint chips or other particles to become airborne and fly at high speeds. To avoid personal injury, eye, hand and foot safety devices must be worn. |
|  |  |  |  |
| Risk of Fire - Do not add fuel when the product (engine/burner/components) is operating or still hot. The minimum distant to any combustible materials is 12 inches. Do not use Gasoline crankcase draining or oil containing gasoline, solvents or alcohol. Do not Spray flammable liquids. Doing so will result in fire and/or explosion. | Risk of Electrocution - Keep wand, hose, and water spray away from electrical wiring or fatal electric shock may result. The machine's electrical supply must be Connected to a GFCI (Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter). | For machines with a 12 V Burner Risk of Injury - Disconnect battery ground terminal before servicing | For machine with an electric motor or 120 volt burner - THE MACHINE MUST BE ELECTRICALLY GROUNDED. Must be connected to a GFCI (Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter). All service must be done with the machine disconnected from the supply circuit. |
| <p>This machine must be attended during operation • Should never be operated when children are present • Protect machine from freezing • Not suitable for connection to type B gas vent.</p> | | | |



WARNING:
This machine exceeds
85 dB. Protect your
ears when using this
equipment.



**WARNING: Protect your equipment
from freezing.**

It is important to protect your machine
from freezing in order to keep it in its best
operating condition. Freezing can cause
damage to your machine which may then
cause injury.

If you need further explanation of any of the information in this manual, suspend any activity involving the equipment and call our toll free number for assistance at 1-877-441-4430.



SPECIFICATIONS

| MAGNUM ULTRA - COMMERCIAL HOT WATER GAS - OIL FIRED | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|------|---------------------------|---------|------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| MODEL | GPM | PSI | BURNER OIL PRESSURE (PSI) | BTU | HP/ ENGINE | DRIVE | ELECTRIC START | BURNER |
| ULTRA | 3.5 | 4000 | 130 | 350,000 | 15 LIFAN | DIRECT | NO | 120V |

| MAGNUM PLUS - COMMERCIAL HOT WATER GAS - OIL FIRED | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|------|---------------------------|---------|------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| MODEL | GPM | PSI | BURNER OIL PRESSURE (PSI) | BTU | HP/ ENGINE | DRIVE | ELECTRIC START | BURNER |
| PLUS | 3.5 | 4000 | 130 | 350,000 | 15 LIFAN | DIRECT | YES | 110V |

| MAGNUM GOLD - COMMERCIAL HOT WATER GAS - OIL FIRED | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|------|---------------------------|---------|------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| MODEL | GPM | PSI | BURNER OIL PRESSURE (PSI) | BTU | HP/ ENGINE | DRIVE | ELECTRIC START | BURNER |
| GOLD | 3.5 | 4000 | 130 | 350,000 | 15 LIFAN | DIRECT | YES | 12V |

| MAGNUM 3600 - COMMERCIAL HOT WATER ELECTRIC - OIL FIRED | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|------|---------------------------|---------|----------------|-----|------------------|
| MODEL | GPM | PSI | BURNER OIL PRESSURE (PSI) | BTU | ELECTRIC DRIVE | HP | VOLTAGE |
| 3600 | 3.6 | 3600 | 130 | 350,000 | 1750 RPM | 7.5 | 7.5 / 220V / 1PH |

INTRODUCTION

Thank you for selecting a quality Magnum 4000 Series product. We are pleased to have you included among the many satisfied owners of Magnum 4000 Series machines. Years of engineering have gone into the development of these fine products and only top quality components and materials are used throughout. Each machine is carefully tested and inspected before leaving our plant to ensure years of dependable performance.

To continue to receive satisfactory performance, remember that this machine represents a substantial investment on your part, and if properly cared for and maintained, it will return this investment many times over. As with all mechanical equipment, your machine requires proper operation and maintenance as outlined in this manual for maximum trouble free life.

This manual has been prepared under the direction of our engineering and service technicians. Their experience in designing, manufacturing, installing, and servicing our equipment from our company's inception, is condensed in this manual. They know what information end users need in order to get optimal performance from their pressure washer. Please read carefully.

This manual contains information that will be specific for your pressure washer as well as similar models.

Carefully review any additional manuals that have been included with your system and follow **ALL ADDITIONAL OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS AND SAFETY NOTICES**. They are specific for the quality components that have been used to manufacture your machine and are an integral part of operating and maintenance procedures.

The management & staff at Magnum 4000 Series are proud of the equipment that we offer, and we thank you for making us your # 1 choice in pressure washers. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call us at: **1-877-441-4430**.

Our goal is that you will be satisfied with the performance, quality, and service you receive from Magnum 4000 Series and that if you need to replace this machine in years to come, you will give us the opportunity to continue supplying your equipment.

PLEASE READ MANUALS CAREFULLY BEFORE USING THE MACHINE. EXAMINE THE MACHINE AND CRATE CAREFULLY FOR SHIPPING DAMAGE OR MISSING PARTS. REPORT ANY SHORTAGES OR DAMAGE CLAIMS TO FREIGHT CARRIER OR DEALER PROMPTLY.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Perform pre-start maintenance inspection on all applicable systems prior to operating the machine. This is essential for safe, effective, and efficient operation. You will get optimal performance from your system **ONLY IF** these instructions and inspections are followed. Any indication that the pressure washing system was not operated and maintained in accordance with these instructions may void the manufacturers' warranty.

Location – Be sure to install in an area that has sufficient air ventilation to support the combustion of the oil burner.

Controls – Make sure all controls are turned to the off position.

Pump - Oil level – Level the pressure washer. Be sure oil level in the pump is correct on dip stick. If the level is low, add the correct oil to the proper level. **USE ONLY SAE 30 W NONDETERGENT OIL OR HYDRAULIC 68. DO NOT OVER FILL.**

Gas Engine - Gasoline Level – The engine is 4 cycle and uses regular octane, unleaded fuel. **DO NOT USE MIXED FUEL.** Refer to the engine operation manual included with your pressure-washing unit.

Gas Engine - Oil level – The engine is 4 cycle and uses 10W30 detergent oil. Refer to Glossary or engine manual.

Oil Fired Burner - Oil Tank Level – #2 Furnace oil is recommended fuel for Oil Fired Hot Water Pressure Washers. It burns cleaner and the burner requires less maintenance. Diesel fuel may be used as an alternative. **DO NOT OVER FILL BURNER TANK.**

VISUALLY INSPECT ALL ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS TO ENSURE THEY ARE IN GOOD CONDITION, SHOWING NO SIGNS OF EXPOSURE, BREAKAGE, OR SPLICING.

VISUALLY INSPECT ALL HOSES, NOZZLES, AND GUNS TO ENSURE THEY ARE IN GOOD CONDITION. IF REPLACEMENTS ARE NECESSARY, THEY MUST BE RATED TO WITHSTAND THE MACHINES OPERATING PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURES.

2. Attach high-pressure hose to hot water outlet quick connector. Attach the other end of high pressure hose (with quick coupler) to spray gun. Ensure that quick disconnect connections are tightly locked together. Apply a sharp pull on hose to confirm they are secured.

Attach wand nozzle specific to task requirements (i.e. chemical or pressure wash). [Quick Coupling Operation – Pull back sleeve end and insert male end into nozzle quick coupler, release sleeve, and confirm connection by pulling on the nozzle].

3. Attach water source to water inlet located on pump. The water source must be attached with a good quality standard garden type hose (1/2" minimum is required). Connect male fitting into the female pump inlet fitting. Make sure that the inlet screen/filter is intact and fitted correctly. Turn on water source. **WATER MUST BE IN SUFFICIENT SUPPLY AND PRESSURE MUST BE BETWEEN 20 – 60 PSI TO ENSURE PROPER AND SAFE OPERATION.** Specific attention should be given if using a well water supply. Ensure water is flowing from end nozzle with the trigger gun pulled. Deplete system of all air.

4. Start gas engine/electric motor and switch on burner. **PUMP** and **BURNER** switches are located on electrical box. For Manual Stop/Start: Turn **BURNER** switch to '**PUMP**'; adjust the burner thermostat to desired temperature, then turn **BURNER** switch to '**BURNER**'. For Auto Stop/Start: Turn **PUMP** switch to '**ON**', adjust burner thermostat to desired temperature, then turn **BURNER** switch to '**ON**'. For Auto Stop/Start: Turn **PUMP** switch to '**ON**', adjust burner thermostat to desired temperature, then turn **BURNER** switch to '**ON**'.

5. Burner operation

Be sure water is flowing through water heater coil before turning on **BURNER** switch. Turn thermostat to desired temperature. Burner will ignite and remain in operation as long as there is sufficient water flow to satisfy the pressure switch and temperature control.

IF YOU EXPERIENCE IGNITION FAILURE, DO NOT ATTEMPT TO RESTART BURNER! EXCESS FUEL AND VAPORS MAY HAVE ACCUMULATED AND THE CHAMBER MAY BE HOT. THE UNIT MUST COOL DOWN BEFORE RESTART CAN BE ATTEMPTED.

WARNING: CONDENSATION ON COIL

When cold water is being pumped through the heater coil and the burner is firing, condensation may form at times on the coil and drip down into the burner compartment.

This can be particularly noticeable on cold, humid days giving the false appearance of a leaking coil. A leaking coil or system will be evident if the pump keeps cycling while the trigger is released. The pump head pressure should read '0'.

WARNING: ALL ELECTRICALLY POWERED UNITS MUST BE PROVIDED WITH SUITABLE OVERLOAD AND OVERCURRENT PROTECTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CANADIAN ELECTRICAL CODE PART 1. CONFIRM THE GFCI (GROUND FAULT CIRCUIT INTERRUPTER) IS IN GOOD WORKING ORDER.

6. Pressure adjustment - The pressure regulator (unloader) is located on the pump (see diagram). It controls the pressure being generated by the pressure washer. This regulator may be adjusted to the desired pressure by turning the adjustment knob. Turning the adjustment knob clockwise will increase the pressure. **NEVER OPERATE SYSTEM AT A HIGHER PSI THAN THE MAXIMUM RATING.** This machine has been adjusted to operate at a specific maximum pressure as per the machine specifications. Pressure may be reduced for lighter use by turning the Pressure Regulator/Unloader counter clockwise. If continuing to turn the unloader clockwise does not increase the pressure, then this implies the maximum pressure has been reached for the system. Any further turning of the unloader will cause the pressure to spike when the wand trigger is released, resulting in possible damage to the machine. To avoid this effect, loosen the unloader (counter-clockwise) until the pressure just starts to drop (see pump head pressure gauge) and until it no longer exceeds the maximum pressure rating for the machine.

7. You are now ready to start the cleaning operation - Pull trigger on the pressure wand assembly to start cleaning. To stop the pressurized water, release the trigger. **DO NOT LEAVE UNIT RUNNING WHEN NOT IN USE.**

8. To stop burner operation – Turn **BURNER** switch to '**PUMP**' (or to '**OFF**' for Auto Stop/Start models) and run pump for two minutes with trigger gun pulled to allow coil to cool down. After cooling period is complete, turn off main power to motor by turning **BURNER** switch to '**OFF**' (turn **PUMP** switch to '**OFF**' if equipped with Auto Stop/Start). Squeeze and release the trigger for the second time in order to relieve the pump system of pressure.

9. Prior to storage – Inspect pressure washer for any damage or required maintenance. If your machine is to be exposed to cold weather, please refer to winter pump/coil instructions found in this manual. If possible, do not allow unit to remain outside in the elements.

10. Battery Specifications for electric start systems only – Rating: 165CCA, 190CA or better, dimensions: 8" x 5" x 6".

WARNING – If unit is left running while not in use, pump damage may occur. Do not leave unit running while not in use!

CHEMICAL APPLICATION

Downstream Chemical Injection: Standard

NOTE: Do not remove back flow preventer as chemical may flow back into potable water source. For standard chemical injection, ensure the black nozzle is properly fitted at the end of the wand. The chemical injector will not function if this nozzle is not fitted.

1. Chemical preparation – Select detergent/chemical that best suits your cleaning task. Prepare dilution according to the manufacturer's instructions. The volume of chemical being used may be adjusted at the valve located on the chemical injector. **NOTE: for PJ Pumps, the volume is preset and cannot be adjusted.**

2. Insert the intake hose, located on the chemical injector at the pump, into the chemical being used.

3. Fit black nozzle on the standard wand, or for the dual wand, turn adjustment knob on, and adjust for required flow rate.

4. To apply chemical, engage trigger on pressure wand assembly. Turn chemical injector's nipple to adjust flow.

5. Chemical can now be applied through pressure wand assembly. It will take 5 – 15 seconds for chemical to travel to spray nozzle. The volume of chemical being used may be adjusted at the chemical injector.

6. For the best results, apply chemical from bottom to top, and allow for proper penetration time prior to rinsing. Do not allow chemical to dry. Rinse from bottom to top and then top to bottom.

WINTER PUMP PROTECTION

The following procedure MUST be used when the pressure washing unit is stored at temperatures below freezing.

- 1.** All water must be drained or blown (via compressed air) from system. Connect a short piece of male fitted ½" garden type hose on to the female inlet on the pump.
- 2.** Place the open end of the hose into a wide mouthed container of full strength, winter rated, vehicle windshield washing fluid or Anti-Freeze, **RATED FOR MINIMUM -40°C.**
- 3.** Connect the pressure wand assembly.
- 4.** Start the motor and engage the trigger on the pressure gun. Operate the system until the fluid runs the same color as the windshield washing fluid. Your machine is now prepared for storage.
- 5.** Disconnect fluid supply, blow out with compressed air, and cap end.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

Burner Maintenance

NOTE: Repair of the burner is to be done by authorized and trained burner professionals only.

The oil filter cartridge should be replaced every year to prevent fuel contamination and plugging of the fuel pump and nozzle of oil burner. The nozzle should also be replaced at least once every year or twice if used daily and if poor combustion begins to occur. Ensure correct fuel nozzle is being used (see machine label). See included burner manual for more information on burner.

Final adjustments to burner include fuel pressure adjustment for controlling water temperature (tighten fuel pressure adjustment screw slightly to increase desired output temperature) and air band adjustment for combustion efficiency. A combustion test kit should be used for these final adjustments. Check **SPECIFICATIONS** chart for the burner oil pressure corresponding to your model and be sure not to exceed this pressure. See included burner manual for more information and a parts break down of the burner.

If the burner floods with oil: run machine with heat on until all excess oil is burned off (this can take up to a couple of hours). If excess oil is not properly dealt with, the ceramic casing can absorb excess oil, causing a fire hazard. **DO NOT LEAVE MACHINE UNATTENDED WHILE IT IS FLOODED.**

General Maintenance and Care

If the water heater is likely to be exposed to freezing weather then it should be winterized according to the winter pump/coil protection procedure in the previous section. Alternate methods may not completely protect the components. Damage from freezing is not a warrantable claim.

Water Condition

Use a softener on your water system if local water is known to be high in mineral content. The advantages of soft water are very beneficial: prevents scale buildup in heater coil, cleans better with considerably less detergent, and prevents streaking on painted surfaces and glass when rinsing.

Descaling Heater Coil Procedure

NOTE: Descaling of the heater coil is to be done by authorized and trained burner professionals only. The best way to acidize the coil is with a circulation pump capable of handling acids.

1. Fill a plastic container with a suitable acid diluted with water to desired strength.
2. Connect discharge from the circulating pump to the hot water outlet on the water heater with a suitable hose. Connect the inlet of the circulating pump to the acid container with suction hose from the pump module and use it as a return hose to the acid container. As acid dissolves the scale it becomes neutralized, so about every five minutes add more acid to the container until all the scale has been removed from the coil. Flush out coil thoroughly with water after descaling.

MAINTENANCE CHECK

Maintenance for Pump

DAILY

1. Check oil for proper level and adjust accordingly.
2. Examine the quality of the oil.
3. Check pump for oil and/or water leaks.
4. Inspect and clean inlet filters.

WEEKLY

1. Examine all fittings, components, hoses, connections, and nozzles for damages, loose parts, or leaks. Replace accordingly.

Recommendation for Oil Changes and Component Replacement

1. Change the oil in the pump after the first 50 hours and every 500 hours after the initial oil change. Use SAE 30 W Non-Detergent for GP Pumps and Hydraulic 68 for PJ Pumps.
2. Change all other components on the pump as needed.

Maintenance for Gasoline Engine

DAILY

1. Check oil for proper level and adjust accordingly.
2. Examine the quality of the oil
3. Examine the air cleaner element

WEEKLY

1. Examine engine components for damages, loose parts, or leaks.

Recommended Schedule for Oil Changes and Component Replacements:

1. Change engine oil after first 5 hours and every 100 hours after the initial oil change. Use 10w-30 engine oil.
2. Replace Spark Plug every 100 hours.
3. Change air cleaner element every 100 hours.
4. Check fuel filters every 300 hours.
5. Change all other components on engine as needed.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

PSI – Pounds per Square Inch. Pressure washers are designed and rated to operate at a specific PSI. Operating at pressures exceeding the maximum rating could result in damage to the unit and/or **SEVERE PERSONAL INJURY.**

GPM – Gallons Per Minute. The orifice on the pressure wand assembly has been selected to deliver up to the maximum GPM for your machine.

PRESSURE WAND ASSEMBLY – This refers to the gun, wand, and nozzle.

PUMP – The pump moves the water through the system and delivers it to the pressure wand assembly.

UNLOADER VALVE – A valve located at the head of the pump for unloading water back into the bypass when the trigger gun is shut off. It also reduces the load on pump when gun is off.

OIL, PUMP – The oil used within the pump to lubricate its operation. Important to use only SAE 30 W Non Detergent (GP Pump) or Hydraulic 68 (PJ Pump) in the pump (see diagram).

BURNER – The burner heats the water in hot water pressure washers. It is located under the coil and may be powered by furnace oil or diesel fuel.

BACK FLOW PREVENTER – Device to prevent backwards flow into potable water supply.

MAXIMUM WORKING PRESSURE – The water heater coils are designed to operate safely at normal working pressures. Each machine is equipped with a safety pressure relief valve which prevents over pressurization of the high pressure system. It is an important safety device and must not be tampered with in any way.

TEMPERATURE CONTROL – The water heater is equipped with a temperature control which shuts down the burner in the event of excessive outlet temperature caused by insufficient water flow through the heater coil. Do not set thermostat above 195°F.

PRESSURE SWITCH – A high pressure switch is used to control the burner. It is part of the burner control system.

COMPONENT IDENTIFICATION

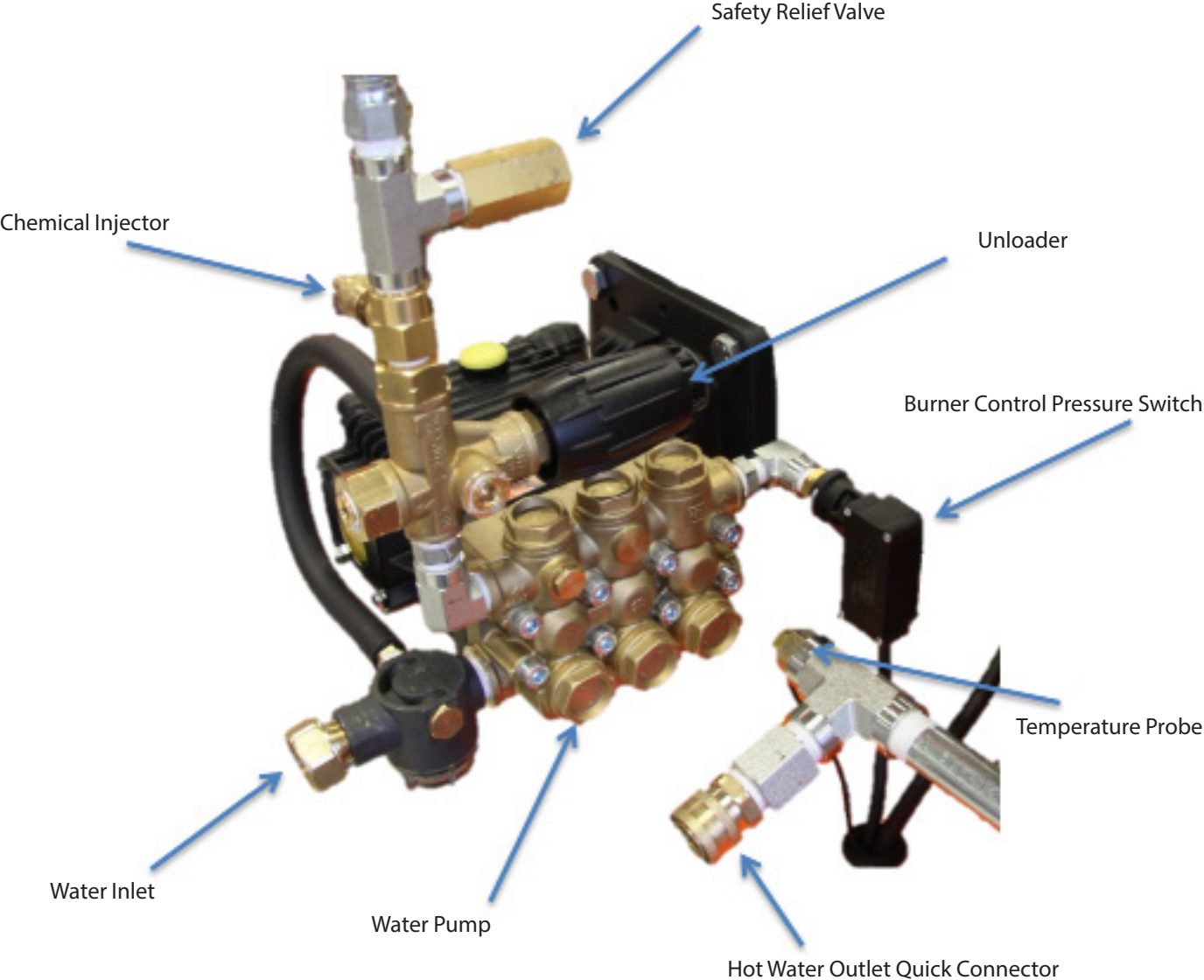
COMMERCIAL ELECTRIC MODEL:



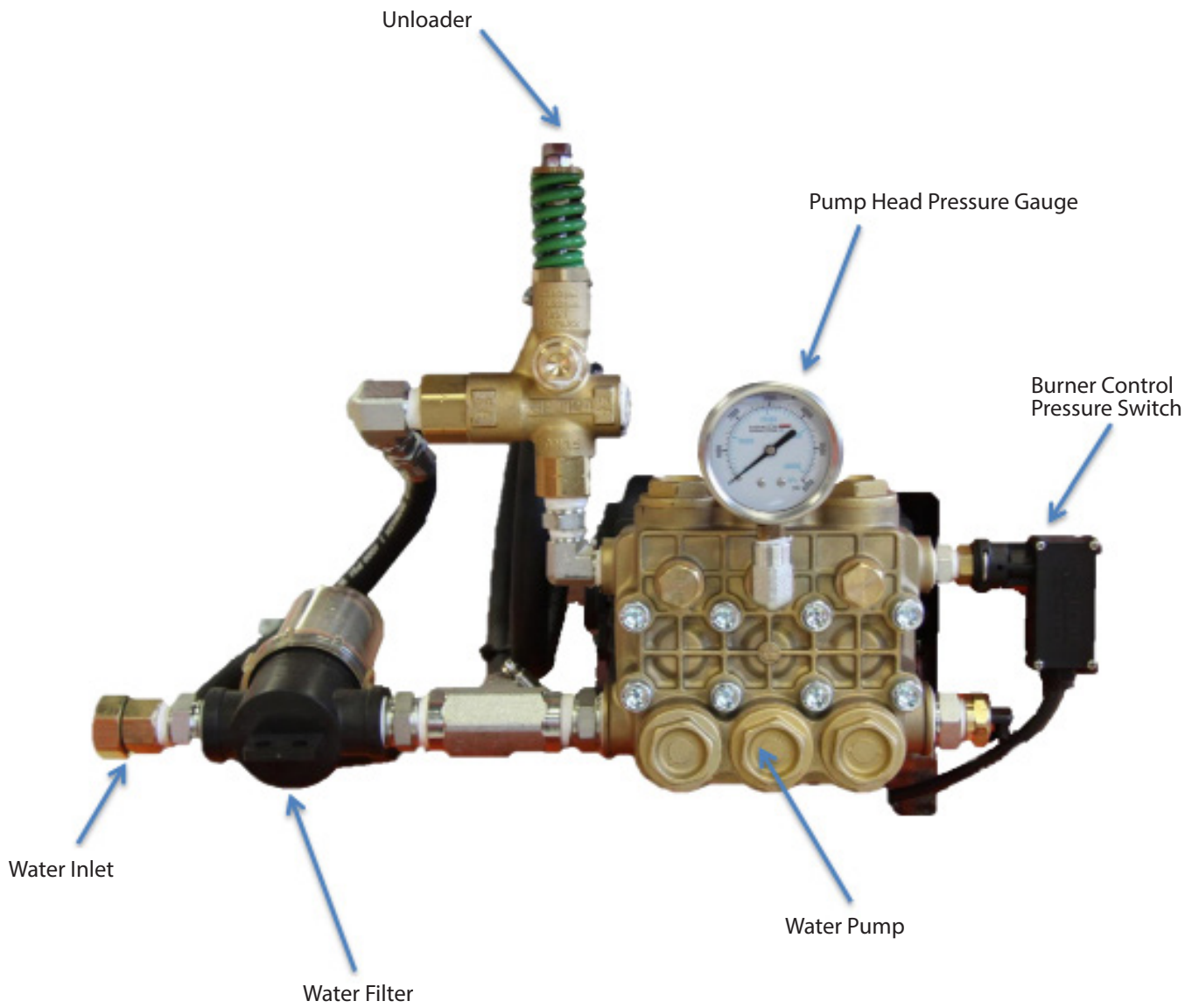
COMMERCIAL GAS MODEL:



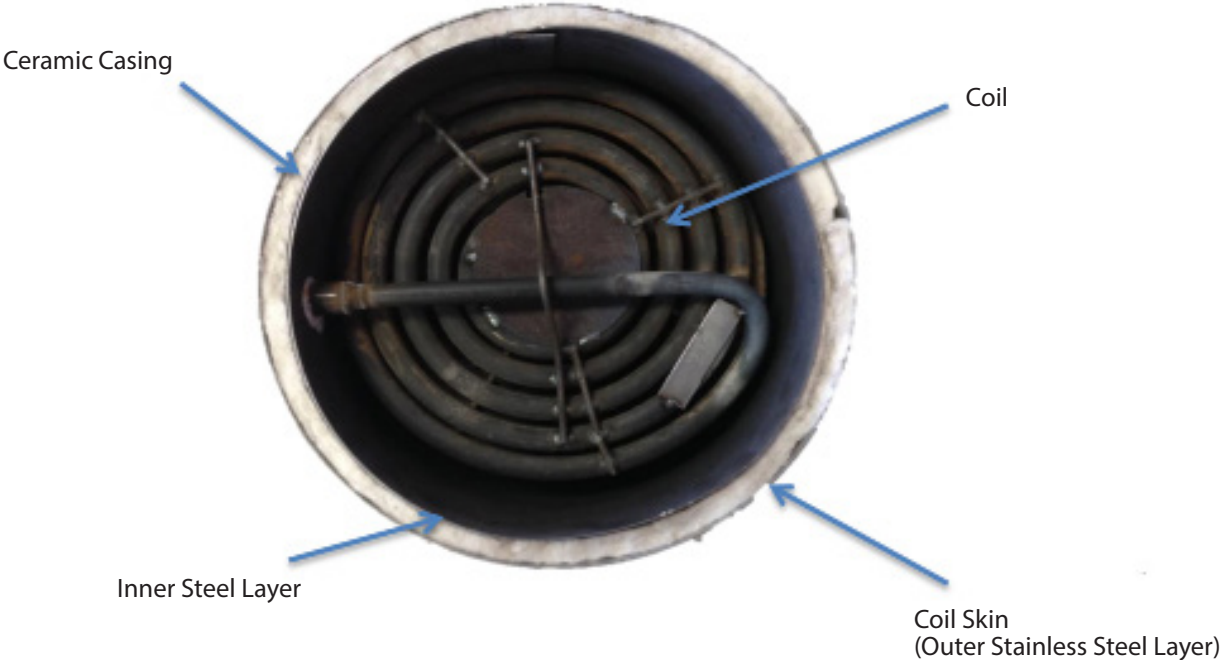
DIRECT DRIVEN PUMP ASSEMBLY:



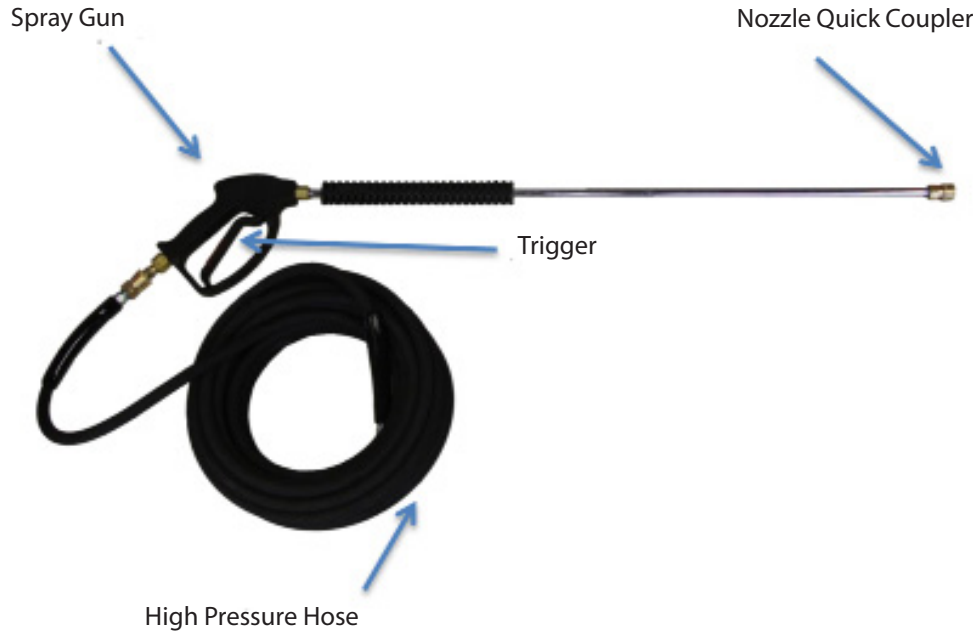
PUMP ASSEMBLY:



HOT WATER TANK INTERIOR (TOP COVER REMOVED):



PRESSURE WAND ASSEMBLY:



Yellow 3.5 Orifice, Quick Connect, Nozzle Included
15 Degree Spray Angle



Black 40 Orifice, Quick Connect, Nozzle Included
15 Degree Spray Angle



QUICK DIAGNOSTICS & SOLUTIONS GUIDE

| PUMP | | TYPE OF OIL |
|--|---|---|
| Pump | | 30W SAE Non-Detergent |
| Gas Engine | | 10W30 |
| PROBLEM | POSSIBLE CAUSES | SOLUTIONS |
| PRESSURE | | |
| No pressure or Very low pressure | Metal in oil | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Examine oil in pump to see if there is metal in oil. - If you find traces or pieces of metal, your pump has damaged components. |
| | Dirt in water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Verify if there is dirt in nozzle tip or in valves in pump. - If nozzle is plugged, clean or replace it. - If valves in pump are clogged, clean valves. - If valves in pump are damaged or pitted, replace valves. |
| | Wrong nozzle size | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make sure you have the right nozzle size. The black nozzle will drop pressure in order to use chemical injector and is only for soap or chemical. If you are not using soap, use a different color. |
| Pressure too high | Wrong nozzle size | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make sure you have the right nozzle size. |
| | Unloader adjusted improperly or damaged | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check pressure of pump with a pressure gauge and adjust to desired pressure. - If you cannot reduce pressure, replace unloader. |
| LOSS OF BATTERY CHARGE (12 VOLT SYSTEM) | | |
| Burner fan does not shut down or burner fan starts up when machine is not in use | Thermostat is stuck or damaged | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make sure thermostat is working properly. Take dial off thermostat button. Turn the 2 screws about a quarter of a turn to the left (counterclockwise). Put dial back on. Try to shut the thermostat off. - If you don't hear a click when you turn the dial completely over, replace thermostat. <p>NOTE: The newer 12 volt models now have an on/off switch that is designed to cut the current off between the battery and burner in order to preserve the battery's charge. If you have a model that does not have this switch, please call us for more info.</p> |

| PROBLEM | POSSIBLE CAUSES | SOLUTIONS |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| BURNER | | |
| No hot water | Dead battery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make sure your battery is fully charged. - If the battery's charge is not full, please replace or re-charge your battery. |
| | Damaged thermostat | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make sure thermostat is connected properly. - If burner fan does not come on when you turn thermostat dial, replace thermostat. |
| | Damaged pressure switch | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make sure pressure switch is connected properly to burner unit. Take cover off pressure switch by unscrewing the 4 screws on the front part of the switch (switch is located on pump). Without touching the contacts that conduct current, push on the little button found on the micro switch (button is located directly above the part that attaches directly into pump). - If burner comes on, replace pressure switch. - If burner does not come on, make sure there is current going through switch (consult a professional for this if you do not know how to do this properly as you can get severely injured by the electrical current connected to your machine). If current properly flows through pressure switch to burner, check ignitor. |
| | Damaged ignitor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Please call a repair center for help to conduct tests on the ignitor. - If you see vapor coming out the top of the coil when you try to turn the burner on while the machine is in use, fuel is passing through the system properly but the ignitor is unable to produce a spark. Replace the ignitor. - If you don't see vapor, check the fuel line. |
| | Plugged filter or no fuel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make sure you have enough fuel in the tank. - If you have fuel, make sure the filter and fuel line are not plugged or damaged. |

MAGNUM 4000

HOT WATER PRESSURE WASHERS

SERVICE MANUAL

This manual is intended for technical personnel to assist in the diagnosis and repair of issues with pressure washers.

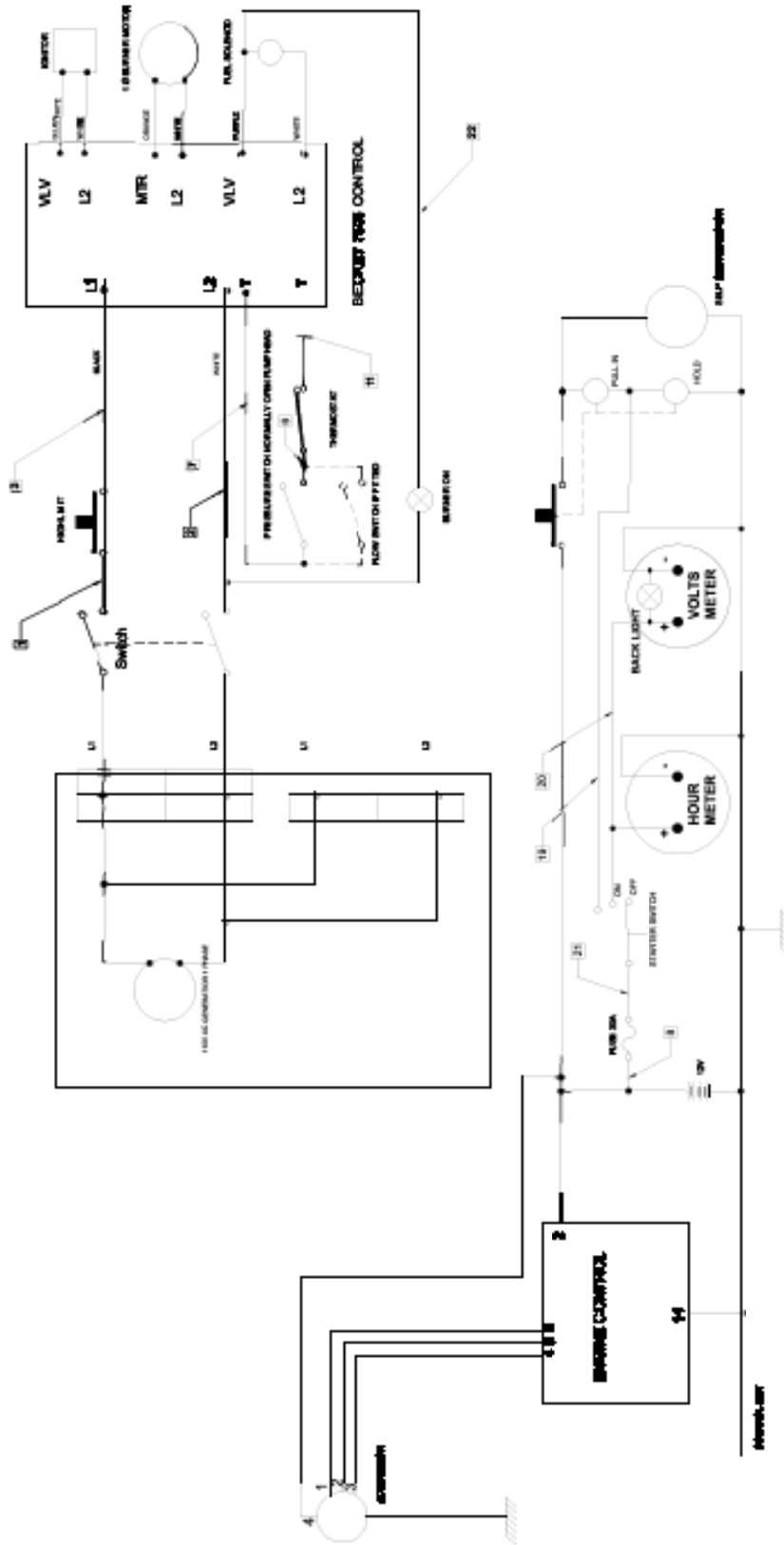
This manual is not intended for use by non-technical personnel.

It is advised to always refer to competent technical personnel when repairs are advised to avoid equipment damage and/or potential personal injury.

If you have any technical questions, please do not hesitate to call us at 1-877-441-4430.

CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

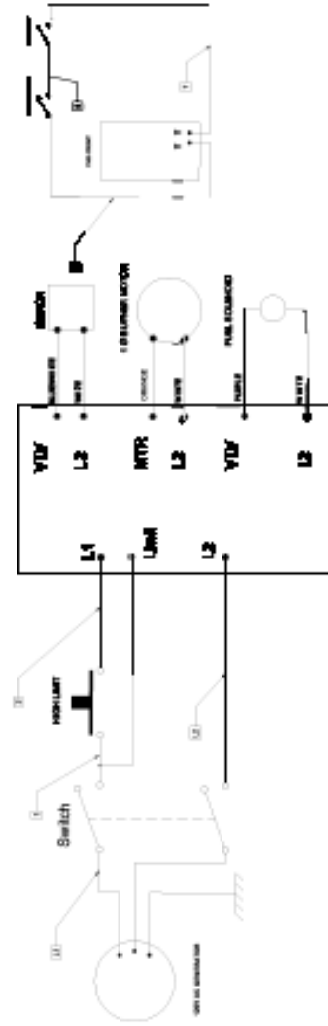
26HP DIESEL ENGINE WITH ELECTRIC START 120V AC BURNER
OIL FIRED AND GENERATOR



CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

**58HP DIESEL ENGINE WITH ELECTRIC START
120V AC BURNER WITH GENERATOR OIL FIRED**

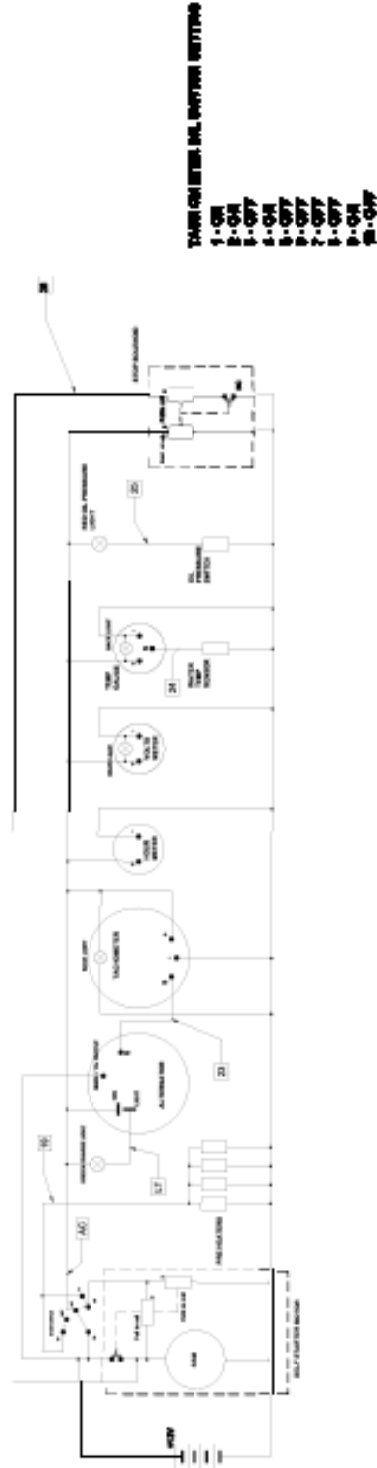
120V AC ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT



12V DC ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

BURNER THERMISTOR CONTROL



- TABLE ON OTHER PAGES SHOWS SETTINGS**
- 1 - ON
 - 2 - ON
 - 3 - OFF
 - 4 - ON
 - 5 - OFF
 - 6 - OFF
 - 7 - OFF
 - 8 - OFF
 - 9 - ON
 - 10 - OFF

DIAGNOSTICS AND SOLUTIONS GUIDES

Power System Diagnostics - Gas Motor Not Starting

| PROBLEM | POSSIBLE CAUSE | SOLUTION |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Gas motor not starting. | Fuel | Check to see if proper fuel levels are maintained. |
| | No ignition | Check ignition by removing spark plug from cylinder. If electric start, try starting using the recoil starter. |
| | Electric Starter/Battery | Recharge or replace battery. |
| | Fuse blown in key switch | 18 amp engine, open key switch, replace 30 amp fuse. |
| Spark Plug - strong gas smell. | Flooded | Wait 5 minutes before attempting to restart. |
| | No ignition | Check ignition by removing spark plug from cylinder. If electric start, try starting using the recoil starter. |
| | Bad plug | Check spark plug and replace if necessary. Carbon deposits can indicate a fouled plug or too much fuel. |
| Plug does not fire. | Poor connection | Inspect the ignition connection. |
| | Bad magnet | Check the source of spark plug for engine ignition. |
| Bad ignition system. | Poor connection | Check the source of spark for the engine ignition. |
| Spark Plug - no gas smell. | No fuel to cylinder | Check fuel delivery from carburetor to cylinder. Check carburetor float bowl for fuel. |
| | Fuel line restricted | Inspect fuel line to carburetor for restrictions or clogging. Flexible line may be kinked. |
| | Stuck carburetor float | Unstick float. |
| | Clogged carburetor needle valve | Unclog needle valve. |
| | Bad fuel pump | Replace fuel pump. |

Fluid System Diagnostics - Flow & Pressure

| PROBLEM | POSSIBLE CAUSE | SOLUTION |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| No Flow | No power | Make sure pump is operating. Check drive belts and couplings, make necessary adjustments. |
| | Trigger gun valve | Check trigger gun, repair or replace. |
| | No water source | Ensure water supply is not restricted and hoses are in good repair and not kinked. |
| | Clogged spray nozzle | Check spray nozzle, repair or replace. |
| | Clogged inlet filter | Check inlet filter, repair or replace. |
| | Float Valve stuck (optional) | Float valves can become stuck in the "UP" position. Manually dislodge and inspect for problems. |
| | Faulty unloader valve | Remove and check for proper action, repair or replace. |
| Low pressure, adequate flow | Incorrect or no spray nozzle | Nozzle should be properly sized for the system. Low pressure indicates that the nozzle in use is too large. |
| | Worn spray nozzle | Replace nozzle when it shows signs of internal erosion. |
| | Debris in valves | Clean valves and check o-rings for pits and cracks. |
| | Lance on low pressure | Adjust pressure so the water flows through properly. |
| | Unloader is not adjusted correctly | Adjust unloader to proper level. |
| | Pressure gauge inaccurate | Use a new pressure gauge on a quick connect at outlet to check system pressure and replace if gauge is faulty. |
| | Bad pump packings | If low pressure persists, pump packings may need replaced. |
| Low pressure, low flow | Volume Improperly adjusted | If unit has volume adjustment, it may need readjustment. |
| | Discharge leaks | Look for leaks on the discharge side of system. |
| | Downstream chemical injector (Dema) | Remove the injector and retest system. If the flow is restored, replace the injector. |
| | Loose drive belts | If belts do not have proper deflection, replace them. |
| | Pump not running at rated speed | Check engine throttle and see that the motor is rated for the same speed as the pump. |
| | Stripped pump drive coupling | Inspect coupling and repair or replace. |
| | Defective easy start valve (optional) | Check the start or throttle-back valve for proper operation. |
| | Malfunctioning motor or gear | Ensure that the motor or engine is working properly. |
| | Unloader stuck in bypass | Piston assembly may be stuck or fouled. |
| Low pressure, low flow - Bogs | Outlet restriction | Build up can restrict flow. If water is not flowing freely, flush with garden hose to isolate the clog or restriction. |
| | Clogged nozzle | Distorted spray pattern can indicate a clogged nozzle. |
| | Nozzle too small | Ensure nozzle is proper size for the system. |
| | Hose restriction | Correct any kinks or restrictions. Replace crushed hoses. |
| | Debris in the system | Debris can lodge in the discharge side of the system (valves, fittings, injectors, filters). Flushing with water may correct it. |
| Excessive pressure | Small spray nozzle | Nozzle must be properly sized for the rated flow and pressure. Reset unloader or pressure relief if nozzle size is changed. |
| | Faulty pressure gauge | Check the pressure gauge using a properly calibrated pressure gauge on quick connects at the equipment outlet. |
| | Improperly adjusted unloader | Adjust to the proper pressure using pressure gauge. |
| | Faulty unloader | Check the unloader action. If it is not working properly, it may need repaired or replaced. |

| PROBLEM | POSSIBLE CAUSE | SOLUTION |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Pump chatters, cavitation, vibration | Air in system | Inspect places where air can enter the system. i.e. fittings, hose, connections, etc. |
| | Chemical line not submerged | If the chemical valve is on, ensure that the chemical line is fully submerged in the chemical. |
| | Inlet line restricted | All inlet connections should be snug and not kinked to reduce the chances of pump starvation. |
| | Inadequate water supply | Water supply to the system must meet or exceed the rated flow (GPM) on the serial number plate. Faucet must be completely opened or water above the tank outlet in a gravity fed system. |
| | Float valve stuck (optional) | If float valve is stuck in the up position, water cannot enter the float tank. Unstick valve if possible or replace if necessary. |
| | Turbulence in float tank (optional) | Excessive turbulence allows the pump to draw air into the system. Correct excessive turbulence. |
| | Inlet or inlet strainer clogged | Regularly clean the inlet and inlet strainer to keep debris from entering the float tank. |
| | Water supply too hot | Inlet temperature should not exceed 140F - 160F range. |
| Inlet line vibrates | Air in system | Inspect places where air can enter the system, i.e., fittings, hose, connections, etc. |
| | Debris in inlet check valves | If there is no float tank and the outlet line does not vibrate, the inlet check valve may be clogged. Remove debris. Check o-rings under valves. |
| Outlet line vibrates | Air in system | Inspect places where air can enter the system, i.e., fittings, hose, connections, etc. |
| | Debris in inlet check valves | If there is no float tank and the outlet line does not vibrate, the inlet check valve may be clogged. Remove debris. |
| | Bad pump packing | If they show signs of wear or damage, replace them. |
| Inlet and outlet lines vibrate | Inlet and outlet check valves fouled | Look for the source of debris in the inlet and discharge check valves and remove them. |

Fluid System Diagnostics - Unloader

| PROBLEM | POSSIBLE CAUSE | SOLUTION |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| Very low or no flow | Unloader stuck in bypass | Isolate the flow problem. If it occurs before the unloader discharge point, check the piston assembly to see if it is fouled or stuck in bypass mode. |
| Unloader will not unload | Debris in unloader | Take bottom nut off unloader, identify ball, spring and seat. Clean out any debris and reassemble. |
| | Severe leak on the outlet of unit | Check for leaks and repair. |
| Unloader (flow) cycles with system in bypass | No restrictions on the unloader | Check unloader bypass port to see if a flow restrictor is properly installed. Install one if none is present. |
| | Downstream leakage (excessive) | Causes the unloader to sense a continuing flow and divert it to the closed gun. Repair or replace. |
| | Accumulator downstream (option) | Remove the accumulator from the system. |

| PROBLEM | POSSIBLE CAUSE | SOLUTION |
|--|--|---|
| Unloader (flow) cycles with system under pressure | Improper flow | Any variation in flow from what the orifice is sized can cause cycling. System must produce the rated flow constantly. |
| | Nozzle too small | A nozzle that is too small can cause the flow to be reduced. |
| | Nozzle clogged | A distorted spray pattern indicates a clogged nozzle. |
| | Improper unloader orifice | The system's rated output should indicate the proper sized orifice for your system. |
| | Unloader orifice clogged | Check the orifice for clogs and clear out any debris. |
| | Injector orifice clogged | If the system has a Venturi injector downstream of the unloader, check the orifice for clogs. |
| | Other downstream restriction | Scale buildup can restrict flow. Check: controls, valves, switches, trigger gun, and lance. Descale as necessary and begin preventive maintenance program for scale prevention. |
| | Pump not delivering the rated pressure | See low pressure or low flow diagnostics. |
| | High water supply pressure | Check inlet water supply for excessive pressure. |
| Unloader (pressure) produces smooth flow & low volume | Unloader adjusted too low | Adjust the unloader using the pressure gauge for the correct pressure. |
| | Spray nozzle clogged | A distorted spray pattern indicates a clogged nozzle. |
| | Spray nozzle too small | A small nozzle causes a reduced flow and cycling may result. |
| | Injector orifice blocked | If the system has a Venturi injector downstream of the unloader, check the orifice for clogs. |
| | System not delivering rated flow | See flow diagnostics. |
| Unloader (flow) produces smooth flow & low volume | Unloader adjusted too low | Adjust unloader and regulator until proper pressure is achieved. |
| | Unloader valve stuck in bypass | If unloader is sticking, repair or replace as necessary. |
| | Restriction in system | Downstream restrictions can cause a reduction in flow. Check: controls, valves, switches, trigger gun, and lance. Descale as necessary and begin preventive maintenance program for scale prevention. |
| Unloader (pressure) produces low flow and normal pressure | Unloader adjusted too low | If the unloader is diverting flow to bypass it may be adjusted too low, readjust as necessary. |
| | Spray nozzle too large | Ensure the proper nozzle is installed on system. |
| | Internal nozzle erosion | The number of hours of usage can give you a clue to the extent of the wear. If in doubt, change the nozzle. |
| | Insufficient pump pressure | Check pump seals and packings and tighten drive belts. |
| Unloader (flow) produces low flow & normal pressure | Unloader adjusted too low | If unloader is diverting flow to bypass, readjust using the pressure gauge. |
| | Nozzle too large | Ensure the proper sized nozzle is being used. |
| Unloader (pressure) leaks from main spring or adjusting bolt | Shaft O-ring in valve body worn | Check O-rings for wear or damage and replace as necessary. |
| Unloader (flow) pressure increases when trigger released | Unloader piston stuck or frozen | Check unloader shaft for proper action. Unstick piston and shaft or replace unloader. |
| | Bypass port clogged or restricted | Ensure that unloader bypass port is not clogged. |
| | Excessive tension on main spring | If tension is incorrect, adjust or replace as necessary. |
| Unloader (flow) leaks water around adjusting bolt | Sleeve O-ring worn | Check O-rings for wear or damage and replace as necessary. |

Fluid System Diagnostics - Leaking

| PROBLEM | POSSIBLE CAUSE | SOLUTION |
|---|---|--|
| From inlet | Garden hose washer | Ensure the washer is present and in good condition. |
| From low pressure (inlet) line fittings | Loose clamps or connections | Low pressure line should be properly sealed on barb and tightly clamped. |
| From float tank (option) | Float tank full of water or stuck | If float is not floating above water, check the float to see if it has filled up with water. If necessary, drain and seal. |
| From pressure fittings | Fittings not tightened or taped, or cracked | Usually metal to metal fittings should be taped with Teflon tape or lock tight to provide a tight seal. |
| From quick connects | Bad o-rings | If quick connect o-ring shows wear or damage, replace it. |
| From pump | Bad packing | If the seal leak is detected under the pump manifold, packing may be worn and in need of replacement. |
| From trigger gun | Bad rod o-rings | If o-rings show wear or damage, they may need replaced. |
| | Stripped connectors | Physical damage may not be apparent, but unseen warping from freezing or extreme pressure can still cause leakage. |
| From nozzle | Weep gun (optional) | If a weep gun has been installed, check the gun valve seat to ensure it is functioning properly. |
| | Damaged gun valve ball or seat | Inspect trigger gun valve assembly for damage or wear to ball or seat. Lodged debris can stop valve from closing. Repair with kit or replace. |
| From unloader | Bad o-rings or seals | If quick connect o-ring shows wear, damage or improper seating. |
| From variable pressure Lance (option) | Bad o-rings adjusting knob | Inspect o-rings for wear or damage and replace as necessary. |
| Unloader will not unload | Debris in unloader | Take bottom nut off unloader, identify ball, spring and seat. Clean out any debris and reassemble. |
| | Severe leak on the outlet of unit | Check for leaks and repair. |
| From pressure relief valve | System over pressure | See pressure and flow diagnostics to find the cause of the excessive pressure and correct it. |
| | Clogged nozzle | Spray pattern will be distorted if nozzle is clogged, clean out. |
| | Trigger gun valve not working | If trigger gun valve action is not correct, repair or replace. |
| | Excessive pressure spike | If water spurts from valve when trigger is released, check unloader adjustment. Pressure spike should be below the level where pressure relief valve is activated. |
| | Wear or damage to ball or seal | Inspect ball and seal for damage and adjust as necessary. |
| | Improper relief valve adjustment | Adjust valve properly. |

Fluid System Diagnostics - Trigger Gun/Spray Nozzle

| PROBLEM | POSSIBLE CAUSE | SOLUTION |
|--|--|---|
| No nozzle flow from nozzle when trigger depressed. | Broken piston rod in trigger gun | If water flows through discharge hose without gun, check trigger gun valve piston rod and replace if necessary. |
| | Missing metal insert in trigger gun (European style gun) | Inspect to assure insert is in place. |
| | Blockage in system past gun | Check nozzle or spray accessory for blockage and clear it. |
| Excess pressure when trigger gun is released | Excessive pressure spikes | After unloader increases pressure to a maximum, further adjustment will only increase the pressure spikes. Re-adjust to keep spiking to a minimum. |
| Flow not stopping when trigger gun released | Broken return spring on trigger gun | If trigger action is too loose, return spring may need replaced. |
| | Debris in gun valve | Debris in gun valve can stop piston return. Clear debris. |
| Trigger action sticks | Keeper plug too tight | It may be possible to loosen plug slightly without leakage but it will likely need replaced. |
| Trigger gun leaks | Worn or bad o-ring | Check trigger gun o-rings for wear or damage and replace. |
| | Stripped or loose connections | Physical damage may not be apparent but unseen warping from freezing or severe overpressure may still cause leaking. |
| No chemical | Chemical valve closed: Black nozzle | Open chemical valve. If it chatters with no chemical delivery, air is being drawn from the upstream side of the pump. Check fittings, connections and ensure the inlet line is fully submerged into the chemical jug. |
| | Chemical dried up in the injector | Inspect and clean as necessary. |
| | Chemical foot strainer clogged | May be a strainer or check valve. Ensure that the ball is not stuck or clogged. |
| | Chemical line kinked | Chemical line kinking or binding prevents chemical delivery. |
| | Chemical line too long | An overly long chemical line can prevent the pump from drawing chemical into the system. Try installing a shorter line. |
| | Chemical too dilute | Verify chemical strength. |
| | No adjustment for low pressure | Downstream injectors only - Low pressure is required for most injectors to draw chemical. If no adjuster exists it may need low pressure spray nozzle installed on the lance. |
| | Incorrect injector orifice | If not properly sized for the systems rated output, chemical delivery problems will result. Check serial plate for specs. |
| Excessive chemical | Valve improperly adjusted, check knob on injector | To properly adjust, a chemical flow meter may be used to precisely measure chemical flow. |
| | Chemical dilution too strong | Verify chemical strength. |
| Spray pattern irregular | Clogged nozzle | Spray pattern will be distorted if nozzle is clogged. |
| Volume proper, pressure low | Nozzle too large | Ensure that the nozzle is properly sized for the system. |
| | Internal nozzle wear | A loss of pressure may result from gradual nozzle wear. Replace with a nozzle of correct size. |
| Pressure proper, volume low | Clogged nozzle | Spray pattern will be distorted if nozzle is clogged. Check nozzle for clogging if the unit has a pressure unloader. |

Boiler System Diagnostics - Oil Burner Will Not Fire

| PROBLEM | POSSIBLE CAUSE | SOLUTION |
|--|--|---|
| Not reaching rated pressure flow | Not activating boiler controls | Correct the fluid problem first - See fluid systems diagnostics. |
| Thermostat on low setting | Thermostat set too low | Set thermostat to an output temperature requiring heating. |
| No or low fuel in tank | Burner not getting adequate fuel | Check fuel and bring to proper levels. Inspect fuel tank for water or debris. |
| | Low fuel shut-off control activated. | Full featured equipment may have a shut off if fuel is low. |
| No air movement through stack | No air being supplied | Ensure that the blower is working and that the air band or damper is properly adjusted and in good repair. |
| | Thermal reset tripped | Press the thermal reset button on burner motor. If the reset trips again, an additional problem must be sought. |
| | Burner motor or capacitor is bad | If motor does not turn, first check thermostat/press switch, the motor starting capacitor and finally the burner motor itself. |
| Fuel in the fuel tank | Contaminated fuel in the tank | Ensure that proper and clean fuel is being used. If not, siphon any debris or water from the tank. |
| | Improper fuel in the tank | If the improper fuel is found in the tank, drain and rinse the tank, then fill with proper fuel. |
| | Low fuel shut-off sensor stuck or faulty | Check the sensor. The assembly may need to be removed to un-stick the float or to replace it completely. |
| Water in the fuel filter bowl | Water in fuel supply | Drain water from the tank promptly to prevent rusting. If fuel delivery problems persist, check the fuel pump for rust. |
| Debris in the fuel filter bowl | Clogged strainer | If the fuel strainer or in-line filter is clogged, clean or replace. |
| | Clogged fuel nozzle | Replace if there is any evidence of clogging or debris. |
| | Clogged fuel line | Check lines for clogging and clear if necessary. |
| Water comes out drain at bottom of tank | Water in fuel supply | Check only if no fuel in the filter bowl - Drain the tank and check for rust. If problem persists, fuel pump should be checked for rust. |
| Cannot smell or see fuel at stack | No fuel being supplied | Check fuel delivery and correct any problems. |
| No fuel to bleed valve | Air leak to pump | Ensure that air is not entering through the lines or connections. |
| | Broken fuel line | Ensure that the fuel line is connected and is not broken/punctured. |
| | Clogged fuel filter | Check any clogging that exists in the fuel filter. |
| | Clogged fuel inlet line | Check any clogging that exists in the fuel inlet line. |
| | Frozen fuel pump | If the fuel pump is frozen, it will need replaced. |
| | Broken fuel pump coupling | Check pump coupling if direct or belt driven. Replace or tighten the drive belts if needed. |
| Steady fuel flow at bleed valve but none in combustion chamber | Solenoid valve not energizing | Remove the solenoid cover and place blade of an insulated screwdriver in the coil with the system operating in hot water mode. A good working solenoid will hold the screwdriver in the solenoid. If it does not, it may need replaced. |
| | Oil pump not pumping | Oil pump may have debris, replace as necessary. |
| Boiler controls activating | Solenoid valve coil not energizing | If boiler controls work properly, the pressure or vacuum on the fuel pump may be misadjusted. Check solenoid coil again. |

| PROBLEM | POSSIBLE CAUSE | SOLUTION |
|--|------------------------------------|--|
| Solenoid valve energizing | Debris in internal fuel pump valve | Check for clogging in the solenoid valve inside fuel pump. |
| | Fuel nozzle clogged | Check fuel nozzle for clogging and clear if necessary. |
| | Restriction in fuel outlet line | Check fuel line from pump to burner for any restriction. |
| | Fuel pump piston frozen/closed | Check piston in fuel pump to see if it will travel. Free piston or replace fuel pump. |
| Air and fuel flow proper | No power reaching transformer | Ensure the proper voltage is reaching the ignition transformer with a voltage meter. |
| | Ignition transformer bad | Using a voltage meter, ensure that the transformer is supplying the proper voltage. |
| | Electrode gap improperly set | Check the gap and readjust if necessary, taking care that the proper distance is maintained from the fuel nozzle. |
| | Electrode caps cracked | Down fired, multi-pass boiler systems have a cap on the top of each electrode. Examine caps for cracks or carbon build-up and replace if there are problems evident. |
| | Electrode wires loose or damaged | Applies to down fired, multi-pass boiler systems - Check the wire to each electrode to ensure there is a good connection. |
| | Electrodes arcing to fuel lines | Electrodes should not be arcing to fuel lines or nozzle. Check electrode for cracking or carbon build-up. |
| | Transformer bus bars not lining up | Applies to gun type burners - Bus bars on the transformer should line up and connect properly with the electrode terminals. |
| Burner or electrode assembly fires when removed from housing | Improper air delivery | Check air delivery to combustion chamber. Down fired; check air damper and air bag. Gun type; Check air bands. |
| Ignites with air bands closed down | Excessive electrode gap | Ensure electrode gap is properly set. |
| Ignites with air bands opened up | Choked down | Open air bands to proper setting. |

Boiler System Diagnostics - Gas Burner Will Not Fire

| PROBLEM | POSSIBLE CAUSE | SOLUTION |
|--|--------------------------------|--|
| No arc at the ignition pilot assembly | Spark gap incorrect | Check the spark gap and reset if necessary. Check for air in the propane line. |
| | Bad ignition module | Check the ignition module and replace if necessary. |
| Ignition not operating properly | Boiler controls malfunctioning | Check boiler controls for good operation and correct problems. |
| Boiler controls not operating properly | Gas valve malfunctioning | If pilot and boiler controls operate properly, the problem may exist with the gas valve. Replace if necessary. |

Boiler System Diagnostics - Abnormal Flame Characteristics - Gas Fired

| PROBLEM | POSSIBLE CAUSE | SOLUTION |
|--|----------------------------------|--|
| Flame intermittently lifts and returns to gas port "candles" | Gas velocity exceeds flame speed | If gas flow is not properly regulated, the regulator may need to be replaced. Gas line may be too small. |
| Flame height changes suddenly | Uneven gas supply pressure | Check orifice for partial blockage. If no blockage found, ensure that the gas supply and regulator are working properly. |
| Flame floats around the combustion chamber | Insufficient air | Check for proper gas pressure while burner is operating. |
| Flame comes out from under burner housing | Insufficient air and ventilation | Usually occurs at ignition. Check stack for fuel restriction. |
| Gas burns inside the burner tube - roars | Burner underrated | Inquire about a burner with the proper rated capacity. |
| Burner pops when gas is shut off | Flame travels back into burner | Flame travels when the gas is shut off, does not damage the unit. |

Boiler System Diagnostics - Water Output Temperature Too Low - Oil Or Gas Fired

| PROBLEM | POSSIBLE CAUSE | SOLUTION |
|---|------------------------|--|
| Burner firing normally but with outlet temperature lower than rated | Thermostat set too low | Set the thermostat to proper output temperature. |
| Burner firing constantly | Inlet water too cold | If inlet water is freezing to the touch, the boiler may not be able to reach desired temperature increase. Use a water supply with a higher temperature. |
| | Sooting | Soot build up on the coil can keep the water from reaching the desired temperature. Clean coil. |
| | Scaling | The outlet fitting to the hose can get scale build-up and reduce heat exchange. Descale to prevent further build-up. |

Boiler System Diagnostics - Boiler Controls

| PROBLEM | POSSIBLE CAUSE | SOLUTION |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| No voltage solenoid | Boiler control or electrical problem | A multimeter can be used to check continuity through controls and pinpoint the problem areas. |
| Solenoid coil does not energize | Bad connection to solenoid coil | Electrical connections to solenoid valve coil should be tight and not corroded. |
| | Bad coil | Check to see if fuel solenoid will energize when the proper voltage is applied. Solenoid may need replaced. |
| | Boiler control not activating properly | If coil energizes when proper voltage is applied, check boiler controls. |
| Solenoid coil energizes | Problem occurring elsewhere | If solenoid valve coil energizes when the cleaner is operating in hot water, the problem is elsewhere. Check the air/fuel delivery. |

Boiler System Diagnostics - Pressure Switch

| PROBLEM | POSSIBLE CAUSE | SOLUTION |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| Switch activates when pressure is reached but boiler not firing | Power not flowing through switch | A multimeter can indicate whether or not a pressure, or flow switch, is working properly. |
| | Switch improperly wired | Switch may be improperly wired for its function. |
| | Bad switch | If wiring is proper and still no current flow when activated, switch may need replaced. |
| Switch does not activate | Plunger fouled or stuck | Check pressure plunger to see if it will travel freely. If not, the passage may need cleared. |
| | Plunger not moving far enough | Check to see if the plunger is traveling far enough to depress the microswitch. Adjust if necessary. |
| Switch activated manually | Current not flowing through switch | If switch activates manually but boiler does not fire, current may not be flowing through. The switch may need replacing. |
| | Microswitch not properly adjusted | Microswitch may need readjustment so plunger can trip in. |
| | Bad switch | Replace switch with another one. |
| | Problem elsewhere in the system. | If switch works manually and current is flowing properly, the problem is elsewhere. Try other boiler diagnostics. |

Boiler System Diagnostics - Vacuum Switch - Optional

| PROBLEM | POSSIBLE CAUSE | SOLUTION |
|--|---------------------------------|--|
| Switch activated manually | Improper diaphragm movement | Replace switch if improper diaphragm movement is detected. |
| | Low water flow | Correct problems related to inadequate water flow. |
| | Air leak or punctured diaphragm | Replace vacuum switch if diaphragm shows an air leak or hole. |
| Switch shows continuity when activated | Problem elsewhere in system | If vacuum switch works properly, continue with other boiler control diagnostics. |
| Switch does not show continuity when activated | Bad switch contact | Replace switch with another one. |

Boiler System Diagnostics - Flow Switch - Optional

| PROBLEM | POSSIBLE CAUSE | SOLUTION |
|--|---------------------------------|---|
| Reed switch activates when tested with external magnet | Magnet fouled and will not move | If magnet does not move freely within its housing, remove debris to unstick it. |
| | Magnet is bad | If reed switch activated the boiler when tested with a hand held magnet, the internal magnet may be stuck, or contact may be bad. |
| Reed switch does not activate when tested with external magnet | Reed switch is bad | If reed switch does not activate the boiler when tested with a hand held magnet, the reed switch may need replaced. |
| | Problem elsewhere in system | See diagnostics listed above. |

Boiler System Diagnostics - Thermostat

| PROBLEM | POSSIBLE CAUSE | SOLUTION |
|--|-----------------------------|--|
| Thermostat set improperly | Thermostat set too low | Set thermostat properly and ensure connections are not loose or corroded. |
| Boiler fires when the thermostat jumped, but will not fire with thermostat in circuit. | Bad thermostat | Replace thermostat. |
| Boiler will not fire when thermostat jumped | Problem elsewhere in system | Continue with boiler control diagnostics. If boiler still does not fire, the thermostat may need replaced. |

Boiler System Diagnostics - High Temperature Limit

| PROBLEM | POSSIBLE CAUSE | SOLUTION |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Electrical continuity through switch | Connections loose or corroded | Check connections to high temperature limit switch to ensure that they are not loose or corroded. |
| | Problem elsewhere in system | If there is continuity through the switch but the boiler still does not fire, there is a problem elsewhere in the system. Continue with boiler control diagnostics. |
| No continuity through switch | Switch bad | Replace switch. |

Boiler System Diagnostics - Low Fuel Shut-Off

| PROBLEM | POSSIBLE CAUSE | SOLUTION |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Fuel level low | Switch may be operating properly | Add fuel and retest. |
| Fuel level proper | Level sensor stuck | Check level sensor for proper movement. Clear, repair, or replace sensor assembly. |
| | Bad reed switch | Check level sensor for proper action. Replace switch if needed. |

