

## Technical Instructions T1113 Preventing Water & Chemical Damage

**CAUTION:** THESE INSTRUCTIONS ARE INTENDED TO ASSIST QUALIFIED, EXPERIENCED SERVICE PERSONNEL ONLY! IMPROPER SERVICING OF MACHINERY MAY RESULT IN HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS, PERSONAL INJURY, OR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY. PERSONS NOT TRAINED, OR PERSONS UNFAMILIAR WITH WASCOMAT LAUNDRY MACHINES, SHOULD REFER SERVICING TO QUALIFIED PERSONNEL.

### **ALWAYS DISCONNECT ELECTRICAL POWER BEFORE SERVICING EQUIPMENT!!**

All washing machines use water and caustic chemicals to perform their functions. If allowed to come in contact with electrical and electromechanical parts, or to remain in contact with metal and plastic parts for extended periods of time, these elements can cause damage to the equipment.

At regular intervals, as specified in your owner's manual, you should perform the following preventive maintenance inspections and immediately correct any problems you discover.

1. Remove the front panel of the machine. Inspect for water or chemical residue on the floor under the machine. Inspect the hose connections to the drain valve. Use your hand to feel for moisture around the hose connections. Tighten connections and replace hoses as required. Thoroughly remove all chemical residue.
2. Remove the top panel of the machine. Inspect the top of the outer drum for water stains or chemical residue. Inspect the hoses and connections to the water valves, the soap box and the siphon breaker. Use your hand to feel for moisture around the hose connections. Tighten connections and replace hoses as necessary. Inspect around the soap dish for soap and other chemical residue. Clean as required.
3. If the machine uses liquid chemical injection through the rear injection ports, inspect the ports, the siphon breaker and the drum fill hose for chemical damage. Replace damaged parts.
4. Remove the back panel. Inspect the main fill hose for leakage. Look for chemical damage around the connection to the siphon breaker and to the drum (Gen 6) or drain valve (Gen 3, 4 & 5). Inspect the motor for signs of exposure to water or chemicals and clean as required. Inspect the overflow hose. Tighten connections or replace hoses as necessary.