PART NUMBER 34773, REV. A (08/23)

power soak®

OPERATOR MANUAL

IMPORTANT INFORMATION, KEEP FOR OPERATOR

888-994-7636, fax 888-864-7636
unifiedbrands.net

THIS MANUAL MUST BE RETAINED FOR FUTURE REFERENCE. READ, UNDERSTAND AND FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARNINGS CONTAINED IN THIS MANUAL.

NOTIFY CARRIER OF DAMAGE AT ONCE It is the responsibility of the consignee to inspect the container upon receipt of same and to determine the possibility of any damage, including concealed damage. Power Soak suggests that if you are suspicious of damage to make a notation on the delivery receipt. It will be the responsibility of the consignee to file a claim with the carrier. We recommend that you do so at once.

Manufacture Service/Questions 888-994-7636.

This manual provides information for:

PS-200 & PS-201

Part of Electrolux Professional Group

Explanation of Warning Messages

Read, understand and follow all DANGER, WARNING, and CAUTION messages located in this guide and on the equipment.

Danger

Personal Injury and Property Damage hazard.
May result in serious injury of death.
May cause extensive equipment damage.

Warning

Property Damage Hazard.
May result in property or equipment damage.

Personal Injury Hazard

Hazard from sharp objects.
May result in serious injury or death.

Chemical Hazard

May result in serious injury or death. Instructions, labels and Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) should be supplied with all detergents and sanitizing chemicals. The manufacturers, importers and distributors of your cleaning chemicals are responsible for providing this information.

Preventive Maintenance

Power Soak machines require minimal, routine preventive maintenance. As such, the following should be done on a routine basis to ensure that your system remains reliable:

Daily

Clean the liquid level sensors. These sensors are located on the side walls of the wash and sanitizer tanks. They are the white plastic discs with metal centers**. Clean the sensor faces thoroughly.** If cleaned regularly, a washcloth and soapy water are all that is required.

If the liquid level sensors are not cleaned regularly, the machine may fail to operate. Dirty sensors may create a situation that will allow the machine to run without water, which can cause serious damage to the unit.

Monthly

IMPORTANT: Turn off the power to the unit at the main breaker prior to performing the following task!

After shutting off the power at the system's dedicated breaker, **clean the pump motor fan shroud** with a stiff bristle brush and a vacuum. If a brush and vacuum are unavailable, clean the shroud with a damp, soapy rag. The motor shroud is the "vented" cover located at the end of the motor (closest to the control panel). This will prevent grease and dust from accumulating in the cover's openings, which can obstruct the airflow that cools the motor.

De-lime the wash sink. Simply add a de-liming agent to a sink of warm, fresh water and run the system overnight.

Ask your chemical sales representative to recommend a specific de-liming agent.

Note: The motor bearings do not need to be greased because they are permanently sealed. If you have any questions regarding the preventive maintenance procedures, please contact the factory at **800-444-9624.**

Troubleshooting

Hazard to Untrained or Unauthorized Personnel.

The following procedures are provided for use by an authorized service agency. No facility owner, manager, employee or other unauthorized person should attempt to perform any of these procedures. To obtain the name of a recommended service agent in your area, please call the **Power Soak** Service Department. **800-444-9624.**

When performing trouble shooting procedures, the authorized service agency will need to open the electrical enclosure on the Power Soak machine.

The control panel must be properly closed before reconnecting the power to the machine.

Pump leaks

Look for	Correction
1 Defective ADAPTER O-RING	Replace
2 Defective PUMP SEAL	Replace

Intermittent running

See **"Pump does not work"** below

Pump does not work

Look for	Correction
1 Slow flashing Green Light	Clean Liquid Level Sensors. Fill sink with water to proper level. Tighten the External Wiring Harness on back of Control Panel.
2 Solid Blue Light	Clean Liquid Level Sensors. Drain sink and refill with proper water level.
3 Error LED on UPM	Record the pattern – See **"Error Codes"**
4 Red, Green, Blue lights blinking together	Low power to UPM – See **"No Power"**
5 No indicator lights at all	Water too hot – reduce temperatures to 115° with ice or cold water See **"No Power"**

Pump works- Heater does not work

Look for	Correction
1 Water temperature < 110°F	Check Heater and replace as necessary. Check Triac(s) and replace as necessary.
2 Water temperature between 110°F and 120°F	Normal operating temperature.
3 Water temperature > 120°F	Check Thermistor and replace as necessary. Too much soap can cause excessive heat buildup

Water too hot or not hot enough

Look for	Correction
1 Water temperature < 110°F	Check Heater and replace as necessary. Check Triac(s) and replace as necessary.
2 Water temperature between 110°F and 120°F	Normal operating temperature.
3 Water temperature > 120°F	Check thermistor and replace as necessary. Too much soap can cause excessive heat buildup.

No Power

Look for	Correction
1 Incoming voltage between L1 and L2 (L1-L2) (Also L1-L3, L2-L3 if 3 phase)	Check Heater and replace as necessary.
2 Less than 10 volts to UPM (leave UPM plugged in during check)	Water too hot, above 135°F – empty sink and refill with 115°F water. Tighten the External Wiring Harness on back of Control Panel. Check transformer and replace as necessary. Check thermal cutoff for heater and replace as necessary. Check thermal cutoff for motor and replace as necessary.

Error Codes

~ Represents a "long" flash

* Represents a "short" flash

Look for	Correction
1 ~ ~ ~ * **Liquid Level Error**	This error appears when the upper liquid level sensor sends a signal to the UPM (W-H light is illuminated) and the low liquid level sensor is not sending a signal to the UPM (W-L is not illuminated). The low level sensor may not be functioning due to a coating of debris or a broken/disconnected wire that is preventing the signal to the UPM. A continuous signal from the upper level sensor can be caused by debris coating the face of the sensor or faulty wiring that has the sensor connection grounded to the wash tank when there is no fluid in the tank. The liquid level lights on the UPM can be used to help determine the problem.

2 ~ ~ ~ * * **Temperature Sensor Error**	When the UPM receives a signal from the thermistor that is outside the range of the UPM programming, the temperature sensor error will actuate. The UPM will signal an error if it reads a resistance greater than 430 k and less than 15 k. Check and replace Thermistor as necessary.
3 ~ ~ ~ * * * **Over Current Error**	If any of the high voltage components begin drawing excessive current, the current sensor will send a signal to the UPM to start the Over Current Error and deactivate the contactor which turns the power off to the machine. Check and replace the transformer, motor and/or heater as necessary.
4 ~ ~ ~ * * * * **Over Temperature Error**	If the fluid temperature in the wash tank exceeds 135°F it will activate this error message and stop the machine. This error code cannot be reset until the fluid is drained below the low level sensor in the wash tank.
5 ~ ~ ~ * * * * * **Current Sensor Error**	The UPM must receive a signal from the current sensor to verify that it is connected and working. If it does not receive the signal, the UPM program will stop the machine and give this error code.
6 ~ ~ ~ * * * * * * **Membrane Error**	In the event that one of the control panel buttons sends a constant signal to the UPM, the program will recognize that the membrane is defective and display this error code (see Section 6.9 Push Button Membrane).

Component Operation and Checks

The following checks should only be performed by qualified technicians using extreme caution. Electrical hazard to untrained personnel may result in electrical shock, burns, or death.

Liquid Level Sensors

There are two Liquid Level Sensors (LLS) in the wash sink, and two more in the sanitize sink (if equipped with a sanitize sink). To check operation, first unplug the white connector from the UPM. Using and Ohm meter, measure the resistance between the face of the LLS and the appropriate pin of the white connector. The meter should read less than one ohm. Refer to the chart below for the appropriate pins.

Description	UPM pin number	Wire Color
Wash Sink Low LLS	Pin 19	White with Orange stripe
Wash Sink High LLS	Pin 20	White with Green stripe
Sanitize Sink Low LLS	Pin 21	White with Yellow stripe
Sanitize Sink High LLS	Pin 22	White with Blue stripe

If the meter shows a reading higher than one Ohm, there may be a dirty sensor, a broken wire, or a loose connection. The loose connection may be at the sensor, the wiring harness, or the external wiring harness may not be tight at the back of the Control Panel.

Thermistor

The Thermistor is a temperature sensor. The UPM measures the resistance through the Thermistor, and associates that resistance to a temperature. To check operation, first unplug the white connector from the UPM. Next, measure the resistance across the Thermistor. This reading can be attained at the white UPM connector (reference "UPM" for pin layout), between pin 8 and pin 9. If the reading varies significantly from the Temperature-Resistance chart in Appendix A, the Thermistor may be defective. The UPM will signal an error if it reads a resistance greater than 430 kΩ and less than 15kΩ. The Thermistor is located close to the Heater, inside the Sensor Pad. When replacing a Thermistor, it is helpful to use a glue dot to hold it in place while reattaching the Sensor Pad to the sink. Also, it is imperative to put heat sink compound on the side of the Thermistor that will be against the sink, and the Heater Thermodisc as well, to help ensure good heat transfer.

Heater Thermodisc (Hi-Limit or Cutoff Switch)

The Heater Thermodisc is a protection device. If the temperature at the Thermodisc reaches 135°F, the disc opens, cutting off power to the UPM. To check operation, first shut off the circuit breaker to the sink. Next, unplug the connectors P9 and J10 form J9 and P10 for the Motor Thermodisc (reference schematic or "Motor Thermodisc" for location and description). Device should read less than one ohm when closed. If the reading is more than one ohm, the Thermodisc may be defective. Next, check for a short to ground. If there is a short to ground from either side of the Thermodisc, the Thermodisc is either defective, or there may be water in the sensor pad. This condition will keep the UPM from operating correctly. The Thermodisc is located close to the Heater, inside the Sensor Pad. When replacing a Thermodisc it is helpful to use a glue dot to hold it in place while reattaching the Sensor Pad to the sink. Also it is imperative to put hear sink compound on the side of the Thermodisc that will be against the sink, and the Thermistor as well, to help ensure good heat transfer.

Motor Thermodisc (Hi-Limit or Cutoff Switch)

The Motor Thermodisc is a protection device only the motor. If the temperature of the motor reaches 180°F, the disc opens, cutting off power to the UPM, and the UPM turns off the power to the motor. To check operation, first shut off the circuit breaker to the sink. Next, unplug the connectors P9 and J10 from J9 and P10 for the Motor Thermodisc (reference schematic for location and description). These connectors plug the two Thermodisc wires (black) to two yellow wires coming out of the internal wiring harness of the Control Panel. Measure the resistance between J9 and P10 (reference schematic, these are the black Thermodisc wires). The device should read less than one ohm when closed. If the reading is more than one ohm, the Thermodisc may be defective. Next, check for a short to ground. If there is a short to ground from either side of the Thermodisc, the Thermodisc is either defective or there may be water on the Thermodisc. This condition will keep the UPM from operating correctly. On some of the Power Soak motors, the Thermodisc is built in to the motor, which is not replaceable. On others, it is located in the wiring box of the Motor, which is replaceable. When replacing, it is imperative to put heat sink compound on the side of the Thermodisc that will be against the motor to help ensure good heat transfer.

Transformer

The Transformer reduces the incoming power supply voltage to 24 volts, with a 12-volt center-tap. The transformer has acceptable inputs of 120, 240, and 277 volts. It should already be wired to the specifications of the Control Panel (refer to schematic). To test the Transformer, first verify the input voltage. This can be done between the L2 terminal and the down-stream/transformer side of the fuse. The fuse holder can be found on the end of the terminal strip. Next, verify the output voltage of the Transformer. The reading should be 24 volts across the outputs, and 12 volts between the center-tap and each of the other outputs. These voltages can be verified at the three wire nuts on the internal wiring harness near the Transformer. Note the wire colors on the schematic for each wire nut.

Triac (Thyristor or Solid-State Relay)

The Triac is a three terminal semiconductor for controlling current in either direction. The Triac in the Power Soak is used similar to a contactor. When a gate voltage is applied from the UPM (similar to coil voltage on a mechanical Contactor Relay), the Triac conducts (closes) through the power terminals. On a single phase Control Panel, there are two Triacs, one for the Heater, the other for the Motor. Terminals 2 and 3 on each Triac are supplied with incoming voltage. On the top of these Triacs, they are labeled M1 (motor leg 1) and H1 (heater leg 1). On a three phase Control Panel there are four Triacs, two for the Heater, and two for the Motor. Two are labeled identically to a single phase Panel. The two others are labeled M3 (motor leg 3) and H3 (heater leg 3). Terminals 2 and 3 on each Triac are supplied with incoming voltage. To test the Triac, first verify the input voltage to the Triac. An LED on the Triac board signals whether the gate voltage has been applied by the UPM. If the light is on, the Triac should be closed, and terminal 1 of the Triac should be supplying power to the respective device. If the LED is off, there should be virtually no current on the output side of the Triac.

Contactor

If there is a 20v-28v across the coil and the contactor does not pull in, the contactor is defective. If there is input voltage across terminals L1 and L2 (also L1-L3 and L2-L3, if three phase) and the contactor is pulled in, but no voltage across terminals T1 and T2 (also T1-T3 and T2-T3, if three phase), the contactor is defective.

Heater Element

The heater in a Power Soak sink is rated at 7000 watts. To check operations of the heat element, first turn the power off at the breaker. Disconnect the H2 wire from terminal H2 and the H1 wire from the triac H1 (and H3 wire from H3 triac, if 3 phase) from the Control Panel. Check each heater lead to ground for short. They all should be open to ground. Check resistance between each of the combinations of the chart below.

Connection	Heater Rated Voltage	phase	Resistance (ohms)
H1-H2	208-230	1	7.56
H1-H2	208-230	3	15.12
H2-H3	208-230	3	15.12
H1-H3	208-230	3	15.12
H1-H2	460	1	32.91
H1-H2	460	3	65.83
H2-H3	460	3	65.83
H1-H3	460	3	65.83

The heater should be within a 10% variance of the value of the chart.

If the reading varies significantly from the chart above, the heater may be defective, or there may be a broken wire or loose connection. Electrically, the Heater is three separate elements, each of 2333 watts. When replacing, note how the existing Heater is wired, and refer to the schematic when wiring new heater.

Parts List

Motor – Impeller – Pump Assembly

60 Hz – Self-Draining					
HP	**Side**	**Phase**	**Volt**	**Motor**	**Impeller**
1.5	LH	1	208	29506	27590
1.5	RH	1	208	29506	27591
1.5	LH	1	230	29500	27590
1.5	RH	1	230	29500	27591
1.5	LH	3	208	29508	27590
1.5	RH	3	208	29508	27591
1.5	LH	3	230/460	29502	27590
1.5	RH	3	230/460	29502	27591
2.0	LH	1	208	29507	27592
2.0	RH	1	208	29507	27593
2.0	LH	1	230	29501	27592
2.0	RH	1	230	29501	27593
2.0	LH	3	208	29509	27592
2.0	RH	3	208	29509	27593
2.0	LH	3	230/460	29503	27592
2.0	RH	3	230/460	29503	27593
3.0	LH/RH	3	208	29510	27594
3.0	LH/RH	3	230/460	29504	27594
5.0	LH	3	208	29511	27596
5.0	RH	3	208	29511	27597
5.0	LH	3	230/460	29505	27596
5.0	RH	3	230/460	29505	27597

Motor – Impeller- Pump Assembly

60 Hz – Not Self-Draining					
HP	**Side**	**Phase**	**Volt**	**Motor**	**Impeller**
1.5	LH	1	208/230	see above	27590
2.0	LH	1	208/230	see above	27592
2.0	LH	3	230/460	see above	27592
3.0	LH	3	230/460	see above	27594

Motor – Impeller- Pump Assembly

50 Hz – European					
HP	**side**	**Phase**	**Volt**	**Motor**	**Impeller**
1.5	LH	1	220	29512	27592
1.5	RH	1	220	29512	27593
1.5	LH	3	380	29514	27592
1.5	RH	3	380	29514	27593
2.0	LH/RH	1	220	29513	27594
2.0	LH/RH	3	380	29515	27594
3.0	LH	3	380	29516	27488
3.0	RH	3	380	29516	27489
5.0	LH	3	380	29517	?
5.0	RH	3	380	29517	?

Pump Parts Common to all	
Part #	**Description**
28920	Seal Kit
27886	Thermodisc-motor-thermal cutoff
27047	Intake gasket
27132	Discharge gasket
*27480	Mechanical Seal
*27475	“O” ring – sleeve
*27476	“O” ring – seal plate
27477	Key
*27478	Impeller Bolt
*27479	Fiber Washer
27481	Sleeve
27483	Cap Screw – seal plate
28262	Dowel Pin

* These items are contained in seal kit 28920

Heater

Part #	Description
27743	Element – 230 volt – rev. A – ribbon – rear mount
27744	Element – 460 volt – rev. A – ribbon – rear mount
27839	Gasket for Chromolex heater
29243	Element – 208 volt –rev. B – wire – bottom mount – not available yet
27930	Element – 230 volt – rev. B – wire – bottom mount
29244	Element – 380 volt –rev. B – wire – bottom mount – not available yet
27939	Element – 480 volt – rev. B – wire – bottom mount
27934	Gasket for Accutherm heater
27702	Cover – rev. A – front mount – 17”
27934	Cover – rev. B – angle mount – 14”
27702	Cover – rev. C – after 02/05/04 – 12”
27934	Bolt – heater cover
18797	Terminal strip – heater
27926	Thermistor – temperature sensor
28454	Thermodisc – heater – thermal cutoff
27322	Sensor pad
28928	Heatsink compound
29077	Retainer Plate

Control Panel

Parts #	Description
27901	Control Panel 220 volt single phase
27902	Control Panel 220 volt three phase
27903	Control Panel 480 volt three phase
27171	Contactor
27172	Transformer – 24 volt
27920	UPM – Programming Module
27923	Terminal Block
27924	Grounding Block
27925	Din Rail – mount for terminal blocks
27928	Triac – solid state relay
28923	Fuse Block
27927	Heatsink
27200	Overlay – start/stop membrane
27922	Wiring Harness – internal to control panel

Miscellaneous

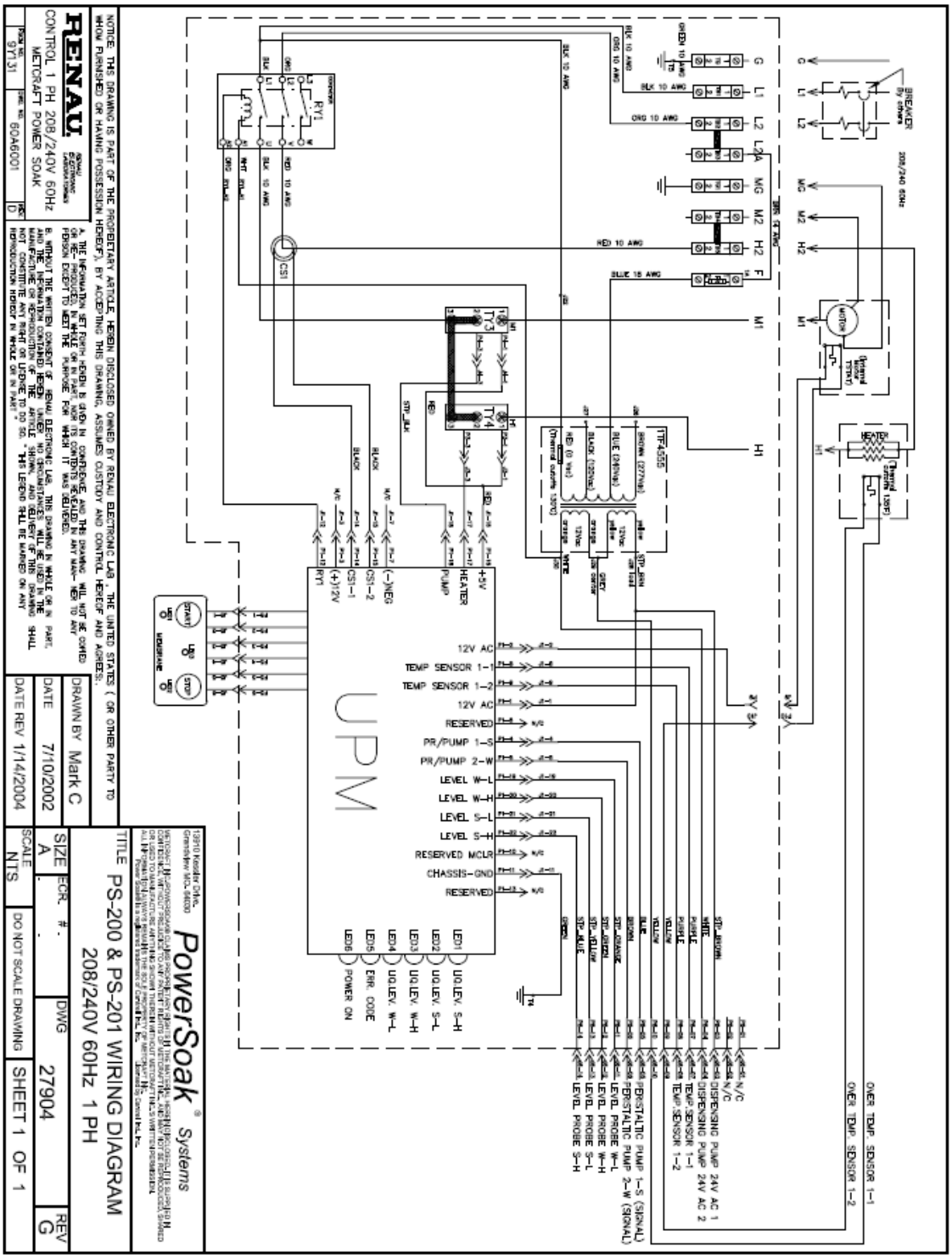
Part #	Description
23987	Liquid Level Sensor
23988	Gasket – Liquid Level Sensor
27847	Wiring Harness – Wash
27848	Wiring Harness – Sanitize
28065	Wiring Harness Extension – 3ft
28066	Wiring Harness Extension – 6ft
28669	Utensil Basket
27854	Chemical Injector
27854	Connector – chemical injector
28553	Cap – chemical injector
27855	Gasket – chemical injector

Optional Chemical Dispenser

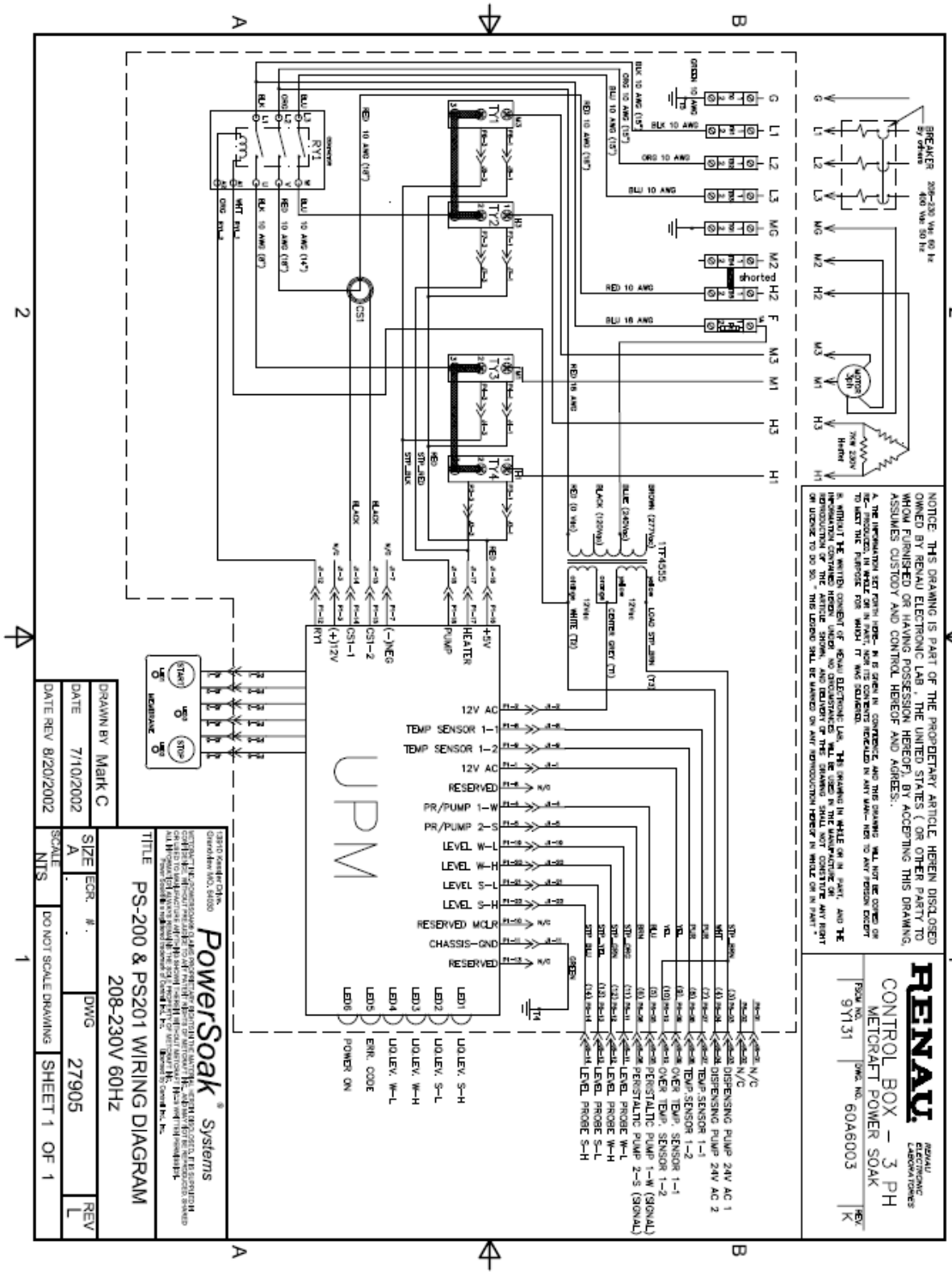
Dual Pump Chemical Dispenser	
Part #	**Description**
28900	Chemical Dispenser – Dual Pump – Generic
28370	Chemical Dispenser – Dual Pump – Kay Chemical
29233	Timer – solidstate
29230	Button Guard – metal
29231	Switch – MOM – N/O – metal
29232	Rectifier – bridge
29235	Lock & Key
29234	Motor – 24 volt – 120 rpm
28067	Wiring Harness – soap dispenser
29236	Hook & Loop
29237	Screw - #8-32 x 1/2" flat phillips s/s
29238	Spring Cone
29239	Screw - #10-24 x 1 ¾" pan phillips s/s
29240	Pump – 2 cc power wash
29241	Tape – double sided foam
29242	Key
28703	Screw - #6-32 s/s
28704	Nut – hex #6-32 s/s
103-014	Nut Sert - #10-24 tsn
27858	Gasket – soap dispenser – PS-200
28557	Overlay – soap dispenser – Kay Chemical
28901	Overlay – soap dispenser – generic
29145	Terminal Fork 22-18 #8 Insulated
28555	Decal – Overlay – Metcraft service

Electrical Schematic

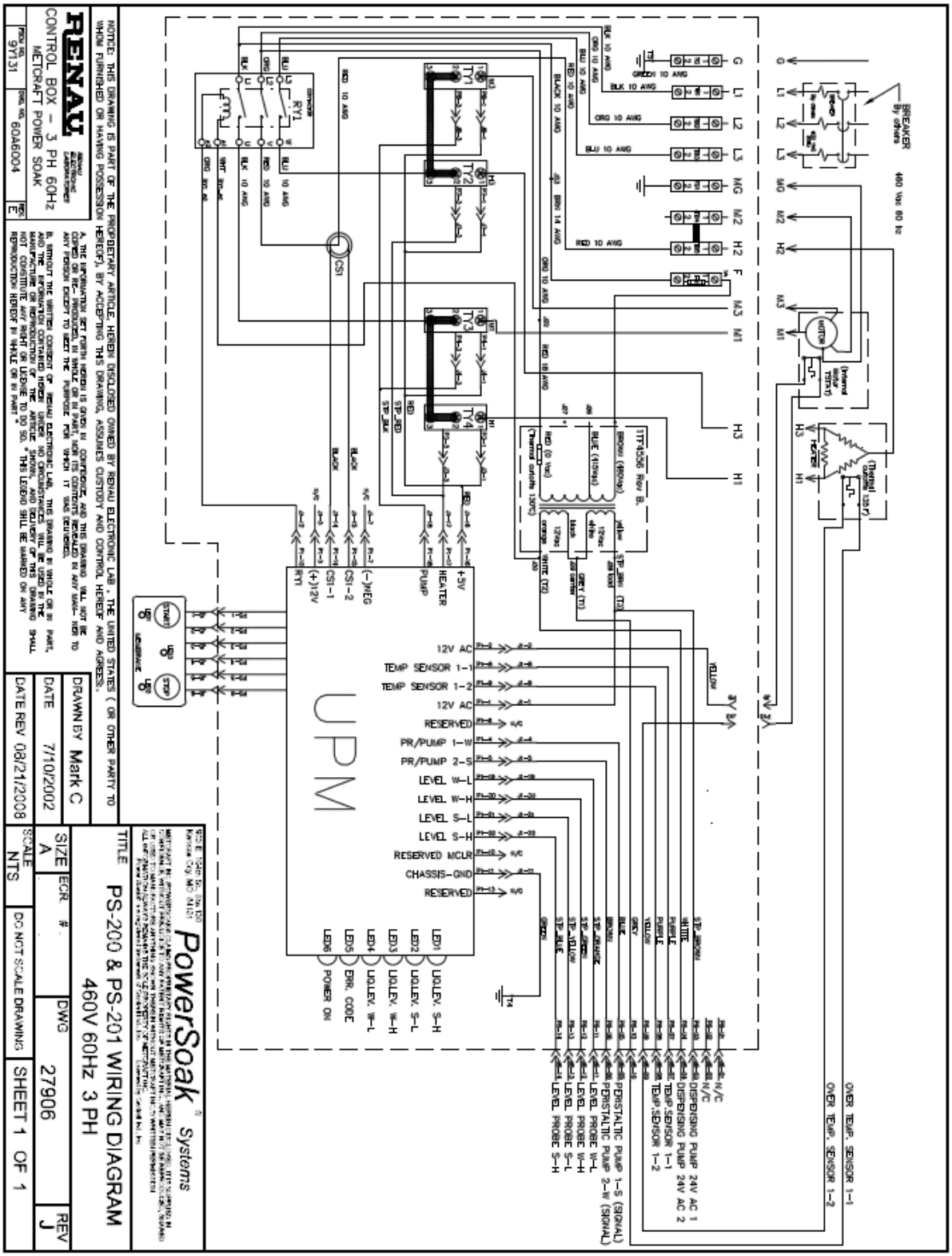
208-240 volt 60 Hz 1 phase



208-230 volt 60 Hz 3 phase

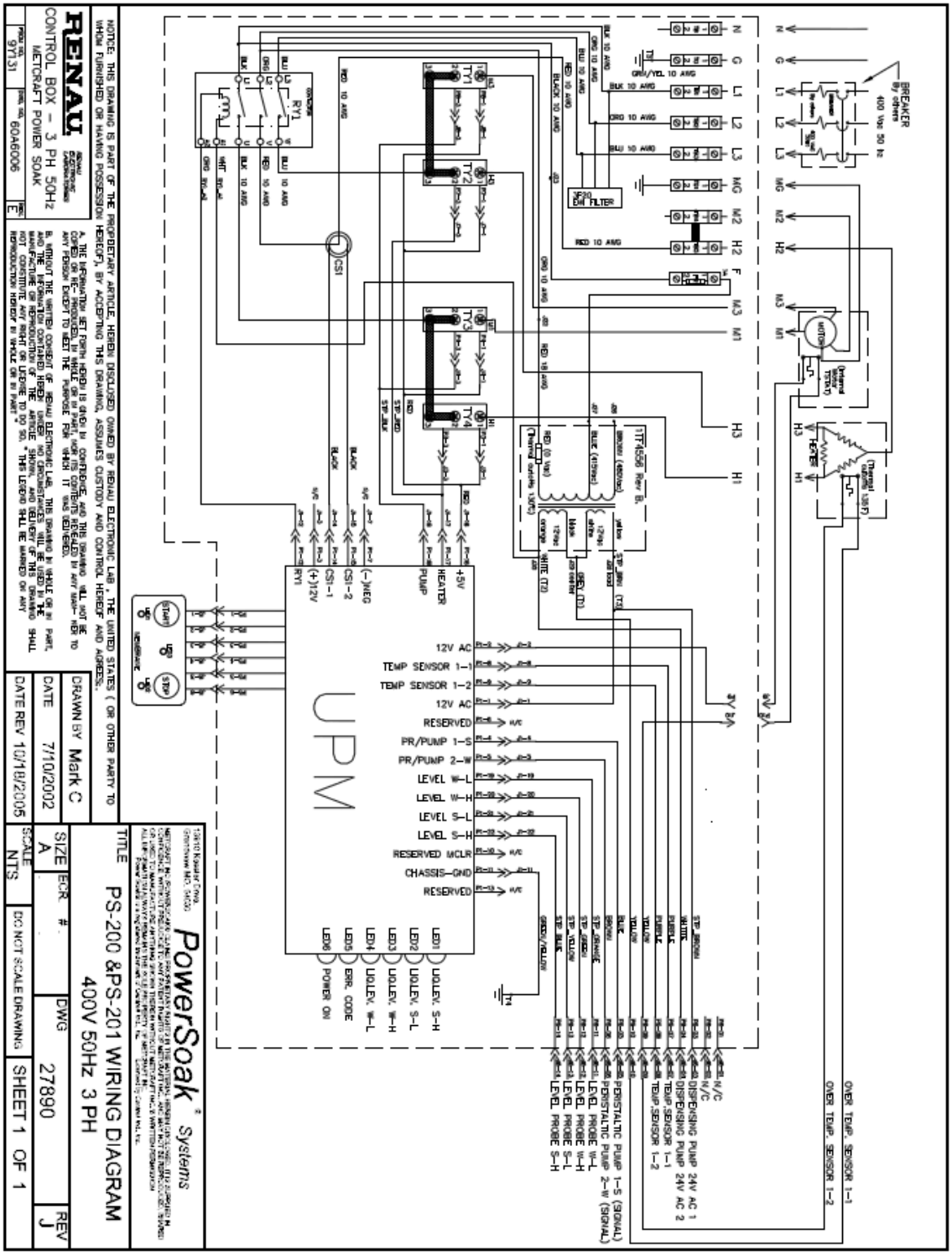


460 volt 60 Hz 3 phase

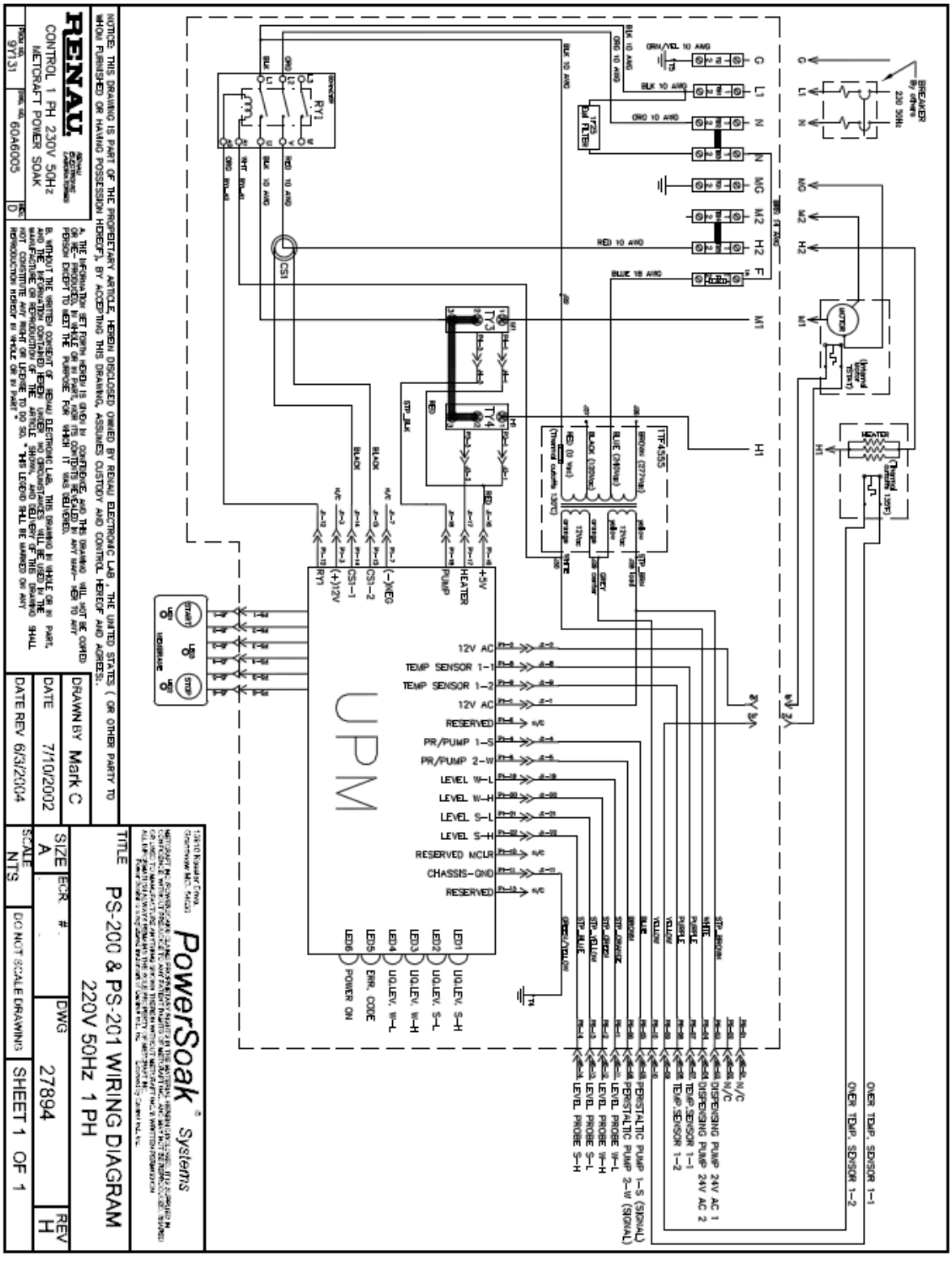


Electrical Schematic (European)

400 volt 50 Hz 3 phase

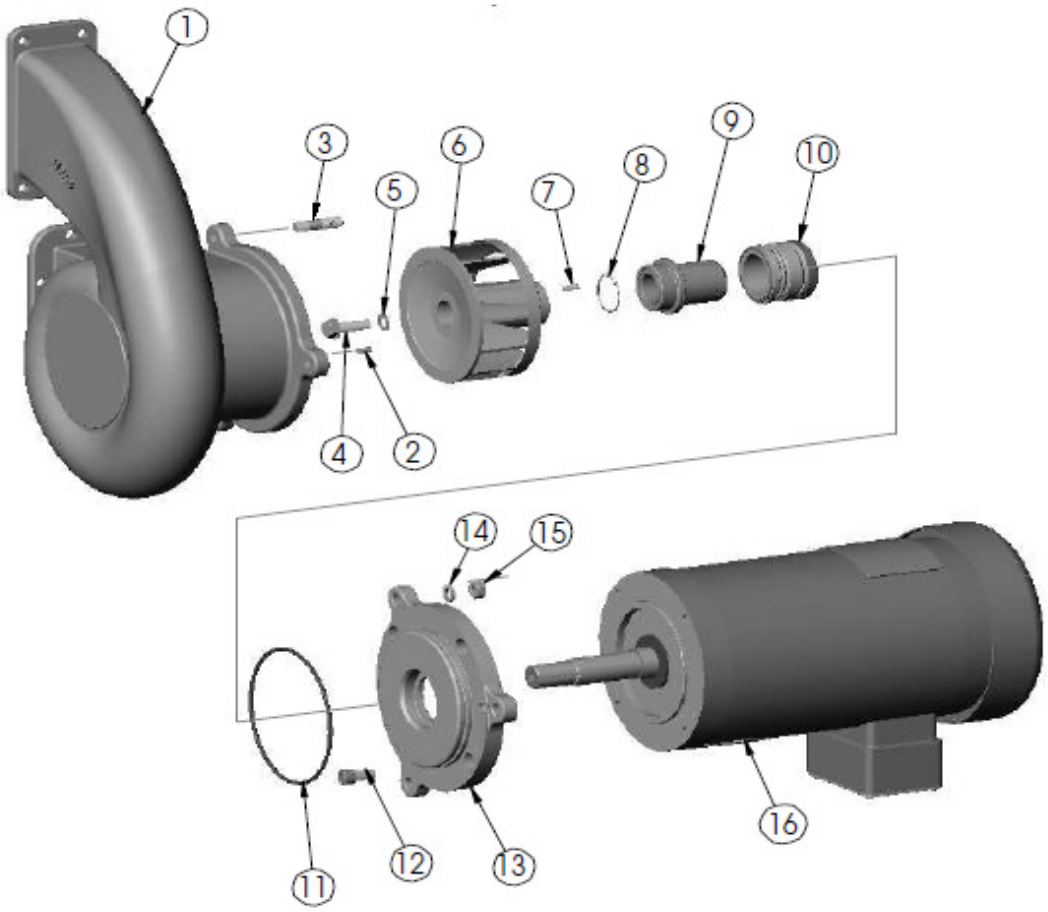


230 volt 50 Hz 3 phase



Motor and Pump Assembly

Exploded View



Item		Description
1		Casing
2		Cotter pin – part of casing
3		Stud – part of casing
4	*	Impeller screw - 9/16" hex
5	*	Impeller washer
6		Impeller
7		Impeller key
8	*	Sleeve O-ring

Item		Description
9		Shaft Sleeve
10	*	Mechanical Seal
11	*	Adapter O-ring
12		Motor bolt – 5/16" allen
13		Adapter plate
14		Washer
15		Casing Nut – 9/16" hex
16		Motor

* Indicates parts included in the seal kit

Motor and Pump Assembly & Disassembly Procedures

DISASSEMBLY PROCEDURE:

1 Remove (3) nuts from the back of the adaptor plate. Slide the pump end out from the volute.
2 Holding the impeller to keep it from turning, loosen the washer head cap screw, and remove the screw and gasket.
3 Slide the impeller off of the shaft and remove the key.
4 Remove the seal/sleeve as a unit by pulling it off of the shaft. Some corrosion may prohibit movement and a lubricant may be used to penetrate between the sleeve and motor shaft. With the impeller and key removed, the shaft sleeve and the mechanical seal assembly can be removed.
5 Remove O-ring from the shaft sleeve.
6 With the shaft sleeve removed, the seal rotating assembly can be pulled off of the shaft sleeve.
7 Mark the adaptor plate and motor to insure proper re-assembly. Remove (4) screws from the adaptor plate. Take the adaptor plate off the motor.
8 Remove O-ring from adaptor plate.
9 With the adaptor plate removed, the seal seat can be removed using a screwdriver or by using your fingers.

INSPECTION OF THE COMPONENTS:

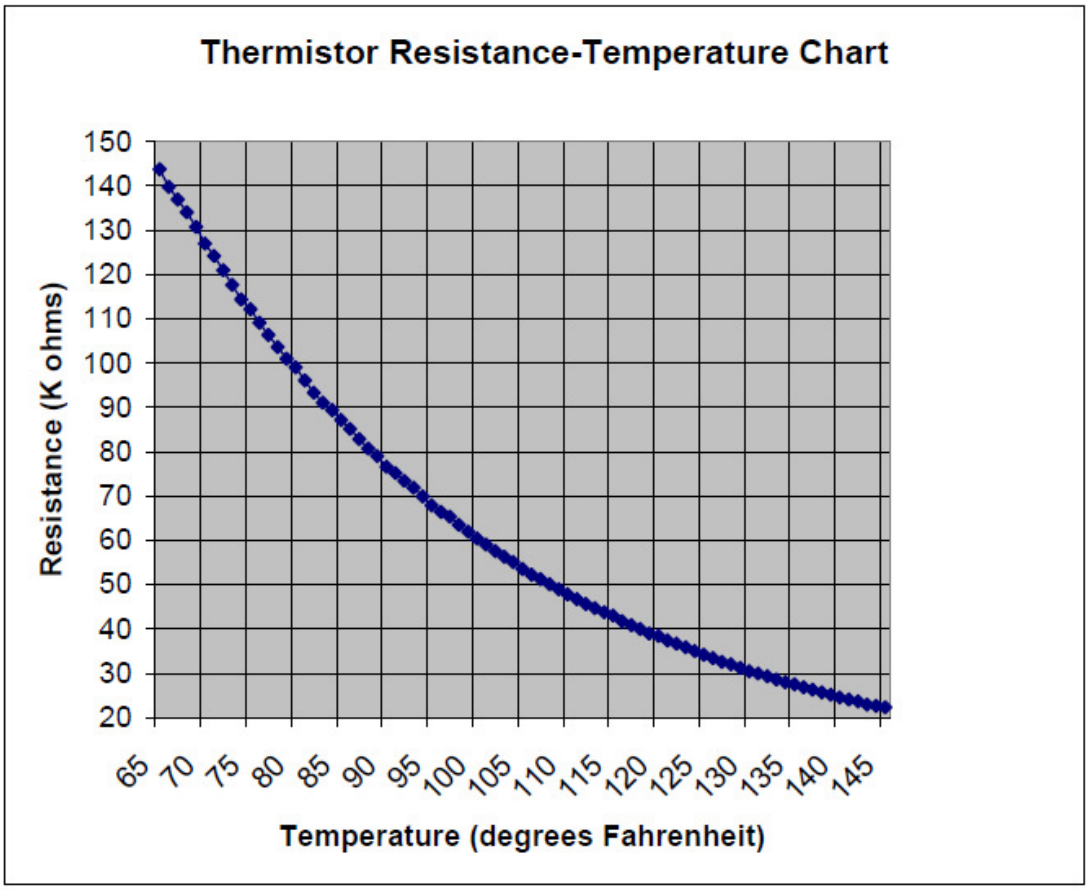
With pump end disassembled, clean all parts and check for worn and damaged areas. Worn or damaged metal parts should be replaced. The mechanical seal, gasket, O-ring, O-ring and washer head cap screw are replacement parts that are provided in the kit. All old parts must be discarded and are not to be reused.

ASSEMBLY PROCEDURE:

1 Push the mechanical seal seat squarely into the seal bore of the adaptor plate by using fingers. A little lube can be used on the seal bore of the adaptor plate. Make sure the ceramic side is up and it is fully seated.
2 Install the adaptor plate and tighten (4) screws, which hold it to the motor face. Make sure the marks made in step 7 above line up.
3 Install O-ring into the groove of the adaptor plate.

4 Coat the shaft sleeve lightly with lube. Install the mechanical seal on the shaft sleeve using your hand to push against the seal face. Make sure rubber seal bellows are seated against sleeve shoulder and carbon seal face is not scratched or chipped.
5 Slide the shaft sleeve onto the motor shaft and install the O-ring on the groove of the sleeve. Using lube or grease on the O-ring will help hold the ring in place temporarily until the impeller is secured.
6 Install the key on the motor shaft and place the impeller on the motor shaft engaging the key.
7 Put the gasket on the washer head cap screw.
8 Install the impeller cap screw by holding the impeller, push the impeller back against the sleeve and the other hand tighten the screw to 23-ft lbs. of torque. (Do not over tighten as this could cause the gasket to squeeze out, become deformed and not seal properly.
9 Slide the pump end on the (3) studs of the volute. The motor junction box should be at the bottom.
10 Install (3) nuts on the stud and tighten to 23-ft.lbs.

Appendix A


Thermistor Resistance-Temperature Chart
Resistance (K ohms)
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
65
70
75
80
85
90
95
100
105
110
115
120
125
130
135
140
145
Temperature (degrees Fahrenheit)

PART NUMBER 29222, REV. B (08/23)

power soak®

INSTALLATION MANUAL

IMPORTANT INFORMATION, KEEP FOR OPERATOR

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Manufacture Service/Questions 888-994-7636.

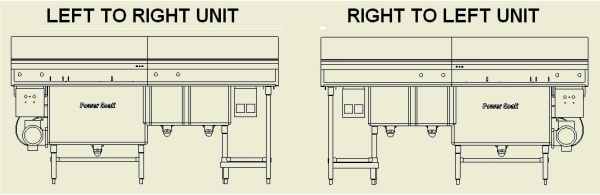
This manual provides information for:

PS-200 & PS-201

Verifying System Requirements

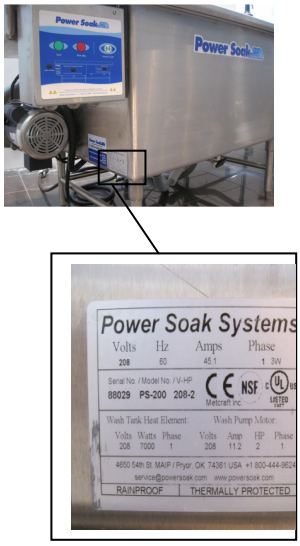
Prior to completely removing the Power Soak unit from the crate, it is necessary to verify certain requirements. Remove **only the lid** of the crate at this time.

Verifying System Direction



The Power Soak can be built as a "Left to Right" or as a "Right to Left" configuration with a variety of options. Look inside the crate and verify that the configuration of the machine matches the specifications of the order description.

Verifying the Electrical Requirements



The electrical requirements for the machine are on the machine identification tag located on the side of the wash tank, next to the motor. The electrical service in the facility where the machine is to be installed must be rated for the capacity shown on the identification tag. This machine will require a permanently mounted disconnect that is in a "liquid tight" enclosure. Do not use an in-line plug for disconnecting the machine from the electrical source. Contact a licensed and certified electrician to make the enclosure installation if one is not present. Use the tables in the appendix to determine the appropriate breaker (overcurrent protection) and wire size for the machine's electrical service.

IMPORTANT

WARNING: DO NOT connect the machine using a power cord and plug or an extension cord of any kind.

WARNING: Kitchens are a wet environment which require all electrical connections to be "liquid tight".

Electrical installation must conform to all applicable local wiring codes. All electrical connections must be "liquid tight" and readily accessible for inspection after installation without moving the Power Soak machine or any of its accessories.

Removal of Existing Unit

If the new Power Soak is not replacing an existing sink, skip this section. If the removal of an existing sink is necessary, continue with this section.

Existing Supply Lines

The water and electrical source must be shut off before disconnecting or cutting the water or electric lines.

WARNING

Failure to shut off the electrical and water supply will result in personal injury, including serious injury or death, and extensive equipment damage.

Disconnect any electrical cord that is connected to the existing sink. Cut the cold and hot water lines as closely as possible to the fittings on the existing sink.

IMPORTANT

Be sure to leave enough of the existing piping for the installation of new shutoff valves. See “Pre-Plumbing” section for reference.

Existing Sink Removal

Detach any fasteners holding the existing sink in place and remove the existing sink along with any shelves that may interfere with the installation of the Power Soak. Discard all unwanted materials in an appropriate container or disposal area.

Wall Preparation

Clean the wall(s) where the new Power Soak will be installed. Fill all existing holes with an appropriate filler material. Be sure that any outlet that will be covered by the sink has been disconnected and a water tight cover has been installed over the opening.

Pre-Plumbing

Supply and Waste Lines

The supply and waste lines must meet the following requirements:

- Hot and cold water supply must be ½" diameter or larger.
- Center lines of the hot and cold water supply must be 10" or less above the floor to access the shutoff valves when the machine is installed.
- Waist drain must be 1-1/2" minimum diameter.
- Center line of the waste drain must be 11" or less above the floor to allow the sink to drain properly.

Install new shutoff valves on the hot and cold water supply lines.

IMPORTANT

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT ALL MACHINES BE INSTALLED USING NEW ½" OR LARGER BALL-VALVE SHUT OFF VALVES.

Grease Trap

It may be necessary to relocate and/or replace the existing grease trap. Be sure that the grease trap meets or exceeds the local plumbing codes.

IMPORTANT

WASTE PLUMBING MUST CONFORM TO LOCAL BUILDING CODES.

Uncrating

Remove From Crate

Remove the Power Soak from the shipping crate. Sharp staples and nails are used to crate the machine and care must be taken in handling boards and cardboard to keep from creating a puncture or injury to people or the equipment. Discard the crating materials in an appropriate disposal area or container.

Inspect the sink and packages to be certain that there was no damage created by the shipping company. If there are signs of shipping damage, contact the shipping company before proceeding.

Remove the packages from the Power Soak tank and locate the box labeled “OPEN FIRST”. This box will contain the fasteners and sealant that will be required for assembly of the Power Soak.

Locate the box labeled “OPEN FIRST” to find fasteners and sealant used for the installation.

Component Installation

Lay the sink on its back to allow access to the bottom of the tanks. Be careful to not let the sink assembly drop on the floor with an impact that would damage the sink assembly or the floor. It may be necessary to place some cardboard or tarp on the floor to protect the finish.

DRAIN WITH BUILT-IN VALVE IS INSTALLED IN THE BOTTOM OF THE TANK

IMPORTANT

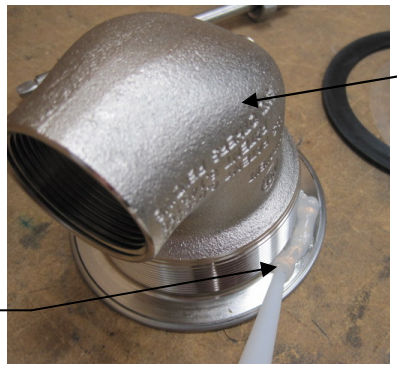
Do not bend the edge of the backsplash when laying the sink on its back side.

The sink must be accessible from its top side and its bottom side in order to install the accessories. Be aware that the backsplash is unsupported at this time and can be bent out of shape by trying to support the entire weight of the sink on the edge of the backsplash.

Install Sink Drains

There are three sink drains in the Power Soak that must be installed. The drain with a valve built into the body is installed in the bottom of the tank and oriented with the drain valve handle toward the front of the sink. Each drain flange must be sealed to its mating surface in the sink.

Apply a generous bead of a drain sealant around the lip of the drain body.

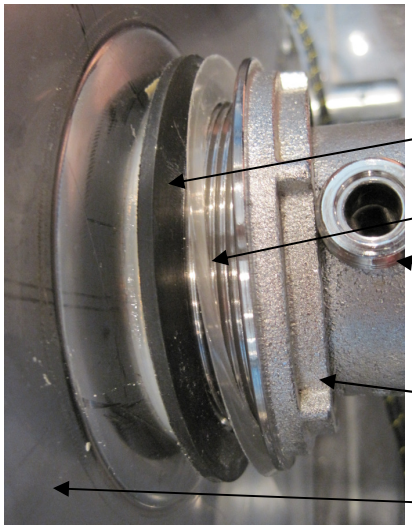


IMPORTANT

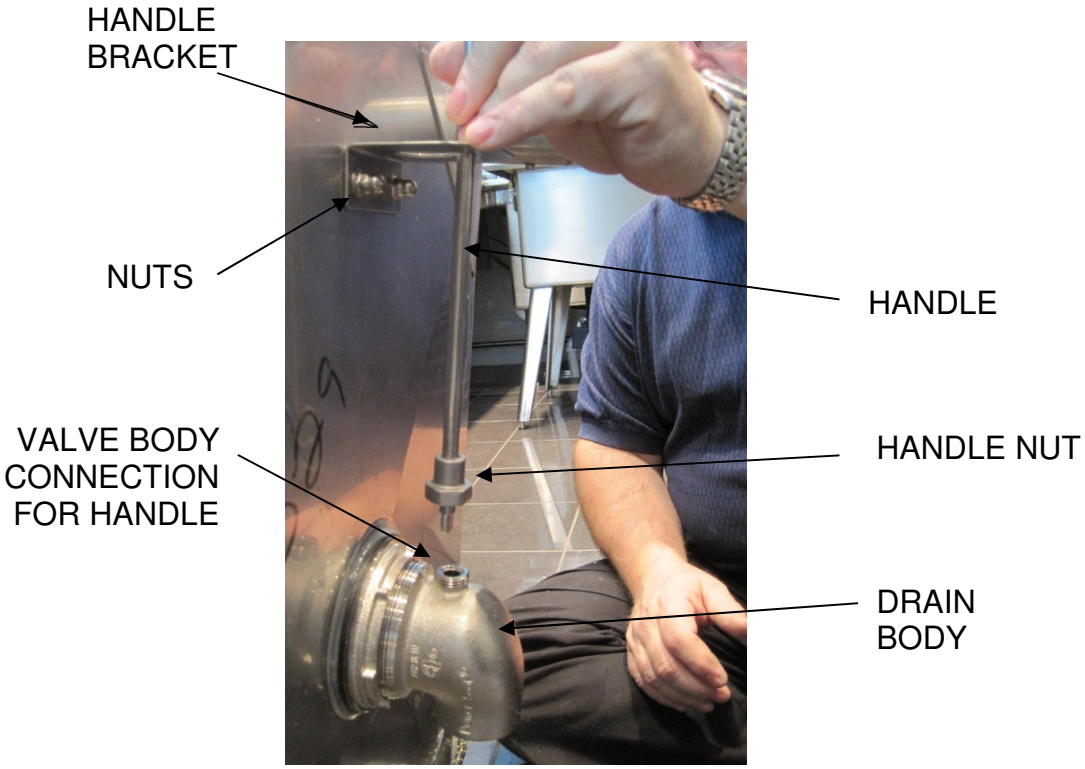
THE RIM OF THE DRAIN MUST SEAT ON THE SURFACE OF THE SINK OR IT WILL WORK LOOSE OVER TIME AND ALLOW WATER TO LEAK AROUND THE DRAIN

The drains with built-in valves will be oriented with the handle connection toward the front of the sink. From inside the sink, insert the drain through the drain hole and seat the flange against the sheet metal surface of the tank. Be sure that the sealant compresses to where the rim of the drain actually touches the sheet metal surface of the sink. If the drain does not touch the sink it will work loose and leak as the sealant compresses over time.

From the outside of the tank place the rubber vibration ring over the threaded body of the drain followed by the Teflon ring and then the drain nut. Tighten the nut “hand tight” until the handle is installed.



Using two nuts, attach the drain handle bracket to the studs on the bottom of the tank. Insert the drain valve handle through the bracket and into the drain body. It may be necessary to rotate the handle a partial turn to align the flats on the end of the handle shaft with the flats on the valve so that the handle will fully insert into the valve. Secure the handle to the valve body by screwing the handle nut onto the valve body connection.



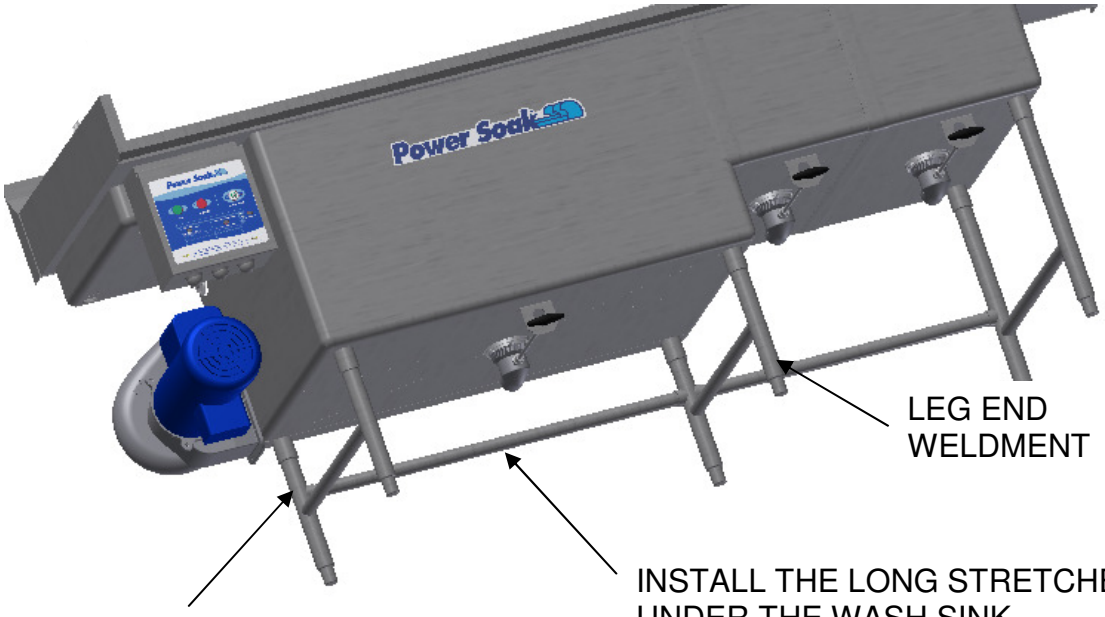
While holding the drain body to prevent it from rotating, tighten the flange nut with a wrench to firmly seat the nut against the rubber vibration ring and the vibration ring against the surface of the sink (approximately ¼ turn past “hand tight”). Wipe or trim the excess sealant from around the drain flange inside the sink. Allow the sealant to dry before filling the sink with water (see instructions on the side of the sealant container for drying time). After the sealant has dried, fill the sink with water and check for leaks around the drain.

Install Legs

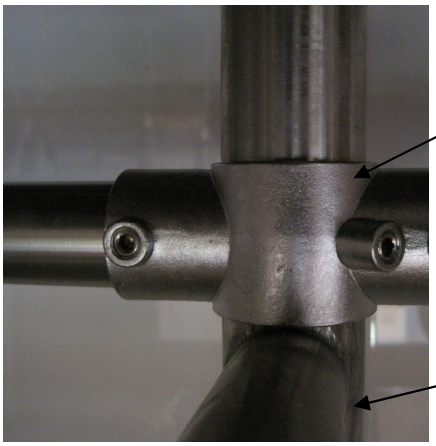
The Power Soak is usually shipped without the leg assembly attached to the machine. Different options have different types of leg assemblies. Some leg assemblies are all welded together and others are pieces that need to be assembled. If the leg set is welded together, skip to the section labeled “Leg Set and Sink”.

Leg Set Assembly

Locate the two leg end weldments and stretcher. The stretcher is the horizontal tube that connects between the legs to provide lateral stability to the legs. The long stretcher will be installed between the back legs of the wash tank.



Orient the stretcher socket with the set screw facing toward the interior of the sink and then slide the stretcher sockets over the top of the leg sets so that the stretcher will be positioned above the welded joint of the leg when the legs are assembled onto the sink. Install the long stretcher and the other stretcher between the leg sets by inserting it into the sockets **before** inserting the legs into the sockets on the bottom of the tanks.

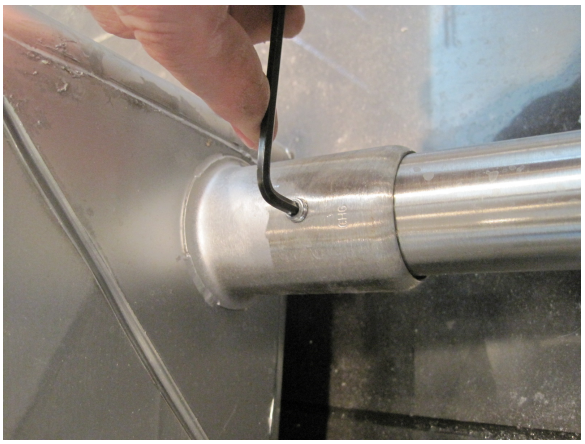


SET SCREWS ARE ORIENTED TOWARD THE INTERIOR OF THE SINK AND THE SOCKET IS ON TOP OF THE WELDED STRETCHER

WELDED STRETCHER

Leg Set and Sink

Insert the leg assembly into the sockets on the bottom of the sink. Insert the leg set into the sanitizer sink (sanitizer sink is an option and may not be included). Be sure that all the legs are seated in the bottom of the sockets. Use an allen wrench (5/32) to tighten the set screws in all of the sockets. After tightening the set screws, apply silicone sealant (supplied with the machine) to the set screw openings in order to seal the openings in a clean and sanitary manner.



IMPORTANT

AFTER TIGHTENING THE SET SCREWS, FILL THE OPENINGS IN A CLEAN AND SANITARY MANNER WITH THE SILICONE SEALANT THAT IS SUPPLIED WITH THE MACHINE

Adjusting the Feet

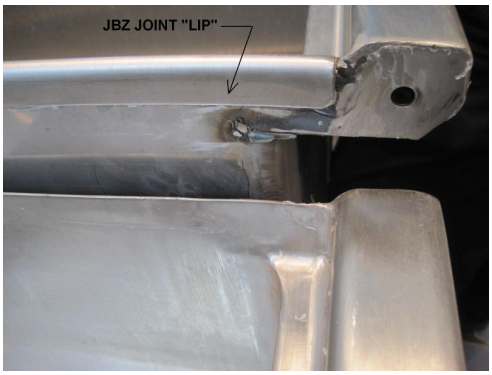
Use a tape measure and adjust the feet to the approximate height required. Turn the hexagon foot clockwise to shorten the height of the sink or counterclockwise to raise the height of the sink. Final adjustment of the feet will be done after the sink is in the installed location. Set the sink and leg assembly upright on its feet.

JBZ Joint Installation

If the unit is shipped in one piece, skip this section. If the unit is shipped as two separate pieces, continue with this section.

Test Fit

Dry fit the two sections of the sink together to be sure that the joint has not been damaged in shipping. The lip of the rinse tank will slide over the edge of the wash tank.

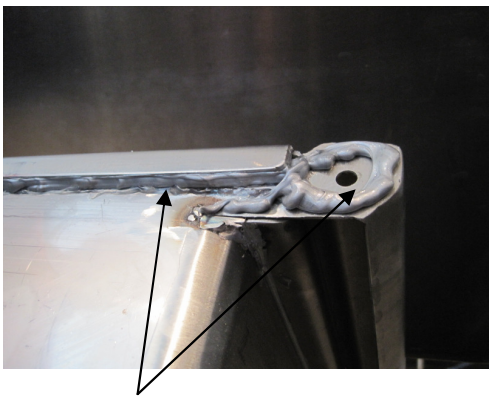


Check the alignment and fit of the two sections. It may be necessary to adjust the leveling feet to achieve a correct fit. Ensure that all the feet are adjusted to firmly contact the floor.

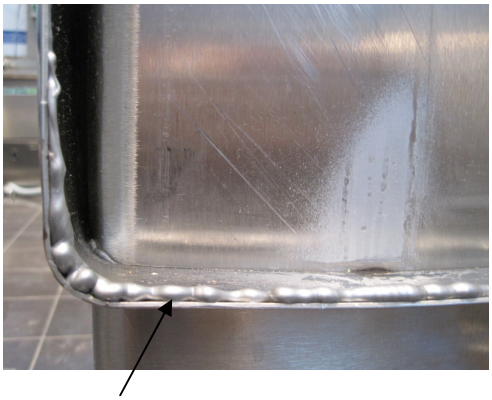
Separate the two sections in order to apply sealant to the joint.

Mating and Sealing the Joint

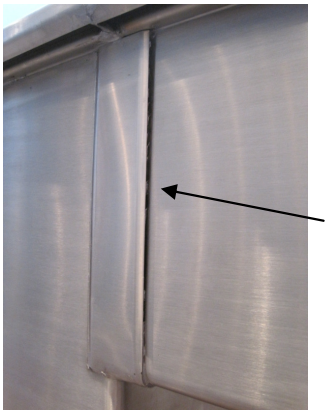
Apply the **grey-colored** NSF approved sealant (supplied with the unit) to the underside of the JBZ lip and all interior surfaces of the wash tank trim plate.



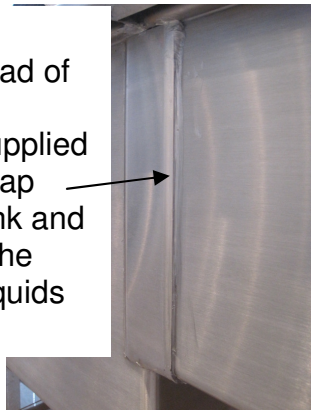
SEALANT APPLIED TO UNDERSIDE OF JBZ JOINT AND FACE OF THE END PLATE



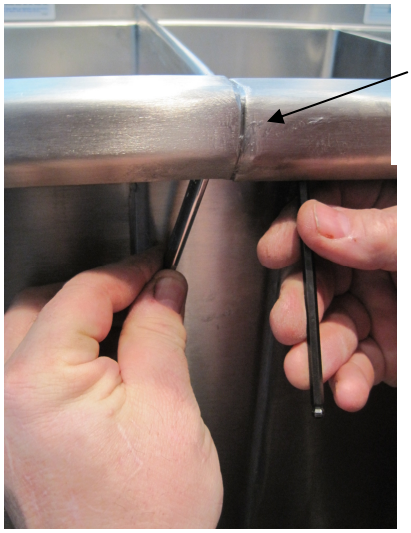
SEALANT APPLIED TO INTERIOR SURFACE OF TRIM PLATE



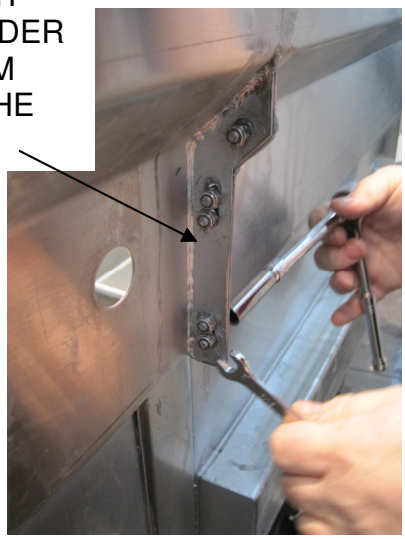
Reassemble the two sections. Apply a bead of **grey-colored** NSF approved sealant (supplied with the unit) in the gap between the rinse sink and the trim plate. Seal the entire joint to keep liquids from entering.



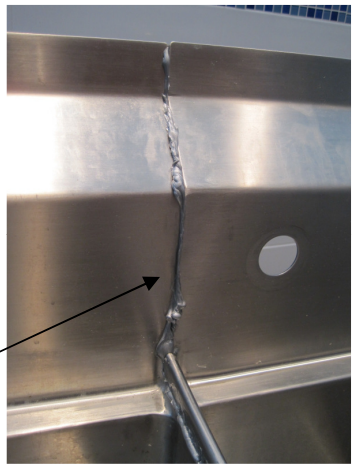
Bolt the channel rim and backsplash together using the nuts and bolts provided with the unit.



BOLT THE JOINT TOGETHER UNDER THE FRONT RIM AND BEHIND THE BACK SPLASH.



Seal the backsplash, channel rim, and all the gaps between the two sinks with the **grey-colored** NSF approved sealant that is supplied with the unit.

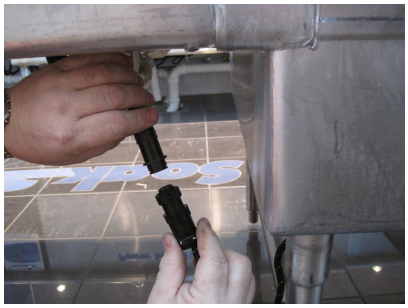


APPLY THE GREY-COLORED NSF APPROVED SEALANT TO ALL THE SINK JOINTS AND WIPE THE EXCESS AWAY LEAVING A SMOOTH SANITARY JOINT.

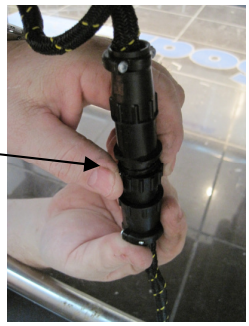
Wiring Connections

Machine Wiring

Locate the two halves of the wiring harness and inspect them to be sure they are clean and not damaged. Insert the two halves together and hand tighten the threaded collar.



HAND
TIGHTEN
THE COLLAR



Optional Wireless Remote Alert Light System

If the Power Soak unit was purchased with the Wireless Remote Alert Light System, refer to the instructions provided with the light system to complete the wiring for this devise.

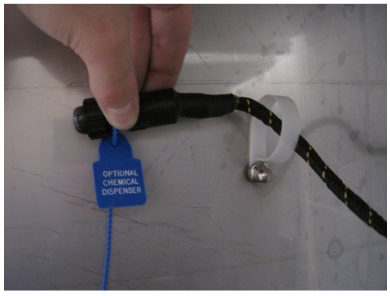
Optional Chemical Dispenser Wiring

If installing any chemical dispensing system that is **not** a Power Soak® brand chemical dispenser, follow the manufacturer's installation guide, and skip this section.

If the unit being installed is supplied with the optional Power Soak® brand chemical dispenser, proceed with this section.

Power Soak® brand chemical dispenser is shown here

The Power Soak® chemical dispensing unit must be bolted to the underside of the front rim and have the electrical connector attached to the back of the chemical dispenser enclosure. The chemical delivery hoses must be installed from the dispenser to the wash tank and sanitizer tank chemical injectors. The hoses may follow along the wire harness and loosely hung with zip-type wire ties.

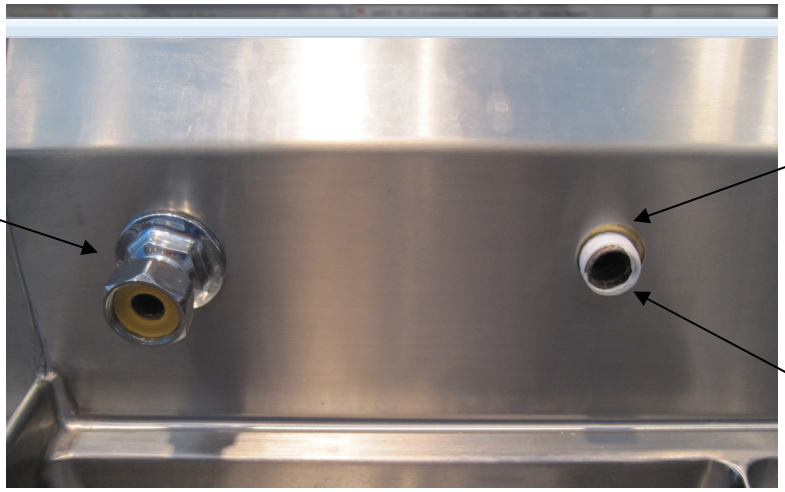


IMPORTANT

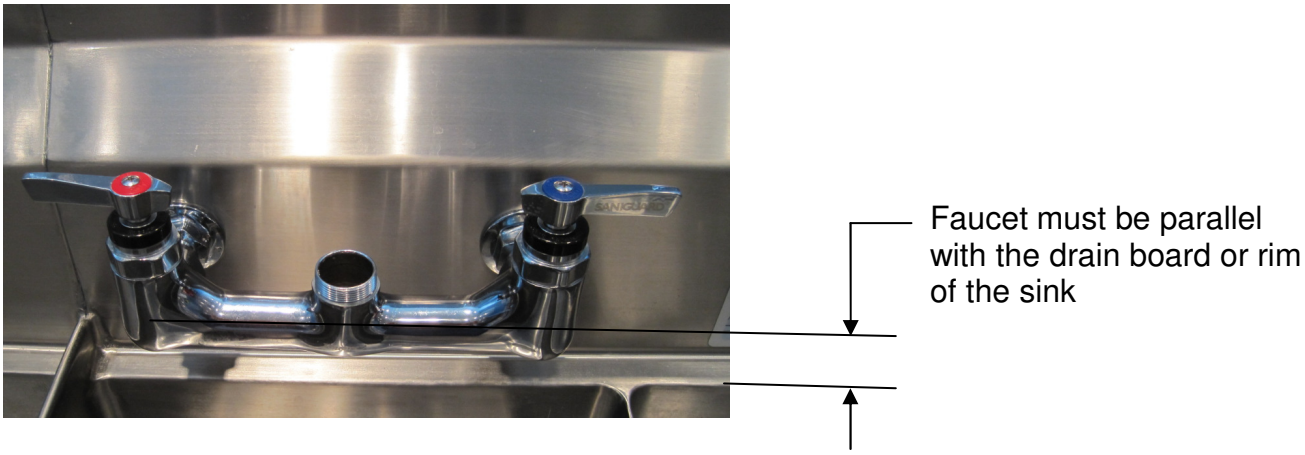
The chemical supplier must finalize the setup of the chemical dispensing system.

Faucet Installation

Open the faucet package and locate the water connection elbows, faucet body and escutcheon assemblies. Apply Teflon tape to the threads of the elbows and insert them though the backsplash of the sink.



Loosely fit the escutcheons to the elbows and the faucet body. When the alignment of the body with the sink is confirmed, tighten the escutcheons onto the elbows and faucet body. From the back side of the backsplash, tighten the brass nuts on the elbows when the faucet body is parallel with the rim of the sink.



Complete the faucet assembly according to the manufacturer's instructions which are included with the faucet. Attach water lines to the faucet so that the lines extend below the sink. This will make the plumbing easier to complete when the machine is placed against the wall.

Final Installation Steps

Machine Placement

Position the Power Soak so that the back splash rests against the wall and is placed according to the floor plan or customer's selected location. Examine the drain and water supply lines to determine that the plumbing can be completed when the Power Soak is in the final location. Verify that the plumbing from the faucet can be reached with the sink against the wall.

Downturned-Backsplash Z-Clip Installation

If the Power Soak® system has an upturned backsplash, skip this step.

If the Power Soak® system has a backsplash that is downturned, attach the provided Z-Clips to the wall using the following procedure. Using a level, adjust the feet on the Power Soak until the front rim and the rear rim of the sink are level. The sink must also be level front to back. Measure from the floor to the top edge of the backsplash, and then move the sink away from the wall. Locate Z-Clips by marking a level line on the wall approximately 1/16" to 3/32" below the height of the backsplash top edge. Locate the wall studs and mark the locations. Align top edge of Z-Clip(s) to the marked line and securely fasten the Z-Clips to the wall, using fasteners provided. Install screws directly to the walls' studs whenever possible. The Z-Clips should be space as evenly as possible. Move the sink to the wall and lift the back edge over the Z-Clips.

Upturned-Backsplash Level Attach to the Wall

If the Power Soak® system has a downturned backsplash, skip this step.

Using a level, adjust the feet on the Power Soak until the front rim and the rear rim of the sink are level. The sink must also be level front to back. Locate the wall studs and mark their location on the top edge of the back splash. Measure down ¾" from the top of the backsplash and then drill ¼" diameter holes through the back splash in line with the center of the studs. Use the #10 stainless steel screws (included with the Power Soak) to attach the Power soak directly to the wall.

IMPORTANT

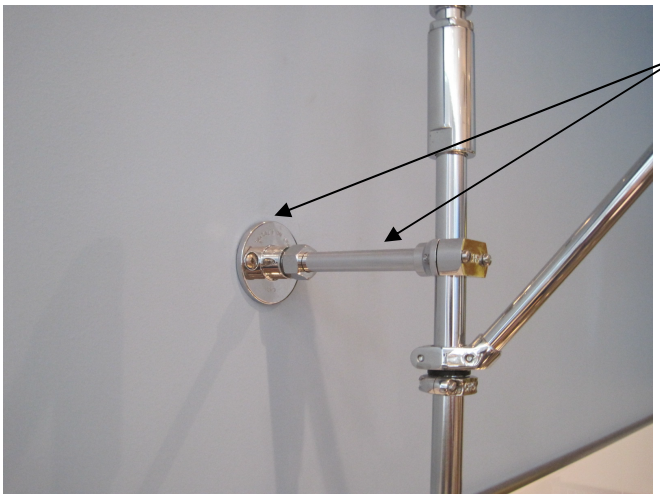
The Power Soak sink assembly must be level from side to side and front to rear with all the feet making firm contact with the floor.

Seal around the Backsplash and Screws

Examine the installation to see that the wall and backsplash are clean and free of dust and oils. Seal the top and sides of the backsplash to the wall using the clear NSF approved sealant provided with the Power Soak. Seal around the screw heads to be sure they do not allow water to leak behind the backsplash. Wipe off all excess sealant leaving a smooth, clean and sanitary bead of sealant on all the edges.

Rinse Riser and Anchor Installation

Follow the faucet manufacturer's directions on the assembly of the faucet and riser. Anchor the riser supports to the wall using the flange plate provided with the riser assembly. It may be necessary to cut the support rods to a shorter length in order to fit between the wall and the riser.



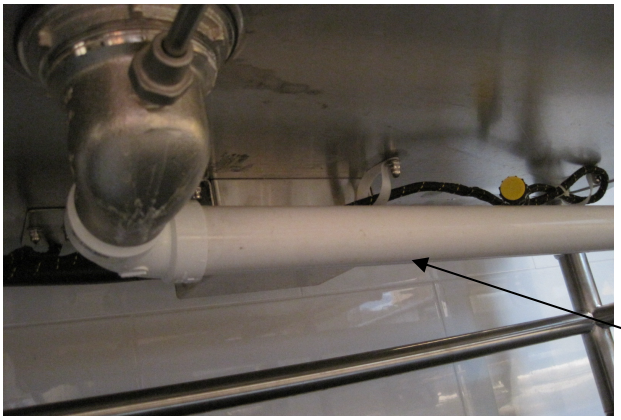
Cut the riser support rods to the proper length and attach flanges to the wall

Plumbing Connections

Connect the water supply lines to the faucet.
Connect all the drains to the waste drain connection.

IMPORTANT

INSTALLER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PURGING THE WATER LINES ACCORDING TO LOCAL CODE REQUIREMENTS, AND FOR ALL PLUMBING CONFORMING TO LOCAL BUILDING CODES WHICH MAY BE DIFFERENT FROM ILLUSTRATIONS SHOWN IN THIS MANUAL.



Complete the connection of all drains and water supply lines

Electrical Connections

The final electrical connections between the Power Soak and the electrical supply must be made by a licensed electrician. The Power Soak has several options for motors and heater. Review the information tag for determining the specific requirements of the machine being installed (see Verify the Electric Requirements section of this instruction booklet).

Checking the Motor Rotation ("JOG" Feature)

The motor must rotate in the correct direction in order for the Power Soak to function properly. An arrow indicating the direction of rotation is located on the pump housing. The control unit has a feature that allows the motor to be "jogged" for checking the rotation even if the wash tank is empty. Press and hold the green START button for 5 to 10 seconds and watch the fan blades inside the motor fan cover. After holding the start button for the 5 to 10 second delay, the motor will start for a few rotations and automatically stop if the wash tank is empty. If the wash tank is full of water the motor will continue to run even if the direction of rotation is not correct. When the wash tank is full, the red STOP button must be pressed to stop the motor. Running the motor in the wrong direction does not damage the motor or pump, but the pump will not circulate water in the wash tank correctly.

Arrow indicating the direction of rotation is located on the pump housing

IMPORTANT

THE MOTOR MUST ROTATE IN THE CORRECT DIRECTION FOR THE MACHINE TO OPERATE PROPERLY. USE THE "JOG" FEATURE TO CHECK THE MOTOR ROTATION

Shelving

Reinstall any shelving that was removed for convenience of installation. If the shelving is damaged or corroded, it is recommended that the shelving be replaced.

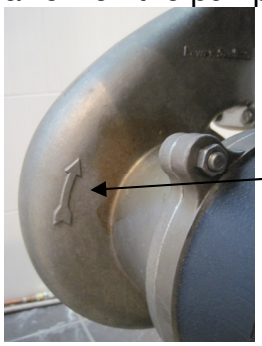
Testing the Components

Check for Leaks

- Turn on the water supply and inspect all joints for leaks.
- Close the drain valve(s), fill the sink(s) with water and inspect the drain fittings for leaks.
- Open the drain valve(s) and inspect the drain joins for leaks as the water is draining from the sink.

Check the Electrical Installation

- Verify that there are no loose wires or open electrical enclosure.
- Fill the wash tank with water and press the START button to see that the motor will start. Have a qualified electrician verify that the amp draw on the electrical supply is within the specifications on the identification tag.
- Check motor rotation for the correct direction as indicated by the arrow on the pump housing.



Direction of rotation arrow

IMPORTANT

MOTOR ROTATION MUST BE THE CORRECT DIRECTION FOR THE MACHINE TO OPERATE CORRECTLY

Check Operation

- Open each faucet knob and verify that water flows from each hand control. Verify that hot and cold water are running from the correct hand control.
- With the water valves open, turn the center knob to see that it will shut off flow to the faucet and that the hand sprayer is still functional.

Check the Chemical Dispensing System

The Chemical Dispensing System must be checked by a representative of the manufacturer. It will need to be verified that the proper amount of chemical is being dispensed and that the proper chemical concentration is maintained during operation.

Appendix

Power Soak® Systems with Heaters

HP	Phase	Hz	System Voltage	Minimum Supply Conductor (AWG)	Minimum Overcurrent Protective Device (Amps)
2	1	60	208	8	50
2	3	60	208	10	30
3	3	60	208	8	40
2	1	60	230	8	50
2	3	60	230	10	30
3	3	60	230	8	40
2	3	60	480	14	15
3	3	60	480	12	20
2	1	50	220	8	50
2	3	50	380	10	30
3	3	50	380	10	30

Power Soak® Systems without Heaters

HP	Phase	Hz	System Voltage	Minimum Supply Conductor (AWG)	Minimum Overcurrent Protective Device (Amps)
2	1	60	208	14	15
2	3	60	208	14	15
3	3	60	208	14	15
2	1	60	230	14	15
2	3	60	230	14	15
3	3	60	230	14	15
2	3	60	480	14	15
3	3	60	480	14	15
2	1	50	220	14	15
2	3	50	380	14	15
3	3	50	380	14	15