TROUBLESHOOT A WEEP SYSTEM

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Note: A Normally open solenoid valve allows water flow when no power is applied to the coil. A normally closed solenoid valve is the opposite. It does not allow flow until power is applied to the coil.

The majority of weep systems use a normally open valve. If you are having a problem with the weep not shutting off, use a voltmeter to verify that power is getting to the solenoid coil. If the correct voltage is there you should be able to feel a slight magnetism when holding a small screwdriver on the top of the coil. If you do not feel it, loosen the nut or clip holding the coil to the valve body. Lift the coil slightly and you should feel a resistance from the coil. If not the coil is probably bad. Do not lift the coil completely off of the valve body as this can burn up a good coil without the mass of the stem in it.



If the coil is good you probably have a bad diaphragm, stuck plunger, or a piece of debris holding the valve open. A small speck of sand in the right place on the valve seat is all it takes to keep the valve from closing properly.

If you are having this issue and your system is using a normally closed valve, the troubleshooting procedure is similar but you want to verify that there isn't any power to the coil when the weep is off. If there is no power to the coil and the weep is still running, it could once again be debris in the solenoid preventing it from closing completely.

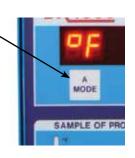
If the problem is not with the solenoid itself, it could be that the temperature sensor or capillary tube is defective and not sending the correct signal to the controller or that the controller (thermostat or Weepmizer) is faulty.

Temperature sensor location is extremely important. Do not install sensor where it can ever be in direct sunlight or where it is possible to pick up heat from another source. Do not mount sensor on exterior wall of a heated room as this can cause readings 5 to 10 degrees high. Sometimes the heat from the equipment room can float through cracks or the fresh air intake for the boilers and give a false reading. Also make sure your bay lighting is not heating up your sensor. Even the sun reflecting off another surface can warm up the sensor to make it inaccurate.

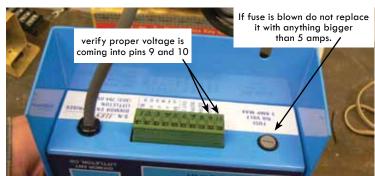
Dixmor Weepmizer troubleshooting

The Weepmizer is designed for a normally open solenoid valve. Some companies have the Weepmizer modified to use a normally closed valve, which will make the following procedures backward. The following applies to a system using a normally open valve.

If the weep water runs continuously, push button "A" three times. The display will read "OUT 1." Now cycle "B" button a few times. Display will cycle between "IS ON" and "IS OFF." Each time you cycle it you should hear the solenoid valve click, or feel it if the room is noisy. If there is no click, check the fuse located just left of the green wiring connector on



the bottom of the Weepmizer. If fuse is blown do not replace it with anything bigger than 5 amps. If fuse is good, verify proper voltage is coming into pins 9 and 10 (far left two wires). Verify voltage is passing through Weepmizer with voltmeter at the solenoid coil. If voltage is on pins 9 and 10 but not coming out 6 and 8 there is a problem internally and the unit must be returned for repair.



Remember, with a normally open valve, when output 1 light is on that means power is going to the valve and water is not running. When output 1 light is off the water should run.

If the temperature is not reading correctly, first double check the sensor location as discussed previously. Make sure you do not run sensor lead wires along a conduit carrying 120 or more volts as this can sometimes cause a false reading. Also do not run sensor lead wires along fluorescent light fixtures.

The best way to check the sensor is to pack it in snow or crushed ice for 15 minutes. After this time you should get a reading of 32 or 33 degrees. If it is no more than 5 degrees off you can calibrate the sensor by turning the small screw calibrate the sensor embedded in the silicone on the back of the by turning the small screw embedded in sensor. Turning the screw clockwise one the silicone on the complete turn should lower the reading back of the sensor approximately 2 degrees and counter clockwise should raise the reading.

The sensors and the control box are both calibrated electronically when they are built but sometimes an electronic component can change characteristics after being in use for a short period of time. If adjusting the sensor does not cure the problem you will have to return the complete unit to have it recalibrated.



If your Weepmizer is reading -22 that indicates that it is not seeing a sensor

If your Weepmizer is reading -22 that indicates that it is not seeing a sensor. The sensor could be bad or the wires going to it could be cut or broken. A quick check for this is to take a short piece of small gauge wire and touch between terminals 1 and 2 (far right hand terminals) on the green plug, where the sensor wires are. This should now read 112 or 113. If it does then your sensor circuit is open.

If your Weepmizer is reading 112 or 113 the wires or sensor could be shorted. Disconnect the sensor and it should read -22.

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