

995.900015

Plastic Basket

995.900013

Multi-layer OzzyMat

1030-FABOT-23*

False bottom for SW-23

1410-MSGRD-PL*

Mat Support Grid

995.900006

Biomatic Nozzle Kit

995.900005

Angled Brush

4520-BRASY*

Angled brush assembly
(includes: brush, instagrip
tubing and hose clamps)

995.9000060

½" ball valve kit for nozzle 23 (includes ½" ball valve, ½"
NPT connector, bushing, and washer)

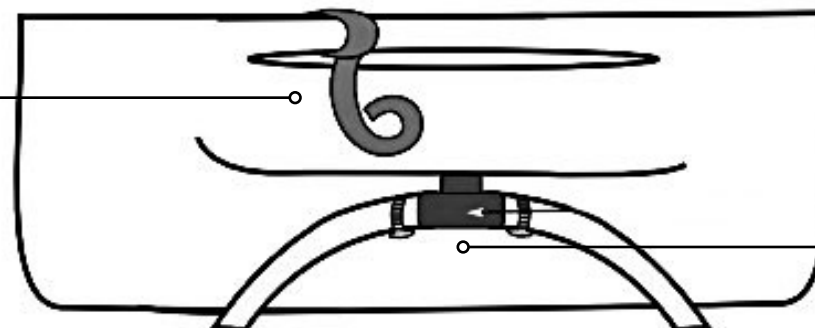
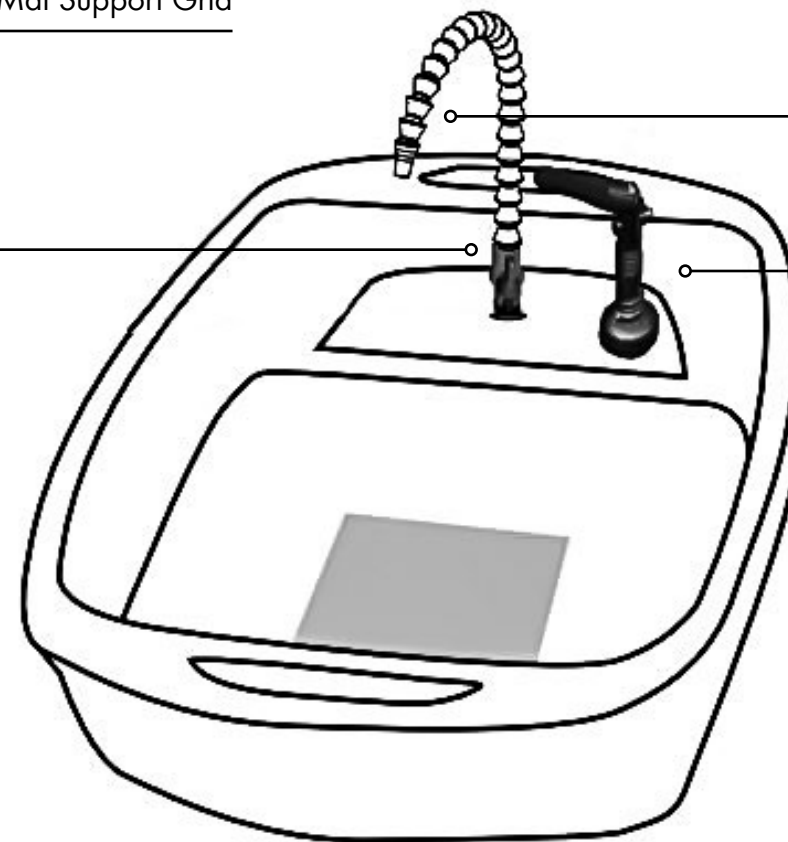
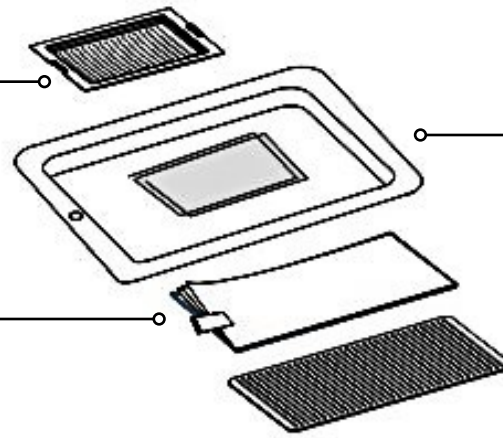
1555-VELST*

Velcro strap (for power cord)

***SPECIAL ORDER ONLY**

995.900030

Sink fitting kit for SW-23
(includes: quick disconnect plug and valve)



TROUBLESHOOTING

Fault	Possible Cause	Solution
Poor cleaning result	Microbes have been destroyed	Replace filter mat
	Too much oil has been put into the machine— it is not a waste oil dump	Add a bottle of Microbe Booster 995.903
High consumption of fluid	Fluid is being carried off in the cavities of parts being washed	Let the cleaned parts drain off
	Part is being taken out for bench-top cleaning elsewhere in the shop	Make provision for extra fluid requirement and inform customer of the high fluid consumption
	Evaporation—machine situated near open doors or direct sunlight	Move machine away from sources of heat
	Flow Thru brush has been allowed to hang over the side of the sink	Check for fluid on the floor around the machine
	Device leaking	Check machine for leaks
	Evaporation - gap between the sink and the base	Check that the sink is sitting properly on top of the base
No flow of fluid	Closed tap on both nozzle and brush	Open taps
	Insufficient cleaning solution in the tank	Add fluid until the red indicator light goes off
	10 minute pump timer has expired	Turn the ON/OFF switch OFF and ON to restart flow
	Pump has failed	Replace the pump
	Hose is blocked or has become disconnected	Check hose connection from the pump to the nozzle or to the tap for blockages or leaks
Low fluid indicator light is on despite having adequate fluid	Level sensor probe has got stuck	Dislodge weight on sensor level probe. If light remains on contact Wurth Quality Dept
Cleaning Solution is backing up and not draining from sink	Filter basket is blocked	Clean debris from basket
	Filter mat is covered in sludge and therefore impenetrable	Replace filter mat
Cleaning Solution is cold	Check Low Fluid Indicator light.	If light is on add 20L cleaning solution
Cleaning Solution is discoloured	Cleaning Solution will become dark in colour due to dyes in oils and greases washed off from the dirty parts;	This is normal and will not affect the cleaning power
Machine has a bad odour	Deactivated microbes	Top up the fluid as soon as possible to keep the microbes at their optimum working temperature. Replace fluid if needed.
No Heat	Electrical circuit malfunction	Refer to 'No-Heat repair instructions' on speedy product page

A quick way to find out why the machine is not heating.

Tools you will need to determine which parts are causing the problem.

A. No. 2 Phillips Screwdriver



Art. No. 613.9015/ 614.176274

B. Channel Lock Pliers



Art. No. 715.0250

C. Electrical Multi-meter



I. There are 5 parts to the electrical circuit that could go bad and we can replace if the machine stops heating. (We do not do component level repairs on the circuit board).

A. The Probe - Consists of the level sensor and temperature sensor both of which are located in the bottom of a gray tube mounted between the uprights of the heater. The probe is located on the inside of the machine fluid tank and held in place by a black junction box.

B. The Heater - The heater is located on the inside of the machine fluid tank and held in place by the same black junction box as the probe (above).

C. The Fuse - The fuse is a 10 amp slow-blow fuse located on the circuit board in the middle of the board between two black boxes (switch relays) mounted on the board just above the location where the heater wires attach to the circuit board.

D. Circuit boards - The green circuit board switches on and off both the pump and heater. The board is designed with a separate circuit for the pump and a separate circuit for the heater. The tan circuit board is a power supply reducing incoming power from 120 Volts AC to 12Volts DC.

E. Power Cord - Mounted on the side of the control box and connected to the circuit board on the inside of the control box.

II. To Find a failure in the heater circuit.

1. First Check the Probe.

i. Unplug the machine and remove the control box lid from the control box.



ii. Plug the machine back in and look at the green indicator lights at the top of the green circuit board. There are 5 lights if the board has fuses and 4 Lights if the board does not have a fuse (does not have a heater light).

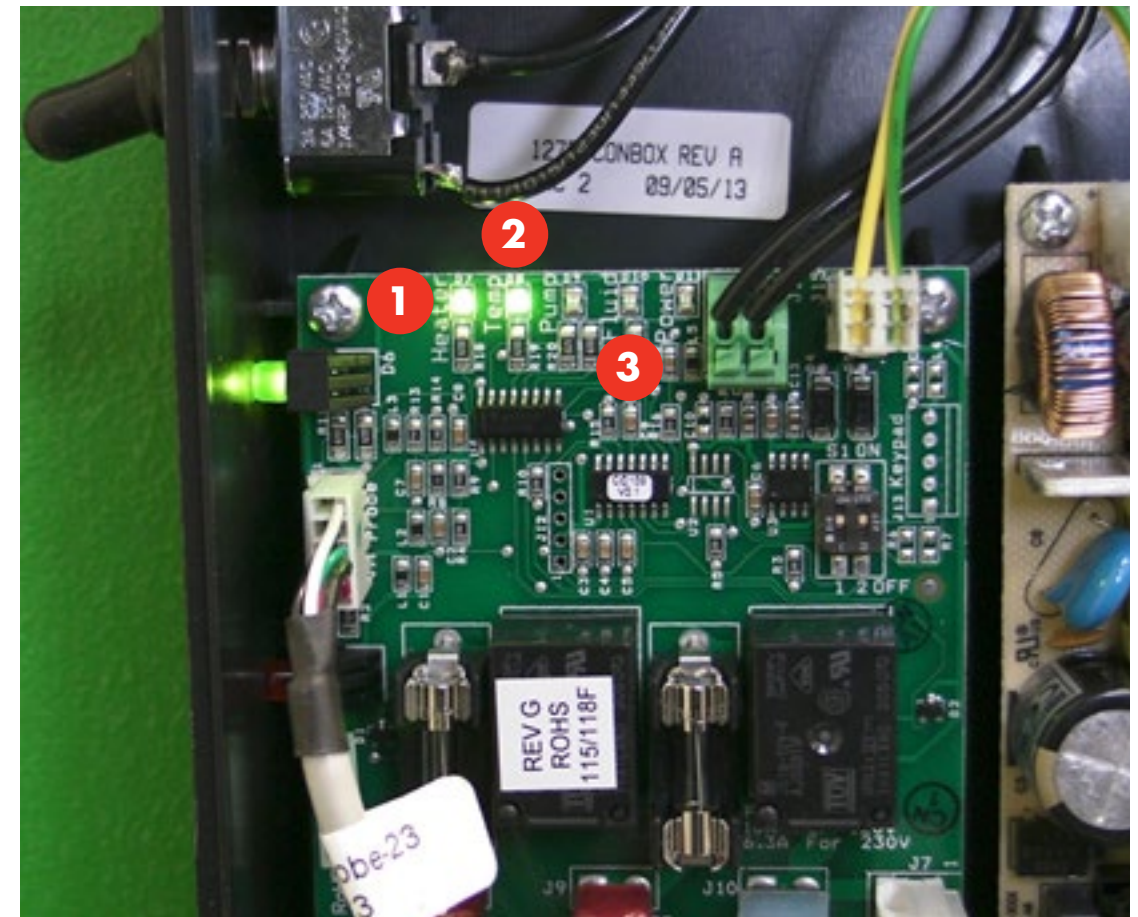
This indicates the machine heater should be on if:

- 1 Heater Light** – On when heater is on.
- 2 Temp Light** – Blinking longer on than off.
(Indicates that fluid is cold).
- 3 Fluid Light Off** (second light from right)
Indicates fluid level is NOT low.

Notes:

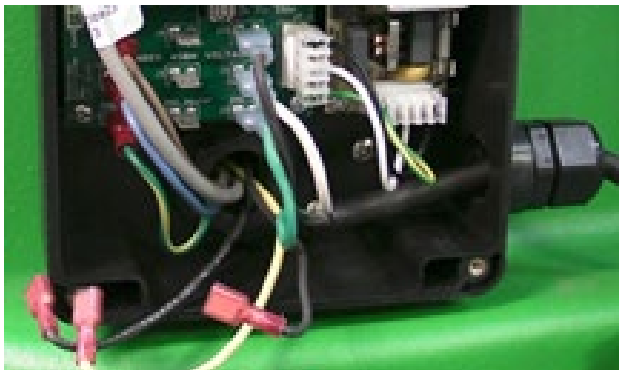
Power light, the light all the way to the right on the circuit board, should be blinking anytime machine is plugged in. If these conditions exist for the indicator lights, the probe is working properly and heater should be "On" and heating the fluid.

The Red low fluid light located on the outside of the control box below the green power light and pump switch must be off when the fluid light on the board is off and on when the fluid light on the board is on.

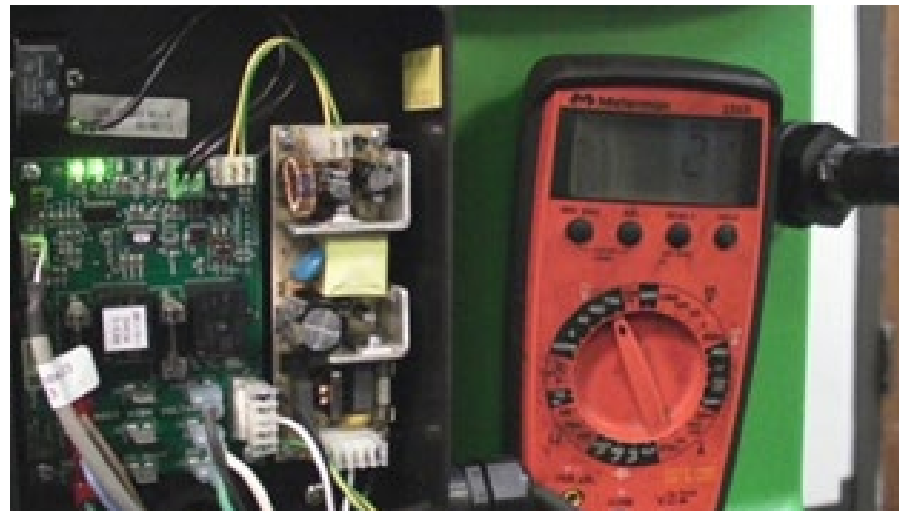


2. Check if there is Power to the Heater.

- i. Unplug the Machine
- ii. Disconnect the HEATER wires from the circuit board. 2 black wires and a yellow wire with green strip located next to the incoming power cord wires. The heater wires are the middle column of wires.
- iii. Plug the machine back in.
- iv. Use a multi-meter to Measure the voltage between the top 2 terminals on the board that the two black heater wires that were removed from.
- v. Top terminal labeled **"L Heater"** and middle terminal labeled **"N Heater"**. Your reading should be 120 volts.
 - A. If there is 120 volts and you have no heat then the heater is bad and should be replaced.
 - B. If there is low or no voltage to the terminals then **check the fuse.**



Heater Wires removed



3. Check Power to the Fuse (with the machine plugged in).

- i. With the multi-meter check to see if there is power to fuse by putting one of the leads at the top of the fuse and the other lead to the N Heater terminal as below. Reading should be 120 volts.

If you do not have 120 volts to the fuse then the circuit board is bad. IF you have determined that the probe is working as in "1. First Check the Probe" above.

If you do have 120 volts to the fuse next move the multi-meter lead at the top of the fuse to the bottom of the fuse. If the reading is 120 volts then the fuse is good. If the reading is not 120 volts then the fuse is bad and must be replaced.

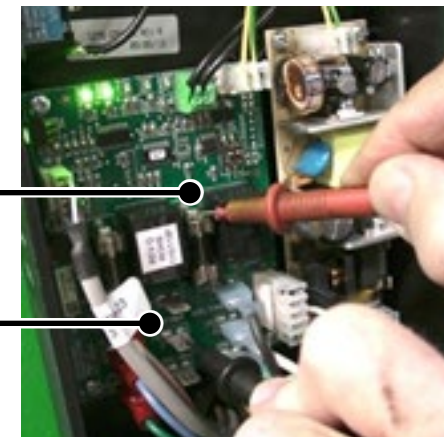
- III. If you do not have a 120 volts at the top of the fuse then the circuit board is bad and should be replaced.

**Check for power at the
Heater Terminals**



Top of fuse

**Middle
Terminal
(N Heater)**



**Checking
the Fuse**

3. The heater fuse on the board keeps blowing.

The heater is electrically protected on the board by a 10 Amp 250 Volt Slo Blow Fuse. A short in the heater electrical circuit will cause this fuse to fail cutting off power to the heater.

The two most common reasons for the heater fuse to fail is a short in the heater and/or a short in the circuit board.

The most common causes for the circuit board to fail are:

1. Moisture has gotten into the control box causing one or more circuits on the board to fail.
2. A bad connection in the wiring In the control box may also cause the fuse to fail.

The most common cause for the Heater to fail:

The heater is a wire that will get hot inside a tube surrounded by insulation that will conduct heat but also not conduct electricity. The heater also has a ground wire connected to the tube to prevent the operator from getting shocked. Where the wire enters the tube and exits the tube the wires are sealed to prevent moisture from entering the tube. If these seals are comprised so as to let moisture inside the tube and into the insulation, the insulation will then become a conductor and cause a path from the wire to ground causing a short in the heater and the fuse to fail.