

Lafferty Equipment Manufacturing, LLC Installation & Operation Instructions

Model # 925505 · 5 Gallon LV Tank Foamer

REQUIREMENTS

Chemical Concentrate
Water to Fill Tank

Compressed Air up to 4 CFM

Nozzle 80150

OPTIONS

Safe Flow Lid™ for 1 Gallon Jugs

Lid, Suction Tube, and Strainer # 709101

Alternate Check Valves - EPDM Standard

Check Valve, Chemical, PP/Viton, 1/4" # 491315

Check Valve, Air, SS/Viton, 1/4" # 491306



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**WARNING! READ ALL
INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE
USING EQUIPMENT!**

OVERVIEW

The 5 Gallon LV Tank Foamer is a low-volume venturi foam applicator that uses compressed air to pressurize the water in the tank to create the water pressure to draw and blend chemical concentrate into the water stream. Compressed air is injected into the solution which is projected as a low-volume of rich, clinging foam on to any surface up close or at distances up to 9 feet. Each fill provides 7 minutes of continuous foaming.

SAFETY & OPERATIONAL PRECAUTIONS

- Manufacturer assumes no liability for the use or misuse of this unit.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves and eye wear when working with chemicals.
- Always direct the discharge away from people and electrical devices.
- Follow the chemical manufacturer's safe handling instructions.
- MAXIMUM recommended pressure for air regulator is 80 PSI.

Do Not Use any chemicals inside the tank! The tank is for WATER ONLY.

TO INSTALL (REFER TO DIAGRAM ON NEXT PAGE)

1. This unit has been preset and tested with the tank pressure set at 60 PSI and the foam consistency regulator set at 20 PSI . Try these settings before making any adjustments.
2. Pull wire handle up to unlock the tank lid and remove from the tank.
3. **Fill tank with potable water only, no chemical.**
4. Replace the tank lid, making sure the "O" ring seats properly. Lock wire handle in place.
5. Place a one gallon container of chemical concentrate in the jug rack.

Set the chemical dilution ratio by threading one of the color coded metering tips into each chemical check valve. See chemical labels for dilution ratio recommendation or consult your chemical supplier.

- For the strongest dilution ratio do NOT install a colored metering tip.
- The dilution ratios in the metering tip chart are based on water thin chemicals with a viscosity of 1CPS.
- Thicker chemicals will require a larger tip than the ratios shown in the chart.
- Application results will ultimately determine final tip color.
- Select the tip color that is closest to your desired chemical strength and thread it into the tip holder. **DO NOT OVER-TIGHTEN.**
- Push the chemical tube over the check valve barb and place the suction tube in the chemical concentrate.
- If necessary, cut suction tube(s) to length before attaching suction strainer.

TO OPERATE

Always make sure the discharge is closed or pointed in a safe direction before turning water on. Discharge can be shut off at any time during operation but should not be left unattended for long periods of time. Expect a strong blast when re-opening the discharge ball valve or trigger gun.

1. Make final metering tip adjustments based on application results.
2. With wand in hand open the water ball valve, and the air ball valve.
3. Open the discharge ball valve.
 - Wait a few seconds and observe foam consistency.
 - Use the least amount of air needed to achieve good foam quality to prevent water pressure fluctuations from affecting performance. Air pressure must be kept lower than water pressure.
 - To adjust the foam consistency pull out on the air regulator knob, turn slightly clockwise for dryer foam and counterclockwise for wetter foam. Wait a few seconds to see each adjustment.
 - Medium wet foam will give the best cleaning results! Dry foam will NOT clean as well!
 - You may also have to try different sized metering tips and air settings until foam consistency and cleaning results are acceptable. Once this is set and desired foam consistency is achieved push lock the knob on the air regulator. You are ready to start application.
4. When foaming is completed, close the discharge ball valve, return to the unit and close the water and air ball valves. Briefly re-open the discharge ball valve to relieve pressure in the hose.
5. Rinse before the foam dries (if necessary).

METERING TIP SELECTION

METERING TIP COLOR	OZ/MIN	DILUTION RATIO @ 60 PSI
Brown	0.56	—
Clear	0.88	—
Bright Purple	1.38	—
White	2.15	—
Pink	2.93	—
Corn Yellow	3.84	—
Dark Green	4.88	—
Orange	5.77	—
Gray	6.01	—
Light Green	7.01	—
Med. Green	8.06	—
Clear Pink	9.43	—
Yellow Green	11.50	—
Burgundy	11.93	—
Pale Pink	13.87	—
Light Blue	15.14	—
Dark Purple	17.88	—
Navy Blue	25.36	—
Clear Aqua	28.60	—
Black	50.00	—
No Tip Ratio Up To:		—

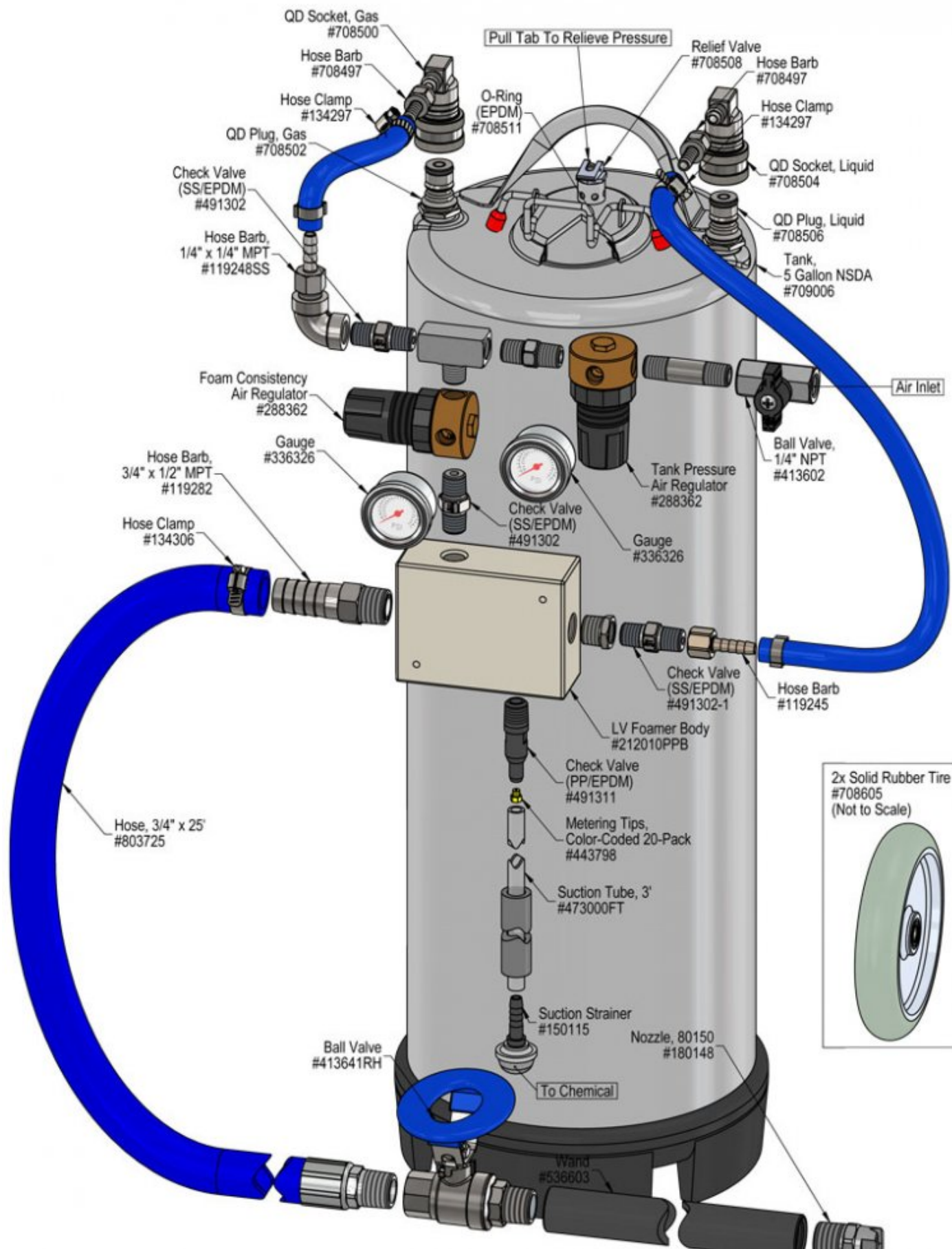
The dilution ratios above are approximate values. Due to chemical viscosity, actual dilution ratios may vary.

FORMULA

- GPM × 128 ÷ Desired Dilution Ratio = oz/min**
- See Unit Flow Rates chart for GPM
 - Use 20 for 20:1 dilution ratio, 30 for 30:1, etc.
 - Match calculated ounces per minute (oz/min) to nearest oz/min in Metering Tip Selection chart.

UNIT FLOW RATES

PSI	GPM
60	0.80



Troubleshooting Guide

Problem	Possible Cause / Solution	
	Startup	Maintenance
A) Foam surges and/or hose "bucks".	1,2,3,4,5,6	8,10,11,12,14
B) Foam output too wet.	1,2,3,4,5,6	8,10,11,12,13
C) Foam output too dry.	1	8
D) Foam does not clean properly.	2,4	13
E) Pop-Off valve keeps relieving.	7	8,10,12
F) Tank won't hold pressure.	7	8,10,12

Possible Cause / Solution	
Startup	Maintenance
1. Foam consistency air regulator adjustment too low or too high. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open inlet air ball valve fully. Adjust foam consistency air regulator slightly clockwise for dryer foam and counterclockwise for wetter foam. 	8. Air regulator clogged or failed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean or replace air regulator.
2. Weak chemical solution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase chemical concentration. 	9. Air check valve clogged or failed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean or replace the air check valve(s).
3. Discharge ball valve not completely open <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completely open discharge ball valve. 	10. Pop-Off Valve clogged or failed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean or replace
4. Improper chemical <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure chemical is recommended for foaming and the application. 	11. Tank is empty (no solution) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow refill tank procedure.
5. Foam hose wrong size or kinked <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See requirements. Straighten the hose. 	12. Tank o-ring not seated, missing or worn <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realign, clean or replace.
6. Nozzle size too small <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use only supplied nozzle. 	13. Soil has hardened on surface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reapplication may be necessary. Always rinse foam before it dries.
7. Tank air pressure regulator set too high <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjust the top air regulator slowly counterclockwise. Optimal pressure is 60 PSI 	14. Use of an oiler on the airline will cause poor foam quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use only clean, dry air.

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE: When the unit will be out of service for extended periods, place chemical tube(s) in water and flush the chemical out of the unit to help prevent chemical from drying out and causing build-up. Periodically check and clean chemical strainer and replace if missing.

