Lafferty Equipment Manufacturing, LLC Installation & Operation Instructions

Model # 912115DU · BPSSDU Foamer

REQUIREMENTS

Chemical Concentrate

Water	
Temperature	up to 180°F
Pressure	125 to 350 PSI
Flow	3.0 GPM @ 250 PSI
Supply Line	1/2"
Compressed Air	up to 4 CFM
Hose	3/4" ID x 50'

OPTIONS

Stainless Steel Hose Racks	
Large Stainless Steel Hose Rack	# 224150
Stainless Steel Jug Racks	
Jug Rack, SS, 1 Gallon, Round/Square	# 224200
Jug Rack, SS, 2 1/2 Gallon	# 224210
Jug Rack, SS, 5 Gallon, Round/Square	# 224215
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 BPSSDU Foamer is a medium volume foam applicator for simultaneously applying 2 foaming chemicals to any surface up close or at a distance. This venturi injection system uses boosted water pressure (125 - 350 PSI) to draw and blend 2 chemical concentrates into the water stream at the same time to create an accurately diluted solution. Rich, clinging foam is created by injecting compressed air into the solution to greatly increase volume and coverage ability. The foam is then projected through the foam hose and fan nozzle at distances up to 13 feet.

SAFETY & OPERATIONAL PRECAUTIONS

- For proper performance do NOT modify, substitute nozzle, hose diameter or length.
- Manufacturer assumes no liability for the use or misuse of this unit.
- \bullet 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.
- Do not put a discharge ball valve on this unit or kink the hose to stop the flow of foam.

TO INSTALL (REFER TO DIAGRAM ON NEXT PAGE)

- 1. Mount the unit to a suitable surface above the chemical supply to prevent siphoning.
- 2. Connect the discharge hose.
- 3. When connecting to a potable water supply follow all local codes for backflow prevention.
- 4. Connect water supply. To prevent blocking the small water jets in the foamer body, flush any new plumbing of debris before connecting. If water piping is older and has known contaminants, install a filter.
- 5. Connect air supply. If air line is older and has known contaminants install a filter.

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

Place BOTH pick-up tubes in chemical concentrate.

Always make sure the wand is in hand and pointed in a safe direction before turning water and air on. DO NOT kink the hose to stop foam flow, return to the unit and close the water and air ball valves.

- 1. Final chemical dilution and air adjustments will now have to be made.
- 2. With wand in hand open the water ball valve, and the air ball valve.
 - Wait a few seconds and observe foam consistency.
 - To adjust the foam consistency turn the needle valve knob slightly counterclockwise for dryer foam and clockwise for wetter foam.
 - Medium wet foam will give the best cleaning results! Very 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 you are ready to start application.
- 3. When foaming is completed return to the unit and close the water and air ball valves. Do NOT kink the hose to stop foam flow. Rinse the work surface before foam dries.

DILUTION METERING TIP OZ/MIN RATIO COLOR @ 250 PSI 679:1 Brown 0.56 0.88 432:1 Clear 1.38 275:1 Bright Purple 2.15 177:1 White 130.1 Pink 2.93 3 84 99·1 Corn Yellow 78:1 4.88 Dark Green 5.77 Orange 66:1 Gray 6.01 63:1 Light Green 7.01 54.1 Med. Green 8.06 47:1 Clear Pink 9.43 40:1 Yellow Green 11.50 33:1 11.93 32:1 Burgundy Pale Pink 13.87 27:1 Light Blue 15.14 25:1 Dark Purple 17.88 21:1 Navy Blue 25.36 15:1 Clear Aqua 28.60 13:1

50.00

The dilution ratios above are approximate values. Due to

chemical viscosity, actual dilution ratios may vary. FORMULA

GPM × 128 ÷ Desired Dilution Ratio = oz/min

• Match calculated ounces per minute (oz/min) to nearest oz/min in Metering Tip Selection chart.

See Unit Flow Rates chart for GPM
Use 20 for 20:1 dilution ratio. 30 for 30:1. etc.

8:1

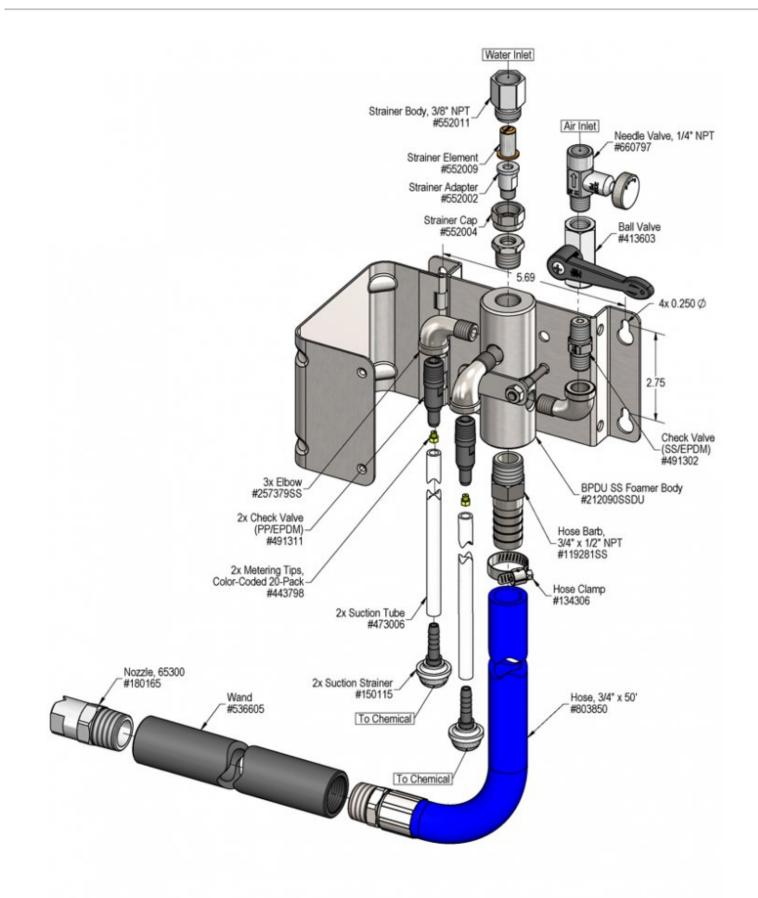
6:1

Black

No Tip Ratio Up To:

UNIT FLOW RATES		
PSI	GPM	
125	2.10	
150	2.30	
200	2.66	
250	2.97	
300	3.25	
350	3.51	

METERING TIP SELECTION



Troubleshooting Guide

Problem	Possible Cause / Solution	
	Startup	Maintenance
A) Foam surges and/or hose "bucks".	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19
B) Foamer will not draw chemical.	1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10	12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19
C) Foam too wet.	2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19
D) Foam does not clean properly (too dry).	1, 4, 6, 11	
E) Using too much chemical.	5	
F) Water/chemical backing up into air line.		17
G) Water backing up into chemical container.		12

Possible Cause / Solution				
Startup	Maintenance			
 Air volume too high Adjust the needle valve slowly clockwise. 	 12. Chemical check valve stuck or failed Clean or replace. 			
 2. Use of an oiler in the airline will cause poor foam quality • Use only clean, dry air. 	 13. Chemical strainer or metering tip partially blocked Clean or replace chemical strainer and/or metering tip. 			
 3. Inlet ball valve not completely open • Completely open the ball valve. 	14. Chemical tube stretched out or pin hole/cut in tube• Cut off end of tube or replace tube.			
 4. Not enough chemical - metering tip too small Install larger metering tip. Chemical Ball valves closed (2-Way) 	 15. Vacuum leak in chemical pick-up connections Tighten the connection. 16. Needle valve clogged not allowing enough air Clean or replace. 17. Air check valve failed 			
 5. No metering tip installed or metering tip too large Install smaller metering tip. 				
 6. Improper chemical Ensure product is recommended for the application. 	 Replace. 18. Water strainer element clogged or missing/foamer inlet 			
 Chemical tube not immersed or chemical depleted Immerse tube or replenish. 	 orifice clogged Clean or replace strainer element; check/clean inlet orifice for obstructions. DO NOT DRILL OUT. 19. Chemical build-up may have formed in the foamer body causing poor or no chemical pick-up Follow Preventive Maintenance instructions below, using hot water and/or descaling acid. When there is no 			
 8. Discharge hose too long or wrong size or kinked Straighten the hose or replace with correct hose. 				
 9. Nozzle size too small Replace with correct size nozzle. 				
 10. Water pressure or water volume too low/inlet piping too small causing poor chemical pick up Increase water pressure or water volume. 	draw at all, carefully remove fittings and soak entire foamer body in descaling acid.			
 11. Soil has hardened on surface Always rinse foam before it dries Reapplication may be necessary. 				

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.

