

# AFCO Installation & Operation Instructions

## Model #AF 916960 • Portable 60 Gallon Super HV Foamer

### REQUIREMENTS

#### Chemical Concentrate

#### Water

Temperature	up to 160°F
Pressure	30 - 150 PSI
Flow	9.8 GPM @ 40 PSI
Supply Line	3/4"

**Compressed Air** up to 12 CFM

**Hose** 1-1/2" x 50'

**Nozzle** Super HV Open Flow Wand

### WEIGHT & DIMENSIONS

**Shipping Weight: 191 lbs.**

**Shipping Dimensions: 50" x 40" x 45"**

**Ships On A Pallet**



<http://www.afcocare.com>

**READ ALL  
INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE  
USING EQUIPMENT!**

## Overview

The Portable 60 Gallon Super HV Foamer is a very high volume foam applicator featuring a 4-wheel, all stainless steel cart assembly with a 60 gallon chemical concentrate tank. This venturi injection system uses city water pressure (30 - 150 PSI) to draw and blend chemical concentrate from the tank into the water stream to create an accurately diluted solution. An incredible amount of 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 discharge hose and foam nozzle on to large surfaces and high ceilings at distances up to 45 feet.



# Safety & Operational Precautions

- When connecting to a potable water supply follow all local codes for backflow prevention.
- For proper performance do NOT modify, substitute nozzle, hose diameter or length.
- 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.
- NEVER mix chemicals without first consulting chemical manufacturer.

## TO INSTALL (REFER TO DIAGRAM, NEXT PAGE.)

If you are connecting to a potable water supply follow all local codes for backflow prevention.

1. Remove the tank lid and add a sufficient amount of chemical concentrate to the tank and replace lid.
2. 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 water filter.
3. Connect compressed air supply. If piping 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 strainer in the chemical concentrate.

## TO OPERATE

**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. Make final metering tip adjustments based on foam quality and cleaning results.
2. With wand firmly in hand and pointed in a safe direction open the water ball valve, and then the air 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!
  - Once desired metering tip and foam consistency is achieved push lock the knob, 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.

### Metering Tip Selection Chart

Metering Tip Color	Oz. per Min.	Example: Dilution Ratio @ 30 PSI
Brown	.56	2892:1
Clear	.88	1840:1
Bright Purple	1.38	1173:1
White	2.15	753:1
Pink	2.93	553:1
Corn Yellow	3.84	422:1
Dark Green	4.88	332:1
Orange	5.77	281:1
Gray	6.01	269:1
Light Green	7.01	231:1
Med. Green	8.06	201:1
Clear Pink	9.43	172:1
Yellow Green	11.50	141:1
Burgundy	11.93	136:1
Pale Pink	13.87	117:1
Light Blue	15.14	107:1
Dark Purple	17.88	91:1
Navy Blue	25.36	64:1
Clear Aqua	28.60	57:1
Black	50.00	32:1
No Tip Ratio	up to 10.0:1	

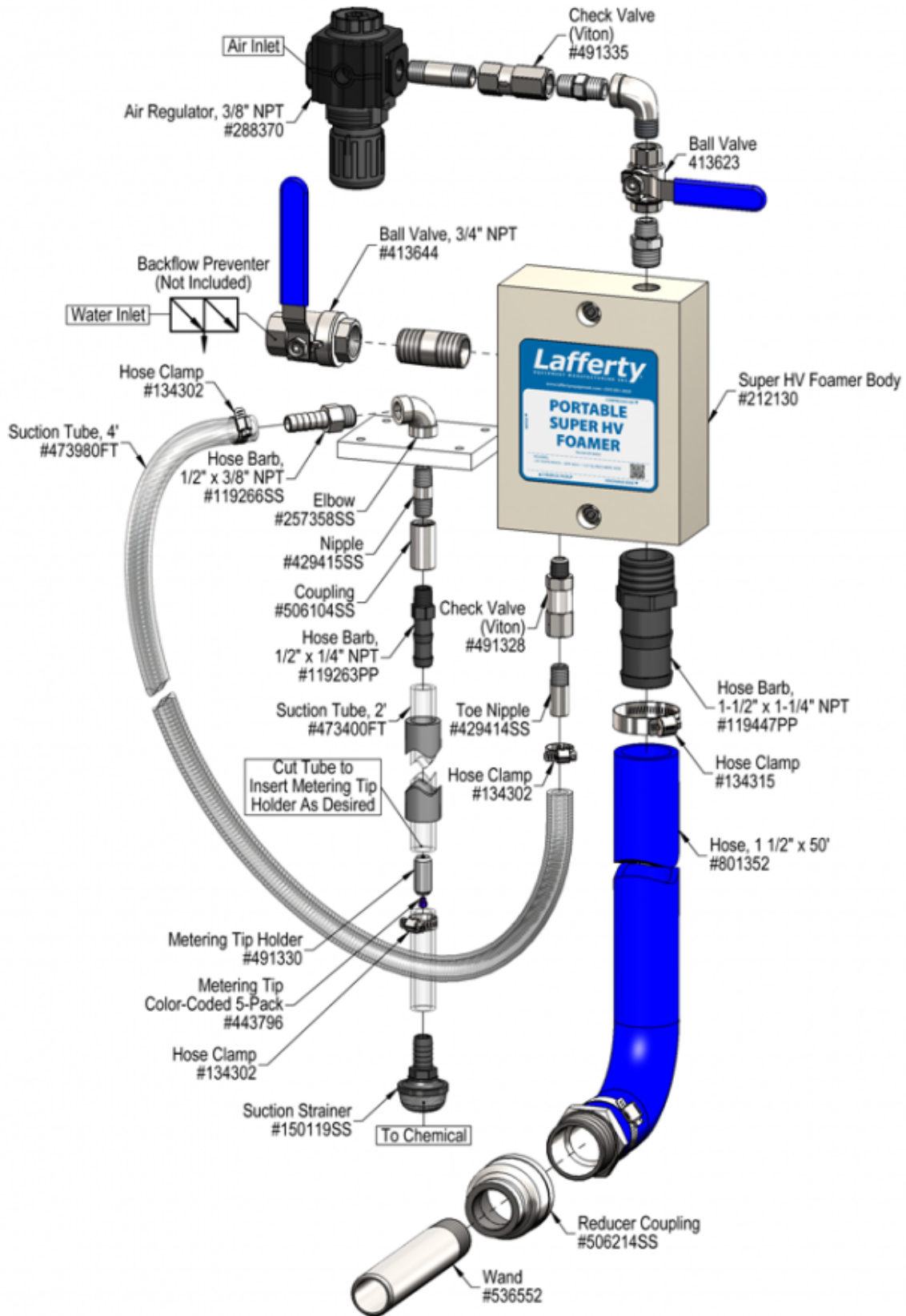
The dilution ratios above are approximate values. Due to chemical viscosity, actual dilution ratios may vary.

### Metering Tip Selection Formula

$$\frac{(\text{GPM} \times 128)}{\text{Dilution Ratio}} = \text{Oz. per Min}$$

### Flow Rate Chart

Pressure	Flow Rate
PSI	GPM
30	9.80
40	11.32
50	12.65
60	13.86
70	14.97
80	16.00
90	16.97
100	17.89
110	18.77
120	19.60
130	20.40
140	21.17
150	21.91



# Troubleshooting Guide

## AF 916960 • Portable 60 Gallon Super HV Foamer

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.		18
H) Air or chemical solution backing up into water line.		20

### Possible Cause / Solution

Startup	Maintenance
<p><b>1. Air pressure too high</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adjust the air regulator slowly counterclockwise until output stabilizes.</li> </ul>	<p><b>12. Foamer inlet orifice clogged</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check/clean inlet orifice for obstructions. DO NOT DRILL OUT. Install a water filter.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. Water pressure or water volume too low/inlet piping too small causing poor chemical pick up</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase water pressure or water volume (SEE REQUIREMENTS).</li> </ul>	<p><b>13. Chemical strainer or metering tip partially blocked</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clean or replace chemical strainer and/or metering tip.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. Inlet ball valve not completely open,</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completely open the inlet ball valve.</li> </ul>	<p><b>14. Chemical tube stretched out or pin hole/cut in chemical tube sucking air.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cut off end of tube or replace tube.</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. Not enough chemical - metering tip too small</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Install larger metering tip.</li> </ul>	<p><b>15. Vacuum leak in chemical pick-up connections</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tighten the connection.</li> </ul>
<p><b>5. No metering tip installed or metering tip too large</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Install smaller metering tip.</li> </ul>	<p><b>16. Air regulator failed allowing too much air or not enough air</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clean or replace.</li> </ul>
<p><b>6. Improper chemical</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure product is recommended for foaming and the application.</li> </ul>	<p><b>17. Air check valve failed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clean or replace.</li> </ul>
<p><b>7. Chemical tube not immersed in chemical or chemical depleted</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immerse tube or replenish.</li> </ul>	<p><b>18. Chemical check valve stuck or failed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clean or replace.</li> </ul>
<p><b>8. Discharge hose too long or wrong size or kinked</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Straighten the hose or replace hose with correct size and length.</li> </ul>	<p><b>19. Hard water scale or chemical build-up may have formed in the foamer body causing poor or no chemical pick-up</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Follow Preventive Maintenance instructions below, using hot water or descaling acid. When there is no draw at all, carefully remove fittings and soak entire body in descaling acid.</li> </ul>
<p><b>9. Wand wrong size (SEE REQUIREMENTS)</b></p>	<p><b>20. No backflow preventer installed and/or inlet ball valve left on when not in use</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Install appropriate backflow preventer into water line.</li> </ul>
<p><b>10. Use of an oiler in the airline will cause poor foam quality</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use only clean, dry air.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>11. Soil has hardened on surface, rinse foam before it dries</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reapplication may be necessary.</li> </ul>	

**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.**

