

# Component Testing Guide

## **740494 36 volt Water Solenoid**

## **740493 24 volt Water Solenoid**

### Where Used:

170, 200, 260 and 320 Series Auto Scrubbers with Traction Drive

### Purpose:

To turn on or off the flow of cleaning solution.

### How a Water Solenoid Operates:

When system voltage, i.e.: 24 or 36 volts is applied to terminals A & B an electromagnet is created that pulls up a plunger that then uncovers a passage so solution can flow to the brushes. When system voltage (power) is removed from terminals A & B the electromagnet is turned off and the plunger then closes the passage to stop solution flow.

### How to Test:

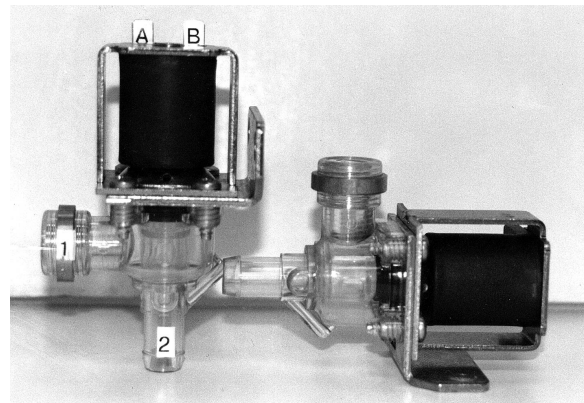
To test a water solenoid you will need the following tools: 1). Jumper wires, 2). Volt Meter/OHM Meter

- 1). Turn off your volt meter and put on a DC scale higher than 36 volts.
- 2). Connect your meter leads to the A & B terminals and check for system voltage.

*NOTE: For voltage to be present at the A & B terminals, the drive levers must be engaged, i.e. forward and reverse lever pulled on 260 and 320 models and the wire handle pulled up on the 170 and 200 models.*

3). If voltage is present at the A & B terminals, the plunger in the solenoid should be raised and allowing solution to flow. I). If solution is not flowing, replace water solenoid, II). if no voltage is present at terminals A & B then your problem is in the control wiring to the solenoid. Refer to the correct wiring diagram to help find the problem.

4). Jumper wires may be used to apply voltage to terminals A & B to verify the solenoids performance. Be careful not to let jumper leads touch.



**CAUTION: These tests should only be performed by a qualified technician. Working with electricity can be dangerous. When using jumper wires to help diagnosis an electrical component, care must be exercised to prevent a short circuit from occurring. Do not allow the two test leads (jumpers) to touch or personal injury or damage to the equipment will result.**