## TROUBLESHOOTING CHART:

| Problem | Cause | Solution |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1. No discharge | a. No water <br> b. Magnetic valve not functioning <br> c. Excessive water pressure <br> d. Eductor clogged | a. Open water supply <br> b. Install valve parts kit <br> c. Install regulator if flowing water pressure <br> exceeds 60 PSI |
| d. Clean* or replace |  |  |

In hard water areas, scale may form inside the discharge end of the eductor, as well as in other areas of the unit that are exposed to water. This scale may be removed by soaking the eductor in a descaling solution (deliming solution). To remove an eductor located in the cabinet, firmly grasp valve and unthread eductor. Replace in same manner. Alternatively, a scaled eductor can be
cleaned (or kept from scaling) by drawing the descaling solution through the unit. Operate the unit with the suction tube in the cleaned (or kept from scaling) by drawing the descaling solution through the unit. Operate the unit with the suction tube in the
descaling solution. Operate the unit until solution is drawn consistently, then flush the unit by drawing clear water through it for a descaling solution. Operate the unit until solution is drawn consistently, then flius
minute. Replace concentrate container and put suction tube into concentrate.

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Package Contains:

1. Proportioner unit.
2. Supply tube -7 ft . per eductor
3. Foot valve assembly and weight - one for each eductor
4. Inner and outer discharge tubes - one for each eductor
5. Aqua metering tip.
6. Mounting anchor kit.
7. Hook(s) for discharge tube(s) -- models with 3.5 GPM eductors
8. Instruction sheet with parts list/diagram

## Streamline <br> Push Button Proportioner <br> with Air Gap eductors

THANK YOU FOR YOUR INTEREST IN OUR PRODUCTS
Please use this equipment carefully and observe all warnings and cautions

| WEAR | protective clothing and eyewear when dispensing chemicals or other materials. |
| :---: | :---: |
| ALWAYS | observe safety and handling instructions of the chemical manufacturers. |
| ALWAYS | direct discharge away from you or other persons or into approved containers. |
| ALWAYS | dispense cleaners and chemicals in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Exercise CAUTION when maintaining your equipment. |
| KEEP | equipment clean to maintain proper operation. |
| WEAR | protective clothing and eyewear when working in the vicinity of all chemicals, filling or emptying equipment or changing metering tips. |
| ALWAYS | re-assemble equipment according to instruction procedures. Be sure all components are firmly screwed or latched into position. |
| ATTACH | only to tap water outlets (85 PSI maximum). |

Installation and Operation: Repeat the following procedures as necessary for the number of eductors your unit contains.
s. for a 3.5 GPM (yelle outlet end of the eductor. This tube must be in place for the educture for a 1.0 GP inner discharge tube rey flooding (yellow) eductor has a yellow flooding ring inside it. The inner discharge ture tor has a
grey flooding ring inside it. Install the end of the tube nearest the flooding ring on the eductor's inner discharge barb.
2. Drill holes for the three wall anchors with a $9 / 32$ " drill, using the cabinet back as a template for proper spacing
of the mounting screws. Install mounting anchors, and thing screws in top two anchors. Slide key holes in cabing back over scrow heads. Tighten screws and install third (bottom) screw. Do not mount more than 6 ft . ( 1.8 m ) above bottom of concentrate container, nor below the highest concentrate level (never mount your concentrate higher than the Streamline unit).
3. Select a metering tip for each eductor (see next section) and insert the tip into the hose barb on the eductor body
4. Supply tube should reach from hose barb on eductor to bottom of concentrate container. If using more than one eductor, cut supply 5. Slip open end of supply tube through an opening in either side of the cabinet and push over the hose barb/metering tip on the 5. Slip oper
6. A short discharge tube is used with 1 GPM eductors; minimum hose length is $8^{\prime \prime}(20 \mathrm{~cm})$ for proper operation. Longer ( 4 ft ) hoses are used with 3.5 GPM eductors. Slide tube over inner tube previously installed in eductor discharge outlet. Clamps for securing
the 3.5 GPM tubes are provided. Hooks are provided to allow longer discharge tubes to conveniently hang from the side eabine penings. Gently twist hook onto tube after starting the tube through the hook 7. Place foot valve end of supply tube into concentrate container. REMEMBER TO CHECK FOOT VALVE STRAINER PERIODICALLY FOR CLOGGING: CLEAN IF NECESSARY.
8. Replace cabinet cover and screws.
of at least $1 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{ID}$ to water inlet swivel. (Minimum 25 PSI pressure, with water running, is required for proper operation.) Connect other end of hose to water supply. Turn water supply on.
10. Purge air from
11. Push button to sorme water discharge from the eductor vents until the .
12.It is essential that the discharge hose not be obstructed. If discharge is restricted, water will flow out the eductor vents. Do not start to operate the dispenser with liquid in the discharge tube.

Metering Tip Selection:
The final concentration of the dispensed solution is related to
both the size of the metering tip opening and the viscosity of the both the size of the metering tip opening and the viscosity of the can be used as a guideline. If product is noticeably thicker than water, consult the Measurement of Concentration Procedure below to achieve your desired water-to-product ratio. Because dilution achieved can only be ascertained by using the Measurement of Concentration Procedure. The clear, undrilled tip is provided to permit drilling to size not listed should you need dilution ratio that falls between standard tip sizes.

NOTE: A 1 GPM eductor is grey; a 3.5 GPM eductor is yellow. components.
Measurement of Concentration:
ou can determine the dispensed water-to-product ratio for any operate the primed dispenser for a minute or is required is to hings: the amount of dispensed solution, and the amount of concentrate used in preparation of the solution dispensed. The

Dilution Ratio ( $\mathrm{X}: 1$ ) where $\mathrm{X}=\underline{\text { Amount of Mixed Solution - Amount of Concentrate Drawn }}$
Dilution Ratio, then, equals $X$ parts water to one part concentrate ( $\mathrm{X}: 1$ ). If the test does not yield the desired ratio, choos different tip and repeat the test. Alternative methods to this test are 1) pH (using litmus paper), and 2) titration. Contact your concentrate supplier for further information on these alternative methods and the materials required to perform them.

## Streamline Parts Diagram <br> 3-button unitillustrated

## (2)



APPROXIMATEDILUTIONS

| APPROXIMATE DILUTIONSAT 40 PSI FOR WATER-THIN PRODUCTS (1.0 CP) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tip Color | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Orifice / Std. Drill } \\ \text { Size } \\ \text { Number) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | Ratio (per Eductor Flow) |  |
|  |  |  | 1 GPM | 3.5 GPM |
| No Tip | . 187 | (3/16) | 3:1 | 3.5:1 |
| Grey | . 128 | (30) | 3:1 | 4:1 |
| Black | . 098 | (40) | 3:1 | 4:1 |
| Beige | . 070 | (50) | 4:1 | 8:1 |
| Red | . 052 | (55) | 5:1 | 14:1 |
| White | . 043 | (57) | 7:1 | 20:1 |
| Blue | . 040 | (60) | 8:1 | 24:1 |
| Tan | . 035 | (65) | 10:1 | 30:1 |
| Green | . 028 | (70) | 16:1 | 45:1 |
| Orange | . 025 | (72) | 20:1 | 56:1 |
| Brown | . 023 | (74) | 24:1 | 64:1 |
| Yellow | . 020 | (76) | 32:1 | 90:1 |
| Aqua | . 018 | (77) | 38:1 | 128:1 |
| Purple | . 014 | (79) | 64:1 | 180:1 |
| Pink | . 010 | (87) | 128:1 | 350:1 | Amount of Concentrate Drawn

## 4



Streamline Parts Diagram/List:


