

## Trouble-Free Operation for Ice Kit Selection, Installation, and Maintenance

- Selection
  - Ensure that the ice kit or float valve used is rated for your maximum inlet pressure and GPM flow rate.
  - Ensure that the valve body, seal, stem and float materials are compatible with the temperature and type of liquid controlled.
- Installation
  - Use the wrench flats when installing the valve into the application system. Using the float, valve body, or stem for leverage can result in damage causing the float valve to malfunction.
  - During installation, take care to prevent any debris from getting into the float valve. If using Teflon tape make sure tape ends are cleanly cut and not interfering with flow paths inside the valve.
  - Adjust the float and stem to the desired water level by bending the stem at the elbow in the vertical position. Do not bend the stem in the horizontal position as this may cause misalignment with the seal causing the float valve to malfunction. Slight adjustments from factory settings may be necessary depending on application requirements.
- Operation
  - Increasing or decreasing the inlet pressure at the valve will often cause a slight increase or decrease in the water level setting at shut-off. The water level, at shut-off, reaches maximum height at the maximum possible inlet pressure provided; therefore, when the inlet pressure changes, the amount of change in the water level is related to the volumetric displacement of the float. This is a normal property of float valves. Maximum accuracy and repeatability is obtained when the inlet pressure remains constant. If varying inlet pressures are expected, be sure that your application design allows for slight changes in the water level at shut-off.
  - A float valve of this type closes gradually rather than in a "snap action" ON/OFF. Slight leakage or dripping from the outlet as the water level reaches the shut-off point is normal, unless the seat or seal is worn. If the float arm or stem is lifted slightly and the dripping stops, it indicates the seat and seal are functioning normally, and the water level is just not high enough to achieve full shut-off.
- Maintenance
  - If the float valve is not shutting off check the following:
    - Ensure the stem and float is centered with the valve body and centered in the reservoir. Gently bend the stem and float back in place if they are not centered.
    - Ensure the stem and float can move freely without resistance. Remove any obstructions.
    - Ensure no debris is on the valve seat or on the seal material interfering with the seal. Use a small pin to clear any debris away.
    - Ensure the valve seal is intact. If the seal material is damaged, replace the seal.
    - Ensure the float doesn't have any liquid inside of it.

- If water is not flowing through the float valve check the following:
  - Mineral deposits may have obstructed the orifice. Use a small pin to push any debris through the orifice and out of the valve.
  - Ensure the inlet hose is properly connected to the float valve.
- If the reservoir is overflowing check the following:
  - Ensure the outlet of the reservoir is clear of debris.
  - Ensure the outlet of the reservoir is properly plumbed in the application system.
  - Ensure the stem and float is centered with the valve body and centered in the reservoir. Gently bend the stem and float back in place if they are not centered.
  - Ensure the stem and float can move freely without resistance. Remove any obstructions.
  - Ensure no debris is on the valve seat or on the seal material interfering with the seal. Use a small pin to clear any debris away.
  - Ensure the valve seal is intact. If the seal material is damaged, replace the seal.
  - Ensure the float doesn't have any liquid inside of it.
- If the unit is not producing enough ice adjust the stem and float up to increase the water level at shutoff.
- If the unit is producing too much ice adjust the stem and float down to decrease the water level at shutoff.