

Lafferty Equipment Manufacturing, Inc. Installation & Operation Instructions

Model # 989160 · 16 Gallon Gemini Mini-Central System Complete

REQUIREMENTS

Chemical Concentrate

Water

Temperature	up to 160°F
Pressure	35 to 125 PSI
Flow	7 GPM @ 40 PSI
Supply Line	3/4"

Compressed Air	up to 12 CFM
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OPTIONS

Drum & Tote Stick Lengths, Styles & Seal Materials

Drum Stick, 33" (Viton or EPDM)	# 491643 / 491643-E
Drum Stick, 48" (Viton or EPDM)	# 491648 / 491648-E
Drum Stick, 54" (Viton or EPDM)	# 491645 / 491645-E
Tote Stick, 33" (Viton or EPDM)	# 491653 / 491653-E
Tote Stick, 48" (Viton or EPDM)	# 491654 / 491654-E
Tote Stick, 54" (Viton or EPDM)	# 491656 / 491656-E

WEIGHT & DIMENSIONS

Single Package	
Shipping Weight	66 lbs.
Shipping Dimensions	35" x 28" x 15"



Lafferty
EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING INC.

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**WARNING! READ ALL
INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE
USING EQUIPMENT!**



OVERVIEW

The 16 Gallon Gemini Mini-Central System Complete is an automatic chemical proportioner that dilutes and blends 2 chemicals, and delivers pressurized, diluted chemical to Foamers, Entryway Sanitizers, and other Pump Fed Applicators. The compact design includes all of the back-room components for a small Pump Fed Central System. A 1/2" Sandpiper Air Pump draws diluted chemical from the 16 gallon tank and delivers it to the application points (up to 9 GPM @ 60 PSI). When the solution in the tank drops below a pre-set level, the Level Master™ float valve opens an air-activated water solenoid to start diluting chemical using city water pressure (35 - 125 PSI). The unique Gemini™ "double venturi" injector combines two completely separated venturis in one body to draw and blend 2 chemical concentrates into the water stream independently so that the chemicals never mix until they are diluted. The tank refills at 7 GPM @ 40 PSI and the system cycles continuously. A secondary fail-safe float prevents overfilling.

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 ON NEXT PAGE)

Backflow prevention: Follow all local codes for preventing backflow into the water supply before installing / operating equipment.

1. Position tank on a stable and **level surface** above the chemical supply to prevent siphoning.
2. Carefully unpack the Air Level Master lid / float assembly and thread on to tank opening. Ensure that the float(s) are hanging freely in the tank.
3. Connect a flexible discharge hose from the pump output as shown in the diagram. **DO NOT** hard plumb directly from the discharge with piping.
4. Flush any new plumbing of debris before connecting water. If water piping is older, or has known contaminants, install a water filter.
5. Connect the water supply to the water inlet **DO NOT TURN ON**
6. Connect a clean, dry compressed air supply to the unit **DO NOT TURN ON**

Set the chemical dilution ratios by threading one of the color-coded metering tips into both chemical check valves. See chemical labels for dilution ratio recommendation or consult your chemical supplier.

- For the strongest dilution ratio do NOT install a colored metering tip in one or both check valves.
- 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 each check valve. **DO NOT OVER TIGHTEN.**
- Push the chemical tubes over the check valve barbs and place the strainers in each chemical concentrate.
- **BOTH chemical suction tubes must be placed in chemical.** If one suction tube will not be used, plug the unused tube to prevent it from drawing in air.
- If necessary, cut suction tube(s) to length before attaching suction strainer.

TO OPERATE

1. With the Level Master lid assembly securely attached to the empty tank, push down on the secondary safety float valve wire hanger (see diagram) to so that it sticks in the "down" position. Gravity will cause the primary float valve to automatically sit in the "down" position. Both float valves are now open.
2. Completely open the air inlet ball valve to activate the proportioner and begin filling the tank with diluted solution.
3. When the solution in the tank reaches the fill level, the primary float will rise and shut off the air flow to the water solenoid. This will cause the water inlet to close and deactivate the proportioner.

NOTE: The fill level is pre-determined by the length of the "push rods" attached to the floats. Do not attempt to adjust the fill level or modify the float assemblies.

4. System is now ready for use and will maintain the solution level until the inlet ball valve is manually closed.
5. Make final metering tip adjustments to the proportioner based on application results (titration may be necessary).
6. To initially "prime" the dry pump, slightly open the pump air ball valve. It may take several seconds for the pump to prime. Once the pump is primed, open the air valve all the way.

Secondary Fail-Safe Valve Reset Procedure

- If the solution level in the tank rises above the normal fill level the secondary fail-safe float will rise and cause the secondary fail-safe float valve to close.
- This will shut-off the air supply to the proportioner water solenoid and deactivate the system to prevent overflow.
- The system will not operate until the secondary float valve is manually reset by pushing down on the float valve wire hanger (per operating instructions step 1, above).
- If the secondary fail-safe valve is triggered, refer to the Troubleshooting Guide to determine the cause before continuing operation.

METERING TIP SELECTION

METERING TIP COLOR	OZ / MIN	EXAMPLE: DILUTION RATIO @ 40 PSI	
		LEFT	RIGHT
Brown	0.56	1600:1	1600:1
Clear	0.88	1018:1	1018:1
Bright Purple	1.38	649:1	649:1
White	2.15	417:1	417:1
Pink	2.93	306:1	306:1
Corn Yellow	3.84	233:1	233:1
Dark Green	4.88	184:1	184:1
Orange	5.77	155:1	155:1
Gray	6.01	149:1	149:1
Light Green	7.01	128:1	128:1
Med. Green	8.06	111:1	111:1
Clear Pink	9.43	95:1	95:1
Yellow Green	11.50	78:1	78:1
Burgundy	11.93	75:1	75:1
Pale Pink	13.87	65:1	65:1
Light Blue	15.14	59:1	59:1
Dark Purple	17.88	50:1	50:1
Navy Blue	25.36	35:1	35:1
Clear Aqua	28.60	31:1	31:1
Black	50.00	18:1	18:1
No Tip Ratio Up To:		8.5:1	8.5:1

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

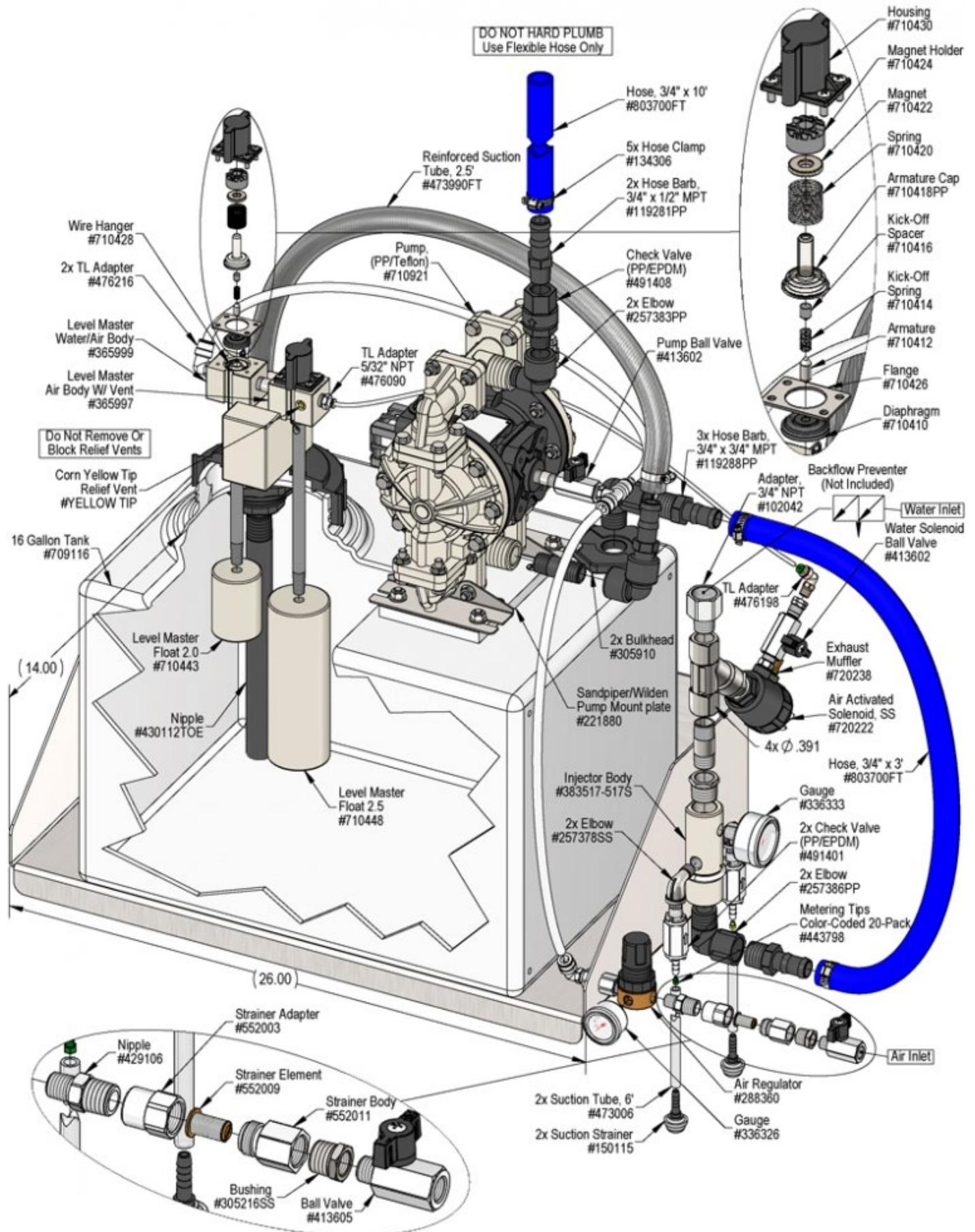
FORMULA

GPM × 128 ÷ Desired Dilution Ratio = oz/min

- See Unit Flow Rates chart for GPM
- Use 20 for 20:1 dilution ratio, 30 for 30:1, etc.,
- Match calculated ounces per minute (oz/min) to nearest oz/min in Metering Tip Selection chart.

UNIT FLOW RATES

Pressure	Water Flow
PSI	GPM
40	7.00
50	7.83
60	8.57
70	9.26
80	9.90
90	10.50
100	11.07
110	11.61
120	12.12



Troubleshooting Guide

Problem	Possible Cause / Solution	
	Startup	Maintenance
A) Mixing station will not draw chemical.	1, 4, 5	9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17
B) Dilution too strong.	2	
C) Dilution too weak.	3, 4, 5	9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17
D) Primary float will not activate (does not fill)	7, 9	13, 14, 15, 18
E) Primary float valve will not turn off (overfills or triggers secondary fail-safe float valve on double-float models)	6, 7, 8	13, 14, 15, 18
NOTE: This guide is for Air Level Masters used with High Flow Satellite Mixing Stations		

Possible Cause / Solution	
Startup	Maintenance
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Air inlet ball valve not completely open <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Completely open air inlet ball valve. 2. Metering tip too large or no tip installed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Install smaller metering tip. 3. Not enough chemical <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Install a larger metering tip. 4. Chemical tube not immersed in chemical or chemical depleted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Immerse tube or replenish. 5. Water pressure too low or water temperature too high <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Mixing station requires 25 PSI water pressure, see requirements. 6. Air pressure to Level Master too high <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Install an air pressure regulator in-line before the Level Master if air pressure exceeds 80 PSI. 7. Level Master body is not level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Install the Level Master on an even surface where the body (injector) is level to the horizon. Ensure that the Level Master will not become unbalanced as it fills. 8. Secondary fail-safe float has been triggered (<i>double-float models only</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Manually reset the secondary fail-safe float valve (refer to operation instructions) ◦ Inspect the primary float assembly before resetting the secondary float valve. If necessary, troubleshoot the primary float assembly. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Chemical strainer or metering tip blocked <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Clean or replace chemical strainer and/or metering tip. 10. Chemical tube stretched where tube slides over metering tip holder or pin hole/cut in tube (sucking air) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Cut off end of tube or replace tube. 11. Vacuum leak in chemical pick-up connections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Tighten the connection. 12. Water strainer screen clogged <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Clean the water strainer screen. 13. Physical blockage or interference is preventing the float from rising or falling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Ensure that the tank is on a level surface. ◦ Ensure that the float, push rods, and metal clips are hanging freely without any interference. ◦ Do not modify the float assemblies. 14. Float valve parts are dirty or defective <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Clean or replace the affected parts (may require careful disassembly, refer to parts diagram). ◦ Ensure that all parts are free of rust, grease, etc. ◦ Depending on the chemical and on-site variables, regular cleaning and/or replacement may be required. 15. Float valve diaphragm stretched out or damaged <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Replace the float valve diaphragm. 16. Chemical build-up or scale may have formed in the injector body causing poor or no chemical pick-up <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Follow Preventive Maintenance instructions below, using hot water and/or descaling acid. When there is no draw at all, carefully remove fittings and soak entire body in descaling acid. 17. Water solenoid failed or air is turned off <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Replace solenoid ◦ Ensure air inlet ball valve is completely open 18. Upward force has unclipped hanger from magnet holder <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>Carefully</i> remove float housing and align wire hanger to grooves in magnet holder. ◦ Pull down on wire hanger until you hear a sharp 'click' after the normal activation sound. ◦ Wire hanger must be <i>fully</i> seated in magnet holder grooves, as shown on LEFT.
	

