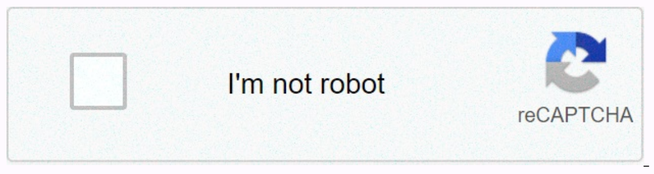

Continue

Hunter sprinkler system manual start

Bert worked as a home improvement and residential construction contractor in the irrigation sentraal-Florida.An system for 25 years, should work perfectly for many seasons without any problems. However, each sprinkler system eventually malfunctions. Fortunately changing a single part usually gives the system back to full working condition. With a little bug-pushing advice, a typical homeowner often restores their own sprinkler system without being a professional contractor. Properly working sprinkler systems hold grass greens. By Ildar SagdejevHow Sprinkler Systems WorkA sprinkler system consists of some basic parts: A water source Pipes Timer Valves Sprinkles Many homes use city water as the water source, while others benefit from a well or more. A home using a lake or as well as its water source should pump high-voltage. A timer wires directly to the pump car. When the timer activates, the pump motor pulls water from the source and forces it into the irrigation pipes. A sprinkler system connected to city water uses a low voltage timer. A low-voltage timer's transformer taps into the home's 120-volt circuit. The transformer converts high voltage into the low voltage power supply that the system requires. When the timer activates a zone, it sends the low voltage power source to the appropriate valve solenoid. Once activated the solenoid makes the valve, let the water pass. Once it reaches the sprinkler heads, it is spread across the landscape. Detection and repair of crushed sprinkler system pipesEventual, each sprinkler system suffers an underground broken pipe. Isolated areas of excessive moist soil, visible geysers and a water meter running down the sprinkler system indicate that a sprinkler pipe has broken or cracked. In the worst cases, this problem can waste thousands of gallons of water every month. Finding the break often becomes frustrating. Common culprits include tree roots and reckless shovel work. Look for signs of leakage If the break occurs before the valve, the broken pipe requires immediate attention. A break in this place constantly leaks and the left unattended the damaged pipe will tear. If a small area of the lawn becomes exceptionally green or the ground looks sponical, look for a sprinkler pipe with a small leak. Once the pipe bubbles the constant water pressure up to the surface, clearly identify the broken pipe's location. How to find Valve-related Leaks after a valve will only appear when the timer activates the zone with the damaged pipe, leading to a difficulty finding the problem area. To find this type of leak, close or cap each sprinkler head and turn on the respective zone until the ground gets wet. Carefully examine the wet area with a shovel to find the pipe. To close an adjustable fan spray sprinkler head, pull up the sprinkler head's trunk. Turn the top of spray point toe clocksgewys with a while you are holding the bottom of the nozzle still with your other hand. To close a rotor or gear-driven sprinkler head, place the appropriate instrument in the grove next to the arrow. Turn the customization screw counterc clockwise. If the sprinkler head will not turn off, remove the soil around the sprinkler head. Screw the sprinkling head from his male adapter. Place the correct size wire cap, either 1/2 or 3/4 inch NPT, on the exposed male adapter and hand tighten the cap. Restoring a broken or cracked sprinkler pipeThe material needed for repairing a broken or cracked sprinkler pipe includes a look at wet-or-dry PVC cement, a small portion of the correct size PVC pipe and some fittings. Turn off the sprinkler system's water source. Remove at least 6 inches of soil under the crushed pipe. Cut out the damaged portion pipe and let the remaining water drain into the hole under the break. Clear the debris from the tips of the pipe. Replace the missing portion of the pipe, using the appropriate fittings and pipe. To avoid digging up large lengths of the pipe, complete the repair with an expandable coupling or flexible pipes. By juantiagues from Pontevedra, España (Un aspersor) [CC BY-SA 2.0 ( ], via Wikimedia CommonsRepairing or Replacing damaged sprinkler headsBroken and incorrectly adapted sprinkler heads spreading water correctly, organing large areas of a lawn dry. Returning a sprinkler head to its proper customization setting often restores the problem. Due to a new sprinkler head's relatively low cost and the variations between manufacturers, homeowners often find a complete replacement of a broken sprinkler head the easiest and most cost-effective solution. Adjust water ThrowAll fan spray sprinkler heads have a remote adjustment screw, the screw located on top of the nozzle. Many nozzles pour water between 10 and 15 feet, assuming 25 PSI of water pressure at the nozzle. Turning the distance screw clockwise increases the water pour. Turning the top of an adjustable nozzle changes the arc. Rotor sprinkler heads have distance and arch-fittings. The customization procedure depends on the manufacturer. Some manufacturers provide a customization key, while others use a small split screwdriver. Damage caused by Lawn mowers and Other VehiclesLawnmowers caused extreme damage to a sprinkler head. Cement landscape doughnuts help prevent the lawnmower blade hitting the sprinkler head. If the lawn mower broke the sprinkler head's body, replace the entire sprinkler kick with a precise replacement. If the lawn mower blade damages the top of the sprinkler head, either replace the entire sprinkler head or try the mark of the sprinkler head too and just replace the broken part of a new head. Replacing a crushed cap and trunk, sometimes called the shaft, eliminates the need to dig up the body. Cars Cars row over sprinkler heads positioned along a driveway, usually breaking the sprinkler head or pipe below. Normally, the best solution involves digging up the sprinkler pipe and replacing the short section of hard PVC directly below the sprinkler head with a flexible PVC pipe and then installing a precise replacement sprinkler head. Problems with DebrisWhen stretching a sprinkler head's shaft, but water does not spray from the nozzle, debris has clogged the nozzle or its screen. Turn off the system and remove the nozzle and clean all debris from the nozzle's screen. To remove the fan nozzle, pull the stem out of the body with one hand and grab the nozzle with the other. Keep the shaft quiet and turn the nozzles counterclothwise. Many rotor sprinkler head manufacturers use a nozzle that is locked in place with a set screw. To access the nozzle and set screw, screw and pull the rotor's cap and stem from its body. One or more zones will not turn on or stay onA sprinkler system with a zone that will not turn on or off either have a malfunctioning timer, zone valve or a short in the low-voltage thread. An experienced technician uses certain visual cues to reduce the possibilities while the system is diagnosed. For example, if water sees past a sun valve after power has been disconnected to the timer, the technician knows that the problem occurs in the zone valve. When the technician suspects an electrical fault, he uses a multimeter to read tension and continuity across each individual system part, thereby isolating the faulty device. Fuse IssuesIf the timer doesn't work at all, remove the timer's face plate and search for a burnt fillet. Not all systems include a filly. Replace a burnt filly with a compatible model; the amperage rating must match. Turn on the system and bike through each zone. If the filly blows again, the troubleshooting process starts at the time. Inspect the TransformerCheck the timer's transformer for proper input and discharge tension with a voltage. Most sprinkler timers use a transformer that plugs directly into a standard 120-volt container, however, some models are wired directly into the home's electric circuit. As the transformer receives the proper voltage, but its output voltage does not match its stated output voltage, replacing the transformer. If the transformer works properly, troubleshoot the timer. Check the TimerUsually when multiple zones won't turn on the timer has gone unrelated. Activate a malfunctioning zone and check out the timer's output tension between the respective zone and general terminals. Turn the multimeter to its lowest AC voltage setting. Place one multimeter probe on the malfunctioning zone terminal and the other multimeter probe on common terminals. Compare the multimeter readout with the timer transformer's declared output voltage. When activated, the timer must allow tension to meet the valve's If the multimeter reads zero, replace the timer. If the multimeter shows tension, turn off the timer and troubleshoot the valve's solenoid. Testing the SolenoidWhen strain passes through a solenoid's coil a magnetic field moving a metal piston. The piston forces open the valve's diaphragm. Remove the threads connected to the valve's solenoid. Turn a multimeter to its resistance environment. Place an investigation on every solenoid lead. If the solenoid does not have continuity, replace the solenoid. If the solenoid has continuity, look for proper tension at the solenoid with the multimeter set to its tension environment. Keep the ends of the low-voltage threads apart and activate the zone with the timer. If the multimeter tension reads, replace the zone valve's diaphragm. If the multimeter reads zero, replace the low voltage thread. Diagnosing the DiaphragmIf water seas of the sprinkler heads in a particular zone after the timer turned off the zone, head to the zone valve's diaphragm for debris or damage. Turn off the irrigation system's water supply. Remove the valve's top. The removal procedure depends on the valve type and manufacturer. Lift the diaphragm and its spring from the valve body. Clean any debris from the valve body and inspect the diaphragm and spring for damage. Many home improvement stores sell replacement diaphragms for the various valve manufacturers. This irrigation pump's impeller broke down the shaft. High-voltage timer and pump IssuesBecause of the inherent dangers involved in high voltage, only individuals trained and experienced with high-voltage equipment should work on or repair of the car and timer. However, a basic understanding of how to troubleshoot this type of system never hurts. A sprinkler system draws water directly from a pond or well usually uses a 240-volt pump motor, although a few systems operate on a 120-volt circuit. A dual voltage pump motor uses a switch, located in its electric compartment, which allows the operation with either voltage. Sprinkler systems that take water from a pond usually use a jet or transmission pump. Well pumps come in many configurations, including shallow stuff, deep well and submersible type pumps. Some systems use a pump start relay, while others pump cars wired directly to high-voltage timer. Many submersible pumps require a starting capacitor as well as a run capacitor. A capacitor holds its strain even after turning off the circuit breaker, making it a dangerous component until the technician sets his charge with a screwdriver. Dead Shorts From the possible reasons a pump motor won't turn on include a malfunctioning timer, incorrect tension, faulty capacitor or a dead brief. A dead short trips the pump car's circuit breaker immediately. The dead often occur in the car's or next to a piece of a wire with worn insulation. The recovery depends on the of the brief. A services technician always compares the real tension at the car to the car's stated operating voltage. If the irrigation system uses a double voltage pump motor, the technician will verify the car's voltage switch setting. Good signs a reckless installer has the switch in the 240-volt position on a 120-volt system include a pump motor that struggles to reach speeds and one whose housing quickly warms. If the measured voltage and the declared voltage do not match, the technician will trace the electrical supply back to the timer and then to the circuit breaker. As the measured tension and the stated voltage match, the technician should test the capacitor and look for debris submitted between the impeller and the automotive housing before changing the car. This article is accurate and true to the best of the author's knowledge. Content is for informational or entertainment purposes only and does not replace personal advice or professional advice in business, financial, legal or technical matters. Questions & AnswersQuestion: What causes sprinkler heads to spew air and water out when first arrived? Answer: Water enters the pipes when the valve opens. This creates pressure that forces everything downstream, including any air, out of the heads. This will continue until all the air leaves the pipes and the water pressure is equal. Question: What causes two or more zones to run at the same time? Answer: Only one terminal should show power. Troubleshoot the timer while the zones are running. Question: After the sprinkler completes its 6 stations, station 4 comes back. What can cause this problem? Answer: When station 4 arrives again, one of the valve wires disconnects at the solenoid. If the valve shuts down, suspect the timer. If the zone continues to run, then inspect the valve. Question: Should the water drain from the sprinkler lines when turned off? Answer: No, the pipes should not leak. However, if the pipes run downhill, the uphill portion will

drain to the lowest part. Question: I replace the solenoid, diaphragm and spring with the control panel in the off position the sprinkler is still on. What's the problem? Answer: Use a voltmeter to check for tension at the solenoid. If you have tension there with the timer in the off position then you have a faulty timer. Question: My sprinkler system's station is messed up. When I set station 1 to i.irrigated, station 3 arrives. So station 3 is watered twice. Any suggestions? Answer: You must replace the timer.© 2013 Bert HolopawCommentsJOSE.CHAVES on June 06, 2020: THE SRINKLER WORKS THE STATIONS 3 & 6 THE OTHER CUTS THE WATER OR SOMETIMES CUTS THE WATER FOR EVERYONE