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1. English

Maintenance Guide - Washer-extractor, Bottom-suspended (springs), Oil Bearings and Grease Seals, MWF18_

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1



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Maintenance Guide

Washer-extractor, Bottom-suspended (springs), Oil Bearings and Grease Seals, MWF18_



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1 Machine Description and Identification

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1.1 About This Manual and Your Milnor® Machine

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This manual applies to two or more models that share the mechanical characteristics stated below. If you received this manual with your machine, your machine is one of the applicable models. However, before using this manual, verify that your machine does have these characteristics.

1.1.1 Description

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Washer-extractors wash linen using water and non-volatile chemicals then remove excess water by centrifugal force. This washer-extractor is the mechanical type described below.

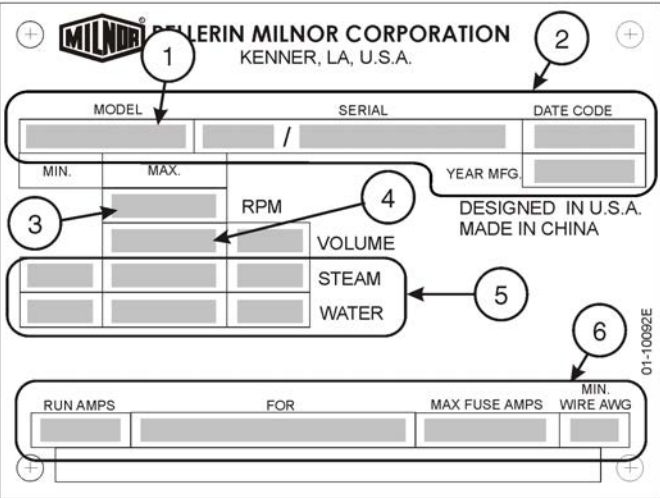
MWF18_ A machine represented by this partial model number is a bottom-suspended (steel springs) washer-extractor, with an oil-filled bearing housing and grease seals. The capacity is 40 lb (18) kg.

1.1.2 Machine Identification

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Machine Data Plate — Find the model number and other data for your machine on the machine data plate affixed to the machine and described below.

Figure 1. Machine Data Plate

| View of Data Plate (English text shown) | Legend |
|---|--|
|  | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Model number.2. Data that uniquely identifies your machine. Refer to this data when you speak with your dealer or Milnor® about your machine.3. Cylinder maximum rotation speed in revolutions per minute4. Cylinder volume in the units of measure shown5. Piped utility requirements6. Electrical requirements |

2 Safety

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2.1 Safety — Suspended Washer Extractors

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2.1.1 Safety Alert Messages—Internal Electrical and Mechanical Hazards

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The following are instructions about hazards inside the machine and in electrical enclosures.



WARNING: Electrocutation and Electrical Burn Hazards — Contact with electric power can kill or seriously injure you. Electric power is present inside the cabinetry unless the main machine power disconnect is off.



- ▶ Do not unlock or open electric box doors.
- ▶ Do not remove guards, covers, or panels.
- ▶ Do not reach into the machine housing or frame.
- ▶ Keep yourself and others off of machine.
- ▶ Know the location of the main machine disconnect and use it in an emergency to remove all electric power from the machine.



WARNING: Entangle and Crush Hazards — Contact with moving components normally isolated by guards, covers, and panels, can entangle and crush your limbs. These components move automatically.



- ▶ Do not remove guards, covers, or panels.
- ▶ Do not reach into the machine housing or frame.
- ▶ Keep yourself and others off of machine.
- ▶ Know the location of all emergency stop switches, pull cords, and/or kick plates and use them in an emergency to stop machine motion.

2.1.2 Safety Alert Messages—Cylinder and Processing Hazards

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The following are instructions about hazards related to the cylinder and laundering process.



DANGER: **Entangle and Sever Hazards** — Contact with goods being processed can cause the goods to wrap around your body or limbs and dismember you. The goods are normally isolated by the locked cylinder door.



- ▶ Do not attempt to open the door or reach into the cylinder until the cylinder is stopped.
- ▶ Do not touch goods inside or hanging partially outside the turning cylinder.
- ▶ Do not operate the machine with a malfunctioning door interlock.
- ▶ Open pocket machines only—Do not jog the cylinder and pull the goods at the same time.
- ▶ Open pocket machines only—Keep yourself and others clear of cylinder and goods during jogging operation.
- ▶ Do not operate the machine with malfunctioning two-hand manual controls.
- ▶ Know the location of all emergency stop switches, pull cords, and/or kick plates and use them in an emergency to stop machine motion.
- ▶ Know the location of the main machine disconnect and use it in an emergency to remove all electric power from the machine.



WARNING: **Crush Hazards** — Contact with the turning cylinder can crush your limbs. The cylinder will repel any object you try to stop it with, possibly causing the object to strike or stab you. The turning cylinder is normally isolated by the locked cylinder door.



- ▶ Do not attempt to open the door or reach into the cylinder until the cylinder is stopped.
- ▶ Do not place any object in the turning cylinder.
- ▶ Do not operate the machine with a malfunctioning door interlock.
- ▶ Open pocket machines only—Keep yourself and others clear of cylinder and goods during jogging operation.
- ▶ Do not operate the machine with malfunctioning two-hand manual controls.



WARNING: **Confined Space Hazards** — Confinement in the cylinder can kill or injure you. Hazards include but are not limited to panic, burns, poisoning, suffocation, heat prostration, biological contamination, electrocution, and crushing.



- ▶ Do not attempt unauthorized servicing, repairs, or modification.



WARNING: **Explosion and Fire Hazards** — Flammable substances can explode or ignite in the cylinder, drain trough, or sewer. The machine is designed for washing with water, not any other solvent. Processing can cause solvent-containing goods to give off flammable vapors.



- ▶ Do not use flammable solvents in processing.

- ▶ Do not process goods containing flammable substances. Consult with your local fire department/public safety office and all insurance providers.

2.1.3 Safety Alert Messages—Unsafe Conditions

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2.1.3.1 Damage and Malfunction Hazards

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2.1.3.1.1 Hazards Resulting from Inoperative Safety Devices

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DANGER: Entangle and Sever Hazards — Cylinder door interlock—Operating the machine with a malfunctioning door interlock can permit opening the door when the cylinder is turning and/or starting the cycle with the door open, exposing the turning cylinder.



- ▶ Do not operate the machine with any evidence of damage or malfunction.

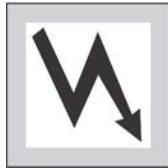


WARNING: Multiple Hazards — Operating the machine with an inoperative safety device can kill or injure personnel, damage or destroy the machine, damage property, and/or void the warranty.

- ▶ Do not tamper with or disable any safety device or operate the machine with a malfunctioning safety device. Request authorized service.



WARNING: Electrocution and Electrical Burn Hazards — Electric box doors—Operating the machine with any electric box door unlocked can expose high voltage conductors inside the box.



- ▶ Do not unlock or open electric box doors.



WARNING: Entangle and Crush Hazards — Guards, covers, and panels—Operating the machine with any guard, cover, or panel removed exposes moving components.



- ▶ Do not remove guards, covers, or panels.

2.1.3.1.2 Hazards Resulting from Damaged Mechanical Devices

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WARNING: Multiple Hazards — Operating a damaged machine can kill or injure personnel, further damage or destroy the machine, damage property, and/or void the warranty.

- ▶ Do not operate a damaged or malfunctioning machine. Request authorized service.



WARNING: Explosion Hazards — Cylinder—A damaged cylinder can rip apart during extraction, puncturing the shell and discharging metal fragments at high speed.



- ▶ Do not operate the machine with any evidence of damage or malfunction.



WARNING: Explosion Hazards — Clutch and speed switch (multiple motor machines)—A damaged clutch or speed switch can permit the low speed motor to engage during extract. This will over-speed the motor and pulleys and can cause them to rip apart, discharging metal fragments at high speed.



- ▶ Stop the machine immediately if any of these conditions occur:
 - abnormal whining sound during extract
 - skidding sound as extract ends
 - clutches remain engaged or re-engage during extract

2.1.3.2 Careless Use Hazards

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2.1.3.2.1 Careless Operation Hazards—Vital Information for Operator Personnel (see also operator hazards throughout manual)

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WARNING: Multiple Hazards — Careless operator actions can kill or injure personnel, damage or destroy the machine, damage property, and/or void the warranty.

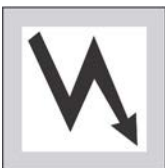
- ▶ Do not tamper with or disable any safety device or operate the machine with a malfunctioning safety device. Request authorized service.
- ▶ Do not operate a damaged or malfunctioning machine. Request authorized service.
- ▶ Do not attempt unauthorized servicing, repairs, or modification.
- ▶ Do not use the machine in any manner contrary to the factory instructions.
- ▶ Use the machine only for its customary and intended purpose.
- ▶ Understand the consequences of operating manually.

2.1.3.2.2 Careless Servicing Hazards—Vital Information for Service Personnel (see also service hazards throughout manuals)

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WARNING: Electrocution and Electrical Burn Hazards — Contact with electric power can kill or seriously injure you. Electric power is present inside the cabinetry unless the main machine power disconnect is off.



- ▶ Do not service the machine unless qualified and authorized. You must clearly understand the hazards and how to avoid them.
- ▶ Abide by the current OSHA lockout/tagout standard when lockout/tagout is called for in the service instructions. Outside the USA, abide by the OSHA standard in the absence of any other overriding standard.



WARNING: Entangle and Crush Hazards — Contact with moving components normally isolated by guards, covers, and panels, can entangle and crush your limbs. These components move automatically.



- ▶ Do not service the machine unless qualified and authorized. You must clearly understand the hazards and how to avoid them.
- ▶ Abide by the current OSHA lockout/tagout standard when lockout/tagout is called for in the service instructions. Outside the USA, abide by the OSHA standard in the absence of any other overriding standard.



WARNING: Confined Space Hazards — Confinement in the cylinder can kill or injure you. Hazards include but are not limited to panic, burns, poisoning, suffocation, heat prostration, biological contamination, electrocution, and crushing.



- ▶ Do not enter the cylinder until it has been thoroughly purged, flushed, drained, cooled, and immobilized.

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2.2 Prevent Damage from Chemical Supplies and Chemical Systems

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All Milnor® washer-extractors and CBW® tunnel washers use stainless steel with the ANSI 304 specification. This material gives good performance when chemical supplies are correctly applied. If chemical supplies are incorrectly applied, this material can be damaged. The damage can be very bad and it can occur quickly.

Chemical supply companies usually:

- supply chemical pump systems that put the supplies in the machine,
- connect the chemical pump system to the machine,
- write wash formulas that control the chemical concentrations.

The company that does these procedures must make sure that these procedures do not cause damage. **Pellerin Milnor Corporation accepts no responsibility for chemical damage to the machines it makes or to the goods in a machine.**

2.2.1 How Chemical Supplies Can Cause Damage

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Dangerous Chemical Supplies and Wash Formulas — Some examples that can cause damage are:

- a very high concentration of chlorine bleach,
- a mixture of acid sour and hypo chlorite,
- chemical supplies (examples: chlorine bleach, hydrofluosilicic acid) that stay on the stainless steel because they are not quickly flushed with water.

The book “Textile Laundering Technology” by Charles L. Riggs gives data about correct chemical supplies and formulas.

Incorrect Configuration or Connection of Equipment — Many chemical systems:

- do not prevent a vacuum in the chemical tube (for example, with a vacuum breaker) when the pump is off,
- do not prevent flow (for example, with a valve) where the chemical tube goes in the machine.

Damage will occur if a chemical supply can go in the machine when the chemical system is off. Some configurations of components can let the chemical supplies go in the machine by a siphon ([Figure 2, page 11](#)). Some can let chemical supplies go in the machine by gravity ([Figure 3, page 12](#)).

Figure 2. Incorrect Configurations That Let the Chemical Supply Go In the Machine by a Siphon

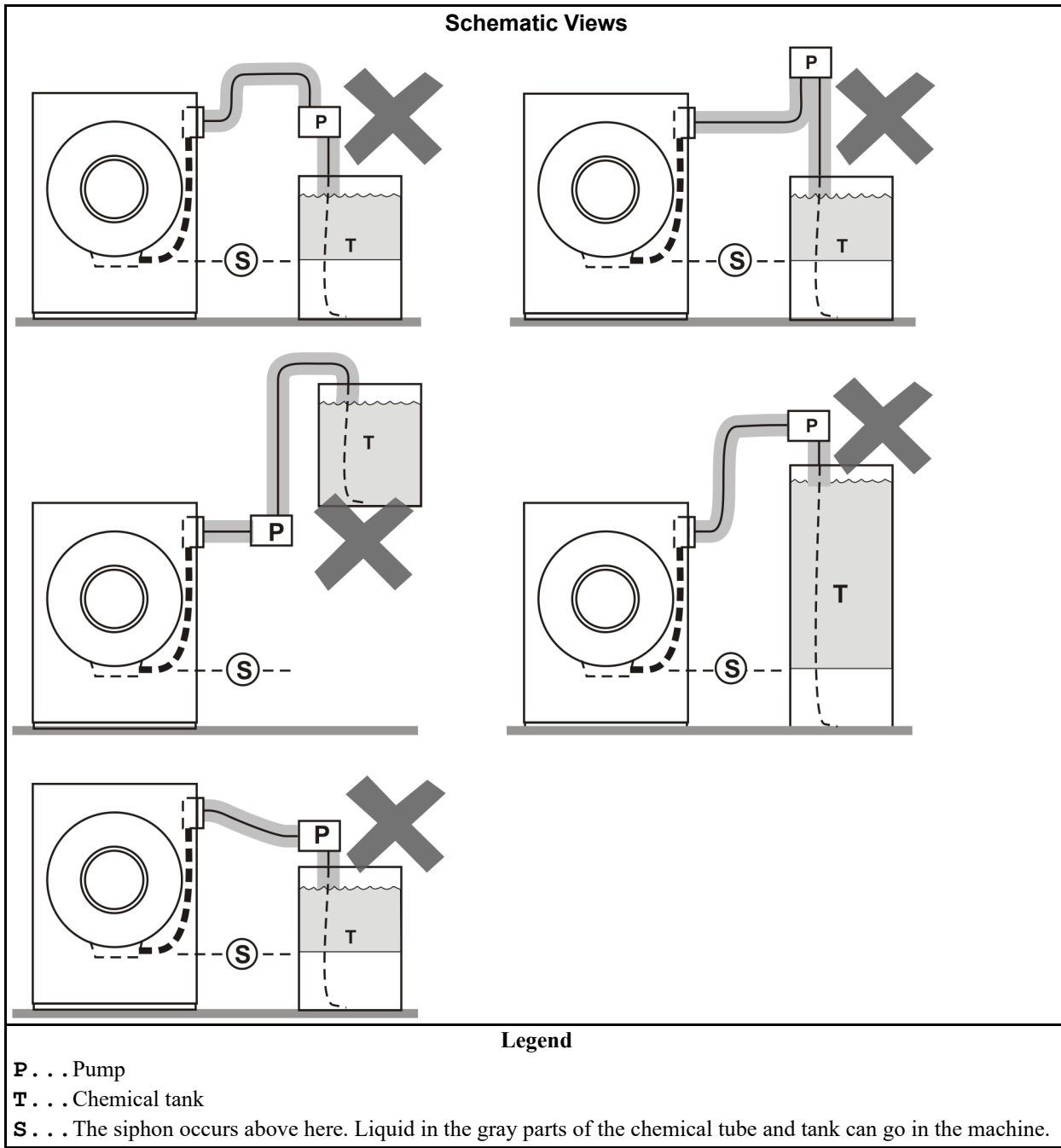
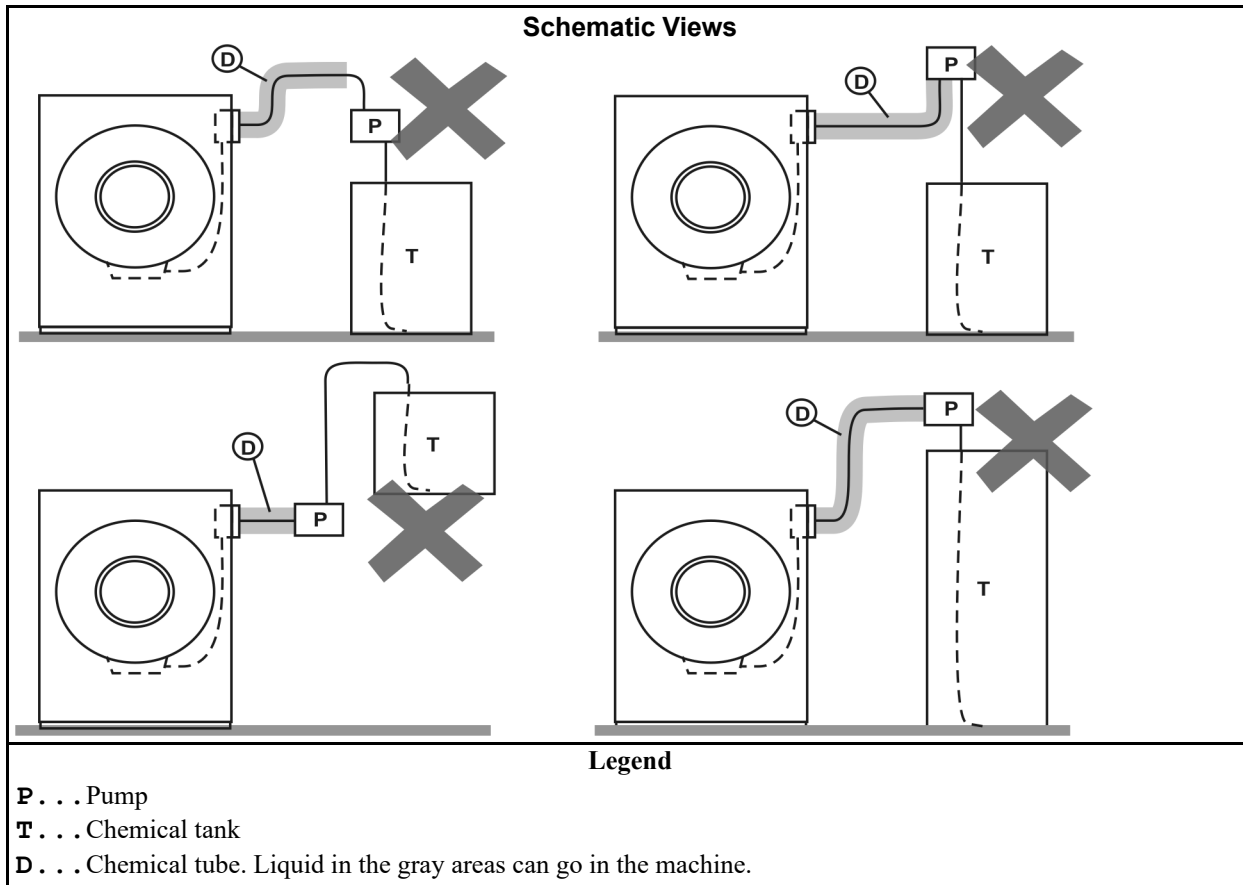


Figure 3. Incorrect Configurations That Let the Chemical Supply Go In the Machine by Gravity

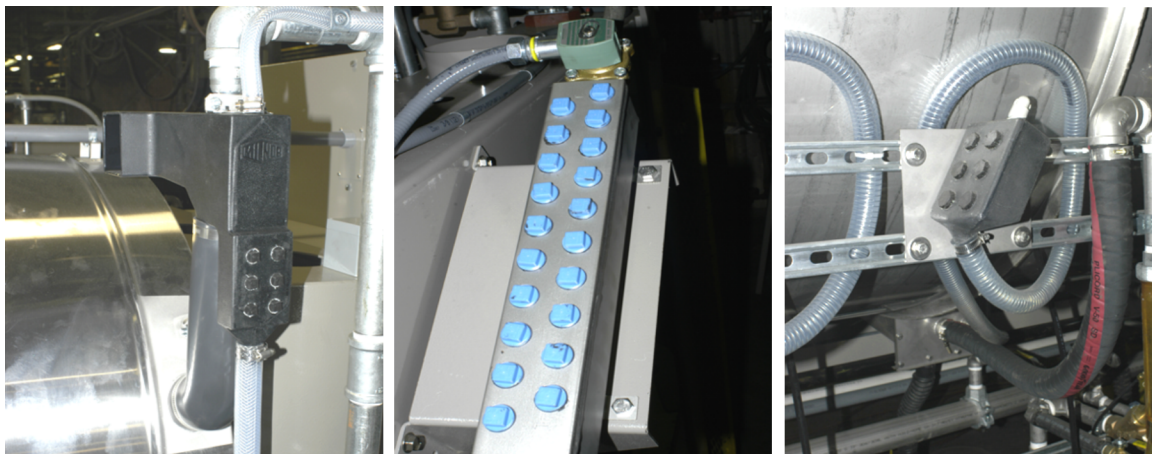


2.2.2 Equipment and Procedures That Can Prevent Damage

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Use the chemical manifold supplied. — There is a manifold on the machine to attach chemical tubes from a chemical pump system. The manifold has a source of water to flush the chemical supplies with water.

Figure 4. Examples of Manifolds for Chemical Tubes. Your equipment can look different.



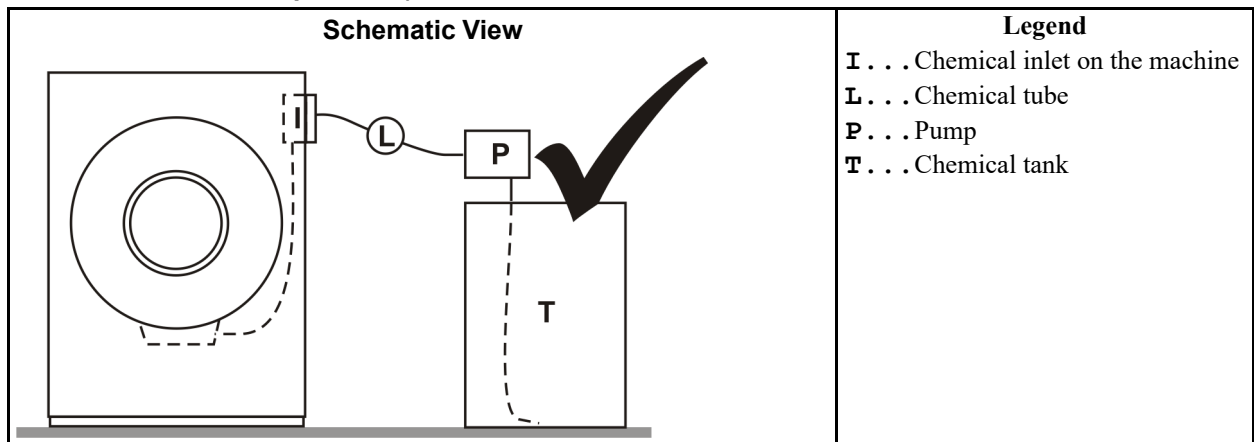
Close the line. — If the pump does not always close the line when it is off, use a shutoff valve to do this.

Do not let a vacuum occur. — Supply a vacuum breaker in the chemical line that is higher than the full level of the tank.

Flush the chemical tube with water. — If the liquid that stays in the tube between the pump and the machine can flow in the machine, flush the tube with water after the pump stops.

Put the chemical tube fully below the inlet. — It is also necessary that there is no pressure in the chemical tube or tank when the system is off.

Figure 5. A Configuration that Prevents Flow in the Machine When the Pump is Off (if the chemical tube and tank have no pressure)



Prevent leaks. — When you do maintenance on the chemical pump system:

- Use the correct components.
- Make sure that all connections are the correct fit.
- Make sure that all connections are tight.

3 Routine Maintenance

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3.1 Routine Maintenance

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Do the maintenance in [Section 3.1.1 : Maintenance Summary, page 14](#) to make sure that the machine is safe, keeps the warranty, and operates correctly. This will also decrease repair work and unwanted shutdowns. Speak to your dealer or the Milnor® Service department if repairs are necessary.



WARNING: Mechanisms — can pull in and mutilate body parts.



- ▶ Do not service the machine unless qualified and authorized. You must clearly understand the hazards and how to avoid them.
- ▶ Do not service the machine with power on except when explicitly called for in the service instructions. Use extreme care when working near moving components.
- ▶ Replace guards and covers that you remove for maintenance.

If you use software to keep the maintenance schedule for your plant, add the items in the following maintenance summary to that schedule. If not, you can put marks on a calendar that work with the tables in the maintenance summary. See [Section 3.1.7 : How To Show the Maintenance On a Calendar, page 22](#)

3.1.1 Maintenance Summary

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Each of the following sections is for a type of maintenance. For example, the section “Guards and Related Components” says “Examine these items. If an item is damaged, missing, or has the wrong setting, correct this discrepancy immediately to prevent injury.” A table in each section identifies the applicable items and the frequency. The “More Data” column gives special instructions if necessary.

* If the machine operates more than 12 hours each day, do the “day” items two times each day. Do the other items at the given hours or on the days that you show on a calendar (see Section 1). **Do all items in all sections for the maintenance intervals that apply (for example, day, 40 to 60 hours, and 200 hours).**



TIP: The maintenance summary has many links to the sections that follow the summary. These sections give more information about the maintenance items. After you learn this information, it is only necessary to look at the summary to do the maintenance.

3.1.1.1 Guards and Related Components

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Examine these items. If an item is damaged, missing, or has the wrong setting, correct this discrepancy immediately to prevent injury.

Table 1. Guards and Related Components

| Mark | | | | | | Do this each | Component | More Data |
|------|---|---|---|---|---|--------------|--|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| x | | | | | | day* | guards, covers | Speak to your dealer or Milnor for replacement components. |
| x | | | | | | day* | safety placards | |
| | | x | | | | 200 hours | fasteners | Fasteners must be tight. |
| | | x | | | | 200 hours | anchor bolts and grout | Grout must be good. Bolts must be tight. |
| x | | | | | | day* | door interlock | If the machine operates with the door open: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately remove power. • Do not permit operation. • Speak to your dealer or Milnor. |
| x | | | | | | day* | emergency stop button (optional on some washer-extractors) | See Section 3.2.6 , page 30. Do a test of the control. |

3.1.1.2 Filters, Screens, and Sensitive Components

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Remove contamination from these items to prevent damage and unsatisfactory performance.

Table 2. Filters, Screens, and Sensitive Components

| Mark | | | | | | Do this each | Component | More Data. See also Section 3.1.2 , page 17 |
|------|---|---|---|---|---|----------------|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| | x | | | | | 40 to 60 hours | inverter fans, vents, filters | See Figure 9 , page 25. Keep good air flow. |
| | | | x | | | 600 hours | motors | Keep good air flow. |
| | | | | | x | 2400 hours | entire machine | Remove excessive dust and dirt. |
| x | | | | | | day* | chemical inlet areas | Some chemical supplies that stay on machine surfaces will cause corrosion damage. See Section 3.2.3 , page 25 and Section 3.1.2 , page 17. See also, Section 2.2 , page 9 for background information. |
| x | | | | | | day* | self-purging filter (and regulator) for compressed air | See Figure 16 , page 29. Make sure the bowl drains automatically. |
| | | x | | | | 200 hours | filter element for the filter (and regulator) | Replace the filter if you cannot remove contamination. |
| | | x | | | | 200 hours | strainer(s) for air inlet | See Figure 15 , page 28 |
| | | | | | x | 2400 hours | strainer in water regulator for optional supply injector and pumped chemicals on some models. | See Figure 11 , page 26 |
| | | x | | | | 200 hours | strainer for steam inlet. (Steam is optional on some models.) | See Figure 14 , page 28 |

3.1.1.3 Fluid Containers

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Examine these items. Add fluid if necessary and keep components clean to prevent damage.

Table 3. Fluid Containers

| Mark | | | | | | Do this each | Component | More Data. See also Section 3.1.3 : Lubricant Identification, page 18 |
|------|---|---|---|---|---|--------------|--|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| | | | x | | | 600 hours | bearing housing | Remove used oil. Add 22 ounces (650 ml) of oil 30 (Table 9, page 19). See Figure 18, page 32 |
| | | | | | | none | gear reducer — CO-BUDHFA, COBUD-E, COBUD-H | Sealed. No oil maintenance necessary. |

3.1.1.4 Components that Become Worn

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Examine these items. Tighten or replace the item if necessary, to prevent shutdowns and unsatisfactory performance. Speak to your dealer for replacement parts.

Table 4. Components that Become Worn

| Mark | | | | | | Do this each | Component | More Data |
|------|---|---|---|---|---|--------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| | | x | | | | 200 hours | drive belts and pulleys | See Section 3.2.1 , page 23 |
| | | x | | | | 200 hours | tubes and hoses (non-hydraulic) | Examine hoses and hose connections for leaks. |
| | | x | | | | 200 hours | rubber springs | See Figure 20, page 33 |
| | | x | | | | 200 hours | shock absorbers | See Section 3.3.2 , page 33 |

3.1.1.5 Bearings and Bushings

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Unless the item is sealed, apply grease to prevent damage. See the next section for motors.

Table 5. Bearings and Bushings

| Mark | | | | | | Do this each | Component | More Data . See also Section 3.1.3 , page 18 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------------|-------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| Grease plate 01 10025W for bearing housing seals. Use this data if your machine has this grease plate. See Figure 19, page 32 and Section 3.1.5 , page 20 . It is necessary to remove a side panel on some models, to access this grease plate. | | | | | | | | |
| | | x | | | | 200 hours | bearing seal | Figure 19, page 32 . Add 0.12 oz. (3.54 mL) of grease EPLF2 (Table 9, page 19) |
| Other Grease Ports | | | | | | | | |
| | | | x | | | 600 hours | motor and pump bearings | See Section 3.1.6 : Procedures for Motors, page 20 |

3.1.1.6 Motor Grease Schedule

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Use the data in [Table 10: Motor Grease Intervals and Quantities, page 22](#) to complete this table.

Table 6. Motor Grease Schedule

| Motor Identification (example: main drive) | Interval | | Quantity | | Dates When Grease is Added | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|-------|----------|----|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Years | Hours | fl oz | mL | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

3.1.1.7 Mechanisms and Settings

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Make sure mechanisms are serviceable and settings are correct to prevent unsatisfactory performance.

Table 7. Mechanisms and Settings

| Mark | | | | | | Do this each | Component | More Data |
|------|---|---|---|---|---|--------------|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | x | 2400 hours | controller circuitry | Examine wiring and connections in electrical boxes. Look for corrosion, loose connections. See Section 3.1.2, page 17 |
| | | x | | | | 200 hours | water pressure regulator for optional supply injector | See Figure 11, page 26 . Value: 28 PSI (193 kPa). |
| | | x | | | | 200 hours | water pressure regulator for chemical flush | See Figure 13, page 27 . Value: 28 PSI (193 kPa). |
| | | x | | | | 200 hours | bath level sensor that uses air pressure | Examine the air tube and connections. See Figure 12, page 27 |

3.1.2 How To Remove Contamination

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Table 8. Contamination Types, Cleaning Agents, and Procedures

| Material or Component | Usual Contamination | Example | Cleaning Agent | More Data |
|---|---------------------|--|---|--|
| machine housing | dust, dirt | — | compressed air or shop vacuum | Air—no more than 30 psi (207 kPa). Do not push dust in mechanisms. |
| fins and vents on electrical components | dust | motors, inverters, braking resistors | shop vacuum, soft bristle brush, canned air for electrical components | Do not push dust in mechanisms. |
| electric box interior | dust | all electric boxes | | |
| electrical connections | corrosion, varnish | spade connector, molex connector, plug-in relay | spray solvent for electrical components | Disconnect then connect it again. Use solvent if the bad connection continues. |
| electronic sensors | dust | photoeye lens, reflector, laser, proximity switch, temperature probe | none | Use a clean, soft, dry cloth. |
| | dirt | | warm water with soap, then water flush | Use clean, soft cloths. |

Table 8 Contamination Types, Cleaning Agents, and Procedures (cont'd.)

| Material or Component | Usual Contamination | Example | Cleaning Agent | More Data |
|---|---------------------------|---|--|--|
| stainless steel | chemical spill | shell, supply injector | water | Use a hose to flush the chemical supply from the surface fully. Do not get water on electrical components or mechanisms. |
| 300 series stainless steel | chemical corrosive attack | shell interior, cylinder | pickling and passivation | Speak to your dealer or Milnor. This is not routine maintenance. |
| painted metal, unpainted aluminum | dust, dirt, grease | frame members | warm water with soap, then water to flush | Use clean cloths. Do not get water in electrical components. |
| rubber | dirt, oil, grease | drive belts, hoses | warm water with soap, then water to flush | Use clean cloths. Flush fully. Oil or soap must not stay on drive belts. Make sure that drive belts are serviceable. |
| clear plastic, acrylic | discoloration (yellowing) | compressed air filter bowl, visual flow meter | warm water with soap, then water to flush, then acrylic cleaner. Do not use ammonia. | Use only the necessary cleaning agents. Wash and rinse with clean, soft cloths. Follow instructions on acrylic cleaner. |
| glass | discoloration (yellowing) | door glass, site glass | ammonia and water solution and water rinse then acetone | Use clean, soft cloths. Use only the necessary cleaning agents. If necessary, soak in cleaner. |
| soft air filter, lint filter, | dust, lint | on inverter electric box door, in air line filter bowl, in dryers | shop vacuum | Replace the used with a new filter when the vacuum cannot remove contamination. |
| rigid strainers, screens for water, steam | mineral particles | in water line, y-strainer | water | Use a rigid bristle brush. Flush with a flow of water. |
| rigid strainers, screens for oil | metal shavings | in hydraulic line | carburetor cleaner or equivalent solvent | Soak. Use a rigid bristle brush. |
| steel drive components | dirt, hardened lubricant | bearings, roller chains, sprockets, gears | carburetor cleaner or equivalent solvent | Soak. Use a cloth or soft bristle brush. |

3.1.3 Lubricant Identification

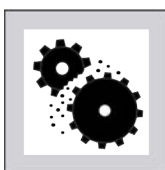
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The table below identifies the lubricant for each lubricant code given in the maintenance summary. Get these or equivalent lubricants from your local lubricant supplier.

When you add grease, always use the procedures given in [Section 3.1.4 : Grease Gun Procedures, page 19](#). When you add grease to motors, also use the procedures given in [Section 3.1.6 : Procedures for Motors, page 20](#).



CAUTION: **Bad lubricant** — will decrease the life of components.



- ▶ Make sure that all equipment and fittings used to apply lubricants are clean.
- ▶ Use only the given lubricants or equivalent lubricants that have the same specifications.

Table 9. Lubricant Identification

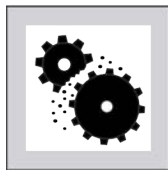
| Code | Type | Trademark Name | Application Example |
|-------|--------|---|--|
| EM | grease | Mobil Polyrex EM or as given on the motor nameplate | motor bearings |
| EPLF2 | grease | Shell Alvania EP (LF) Type 2 | drive shaft bearings and bushings, ball joints, chain drives |
| 23 | oil | Shell Tellus 23 | air line lubricator |
| 30 | oil | High quality SAE 30, 40, or 50 weight motor oil (non-detergent, if available) | small bearing housings |
| 1030 | oil | Shell Rotella T 10W30 | Hydro-cushion™ cylinders |

3.1.4 Grease Gun Procedures

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CAUTION: Hydraulic pressure — can push out seals and push grease into unwanted areas (example: motor windings).



- ▶ Use a hand grease gun. A power grease gun gives too much pressure.
- ▶ Know the quantity of grease your grease gun gives each cycle (each stroke).
- ▶ Operate the grease gun slowly (10 to 12 seconds for one cycle).
- ▶ Add only the specified quantity. Stop if new grease come out of a drain port or other opening.
- ▶ Remove spilled grease from belts and pulleys.

The tables give grease quantities in fluid ounces (fl oz) and milliliters (mL). You can also use grease gun cycles (strokes). A cycle is each time that you pull the trigger. One cycle is usually approximately 0.06 fl oz (1.8 mL). Your grease gun can give more or less than this. Measure the output of your grease gun as follows:

- Make sure that the grease gun operates correctly.
- Operate the grease gun to put grease into a small container with fluid ounce or milliliter increments. Pull the trigger fully and slowly.
- Add a sufficient quantity of grease to measure accurately. Count the number of cycles of the grease gun (the number of times that you pull the trigger).
- Calculate the quantity for each cycle of the grease gun, as in the following examples.

Example: 2 fl oz / 64 cycles = 0.031 fl oz for each cycle

Example: 59 mL / 64 cycles = 0.92 mL for each cycle

3.1.5 Procedures for Bearing Components Connected to a Grease Plate

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Your machine has a grease plate on the machine housing or the shell. You add grease to components of the bearing housing at this location. The correct procedure is to add grease when the cylinder turns at wash speed, but obey these precautions:

- For all other grease maintenance, add grease with power removed from the machine.
- If the grease plate on your machine is not serviceable (if you must add grease at a different location), add grease with power removed from the machine.
- If you must remove a guard to get access to the grease plate, prevent access to the machine by other personnel.

If you obey these precautions, use the **Manual** mode to operate the machine at wash speed. Then add grease at the grease plate.

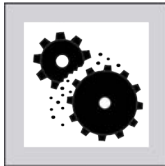
3.1.6 Procedures for Motors

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If a motor on your machine does not have grease fittings, no grease maintenance is necessary. If a motor on your machine has grease fittings, it is necessary to add grease. But the interval is usually longer than for other maintenance. [Table 10: Motor Grease Intervals and Quantities, page 22](#) gives motor grease intervals and quantities for motors with specified frame sizes and speeds. You get this data from the motor nameplate. Use [Table 6: Motor Grease Schedule, page 17](#) to record the data for the motors on your machine.

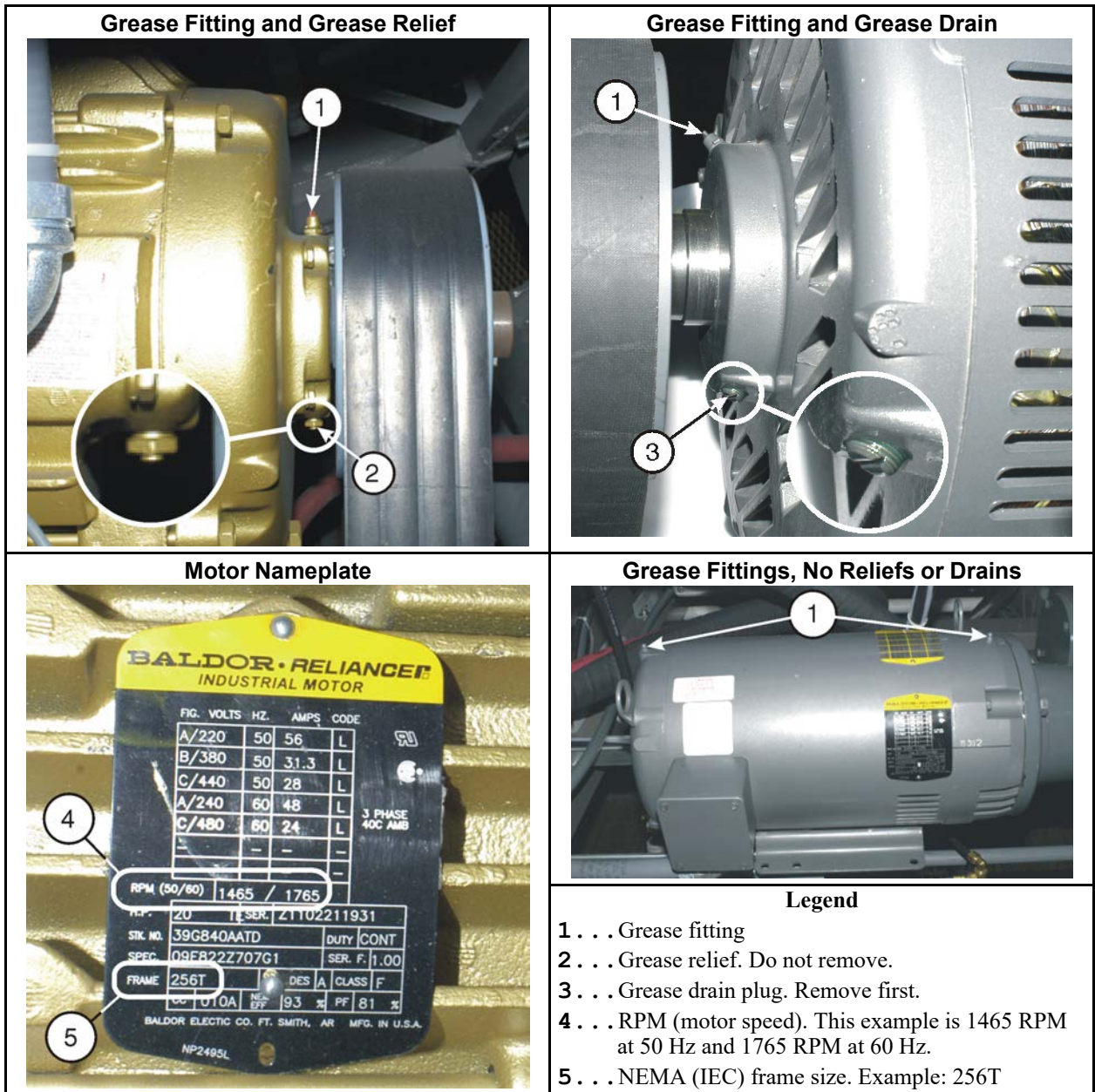


CAUTION: **Failure to remove grease drain plugs** — can cause grease to enter the windings and burn out the motor.



- ▶ If the motor has grease drain plugs, remove them before you add grease. If the motor has grease relief fittings, it is not necessary to remove them.

Figure 6. Motor Grease Maintenance Conditions



Apply grease as follows:

1. Operate the machine or use manual functions to operate the motor until it is warm.
2. Remove power from the machine.
3. If the motor has grease drain plugs, remove them. See the caution statement above..
4. Add grease EM ([Table 9: Lubricant Identification, page 19](#)) with the motor stopped. If the motor with the nameplate in the above figure operates at 60 Hz, the specified grease quantity for each grease fitting is 0.65 fl oz (18.4 mL).

5. If the motor has a grease drain plugs, operate the machine or use manual functions to operate the motor for two hours. Replace the drain plug.

Table 10. Motor Grease Intervals and Quantities

| On Motor Nameplate (see Figure 6: Motor Grease Maintenance Conditions, page 21) | | Interval | | Quantity | |
|--|---------------------------|----------|-------|--------------|------|
| NEMA (IEC) Frame Size | RPM Less Than or Equal To | Years | Hours | Fluid Ounces | mL |
| Up to 210 (132) | 900 | 5.5 | 11000 | 0.34 | 9.5 |
| | 1200 | 4.5 | 9000 | | |
| | 1800 | 3 | 6000 | | |
| | 3600 | 1.5 | 3000 | | |
| >210 to 280 (132 to 180) | 900 | 4.5 | 9000 | 0.65 | 18.4 |
| | 1200 | 3.5 | 7000 | | |
| | 1800 | 2.5 | 5000 | | |
| | 3600 | 1 | 2000 | | |
| >280 to 360 (180 to 200) | 900 | 3.5 | 7000 | 0.87 | 24.6 |
| | 1200 | 3 | 6000 | | |
| | 1800 | 2 | 4000 | | |
| | 3600 | 0.5 | 1000 | | |
| >360 to 5000 (200 to 300) | 900 | 2.5 | 5000 | 2.23 | 63.2 |
| | 1200 | 2 | 4000 | | |
| | 1800 | 1 | 2000 | | |
| | 3600 | 0.5 | 1000 | | |

3.1.7 How To Show the Maintenance On a Calendar

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You can put marks on a calendar that work with the tables in [Section 3.1.1 , page 14](#). The marks are the numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. It is not necessary to show the number 1 (items you do each day) on the calendar. The number 2 = items you do each 40 to 60 hours, 3 = each 200 hours, 4 = each 600 hours, 5 = each 1200 hours, and 6 = each 2400 hours. These are the "Mark" numbers at the top of the narrow columns on the left of each table in [Section 3.1.1 , page 14](#).

The table below shows where to put the marks on a calendar. For example, if your machine operates between 41 and 60 hours each week, the first three marks are 2, 2, and 3. Put these marks on the first, second, and third weeks after the machine starts operation. If you do routine maintenance on a given day of the week, put the mark on that day of each week. Continue to put marks on the subsequent weeks. **It can be necessary to do the 40 to 60 hour (2) maintenance more than one time each week.** If the machine operates between 61 and 100 hours, put a 2 on two days of the week. If the machine operates 101 or more hours, put a 2 on three days of the week.

On each date with a 3, do the items with an x in the 3 or the 2 column of each table in [Section 3.1.1 , page 14](#). On each date with a 4, do the items with an x in the 4, 3, or 2 column. Continue this pattern.

Table 11. Where to Put Marks On a Calendar

| Hours / Week | Week Number | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------|----|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| Up to 40 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| 41 - 60 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 61 - 80 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| 81 - 100 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | repeat | | | | | |
| 101 - 120 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 6 | repeat | | | | | | | | | |
| 121 - 140 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 6 | repeat | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hours / Week | Week Number, continued | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| Up to 40 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| 41 - 60 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 | repeat | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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3.2 Maintenance Components—Machines and Controls Group

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3.2.1 How to Examine V-belts and Pulleys

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Figure 7. Belt and Pulley Conditions To Look For

| Types of Belt Damage | How to Find a Worn Pulley |
|---|---------------------------|
| | |
| Legend | |
| <p>1 . . . Broken cord—damage from a sharp object. 2 . . . Cracks—belt is too large for the pulley. 3 . . . Shiny side walls—oil or grease on belt. 4 . . . The belt layers disconnect—Oil or grease. 5 . . . Bands on side walls—dirt, particles. 6 . . . Incorrect: The pulley is too worn. 7 . . . Correct: The belt only touches the side walls. You can put a thin strip of paper into the space between the belt and the pulley. 8 . . . Space</p> | |

With power removed:

- Look for dirt, dust, oil, and grease. Remove contamination.

- Look for belt damage as shown in the figure above.
- Look for worn pulleys as shown in the figure above.

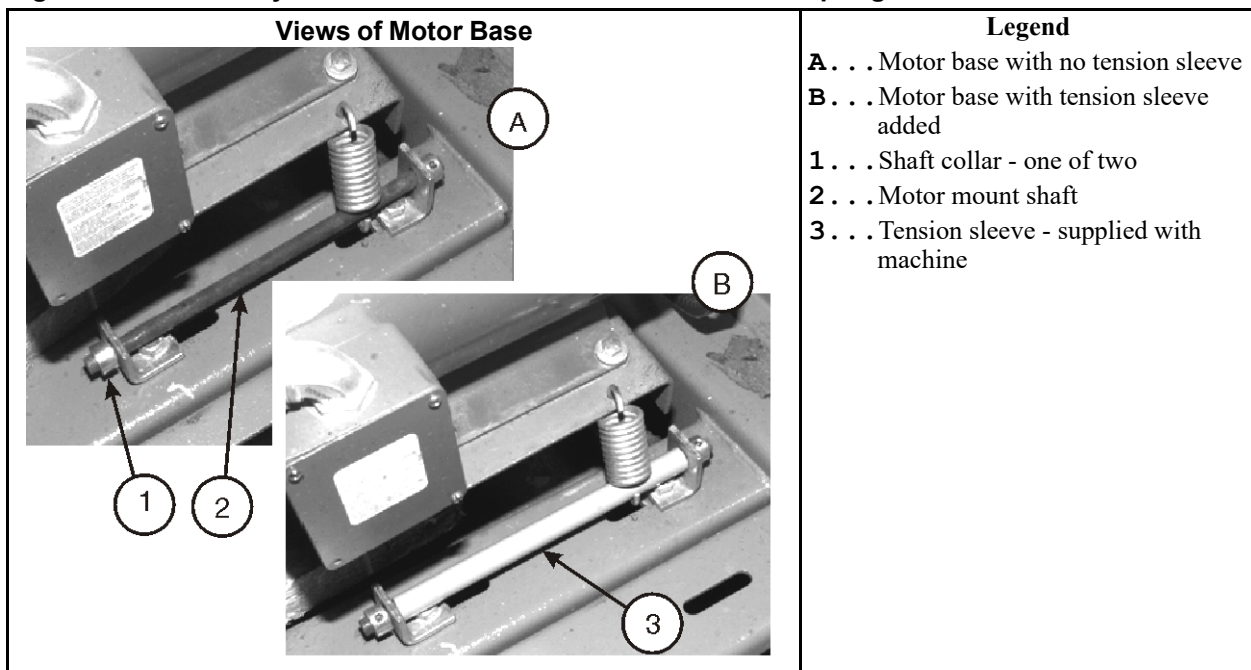
With the machine in operation—Do not touch the machine. Look and listen:

- A belt can have some vibration and not cause damage. It is necessary to correct this condition only if the vibration is large.
- A belt must have sufficient tension that there is no slippage on the pulley during operation. If slippage occurs, you can usually tell from the noise.

About Component Replacement and Tension Adjustment—Correct adjustment is very important to the service life of components and operation of the machine. Your Milnor® dealer can do this work. If you know how to do this work (for example, correctly align belts and pulleys), and you want to do it, speak to your dealer or Milnor® for part numbers. Replace worn components before you make tension adjustments.

- Machines that use rods with full threads and nuts to hold the position of the motor base—Turn the nuts on the rods as necessary to adjust tension. Tighten the nuts.
- Machines that use a spring to hold tension on the motor base—Use the belt tension sleeve supplied with the machine. Put the sleeve on the rod that the spring is attached to or remove the sleeve to increase or decrease tension (see the figure below). Replace the spring if necessary.

Figure 8. How to Adjust Belt Tension On a Machine That Uses Spring Tension



3.2.2 Inverters

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CAUTION: **Insufficient airflow** — will cause the inverter to burn out.

- ▶ Keep fans, filter, vents, and braking resistors clean.

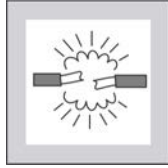


Figure 9. Electric Box and Inverter. These are examples. Your machine can look different.

| 30022X_ Washer-extractor | 48040F_ Washer-extractor | 76039 CBW® Tunnel Washer |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | |
| Legend | | |
| <p>1 . . . Air filter 2 . . . Fan on electric box door. Tip: Put streamers in front of the fan to make sure the fan operates. 3 . . . Inverter cooling vanes and vents. See caution statement below. 4 . . . Braking resistor, if applicable</p> | | |

3.2.3 Chemical Devices

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CAUTION: **Chemical corrosion** — can damage the machine and the goods.

- ▶ Connect chemical tubes only to chemical manifold inlets.
- ▶ Stop leaks. Remove leaked supplies from surfaces.
- ▶ Speak to your dealer or Milnor® if you see corrosion damage.



CAUTION: **High water pressure** — can cause laundering chemicals to splash on personnel and machine surfaces.

- ▶ Make sure the pressure is set as told in the maintenance summary.



Figure 10. Chemical Inlet Manifolds for Chemical Pump Systems. See caution statement below. These are examples. Your machine can look different.

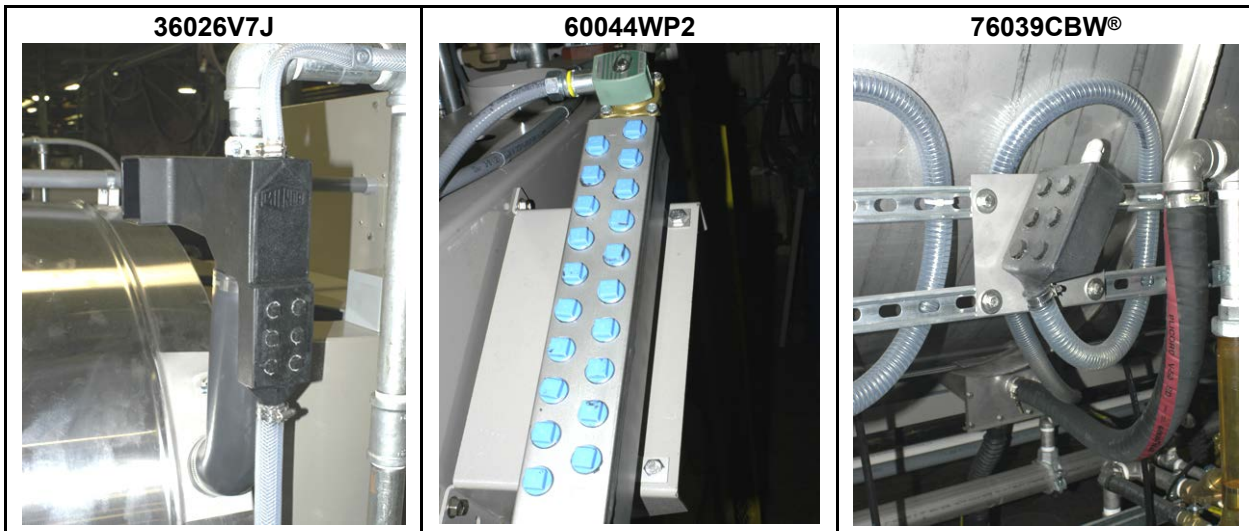


Figure 11. Soap Chute and Optional 5-compartment Supply Injector. These are examples. Your machine can look different.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Soap Chute</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Supply Injector</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Flush Water Adjustment Components</p> |
| <p>Legend</p> <p>1 . . . Do not let chemical supplies stay on surfaces.</p> <p>2 . . . Water pressure regulator. See caution statement below.</p> <p>3 . . . Adjustment screw</p> <p>4 . . . Water pressure gauge</p> <p>5 . . . Strainer inside</p> | | |

3.2.4 Water and Steam Devices

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CAUTION: **Restricted air flow** — can cause incorrect level readings.



- ▶ Keep the connecting tube or hose free of blockages and leaks.
- ▶ Make sure that the connections are tight.

Figure 12. Air Tube for the Water Level Sensor. These are examples. Your machine can look different.

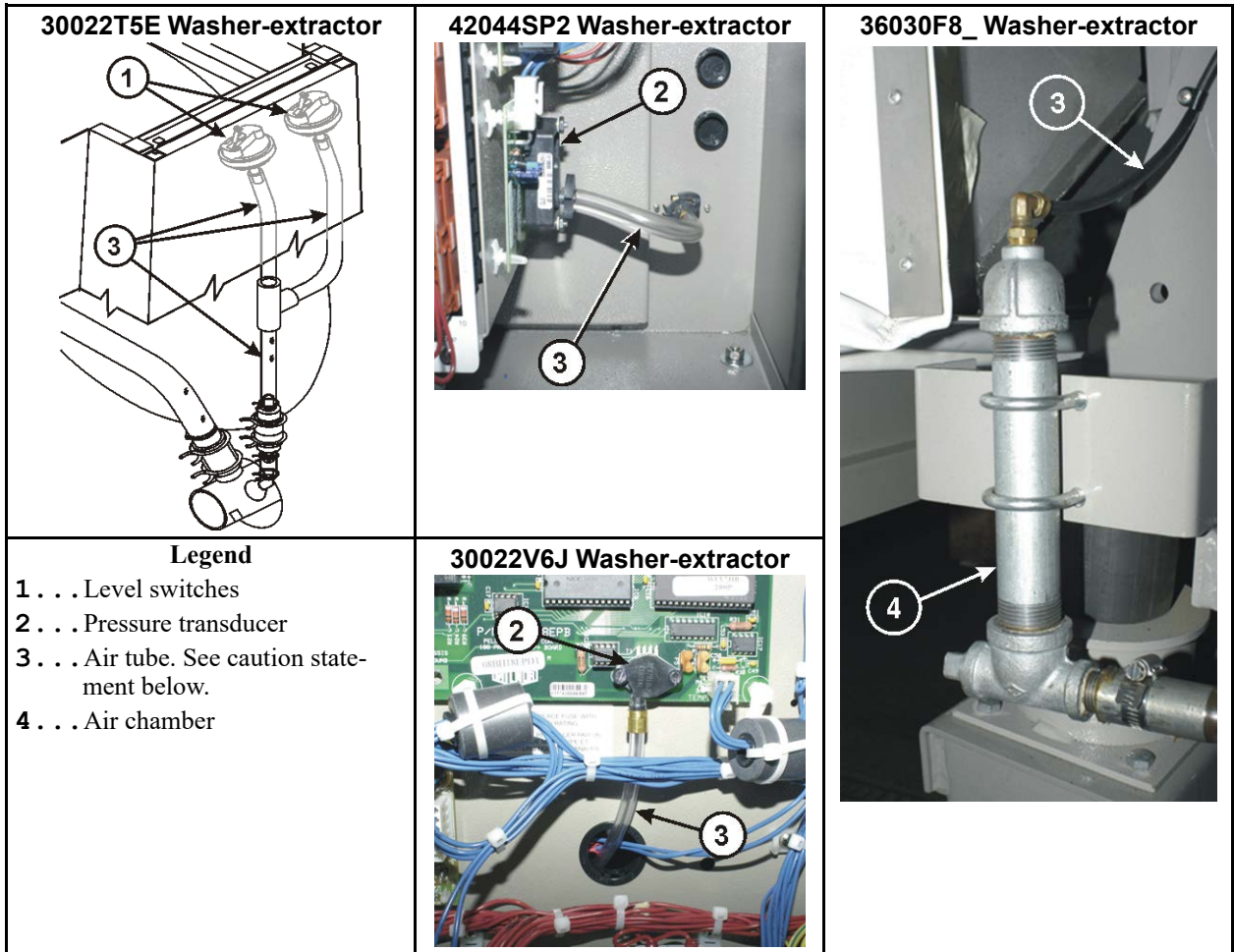
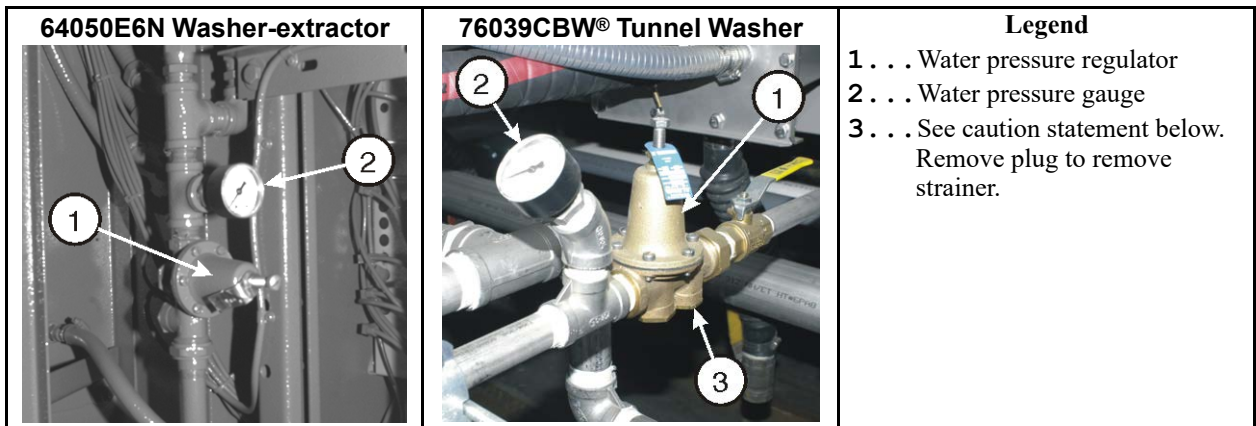


Figure 13. Water Pressure Regulator for Chemical Flush. These are examples. Your machine can look different.





CAUTION: Release of pressurized steam — can severely burn you.



- ▶ Close the external shutoff valve and release remaining pressure before you do maintenance.

Figure 14. Steam Inlet Strainer. These are examples. Your machine can look different.

| | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| <p>42044SP2 Washer-extractor</p> | <p>76039CBW® Tunnel Washer</p> | <p>Legend</p> <p>1 . . . Steam strainer. Remove steam pressure before you remove the plug. See warning statement below.</p> <p>2 . . . Steam valve can burn</p> |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|

3.2.5 How to Examine Compressed Air Mechanisms

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CAUTION: Compressed air pressure — can cause components to fly apart forcefully.

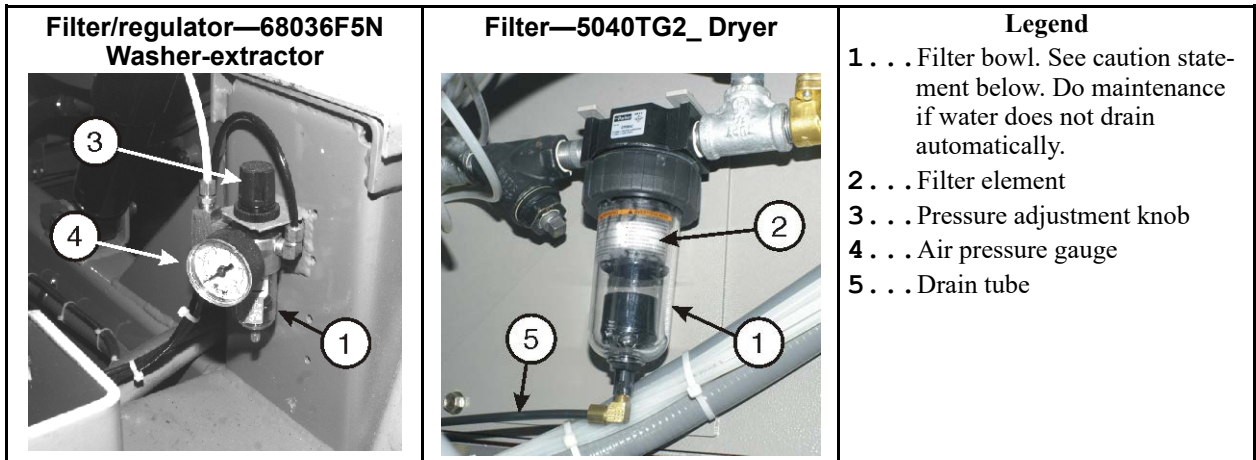


- ▶ Close the external shutoff valve and release remaining pressure before you do maintenance.

Figure 15. Compressed Air Inlet Strainers. These are examples. Your machine can look different.

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>T-Strainer. Outside machine frame on some models.</p> | <p>T-Strainer. Inside machine frame on some models.</p> | <p>Y-strainer. Used on some models</p> |
| <p>Legend</p> <p>1 . . . See caution statement below. Remove plug to remove strainer.</p> <p>2 . . . Compressed air in.</p> | | |

Figure 16. Self-purging Air Line Filter to Remove Moisture and Other Contamination. These are examples. Your machine can look different.

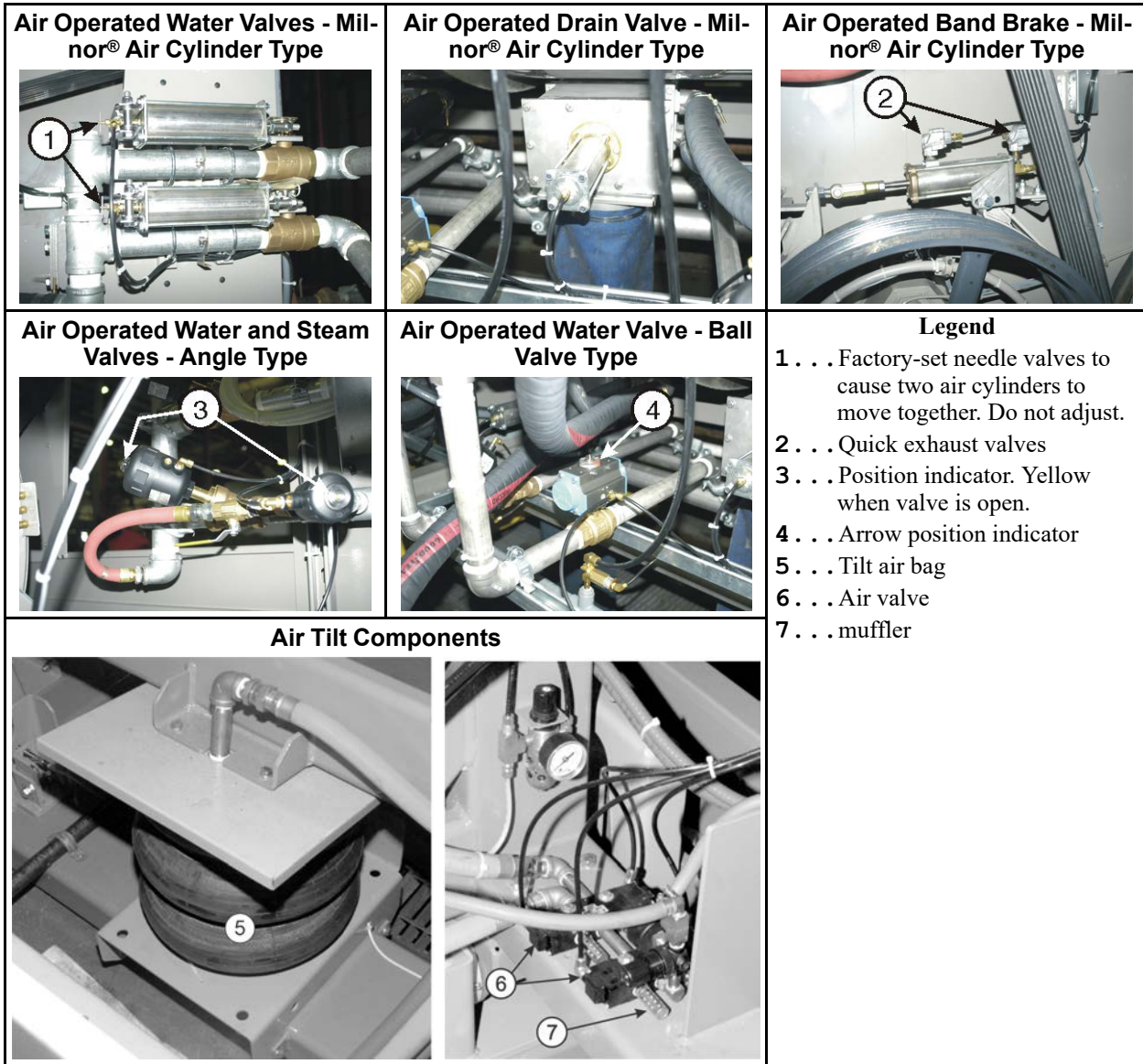


Your machine has one or more mechanisms that use compressed air for movement. [Figure 17, page 30](#) shows some examples. See the related figure in document BNVUUH01. To examine a compressed air mechanism, look at the mechanism and listen to it in operation. **Do not touch the mechanism or put your hand in the machine.** Usually you can see movement directly or on a position indicator. Frequently, you can hear a valve open and close. When a signal from the controller to operate the mechanism occurs, the air pressure must increase sufficiently before movement occurs. When the signal stops, the system must release the compressed air. You can usually hear the sound of the exhaust air for a short time.

When a compressed air mechanism operates correctly, its time of movement is usually less than two seconds. The movement is smooth. It does not shake, change speed, or stop in the middle of travel. A mechanism that does not operate correctly will cause unsatisfactory performance. If the mechanism does not operate correctly and you cannot repair the problem, speak to your dealer or Milnor®. Possible causes are as follows:

- a blockage or a leak in the air tube,
- a worn pilot air valve,
- worn components in the mechanism,
- air pressure supplied to the machine is not sufficient,
- a component used to remove contamination from the air line is clogged,
- a quick exhaust valve or muffler is clogged,
- on machines with an air line lubricator, a malfunction or incorrect adjustment prevents sufficient lubrication.

Figure 17. Compressed Air Mechanisms These are examples. Your machine can look different.



3.2.6 How to Do a Test of Emergency Stop Mechanisms

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This test applies to machines that have one or more stop mechanisms in addition to the Stop button (⓪). Do this test at the intervals given in the maintenance summary.

Definitions:

3-wire circuit a series electrical circuit on a Milnor® machine that must close before the machine can operate. If a switch in the circuit opens, machine movement stops and the operator alarm (a buzzer and a display message) comes on. When you push the start button (①), this closes the 3-wire circuit, which stops the operator alarm and lets the machine operate.

emergency stop mechanism a manual control that opens the 3-wire circuit when a person or object operates the control. Examples - emergency stop button, kick plate, pull cord.

emergency stop button a red push button on a yellow field that locks when a person pushes it (the electrical contacts stay open). It is necessary to turn the button clockwise to unlock it. A machine can have zero or more emergency stop buttons.

kick plate a metal plate on a shuttle conveyor that operates a switch when an object applies sufficient force to the plate. The kick plate is usually the first component of the shuttle to hit an object in the shuttle path. All Milnor® shuttles that go left/right on a path have kick plates on the two sides of the machine.



WARNING: — You can be killed or severely injured if a shuttle strikes you even if you come in contact with the kick plate first.



- ▶ Never do a test of the kick plate when the shuttle operates.

pull cord a wire on a conveyor that operates a switch when a person pulls the wire. All Milnor® free-stand conveyors (a conveyor that is not a component of a larger machine) have pull cords on the two sides of the conveyor.

Do a test of all emergency stop mechanisms on the machine as follows:

1. Apply power to the machine (⏻).
2. Push the start button (①). **Do not cause the machine to operate.** For example, do not start a formula or operate the machine manually. It is not necessary to do the test when the machine operates.
3. Operate an emergency stop mechanism (examples - button, kick plate, pull cord). If the mechanism operates correctly, the operator alarm comes on. Did this occur?
 - Yes—Release the emergency stop mechanism if necessary. For example, if this is an emergency stop button, turn the button clockwise to unlock it. Push the start button (①). Do the test on a different emergency stop mechanism. Continue until you do the test on all emergency stop mechanisms on the machine.
 - No—An electrical component is defective. Shut down the machine. Do not let the machine operate until you correct the problem.

3.3 Maintenance Components—Large Extractors

BNWBUH01.C01 0000336078 A.5 B.15 B.2 6/28/21 11:22 AM Released

3.3.1 Lubricant Maintenance for Oil-filled Bearing Housings

BNWBUH01.C07 0000351844 A.5 B.15 10/27/21 9:20 AM Released

Figure 18. Oil Maintenance Areas for Bearing Assembly

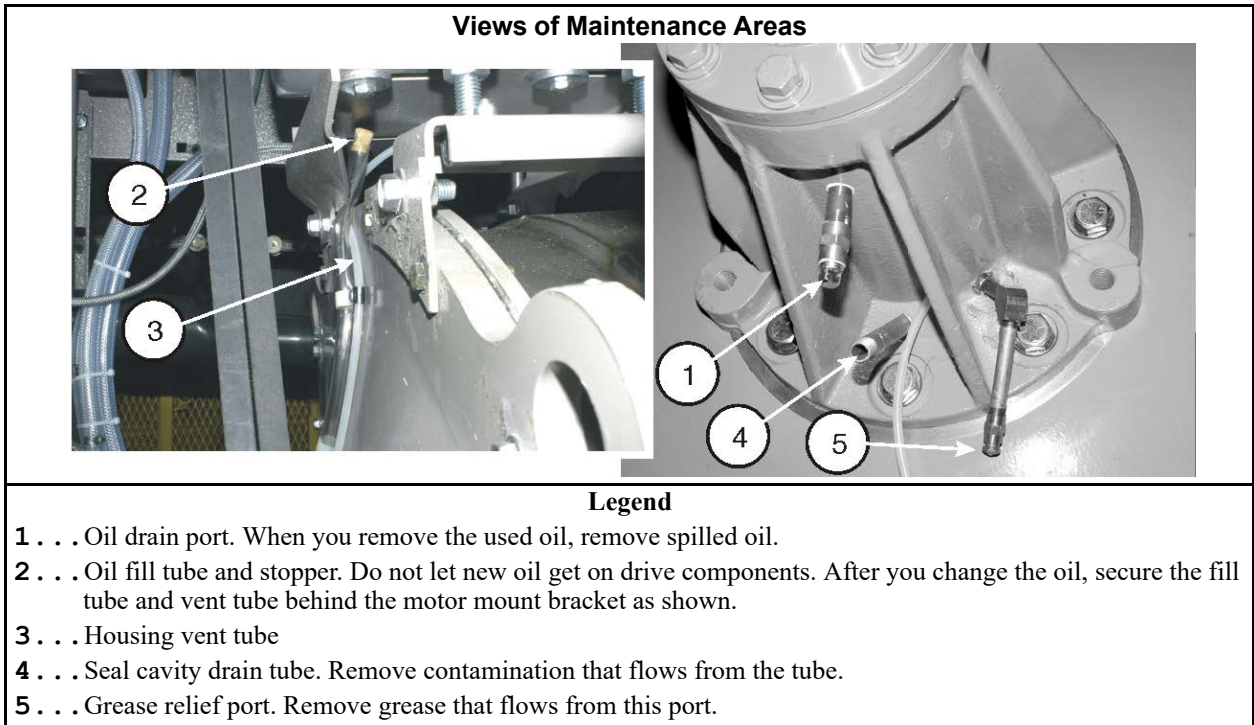
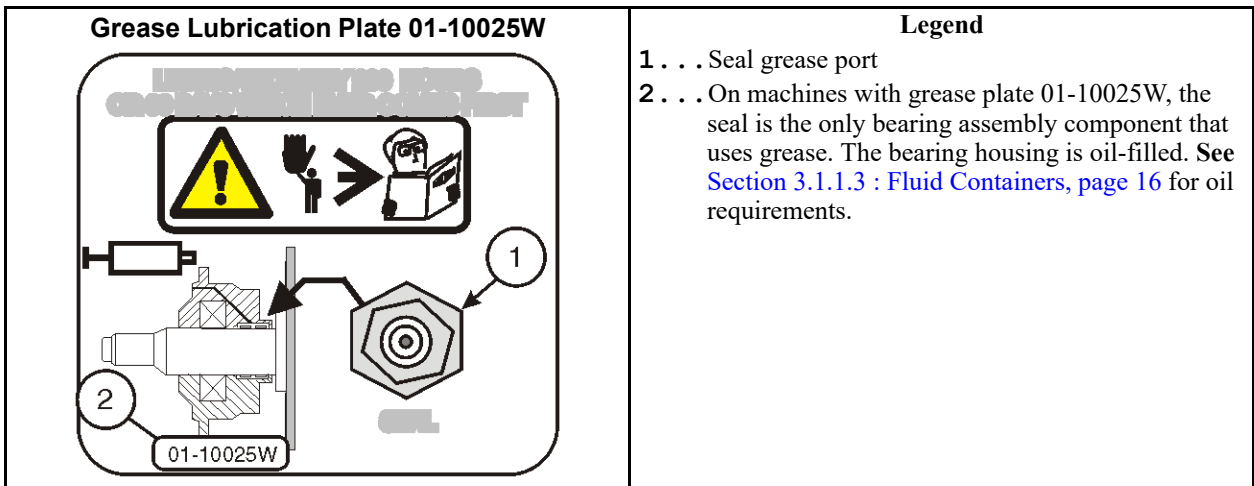


Figure 19. Grease Ports for Oil-filled Bearing Assembly with Seal Grease Maintenance.



3.3.2 About the Shock Absorbers

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Milnor® washer-extractors with a rubber spring suspension also have shock absorbers. The shock absorbers have a different type of connection than those for automobiles. It is not necessary to replace the shock absorbers at specified intervals. It is only necessary to replace them if there is an indication that they are damaged or very worn.

Examine the shock absorbers at the intervals given in the maintenance summary. It is necessary to replace a shock absorber if you see oil come out from the mechanism (see the figure that follows). This shows that seals are worn. It is also necessary to replace the shock absorber if the rubber in a connector is very worn or missing.

Bad shock absorbers will let the shell move too much when the machine operates. If severe movement occurs and you are not sure of the cause, you can do a test of the shock absorbers as follows:

1. Remove the shock absorber from the machine.
2. With your body weight, compress the length of the shock absorber against a hard surface. A serviceable shock absorber compress slowly. It will also expand slowly to its initial length when you release it. If it compresses or expands quickly, the shock absorber is bad.

Figure 20. Suspension Components on Each Side of Rubber Spring-resting Washer-extractor (see Section 3.3.2 : About the Shock Absorbers, page 33)

