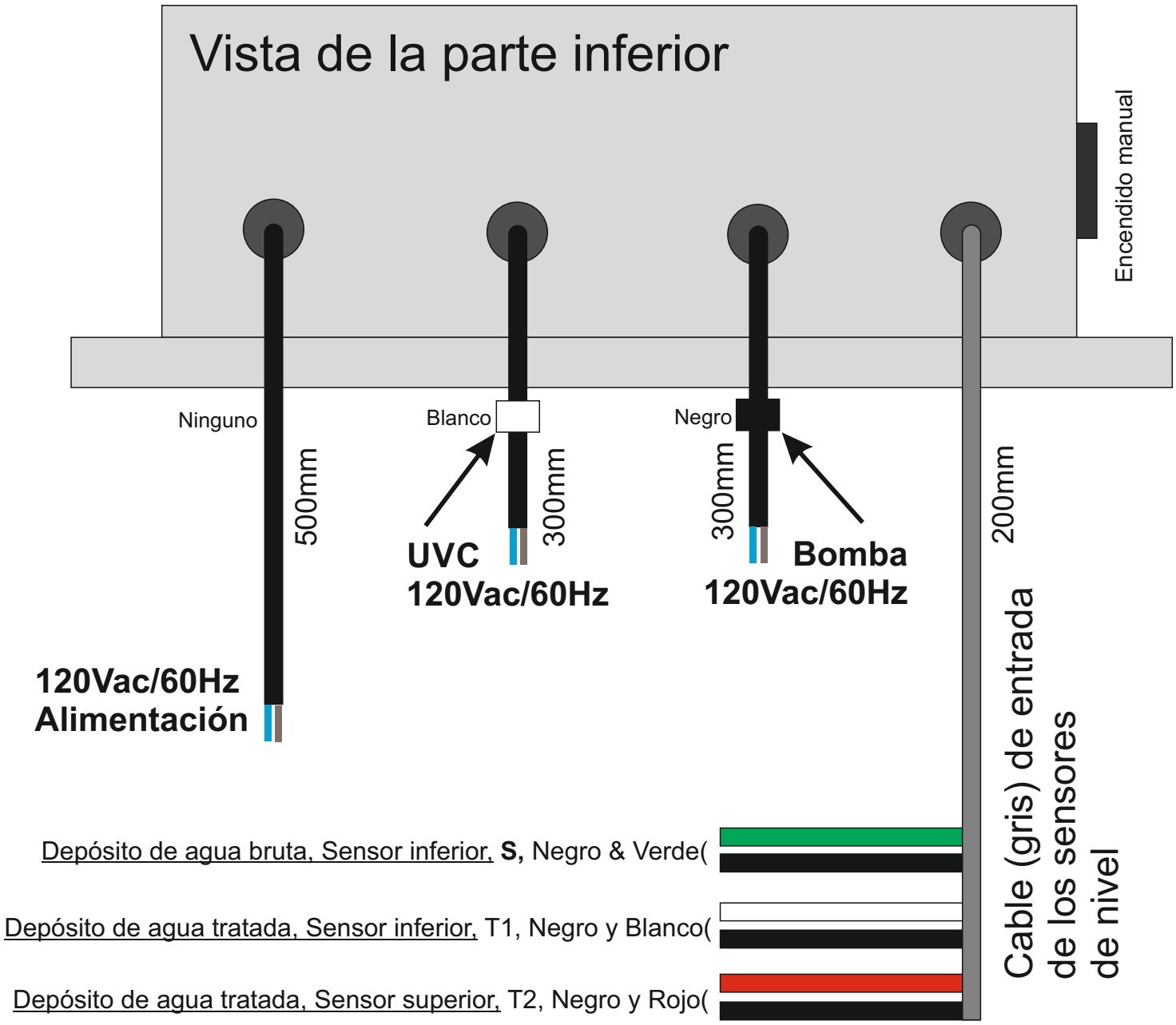
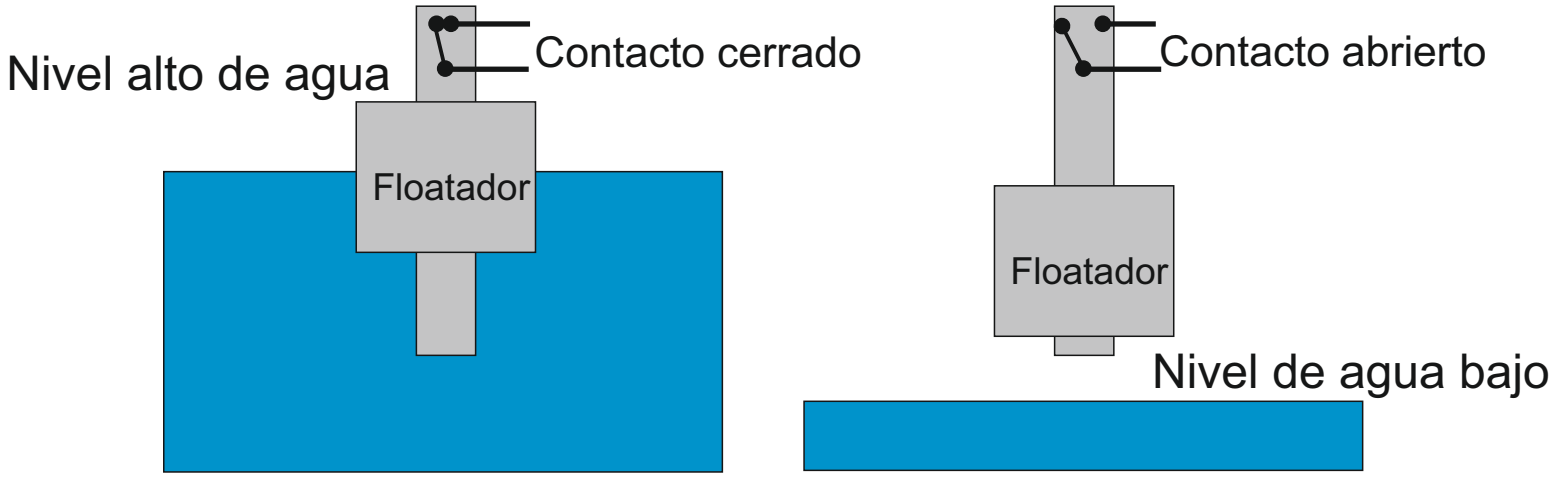
Cableado del Controlador Aquaductor. (4-cables).

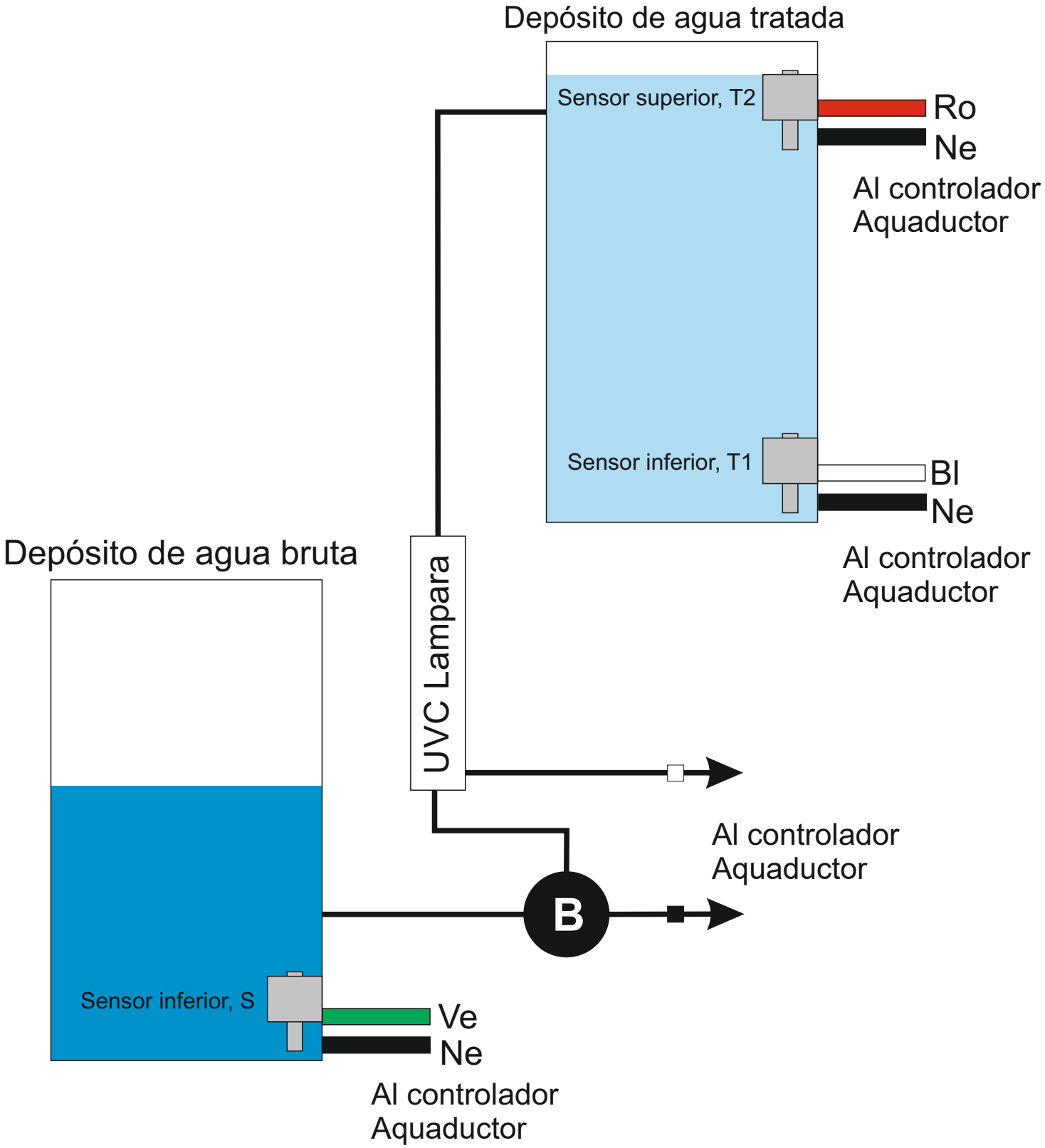


El cable negro es común para las tres entradas.

Orientación y lógica del sensor de nivel:-
Para todos los sensores, nivel alto de agua contacto cerrado. Por lo tanto, cuando el nivel de agua es bajo el contacto está abierto.



Cableado del Controlador Aquaductor. (4-cables).



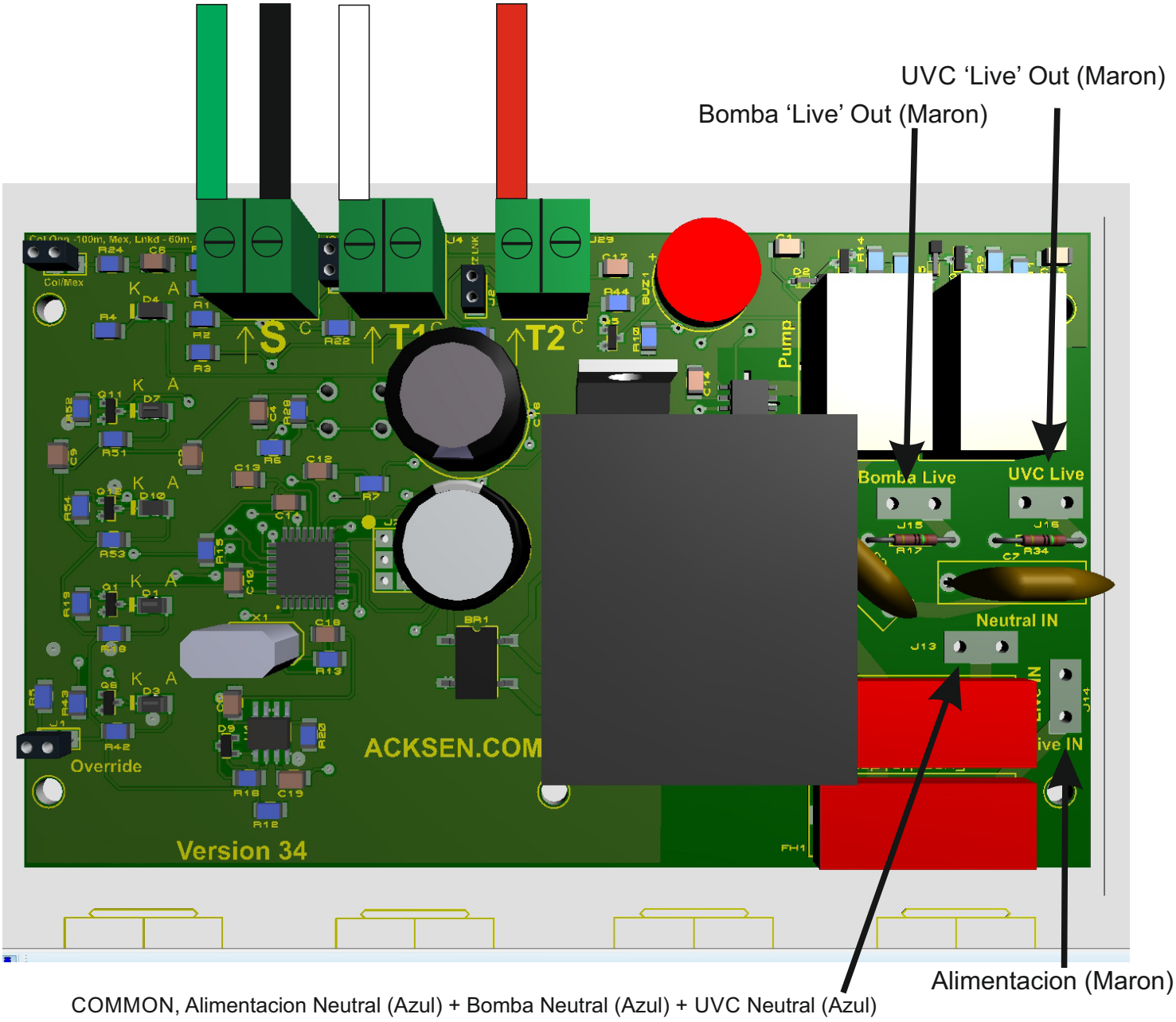
Aquaductor Internal Connections

VERDE - Depósito de agua bruta, Sensor inferior, **S**

BLANCO - Depósito de agua tratada, Sensor inferior, **T1**

ROJO - Depósito de agua tratada, Sensor superior, **T2**

NEGRO - Común para las tres entradas **S, T1 & T2**



Aquaductor Possible Faults

Before testing and diagnosing any faults, please make sure
you have read and understood the user instructions and the logic flow diagram

There are some possible problems that can possibly be serviced locally.
The most likely faults are loose connections on the PCB (printed circuit board).

Fault - Controller not powering up (no green LED) when 120Vac/60Hz voltage applied to input.

Possible Causes
1. Voltage being applied to wrong input lead. Check the voltage is applied to the correct lead.
2. Internal 3A fuses blown. Check the fuses are not blown.
3. Loose internal connection. Check and reseat the connections on the PCB.

Fault - Controller not powering on the UVC or Pump when the floats are in the correct positions.

Possible Causes
1. Loose internal connections. Check and reseat (remake) the connections on the PCB.
2. Internal float connections are loose. Check for loose leads and reseat (remake) if necessary.

Fault - When there is water demand the controller is powering on the Pump before the UVC.

Possible Causes
1. The UVC & pump leads are wired incorrectly externally. Correct the swap externally.
2. The UVC & pump connections are swapped internally. Correct the swap internally.

Fault - When there is water demand the controller does not start the UVC or pump.

Possible Causes
1. Float wires are loose internally. Reseat (remake) the connection(s) internally.

NOTE, this is not an exhaustive list of faults.

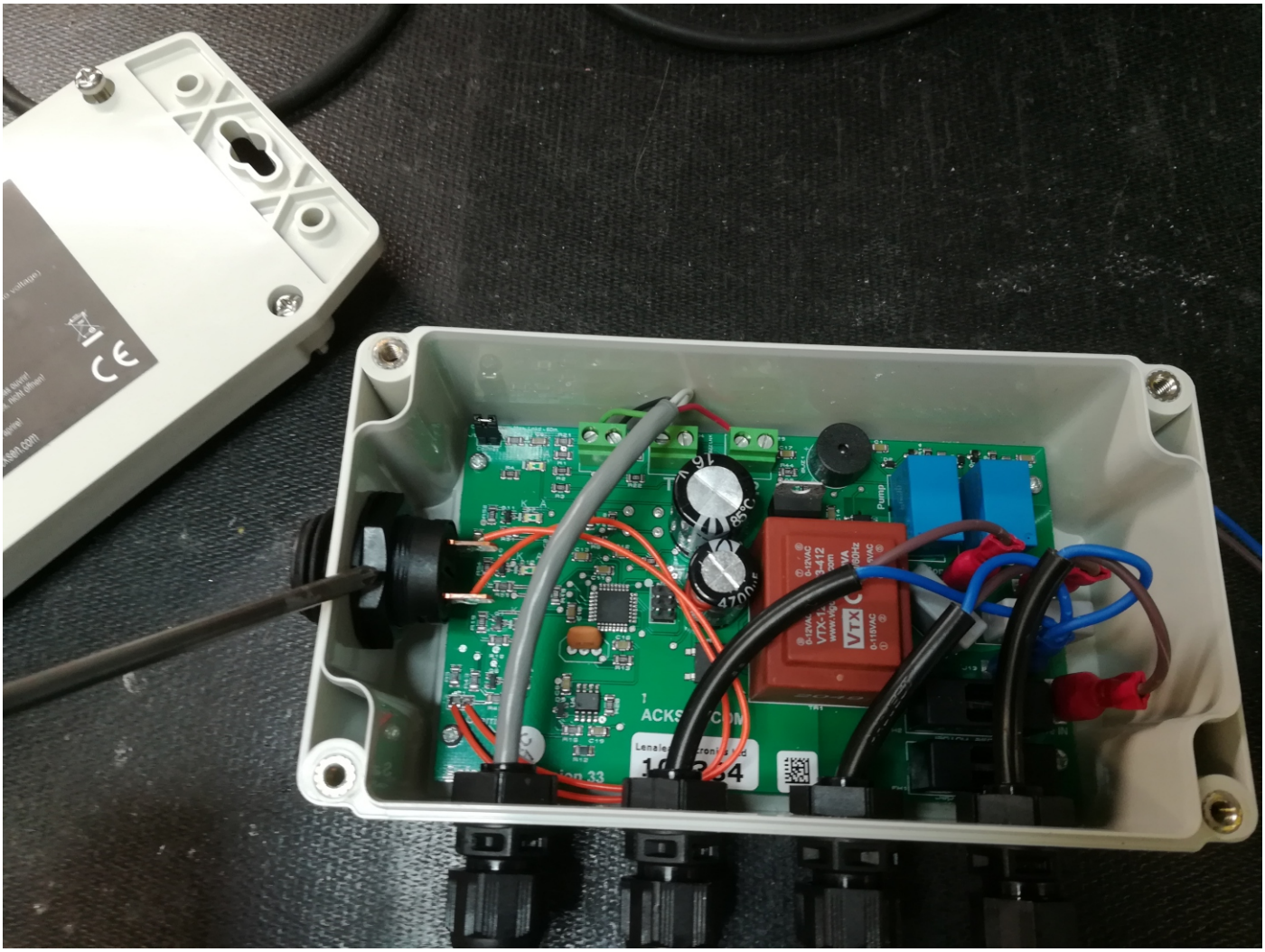
Step 1. To open the controller, **<u>first ensure the controller is not powered,</u>** then remove the 4 screws on the rear.

Do not power the controller with the enclosure open.

Step 2. With the controller open you can:-

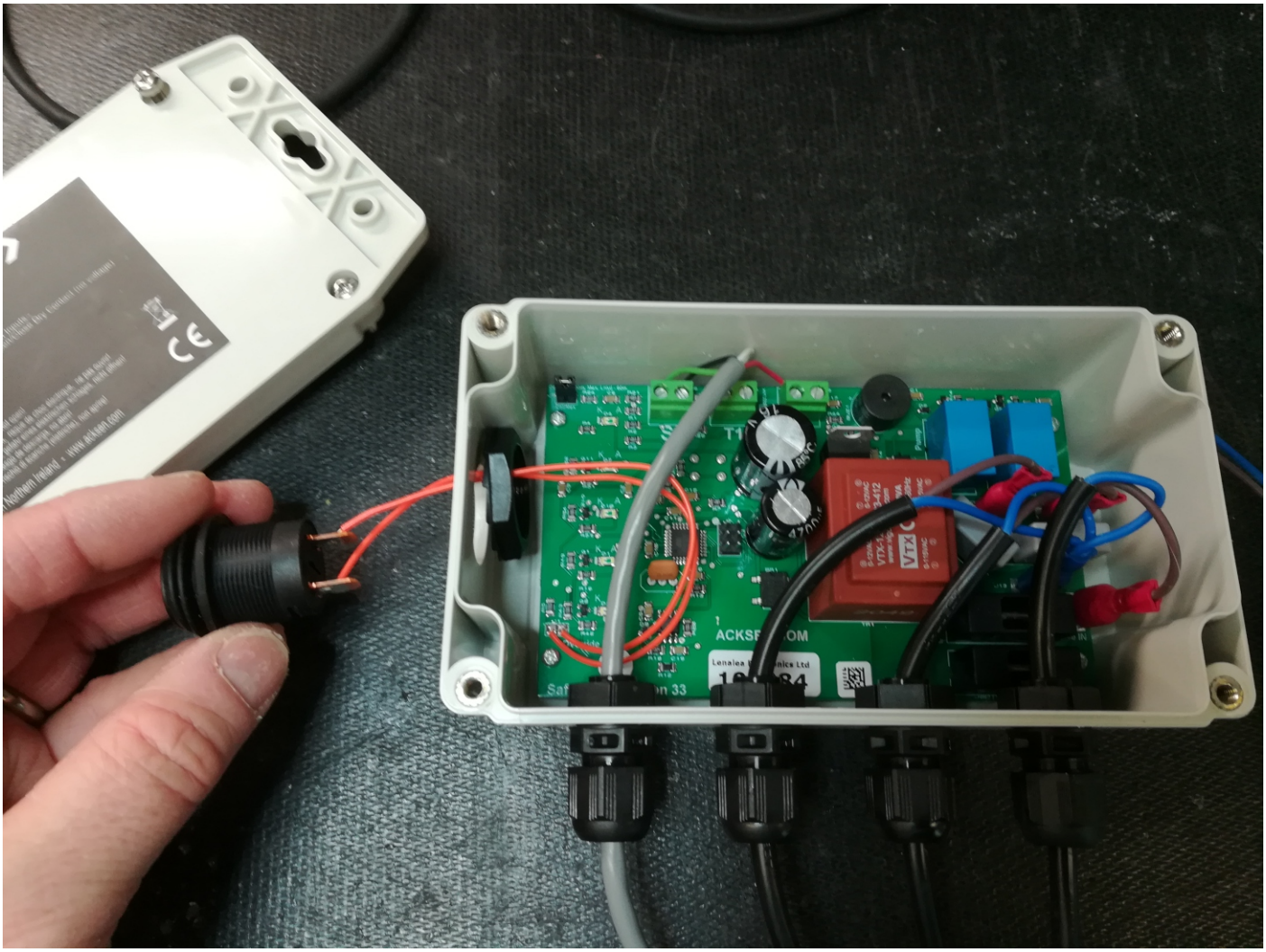
Check the mains power connections are correct and secure to the PCB.
Check the float connections are correct, and secure, using a meter on the ring or buzzer function.

If one or more float connection is poor, then please proceed the next step.



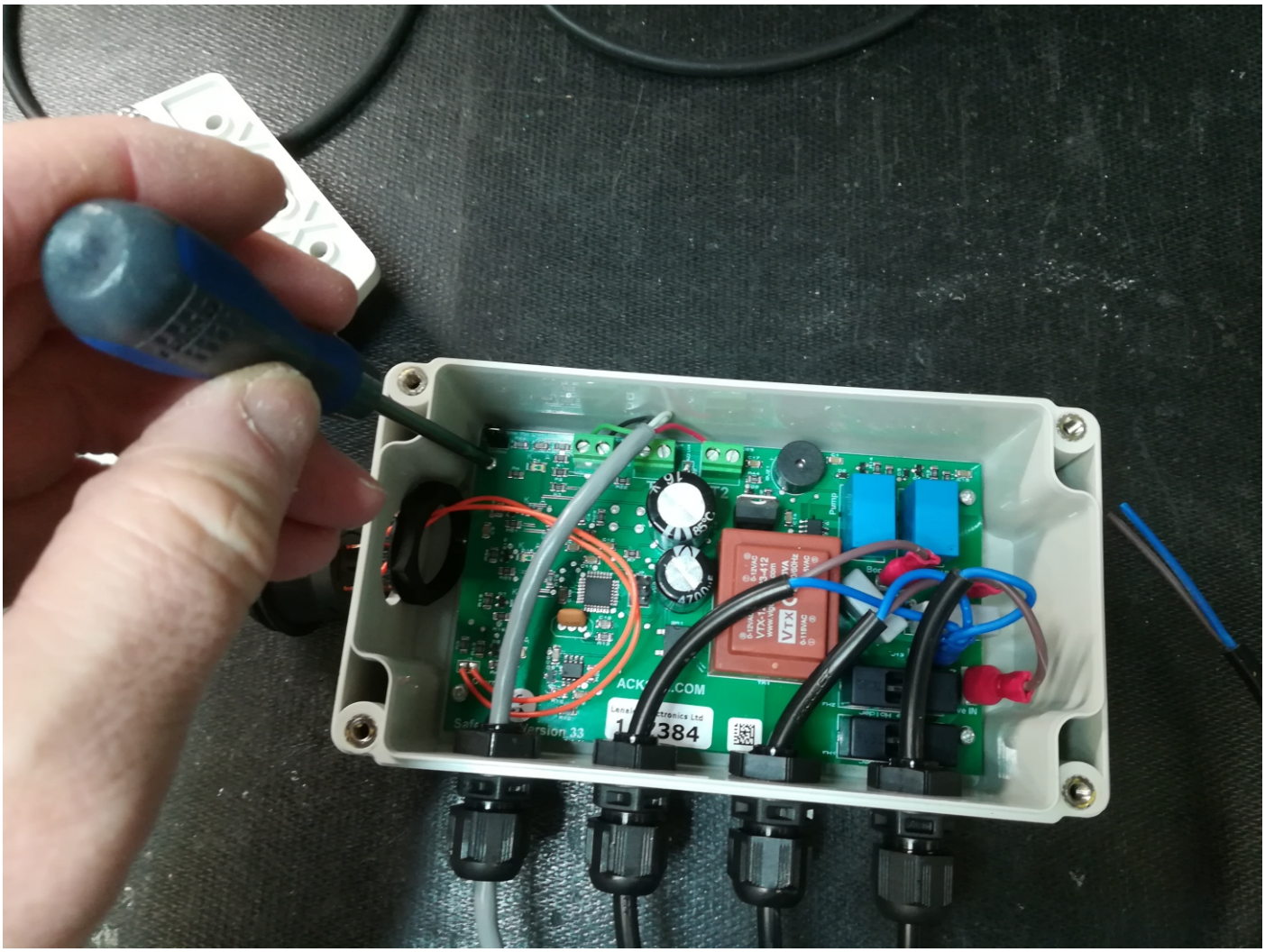
Do not power the controller with the enclosure open.

Step 3. To continue to remake the float connections, first remove the nut holding the button.



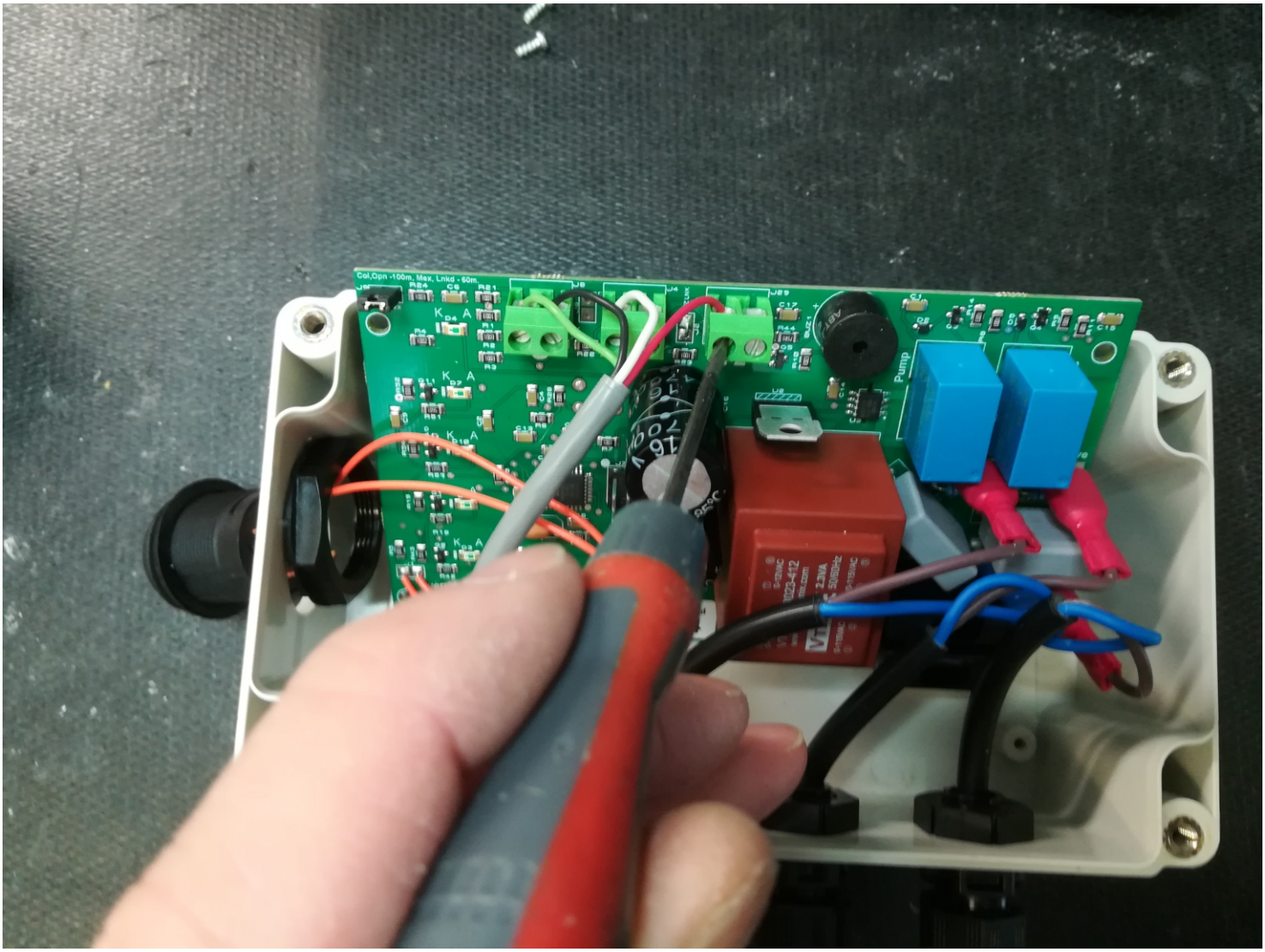
Do not power the controller with the enclosure open.

Step 4. Remove the 4 (four) screws holding in the PCB, one in each corner.



Do not power the controller with the enclosure open.

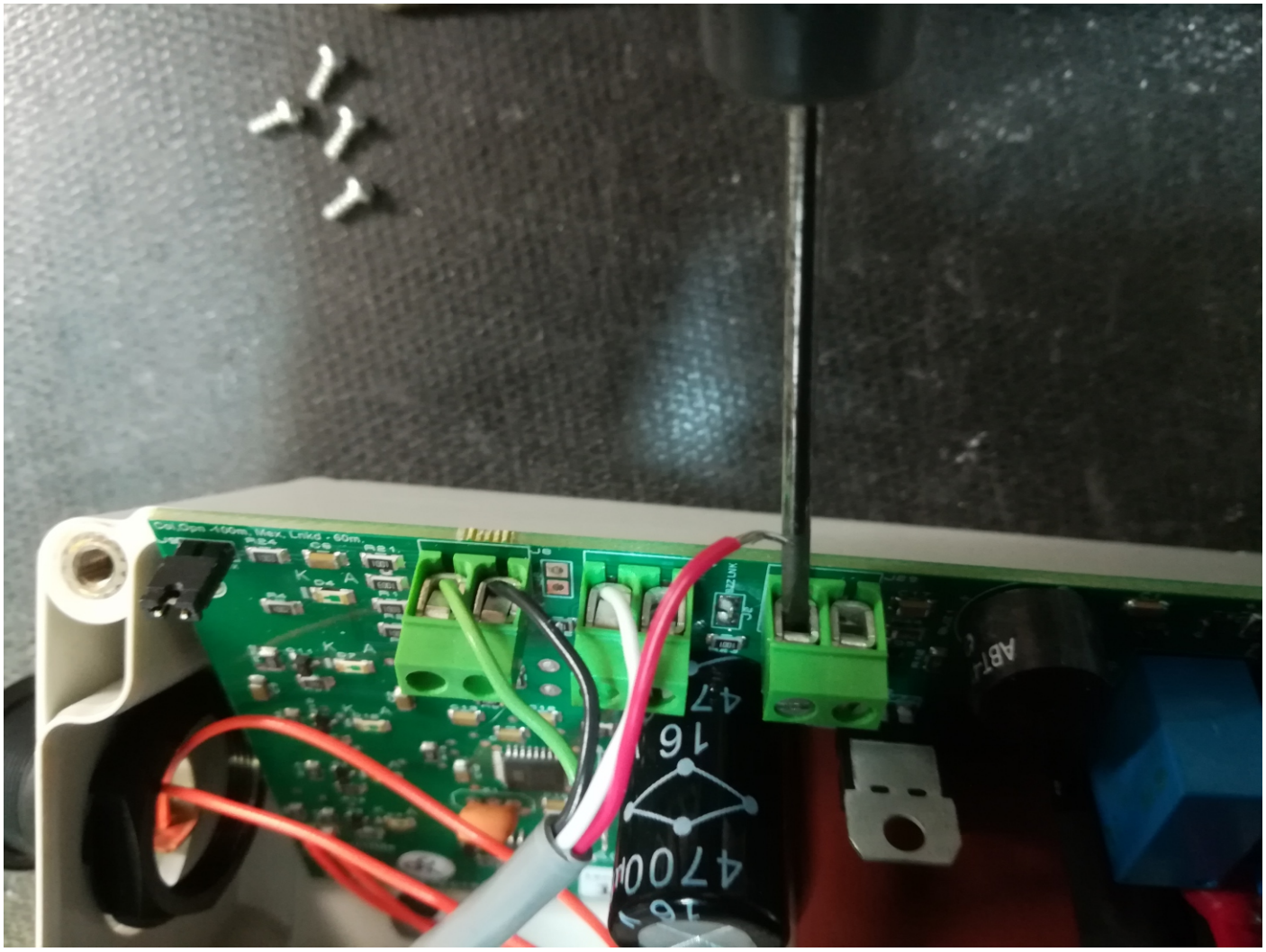
Step 5. Lever the PCB up at the top to access the float connectors and loosen the relevant screw.



Do not power the controller with the enclosure open.

Step 6. Open up the metal barb on the jaw and insert the wire, before tightening. Check connectivity with a meter before reassembly.

Then lever the PCB back into place, insert the 4 PCB screws, tighten the nut on the button switch and replace the rear cover.



Do not power the controller with the enclosure open.