# StoneAge® WARTHOG® Jointed Sewer Nozzle (WS-1/2-J)

### **Description:**

The **Warthog WS-1/2-J** Rotary Sewer Nozzle was designed for cleaning 4 to 8 inch pipes and sewer lines with elbows. Jet thrust powers rotation of the head and pulls the tool thru the line. The WS-J has a 2 foot hose attached to a swiveling ball joint, with a 1/2 npt female thread on the other end. This flexible arrangement allows the tool to go around elbows and enter thru cleanouts. A Super Centralizer (WS 084) is available for use when cleaning larger pipe sizes; it is 4.5" diameter.

The swivel is a straight flow through design with a single high pressure seal. The WS-J is capable of working pressures up to 5000 psi (350 bar) and flow rates of 7 to 20 gpm, with rotation speeds from 200 to 500 rpm. The unit is filled with a thick viscous fluid that controls the rotation speed.

The nozzle head and nozzle orifice sizes should match the operating conditions of pressure and flow desired. Hose length and size must be known to correctly determine the proper head and orifice sizes. Contact your distributor or www.sewernozzles.com to help in nozzle selection. If the wrong head is used, it may not provide enough torque to rotate the swivel, or it may provide too much torque resulting in excessive rotation speed and rapid seal wear.

## Operation:

Before connecting the tool to the end of the hose, flush the jetter hose to remove debris. Pass hose end through the hose guard or Tiger Tail if one is being used. Attach the tool to the end of the hose; we recommend using teflon tape to seal the threads. Position the tool within the pipe to be cleaned; bring the pump up to pressure, making certain that the Warthog begins to pull it's way in the proper direction into the pipe. Once the pump is up to pressure, feed the Warthog at a reasonable rate to allow the jets time to clean the pipe. If roots are present, feeding at a slower rate will improve the cleaning results. Depending on the amount of debris in the pipe, it may be necessary to occasionally pull the Warthog back toward the pipe entrance to prevent large buildups behind the tool.

When finished cleaning, shut down and secure pump before removing Warthog from

Do not use the WS-J in 8 inch or larger pipe sizes, as the tool can turn around and come back toward the operator, causing serious injury or death.

line. Secure the hose reel and Warthog to keep it from dragging on the ground. If the Warthog will be removed from the line and stored for more than several days, blow out water with compressed air to prolong the life of the internal components. The most important item in maintaining the WS-J is keeping the tool full of viscous fluid. We recommend that this is done after every 40 to 50 hours of operation. If the tool is spinning much faster than when new, this is an indication that it needs fluid.

# Troubleshooting:

Head will not rotate: First try rotating head by hand and see if it feels rough or gritty to turn. If it does, the tool must be disassembled and repaired; it likely has bad bearings, seals and fluid. If the tool feels okay, check to see if any nozzles are plugged; even if a nozzle is only partially blocked it can keep the head from rotating. Nozzles must be removed from the head to properly clean them; it does not do any good to poke the material plugging the nozzle back into the head, as it will just

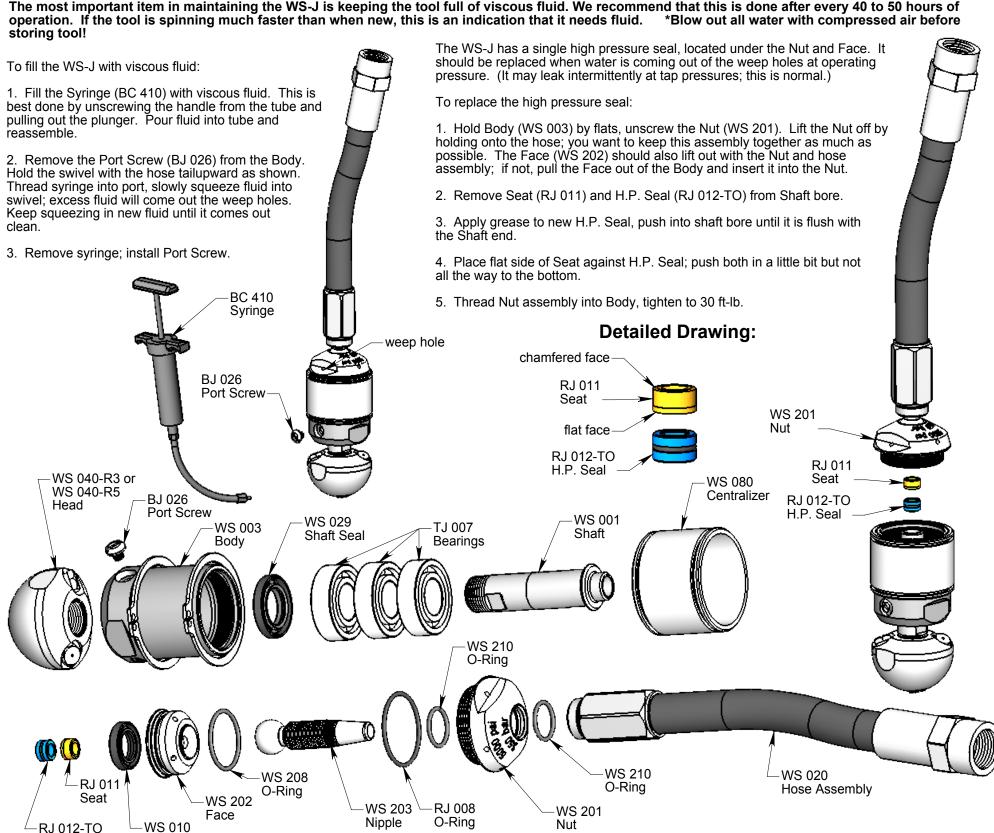
**Head spins too fast:** It is likely that the swivel is low on viscous fluid, or the viscous fluid has water in it. The best thing to do is drain all the fluid, wipe the parts clean and refill with the proper fluid. Check that the shaft seals are still good and will keep the fluid from leaking out.

Seal Leak: The seal may leak initially at low pressure, but should pop closed as pressure is increased. If operating pressure is reached and the seal is leaking continuously, the high pressure seal may need to be replaced. Refer to the maintenance below.

Seals wear out quickly: The tool must be disassembled and inspected. The brass seat should be checked for being installed in the right direction, and it should be replaced any time the high pressure seal is replaced. The bore of the shaft where the high pressure seal is located should be checked for grooving. If it is worn larger than .383", the shaft will need to be replaced.

#### Maintenance:

The most important item in maintaining the WS-J is keeping the tool full of viscous fluid. We recommend that this is done after every 40 to 50 hours of



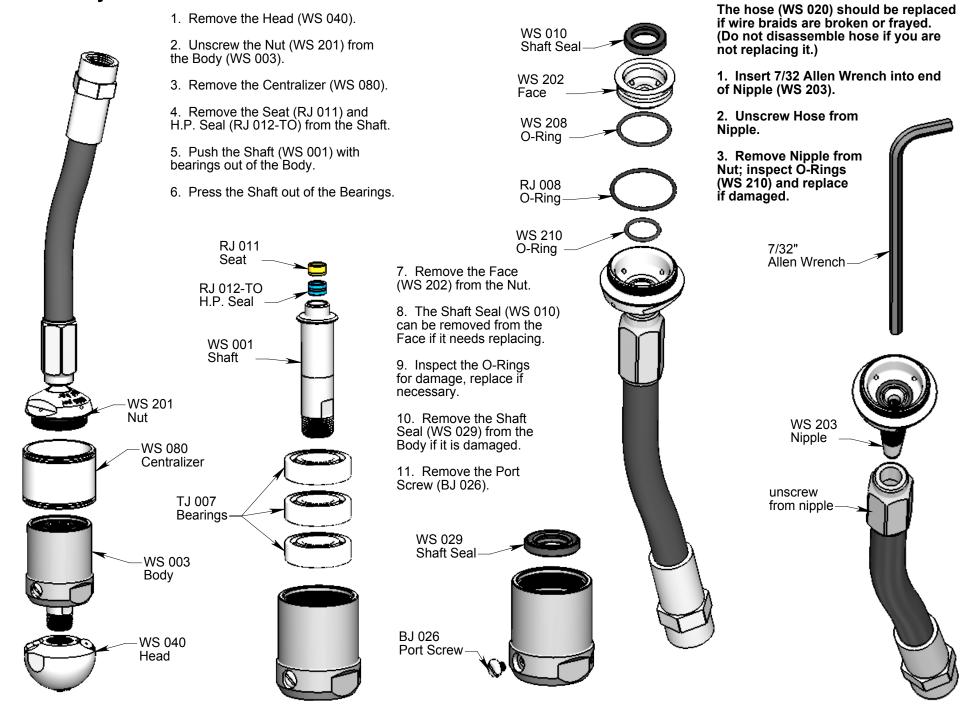


Shaft Seal

H.P. Seal

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# **Disassembly:**



## Assembly:

- 1. If the hose assembly is being replaced, begin by inserting O-Ring (WS 210) into the groove inside of the Nut (WS 201). Install the Nipple (WS 203) thru the
- 2. Apply a lot of lubricating oil (10W-40 will work) to the threads of the Nipple and inside of the hose.
- 3. Use a 7/32 Allen Wrench inserted into the ball end of the Nipple to screw on the hose. If it gets very difficult to turn, take it apart and add more oil. Thread hose on nipple until the nipple threads cannot be seen.
  - 7. Push Face into Nut. 8. Install O-Ring (RJ 008) around threads of Nut. 9. Install Shaft Seal (WS 029) WS 203 into Body (WS 003). The lip Nipple with the spring faces up as shown. WS 201 Nut WS 202 WS 210 Face O-Ring WS 210 O-Ring WS 020 Hose **RJ 008** O-Ring WS 010 Shaft Seal p with spring WS 202 Face

WS 208 O-Ring

4. Insert Shaft Seal (WS 010) into the Face (WS 202) with the lip with spring facing into the Face as shown.

lip with spring

- 5. Install O-Ring (WS 208) into groove on outside of Face.
- 6. Install O-Ring (WS 210) into Nut.

