

GASOLINE HIGH PRESSURE WASHER

OWNERS MANUAL



IMPORTANT: Some of the following symbols may be used on the device. Please study them and learn their meaning. A correct interpretation of these symbols will enable you to use the device better and more safely.!

ATTENTION: Never modify the appliance. Will not be held responsible for guaranteeing the machine if you modify, alter the appliance or do not properly follow the instructions and precautions in this manual.



Read the instructions:

The instruction manual contains special messages to draw attention to safety issues, possible damage to the appliance and useful information about the operation and maintenance of the appliance, it is suggested to read all the information carefully to avoid bodily injury and damage to the appliance.



Wear head, eye and ear protection:

It is necessary to wear head, eye and ear protection to avoid serious injury.



Use hand protection:

It is necessary to use hand protection, it is advisable to use non-skid gloves to have a better control of the machine.



Use foot protection:

It is necessary to use foot protection, it is advisable to use non-skid work boots.



High-pressure jets can be dangerous if misused. Do not aim at people animals, active electrical equipment or at the appliance itself .



Danger:

Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.



Prohibited for use in thunderstorms or rain: It is necessary to avoid using the machine in rain and thunderstorms, as there is a risk of electric shock. Keep the appliance in a dry area.



No smoking:

Smoking is prohibited near the machine in operation, as it may cause sparks and open flames.



Carbon Monoxide (CO):

Gasoline engines generate carbon monoxide, which is a deadly toxic odorless gas, do not run the machine indoors.

**Warning or safety:**

Indicates danger, warning or caution. It means CAUTION! your safety is at stake.

**Electric shock:**

Indicates that there are parts of the machine that conduct electric currents for the operation of the machine, so these parts should never be touched while the machine is in use.

**Burn Hazard:**

Indicates that there are parts of the machine that heat up to high temperatures, or that these parts should never be touched until the machine cools down.

**Volatile objects:**

Any motorized tool in operation can throw objects, for this reason it is advisable to use the machine in places with few people and to take great distances of separation, in case there are more people in the work area.

**Fire:**

The engine of the machine is designed to work with highly flammable mixed fuels. Never fill the machine's fuel tank near fires, stoves, electrical power transformers.



IMPORTANT: The gas tool maintenance requires extreme care and technical knowledge and should Must follow the instructions

For your safety, read and understand all instructions before using the gas tool. Follow all safety instructions. Failure to follow the instructions outlined in this user's manual can result in serious personal injury.



WARNING: Read the instruction manual carefully before starting to use the gas tool. Pay full attention to the safety rules, warning symbols, danger, caution and warning notices. These safety rules are for your safety and to avoid possible serious injury. If you use the appliance correctly and only for the specified purposes, the appliance will give you many years of safe and reliable service.



WARNING: Any gas or electrical tool in operation can throw objects into your eyes, which can cause serious damage to them, before turning on the gas or electrical tool, always wear safety glasses or goggles with side shields and a full face shield if necessary, it is always advisable to check that the safety glasses are suitable for the protection of this type of work. It is always advisable to verify that these safety glasses comply with the ANSI Z87.1 standard.

Read all instructions

1. Familiarize yourself with the gas or electrical tool.
2. Read the user's manual carefully.
3. Learn the uses and limitations of the electrical tool as well as specific potential hazards.

GENERAL SAFETY RULES



WARNING! Read and understand all warnings and safety instructions. Failure to follow any and all instructions listed below may result in explosion, rupture, or serious bodily injury.

Security instructions

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

General safety warnings for gasoline-powered tools.



ATTENTION! Read all warnings and safety instructions. Failure to follow the warnings and instructions listed below could result in an explosion or serious injury.

Keep all warnings and instructions for future reference. The term "GASOLINEENGINE TOOL": Machine operated by a combustion engine, which is intended to perform mechanical work.

1. Safety of the work area

- a. Keep the work area clean and well lit. Clutter or poor lighting in work areas can cause accidents.
- b. Do not use the device in an environment with a risk of explosion, where there are liquid fuels, gases or powdered material. Internal combustion engines produce sparks that can ignite materials in dust or vapors.
- c. Keep children and other people away from the work area when using the machine. A distraction can cause you to lose control of the machine.

2. Personal safety

- a. Watch what you are doing and use the machine wisely. Do not use the machine if you are tired, nor after consuming alcohol, drugs or medication. Not being attentive while using an internal combustion engine can cause serious injury.
- b. Use personal protective equipment. Always wear eye, respiratory and hearing protection. Protective equipment such as a dust mask, non-skid safety shoes, hard hat, or hearing protectors, used under proper conditions, will help reduce personal injury.
- c. Avoid unintentional starting. Make sure the switch is in the off position before picking up or transporting the machine. Carrying with your finger on the switch or plugging in with the switch on can lead to accidents.
- d. Remove any adjusting tools or open-end wrenches before starting. A tool or wrench attached to a rotating part of the machine can cause injury when starting.
- e. Be cautious. Avoid adopting a position that fatigues your body; keep a firm footing on

the ground and keep your balance at all times. This will allow you to better control the machine in the event of an unexpected situation.

- f. Wear appropriate clothing. Do not wear loose clothing or jewelry. Keep your hair, clothing, and gloves away from moving parts. Loose clothing, jewelry, or long hair can be caught in moving parts. g. Whenever it is possible to use suction or dust collection equipment make sure that it is installed and used correctly. The use of dust collection equipment reduces the risks derived from dust.



WARNING: This device is not intended for use by persons (including children) with different or reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities, or lack of experience or knowledge, unless they have been given supervision or training in operation of the appliance by a person responsible for your safety. Children should be supervised to ensure that they do not use the appliance as a toy.

3. Personal safety

- a. Do not overload the device. Use the machine intended for the work to be performed. With the right machine you will be able to work better and safer within the indicated power range.
- b. Do not use machines with a faulty switch. Machines that cannot be turned on or off are dangerous and must be repaired.
- c. Power off before making adjustments, changing accessories, or storing machine. This preventative measure reduces the risk of accidentally starting the machine.
- d. Make sure machines are out of the reach of children and people unfamiliar with their use. Internal combustion machines used by inexperienced people are dangerous. Take good care of your machines. Check that they work correctly,
- e. without the moving parts getting stuck and if there are any broken or deteriorated parts that could affect the operation. If the machine is defective, have it repaired before using it again. Many accidents are due to poor maintenance.
- f. Keep cutting tools sharp and clean. Properly held cutting tools with sharp cutting edges are less likely to bind and are easier to control. 9. Use the machine, accessories and other parts in accordance with these instructions, taking into account the working conditions and the task to be performed. The use of internal combustion machines for jobs other than those for which they have been designed can be dangerous.



IMPORTANT: This device must not be exposed to dripping liquid splashes.

4. Use and care of gasoline-powered machines

Only have your device repaired by authorized technical personnel using only original spare parts. This is the only way to guarantee the safety of the machine.



WARNING: This product must not be exposed to dripping liquid splashes.

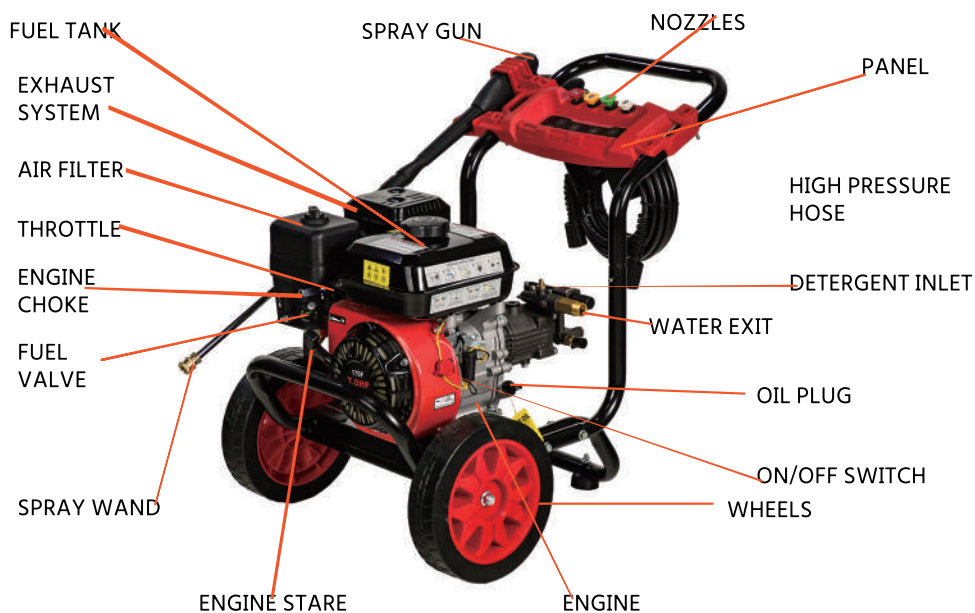
ADDITIONAL SAFETY WARNINGS FOR THE PRESSUREWASHER.

- a. Do not use accessories that are not specifically designed and recommended by the pressure washer manufacturer.
- b. Incorrectly sized accessories cannot be adequately protected and controlled.
Do not use a damaged accessory. inspect accessory before each use,
- c. for example, the packaging to verify that it does not have cracks or wear. If pressure washer or accessory is dropped, inspect for damage or install a known-good accessory. After inspecting and installing an accessory, position yourself and bystanders away from the plane of the accessory and run the tool for one minute. Damaged accessories will usually break during this test.
- d. Use personal protective equipment. Depending on the application, you must wear a dust mask, hearing protectors, gloves, etc. Prolonged exposure to loud noise can cause hearing loss.

TECNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

MODEL	170	180
POWER ENGINE	7HP	7HP
ENGINE SPEED	3400RPM	3400RPM
RATED PRESSURE	170Bar	180Bar
WATER FLOW	9LPM	9LPM
ENGINE TYPE	OHV-4-stroke engine	OHV-4-stroke engine
FUEL TANK CAPACITY	3L	3L
FUEL TYPE	unleaded gasoline	unleaded gasoline
ENGINE OIL CAPACITY	0.6L	0.6L
ENGINE OIL TYPE	10W-30/15W-40	10W-30/15W-40

PARTS



CAUTIONS BEFORE OPERATING

To maximize the life of your equipment and your safety, it is very important to take a moment before operating the pressure washer to check its condition. Be sure to watch for any problems encountered or have a mechanic correct them before operating the pressure washer.



WARNING! Any improper maintenance of the pressure washer or neglect of any problems before starting operation can cause malfunction and serious injury to the operator. Always perform a pre-operation inspection and correct any problems.

Before starting to operate the pressure washer, make sure it is level and the power switch is turned off.

1. Check the general condition of the pressure washer

- a. Look around and underneath the pressure washer for oil or gasoline leaks
- b. Check that all nuts, bolts, screws and hose are tight.
- c. Remove any excess dirt or debris especially around the starter muffler and the recoil.
- d. Observe for any signs of damage.

2. Check discharge hoses

- a. Check the general condition of the hoses. Make sure the hoses are in good condition before connecting them to the pressure washer.
- b. Check that the hoses are properly installed.
- c. Verify that the filter is in good condition.

3. Check the engine oil level.

- a. Running the engine with a low oil level can cause engine damage. The oil sensor will automatically stop the engine before the oil level drops below safe limits. However, to avoid the inconvenience of an unexpected stop, always check the engine oil level before starting.
- b. Check the air filter. A dirty air filter will restrict air flow to the carburetor, reducing engine performance.
- c. Check the fuel level. Starting with a full tank will help eliminate or reduce interruptions in operation due to refueling.



WARNING! Carbon monoxide is toxic. Inhalation of carbon monoxide can cause unconsciousness and even death. Avoid locations or actions that expose you to carbon monoxide.

ASSEMBLY AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

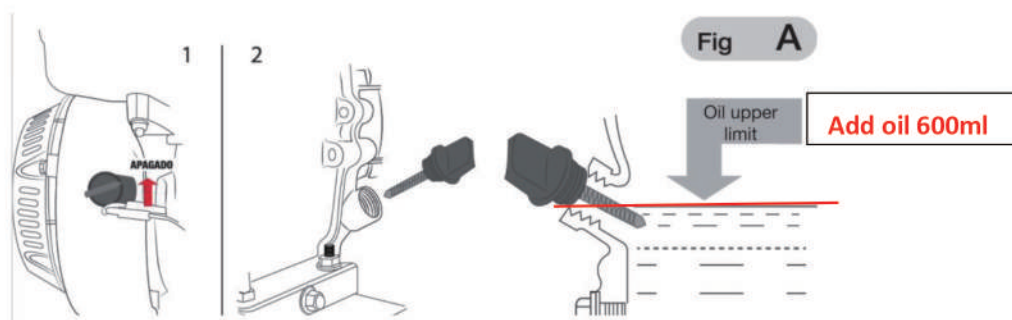
Before using the motor for the first time, please review the safety, additional instructions and precautions before operating.

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTION PLACING AND CHECKING BEFORE STARTING (Fig.A)

- a. Place the pressure washer on a firm, level surface: Avoid sandy or snowy surfaces. Fuel may spill if the pressure washer is tipped or tilted. Even if the pressure washer tips over or sinks into a soft surface, sand, dust or water could be introduced into the machine.
- b. Make sure your equipment is in the off position.(1)
- c. Check the oil level, (it does not come with oil from the factory) for proper operation. The pressure washer needs **600 ml** of oil to operate. The pressure washer has a safety mechanism that if the oil level is not adequate, it will not start.(2)
- d. Fill the gas tank. The tank has a capacity of **3 liters**.
- e. Connect the hose to the gun and the other end of the hose to the high pressure hose connection.
- f. Connect a water supply to your pressure washer at the water supply connector.
- g. Open the water supply to your equipment. Open the water supply to your equipment to start filling.

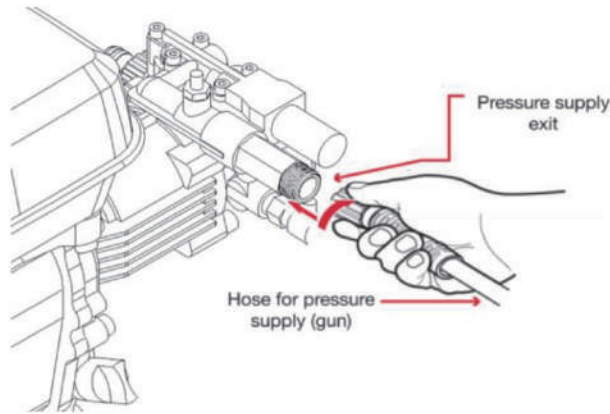


CAUTION: The exhaust system gets very hot during operation and remains hot for a while after the engine is turned off. Do not touch the exhaust system while it is hot.

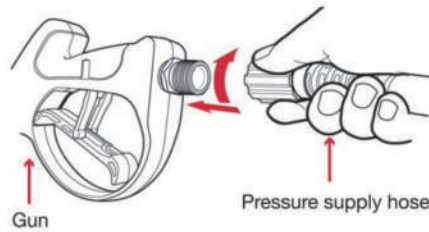


OPERATION

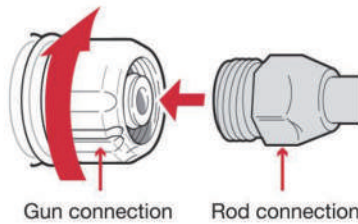
1. Connecting the hose to the pressure outlet and assembling the spray gun.
 - a) Pull back the high pressure hose collar, insert the pressure hose into the pressure outlet of the pressure washer and release the collar. Pull on the hose to make sure it is securely connected.



b) Connect the other end of the hose to the quick connection of the spray



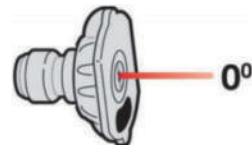
c) Remove the protective cap on the spray wand inlet, then screw the wand into the spray gun connection and tighten the nut to secure the wand to the gun.



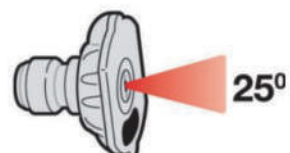
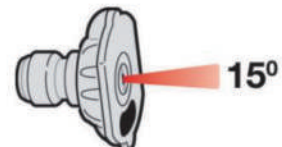
2. Spray nozzle selection

The pressure washer comes equipped with five spray nozzles. Each nozzle is color coded and depending on the color the nozzle offers a specific spray pattern, opening angle and pressure for a particular cleaning job.

a) Red Nozzle -0° : This nozzle provides a fine jet of pressurized water and is extremely powerful, covering only a small cleaning area. This nozzle should only be directed at surfaces that can withstand high pressure, such as metals or concrete. Do not use this nozzle to clean wood or other delicate materials.

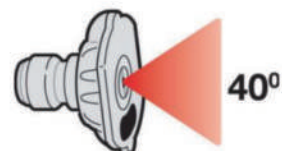


b) Yellow Nozzle -15° : This nozzle offers a powerful spray pattern with a 15 degree angled opening for intense cleaning of small areas. This nozzle should only be used on areas and materials that can withstand high pressure.



c) .Green nozzle-25°:This nozzle offers a spray pattern with a 25opening angle for intense cleaning of larger areas. This nozzle should only be used in areas that can withstand the pressure of this nozzle.

d) . White Nozzle-40°:This nozzle offers a spray pattern with a 40degree angled opening and a less powerful water stream. This nozzle can cover a much wider area and should be used for most genera cleaning jobs.

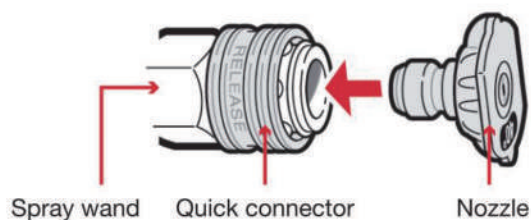


e) Black Nozzle: This nozzle is used to apply cleaning chemicals (such as detergent shampoos, soap solutions, etc.). This nozzle produces the weakest pressure of the five nozzles.

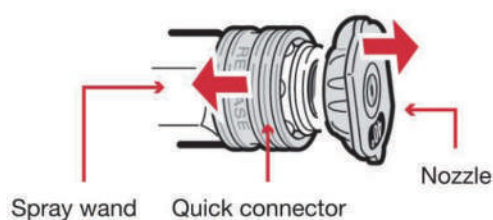
The pressure washer nozzles are stored in receptacles located on the panel mounted near the washer handle. The colors on the panel identify the location of each nozzle and correspond to those listed above.

3. Nozzles Placement

1. To attach the nozzle, insert it into the female quick-disconnect spray wand and press down to secure it.

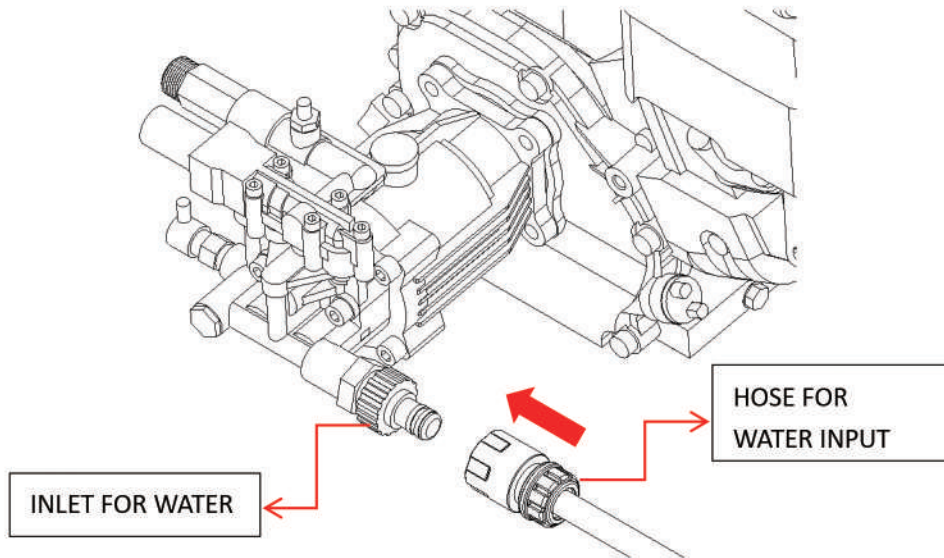


2. To detach, slide the sliding ring down on the quick disconnect socket to eject the nozzle.



4. Water supply connection

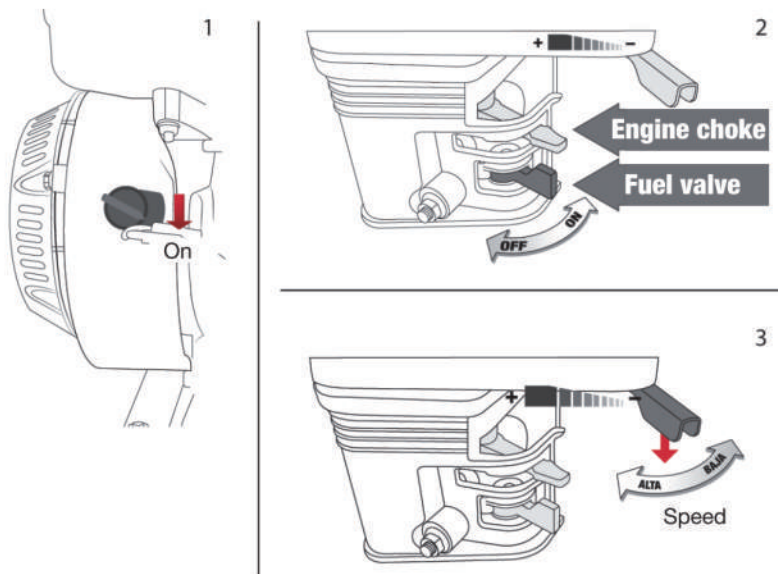
- 1.Close the water supply valve, connect the garden hose to the water supply and turn on the water supply to fill the hose with water and also remove any debris in the hose.
2. Make sure the filter inside the water inlet of the pressure washer is clean and undamaged. Thread the garden hose fitting through the water hose inlet. Hand tighten the inlet nut.
3. Turn on the water supply.

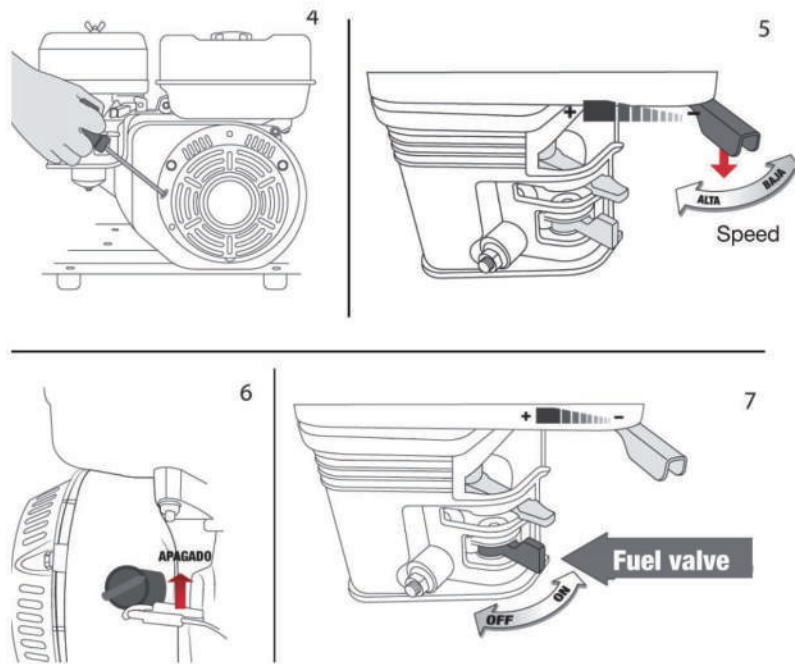


5. Start-up (Fig. B)

1. Verify that the pressure washer is connected to a continuous flow of water, otherwise serious damage to the equipment may occur.
2. Turn the motor power button to the ON position.(1)
- 3.The choke lever should be in the OFF position.(2)
4. Fuel key must be in the ON position.(2)
5. The throttle should be in the idle(-)position. (3)
6. To start the engine pull the starter handle slowly until resistance is felt,then pull hard (repeat 3 or 4 times). Return the starter handle gently. (4)
- 7.When starting the engine return the choke lever to the ON (OPEN)position.(5)
8. Regulate the engine speed with the throttle lever by turning it to the fast (+) position.

Fig B





6. Set the engine speed (Fig. C)

ATTENTION: For EPA (USA market) engine, no throttle adjustment required.

1. Set the throttle lever for the desired engine speed. By moving the governor lever in the indicated direction you can make the motor run faster or slower.
2. After starting the engine, move the lever to the position and check the water output.

The water output is controlled by adjusting the engine speed. Moving the throttle lever in the direction will increase the water output and moving the throttle lever in the opposite direction will decrease the water output.

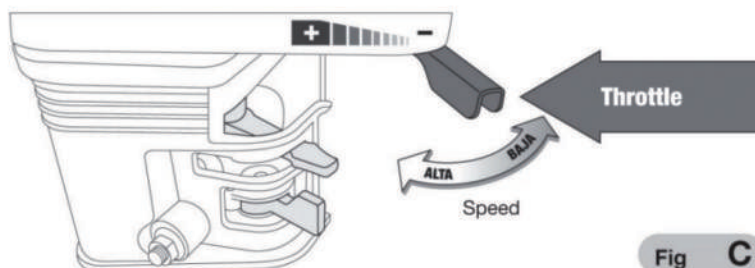


Fig C



WARNING! Carbon monoxide is toxic. Inhalation can cause unconsciousness and even death. Avoid places or actions that expose you to carbon monoxide.

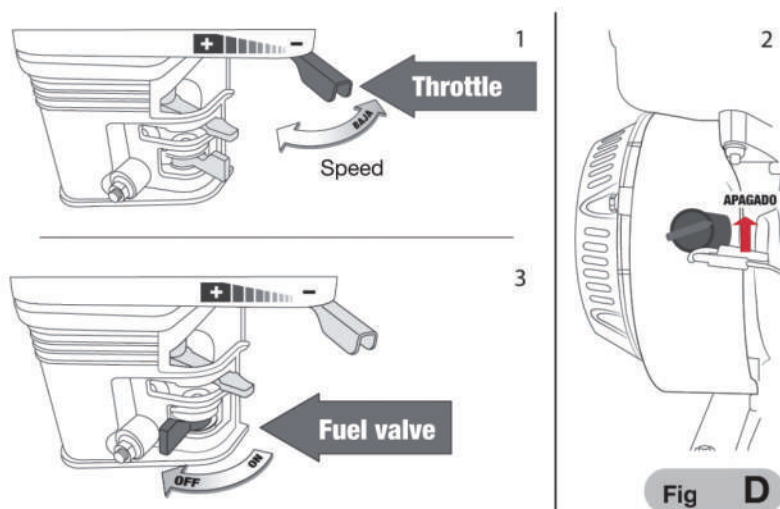
7. Shut down (Fig. D)

To shut down a motor, simply pull the motor switch to the OFF position. Under normal conditions, use the following process:

1. Move the throttle lever to the position. (1)
2. Turn the engine switch to the OFF position. (2)

- Turn the fuel valve lever and the choke lever to the OFF position. (3)

When the pressure washer is not in use, leave the fuel valve lever in the OFF position to prevent carburetor flooding and to reduce the possibility of fuel leakage.



APPLYING CHEMICALS OR DETERGENTS WARNING!

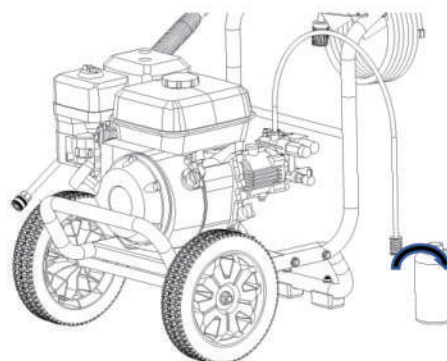
Follow all safety precautions for the chemical or cleaning solution when handling and spraying. Consult the Safety Data Sheet for the product if available.

The pressure washer can spray a mixture of water and chemicals or detergents. The chemical or detergent is siphoned into the pump outlet and is mixed during spraying. Only use the soap pressure nozzle (black) as it is designed for mixing the solutions.

- Prepare the chemical or detergent per the instructions with the product.

- Press the open end of the siphon hose onto barbed detergent injector fitting located on the pump outlet .

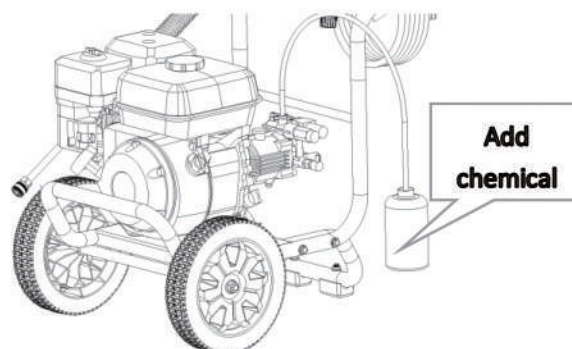
- Press the siphon hose with the filter attachment into the container holding chemical or detergent. Make sure the filter is fully submerged in the solution to avoid drawing air into the system.



- Install the soap pressure nozzle (black)

- Start the pressure washer as instructed in this manual and the Engine manual.

- Spray the solution following the instructions in the Spraying section.



7. Apply solution to a dry surface, starting at the lower portion of area to be washed and work upward, using long, even, overlapping strokes.
 - A. Allow detergent to soak in for 3 to 5 minutes before washing and rinsing. Reapply as needed to prevent the surface from drying. DO NOT allow detergent to dry on (prevents streaking).
 - B. Consult the chemical instructions to determine if it should be rinsed off and the time needed to soak before rinsing.
8. Clean the pressure washer after using chemicals or detergents by placing the filter end of the siphon hose in a container of clean water. Turn on the pressure washer at low pressure and spray to draw clean water through the system to flush it out. This will take 1 to 2 minutes.

MAINTENANCE

- a. A good maintenance is essential for safety, economics, and trouble-free equipment. It will also help reduce air pollution.



ATTENTION! Poorly maintaining your pressure washer, or failing to address or correct a problem before operating, can cause a malfunction in which you can be seriously injured or killed. Always follow the recommendations for inspection, maintenance and points in this manual. To help you properly care for your pressure washer, the following pages include a maintenance schedule, simple routine inspection procedures using common hand tools. Other service procedures that are more difficult or require more specialized tools are best handled by professionals and that is why they are usually performed by a specialist.

- b. Maintenance applies to normal operating situations. If you operate the machine under unusual situations such as excessive load high temperature, external humid or dusty conditions, etc.; you are encouraged to consult your servicing dealer for guidance appropriate to your individual needs and usage.
- c. Maintenance, replacement or repair of emission control devices and systems can be performed by an engine repair establishment or by an expert.

SAFETY

Some of the most important precautionary indications are the following However, we cannot warn you of all reasonable hazards that may appear in maintenance. Only you can decide whether or not to perform each task.

SECURITY MEASURES

- a. Make sure the engine is off before beginning any maintenance or repair work. This will eliminate potential hazards to the pressure washer and to you.

- b. Carbon monoxide poisoning emitted from engine exhaust. Make sure there is optimal ventilation whenever you run the engine.
- c. Overheating of the parts. Allow the engine and exhaust system to cool before touching them.
- d. Injuries from moving parts. Do not run the engine unless you are capable of doing so.
- e. Read the instructions before you start and make sure you have the necessary tools and knowledge.
- f. To reduce the possibility of fire or explosion, use caution when working around gasoline. Use only a non-flammable solvent and do not use gasoline to clean the parts. Keep cigarettes, sparks and flames away from anything associated with fuel element parts. To ensure the best quality and reliability, use only new, original parts or their equivalent for repair or replacement.

MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

MAKE EVERY MONTH OR OPERATING HOUR INTERVALS (3)		At each use	First 20 months or 20 hours	Every season or 50 hours	Every 6 months or 100 hours	Every year or 300 hours
REGULAR SERVICE PERIOD						
Engine oil	Check level	✓				
	Change		✓		✓	
Gear oil	Check level	✓				
	Change		✓		✓	
Air filter	Check	✓				
	Clean			✓(1)	✓(1)*	
	Change					✓**
Sediment deposit	Clean				✓	
Spark plug	Check / adjust				✓	
Counterspark	Change					✓
	Clean				✓	
Deadpoint	Check / adjust					✓(2)

MAKE EVERY MONTH OR OPERATING HOUR INTERVALS (3)		At each use	First 20 months or 20 hours	Every season or 50 hours	Every 6 months or 100 hours	Every year or 300 hours
REGULAR SERVICE PERIOD						
Valve opening	Check / adjust					✓(2)
Fuel tank and filter	Clean					✓(2)
Fuel line	Clean		Every 2 years (replace if necessary)			

* For core and internal vent carburetors only.

** For paper core air cleaners only.

- 1) Servicing is done frequently if done in dusty areas.
- 2) They should be checked by a skilled mechanic, unless you have the special tools for the job and have sufficient mechanical knowledge.

REFUELING

.With the engine off and on a flat surface, remove the tank cap and check the fuel level. Refill the tank if the fuel level is new. (Fig.E)

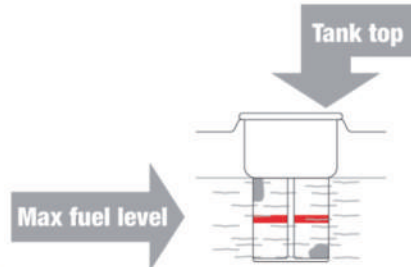


Fig E

ATTENTION! Gasoline is flammable and can be burned or seriously injure the engine and keep it away from fuel outdoors. Clean up spill

Fill the tank in a well-ventilated area before you start the engine, if you had already started it, let it cool. Fill carefully to prevent fuel spillage. Do not fill the tank to the top.

Fill the tank up to the red indicator on the fuel filter. After refueling, tighten the fuel tank cap.

- a. Never fill the engine inside a building, where sparks or flames can reach it. Keep gasoline away from electrical appliances, flames, or sparks.
- b. Spilled fuel is not only a hazard because it can cause a fire. but it can also cause damage to the environment. Immediately clean up spills.
- c.

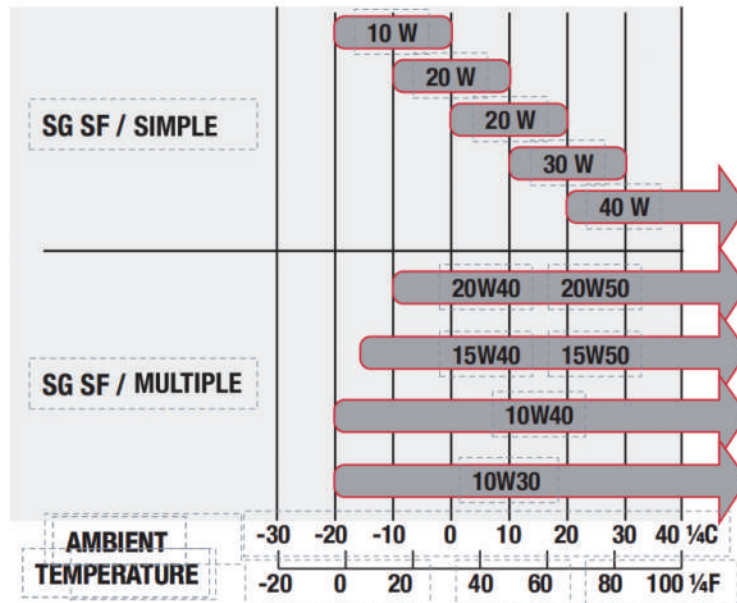
WARNING: Fuel can damage paint and plastic, be careful not to spill fuel while filling the tank. The warranty does not cover damage caused by spilled fuel.

- d. Use unleaded fuel recommendations with an octane rating of 86 or higher. These engines are certified to run on unleaded gasoline. Products have longer exhaust system life and fewer fuel tank problems when using unleaded gasoline.
- e. Never use contaminated or rancid gasoline. Avoid getting water and dirt into the fuel inlet. Sometimes a little knocking can be heard while working with heavy
- f. loads. If knocking occurs at a constant speed, under normal load. increase the octane number or change brands of gasoline. If the knocking persists, see an authorized trained mechanic.

WARNING: Working with persistent knocking causes engine damage and is considered misuse. Damaged parts are not covered by the warranty as it is misuse.

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Oil is an important factor that helps or does not help automotive performance and service time. Use 4-stroke automotive detergent oil. SAE-10W-30 is recommended for general use. The other viscosities shown in the diagram can be used when the average temperature in your area is within the mentioned range.



The SAE oil viscosity and service classification are on the API label on the oil container. The manufacturer recommends that you use API SERVICE category SJ or SL oil.

OIL LEVEL CHECK

Check the engine oil level with a level surface and the engine off.

Remove the filler cap, (dipstick and clean it). (Fig.F).

Insert and remove without screwing the dipstick into the filter. Check the oil level shown on the dipstick.(Fig.G)"

If the oil level is low, fill to the brim with the recommended oil.

Screw on the filler cap (dipstick)

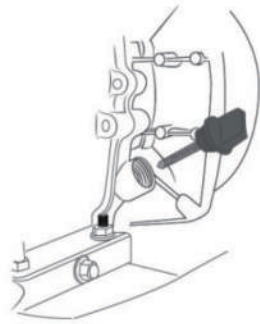


Fig F

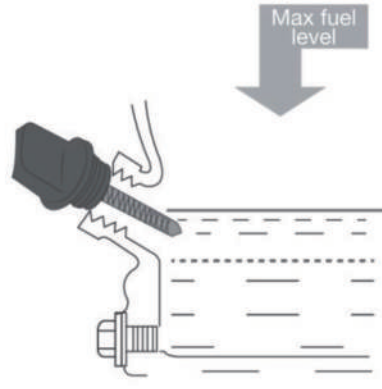


Fig G

OIL CHANGE (Fig. H)

Drain the used oil when the engine is warm. Draining is faster and more complete when the engine is warm.

1. Place a suitable container under the engine to collect the used oil, then remove the filler cap with dipstick, drain plug and washer. (1)
2. Wait for the used oil to drain completely, reinstall the drain plug washer, and tighten the drain plug tightly. (2) Dispose of used oil in an environmentally friendly manner. We suggest that you store used oil in a covered container and take it to your local recycling center or service station. Do not empty down the drain or dispose of on the ground or down the drain.
3. With the engine level, fill to the rim of the outer fill hole with the recommended oil.



WARNING: Running the engine with low oil level could cause engine damage. The oil sensor will immediately stop the engine before the oil level drops below the limit. However, to prevent the inconvenience of an unexpected stop, always check the oil level before starting. (Fig. G).



1

2



Fig H

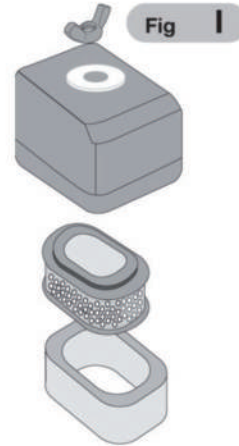
AIR FILTER INSPECTION AND SERVICE (Fig. 1)

A dirty air filter will not allow airflow to the carburetor, reducing performance. If you operate the pressure washer in very dusty places, clean the air filter more regularly than mentioned in the maintenance table.



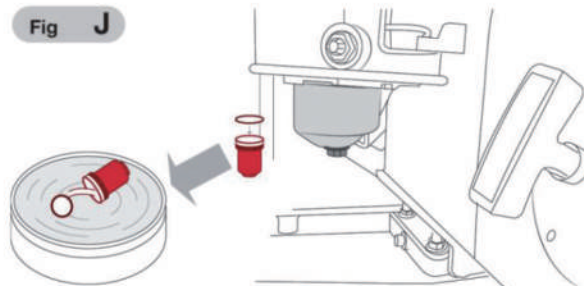
WARNING: An engine without an air filter or a damaged one will cause dirt to get into the engine while it is running, causing rapid wear. This type of damage is not covered by the warranty.

1. Remove the wing nut and remove the air filter casing.
2. Carefully remove the foam air filter from the paper filter, wash in hot soapy water, rinse and allow to dry thoroughly. Tap the center of the paper filter on a solid, flat surface to remove any accumulated dust and blowout with a high pressure air flow (no more than 30 psi)
3. Clean dirt from the inside of the filter base and cover with a damp cloth, being careful not to get dirt into the carburetor.
4. Once the foam is dry, insert it back into the filter cover.
5. Replace the air filter cleaner housing, make sure the gasket is in place under the air filter.
6. Secure the air cleaner nut.



CLEANING FOR THE SEDIMENT DEPOSIT (Fig. J)

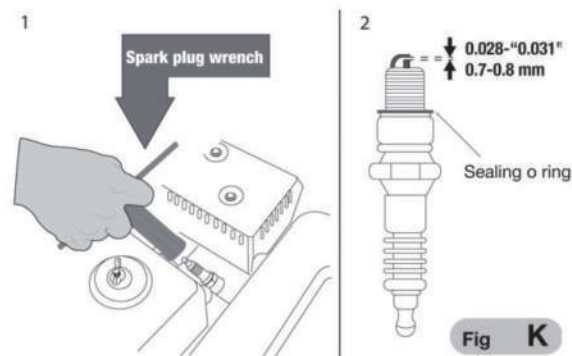
- . Move the fuel valve to the closed position, then remove the sediment tank and the o ring.
- . Wash the sediment tank and the gasket in a non-flammable solvent and dry them thoroughly.
- . Put the gasket on the fuel valve and install the sediment tank, and tighten it tightly.
- . Move the fuel valve to the open position and check for leaks. Change the packing if there is any leakage.



SPARK PLUG MAINTENANCE (Fig. K)

- . Remove the spark plug cap and clean the dirt from all over the place.
- . Remove the spark plug with a 13/16" spark plug wrench.(1)
- . Check the spark plug. Replace the electrodes if they are worn, broken, chipped or worn.(2)
- . Measure the spark plug electrode with the indicated gauge. the gap should be 0.025-0.031 inches. Adjust if necessary by carefully bending the electrode.(2)
- . Install the spark plug carefully, by hand, to avoid stripping.
- . After installing the spark plug, tighten it with a 13/16" wrench to compact the sealing washer.
- . If the spark plug is reinstalled, tighten 1/8 to 1/4 turn after installing the spark plug."If you

are installing a new spark plug, tighten 1/2 turn afterward.



WARNING: A loose spark plug can overheat the engine damaging it. Overtightening any spark plug can damage its threads.

·Put the spark plug cap.

CLEANING SPRAY NOZZLES

Occasionally the spray tube can become clogged with foreign material such as dirt. When this happens, excessive pressure can develop. When the pressure nozzle becomes partially clogged, the pump pressure will pulse and must be cleaned immediately by following these steps:

1. Make sure the pressure washer is turned off and the trigger of the spray gun is locked.
2. Remove the high pressure spray nozzle from the spray wand. Using the nozzle cleaning needle(included). Clear any obstruction by carefully inserting and moving the needle back and forth through the hole in the nozzle under clean running water.
3. After cleaning, remove the needle from the nozzle and save it for future use.
- 4.Reassemble the pressure nozzle on the spray wand.

PRESERVATION OF THE PRESSURE WASHER

Proper storage preparation is vital to keeping your pressure washer trouble free and looking good.The steps below will help keep rust and corrosion from affecting the function and appearance of your pressure washer and will make it easier to start when it is used again.

1. Cleaning

- a. If the motor has been running, let it cool down for at least 30 min.before cleaning it.
- b. Wash the engine and pressure washer. Wash the engine by hand and do not allow water to get into the air cleaner or muffler opening. Keep water away from controls and all other places that are difficult to dry,as water helps rust.
- c. Water in contact with a hot engine could cause serious damage. If the engine has been running, wait for half an hour to cool down before washing it.

.Dry all easy surfaces.

Operate the pressure washer outdoors, let it work until it reaches normal temperature and all external water has evaporated,

2. Fuel

Gasoline oxidizes and damages during storage. Old gasoline does not help starting and leaves traces of dirt that clog the fuel system. If the gasoline in the engine goes bad while in storage, the carburetor and other fuel system components may need to be discarded or replaced. The length of time that gasoline can be left in your tank and carburetor without causing performance problems depends on factors such as gasoline mixture, storage temperature, and whether the fuel tank is partially or completely full. Air in a nearly full tank and storage at high temperatures can cause fuel deterioration to accelerate. Fuel damage problems can occur within several months or even less if the gasoline was not fresh when the tank was filled. Fuel system damage or engine problems resulting from careless storage preparation are not covered by warranty. Fuel shelf life can be extended by adding a specially formulated fuel stabilizer or fuel deterioration problems can be avoided by draining the fuel tank and carburetor.

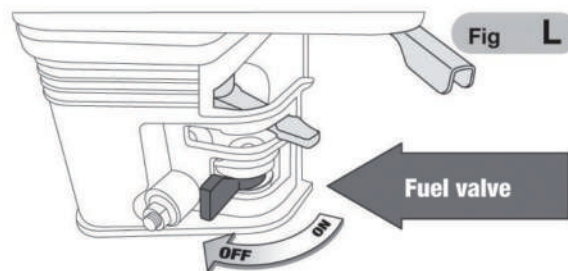
3. Addition of a fuel stabilizer to extend shelf life

·When adding a fuel stabilizer, fill the tank with fresh gasoline. If it is only partially filled, the air in the tank will cause it to deteriorate more rapidly during storage. If you have a gas can to refuel, make sure it only has fresh gas.

·Add fuel stabilizer following manufacturer's instructions.

·After adding a fuel stabilizer, run the engine for 10 minutes outdoors to make sure that treated gasoline has begun to replace untreated gasoline in the carburetor.

·Stop the engine and move the fuel valve to the OFF (CLOSED) position.(Fig.L)



4. Tank and Carburetor Drain (Fig. M)

·Put a suitable gasoline container below the carburetor and use a funnel to prevent fuel spillage.

·Remove the carburetor drain bolt and sediment pan, then move the fuel lever to the ON position.

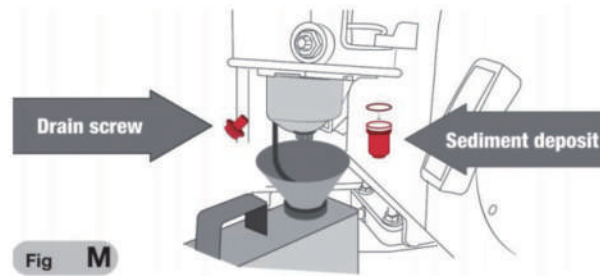


Fig M

.After all the fuel is filtered into the container, reinstall the drain bolt and sediment pan. Squeeze hard.

5. Engine oil.

- .Replace engine oil.
- .Remove the spark plug.
- Pour a tablespoon of clean motor oil into the cylinder.
- Pull the starter rope several times to disperse the oil in the cylinder.
- .Replace the spark plug.

Pull the starter rope slowly until resistance is felt and the notch in the starter pulley aligns with the hole in the top of the recoil starter cover. This will close the valves so that moisture does not enter the engine cylinder. Return the starter rope gently. (FIG.N)

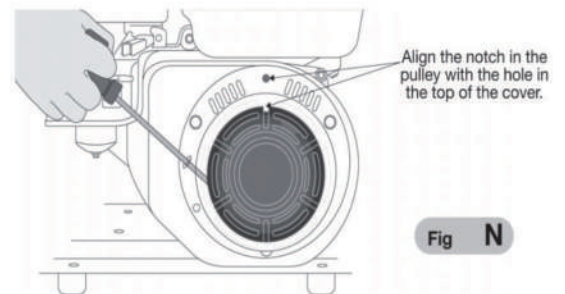


Fig N

6. Storage Precautions.

If the pressure washer is stored with gasoline in the fuel tank, place the fuel valve in the OFF position to reduce possible fuel gas leakage. Position the pressure washer so that it is level. Having a bad leveling can cause fuel or oil leaks. When the engine and exhaust system are cold, cover the pressure washer to protect it from dust. If they are still hot, they can ignite or melt some materials. Do not use plastics as dust covers. A cover that is not porous will trap moisture around the engine causing rust and corrosion.

7. Removal from storage.

Review the point described in previous pages as precautions before operating. If fuel was drained during storage preparation, fill the tank with fresh gasoline, if you use a gasoline can for refueling, make sure there is only fresh gasoline in the can. Gasoline oxidizes and damages over time, delaying starting. If the cylinder was coated with oil during storage preparation, the engine may generate some smoke during start-up, this is normal.

8. Transport.

If the pressure washer has been running, allow it to cool for at least 15 minutes before you load the pressure washer onto the transport vehicle. If the engine or exhaust system is hot it can cause some materials to catch fire and cause burns. Keep pressure washer level to reduce fuel leakage when transporting move fuel lever to OFF position.

MODIFICATIONS TO THE CARBURETTOR FOR WORK AT HIGH ALTITUDES

At higher altitudes, the air-fuel mixture from the standard carburetor will be very rich. This will lower performance and increase fuel consumption. Too rich a mixture will also contaminate the spark plug and can make starting difficult. Operation for extended periods of time, at an altitude other than that for which this engine has been certified, may increase emissions. Wide performance altitude can be improved by specific modifications to the carburetor. If you always operate the engine at altitudes above 5,000 meters, you have competent mechanics, perform this carburetor modification. This engine, when operated at higher altitudes with the carburetor modifications for higher altitude use, will meet every emission standard throughout its useful life. Even with the carburetor modification, engine power will be reduced by approximately 3.5% for every 1,000 foot increase in altitude. The effect of altitude on power will be greater if the carburetor is not modified.



WARNING: When the carburettor has been modified to work at high altitudes, the air-fuel mixture will be a weak tool to work at low altitudes. Working at altitudes below 5,000 feet with a modified carburetor could seriously damage the engine by overheating. For use at low altitudes, return the carburetor to its original factory condition, through a qualified mechanical process.



Waste separation. This product must not be disposed of with normal household waste.

If it is time to replace your product or it is no longer useful to you, do not dispose of it with normal household waste. Make sure this product is disposed of separately.



Separating waste from used products and packaging allows materials to be recycled and reused. The reuse of recycled materials helps to avoid environmental pollution and reduces the demand for raw materials.

PROBLEMS SOLUTION

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
THE MACHINE DOES NOT START	The fuel valve is OFF (CLOSED).	Move fuel valve from OFF (CLOSED) to ON (OPEN).
	The choke is open.	Close choke unless engine is hot.
	Engine switch is OFF.	Turn engine switch to ON.
	It has no fuel.	Fill the tank.
	The fuel is old or the engine was stored without treating or draining.	Completely drain the tank and carburetor and refill with fresh gasoline.
	The spark plug is defective, dirty or with an incorrect interval.	Remove and check the spark plug. Clean, drain or change the spark plug.
	Spark plug is wet with fuel (Flooded Engine).	Remove, check, dry and refit the spark plug. Start the engine with the throttle lever in the position.
	The fuel filter is clogged, there is a carburetor malfunction, ignition malfunction, valves seized, etc.	Take your pressure washer to the nearest AKSI® Authorized Service Center for qualified personnel to repair faulty or damaged parts.
ENGINE WITH A LITTLE POWER	Filter elements are clogged.	Check the air filter. Clean, or replace the filter.
	Fuel is damaged by engine stored without treating or draining gasoline or filled with improper gasoline.	Drain fuel and carburetor and refill with fresh fuel.
	The fuel filter is clogged, there is a carburetor malfunction, ignition malfunction, valves seized, etc.	Take the engine to a qualified mechanic, replace or repair faulty parts if necessary.

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
LOW PERFORMANCE OF THE PRESSURE WASHER	Incorrect ignition timing	Readjust firing angle.
	There is air in the fuel hose or the hose is stuck.	Bleed air or drain fuel hose.
	The main motor is not adjusted correctly.	Readjustment.
	The carburetor, the valve needle hole and the main engine are stuck.	Wipe and blow to finish.
	The fuel cock is stuck.	Clean, replace damaged part.
	Too much carbon fluid in the combustion chamber.	Clean the combustion chamber.
	The air filter is clogged.	Clean the air filter.
	The inlet tube is leaking.	Change it.
	The piston, cylinder or piston ring is worn.	Change it to a new one.
	There is air leakage from the surface where the cylinder wall connects to the cylinder head.	Change the cylinder packing
	The valve hole is too big or too small.	Adjust the valve
The valve is too narrow.	Change it.	