

Adenus Technologies SF1-ETM Troubleshooting - Quick Reference Guide

Symptom:	Possible Cause:	Remedy:
<p>1. System does nothing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pump will not come on, • No alarm, • etc. 	<p>A. SF1 panel not properly wired for power.</p> <p>B. Power supply not turned on.</p> <p>C. There is no dedicated neutral wire.</p>	<p>A. 10-2 gauge wire with a ground required for power to SF1. Black wire to wire nut and then run a leg of wire from wire nut to each breaker (10A and 20A). Ground wire (green or bare solid copper wired to grounding lug to right of circuit breakers; neutral (white) wire to N lug on terminal strip.</p> <p>B. Turn on the dedicated 30A breaker in the house that supplies power to the SF1 and turn on the 10A and 20A breakers in the SF1 panel.</p> <p>C. Install a dedicated Neutral wire from the breaker panel to the SF1 panel and secure it under the "N" lug on the terminal strip in the SF1.</p>
<p>2. Pump does not work in Auto or Manual; alarm does work</p>	<p>A. Pump Circuit Breaker is not turned on.</p> <p>B. Pump wired to panel incorrectly.</p> <p>C. Pump motor is bad.</p> <p>D. Pump power cord is loose.</p>	<p>A. Turn on the 20A circuit breaker in the SF1 Panel.</p> <p>B. White and black pump wires under lugs 5 and 6 in SF1 panel and green pump wire to grounding lug at bottom of panel (make sure that Symptom 1 Remedy B has been installed).</p> <p>C. Test continuity in pump with ohmmeter. If pump motor is bad, replace pump.</p> <p>D. Remove pump and its pump screen, remove the (4) ½" nuts securing the pump head, and tighten the ¾" pump cord nut in the pump motor.</p>
<p>3. Water not leaving tank when pump is running (refer to Symptom 2 first).</p>	<p>A. Check valve on pump or at service connection is glued shut or faulty.</p>	<p>A. Replace check valve and piece back together with Schedule 40 couplings (if PVC) or if bronze simply unscrew the check valve and replace it.</p>



	<p>B. Debris is clogging pump, pump lines, or discharge line or the service line has been crushed.</p> <p>C. Ball valve on discharge assembly or service connection is closed.</p> <p>D. There is not enough water in the tank for the pump to suction.</p>	<p>B. Inspect these parts to find problem and repair using Schedule 40 fittings.</p> <p>C. Open ball valve(s) on pump and/or at tap/service connection.</p> <p>D. Fill tank to brim with water and retry pumping.</p>
<p>4. There is a high level alarm and/or the pump is not turning on when the water level rises.</p>	<p>A. Pump On/Off float is wired incorrectly.</p> <p>B. High Level Alarm was placed below the Pump On/Off float on the float tree (floats were reversed).</p> <p>C. Pump On/Off float is bad.</p> <p>D. Pump On float is stuck in the normally-open (down) position.</p>	<p>A. Wire Pump On/Off Float's white and black wires to #3 and #4 on terminal strip in SF1</p> <p>B. Switch the float wires in the panel with each other. See A. (directly above) then wire High Level Alarm (top float) to #1 and #2 in SF1.</p> <p>C. Test continuity in float with ohmmeter when float is raised. If float is bad, replace float.</p> <p>D. Refer to Remedy 2E.</p>
<p>5. Water is backing up in the house.</p>	<p>A. See Symptoms 2, 3, and 4.</p> <p>B. Service from house to tank inlet is clogged or blocked.</p>	<p>A. See Remedies 2, 3, and 4.</p> <p>B. Advise homeowner to contact a plumber to correct the problem.</p>

