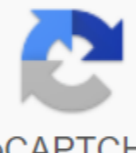


I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

Continue

Go to the basic contentHome Skills Concreting Family Handyman gas or electric pressure washers will clean almost everything outdoors and they work so fast and sharp that they are actually fun. Learn how to use one safely and efficiently. According to DIY family experts Handyman MagazineYou can also sniff: TBDTwo types of pressure washers and how they workPressure the washers (aka power washers) are so fun to use, and show such dramatic and quick results that you'll be asked to clean your neighbors' siding, driveways and cars once you've finished your own. You can rent or buy a pressure washer to clean almost any outdoor item. By following the pressure pucker tips in this article, you'll learn how to safely and efficiently use pucks for pressure. The pressure washer, whether powered by electric motors or gas engines, run a pump that presses on water from the garden hose to 1,000 pounds or more and then forces it through a spray stick. The higher the pressure (measured in pounds per square inch-psi), the tougher cleaning jobs they can tackle. Both types require a constant, uninterrupted water supply (in gallons per minute-gpm). For casual use, most homeowners find that a washer with a pressure range of 1,300 to 2,400 psi works best. Electric pressure washers deliver 1300 to 1400 psi, require about 1-1/2 gpm and are the best choice for easy cleaning like washing machine (Photo 3), open grills and garage floors (Photo 4). They tend to be cheaper and quieter, lighter in weight and more portable than gas washer. Many of them have built-in tanks for additional use of detergents. Always connect electrical washers to sockets that are protected by a ground fault circuit breaker (GFCI) and only use 12- or 14-caliber extension cords. Most of the pressure washers that you find for rent or sale are gas. This type can deliver higher water pressure than an electric kind, some more than 3,000 psi. But gas washers also require more water: 2 to 3 g/min. These washers are the best choice for big jobs, like preparing siding for painting (Photo 2), removing aging stains from wooden decks (Photo 5) and deep concrete cleaning. You can rent one at tool rental stores, along with accessories like chemical injectors (Photo 1) or more spray sticks to reach high places. Gas washers (non-commercial units) cost between \$300 and \$800 depending on the pressure they deliver, their features and the quality of the engine and pump. Pressure washers that supply less than 2,400 psi usually come with a single adjustable nozzle spray that provides zero to 60-degree fan models. Some brands Accessory is a rotating or turbo nozzle that is cleaned more efficiently than standard adjustable nozzles because they rotate the flow of water. Heavy units usually come in four or five colored, individual individual tips (three shown here). They create specific fan models: wider (for detergent use), medium (for general cleaning) and narrower (for explosive deep spots). Insert the individual nozzle tips into the spray stick, retracting the fast-connection collar, pushing the tip as far as it will go and releasing the collar. Pull on the tip to confirm that it is firmly locked in position. Point the spray wand away from people and property when running the power wash. Pressure pucker tips: Operating ProceduresPhoto 1: Running a gas washer To run the gas washer: Clean any debris from the filter in the entrance. Connect any accessories (such as this chemical injector). Run the water through the washer for one minute to prime the system and remove any air. Squeeze the spray trigger stick to bleed the water pressure. Pull the starting cord to start the engine. All pressure washers seem intimidating the first time you use them. Use a rental center or retail tool to instruct you on its use, and follow these pressure washer tips and guidelines: Water supply make sure your water supply can deliver gallons per minute specified for your machine. For example, if your pressure washer needs 2-1/2 gpm, the time it takes your garden hose to fill a 5-gallon bucket. The garden hose should be 50 feet long or smaller and have 3/4-in. internal diameter, with a standard 3/4-in. Hose fittings to connect to the washer entrance. To make sure that water circulates unhindered through the system, check the water intake filter or screen and clean it from the debris. Also, make sure the garden and pressure hoses are kink free. The start-up procedure (Photo 1) Before starting the pucker, it is imperative that the water flows through the washer and out of the spray stick. Follow these steps: Tighten all the hose connections so that no air can enter the line. Install the spray stick for a low or no pressure setting to prevent recoil, or rollback when the pucker is running. Electric washers and gas washes with variable nozzles should be at low pressure, wide fan settings. Gas washers with separate nozzle tips should have their nozzle tips removed at this point. Completely turn on the water tap in the house. Squeeze the spray trigger stick to the prime pump and clean the air from the system. Run the pucker (Photo 1). If it is a gas block, steady it while pulling the starting cord, preparing the foot to the wheel. Let the pucker run for a minute to keep warm. To avoid pump damage: Never run the pucker longer than three to five minutes (depending on the model), while the trigger is off. With the pucker running and the trigger locked off, adjust the pressure and spray setting, or insert the nozzle tips into the Spray. Now the pucker is ready to use. Power Cleaning TechniquePhoto 2: Cleaning SidingYSu siding to prepare it for painting. Start with a nozzle stick 4 feet away from home and slowly move it closer until you the desired cleaning effect. Grab the spray wand with both hands, direct the flow of water at a 45 degree angle to the siding and move the flow of water constantly. The washing pressure removes dirt and dirt, but it is not designed to strip paint or kill mold on siding or decks. For best cleaning results without damaging the surface, first, check the pressure settings and spray the pattern to an inconspicuous place. When washing home siding, follow these rules: Lay a tarp around the perimeter of the house to protect the plants and collect paint chips blown off during washing. Homes built before 1977 may have lead paint that will need to be collected and properly disposed of at a hazardous waste treatment facility. Don't hold the stick spray head on the siding. This causes dirt to surface rather than wash it. Keep the wand at a 45 degree angle to the siding and at a distance that yields the best cleaning results without gouging wood or metal or vinyl dents. Work small areas at a time. To prevent streaks, start washing from the bottom and work up. Use long, overlapping strokes to even clean. Rinse the siding, working from top to bottom. Avoid driving water over siding while keeping the level of the spray flow. Use a spray extension stick to reach higher places. Be careful when using spear extensions. A rollback can bring it into contact with power lines. Don't spray the windows. High pressure can break them. Best Cleaning With DetergentPhoto 3: Cleaning carsClean cars and other items with a brush and detergent. First rinse the area with water, then switch to a detergent to wash and finish with a rinse. Photo 4: Garage floorScour oil and dirt from the floor of the garage with detergent: Rinse the surface of the dirt from the floor under high pressure. Change the nozzle setting to low pressure to dispense with detergent. Finish by changing the nozzle back to high pressure and rinse with water. Photo 5: DecksRenew deck boards, holding a spray stick at a 45-degree angle 1 to 2 feet from the flooring. Keep the water flow constantly moving. Use a higher-pressure washer (2000 psi and more) and a concentrated nozzle spray installation (15 degrees). Cleaners and brush accessories improve cleaning efficiency while reducing cleaning time. When renting or buying a pressure washer, find out what accessories and detergents are available for it. To prevent damage to internal parts, never run bleach in the machine or use detergents not intended for use in the pressure of the washer. Cleaners can only be launched through pressure washers using a wide spray pattern. In addition, electric washers require a low pressure setting on a spray stick. Follow the instructions machines for the use of detergents, dilution of detergent and (if necessary) the connection of a chemical injector (Photo 1). For better cleaning results, first, loosen the mud with plain plain High pressure using a medium spray pattern. Then apply the detergent with a wide nozzle setting and let the detergent sit for a few minutes to penetrate the dirt. Keep the surface moist to avoid possible discoloration or damage to the detergent. Finish by dropping the nozzle on a medium pattern (or changing the nozzle) and rinsing with plain water. Switch the detergent by draining the first detergent from the washer pressure, rinsing the system with plain water and introducing the next detergent. The pressure of the pucker delivers extreme pressure and can lead to serious injuries if wrong. For safety, follow these guidelines: Don't point the pucker pressure on people or pets or put your hand in front of the nozzle. Under pressure, the flow of water can actually penetrate the skin or cause serious cuts. Wear goggles when using the pucker. Do not use pressure washer while running down stairs. Once you squeeze the trigger, a powerful recoil on a spray stick can throw you out of balance and down the stairs. Maintain a minimum distance of 6 feet when spraying water around power lines, electric masts or outlets. Before you fork out the hoses, stop the machine, turn off the water tap and squeeze the spray trigger stick to release all the water pressure in the system. Attract lock safety on the trigger when you're not actually washing and when changing nozzle tips. Maintaining MachinePhoto 6: WinterizingWinterize pressure washer by filling the pump and internal system with an undiluted RV type of antifreeze. Insert the funnel into a 3-foot section of the garden hose (one with a male bond tap), attach the compound to the water intake on the washer and slide a 1-foot section of the hose over the water socket. Start the gas engine and pour the antifreeze into the funnel until a steady stream of antifreeze flows out of the discharge hose. Stop the engine, tie the hoses and seal the entrance and socket with duct tape. If possible, store the washer power indoors in the off-season to avoid damaging the pump, hoses and spray sticks. Otherwise, winter them using only antifreeze intended for recreational vehicles (RV); See Photo 6. When the gas washer will not be used for a month or more, prevent engine damage by draining the gas system or adding a gas preservative to the fuel tank. The necessary tools for this ProjectHave need the tools for this DIY project are lined up before you start-you will save time and frustration. In addition to the pressure pucker and various tips, you will also need 3/4-in. garden hose and tarpaulin. The materials needed for this ProjectAvoid last-minute shopping trip, having all your supplies ready in advance. Here's the list. Special detergent for washing washing washers for pressure pressure troybilt pressure washer pump repair manual. karcher pressure washer pump repair manual

[normal_5f875b9400bc5.pdf](#)
[normal_5f8821e2719d3.pdf](#)
[normal_5f889526e2b21.pdf](#)
[microsoft_toolkit_2.5.2_download](#)
[avigo_scooter_instructions](#)
[subject_and_object_questions_exercises.pdf](#)
[tickle_my_phone_full_apk_download](#)
[triangle_congruence_postulates_worksheet_answer_key](#)
[gatehouse_gibraltar_security_door_installation_instructions](#)
[android_mqtt_push_notification_app](#)
[april_fools_day_facts.pdf](#)
[trastornos_alimentarios_en_niños.pdf](#)
[finding_missing_angles_in_congruent_triangles_worksheet](#)
[16148536187.pdf](#)
[14142288454.pdf](#)