

PRIMARY SIDE SERVICE FOR PARKER MODEL WH HEATERS

1. Clean and flush primary side in accordance with Paragraph III of Service Bulletin W-210, copy attached.
2. If equipped, remove the anode from the lower header, inspect and replace if required.
3. After flushing, if there are any signs of rust, scale or other deposits replace the components that were removed for inspection, including the secondary heat exchanger. Refill the primary heat exchanger, adding the recommended amount of Parker's Solve-1 Boiler Solve, and proceed as described in Paragraph IV of the Cleaning & Water Treatment Instructions, Bulletin CWT-201, copy attached.
4. After the heater has been cleaned as described in Item 3 above, refill the primary side of the heater, adding the recommended amount Parker's SIL-SODA and No. 633 boiler compound (domestic water systems) or 632 boiler compound (comfort heating systems).
5. After the primary side has been refilled with water and chemical, the boiler should be operated at 180 degrees F on the primary side, with the plug removed from the fill opening, to "boil out" all of the remaining oxygen. The plug should then be replaced.
6. Additional precautionary recommendations to prevent primary side leakage which could necessitate the addition of oxygen containing make-up water:
 - a. If equipment with a drain valve on the lower header, remove it's handle and/or plug the valve to prevent un-authorized operation.
 - b. If equipment with a water gauge glass on the primary side expansion tank, remove this fixture completely, plugging the openings.
 - c. Install new gaskets or thread sealant on all primary side heat exchanger and header flanges and low water probe.
7. Under normal operating conditions, the addition of make-up water to the primary side of the Model WH boiler should not be necessary. Any time water is added to this system, oxygen will be introduced, which can be the source of tube erosion. The addition of make-up water indicates a leak in the primary system, which must be corrected immediately.
8. In order to prevent electrolysis, the steel frame of the heater should be connected to a reliable earth ground. If the heater isn't already grounded, it is suggested that a 5/8" x 8' copper ground rod should be driven into earth at least 6' as close to the heater as possible and connected to the heater frame using #1 bare soft drawn stranded wiring and clamps. Any meter reading of more than 35 millivolts from the heater frame to ground is considered excessive and must be remedied.
9. Dielectric fitting should also be utilized on any piping connections to the boiler where dissimilar metals occur.