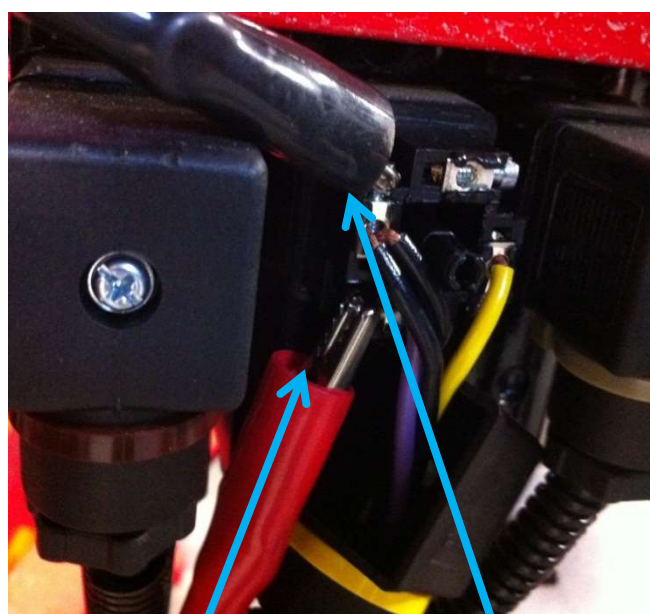


Solenoid valve test

The solenoid valve on your individual wrapper is controlled by the computer. If any function of the wrapper is not working and you have already checked the sensors (see [A-IND-009 Sensor adjustment](#)), you will have to check to be sure that the voltage from the computer is getting to the valve. If the current is getting to the valve but the valve is not engaging correctly you may have to change the solenoid and/or the spool of the valve.



Black casing of the solenoid connector



To colored wire

To ground

Purple wire = counter clockwise
Yellow Wire = clockwise

TEST

To test the solenoid you will first remove the black casing around the connector going to the solenoid. You will need a test light or a Voltmeter. Connect the test light to the Ground (Black) and one of the other colored wires. When you run the wrapper in automatic mode you will get a signal from the computer when the valve is activated. If you get no signal the problem is not the valve but rather the wires going to it, the connector or the computer itself. You can test the solenoid by unplugging the connector from the valve and sending voltage directly to the solenoid from another power source.

Solenoid valve test

**** The solenoid can be removed from the valve for testing ****

****Warning**** The solenoid should be inserted into position with its shorter side against the valve and longest side away from it. Inverting the solenoid will cause issues with the wrapper such as rotating on the wrong side and computer errors.



Check the connectors and the seal to insure that there is no rust or infiltration. A broken seal will damage the solenoid and prevent proper functioning.

Solenoid valve test

**** The solenoid can be removed from the valve for testing ****

1- With a multimeter at OHM position, place the black wire on the connector #1 (ground).

2- Check the findings with the red wire to the connector #2 and the connector #3 while leaving the black wire on the connector #1.

In brief, the connector #1 is the ground and the connector #2 and #3 are the power (positive pole) that allowed the solenoid back and forward.

Here are the results:

- **4.9 to 5 ohms** = Brand new Solenoid
- **2.8 to 3.2 ohms** = Functional solenoid but worn
- **2.5 ohms and less** = Defective solenoid

Tools needed: - Multimeter
- Philips screwdriver
- Vise-Grip

Required time: 20 minutes

