

Maintenance Tips: Warewasher Care

All warewashers are critical to the success of the large kitchen operations they support, so it makes sense to take care of yours. Training staff to perform daily and periodic maintenance properly and scheduling regular tune-ups with an authorized technician will help your machine run longer and require fewer service calls. It's ironic—but true—that some of your lowest-paid employees operate one of your most expensive pieces of equipment. Ongoing training is mandatory if you expect your warewasher to last.

Daily Procedures:

Your dishroom crew needs to completely drain the wash tank between meal periods or at the very least, at the end of the day, depending on your volume. Keeping your tank water relatively clear will ensure clean dishes and make effective use of your detergent. If your staff fails to change the water when needed, they will be washing your wares with dirty water.

Empty and wash the scrap filters or baskets in each wash section daily, and make sure the crew knows where and how to put each filter and basket back in place. These filters capture and keep bulk food soil out of the water and the warewasher's mechanical workings. If soil gets into your tanks and pumps, it can jam the works and clog wash arms so they won't clean your dishes properly and compromise reliability of the components.

Inspect and clean the wash arms daily. The nozzles on the wash arms are engineered to spray in a specific pattern so the wares get optimal water coverage throughout the machine. Check the nozzles by opening the tank and pulling out the wash arms. If you see food particles inside, clear them out.

Part of your daily routine also needs to include wiping inside tank's surface, hosing out the machine, down horizontal surfaces and leaving the door open overnight so the interior can dry.

Periodic Maintenance:

Beyond daily procedures, your dishmachine requires certain periodic upkeep. For starters, if you use a newer model with a heat-recovery system that improves efficiency and lowers operating costs, you'll want to clean the extraction fan and heat exchanger for optimal performance. Try warm, soapy water or a degreaser to clean the exchanger blades. Regularly read your machine's water-pressure and water temperature gauges. Correct water pressure (about 2 bars) ensures the machine effectively removes soil from dishes. If your machine doesn't include a heat-recovery system, make sure the water comes into the machine at 50°C; if it doesn't, the internal booster heater will have to work harder to bring the final sanitizing rinse to 82°C, and this may eventually cause the booster to fail. Machines using heat-recovery systems initially fill wash tanks with hot water but then run on a cold-water feed as low as 25°C and rely on a smart booster heater to achieve the 82°C final sanitizing rinse. Depending on your water quality, your machine may require deliming. Ignore this step, and the lime scale can do a number on your unit's heating elements and pump seals. Generally, a machine in a hard-water environment requires deliming once a month. During the deliming process, make sure to remove the final-rinse wash arm and place it in the deliming solution. Read hardness chart on the manual to see how many delime process you must done with your dishwasher.

Ongoing Service, Training:

Hire an authorized service tech to install the machine correctly in the first place; then call them in for an annual thorough inspection of the unit. They'll want to check all components, clean pump screens and replace seals as needed.

Meanwhile, keep your owner's manual handy. Don't leave it unopened and buried in your office somewhere.

Don't underestimate ongoing, hands-on training for your employees either; dishrooms have a high turnover rate. Invite a service agent or detergent provider to train staffers. Post step-by-step care instructions on the unit using graphics and oversized lettering.

Take care of your dishwasher to keep best performances!

Maintenance Tips: Chemical Dispensers Care

The peristaltic pumps used in all hoodtype and undercounter dishwashers are serviceable.

The only time the pump itself should be changed is if the housing is damaged, the motor is faulty or the rotating head is faulty.

Pumps that are not pumping detergent or rinse aid but are still rotating/operating usually only require the pump's internal silicone squeeze tube to be replaced.

The tube used in the pumps should be seen as a consumable item and a life expectancy of around 18-24 months. This will vary depending on the number of cycles.

Usually service staff fails to mention that a small amount of lubricating gel should be smeared on the squeeze tube prior to installation in order to avoid short breaking due to hot and cold temperature conditions, time from assembled machine to first installation, etc.

Taking good care of all parts will last the machine for long time!