Bradley's Detox Toilet Installation Instructions
Model Number 7500/7501

Steps (Refer to figures on page when installing.)

1. Determine the location of the detox toilet in relationship to your room layout, floor wash down, and flush valve location. **NOTE:** Bradley recommends a 10 feet (maximum) distance between the flush valve and detox toilet.

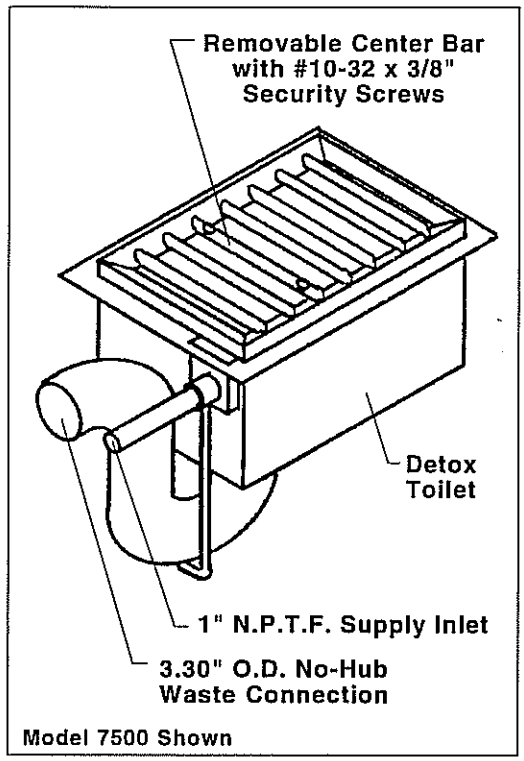
2. Determine finished floor line. Position fixture so that top of toilet will be flush with the finished floor. Be sure that top of toilet is level. **NOTE:** The floor should be pitched a minimum of 1/4" per foot to the fixture.

3. Connect waste piping to the 3.30" O.D. no-hub waste outlet.

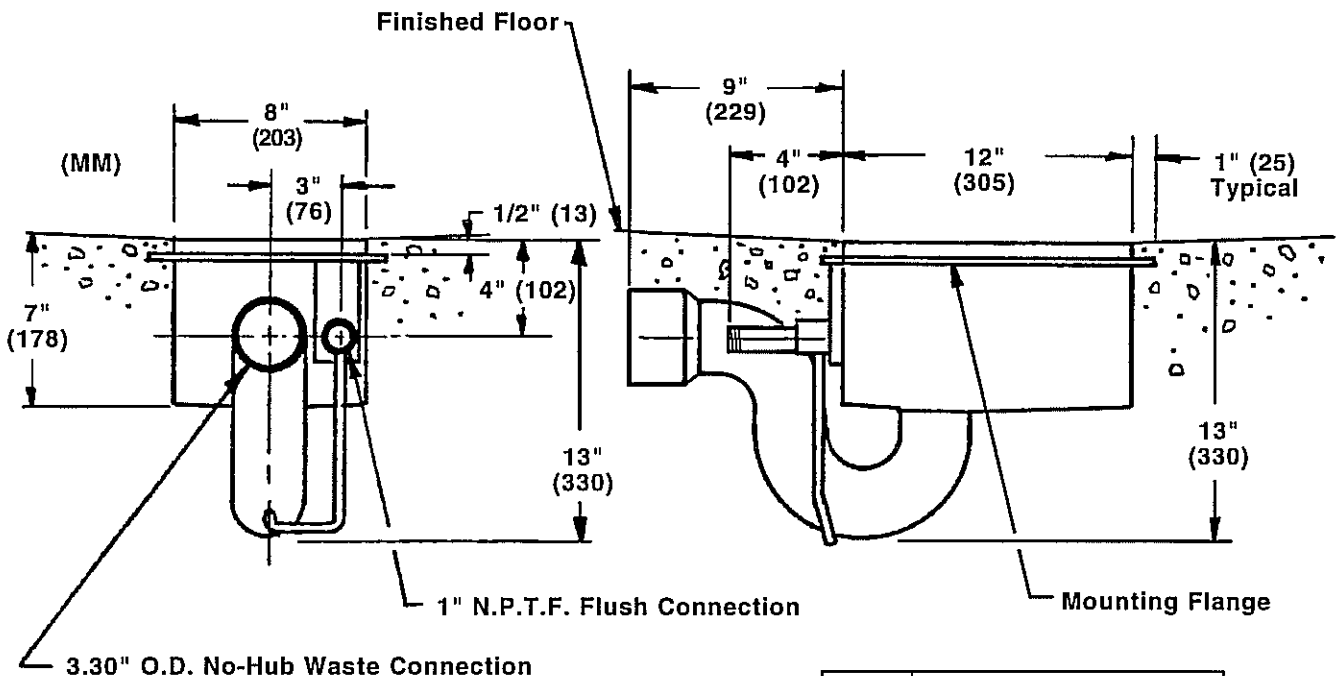
4. Connect supply piping to the 1" N.P.T.F. inlet.

5. Turn the water supply on to the toilet and test connections for leaks and correct function of toilet.

6. Install removable center bar with the #10-32 x 3/8" security screws provided.



Model 7500 Shown



7500	With Mounting Flange
7501	Less Mounting Flange

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Royal Flush Valve Trouble-Shooting

Problem	Cause	Solution
1. Valve does not function.	Control stop or main valve is closed.	Open control stop or main valve.
2. Insufficient volume of water to adequately siphon fixture.	(a) Control stop is not open enough.	(a) Adjust control stop for desired delivery of water.
	(b) Urinal Valve parts installed in Closet Valve.	(b) Replace inside urinal valve parts with proper closet valve parts.
	(c) Inadequate volume or pressure at supply.	(c) If no gauges are available to properly measure supply pressure or volume of water at the valve, then completely remove the entire Diaphragm Assembly and open the control stop to allow water to pass through the empty valve. If the supply is adequate to siphon the fixture in this manner the Restriction Ring (A-32 on brass guides, A-164 on Cycolac guides) may be removed from the bottom of the guide to provide additional flow or a Sloan Guide Assembly (A-13-A Fullback) may be installed in the valve. Should neither of these steps prove satisfactory, steps should be taken to increase the pressure and/or supply.
3. Valve closes off immediately.	(a) Ruptured or damaged diaphragm.	(a) Install inside parts kit to correct problem and update the Flush Valve.
	(b) Enlarged by-pass orifice from corrosion or damage.	(b) Install inside parts kit to correct problem and update the Flush Valve.

Trouble-Shooting Guide courtesy of the Sloan Valve Company, Franklin Park, Illinois.

Problem	Cause	Solution
4. Length of flush too short (short flushing).	(a) Diaphragm assembly and Guide assembly are not hand tight.	(a) Screw the two assemblies hand tight.
	(b) Enlarged by-pass orifice from corrosion or damage.	(b) Install inside parts kit to correct problem and update Flush Valve.
	(c) A-19-AU Urinal Relief Valve in Closet Flush Valve.	(c) Replace the Urinal Relief Valve with HY-34-A Closet Relief Valve.
5. Length of flush too long (long flushing) or failing to close off.	(a) Relief Valve (HY-34-A) is not seating properly or by-pass orifice is clogged because of foreign material, or by-pass orifice is closed by an invisible gelatinous film from "over-treated" water.	(a) Disassemble the working parts and wash them thoroughly. NOTE: The size of the orifice in the by-pass is of the utmost importance for the proper metering of water into the upper chamber of the valve. DO NOT enlarge or damage this orifice.
	(b) Line pressure has dropped and is not sufficient to force Relief Valve to seat.	(b) Shut off all control stops until pressure has been restored, then open them again.
6. Water splashes out of fixture.	(a) Supply volume is more than is necessary.	(a) Throttle down control stop.
	(b) Lime accumulation on vortex or spreader holes.	(b) Remove lime build-up.

Care and Cleaning of Stainless Steel

Stainless steel is extremely durable, and maintenance is simple and inexpensive, but proper care, particularly under corrosive conditions, is essential.

Regular and frequent cleaning will greatly prolong the service life of stainless steel equipment and, at the same time, maintain a bright, pleasing surface appearance. The amount and frequency of cleaning depends on service conditions involved. For best results, stainless steel should be cleaned as often as films or deposits become apparent. Periodic cleaning will remove built-up deposits which may eventually cause concentration cells to be set up on the surface.

Follow These Suggestions:

1. Cleanliness is of the utmost importance. Ordinary deposits of dirt and grease are quickly removed with soap and water. Whenever possible, the metal should be thoroughly rinsed and dried after washing. To get rid of tightly adhering deposits, use stainless steel polishing powder. **In all cases, rub in the direction of the stainless steel grain.**

   WARNING: Never use ordinary steel wool or steel brushes on stainless steel. Always use stainless steel wool or stainless steel brushes.

2. Remove materials and deposits that tend to adhere to the surface of the stainless steel, especially in crevices and corners.

3. When severely overheated, stainless steel equipment may show discoloration (heat tint). This can be removed by scouring with a powder.

4. Avoid prolonged standing of chlorides, bromides, thiocyanates, and iodides in stainless steel equipment, especially if acid conditions exist. The pitting action of these compounds may be retarded or avoided by making solutions alkaline. If this is not possible, avoid long contact of compounds with the metal and clean frequently. Clean and rinse thoroughly after using.

5. Do not permit salty solutions to evaporate and dry on stainless steel.

6. Sometimes the appearance of rust streaks on stainless steel leads to the belief that the stainless steel is rusting. Look for the source of the rust in some iron or steel not actually a part of the stainless steel structure. A steel nail or screw may cause the trouble.

Cleansers and Their Reactions to Stainless Steel

1. Soap and water will remove ordinary deposits of grease, dirt and similar contaminants. Washing should be followed with a water rinse and thorough drying.

2. Tightly adhering deposits of food, oil, grease, weather stains, milkstone or other light discolorations may be removed with any of the following cleansers listed in Table 1.

Trade Name*	How Applied	Remarks
Grade FFF Italian Pumice, Whiting or Bon Ami	Scour or rub with damp cloth	Satisfactory for all finishes
Liquid NuSteel	Scour with small amount on dry cloth	Satisfactory for all finishes if rubbing pressure is light
Paste NuSteel	Scour with small amount on dry cloth	Satisfactory for No. 4 finish; Will scratch mirror finish No. 8
Household cleansers, such as Old Dutch, Lighthouse, Sunbrite, Wyandotte, Bab-O, Gold Dust, and Sapolio	Rub with damp cloth	Will scratch No. 4 finish slightly
Grade F Italian Pumice	Rub with damp cloth	Will scratch No. 4 finish slightly
Cooper's Stainless Steel Cleaner	Rub with damp cloth	Satisfactory for No. 4 finish
Revere Stainless Steel Polish	Rub with damp cloth	Satisfactory for No. 4 finish

Table 1

* NOTE: Use of proprietary names is intended only to indicate a type of cleaner, and does not constitute endorsement nor is omission of any proprietary cleanser to imply its inadequacy. It should be emphasized that all products should be used in strict accordance with instructions on package.

Trade Name*	How Applied	Remarks
Allen Stainless Steel Polish	Small amount on damp cloth	Excellent heat tint remover
Wyandotte or Bab-O	Rub with damp cloth	Very good for heat tint removal
NuSteel	Rub with stainless steel wool	Very good for heat tint removal
5% Oxalic Acid (use warm) or 5-15% Nitric Acid. Always follow with a 5% Sodium Carbonate or neutralizer rinse	Swab or immerse	Good discoloration remover

Table 2

* NOTE: Use of proprietary names is intended only to indicate a type of cleaner, and does not constitute endorsement nor is omission of any proprietary cleanser to imply its inadequacy. It should be emphasized that all products should be used in strict accordance with instructions on package.

Name	Remarks
5-15% Caustic Soda (hot or cold)	Will remove grease, milkstone, etc.
0.1 to 0.5% solutions of Sodium metasilicate, Trisodium phosphate, Sodium tetraphosphate, Sodium hexametaphosphate, Tetrasodium pyrophosphate	All excellent removers of grease, oil and milkstone

Table 3

3. Heat tint or heavy discoloration may be removed with the cleansers listed in Table 2.

4. Table 3 lists detergents and solvents which are excellent removers of grease, oil, fatty acids, or milkstone, where swabbing or rubbing is not practical.

5. The following organic solvents may be used for removing oils and grease deposits: Carbon tetrachloride, trichloroethylene, acetone, kerosene, gasoline, naphtha, benzene, ether, alcohol. These solvents should not be used for cleaning food containers or other equipment where possible food contamination is a factor. (Observe all precautions against fire. Do not smoke while vapors are present, and be sure area is well ventilated).

6. Ordinary steel wool or steel brushes should never be used on stainless steel surfaces. Particles of steel may become embedded in the stainless steel surface and rust. Use stainless steel wool or sponge on stainless steel equipment.
   Heat tint removers will usually scratch stainless steel surfaces. This, however, is necessary in removing heat tint by hand. Oakite, a fibrous material, may be used in place of metal sponges or cloth pads for applying cleansers and polishes. This material is particularly effective in aiding the removal of milkstone.
   The action of soldering fluxes should be neutralized immediately with a five to ten percent sodium carbonate solution.
   The stainless steel should be thoroughly cleansed with any of the powders mentioned immediately after installation and at intervals not greater than one month thereafter. It is important that the cleaning compound be completely removed after each cleansing.

Bradley's Detox Toilet Warranty

Bradley Corporation warrants to commercial and institutional purchasers only each unit free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service upon the following terms and conditions:

1. This warranty is limited to replacing or repairing, at our option, transportation charges prepaid by the purchaser, any Bradley unit or part thereof which our inspection shall show to have been defective within the limitations of this warranty.

2. The period during which Bradley's Detox Toilet is warranted is measured one (1) year from the date of our invoice.

3. This warranty does not cover installation or any other labor charges and does not apply to any units which have been damaged by accident, abuse, improper installation or improper maintenance.

4. The replacement or repair of defective units as stated in this warranty shall constitute the sole remedy of the purchaser and the sole liability of Bradley Corporation under this warranty. Bradley Corporation shall not otherwise be liable under any circumstances for incidental, consequential or indirect damages caused by defects in the repair or replacement thereof.

5. This warranty extends only to commercial and institutional purchasers and does not extend to any others, including consumer customers of commercial and institutional purchasers.

6. THIS WARRANTY IS IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE.

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