

# Installation Instructions

## Flushometer

Record your model number:

Noter le numéro de modèle:

Anote su número de modelo: \_\_\_\_\_

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**KOHLER®**

# Thank You for Choosing KOHLER

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Need help? Contact our Customer Care Center.

- USA/Canada: 1-800-4KOHLER (1-800-456-4537) Mexico: 001-800-456-4537
- Service parts: [kohler.com/serviceparts](http://kohler.com/serviceparts)
- Care and cleaning: [kohler.com/clean](http://kohler.com/clean)
- Patents: [kohlercompany.com/patents](http://kohlercompany.com/patents)

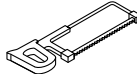
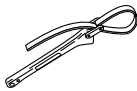
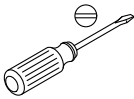
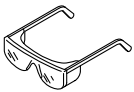
## Warranty

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This product is covered under the **KOHLER® One-Year Limited Warranty**, found at [kohler.com/warranty](http://kohler.com/warranty). For a hardcopy of warranty terms, contact the Customer Care Center.

## Tools and Materials

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Solder

Sealant Tape

# Before You Begin

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Follow all local plumbing and building codes.

Your product may appear different than the one illustrated. The installation procedure is the same.

For adequate water flow, use the proper sized supply pipe for each fixture. Refer to the “Roughing-In” section.

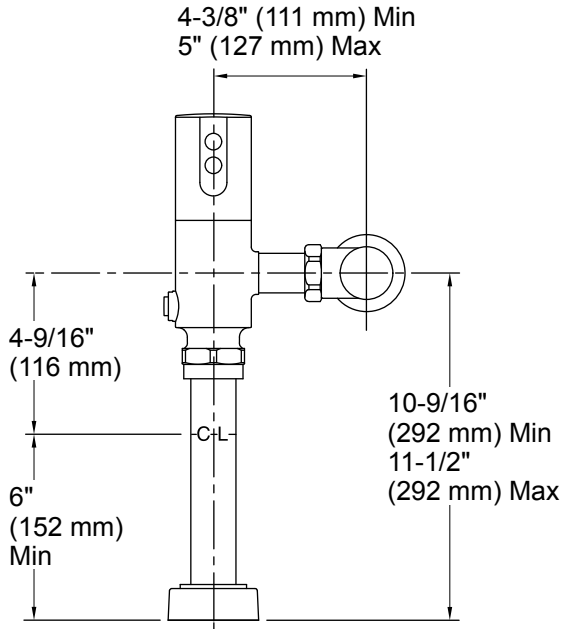
**For retrofit (RF) models:** Remove the existing valve body and start at the “Install the Valve Body” step.

**For touchless models with top-mount sensors:**

- The area above the sensor must be clear of objects.
- Do not install a light fixture above the sensor.
- Use a split grab bar for ADA installations.

Turn OFF the water supply.

# Roughing-In



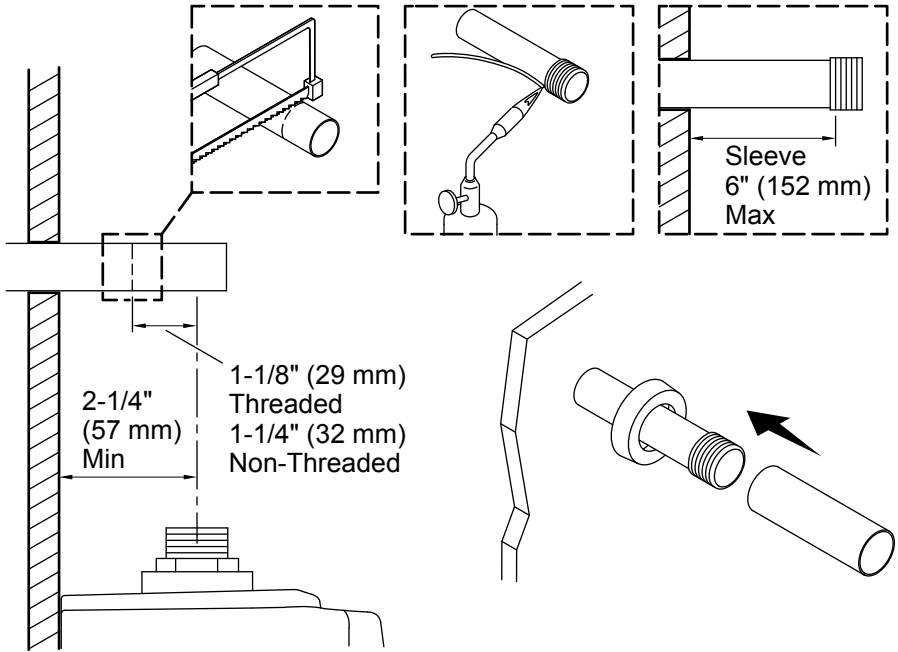
## Supply Requirements:

	Supply Pipe Size	Static Pressure Requirement	Minimum Flow Rate
Toilet	1"	35 psi (241 kPa) - 80 psi (552 kPa)	25 gal/min (95 l/min)
Urinal	3/4"	25 psi (172 kPa) - 80 psi (552 kPa)	10 gal/min (38 l/min)

If the center of the supply pipe is more than 11-1/2" (292 mm) above the fixture, order a tall tailpiece. If a tall tailpiece is used, make sure the sensor height will detect the user. Refer to the "Test the Sensor" section.

The vacuum breaker critical level must be a minimum of 6" (152 mm) above the top of the fixture.

# 1. Prepare the Supply Pipe



**NOTE:** The fixture spud must be at least 2-1/4" (57 mm) from the finished wall.

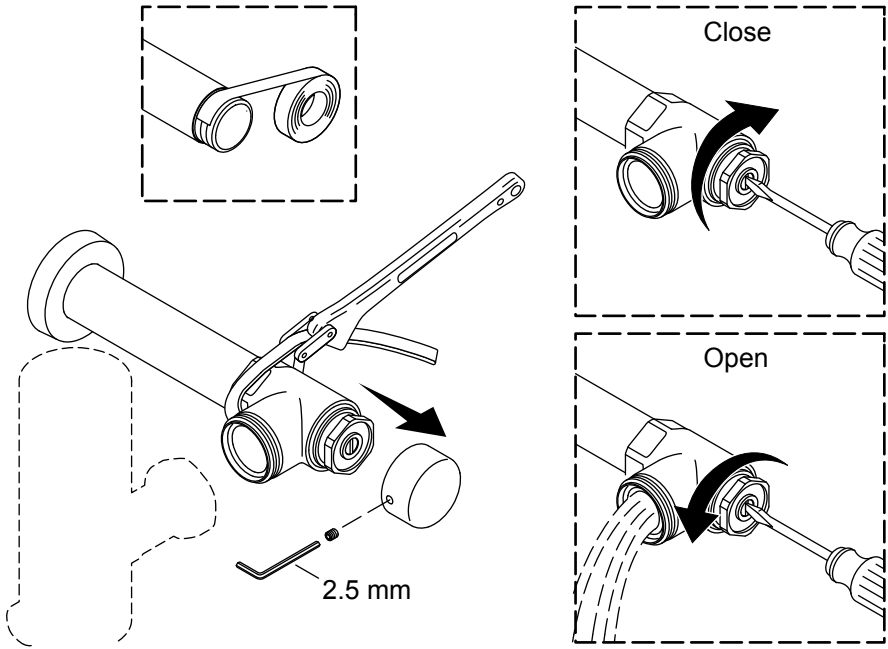
- Cut the supply pipe to proper length. Refer to the fixture specification sheet.
- Threaded Pipe:** The end of the pipe should be 1-1/8" (29 mm) from the center of the spud.
- Non-threaded Pipe:** The end of the pipe should be 1-1/4" (32 mm) from the center of the spud.
- Non-threaded Pipe:** Solder the threaded adapter onto the supply pipe.

**NOTE:** If a longer sleeve is needed, contact the Customer Care Center.

- Measure to the first thread to determine the sleeve length.
- Slide the sleeve over the supply pipe and into the escutcheon.

## 2. Install the Control Stop

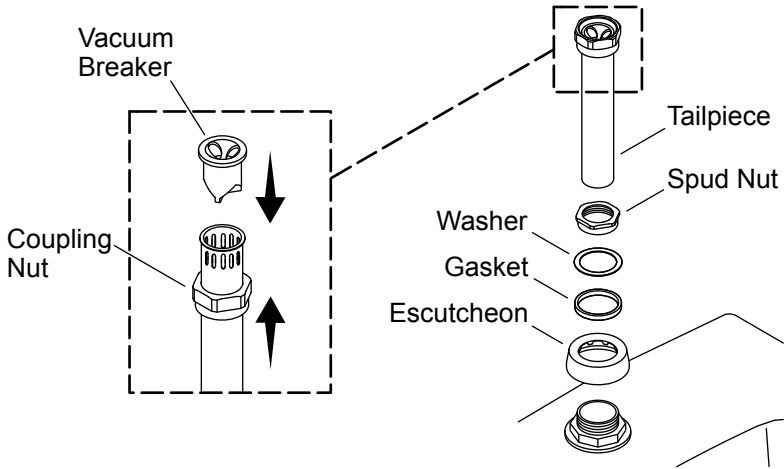
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- Apply sealant tape to the supply pipe.
- Install the control stop. Using a wrench, align outlet with the valve inlet.
- Using the provided hex wrench, remove the cap.
- Using a flathead screwdriver, verify that the control stop is closed.
- Place a bucket under the control stop and turn the water supply ON.
- Slowly open the control stop to flush debris.
- Close the control stop.
- Check for leaks between the supply pipe and the control stop.

### 3. Install the Tailpiece

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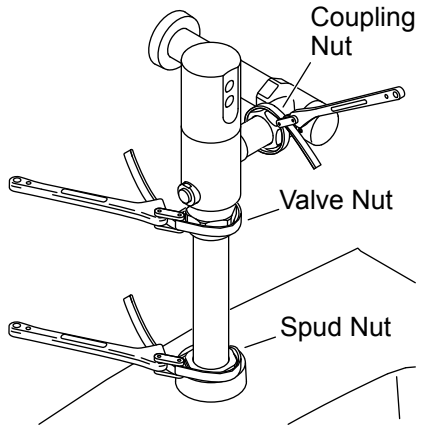
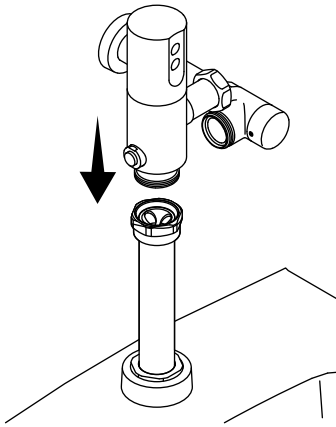


**NOTE:** Applying water or grease to the rubber gasket will aid installation onto the tailpiece.

- Assemble the vacuum breaker to the tailpiece.
- Slide the coupling nut, spud nut, fiber washer, rubber gasket, and escutcheon onto the tailpiece.
- Install the tailpiece to the fixture spud.
- Handtighten the spud nut.

## 4. Install the Valve Body

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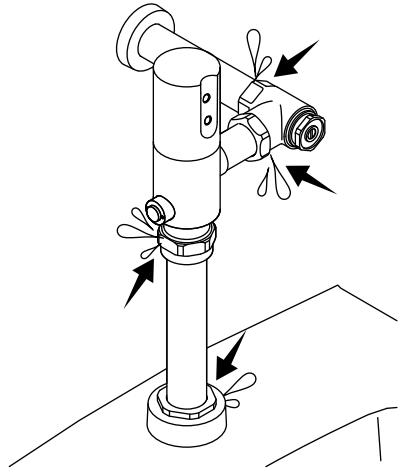
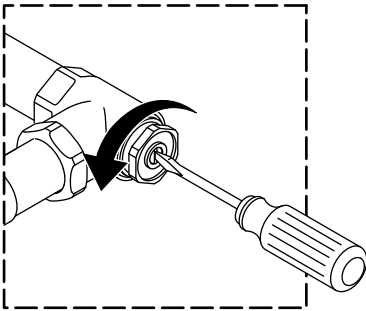


**NOTE:** Tighten the components in the order specified.

- Install the valve body to the tailpiece.
- Align and connect the valve inlet to the control stop.
- Tighten the valve nut.
- Tighten the coupling nut to the control stop.
- Tighten the spud nut.

## 5. Check for Leaks

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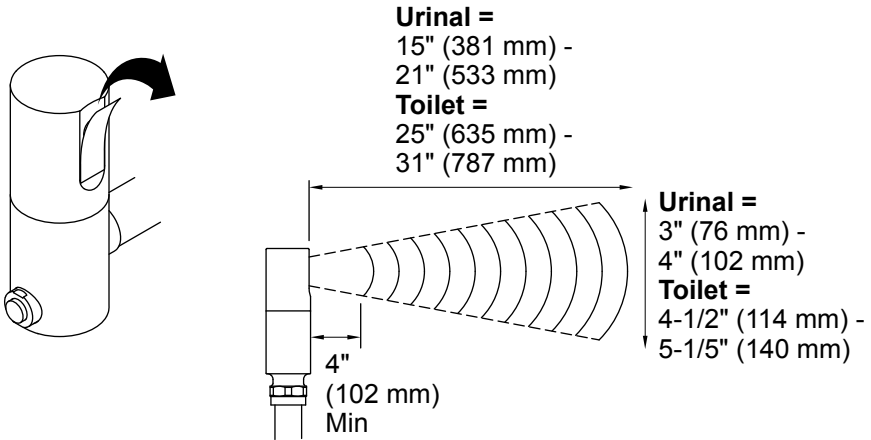


**IMPORTANT!** Do not open the control stop beyond the flow capacity of the fixture. The fixture must accommodate continuous flow from the valve in the event of a failure.

- Open the control stop 1/2 turn. The valve may flush.
- If flushing is continuous, open the control stop further.
- When flushing stops, check for leaks.
- For touchless models:** Continue to the “Test the Sensor” section.
- For manual models:** Continue to the “Adjustment” section.

## 6. Test Forward-Facing Sensors

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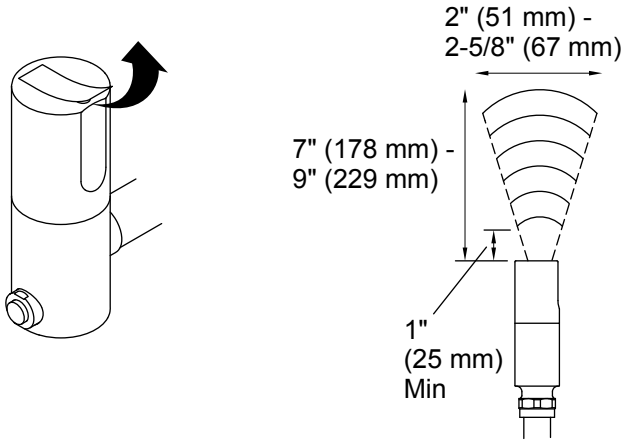


**IMPORTANT!** Follow the instructions below to correctly activate and test the sensor.

- Remove the sticker covering the sensor.
- Stay clear of the sensor for 2 minutes to allow the calibration process to finish.
- Place your hand 4" (102 mm) to 6" (152 mm) in front of the sensor for 15 seconds.
- Move your hand aside to flush.
- If the valve does not flush, wait 30 seconds and repeat.

## 7. Test Upward-Facing Sensors

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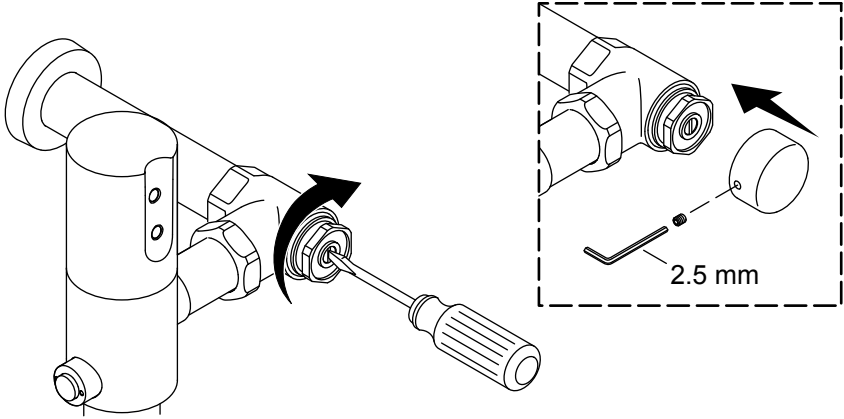


**IMPORTANT!** Follow the instructions below to correctly activate and test the sensor.

- Remove the sticker covering the sensor.
- Stay clear of the sensor for 2 minutes to allow the calibration process to finish.
- Hold your hand 1" (25 mm) to 2" (51 mm) above the sensor to activate flush.
- If the valve does not flush, wait 30 seconds and repeat.

## 8. Adjustment

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**NOTE:** Ideal flush is achieved when no debris remains and no water splashes outside the fixture.

- Flush several times to remove any trapped air.
- Adjust the supply stop in 1/4 turn increments until ideal flush is achieved.
- Reinstall the cap.

# Troubleshooting

This troubleshooting guide is for general aid only. For warranty service, contact your dealer, wholesale distributor, or call 1-800-4KOHLER.

Symptoms	Probable Cause	Recommended Action
<p><b>1.</b> No water flow.</p>	<p><b>A.</b> The water is not turned on.</p> <p><b>B.</b> Low water supply pressure.</p> <p><b>C.</b> The control stop is partially or completely closed.</p> <p><b>D.</b> Worn or damaged piston.</p> <p><b>E.</b> Worn or damaged handle.</p> <p><b>F.</b> Loose wire.</p> <p><b>G.</b> Pinched or damaged wire.</p> <p><b>H.</b> Disconnected or damaged electrical components.</p> <p><b>I.</b> Battery is dead or installed incorrectly.</p> <p><b>J.</b> Worn or damaged solenoid.</p>	<p><b>A.</b> Confirm that the water supply is turned on.</p> <p><b>B.</b> Confirm that water pressure and flow meet the minimum requirements. Refer to the "Roughing-In" section.</p> <p><b>C.</b> Fully open the control stop.</p> <p><b>D.</b> Replace the piston.</p> <p><b>E.</b> Lubricate the handle seals with silicone grease. Replace if necessary.</p> <p><b>F.</b> Check the connections between the sensor, solenoid, and battery.</p> <p><b>G.</b> Check the wires for damage. Reroute or replace as necessary.</p> <p><b>H.</b> Disconnect and reconnect the electrical components. Replace components as necessary.</p> <p><b>I.</b> Confirm that the battery is installed correctly. Replace if necessary.</p> <p><b>J.</b> Replace the solenoid.</p>
<p><b>2.</b> The sensor does not trigger a flush.</p>	<p><b>A.</b> Obstructed sensor.</p> <p><b>B.</b> Disconnected or damaged electrical components.</p> <p><b>C.</b> Low battery.</p>	<p><b>A.</b> Remove objects from in front of the sensor.</p> <p><b>B.</b> Disconnect and reconnect the electrical components. Replace components as necessary.</p> <p><b>C.</b> Replace the battery.</p>

Symptoms	Probable Cause	Recommended Action
3. A click is heard, but no flush.	<p>A. The water pressure is too high.</p> <p>B. Low battery.</p> <p>C. Worn or damaged solenoid.</p>	<p>A. Confirm that water pressure and flow meet the minimum requirements. Refer to the "Roughing-In" section.</p> <p>B. Replace the battery.</p> <p>C. Replace the solenoid.</p>
4. Low water flow.	<p>A. The supply stop is not allowing sufficient flow.</p> <p>B. Low water supply pressure.</p> <p>C. Restricted water supply.</p> <p>D. Worn or damaged piston.</p>	<p>A. Open the supply stop until proper flow is achieved.</p> <p>B. Confirm that water pressure and flow meet the minimum requirements. Refer to the "Roughing-In" section.</p> <p>C. Confirm that the supply lines meet the minimum requirements. Refer to the "Roughing-In" section.</p> <p>D. Replace the piston.</p>
5. Constant water flow.	<p>A. The solenoid is not sealing.</p> <p>B. Clogged bleed hole.</p> <p>C. Worn or damaged piston.</p>	<p>A. Inspect and clean the solenoid plunger seal.</p> <p>B. Inspect and clean the piston bleed hole.</p> <p>C. Replace the piston.</p>
6. Flush is too long.	<p>A. Flow rate is set incorrectly.</p> <p>B. Worn or damaged piston.</p>	<p>A. Turn the control stop to adjust the flow rate.</p> <p>B. Replace the piston.</p>
7. Water leaks from the vacuum breaker connection.	<p>A. Dirty or damaged vacuum breaker.</p>	<p>A. Inspect the vacuum breaker. Clean or replace as necessary.</p>
8. Water leaks from the valve arm.	<p>A. Worn or damaged seal between the valve arm and body.</p>	<p>A. Replace the O-ring.</p>

<b>Symptoms</b>	<b>Probable Cause</b>	<b>Recommended Action</b>
<p><b>9.</b> Water leaks from the cover.</p>	<p><b>A.</b> Worn or damaged solenoid.</p> <p><b>B.</b> Worn or damaged piston cover seal.</p>	<p><b>A.</b> Inspect the solenoid. Clean or replace as necessary.</p> <p><b>B.</b> Inspect the piston cover O-ring. Clean or replace as necessary.</p>
<p><b>10.</b> Water leaks from the handle.</p>	<p><b>A.</b> Worn or damaged seals.</p>	<p><b>A.</b> Replace the handle seals.</p>
<p><b>11.</b> Loose handle.</p>	<p><b>A.</b> Worn or damaged seals.</p> <p><b>B.</b> Broken handle spring.</p> <p><b>C.</b> Broken handle bearing.</p>	<p><b>A.</b> Lubricate the handle seals with silicone grease. Replace if necessary.</p> <p><b>B.</b> Replace the handle assembly.</p> <p><b>C.</b> Replace the handle assembly.</p>