

Printhead liquid Spills Short-circuit prevention

Printhead maintenance and cleaning is critical to ensure that your printer, and your prints are sharp and good.

The following method is the recommended to prevent clogging and short-circuits that are caused by liquid pressure spills and drips.

WET CAP DAILY and CLEAN DAILY

1. Do Daily end of day wet-capping and cleaning routines, as per your printer's maintenance manual.

CAPPING STATION CLEANING

2. Ensure that wiper blades and capping station is kept clean and prevent buildup

NOZZLE TESTS

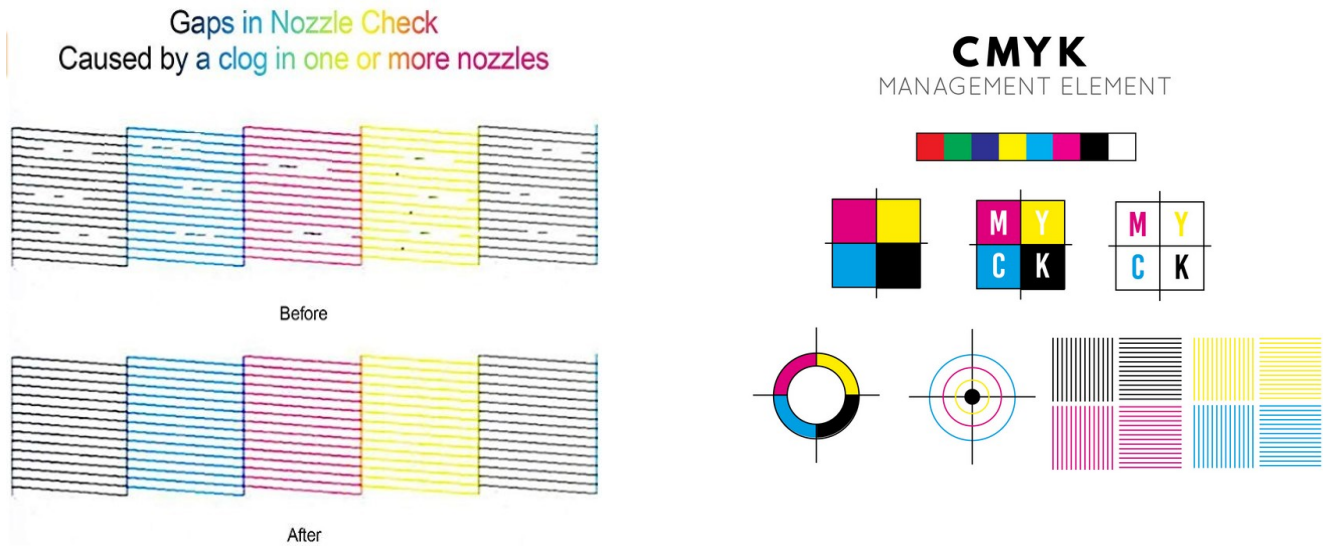
3. Before printing, ensure you do a NOZZLE TEST either using your RIP software or the Epson utility.

Image below : Typical Structure of EPSON Desktop 6 or 8 channel Printhead



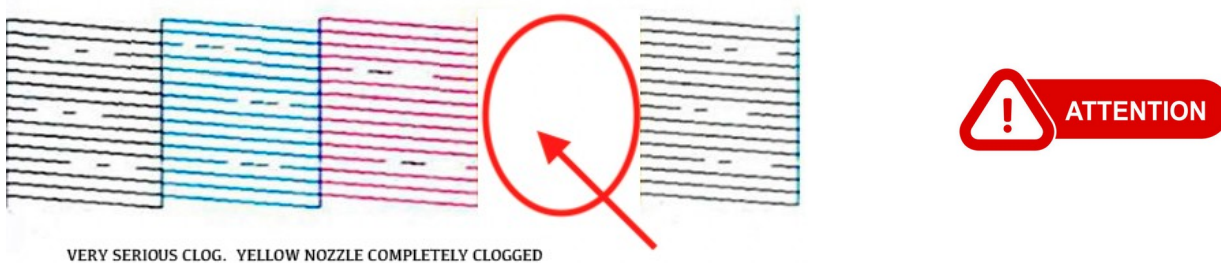
NOZZLE TESTS

A nozzle test is the best way to see if your printhead has developed a clog.



If you have a light clog, you can proceed with standard cleaning cycles using your Epson utility or your printer's button.

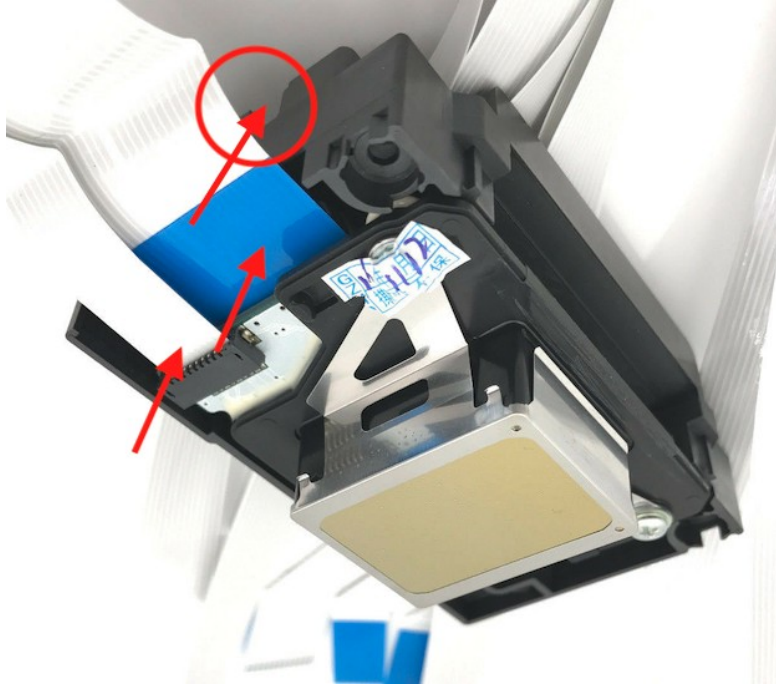
HOWEVER..if you have a **SERIOUS CLOG**, which is visible by the majority of the nozzle test missing (or almost missing) **ONE** of the colors, **STOP**.



DO NOT DO ANY MORE CLEANINGS, OR FLUSHINGS while the printhead is in the printer. The printhead must be removed from the printer.

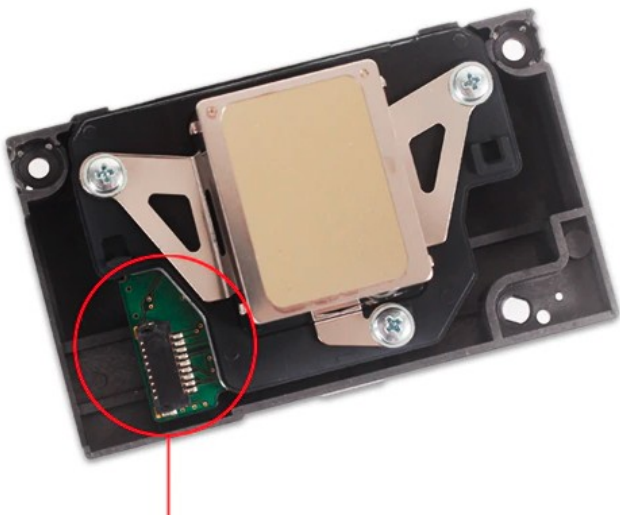
YOU MUST REMOVE the printhead from the printer and perform cleaning or flushing of the Printhead, **OUTSIDE** of the printer carriage.

The printhead carriage has cables that will be **DAMAGED** by liquid spills and completely short circuit multiple parts (NOT covered by warranty.)



The structure of the Printhead carriage

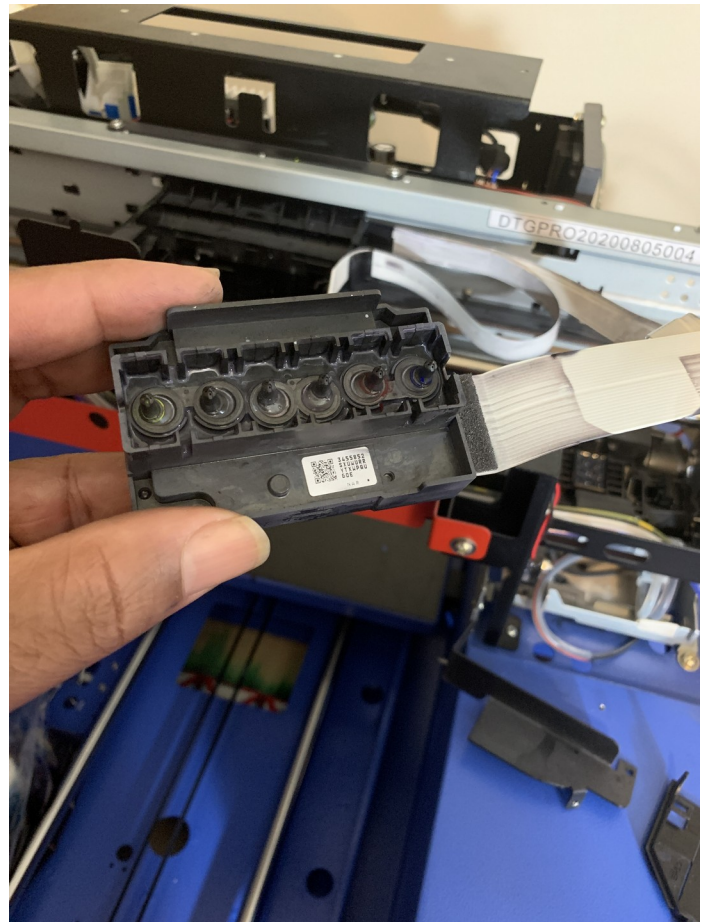
You will notice that the edge of the printhead has a u-notch, this leads to the cables directly beneath it. If any liquid spills over that notch, it will drip **DIRECTLY** on to the cables and into the electronics in the Printhead circuit.

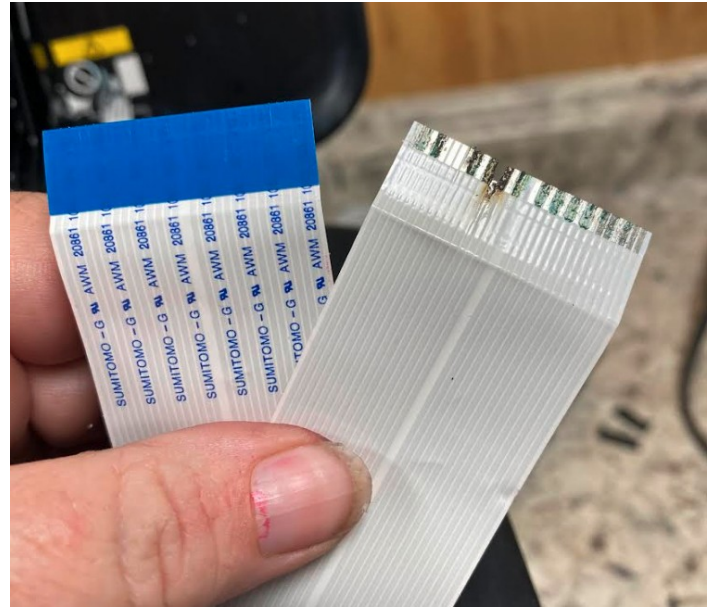


We **DO NOT** recommend you do any **DIRECT** or **MANUAL FLUSHING**, **unless** you are completely sure that you have **NO** serious **NOZZLE CLOGS**. If you intend to Flush the printhead, and you have a serious clog, you should **REMOVE the printhead from the printer first**. Then proceed to clean and flush.



Below are real examples of liquid spill damage and the short circuit results.





It should also be noted that the inlets of the nozzles should also be cleaned and care must be taken to not let them dry out. Cleaning solution should be used for this purpose.



If you have short-circuited your printer you will likely need to replace :

- 1) Printhead
- 2) Cables
- 3) Mainboard

Although these are not difficult to replace, they will be costly in terms of parts and time.

Please consult your operation manual/MasterClass video to learn how to maintain your printer and prevent clogging.

Videos are available that will help you to remove your printhead and ensure your equipment is not destroyed by short-circuits and leaks.

Physical and liquid damage to printers is not covered by warranty.