



PRO-DO-MIX
PRODUZIONE DOSAGGIO MISCELAZIONE

PRO-DO-MIX srl

Via dell'artigianato, 23 - 35026 Conselve (PD)
Tel 0039 049 9501368 - Fax 0039 049 9501638
info@prodomix.it - www.prodomix.it



AGITATORS series GREENLINE

range
“AD” – “AL”

Instructions for installation and use

FOR the INSTALLATION, the EXERCISE, the MAINTENANCE

This handbook is destined to the responsible staff of the installation,
the exercise and the maintenance of this material.

PRO-DO-MIX srl

Via dell'artigianato, 23 - 35026 Conselve (PD) - ITALIA
Tel 0039 049 9501368 - Fax 0039 049 9501638
C.F. E P. IVA 04577470281 - (REA) PD - 0401052






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Electric motor instructions manual.	attached other book	



SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This symbols    indicates the risk level deriving from failure to observe the prescribed safety precautions:



DANGER
RISK OF
ELECTRIC SHOCK

Warns that failure to observe the precautions may cause electric shock.



DANGER
GENERIC

Warns that failure to observe the precautions may cause personal injury or damage to property.



WARNING

Warns that failure to observe the precautions may cause damage to the mixer and/or system.

The machine user must comply with the regulations indicated below to achieve the highest possible safety threshold.

Open or removed guards represent very dangerous safety hazards as this can cause injuries and cuts. The same goes for mechanical hand enclosures (robot).

Cover grilles, grid bars or cover grids are usually already fitted fastened at the time of supply. They can only be removed using tools. Machines featuring such devices must only be operated when these are mounted and fixed.

In the case of set-up overhauling, inspection and maintenance operations, power must always be interrupted to the motor by disconnecting of the phase leads (power leads)

If a machine requires other energy sources-pneumatic, hydraulic, steam or hot water- such supplies must also be interrupted or stopped and the pipes inside the machine must be restored to pressure zero.

Heated or cooled machine parts must be treated with special caution due to the risk of burns..

A machine that has been shut down by an emergency button must not be started again as soon as this button has been reset. The machine will only start again when the master switch is operated.

Important : the emergency motor stop button should be placed close to the machine.



THE RUNNING IN CAVITATION, THAT IS WITH LIQUID LEVEL REACHING THE IMPELLER, IS FORBIDDEN IN ORDER TO AVOID MECHANICAL DAMAGES AND/OR COLLATERAL DAMAGES, BECAUSE OF THE HIGH FATIGUE STRENGTH OF THE AGITATOR.

PLEASE PROVIDE A LEVEL SWITCH IN ORDER TO STOP THE AGITATOR WHEN THE LIQUID LEVEL DOES NOT COVER THE PROPELLER SUFFICIENTLY.



1. General

The purpose of this manual is to provide the necessary information for the installation, use and maintenance of the mixer.

The mixer is manufactured for an industrial purpose and it must be installed and operated only by qualified technicians who know applicable directives and accepted codes of good practice.

The user must read this manual and the enclosures before using the mixer.

Improper use could damage the mixer and cause the forfeiture of the warranty coverage.



The mixer is NOT a “ready to use machine”, but is a component part and it is a POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS device because it has rotating parts that could cause serious injury in case of contact with person or objects.

All the rotating parts of the mixer must be segregated in a way that makes impossible the contact with persons, animals or objects when the motor is energized.

The responsibility for final product safety and compliance with applicable directives rests with the manufacturer or the assembler who incorporate the mixer as component part.

E' absolutely forbidden to put in service the agitator before that the machinery in which will come incorporated is declared in compliance with the enforced applicable norms of SAFETY.

When asking our office for technical information or spare parts, please indicate the model identification and the construction number found on the nameplate.

The following instruction and warnings refer to the standard models with electric motor; for any variations or characteristics of special versions please refer also to the enclosures and to the sales contract.

For any instructions or situations not referred to in this manual or in the sales documentation, please contact our office.

2. Preliminary inspection

Upon delivery check the integrity of the packaging.

After unpacking the mixer make sure that no damage has occurred during shipping (check particularly the linearity of the long shaft). Should the mixer be damaged, write a report together with the carrier, or writing « materials acceptance with reservation » on the delivery note. Do not install the mixer and advise PRO-DO-MIX srl within 3 working days.

UNPACKING AND STORAGE

The packaging must be carefully examined on receipt in order to ensure that the contents have not sustained any obvious damage. Examine the contents and check them off against the delivery note.

The equipment is delivered in 2 packages, 1 packages for the shaft, 1 package for the propeller and the reducer gear (eventually equipped with the motor).

STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

Storage for less than six months:

Equipment shall preferably be stored in its original packaging, protected from adverse weather conditions and impacts, and not too near to vibrating devices as the resulting vibrations may cause wear on the bearings and mechanical mating faces.

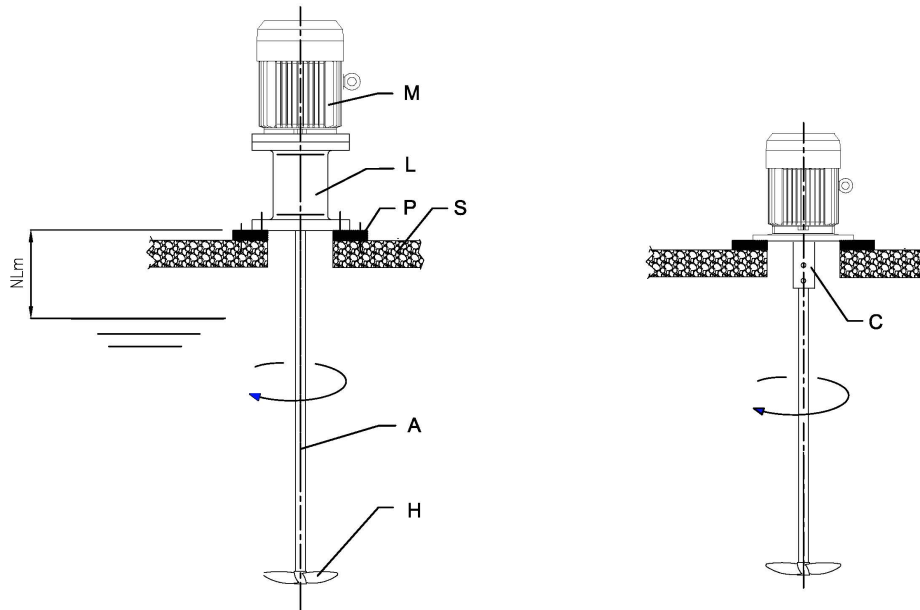
Storage for more than six months : consult us.

Note

- The shaft should be stored horizontally.
- Any prolonged storage before or after use, in particular environmental conditions (humidity, salinity, vibrations or corrosion) shortens the guarantee application.



3. Designation of mixers



A	shaft	M	motor
C	coupling sleeve	L	supporting lantern – house bearing
P	baseplate	H	impeller
S	tank support		

*NLm = High liquid level

* see technical data sheet

Fig. 2.1 : Assembly drawing of agitator

This manual is applicable to all the following models of mixers:

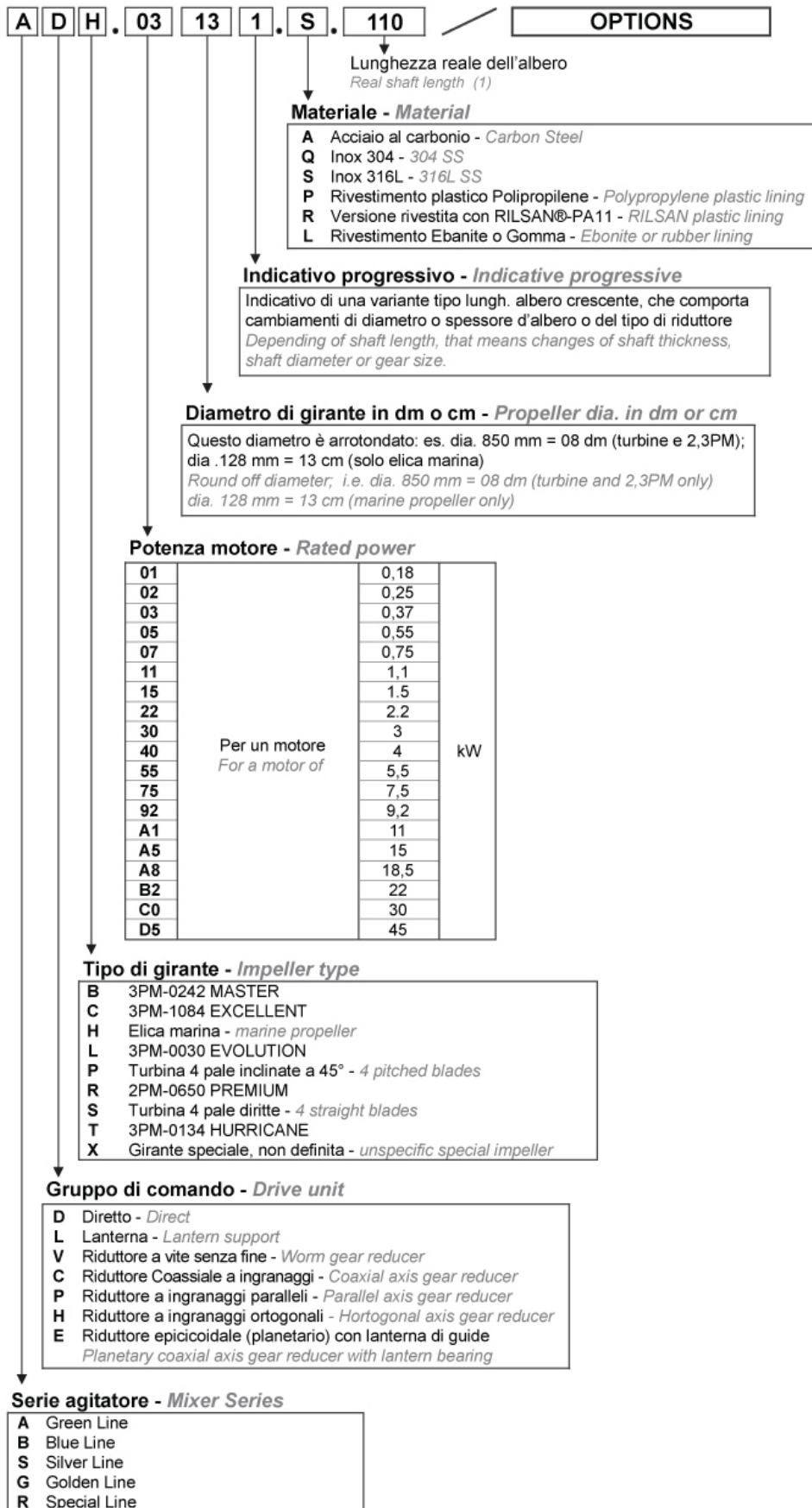
- **AD** Agitator with standard electric motor, equipped with a marine propeller, for atmospheric tank with top entry vertical mixer
- **AL** Agitator with standard electric motor without reducer, with supportino lantern, equipped with a marine propeller, or a low c_x special design profiled impeller 3PM-0134, for tank atmospheric with top entry.

Accordingly to the accessories installed, the code of the agitator will be designed adding one or more letters as below :

EXAMPLE : The agitator code **ALH.15161.S.120/MB** designates a agitator for tank with top entry, with lantern, equipped with a marine propeller diam. 160 mm., single phase electric motor, s.s. Aisi 316L for shaft and propeller, 1200 mm. shaft length and equipped with square baseplate.

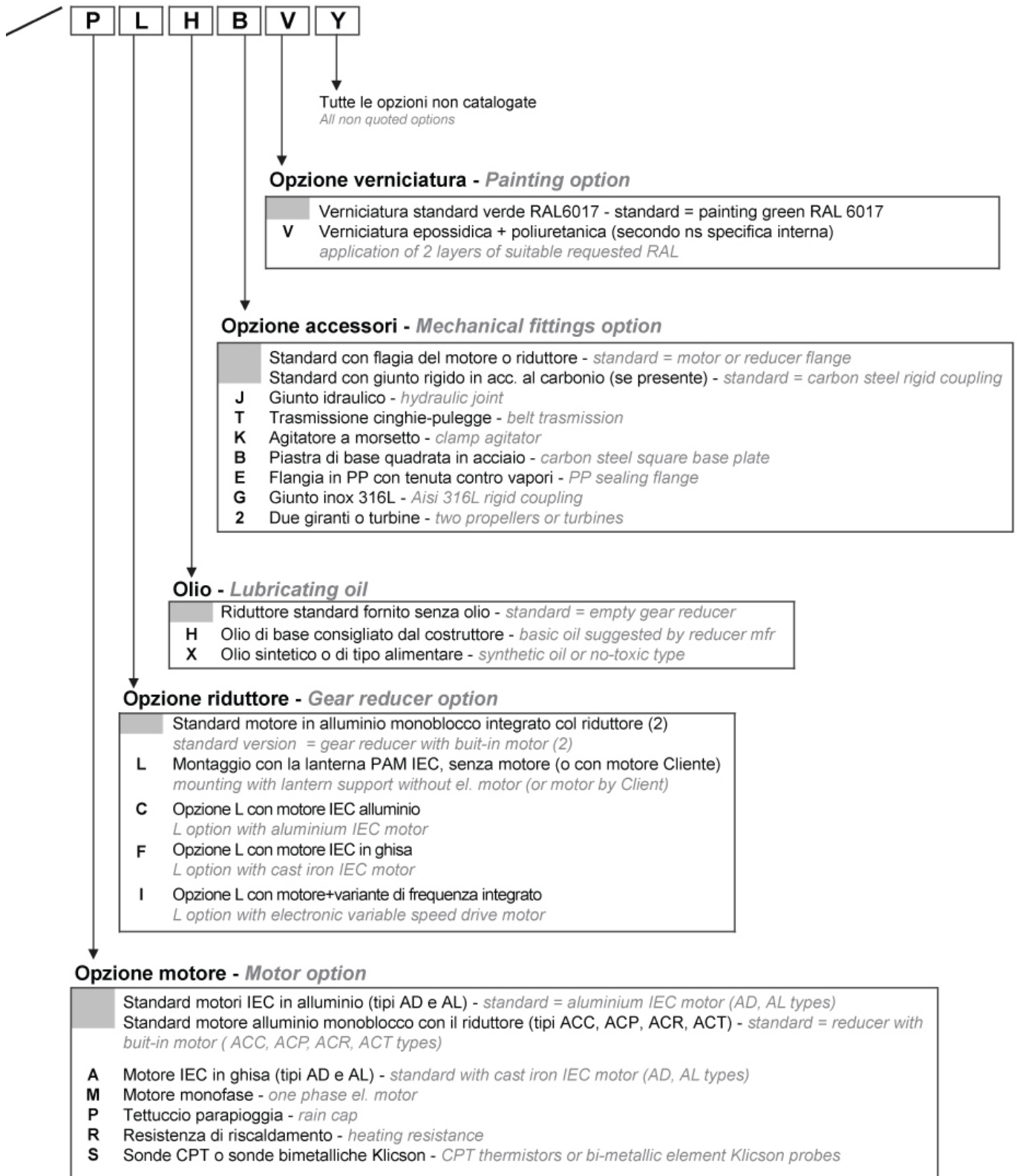


4. Legend of mixers





5 Legend options





6. Applications

The mixer is designed for mixing the fluid with the characteristics (installation, fluid typology, density, viscosity, temperature, etc.) specified in the contractual documents (ec. order confirmation). In lack of these specifications is up to the installer the check about the mixer compatibility (ec. materials, gasket, etc.) with the exercise.



To mix fluids other than specified in the contractual documents or to operate under different conditions other than specified in the contractual documents, may cause damage to the mixer and / or injury to persons.

7. Working limits

If not differently specified in the sales documents and certificates: the following data and limits will be respected:



- o The mixer is not suitable for dangerous or flammable fluids and it is not intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres.

- o Minimum and maximum working pressure: ATMOSPHERIC

- o Fluid to be mixed : see what specified in order, S.G. max.1,1 kg/dm³, viscosity max.100 cP (if no otherwise specified)

- o Minimum and maximum temperature of mixed fluid: 0 – 80°C (max45°C with lining)



- o **NEVER run with propeller in cavitation (emptying and filling of the vessel) : danger to break off the shaft**

- o **NEVER drive the mixer by means of inverter before setting the points of the first rotational critical speed : danger to break off the equipment**



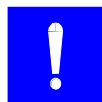
- o Minimum and maximum ambient temperature: 0 – 40 °C

- o Maximum altitude of installation: 1.000 m above mean sea level

- o Maximum number of starts per hour :

Power until 5,5 kW	Power until 15 kW	Power superior with 15 kW
20	15	12

8. Installazione



o 8.1 Handling

The mixer must be handled with care using suitable hoisting equipment.

For lifting the mixer do not use fragile parts (motor terminal box, hand-wheel or motor cap, etc.) **and also do not use lifting lugs eventually installed on motor**, because the scope of such lifting lug, if present, is to lift the single component and not the mixer.

Do not use the mixer shaft, if the shaft is bended it can cause vibrations and malfunction.

The best way for lifting the mixer is to wrap up appropriately the motor, the reducer or the lantern if present, avoiding to bend the shaft.

If the shaft and other parts are lined with plastic lining Abcrite or PP, these protections are very delicate and can be damaged very easily, for this reason remove the protective devices only when the mixer is placed on site.

o 8.2 Operating position

The mixers type AD and AL are usually installed in a vertical position, with the motor upward, on the top of a tank or vessel. When the vessel is cylindrical, the baffles at the vessel wall are necessary.

They can be three or four following the design of the agitator impeller. Three baffles at 120° if the impeller has 3 blades, four baffles at 90° if the impeller has 4 or 2 blades.

The suggested characteristics are :

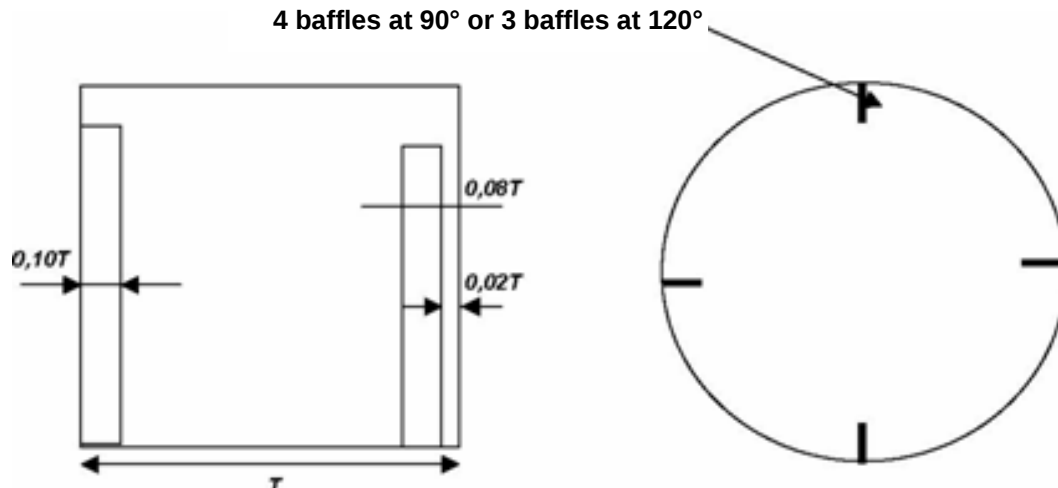
Width : T/10, where T is the vessel diameter.

In the case the baffles are distant from the wall, provide a clearance of 2% referring the vessel and a width of baffles of 8%.



With solid suspension or solid dissolution as mixing purpose, the baffles off the wall are preferred.

Height : the same of the maximum liquid level, usually until the vessel bottom except in the case of presence of solids in suspension (100 mm about off the bottom)



Exemple : for tank of 3 m de diameter les baffles will have the width of 0,30 m or 0,24 m et will be clear of the wall 0,06 m.

o 8.3 Positioning

Before installing the mixer it is necessary to verify the following points:

- The space available around and on the top of the tank / vessel, taking into consideration the shaft length and the space required for the motor cooling.
- The stiffness and the dimensioning of the support structure, considering the static and dynamic loads. The mixer must not be subject to oscillations or vibrations in operation.
- For outdoor installations it is recommended the use of the rain canopy over the motor.
- The dimension of the tank openings for the introduction of the impellers, guide bearings, etc.

o 8.4 Fixing

The mixer must be securely fixed to the relative support by bolts, clamp or any other appropriate device. The bolts must be always the maximum size permitted by the hole of the connection device.

The impellers, and all the other accessories must be securely fixed taking into consideration the parts that are marked for a proper fitting.

It is mandatory to check the shaft be vertical and that shaft can rotate without any friction against fixed parts of the vessel or its accessories.

We strongly suggest to block all screwing devices with a no-permanent locking like LOCTITE 242® Threadlocker or similar, buyable near all the blacksmith shops, against the unlocking of the screw during the exercise, also in presence of vibrations, without any problem during the disassembling phase of the maintenance.



The screwing torque we suggest, are :

this table is applicable to attaching assemblies in class 6.8 (ec. screws in stainless steel)		this table is applicable to attaching assemblies in class 8.8 (ec. screws in carbon steel)	
Dimensions	Tightening torque	Dimensioni	Coppia di Serraggio
M6	7 m.N	M6	10 m.N
M8	17 m.N	M8	23 m.N
M10	35 m.N	M10	47 m.N
M12	60 m.N	M12	81 m.N
M14	96 m.N	M14	130 m.N
M16	146 m.N	M16	195 m.N
M18	200 m.N	M18	265 m.N
M20	290 m.N	M20	380 m.N

Some important notes on bolt tightening

- How to tighten a screw

These brief notes will refer to tightening screws required to develop a pre-established tension. It is well known that this result can be achieved using the many and various tools made for controlled tightening. Less well known are the implications resulting from the use of these tools and the condition of the screws used.

Experience teaches how screws tightening is not always done accurately even using suitable tools designed specifically for that purpose. Often a number of simple operations, necessary for correct tightening, go ignored. To ensure these receive due attention, we shall start from the point that is at the very bottom of the problem – tightening tension.

- Tightening tension

The duration of screw connections is mainly determined by whosoever does the tightening and to a much lesser extent by the screw designer or manufacturer. Of course, the safety of a connection increases if the design is good and the screw is of good quality. Figures go to show however that it is insufficient tightening or over-tightening that mainly go to determine the quality of a connection - to a greater or lesser extent according to how severe the conditions of use are. It follows that to ensure a connection lasts as long as possible, the screw must be correctly preloaded so as to reduce to the utmost the difference between maximum and minimum operating stress. The diagram below shows "deformation forces" produced on a screw connection and relevant effects: the application of a preload causes the screw to lengthen and, at the same time, the coupled parts to shorten. The work load is partially distributed on the screw and partially absorbed by relaxation of the parts themselves.

Preload on screws, kg	Workload, kg	tension range kg	No. of supported cycles
650	from 0 to 4200	3.550	5.950
2.700	from 0 to 4200	1.500	35.900
3.300	from 0 to 4200	900	214.500
3.800	from 0 to 4200	400	to 20,000,000 test interrupted

0 Controlled tightening operations

Numerous systems exist for tightening at pre-established values. The most simple and effective is the use of spanners or torque meter screwdrivers, with the aid of torque amplifiers in case higher values are required than the strength of the operator permits. The tension conveyed to the screw during controlled tightening is nevertheless conditioned by the "friction force" produced both between the threads of the screw and nut (or threaded hole) and between the screw head (degree of finish, surface treatment) and the tightening speed.



o Friction forces

Special studies carried out have made it possible to ascertain that, in extreme case, only 10% of the torque produced by the operator is conveyed to the screw, while the remaining 90% is absorbed by friction. In the case of screw with a thin lubrication covering, as supplied by most manufactures, the friction coefficient is 0.14'. This drops to 0.10 for cadmium plated screws and rises to over 0.2 for non-lubricated screws. The torque wrench settings for the different classes of nuts and bolts shown on the following pages have been calculated taking into account 0.10 and 0.14 friction coefficients. No relation can be provided here, not even approximate, between these torques and others resulting from different friction coefficients because very complicated calculations are required to determine these.

o Tightening speed

We have already spoken of the effect of tightening speed on the friction coefficient value. Slow tightening increases this while fast tightening reduces it. Test carried out on M10 screws class 10.9 slightly lubricated, have shown for example:

Rpm	friction coefficient
0,2	0,186
3,3	0,46
36,0	0,26

In the first case, an 8% reduced tension is produced, while in the third case, this is 4% above the optimum value obtained by applying a speed of 3.3 rpm, considered in the intermediate case, that in fact corresponds to a 90° angle in 4-5 second. It is therefore absolutely vital that the operator adapt to this speed with a constant and continuous action and that on reaching 75% of the necessary value the action be slowed down at the limit of 2 angle degrees per second, as provided by ISO 7355 standards relating to the use of dynamometric wrenches. All the conditions will thus be complied with considered in calculating the torque wrench setting and consequently the tightening tension, a vital characteristic of the connection. This will be equivalent to or in any case very close to that of the project.

o Angular tightening

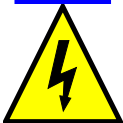
Correct tightening can also be achieved by measuring the screw rotation angle after pre-tightening at low values with a dynamometric wrench. This method provides a degree of precision higher than that explained previously because it is in no way affected by general friction forces, screw condition and tightening speed. It does however have its limits inasmuch as the angular values must in all cases of use be predetermined by the designer of the connection as they depend on the elastic characteristics of the connected elements, on their size and on the quality of the screw. use is prevalent in the automotive industry. Angular tightening is done using a goniometric instrument. In the specific case of tightening agitator shaft coupling screws or blade hubs, tightening with a dynamometric wrench is more than enough, after making sure there are no undesired solid particles on the surface to be joined together, checking the screw material and that the threads are adequately lubricated.

9. Start-up

o 9.1 Electrical connections



Before starting work on the mixer, make sure that the electricity supply has been switched off and that it cannot be accidentally switched on. Ground the mixer before making any other connection.



We recommend that a high sensitivity differential switch (30 mA) be installed as extra protection against lethal electric shocks in the event of faulty grounding. Make sure that the rated voltage corresponds to the supply voltage

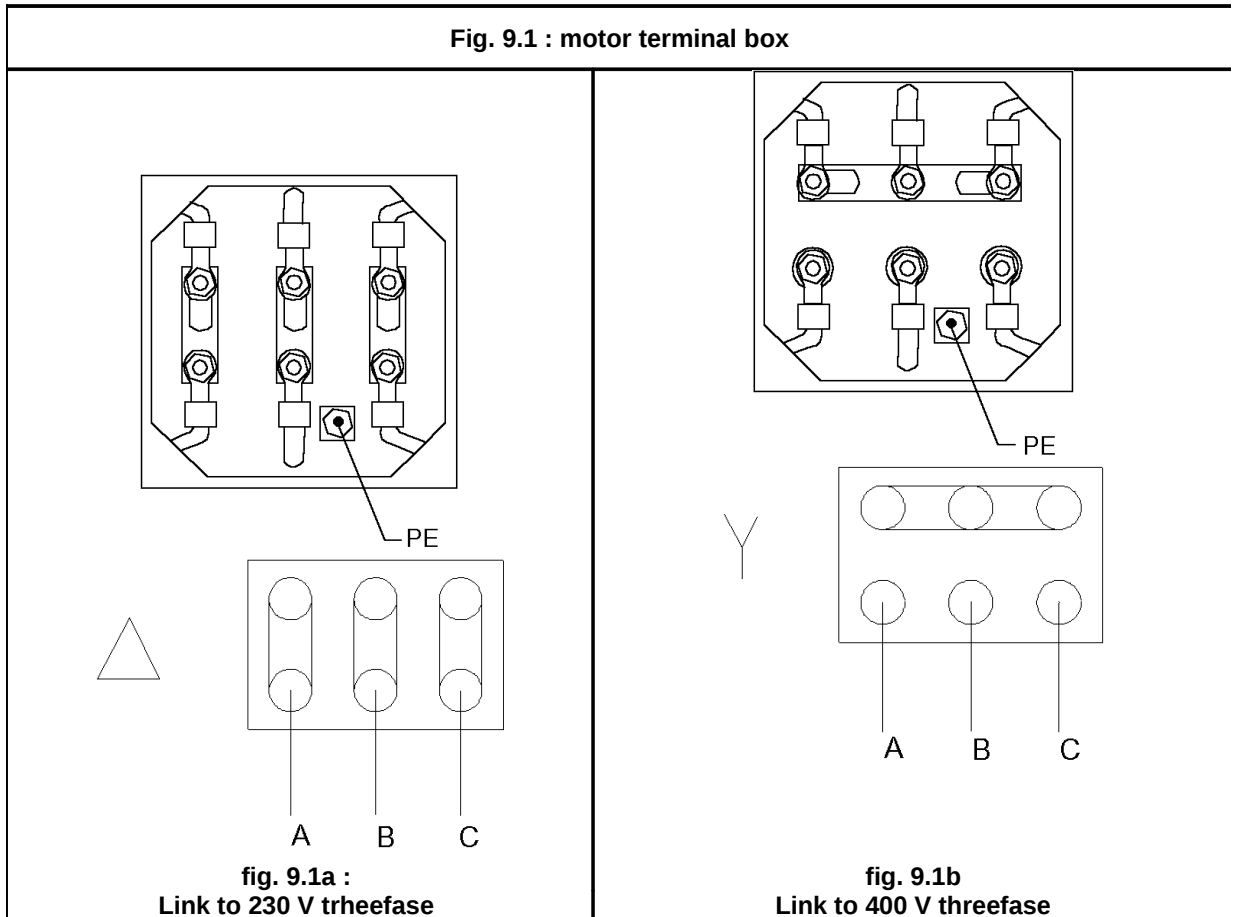
Connect the mixer to the mains using a multiple-pole switch or other device ensuring multiple-pole disconnection (interruption of all the supply wires) from the mains, with a contact separation of at least 3 mm. Remove the terminal board cover by first removing the screws. Carry out the connections as indicated on the back of the terminal board cover and as shown in the specific figure of the motor manual.



The electric motor supply must be equipped by the user with a magneto-thermal switch or magnetic starter with overload and under voltage protection, a thermal relay and fuses installed upstream.

The overload relay must be set to the rated motor current value .

WARNING : don't forget to branch the ground terminal of the motor (PE) (fig. 9.1) to the grounding line.



o 9.2 Checking the Direction of Rotation

The direction of rotation may be checked before the tank / vessel is filled with the fluid to be mixed , provided it is run for very short starts only.



The mixer must not be run until the tank / vessel is filled with liquid.

Continuous dry running (if not stated in the sales documents) can damage the eventual mechanical seal or bend the shaft.

The mixer must not be started (if not stated in the sales documents) if the impeller is immersed in sediments.

Usually the direction of rotation is clockwise when facing the mixer from the motor side, however the correct direction of rotation is shown by an arrow on the mixer.

If necessary reverse the direction of rotation by interchanging any two of the incoming supply wires. (only for three-phase electric motor. For other motors read the relevant manual)

o 9.3 Controls

Before starting up the mixer it is necessary to verify also the following points:

- o Check that all the screws and bolts are tightened.
- o Check that all the rotating parts are not accessible and all the relevant protections are properly installed.





- o Check that the mixer do not produce “strange” noise. Otherwise stop it immediately. Before restart identify the cause of the noise.
- o Check that the mixer do not produce evident vibration or oscillation. Otherwise stop it immediately. Before restart identify the cause of the problem.
- o Measure the voltage at the motor terminals and compare it with the rated value on the motor name-plate.
- o Measure the absorbed current of the motor for each phase and compare it with the rated value on the motor name-plate. **The motor must never be overloaded.**

10. Accidents prevention measures

o 10.1 Important



- o Press the button “**EMERGENCY STOP**” every time you find in a dangerous situation (this button cannot be provided on the agitator by the manufacturer, so it must be installed close to the machine by the installer or the End User itself).
- o Before executing every type of operation in the dangerous areas :
 - turn the main switch in position “0” and block it
 - put on control panel the warning notice “**OFF FOR MAINTENANCE**”
- o In any case avoid every maintenance operation when the agitator is working and avoid the tampering of parts of the agitator.
- o All the reparations, especially the ones related with the electrical parts, have to be executed only by specialised staff.
- o **NEVER** use the safety devices for different reasons than the ones they are made for.
- o Make sure periodically that the safety devices are efficient
- o Every person who works on the agitator must be learned about the safety devices assembled on it, if any (depending on the size of agitator) and about their correct use.
- o **NEVER MODIFY OR TAMPER WITH THE SAFETY DEVICES;**
- o PRO-DO-MIX srl company is not responsible for the operations of modification or tampering made by not qualified staff

o 10.2 Checks, verifications and dispositions

Check periodically the condition of :

- o IMPELLER-SHAFT
- o RIGID COUPLING-AGITATOR SHAFT
- o TANK AGITATOR FLANGE

Verify always the correct grounding of the machine carpentry

- o On every inspection-door presents on the vessel, on which the agitator is assembled, place a protection net in order to avoid contacts of persons or object with the inner rotating parts.
- o **Vessels should be fitted with warning signs calling attention to the presence of moving parts.**
- o ATTENTION : during the employ of agitators is absolutely necessary to be very careful not to disperse the fluids in the surrounding environment; some of them could be toxic or at least dangerous.
- o Consult the technical staff of the PRO-DO-MIX srl in order to choose the correct installation of your agitator and whatever could be necessary for a long life of the machine and to obtain the maximum safety in the use of it.
- o **Pay attention to the tightening of the bolts, nut and screws of the agitator. Check them well at the starting and then periodically, because if the impellers or the coupling work loose, it may be generated serious mechanical damages as a consequence.**
- o **Tight the nuts with a dynamometric key, set to the appropriate torque depending on the nuts supplied with the agitator with self locked ones. Reduce the friction coefficient between nut and bolt. We suggest to fix the nut or bolt by means of chemical pastes to increase the locking trend between screwing parts, if the paste is compatible with the process fluid, obviously.**





- o PRO-DO-MIX srl technicians are available for providing general advice on installation problems or on choosing materials to be used in contact with the fluids, depending on the fluid's properties and working conditions (e.g. temperature, pressure, tendency to explode etc.) and on any other issue affecting mixer durability and plant safety. PRO-DO-MIX srl, however, shall not be considered responsible for any suggestions it should be asked to provide because said suggestions derive from previous positive experiences in situations similar to the ones at hand of which PRO-DO-MIX srl ignores actual plant specifications and process parameters, which remain under the competence of the third parties.

o 10.3 Contrary directions

On the machine there are different parts to which you should pay attention, because they could cause injury to the operator

- o Rotating parts: crushing danger
- o Moving parts : break danger
- o Sharp parts : amputation danger
- o Rotating sharp parts : amputation danger
- o Under tension parts : struck by lighting danger

Attention : some of the above mentioned parts are dangerous also when the agitator is not working. Always remember to work carefully and maintain always the safety distance also when executing the maintenance operations.

Verify in any case that the safety devices are on.

- ⇒ Never use the machine without protections devices and never modify these devices.
- ⇒ In case of breaking of a protection, repair it immediately or substitute it with another one of the same model.
- ⇒ **DO NOT MODIFY OR TAMPER THE SAFETY DEVICES**, every operation of tempering or modification made by not qualified staff, cannot be a PRO-DO-MIX srl company responsibility

11. Maintenance



Before starting work on the mixer, make sure that:

- o **The electricity supply has been switched off and that it cannot be accidentally switched on.**
- o **The tank where the mixer is installed in not in pressure or vacuum.**
- o **The surface of the mixer and/or the tank are not hot or icy.**
- o **The eventual vapours or smells that can escape out from the tank are not dangerous for persons or environment.**



After approx. 100 duty hours from the first start-up, check that all the screws and bolts are tightened

For mixers operating in standard conditions, e.g. ambient temperature = 0 ÷ 40 °C – mixed fluid temperature 0 ÷ 80 °C, the ordinary scheduled maintenance are the following:

- o For all the agitators: to replace however the bearings every 8,000 hours approximately of operation or before if noises, vibrations or overheatings are evidenced.
- o To see the here attached recommendations of the constructor for the maintenance of the motor.

For mixers operating out from standard conditions, specific information will be supplied.

Periodically check the regular operation of the mixer and replace the eventual shaft seal, gaskets and elastic elements of the joints and clean the motor cooling fan grid and the impeller/s.

For disassembly and assembly procedures read the specific instructions and drawings, when supplied, or send the mixer to the manufacturer.



12. Fault Finding Chart

Fault	Probable Cause	Possible Remedy
1. The mixer doesn't start	a) No electrical power	Supply electric power
	b) Blown fuses because inadequate (blowing current too low)	Replace fuses with adequate ones
	c) Blown fuses because the motor or the supply cable are damaged	Repair the motor or replace the cable
	d) Overload protection previously tripped	Reset the protection (if it trips again see fault 2)
2. Overload protection trips	a) Overload setting is incorrect	Check the setting of the motor starter and replace, if necessary
	b) The motor runs on two phases	Check the electrical connections. Replace the fuse if defective
	c) Foreign objects on the rotating parts or the impeller/s is immersed in solids	Remove the solids from the shaft and the impeller/s
	d) Density or viscosity of the mixed liquid is higher than specified in the sales documents	Please contact the manufacturer for assistance
	e) Defective bearings	Regrease or change bearings
3. Mixer makes too much noise. Mixer runs unevenly and vibrates	a) Impeller/s draw in air or cavitate due to low liquid level	Increase the liquid level in the tank and keep it as constant as possible
	b) Impeller/s out of balance (foreign objects on the impeller blades)	Clean and check the impeller/s
	c) The mixer shaft is not linear	Check the linearity of the mixer shaft and eventually contact the manufacturer for assistance
	d) Defective bearings	Regrease or change bearings
	e) Defective motor fan	Replace the fan
	f) the wall are not provided the baffles	See point 8.2 for present manual
4. Insufficient or no mixing effect	a) Foreign objects on the impeller/s	Clean the impeller/s
	b) Impeller/s installed in a wrong way or position	Check that the impeller/s is properly installed
	c) wrong direction of rotation	Reverse the direction of rotation
	d) The characteristics of the mixed liquid or the dimension of the tank are different from that specified in the sales documents	Please contact the manufacturer for assistance
5. Too high temperature in the support/lantern, speed variator/reducer or motor	a) The motor is overloaded and the motor starter is defective or setting is incorrect	See fault 2) and check the motor starter
	b) Fault in the motor cooling system. Too much dirty in the motor cooling fan grid	Check the motor cooling system and clean the fan grid
	c) The mixed fluid temperature is too high	Check the temperature in the tank. It must be
	d) The ambient temperature is too high	Check the ambient temperature. It must be



13. Routine maintenance

CHECKING THE LOCKING OF ATTACHING ASSEMBLIES

- 0 Switch off the agitator. Check that the equipment cannot be switched on accidentally.
- 0 Position a notice at the location of the switch.
- 0 Check the various attachment fittings on the agitator and check that they are locked.
- 0 The locking torque is specified in the table of point 8.4 Fixing.
- 0 Faulty attaching assemblies are to be replaced with assemblies in the same class.
- 0 We strongly suggest to block all screwing devices with a no-permanent locking like LOCTITE 242® Threadlocker or similar, buyable near all the blacksmith shops, against the unlocking of the screw during the exercise, also in presence of vibrations, without any problem during the disassembling phase of the maintenance.



CLEANING THE MOTOR FAN

This servicing operation ensures good heat dissipation.

- 0 Switch off the agitator. Check that the equipment cannot be switched on accidentally.
- 0 Position a notice at the location of the switch.
- 0 Remove all traces of soiling and dust. Do not use a high-pressure cleaning appliance or pointed tools.

