

VIBRATORY SPIRAL ELEVATOR

GENERAL: The General Kinematics' vibratory equipment is custom engineered to suit a particular requirement. General Arrangement Drawings are provided for each job and show all dimensions, recommended clearances and foundation supports required for the satisfactory installation and operation of the vibratory equipment.

Before shipping, the units are completely assembled and test run. Care should be taken when unloading and installing the unit in position.

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SAFETY

GENERAL

Safety is a basic factor that must be considered at all times during the installation, operation and maintenance of mechanical equipment. Through the use of proper tools, clothing and procedures, serious injury and property damage can be prevented. Any accident regardless of the situation is generally the result of someone's carelessness or neglect. No amount of instruction or training can replace common sense, sound judgment and acceptable work habits. A few general safety precautions are listed below. Study each of them carefully, being certain that all personnel installing, operating and maintaining General Kinematics' equipment are familiar with them. FAILURE TO DO SO COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY AND/OR PHYSICAL DAMAGE.

- ALWAYS refer to the General Kinematics' General Arrangement Drawing/s and Service Manuals for complete installation, operation and maintenance procedures.
- 2. **DO NOT** use General Kinematics' equipment for any use other than that for which it is intended. If any questions arise, refer to General Kinematics' General Arrangement Drawing/s or contact the manufacturer.
- 3. DO NOT operate vibratory equipment until the unit is properly installed. Also before operating the equipment ensure that the path of material flow is clear of any obstructions, all operation personnel are standing clear of the equipment, ALL shipping braces have been removed and the equipment has been fully checked for loose bolts, etc.
- 4. NEVER operate the equipment without all required safety device in position and operable. Any caution and warning stickers affixed to the equipment should remain in plain view of operating and maintenance personnel.
- 5. NEVER walk, sit, lean or perform any maintenance on or under the troughs (pans), covers, grid sections, or any portion of the equipment while the unit is in operation or is not in the "ZERO MECHANICAL STATE." (All power to the complete system is turned off and LOCKED OUT, pneumatic/hydraulic lines are relieved of ALL pressure, ALL Safety Stops in position, etc.)
- 6. NEVER place hands or feet in any equipment openings until the equipment has completely come to rest and electric power has been locked out.
- 7. BEFORE performing any maintenance ensure that the unit is in its "ZERO-MECHANICAL STATE" (All power to the complete system is turned off and LOCKED OUT, pneumatic/hydraulic lines are relieved of ALL pressure, ALL Safety Stops in position, etc.)
- **8. ALWAYS** provide the necessary protective clothing for operating personnel if the conveying material has a tendency to splash out of the unit's trough.

- 9. ALWAYS have a clear view of the material loading and unloading points on the equipment as well as immediate access to all emergency stop and safety devices for the equipment.
- 10. DO NOT allow the accumulation of rubbish, tools, discarded parts, or any other material to clutter the path of material flow. Keep the area around and under the equipment free of spilled material or debris.
- 11. ALWAYS regularly check for any signs of corrosion or excessive wear on the wire rope and safety cables which are required on all suspension mounted units. All cable clips should be regularly checked for tightness to prevent slippage.
- **12. ALWAYS** make periodic checks of all electric motor cables for wear or damage. All ground (earth) wires should be securely and properly fastened.

SAFETY DEVICES: Equipment and Machinery supplied by General Kinematics is provided with various safety measures and devices, which may include, but are not limited to guards, safety rails, safety controls, emergency stops and monitoring circuits. Purchaser/User is responsible for the continued use and maintaining of these safety measures and devices in proper working condition without modification and to provide and install any additional safety features required by health and safety laws that apply to the user or otherwise. In the event Purchaser/User fails to maintain such safety features and in proper working condition and in place on General Kinematics equipment, then the Purchaser/User is responsible for any and all claims, judgments and expenses, including legal fees, resulting from, or incidental to, any injuries or claimed injuries to persons or property resulting from or claimed to result from, an accident or damage to health caused during the installation, operation or maintenance of General Kinematics equipment and attributable, directly or indirectly, to the absence or malfunction of such measures or devices. General Kinematics cannot be held responsible for any accident or health damage that occurs due to:

-hazards created by the use of the machine beyond the controls of the manufacturer, -where the equipment is not installed or used in accordance with the General Kinematics manual, -where the equipment is not properly maintained in accordance with the General Kinematics manual, -the safeguards provided are removed or modified without the approval by General Kinematics, -the equipment or its intended use is modified without approval of General Kinematics.



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INSTALLATION and MAINTENANCE HINTS

CAUTION!

LOCKOUT electric power to the equipment, read **ALL** Safety Notes **before** operating the unit and **before** performing **any** maintenance.

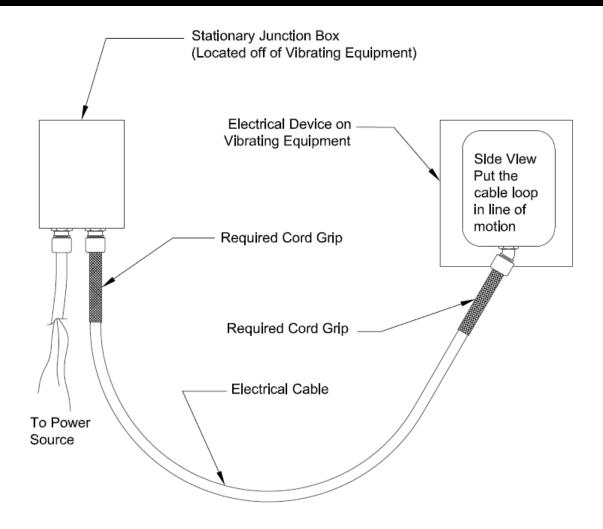
- 1. Install the unit exactly as shown on the certified **GENERAL ARRANGEMENT DRAWING/S**. Note clearances required. *REMOVE ALL red shipping braces*.
- Allow clearances around the unit as recommended on the GENERAL ARRANGEMENT DRAWING/S.
 The unit should be free and clear of any stationary skirts, hoppers, hoods, etc., both empty and under load.
- 3. ELECTRICAL CONNECTION: Be sure that the motor is connected for the proper voltage and that the ground wires are properly fastened. There must be slack in electrical cable leading from the drive/s, and care must be taken to prevent the cable from contacting drive covers or stationary steel. Refer to ELECTRICAL CABLE INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS page for proper installation of electrical cables. If the unit was in storage, check the motor maintenance section in this manual for possible motor testing before energizing the motor.
- **4. ROTATION:** For units with **one motor**, the motor rotation is not critical; however, one direction may provide better material flow than the other. Best rotation direction must be determined by trial and error. For **two motor** units, Refer to the General Arrangement Drawing for the proper rotation directions.
- **5.** It is important that all bolts inside and outside the unit remain tight. Occasionally, as a normal maintenance operation, all bolts on the unit should be checked and tightened on a quarterly basis. Refer to the applicable "**TORQUE CHART/S**" in this manual for proper torque values.
- **6.** The unit should operate at a low noise level. If unusual sounds are observed near the unit, all bolts and clearances should be checked. If noise continues, notify *General Kinematics' Engineering Department* for instructions.

	USA		EUROPE
Phone	815.455.3222	Phone	+49 (0) 211 542250 10
Fax	815.479.9102	Fax	+49 (0) 211 542250 15

- 7. LUBRICATION: The motor, on the unit, generally is the only item requiring lubrication. Refer to the MOTOR TAB SECTION for lubrication requirements and the TABLE OF CONTENTS for possible additional items that might require lubrication.
- **8. MATERIAL FLOW CAPACTIY:** If maximum capacity range is not satisfactory, then contact *General Kinematics' Engineering Department*. **See phone numbers listed above**.
- 9. After 24 to 48 hours of initial running time, check the unit for loose bolts and tighten per the "TORQUE CHART/S" in this manual. If any loose hardware is found repeat torque sequence after an additional 24 hours of operation.
- **10. SPARE PARTS:** Part should be kept on hand at all times. See the "Spare Parts List/s" for recommendations.



ELECTRICAL CABLE INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS



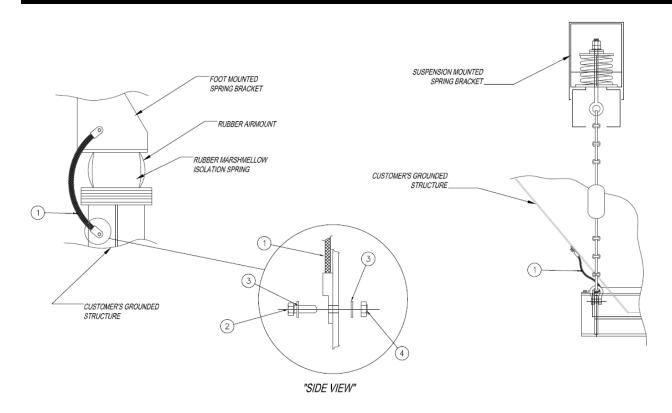
CAUTION!

LOCKOUT electric power to the equipment, read **ALL** Safety Notes **before** operating the unit and **before** performing **any** maintenance. Make periodic checks of ALL electrical cables to ensure that the cables remain free hanging for the Vibrating Electrical Device to the Stationary Junction Box. Check for any wear or damage.

- Electrical Device/s must be installed and wired per the instructions on the General Arrangement Drawings and/or in this manual. (Some installation and wiring instructions may be vendor supplied)
- Be sure that the Electrical Cable is connected for the correct voltage and that the ground (earth) wires are properly fastened.
- The Electrical Device is to be wired to a **Stationary Junction Box** located **off** of the Vibrating Equipment, then wired from the Stationary Junction Box to the power source. See illustration above.
- Loop the cable allowing enough slack for the full movement of the Vibrating Equipment. The Electrical
 Cable MUST NOT at any time come in contact with the vibrating equipment, stationary steel and any
 surface or damage to the cable will occur. A damaged cable can cause fatal electrical shock to
 personnel and damage to the Electrical Device.



GROUND STRAP



PART	DESCRIPTION	
1	GROUNDING STRAP	
2	HEX HEAD CAP SCREW	
3	FLAT WASHER	
4	LOCKNUT	

CAUTION!

To prevent possible electrical shock and/or machinery (motor) damage, a grounding strap is required whenever a rubber type isolation spring is used, such as a marshmallow spring, air bag on suspended units. In general any installation that interrupts metal continuity between the unit and supporting structure requires a grounding strap.

GROUND STRAP REPLACEMENT:

CA	UTI	ON	1!
<u> </u>	•	•	

LOCKOUT electric power to the equipment, read **ALL** Safety Notes **before** operating the unit and **before** performing **any** maintenance.

- Mating surfaces to be free of corrosion, rust or any foreign matter to insure good metal to metal continuity.
- 2. Make sure that there is slack in the grounding strap to compensate for the up and down motion of the unit while the unit is running with and without material load.
- **3.** Fasteners should be checked periodically for tightness, also periodically check for corrosion build up between the strap and grounding structure.



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WEEKLY INSPECTION

WEEKLY MAINTENANCE INSPECTIONS SHOULD BE PERFORMED TO THE UNIT TO HELP ENSURE PEAK PERFORMANCE and HELP PREVENT PREMATURE DOWN TIME.

Listed below are the inspection items to be performed on a weekly basis.

1. CHECK STROKE OF UNIT

The stroke of the unit is the **key** performance indicator. Being above or below the design stroke will result in an unsatisfactory conveying speed of the media being moved. Stroking **above** the design stroke will damage the unit; stroking **below** the design stoke will result in a low conveying speed and in some cases cause damage to the unit. Refer to the **STROKE** PLATE page as referenced in the "Table of Contents," which explains "How to read a Stroke Plate." The required stroke of the unit should be listed on one of the General Arrangement Drawings. If the stroke of the units is not listed on of the General Arrangement Drawings then call General Kinematics' Engineering Department:

USA			EUROPE	
PHONE	815.455.3222	PHONE	+49 (0) 211 542250 10	
FAX	815.479.9102	FAX	+49 (0) 211 542250 15	

2. WALK AROUND

During the "Walk Around," visually inspect the entire unit, also listen for unusual sounds. Visually look for the following:

- a. All Safety Devices in position and operable. Caution and Warning Stickers are in place and in clear view.
- b. Excessive wear on items such as flexible boots, electrical motor cables, suspension cables, air hoses etc.
- c. Material is conveying evenly. Refer to the "TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE" in this manual for possible causes if the material is not conveying properly.
- d. Material build-up / obstruction in trough.

During the "Walk Around" **listen** for UNUSUAL noise. The unusual noise can be caused by: Broken or loose bolts, broken springs or loose bolts securing springs, broken rocker leg or loose bolts securing rocker legs, unit hitting stationary steel. Refer to the "**TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE**" for additional *Possible Causes* of noise.

-NOTE To achieve proper torque values, before tightening loose bolts, check bolts for thread damage, replace bolt if damage has occurred.

3. FASTENER TIGHTNESS

Check all fasteners to ensure that they are tightened to the proper torque value. After initial torque sequence is verified (see installation and maintenance hints) check quarterly.

4. LUBRICATION

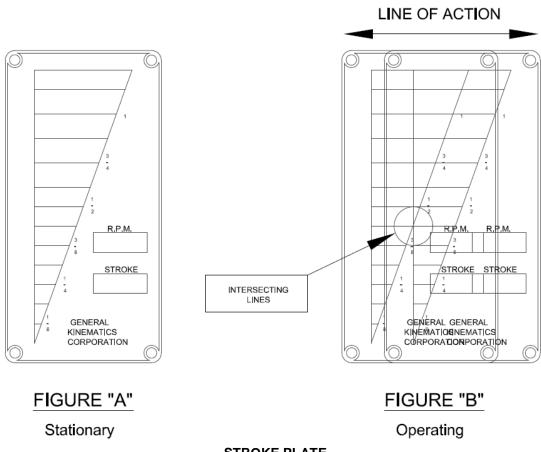
Ensure that all items requiring lubrication are lubed at the proper time intervals and grease amounts.

5. DRIVE INSPECTION

- a. Check for excessive wear on the Drive Belt/s.
- b. Check for proper alignment and tension of the Drive Belt/s.
- c. Check that sheaves/ sprockets are secured and positioned properly on the Drive Shaft.



STROKE PLATE



STROKE PLATE

PLEASE NOTE: - The following information only explains *how to* read a stroke plate, **not** the stroke requirement of your unit.

The vibration amplitude or stroke of the trough (pan) is the indicator of the unit's performance. Check the stroke of the unit periodically to ensure it is operating at the intended stroke. The stroke varies for each unit depending upon its application. In most cases the required stroke will be shown on one of the General Arrangement Drawings; if not, then contact the General Kinematics' Engineering Department.

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Fax	815.479.9102	Fax	+49 (0)211 542250 15

READING THE STROKE PLATE

The stroke Plate is located on the side of the trough and approximately mid-span of the length. When the trough (pan) is vibrating the stroke appears as a double image. See sample reading in – FIGURE "B" which illustrates this double image and shows intersecting lines at 7/16". (Note **LINE OF ACTION**). A **larger** stroke will show the intersecting lines **above** 7/16" and a smaller trough stroke will show the intersecting line **below** 7/16".

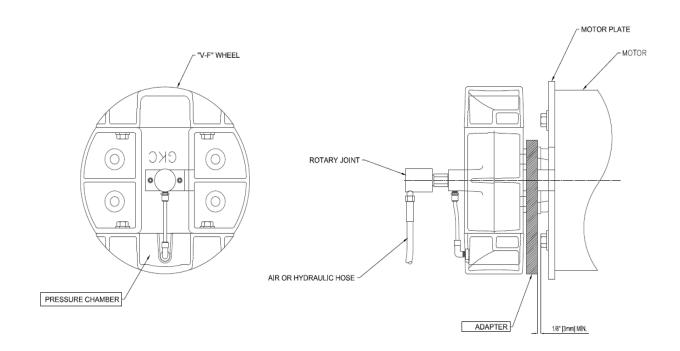
Whenever the trough stroke is found to be either below or above the Design Stroke, the unit will not function properly, this under or over stroking condition can also cause damage to the unit.



"V-F" COUNTERWEIGHT WHEEL

CAUTION!

LOCKOUT electric power to the equipment, read **ALL** Safety Notes **before** operating the unit and **before** performing **any** maintenance.



ARRANGEMENT FOR MAX. FEED RATE AT "0" P.S.I.

PRESSURE CHAMBER ADJACENT TO ADAPTER

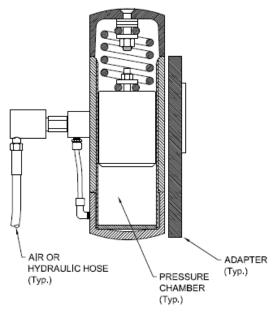
NOTE: REFER TO THE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT DRAWINGS FOR MAX. PSI VALUE



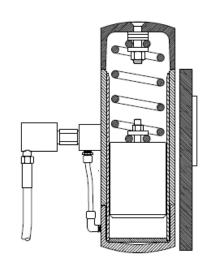
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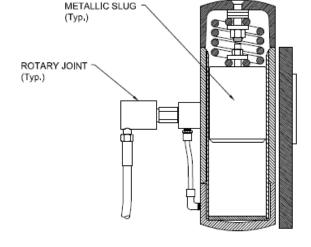
"V-F" COUNTERWEIGHT WHEEL MAXIMUM FEED RATE "0" P.S.I.

Note Pressure Chamber adjacent to Adapter Refer to General Arrangement Drawings









ROTATING - No Pressure

MAX. Un-Balanced MAX. Exciting Force

ROTATING - Max. Pressure

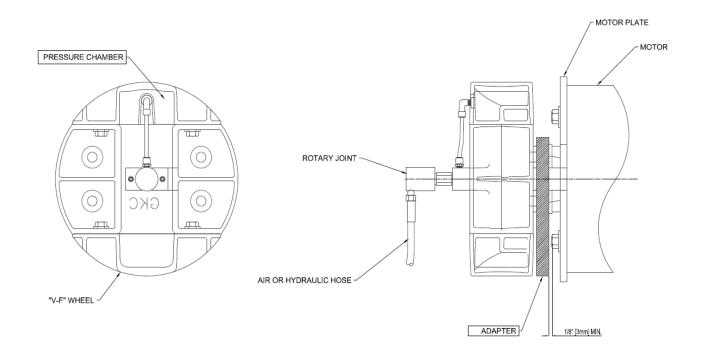
Fully Balanced No Exciting Force



"V-F" COUNTERWEIGHT WHEEL

CAUTION!

LOCKOUT electric power to the equipment, read **ALL** Safety Notes **before** operating the unit and **before** performing **any** maintenance.



ARRANGEMENT FOR MAX. FEED RATE AT MAX P.S.I.

PRESSURE CHAMBER OPPOSITE ADAPTER

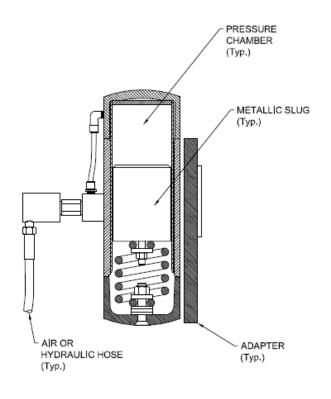
NOTE: REFER TO THE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT DRAWINGS FOR MAX. PSI VALUE

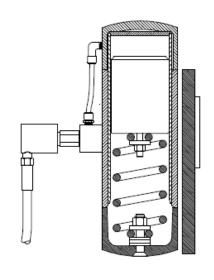


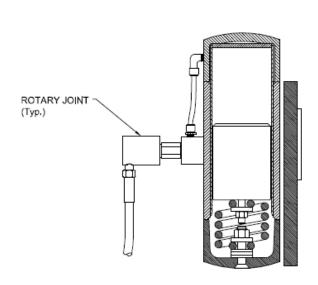


"V-F" COUNTERWEIGHT WHEEL MAXIMUM FEED RATE MAX P.S.I.

Note Pressure Chamber opposite Adapter
Refer to General Arrangement Drawings







STATIC

ROTATING - No Pressure

Fully Balanced No Exclting Force ROTATING - Max. Pressure

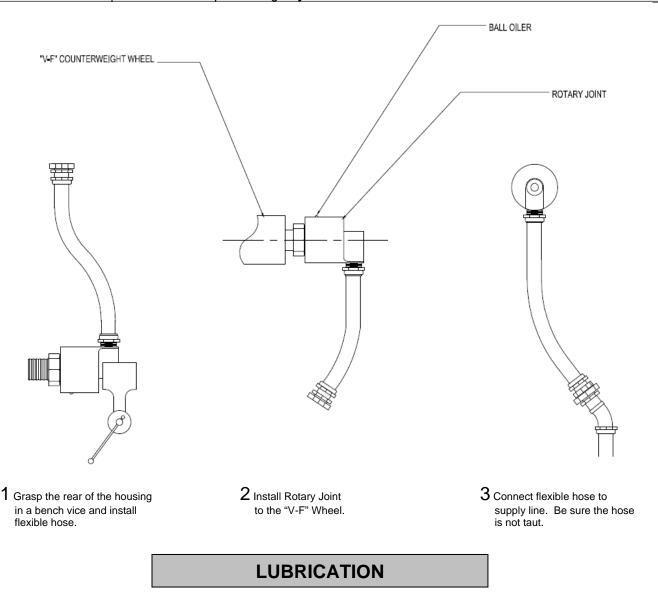
MAX. Un-Balanced MAX. Exciting Force



"V-F" WHEEL ROTARY JOINT

CAUTION!

LOCKOUT electrical power to the equipment, read **ALL** Safety Notes **before** operating the unit and **before** performing **any** maintenance.



The rotary Joints have Carbon Graphite-to-Tool steel seals with an oil wick that keeps the seal faces lubricated. The oil wick must be lubed with SAE 30 oil, via a Ball Oiler, every 200 to 300 hours. The ball bearings are lubricated for life.

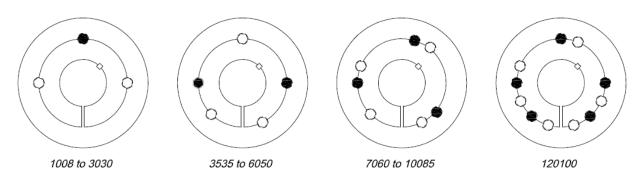
NOTE: REFER TO THE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT DRAWINGS



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TAPER-LOCK Bushings

IMPORTANT: Follow all instructions below carefully. This is necessary in ensure satisfactory performance.



CAUTION!

LOCKOUT electric power to the equipment, read **ALL** Safety Notes **before** operation the unit and **before** performing **any** maintenance.

REMOVAL

- 1. Remove all set screws.
- Insert set screws in holes indicated by
 • shown above. Loosen bushing by alternately tightening set screws.
- 3. To reinstall, complete all eight of the installation steps listed below.

INSTALLATION

- Clean shaft, bore and outside of bushing, and hub bore of all oil lacquer, and dirt. File away any burrs.
- Insert bushing in hub. Match the hole pattern, not threaded holes. (Each hole will be threaded on one side only).
- 3. **LIGHTLY** oil set screws and thread into those half threaded holes indicated by \circ on above diagram.
- 4. Alternately torque set screws* to recommended torque setting in chart shown at right.
- 5. Hammer face of bushing using drift or sleeve. (Do not Hit Bushing Directly With Hammer).
- 6. Repeat steps 4 and 5 until torque wrench reading after hammering is the same as before hammering.
- 7. Recheck screw torque after initial run-in, and periodically thereafter. Repeat 4 and 5 if loose.
- Fill all unoccupied holes with grease. Where bushing is used with lubricated products such as chain, gear or grid couplings, be sure to seal all pathways (where lubricant could leak) with RTV or similar material.

RECOMMENDED SET SCREW TORQUES			
Bushing Number	Set Screw Size	Torque to: (Inch Lbs. / Nm)	
1008, 1108	1/4"	55 / 6 Nm	
1210, 1215, 1310, 1610,1615	3/8"	175 / 20 Nm	
2012	7/16"	280 / 32 Nm	
2517,2525	1/2"	430 / 49 Nm	
3020, 3030	5/8"	800 / 90 Nm	
3535	1/2"	1,000 / 113 Nm	
4040	5/8"	1,700 / 192 Nm	
4545	3/4"	2,450 / 277 Nm	
5050	7/8"	3,100 / 350 Nm	
6050,7060,8065	1-1/4"	7,820 / 884 Nm	
10085,120100	1-1/2"	13,700 / 1548 Nm	

^{*} If two bushings are used on the same component and shaft, then fully tighten one bushing before working on the other.

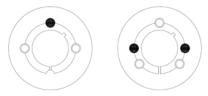
CAUTION!

BECAUSE OF THE POSSIBLE DANGER TO PERSON (S) OR PROPERTY FROM ACCIDENTS, WHICH MAY RESULT FROM THE USE OF PRODUCTS, IT IS IMPORTANT THAT CORRECT PROCEDURES BE FOLLOWED. PRODUCTS MUST BE USED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INFORMATION SPECIFIED IN THIS MANUAL. PROPER INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION PRECEDURES MUST BE OBSERVED. THE INSTRUCTION MANUALS MUST BE FOLLOWED. INSPECTIONS SHOULD BE MADE AS NECESSARY TO ASSURE SAFE OPERATION UNDER PREVAILING CONDITIONS. PROPER GUARDS AND OTHER SAFETY DEVICES OR PROCEDURES SHOULD BE MADE AS NECESSARY TO ASSURE SAFE OPERATION UNDER PREVAILING CONDITIONS. PROPER GUARDS AND OTHER SUITABLE SAFETY DEVICES OR PROCEDURES AS MAY BE DESIRABLE OR AS MAY BE SPECIFIED IN SAFETY CODES SHOULD BE PROVIDED AND ARE NEITHER PROVDED BY GENERAL KINEMATICS OR BUSHING MANUFACTURER.

GENERAL KINEMATICS ®

SERVICE MANUAL

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REMOVAL HOLES

CAUTION!

LOCKOUT electric power to the equipment, read **ALL** Safety Notes **before** operation the unit and **before** performing **any** maintenance.

REMOVAL

- Slacken all screws by several turns, remove one or two according to number of removal holes shown thus • in diagram. Insert screws into removal holes after oiling thread and under head of cap screw.
- Insert set screws in holes indicated by shown above. Loosen bushing by alternately tightening set screws in hub and assembly is free on shaft.
- 3. Remove assembly from shaft.
- To reinstall, complete all eight of the installation steps listed below.

INSTALLATION

- Clean shaft, bore and outside of bushing, and hub bore of all oil, lacquer, and dirt. File away any burrs. Insert bush on hub so that holes line up.
- Sparingly oil thread and point of grub screws, or thread under head of cap screws. Place screws loosely in holes threaded in hub, indicated by ○ on above diagram.
- If a key is to be fitted, place it in the shaft keyway before fitting the bush. It is essential that it is a parallel key and side fitting only has TOP CLEARANCE.
- Clean shaft and fit hub to shaft as one unit and locate in position desired, remembering that bush will nip the shaft first and then hub will be slightly drawn to the bush.
- Using a hexagon wrench, tighten screws gradually and alternately to torque shown in table.
- 6. Hammer against large end of bush using block or sleeve to prevent damage. (Do not Hit Bushing Directly With Hammer). (This will ensure that the bush is seated squarely in the bore.) Screws will now turn a little more. Repeat this alternate

- hammering and screw tightening once or twice to achieve maximum grip on the shaft.
- Recheck screw torque after initial run-in, and periodically thereafter. Repeat steps 5 and 6 if loose.
- Fill all unoccupied holes with grease. Where bushing is used with lubricated products such as chain, gear or grid couplings, be sure to seal all pathways (where lubricant could leak) with RTV or similar material.

RECOMMENDED SET SCREW TORQUES			
Bushing Number	Set Screw Size	Torque to: Nm. / FtLbs.	
1008, 1108	3mm	5.6 Nm / 4 Ft-Lbs	
1210, 1215, 1310, 1610,1615	5mm	20 Nm / 15 Ft-Lbs	
2012, 2517	6mm	30 Nm / 22 Ft-Lbs	
3020, 3030	8mm	90 Nm / 66 Ft-Lbs	
3525, 3535	10mm	115 Nm / 85 Ft-Lbs	
4030, 4040	12mm	170 Nm / 125 Ft-Lbs	
4535, 4545	14mm	190 Nm / 140 Ft-Lbs	
5040, 5050	14mm	270 Nm / 199 Ft-Lbs	

^{*} If two bushings are used on the same component and shaft, then fully tighten one bushing before working on the other.

CAUTION

BECAUSE OF THE POSSIBLE DANGER TO PERSON (S) OR PROPERTY FROM ACCIDENTS, WHICH MAY RESULT FROM THE USE OF PRODUCTS, IT IS IMPORTANT THAT CORRECT PROCEDURES BE FOLLOWED. PRODUCTS MUST BE USED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INFORMATION SPECIFIED IN THIS MANUAL. PROPER INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION PRECEDURES MUST BE OBSERVED. THE INSTRUCTION MANUALS MUST BE FOLLOWED. INSPECTIONS SHOULD BE MADE AS NECESSARY TO ASSURE SAFE OPERATION UNDER PREVAILING CONDITIONS. PROPER GUARDS AND OTHER SAFETY DEVICES OR PROCEDURES SHOULD BE MADE AS NECESSARY TO ASSURE SAFE OPERATION UNDER PREVAILING CONDITIONS. PROPER GUARDS AND OTHER SUITABLE SAFETY DEVICES OR PROCEDURES AS MAY BE DESIRABLE OR AS MAY BE SPECIFIED IN SAFETY CODES SHOULD BE PROVIDED AND ARE NEITHER PROVDED BY GENERAL KINEMATICS OR BUSHING SUPPLIER.



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AIR LINE FILTER

INSTALLATION and OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

<u>WARNING!</u> The air filter comes with a polycarbonate plastic bowl. Never use polycarbonate plastic bowls on air supplied by a compressor lubricated with synthetic oils or oils containing phosphate esters or chlorinated hydrocarbons. They can carry-over into the air distribution system and chemically attack and possibly rupture the bowls. On these applications use a metal bowl. Also, do not expose there polycarbonate plastic bowls to material such as carbon tetrachloride, trichloroethylene, acetone, paint thinner, cleaning fluids, or other harmful materials, for they too will craze and/or rupture the bowl. If materials harmful to polycarbonate are present either outside or inside the bowl, use a metal bowl.

INSTALLATION: Before installing, blow out pipelines to remove scale and other foreign matter. This unit has **DRY SEAL** pipe threads; use pipe compound or tape sparingly to male threads only. Install filter with bowl in downward vertical position in pipeline so that air will flow in direction indicated on filter body. Install as near as possible to equipment serviced and upstream of regulator, lubricator, etc.

MAINTNEANCE: To maintain maximum filtering efficiency and to avoid excessive pressure drop, the filter must be kept clean. On standard filters, open drain cock (turn clockwise) periodically and drain off any bowl accumulation before it reaches level of baffle. Bowl drainage is automatic in the PISTON DRAIN and AUTO DRAIN however; manual draining can also be done by turning drain clockwise. A visible coating of dirt or condensation on the filter element surface or an excessive pressure drop is an indication that cleaning is necessary.

CLEANING: To clean, it is not necessary to remove filter from the line, disassembly is simple and does not require tools. Before disassembly, shut off air supply and depressurize filter. Clean all parts except plastic bowls and sight glasses with methanol and blow out filter body before reassembly. Wash filter element in alcohol and blow out from the inside. *CLEAN PLASTIC BOWL and SIGHT GLASS WITH HOUSEHOLD SOAP ONLY; NEVER USE CARBON TETRACHRIDE, TRICHLOROETHYLENE, THINNER, ACETONE or SIMIALR SOLVENTS.*

AUTO DRAIN OPERATION

The AUTO DRAIN is a float-actuated device which automatically ejects liquid contaminates. When supplied in kit form, Part No. SA-62MD-M3, simply depressurize, remove flange, ring bowl from filter and drain cock from bowl and insert AUTO DRAIN in its place, reassembling bowl in reverse order.

PISTON DRAIN OPERATION

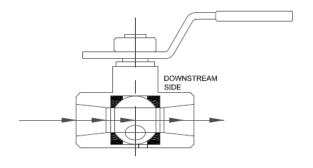
In the *AUTO DRAIN* filter the automatic drain mechanism is operated by pressure drop created as air flow is initiated or as the air line is depressurized. However; (to conserve air), the drain will not function over normal operating air flow range unless liquids are present to form a fluid seal between the piston and inside wall of the bowl. On low air flow application (below 5 SCFM at 100 psi or .5 SCFM at 25 psi) *PISTON DRAIN* must be close-coupled to the control valve; otherwise there may be insufficient dynamic pressure drop to trigger the drain mechanism. When supplied in kit form, assemble filter in same manner as described under *AUTO DRAIN* operation.



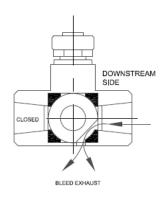
Exhaust Valve

Bronze, Pad Locking

Safety Exhaust/Shutoff Valve



VALVE IN OPEN POSITION. DRAIN VENT SHUT OFF.



VALVE CLOSED AND DRAINING. UPSTREAM SEAT STOPS AIR FLOW. DOWN STREAM SYSTEM IS VENTED TO ATMOSPHERE.



LOCKOUT electric power to the equipment, read ALL Safety Notes before operating the unit and before performing any maintenance.

Safety exhaust/shutoff ball valves automatically and continuously vent residual air on the downstream side of the valve when the handle is turned off. With this type of venting action the ball valve ensures air power equipment is safe to service.



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SYNCHRONOUS DRIVE INSTALLATION

The synchronous belt drive will perform successfully when proper installation procedures are followed.

SPROCKET INSTALLATION

Thoroughly inspect the bore of the sprocket and the tapered surface of the bushing. Any paint, dirt, oil or grease must be removed.

Assemble bushing into sprocket per **BUSHING INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS**. Loosely insert the cap screws into assembly, but do not lubricate cap screw threads. (Note: Install **M** thru **S** bushings so the two extra holes in the hub are located as far as possible from the bushing's saw cut).

With key in key seat of shaft, slide sprocket to its desired position with cap screw heads to the outside. (A few small sprockets may have to be installed with the cap screws on the inside). If it is hard to slide the bushing onto the shaft, wedge a screwdriver blade into the saw cut to overcome the tightness.

Line up assembly so as not to misalign belts, and tighten cap screws evenly and progressively. Apply the recommended torque to cap screws. There should be 1/8" to 1/4" gap between the sprocket hub and the bushing flange. If gap is closed, the shaft is seriously undersize.

SPROCKET ALIGNMENT

Sprocket alignment and parallelism of the shafts is very important. Proper alignment helps to equalize the load across the entire belt width, thereby reducing wear and extending belt life.

PLACE A STRAIGHTEDGE against the outside of the sprockets and move sprockets until the straightedge touches the two outside and two inside edges of the sprockets. The straightedge should cross the sprockets as near the shafts as possible. A string can be used if a straightedge is not available. Remember the string should contact at four points as explained above.

After aligning the sprockets, check the rigidity of the supporting framework. Shafts should be well supported to prevent distortion and a resulting change in the center distance under load. **Do not** use spring-loaded or weighted idler. Idler sprocket or pulleys must be locked into position after adjusting belt tension.

Please note: At least one sprocket must have a flange.

BELT INSTALLATION

Do not pry or otherwise force the belt onto the sprockets, as this can result in permanent damage to the belt. Either remove the sprocket's outside flange or reduce the center distance between the pulleys so that the belt can be easily installed.

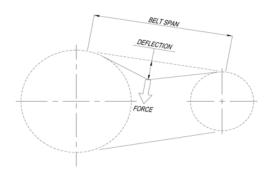
Synchronous belts are not to be tensioned as you would a **V-Belt** or any other belt that depends on friction to transmit the load. They should be installed with a snug fit, neither too taut nor too loose.

An alternate method can be used to properly tension the belt on a synchronous drive. After the drive has been installed and tension applied, the deflection force can be measured to verify the proper tension. Stop the drive and measure the belt span (See sketch). Using a spring scale, apply a perpendicular force to the exact center of the belt width and near the center of the span. Measure the force required to deflect the belt 1/64 inch for every inch of span length. For example, the deflection of a 32 inch span would be 1/64 multiplied by 32 or 1/2 inch.

The formula shown gives the range of forces normally sufficient for drive installation. Actual installation tension required depends on peak loads, system rigidity, number of teeth in mesh, etc. Fore drives with shock loading or other unusual conditions, the force may have to be increased for proper operation of the drive.

Note: For belts wider than 2 inches, it is suggested that a rigid strip of key stock, or something similar, be placed across the belt between the point of force and the belt to prevent belt distortion.

Note: -Refer to General Arrangement Drawings-



MIN FORCE (lbs.) = 5000 x BHP RPM x PITCH DIA

MAX FORCE (lbs.) = 4000 x DHP RPM x PITCH DIA

WHERE:

DHP = BELT HP or MOTOR HP x RECOM-MENDED SERVICE FACTOR

BHP = BRAKE HP or MOTOR HP

RPM = SPEED OF FASTEST SHAFT

PITCH DIA = DIA OF SMALLEST SPROCKET

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SYNCHRONOUS DRIVE INSTALLATION

The synchronous belt drive will perform successfully when proper installation procedures are followed.

PULLEY INSTALLATION

Thoroughly inspect the bore of the sprocket and the tapered surface of the busing. Any paint, dirt, oil or grease must be removed.

Assemble bushing into pulley per **BUSHING INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS**. Loosely insert the cap screws into assembly, but do not lubricate cap screw threads.

With key in key seat of shaft, slide sprocket to its desired position with cap screw heads to the outside. If it is hard to slide the bushing onto the shaft, wedge a screwdriver blade into the saw cut to overcome the tightness.

Line up assembly so as not to misalign belts, and tighten cap screws evenly and progressively. Apply the recommended torque to cap screws.

PULLEY ALIGNMENT

Misalignment of drive Pulleys results in unequal tension across the belt width and extreme edge wear. Pulley alignment should be proved using a straightedge or laser device, and shafts checked for parallelism. Misalignment on any synchronous drive should not exceed 1/4° angular or 5mm/meter center

distance parallel. Pulley alignment and parallelism of the shafts is very important. Proper alignment helps to equalize the load across the entire belt width, thereby reducing wear and extending belt life.

PLACE A STRAIGHTEDGE against the outside of the pulleys and move pulleys until the straightedge touches the two outside and two inside edges of the pulleys. The straightedge should cross the pulleys as near the shafts as possible. A string can be used if a straightedge is not available. Remember the string should contact at four points as explained above.

After aligning the pulleys, check the rigidity of the supporting framework. Shafts should be well supported to prevent distortion and a resulting change in the center distance under load. **Do not** use spring-loaded or weighted idler. Idler sprocket or pulleys must be locked into position after adjusting belt tension.

Please note: At least one sprocket must have a flange.

BELT INSTALLATION

Do not pry or otherwise force the belt onto the pulleys, as this can result in permanent damage to the belt. Either remove the pulley's outside flange or reduce the center distance between the pulleys so that the belt can be easily installed.

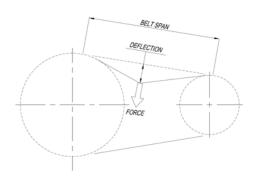
Synchronous belts are not to be tensioned as you would a **V-Belt** or any other belt that depends on friction to transmit the load. They should be installed with a snug fit, neither too taut nor too loose.

An alternate method can be used to properly tension the belt on a synchronous drive. After the drive has been installed and tension applied, the deflection force can be measured to verify the proper tension. Stop the drive and measure the belt span (See sketch). Using a spring scale, apply a perpendicular force to the exact center of the belt width and near the center of the span. Measure the force required to deflect the belt D for every 20mm/meter of span length. For example, the deflection of a .5 meter span would be .02 multiplied by .5 or 10mm.

The formula shown gives the range of forces normally sufficient for drive installation. Actual installation tension required depends on peak loads, system rigidity, number of teeth in mesh, etc. Fore drives with shock loading or other unusual conditions, the force may have to be increased for proper operation of the drive.

Note: For belts wider than 50mm, it is suggested that a rigid strip of key stock, or something similar, be placed across the belt between the point of force and the belt to prevent belt distortion.

Note: -Refer to General Arrangement Drawings-



MIN FORCE = <u>955,000 x KW</u> RPM x PITCH DIA

MAX FORCE = 477,500 x KW
RPM x PITCH DIA

WHERE:

KW = MOTOR POWER, or ABSORBED POWER IF KNOWN

RPM = REVOLUTIONS PER MINUTES OF FASTEST PULLEY

PITCH DIA = DIA OF SMALLEST PULLEY [mm]



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DRIVE MAINTENANCE

CAUSE OF FAILURE	CAUSE OF FAILURE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
EXCESSIVE EDGE WEAR (Exposed tensile member)	MISALIGNMENT or NON-RIGID CENTERS	CHECK ALIGNMENT and/or REINFORCE MOUNTING
(BELT FLANGE	STRAIGHTEN FLANGE
JACKET WEAR ON PRESSURE FACE SIDE OF BELT TOOTH	EXCESSIVE OVERLOAD and/or EXCESSOVE BELT TIGHTNESS	REDUCE INSTALLATION TENSION and/or INCREASE DRIVE LOAD CARRYING CAPACITY
EXCESSIVE JACKET WEAR BETWEEN BELT TEETH (Exposed tension members)	EXCESSIVE INSTALLATION TENSION	REDUCE INSTALLATION TENSION
CRACKS IN NEOPRENE BACKING	EXPOSURE TO EXCESSIVE LOW TEMPERATURE (Below -30° F/ -34° C)	ELIMINATE LOW TEMPERATURE CONDITION or CONSULT FACTORY FOR PROPER BELT CONSTRUCTION
SOFTENING OF NEOPRENE BACKING	EXPOSURE TO EXCESSIVE HEAT (+200° F) and/or OIL	ELIMINATE HIGH TEMPERATURE and OIL CONDITION or CONSULT FACTORY FOR PROPER BELT CONSTRUCTION
EXCESSIVE PULLEY TOOTH WEAR (On pressure face and/or OD)	EXCESSIVE OVERLOAD and/or EXCESSIVE BELT TIGHTNESS	REDUCE INSTALLATION TENSION and/or INCREASE DRIVE LOAD CARRYING CAPACITY
(On pressure race and/or OD)	INSUFFICIENT HARDNESS OF PULLEY MATERIAL	SURFACE-HARDEN PULLEY or USE HARDER MATERIAL
UNMOUNTING OF FLANGE	INCORRECT FLANGE INSTALLATION	REINSTALL FLANGE CORRECTLY
ONWOONTING OF TEANGE	MISALIGNMENT	CORRECT ALIGNMENT
	MISALIGNMENT	CORRECT ALIGNMENT
EXCESSIVE DRIVE NOISE*	EXCESSIVE INSTALLATION TENSION	REDUCE TENSION
EXOLOGIVE DIVIVE NOISE	EXCESSIVE LOAD	INCREASE DRIVE CARRYING CAPACITY
	SUB-MINIMUM PULLEY DIAMETER	INCREASE PULLEY DIAMETERS
	LESS THAN 6 TEETH IN MESH (TIM)	INCREASE TIM or USE NEXT SMALLER PITCH
TOOTH SHEAR	EXCESSIVE LOAD	INCREASE DRIVE LOAD CARRYING CAPACITY
APPARENT BELT STRETCH	REDUCTION OF CENTER DISTANCE or NON-RIGID MOUNTING	RETENSION DRIVE and/or REINFORCE MOUNTING
CRACKS or PREMATURE WEAR AT BELT TOOTH ROOT	IMPROPER PULLEY GROOVE TOP RADIUS	REGROOVE OR INSTALL NEW PULLEYS
TENSILE BREAK	EXCESSIVE LOAD	INCREASE LOAD-CARRYING CAPACITY OF DRIVE
	SUB-MINIMUM PULLEY DIAMETER	INCREASE PULLEY DIAMETERS

NOTE - Effective noise reduction for power transmission drives can be accomplished by incorporating a flexible noise absorbing material with the protective guard. The guard design must allow a cooling air passage on the top and bottom to prevent overheating the drive.



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FLANGE BEARING REPLACEMENT

FLOATING BEARING

CAUTION!

LOCKOUT electric power to the equipment, read **ALL** Safety Notes **before** operating the unit and **before** performing **any** maintenance.

- Refer to the GENERAL ARRANGEMENT DRAWING/S for the Drive Assembly Illustration and for parts description. Refer to the DRIVE ASSEMBLY FLOATING AND FIXED BEARINGS page in this manual for enlarged views of the Flange Bearings.
- 2. The Drive Assembly contains two Drive Shafts. A "V-F" Counterweight Wheel is attached on each end of both Drive Shafts. Each Drive Shaft is mounted and secured through Flange Bearings; one end of the Drive Shaft is mounted through a **Floating** Flange Bearing and the other end through a **Fixed** Flange Bearing. (Note: The Driven Sprocket is mounted on the side of the shaft with the **Fixed** Flange Bearing).
- 3. Remove Guards.
- Ensure that the eccentricities of the four Counterweight Wheel Adapters are in the down position. Block Drive Shaft, securely in the lower neutral position. See SAFETY page 1, note 7.
- 5. Remove "V-F" Counterweight Wheel located next to the Floating Flange Bearing that is being replaced. The "V-F: Counterweight Wheel is bolted on to a Counterweight Wheel Adapter; the Counterweight Wheel Adapter is secured to the Drive Shaft with a Taper-Lock Bushing. **Match mark** the "V-F" Counterweight Wheel in relation to the Counterweight Wheel Adapter. First remove the "V-F" Counterweight Wheel off the Adapter, and then remove the Adapter. See **TAPER-LOCK BUSHING REPLACEMENT** page in this manual.
- 6. Remove Flinger. The Flinger is secured in place by set screws.
- 7. Remove Floating Flange Bearing, secured by Bearing Fasteners.
- 8. The bearings are special tolerance and fit units. **DO NOT SUBSTITUTE**. Use bearings supplied by General Kinematics only. Before installing new bearings, clean Drive Shaft with emery cloth or file to remove any burrs or protrusions.
- The new bearings are packed with Grease at the factory. See DRIVE FLANGE BEARING LUBRICTATION page for Grease types and re-lubrication intervals.
- 10. Install new bearing in reverse of above procedures. Check to ensure labyrinth seal is packed with grease. When installing Flinger, bottom out Flinger on to bearing then pull the Flinger back out so that there is a .125" minimum space between the Bearing and the Flinger. Tighten Flinger Set Screws to 290 inch pounds.
- 11. Install the counterweight Wheel Adapter, which is secured to the shaft with a Taper-Lock Bushing. Ensure that ALL Eccentricities of the Counterweight Wheel Adapters are pointing down. Refer to the TAPER-LOCK BUSHING REPLACEMENT instructions page in this manual, when installing the Counterweight Wheel Adapter.
- 12. Install the "V-F" Counterweight Wheel to the Wheel Adapter ensuring that the **match marks** are aligned.
- 13. Torque fasteners per the applicable FASTENER TORQUE CHART page in this manual
- 14. Remove Blocking
- 15. Check the tension of Drive Belt (on the opposite side of this shaft). Ensure Belt is tensioned properly. Refer to the **SPROCKET INSTALLATION & ALIGNMENT, BELT INSTALLATION** page for tensioning procedure.
- 16. Replace Guard/s.
- 17. Retighten all fasteners after short run in period.



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FLANGE BEARING REPLACEMENT

FIXED BEARING

CAUTION!

LOCKOUT electric power to the equipment, read **ALL** Safety Notes **before** operating the unit and **before** performing **any** maintenance.

- Refer to the GENERAL ARRANGEMENT DRAWING/S for the Drive Assembly Illustration and for parts description. Refer to DRIVE ASSEMBLY FLOATING AND FIXED BEARINGS page in this manual for enlarged views of Flange Bearings.
- 2. The Drive Assembly contains two Eccentric Drive Shaft. A "V-F" Counterweight Wheel is attached to one end on each end of both Drive Shafts. Each Drive Shaft is mounted and secured through Flange Bearings; one end of the Drive Shaft is mounted through a Floating Flange Bearing and the other end through a Fixed Flange Bearing. (Note: The Driven Sprocket is mounted on the side of the shaft with the Fixed Flange Bearing).
- Remove Guards.
- Ensure that the eccentricities of the four Counterweight Wheel Adapters are in the down position. Bock Drive Shaft securely in the lower neutral position. See SAFETY page 1, note 7.
- 5. Remove "V-F: Counterweight Wheel located next to the Fixed Flange Bearing that is being replaced. The "V-F" Counterweight Wheel is bolted onto a Counterweight Wheel Adapter; the Counterweight Wheel Adapter is secured to the Drive Shaft with a Taper-Lock Bushing. **Match mark** the "V-F" Counterweight Wheel in relation to the Counterweight Wheel Adapter. First remove the "V-F: Counterweight Wheel off of the Adapter, and then remove the Adapter. See **TAPER-LOCK BUSHING REPLACEMENT** page in this manual.
- 6. Remove Drive Belt and Driven Sprocket.
- 7. Remove Flinger. The Flinger is secured in place by set screws.
- 8. Remove Bearing End Cap from Bearing Housing, secured by cap screws.
- 9. Remove the two-piece Clamp Collar.
- 10. Remove Bearing Housing, secured by Bearing Housing Fasteners.
- 11. The bearings are special tolerance and fit units. **DO NOT SUBSTITUTE**. Use bearings supplied by General Kinematics only. Before installing new bearings, clean Drive Shaft with emery cloth or file to remove any burrs or protrusions.
- 12. The new bearings are packed with Grease at the factory. See **DRIVE FLANGE BEARING LUBRICTATION** page for Grease types and re-lubrication intervals.
- 13. Install new bearing in reverse of above procedures. Check to ensure labyrinth seal is packed with grease. When installing Flinger, bottom out Flinger on to bearing then pull the Flinger back out so that there is a .125" minimum space between the Bearing and the Flinger. Tighten Flinger Set Screws to 290 inch pounds.
- 14. Install the Counterweight Wheel Adapter, which is secured to the shaft with a Taper-Lock Bushing. Ensure that ALL Eccentricities of the Counterweight Wheel Adapters are pointing down. Refer to the TAPER-LOCK BUSHING REPLACEMENT instructions page in this manual when installing the Counterweight Wheel Adapter.
- 15. Install the "V-F" Counterweight wheel to the Wheel Adapter ensuring that the match marks are aligned.
- 16. Install Driven Sprocket and Drive Belt. Ensure Belt is tensioned properly. Refer to **SPROCKET INSTALLATION & ALIGNMENT, BELT INSTALLATION** page for tensioning procedure.
- 17. Torque fasteners per the applicable FASTENER TORQUE CHART page in this manual.
- 18. Remove Blocking
- 19. Replace Guard/s.
- 20. Retighten all fasteners after short run in period.



DRIVE FLANGE BEARING LUBRICATION

New Drive Flange Bearings are packed with Mobilgrease® XHP 222 at the factory

BEARING SIZE (mm)	PART NUMBER	RPM	RE-LUBE INTERVAL Weeks *	RE-LUBE GREASE QTY. (oz/g)
75	10-05-41	400 to 900	8	1.5/42.5
		900 to 1200	4	1.5/42.5
100	10-05-100	400 to 600	8	3.0/85
		600 to 1200	4	3.0/85
120	10-05-120	400 to 600	8	4.0/113
		600 to 1200	4	4.0/113
150	10-05-125	400 to 500	8	6.0/170
		500 to 700	4	6.0/170
		700 to 1200	2	6.0/170
* Continuous Duty 24 Hour/Day usa				

^{*} Continuous Duty 24 Hour/Day use

RELUBE WITH **Mobilgrease[®] XHP 222**

NOTE – IF OPERATING TEMPERATURE IS ABOVE 190° F, THEN RELUBE WITH **MOBILITH SHC460**

Re-lubrication interval is dependent on the contamination level of the environment. There is no set guideline or table that can correctly provide a time interval. For bad contamination conditions the re-lubrication interval is once per shift or once per day. To adequately determine an interval the recommendation is to monitor the lubricant that is purged out and if it is contaminated the interval should be decreased. If the purged lubricant is clean the interval should be increased.

A simple method to determine contamination in the lubricant is to take a sample of the clean new grease and smear a little on a white sheet of paper. The take the purged lubricant sample and smear a little on the same sheet. Then compare the two.



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SAE GRADE 5 BOLTS

NUT TORQUE VALUES

Whenever maintenance requires removal of high strength bolting, be certain that standard bolts **are not** substituted. Tighten bolts using a calibrated torque wrench.

All fasteners must be regularly checked to ensure tightness to the proper torque value. The following chart offers correct torque values according to bolts diameter. Torque values are the same regardless of which side (nut or bolt) of the hardware assembly is torqued.

BOLT DIA.	THREADS/in.	DRY Threads TORQUE NUT to:	LUBRICATED** Threads TORQUE NUT to:
1/4"	20	8 Ft-Lbs./ 11 Nm	6 FtLbs./ 8 Nm
5/16"	18	17 Ft-Lbs./ 23 Nm	13 Ft-Lbs./ 17 Nm
3/8"	16	31 Ft-Lbs./ 42 Nm	22 FtLbs./ 30 Nm
1/2"	13	76 Ft-Lbs./ 103 Nm	55 FtLbs./ 74 Nm
5/8"	11	150 Ft-Lbs./203 Nm	109 FtLbs./ 148 Nm
3/4"	10	265 Ft-Lbs./ 359 Nm	193 FtLbs./ 262 Nm
7/8"	9	430 Ft-Lbs./ 583 Nm	311 FtLbs./ 422 Nm
1"	8	645 Ft-Lbs./ 875 Nm	467 FtLbs./ 633 Nm
1-1/8"	7	795 Ft-Lbs./ 1077 Nm	576 FtLbs./ 781 Nm
1-1/4"	7	1120 Ft-Lbs./ 1518 Nm	812 FtLbs./ 1101 Nm
1-1/2"	6	1950 Ft-Lbs./ 2642 Nm	1414 FtLbs./ 1917 Nm
1-5/8"	5-1/2	2475 Ft-Lbs./ 3355 Nm	1794 FtLbs./ 2433 Nm

^{**} LUBRICATED TORQUE VALUES ARE CALCULATED BASED ON APPLYING GKC STANDARD ANTI-SEIZE COMPOUND TO THE THREADS BEFORE ASSEMBLY.

- NOTE Anti-Seize to be NON COPPER based.

<u>IMPORTANT!</u> Tightening when bolt threads are lubricated.

When using an *Impact Wrench*, **DO NOT** run up to the torque value in **one** operational cycle of the *Impact Wrench*. When the threads are lubricated, the nut has less resistance and the power *Impact Wrench* will spin the nut faster than when on dry threads. The faster nut spin speed is fast enough to cause a ramming force powerful enough to damage the bolt and/or nut.



BOWMAN FASTENERS

TORQUE VALUES

IMPORTANT! Bowma-Grip Nut Tightening.

The threads of the Bowma-Grip Nuts have a special lubricant on them from the factory. When using an *Impact Wrench* **DO NOT** run up nut to the torque value in **one** operational cycle of the *Impact Wrench*. Because of the factory lubrication specified above, the nut has less resistance and the power of the *Impact Wrench* will spin the nut faster than a nut with dry threads. The faster nut spin speed is fast enough to cause a ramming force powerful enough to damage the bolt and/or nut.

Run up nut in separate pulse cycles until contact is made and is snug tight to the parts being bolted, and then tighten to the Torque Value.

		BOWMA-GRIP I	MPERIAL NU	ΓS	
For Bowman alloy & Bowman Socketed Fasteners Only			For Gr. 5 Zinc Dichromate Plated or equal Bolts Only		
Bolt Diameter	Threads/in	Torque Nut To:	Bolt Diameter	Threads/in	Torque Nut To:
3/8"	16	29 Ft-Lbs. / 39 Nm	3/8"	16	15 Ft-Lbs./20 Nm
1/2"	13	70 Ft-Lbs. / 94 Nm	1/2"	13	36 Ft-Lbs. / 49 Nm
5/8"	11	140 Ft-Lbs. / 190 Nm	5/8"	11	72 Ft-Lbs. / 98 Nm
3/4"	10	245 Ft-Lbs. / 332 Nm	3/4"	10	128 Ft-Lbs. / 174 Nm
7/8"	9	400 Ft-Lbs. / 542 Nm	7/8"	9	204 Ft-Lbs. / 277 Nm
1"	8	602 Ft-Lbs. / 816 Nm	1"	8	305 Ft-Lbs. / 414 Nm
1-1/8"	7	852 Ft-Lbs. / 1155 Nm	1-1/8"	7	380 Ft-Lbs. / 515 Nm
1-1/4"	7	1195 Ft-Lbs. / 1620 Nm	1-1/4"	7	530 Ft-Lbs. / 719 Nm
1-1/2"	6	2095 Ft-Lbs. / 2840 Nm	1-1/2"	6	932 Ft-Lbs. / 1264 Nm
BOWMALLOY METRIC BOLTS (12.9)		BOWN	AA-GRIP MET	RIC NUTS (12.9)	
M10			M10	28	Ft-Lbs. / 38 Nm
M12	65	Ft-Lbs. / 88 Nm	M12	49	Ft-Lbs. / 66 Nm
M14	104	Ft-Lbs. / 140 Nm	M14	78	Ft-Lbs. / 105 Nm
M16	162	Ft-Lbs. / 220 Nm	M16	121	Ft-Lbs. / 165 Nm
M18	223	223 Ft-Lbs. / 302 Nm		167	Ft-Lbs. / 225 Nm
M20	316 Ft-Lbs. / 428 Nm		M20	237	Ft-Lbs. / 320 Nm
M24	545	545 Ft-Lbs. / 740 Nm		410	Ft-Lbs. / 555 Nm
M30	1084	Ft-Lbs. / 1470 Nm	M30	813	Ft-Lbs. / 1102 Nm
M36	1894	Ft-Lbs. / 2568 Nm	M36	1420	Ft-Lbs. / 1925 Nm

NOTE:

All torque values shown, for the **Bowma-Grip Nuts**, are for turning the NUT while holding the head of the bolt with a wrench. If the application demands tightening by the bolt head increase the value shown by 20% (multiply by 1.20). This will allow for the natural torisional twist of the bolt shank.



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GRADE 8.8 METRIC FASTENERS

NUT TORQUE VALUES

Whenever maintenance requires removal of high strength bolting, be certain that standard bolts **are not** substituted. Tighten bolts using a calibrated torque wrench.

All fasteners must be regularly checked to ensure tightness to the proper torque value. The following chart offers correct torque values according to bolts diameter. Torque values are the same regardless of which side (nut or bolt) of the hardware assembly is torqued.

BOLT DIA.	Pitch mm	DRY Threads TORQUE NUT to:	LUBRICATED** Threads TORQUE NUT to:
M8	1.25	25 Nm /19 Ft-Lbs.	18 Nm / 14 FtLbs.
M10	1.5	50 Nm / 37 Ft-Lbs.	37 Nm / 27 FtLbs.
M12	1.75	90 Nm / 65 Ft-Lbs.	65 Nm / 47 FtLbs.
M14	2	140 Nm / 103 Ft-Lbs.	100 Nm / 75 FtLbs.
M16	2	215 Nm / 158 Ft-Lbs.	160 Nm / 115 FtLbs.
M18	2.5	295 Nm / 217 Ft-Lbs.	225 Nm / 165 FtLbs.
M20	2.5	420 Nm / 309 Ft-Lbs.	320 Nm / 235 FtLbs.
M22	2.5	600 Nm / 440 Ft-Lbs.	435 Nm / 320 FtLbs.
M24	3	760 Nm / 560 Ft-Lbs.	550 Nm / 405 FtLbs.
M27	3	1115 Nm / 820 Ft-Lbs.	810 Nm / 595 FtLbs.
M30	3.5	1515 Nm / 1115 Ft-Lbs.	1100 Nm / 810 FtLbs.
M33	3.5	2060 Nm / 1520 Ft-Lbs.	1495 Nm / 1100 FtLbs.
M36	4	2645 Nm / 1950 Ft-Lbs.	1915 Nm / 1415 FtLbs.

** LUBRICATED TORQUE VALUES ARE CALCULATED BASED ON APPLYING GKC STANDARD ANTI-SEIZE COMPOUND TO THE THREADS BEFORE ASSEMBLY.

- NOTE Anti-Seize to be NON COPPER based.

<u>IMPORTANT!</u> Tightening when bolt threads are lubricated.

When using an *Impact Wrench*, **DO NOT** run up to the torque value in **one** operational cycle of the *Impact Wrench*. When the threads are lubricated, the nut has less resistance and the power *Impact Wrench* will spin the nut faster than when on dry threads. The faster nut spin speed is fast enough to cause a ramming force powerful enough to damage the bolt and/or nut.



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GRADE 10.9 METRIC FASTENERS

NUT TORQUE VALUES

Whenever maintenance requires removal of high strength bolting, be certain that standard bolts **are not** substituted. Tighten bolts using a calibrated torque wrench.

All fasteners must be regularly checked to ensure tightness to the proper torque value. The following chart offers correct torque values according to bolts diameter. Torque values are the same regardless of which side (nut or bolt) of the hardware assembly is torqued.

BOLT DIA.	Pitch mm	DRY Threads TORQUE NUT to:	LUBRICATED** Threads TORQUE NUT to:
M8	1.25	36 Nm / 27 Ft-Lbs.	26 Nm / 19 FtLbs.
M10	1.5	72 Nm / 53 Ft-Lbs.	52 Nm / 38 FtLbs.
M12	1.75	125 Nm / 92 Ft-Lbs.	91 Nm / 67 FtLbs.
M14	2	198 Nm / 146 Ft-Lbs.	144 Nm / 106 FtLbs.
M16	2	306 Nm / 226 Ft-Lbs.	222 Nm / 165 FtLbs.
M18	2.5	420 Nm / 310 Ft-Lbs.	305 Nm / 225 FtLbs.
M20	2.5	590 Nm / 435 Ft-Lbs.	430 Nm / 320 FtLbs.
M22	2.5	800 Nm / 590 Ft-Lbs.	580 Nm / 430 FtLbs.
M24	3	1020 Nm / 752 Ft-Lbs.	740 Nm / 545 FtLbs.
M27	3	1510 Nm / 1114 Ft-Lbs.	1095 Nm / 810 FtLbs.
M30	3.5	2050 Nm / 1512 Ft-Lbs.	1485 Nm / 1095 FtLbs.
M33	3.5	2770 Nm / 2043 Ft-Lbs.	2010 Nm / 1485 FtLbs.
M36	4	3560 Nm / 2626 Ft-Lbs.	2580 Nm / 1905 FtLbs.

** LUBRICATED TORQUE VALUES ARE CALCULATED BASED ON APPLYING GKC STANDARD ANTI-SEIZE COMPOUND TO THE THREADS BEFORE ASSEMBLY.

- NOTE Anti-Seize to be NON COPPER based.

IMPORTANT! Tightening when bolt threads are lubricated.

When using an *Impact Wrench*, **DO NOT** run up to the torque value in **one** operational cycle of the *Impact Wrench*. When the threads are lubricated, the nut has less resistance and the power *Impact Wrench* will spin the nut faster than when on dry threads. The faster nut spin speed is fast enough to cause a ramming force powerful enough to damage the bolt and/or nut.



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GRADE 12.9 METRIC FASTENERS

NUT TORQUE VALUES

Whenever maintenance requires removal of high strength bolting, be certain that standard bolts **are not** substituted. Tighten bolts using a calibrated torque wrench.

All fasteners must be regularly checked to ensure tightness to the proper torque value. The following chart offers correct torque values according to bolts diameter. Torque values are the same regardless of which side (nut or bolt) of the hardware assembly is torqued.

BOLT DIA.	Pitch mm	DRY Threads TORQUE NUT to:	LUBRICATED** Threads TORQUE NUT to:
M8	1.25	43 Nm / 31 Ft-Lbs.	32 Nm / 24 FtLbs.
M10	1.5	84 Nm / 62 Ft-Lbs.	61 Nm / 45 FtLbs.
M12	1.75	146 Nm / 108 Ft-Lbs.	105 Nm / 77 FtLbs.
M14	2	235 Nm / 173 Ft-Lbs.	170 Nm / 125 FtLbs.
M16	2	365 Nm / 269 Ft-Lbs.	265 Nm / 195 FtLbs.
M18	2.5	504 Nm / 372 Ft-Lbs.	365 Nm / 270 FtLbs.
M20	2.5	712 Nm / 525 Ft-Lbs.	515 Nm / 380 FtLbs.
M22	2.5	971 Nm / 716 Ft-Lbs.	705 Nm / 520 FtLbs.
M24	3	1231 Nm / 908 Ft-Lbs.	890 Nm / 655 FtLbs.
M27	3	1805 Nm /1331 Ft-Lbs.	1310 Nm / 965 FtLbs.
M30	3.5	2446 Nm / 1804 Ft-Lbs.	1775 Nm / 1310 FtLbs.
M33	3.5	3328 Nm / 2455 Ft-Lbs.	2415 Nm / 1780 FtLbs.
M36	4	4276 Nm / 3154 Ft-Lbs.	3100 Nm / 2285 FtLbs.

** LUBRICATED TORQUE VALUES ARE CALCULATED BASED ON APPLYING GKC STANDARD ANTI-SEIZE COMPOUND TO THE THREADS BEFORE ASSEMBLY.

- NOTE Anti-Seize to be NON COPPER based.

<u>IMPORTANT!</u> Tightening when bolt threads are lubricated.

When using an *Impact Wrench*, **DO NOT** run up to the torque value in **one** operational cycle of the *Impact Wrench*. When the threads are lubricated, the nut has less resistance and the power *Impact Wrench* will spin the nut faster than when on dry threads. The faster nut spin speed is fast enough to cause a ramming force powerful enough to damage the bolt and/or nut.



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TURN-OF-THE-NUT METHOD

TORQUE VALUES

When the use of a torque wrench cannot be used on a fastener due to its location, the turn-of-the-method should be used to achieve the proper torque. This method is for **COARSE THREADED** fasteners with a nut only.

Install all fasteners and thread all nuts until they come in contact with the mounting surface; using a **short-handled wrench** to avoid excess leverage snug the nuts against the mounting surface. This will place a preload of approximately 1000 lbs. for small diameter bolts and several 1000 lbs. for large diameter bolts. (This depends on the length of the wrench). Next, mark one point of the nut, mounting surface and socket with paint or chalk. Then, without allowing the head of the bolt to turn, rotate the nut the prescribed amount as described in the example below.**

Bolt Size (Diameter/Length) (All bolts Grade 5 or 8.8)	"Snugged" Torque Value at 12 inches	Fraction of a Turn	Angle of the nut when torqued (starting from zero)	Torque Value Achieved
3/4" x 4"	45 ft/lbs / 61 Nm	1/4	90°	250 ft/lbs / 339 Nm
1" x 4"	80 ft/lbs /108 Nm	1/8	45°	600 ft/lbs / 813 Nm
1-1/4" x 4"	90 ft/lbs /122 Nm	1/6	60°	1100 ft/lbs / 1491 Nm
20mm x 100	40 ft/lbs /54 Nm	1/4	90°	300 ft/lbs / 407 Nm
24mm x 100	50 ft/lbs /68 Nm	1/6	60°	534 ft/lbs / 724 Nm
30mm x 120	40 ft/lbs /54 Nm	1/4	90°	1069 ft/lbs / 1449 Nm

Bolt threads were dry and torque was applied to the nut. All bolts were snugged up with the appropriate wrench but the leverage was applied at 12" radius / 12" wrench.

Bolt Size (Diameter/Length) (All bolts Grade 5 or 8.8)	"Snugged" Torque Value at 12 inches	Fraction of a Turn	Angle of the nut when torqued (starting from zero)	Torque Value Achieved
3/4" x 8"	45 ft/lbs /61 Nm	1/3	110°	250 ft/lbs / 339 Nm
1" x 8"	75 ft/lbs /102 Nm	1/4	90°	600 ft/lbs / 813 Nm
1-1/4" x 8"	75 ft/lbs /102 Nm	3/8	100°	1100 ft/lbs / 1491 Nm
20mm x 200	40 ft/lbs /54 Nm	1/3	130°	310 ft/lbs / 420 Nm
24mm x 200	75 ft/lbs /102 Nm	1/4	90°	534 ft/lbs / 724 Nm
30mm x 180	75 ft/lbs /102 Nm	3/16	75°	1070 ft/lbs / 1451 Nm

^{**} Information taken from Barnes Distribution Technical Series, Fastener Facts, A Maintenance and Engineering Reference Guide, pg. 81.



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TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE SPIRAL ELEVATORS

THE GENERAL KINEMATICS' VIBRATORY SPIRAL ELEVATOR IS DESIGNED TO OPERATE AT A LOW NOISE LEVEL IF PROPERLY MAINTAINED. SHOUD A MALFUNCTION OCCUR; THE FOLLOWING *TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE* LISTS POSSIBLE CAUSES AND REMEDIES. IF MALFUNCTIONS PERSIST, THEN CONTACT GENERAL KINEMATICS' ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

USA			EUROPE	
PHONE	815.455.3222	PHONE	+49 (0) 211 542250 10	
FAX	815.479.9102	FAX	+49 (0) 211 542250 15	

NOTE!

General Kinematics' Vibratory Equipment varies in design because it is custom built for particular applications, thus some of the "POSSIBLE CAUSE" items may not apply.

CAUTION!	LOCKOUT electric power to the equipment, read ALL Safety Notes before operating the unit and before performing any maintenance.
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MALFUNCTION	POSSIBLE CAUSE	REMEDY
STROKE or CAPCITY INCREASE		
	1. REACTOR SPRING LOOSE	TIGHTEN BOLTS TO PROPER TORQUE
	2. REACTOR SPRING BREAKAGE	REPLACE SPRING
	3. MATERIAL BUILD-UP	CLEAN TROUGH
	4. ADDITIONAL TROUGH WEIGHT	CONTACT GENERAL KINEMATICS' ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
STROKE or CAPCITY DECREASE		
	1 MATERIAL BUILD-UP	CLEAN OUT
	2. TROUGH HITTING STATIONARY EQUIPMENT	CHECK CLEARANCE ON THE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT DRAWINGS
	3. "V-F" COUNTERWEIGHT WHEEL BAD or *(LOST OR LOW PRESSURE)	REPALCE BOTH "V-F" WHEELS, CHECK AIR/HYDRAULIC LINE
** MAXIMUM FEED RATE PE ARRANGEMENT DRAWING	RESSURES MAY VARY DEPENDING UPON THE DE 'S.	ESIGN - REFER TO THE GENERAL
NOISE		
	1. LOOSE BOLTS	TIGHTEN TO PROPER TORQUE
	2. BROKEN or LOOSE SPRING	REPLACE BROKEN SPRING
	3. ROCKER LEG LOOSE or BROKEN	REPLACE ROCKER LEG and TIGHTEN BOLTS TO PROPER TORQUE
	4. HITTING STATIONARY OBJECT	PROVIDE NECESSARY CLEARANCE
	5. WELD BREAKAGE	CONTACT GENERAL KINEMATICS' ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT



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MALFUNCTION	POSSIBLE CAUSE	REMEDY
ROCKER LEG FAILURE		
	1. LOOSE BOLTS	TIGHTEN BOLTS TO PROPER TORQUE
	2. BUSHING FAILURE	REPLACE BUSHING
	3. MATERIAL BUILD-UP	CLEAN UP
SPRING FAILURE		
	1. LOOSE BOLTS	TIGHTEN BOLTS TO PROPER TORQUE
	2. FATIGUE	REPLACE SPRING
MATERIAL CONVEYING TO ONE SIDE		
	1. MATERIAL BUILD-UP	CLEAN UP
	2. ROCKER LEG FAILURE	REPLACE ROCKER LEG
	3. LOOSE BOLTS	TIGHTEN BOLTS TO PROPER TORQUE
	4. ISOLATION SPRING BROKEN	REPLACE ISOLATION SPRING
MATERIAL NOT CONVEYING or LOW CAPACITY		
	1. OBSTRUCTION IN DRUM BODY	REMOVE OBSTRUCTION
	2. GATE CLOSED	OPEN GATE
	3. "V-F" WHEELS BAD	REPLACE BOTH "V-F" WHEELS
	4. *NO PRESSURE FOR ADJUSTABLE unit WITH 80 PSI MAX FEED RATE	CHECK AIR SUPPLY & AIR LINES
* MAXIMUM FEED RATE P DRAWING/S.	RESSURE MAY VARY DEPENDING ON DESIG	N - REFER TO THE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT
MOTOR MALFUNCTION		
	1. IMPROPER VOLTAGE	CHECK GENERAL ARRANGEMENT DRAWING/S FOR PROPER VOLTAGE
	2. DISCONNECT OR STARTER	RESET, CHECK OVERLOAD HEATER SIZE
	3. SINGLE PHASING	CHECK CABLE, WIRE LEAD and CABLE CONNECTION (MOTOR CONDUIT BOX IS PACKED WITH DUXSEAL/FOAM AND MUST BE REPACKED WITH SAME)
	4. BAD DEARING or WINDINGS	REPLACE MOTOR. USE THE SAME TYPE LOCKING BOLTS WITH HARDENED STEEL WASHERS and TIGHTEN BOLTS TO PROPER TORQUE



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STORAGE PROCEDURES for GENERAL KINEMATICS VIBRATORY EQUIPMENT

The following considerations should be taken when storing General Kinematics' units, loose parts and controls.

The units are generally shipped fully assembled and in the case of longer units may be shipped in assembled sections. It is our recommendation that they are stored indoors, or if stored outdoors they must be covered to protect them from rain, snow, dust, etc. Elevate them above the ground where there is proper drainage.

If the unit has air or hydraulic controls, check to ensure that the hose connection points have pipe plugs in them. These plugs prevent any foreign matter from entering the air/hydraulic lines. The loose parts and control components for the units are shipped in boxes or crates. They are strapped to the units and should be stored indoors.

Before operating the motor, refer to the "MOTOR MAINTENANCE and LUBRICATION" section in this manual.



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LONG TERM STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

INTRODUCTION

The intent of this section is to establish minimum storage standards for NEMA frame Motors. This manual will treat the storage consideration based on three major time categories:

CATEGORY	TIME INTERVAL (years)
Α	Less than 1
В	1 to 2
C	Greater than 2

All of the storage intervals will be subjected to the similar basic considerations.

GENERAL STORAGE CONSIDERATIONS

<u>AUXILIARY HEAT:</u> To ensure that condensation does not develop inside the motor causing possible corrosion of internal metal parts and deterioration of stator windings, an auxiliary heat source should be provided. Normal methods of providing the heat required are:

- Space Heaters
- 2. Light bulbs installed inside the motor in proximity to the stator cores at the lowest possible location
- 3. Low voltage heating of one phase of the stator winding
- 4. Warm air blower

The auxiliary heat should be supplied such that the internal temperature of stator winding is maintained at a temperature five (5) degrees Celsius above the ambient room temperature. This can be accomplished by either of the following:

- 1. Energizing auxiliary heat source at all times.
- 2. Employing a control circuit to allow for energizing of auxiliary heat any time motor stator core temperature is less than 5 degrees Celsius/41 degrees Fahrenheit above room ambient.

The auxiliary heat source should also be equipped with an alarm signal to warn if auxiliary heat source becomes inoperative.

<u>STORAGE MAINTENANCE:</u> As a minimum, the following maintenance must be performed on motors regardless of storage period.

- Rotate Shaft To ensure that grease covers all bearing surfaces. The motor shafts must be rotated on a regular basis.
- Megger Stator Winding On a regular basis, the stator winding should be meggered to assure maintenance of
 insulation system integrity. The winding resistance should be kept to establish any changes or pattern of changes
 in winding resistance readings. At any time, if the winding resistance drops below TEN MEGOHMS, A MOTOR
 FACTORY REPRESENTATIVE MUST BE CONSULTED FOR THE POSSIBLE CORRECTIVE ACTION
 REQUIRED.
- Visual Inspection On a regular basis, motor should be inspected for signs of unusual dirt build-up, rust or general deterioration.

<u>STORAGE AREA:</u> To ensure proper maintenance of the motor, the motor should be stored in a clean, dry, heated warehouse. Storage area should be free of ambient vibration. Where no heat is available in the warehouse, space heaters or an auxiliary heat source should be supplied.

Where indoor storage is not available, then the motor must be covered with a tarpaulin and auxiliary heat must be supplied.

Vertical motors should be stored such that the shaft extension is accessible and rotation is possible.

<u>STORAGE COVERING:</u> Motor should be loosely covered with a tarpaulin, plastic cover or similar type of protective cloth. Covering should extend to the ground and must not tightly wrap the motor. This will allow the motor to properly breath.

STORAGE INSPECTION RECORDS: Records must be maintained for all maintenance over the storage period.



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GENERAL STORAGE DETAILS

CATEGORY 'A' - STORAGE PERIODS LESS THAN ONE YEAR

Indoor storage is recommended. Outdoor storage may be acceptable as approved by the factory. In the case of outdoor storage, the minimum recommended service intervals are listed below:

1. ROTATE SHAFT – Once per month.

2. MEGGER WINDINGS - Once per month.

CATEGORY 'B' - STORAGE PERIODS GREATER THAN ONE YEAR BUT LESS THAN TWO YEARS

Indoor storage mandatory. Auxiliary heaters must be energized (if supplied).

1. ROTATE SHAFT – Once per month.

2. MEGGER WINDINGS - Once per two months.

CATEGORY 'C' - STORAGE PERIODS GREATER THAN TWO YEARS

- 1. MEGGER WINDING Once per month.
- 2. EXAMINE PRESERVATIVE The preservative coating should be examined yearly. If there is a scratch on the preservative coating. Surface must be recoated.
- 3. If motor has bearings installed, rotate shaft every two months.

SPECIFIC STORAGE DETAILS

- STORAGE O.E.M.'s and DISTRIBUTORS
 - a. Motors shall always be used on a first in first out basis.
- II. MOTORS STORED FOR SIX MONTHS TO TWO YEARS
 - a. Remove grease drain plugs and observe for sign of condensation.
 - b. Insert a wire into the grease cavity to determine if:
 - 1. Grease is present.
 - 2. Grease amount is adequate.
 - 3. If oil has separated from its base.
 - c. If grease is satisfactory, energize motor to check for noise and vibration.
 - d. Remove grease inlet plugs and release if:
 - 1. Condensation is evident (*flush completely*).
 - 2. Inadequate grease.
 - 3. Evidence of oil separation.
 - e. Shafts of motors without grease fittings are to be turned every three months to prevent oil separation in grease.

PROCEED AS FOLLOWS BEOFRE INSTALLING MOTOR:

- 1. Turn shaft by hand to determine if bearings are rough and/or noisy.
- 2. If satisfactory, energize motor to check for noise and vibration.
- 3. If shaft turns hard and friction is evident, remove end bells.
- 4. Remove grease from bearing and cavities and lubricate with recommended grease.

PRIOR TO INSTALLATION

Introduce grease with low pressure grease gun until fresh grease exits drain holes. Run motor long enough to get bearings and winding up to operating temperature to properly seat bearing and evaporate any condensation that may exist. Check for noise and vibration.

I. MOTORS STORED LONGER THAN TWO YEARS

- a. Re-lubricate bearings
- b. Inspect winding to determine if insulation has deteriorated due to moisture or other contamination. If condition of winding is questionable, the winding must be dried out by a suitable method. Preferable method is to bake in an oven until all moisture has been removed.



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"TOOL LIST"

The following Tool List contains the recommended tool type, size and manufactures. Customer to determine type and sizes of the tools based on the complexity of their unit.

AIR TOOLS

1/2" Air impact Ingersoll Rand Model, 2906P1

3/4" Air impact Ingersoll Rand Model, 2925P1T1 - Titanium Impact

90° Adapter Ingersoll Rand Model, 4UA9 – attaches to 1/2" impact

GKC special reduced size sockets P/N 103-30-10, 1/2" Drive 1-1/2" – For use with 90° attachment

GKC special reduced size sockets P/N 10-01-108-K, 1/2" (13mm) drive 36 mm socket– For use with 90° attachment

Website www.irtools.com

	STANDARD COMBINATION WRENCH				
SIZE	Normal Depth Socket	Deep Socket			
3/4"	1/2" Drive	NA			
7/8"	1/2" Drive	NA			
15/16"	1/2" Drive	1/2" Drive			
1-1/16"	1/2" Drive	1/2" Drive			
1-1/8"	1/2" Drive	1/2" Drive			
1-1/4"	1/2" Drive	1/2" Drive			
1-5/16"	3/4" Drive	3/4" Drive			
1-7/16"	3/4" Drive	3/4" Drive			
1-1/2"	3/4" Drive	3/4" Drive			
1-5/8"	3/4" Drive	3/4" Drive			
1-7/8"	3/4" Drive	NA			
2"	3/4" Drive	NA			

METRIC COMBINATION WRENCH		
SIZE	Normal Depth Socket	Deep Socket
19mm	13mm / 1/2" Drive	NA
21mm	13mm / 1/2" Drive	NA
24mm	13mm / 1/2" Drive	NA
27mm	13mm / 1/2" Drive	NA
30mm	13mm / 1/2" Drive	13mm / 1/2" Drive
34mm	19 mm / 3/4" Drive	NA
36mm	19 mm / 3/4" Drive	19 mm / 3/4" Drive
41mm	19 mm / 3/4" Drive	19 mm / 3/4" Drive

- Continued -



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"TOOL LIST" - Continued

HYDRAULIC JACK KIT				
QUANTITY	SPX POWER TEAM PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION		
1	P159	SPX Power Team 2 Speed Hand Pump		
1	C1010C	SPX Power Team 10 Ton 3 5/8" High Cylinder		
1	C2510C	SPX Power Team 25 Ton 14 3/4" High Cylinder		
1	9764	6' SPX Power Team Hose Assembly		
1	9636	SPX Power Team 1 gallon Hydraulic Fluid		
WEBSITE: www.powerteam.com				

HYDRAULIC FASTENER TORQUE SYSTEM	
SPX Power Team 10,000 psi pump, Model PE55A-HH-X-M-A-D-B-A-D-A-A-G	
Hytorc XLCT-2 Power Head Assembly w/360 x 360 Swivel Head Connection	
Hytorc XLCT-2 Square Drive attachment	
Hytorc XLCT-4 Power Head Assembly w/360 x 360 Swivel Head Assembly Connection	
Hytorc XLCT-4 1" Square Drive Attachment	
Hytorc Avanti P7 3/4" Square Drive Power Head	
Hytorc Hexlink 1-1/2" Cassette	
Hytorc Hexlink 1-5/8" Cassette	
Hytorc Hexlink 1-7/8" Cassette	
Hytorc Hexlink 2" Cassette	
WEBSITE: www.hytorc.com	

AIR POWERED FASTENER TORQUE SYSTEM RAD TORQUE SYSTEM
10GX 200-1000
25 GX 800-2500
WEBSITE: www.radtorque.com



SERVICE MANUAL

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RETURN MERCHANDISE POLICY

GENERAL KINEMATICS strives to provide their customers with maximum follow-up support and in order to offer the most practical flexibility; the following conditions apply to return merchandise. Adherence to these procedures will assure the most prompt and efficient service.

RETURNS WILL BE CONSIDERED IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:

- Products ordered in error by customer. (Subject to a restocking charge)
- Incorrect or defective products shipped to customer.
- Repair or upgrade of existing products.
- Products ordered correctly but which are unwanted or unsuitable. (Subject to a restocking charge)

RETURN PROCEDURE:

- 1. Customer must obtain a Return Merchandise Authorization Number (**RMA#**) from General Kinematics prior to returning the merchandise.
- 2. To obtain a RMA#, customer should contact the Customer Service Department as follows:

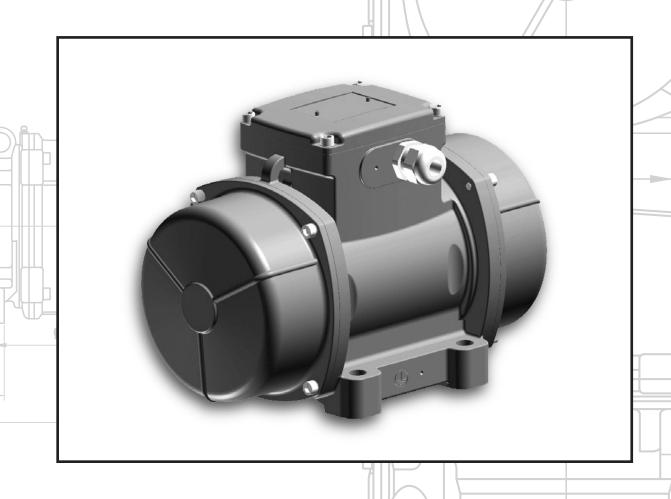
	General Kinematics (USA)	General Kinematics (Europe)
Phone	815.455.3222	+49 (0) 211 542250 10
Fax	815.479.9098	+49 (0) 211 542250 15
Mailing	General Kinematics Corporation	GK Europe GmbH.
Address	ATTN: Customer Service Department – RMA 5050 Rickert Road Crystal Lake, IL 60014	ATTN: Customer Service Department – RMA Mündelheimer Weg 37 40472 Düsseldorf Germany

- 3. Material to be returned must be identified and the reason for its return **clearly** specified.
- 4. All returned merchandise is to be shipped with transportation charges PREPAID, unless otherwise agreed when the RMA# is assigned. Following inspection of the returned merchandise, if it is found to be defective because of faulty workmanship or error by General Kinematics, the customer's account will be credited for the value of the inbound transportation cost upon receipt of a copy of a paid freight bill.
 - When it has been predetermined that returned merchandise is to be shipped **COLLECT**, General Kinematics will specify the desired routing.
- All returned shipment will be subject to inspection upon arrival at the General Kinematics' plant.
- 6. Material returned without RMA # may be refused and returned at customer's expense.

SEND <u>SHIPMENTS</u> TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS, AS APPLICABLE, CLEARLY LABELED WITH THE RMA# AS ADVISED BY GENERAL KINEMATICS CUSTOMER SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

Italvibras USA

Industrial Electric Vibrators



Model MVLS Operator's Manual



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Introduction

Italvibras USA industrial electric vibrators have been designed and manufactured in accordance with the most exacting international industrial standards and requirements. Italvibras USA industrial electric vibrators are designed for long life at continuous duty and maximum force output. The electric vibrators are suitable for operation in ambient from -30°C to 40°C (operation outside of this range needs engineering consideration).

Italvibras USA industrial electric vibrators have been evaluated for installation throughout the world. Standard ratings include CSA (Canadian Standards Association) Approval, the CE (European Directive) Mark, EX Approval for Zone 21 (ATEX II2D tD A21 IP66), Russian GOST Mark and IECEx Approval (II2D tD A21 IP66). Check the electric vibrator nameplate for the exact ratings and Approvals for the specific Model.

The electric vibrator can be referred to by its Model or Type designation or by its Item number. The vibrator Model or Type designations referred to in this manual are as follows:

MVLS - Continuous duty industrial electric vibrator, three phase.

The electric vibrator may optionally be CSA Approved for Class I, Division 2, Group A, B, C and D hazardous locations, or it may be marked as being suitable for Class II, Division 2, Group F and G hazardous locations. Applications and installations requiring Division 1 equipment shall use Italvibras' CDX explosion-proof and dust-ignition-proof industrial electric vibrators.

General Safety requirements

Read this entire manual before proceeding. Compliance with all company, local and OSHA regulations is essential. Any electrical work must be done in accordance with all applicable local and national codes and must be performed only by qualified, licensed and authorized personnel. Always follow lockout and tag out procedures and requirements and always wear ear protection when in close proximity to operating vibratory equipment.

Comprehensive adherence to these documents at a minimum is required – The National Electrical Code NFPA 70, ANSI z244.1 the American National Standard for Personnel Protection – Lockout/Tag out of Energy Sources – Minimum Safety Requirements, CFR 29 Part 1910 – Control of Hazardous Energy Sources (Lockout/Tag out) Final Rule and CFR 29 Part 1910.15 Occupational Noise Exposure.

Storage

Storage of the electric vibrator should be in an ambient not less than 5°C with a relative humidity not more than 60%. If the vibrator has been stored for longer than two years, the vibrator should be evaluated by authorized and trained personnel to ensure that the grease is intact, that there is no bearing damage such as brinelling and that the ground insulation is sound and not damaged from condensation.

Installation

Before installing the vibrator, make sure that you have everything that you will need and that there is no shipping damage. Any product damage should be reported to the delivery service immediately. Standard metric hand tools will be needed. Carefully handle the electric vibrator. Dropping or impacting the electric vibrator may damage the bearings.

Welding – Never weld on a bin, hopper or machine with the electric vibrator mounted to it since the welding may damage the vibrator bearings or electrical circuits. When you do weld, especially in an enclosed area, make sure that the area is known to be nonhazardous and that there are no flammable or explosive levels of gases, vapors or dusts.

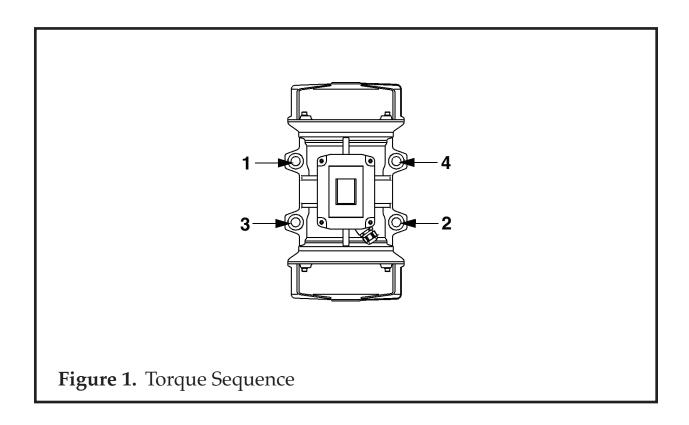
Mounting Surface – The object of vibration on bins and hoppers is to transmit vibration energy through the structure to the material within. The mounting surface must be rigid and strong for this transfer of energy to take place. The mounting surface must also be clean, flat (0.010 in. across mounting feet maximum), free of paint and have a minimum thickness equal to the major diameter of the mounting bolt. Also make sure that the electric vibrator feet are clean and free of debris.

Mounting Hardware & Torque

Always use new bolts, nuts and compression washers. The bolts should be Grade 5 or 8 (equivalent international designation is 8.8 and 12.9, respectively). Grade 5 bolts are suitable for a majority of applications. Do not use split lock washers. Use only compression washers. Table I offers suggested mounting bolt torque values. Always check with the bolt manufacturer for recommended torque values. Torque the mounting bolts in the proper sequence as shown in figure 1 so as not to damage casting. After operating vibrator for 15 minutes, disconnect, lockout/tag out, and torque the mounting bolts a second time. Periodically check the mounting bolt torque thereafter.

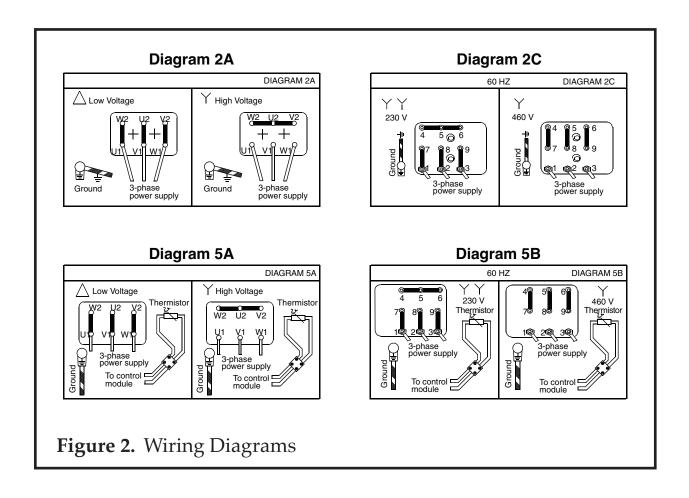
Table I. Mounting Bolts & Torque Requirements

	British	, (lb-ft)	Metric,	(kg-m)
Frame Size	Bolt Size	Dry Torque, Grade 5	Bolt Size	Dry Torque, Grade 8.8
184, 215	1 in-8 NC	645	M24	71
256, 286	1-1/4 in-7 NC	1120	M30	138



Wiring Electric Vibrator

It is mandatory to comply with the National Electrical Code, NFPA 70, and all applicable local codes. Identify which wiring diagram is applicable by referencing the Diagram designation on the nameplate. Remove the four screws with washers securing the wiring box cover along with the foam rubber block and set aside. Identify the wiring diagram by referencing the predetermined Diagram noted on the wiring diagram found within the wiring box or by referring to the Diagrams shown in Figure 2.



Wiring Electric Vibrator Cont.

Select a cord type that has a voltage rating not less than the power supply voltage, that has a minimum temperature rating of 105°C, and that has an overall jacket diameter within the range specified in Table II. This table also details the cord provided by the factory for reference. We recommend Coleman black portable cord SEOOW Seoprene rated 600 V and 105°C. Coleman Cable Inc. can be reached by phone at 847-672-2300 or at www.colemancable.com. Italvibras USA also stocks the Coleman cable.

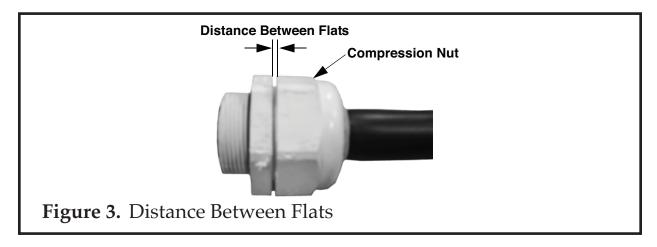
Table II. Cord Grip Chart

Frama Sira	Size	Itama Na	Suitable Cord	Cord F	rovided By F	actory
Frame Size	mm x 1.5	Item No.	Diameter Range, mm	Size	Nominal Diameter, in.	Distance Between Flats, in.
184	M25	511597	9-16	14/4	0.575	1/16 to 1/8
215, 256	M32	511598	13-21	10/4	0.705	1/16 to 1/8
286	M32	511598	13-21	8/4	0.807	3/32 to 5/32
Thermistor Circuit Cord	M20	511596	6.5-12	16/3	0.39	1/16 to 1/8

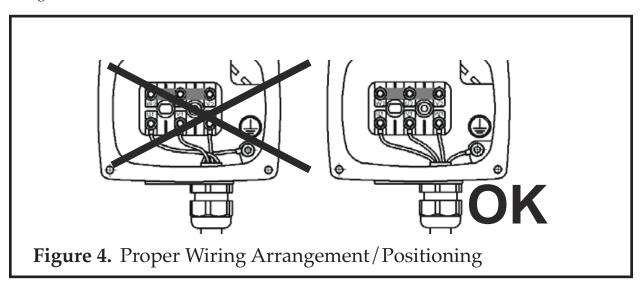
When wiring the electric vibrator, leave enough slack in the cord so that the cord does not become taut during operation causing stress on the connections. It is always best to position the cord down so that should there be any moisture present the moisture would tend to run down instead of into the vibrator wiring box.

Trim the cord by removing the jacket exposing the conductors and ground wire for approx. 6 in. Be careful not to cut the conductor or ground wire insulation. Loosen the compression nut from the cord fitting assembled to the side wall of the wiring box on the electric vibrator. Position the compression nut on the cord and insert the cord through the opening in the side wall of the wiring compartment. Position the jacket of the cord approx. ½ in beyond the inside wall of the wiring box wall and secure the compression nut by threading it to a position equal to the "Distance Between Flats" noted in Table II. Reference figure 3. which pictorially defines "Distance Between Flats"

Wiring Electric Vibrator Cont.



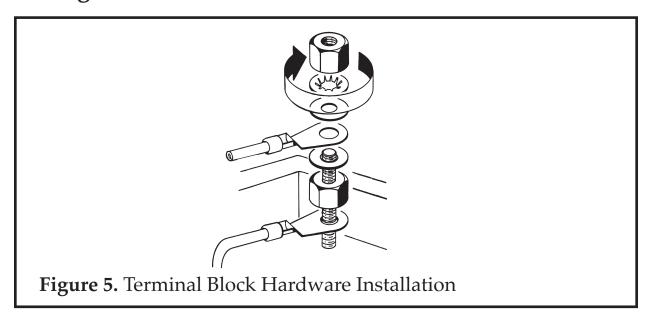
Trim the conductors within the wiring box leaving plenty of slack. Next, strip the conductor insulation for 1/4 in. to 3/8 in. Crimp on closed loop wire connectors. Use only the intended crimping tool as designated by the wire connector manufacturer. The conductors should be neatly arranged on the floor of the wiring box. The wires should not cross over each other. See figure 4.



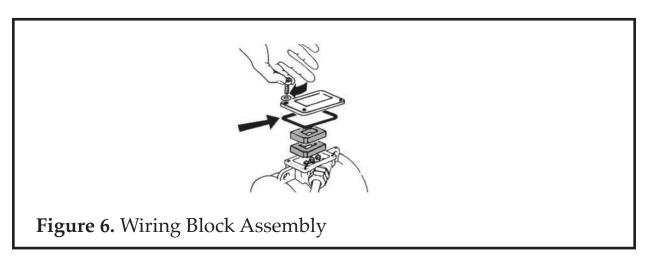
Secure the wire connectors and the shorting bars to the terminal block in the positions shown on the wiring diagram using the hardware provided. It is essential that the hardware be positioned as shown in Figure 5.

Note that the closed loop wire connectors provided on the power supply cord are positioned between the two flat washers. A drop or two of thread sealant such as Locktite is recommended. Do not use permanent thread sealant because the terminal block will be damaged should you wish to remove and replace the power supply cord. The terminal block nuts should not be over tightened since the possibility of damaging the plastic insulating body is high. Reference table V in the Appendix for torque values. Make the connections hand-tight followed by a ¼ turn but never put a ratchet on these nuts.

Wiring Electric Vibrator Cont.



For wiring diagrams 2A and 2C (Fig.4), reinstall the rubber block over the power supply conductors and install the wiring box cover being careful not to pinch the O-ring. Screw torque is specified in the Appendix. See figure 6.



For wiring diagrams 5A and 5B, you will note that there is a small 2-pole terminal block in the wiring box. This is the thermistor circuit. Proceed to Thermistor Wiring.

Thermistor Wiring

Electric vibrators with Diagram 5A and 5B have thermistor circuits installed in the winding. These devices are intended to protect the winding from over-temperature. Connect the thermistors to the motor starter using a thermistor control module such as Siemens 3RN1012-1CK00. Never apply line voltage to the thermistor circuit. It is a low voltage +/- 5V dc circuit. The thermistor control module is connected to the motor starter control circuit which commonly operates at 120 Vac. Follow the wiring diagram provided with the thermistor control module.

The thermistors are our Item No. 0539503 and are rated 130°C. There are three PTC thermistors wired in series that are installed in the vibrator winding and connected to blue or grey leads. These leads are secured to the small 2-pole terminal block mounted in the wiring box.

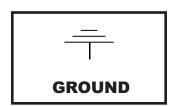
To assemble the thermistor cord, remove the threaded metal plug assembled in the side wall of the wiring box and install a M20 cord grip (our Item No. 0511596). Select a cord type that has a voltage rating not less than the power supply voltage, that has a minimum temperature rating of 105°C, and that has an overall jacket diameter within the range specified in Table III. This table also details the cord provided by the factory for reference. We recommend Coleman black portable cord SEOOW Seoprene rated 600 V and 105°C. Coleman Cable Inc. can be reached by phone at 847-672-2300 or at www.colemancable.com. Italvibras USA also stocks the Coleman cable.

Trim the cord by removing the jacket exposing the conductors for approx. 6 in. Be careful not to cut the conductor wire insulation. Loosen the compression nut from the cord fitting assembled to the side wall of the wiring box on the electric vibrator. Position the compression nut on the cord and insert the cord through the opening in the side wall of the wiring compartment. Position the jacket of the cord approx. ½ in beyond the inside wall of the wiring box wall and secure the compression nut by threading it to a position equal to the "Distance Between Flats" noted in Table II. Reference figure 3 which pictorially defines "Distance Between Flats".

Trim the conductors within the wiring box leaving plenty of slack. Next, strip the conductor insulation for ¼ in. to 3/8 in. The conductors should be neatly arranged on the floor of the wiring box. The wires should not cross over each other. Secure the wires to the 2-pole terminal block by tightening the compression screws. Reinstall the rubber block over the power supply and thermistor circuit conductors and install the wiring box cover being careful not to pinch the O-ring. Screw torque is specified in the Appendix. Reference figure 5.

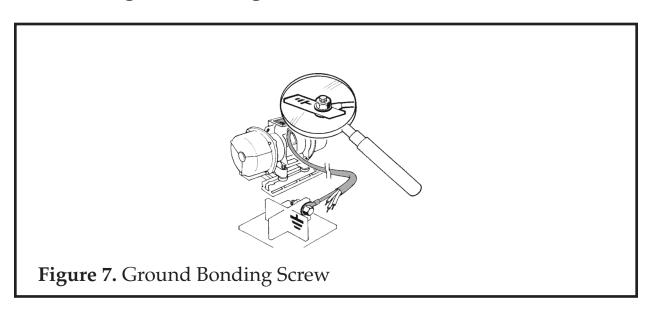
Grounding & Bonding

The electric vibrator must be grounded using the ground wire provided in the cord. The ground wire shall be connected to a closed loop wire connector which is then connected to the ground terminal located within the wiring box (See figure 4). The ground terminal is identified by the international symbol.



It may be necessary to bond the electric vibrator to ground using the external ground screw as shown in figure 7. The external ground terminal is identified by the international symbol. Use a wire size no smaller than the internal ground wire.

Grounding & Bonding Cont.



Overload, Short-Circuit & Ground-Fault Protection

In the USA, The National Electrical Code, NFPA 70, and all applicable local codes, govern how to properly size, select and install overload protection (sometimes called heaters) and short-circuit and ground-fault protection (fuses or circuit breakers). Proper selection and installation of these devices is required and essential for not only protection of the electric vibrator and the power supply circuit but also for protection of personnel.

If the overload or short-circuit and ground fault protection operate, have qualified personnel locate and fix the problem before resetting.

When operating two electric vibrators, the vibrators should be controlled with a single motor starter that has overload protection dedicated to each electric vibrator. The overloads shall be electrically interlocked such that should there be a fault with one electric vibrator, both electric vibrators will be de-energized.

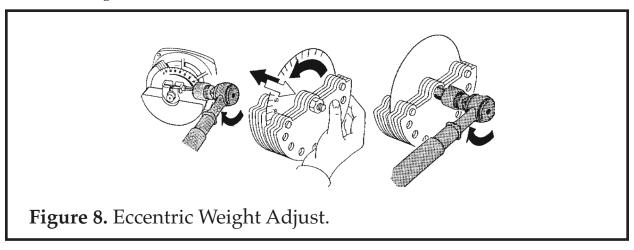
Variable Frequency Inverter

The electric vibrators may be supplied with a variable frequency inverter. Never operate the vibrators above the maximum frequency noted on the nameplate. If operating two vibrators, use one variable frequency inverter along with overload protection dedicated to each electric vibrator. The overloads shall be electrically interlocked such that should there be a fault with one electric vibrator, both electric vibrators will be de-energized.

The nameplate current should never be exceeded throughout the entire frequency range.

Eccentric Weight Adjustment

The eccentric weights may be adjusted to produce the desired centrifugal force output. It is always best to operate the electric vibrator at the lowest weight setting that produces the desired result. This will result in lower energy expense and extend the bearing life. The factory setting is 50% which would result in 50% of the centrifugal force noted on the nameplate. To adjust the force output, lockout/tag out the electric vibrator. Remove each weight cover and set it and the screws, washers and O-rings aside. The outer adjustable weight clamping screw or the shaft nut may be loosened and then the adjustable weights may be rotated to the desired position. Reference Figure 8.



The eccentric weights must be adjusted to mirror images of each other at the same setting number as shown in Figure 9.

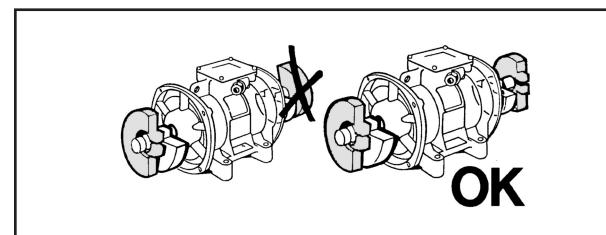


Figure 9. Setting Sets of Eccentric Weights to Mirror Images

Properly torque the clamping screw or shaft nut to secure the weights in position. Torque values are outlined in the Appendix. Reinstall the weight covers making sure not to pinch the O-rings.

Eccentric Weight Adjustment Cont. ____

Check shaft rotation before replacing weight covers. Start vibrator for 1 second, stop and lockout/tag out. Observe direction of rotation. If desired to reverse the direction of rotation, switch two of the three power supply leads in the wiring box or at the motor starter for 3-phase electric vibrators.

Replace weight covers using screws and washers being careful not to pinch the O-rings. The screw torque is outlined in the Appendix. Never operate the electric vibrator without weight covers in place. They provide a degree of protection for the bearings and a shield for the rotating eccentric weights. Always replace broken weight covers immediately. Do not operate electric vibrator with weight covers removed or with damaged weight covers.

Starting Up ____

After making sure that the power supply voltage matches the voltage marked on the nameplate, that the mounting bolts are properly secured, that all covers are in place and secured, and that the motor starter is properly installed and adjusted, turn the electric vibrator on. Excessive noise would indicate a problem but slight bearing noise is normal due to the type of bearing used. After a few hours of operation, check each line current and verify that it does not exceed nameplate current. If the line current exceeds the nameplate current, then the mount needs to stiffened, the vibrator weights need to be reduced or the vibrator needs to be moved to a more rigid location. Never operate the vibrator above nameplate current.

After the first 8 hours of operation, check the line current to make sure that it does not exceed nameplate and check mounting bolt torque. See MOUNTING HARDWARE AND TORQUE.

Electric Vibrator Lubrication

All electric vibrators are lubricated at the factory. If there are no external grease fittings, then the vibrator construction is lubricated for life. No grease ever need be added to these electric vibrators. If external grease fittings are provided, then it is intended that the bearings be periodically lubricated. The lubrication schedule is outlined in Table III.

Table III. Lubrication Schedule For Each Bearing. Lubricate every 2000 hours unless specified otherwise.

184 Fra	me	215 Frame		256 Fra	me	286 Fra	me
Model	Grease, g	Model	Grease, g	Model	Grease, g	Model	Grease, g
MVLS 6-2150	10	MVLS 6-3310	12	MVLS 6-5100	12	MVLS 6-9150	35
MVLS 7-1700	12	MVLS 7-3290	15	MVLS 6-6600	20	MVLS 6-14600	55
MVLS 7-3330	12	MVLS 7-5110	15	MVLS 7-4400	24	MVLS 7-14700	65
MVLS 9-3320	14	MVLS 9-5150	18	MVLS 7-6600	24	MVLS 7-18000	65
				MVLS 7-5940	32	MVLS 9-16600	80
				MVLS 7-9400	32		
				MVLS 9-6890	30		
				MVLS 9-9330	40		
				MVLS 12-16400	40		
				MVLS 12-18600	40		

The lubrication frequency is every 2000 hours of operation unless specified otherwise in the table. Follow the table except when the operating temperature exceeds 90°C. If the operating temperature exceeds 90°C, reduce the lubrication frequency and lubrication volume by 50% for every 10°C increment above 90°C. If the electric vibrator operating temperature exceeds 100°C, contact Italvibras USA by phone at 815-872-1350. The electric vibrator should never operate above 120°C.

When adding grease through the grease fitting, make sure to clean the fitting so as not to introduce dirt into the bearing. Add the specified amount of grease. Experiment with your grease gun to determine how many grams are introduced with each pump. Never over-grease a bearing since this will damage the bearing and cause high operating temperature.

Always use the correct grease. Never mix greases. All electric vibrators are lubricated with Kluber NBU 8EP grease. Kluber grease may be purchased direct from Kluber Lubrication by calling 800-447-2238. Italvibras USA also stocks the Kluber grease.

Electric Vibrator Repair

If the electric vibrator needs repair, contact Italvibras USA at 815-872-1350 for instructions. Most electric motor repair shops are not trained to repair our industrial electric vibrators. We recommend that they be returned to the service center located in Princeton, IL. Attempting to repair the electric vibrator or replace the bearings will void the warranty.

Electric Vibrator Maintenance ___

Every quarter, we recommend a thorough inspection of the electric vibrator. After lockout/tag out, do the following:

- 1.) Inspect the cord for any visible damage or wear. Replace the cord if there are any signs of damage or wear. This holds true for both the power supply cord and the thermistor circuit cord.
- 2.) Remove the wiring box cover and inspect for any foreign matter or liquid. Vacuum any foreign matter. If wet, remove electric vibrator from service and have the ground insulation tested by a trained, qualified and licensed technician.
- 3.) Before replacing the wiring box cover, make sure the electrical connections are tight (do not over-tighten) and inspect the cover O-ring and rubber compression block. If the O-ring or rubber compression block is damaged or if they have lost their compression set, replace them.
- 4.) Remove each weight cover and inspect for foreign matter. Vacuum if necessary. Replace O-rings if they are damaged or if they have lost their compression set.
- 5.) Check the mounting bolt torque.
- 6.) Replace any broken parts.

Appendix

Electric Vibrator Item Numbers

The table below outlines a list of electric vibrator Model/Type designations next to their respective Item No. The information is sorted by frame size. Please reference the Model/Type designation and Item No. when ordering electric vibrators or their parts.

Table IV. Vibrator Item Numbers By Frame

184 Fra	me	215 Frame		256 Fran	ne	286 Frai	ne
Model	Item No.	Model	Item No.	Model	Item No.	Model	Item No.
MVLS 6-2150	602957	MVLS 6-3310	602949	MVLS 6-5100	602950	MVLS 6-9150	602947
MVLS 7-1700	602965	MVLS 7-3290	602966	MVLS 6-6600	602951	MVLS 6-14600	602948
MVLS 7-3330	602958	MVLS 7-5110	602953	MVLS 7-4400	602968	MVLS 7-14700	602946
MVLS 9-3320	602531	MVLS 9-5150	602532	MVLS 7-6600	602959	MVLS 7-18000	602960
				MVLS 7-5940	602967	MVLS 9-16600	602536
				MVLS 7-9400	602952		
				MVLS 9-6890	602533		
				MVLS 9-9330	602534		
				MVLS 12-16400	602303		
				MVLS 12-18600	602321		

Electric Vibrator Torque Requirements _____ Table V. Vibrator Nut & Screw Torque Requirements

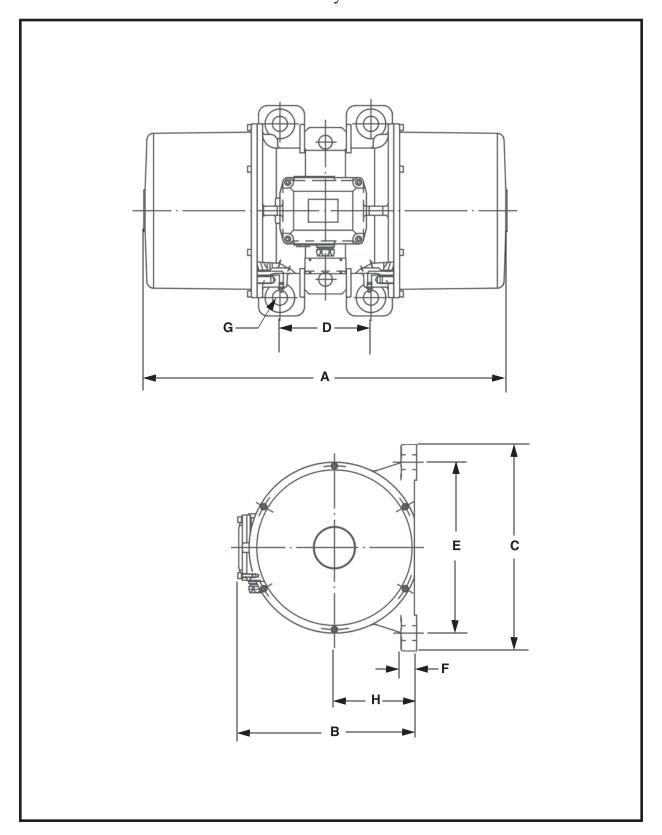
Cap Screws	ft/lb (kgm)
M6	7 (1)
M8	16.5 (2.3)
M10	35 (4.8)
M12	58 (8)
M14	95 (13)
M16	137 (19)
M18	195 (27)
M20	275 (38)

Shaft Nuts	ft/lb (kgm)
M13x1	22 (3)
M15x1	36 (5)
M20x1	72 (10)
M25x1.5	123 (17)
M30x1.5	246 (34)
M45x1.5	360 (50)

Terminal Block Nuts	ft/lb (kgm)
M4	0.87 (0.12)
M5	1.45 (0.20)
M6	2.17 (0.30)
M8	4.70 (0.65)
M10	9.80 (1.35)

Electric Vibrator Dimensions (in./mm)___

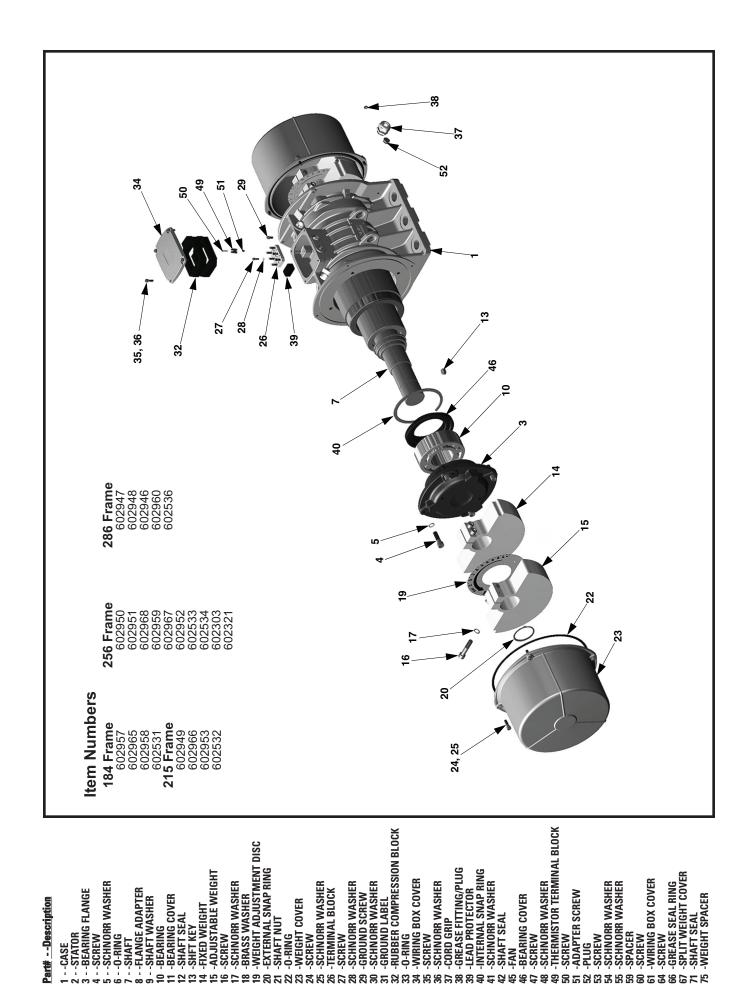
Table VI. Vibrator Dimensions By Frame



Electric Vibrator Dimensions Cont (in./mm)__

Table VI. Vibrator Dimensions By Frame Cont.

Item No.	Model	Dimensions in. (mm)								
		Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	N°	н
Frame Size	e 184								ı	
602957	MVLS6-2150	26 (658)	12 (312)	13.5 (340)	6.3 (160)	11 (280)	.98 (25)	1 (26)	4	5.9 (150)
602965	MVLS7-1700	26 (658)	12 (312)	13.5 (340)	6.3 (160)	11 (280)	.98 (25)	1 (26)	4	5.9 (150)
602958	MVLS7-3330	26 (658)	12 (312)	13.5 (340)	6.3 (160)	11 (280)	.98 (25)	1 (26)	4	5.9 (150)
602531	MVLS9-3320	26 (658)	12 (312)	13.5 (340)	6.3 (160)	11 (280)	.98 (25)	1 (26)	4	5.9 (150)
Frame Size	e 215		l			U.				
602949	MVLS6-3310	28 (710)	13.8 (350)	15 (390)	7.8 (200)	12.5 (320)	1.18 (30)	1.10 (28)	4	6.4 (162)
602966	MVLS7-3290	28 (710)	13.8 (350)	15 (390)	7.8 (200)	12.5 (320)	1.18 (30)	1.10 (28)	4	6.4 (162)
602953	MVLS7-5110	28 (710)	13.8 (350)	15 (390)	7.8 (200)	12.5 (320)	1.18 (30)	1.10 (28)	4	6.4 (162)
602532	MVLS9-5150	24 (604)	13.8 (350)	15 (390)	7.8 (200)	12.5 (320)	1.18 (30)	1.10 (28)	4	6.4 (162)
Frame Size	e 256			•	•	'		•		•
602950	MVLS6-5100	27 (688)	16 (398)	18 (460)	7.8 (200)	15 (380)	1.4 (35)	1.3 (33)	4	7.2 (183)
602951	MVLS6-6600	31 (798)	16 (398)	18 (460)	7.8 (200)	15 (380)	1.4 (35)	1.3 (33)	4	7.2 (183)
602968	MVLS7-4400	27 (688)	16 (398)	18 (460)	7.8 (200)	15 (380)	1.4 (35)	1.3 (33)	4	7.2 (183)
602959	MVLS7-6600	27 (688)	16 (398)	18 (460)	7.8 (200)	15 (380)	1.4 (35)	1.3 (33)	4	7.2 (183)
602967	MVLS7-5940	31 (798)	16 (398)	18 (460)	7.8 (200)	15 (380)	1.4 (35)	1.3 (33	4	7.2 (183)
602952	MVLS7-9200	31 (798)	16 (398)	18 (460)	7.8 (200)	15 (380)	1.4 (35)	1.3 (33)	4	7.2 (183)
602533	MVLS7-6620	27 (688)	16 (398)	18 (460)	7.8 (200)	15 (380)	1.4 (35)	1.3 (33)	4	7.2 (183)
602534	MVLS9-9330	31 (798)	16 (398)	18 (460)	7.8 (200)	15 (380)	1.4 (35)	1.3 (33)	4	7.2 (183)
Frame Size	e 286		•	•	•			•		•
602947	MVLS6-9150	28.3 (718)	20 . 3 (503)	20.8 (528)	7.8 (200)	17.3 (440)	1.4 (35)	1.3 (33)	4	9.4 (238)
602948	MVLS6-14600	35 (892)	20.3 (503)	20.8 (528)	7.8 (200)	17.3 (440)	1.4 (35)	1.3 (33)	4	9.4 (238)
602946	MVLS6-14700	35 (892)	20.3 (503)	20.8 (528)	7.8 (200)	17.3 (440)	1.4 (35)	1.3 (33)	4	9.4 (238)
602960	MVLS7-18000	35 (892)	20.3 (503)	20.8 (528)	7.8 (200)	17.3 (440)	1.4 (35)	1.3 (33)	4	9.4 (238)
602536	MVLS9-16600	35 (892)	20 . 3 (503)	20.8 (528)	7.8 (200)	17.3 (440)	1.4 (35)	1.3 (33)	4	9.4 (238)



Order Information When ordering, please specify the following: Vibrator Model Series Serial number

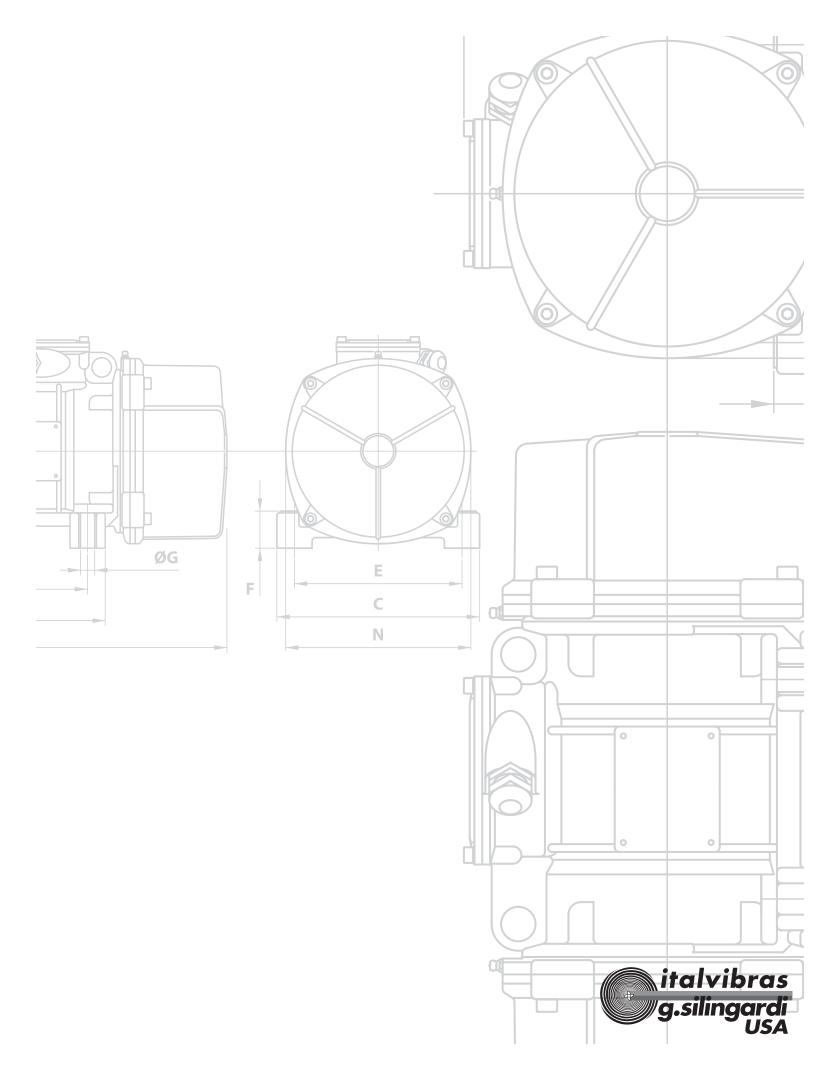
Voltage, frequency & number of phases _____

Part#/Description	Quantity Required	Part#/Description	Quantity Required
1 CASE		32 RUBBER COMPRESSI	ON BLOCK
2 STATOR		33 O-RING	
3 BEARING FLANGE		34 WIRING BOX COVER	
4 SCREW		35 SCREW	
5 SCHNORR WASHER		36 SCHNORR WASHER	
6 O-RING		37 CORD GRIP	
7 SHAFT		38 GREASE FITTING/PLU	G
8 FLANGE ADAPTER		39 LEAD PROTECTOR	
9 SHAFT WASHER		40 INTERNAL SNAP RING	G
10 BEARING		41 SCHNORR WASHER	
11 BEARING COVER		42 SHAFT SEAL	
12 SHAFT SEAL		45 FAN	
13 SHAFT KEY		46 BEARING COVER	
14 FIXED WEIGHT		47 SCREW	
15 ADJUSTABLE WEIGHT _		48 SCHNORR WASHER	
16 SCREW		49 THERMISTOR TERMIN	IAL BLOCK
17 SCHNORR WASHER		50 SCREW	
18 BRASS WASHER		51 ADAPTER SCREW	
19 WEIGHT ADJUSTMENT D	ISC	52 PLUG	
20 EXTERNAL SNAP RING _		53 SCREW	
21 SHAFT NUT		54 SCHNORR WASHER	
22 O-RING		55 SCHNORR WASHER	
23 WEIGHT COVER		59 SPACER	
24 SCREW		60 SCREW	
25 SCHNORR WASHER		61 WIRING BOX COVER	
26 TERMINAL BLOCK		64 SCREW	
27 SCREW		66 GREASE SEAL RING	
28 SCHNORR WASHER		67 SPLIT WEIGHT COVER	
29 GROUND SCREW		71 SHAFT SEAL	
30 SCHNORR WASHER		75 WEIGHT SPACER	
31 GROUND LABEL			

Fax, Phone or E-Mail to:



Italvibras USA 1940 Vans Way Princeton, IL 61356 p.815-872-1350 f. 866-337-2693 parts@italvibrasusa.com www.italvibrasusa.com





Vibration Monitor Manual

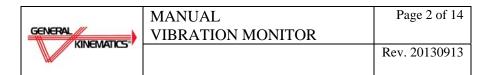
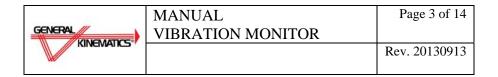


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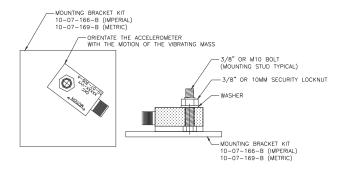


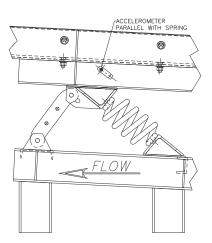
The vibration monitor is a complete system used to monitor and display the status of vibratory equipment. This system consists of the vibration monitor and an accelerometer.

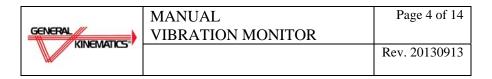
Accelerometer (P/N 10-07-305-B)

The industrial accelerometer in this system is housed in a heavy-duty housing. It includes a ten foot [3 meters] cord with strain relief and abrasion protection (P/N 10-07-305-C). Connection to the vibration monitor is accomplished with a "Mini-Fast" molded quick connector. The accelerometer units are rated and tagged with a mV/G of acceleration rating. This rating is used to "match" the accelerometer to the vibration monitor for a more accurate reading.

The accelerometer is mounted to the vibrating unit by bolting in place with one 3/8" (M10) bolt.





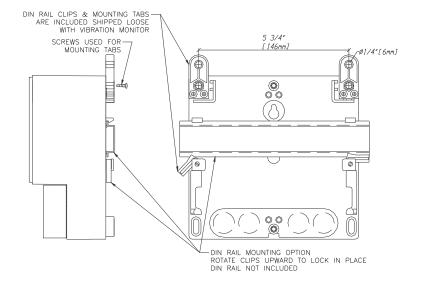


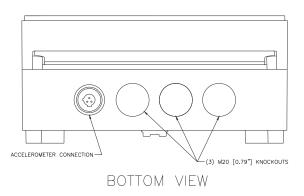
Vibration Monitor (P/N 10-07-315-A)

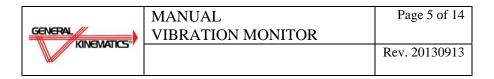
Mechanical:

The vibration monitor is protected by a NEMA 4X (IP65) polycarbonate enclosure. Located at the bottom of the vibration monitor enclosure is the connection for the accelerometer and three knockouts available for wiring. The two-tiered front of the enclosure allows for wiring and user interface. The lower tier is a removable cover that allows for the wiring of the vibration monitor and the upper tier provides the LCD display and user interface. **The upper tier cover is not to be removed by anyone other than General Kinematics personnel.**

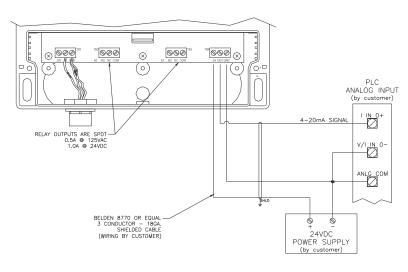
The vibration monitor can be mounted in two ways. The hardware for the two options are shipped loose with the vibration monitor. The first is to utilize the mounting tabs provided. The tabs are attached to the vibration monitor with the screws provided. The second mounting option is to mount the unit to a standard piece of 35mm DIN rail.







Wiring:



VIBRATION MONITOR WIRING EXAMPLE

Three knockouts are available for wiring entry to the vibration monitor. The vibration monitor is a three-wire device requiring 24VDC. The relays are dry and require external voltage. See the next section "operation" for a description of the relays and 4-20mA signal.

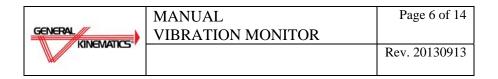
Operation:

The vibration monitor is a multi-functional, three-wire device that monitors an accelerometer signal. The vibration monitor conditions the signal from the accelerometer and displays the value on the LCD screen. The value can represent acceleration, velocity, or displacement depending on the setup of the vibration monitor. The vibration monitor then outputs a 4-20mA signal to represent this scaled value. The vibration monitor also provides two relay outputs tied to alarm setpoints.

The 4-20mA output of the vibration monitor represents the scaled value of acceleration, velocity, or displacement. 4mA is equal to zero and 20mA is equal to the range selected. For example, if acceleration is selected for the mode and the range is set to 5g, then the 4-20mA signal will represent 0-5g's.

Each of the two Form C relays provides one normally open and one normally closed contact for alarming purposes. Each relay has its own setpoint, time delay, and reset reaction (MODE). The alarm setpoint can be set to react as a low or high alarm (TYPE). A low alarm triggers the relay when the actual value falls below the setpoint. A high alarm triggers the relay when the actual value rises above the setpoint. Each setpoint has an adjustable time delay. This delay is the time between the actual value exceeding the setpoint value and the activation of the respective relay. Each alarm can also be setup for floating or latching. This refers to the resetting of the alarm once the system is no longer in alarm condition. A floating alarm will automatically reset the alarm when the actual value falls back into normal range. A latching alarm must be reset manually even after the actual value has fallen back into normal range.

To maintain the CE certification of the vibration monitor, a CE certified power supply must be used.



Configuration Parameters:

UNITS

The vibration monitor can be setup to display the value in Imperial or Metric units. For displacement, the units can be inches or millimeters. For velocity, the units can be inches per second or millimeters per second. Acceleration has the units of g's for Imperial or Metric.

MODE

The vibration monitor can be setup for the measurement of acceleration, velocity, or displacement.

RANGE

The range with respect to the mode can be selected for better accuracy. This sets the scaling for the 4-20mA output. See the table below for the possible ranges.

MODE					
Displacement		Velocity		Acceleration	
0.5 in	15mm	10in/s	250mm/s	5g	
1.0 in	30mm	20in/s	500mm/s	10g	
2.0 in	50mm	40in/s	1000mm/s	20g	
4.0 in	100mm	80in/s	2000mm/s	40g	

SENSITIVITY

Each accelerometer is tagged with a sensitivity rating in the range of 90-110mV/g. This value is then selected in the setup of the vibration monitor for better accuracy.

ALARM 1

Level

The alarm level is the setpoint that is compared to the actual value for alarming.

Type

The alarm type sets up the alarm as either high or low reacting. A low type indicates an alarm when the actual value falls below the sepoint. An example of this use would be an indication that the unit is not vibrating. A high type indicates an alarm when the actual value rises above the setpoint. This can be used for the notification that the displacement is too high and the unit must shut down.

Mode

The mode sets the alarm as either floating or latching. Floating allows the alarm to automatically reset once the actual value has returned to normal limits. Latching maintains the alarm condition after the actual value has returned to the normal limits. This must then be reset manually at the vibration monitor display.

Delay

A time delay can be set to delay the alarm relay once the alarm setpoint has been met. This prevents nuisance tripping for momentary disruptions. A vibratory unit may exceed the setpoint during the startup but a short delay will allow the unit to settle into normal operating limits before tripping the relay.

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Interface:



Below the LCD screen is an eight button keypad that provides interfacing for the setup of the device and alarm control.



The left arrow or "back" button allows the operator to navigate back through the screen path that has been taken. This will eventually take the operator back to the main screen.



The S1 and S2 buttons have no global function. Their functions are defined by the current screen. For example, when the current screen is the alarm setpoint entry, the S1 and S2 buttons are used for selecting the digit. These same buttons may have a different function on another screen or no function at all.



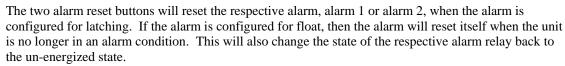
The up arrow is used for scrolling through selections on the current screen or changing the value of the selected digit.



The menu button is used to jump between the current configuration screen and the two alarm configuration screens. These three screens show the current setup of the vibration monitor but do not allow for editing.

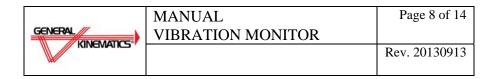
<u>Pressing</u> the menu button and the S2 button at the same time while at the main display screen will enter the vibration monitor configuration screens that allow for editing.



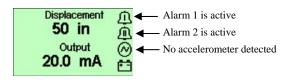




The enter button is used to accept a change in the configuration screens. <u>If any change is made, the enter button must be pressed to accept the change</u>. Scrolling to a new setup or changing the value of a number does not take immediate affect. If a change is made and the operator backs out of the modified screen, then the change is lost.



Screens:



Configuration
Mode: Velocity
Range: 10in/sec
Sensitivity: 100mV/g

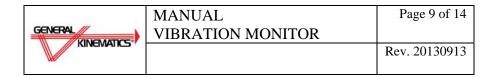
Back



Alarm 2 Level: 3.125 in/s Type: High Mode: Float Delay: 30 sec ⊕Back ■Next

The top screen above is the main display screen showing the current measured value along with the milli-amp output. The symbols to the right of the screen only appear when there is an alarm condition. The top two are for the alarm status and appear when an alarm is active. The third symbol is displayed when there is no accelerometer detected. If this appears, it may be an indication that the accelerometer has failed or that there is a break in the cable. The fourth symbol is a battery indicator and is not applicable for this manual.

Pressing the menu button while on the main screen will open the current configuration screen. This screen displays how the vibration monitor is currently setup for the mode, range, and sensitivity. Pressing the menu button again will advance to the alarm 1 screen to display the current configuration for alarm 1. Pressing the menu button a third time will advance to the alarm 2 screen for its current configuration. Pressing of the menu button will continue to scroll through these screens in this order. Press the back button to return to the main screen. These screens are for status only and cannot be edited.

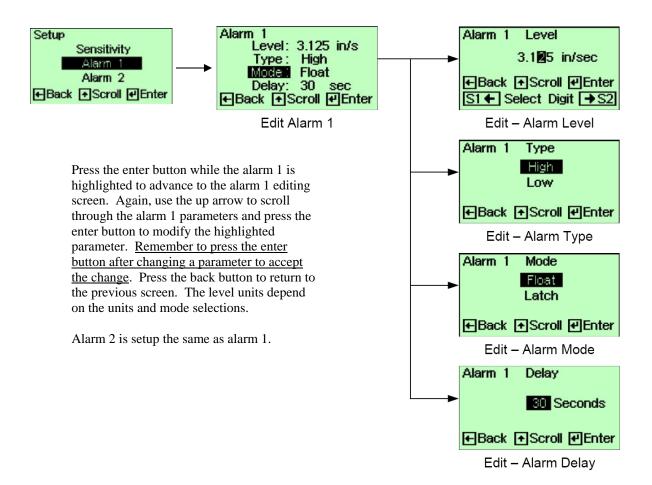


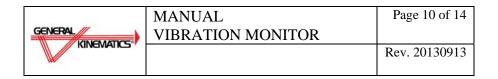
Screens cont...

To modify parameters of the vibration monitor the menu button and the S2 button must be pressed at the same time.

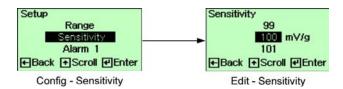


After pressing both buttons, the setup screen below will appear. Use the up arrow to scroll through the setup options and press the enter button to modify the selected setup parameter. Below is a depiction of the screen navigation.

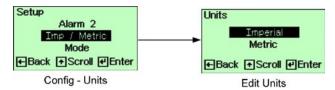




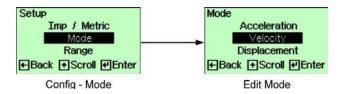
Screens cont...



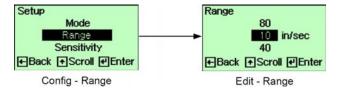
Select the accelerometer sensitivity and press the enter button to accept. The accelerometer is tagged with its respective sensitivity.



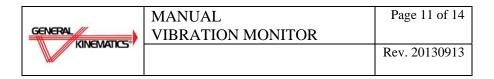
Select the units to be Imperial or Metric. Press enter to accept.



Select the mode of measurement, Acceleration, Velocity, or Displacement. Press the enter button to accept.



Select the desired range. The range should be as small as possible without going below any actual measured values. This will increase the accuracy of the 4-20mA output. The values shown depend on the units and mode selections.



Default Values:

Units: Imperial
Mode: Displacement
Range: 2 inches
Sensitivity: 100mV/g

Alarm 1:

Type: High Mode: Float Level: 0.10 inches Delay: 10 seconds

Alarm 2:

Type: High Mode: Latch Level: 0.10 inches Delay: 10 seconds

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Troubleshooting:

Erratic Signal/Reading

- Check the accelerometer mounting and cable connections. Make sure they are tight.
- Verify good grounding practices.
- Check accelerometer (see below for procedure).

Suspect incorrect measured value

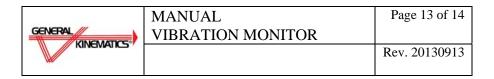
- Check sensitivity of accelerometer and setting within vibration monitor.
- Check accelerometer mounting. Verify that the axis of sensitivity is in the plane of vibration and that the connection is tight.

Reading at the PLC is incorrect

• Verify that the range setting in the vibration monitor matches the PLC scaling.

Zero milliamp output / Negative value at PLC

- Check vibration monitor main screen for missing accelerometer symbol. If it is present, then the vibration monitor detects that there is no accelerometer. Check connection.
- Check accelerometer (see below for procedure).



Troubleshooting cont...

Accelerometer Check

The accelerometer requires DC voltage for operation and returns an AC sine wave superimposed on a DC signal. This simply means is that there are a few measurements to take with a multi-meter to help determine if the accelerometer is OK. These measurements can be made at the accelerometer terminal block located in the wiring chamber of the vibration monitor. The wiring chamber is behind the cover of the lower section. **Do not remove the upper screw cover containing the LCD screen.** The accelerometer connecter terminates to the left-most terminal block, TB1.

First, disconnect the accelerometer from the connector on the outside of the vibration monitor. Then measure the DC voltage between the terminals labeled IN and GND. IN is the positive and GND is the negative. These are the terminals where the accelerometer connector terminates. This voltage should be approximately 20VDC. If the voltage is incorrect, then there may be a problem with the vibration monitor.

Second, connect the accelerometer and measure the same voltage as above. Again, this is the voltage between the IN and GND terminals of TB1. This voltage should now be approximately 12VDC. If the value is approximately 2.5-5VDC, then the accelerometer may be damaged. This voltage is the Bias Output Voltage (BOV).

Third, measure the AC voltage across the same terminals, IN and GND of TB1. The accelerometer is rated at 100mV/g nominal. This means that for every 1g that the accelerometer measures, it will output 100mV. For example, if the accelerometer measures 1.5g's, then the measured millivolt reading will be 150mVAC.

OV	mVAC	FAULT	ACTION
0V	0V	No power	Check power
		Cable or Connector Short	Test cable for short
			Replace Cable/Connector
2.5-5V	0V	Damaged	Replace Accelerometer
11-13V	Erratic	Noise	Check grounding
		Loose Accelerometer	Tighten Accelerometer
		Loose Cable/Connector	Tighten Cable/Connector
18-20V	0V	Power is reversed	Reverse leads
		Open cable/connection	Replace Cable/Connector

Specifications:

Supply Voltage and Current: 24VDC

Power consumption: approx. 3W

Output Configuration: (2) SPDT

Rated load: 0.5A at 125VAC; 1A at 24VDC Max. switching voltage: 125VAC; 60VDC

Max. switching current: 1A

Max. switching power: 62.5VA; 30W

(1) 4-20mA

Accuracy: 1% of full scale

(velocity = 2% when under 1g)

Construction: Polycarbonate housing

NEMA 4X; IP65

Dimensions: 6.5 x 6.3 x 3.5 in [166 x 160 x 89 mm]

(3) M20 Knockouts

Mounting:

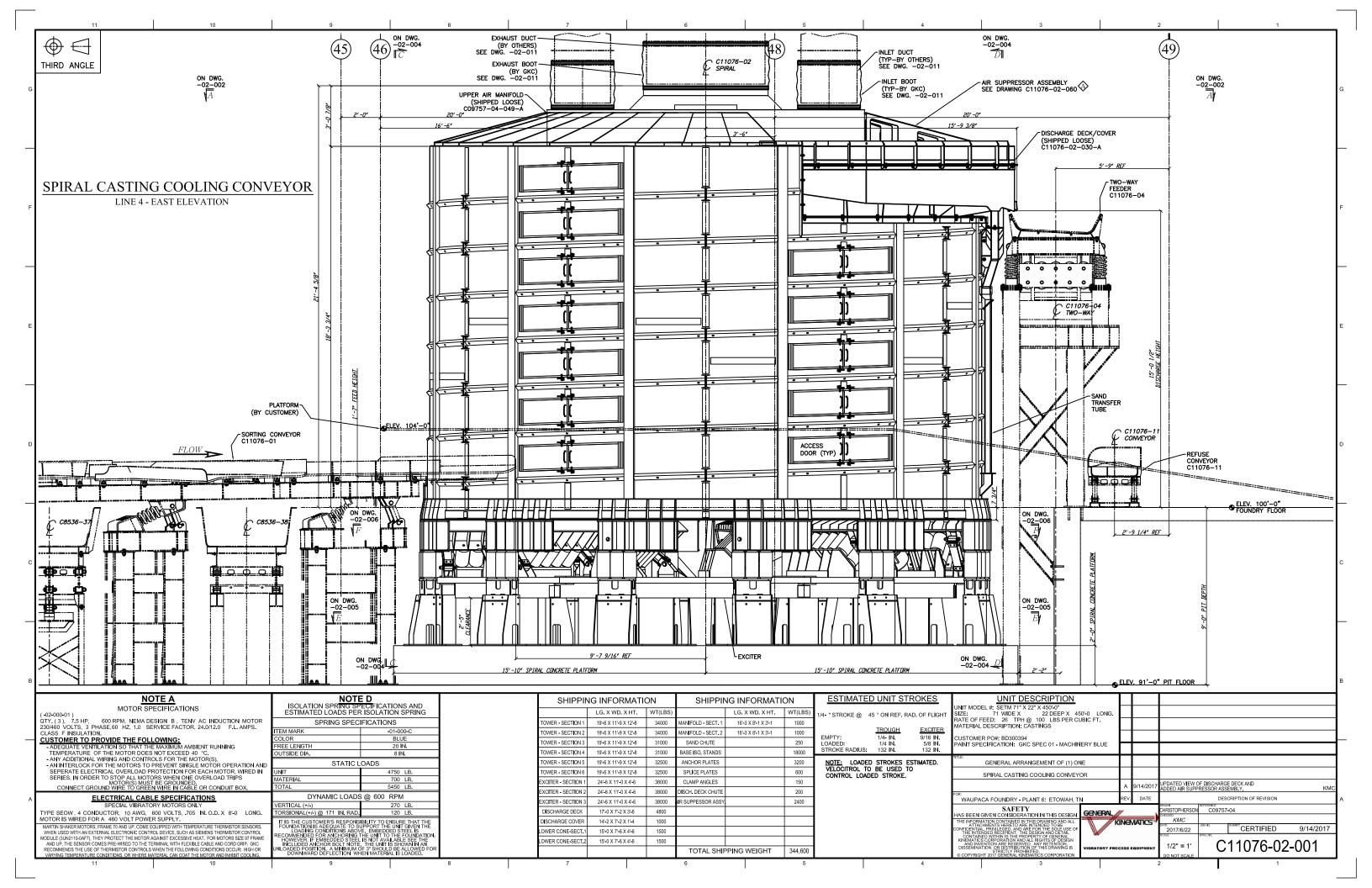
Weight: 1.45lb [.657kg]

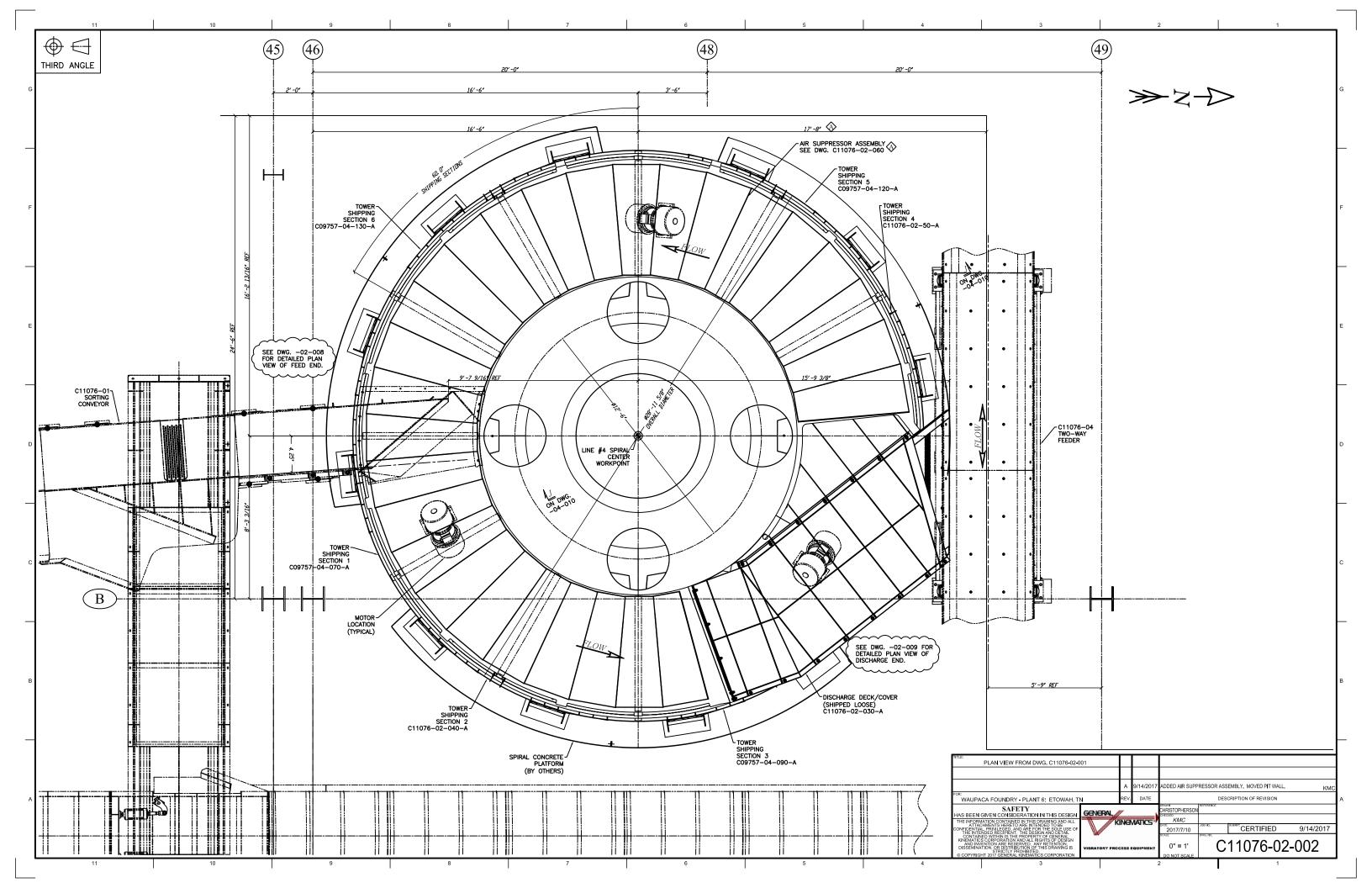
Operating Conditions: 32-122°F [0-55°C]

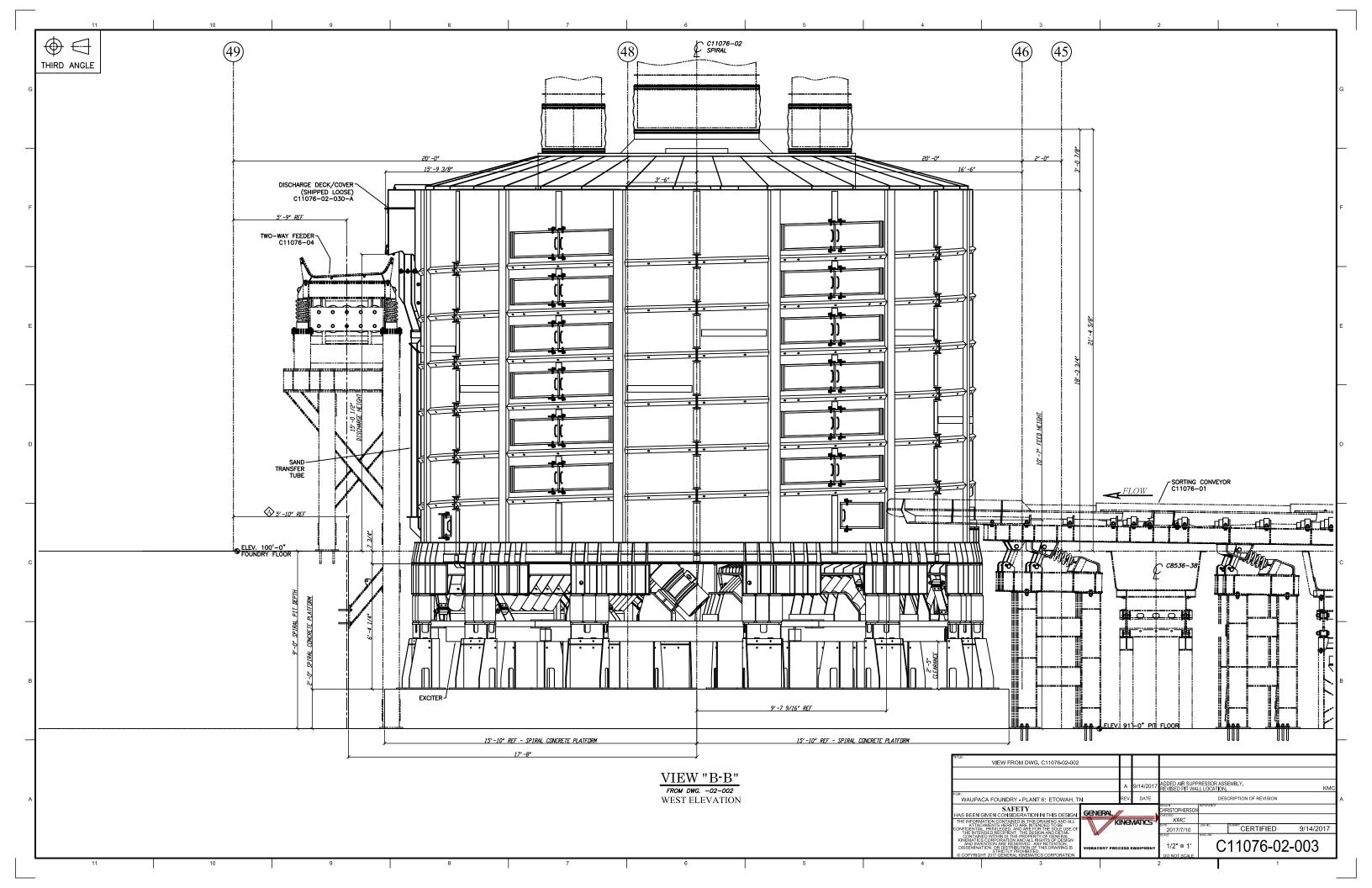
Accelerometer Connection: Microfast receptacle (AC)

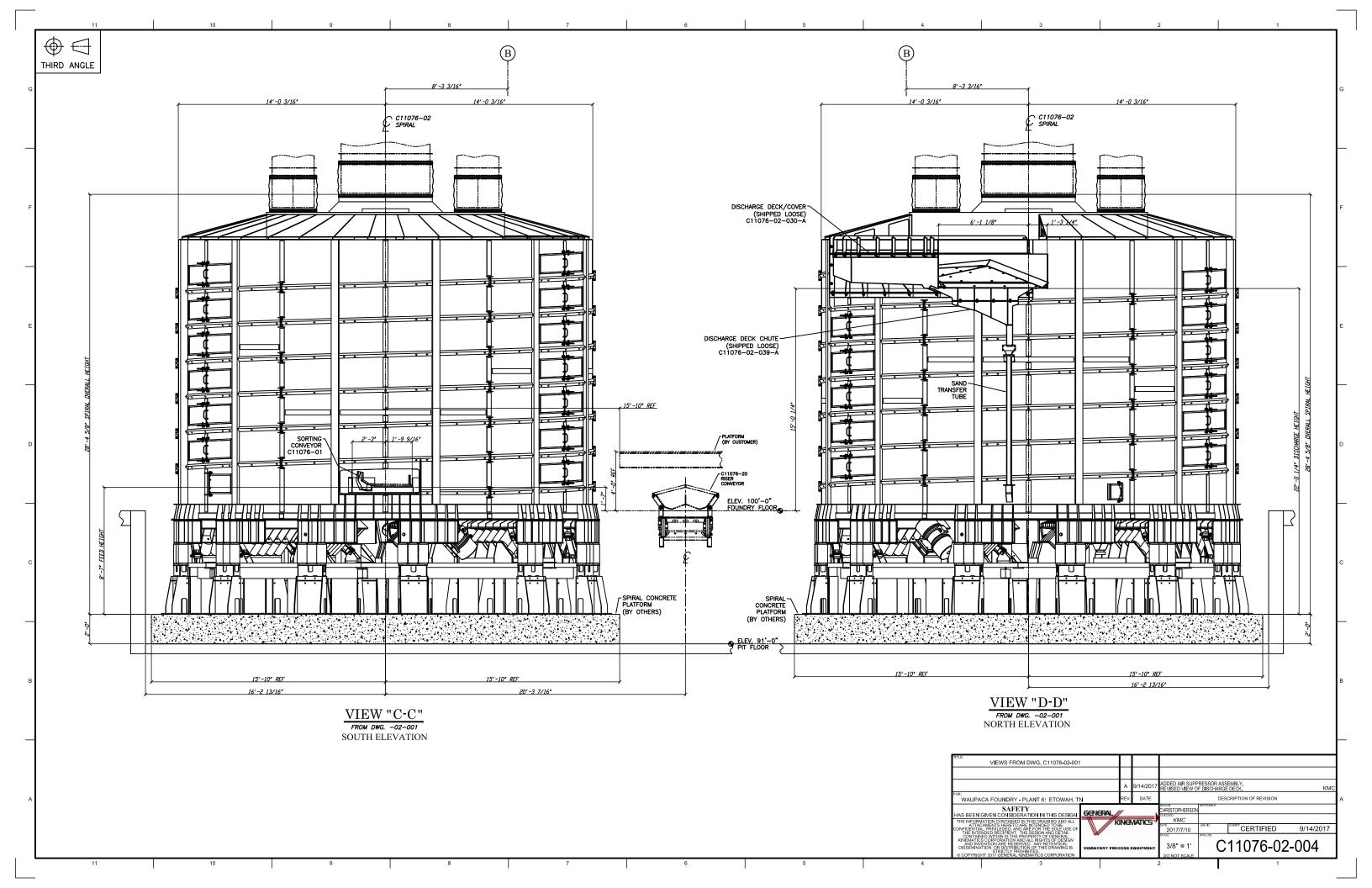
1/4-18 NPT thread

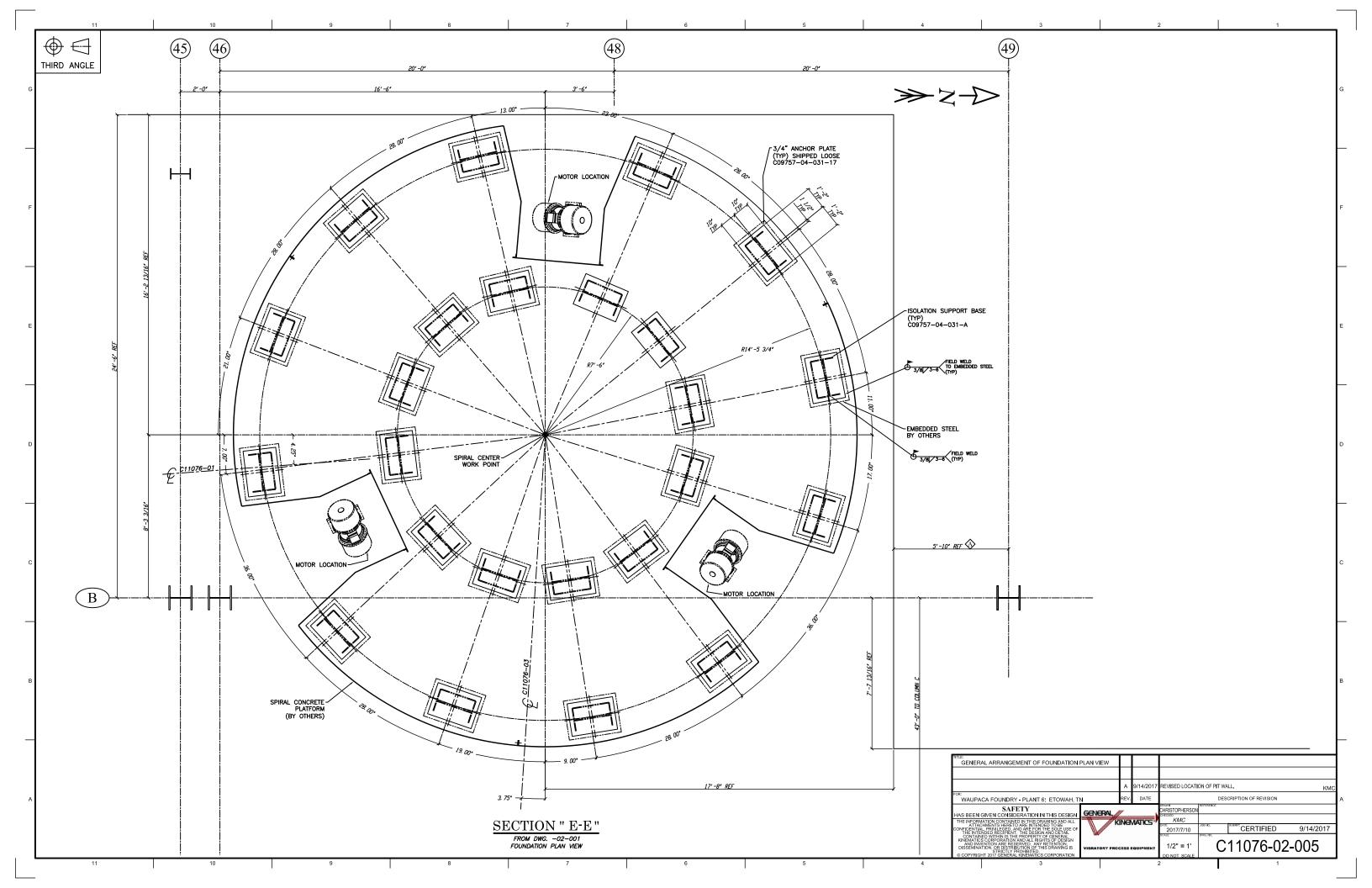
Vibration Monitor is CE certified when used with a CE certified power supply.

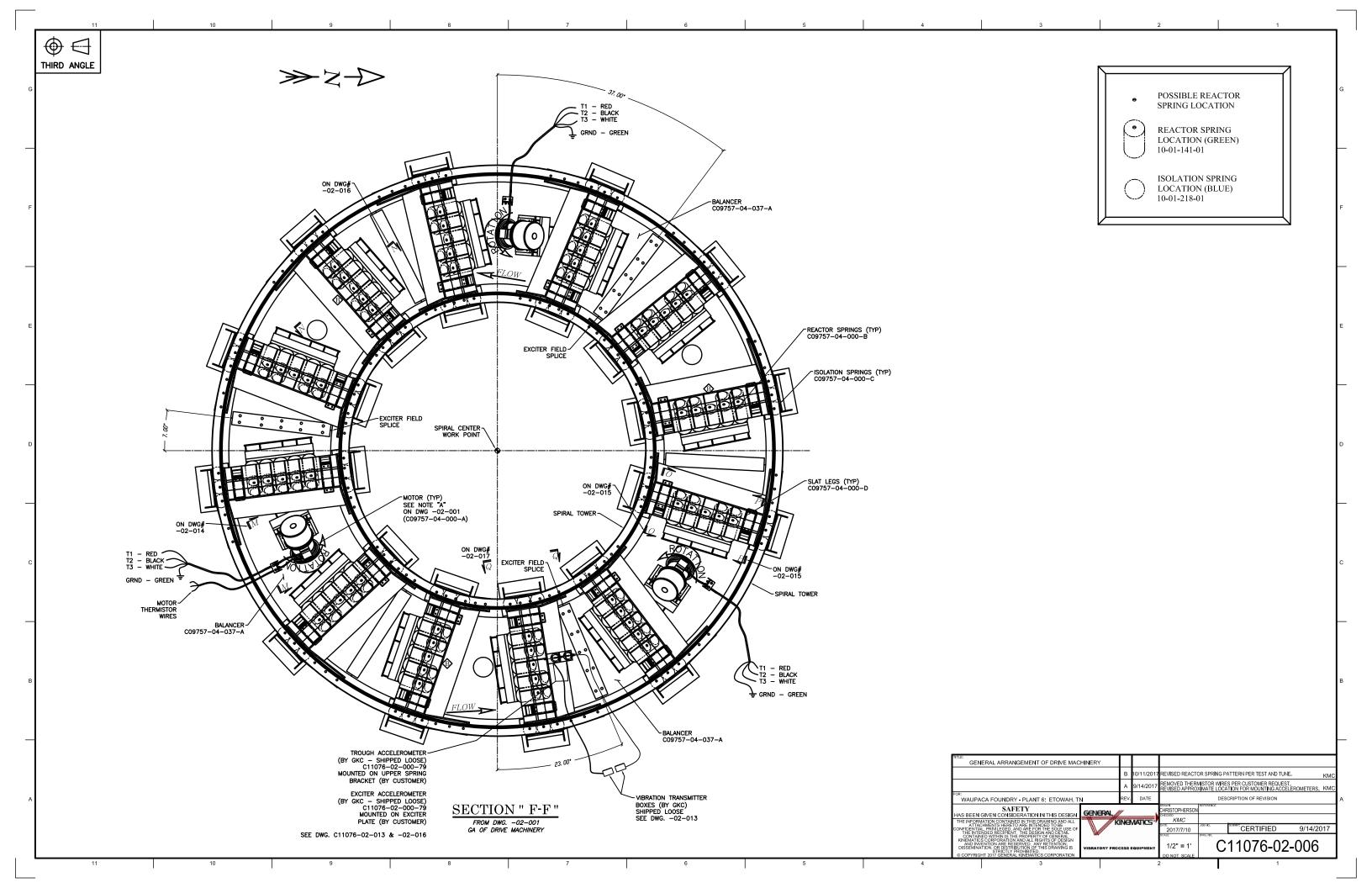


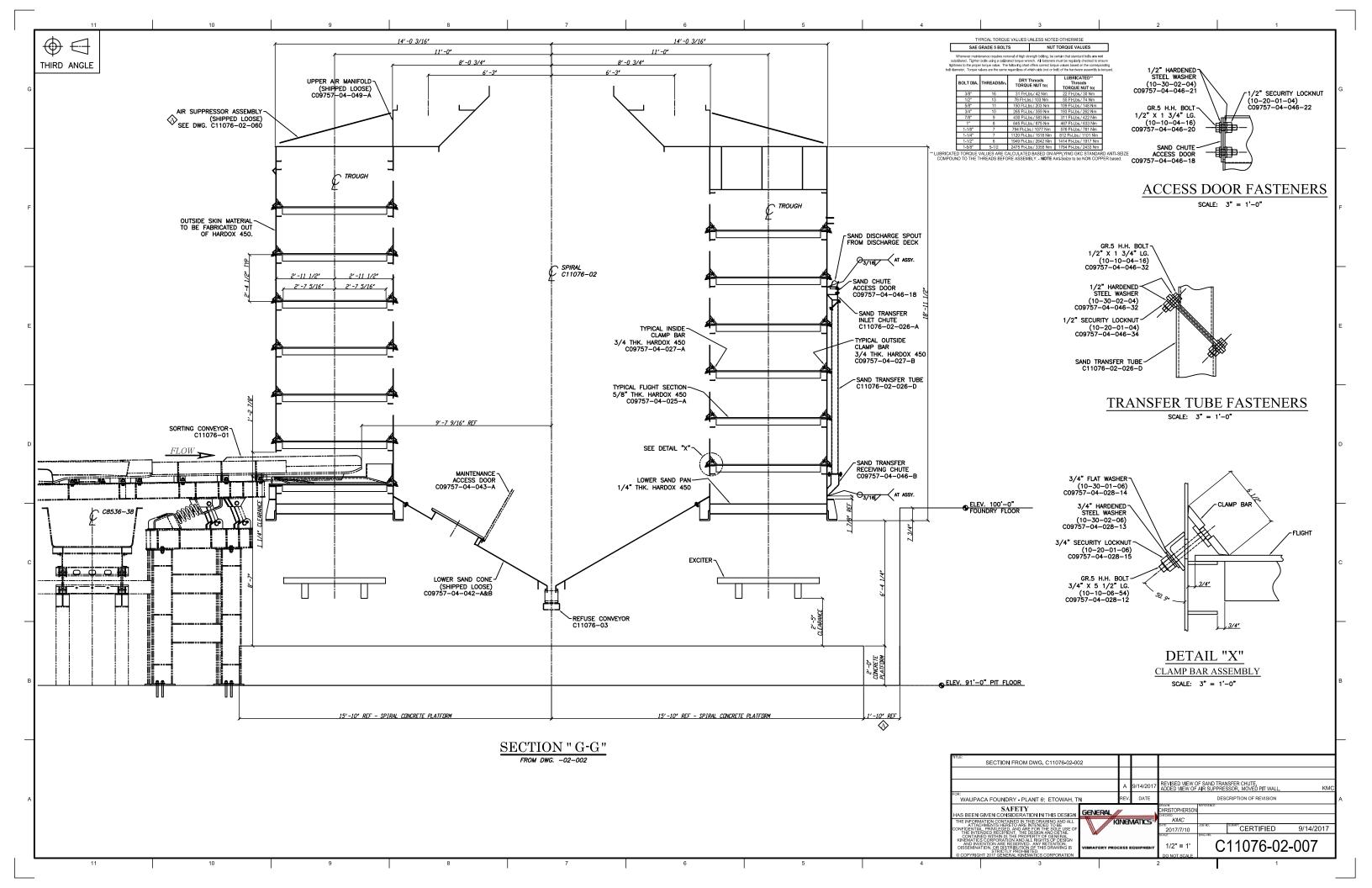


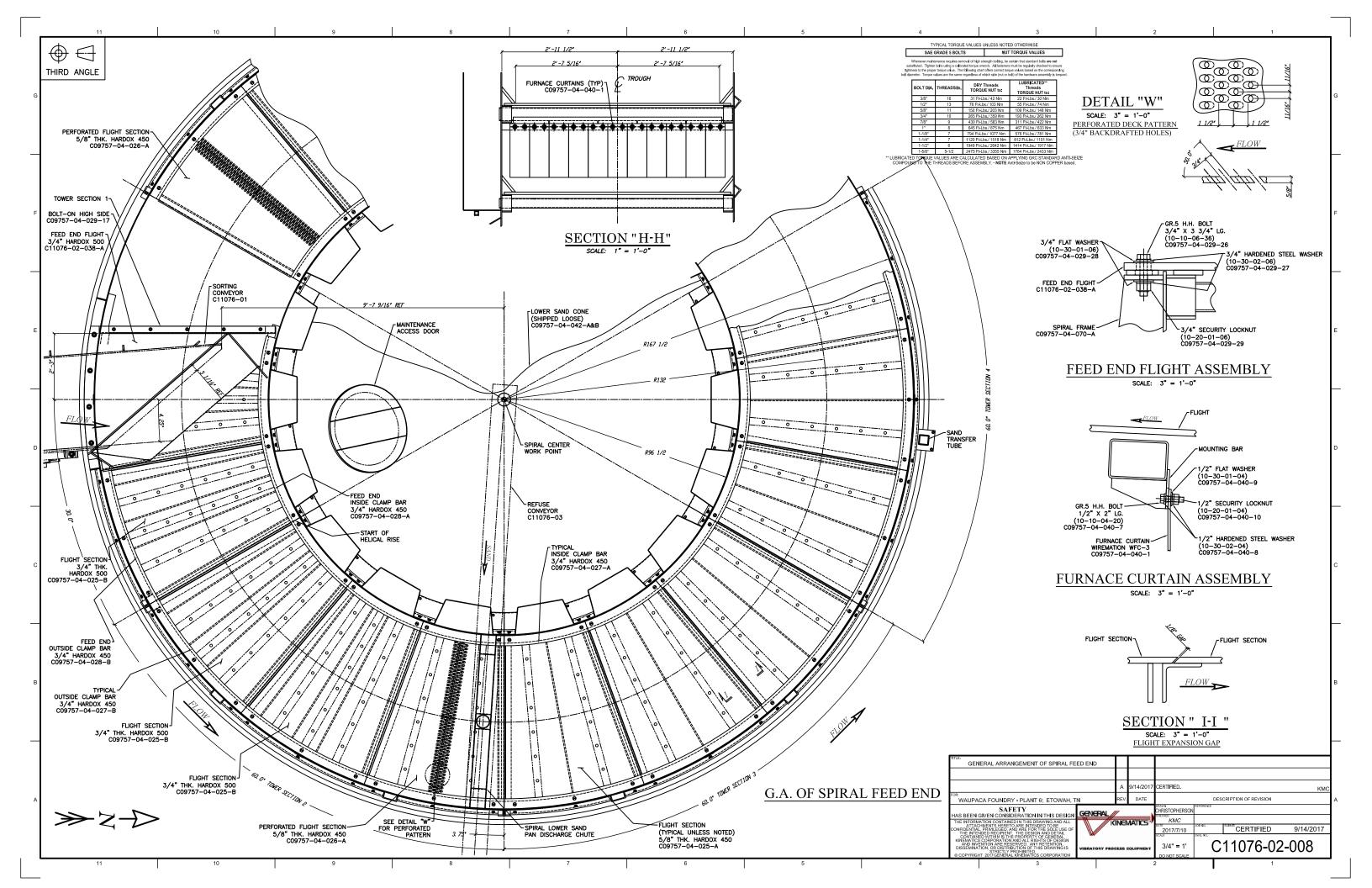


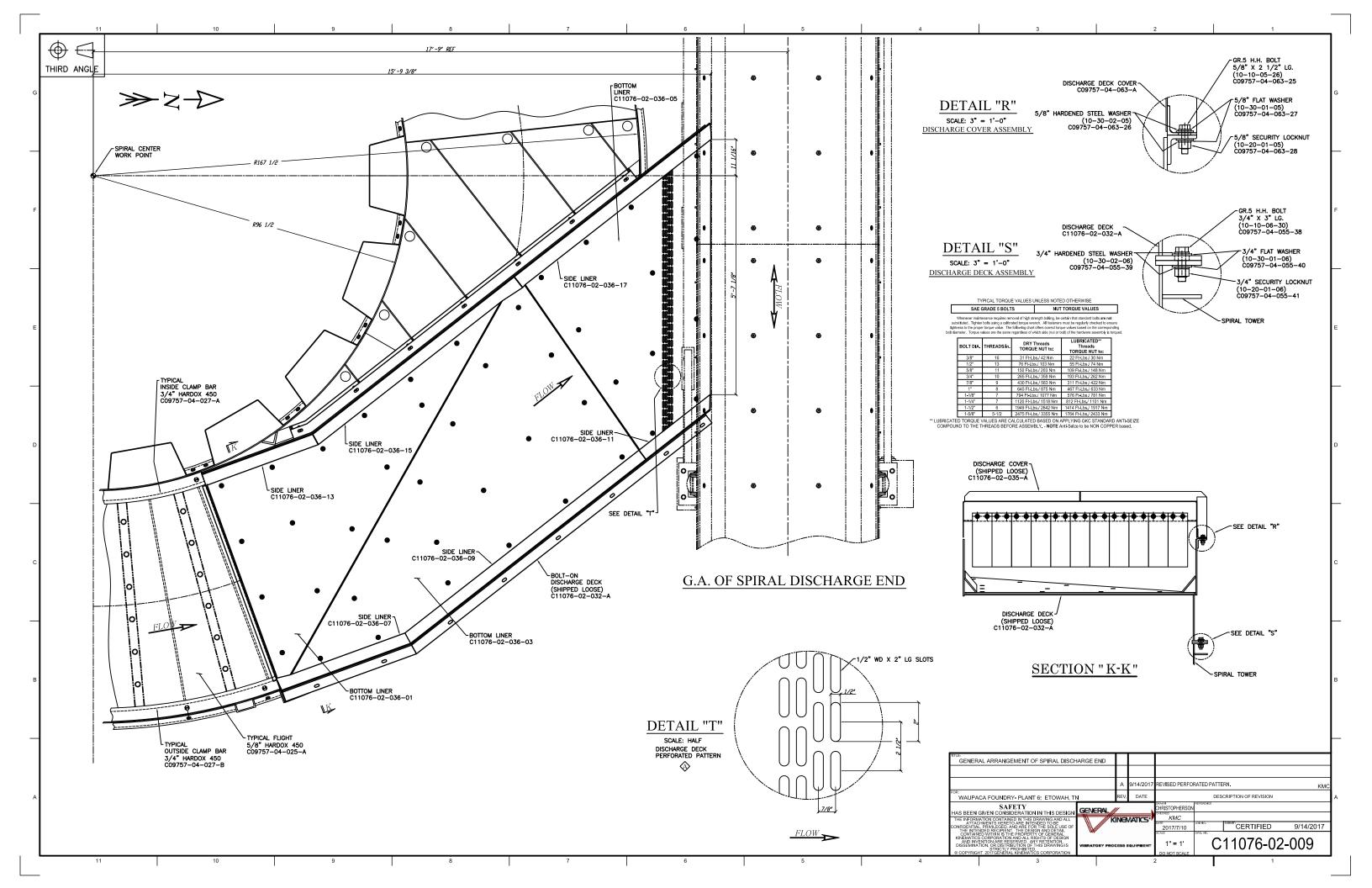


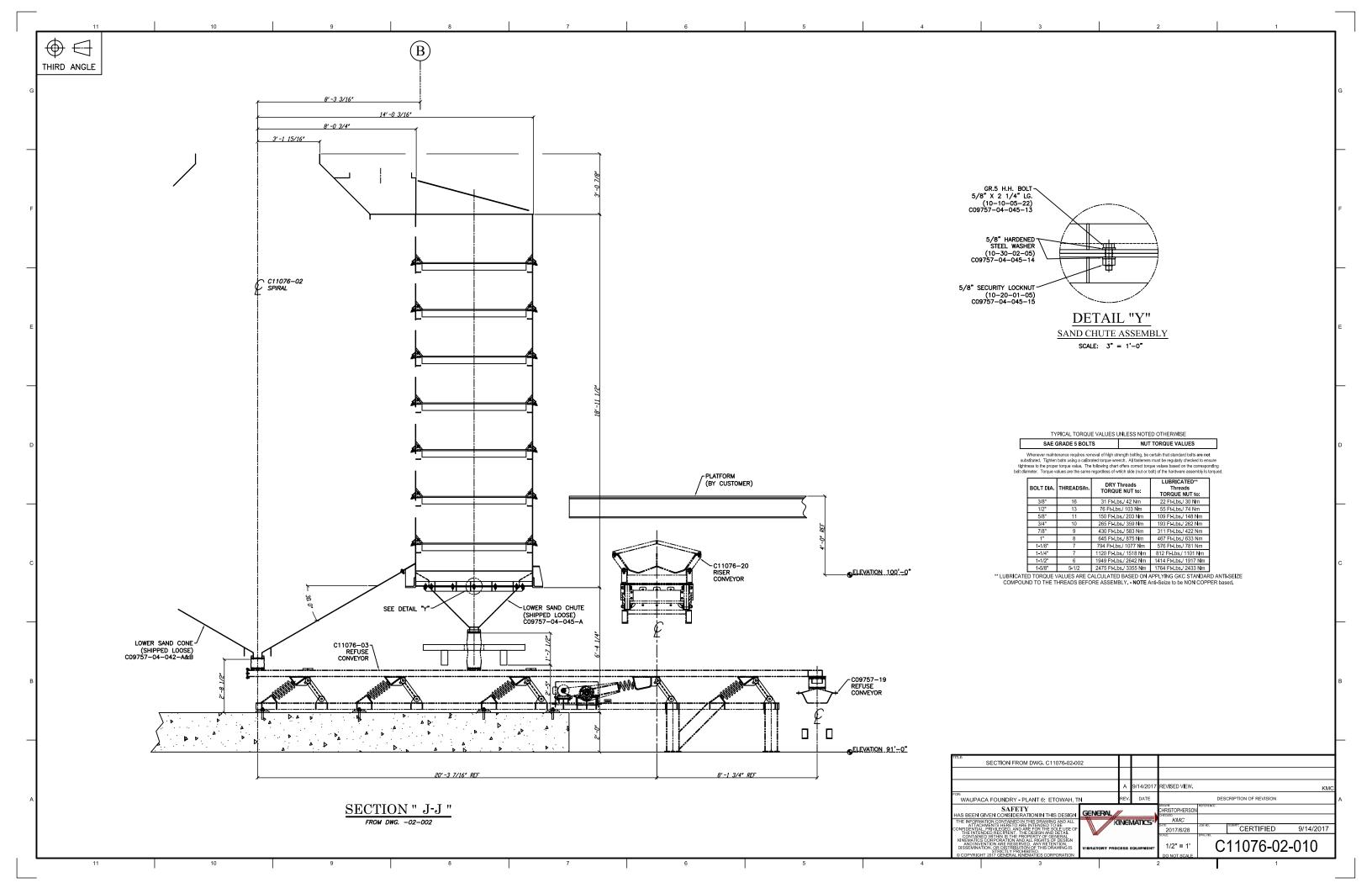


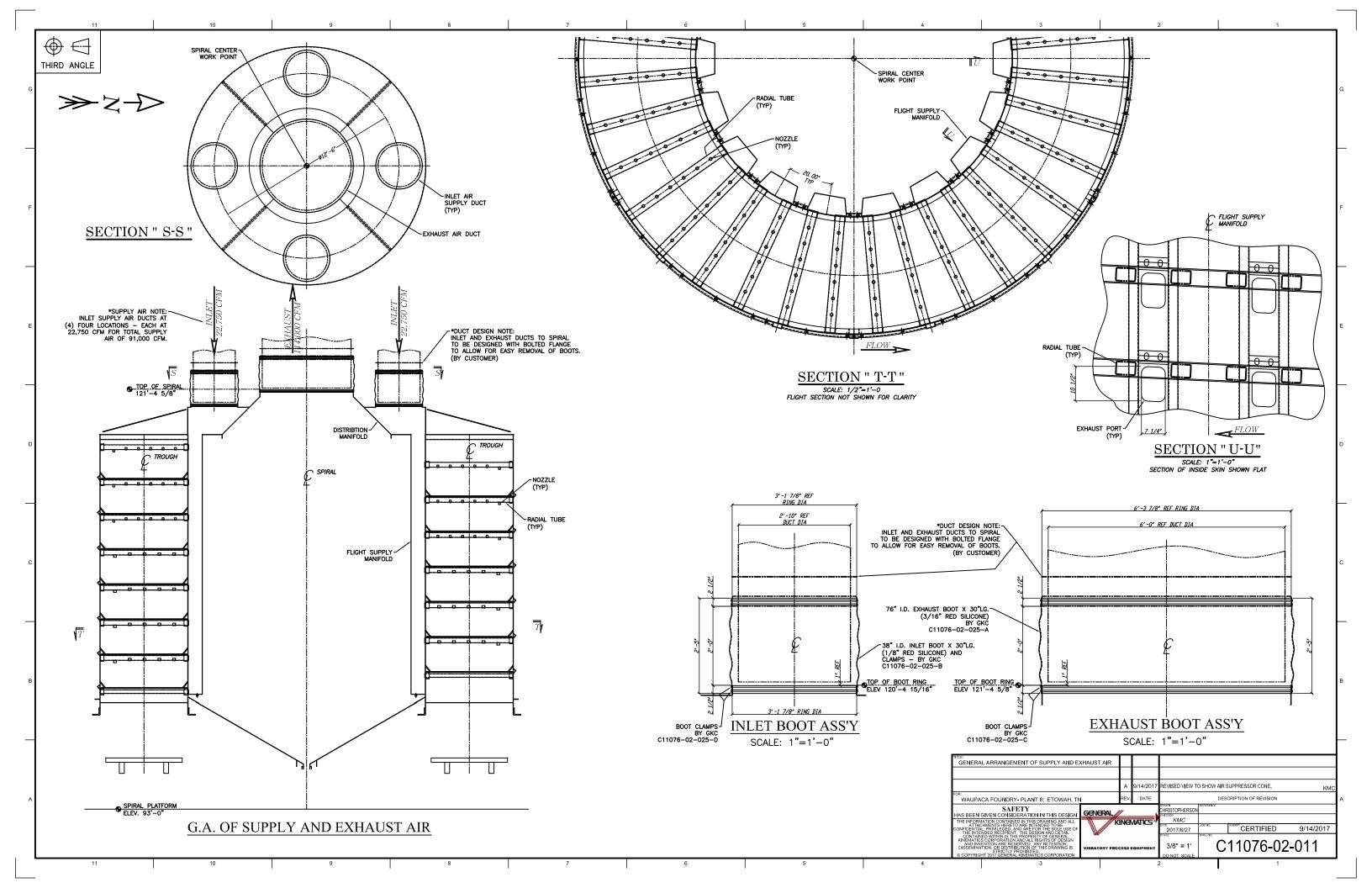


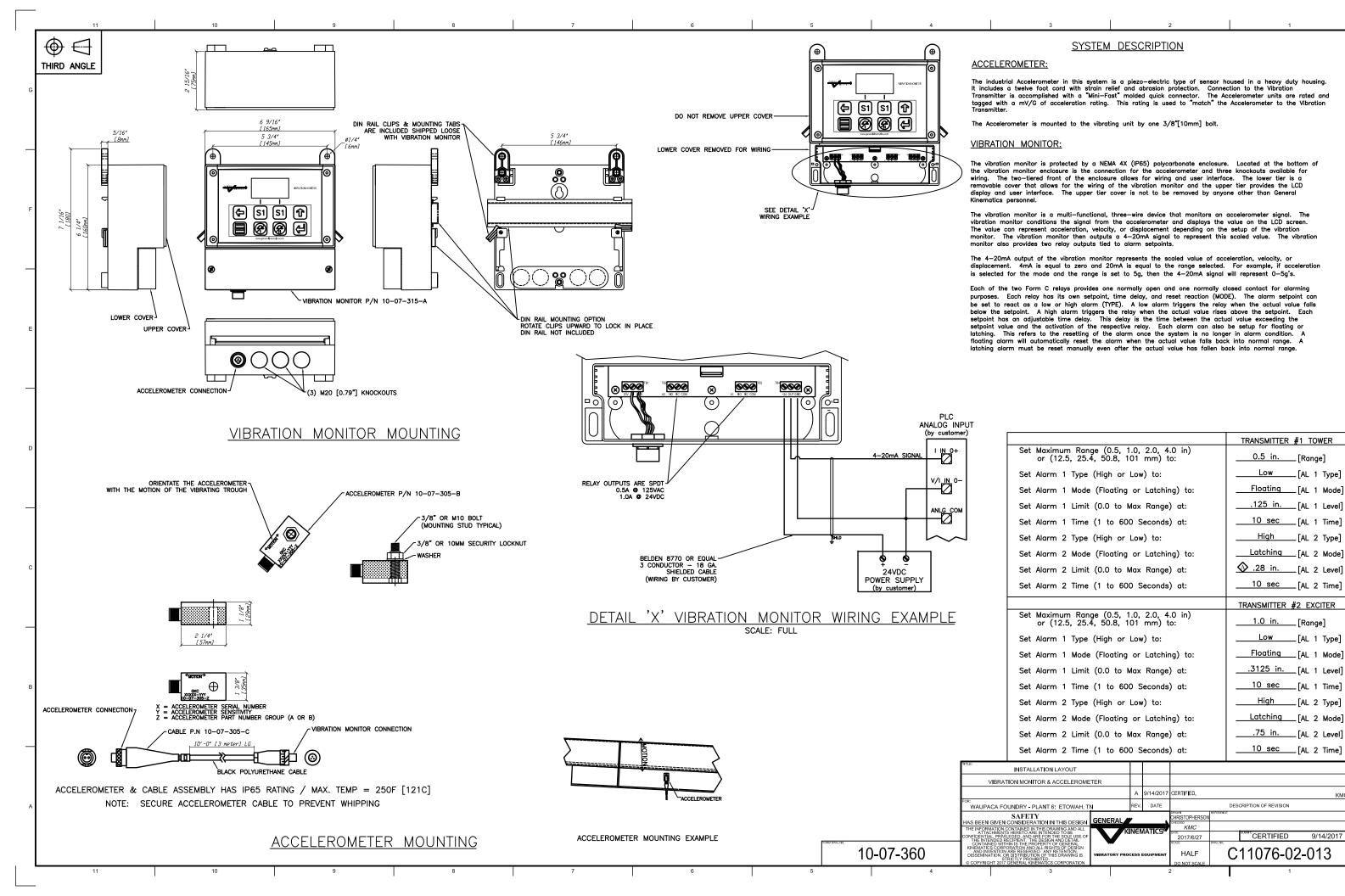


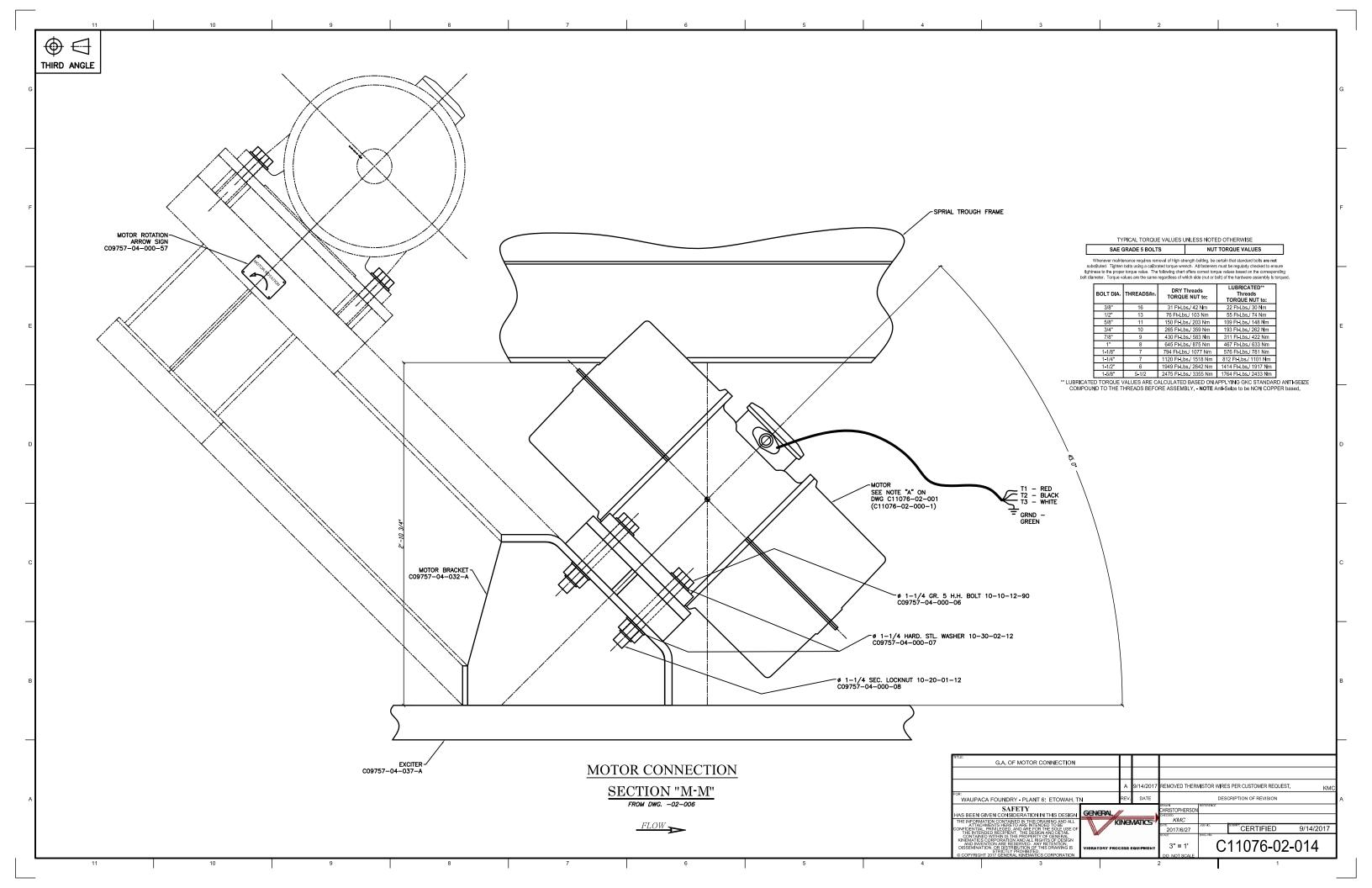


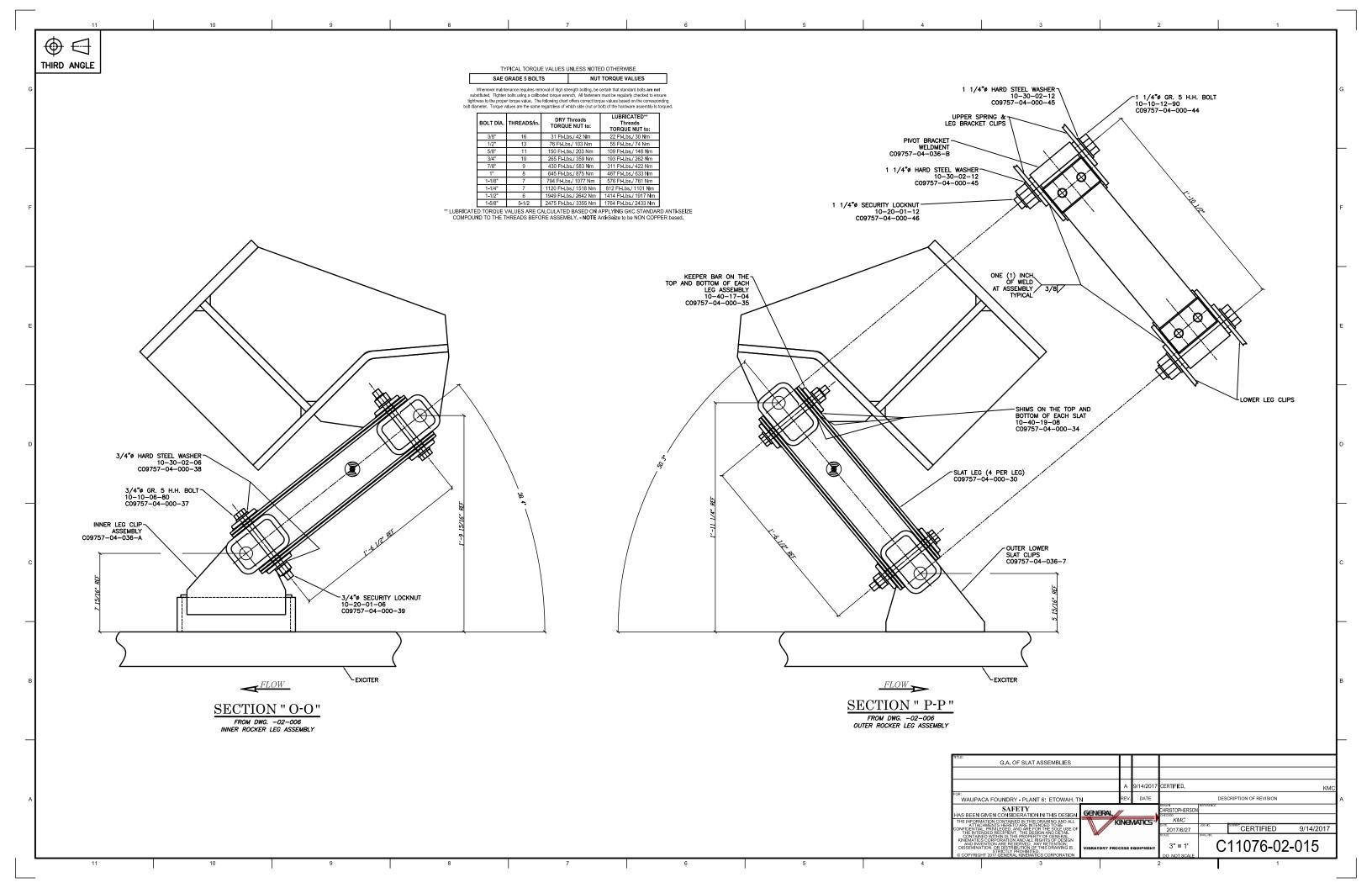


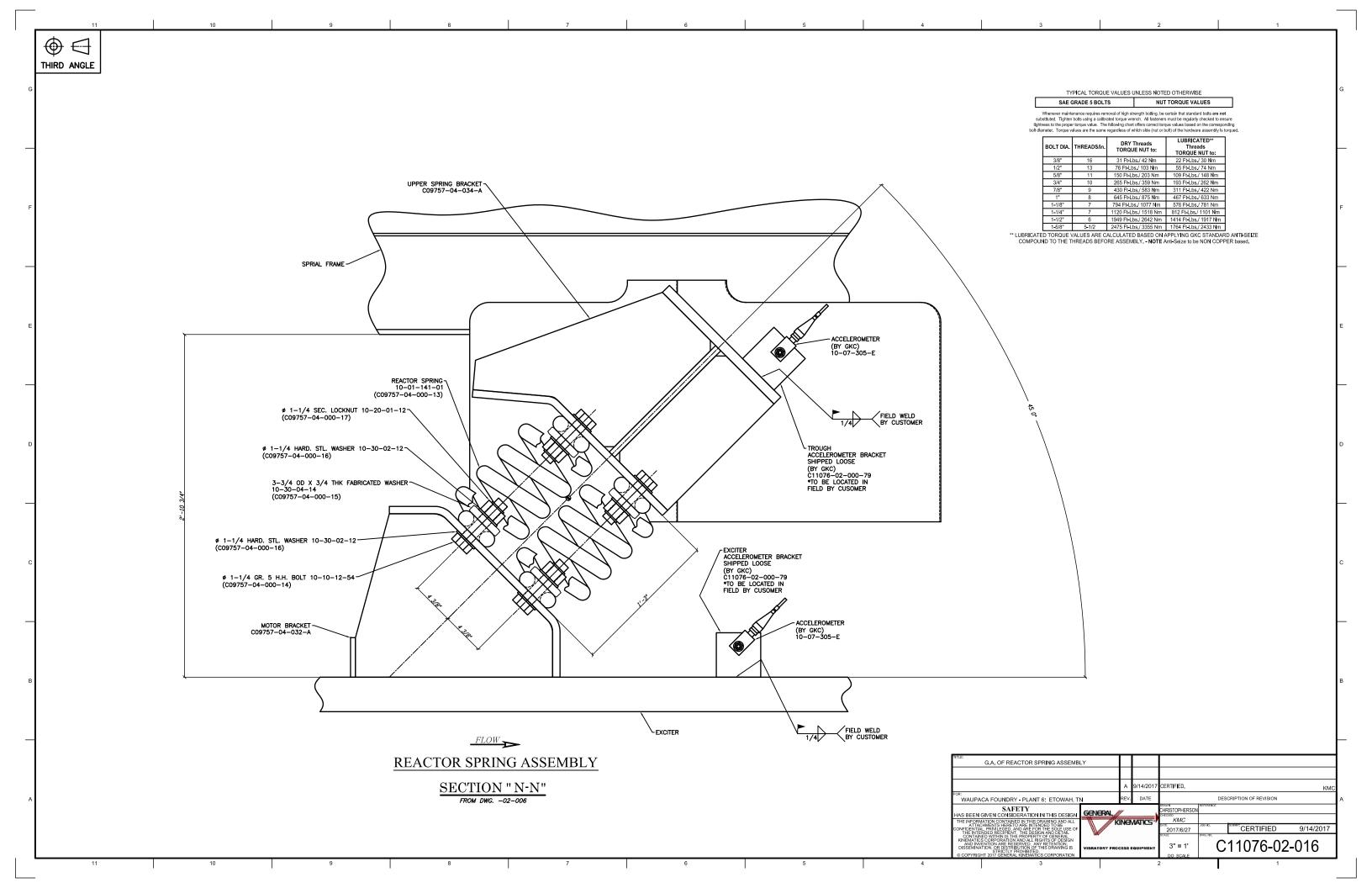


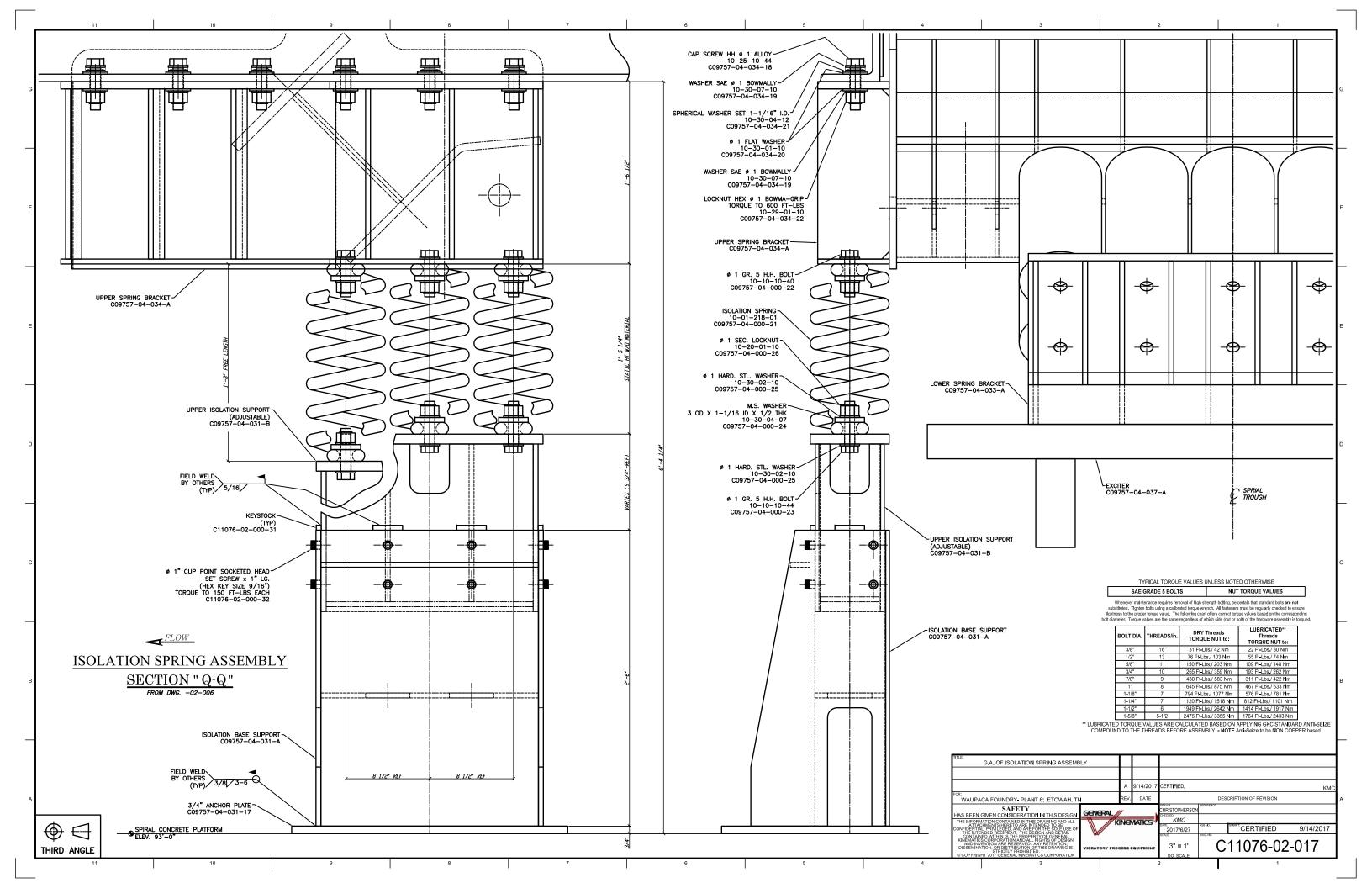


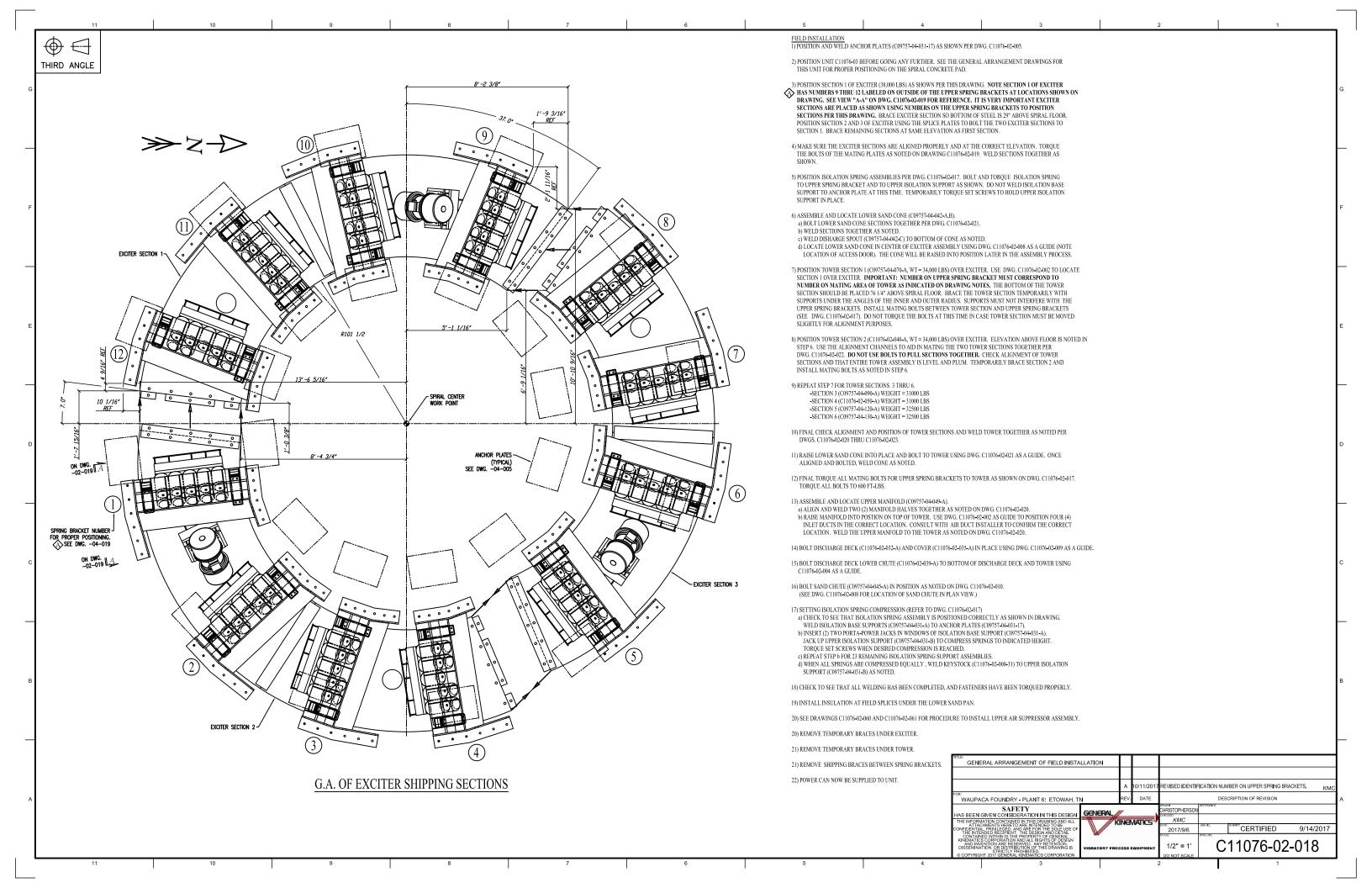


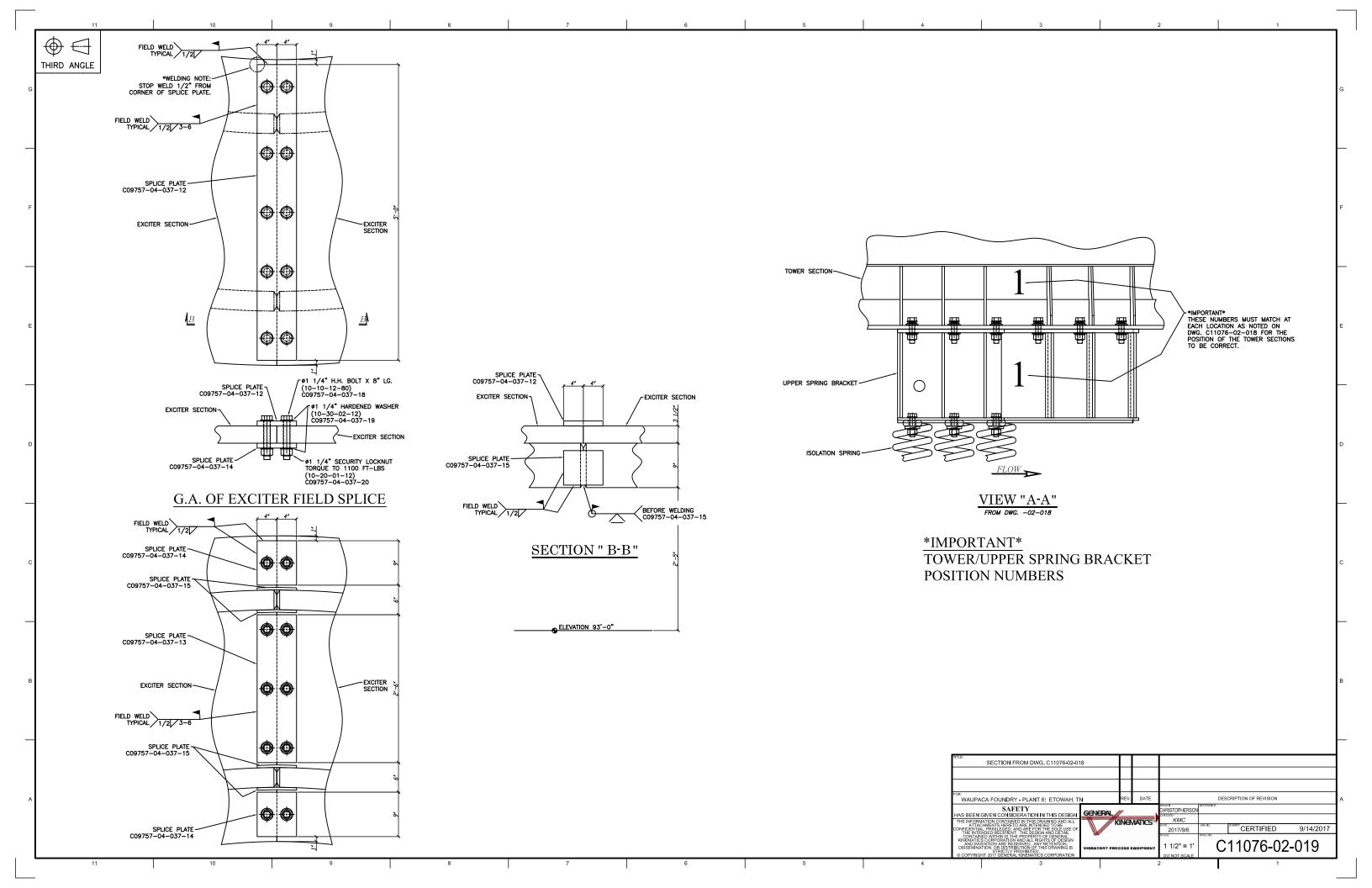


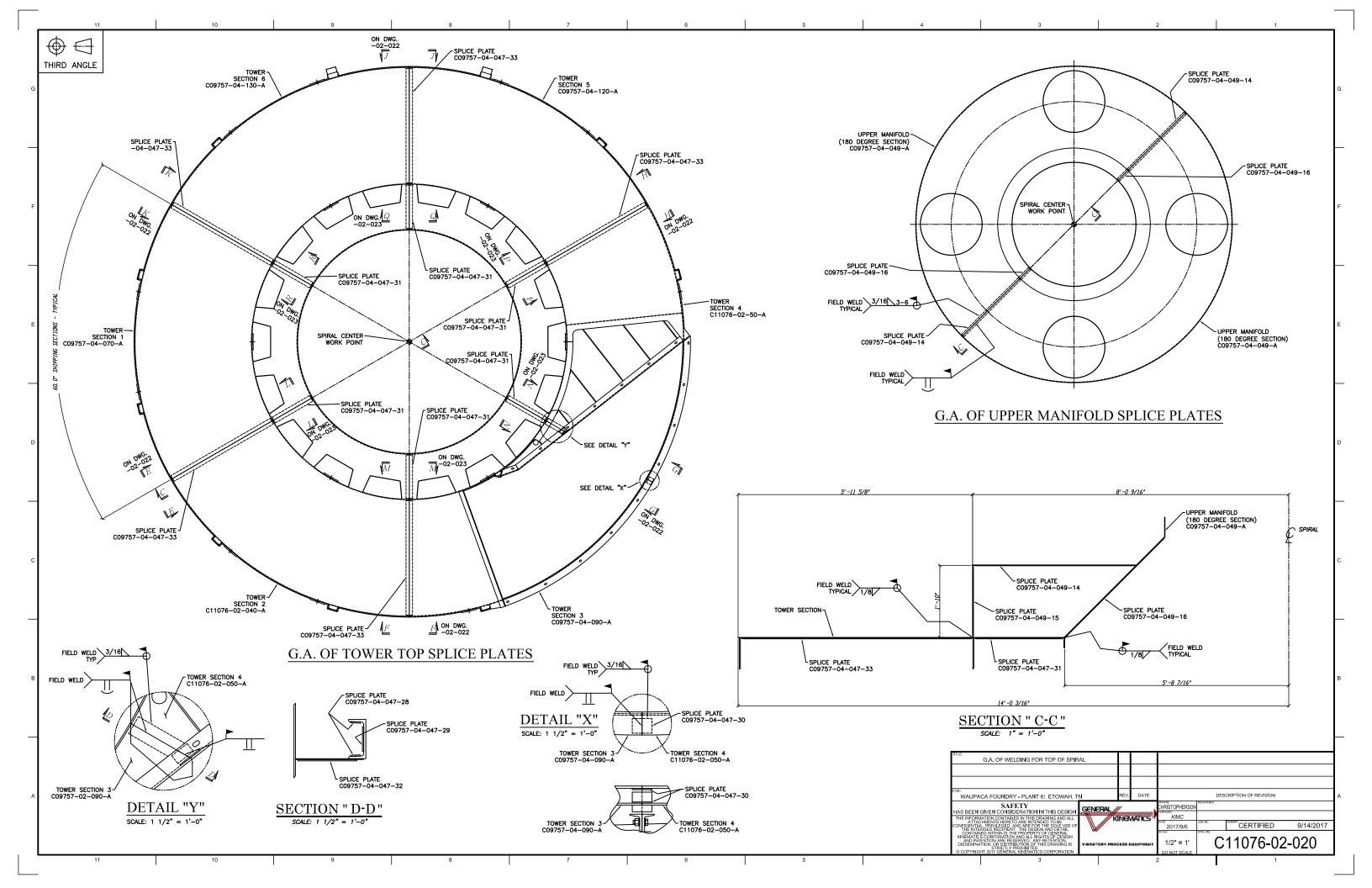


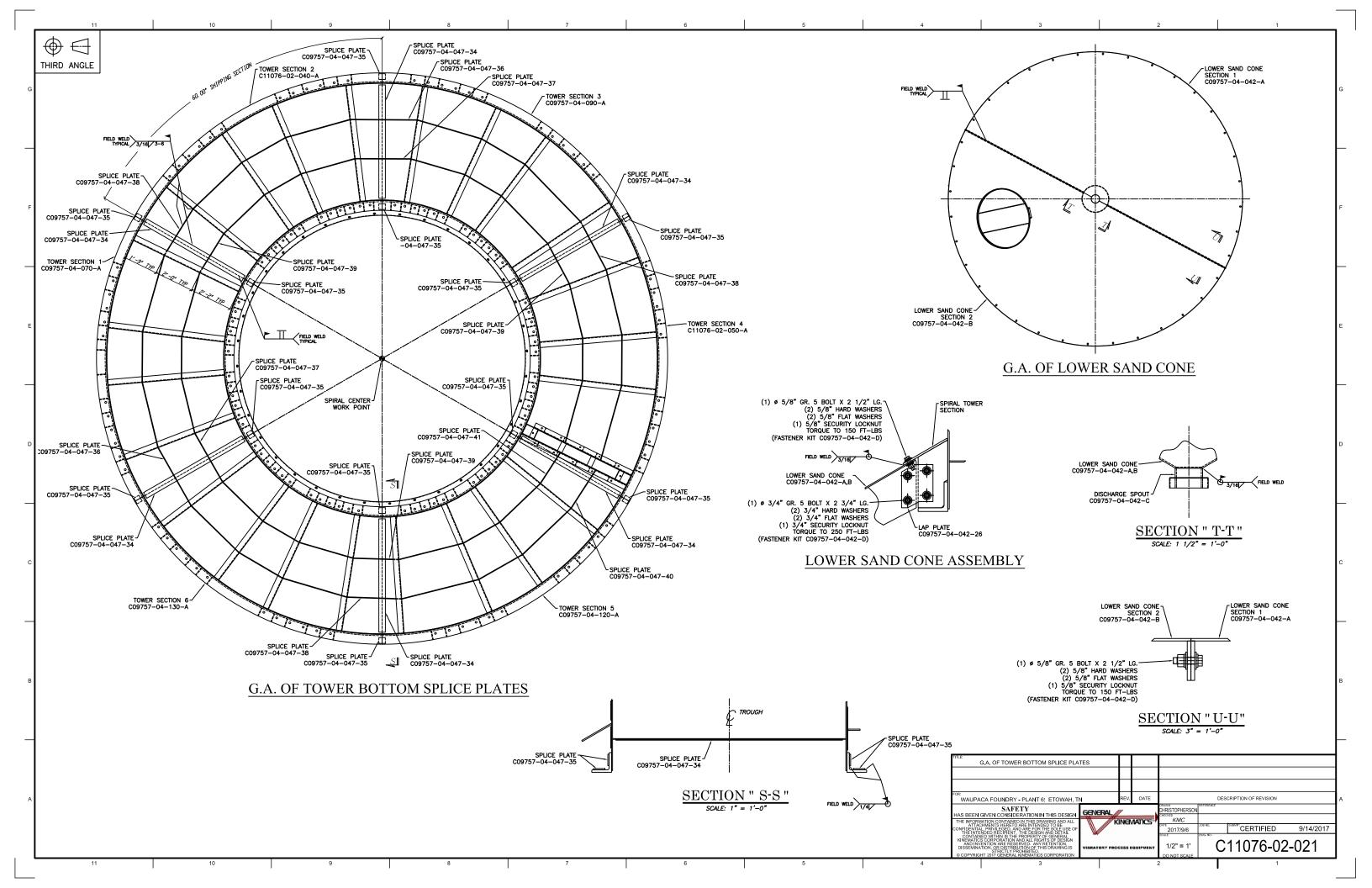


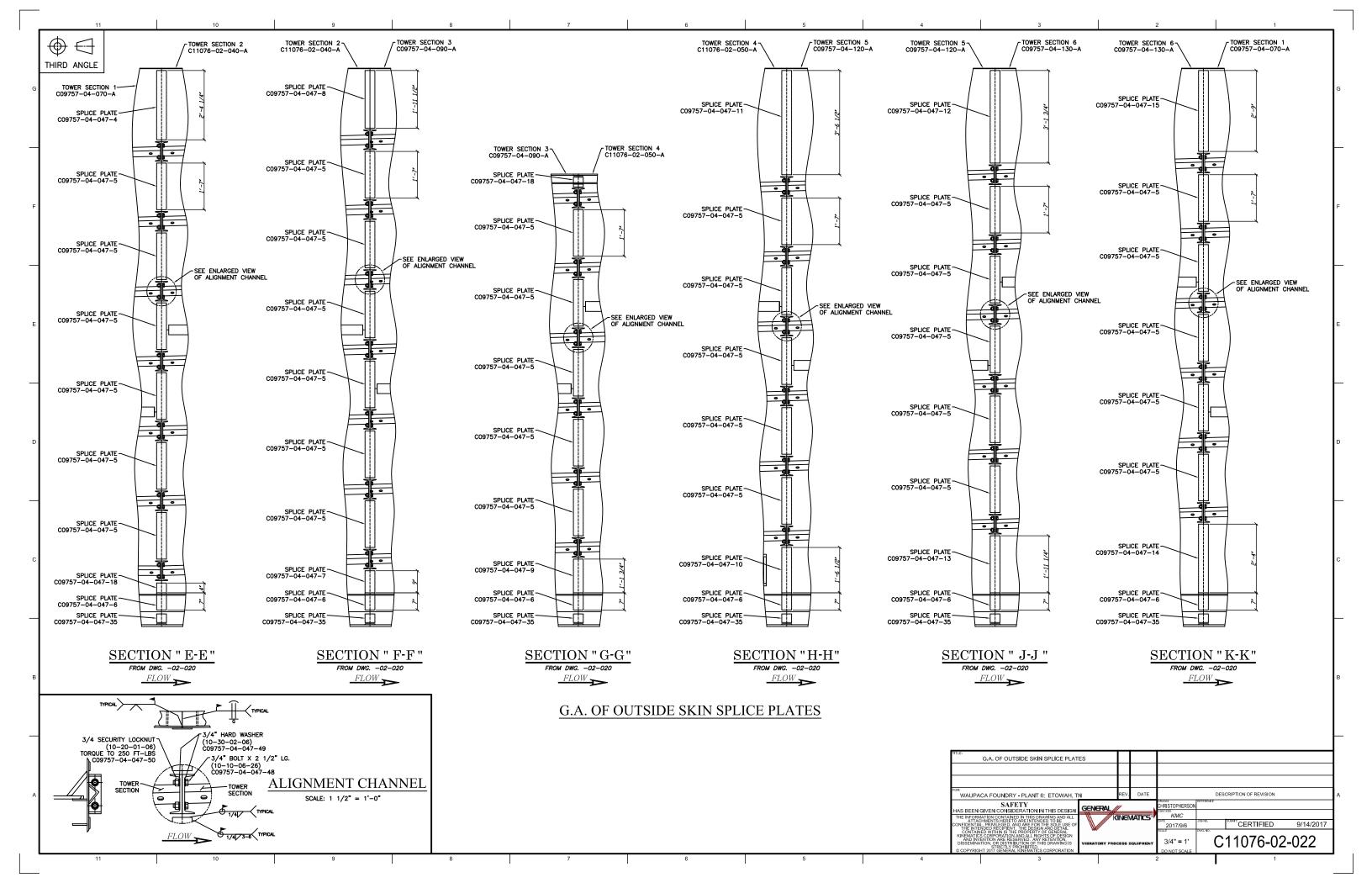


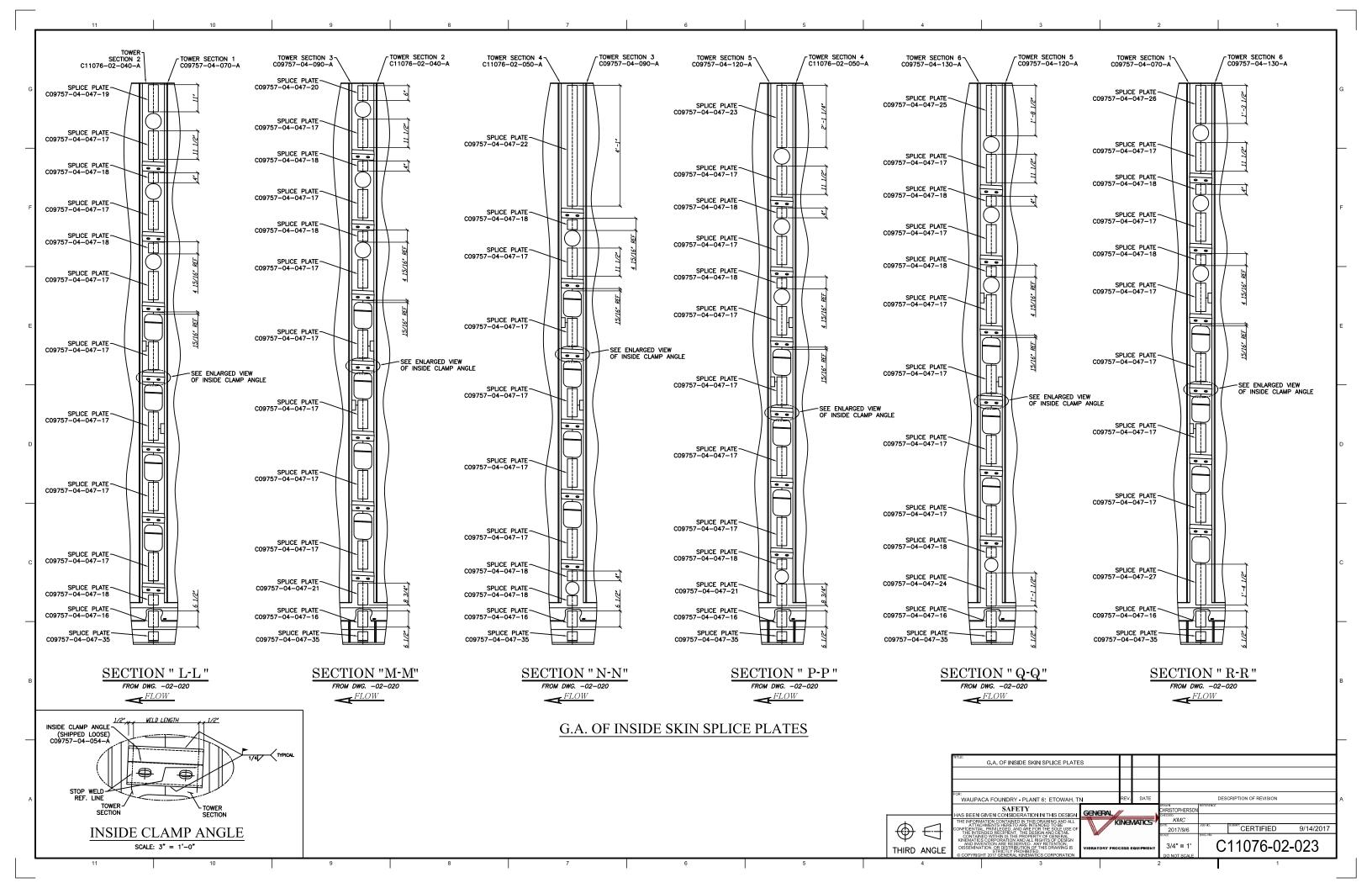












Assembly Drawing C11076-02-000	Piece 1	Part Number C09757-04-000-A	Part Description MOTOR ASSEMBLY WITH SPLIT COVERS	Recommended Spare Part Qty 1
C11076-02-000	75	С09757-04-000-В	GREEN REACTOR SPRING GROUP	6
C11076-02-000	76	C09757-04-000-C	BLUE ISOLATION SPRING GROUP	3
C11076-02-000	77	C09757-04-000-D	SLAT LEG GROUP	2
		10-07-315-B	VIBRATION MONITOR W/ ACCEL.	1