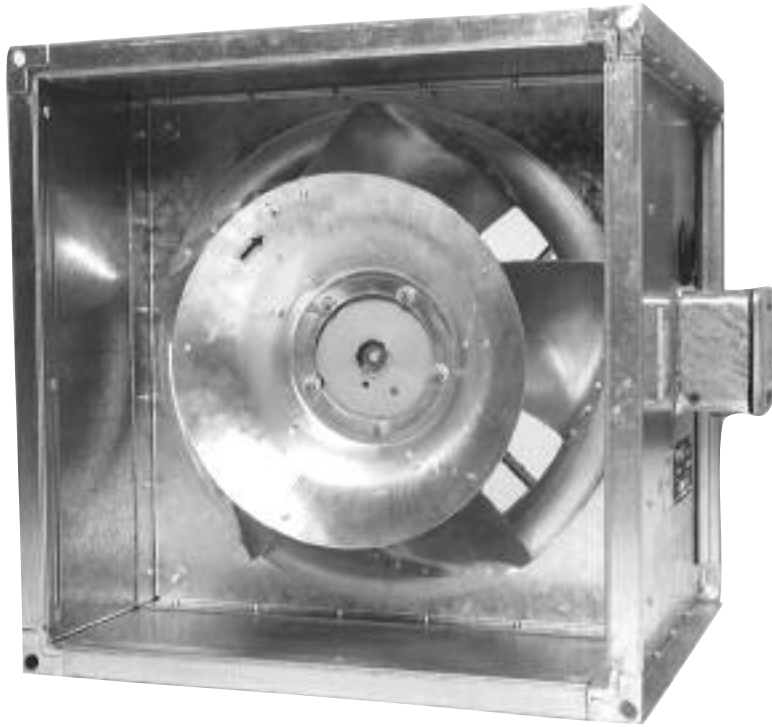


***Axcent 3 Series
In-Line Mixed Flow Fans***



Safety, Installation, Operation and Maintenance Instructions

Part No. 502429

FläktWoods

Safety, Installation Operation and Maintenance Instruction's for Axcent 3, In-Line Mixed Flow Fans.

SECTION 1: SAFETY

SECTION 2: UNPACKING

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FIGURE 2, 3 AND 4: WIRING DETAIL

FIGURE 5: FIXING ARRANGEMENT OF TERMINAL BLOCK (DRG: D258302)

1. SAFETY

Warning: Only approved, qualified personnel familiar with the assessment of hazards and risks associated with fans, and with the use of tools and test equipment required to service such fans, should install, operate and maintain the product.

If the installer or user is unable to understand the information in this manual, or has any doubt that a safe and reliable installation, operation and maintenance of the equipment can be assured, Fläkt Woods or their representative should be contacted for advice.

All warning and safety information contained in this document should be read before working on the fan assembly.

- 1.1** Fläkt Woods Limited fan assemblies are highly efficient air movement products designed and manufactured to standards and documentation that ensures all possible perceived hazards are assessed and eradicated before delivery to a customer. The fan is designed to operate between a temperature of -20°C and +50°C. When operating at low temperatures, ice formation on the fan assembly must be prevented. If the extracted air is liable to contain flammable/explosive gases or large amounts of dust, fumes, or fatty materials Fläkt Woods Limited or their representative should be consulted for advice. Each fan assembly is delivered with a Declaration of Conformity that should be retained with the fan.
- 1.2** The fan assembly is manufactured specifically to fulfil a particular application/environment. No deviation from the original requirement should be implemented without referring to Fläkt Woods Limited. Should a fan failure occur whilst the product is under warranty, the Fläkt Woods Limited service centre should be contacted, and supplied with full fan nameplate details, before any repair work is undertaken.

2. Unpacking

- 2.1 On receipt of the fan assembly check that it is as ordered. Before fully unpacking the fan check that it has not been damaged during transit (bent flanges, deformed case, damaged motor/guards/impeller etc). When unpacking to gain access to the fan, care should be taken to avoid injury from sharp edges, burrs, nails, staples, splinters etc. The fan must be lifted from the packaging safely and correctly. The fan packaging should be considered as a protective device only.

Warning: When fan assemblies are retained in storage, access by un-authorised persons must be prevented with the use of guards, barriers or secure premises such that fan impellers that may be rotating (windmilling) do not present a hazard.

3. Storage

- 3.1 A fork-lift truck or similar should be used for moving the fan assembly into storage. The fan assembly can be heavy (between 17kg and 190kg depending on fan and motor size; with additional ancillary equipment adding to the weight). The assembly can be unwieldy (centre of gravity not central), and should be lifted slowly to prevent damage and distortion. The stored fan assembly must not have equipment stacked on it, and it must not be stacked on other equipment. The packaging must not be used as a lifting device unless otherwise indicated. The fan should be stored in a safe, clean, dry, vibration-free location. If condensation is liable to occur the motor anti-condensation heater (if fitted) should be connected to an appropriate electrical power supply and switched on. A regular monthly rapid spin of the impeller is recommended to prevent grease hardening and possible brinelling of the bearings; the impeller should not be in the same angular position after rotation.
- 3.2 If the fan is to be stored for 12 months or more, an inspection by Fläkt Woods Limited service centre before installation is advised.

4. Installation (Mechanical)

Warning: It is recommended that suitable safety guards form part of the installation wherever necessary. If access to an unguarded part of the fan is possible; an additional guard must be fitted. Such devices, and advice on safety devices, are available from Fläkt Woods Limited.

Where the fan assembly is delivered packaged, the packaging must be considered as a protective device only, and must not be used as a lifting aid unless otherwise indicated.

All lifting aids and lifting points used during installation should be adequately certified to carry the weight of the equipment being lifted and its 'snatch' weight. During lifting all personnel must be clear of the area below the suspended fan.

Before entering the area ensure that the environment is safe to effectively work in, that any fumes, dust, toxic emissions, and environmental hazards etc., have been removed, and that the fan blades are not likely to windmill.

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 Before installing the fan assembly, check that it has not been damaged in transit/storage (bent flanges, deformed case, damaged motor/guards/impeller etc), that the impeller rotates freely, and that the fan and motor nameplate data comply with the requirement of its use. If the fan assembly has been stored, the resistance of the motor windings to earth, should be measured (at 500V d.c). If any reading is less than ten mega ohms the motor should be dried in a warm air-flow and re-checked before it is switched on.
- 4.1.2 The fan assemblies can be heavy (between 17kg and 190kg depending on fan and motor size; with additional ancillary equipment such as silencers, vibration isolators, matching flanges, flexible connectors and back-draught dampers adding to the weight), are sometimes unwieldy

(centre of gravity not central), and should be lifted slowly to prevent damage and distortion. Proper precautions must be taken, and certified lifting aids used, to ensure the fan is well supported and stable before lifting into position. Flange holes can be used for lifting but more than one hole must be used to safely spread the load and prevent damage. Straps can be wound round the fan case to assist in the lifting process. The impeller, or motor support arms must not be used to lift the fan.

- 4.1.3** The fan is supplied with its flanges drilled or undrilled dependent on the requirement. Fans supplied with drilled flanges should be bolted into position and the joint sealed to prevent air leakage. Fans supplied undrilled should be assembled to adjacent ductwork as shown on Figure 1. The fan must be installed, such that it is squarely positioned in accordance with the air flow direction requested when the fan was ordered. An air flow indication arrow is shown on the fan impeller. Packing shims can be used to ensure the fan is squarely in place. Sharp bends in the ductwork close to the fan must be avoided. Adequate unobstructed room must be allowed round the fan for safe inspection and future maintenance, and the environment must be safe for both the fan, and for personnel, with emergency escape procedures in place should they be necessary. Care must be taken to ensure that during extremes of wet and windy weather any ingress of water through the fan will not reach sensitive or hazardous areas within the building.
- 4.1.4** The component parts of the fan assembly, including anti-vibration mounts, silencers, flanges, flexible connectors, dampers etc (if fitted), must be fully aligned before being bolted together so that no distortion or stress is placed on the equipment. Appropriate fixings, with the correct torque applied, must be used to secure the fan into position. If in doubt about the torque of a particular fixing, contact Fläkt Woods Limited for advice. The final position of the fan must be strong and rigid enough to take the weight of the fan and any other weight applied during installation. Vibration isolators, appropriate for the weight of the fan, are recommended in order that any vibration of the fan is isolated so that no resonant frequencies are generated in surrounding fixtures. If vibration isolators are used, flexible connectors and flexible electrical conduit should also be used. The vibration isolators and flexible connectors must not be used to align fixing points that are clearly misaligned. If any component parts do not easily fit together the cause must be investigated and rectified.
- 4.1.5** Motors are fitted with a drain hole in each end cover, and in the terminal box. The motor drain hole should be at the lowest point of the motor when it is installed. Plugs that cover the drain holes should either be removed entirely if condensation is liable to occur due to large variations in operating temperature, or removed periodically to allow any general build-up of condensation to drain away. The frequency of plug removal will be dictated by environmental conditions, a record should thus be kept.
- 4.2** After installation all packing materials must be disposed of in accordance with Section 10.

5 Installation (Electrical) and Operation

Warning: The fan assembly contains rotating parts and electrical connections which can be a danger and cause injury. If there is any doubt that a safe and reliable installation of the fan can be assured; Fläkt Woods Limited or their representative should be contacted for advice.

If the fan stops due to an over heat situation, the over heat protection thermostat (if fitted - see section 5.3) may reset as the temperature cools and automatically restart the fan if power is still available

Always wear protective clothing (including harnesses, hard hats, eye protectors, boots, gloves and ear defenders) when working in the vicinity of the fan assembly.

5.1 General

- 5.1.1** The fan assembly is fitted with a terminal box on the fan casing. The electrical mains supply to the fan assembly should be connected into the terminal box through a weatherproof seal by an appropriately qualified electrician. Any unused entry points into the terminal box must be sealed. Connection details are provided with the fan assembly and are also detailed in Figure 2, 3, 4 and

5. It is good practice to fit a clearly-marked lockable isolator switch close to the fan, and have a clearly-marked and accessible push button stop/start switch on a control panel located remotely from the fan. The two switches allow safe control of the fan, provide a means of safely isolating the fan (until a controlled restart is made); they protect personnel during maintenance, during a fault situation, or during a mains failure/fluctuation. A suitable earth must also be connected. Sufficient cable length should be provided to allow for the flexibility of the fan on its vibration isolators (if fitted).

5.1.2 Fuses and wiring in the fan electrical control circuit must be sufficiently rated to carry the fan starting current as indicated on the motor nameplate. Fuses should be regarded as only protecting the wiring against the effects of short circuits or earth faults; they are not suitable for overload protection. To provide full protection for the motor, a control panel with overload protectors should be used. Overload protectors should be rated 15% above the motor full load current indicated on the motor rating label.

5.1.3 If a speed controller, or other controlling equipment, forms part of the system it should be able to control the fan within safe limits. Sufficient fan speed must be maintained to open any shutters that may be in the air-flow. The controlling equipment should be securely located, and should not be, or cause, a radiation hazard. Connection diagrams for speed controllers form part of this document (see Figure 2 (c), (g) and (i)). Three-wire control is preferable to 2-wire control. Two-wire control can be used on motors up to a full load current of 3 amps, but above 3 amps 3-wire control is recommended to avoid increased temperature rises in the motor windings. Care should be taken to ensure that the fan is able to be controlled by a speed controller. Fläkt Woods Limited can be contacted for advice on all forms of speed controllers and other control equipment supplied by the Company. Speed controllers should not be used without prior agreement with Fläkt Woods Limited.

5.2 Capacitors (single-phase motors only)

5.2.1 Low rated capacitors are mounted on the motor during manufacture. Larger rated capacitors, are supplied separately and must be fitted externally from the motor. Capacitors for flameproof motors must be located outside the hazardous area.

5.3 Overheat Protection

5.3.1 Motor overheat protection (if fitted) can be fitted on all single-phase and three-phase motors. Overheat protection is achieved by the use of either thermostats or thermistors. The protection devices are wired in either of the following two ways:

5.3.1.1 On single-phase motors with a full load current of up to and including 6.3A:

Thermostats are wired in series with the motor winding; they operate by opening and closing with temperature to automatically open circuit the winding and stop the fan in an over heat situation (see Section 5 Warning). On cooling the motor will automatically re-start, however on single-phase motors of this type, manual re-start can be achieved by removing the link between terminals K and UZ and wiring terminals K – K directly to the motor start contactor, thermistors are wired to separate terminals (S – S) within the terminal box; they change their resistive value with temperature and must be wired to control the motor start contactor via a suitable relay.

5.3.1.2 On single-phase motors with a full load current above 6.3A and three-phase motors:

Thermostats are wired to separate terminals (K – K) within the terminal box; they operate by opening and closing with temperature and must be wired to directly control the motor start contactor, thermistors are wired to separate terminals (S – S) within the terminal box; they operate by changing their resistive value with temperature and must be wired to control the motor start contactor via a suitable relay.

NOTE: that when the motor cools the thermostat will reset; the motor however must not be able to start until the motor start contactor is manually reset.

5.4 Anti-condensation heater

- 5.4.1 Motor anti-condensation heaters (if fitted) are terminated in a terminal box on the fan and must be externally wired to automatically receive the appropriate supply when the motor is switched to off. When the motor is switched on the anti-condensation heater will not be required and thus must be automatically switched out of circuit.

5.5 Fans with flameproof motors

- 5.5.1 Fans with flameproof motors are designed for use in locations where there are liable to be fumes, dust or flammable/explosive gases. Installation should be carried out by qualified personnel. Special care must be exercised when electrically connecting such units to ensure that a secure flameproof connection is achieved. Great care must be taken to ensure that the thread of cable glands, or conduit, matches the thread into which it is screwed, and that the correct sealant is used wherever necessary so that the entire installation achieves the flameproof barrier required. Any electrical control gear (including the start capacitor in the case of single-phase motors) must be located outside the hazardous area if they are not of a flameproof type. The motor should not be allowed to become coated with dirt/dust, etc. which could restrict surface cooling and consequently raise the temperature of the motor carcass. If in doubt about the achievement of the flameproof barrier contact Fläkt Woods Limited Service Centre for advice.

6. SWITCH-ON

- 6.1 Only appropriately qualified personnel should switch-on the fan. Before switching on confirm that the electrical supply is fully compliant with the requirement of the motor as detailed on the motor nameplate, that the fan is correctly installed, all component parts and fixings are secure, safety guards are in place, no loose articles are present in the vicinity, that any temporary device used to stop the fan blades windmilling has been removed, and that personnel present are aware of the noise/vibration aspects of a fan starting and running and that they may not be able to communicate effectively with each other.
- 6.2 Immediately on switch-on check the assembly for smooth, low-vibration running, that the current consumption is within the full load current specified on the nameplate, and that the motor is not getting excessively hot. A trial connection of the three-phase supply should be made to check that the fan rotates in the required direction. If the rotation is incorrect interchange any two phases of the incoming supply at the motor terminal block. If after correctly connecting the single phase supply the fan is found to be rotating in the wrong direction, the motor winding leads U1 and U2 should be interchanged at the motor terminal block. The fan must not be switched on and off in a manner that could cause overheating of the motor; and could damage the insulation of the motor and the wiring to the motor.
- 6.3 Shutdown of the fan should be made in a controlled manner, and the system left safe and secure particularly if maintenance is to be carried out.

7. Maintenance

Warning: No maintenance work should be attempted before switching off and completely isolating the fan assembly, its anti-condensation heater (if fitted), and its controls, from all electrical supplies and allowing the rotating parts of the fan to come to rest, the motor to cool, and any capacitors to discharge.

Before entering the area ensure that all fumes, dust, toxic emission, heat etc have dispersed from the local environment, and that the fan blades are not likely to windmill.

All lifting aids used during maintenance, and all lifting points utilised, should be adequately certified to carry the weight of the equipment being lifted (see section 3.1).

Always wear appropriate protective clothing (including harnesses, hard hats, boots, eye protectors and ear defenders) when working in the vicinity of the fan assembly.

NOTE: The maintenance procedures are designed to keep the fan equipment safe, operational and fault-free.

7.1 Maintenance must be carried out on the fan assembly by experienced and appropriately qualified personnel using the correct tools and equipment. A regular routine maintenance schedule should be established to keep the fan assembly safe, operational and fault-free, and a record kept. A list of suggested intervals is given in Table 1. Where the environment is particularly dirty, hazardous, or open to weather extremes, a reduction in the intervals may be necessary. Internal and external fan and motor surfaces may be cleaned with low pressure clean water and non-abrasive additives. Direct application of water from any direction to the motor drain plugs, motor shaft seals and silencer in-fill must be avoided. No toxic materials should be used in the enclosed area of the fan.

7.2 It is essential to ensure that all fixings on the assembly are secure. When examining and checking the security of fixings during the routine maintenance detailed in Table 1, those fixings that are locked into position in any way or are painted over, need not be disturbed if they can be seen to be secure. Any locking devices that are disturbed during maintenance must be discarded and replaced with identical devices. Thread forming screws must have locking compound applied when being reused. Information on replacement locking devices, and parts of all types, is available from Fläkt Woods Limited. Those fixings that have no locking devices fitted and are torqued into position, should be checked at 95% of their original setting to ensure no unnecessary disturbance of the fixing - see details below. If in doubt about the torque of a particular fixing contact Fläkt Woods Limited for advice. Additional care must be observed when disturbing fixings that secure devices that hold potential energy in place (eg springs, anti-vibration mounts etc).

FIXING SIZE:	TORQUE (Nm):
M6	6
M8	11
M10	28
M12	49
M16	122

7.3 After maintenance ensure that no loose articles are present in the vicinity of the fan, that all safety guards, safety supports etc., are properly secured into their original location, and that any temporary device used to stop the fan blades windmilling has been removed.

7.4 Infrequent Use

7.4.1 If the fan assembly is to be used less frequently than once a month the following additional maintenance procedures should be carried out, and a record kept:

7.4.1.1 The resistance of the motor windings to earth should be measured (at 500V d.c) each month. If the reading is less than ten megohms, the motor should be dried in a warm air flow (typically 40°C) and re-checked before running the motor.

7.4.1.2 The fan should be operated for at least two hours each month to ensure correct lubricant conditions in the bearings.

7.4.1.3 The anti-condensation heater (if fitted) should be checked each month to ensure that it is automatically switched on (drawing current) when the motor is switched to off.

ROUTINE MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE	EVERY 6 MONTHS	EVERY 12 MONTHS	COMMENTS
Examine the airways into the fan guards (if fitted)	●		Remove any debris that may have accumulated round the guards.
Examine motor cooling fins.	●		Remove any material/dirt build-up between the motor fins.
Examine impeller for dirt build-up and for any physical damage.	●		Remove any build-up of dirt. Ensure that the impeller is secure and is torque loaded into position. Replace impeller if it is damaged.
Check condition and tautness of fan safety supports (if fitted).	●		Clean safety supports. Replace them if there is any deterioration/corrosion
Examine condition of safety guards (if fitted) and their fixings.	●		Clean safety guards. Replace them if there are any signs of damaged.
Check operation of anti-condensation heater (if fitted).	●		Switch off the power to the motor. Check that the anti-condensation heater is energised (drawing current).
Check operation of damper shutters (if fitted)		●	Ensure damper shutters are clean and that they open and close easily. Apply oil/grease to the mechanism if necessary.
Examine the clearance between the fan impeller blade tips and the inside of the fan duct. Check the angle, and security, of the impeller blades		●	Ensure that the gap between the impeller blade end and the fan duct is correct/adequate. If in doubt about the gap contact Fläkt Woods Limited for advice. Ensure that the impeller blade is secure..
Check torque of fan-to-support fixings.		●	It is essential to confirm that all fixings are properly fitted, are tight, and are fully driven home (see Section 7.2). If in doubt about the torque of a fixing contact Fläkt Woods Limited for advice.
Examine fan assembly fixings.		●	It is essential to confirm that all fixings are properly fitted, are tight, and are fully driven home (see Section 7.2). If in doubt about the torque of a fixing contact Fläkt Woods Limited for advice.
Check motor voltage and current consumption		●	Ensure voltage and full load current is as specified on the motor nameplate.
Inspect paintwork/galvanising.		●	Treat any areas of damage or corrosion with suitable non-toxic anti-corrosion paint.
Check fan assembly wiring			Check security, and condition, of all wiring (including the earth).

8. Overhaul/Extended Maintenance

- 8.1 The procedures detailed in this document are designed to keep the fan assembly safe, operational and fault-free; however in the longer term the fan will require additional servicing that may include a complete overhaul, bearing/seal replacement, motor replacement, motor rewinding, spare parts, condition monitoring, vibration analysis, refurbishment, etc. Information on all aspects of overhaul/extended maintenance is available from Fläkt Woods Limited service centre. After overhaul/extended maintenance the fan assembly must be safely and correctly installed back into its original position in accordance with this document.

9. Fault-Finding

- 9.1 Fault-finding must be carried out on the fan assembly by appropriately qualified personnel using the correct tools and equipment.

9.1.1 Electrical

- 9.1.1.1 Check that the electrical connections to the assembly are secure and wired in accordance with the circuit diagram,
- 9.1.1.2 Check that the voltage applied to the assembly is as specified on the motor nameplate and is balanced,
- 9.1.1.3 Connect an ammeter (clampmeter) in line with each phase (one phase in the case of single phase motors) of the motor in turn and check that the current consumption is within the full load current specified on the motor nameplate.
- 9.1.1.4 Measure each motor winding to earth, and between each winding, using a 500V d.c insulation tester. If the reading is less than ten megohms the reason is liable to be dampness in the motor. To dry the motor place it in a warm (typically 40 degrees centigrade) dry airstream and regularly monitor the motor until the insulation reading is restored to ten megohms or greater. If the reading remains less than ten megohms a break-down in the motor winding insulation could be the reason, and a motor rewind/overhaul may be necessary,
- 9.1.1.5 Ensure that there is no smell of burnt insulation in the vicinity of the motor .

9.1.2 Mechanical

- 9.1.2.1 Check that there is no obstruction to the motor impeller blade, that the blade is clean, and no loose articles or debris are present in the vicinity,
- 9.1.2.2 Rotate the motor shaft by hand. Investigate any sound of internal chafing, rubbing or stiffness. Any stiffness may indicate that the bearings require replacing.
- 9.1.2.3 Lift the end of the motor shaft if possible to check for bearing wear (i.e. excessive lift of shaft). Rotate the motor shaft by hand. Investigate any sound of internal chafing or rubbing.
- 9.1.2.4 Ensure that all fixings are secure,

10. Disposal

When the fan assembly has completed its working life the metal components should be segregated and recycled. The remaining items of material should be safely disposed of in accordance with local health and safety regulations.

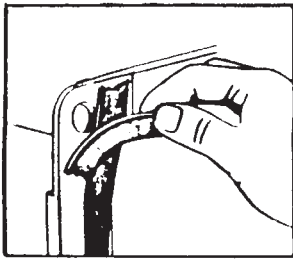
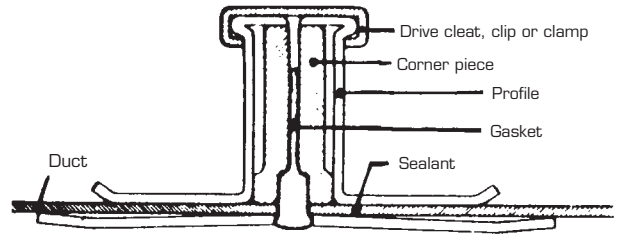
Ductwork Joint System

Conforming to HVCA specification DW142

SITE ERECTION

a) Apply correct gasket round flange, overlapping in the corner areas as shown.

b) Assemble joints with 4 corner bolts. Use drive cleat, clips or clamps in inaccessible areas and for large cross-section ducts.



Fix gasket to the inside of the flange. In the corner area draw same to the inner side of the duct and overlap as shown.

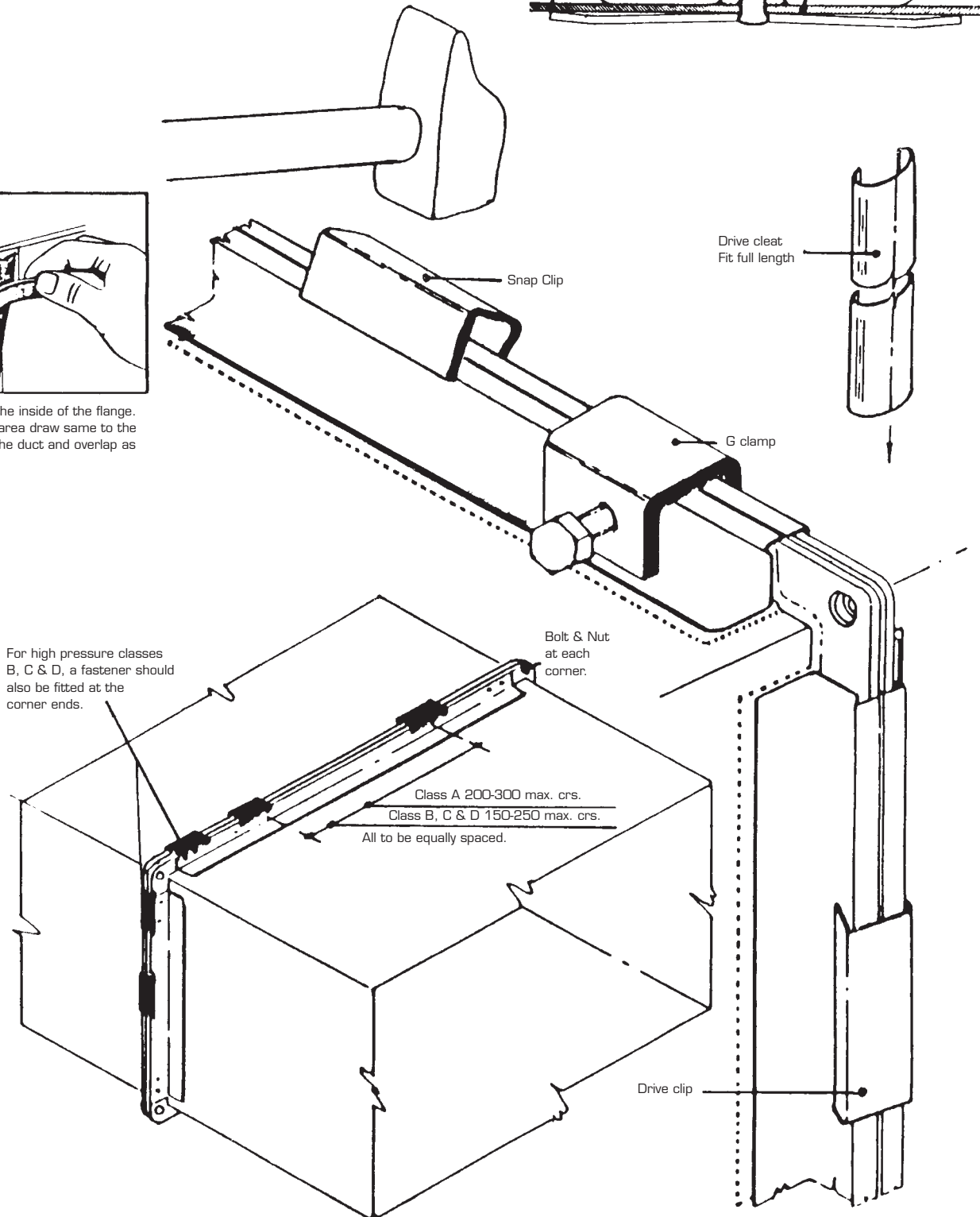


Figure 1: Ductwork joint system

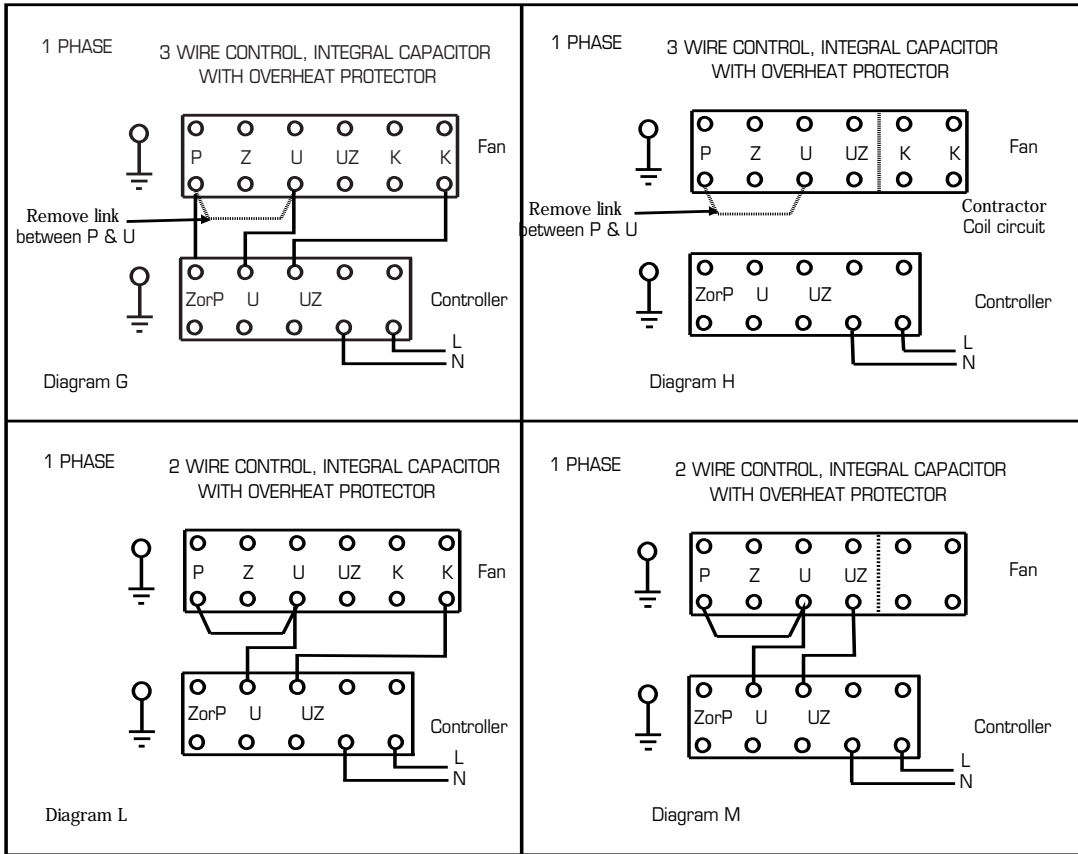
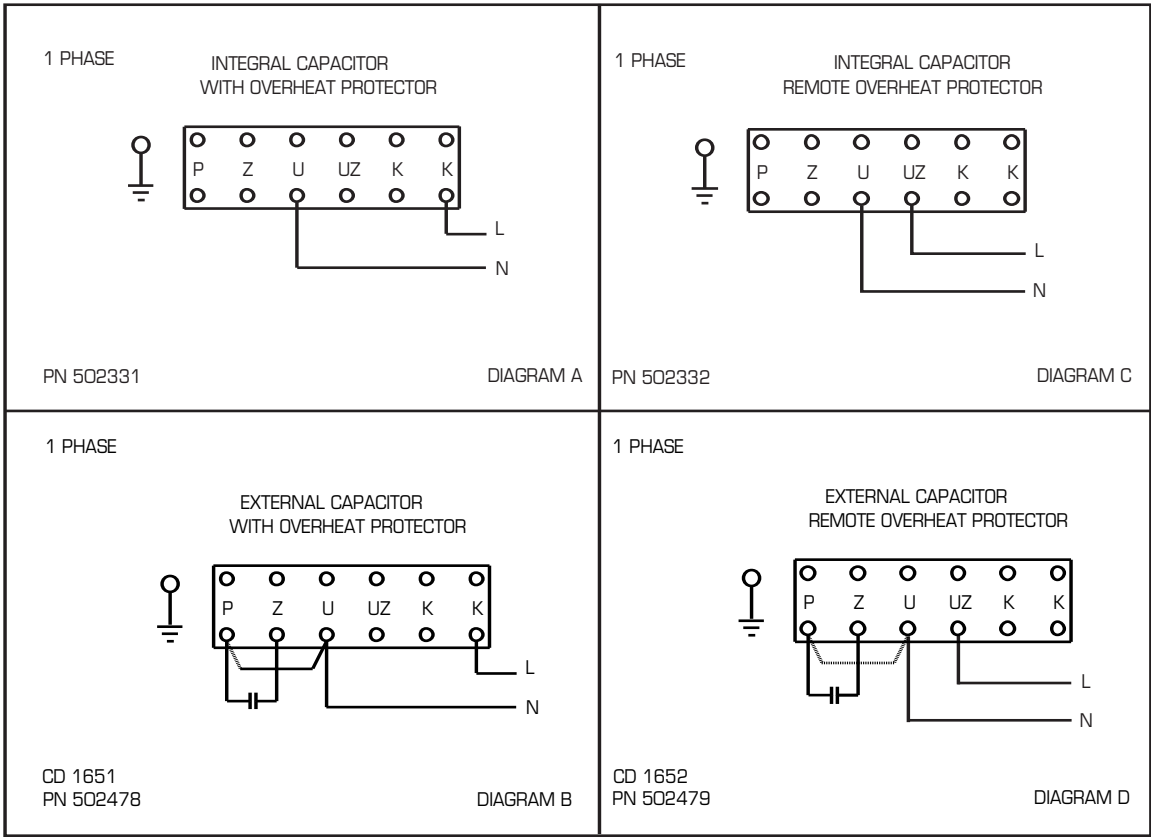


Figure 2: Wiring Diagrams

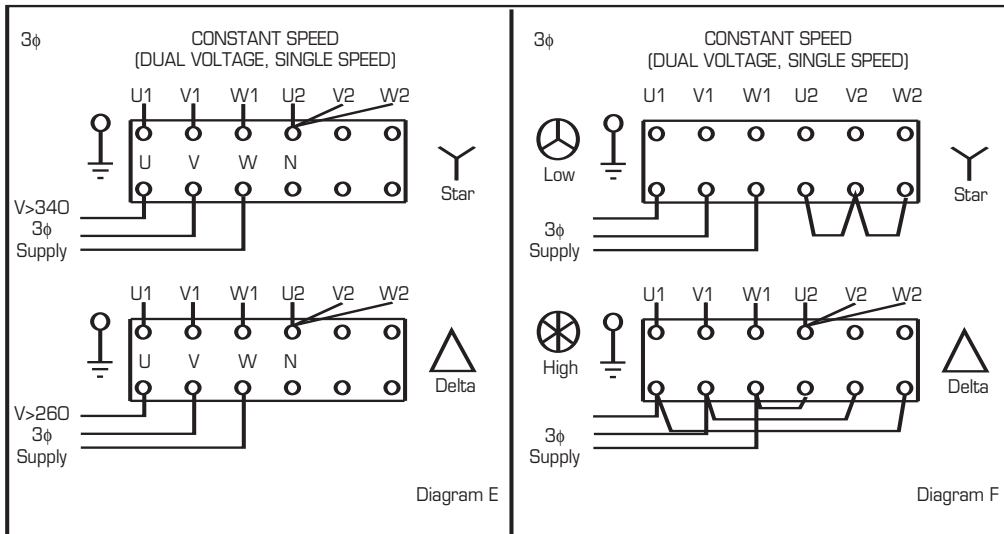
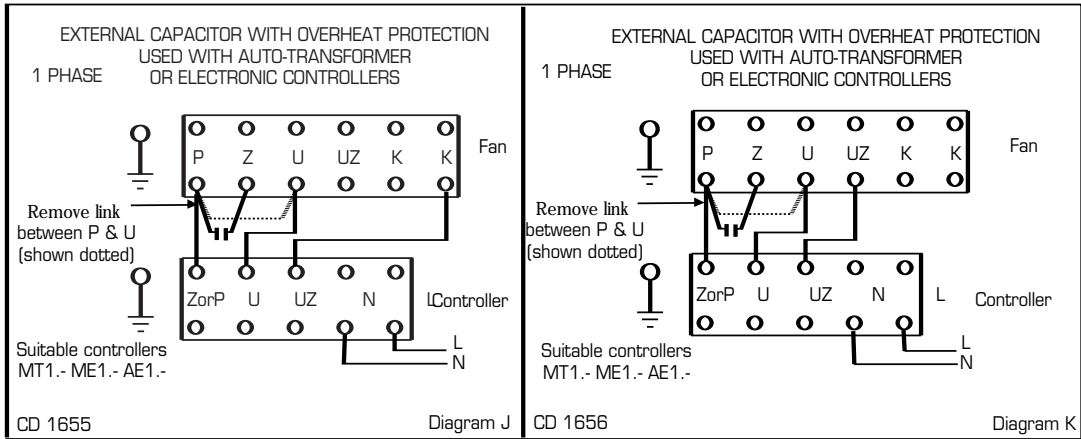


Figure 3: Wiring Diagrams

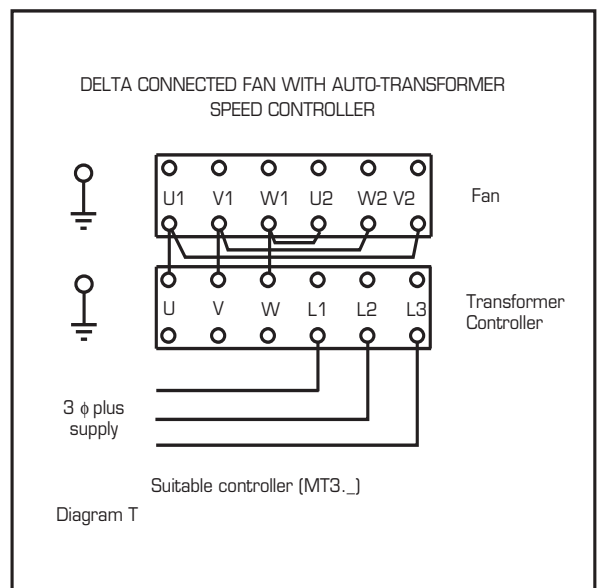
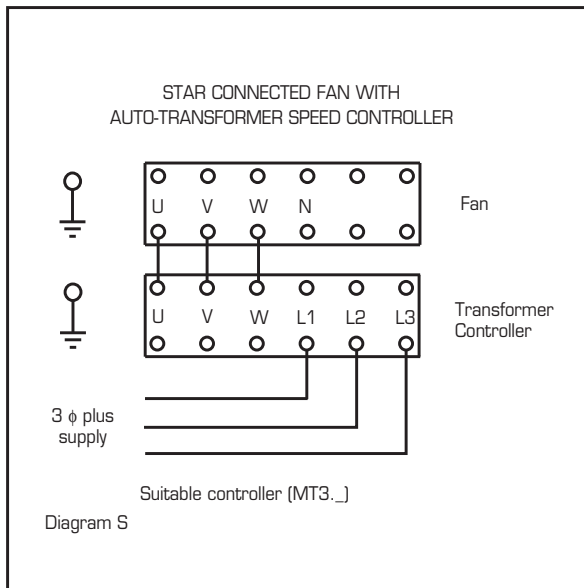
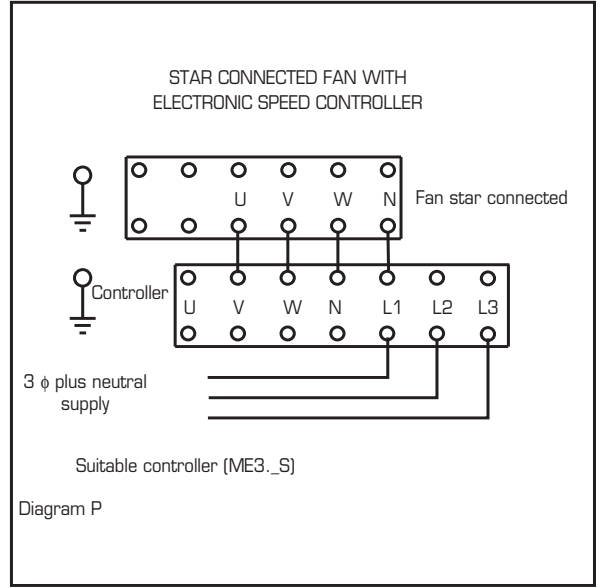
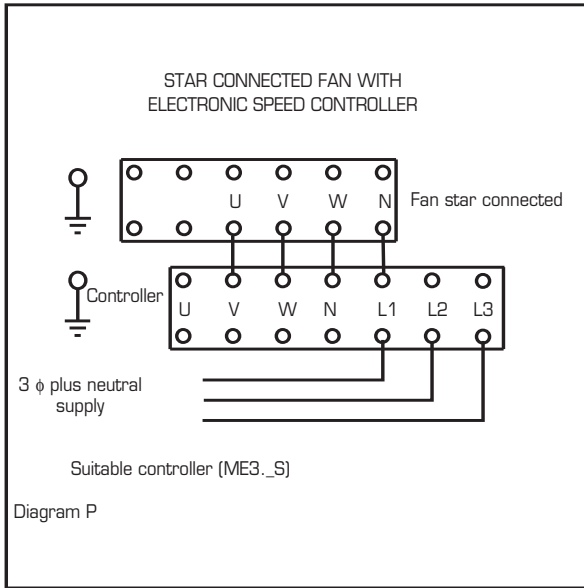
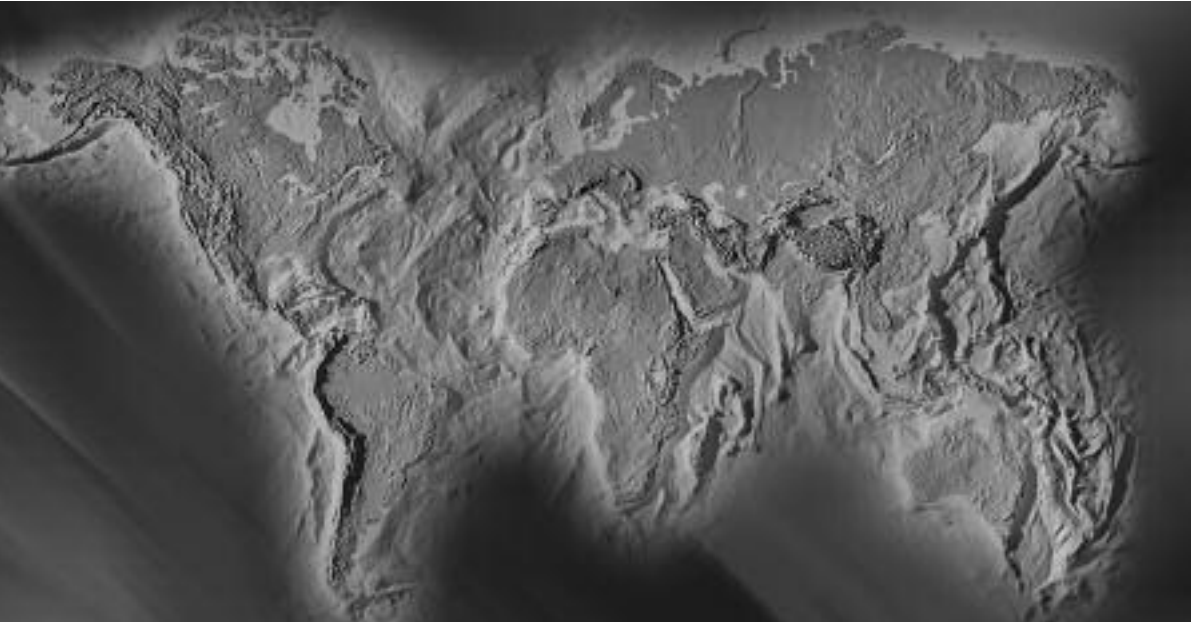


Figure 4: Wiring Diagrams

We Bring Air to Life



Fläkt Woods Group provides a full range of products and solutions for buildings ventilation, air treatment and industrial air movement

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