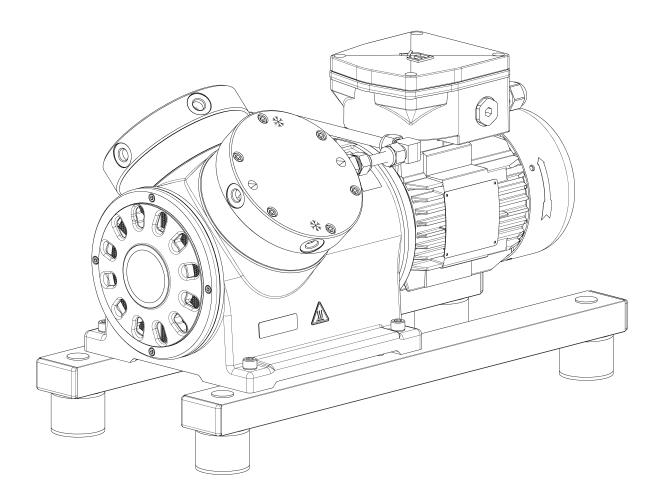


N630 EX TRANSLATION OF ORIGINAL OPERATION AND INSTALLATION INSTRUCTION ENGLISH

DIAPHRAGM PUMP



Notice!

Before operating the pump and accessories, read and observe the operating and installation instructions as well as the safety information!

KNF Neuberger GmbH Alter Weg 3 79112 Freiburg Germany Tel. +49 (0)7664/5909-0 Fax. +49 (0)7664/5909-99

www.knf.com

Index

1	About this document	3
2	Use	6
3	Safety	12
4	Technical data	14
	Design and function	
6	Transport	20
	Installation and connection	
8	Operation	35
9	Servicing	37
10	Troubleshooting	47
11	Spare parts and accessories	50
	Returns	
13	Appendix	52

1 About this document

1.1 Using the operating and installation instructions

The operating and installation instructions are part of the pump.

- → In the event of uncertainties with regard to the content of the operating and installation instructions, please contact the manufacturer (contact data: see www.knf.com). Please have the type and serial number of the pump ready.
- → Read the operating and installation instructions before you commission the pump.
- → Give the operating and installation instructions only completely and unchanged to the next owner.
- → Keep the operating and installation instructions within reach at all times.

Project pumps For customer-specific project pumps (pump models that begin with "PJ" or "PM"), there may be deviations from the operating and installation instructions.

 \rightarrow For project pumps, also observe the agreed specifications.

- Motor The operating and installation instructions apply for the pump part.
 - \rightarrow Also observe the operating instructions for the motor in the appendix.
 - → Also observe the operating instructions for the coupling in the appendix.

1.2 Exclusion of liability

The manufacturer assumes no liability for damages and malfunctions resulting from failure to observe the operating and installation instructions.

The manufacturer assumes no liability for damages and malfunctions resulting from changes or modifications to the device and improper handling.

The manufacturer assumes no liability for damages and malfunctions resulting from impermissible spare parts and accessories.

1.3 Symbols and markings

Warning notice



A notice that warns you of danger is located here.

Possible consequences of a failure to observe the warning notice are specified here. The signal word, e.g., warning, indicates the danger level.

→ Measures for avoiding the danger and its consequences are specified here.

Danger levels

Signal word	Meaning	Consequences if not observed
DANGER	warns of immediate danger	Death or serious injury or serious damage will result.
WARNING	warns of possible dan- ger	Death, serious injury or serious damage is pos- sible.
CAUTION	warns of a possibly dangerous situation	Minor injury or damage is possible.
NOTICE	Warns of possible dam- age	Damage is possible.

Tab.1 Danger levels

Other notices and symbols

- \rightarrow An activity to be carried out is specified here (a step).
- 1. The first step of an activity to be carried out is specified here. Follow other sequentially numbered steps.



This symbol indicates important information.

Explanations of pictograms

Pictogram	Meaning
	General warning symbol
	Warning of hot surface
	Warning of electrical voltage
	Warning of explosive materials
	Warning of poisonous substances
	Warning of hand injuries through crushing
	Observe the operating instructions
	General mandatory sign
X	Environmentally conscious disposal

Tab.2 Explanations of pictograms

2 Use

2.1 Proper use

The pumps are intended exclusively for transferring gases and vapors.

Responsibility of the owner

	Only install and operate the pumps in accordance with the operating parameters and conditions described in Chapter <i>4 Technical data</i> and Chapter <i>2.3 Use in potentially explosive areas</i> .
	Pumps with ATEX designation do not always satisfy the regulations for potentially explosive areas in countries outside of the EU.
	Only pumps that are fully assembled and in the condition as delivered may be operated.
	Make sure that the installation location is dry and that the pump is pro- tected against rain, splash, gushing, and drip water as well as from other contaminants.
	The pump is suitable for transferring potentially explosive atmospheres and for operation in potentially explosive atmospheres.
	Check the tightness of the connections between the pipes of the applica- tion and the pump (or the connection of the pump) at regular intervals. Leaky connections carry the risk of releasing dangerous gases and vapors from the pump system.
Requirements on the transferred medium	
	Before using a medium, check the compatibility of the media-contacting components (see <i>4 Technical data</i>) with the medium.
	Risk of dangerous gas mixtures during pump operation if diaphragm breaks: Depending on the medium being transferred, breakage of the di- aphragm can result in a dangerous mixture if the medium mixes with the air in the compressor housing or the surroundings.
	Make certain that no risk of explosion arises even in extreme operating sit- uations (temperature, pressure) and in the event of system breakdowns.
	Only transfer gases that remain stable under the pressures and tempera- tures that arise in the pump.
Variable frequency drive	Pumps with three-phase motor are designed for operation with a variable frequency drive in the speed range $500 - 1500$ rpm (50 Hz) or $600 - 1800$ rpm (60 Hz) (see also Chapter Electrical connection).

2.2 Improper use

The pumps are not suitable for use below ground.

The pumps are not suitable for transferring:

- Dusts
- Liquids
- Aerosols
- Biological and microbiological substances
- Explosives
- Fibers
- Food

Pumps that can produce both vacuum as well as overpressure may not be used to simultaneously produce vacuum and overpressure.

This function can be made possible on a project basis following consultation with KNF Customer Service.

No overpressure may be applied to the suction side of the pump.

This function can be made possible on a project basis following consultation with KNF Customer Service.

2.3 Use in potentially explosive areas

In potentially explosive atmospheres (zones), only operate pumps and motors of the appropriate category and temperature class.

The pumps have the following EU explosion protection designation:

Designation	Description
(Ex)	Symbol for explosion-proof pumps
II	Equipment group (See Chapter 2.4.1 Device groups)
2/2G	Device category (See Chapter 2.4.2 Device categories for gas)
Ex	Symbol indicates that the device complies with one or more ignition protection types
Н	Symbol for ignition protection type (See Chapter 2.4.5 <i>Ig-</i> <i>nition protection type</i>)
II B + H2	Explosion groups (see Chapter 2.4.3 Explosion groups)
Т3	Temperature class (see Chapter <i>2.4.4 Temperature classes</i>)
Gb	Equipment protection level (See Chapter 2.4.6 Equipment protection level for gas)
	Special operating conditions (See Chapter 2.4.7 Special operating conditions)

Tab.3

An ignition hazard assessment in accordance with standards DIN EN ISO 80079-36 and DIN EN ISO 80079-37 was performed for the pumps. The protective goals were reached by applying ignition protection type constructional safety "c".

The explosion protection designation can also be found at the following location:

- Type plate of the pump
- Motor The pump motor must have at least the same explosion protection as the pump.

2.4 Explanations of the explosion protection designation

2.4.1 Device groups

- Device group I Device group I applies for devices that are used in underground plants of mines as well as their underground systems that could be endangered by methane and/or combustible dusts.
- Device group II Device group II applies for devices that are used in other areas that could be endangered by an explosive atmosphere.

2.4.2 Device categories for gas

The device category describes the frequency and the duration of the occurrence of explosive atmospheres during operation.

Device cat- egory	Description
1G	Devices of this category are designed for use in areas in which an explosive atmosphere consisting of a mixture of air and gases, vapors or mists is present constantly or for long periods of time or often.
1D	Devices of this category are designed for use in areas in which an explosive atmosphere consisting of a dust/air mix- ture is present constantly or for long periods of time or often.
2G	Devices of this category are designed for use in areas in which it is to be expected that an explosive atmosphere con- sisting of gases, vapors or mists forms occasionally.
2/2G	Devices that extract from zone 1 and are designed for use in areas in which it is to be expected that an explosive atmosphere consisting of gases, vapors or mists forms occasion-ally.
2/-G	Devices that extract from zone 1 but are not designed for in- stallation in a potentially explosive atmosphere (zone).
2D	Devices of this category are designed for use in areas in which it is to be expected that an explosive atmosphere con- sisting of a dust/air mixture forms occasionally.
3G	Devices of this category are designed for uses in areas in which it is to be expected that an explosive atmosphere re- sulting from gases, vapors or mists occurs, though in all like- lihood occurs only seldom and for a very short length of time.
3D	Devices of this category are designed for uses in areas in which it is to be expected that an explosive atmosphere re- sulting from stirred-up dust occurs, though in all likelihood occurs only seldom and for a very short length of time.

Tab.4

2.4.3 Explosion groups

Combustible gases and vapors are classified according to explosion groups(I, IIA, IIB and IIC) and temperature classes. The following table shows the classification of the most common combustible gases and vapors.

	T1	T2	Т3	T4	T5	T6
I	Methane	_	_	-	_	_
	Acetone Ethane Ethyl ac- etate Ammonia Ethyl chlo- ride Benzene Acetic acid Carbon monoxide Methane Methanol Methyl chlo- ride Naphthalene Phenol Propane Toluene	i-amyl ac- etate n-butane n-butyl alco- hol Cyclohex- anone 1,2- dichloroetha ne Acetic anhy- dride	Gasoline Diesel fuel Jet fuel Heating oils n-hexane	Acetalde- hyde		
IIB	Town gas	Ethylene Ethyl alcohol	Hydrogen sulfide	Ethyl ether	-	-
IIC	Hydrogen	Acetylene	_	_	-	Carbon disulfide

Tab.5

The classification of gases and vapors into groups with respect to explosion group and temperature class applies for the transferred medium as well as for the pump surroundings.

Transferred medium The pump may only be used to transfer gases and vapors that belong to the respective explosion group and corresponding temperature class (or below) (see designation on the type plate) or that are not explosive and combustible.

Environment of the pump The pump may only be operated in an environment that contains an atmosphere that belongs to the respective explosion group and corresponding temperature class (or below) (see designation on the type plate) or that is not explosive and not combustible.

2.4.4 Temperature classes

Maximum surface temperature The maximum surface temperature is the highest temperature that is reached under the most unfavorable conditions of a surface of the pump.

Ignition temperature The maximum surface temperature of the pump must always be lower than the lowest ignition temperature of the gas or vapor/air mixture in which it is used.

Temperature class The maximum surface temperature arises from the design of the pump and is specified as temperature class.

Temperature class	Max. surface temperature [°C]	Ignition temperature [°C]
T1	450	> 450
T2	300	> 300
Т3	200	> 200
T4	135	> 135
T5	100	> 100
Т6	85	> 85

Tab.6

2.4.5 Ignition protection type

Designation	Description	
h	Constructional safety "c"	
h	Ignition source monitoring "b"	
h	Liquid immersion "k"	
Tab.7		

An ignition hazard assessment in accordance with standards DIN EN ISO 80079-36 and DIN EN ISO 80079-37 was performed for the pumps. The protective goals were reached by applying ignition protection type constructional safety "c".

2.4.6 Equipment protection level for gas

The equipment protection level describes the frequency and the duration of the occurrence of explosive atmospheres in an area.

Equipment protection level	Description*	Constructional safety
Ga	Devices with very high protection level for use in potentially explosive areas. With these devices, there is no risk of ig- nition during normal operation or in the event of foreseeable or infrequent faults/ malfunctions.	Very high
Gb	Devices with high protection level for use in potentially explosive areas in which there is no risk of ignition during normal operation or in the event of fore- seeable or infrequent faults/malfunc- tions.	High
Gc	Device with increased protection level for use in potentially explosive areas. There is no risk of ignition during normal operation. The devices have a number of additional protection measures which ensure that, in the event of commonly foreseeable faults in the device, no dan- ger of ignition exists.	Increased

Tab.8 *according to DIN EN ISO 80079-36

2.4.7 Special operating conditions

- The pumps may not be set up outdoors. Commissioning may only be performed with suitable weather- and corrosion-protection paneling.
- The pumps are to be set up so that they are not exposed to any UV radiation.

3 Safety

	• Observe the safety notices in Chapters 7 <i>Installation and connection</i> and 8 <i>Operation</i> .
	The pumps are produced in accordance with the generally recognized rules of engineering, as well as the occupational health, safety and accident prevention regulations. Nevertheless, dangers can arise during their use that lead to injuries to the user or third parties or to damage to the pump or other property.
	Only use the pumps in perfect technical condition, for their intended pur- pose, safely and aware of the dangers and in observation of the operating instructions.
	The components that are to be connected to the pumps must be designed according to the pneumatic data of the pumps.
	When connecting the pumps to the electrical mains, observe the corresponding safety rules.
Personnel	Make sure that only specially trained personnel or trained and instructed personnel work on the pumps. This applies, in particular, for connection and servicing work.
	Make sure that the personnel have read and understood the operating in- structions, particularly the chapter on safety.
	Observe the regulations on accident prevention and safety during all work on the pumps and during operation.
	Avoid contact with the heads and housing parts, as the pump heats up during operation.
	When working on the pump, make certain that the pump is disconnected from mains and without power.
	Ensure that no hazards arise from flows when gas connections are open, from the effects of noise or from hot, corrosive, dangerous, and environ- mentally hazardous gases.
	When classifying a pump environment in a potentially explosive area (zone), observe the "Guideline for Preventing Danger from Explosive Atmospheres, with a Collection of Examples – Explosion Protection Guidelines – (EX-RL)".
	If the situation relates to special cases or if doubt exists about the defini- tion of the potentially explosive atmospheres, inform the regulatory authori- ties and have them make the decision.
	The following applies for use in a potentially explosive environment con- sisting of gases, vapors and mists:
	The lowest ignition temperature of the potentially explosive atmospheres that comes into question must be higher than the so-called "maximum surface temperature" of the pump.
	According to DIN EN ISO 80079-36, the maximum surface temperature is the highest temperature that is achieved during operation under the most unfavorable conditions (but within the accepted tolerances) of a part or on a surface of the pump.
	The maximum surface temperature is specified from the design of the pump and noted on the pump type plate as the temperature class.
Explosion protection	The introduction of ignition sources such as sparks, open flames and hot surfaces may result in explosions in potentially explosive atmospheres.
	Therefore, during transport, during installation and during all work on the device in the potentially explosive atmosphere:
	 Only perform work when there is no possibility of a potentially explosive atmosphere.

	 Only use tools and lifting gear that are approved for use in potentially explosive atmospheres.
Handling of hazardous media	Upon breakage of the diaphragm and/or leaks, the transferred medium mixes with the air in the surroundings and/or in the pump housing. Make sure that a dangerous situation cannot arise as a result.
	When pumping hazardous media, observe the safety regulations for the handling of said media.
Handling of combustible media	Make certain that the temperature of the medium is always sufficiently be- low the ignition temperature of the medium so as to prevent ignition or ex- plosion. This also applies for abnormal operating situations.
	Note that the temperature of the medium increases when the pump com- presses the medium.
	Therefore, make certain that the temperature of the medium also remains sufficiently below the ignition temperature of the medium even when it is compressed to the maximum permissible operating pressure of the pump. The maximum permissible operating pressure of the pump is stated in Chapter <i>4 Technical data</i> .
	Make certain that the permissible ambient temperature (<i>4 Technical data</i>) is not exceeded.
	Where applicable, also take into account external energy sources (such as radiated heat sources) that could additionally heat the medium.
	In case of doubt, contact KNF Customer Service.
Environmental protection	Protect all replacement parts in storage according to environmental regula- tions and dispose of all replacement parts according to regulations. Ob- serve both the respective national and international regulations here. This applies in particular to parts that are contaminated with toxic substances.
EU/EC directives/standards	See EC/EU Declaration of Conformity
Customer convice and repairs	The number are maintenance free. However, KNE recommends periodic in

Customer service and repairs The pumps are maintenance-free. However, KNF recommends periodic inspection of the pump for obvious changes in noise or vibration. Only have repairs to the pumps performed by qualified KNF personnel.

Housings with electrically live components may only be opened by specialized personnel.

Use only genuine spare parts from KNF when performing servicing work.

Only have repairs to the motors performed by the responsible KNF $\ensuremath{\mathsf{Cust}}$ tomer $\ensuremath{\mathsf{Service}}$.

4 Technical data

4.1 Technical data

Pump materials N630STE EX

N630.1.2STE EX

N630.3STE EX

N630.15STE EX

Assembly	Material
Head plate, intermediate plate	Stainless steel
Diaphragm	PTFE-coated
Reed valves	Stainless steel
Valve limiter	Stainless steel
Slotted cheese head screw	Stainless steel
O-ring	FPM
Conrod plate	Aluminum
Retainer plate	Stainless steel
Retainer plate screw	Stainless steel
Connection (only N630.1.2, N630.3, N630.15)	Stainless steel
Tah Q	

Tab.9

Pneumatic values

Parameter	Value N630	Value N630.1.2	Value N630.3	Value N630.15
Max. permissible oper- ating pressure [bar rel*] -Continuous operation	4	4	0.5	9
Ultimate vacuum [mbar abs.]	120	120	25	70
Flow rate at atm. pressure [l/min]**				
-50 Hz	30	58	30	30
-60 Hz	35	68	35	35

Tab.10 *Bar rel related to 1013 hPa

**Liters in standard state (1013 hPa, 20°C)

Pneumatic connections

Pump type	Value	
N630, N630.3, N630.15	Thread size G 1/4*	
N630.1.2	For 10 mm OD pipe	

Tab.11 *Acc. to ISO 228

Connection for water cooling

Pump type	Value
N630	Thread size G 1/4*
N630.1.2	Thread size G 1/4*
N630.3	Thread size G 1/4*
N630.15	Thread size G 1/4*
Tab 12 *Acc. to ISO 228	·

Tab.12 *Acc. to ISO 228

Other parameters

Parameter	Value
Permissible ambient temperature [°C]	+ 5 to + 40
Permissible media temperature [°C]	+ 5 to + 40
Dimensions	
N630 EX	See Fig. 10, Kapitel 7.1 Installing the pump
N630.1.2 EX	See Fig. 11, Kapitel 7.1 Installing the pump
N630.3 EX	See Fig. 12, Kapitel 7.1 Installing the pump
N630.15 EX	See Fig. 13, Chapter 7.1 Installing the pump
Gas tightness* of the pump head	< 6 x 10 ⁻³ mbar l/s
Protection class of pump	IP 20
Noise**	Max. 70-80 dB (A)

Tab.13 * The gas tightness of the pump head is no longer ensured after the pump head is opened or after replacing diaphragm and valve plates/seals. A leak test can be used to determine whether the original gas tightness is achieved again. **max. emission sound pressure level over the entire pressure range with connected gas connection

Electrical data

See motor type plate
See type plate and operating in- structions for motor
See operating instructions for the notor
80% for temperatures to 31°C, de- creasing linearly to 50% at 40°C non-condensing).
See operating instructions for the notor

Tab.14

Weight

Pump type	Value [kg]
N630	Approx. 39.5
N630.1.2	Approx. 47.5
N630.3	Approx. 47.5
N630.15	Approx. 56.5
Tab 15	

Tab.15

Coupling

Parameter	Value
EX-designation	II 2G h IIC T6T4 Gb
Size	24
Tab 16	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Tab.16

5 Design and function



- 2 Pump inlet
- 3 Electrical terminal box
- 4 Motor
- 5 Motor fan cover
- 6 Connection for water cooling

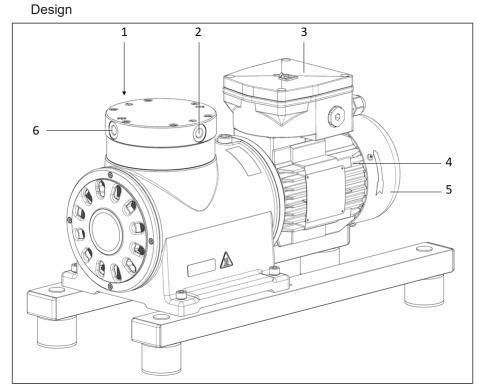


Fig.1 Design N630 EX

- **1** Pump inlet
- 2 Connection for water cooling
- 3 Union nut
- 4 Head connection
- 5 Motor
- 6 Motor fan cowl
- 7 Electrical terminal box
- 8 Pump outlet

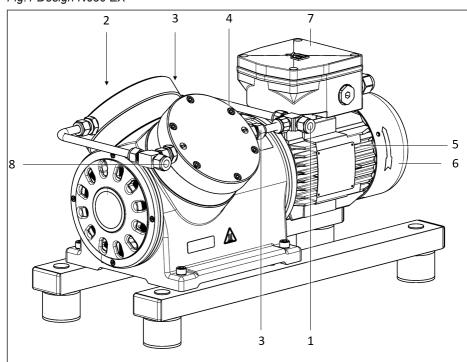


Fig.2 Design N630.1.2 EX

- 1 Pump outlet
- 2 Connection for water cooling
- 3 Union nut
- 4 Head connection
- 5 Motor
- 6 Motor fan cover
- 7 Electrical terminal box
- 8 Pump inlet

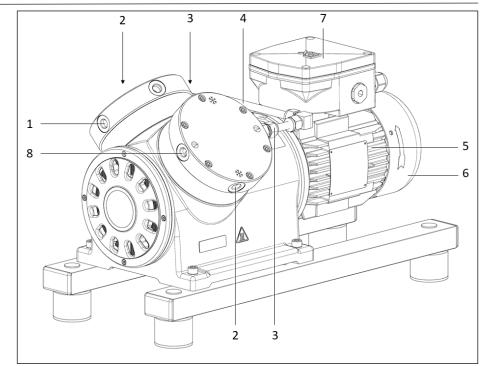


Fig.3 Design N630.3 EX

- 1 Pump inlet
- 2 Connection for water cooling
- 3 Union nut
- 4 Head connection
- 5 Motor
- 6 Motor fan cowl
- 7 Electrical terminal box
- 8 Pump outlet

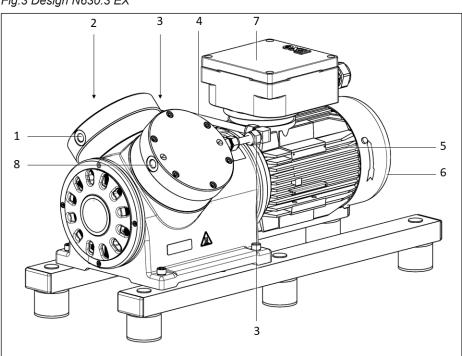
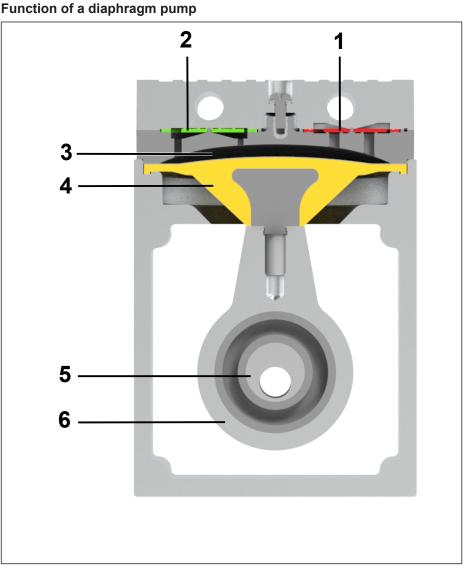
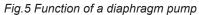


Fig.4 Design N630.15 EX

- 1 Outlet valve
- 2 Inlet valve
- 3 Transfer chamber
- 4 Diaphragm
- 5 Eccentric
- 6 Connecting rod





Diaphragm pumps transfer, compress (depending on the version) and evacuate gases and vapors.

The elastic diaphragm (4) is moved up and down by the eccentric (5) and the connecting rod (6). In the downwards stroke, it aspirates the gas to be transferred via the inlet valve (2). In the upwards stroke, the diaphragm presses the medium out of the pump head via the outlet valve (1). The pumping chamber (3) is separated from the pump drive by the diaphragm.

6 Transport

General



Personal injury and/or property damage due to incorrect or improper transport of the pump

In the event of incorrect or improper transport, the pump can fall down, be damaged or injure persons.

- →Use suitable auxiliary means if necessary (carrying strap, lifting gear, etc.).
- → Where appropriate, wear suitable personal protective equipment (e.g., safety shoes, safety gloves).



Risk of injury from sharp edges on the packaging There is a risk of injury from cutting on the sharp edges when grabbing corners or when opening the packaging.

→ Where appropriate, wear suitable personal protective equipment (e.g., safety shoes, safety gloves).

Only for two-headed pumps:



Personal injury and/or property damage due to incorrect or improper transport of the pump

If the pump is raised and/or carried on the connection during transport, leaks and/or damages to the pump may result.

- → Do not carry the pump on the pneumatic connection.
- ➔ Transport the pump in the original packaging to the installation location.
- \rightarrow Store the original packaging of the pump (e.g., for later storage).
- \rightarrow Inspect the pump for transport damage after receiving it.
- → Document any transport damage in writing.
- \rightarrow Remove any transport safeguards on the pump prior to commissioning.

Parameter

Parameter	Value
Storage temperature[°C]	+ 5 to + 40
Transport temperature [°C]	- 10 to + 60
Permissible humidity (non-condens- ing) [%]	30 to 85

Tab.17 Transport parameters



Prior to commissioning, make sure that the pump has reached the ambient temperature (*4 Technical data*).

Transport with carrying strap



Fig.6 Position of carrying strap (example)1. Pull the carrying strap under the pump (see Fig. 6).



Fig.7

- 2. Fasten the carrying strap between compressor housing and motor (Fig. 1, see Fig. 7).
- 3. Make certain that the lifting load cannot be transferred from the belt to the pump connection.
- 4. Lift the pump from the packaging with the help of lifting gear.
- 5. Lower the pump carefully at the installation location.

Transporting with lifting eyebolt

1. Loosen the M12 screw (1).

1 M12 screw

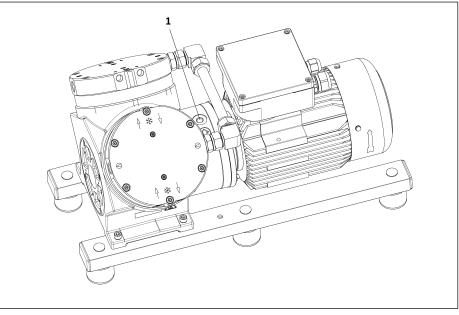


Fig.8 Loosen the M12 screw (pump illustrated as an example)

- 2. Screw the transport eyebolt (2) hand-tight into the threaded hole.
 - The transport eyebolt (2) is available as an accessory (see *11.2 Accessories*).

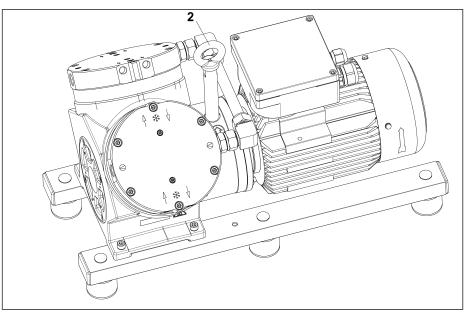


Fig.9 Transport eyebolt (depicted pump as an example)

- 3. Lift the pump out of the packaging with the aid of lifting gear.
- 4. Lower the pump carefully at the installation location.
- 5. Remove the transport eyebolt (2).
- 6. Screw the M12 screw (1) back into the thread.

2 Transport eyebolt

7 Installation and connection

The pumps are only to be installed in accordance with the operating parameters and conditions described in Chapter *4 Technical data*.

 \rightarrow Observe the safety notices (see Chapter Safety).



Risk of dangerous gas mixtures during pump operation

Depending on the medium being transferred, breakage of the media-contacting components can result in a dangerous mixture if the medium mixes with the air in the compressor housing or the surroundings.

→ Before using a medium, check the compatibility of the media-contacting components (see 4 Technical data) with the medium.

7.1 Installing the pump

→ Store the pump at the installation site prior to installation to bring it up to the ambient temperature.

Mounting dimensions

s \rightarrow For mounting dimensions, see the following illustrations:

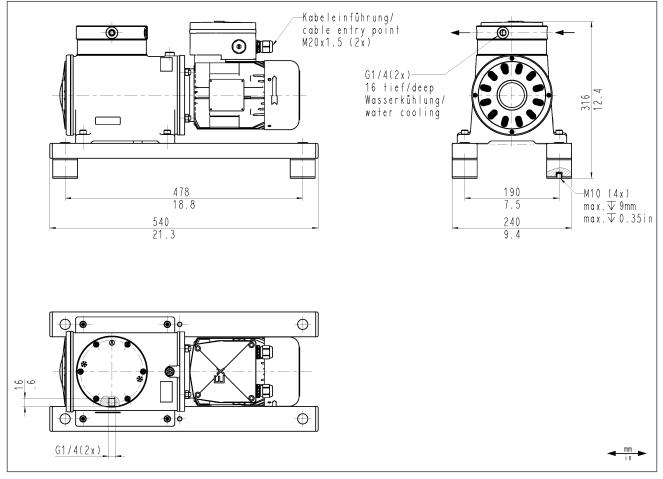


Fig.10 Mounting dimensions N630 EX

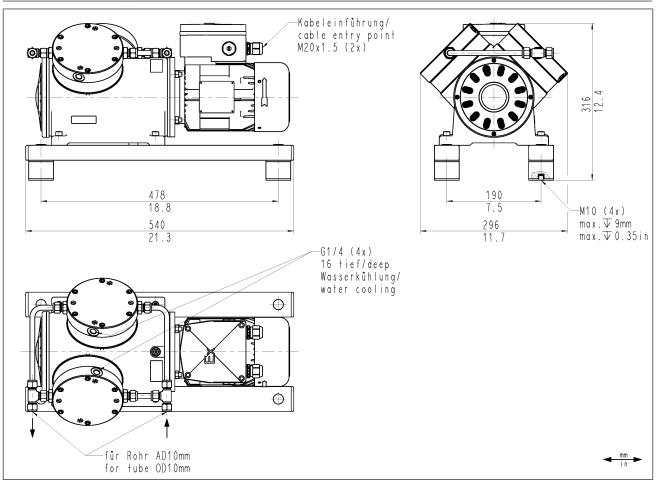


Fig.11 Mounting dimensions N630.1.2 EX

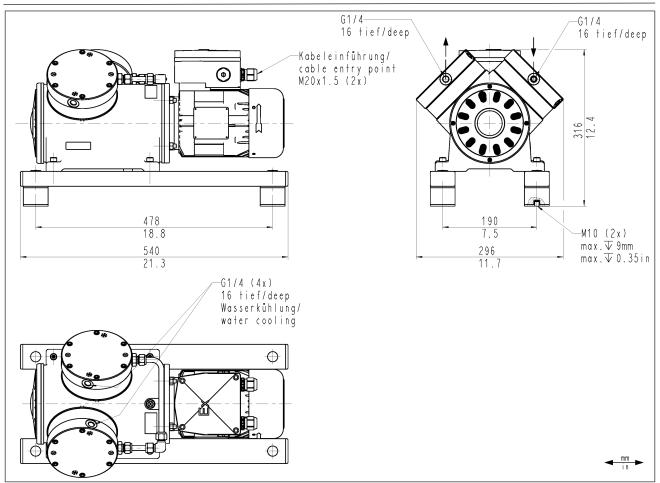


Fig.12 Mounting dimensions N630.3

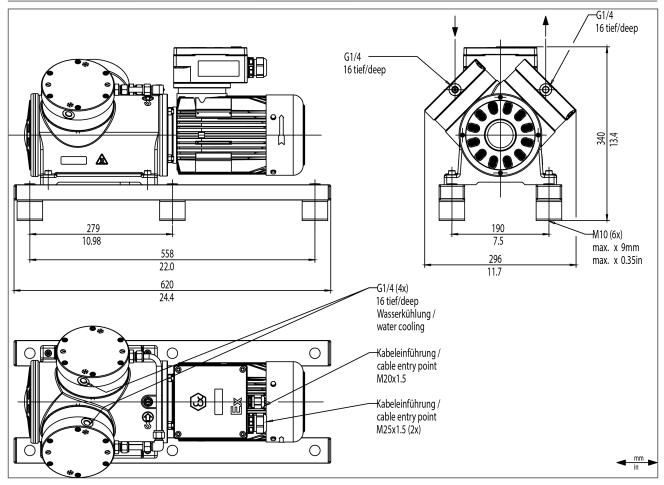


Fig.13 Mounting dimensions N630.15 EX

Cooling air supply Risk of explosion due to lack of cooling air supply \rightarrow Mount the pump so that the fan wheel of the pump can draw in sufficient cooling air. WARNING \rightarrow Ensure sufficient ventilation or heat dissipation in the vicinity of the pump. Danger of burning on hot surfaces Hot surfaces could occur if the pump overheats. \rightarrow When installing the pump, make sure that WARNING sufficient cooling air infeed and discharge is ensured. Immediate environment of the \rightarrow During installation, make sure that no combustible or thermally dehot pump parts formable objects are positioned in the immediate environment of the hot pump parts (head, motor). Installation location \rightarrow Make sure that the installation location is dry and that the pump is protected from rain, water spray, splash water, dripping water and other contamination. \rightarrow Make sure that the installation location is accessible for service.

- \rightarrow Make sure that access to moving parts is prevented.
- The IP protection class of the pump motor is specified on the type plate.
- → Mount the pump at the highest point in the system to prevent condensate from collecting in the pump head.
- \rightarrow Protect the pump from dust.
- \rightarrow Protect the pump from vibration and impact.



Personal injury and/or property damage from vibrations

Pump vibrations, in combination with adjacent components, can result in crushing and/or damage to these components.

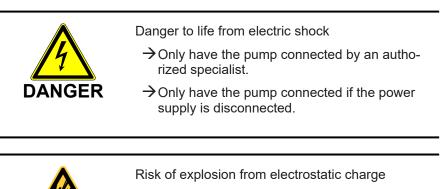
→ Make sure that pump vibrations cannot lead to dangers in combination with adjacent components.

Installation position -

→ The pump must be installed in the depicted installation position. Use metal screws to fasten the pump at the attachment points indicated in Chapter 7 Installation and connection.

7.2 Electrical connection

WARNING



→Connect the pump so that the risk of ignition from electrostatic charge is avoided.

 \rightarrow Carefully ground the pump.

- → When connecting to a power source, observe the applicable standards, directives, regulations and technical standards.
- → When connecting to a power source, carefully read and observe the operating instructions for the motor.
- → Install a device for separating the pump motor from the electrical mains in the electrical installation.
- → It is recommended that an additional EMERGENCY STOP device be installed.

→ Only place the electrical equipment in potentially explosive atmospheres that is necessary there for the operation of the pump.

→ Take lightning protection measures.

Fastening the connection cables

Potentially explosive

atmospheres

ightarrow Fasten the connection cables so that

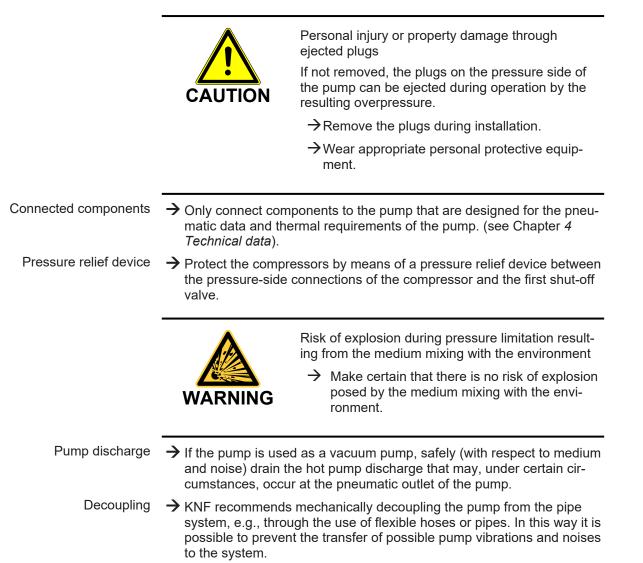
- the cables do not come into contact with movable or hot parts.
- the cables cannot be worn or damaged on sharp corners or edges
- no tensile and pressure forces are exerted on the connection point of the cables (strain relief)
- PTC thermistor sensor

Τ

The motors are equipped standard with PTC thermistor sensors for monitoring against overheating (see operating instructions for motor).

The three-phase motors are suitable for operation with frequency converters (see operating instructions for the motor).

7.3 Pneumatic connection



Connecting the pump

T

A marking on the pump head indicates the flow direction.



Risk of injury from mixing up suction side and pressure side

Mixing up the suction side and pressure side can result in breakage of connected components on the suction side and pressure side.

- → Observe the marking of inlet and outlet on the pump head.
- 1. Remove the protective plugs from the gas connection threads.
- 2. Connect the suction line and the pressure line (for mounting dimensions, see Chapter *4 Technical data*).
- 3. Lay the suction line and the pressure line at a downward angle to prevent condensate from running into the pump.

7.4 Connecting water cooling (optional)

• Water cooling (see *11.2 Accessories*) can increase the service life of the diaphragm, particularly with high pressures or high ambient temperature.

Operating parameters

Parameter	Value
Water temperature [°C]	+ 5 to + 30
Water pressure [bar gauge]	< 1.0
Water flow rate [l/min]	> 1.0

Tab.18 Recommended parameters for connecting the water cooling

- 1. Connect the water cooling system to the provided hose connections.
- \rightarrow Safely drain the water discharge.



The flow direction is allowed in both directions.

Mounting dimensions For mounting dimensions, see the following dimensional drawings:

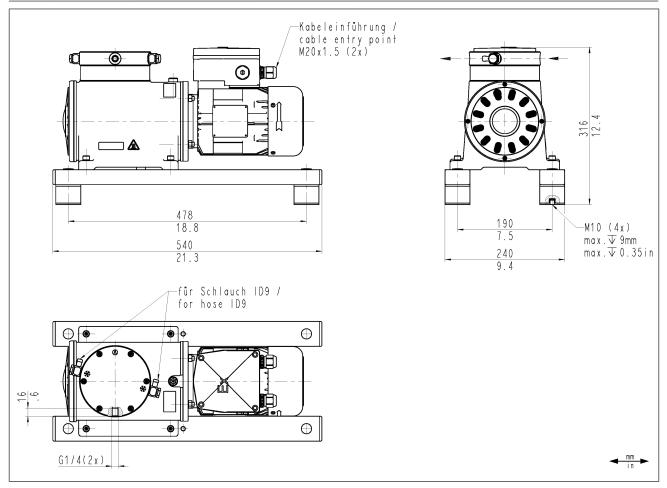


Fig.14 Mounting dimensions N630 EX

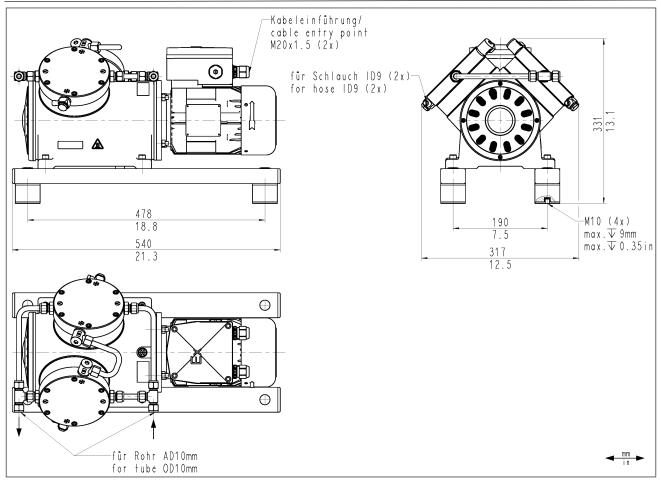


Fig.15 Mounting dimensions N630.1.2 EX

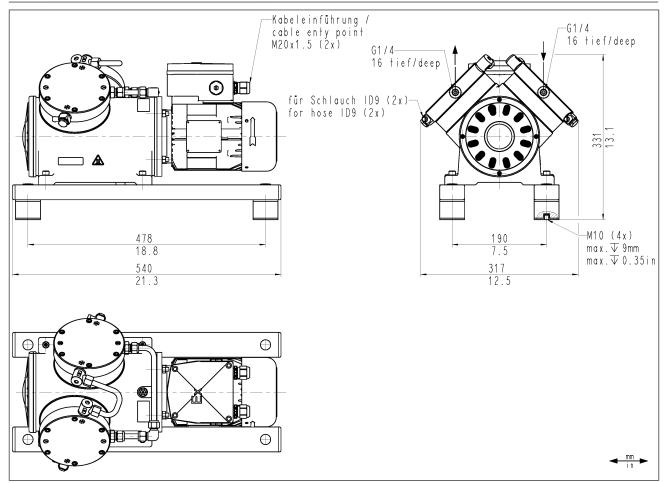


Fig.16 Mounting dimensions N630.3 EX



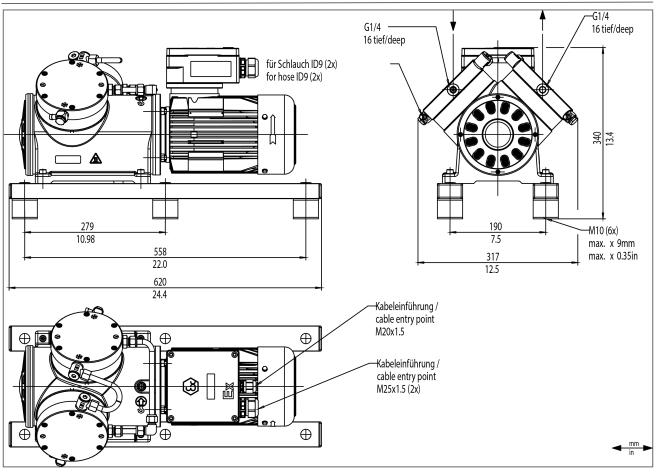


Fig.17 Mounting dimensions N630.15 EX

8 Operation

8.1 General



Risk of burns from hot pump parts and/or hot medium

Some pump parts may be hot during or after operation of the pump.

- \rightarrow Allow the pump to cool after operation.
- → Take protective measures to protect against touching hot parts.



Injury to eyes

Coming too close to the inlet/outlet of the pump may result in injury to the eyes due to the present vacuum/operating pressure.

- → Do not look into the pump inlet/outlet during operation.
- → Only operate the pumps in accordance with the operating parameters and operating conditions described in Chapter 4 Technical data and in Chapter 2.3 Use in potentially explosive areas.
- \rightarrow Ensure the proper use of the pumps (See Chapter 2.1 Proper use).
- → Eliminate the possibility of improper use of the pumps (see Chapter 2.2 *Improper use*).
- → Observe safety notices (Chapter 3 Safety).



Risk of pump head bursting due to excessive pressure increase

- → Do not exceed the maximum permissible operating pressure (see 4 Technical data).
- \rightarrow Monitor the pressure during operation.
- → If the pressure exceeds the maximum permissible operating pressure of the pump: immediately switch off the pump and remedy the fault (see Chapter Troubleshooting).
- →Only throttle or regulate the air or gas quantity on the suction line to prevent the maximum permissible operating pressure from being exceeded.
- → If the air quantity or gas quantity on the pressure line is throttled or regulated, make sure that the maximum permissible operating pressure at the pump is not exceeded.
- →Ensure that the pump outlet is not closed or restricted.



Risk of explosion from elevated ambient temperature

- \rightarrow Monitor the ambient temperature (compression heat, motor heat).
- \rightarrow Ensure sufficient cooling air supply.

Excessive pressure, with all of the associated hazards, can be pre-Τ vented by means of a bypass line with a pressure relief valve between the pressure side and suction side of the pump. Further information is available from KNF Customer Service (contact data: see www.knf.com).



Risk of dangerous gas mixtures during pump operation if diaphragm breaks

If the diaphragm should break, the medium will mix with the air in the compressor housing or in the surroundings.

- \rightarrow Stop pump immediately.
- \rightarrow Replace the diaphragm prior to further operation (see Chapter 9 Servicing).

Because the diaphragm is a wear part, diaphragm breakage may T occur at any time.

Pump standstill \rightarrow When the pump is at a standstill, establish normal atmospheric pressure in the lines.

> \rightarrow Preventing condensate from forming in the pump will extend the service life of the diaphragm. Therefore, only use a warm pump with saturated or nearly saturated vapors.

Operation with open suction-side gas connection can result in con-T taminants and objects being drawn in.

8.2 Information on switching the pump on and off

Switching on the pump

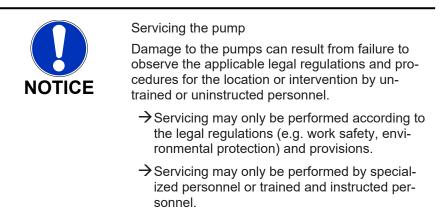
- The pump must not be started up against pressure or vacuum dur-Ι ing switch-on. This also applies during operation after a brief power failure.
- \rightarrow Ensure that normal atmospheric pressure is present in the lines when switching on.

Switching off the pump

- \rightarrow KNF recommends: When pumping corrosive media, flush the pump before switching off (see Chapter 9.2.1 Flushing the pump) to extend the service life of the diaphragm.
- \rightarrow Establish normal atmospheric pressure in the lines (relieve pump pneumatically).
- Recommissioning \rightarrow Before recommissioning, observe the applicable standards, guidelines, regulations and technical standards at the electrical connection.
- Inspecting the pump \rightarrow Inspect the pump periodically for external damage or leakage.

Vapors as medium

9 Servicing



9.1 Servicing schedule



Risk of explosion from wear

- → Have the connecting rod bearing replaced by KNF according to servicing schedule.
- → Have the motor bearing replaced by KNF according to servicing schedule.



Risk of explosion if genuine spare parts are not used.

If original parts are not used, the pump loses its explosion protection properties. Furthermore, the function of the pump and it safety are lost. The validity of the CE conformity is rendered void if genuine spare parts are not used.

→ Use only genuine spare parts from KNF when performing servicing work.

Component	Servicing interval
Pump	➔ Inspect the pump periodically for external damage or leakage
Diaphragm and reed valves or valve plate(s)	➔ At the latest, replace when the pump flow rate decreases
For N630.15 EX	→ Replace after 27,000 operating
Pump bearing (on pump shaft and connecting rod)	hours or after no more than 48 months
For N630 EX, N630.1.2 EX, N630.3 EX	→ Replace after 34,000 operating hours or after no more than 48
Pump bearing (on pump shaft and connecting rod)	months
Motor bearing	→ See the operating and installa- tion instructions for the motor; inquire with the manufacturer of the motor if necessary
Gas connections	➔ Inspect the pump periodically for external damage or leakage
Coupling	➔ Inspect coupling play periodi- cally
	→ See operating instructions for coupling



The ball bearings installed in the pump and in the drive motor are lubricated for life. This means that the bearings are coated with a high-quality grease with a high degree of purity and an ideal fill level by the bearing manufacturer at the plant. These bearings cannot be relubricated. The prescribed bearing replacement periods can be found in Chapter *9.1 Servicing schedule*.

The duration of use of the bearing grease depends on many highly individual factors. The prescribed bearing replacement periods were specified under the assumption of normal ambient conditions. Factors that can make early bearing replacement necessary include dust or dirt that may get into the bearing, aggressive gases or vapors that may change the lubricating properties of the bearing grease, etc. It is the operator's responsibility to assess these factors.

9.2 Cleaning

9.2.1 Flushing the pump



Risk of explosion by flushing the pump with air

→ In potentially explosive areas or when using the pump with explosive media, only permit specialist to flush the pump with inert gas.



Risk of burns from hot pump parts and/or hot medium

Some pump parts may be hot during or after operation of the pump.

- \rightarrow Allow the pump to cool after operation.
- → Take protective measures to protect against touching hot parts.
- → Before switching off the pump under atmospheric conditions, flush for several minutes with inert gas.
 - If there is no risk of explosion, flushing can also be performed with air.

 \rightarrow Discharge the media safely.

9.2.2 Cleaning the pump



Risk of explosion from electrostatic charging of the components

 \rightarrow Only clean the pump with a damp cloth.

- → Only clean the pump with a damp cloth and non-flammable cleaning agents.
- → Only use solvents during cleaning if head materials are not corroded (ensure resistance of the material).
- \rightarrow If compressed air is present, blow out the components.

9.3 Changing diaphragm and reed valves

Requirements

- s \rightarrow Disconnect the motor from mains and ensure that it is voltage-free.
 - \rightarrow Allow the pump and the motor to cool.
 - \rightarrow Clean the pump and free the pump of hazardous materials.
 - \rightarrow Remove the hoses/pipes from the pneumatic pump inlet and outlet.

With multi-headed pumps, the parts of the various pump heads could get mixed up.

→ Change the parts of the individual pump heads that are to be exchanged one after the next.



Risk of explosion from formation of potentially explosive atmosphere

Leaky connections can result in dangerous potentially explosive atmospheres.

- → Make certain that all elastomer parts are undamaged, clean and correctly installed.
- →Check the pneumatic connections of the pump for leaks.
- \rightarrow Work with care during service work.
- \rightarrow Replace defective parts immediately.



Health hazard due to dangerous substances in the pump

Depending on the medium being transferred, caustic burns or poisoning is possible.

- → Wear protective equipment if necessary, e.g., protective gloves, goggles.
- \rightarrow Clean the pump with suitable measures.



Risk of burns from hot pump parts

The pump head or motor may still be hot after operation of the pump.

- \rightarrow Allow the pump to cool after operation.
- For two-headed pumps:

Servicing work should generally be performed on both heads at the same time.

Spare parts

Spare part*	Item designation**	Quantity
Diaphragm	(12)	1 (per pump head)
Washer (ST head only)	(19)	1 (per pump head)
O-ring	(2)	2 (per pump head)
O-ring (only .13)	(3)	1 (per pump head)
O-ring (only .13)	(5)	1 (per pump head)
O-ring	(7)	2 (per pump head)
Reed valve	(17)	2 (per pump head)
Valve limiter	(18)	2 (per pump head)
Retainer plate screw	(10)	1 (per pump head)
Slotted cap screw	(16)	2 (per pump head)

Tab.20 *According to spare parts list, Chapter 11.1 Spare parts **According to Fig. 18

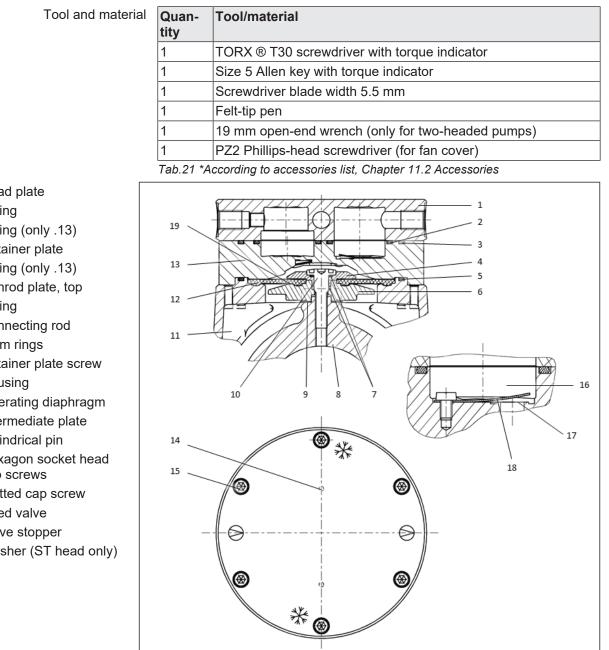


Fig.18 Components of the pump head

The following item numbers refer to Fig. 18 unless specified other-T wise.

Removing the pump head

1. Accessing the fan blades:

Loosen the fastening screws of the motor fan cover (see Fig. 1) and remove the cover.

- 2. Only for two-headed pumps: Remove the pneumatic connection between the pump heads: to do this, mark the union nuts according to Fig. 19 and loosen them.
- 3. Mark head plate (1), intermediate plate (13) and housing (11) with a continuous line made with a felt-tip pen. This helps avoid incorrect assembly later.
- 4. Loosen the six hexagon socket head cap screws (15) by turning them counterclockwise with the Allen key; remove the head plate (1) and intermediate plate (13).



- 2 O-ring
- **3** O-ring (only .13)
- 4 Retainer plate
- **5** O-ring (only .13)
- 6 Conrod plate, top
- 7 O-ring
- 8 Connecting rod
- 9 Shim rings
- 10 Retainer plate screw
- 11 Housing
- **12** Operating diaphragm
- 13 Intermediate plate
- 14 Cylindrical pin
- 15 Hexagon socket head cap screws
- 16 Slotted cap screw
- 17 Reed valve
- 18 Valve stopper
- 19 Washer (ST head only)



Fig.19 Marking of the union nuts



Risk of explosion from damage

If the housing cover is bent or if the paint is damaged, there is no risk of explosion.

- → Perform the work steps carefully and without the use of force.
- 5. For two-headed pumps:
 - Perform steps 3 and 4 for the second pump head.

Replacing the diaphragm

- 1. Loosen the retainer plate screw (10) by turning it counterclockwise with the Torx key.
- 2. Remove the O-rings (7), retainer plate (4), washer (19) and diaphragm (12).
 - When removing the diaphragm (12), make sure that the conrod plate (6) detaches from the diaphragm and remains in the pump. Otherwise, the shim rings (9) can fall into the housing (11).
- 3. Remove the O-rings (7) from the retainer plate screw (10).
- 4. Only .13: Remove the O-ring (5) from the housing (11).
- 5. Check all parts for contamination and clean them if necessary.
- 6. Turn the fan blade to move the conrod plate (6) to the middle position.
- 7. Insert the new O-ring (7) in the conrod plate (6).
- 8. Only .13: Insert the new O-ring (5) in the housing (11).
- 9. Place the new diaphragm (12) on the conrod plate (6).
- 10. Place the washer (19) on the diaphragm (12).
- 11. Put on the retainer plate (4).
- 12. Insert the new O-ring (7) in the retainer plate (4).
- 13. Screw the retainer plate screw (10) into the connecting rod (8).
- 14. Tighten the retainer plate screw (10) (tightening torque: 11 Nm).
- 15. For two-headed pumps: Perform steps 1 to 13 for the second pump head.

Changing reed valves

- 1. Remove the two O-rings (2) from the intermediate plate (13).
- 2. Only .13:
 - Remove the O-ring (3) from the intermediate plate (13).
- 3. Loosen the two screws (16) and remove the reed valves (17) and valve limiters (18) from the intermediate plate (13).
- On the suction side and pressure side, mount the new reed valves (17) and valve limiters (18) with the slotted cap screw (16, tightening torque: 2 Nm).



- Make certain that the reed valves (17) and valve limiters (18) are placed symmetrically on the valve hole.
- 5. For two-headed pumps: Perform steps 1 to 4 for the second pump head.

Mounting the pump head

- 1. Place the intermediate plate (13) on the housing (11) in accordance with the felt-tip pen marking (diaphragm should be held in the middle position by holding the fan blade).
- 2. Insert the two new O-rings (2) in the intermediate plate (13).
- 3. Only .13:
 - Insert the new O-ring (3) in the intermediate plate (13).
- 4. Place the head plate (1) on the intermediate plate (13) in accordance with the felt-tip pen marking and the orientation predefined by the cylindrical pins (14).
- 5. Screw in the hexagon socket head cap screws (15) by one to two turns.
- 6. Tighten the hexagon socket head cap screws (15) crosswise (tightening torque: 11 Nm).
- 7. Check the pump for smooth running by turning the fan wheel.
- For two-headed pumps: Perform steps 1 to 7 for the second pump head.
- 9. Mount the motor fan cover (see Fig. 1).
- For two-headed pumps: Remount the pneumatic connection between the pump heads. In doing so, retighten the union nuts slightly above the original position (as marked during disassembly, see Fig. 19).
- \mathbf{I} To ensure the required gas tightness of the pump following servicing, a leak test is to be performed.



Risk of explosion from leaks

→ Before recommissioning the pump, check the pump heads and pneumatic connections for leaks. Leaks may lead to a risk of explosion.



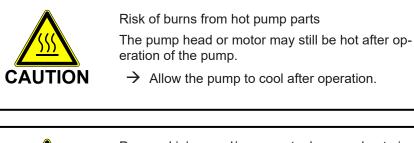
Risk of injury and poisoning from leaks

→ Before recommissioning the pump, check the pump heads and pneumatic connections for leaks. Leaks may lead to poisoning, chemical burns or similar injuries.

Before recommissioning, observe the applicable standards, guidelines, regulations and technical standards at the electrical connection.

9.4 Checking and replacing sprocket on coupling

- Requirements \rightarrow Disconnect the motor from mains and ensure that it is voltage-free.
 - \rightarrow Allow the pump and the motor to cool.





Personal injury and/or property damage due to incorrect or improper transport of the motor

In the event of incorrect or improper transport, the motor can fall down, be damaged or injure persons.

- →Use suitable auxiliary means if necessary (carrying strap, lifting gear, etc.).
- → Where appropriate, wear suitable personal protective equipment (e.g., safety shoes, safety gloves).

Tool and material

Quantity	Tool/material
1	Size 13 open-end wrench with torque indicator
1	Feeler gauge 3 mm
1	Test adapter for coupling (see Chapter 11.2 Accessories)
1	Open-end wrench 8 mm
Tab.22	

Spare parts

rts	Spare part	Position designation	Quantity
	Sprocket	(4)	1
	Tab.23		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·



Fig.20 Lifting motor (depicted pump as an example)

- 1 Nut
- 2 Serrated washer
- 3 Motor
- 4 Sprocket
- **5** Motor-side coupling half
- 6 Pump-side coupling half
- 7 Compressor housing
- 8 Stud bolts
- 9 Motor fan cover
- **10** Fastening screw for motor fan cover

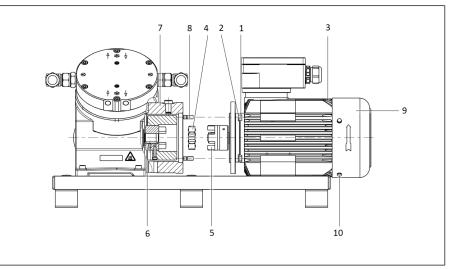


Fig.21 Replacing sprocket (depicted pump as an example)

Dismounting the motor

- 1. Attach the lifting gear (see figure for lifting motor) to motor (3).
- Loosen the nuts (1) that connect the motor (3) to the compressor housing (7).
- 3. Remove the serrated washers (2).
- 4. Remove the motor (3) from the compressor housing (7).

Checking the sprocket

- Observe the intervals for the periodic inspection of the coupling play (see operating instructions for the coupling).
- 1. Place the sprocket (4) on the motor-side coupling half (5).
- 2. Place the test adapter for the coupling on the motor-side coupling half (5).
- 3. Use the feeler gauge to check the coupling play (see operating instructions for the coupling).
- 4. Replace the sprocket (4) if there is too much coupling play (see operating instructions for the motor).
- 5. Define the intervals for the periodic inspection of the coupling play (see operating instructions for the motor).

Replacing the sprocket

- 1. Remove the worn sprocket (4) from the motor-side (5) or pump-side coupling half (6).
- 2. Push the new sprocket (4) onto the pump-side coupling half (6).



The sprocket is symmetric and can be pushed on in both possible positions.

Mounting the motor

- 1. Align the motor-side (5) and pump-side coupling halves (6) with one another.
- 2. Place the motor (3) on the compressor housing (7).
 - Centering is performed using the four stud bolts (8) in the flange of the compressor housing (7) as well as the previously inserted sprocket.
- 3. Check whether the flange surface of the motor (3) and the flange surface of the compressor housing (7) lie properly on top of one another.
- 4. Push the 4 serrated washers (2) onto the stud bolts (8).



- Make certain that the inner diameter of the serrated washer (2) lies against the nut (1) and the outer diameter lies against the motor flange (3).
- 5. Turn the 4 nuts (1) on the stud bolts (8) and tighten them crosswise (tightening torque: 11 Nm).

Inspecting pumps

- 1. Loosen the fastening screws (10) of the motor fan cover (9) and remove the motor fan cover (9).
- 2. Check the pump for smooth running by turning the fan wheel.
- 3. Remount the motor fan cover (9).
- 4. Again hand-tighten the fastening screws (10).

10 Troubleshooting



Danger: electric shock can be life-threatening.

- →All work on the pump may only be performed by an authorized specialist.
- → Before working on the pump: Disconnect the pump from the power supply.
- \rightarrow Check and ensure that no voltage is present.
- \rightarrow Allow the pump to cool before troubleshooting.
- \rightarrow Check the pump (see following tables).
- → Also observe the operating instructions for the motor when troubleshooting.
- → Also observe the operating instructions for the coupling when troubleshooting.

Unit not pumping		
Cause	Fault remedy	
Pump is not connected to the elec- trical mains.	ightarrow Connect the pump to the electrical mains.	
No voltage in the electrical mains.	→ Check the circuit breaker for the room and switch it on if necessary.	
Pneumatic connections or lines are	ightarrow Check the pneumatic connections and lines.	
blocked.	\rightarrow Remove the blockage.	
External valve is closed or filter is clogged.	ightarrow Check external valves and filters.	
Condensate has collected in the pump head.	→ Separate the source of the condensation from the pump.	
	→ Flush the pump with air at atmospheric pressure for a few minutes (if necessary for safety reasons: with an inert gas).	
	➔ Install the pump at the highest location in the system.	
Diaphragm or reed valves/valve plate are worn.	→ Change the diaphragm and the reed valves/valve plate (see Chapter 9 Servicing).	
Triggering device for PTC thermis-	→ Determine the cause.	
tor sensor tripped.	ightarrow See operating instructions for motor.	

Tab.24

	sheet.		
Cause	Fault remedy		
Condensate has collected in the pump head.	Separate the source of the condensation from the pump.		
	→ Flush the pump with air at atmospheric pressure for a few minutes (if necessary for safety reasons with an inert gas).		
	➔ Install the pump at the highest location in the system.		
There is overpressure on the pres- sure side and at the same time vacuum or pressure above atmo- spheric pressure on the suction side.	→ Change the pneumatic conditions.		
Pneumatic lines or connection parts have insufficient cross sec- tion or are throttled.	➔ Disconnect the pump from the system to determine the output values.		
	\rightarrow Eliminate any throttling (e.g. valve) if necessary.		
	→ Use lines or connection parts with a larger cross section if necessary.		
Leaks occur at pneumatic connec- tions, lines or pump head.	→ Eliminate the leaks.		
Pneumatic connections or lines are	ightarrow Check the pneumatic connections and lines.		
completely or partially clogged.	→ Remove any parts and particles that are causing blockages.		
Head parts are soiled.	→ Clean the head components.		
Diaphragm or reed valves/valve plate are worn.	→ Change the diaphragm and the reed valves/valve plate (see Chapter 9 Servicing).		
Working diaphragm broken	→ Stop the pump immediately.		
Pump exhibiting changed running	→ Stop the pump immediately.		
noises and vibrations.	→ Contact KNF Customer Service.		

Flow rate, pressure or vacuum too low

Tab.25

Pump exhibiting changed running noises and vibrations.		
Cause	Fault remedy	
Pump bearing worn or defective.	\rightarrow Determine the cause.	
	→ Contact KNF Customer Service.	
Motor worn or defective.	ightarrow See operating instructions for the motor.	
Coupling worn or defective.	\rightarrow See operating instructions for coupling.	
Tab 26		

Tab.26

Fault cannot be rectified

If you are unable to identify any of the specified causes, send the pump to KNF Customer Service (contact data: see www.knf.com).

- 1. Flush the pump with air for a few minutes (if necessary for safety reasons: with inert gas) to free the pump head of dangerous or aggressive gases (see Chapter 9.2.1 Flushing the pump).
- 2. Clean the pump (see Chapter 9.2.2 Cleaning the pump).
- 3. Send the pump together with completed Health and Safety Clearance and Decontamination Form to KNF, specifying the pumped medium.

11 Spare parts and accessories

1 To order spare parts and accessories, please contact your KNF sales partner or KNF Customer Service (contact data: see www.knf.com).

11.1 Spare parts

Parts	Item number*	Quantity N630	Quantity N630.1.2/.3/.15
Diaphragm	(12)	1	2
Washer (only ST head)	(19)	1	2
Reed valves	(17)	2	4
Valve limiter	(18)	2	4
O-ring (D10 x 2.0)	(7)	2	4
O-ring (D38 x 3)	(2)	2	4
O-ring (105 x 3) (only .13)	(3), (5)	2	4
Slotted cheese head screw	(16)	2	4

Tab.27 *See Chapter 9.3 Changing diaphragm and reed valves

Spare parts set	Order number
N630.1.2/.3ST.9E	321882
N630ST.9E	321887
N630ST.13E	321878
N630.1.2/.3ST.13E	321883
N630.15ST.13E	321901
Tab 20	·

Tab.28

Spare part	Item number*	Order number
Sprocket for coupling	(4)	322095
Retainer plate screw	(10)	314279

Tab.29 *see 9.4 Checking and replacing sprocket on coupling

11.2 Accessories

Accessories	Order number
Water cooling connection:	
N630	310064
N630.1.2	310443
N630.3	310443
N630.15	310443
Transport eyebolt	311535
Suction filter G1/4	316661
Wrench for retainer plate	321664
Test adapter for coupling	322184
Tab.30	

12 Returns

Preparing for return

- 1. Flush the pump with air for a few minutes (if necessary for safety reasons: with inert gas) at atmospheric pressure to free the pump head of dangerous or aggressive gases (see Chapter 9.2.1 Flushing the pump).
- Please contact your KNF sales partner if the pump cannot be flushed due to damage.
- 2. Remove the pump.
- 3. Clean the pump (see Chapter 9.2.2 Cleaning the pump).
- 4. Send the pump together with the completed Health and Safety Clearance and Decontamination Form to KNF, stating the nature of the transferred medium.
- 5. Pack the device securely to prevent further damage to the product. If necessary, request original packaging for a fee.

Returns

KNF shall undertake to repair the pump only under the condition that the customer presents a certificate regarding the medium that is pumped and the cleaning of the pump. Please follow the instructions at <u>knf.com/repairs</u> <u>here.</u>

Contact your KNF sales partner directly if you require additional support for your return service.

13 Appendix

13.1 Declaration of Conformity

For further information, see also

Konformitätserklärung N630EX.pdf



EG / EU – Konformitätserklärung / EC / EU declaration of conformity

Hiermit erklärt der Hersteller: Herewith the manufacturer:

KNF Neuberger GmbH, Alter Weg 3, D-79112 Freiburg

dass folgende Membranpumpen, declares that the following diaphragm pumps: (Seriennummer siehe Typenschild / Serial number see type label)

> N630ST.9E EX N630.3ST.9E EX N630.1.2ST.9E EX N630.15ST.9E EX

allen einschlägigen Bestimmungen folgender Richtlinien entspricht: is in conformity with the following Directives:

Richtlinie 2006/42/EG Maschinen Directive 2006/42/EC machinery

Richtlinie 2011/65/EU zur Beschränkung der Verwendung bestimmter gefährlicher Stoffe in Elektro- und Elektronikgeräten (Anhang II geändert durch die Delegierte Richtlinie (EU) 2015/863 der Kommission)

Directive 2011/65/EU on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (Annex II amended by Commission Delegated Directive (EU) 2015/863)

Richtlinie 2014/30/EU über elektromagnetische Verträglichkeit Directive 2014/30/EU about the electromagnetic compatibility

Folgende harmonisierte Normen wurden zugrunde gelegt: The following harmonized standards have been applied:

> EN 1012-2: 1996 + A1:2009 EN IEC 63000: 2018

Bevollmächtigter für die Zusammenstellung der technischen Unterlagen:

Authorised person to compile the relevant technical documentation:

R. Köpfer, Product Qualification, KNF Neuberger GmbH, Alter Weg 3, D-79112 Freiburg

Die Membranpumpen, fallen ebenso in den Anwendungsbereich der folgenden Richtlinie: The diaphragm pumps falling in the scope of the following Directive as well:

Richtlinie 2014/34/EU für Geräte und Schutzsysteme zur bestimmungsgemäßen Verwendung in explosionsgefährdeten Bereichen

Directive 2014/34/EC relating to equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres.

Die zugehörigen Konformitätserklärungen für den: The corresponding conformity declaration for:

> nichtelektrischen Pumpenteil: siehe Seite 2/4 dieser Erklärung non-electrical part of the pump: see page 2/4 of this declaration

elektrischer Teil - Motor: siehe Seite 3-4/4 beiliegendes Dokument des Motorenherstellers electrical part – motor: see page 3-4/4 enclosed document of motor supplier

Freiburg, 24.03.2021

Ort, Datum (TT.MM.JJJJ) place, date (dd.mm.yyyy)



EU - Konformitätserklärung / EU declaration of conformity

Hiermit erklärt der Hersteller: Herewith the manufacturer:

KNF Neuberger GmbH, Alter Weg 3, D-79112 Freiburg

dass folgende Membranpumpen - nichtelektrischer Pumpenteil, declares that the following diaphragm pumps - non-electrical part: (Seriennummer siehe Typenschild / Serial number see type label)

> N630ST.9E EX N630.3ST.9E EX N630.1.2ST.9E EX N630.15ST.9E EX

Kennzeichnung: Marking:



II 2/2G Ex h IIB+H2 T3 Gb

allen einschlägigen Bestimmungen folgenden Richtlinie entspricht: is in conformity with the following Directive:

Richtlinie 2014/34/EU für Geräte und Schutzsysteme zur bestimmungsgemäßen Verwendung in explosionsgefährdeten Bereichen

Directive 2014/34/EC relating to equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres.

Entsprechend Artikel 13 (1) b) ii) der RL2014/34/EU ist die technische Dokumentation bei der notifizierten Stelle Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt PTB, Nr. 0102 hinterlegt. According to article 13 (1) b) ii) of the directive 2014/34/EU, the technical documentation is deposited at the Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt PTB, notified body no. 0102.

Folgende harmonisierte Normen wurden zugrunde gelegt: The following harmonized standards have been applied:

EN ISO 80	079-36:	2016
EN ISO 80	079-37:	2016
EN 1127-1	1:	2019

Freiburg, 24.03.2021

5.*50*



EG / EU – Konformitätserklärung

HERFORDER ELEKTROMOTOREN-WERKE GmbH & Co. KG

D – 32051 Herford	Goebenstraße 106	Tel.: 05221 59040	info@HEW-HF.de
D – 32008 Herford	Postfach 1852		

Die elektrischen Betriebsmittel:

Explosionsgeschützte Drehstromasynchronmotoren (druckfeste Kapselung) mit Käfigläufer

Тур	Kennzeichnung Gas	Kennzeichnung Staub
DCEx 63	II 2G Ex db e IIC T4-T6 Gb oder II 2G Ex db IIC T4-T6 Gb	II 3D Ex to IIIB T135°C - 85°C Dc
DBEx 63	II 2G Ex db e IIB T4-T6 Gb oder II 2G Ex db IIB T4-T6 Gb	
DDEx 63	II 2G Ex db e IIC T4-T6 Gb oder II 2G Ex db IIC T4-T6 Gb	II 2D Ex tb IIIC T135°C - 85°C Db
DCEx 71 - 225	II 2G Ex de IIC T4-T6 Gb oder II 2G Ex d IIC T4-T6 Gb	II 3D Ex to IIIB T135°C - 85°C Dc
DBEx 71 - 225	II 2G Ex de IIB T4-T6 Gb oder II 2G Ex d IIB T4-T6 Gb	
DDEx 71 - 225	II 2G Ex de IIC T4-T6 Gb oder II 2G Ex d IIC T4-T6 Gb	II 2D Ex tb IIIC T135°C - 85°C Db
DCEx 250 und DCEx 280	II 2G Ex db eb IIC T4-T6 Gb oder II 2G Ex db IIC T4-T6 Gb	II 3D Ex to IIIB T135°C - 85°C Dc
DBEx 250 und DBEx 280	II 2G Ex db eb IIB T4-T6 Gb oder II 2G Ex db IIB T4-T6 Gb	
DDEx 250 und DDEx 280	II 2G Ex db eb IIC T4-T6 Gb oder II 2G Ex db IIC T4-T6 Gb	II 2D Ex tb IIIC T135°C - 85°C Db
DEx 315	II 2G Ex de IIC T4-T6 oder II 2G Ex d IIC T4-T6	II 3D Ex to IIIB T135°C - 85°C Dc

stimmen mit den Vorschriften folgender Europäischer Richtlinien überein:

Ξ.	EMV-Richtlinie	2014/30/EU		
-	ATEX-Richtlinie	2014/34/EU		
2	RoHS-Richtlinie	2011/65/EU	und	(EU) 2015/863 (Änderung Anhang II)
-	Elektromotorenverordnung	640/2009/EG	und	4/2014/EU (Änderung)

Die Übereinstimmung mit den Vorschriften dieser Richtlinien wird durch die Einhaltung nachstehender Normenreihen, mit allen relevanten Teilen nach aktuellem Datum, nachgewiesen:

- DIN EN 60034
- DIN EN 60079

Es gelten folgende EG-Baumusterprüfbescheinigung:

D_Ex 63:	SIQ 16 ATEX 142 X	
D_Ex 71 – 225:	BVS 14 ATEX E 114 X	
D_Ex 250:	BVS 19 ATEX E 005 X	
D_Ex 280:	BVS 19 ATEX E 006 X	
DĒx 315:	PTB 10 ATEX 1047 X	((0158 EXAM

Das bezeichnete Produkt ist zum Einbau in eine andere Maschine bestimmt. Die Inbetriebnahme ist solange untersagt, bis die Konformität des Endproduktes mit der Richtlinie 2006/42/EG festgestellt ist.

Konge Steidt

(M. Scheidt) Geschäftsleitung

Datum 19.08.2019

Die Sicherheitshinweise der Produktdokumentation sind zu beachten. Diese Konformitätserklärung ist keine Zusicherung von Eigenschaften im Sinne der Produkthaftung.

EC / EU – declaration of conformity



HERFORDER ELEKTROMOTOREN-WERKE GmbH & Co. KG

D – 32051 Herford	Goebenstraße 106	Tel.: 05221 59040	info@HEW-HF.de
D – 32008 Herford	post office box 1852		

Electrical operating equipment:

Explosion-proof three phase asynchronous motors (flame-proof encapsulation) with squirrel cage

Тур	marking gas	marking dust
DCEx 63	II 2G Ex db e IIC T4-T6 Gb or II 2G Ex db IIC T4-T6 Gb	II 3D Ex to IIIB T135°C - 85°C Do
DBEx 63	II 2G Ex db e IIB T4-T6 Gb or II 2G Ex db IIB T4-T6 Gb	
DDEx 63	II 2G Ex db e IIC T4-T6 Gb or II 2G Ex db IIC T4-T6 Gb	II 2D Ex to IIIC T135°C - 85°C Db
DCEx 71 - 225	II 2G Ex de IIC T4-T6 Gb or II 2G Ex d IIC T4-T6 Gb	II 3D Ex to IIIB T135°C - 85°C Do
DBEx 71 - 225	II 2G Ex de IIB T4-T6 Gb or II 2G Ex d IIB T4-T6 Gb	
DDEx 71 - 225	II 2G Ex de IIC T4-T6 Gb or II 2G Ex d IIC T4-T6 Gb	II 2D Ex to IIIC T135°C - 85°C Db
DCEx 250 and DCEx 280	II 2G Ex db eb IIC T4-T6 Gb or II 2G Ex db IIC T4-T6 Gb	II 3D Ex to IIIB T135°C - 85°C Do
DBEx 250 and DBEx 280	II 2G Ex db eb IIB T4-T6 Gb or II 2G Ex db IIB T4-T6 Gb	
DDEx 250 and DDEx 280	II 2G Ex db eb IIC T4-T6 Gb or II 2G Ex db IIC T4-T6 Gb	II 2D Ex to IIIC T135°C - 85°C Db
DEx 315	II 2G Ex de IIC T4-T6 or II 2G Ex d IIC T4-T6	II 3D Ex to IIIB T135°C - 85°C Do

are conform to the regulations of the following European directives:

-	EMV- directive	2014/30/EU		
-	ATEX- directive	2014/34/EU		
-	RoHS- directive	2011/65/EU	and	(Amendment Annex II (EU) 2015/863)
-	Electric motor Regulation	640/2009/EG	and	(Amendment 4/2014/EU)

The compliance with the provisions of the directives is proved by the following series of standards with all relevant parts according to the current date:

DIN EN 60034

- DIN EN 60079

The following EC-type examination certificate is valid:

D_Ex 63:	SIQ 16 ATEX 142 X ((0158 EXAM
D_Ex 71 – 225:	BVS 14 ATEX E 114 X (€0158 EXAM
D_Ex 250:	BVS 19 ATEX E 005 X (€0158 EXAM
D_Ex 280:	BVS 19 ATEX E 006 X (€0158 EXAM
DEx 315:	PTB 10 ATEX 1047 X (€0158 EXAM

The designated product is to be seen as a component for installation into a machine or system. Commissioning is prohibited until the conformity of the final product to the directive 2006/42/EC is established.

Korpe Steidt

(M. Scheidt) Managing Director

date 19.08.2019

The safety instructions of the product documentation must be duly observed. This declaration of conformity is no warranty of the characteristics in the sense of product liability.

13.2 Motor

For further information, see also

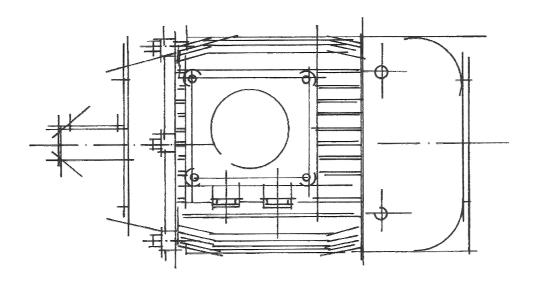
- BA-Ex63-225-ATEX-IECEx.pdf
- HEW-KE-D_Ex 63-315-19-08-2019.pdf



Elektromotoren Läutemaschinen Kirchturmuhren

Operating manual

Electric motors ATEX / IECEx Size 63 - 225



Doc-ID: 6316

Read the operating manual before starting all work.

 Herforder Elektromotoren-Werke GmbH & Co. KG Goebenstr. 106 D-32051 Herford

Tel.: +49 (0) 5221 5904-0 Fax: +49 (0) 5221 5904-34

E-Mail: info@hew-hf.de Internet: www.hew-hf.de

Release:

Created by: Kothes! Technische Kommunikation GmbH & Co. KG www.kothes.de

This issue replaces all previous issues. All previous issues are invalid. The date of issue (\Rightarrow footer) is authoritative.



Table of contents

1	Gene	eneral information5			
	1.1 Information on this operating manual				
	1.2	Explanation of symbols6			
	1.3	Limitation of liability7			
	1.4 Copyright				
	1.5	Spare parts8			
	1.6 Warranty conditions				
	1.7	Customer service			
2	Safet	.y9			
	2.1	Responsibility of the user9			
	2.2	Staff requirements10			
		2.2.1 Qualifications			
		2.2.2 Unauthorised parties12			
		2.2.3 Training12			
	2.3	Proper use12			
	2.4	Personal safety equipment and clothing13			
	2.5	Special hazards14			
	2.6 Safety devices				
	2.7	Securing the machine to prevent it from being switched back on17			
	2.8	How to act in case of hazards and accidents18			
	2.9	Environmental protection19			
3	Tech	nical data20			
	3.1	Operating conditions			
	3.2	Type plate20			
	3.3	Explosion protection marking21			
4	Cons	struction and function23			
	4.1	Overview of sizes 63 to 13223			
	4.2	Overview of sizes 160 to 22524			
	4.3	Connection, motor protection25			
	4.4	Obligations and conditions25			
	4.5	Operation on the frequency converter26			
5	Trans	sportation, packaging and storage27			
	5.1	Delivery inspection			
	5.2	Transportation			
	5.3	Packaging			
	5.4	Storage			

Table of contents



6	Insta	llation ar	nd commissioning	.32
	6.1	Safety		.32
	6.2	Installati	on	.34
		6.2.1	Ventilation at the location for use	.34
		6.2.2	Types of construction as per EN 60034-7	.34
		6.2.3	Erecting the machine	.37
		6.2.4	Installation	.37
	6.3	Connect	ing to the energy supply	.38
		6.3.1	Screwed cable gland	.38
		6.3.2	Voltage and circuit	.39
		6.3.3	Checking the insulation resistance	.40
	6.4	Commis	sioning	.40
7	Oper	ations		.42
	7.1	General	information	.42
	7.2	Shutting	down in an emergency	.42
8	Fault	S		.43
	8.1	Safety		.43
	8.2	Fault tab	ble	.45
	8.3	Commis	sioning after remedied fault	.47
9	Main	tenance.		.48
	9.1	Safety		.48
	9.2	Cleaning]	.50
	9.3	Mainten	ance schedule	.50
	9.4	Tighteni	ng torque values for screws	.52
		9.4.1	Tightening torque values for screws for electrical connections	52
		9.4.2	Screw connections, property class 8.8 and A4-70	53
		9.4.3	Screw connections of property class 5.6	.53
	9.5	Measure	es on completion of maintenance	.54
10	Rem	oval		.55
	10.1	Safety		.55
	10.2	Remova	۱	.56
	10.3	Disposa	۱	57



1.1 Information on this operating manual

This operating manual makes it possible to handle the machine safely and efficiently.

The manual is a component of the machine and must be kept in the direct vicinity of the plant and be accessible to staff at all times. Staff must have carefully read and understood this manual before starting all work. Adherence to all the specified safety instructions and instructions for actions in this operating manual is a fundamental requirement for working safely.

The local regulations for the prevention of accidents and the general safety regulations for the location in which the machine is used also apply.

The illustrations in this operating manual are for purposes or general understanding and may differ from the actual machine version.



1.2 Explanation of symbols

Safety instructions

The safety instructions in this manual are indicated by symbols. The safety instructions are introduced by signal words which express the extent of the risk.

It is imperative to adhere to safety instructions and act with caution in order to prevent accidents, personal injury and material damage.



DANGER!

... indicates an immediately dangerous situation which will lead to death or serious injuries if not avoided.



WARNING!

... indicates a possibly dangerous situation which may lead to death or serious injuries if not avoided.



CAUTION!

... indicates a possibly dangerous situation which may lead to minor or light injuries if not avoided.



CAUTION!

... indicates a possibly dangerous situation which may lead to material damage if not avoided.

Tips and recommendations



NOTE!

... draws attention to tips and recommendation and information for efficient, fault-free operation.

Special safety instructions

The following symbols are used in safety instructions in order to point out particular hazards.



... indicates risks from electrical current. Failure to observe the safety instructions will result in the risk of serious or fatal injury.



EXPLOSION PROTECTION!

... indicates content and instructions in this operating manual which apply when using this machine in potentially explosive areas as per the ATEX directive. Failure to observe this content and these instructions can lead to a loss of explosion protection.

1.3 Limitation of liability

All the information and instructions in this manual have been complied in line with the valid standards and regulations, state-ofthe-art technology and our many years of experience and knowhow.

The manufacturer shall not be liable for damages caused by:

- Failure to observe the manual
- Improper use
- Employment of unqualified staff
- Arbitrary modifications
- Technical changes
- Use of non-approved spare parts

In case of special versions, the utilisation of additional order options or due to new technical changes, the actual scope of delivery may differ from the explanations described here and the illustrations.

The obligations agreed in the delivery contract, the General terms and Conditions and the Terms and Conditions of Delivery of the manufacturer, and the legal regulations valid at the point of completion of the contract apply.

We reserve the right to make technical changes within the scope of further development and improvement of the performance characteristics.



1.4 Copyright

This operating manual is protected by copyright and for internal use only.

The manual must not be made available to third parties, reproduced in any way (including excerpts), its content must not be utilised and/or communicated without the written approval of the manufacturer, except for internal purposes.

Failure to comply will render the offender liable for damages. We reserve the right to further claims.

1.5 Spare parts

Explosion protection



EXPLOSION PROTECTION!

The use of incorrect or faulty spare parts can use to explosions in the potentially explosive area. Therefore:

- Only use the manufacturer's original spare parts or spare parts expressly approved by the manufacturer.
- Always contact the manufacturer in case of any uncertainty.

Failure to adhere to these instructions will lead to a loss of the explosion protection.

Purchase spare parts from authorised dealers or directly from the manufacturer. See page 2 for the address.

The spare parts list can be found on pages 23-24.

1.6 Warranty conditions

The warranty conditions are included in the manufacturer's General Terms and Conditions.

1.7 Customer service

Our customer service department is available to provide technical information. See page 2 for contact details.

Furthermore our staff are always interested in receiving new information and hearing of new experiences gained from the use of our products which can be used to improve our products.



This section provides you with an overview of all important aspects of safety required for providing staff with optimum protection as well as safe, fault-free operation.

Failure to observe the instructions and safety instructions for actions in this operating manual can cause considerable risks.

2.1 Responsibility of the user

The machine is used in the commercial field. The user of the machine is therefore subject to the legal obligations for occupational safety.

In addition to the safety instructions in this manual, the regulations for safety, accident prevention and environmental protection which apply at the location for use of the machine must also be observed. The following in particular applies:

- The user must fully acquaint himself with the valid occupational safety regulations and, in addition, carry out a risk assessment to determine the hazards which result from the particular working conditions at the location in which the machine is used. The results must be implemented as a set of operating instructions for operation of the machine.
- The user must carry out checks during the entire period of its use to determine whether the operating instructions drawn up are in line with the current regulations and adjust them as necessary.
- The user must clearly set out the responsibilities for installation, operation, maintenance and cleaning.
- The user must make sure that all staff involved with work on the machine have read and understood the manual. Furthermore, staff must be provided with regular training and information on the following points:
 - Fire and explosion hazards at the machine's location for use and the immediate vicinity.
 - Local fire and explosion protection measures.
 - Location and function of protective equipment.
 - The necessity of a ban on smoking.
 - The necessity of avoiding open fire.
 - Procedure for cleaning and maintenance work and repairs, including the tools, aids and cleaning agents to be used.
 - The necessity of wearing personal safety equipment and clothing which is suitable for the potentially explosive environment.
- The user must adhere to the further obligations of Directive 99/92/EC for the improvement of health and safety measures



and the safety of employees who may be at risk from a potentially explosive atmosphere. This includes adherence to further organisational measures, such as:

- marking potentially explosive areas.
- drawing up an explosion protection document for each zone.
- denying unauthorised parties access.
- putting up clear signs indicating all restraints.
- introduction of a permit procedure for carrying out dangerous work.
- The user must provide staff with the required safety clothing and equipment.

The user is also responsible for ensuring that the machine is kept in technically perfect condition. The following applies:

- The user must make sure that the maintenance intervals described in the operating manual are adhered to. Reduce the intervals accordingly in case of above average strain.
- The user must have all the safety devices checked regularly to make sure they are complete and fully functional.

Loss of explosion protection



EXPLOSION PROTECTION!

On machines which are designed to be installed in plants for operation in potentially explosive areas, as defined by Directive 2014/34/EU, the user must make sure that the directive is adhered to for the entire plant.

Failure to comply will lead to a loss of the explosion protection.

2.2 Staff requirements

2.2.1 Qualifications



WARNING!

Risk of injuries in case of insufficiently qualified staff.

Improper use can cause considerable personal injury and material damage.

Therefore:

 Have all tasks performed by staff with the appropriate qualifications only.

The following levels of qualification are named in the operating manual for various ranges of tasks.



Trained person

has been informed of the tasks with which he has been entrusted and the possible risks in case of incorrect behaviour in training measures provided by the user.

Specialist staff

are capable of carrying out the work with which they have been entrusted and recognising the potential risks independently because of their specialist qualifications, knowledge and experience, and knowledge of the valid regulations.

Qualified electrician

is capable of carrying out the work on electrical equipment and recognising and preventing the potential risks independently because of their specialist qualifications, knowledge and experience, and knowledge of the valid standards and regulations.

The qualified electrician is qualified to work in the specific area in which he works and is familiar with the relevant standards and regulations.

Qualified specialist for the potentially explosive area

is capable of carrying out the work on plants or components in the potentially explosive area and recognising the potential risks independently because of their specialist qualifications, knowledge and experience, and knowledge of the valid standards and regulations.

The qualified specialist has knowledge of the various ignition protection types, installation procedures and area classifications in potentially explosive spaces, and certification for the purported experience and knowledge.

The person is familiar with the relevant rules and regulations for the work and explosion protection, in particular but not exclusively, ATEX product directive 2014/34/EU and the pertaining EN 60079 standard as well as the IECEx standard IEC 60079.

Staff should be made up exclusively of people who can be expected to carry out their work reliably. People who reactions are influenced, for instance, by drugs, alcohol or medication, must not be allowed.

When selecting staff adhere to the valid local regulations relating to age and profession.



2.2.2 Unauthorised parties



WARNING!

Danger for unauthorised parties.

Unauthorised persons who do not meet with the requirements described here, are not familiar with the hazards in the working area.

Therefore:

- Keep unauthorised persons away from the working area.
- In case of doubt, approach these persons and instruct them to leave the working area.
- Stop work until any unauthorised parties have left the working area.

2.2.3 Training

Staff must be provided with regular training by the user. Training must be logged to keep better track.

Date	Name	Type of training	Training provided by	Signature

Fig. 1

2.3 Proper use

The machine has been engineered and designed exclusively for the proper use described in this documentation.

The machine is only intended for use as a drive unit in low voltage industrial systems.

Proper use also includes adherence with all the stipulations of this manual.

Any other type of use, or use of the machine going beyond this use is considered improper use and can cause dangerous situations.





WARNING!

Danger from improper use.

Improper use of the machine can cause dangerous situations.

Take particular care not to use the machine as follows:

Operation beyond the original designated application.

 Operation of machines in potentially explosive areas which do not have explosion protection markings and are thus not suitable for use in a potentially explosive atmosphere (⇔ Chapter "Explosion protection marking").

Claims of any kind for damages caused by improper use are null and void.

The user carries sole liability for any damages in case of improper use.

2.4 Personal safety equipment and clothing

Whilst work is being carried out, personal safety equipment and clothing must be worn in order to minimise health hazards.

- Always the safety clothing and equipment required for the respective task whilst working.
- Follow the instructions in the working area on personal safety equipment and clothing.

The following must be worn for all work:

Occupational safety clothing

is close-fitting working clothing with a low tear strength, close-fitting sleeves and no protruding parts. It serves primarily as protection from entanglement in moving machine parts.

Do not wear rings, chains or other jewellery.



Safety shoes

to protect from heavy falling parts and from slipping on slippery surfaces.

To be worn for all work



To be worn for special tasks

When carrying out special tasks, special safety equipment and clothing is required. Reference is made to this in the individual chapters of this manual. These special items of safety clothing and equipment are explained in the following:

Light breathing mask

to protect from harmful dust.

2.5 Special hazards

The following section points out residual risks which have been determined by a risk analysis.

Adhere to the safety instructions listed here and the warnings in other chapters in order to reduce health hazards and prevent dangerous situations.

Explosion protection



EXPLOSION PROTECTION!

The introduction of ignition sources such as sparks, open flames and hot surfaces can cause explosions in the potentially explosive area. Therefore, when carrying out all work on the machine in the potentially explosive area:

- Do not start any work without a written permit.
- Only carry out work to the exclusion of a potentially explosive atmosphere.
- Only use tools which are approved for use in the potentially explosive area.

Failure to adhere to these instructions will lead to a loss of the explosion protection.



Electrical current



DANGER!

Danger to life from electrical current.

There is an immediate risk of fatal injury in case of contact with live parts. Damage to the insulation or individual components can mean danger to life.

Therefore:

- In case of damage to the insulation, switch off the power supply immediately and have repairs carried out.
- Have work on the electrical equipment carried out by qualified electricians only.
- When any work is carried out on the electrical equipment, disconnect it from the power and make sure it is free of voltage.
- Before carrying out maintenance, cleaning and repair work, switch off the power supply and secure it to prevent it from being switched back on.
- Do not jumper or disable any fuses or circuit breakers. When replacing fuses or circuit breakers make sure to adhere to the correct ampere rating.
- Keep moisture away from live parts. It can lead to a short circuit.



WARNING!

Risk of fatal injury from moving parts.

Rotating parts and/or parts which move linearly can cause serious injuries.

Therefore:

- Do not reach into moving parts or handle moving parts during operation.
- Do not open covers during operation.
- Adhere to the follow-up time: Before opening covers make sure that none of the parts are still moving.
- In the danger area wear close-fitting protective clothing.

Moving parts

Safety



Hot surfaces



CAUTION!

Risk of burns from hot surfaces.

Contact with hot parts can cause burns. Therefore:

- When working in the vicinity of hot parts always wear protective clothing and protective gloves.
- Before carrying out any work make sure that all components have cooled to ambient temperature.

Soiling and objects lying around



CAUTION!

Risk of stumbling due to soiling and objects left lying around.

Soiling and objects left lying around are sources of slipping and stumbling ad can cause considerable injuries.

Therefore:

- Always keep the working area clean.
- Remove any objects which are no longer required.
- Mark any possible stumbling hazards with yellow and black marker tape.

Sharp edges and corners



CAUTION!

Risk of injuries from edges and corners.

Sharp edges and corners can cause grazes and cuts on the skin.

Therefore:

- Proceed with caution when working in the vicinity of sharp edges and corners.
- If in doubt wear protective gloves.



2.6 Safety devices

Integration into an emergency stop concept required

The machine is for use within a plant. It does not have its own control unit and does not have an independent emergency stop function.

Before the machine is put into operation install the emergency stop devices for the machine and integrate it into the plant control unit's safety chain.

Connect the emergency stop devices so that there is no chance that dangerous situations for people and objects of material value cannot arise if the energy supply is broken or the energy supply is activated after being broken.

The emergency stop devices must be freely accessible at all times.

2.7 Securing the machine to prevent it from being switched back on



DANGER!

Risk of death from switching on without authorisation!

When working in the danger area there is a risk that the energy supply will be switched on without authorisation. This puts the life of people in the danger area at risk.

Therefore:

- Adhere to the instructions on securing the machine to prevent it from being switched on in the chapters of this manual.
- Always adhere to the procedure described below to secure the machine to prevent it from being switched back on.

Safety



Switch secured with a padlock on: at h. DO NOT SWITCH ON

The padlock must only be removed

by:

once you have made sure that there is nobody in the danger area.

Fig. 2

```
Fig. 3
```

Securing the machine to prevent it from being switched back on:

- **1.** Switch off the energy supply.
- **2.** If possible, secure the switch with a padlock and attach a clearly visible sign according to Fig. 2 to the switch.
- **3.** Have the key kept safely by the member of staff named on the sign.
- **4.** If it is impossible to secure a switch with a padlock, erect a sign according to Fig. 3.
- 5. Once all work has been carried out, make sure that nobody is in the danger area.
- **6.** Make sure that all safety devices and mechanisms are installed and fully functional.
- 7. Do not remove the sign until you have done so.

2.8 How to act in case of hazards and accidents

Preventive measures

- Always be prepared for accidents or fires.
- Keep first aid facilities (first aid box, blankets etc.) and fire extinguishers accessible at all times.
- Familiarise staff with accident report, first aid and rescue facilities.
- Keep access routes for emergency vehicles clear.

Measures in case of accidents

- Trigger an emergency stop immediately.
- Instigate first aid measures.
- Remove any people from the danger zone.
- Inform the responsible party at the location.
- Notify emergency services.
- Clear access routes for emergency vehicles.



2.9 Environmental protection

CAUTION!
Risk of environmental damage in case of incorrect handling.
Incorrect handling of environmentally hazardous substances, in particular incorrect disposal, can cause considerable damage to the environment.
Therefore:

Always adhere to the instructions below.
If environmentally hazardous substances are accidentally released into the environment, take suitable measures immediately. In case of doubt inform the responsible local authority of the damage.

The following environmentally hazardous substances are used:

Lubricants such as grease and oils contain toxic substances. They must not be released into the environment. They must be disposed of by a specialist disposal company.



NOTE!

The motors comply with EC Directive 2011/65/EU for the limitation of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic devices.

Lubricants

Technical data



3 Technical data

\bigcirc	
57	
μL	

NOTE!

The necessary technical data can be found on the respective type plates. This information is authoritative. Further technical data can be taken from the catalogue.

3.1 Operating conditions

Environment

Specification	Value	Unit
Temperature range (standard)	-20+40	°C
Temperature range (optional)	-50+85	°C
Maximum installation height above sea level	1000	m

The ambient temperature range is only indicated on the type plate if it deviates from the standard.

3.2 Type plate

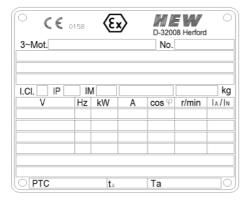


Fig.4: Example of a type plate

The type plate is situated on the motor housing and the information it contains includes:

- Explosion protection symbol
- Manufacturer/year of manufacture
- CE symbol
- ID of notified body
- Certificate number
- Motor identification (type), motor number (serial number)
- Weight
- Performance data
- Ambient temperatures deviating from the standard temperatures of – 20°C to + 40°C specified in the standard
 - NOTE!
 - The information on the type plate may vary depending on the type of motor.



Technical data

3.3 Explosion protection marking



EXPLOSION PROTECTION! acc. to ATEX directive 2014/34/EU

standard EN 60079 or IECEx / standard IEC 60079

Marking a	acc. to	ATEX –	size 63
-----------	---------	--------	---------

- (II 2G Ex db IIC T4 T6 Gb or Ex db e IIC T4 T6 Gb
- (L) II 2G Ex db IIB T4 T6 Gb or Ex db e IIB T4 T6 Gb
- 😢 II 2D Ex tb IIIC T 135 85°C Db
- 😢 II 2D Ex tb IIIB T 135 85°C Db

Marking acc. to IECEx – size 63

Ex db IIC T4 – T6 Gb or Ex db e IIC T4 – T6 Gb

Ex db IIB T4 – T6 Gb or Ex db e IIB T4 – T6 Gb

- Ex tb IIIC T 135 85°C Db
- Ex tb IIIB T 135 85°C Db

Marking acc. to ATEX – sizes 71 -225

- LI 2G Ex d IIC T1 T6 Gb or Ex de IIC T1 T6 Gb
- II 2G Ex d IIB T1 T6 Gb or Ex de IIB T1 T6 Gb
- II 2D Ex to IIIC T 200 85°C Db
- Marking acc. to IECEx sizes 71 -225
 - Ex d IIC T1 T6 Gb or Ex de IIC T1 T6 Gb
 - Ex d IIB T1 T6 Gb or Ex de IIB T1 T6 Gb
 - Ex tb IIIC T 200 85°C Db

Technical data



Section	Designation	Significance
×3	Explosion protection symbol	Marking for protection from explosions
II	Device group	Device group II. The motor can be used in potentially explosive areas except in mining.
2	Category	For application in Zone 1 and Zone 21
G D	Explosive atmosphere	cause by gas. cause by dust.
Ex	Standard	Standard on explosion protection
d / db e / eb tb	Ignition protection type	Pressurised enclosure. Increased safety. Protection by housing
IIC IIB IIIC IIIB	Explosion group Dust group	Maximum experimental safe gap (MESG) T ype and shape
T1 – T6	Temperature class	maximum surface temperature present T1 (450 °C) – T6 (85 °C)
Gb Db	EPL	equipment protection level



NOTE!

There may be further signs on the machine with various pieces of information.



4 Construction and function

4.1 Overview of sizes 63 to 132

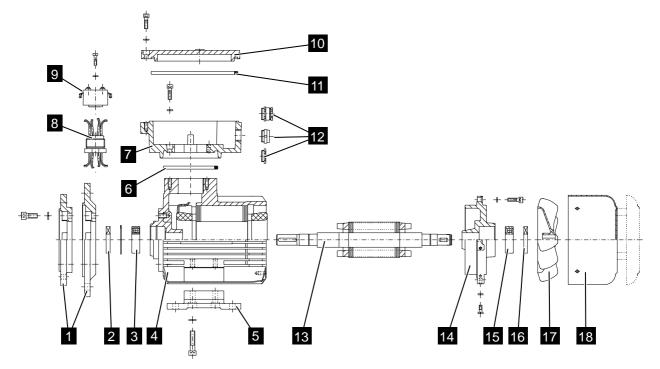


Fig. 5: Overview of sizes 63 to 132

- 1 Flange rings
- 2 Sealing rings DS*1
- 3 Rolling bearings DS*1
- 4 Stator housing, complete
- 5 Motor foot
- 6 Terminal box seal
- 7 Lower terminal box section
- 8 Cable bushing
- 9 Terminal board
- $*^{1}$ DS = Drive side
- *² NS = Nondrive side
- ! For sizes 63 and 71 the terminal box is casted

- 10 Terminal box cover
- 11 Terminal box cover seal
- 12 Screwed cable gland
- 13 Rotor shaft, complete
- 14 Bearing cover NS*²
- 15 Rolling bearings NS*²
- 16 Sealing ring NS*²
- 17 Fan blade
- 18 Ventilation hood (with optional safety cover)



4.2 Overview of sizes 160 to 225

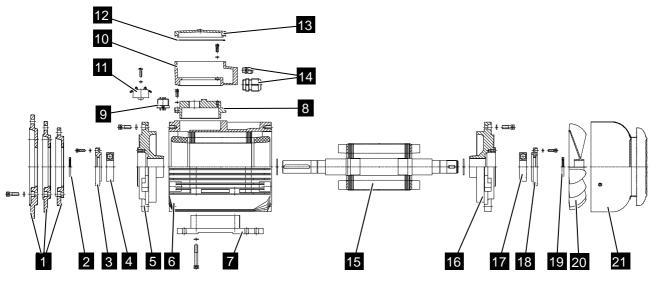


Fig. 6: Overview of sizes 160 to 225

- 1 Flange rings
- 2 Sealing rings DS*1
- 3 Cover plate DS*1
- 4 Rolling bearings DS*¹
- 5 Base flange
- 6 Stator housing, complete
- 7 Motor foot
- 8 Terminal box adapter
- 9 Cable bushing
- 10 Lower terminal box section
- 11 Terminal board
- $*^1$ DS = Drive side
- *² NS = Nondrive side

- 12 Terminal box cover seal
- 13 Terminal box cover
- 14 Screwed cable glands
- 15 Rotor shaft, complete
- 16 Bearing cover NS*²
- 17 Rolling bearings NS*2
- 18 Cover plate NS*²
- 19 Sealing ring NS*2
- 20 Fan blade
- 21 Ventilation hood (with optional safety cover)



4.3 Connection, motor protection

Before connecting the explosion protected motor, check the following:

- do the ratings on the type plate match the mains voltage and frequency?
- does the explosion protection match the environment in which the motor is operated (gas group, temperature class)?

The electrical connections are established using the terminal box. The connection diagram (wiring diagram) is inside the terminal box.

Optionally the motors can be supplied with a motor cable instead of with a terminal box (⇔ catalogue).

If a standstill heating is present, the electrical controller has to ensure that the motor voltage and the heating voltage cannot be applied simultaneously.

The motor protection can be implemented with a motor protection switch or a thermal sensor (PTC, PTO, PT100).

For self-ventilated, single-speed motors in S1 mains operation with low-load and infrequent starts not causing any significant heating, a motor protection switch is a sufficient measure to comply with explosion protection requirements (temperature class).

Exclusive protection by temperature monitoring with thermal sensor for all modes other than S1 is only permitted in connection with a **certified** triggering device. These triggering devices must have been certified and marked by a notified body according to directive 2014/34/EU. The devices must be included in the regular monitoring by the operator.

4.4 Obligations and conditions

Some gap lengths of the spark-proof gap of this equipment are greater, and some gap widths of the spark-proof gap are smaller than required in Table 2 of EN/IEC 60079-1:2007. For information regarding the dimensions, please contact the manufacturer.

To connect the pressure proof encapsulation, use screws with a yield point of at least 640 N/mm².

Motors requiring direct temperature monitoring have to be monitored with a separately certified triggering device (see 4.3).

Make sure when operating a 3-phase motor with an external fan that the motor can only be run while the external fan is running. The external fan motor must comply with EPL Gb or Db.

Make sure not to exceed the permissible temperatures for the used components.

Only metal fan blades may be used if the temperature on the shaft journal in the fan blade area is $>= 95^{\circ}$ C during rated operation.

The manufacturer specifies the electrical parameters, the temperature class and the ambient temperature range of the respective version after a routine test.

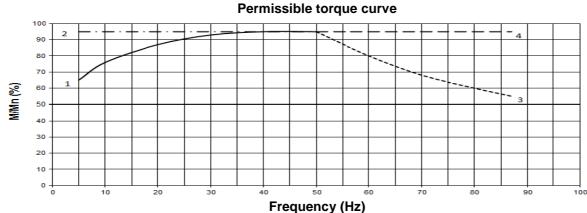


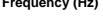
4.5 Operation on the frequency converter

The motors of EX versions "pressure-proof encapsulation" Ex d(e) and "protection by housing" Ex t are approved for inverter operation. For approved versions, the possible frequency range must be obtained from the EU prototype test certificate.

The chart and the table below show and explain the most common curves for FI operation. The permissible torque at 50 Hz depends on the size, the number of poles and the performance; refer to the HEW catalogue

"Explosion protected electric motors" (Part 20).





Characteristic curve	Frequency	Motor version	Motor voltage / circuit	Inverter	Ventilation	Torque curve in frequency range acc. to Catalogue Part 20
1	5 - 50 Hz	230/400 V 400/690V	400 V Y 400 V Δ	U/f=constant U/f=constant	internal fan	reduced
2	5 - 50 Hz	230/400 V 400/690V	400 V Y 400V ∆	U/f=constant U/f=constant	external ventilation	constant
3	50 - 87Hz	230/400 V 400/690V	400 V Y 400V ∆	U=constant U=constant	internal fan	drops with 1/f Field weakening operation
4	50 - 87Hz	230/400 V	230V ∆	U/f=constant	internal fan	constant 87 Hz curve

When the frequency range is specified in the order, the motors come with an additional plate indicating the FI operation data given on the right: (Example: DCEx 112 M/4 K – 400 V Δ 50 Hz 4.0 kW)
 DCEx 112 M/4 K / Motor number

 40 V
 5 Hz
 0.24 kW Tperm.= 16 Nm

 400 V
 50 Hz
 4.0 kW Tperm.= 27 Nm

 400 V
 87 Hz
 4.0 kW Tperm.= 16 Nm

Sections 4.3 and 4.4 describe the motor protection for frequency inverter operation.

Use shielded cables to prevent electromagnetic interference.

We recommend using insulated bearings for motors of size 250 and greater.

Further information can be requested from the HEW headquarters in Herford at any time.



Suspended loads



WARNING!

Risk of fatal injury from suspended loads.

When lifting loads there is a risk of fatal injuries from falling parts or parts swinging uncontrolledly. Therefore:

- Never stand under suspended loads.
- Only use the stipulated fastening points.
- Do not fasten lifting gear to protruding machine parts or the lugs on attached parts. Make sure the fastening equipment is securely fastened.
- Only use approved lifting gear and fastening equipment with sufficient load bearing capacity.
- Do not use any torn or frayed ropes or belts.
- Do not attach ropes and belts to sharp edges and corners. Do not knot or twist them.

Off-centre centre of gravity



WARNING!

Risk of falling due to an off-centre centre of gravity.

Packages may have an off-centre centre of gravity. If fastened incorrectly the package may tilt and cause potentially fatal injury.

Therefore:

- Adhere to the markings on the packages.
- Attach the crane hook so that it is directly above the centre of gravity.
- Lift cautiously and observe whether the load tilts. If necessary change the fastening.



Improper transportation

CAUTION!

Risk of damage in case of improper transportation.

Improper transportation can cause considerable material damage.

Therefore:

- When unloading delivered packages and when transporting on the premises, proceed with caution and adhere to the symbols and instructions on the packaging.
- Only use the fastening points provided.
- Do not remove the packaging until shortly before installation.

5.1 Delivery inspection

Inspect the delivery for damage and to make sure it is complete immediately after receiving it.

Proceed as follows in case of visual external damage:

- Refuse delivery or accept delivery provisionally.
- Make a note of the extent of damage in the shipping documents or on the carrier's delivery note.
- Make a claim.



NOTE!

Make a claim for every discrepancy as soon as it is discovered. Claims for compensation can only be asserted within the valid claims periods.

Explosion protection



EXPLOSION PROTECTION!

Transport damage can cause a loss of the explosion protection.

 Do not put the machine into operation in case of visible transport damage. Contact the manufacturer.

Failure to adhere to these instructions will lead to a loss of the explosion protection.



5.2 Transportation

Fastening points

- Use suitable lifting gear.
- Use the lifting eyebolts provided on the motor.
- To transport machine sets (e.g. gear units, fan attachments etc.) only use the lifting eyebolts and lugs provided. Machine sets must not be lifted by the individual machines.
- Remove any transport safety devices which protect from bearing damage before commissioning.

Transporting packages by crane

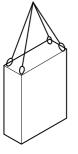
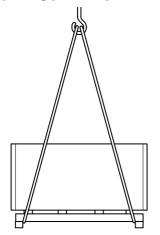


Fig. 7

Transporting pallets by crane





Packages which have fastening eyebolts can be transported directly by crane on the following conditions:

- The crane and lifting gear must be designed for the weight of the packages.
- The operator must be authorised to operate the crane.

Fastening:

- 1. Fasten ropes, belts or multiple-point suspension gear according to Fig. 7.
- **2.** Make sure that the package hangs straight, paying attention to the off-centre centre of gravity as necessary.
- 3. Begin transportation.

Packages which are fastened to pallets can be transported by crane under the following conditions:

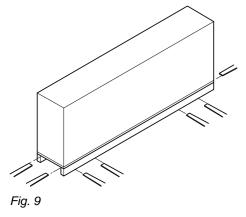
- The crane and lifting gear must be designed for the weight of the packages.
- The operator must be authorised to operate the crane.

Fastening:

- 1. Fasten ropes, belts or multiple-point suspension gear to the pallet according to Fig. 8.
- **2.** Check that the packages are not damaged by the fastening equipment. If necessary use other fastening equipment.
- 3. Begin transportation.



Transporting pallets by forklift



5.3 Packaging

Information on packaging

Packages which are fastened to pallets can be transported by forklift under the following conditions:

- The forklift must be designed for the weight of the units for transportation.
- The driver must be authorised to drive the forklift.

Fastening:

- 1. Drive the forklift with the forks between or underneath the beams of the pallet.
- 2. Insert the forks so that they protrude on the opposite side.
- **3.** Make sure that the pallet cannot tilt in case it has an off-centre centre of gravity.
- 4. Raise the package and begin transportation.

The individual packages are packaged appropriately for the expected transportation conditions. Only environmentally friendly materials have been used for packaging.

The packaging is designed to protect the individual parts from transport damage, corrosion and other damage up until they are installed. You must therefore not destroy the packaging and not remove it until shortly before installation.

Handling packaging materials

Dispose of packaging material in accordance with the respective valid laws and local regulations.



CAUTION!

Risk of environmental damage due to incorrect disposal.

Packaging materials are valuable raw materials and can be re-used in many cases or treated and recycled.

Therefore:

- Dispose of packaging material in an environmentally friendly manner.
- Adhere to the valid local regulations for disposal. Contract a specialist company to carry out disposal as necessary.



5.4 Storage

Storing packages

Store the packages under the following conditions:

- Do not store in the open.
- Keep in a dry and dust-free environment.
- Do not expose to any corrosive media.
- Protect from sunlight.
- Make sure to store in a low-vibration environment (v_{eff} ≤ 0.2 mm/s)
- Avoid large fluctuations in storage temperature.
- Relative humidity: max. 60 %.
- Check the insulation resistance as necessary (\$\circ\$chapter "Checking the insulation resistance").
- Grease or replace the rolling bearings as necessary (⇔ chapter "Maintenance").
- When storing for longer than 3 months, regularly check the general condition of all parts and the packaging. If necessary, replenish or replace the conservation.



NOTE!

In some cases there will be instructions for storage on the packages informing you of further requirements going beyond those listed here. Adhere to these instructions accordingly.



6 Installation and commissioning



NOTE!

When installing and commissioning adhere to the current standards and directive for electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres.

6.1 Safety

Staff

- Installation and commissioning must only be performed by specialist staff with the appropriate qualifications.
- Work on the electrical equipment must only be carried out by qualified electricians.

Personal safety equipment and clothing

Wear the following safety equipment and clothing for all installation and commissioning work:

- Occupational safety clothing
- Safety shoes

Explosion protection



EXPLOSION PROTECTION!

The introduction of ignition sources such as sparks, open flames and hot surfaces can cause explosions in the potentially explosive area. Therefore, when carrying out all installation work on the machine in the potentially explosive area:

- Do not start any installation work without a written permit.
- Only carry out installation work to the exclusion of a potentially explosive atmosphere.
- Only use tools which are approved for use in the potentially explosive area.

Failure to adhere to these instructions will lead to a loss of the explosion protection.



Electrical equipment

DANGER!

Danger to life from electrical current.

There is a risk of fatal injury from contact with live parts. Electrical components which are switched on can carry out uncontrolled movements and cause serious injuries.

Therefore:

 Before starting work switch off the electrical power supply and secure it to prevent it from being switched back on.

Securing the machine to prevent it from being switched back on

Improper installation and commissioning



DANGER!

Risk of death from switching on without authorisation!

When performing installation there is a risk that the energy supply will be switched on without authorisation. This puts the life of people in the danger area at risk.

Therefore:

 Before beginning all work shut off all energy supplies and secure them to prevent them from being switched back on.



WARNING!

Risk of injuries from improper installation and commissioning.

Improper installation and commissioning can cause serious personal injury and material damage.

Therefore:

- Before starting work make sure there is sufficient space for performing the installation work.
- Handle open, sharp-edged parts with care.
- Keep the installation area clean and tidy. Loose parts and tools stacked on top of each other or parts and tools left lying around are potential sources of accidents.
- Fit parts properly. Adhere to the stipulated tightening torque values for screws.
- Secure parts to prevent them from falling or toppling.



6.2 Installation

6.2.1 Ventilation at the location for use

The ventilation for the motor must not be obstructed. You must therefore adhere to the following points:

- Makes rue that there is sufficient space between the motor fan and the walls and other similar obstructions.
- The clearance to obstructions must be at least d/4 (d = diameter of the motor).
- Make sure that the exhaust air is not sucked directly back in.
- In case of heavy soiling clean the air ways regularly.

6.2.2 Types of construction as per EN 60034-7

Type of construction and IM code (international mounting) of the most frequently used versions.

Type of construction	Symbol	Explanation
IM B3 IM 1001		2 bearing coverswith feet
IM V5 IM 1011		2 bearing coverswith feetShaft end bottomFastening on the wall
IM V6 IM 1031		2 bearing coverswith feetShaft end topFastening on the wall
IM B6 IM 1051	\bigcirc	 2 bearing covers with feet Construction type IM B3 Fastening on the wall Feet left, viewed from drive side



Type of construction	Symbol	Explanation
IM B7 IM 1061		 2 bearing covers with feet Construction type IM B3 Fastening on the wall Feet right, viewed from drive side
IM B8 IM 1071	0	 2 bearing covers with feet Construction type IM B3 Fastening on the ceiling
IM B35 IM 2001		2 bearing coverswith feetSecuring flange type A
IM B34 IM 2101		2 bearing coverswith feetSecuring flange type C
IM B5 IM 3001		2 bearing coverswithout feetSecuring flange type A
IM V1 IM 3011		 2 bearing covers without feet Shaft end bottom Securing flange type A
IM V3 IM 3031		 2 bearing covers without feet Shaft end top Securing flange type A
IM B14 IM 3601		2 bearing coverswithout feetSecuring flange type C



Type of construction	Symbol	Explanation
IM V18 IM 3611		 2 bearing covers without feet Shaft end bottom Securing flange type C
IM V19 IM 3631		 2 bearing covers without feet Shaft end top Securing flange type C
IM V6/IM V19		 2 bearing covers with feet Shaft end top Securing flange type C
IM V36 IM 2031		 2 bearing covers with feet Shaft end top Securing flange type A
IM V5/IM V18		 2 bearing covers with feet Shaft end bottom Securing flange type C
IM V15 IM 2011		 2 bearing covers with feet Shaft end bottom Securing flange type A



6.2.3 Erecting the machine



DANGER!

Risk of death due to insufficient protection classes.

Insufficient protection classes can lead to considerable material damage, serious personal injury or even death.

Therefore:

Do not erect machines of protection class
 ≤ IP23 in the open.

In order to ensure that the machine runs quietly and with low vibrations make sure of the following when erecting the machine:

- the foundation must be stable
- the foundation's natural frequency with the machine must be sufficiently different to the rotary frequency and the double mains frequency
- the motors must be aligned accurately
- the drive machines must be well balanced

6.2.4 Installation

Installation varies depending on the construction type. In case you have any doubts contact the service department (\Rightarrow page 2).

When installing, always pay attention to the following points:

- All connection elements (walls, ceilings etc.) must be of sufficient size.
- The rotor is dynamically balanced with a half feather key. Take this into account when balancing the drive element.
- Avoid incorrect belt tension (⇔ catalogue). Cover couplings and belt pulleys with a guard to protect accidental contact.
- Fit and remove drive elements (couplings, belt pulley, toothed wheels etc.) with the suitable devices.
- Tighten all screw connections with the appropriate tightening torque (⇔chapter "Tightening torque values for screws").
- Fit construction types with the shaft ends at the bottom with a cover to prevent foreign bodies from falling into the motor's fan.
- Any condensation drain holes must be positioned at the lowest point of the motor when installed and cleaned of any impurities.
- Take generally required measures for preventing accidental contacts between drive elements



6.3 Connecting to the energy supply

Electrical current



DANGER!

Danger to life from electrical current.

There is an immediate risk of fatal injury in case of contact with live parts. Damage to the insulation or individual components can mean danger to life.

Therefore:

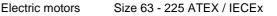
- In case of damage to the insulation, switch off the power supply immediately and have repairs carried out.
- Have work on the electrical equipment carried out by qualified electricians only.
- When any work is carried out on the electrical equipment, disconnect it from the power and make sure it is free of voltage.
- Before carrying out maintenance, cleaning and repair work, switch off the power supply and secure it to prevent it from being switched back on.
- Do not jumper or disable any fuses or circuit breakers. When replacing fuses or circuit breakers make sure to adhere to the correct ampere rating.
- Keep moisture away from live parts. It can lead to a short circuit.

6.3.1 Screwed cable gland

NOTE! Type Ex de motors are equipped with EEx e screwed cable glands. For type EEx d motors, the cable glands are not included in the scope of delivery. These must be adapted to the cable diameter on site.

NOTE!

Unused cable bushing openings must be sealed off with certified plugs with the matching IP protection type as shown on the type plate.





Ex d motors 1. Connection to the terminal box with these motors is implemented with a standard connection. You must take great care when selecting the cable 2. connection. It is imperative that the version is approved and approved for at least the protection class of the motor. 3. The type and dimensions of the cable connections must match the cable type and cable cross section. Ex de motors 1. Strictly adhere to the directives and standards which apply to the terminal box connections of these motors. The type of cable connection must be approved. 2. Make sure that the supply cable is connected in line with the instructions of the wiring diagram in the terminal box. Properly insert the seals on the terminal box into the grooves 3. provided. Creepage paths and air gaps must comply with EN 60079-7. 4.

6.3.2 Voltage and circuit

- Adhere to the wiring specification on the type plate and wiring diagram in the terminal box.
- Compare the operating voltages and supply voltages.
- Motor rated voltages and the supply voltage must not differ ± 5 %; ± 2 % is permitted for the rated frequency.



6.3.3 Checking the insulation resistance

To be performed by a qualified electrician only



DANGER!

Risk of death due to uncontrolled fault currents.

Insulation faults can call potentially fatal fault currents.

Therefore:

- The value of the insulation resistance must be higher than the critical value of 0.5 MΩ.
- In case the value drops below the critical insulation resistance, take the motor out of operation and shut it down immediately.



DANGER!

Danger to life from electrical current.

When measuring and immediately afterwards the terminals carry partly dangerous voltages. Therefore:

- Do not touch the terminals.
- Discharge after measuring.

Before commissioning the motor, after a longer period of storage or without use, the insulation resistance of the coils has to be determined again. When doing so, adhere to the valid standards and directives.

6.4 Commissioning



DANGER!

Danger to life from electrical current.

There is an immediate risk of fatal injury in case of contact with live parts.

Therefore:

- Only carry out work with the plant free of voltage.
- Secure the plant to prevent it from being switched back on.





CAUTION!

Risk of personal injury and/or material damage from feather keys ejected at speed.

When commissioning a motor without drive elements the feather keys may be ejected at speed.

Therefore:

 Before commissioning motors without drive elements remove or secure the feather keys beforehand.

Before commissioning make sure that:

- the minimum insulation resistance values are adhered to (⇔ chapter "Checking the insulation resistance").
- the protective earth conductor connection is properly established and, where necessary, a potential equalisation has been established (see DIN EN 60079-14, chapter 6.3)
- the rotor can be turned without rubbing.
- the motor is properly fitted and aligned.
- the drive elements have the right settings (e.g. belt tension for belt drive etc.)
- the drives are suitable for the conditions of use.
- all electrical connections, fastening screws and fastening elements are the right type and are tightened properly.
- measures to prevent accidental contacts for mowing and live parts have been taken.



NOTE!

Commissioning is performed using the overall plant control unit (\Rightarrow Operating manual for the complete plant).

Operations



7 **Operations**

7.1 General information

During operation no staff are required in the machine area or in the direct vicinity to operate it.

Operation is performed using the overall plant control unit (\Rightarrow Operating manual for the complete plant).

7.2 Shutting down in an emergency

In danger situations machine movements must be stopped as quickly as possible and the energy supply has to be switched off.

Shutting down in an emergency

In case of danger proceed as follows:

- 1. Trigger an emergency stop immediately.
- **2.** Remove any people from the danger zone and administer first aid.
- 3. Alert a doctor and the fire services.
- 4. Inform the responsible party at the location.
- 5. Switch off the master switch and secure it to prevent it from being switched back on.
- 6. Keep access routes for emergency vehicles clear.
- **7.** If the seriousness of the emergency requires it, inform the respective authorities.
- 8. Have specialist staff remedy the fault.



WARNING!

Risk of death from switching on prematurely.

When switching back on there is a risk of fatal injury for all people in the danger area. Therefore:

- Before switching back on make sure that there is nobody in the danger area.
- **9.** Before re-starting check the plant and make sure that all safety devices are installed and fully functional.

After emergency measures



Faults

8 Faults				
	The following chapter describes possible causes of faults and the work to eradicate them.			
	In case of faults which occur several times, reduce the maintenance interval accordingly to suit the actual strain.			
	In case of faults which cannot be cleared using the following instructions, contact the manufacturer, see service address on page 2.			
8.1 Safety				
Staff	Some tasks can only be carried out by specialist staff with special qualifications or exclusively by the manufacturer. The description of the respective individual fault makes reference to this in each case.			
	Work on the electrical equipment must only be carried out by qualified electricians.			
Personal safety equipment and clothing	 Wear the following safety equipment and clothing for all faults work: Occupational safety clothing Safety shoes 			
Explosion protection	 EXPLOSION PROTECTION! The introduction of ignition sources such as sparks, open flames and hot surfaces can cause explosions in the potentially explosive area. Therefore, when carrying out all work to remedy faults in the potentially explosive area: Do not start any work without a written permit. Only carry out work to remedy faults to the exclusion of a potentially explosive atmosphere. Only use tools which are approved for use in the potentially explosive area. Failure to adhere to these instructions will lead to a loss of the explosion protection. 			

Faults



Electrical equipment



DANGER!

Danger to life from electrical current.

There is a risk of fatal injury from contact with live parts. Electrical components which are switched on can carry out uncontrolled movements and cause serious injuries.

Therefore:

 Before starting work switch off the electrical power supply and secure it to prevent it from being switched back on.

Securing the machine to prevent it from being switched back on



DANGER!

Risk of death from switching on without authorisation!

When working to remedy faults there is a risk that the energy supply will be switched on without authorisation. This puts the life of people in the danger area at risk.

Therefore:

 Before beginning all work shut off all energy supplies and secure them to prevent them from being switched back on.

Improper eradication of faults



WARNING!

Risk of injuries from incorrectly eradicating faults.

Eradicating faults incorrectly can cause serious personal injury and material damage.

Therefore:

- Before starting work make sure there is sufficient space for performing the installation work.
- Keep the installation area clean and tidy. Loose parts and tools stacked on top of each other or parts and tools left lying around are potential sources of accidents.
- If parts have been removed, make sure they are installed properly, re-install all fastening elements and adhere to the tightening torque values for screws.



How to act in case of faults

The following basic instructions apply:

- 1. In case of faults which pose an immediate risk to people or objects of material value, activate the emergency stop function immediately.
- 2. Determine the cause of the fault.
- **3.** If eradicating the fault requires work in the danger area, switch off the plant and secure it to prevent it from being switched back on.
- **4.** Inform the responsible party at the location of the fault immediately.
- **5.** Depending on the type of fault, have it remedied by specialist staff or remedy it yourself.



NOTE!

The following fault table provides information on who is authorised to remedy the fault.

8.2 Fault table

Fault	Possible cause	Remedy	To be remedied by
Bearing is too warm	Too much grease in the bearing	Remove excessive grease	Qualified specialist
	Bearing is soiled	Replace the bearing	Manufacturer
	Belt tension too high	Reduce belt tension	Qualified specialist
	Bearing grease dark in colour	Check for bearing currents	Qualified specialist
Bearing is too warmMotor is not running smoothly	Coupling forces are pulling or pushing	Align the motor exactly, adjust the coupling	Qualified specialist
Bearing is too warmBearing noises	Not enough grease in the bearing	Lubricate as stipulated	Qualified specialist
Bearing is too warmBearing noisesMotor is not running smoothly	Motor erected incorrectly	Check the motor construction type	Qualified specialist

Faults



Fault	Possible cause	Remedy	To be remedied by
Bearing noises	Scoring on inner bearing ring, e.g. from motor starting up with bearing locked	Replace bearing, avoid vibrations when at a standstill	Manufacturer
 Motor is not running smoothly 	Imbalance due to belt pulley or coupling	Balance exactly	Manufacturer
	Machine fastening insufficient	Check machine fastening	Qualified specialist
Motor does not start upConsiderable drop in speed	Load moment too high	Check motor torque and load moment	Qualified electrician
	Supply voltage too low	Check power supply conditions	Qualified electrician
Motor does not start upConsiderable drop in speedSafety device is triggered	Phase interrupted	Check the mains connection	Qualified electrician
 Motor does not start up Motor is too warm Considerable drop in speed Safety device is triggered 	Incorrect circuit	Adhere to wiring diagram and type plate	Qualified electrician
Motor is too warmConsiderable drop in speedSafety device is triggered	Overload	Adhere to stipulations on type plate	Qualified electrician
Motor is too warmSafety device is triggered	Too many switching actuations	Observe rated operating mode	Qualified electrician
Motor is too warm	Ventilation insufficient	Check cooling air routes, check direction of rotation	Qualified electrician
	Ventilation ducts soiled	Clean the ventilation ducts	Qualified specialist
 Safety device is triggered 	Coil or terminal short circuit	Measure the insulation resistance	Qualified electrician
	The start-up time has been exceeded	Check the start-up conditions	Qualified electrician



8.3 Commissioning after remedied fault

After remedying the fault carry out the following steps for recommissioning:

- 1. Reset the emergency stop devices.
- 2. Acknowledge the fault on the control unit.
- 3. Make sure that there is nobody in the danger area.
- 4. Start by following the instructions in the chapter "Operation".

Explosion protection



EXPLOSION PROTECTION!

Introducing ignition sources such as sparks in the potentially explosive area can cause explosions. Therefore, after carrying out all work to remedy faults in the potentially explosive area:

- Make sure that all aggregates are connected to each other with potential equalisation of sufficient dimensions. To be performed by a qualified electrician only.
- Make sure that the motor is earthed to prevent static charging. To be performed by a qualified electrician only.

Failure to adhere to these instructions will lead to a loss of the explosion protection.

9 Maintenance

9.1 Safety

Staff

- The maintenance work described here can be carried out by the operator unless otherwise stated.
- Some maintenance tasks can only be carried out by specialist staff with special qualifications or exclusively by the manufacturer. The description of the respective individual maintenance task makes reference to this in each case.
- Work on the electrical equipment must only be carried out by qualified electricians.

Personal safety equipment and clothing

Wear the following safety equipment and clothing for all maintenance work:

- Occupational safety clothing
- Safety shoes

Explosion protection



EXPLOSION PROTECTION!

The introduction of ignition sources such as sparks, open flames and hot surfaces can cause explosions in the potentially explosive area. Therefore, when carrying out all maintenance work on the machine in the potentially explosive area:

- Do not start any maintenance work without a written permit.
- Only carry out maintenance work to the exclusion of a potentially explosive atmosphere.
- Only use tools which are approved for use in the potentially explosive area.

Failure to adhere to these instructions will lead to a loss of the explosion protection.

Electrical equipment

DANGER!

Danger to life from electrical current.

There is a risk of fatal injury from contact with live parts. Electrical components which are switched on can carry out uncontrolled movements and cause serious injuries.

Therefore:

 Before starting work switch off the electrical power supply and secure it to prevent it from being switched back on.

Securing the machine to prevent it from being switched back on

Improperly performed maintenance work

DANGER!

Risk of death from switching on without authorisation!

When performing maintenance there is a risk that the energy supply will be switched on without authorisation. This puts the life of people in the danger area at risk.

Therefore:

 Before beginning all work shut off all energy supplies and secure them to prevent them from being switched back on.



WARNING!

Risk of injury due to improperly performed maintenance work.

Performing maintenance incorrectly can cause serious personal injury and material damage. Therefore:

- Before starting work make sure there is sufficient space for performing the installation work.
- Keep the installation area clean and tidy. Loose parts and tools stacked on top of each other or parts and tools left lying around are potential sources of accidents.
- If parts have been removed, make sure they are installed properly, re-install all fastening elements and adhere to the tightening torque values for screws.

Environmental protection

Adhere to the following instructions on environmental protection when performing maintenance work:



- At all lubricating points which are supplied with lubricant by hand, remove the expelled, used or excess grease and dispose of it in accordance with the local regulations.
- Collect replaced oil in suitable containers and dispose of it in accordance with the local regulations.
- Additionally required safety equipment and clothing:
 - Light breathing mask



EXPLOSION PROTECTION!

Swirled up deposits of dust can form potentially explosive dust/air mixtures and when ignition sources are introduced, such as sparks, open flames and hot surfaces, can cause explosions in the potentially explosive area.

Therefore:

- Prevent layers of dust deposits from exceeding a thickness of 5 mm by regularly cleaning the location.
- Only carry out cleaning work to the exclusion of a potentially explosive atmosphere.
- Only use cleaning implements which are approved for use in the potentially explosive area.
- Wear personal safety equipment and clothing.

Failure to adhere to these instructions will lead to a loss of the explosion protection.

- Do not spray electrical machines with water or other liquids.
- Check the entire route for cooling air for soiling at least once a year.

9.3 Maintenance schedule

The next sections describe maintenance work which is required to ensure optimum and fault-free operation.

If during regular checks increased wear is identified, shorten the required maintenance intervals to match the actual signs of wear.

Explosion protection

9.2 Cleaning



In case you have any questions on maintenance work and intervals, contact the manufacturer, see service address on page 2.

The standard version motors are fitted with permanently lubricated bearings.

Motors from construction type 160 and above can be fitted with lubricating equipment. The lubricating intervals depend on many influence factors. The values in the table below apply under normal operating conditions.

Before lubricating, remove the plug screw on the side opposite the grease nipple and screw it back in when finished.



NOTE!

In case of questions on lubrication, contact the manufacturer. See page 2 for contact details.

Lubricating the ball bearings - intervals in operating hours

Size	Quantity of grease [g]	Speed [min ⁻¹]					
		3600	3000	1800	1500	1000	500
160	25	7000	9500	14000	17000	21000	24000
180	30	6000	8000	13500	16000	20000	23000
200	40	4000	6000	11000	13000	17000	21000
225	50	3000	5000	10000	12500	16500	20000

Maintenance



9.4 Tightening torque values for screws

Explosion protection



EXPLOSION PROTECTION!

The introduction of ignition sources such as sparks, open flames and hot surfaces can cause explosions in the potentially explosive area. Therefore, when carrying out all maintenance work on the machine in the potentially explosive area:

- Do not start any maintenance work without a written permit.
- Only carry out maintenance work to the exclusion of a potentially explosive atmosphere.
- Only use tools which are approved for use in the potentially explosive area.

Failure to adhere to these instructions will lead to a loss of the explosion protection.

NOTE!

Strength class 8.8 screws must be used for all screwed connections which are used to seal the pressure-resistant space.

Replace screws which can no longer be used with new screws of the same type and strength class.

If not otherwise stated, the following tightening torque values apply for screw connections.

9.4.1 Tightening torque values for screws for electrical connections

Thread	Tightening torque value [Nm]	Thread	Tightening torque value [Nm]
M 4	1.2	M 12	15.5
M 5	2	M 16	30
M 6	3	M 20	52
M 8	6	M 24	80
M 10	10	M 30	150



Maintenance

9.4.2 Screw connections, property class 8.8 and A4-70

ews of igh-

Thread	Tightening torque value [Nm]	Thread	Tightening torque value [Nm]
M 4	2.3	M 14	105
M 5	4.6	M 16	160
M 6	7.9	M 20	330
M 8	19	M 24	560
M 10	38	M 30	1100
M 12	66	M 36	1900

9.4.3 Screw connections of property class 5.6

NOTE!
 Only use tightening torque values for screws of property class 5.6, 4.6 A2 or for screws in low-strength parts (e.g. aluminium).

Thread	Tightening torque value [Nm]	Thread	Tightening torque value [Nm]
M 4	1.1	M 14	49
M 5	2.1	M 16	75
M 6	3.7	M 20	150
M 8	8.9	M 24	260
M 10	18	M 30	520
M 12	30	M 36	920

Maintenance



9.5 Measures on completion of maintenance

Explosion protection



EXPLOSION PROTECTION!

Introducing ignition sources such as sparks in the potentially explosive area can cause explosions. Therefore, after carrying out all maintenance work on the machine in the potentially explosive area:

- Make sure that all aggregates are connected to each other with potential equalisation of sufficient dimensions. To be performed by a qualified electrician only.
- Make sure that the motor is earthed to prevent static charging. To be performed by a qualified electrician only.

Failure to adhere to these instructions will lead to a loss of the explosion protection.

On completion of maintenance work, carry out the following steps before switching on:

- 1. Check that all screw connections which have been unfastened are fastened securely again.
- 2. Check whether all the safety devices and covers which have been removed have been properly re-installed.
- **3.** Make sure that all tools, materials and other equipment which have been used, have been removed from the working area.
- **4.** Clean the working area and remove any substances, e.g. liquids, processing material etc.
- **5.** Make sure that all the plant's safety devices are in perfect working order.



Once the period of use has expired, the machine must be removed and disposed of in an environmentally friendly manner.

10.1 Safety

Explosion protection

10 Removal

Staff

- The machine must only be removed by qualified specialist staff with the appropriate qualifications.
- Work on the electrical equipment must only be carried out by qualified electricians.



EXPLOSION PROTECTION!

The introduction of ignition sources such as sparks, open flames and hot surfaces can cause explosions in the potentially explosive area. Therefore, when carrying out all removal work on the machine in the potentially explosive area:

- Do not start any removal work without a written permit.
- Only carry out removal work to the exclusion of a potentially explosive atmosphere.
- Only use tools which are approved for use in the potentially explosive area.

Failure to adhere to these instructions will lead to a loss of the explosion protection.

DANGER!

Danger to life from electrical current.

There is a risk of fatal injury from contact with live parts. Electrical components which are switched on can carry out uncontrolled movements and cause serious injuries.

Therefore:

 Before starting removal work switch off the electrical supply and disconnect it permanently.

Electrical equipment

Removal



Improper removal



WARNING!

Risk of injury from improper removal.

Stored residual energy, sharp parts, points and corners on and in the device or on the required tools can cause injuries.

Therefore:

- Before starting work make sure there is sufficient space.
- Handle open, sharp-edged parts with care.
- Keep the working area clean and tidy. Loose parts and tools stacked on top of each other or parts and tools left lying around are potential sources of accidents.
- Remove parts properly. Be aware that some parts have a heavy dead weight. Use lifting gear as necessary.
- Secure parts to prevent them from falling or toppling.
- In case of doubt, contact the manufacturer.

10.2 Removal

Before starting removal:

- Switch off the machine and secure it to prevent it from being switched back on.
- Physically disconnect the entire energy supply and discharge stored residual energy.
- Remove fuels and consumables and residual processing materials and dispose of them in an environmentally friendly manner.

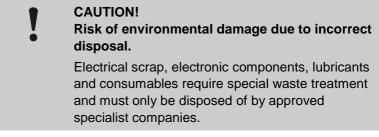
Then clean assembly groups and parts properly and dismantle then in accordance with the local regulations for occupational safety and environmental protection.



10.3 Disposal

If no agreements have been made for return or disposal, have the dismantled components recycled:

- Have metals scrapped.
- Hand over plastic elements for recycling.
- Sort and dispose of other components according to the material properties.



The local authorities or specialist disposal companies can provide information on environmentally friendly disposal.

EC / EU – declaration of conformity



HERFORDER ELEKTROMOTOREN-WERKE GmbH & Co. KG

D – 32051 Herford Goebenstraße 106		Tel.: 05221 59040	info@HEW-HF.de
D – 32008 Herford	post office box 1852		

Electrical operating equipment:

Explosion-proof three phase asynchronous motors (flame-proof encapsulation) with squirrel cage

Тур	marking gas	marking dust
DCEx 63	II 2G Ex db e IIC T4-T6 Gb or II 2G Ex db IIC T4-T6 Gb	II 3D Ex tc IIIB T135°C - 85°C Dc
DBEx 63	II 2G Ex db e IIB T4-T6 Gb or II 2G Ex db IIB T4-T6 Gb	
DDEx 63	II 2G Ex db e IIC T4-T6 Gb or II 2G Ex db IIC T4-T6 Gb	II 2D Ex tb IIIC T135°C - 85°C Db
DCEx 71 - 225	II 2G Ex de IIC T4-T6 Gb or II 2G Ex d IIC T4-T6 Gb	II 3D Ex tc IIIB T135°C - 85°C Dc
DBEx 71 - 225	II 2G Ex de IIB T4-T6 Gb or II 2G Ex d IIB T4-T6 Gb	
DDEx 71 - 225	II 2G Ex de IIC T4-T6 Gb or II 2G Ex d IIC T4-T6 Gb	II 2D Ex tb IIIC T135°C - 85°C Db
DCEx 250 and DCEx 280	II 2G Ex db eb IIC T4-T6 Gb or II 2G Ex db IIC T4-T6 Gb	II 3D Ex tc IIIB T135°C - 85°C Dc
DBEx 250 and DBEx 280	II 2G Ex db eb IIB T4-T6 Gb or II 2G Ex db IIB T4-T6 Gb	
DDEx 250 and DDEx 280	II 2G Ex db eb IIC T4-T6 Gb or II 2G Ex db IIC T4-T6 Gb	II 2D Ex tb IIIC T135°C - 85°C Db
DEx 315	II 2G Ex de IIC T4-T6 or II 2G Ex d IIC T4-T6	II 3D Ex tc IIIB T135°C - 85°C Dc

are conform to the regulations of the following European directives:

-	EMV- directive	2014/30/EU		
-	ATEX- directive	2014/34/EU		
-	RoHS- directive	2011/65/EU	and	(Amendment Annex II (EU) 2015/863)
-	Electric motor Regulation	640/2009/EG	and	(Amendment 4/2014/EU)

The compliance with the provisions of the directives is proved by the following series of standards with all relevant parts according to the current date:

- DIN EN 60034

- DIN EN 60079

The following EC-type examination certificate is valid:

D_Ex 63:	SIQ 16 ATEX 142 X (€0158 EXAM
D_Ex 71 – 225:	BVS 14 ATEX E 114 X (€0158 EXAM
D_Ex 250:	BVS 19 ATEX E 005 X (€0158 EXAM
D_Ex 280:	BVS 19 ATEX E 006 X (€0158 EXAM
DEx 315:	PTB 10 ATEX 1047 X (€0158 EXAM

The designated product is to be seen as a component for installation into a machine or system. Commissioning is prohibited until the conformity of the final product to the directive 2006/42/EC is established.

Konp. Skidt

(M. Scheidt) Managing Director

date 19.08.2019

The safety instructions of the product documentation must be duly observed. This declaration of conformity is no warranty of the characteristics in the sense of product liability.

13.3 Coupling

For further information, see also

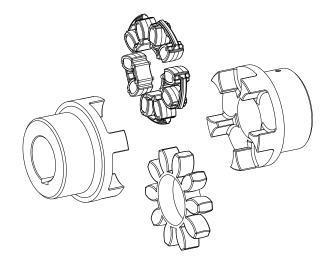
Rotex-BA.pdf

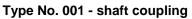


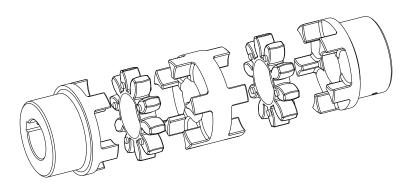
ROTEX®

Torsionally flexible jaw couplings type No. 001 - shaft coupling, No. 018 - DKM, with taper clamping sleeve and their combinations

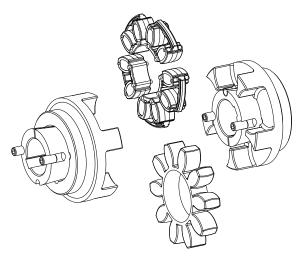
according to directive 2014/34/EU







Type No. 018 - DKM double-cardanic coupling



Type with taper clamping sleeve

Please observe protection	Drawn:	2019-07-02 Pz/Wb	Replacing:	KTR-N dated 2017-09-06
note ISO 16016.	Verified:	2019-07-23 Pz	Replaced by:	



ROTEX[®] is a torsionally flexible jaw coupling. It is able to compensate for shaft misalignment, for example caused by manufacturing inaccuracies, thermal expansion, etc.

Table of contents

1	Technical data		
2	Advice	7	
	 2.1 General advice 2.2 Safety and advice symbols 2.3 General hazard warnings 2.4 Intended use 2.5 Coupling selection 2.6 Reference to EC Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC 	7 8 8 9 9	
3	Storage, transport and packaging	9	
	3.1 Storage3.2 Transport and packaging	9 9	
4	Assembly	10	
	 4.1 Components of the coupling 4.2 Advice for finish bore 4.3 Assembly of the hubs 4.4 Assembly of taper clamping sleeve 4.5 Displacements - alignment of the couplings 	10 11 12 13 14	
5	Start-up	16	
6	Breakdowns, causes and elimination	17	
7	Disposal	19	
8	Maintenance and service	19	
9	Spares inventory, customer service addresses	19	
10	Enclosure A		
	Advice and instructions regarding the use in very potentially explosive atmospheres	20	
	10.1 Intended use in potentially explosive atmospheres	21	
	 10.2 Inspection intervals for couplings in potentially explosive atmospheres 10.3 Standard values of wear 	22 24	
	 10.4 marking of coupling for potentially explosive atmospheres 10.5 EU Certificate of conformity 	25 27	

Please observe protection	Drawn:	2019-07-02 Pz/Wb	Replacing:	KTR-N dated 2017-09-06
note ISO 16016.	Verified:	2019-07-23 Pz	Replaced by:	



Technical data 1

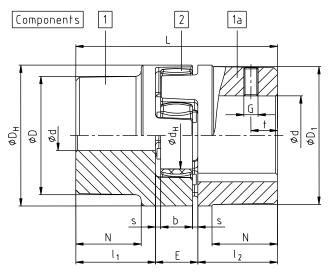


Illustration 1: ROTEX® (material: powder metal, AI-D and AI-H)

Table 1: Material powder metal steel (Sint)

	Com-	Spider	^{· 1)} (compoi	nent 2)					Dimer	sions	mm] ³⁾					
Size		Rate	Rated torque [Nm]		Finish bore ²⁾						Gener	al				
	ponent	92 ShA	98 ShA	64 ShD	d (min-max)	L	$ _{1}, _{2}$	Е	b	s	D _H	Dz	D _{Z1} ⁴⁾	d _H	D ₁	Ν
14	1a	7.5	12.5	-	6 - 16	35	11	13	10	1.5	30	-	-	10	-	-
19	1a	10	17	-	6 - 24	66	25	16	12	2.0	40	-	-	18	-	-
24	1a	34	60	-	9 - 28	78	30	18	14	2.0	56	-	-	27	-	-

Table 2: Material aluminium diecast (AI-D) - no approval for ATEX

		Spider							Dimer	isions [[mm] ³⁾					
Size	Com-	Rate	ed torque [Nm]	Finish bore 2)						Gener	al				
5126	ponent	92 ShA	98 ShA	64 ShD	d (min-max)	L	I_1, I_2	Е	b	s	D_H	Dz	D _{Z1} ⁴⁾	d_{H}	D, D ₁	Ν
19	1	10	17	_	6 - 19	66	25	16	12	2.0	41	-	-	18	32	20
10	1a	10	17		19 - 24	00	20	10	12	2.0	41			10	41	20
24	1	35	60		9 - 24	78	30	18	14	2.0	56	_	_	27	40	24
24	1a	55	00		22 - 28	10	50	10	17	2.0	50			21	56	27
28	1	95	160		10 - 28	90	35	20	15	2.5	67	_	_	30	48	28
20	1a	30	100	-	28 - 38	30	55	20	15	2.5	07	-	_	50	67	20

Table 3: Material aluminium (AI-H)

	Com-	Spider	¹⁾ (compor	nent 2)					Dimer	sions	[mm] ³⁾					
Size		Rate	ed torque [Nm]	Finish bore ²⁾						Gener	al				
	ponent	92 ShA	98 ShA	64 ShD	d (min-max)	L	$ _{1}, _{2}$	Е	b	s	D _H	Dz	D _{Z1} ⁴⁾	d _H	D1	Ν
5	1a	0.5	0.9	-	0 - 6	15	5	5	4	0.5	10	-	-	-	-	-
7	1a	1.2	2.0	2.4	0 - 7	22	7	8	6	1.0	14	-	-	-	-	-
9	1a	3.0	5.0	6.0	0 - 11	30	10	10	8	1.0	20	-	-	7.2	-	-
12	1a	5.0	9.0	12	0 - 12	34	11	12	10	1.0	25	-	-	8.5	-	-
14	1a	7.5	12.5	16	0 - 16	35	11	13	10	1.5	30	-	-	10.5	-	-
19	1a	10	17	26	0 - 24	66	25	16	12	2.0	40	-	-	18	-	-
24	1a	35	60	75	0 - 28	78	30	18	14	2.0	55	-	-	27	-	-
28	1a	95	160	200	0 - 38	90	35	20	15	2.5	65	-	-	30	-	-
38	1a	190	325	405	0 - 45	114	45	24	18	3.0	80	-	-	38	-	-
42	1a	265	450	560	0 - 55	126	50	26	20	3.0	95	-	-	46	-	-
48	1a	310	525	655	0 - 62	140	56	28	21	3.0	105	-	-	51	-	-

1) Maximum torque of the coupling $T_{Kmax.}$ = rated torque of the coupling $T_{K rated} \times 2$

Bores H7 with keyway to DIN 6885 sheet 1 [JS9] and setscrew
 For dimensions G and t see table 8; there is a setscrew on the keyway (only with Al-D opposite the keyway)

4) D_{Z1} = internal diameter of housing

Please observe protection	Drawn:	2019-07-02 Pz/Wb	Replacing:	KTR-N dated 2017-09-06
note ISO 16016.	Verified:	2019-07-23 Pz	Replaced by:	



Technical data 1

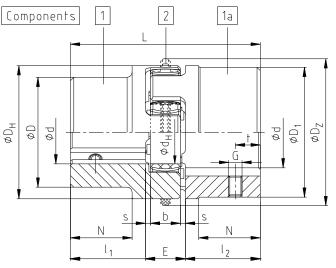


Illustration 2: ROTEX® (material: GJL/GJS)

			^{· 1)} (compor						Dime	nsions							
Size	Com-	Rat	ed torque [Nm]	Finish bore 2)					-	Gene	ral			-	-	
OILO	ponent	92 ShA	98 ShA	64 ShD	d (min-max)	L	I_1, I_2	Е	b	s	D _H	Dz	D _{Z1} ⁴⁾	${\sf d}_{\sf H}$	D, D ₁	Ν	
					Ca	st iron	(GJL)										
	1				12 - 40	114	45								66	37	
38	1a	190	325	405	38 - 48		_	24	18	3.0	80	-	-	38	78	-	
	1b				12 - 48	164	70									62	
	1				14 - 45	126	50								75	40	
42	1a	265	450	560	42 - 55			26	20	3.0	95	-	-	46	94		
	1b				14 - 55	176	75								-	65	
	1				15 - 52	140	56								85	45	
48	1a	310	525	655	48 - 62	-		28	21	3.5	105	-	-	51	104		
	1b				15 - 62	188	80									-	69
55	1	410	685	825	20 - 60	160	65	30	22	4.0	120	-	-	60	98	52	
	1a				55 - 74					_					118	-	
65	1	625	940	1175	22 - 70	185	75	35	26	4.5	135	-	-	68	115	61	
75	1	1280	1920	2400	30 - 80	210	85	40	30	5.0	160	-	-	80	135	69	
90	1	2400	3600	4500	40 - 97	245	100	45	34	5.5	200	218	230	100	160	81	
							on (GJ										
100	1	3300	4950	6185	50 - 115	270	110	50	38	6.0	225	246	260	113	180	89	
110	1	4800	7200	9000	60 - 125	295	120	55	42	6.5	255	276	290	127	200	96	
125	1	6650	10000	12500	60 - 145	340	140	60	46	7.0	290	315	330	147	230	112	
140	1	8550	12800	16000	60 - 160	375	155	65	50	7.5	320	345	360	165	255	124	
160	1	12800	19200	24000	80 - 185	425	175	75	57	9.0	370	400	415	190	290	140	
180	1	18650	28000	35000	85 - 200	475	185	85	64	10.5	420	450	465	220	325	156	

Please observe protection	Drawn:	2019-07-02 Pz/Wb	Replacing:	KTR-N dated 2017-09-06
note ISO 16016.	Verified:	2019-07-23 Pz	Replaced by:	



ROTEX[®] **Operating/Assembly instructions**

Technical data 1

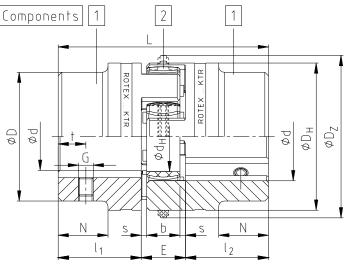


Illustration 3: ROTEX® (material: steel)

Table 5: Material steel

	Com-		^{· 1)} (compor						Dimer	sions						
Size	ponent		ed torque [Finish bore ²⁾						Gener					
	ponon	92 ShA	98 ShA	64 ShD	d (min-max)	L	$ _{1}, _{2}$	E	b	S	D _H	Dz	D _{Z1} ⁴⁾	d _H	D	Ν
14	1a 1b	7.5	12.5	16	0 - 16	35 50	11 18.5	13	10	1.5	30	-	-	10	30	-
19	1a 1b	10	17	21	0 - 25	66 90	25 37	16	12	2.0	40	-	-	18	40	-
24	1a 1b	35	60	75	0 - 35	78 118	30 50	18	14	2.0	55	-	-	27	55	-
28	1a 1b	95	160	200	0 - 40	90 140	35 60	20	15	2.5	65	-	-	30	65	-
38	1 1b	190	325	405	0 - 48	114 164	45 70	24	18	3.0	80	-	-	38	70 80	27 -
42	1 1b	265	450	560	0 - 55	126 176	50 75	26	20	3.0	95	-	-	46	85 95	28 -
48	1 1b	310	525	655	0 - 62	140 188	56 80	28	21	3.5	105	-	-	51	95 105	32
55	1 1b	410	685	825	0 - 75	160 210	65 90	30	22	4.0	120	-	-	60	110 120	37 -
65	1 1b	625	940	1175	0 - 80	185 235	75 100	35	26	4.5	135	-	-	68	115 135	47
75	1 1b	1280	1920	2400	0 - 95	210 260	85 110	40	30	5.0	160	-	-	80	135 160	53 -
90	1 1b	2400	3600	4500	0 - 110	245 295	100 125	45	34	5.5	200	218	230	100	160 200	62 -
100	1	3300	4950	6185	0 - 115	270	110	50	38	6.0	225	246	260	113	180	89
110	1	4800	7200	9000	0 - 125	295	120	55	42	6.5	255	276	290	127	200	96
125	1	6650	10000	12500	60 - 145	340	140	60	46	7.0	290	315	330	147	230	112
140	1	8550	12800	16000	60 - 160	375	155	65	50	7.5	320	345	360	165	255	124
160	1	12800	19200	24000	80 - 185	425	175	75	57	9.0	370	400	415	190	290	140
180	1	18650	28000	35000	85 - 200	475	195	85	64	10.5	420	450	465	220	325	156

Please observe protection	Drawn:	2019-07-02 Pz/Wb	Replacing:	KTR-N dated 2017-09-06
note ISO 16016.	Verified:	2019-07-23 Pz	Replaced by:	



ROTEX® **Operating/Assembly instructions**

Technical data 1

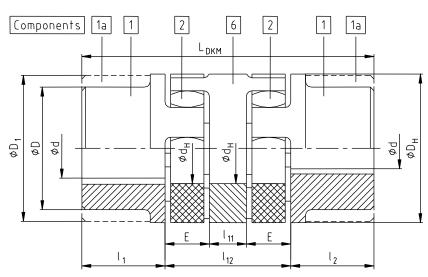


Illustration 4: ROTEX® type DKM

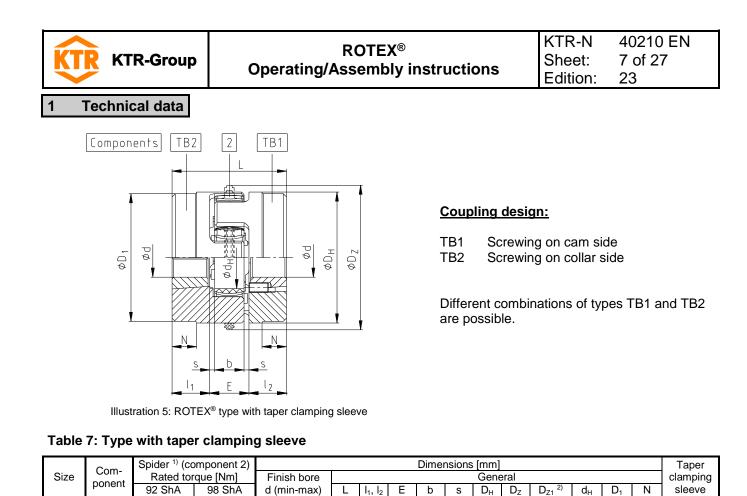
Table 6: Type DKM ⁵⁾

	Spider 1) (co	omponent 2)				D	imensions	s [mm] ³⁾				
Size	Rated tor	que [Nm]	Dimensions					General				
	92 ShA	98 ShA	d, D, D ₁	L _{DKM}	$ _{1}, _{2}$	Е	b	S	D _H	d _H	11	12
19	10	17		92	25	16	12	2.0	40	18	10	42
24	35	60		112	30	18	14	2.0	55	27	16	52
28	95	160	5	128	35	20	15	2.5	65	30	18	58
38	190	325	- to	158	45	24	18	3.0	80	38	20	68
42	265	450		174	50	26	20	3.0	95	46	22	74
48	310	525	table	192	56	28	21	3.5	105	51	24	80
55	410	685		218	65	30	22	4.0	120	60	28	88
65	625	940	see	252	75	35	26	4.5	135	68	32	102
75	1280	1920] [286	85	40	30	5.0	160	80	36	116
90	2400	3600		330	100	45	34	5.5	200	100	40	130

1) Maximum torque of the coupling $T_{Kmax.}$ = rated torque of the coupling $T_{K rated} x 2$ 2) Bores H7 with keyway to DIN 6885 sheet 1 [JS9] and setscrew

Bores H7 with keyway to DIN 6885 sheet 1 [JS9] and setscrew
 For dimensions G and t see table 8; there is a setscrew on the keyway (only with AI-D opposite the keyway)

Please observe protection	Drawn:	2019-07-02 Pz/Wb	Replacing:	KTR-N dated 2017-09-06
note ISO 16016.	Verified:	2019-07-23 Pz	Replaced by:	



1) Maximum torque of the coupling $T_{Kmax.}$ = rated torque of the coupling $T_{K rated} \times 2$

10 - 25

10 - 25

10 - 25

14 - 25

14 - 40

14 - 50

14 - 50

16 - 60

25 - 75

25 - 75

35 - 90

55 - 110

149 52

23 18

114 60

2.0 55

2.5

3.0

3.0 95

3.5 105

4.0

4.5

5.0

5.5

6.0

7.0 290

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

_

3020³⁾

3<u>535</u>

-

-

2) D_{Z1} = internal diameter of housing

3) Available for type TB2 only

1a

1a

1a

1a

1a

1a

ROTEX[®] couplings with attachments that can generate heat, sparks and static charging (e. g. combinations with brake drums, brake disks, overload systems such as torque limiters, fan impellers etc.) are <u>not</u> permitted for the use in potentially explosive atmospheres.

A separate analysis must be performed.

2 Advice

2.1 General advice

Please read through these operating/assembly instructions carefully before you start up the coupling. Please pay special attention to the safety instructions!



The **ROTEX**[®] coupling is suitable and approved for the use in potentially explosive atmospheres. When using the coupling in potentially explosive atmospheres, observe the special advice and instructions regarding safety in enclosure A.

The operating/assembly instructions are part of your product. Please store them carefully and close to the coupling. The copyright for these operating/assembly instructions remains with KTR.

Please observe protection	Drawn:	2019-07-02 Pz/Wb	Replacing:	KTR-N dated 2017-09-06
note ISO 16016.	Verified:	2019-07-23 Pz	Replaced by:	

⁽Ex)

	KTR-Group		DTEX [®] embly instructions	KTR-N Sheet: Edition:	40210 EN 8 of 27 23					
2 Advie	2 Advice									
2.2 Safet	2.2 Safety and advice symbols									
Ex	Warning of p atmospheres	otentially explosive	This symbol indicates notes which may contribute to preventing bodily injuries or serious bodily injuries that may result in death caused by explosion.							
STOP	Warning of p	ersonal injury	This symbol indicates notes which may contribute to preventing bodily injuries or serious bodily injuries that may result in death.							
\bigwedge	Warning of p	roduct damages	This symbol indicates notes which may contribute to preventing material or machine damage.							
	General advi	се	This symbol indicates notes preventing adverse results							
	Warning of h	ot surfaces	This symbol indicates notes preventing burns with hot so serious bodily injuries.							

2.3 General hazard warnings



With assembly, operation and maintenance of the coupling it has to be made sure that the entire drive train is secured against accidental switch-on. You may be seriously hurt by rotating parts. Please make absolutely sure to read through and observe the following safety indications.

- All operations on and with the coupling have to be performed taking into account "safety first".
- Please make sure to switch off the power pack before you perform your work on the coupling.
- Secure the power pack against accidental switch-on, e. g. by providing warning signs at the place of switch-on or removing the fuse for current supply.
- Do not reach into the operating area of the coupling as long as it is in operation.
- Please secure the coupling against accidental contact. Please provide for the necessary protection devices and covers.

2.4 Intended use

You may only assemble, operate and maintain the coupling if you

- · have carefully read through the operating/assembly instructions and understood them
- are technically qualified and specifically trained (e. g. safety, environment, logistics)
- · are authorized by your company

The coupling may only be used in accordance with the technical data (see chapter 1). Unauthorized modifications on the coupling design are not admissible. We will not assume liability for any damage that may arise. In the interest of further development we reserve the right for technical modifications.

The **ROTEX**[®] described in here corresponds to the technical status at the time of printing of these operating/assembly instructions.

Please observe protection	Drawn:	2019-07-02 Pz/Wb	Replacing:	KTR-N dated 2017-09-06
note ISO 16016.	Verified:	2019-07-23 Pz	Replaced by:	



2 Advice

2.5 Coupling selection

For a permanent and failure-free operation of the coupling it must be selected according to the selection instructions (according to DIN 740 part 2) for the particular application (see catalogue drive technology "ROTEX[®]").
If the operating conditions (performance, speed, modifications on engine and machine) change, the coupling selection must imperatively be reviewed.
Please make sure that the technical data regarding torque refer to the spider only. The transmittable torque of the shaft-hub-connection must be reviewed by the customer and is

For drives subject to torsional vibrations (drives with cyclic stress due to torsional vibrations) it is necessary to perform a torsional vibration calculation to ensure a reliable selection. Typical drives subject to torsional vibrations are e. g. drives with diesel engines, piston pumps, piston compressors etc. If requested, KTR will perform the coupling selection and the torsional vibration calculation.

2.6 Reference to EC Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC

subject to his responsibility.

The couplings supplied by KTR should be considered as components, not machines or partly completed machines according to EC Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC. Consequently KTR does not have to issue a declaration of incorporation. For details about safe assembly, start-up and safe operation refer to the present operating/assembly instructions considering the warnings.

3 Storage, transport and packaging

3.1 Storage

The coupling hubs are supplied in preserved condition and can be stored at a dry and roofed place for 6 - 9 months.

The features of the coupling spiders (elastomers) remain unchanged for up to 5 years with favourable storage conditions.



The storage rooms must not include any ozone-generating devices like e. g. fluorescent light sources, mercury-vapour lamps or electrical high-voltage appliances. Humid storage rooms are not suitable.

Please make sure that condensation is not generated. The best relative air humidity is less than 65 %.

3.2 Transport and packaging



In order to avoid any injuries and any kind of damage always make use of proper transport and lifting equipment.

The couplings are packed differently each depending on size, number and kind of transport. Unless otherwise contractually agreed, packaging will follow the in-house packaging specifications of KTR.

Please observe protection	Drawn:	2019-07-02 Pz/Wb	Replacing:	KTR-N dated 2017-09-06
note ISO 16016.	Verified:	2019-07-23 Pz	Replaced by:	



4 Assembly

The coupling is generally supplied in individual parts. Before assembly the coupling has to be inspected for completeness.

4.1 Components of the coupling

Components of ROTEX®, shaft coupling type No. 001

Component	Number	Description		
1	2	Hub		
2	1	Spider ¹⁾		
3	5 ²⁾	DZ elements 1)		
4	2	Setscrews DIN EN ISO 4029		

1) Optionally spider or DZ elements

2) With size 180 the number is 6.

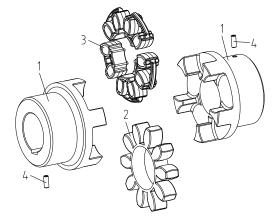


Illustration 6: ROTEX®

Components of ROTEX® type DKM ¹⁾

Component	Number	Description		
1	2	Hub		
2	2	Spider		
3	1	DKM spacer		
4	2	Setscrews DIN EN ISO 4029		

1) Type DKM not available with DZ elements.

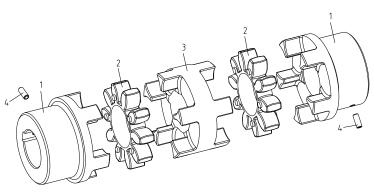


Illustration 7: ROTEX® type DKM

Components of ROTEX® type with taper clamping sleeve

Component	Number	Description
TB1/TB2	2	Hub for taper clamping sleeve
1	2	Taper clamping sleeve
2	1	Spider ¹⁾
3	5 ²⁾	DZ elements 1)
4	4	Setscrews DIN EN ISO 4029

1) Optionally spider or DZ elements

2) With size 180 the number is 6.

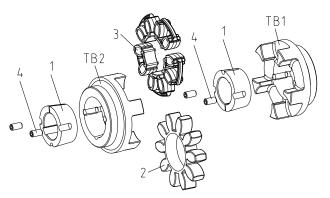


Illustration 8: $\mathsf{ROTEX}^{\circledast}$ type with taper clamping sleeve

Please observe protection	Drawn:	2019-07-02 Pz/Wb	Replacing:	KTR-N dated 2017-09-06
note ISO 16016.	Verified:	2019-07-23 Pz	Replaced by:	



4 Assembly

4.1 Components of the coupling

Features of standard spiders

Spider berdages	92 Sh	ore A	98 Sh	ore A	64 \$	Shore D
Spider hardness (Shore)	T-PUR [®] (orange)	PUR (yellow)	T-PUR [®] (purple)	PUR (red)	T-PUR [®] (light green)	PUR (natural white ¹⁾)
Marking (colour)		\$				

1) Natural white with green marking of teeth

4.2 Advice for finish bore



The maximum permissible bore diameters d (see chapter 1 - technical data) must not be exceeded. If these figures are disregarded, the coupling may tear. Rotating particles may cause danger to life.

- Hub bores machined by the customer have to observe concentricity or axial runout, respectively (see illustration 9).
- Make absolutely sure to observe the figures for Ø d_{max}.
- Carefully align the hubs when the finish bores are drilled.
- Provide for a setscrew according to DIN EN ISO 4029 with a cup point or an end plate to fasten the hubs axially.

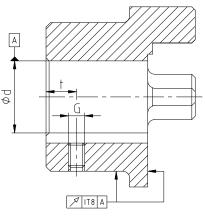


Illustration 9: Concentricity and axial run-out



The customer bears the sole responsibility for all machining processes performed subsequently on unbored or pilot bored as well as finish machined coupling components and spare parts. KTR does not assume any warranty claims resulting from insufficient remachining.

KTR supplies unbored or pilot bored coupling components and spare parts only upon explicit request of the customer. These parts are additionally marked with the symbol @.

<u>Reference to unbored resp. pilot bored coupling components with explosion protection</u> <u>marking:</u>

Basically the company KTR supplies couplings resp. coupling hubs with explosion protection marking as an unbored or pilot bored type only on explicit request of the customer. The prerequisite is a declaration of exemption submitted by the customer assuming any responsibility and liability for remachining performed properly.

Table 8: Setscrew DIN EN ISO 4029

Size	14	19	24	28	38	42	48	55	65	75	90	100	110	125	140	160	180
Dimension G	M4	M5	M5	M8	M8	M8	M8	M10	M10	M10	M12	M12	M16	M16	M20	M20	M20
Dimension t	5	10	10	15	15	20	20	20	20	25	30	30	35	40	45	50	50
Tightening torque T _A [Nm]	1.5	2	2	10	10	10	10	17	17	17	40	40	80	80	140	140	140

Please observe protection	Drawn:	2019-07-02 Pz/Wb	Replacing:	KTR-N dated 2017-09-06
note ISO 16016.	Verified:	2019-07-23 Pz	Replaced by:	



ROTEX[®] Operating/Assembly instructions

4 Assembly

4.2 Advice for finish bore

Table 9: Recommended fit pairs acc. to DIN 748-1

Bore	[mm]	Shaft tolerance	Boro toloranco		
above up to		Shan tolerance	Bore tolerance		
	50	k6	H7		
50		m6	(KTR standard)		

If a feather keyway is intended to be used in the hub, it should correspond to the tolerance ISO JS9 (KTR standard) with standard operating conditions or ISO P9 with complicated operating conditions (frequently alternating torsional direction, shock loads, etc.). The keyway should preferably be located between the cams. With axial fastening via setscrew the tapped hole should be positioned on the keyway except for AI-D which should be positioned opposite the keyway.

The transmittable torque of the shaft-hub-connection must be reviewed by the customer and is subject to his responsibility.

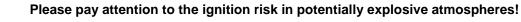
4.3 Assembly of the hubs

(P

We recommend to inspect bores, shaft, keyway and feather key for dimensional accuracy before assembly.



Heating the hubs lightly (approx. 80 °C) allows for an easier mounting on the shaft.





Touching the heated hubs causes burns. Please wear safety gloves.



With the assembly make sure that the distance dimension E (see table 1 to 7) is observed to allow for axial clearance of the spider when in operation. Disregarding this advice may cause damage to the coupling.



If used in potentially explosive atmospheres the setscrews to fasten the hubs as well as all screw connections must be secured against working loose additionally, e. g. conglutinating with Loctite (average strength).

- Mount the hubs on the shaft of driving and driven side (see illustration 10).
- Insert the spider or DZ elements into the cam section of the hub on the driving or driven side.
- Shift the power packs in axial direction until the distance dimension E is achieved (see illustration 11).
- If the power packs are already firmly assembled, shifting the hubs axially on the shafts allows for setting the distance dimension E.
- Fasten the hubs by tightening the setscrews DIN EN ISO 4029 with a cup point (tightening torques see table 8).

(P

If the shaft diameters with inserted feather key are smaller than dimension d_H (see table 1 to 7) of the spider, one or two shaft ends may protude into the spider.

Please observe protection	Drawn:	2019-07-02 Pz/Wb	Replacing:	KTR-N dated 2017-09-06
note ISO 16016.	Verified:	2019-07-23 Pz	Replaced by:	

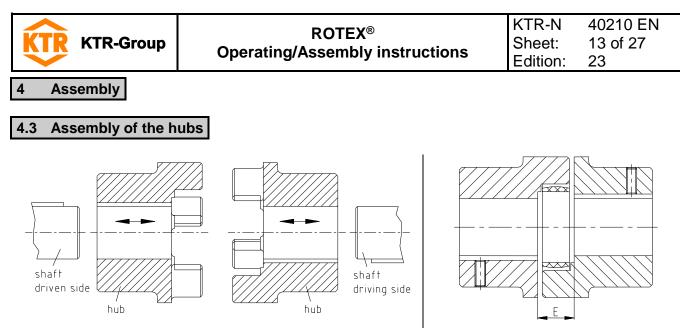


Illustration 10: Assembly of the hubs

Illustration 11: Assembly of coupling

4.4 Assembly of taper clamping sleeve

Assembly of taper clamping sleeve:

Clean the contact surfaces of the taper clamping sleeves and of shaft and hub and afterwards apply thin fluid oil lightly (e. g. Ballistol Universal oil or Klüber Quietsch-Ex).

The taper clamping sleeves have got axially parallel, cylindrical and smooth tapped blind holes. Only half of these holes are located in the material of the sleeve. The other half located in the hub has got threads.

Fit the coupling element and the taper clamping sleeve into each other, make sure that the bores cover each other and tighten the setscrews lightly. Fit the coupling element along with the taper clamping sleeve on the shaft and tighten the setscrews at the tightening torque specified in table 10.

During the screwing operation the hub is mounted onto the taper sleeve and thus the sleeve is pressed onto the shaft. By light blows of the hammer the taper clamping sleeve must be pushed further into the taper bore by means of a suitable sleeve. Afterwards re-tighten the setscrews at the tightening torque specified in table 10. This process must be performed at least once.

After operation under load of the drive for a short while please inspect if the setscrews have unscrewed. Axial fixing of the Taper Lock hub (coupling hub with taper clamping sleeve) is obtained by proper assembly only.



If used in potentially explosive atmospheres the setscrews to fasten the taper clamping sleeves have to be secured against working loose additionally, e. g. conglutinating with Loctite (average strength).

Taper clamping sleeves used without a feather key are not permitted in potentially explosive atmospheres and are thus not provided with a respective explosion protection marking.



Oils and greases with molybdenum disulphide or high-pressure additives, additives of Teflon and silicone as well as internal lubricants reducing the coefficient of friction significantly must not be used.

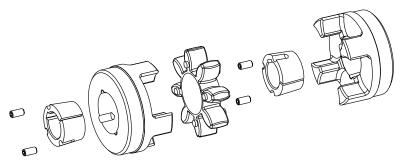


Illustration 12: ROTEX® type with taper clamping sleeve

Please observe protection	Drawn:	2019-07-02 Pz/Wb	Replacing:	KTR-N dated 2017-09-06
note ISO 16016.	Verified:	2019-07-23 Pz	Replaced by:	



4 Assembly

4.4 Assembly of taper clamping sleeve

Disassembly of taper clamping sleeve:

The taper clamping sleeve is released by removing the setscrews. Afterwards one of the setscrews used as forcing screw is screwed in the thread of the sleeve and tightened.

The coupling hub untightened that way can be manually removed from the shaft with the taper clamping sleeve.

Table 10:

Taper		Screw di	mensions		
clamping sleeve	G [inch]	L [inch]	SW [mm]	T _A [Nm]	Number
			[IIIIII]		
1008	1/4	1/2	3	5.7	2
1108	1/4	1/2	3	5.7	2
1610	3/8	5/8	5	20	2
1615	3/8	5/8	5	20	2
2012	7/16	7/8	6	31	2
2517	1/2	7/8	6	49	2
3020	5/8	1 1/4	8	92	2
3535	1/2	1 1/2	10	115	3
4545	3/4	1 3/4	12	170	3

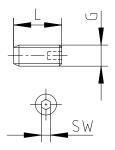


Illustration 13: Withworth setscrew (BSW)

4.5 Displacements - alignment of the couplings

The displacement figures specified in tables 11 to 13 provide for sufficient safety to compensate for external influences like, for example, heat expansion or foundation settling.

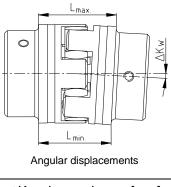


In order to ensure a long service life of the coupling and avoid risks with the use in potentially explosive atmospheres, the shaft ends must be accurately aligned. Please absolutely observe the displacement figures indicated (see table 11 to 13). If the figures are exceeded, the coupling will be damaged.

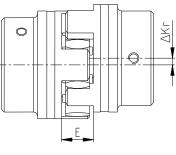
The more accurate the alignment of the coupling, the longer is its service life. If used in potentially explosive atmospheres for explosion group IIC, only half of the displacement figures (see table 11 to 13) are permissible.

Please note:

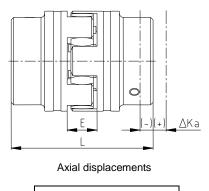
- The displacement figures specified in table 11 to 13 are maximum figures which must not arise in parallel. If radial and angular displacements arise at the same time, the permissible displacement values may only be used proportionally (see illustration 15).
- Please inspect with a dial gauge, ruler or feeler whether the permissible displacement figures of tables 11 to 13 can be observed.



 $\Delta K_w = L_{1max.} - L_{1min.}$ [mm]







 $L_{max} = L + \Delta K_a$ [mm]

Illustration 14: Displacements

Please observe protection	Drawn:	2019-07-02 Pz/Wb	Replacing:	KTR-N dated 2017-09-06
note ISO 16016.	Verified:	2019-07-23 Pz	Replaced by:	



ROTEX[®] Operating/Assembly instructions

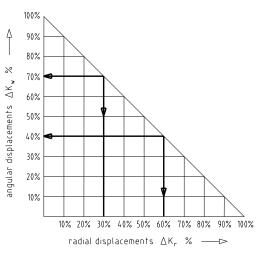
4 Assembly

4.5 Displacements - alignment of the couplings

Examples of the displacement combinations specified in illustration 15:

Example 1: $\Delta K_r = 30 \%$ $\Delta K_w = 70 \%$

Example 2: $\Delta K_r = 60 \%$ $\Delta K_w = 40 \%$ Illustration 15: Combinations of displacement



 $\Delta K_{total} = \Delta K_r + \Delta K_w \le 100 \%$

Table 11: Displacement figures for 92 and 98 Shore A

Size	;	14	19	24	28	38	42	48	55	65	75	90	100	110	125	140	160	180
Max. axial displa	acement ΔK_a	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.5	-3.0
[mm]	+1.0	+1.2	+1.4	+1.5	+1.8	+2.0	+2.1	+2.2	+2.6	+3.0	+3.4	+3.8	+4.2	+4.6	+5.0	+5.7	+6.4
Max. radial displacement	1500 rpm	0.17	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.28	0.32	0.36	0.38	0.42	0.48	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.60	0.62	0.64	0.68
ΔK_r [mm] with	3000 rpm	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.25	0.26	0.28	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.38	-	-	-	-
∆K _w [deថ max. angular di		1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
with n=150 ∆K _w [m	•	0.67	0.82	0.85	1.05	1.35	1.70	2.00	2.30	2.70	3.30	4.30	4.80	5.60	6.50	6.60	7.60	9.00
∆K _w [deថ max. angular di		1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	-	-	-	-
with n=300 ∆K _w [m	•	0.60	0.70	0.75	0.85	1.10	1.40	1.60	2.00	2.30	2.90	3.80	4.20	5.00	-	-	-	-

Table 12: Displacement figures for 64 Shore D

Size	9	14	19	24	28	38	42	48	55	65	75	90	100	110	125	140	160	180
Max. axial displa	acement ∆K _a	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.5	-3.0
[mm	1]	+1.0	+1.2	+1.4	+1.5	+1.8	+2.0	+2.1	+2.2	+2.6	+3.0	+3.4	+3.8	+4.2	+4.6	+5.0	+5.7	+6.4
Max. radial displacement	1500 rpm	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.18	0.21	0.23	0.25	0.27	0.30	0.34	0.36	0.37	0.40	0.43	0.45	0.46	0.49
ΔK_r [mm] with	3000 rpm	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.21	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.28	-	-	-	-
∆K _w [de max. angular d	•••	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
with n=15 ∆K _w [m	•	0.57	0.77	0.77	0.90	1.25	1.40	1.80	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.80	4.30	5.30	6.00	6.10	7.10	8.00
∆K _w [de max. angular d		1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	-	-	-	-
with n=30 ∆K _w [n	•	0.52	0.70	0.67	0.80	1.00	1.30	1.60	1.80	2.20	2.70	3.50	4.00	4.90	-	-	-	-

Table 13: Displacement figures for type DKM only

Size			24	28	38	42	48	55	65	75	90
Max axial displacement	t 416 [mm]	+1.2	+1.4	+1.5	+1.8	+2.0	+2.1	+2.2	+2.6	+3.0	+3.4
Max. axial displacemen	t Δra [mm]	-1.0	-1.0	-1.4	-1.4	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-3.0	-3.0
Max. radial displacement	1500 rpm	0.45	0.59	0.66	0.77	0.84	0.91	1.01	1.17	1.33	1.48
ΔK_r [mm] with n =	3000 rpm	0.40	0.53	0.60	0.70	0.75	0.82	0.81	1.05	1.19	1.33
∆K _w [degree] max. angular	1500 rpm	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
displacement with n =	3000 rpm	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9

Please observe protection	Drawn:	2019-07-02 Pz/Wb	Replacing:	KTR-N dated 2017-09-06
note ISO 16016.	Verified:	2019-07-23 Pz	Replaced by:	



5 Start-up

Before start-up of the coupling, inspect the tightening of setscrews in the hubs, the alignment and the distance dimension E and adjust, if necessary, and also inspect all screw connections for the tightening torques specified.



If used in potentially explosive atmospheres the setscrews to fasten the hubs as well as all screw connections must be secured against working loose additionally, e. g. conglutinating with Loctite (average strength).

Finally the coupling protection against accidental contact must be fitted. It is required in accordance with DIN EN ISO 12100 (Safety of Machinery) and directive 2014/34/EU and must protect against

- access with the little finger
- falling down of solid foreign objects.

The cover may provide for openings intended for necessary heat dissipation. These openings have to comply with DIN EN ISO 13857.

The cover must be electrically conductive and included in the equipotential bonding. Bellhousings (magnesium share below 7.5 %) made of <u>aluminium</u> and damping rings (NBR) can be used as connecting element between pump and electric motor. The cover may only be taken off with standstill of the unit.



If the couplings are used in locations subject to dust explosion and in mining the user must make sure that there is no accumulation of dust <u>in a dangerous volume</u> between the cover and the coupling. The coupling must not operate in an accumulation of dust.

For covers with unlocked openings on the top face no light metals must be used if the couplings are used as equipment of equipment group II (*if possible, made of stainless steel*).

If the couplings are used in mining (equipment group I M2), the cover must not be made of light metal. In addition, it must be resistant to higher mechanical loads than with use as equipment of equipment group II.

During operation of the coupling, please pay attention to

- different operating noise
- vibrations occurring.



If you note any irregularities with the coupling during operation, the drive unit must be switched off immediately. The cause of the breakdown must be specified by means of the table "Breakdowns" and, if possible, be eliminated according to the proposals. The potential breakdowns specified can be hints only. To find out the cause all operating factors and machine components must be considered.

Coating of coupling:



If coated (priming, paintings, etc.) couplings are used in potentially explosive atmospheres, the requirements on conductibility and coating thickness must be considered. With paintings up to 200 μ m electrostatic load does not have to be expected. Paintings and coatings exceeding a thickness of 200 μ m are generally impermissible for potentially explosive atmospheres. This also applies for multiple coatings exceeding an overall thickness of 200 μ m. Make sure with painting or coating that the coupling components are conductively connected with the device/devices to be connected so that the equipotential bonding is not impeded by the paint or coat applied. In addition, make sure that the marking of the coupling remains legible. Painting or coating of the spider is generally not admitted.

Please observe protection	Drawn:	2019-07-02 Pz/Wb	Replacing:	KTR-N dated 2017-09-06
note ISO 16016.	Verified:	2019-07-23 Pz	Replaced by:	



6 Breakdowns, causes and elimination

The below-mentioned failures can lead to a use of the **ROTEX**[®] coupling other than intended. In addition to the specifications given in these operating/assembly instructions make sure to avoid such failures. The errors listed can only be clues to search for the failures. When searching for the failure the adjacent components must generally be considered.



If used other than intended the coupling can become a source of ignition. EU directive 2014/34/EU requires special care by the manufacturer and the user.

General failures with use other than intended:

- Important data for the coupling selection are not forwarded.
- The calculation of the shaft-hub-connection is not considered.
- Coupling components with damage occurred during transport are assembled.
- If the heated hubs are assembled, the permissible temperature is exceeded.
- The clearance of the components to be assembled is not coordinated with one another.
- Tightening torques have been fallen below/exceeded.
- Components are mixed up by mistake/assembled incorrectly.
- A wrong or no spider/DZ elements are inserted in the coupling.
- No original **KTR** components (purchased parts) are used.
- Old/ spiders/DZ elements already worn off or spiders/DZ elements stored for too long are used.
- Maintenance intervals are not observed.

Breakdowns	Causes	Hazard notes for potentially explosive atmospheres	Elimination
	Misalignment	Increased temperature on the spider surface; ignition risk by hot surfaces	 Set the unit out of operation Eliminate the reason for the misalignment (e. g. loose foundation bolts, breaking of the engine mount, heat expansion of unit components, modification of the installation dimension E of the coupling) For inspection of wear see chapter 10.2
Different operating noise and/or vibrations occuring	Wear of spider, short- term torque transmission due to metal contact	Ignition risk due to sparking	 Set the unit out of operation Disassemble the coupling and remove residues of the spider Inspect coupling components and replace coupling components that have been damaged Insert spider, assemble coupling components Inspect alignment, adjust if necessary
	Screws for axial fastening of hubs working loose	Ignition risk due to hot surfaces and sparking	 Set the unit out of operation Inspect alignment of coupling Tighten the screws to fasten the hubs and secure against working loose For inspection of wear see chapter 10.2
	Wear of spider, torque transmission due to metal contact	Ignition risk due to	 Set the unit out of operation Replace complete coupling Inspect alignment
Breaking of cams	Breaking of the cams due to high impact energy/overload	sparking	 Set the unit out of operation Replace complete coupling Inspect alignment Find out the reason for overload

Please observe protection	Drawn:	2019-07-02 Pz/Wb	Replacing:	KTR-N dated 2017-09-06
note ISO 16016.	Verified:	2019-07-23 Pz	Replaced by:	



ROTEX[®] Operating/Assembly instructions

KTR-N	40210 EN
Sheet:	18 of 27
Edition:	23

6 Breakdowns, causes and elimination

Breakdowns	Causes	Hazard notes for potentially explosive atmospheres	Elimination
Breaking of cams	Operating parameters do not meet with the performance of the coupling Operating error of the unit	Ignition risk due to sparking	 Set the unit out of operation Review the operating parameters and select a bigger coupling (consider mounting space) Assemble new coupling size Inspect alignment Set the unit out of operation Replace complete coupling Inspect alignment Inspect alignment Inspect alignment
	Misalignment	Increased temperature on the spider surface; ignition risk by hot surfaces	 Set the unit out of operation Eliminate the reason for the misalignment (e. g. loose foundation bolts, breaking of the engine mount, heat expansion of unit components, modification of the installation dimension E of the coupling) For inspection of wear see chapter 10.2
Early wear of spider	e. g. contact with aggressive liquids/oils, ozone influence, too high/low ambient temperatures etc. causing physical modification of the spider		 Set the unit out of operation Disassemble the coupling and remove residues of the spider Inspect coupling components and replace coupling components that have been damaged Insert spider, assemble coupling components Inspect alignment, adjust if necessary Make sure that further physical modifications of the spider are excluded
	Ambient/contact temperatures which are too high for the spider, max. permissible -30 °C/+90 °C	Ignition risk due to sparking with metallic contact of the cams	 Set the unit out of operation Disassemble the coupling and remove residues of the spider Inspect coupling components and replace coupling components that have been damaged Insert spider, assemble coupling components Inspect alignment, adjust if necessary Inspect and adjust ambient/contact temperature (correct by using other spider materials, if necessary)
Early wear of spider (liquefaction of material inside the spider cam)	(liquefaction of material inside the Vibrations of drive		 Set the unit out of operation Disassemble the coupling and remove residues of the spider Inspect coupling components and replace coupling components that have been damaged Insert spider, assemble coupling components Inspect alignment, adjust if necessary Find out the reason for the vibrations (correct by spider with lower or higher Shore hardness, if necessary)



When operating with a worn spider (see chapter 10.3) proper operation is not ensured.

Please observe protection	Drawn:	2019-07-02 Pz/Wb	Replacing:	KTR-N dated 2017-09-06
note ISO 16016.	Verified:	2019-07-23 Pz	Replaced by:	



7 Disposal

In respect of environmental protection we would ask you to dispose of the packaging resp. products on termination of their service life in accordance with the legal regulations and standards that apply.

Metal

Any metal components have to be cleaned and disposed of by scrap metal.

• <u>Nylon materials</u> Nylon materials have to be collected and disposed of by a waste disposal company.

8 Maintenance and service

ROTEX[®] is a low-maintenance coupling. We recommend to perform a visual inspection on the coupling **at least once a year**. Please pay special attention to the condition of the coupling spiders.

- Since the flexible machine bearings of the driving and driven side settle during the course of load, inspect the alignment of the coupling and re-align the coupling, if necessary.
- The coupling components have to be inspected for damages.
- The screw connections have to be visually inspected.



Having started up the coupling the tightening torques of the screws have to be inspected during the usual inspection intervals.



With the use in potentially explosive atmospheres observe chapter 10.2 "Inspection intervals for couplings in (a) potentially explosive atmospheres".

9 Spares inventory, customer service addresses

We recommend to store major spare parts on site to ensure the readiness for use of the machine in case if a coupling fails.

Contact addresses of the KTR partners for spare parts and orders can be obtained from the KTR homepage at www.ktr.com.



KTR does not assume any liability or warranty for the use of spare parts and accessories which are not provided by KTR and for the damages which may incur as a result.

Please observe protection	Drawn:	2019-07-02 Pz/Wb	Replacing:	KTR-N dated 2017-09-06
note ISO 16016.	Verified:	2019-07-23 Pz	Replaced by:	



10 Enclosure A

Advice and instructions regarding the use in **CX** potentially explosive atmospheres

Applicable hub designs/types:

- a) Hubs that may be used in group II, category 2 and 3 : (hubs with feather keyway and hubs with CLAMPEX[®] clamping set or clamping ring hubs)
 - 1.0 Hub with feather keyway and setscrew
 - 1.3 Hub with spline
 - 1.4 Hub with feather keyway, without setscrew
 - 2.1 Clamping hub single slot with feather keyway
 - 2.3 Clamping hub single slot with spline
 - 2.6 Clamping hub double slot with feather keyway
 - 4.0 Hub with CLAMPEX® clamping set KTR 150
 - 4.1 Hub with CLAMPEX[®] clamping set KTR 200
 - 4.2 Hub with CLAMPEX® clamping set KTR 250
 - 4.3 Hub with CLAMPEX[®] clamping set KTR 400
 - 4.4 Hub with CLAMPEX[®] clamping set KTR 401
 - 6.0 Clamping ring hub
 - 6.5 Clamping ring hub (hub type as 6.0, but external clamping screws only)
 - 7.6 Half shell hub (DH) with feather keyway
 - 7.9 Half shell hub (H) with feather keyway
 - Type standard, AFN, BFN, CF, CFN, DF, DFN, DKM, ZS-DKM, ZS-DKM-H, SP and TB with hubs corresponding to the specifications above

b) Hubs which may be used in group II, category 3 only: hubs without feather keyway

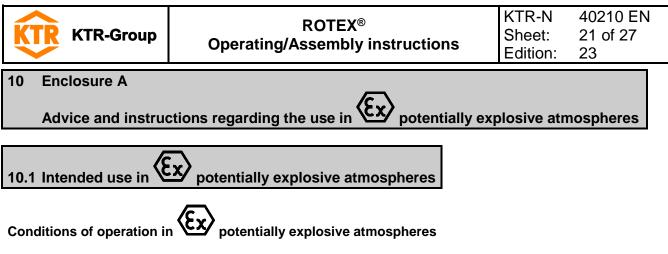
- 2.0 Clamping hub single slot without feather keyway
- 2.5 Clamping hub double slot without feather keyway
- 2.8 Clamping hub with axial slot without feather keyway
- 7.5 Half shell hub (DH) without feather keyway
- 7.8 Half shell hub (H) without feather keyway
- Type standard, AFN, BFN, CF, CFN, DKM, ZS-DKM, ZS-DKM-H and SP with hubs corresponding to the specifications above

ROTEX[®] DKM and ROTEX[®] ZS-DKM only with spacer made of steel or aluminium semi-finished products with a yield point of $R_{p0.2} \ge 250 \text{ N/mm}^2$.



Hubs, clamping hubs or similar types without feather keyways may be used in category 3 only and are marked with category 3 accordingly. The hubs types 1.1 and 1.2 are not approved for potentially explosive atmospheres!

Please observe protection	Drawn:	2019-07-02 Pz/Wb	Replacing:	KTR-N dated 2017-09-06
note ISO 16016.	Verified:	2019-07-23 Pz	Replaced by:	



ROTEX® couplings are suitable for the use according to EU directive 2014/34/EU.

1. Industry (with the exception of mining)

- Equipment group II of category 2 and 3 (coupling is <u>not</u> approved/<u>not</u> suitable for equipment group 1)
- Substance group G (gases, fogs, vapours), zone 1 and 2 (coupling is not approved/not suitable for zone 0)
- Substance group D (*dusts*), zone 21 and 22 (*coupling is <u>not</u> approved/<u>not</u> suitable for zone 20*)
- Explosion group IIC (gases, fogs, vapours) (explosion group IIA and IIB are included in IIC) and explosion group IIIC (dusts) (explosion group IIIA and IIIB are included in IIIC)

Temperature class:

	PUR / T-PU	IR®
Temperature class	Ambient or operating temperature Ta ¹⁾	Max. surface temperature ²⁾
T4	-30 °C to +90 °C	+110 °C
T5	-30 °C to +75 °C	+95 °C
Т6	-30 °C to +60 °C	+80 °C

Explanation:

The maximum surface temperatures each result from the maximum permissible ambient or operating temperature T_a plus the maximum temperature increase ΔT of 20 K to be considered. For the temperature class a safety margin subject to standard of 5 K is added.

1) The ambient or operating temperature T_a is limited to +90 °C due to the permissible permanent operating temperature of the elastomers used.

2) The maximum surface temperature of +110 °C applies for the use in locations which are potentially subject to dust explosion.

In potentially explosive atmospheres

- the ignition temperature of dusts generated must at least be 1.5 times the surface temperature to be considered
- the glow temperature must at least be the surface temperature to be considered plus a safety distance of 75 K.
- the gases and vapours generated must amount to the temperature class specified.

2. Mining

Equipment group I of category M2 (coupling is <u>not</u> approved/<u>not</u> suitable for equipment group M1). Permissible ambient temperature -30 °C to +90 °C.

Please observe protection	Drawn:	2019-07-02 Pz/Wb	Replacing:	KTR-N dated 2017-09-06
note ISO 16016.	Verified:	2019-07-23 Pz	Replaced by:	



10 Enclosure A

Advice and instructions regarding the use in **Ex** potentially explosive atmospheres

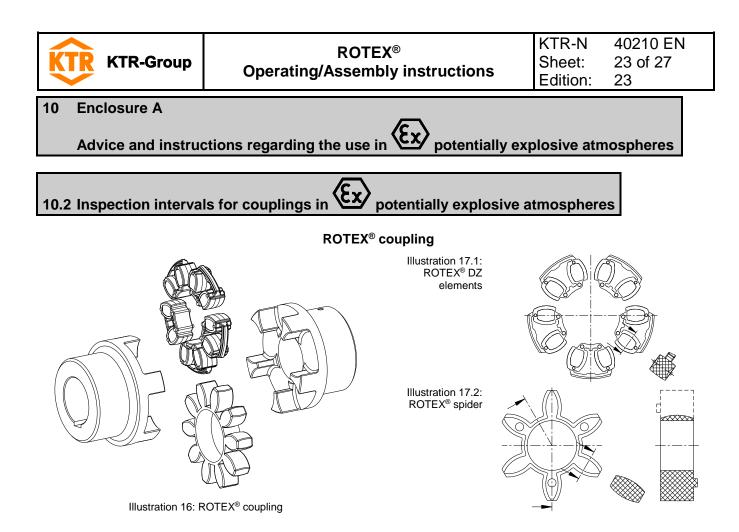
10.2 Inspection intervals for couplings in potentially explosive atmospheres

Equipment category	Inspection intervals
3G 3D	For couplings operated in zone 2 or zone 22 the inspection and maintenance intervals of the usual operating/assembly instructions for standard operation apply. During the standard operation which has to be taken as a basis of the ignition risk analysis the couplings are free from any ignition source. For gases, vapours and dusts generated the permissible glow and ignition temperatures specified in chapter 10.1 have to be considered and observed.
M2 2G 2D No gases and vapours of explosion group IIC	An inspection of the torsional backlash and a visual inspection of the flexible spider/DZ elements must be performed after 3,000 operating hours for the first time, at the latest after 6 months after start-up of the coupling. If you note insignificant or no wear on the spider/DZ elements upon this initial inspection, further inspections can each be performed after 6,000 operating hours or at the latest after 18 months, provided that the operating parameters remain the same. If you note significant wear during the initial inspection so that it would be recommendable to replace the spider/DZ elements, find out the cause according to the table "Breakdowns", if possible. The maintenance intervals must be adjusted to the modified operating parameters without fail.
M2 2G 2D Gases and vapours of explosion group IIC	An inspection of the torsional backlash and a visual inspection of the flexible spider/DZ elements must be performed after 2,000 operating hours for the first time, at the latest after 3 months after start-up of the coupling. If you note insignificant or no wear on the spider/DZ elements upon this initial inspection, further inspections can each be performed after 4,000 operating hours or at the latest after 12 months, provided that the operating parameters remain the same. If you note significant wear during the initial inspection so that it would be recommendable to replace the spider/DZ elements, find out the cause according to the table "Breakdowns", if possible. The maintenance intervals must be adjusted to the modified operating parameters without fail.



Hubs, clamping hubs or similar types without feather keyways may be used in category 3 only and are marked with category 3 accordingly.

Please observe protection	Drawn:	2019-07-02 Pz/Wb	Replacing:	KTR-N dated 2017-09-06
note ISO 16016.	Verified:	2019-07-23 Pz	Replaced by:	



Here the backlash between the cams of the coupling and the flexible spider/DZ element must be inspected by means of a feeler gauge.

When reaching the wear limit *maximum wear*, the spider/DZ element must be replaced immediately, irrespective of the inspection intervals.

Please observe protection	Drawn:	2019-07-02 Pz/Wb	Replacing:	KTR-N dated 2017-09-06
note ISO 16016.	Verified:	2019-07-23 Pz	Replaced by:	

KTR-Group	ROTEX [®] Operating/Assembly instructions	KTR-N Sheet: Edition:	40210 EN 24 of 27 23
10 Enclosure A			

Advice and instructions regarding the use in **Ex** potentially explosive atmospheres

10.3 Standard values of wear

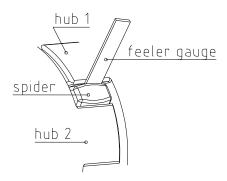
In case of backlash > X mm, the flexible spider/DZ elements must be replaced.

The general condition of the coupling can both be monitored at standstill and during operation. If the coupling is tested during operation, the operator must ensure an appropriate and proven test procedure (e. g. stroboscopic lamp, high-speed camera, etc.) which is definitely comparable to testing at standstill. Should any distinctive features arise, testing must be performed with the machine at standstill.

Reaching the limits for replacing depends on the operating conditions and the existing operating parameters.



In order to ensure a long service life of the coupling and avoid risks with the use in potentially explosive atmospheres, the shaft ends must be accurately aligned. Please absolutely observe the displacement figures indicated (see table 11 to 13). If the figures are exceeded, the coupling will be damaged.



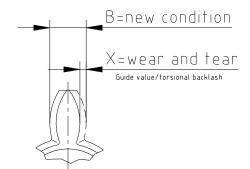


Illustration 18: Inspection of the limit of wear

Illustration 19: Wear of spider

Table 14:

Size	Limits of wear (friction)	Size	Limits of wear (friction)
Size	X _{max} . [mm]	Size	X _{max.} [mm]
9	2	65	5
14	2	75	6
19	3	90	8
24	3	100	9
28	3	110	9
38	3	125	10
42	4	140	12
48	4	160	14
55	5	180	14

Please observe protection	Drawn:	2019-07-02 Pz/Wb	Replacing:	KTR-N dated 2017-09-06
note ISO 16016.	Verified:	2019-07-23 Pz	Replaced by:	



10 Enclosure A

Advice and instructions regarding the use in *Ex* potentially explosive atmospheres

	ري/	marking of coupling for potentially explosive atmospheres
10.4	<u>v</u>	marking of coupling for potentially explosive atmospheres

The ATEX marking of the ROTEX[®] coupling is applied on the outer sheath or on the front side. The flexible spider resp. DZ element is not marked.

For the complete marking refer to the operating/assembly instructions and/or the delivery note/package.

The following marking applies for the products:

Hubs resp. spacer without aluminium
 Catagory 2 (hubs resp. clamping hubs with facther key

Category 2 (hubs resp. clamping hubs with feather keyway)

ROTEX® <Year>

	IM2Exhl	Mb		
	II 2G Ex h IIC T6 T4	Gb		
	II 2D Ex h IIIC T80 °C T110 °C) Db		
	$-30 \text{ °C} \le T_a \le +60 \text{ °C} \dots +90 \text{ °C}$			
$\underbrace{\underbrace{Ex}_{l}}_{KTR} \underbrace{Ce}_{g} \underbrace{E}_{l} \underbrace{Ex}_{l} \underbrace{h}_{l} \underbrace{I}_{2G} \underbrace{Ex}_{2G} \underbrace{h}_{1} \underbrace{IIC}_{1} \underbrace{T6}_{2D} \underbrace{Ex}_{2G} \underbrace{h}_{1} \underbrace{IIC}_{1} \underbrace{T80}_{20} \underbrace{C}_{20} \underbrace{C}_{1} \underbrace{T10}_{20} \underbrace{C}_{20} \underbrace{C}_{20} \underbrace{T}_{1} \underbrace{T10}_{20} \underbrace{C}_{20} \underbrace{C}_{20} \underbrace{T}_{1} \underbrace{C}_{20} \mathsf$				

Hubs resp. spacer without aluminium

Category 3 (hubs resp. clamping hubs without feather keyway)

ROTEX®	
<year></year>	

	IM2Exhl	Mb
	I M2 EX h I II 3G EX h IIC T6 T4 II 3D EX h IIC T80 °C T110 °C	Gc
	II 3D Ex h IIIC T80 °C T110 °C	Dc
	-30 °C ≤ T _a ≤ +60 °C … +90 °C	
KTR Systems GmbH	l, Carl-Zeiss-Straße 25, D-48432 Rheine	

- <u>Hubs resp. spacer</u> made of aluminium only
 Category 2 (hubs resp. clamping hubs with feather keyway)
 - ROTEX® <Year>

			2G	Ex h	IIC	T6	 T4 T110 °C +90 °C	Gb
(Fy)	(6		2D	Ex h	IIIC	T80 °C	 T110 °C	Db
				-30 °C ≤	T _a ≤	+60 °C	 +90 °C	
KTR Systems GmbH. Carl-Zeiss-Straße 25. D-48432 Rheine								

 <u>Hubs resp. spacer</u> made of aluminium only Category 3 (hubs resp. clamping hubs without feather keyway)

ROTEX® <Year>

	II 3G Ex h IIC T6 T4	Gc			
(Fy) (F	II 3D Ex h IIIC T80 °C T110 °	C Dc			
	II 3G Ex h IIC T6 T4 II 3D Ex h IIIC T80 °C T110 ° -30 °C $\leq T_a \leq +60$ °C +90 °C				
KTR Systems GmbH, Carl-Zeiss-Straße 25, D-48432 Rheine					

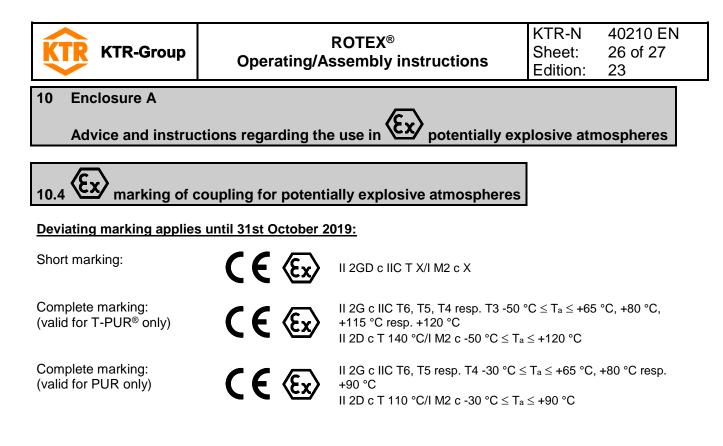
Short marking:

(A short marking is only made if there is no other option for reason of space or functioning.)

ROTEX® <Year>



Please observe protection	Drawn:	2019-07-02 Pz/Wb	Replacing:	KTR-N dated 2017-09-06
note ISO 16016.	Verified:	2019-07-23 Pz	Replaced by:	



Substance group - gases, fogs and vapours:

The marking with explosion group IIC includes explosion groups IIA and IIB.

Substance group - dusts:

The marking with explosion group IIIC includes explosion groups IIIA and IIIB.

If the symbol (2) was punched in addition to marking (2), the coupling component was supplied by KTR as an unbored or pilot bored version (see chapter 4.2 of the present operating/assembly instructions).

Please observe protection	Drawn:	2019-07-02 Pz/Wb	Replacing:	KTR-N dated 2017-09-06
note ISO 16016.	Verified:	2019-07-23 Pz	Replaced by:	



10 Enclosure A

Advice and instructions regarding the use in potentially explosive atmospheres

10.5 EU Certificate of conformity

correspond	ng to EU directive	e 2014/34/EU dated 26 February 2014
	egal regulations	<u> </u>
The manufa	octurer - KTR Syst	tems GmbH, D-48432 Rheine - states that the
		flexible ROTEX [®] couplings
correspondi	ng to article 2, 1.	described in the present operating/assembly instructions are devices of directive 2014/34/EU and comply with the general safety and health aclosure II of directive 2014/34/EU.
The couplin	g described in hei	re complies with the specifications of the following standards/rules:
		DIN EN ISO 80079-36 DIN EN ISO 80079-37 DIN EN ISO 80079-38 IEC/TS 60079-32-1
The ROTE>	^{(®} is in accordanc	e with the specifications of directive 2014/34/EU.
		ii) of directive 2014/34/EU the technical documentation is deposited with nation certificate IBExU13ATEXB016 X):
		IBExU Institut für Sicherheitstechnik GmbH Identification number: 0637 Fuchsmühlenweg 7
		Institut für Sicherheitstechnik GmbH Identification number: 0637

Please observe protection	Drawn:	2019-07-02 Pz/Wb	Replacing:	KTR-N dated 2017-09-06
note ISO 16016.	Verified:	2019-07-23 Pz	Replaced by:	

KNF worldwide You can find our local KNF partners at: www.knf.com