



CENTRIFUGAL FANS

**General Industrial
Series 20, 30 & 45**

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Index

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| A Word About Safety | 3 |
| Electrical Disconnects | 3 |
| Moving Parts | 3 |
| Air Pressure and Suction | 3 |
| Access Doors | 4 |
| Receiving And Inspection | 4 |
| Handling and Storage | 4 |
| Fan Installation | 4 |
| Elevated Units | 5 |
| Slab-Mounted Units | 5 |
| V-Belt Drive | 6 |
| Installation | 6 |
| Belt Tensioning | 6 |
| Coupling | 6 |
| Installation | 6 |
| Alignment | 7 |
| Start-Up | 8 |
| Procedure | 8 |
| Torque Tables | 8 |
| Wheel Setscrew Torques | 8 |
| Bearing Setscrew Torque lb.-in. | 9 |
| Fan Maintenance | 9 |
| Periodic Fan Maintenance | 9 |
| Wheel Replacement | 10 |
| Wheel Balance | 11 |
| Bearings | 11 |
| Storage | 11 |
| Operation | 11 |
| Lubrication | 12 |
| Common Fan Problems | 13 |
| Excessive Vibration | 13 |
| Inadequate Performance | 13 |
| Excessive Noise | 13 |
| Premature Component Failure | 13 |
| Replacement Parts | 14 |

CAUTION

THIS MACHINE HAS MOVING PARTS THAT CAN CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY INJURY. OPERATING OR PERFORMING MAINTENANCE, THE FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONS MUST BE TAKEN.

1. MAKE SURE ALL MOVING PARTS ARE SHIELDED FROM PERSONNEL AND FALLING OBJECTS.
2. READ THE INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS, AS WELL AS THE RECOMMENDED SAFETY PRACTICES MANUAL FURNISHED WITH THIS UNIT.
3. DO NOT OPERATE AT SPEEDS OR TEMPERATURES HIGHER THAN PUBLISHED FOR THE SPECIFIC OPERATING CONDITIONS FOR WHICH THE MACHINE WAS PURCHASED.

A FAILURE TO TAKE THESE PRECAUTIONS COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS BODILY INJURY AND PROPERTY DAMAGE

A Word About Safety

Air moving equipment involves electrical wiring, moving parts, and air velocity or pressure which can create safety hazards if the equipment is not properly installed, operated and maintained. To minimize this danger, follow these instructions as well as the additional instructions and warnings on the equipment itself.

Electrical Disconnects

Every motor driven fan should have an independent disconnect switch to isolate the unit from the electrical supply. It should be near the fan and must be capable of being locked by maintenance personnel while servicing the unit, in accordance with OSHA procedures.

Moving Parts

All moving parts must have guards to protect personnel. Safety requirements vary, so the number and type of guards needed to meet company, local and OSHA standards must be determined and specified by the user. Never start a fan without having all safety guards installed. Check regularly for damaged or missing guards and do not operate any fan with guards removed. Fans can also become dangerous because of potential "windmilling," even though all electrical power is disconnected. Always block the rotating assembly before working on any moving parts.

Air Pressure and Suction

In addition to the normal dangers of rotating machinery, fans present another hazard from the suction created at the fan inlet. This suction can draw materials into the fan where they become high velocity projectiles at the outlet. It can also be extremely dangerous to persons in close proximity to the inlet, as the forces involved can overcome the strength of most individuals. Inlets and outlets that are not ducted should be screened to prevent entry and discharge of solid objects.

Access Doors

DANGER

DO NOT OPEN UNTIL THE POWER SUPPLY HAS BEEN LOCKED OUT AND THE SHAFT HAS STOPPED ROTATING. FAILURE TO DO THIS CAN RESULT IN SERIOUS BODILY INJURY.

Cleanout doors, as well as access doors to the duct system, should never be opened while the fan is in operation. Serious injury could result from the effects of air pressure or suction.

Quick-opening doors must have the door handle bolts securely tightened to prevent accidental or unauthorized opening. Bolted doors must be tightened for the same reason.

Receiving And Inspection

The fan and accessories should be inspected on receipt for any shipping damage. Turn the wheel by hand to see that it rotates freely and does not bind. If dampers or shutters are provided, check these accessories for free operation of all moving parts.

FOB factory shipping terms require that the receiver be responsible for inspecting the equipment upon arrival. Note damage or shortages on the Bill of Lading and file any claims for damage or loss in transit. Airlanco will assist the customer as much as possible; however, claims must be originated at the point of delivery.

Handling and Storage

Fans should be lifted by the base, mounting supports, or lifting eyes only. Never lift a fan by the wheel, shaft, motor, motor bracket, housing inlet, outlet, or any fan part not designed for lifting. A spreader should always be used to avoid damage.

On direct drive Arrangement 8 fans, lifting holes are provided in the motor base to assist in handling the fan assembly. These lifting holes should be used in conjunction with the lifting eyes when lifting and positioning the fan onto its foundation. A heavy round steel bar or appropriate fixture can be passed through the lifting holes to simplify attachment of the lifting device. Be sure to follow all local safety codes when moving heavy equipment.

Whenever possible, fans and accessories should be stored in a clean, dry location to prevent rust and corrosion of steel components. If outdoor storage is necessary, protection should be provided. Cover the inlet and outlet to prevent the accumulation of dirt and moisture in the housing. Cover motors with waterproof material. Refer to the bearing section for further storage instructions.

Check dampers for free operation and lubricate moving parts prior to storage. Inspect the stored unit periodically. **Rotate the wheel by hand every two weeks to redistribute grease on internal bearing parts.**

Fan Installation

Airlanco wheels are dynamically balanced when fabricated. Fully assembled fans are test run at operating speeds to check the entire assembly for conformance to Airlanco vibration limits. Nevertheless, all units must be adequately supported for smooth operation. Ductwork or stacks should be independently supported as excess weight may distort the fan housing and cause contact between moving parts. Where vibration isolators are used, consult the Airlanco certified drawing for proper location and adjustment.

Elevated Units

When an elevated or suspended structural steel platform is used, it must have sufficient bracing to support the unit load and prevent side sway. The platform should be of welded construction to maintain permanent alignment of all members.

Slab-Mounted Units

A correctly designed and level concrete foundation provides the best means of installing floor-mounted fans. The mass of the base must maintain the fan/driver alignment, absorb normal vibration, and resist lateral loads. The overall dimensions of the concrete base should extend at least six inches beyond the base of the fan. The weight of the slab should be two to three times the weight of the rotating assembly, including the motor. The foundation requires firmly anchored fasteners such as the anchor bolts shown in Figure 1. Hammer-drilled expansion fasteners can be used in less demanding applications.

Move the fan to the mounting location and lower it over the anchor bolts, leveling the fan with shims around the bolts. Fasten the fan securely. When grout is used, shim the fan at least 3/4-inch from the concrete base. (See Figure 1.) When isolation is used, check the Airlanco certified drawing for installation instructions.

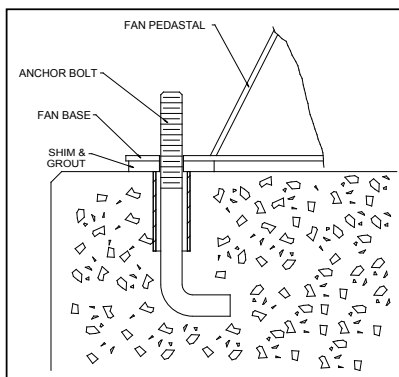


Figure 1

V-Belt Drive

Installation

1. Remove all foreign material from the fan and motor shafts. Coat shafts with machine oil for easier mounting. Mount the belt guard back plate at this time if partial installation is required prior to sheave mounting.
2. Mount sheaves on shafts after checking sheave bores and bushings for nicks or burrs. Avoid using force. If resistance is encountered, lightly polish the shaft with crocus cloth until the sheave slides on freely. Tighten tapered bushing bolts sequentially so that equal torque is applied to each.
3. Adjust the motor on its base to a position closest to the fan shaft. Install belts by working each one over the sheave grooves until all are in position. Never pry the belts into place. On Airlanco packaged fans, sufficient motor adjustment is provided for easy installation of the proper size belts.
4. Adjust sheaves and the motor shaft angle so that the sheave faces are in the same plane. Check this by placing a straightedge across the faces of the sheaves. Any gap between the edge and sheave faces indicates misalignment. Important: This method is only valid when the width of the surface between the belt edge and the sheave face is the same for both sheaves. When they are not equal, or when using adjustable-pitch sheaves, adjust so that all belts have approximately equal tension. Both shafts should be at right angles to the center belt.

Belt Tensioning

1. Check belt tension with a tensioning gage and adjust using the motor slide base. Excess tension shortens bearing life while insufficient tension shortens belt life and can reduce fan performance and may cause vibration. The lowest allowable tension is that which prevents slippage under full load. Belts may slip during startup, but slipping should stop as soon as the fan reaches full speed. For more precise tensioning methods, consult the drive manufacturer's literature.
2. Recheck setscrews, rotate the drive by hand and check for rubbing, then complete the installation of the belt guard.
3. Belts tend to stretch somewhat after installation. Recheck tension after several days of operation. Check sheave alignment as well as setscrew and/or bushing bolt tightness.

Coupling

Coupling alignment should be checked after installation and prior to start up. Alignment is set at the factory, but shipping, handling and installation can cause misalignment. Fans with wheel sizes 40" and larger are normally shipped with the flexible element removed to minimize potential for damage (see section on alignment procedure). Also check for proper coupling lubrication. For details on lubrication and for alignment tolerances on the particular coupling supplied, see the manufacturer's installation and maintenance supplement in the shipping envelope.

Installation

Most Airlanco fans are shipped with the coupling installed. In cases where the drive is assembled after shipping, install the coupling as follows:

1. Remove all foreign material from fan and motor shafts and coat with machine oil for easy mounting of coupling halves.
2. Mount the coupling halves on each shaft, setting the gap between the faces specified by the manufacturer. Avoid using force. If mounting difficulty is encountered, lightly polish the shaft with crocus cloth until the halves slide on freely.

Alignment

1. Align the coupling to within the manufacturer's limits for parallel and angular misalignment (see Figure 2). A dial indicator can also be used for alignment where greater precision is desired. Adjustments should be made by moving the motor to change shaft angle, and by the use of foot shims to change motor shaft height. Do not move the fan shaft or bearing.
2. When correctly aligned, install the flexible element and tighten all fasteners in the coupling and motor base. Lubricate the coupling if necessary.
3. Recheck alignment and gap after a short period of operation and recheck the tightness of all fasteners in the coupling assembly.

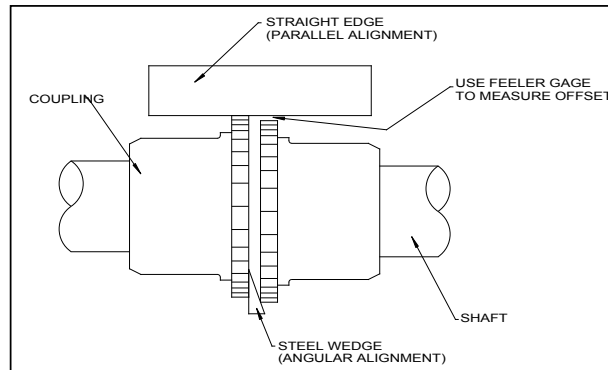


Figure 2

Start-Up

Safe operation and maintenance includes the selection and use of appropriate safety accessories for the specific installation. This is the responsibility of the system designer and requires consideration of equipment location and accessibility as well as adjacent components. All safety accessories must be installed properly prior to start up.

Safe operating speed is a function of system temperature and wheel design. Do not under any circumstances exceed the maximum safe fan speed. Call Airlanco for assistance when it is necessary to change fan speed.

Procedure

1. If the drive components are not supplied by Airlanco, verify with the manufacturer that the starting torque is adequate for the speed and inertia of the fan.
2. Inspect the installation prior to starting the fan. Check for any loose items or debris that could be drawn into the fan or dislodged by the fan discharge. Check the interior of the fan as well. Turn the wheel by hand to check for binding.
3. Check drive installation and belt tension.
4. Check the tightness of all setscrews, nuts and bolts. When furnished, tighten hub setscrews with the wheel oriented so that the setscrew is positioned underneath the shaft.
5. Install all remaining safety devices and guards. Verify that the supply voltage is correct and wire the motor. "Bump" the starter to check for proper wheel rotation.
6. Use extreme caution when testing the fan with ducting disconnected. Apply power and check for unusual sounds or excessive vibration. If either exists, see the section on Common Fan Problems. To avoid motor overload, do not run the fan for more than a few seconds if ductwork is not fully installed. Without the ductwork attached, normal operating speed may not be obtained without motor overload. Once ductwork is attached, check for correct fan speed and complete installation. Ductwork and guards must be fully installed for safety.
7. Setscrews should be rechecked after a few minutes, eight hours and two weeks of operation (see Tables 1 & 2 for correct tightening torques).

NOTE: Shut the fan down immediately if there is any sudden increase in fan vibration.

Torque Tables

Wheel Setscrew Torques

TABLE 1

| Setscrew Size Diameter (in.) | Carbon Steel Setscrew Torque* | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| | lb.-in | lb.-ft. |
| 1/4" | 75 | 6.2 |
| 5/16" | 144 | 12 |
| 3/8" | 252 | 21 |
| 7/16" | 396 | 33 |
| 1/2" | 600 | 50 |
| 5/8" | 1164 | 97 |
| 3/4" | 2016 | 168 |
| 7/8" | 3204 | 267 |
| 1" | 4800 | 400 |

*Stainless steel setscrews are not hardened and should not be tightened to more than ½ the values shown.

Bearing Setscrew Torque lb.-in.

TABLE 2

| Setscrew Diameter | Manufacturer | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|------------|------|--------|-------|
| | Link-Belt | Sealmaster | SKF | McGill | Dodge |
| #10 | 40 | -- | 35 | 35 | -- |
| 1/4" | 90 | 65 | 50 | 85 | -- |
| 5/16" | 185 | 125 | 165 | 165 | 16 |
| 3/8" | 325 | 230 | 290 | 290 | 275 |
| 7/16" | 460 | 350 | 350 | -- | -- |
| 1/2" | 680 | 500 | 620 | -- | 600 |
| 5/8" | 1350 | 1100 | 1325 | -- | 1200 |
| 3/4" | 2350 | -- | -- | -- | 2000 |

Note: Split pillow block bearings are fixed to the shaft with tapered sleeves and generally do not have setscrews

Fan Maintenance

Airlanco fans are manufactured to high standards with quality materials and components. Proper maintenance will ensure a long and trouble-free service life.

Do not attempt any maintenance on a fan unless the electrical supply has been completely disconnected and locked. In many cases, a fan can windmill despite removal of all electrical power. The rotating assembly should be blocked securely before attempting maintenance of any kind.

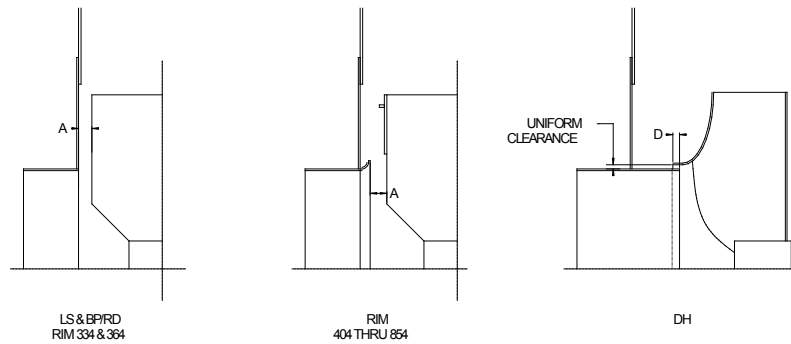
The key to good fan maintenance is regular and systematic inspection of all fan parts. Inspection frequency is determined by the severity of the application and local conditions. Strict adherence to an inspection schedule is essential.

Periodic Fan Maintenance

1. Check the fan wheel for any wear or corrosion as either can cause catastrophic failures. Check also for the build up of material which can cause unbalance resulting in vibration, bearing wear and serious safety hazards. Clean or replace the wheel as required.
2. Check the V-belt drive for proper alignment and tension (see section on V-belt drives). If belts are worn, replace them as a set, matched to within manufacturer's tolerances. Lubricate the coupling of direct-drive units and check for alignment (see section on couplings).
3. Lubricate the bearings, but do not overlubricate (see the bearing section for detailed specifications).
4. Ceramic-felt shaft seals require no maintenance, although worn seals should be replaced. When lip-type shaft seals are provided, lubricate them with "NEVER-SEEZ" or other anti-seize compound.
5. During any routine maintenance, all setscrews and bolts should be checked for tightness. See the table for correct torques.

Wheel Replacement

When installing a new wheel, the proper wheel-to-inlet clearance must be maintained (see Figure 3).



(Inches)

| Series | "A" Dim LS/RIM | | | "A" Dim BP/RD | "D" Dim DH | |
|--------|-------------------|-------|-------|------------------|---------------|---------|
| | 20 | 30 | 45 | ALL | 20 | 30/45 |
| Size | | | | | | |
| 14 | 3/4 | | | 1-9/16 | | |
| 17 | 3/4 | | | 2-3/16 | | |
| 19 | 3/4 | 9/16 | 9/16 | 1-5/16 | 9/16 | 7/16 |
| 22 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 3/4 | 1-5/16 | 7/16 | 1/2 |
| 26 | 3/4 | 7/8 | 7/8 | 1-9/16 | 1/2 | 9/16 |
| 29 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-13/16 | 9/16 | 5/8 |
| 33 | 1-1/8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5/8 | 11/16 |
| 36 | 1-1/4 | 1-1/8 | 1-1/8 | 2-3/8 | 11/16 | 3/4 |
| 40 | 1/2 | 3/4 | 1/4 | 3-3/16 | 3/4 | 9/16 |
| 45 | 9/16 | 3/4 | 5/16 | | 13/16 | 13/16 |
| 50 | 5/8 | 7/8 | 3/8 | | 1 | 1 |
| 57 | 3/4 | 7/8 | 5/16 | | 1-1/8 | 1-1/8 |
| 64 | 7/8 | 1 | 7/16 | | 1-3/16 | 1-3/16 |
| 71 | 7/8 | 1 | 1/2 | | 1-5/16 | 1-5/16 |
| 78 | 1 | 1-1/8 | 5/8 | | 1-7/16 | 1-7/16 |
| 85 | 1 | 1-1/4 | 5/8 | | 1-11/16 | 1-11/16 |

Figure 3

Wheel Balance

Airstreams containing particulate or chemicals can cause abrasion or corrosion of the fan parts. This wear is often uneven and can lead to significant wheel unbalance over time. When such wear is discovered, a decision must be made as to whether to rebalance or replace the wheel.

The soundness of all parts should be determined if the original thickness of components is reduced. Be sure there is no hidden structural damage. The airstream components should also be cleaned to remove any build up of foreign material. Specialized equipment can be used to rebalance a cleaned wheel that is considered structurally sound.

Balance weights should be rigidly attached at a point that will not interfere with the housing nor disrupt airflow. Remember that centrifugal forces can be extremely high at the outer radius of a fan wheel. Welding is the preferred method of balance weight attachment. Be sure to ground the welder directly to the fan wheel. Otherwise, the welding current could pass through the fan bearings and destroy them.

Bearings

Storage

Any stored bearing can be damaged by condensation caused by temperature variations. Therefore, Airlanco fan bearings are filled with grease at the factory to exclude air and moisture. Such protection is adequate for shipment and subsequent immediate installation.

For long term or outdoor storage, mounted bearings should be regreased and wrapped with plastic for protection. **Rotate the fan wheel by hand at least every two weeks to redistribute grease on internal bearing parts.** Each month the bearings should be purged with new grease to remove condensation, since even a filled bearing can accumulate moisture. Use caution when purging, as excessive pressure can damage the seals. Rotate the shaft while slowly adding grease.

Operation

Check setscrew torque before startup (see table for correct values). Since bearings are completely filled with grease at the factory, they may run at an elevated temperature during initial operation. Surface temperatures may reach 180°F and grease may bleed from the bearing seals. This is normal and no attempt should be made to replace lost grease. Bearing surface temperatures will decrease when the internal grease quantity reaches a normal operating level. Relubrication should follow the recommended schedule.

Lubrication

Use the table for relubrication scheduling according to operating speed and shaft diameter. Bearings should be lubricated with a good quality lithium-based grease conforming to NLGI Grade 2 consistency. Examples are:

| | | |
|--------------|----|---------------|
| Mobil | -- | Mobilith 22 |
| Texaco | -- | Premium RB |
| Standard Oil | -- | Amolith #2 |
| Gulf Oil | -- | Gulf Crown #2 |
| Shell | -- | Alvania #2 |

Do not use "high temperature" greases, as many are not formulated for the high speeds associated with fan bearings.

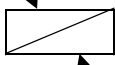
Add grease to the bearing while running the fan or rotating the shaft by hand. Be sure all guards are in place if lubrication is performed while the fan is operating. Add just enough grease to cause a slight purging at the seals. Do not overlubricate.

Split pillowblock bearings (Link-Belt P-LB6800 & P-LB6900, SKF SAP 22500, Dodge SAF-XT) should be cleaned and repacked at approximately every eighth lubrication interval. This requires removal of the bearing cap. Clean out old grease and repack the bearing with fresh grease. Pack the bearing fully and fill the housing reservoir to the bottom of the shaft on both sides of the bearing. Replace the bearing cap, being careful not to mix caps as they are not interchangeable from one bearing to another.

BEARING LUBRICATION INTERVAL (months)

| RPM SHAFT DIAMETER | 1-500 | 501-1000 | 1001-1500 | 1501-2000 | 2001-2500 | 2501-3000 | 3001-3500 | 3501-4000 | 4001-4500 | 4501-5000 |
|--------------------------|-------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 5/8 THRU 1 | 6 | 6 | 5-6 | 5-6 | 4-6 | 4-6 | 3-4 | 3-4 | 2 | 2 |
| 1-13/16 & 1-7/16 | 6 | 6 | 5-6 | 4-6 | 4-6 | 3-5 | 2-4 | 2-4 | 1-2 | 1 |
| 1-11/16 & 1-15/16 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 |
| 2-3/16 | 6 | 5-6 | 4-6 | 3-4 | 2-4 | 1-2 | 1-2 | 1-2 | | |
| 2-7/16 | 6 | 4 | 4-6 | 3-4 | 2 | 1-2 | 1-2 | 1 | | |
| 2-11/16 & 2-15/16 | 5-6 | 4-6 | 2-4 | 2 | 1-2 | 1 | | | | |
| 3-3/16 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | | |
| 3-7/16 - 4-3/16 | 4-6 | 3-5 | 2-4 | 1-2 | 1 | | | | | |
| 4-7/16 | 4-6 | 3-4 | 2 | 1 | 1/2 | | | | | |
| 4-15/16 | 4-6 | 3-4 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| 5-7/16 | 6 | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 6 | 4 | | | | | | | | |

ALL SEALMASTER & MCGILL;
MOST LINKBELT AND SKF.



LINKBELT 22400 SERIES
SKF SYR SERIES, AND
DODGE S-2000 SERIES

1. These are general recommendations only; specific manufacturer's recommendations may vary slightly.
2. Assumes clean environment, 0°F to 120°F.
 - a. Consult Airlanco for operation below 0°F ambient.
 - b. Ambient temperatures greater than 120°F will shorten bearing life.
 - c. Under extremely dirty conditions, lubricate more frequently.

Common Fan Problems

Excessive Vibration

A common complaint regarding industrial fans is “excessive vibration.” Airlanco is careful to ensure that each fan is precisely balanced prior to shipment; however, there are many other causes of fan vibration including:

1. Loose mounting bolts, setscrews, bearings or couplings.
2. Misalignment or excessive wear of couplings or bearings.
3. Misaligned or unbalanced motor.
4. Bent shaft due to mishandling or material impact.
5. Accumulation of foreign material on the wheel.
6. Excessive wear or erosion of the wheel.
7. Excessive system pressure or restriction of airflow due to closed dampers.
8. Inadequate structural support, mounting procedures or materials.
9. Externally transmitted vibration.

Inadequate Performance

1. Incorrect testing procedures or calculations.
2. Fan running too slowly.
3. Fan wheel rotating in wrong direction or installed backwards on shaft.
4. Wheel not properly centered relative to inlet cone.
5. Damaged or incorrectly installed cut off sheet or diverter.
6. Poor system design, closed dampers, air leaks, clogged filters or coils.
7. Obstructions or sharp elbows near inlets.
8. Sharp deflection of airstream at fan outlet.

Excessive Noise

1. Fan operating near “stall” due to incorrect system design or installation.
2. Vibration originating elsewhere in the system.
3. System resonance or pulsation.
4. Improper location or orientation of fan intake and discharge.
5. Inadequate or faulty design of supporting structures.
6. Nearby sound reflecting surfaces.
7. Loose accessories or components.
8. Loose drive belts.
9. Worn bearings.

Premature Component Failure

1. Prolonged or major vibration.
2. Inadequate or improper maintenance.
3. Abrasive or corrosive elements in the airstream or surrounding environment.
4. Misalignment or physical damage to rotating components or bearings.
5. Bearing failure from incorrect or contaminated lubricant or grounding through the bearings while arc welding.
6. Excessive fan speed.
7. Extreme ambient or airstream temperatures.
8. Improper belt tension.
9. Improper tightening of wheel setscrews.

Replacement Parts

It is recommended that only factory-supplied replacement parts be used. Airlanco fan parts are built to be fully compatible with the original fan, using specific alloys and tolerances. These parts carry a standard Airlanco warranty.

When ordering replacement parts, specify the part name, Airlanco serial number, fan size, type, rotation (viewed from drive end), arrangement and bearing size or bore. Most of this information is on the metal nameplate attached to the fan base.