

Troubleshooting Guide

SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSES	POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS
Noises and vibration	<p>Mounted on poor foundation</p> <p>Misaligned couplings</p> <p>Loose or broken parts</p> <p>Excessively worn gears</p> <p>Worn or faulty bearings</p> <p>Low liquid level or excessive forces in tank</p> <p>Excessive backlash or shaft end play</p> <p>Loose, Bent, or missing impeller blade</p> <p>Magnets over torqued</p>	<p>Improve installation rigidity. Tighten foot bolts.</p> <p>Recheck Alignment</p> <p>Check for breaks or cracks. Tighten all bolts.</p> <p>Check shimming for proper contact. Check possible machine overload. Keep oil clean. Replace gears if necessary.</p> <p>Check alignment, adjustment and possible overload. Clean and flush reducer, replace worn bearings and add new lubricant as required.</p> <p>Turn mixer off and return tank level to 8" above impeller before resuming operation.</p> <p>Check for worn bearings, gears and proper shimming.</p> <p>If loose, replace and tighten all bolts. If blade is missing or bent, replace blade with proper size and type.</p> <p>Reduce viscosity or specific gravity of product</p>
Overheating	<p>Lack of, or improper, lubricant</p> <p>Obstructed air flow</p> <p>Unit operating over thermal rating</p>	<p>Keep oil at proper level and use recommended types.</p> <p>Check air supply for proper motor fan circulation. Avoid high surrounding ambient temperatures.</p> <p>Check rating with actual load.</p>
Lubricant Leakage	<p>Loose covers or end plates</p> <p>Worn or damaged oil seals</p> <p>Foaming oil</p>	<p>Check for torn gaskets. Tighten all bolts</p> <p>Replace with new seals. Avoid inserting seal over sharp edges.</p> <p>Replace oil with proper type (non-foaming)</p>
Mixer impeller operating in wrong direction	<p>Motor is wired incorrectly</p>	<p>Switch any two leads in motor junction box (3 phase motors only)</p>

NOTE: If problems persist, notify your local representative or the factory immediately for assistance.