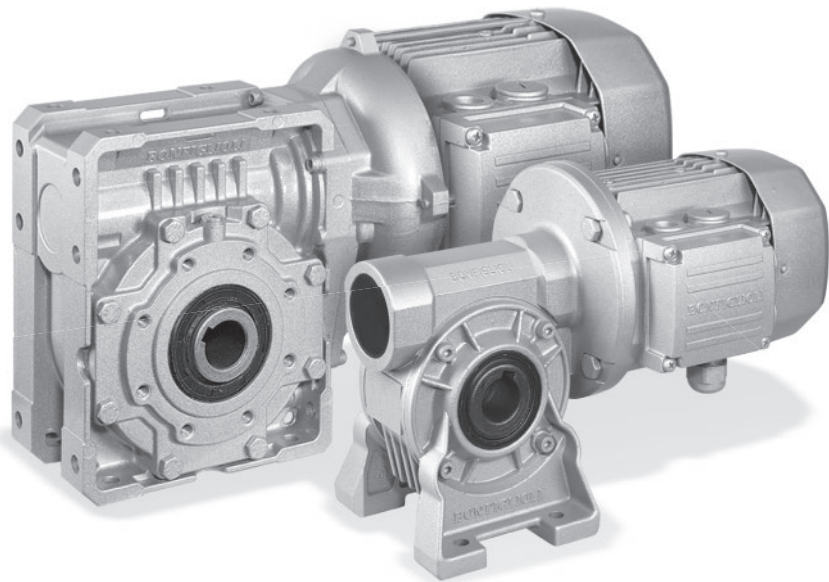


Bonfiglioli Riduttori

Serie VF, W

Installation, Operation
and Maintenance Manual

 ATEX INCLUDED





INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL

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Revisions

The revision list for this manual is given on page 64 . The most recent version of this manual is available from www.bonfiglioli.com.



1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 PURPOSE OF THIS MANUAL

This manual has been prepared by the manufacturer in order to provide information regarding the safe transport, handling, installation, maintenance, repair, disassembly and disposal of the gearbox/gearmotor. **All necessary purchasing and design information is provided in the sales catalogue. Follow good engineering practices, read the information in this manual thoroughly and apply it rigorously. Information on any electric motor coupled to the gearbox must be obtained directly from the motor's own installation, operation and maintenance manual.**

Failure to observe the information provided in this manual may result in risks to personal health and safety, as well as damage to equipment.

This information is originally provided in the manufacturer's own language (Italian), but may be made available in other languages to meet legal and commercial requirements.

This manual, along with all other relevant documentation, must be stored by personnel appointed to do so, in a suitable location, and in such a way that it is always available in good condition for consultation. In case of loss or damage, request a replacement directly from the manufacturer, quoting the code of this manual.

This manual reflects the conditions prevalent at the time the gearbox was introduced.

The manufacturer reserves the right to modify, supplement and improve this manual in future, without this present revision being considered inadequate for that reason.

1.2 GLOSSARY, TERMS AND SYMBOLS

Some of the most frequently used terms in this manual are explained below to define their meaning clearly. **Scheduled maintenance:** a set of operations required for **maintaining the functionality** and efficiency of the gearbox. These operations are usually scheduled by the manufacturer, who also establishes the competences and procedures required.

Unscheduled maintenance: a set of operations required for **restoring the functionality** and efficiency of the gearbox. These operations are not scheduled maintenance operations. In order to maintain the proper functioning and safety of the gearbox/gearmotor, we recommend that users have unscheduled maintenance performed by the manufacturer or by an authorised, specialist service centre. Contact the manufacturer's technical assistance service. Failure to comply with this requirement during the warranty period automatically invalidates the warranty.

Expert maintenance technician: an authorised technician who has the necessary qualifications, skills and mechanical and electrical training to perform scheduled maintenance on the gearbox.

SYMBOLS:

Particularly significant sections of the manual and important specifications are highlighted by symbols whose meanings are given below.



DANGER - WARNING

This symbol indicates situations of danger which, if ignored, may result in risks to personal health and safety.



CAUTION - ATTENTION



This symbol indicates the need to adopt specific precautions to avoid personal injury as well as damage to equipment.



IMPORTANT

This symbol indicates important technical information.



Instructions given in rectangles with a grey background, accompanied by the symbols  , alongside or above, refer only to equipment that conforms to the “ATEX” Directive 94/9/EC. Instructions marked in this way must only be performed by professionally qualified operators who are specially trained in the safety precautions required for working in potentially explosive atmospheres.

Failure to observe these instructions may result in serious safety and environmental risks.

1.3 REQUESTING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For any technical service needs, contact the Manufacturer’s sales network (www.bonfiglioli.com) quoting the information indicated on the unit’s name plate, the approximate hours of service, the duty cycle and the type of defect.

1.4 MANUFACTURER’S LIABILITY

The Manufacturer declines all liability in the event of:

- use of the gearbox/gearmotor in contravention of local occupational health and safety legislation
- incorrect installation, disregard of or incorrect application of the instructions provided in this manual
- electrical power supply defects (for gearmotors and/or gearboxes with electrical devices)
- modifications or tampering
- work done on the gearbox by unqualified or unsuitable personnel

The functionality and safety of the gearbox also depends on the scrupulous application of the instructions given in this manual, in particular:

- Always operate the gearbox within its operating limits.
- Diligently observe the maintenance schedule.
- Ensure that only trained operators are authorised to inspect and service the gearbox.



- the configurations given in the gearbox catalogue are the only permitted ones
- do not attempt to use the unit in any other way
- the instructions given in this manual do not substitute but rather supplement the provisions of established safety legislation.

1.5 SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Additional information about the gearboxes described in this manual can be obtained from the sales catalogues, available on the website www.bonfiglioli.com:



2 SAFETY INFORMATION

2.1 SAFETY STANDARDS



Read thoroughly the instructions given in this manual and those printed directly on the gearbox, especially those regarding safety.

- Personnel appointed to work on the gearbox at any time during its service lifetime must be trained specifically for the purpose, must possess the necessary skills and experience, and must also be equipped with and trained to work with the appropriate tools and personal protection equipment required by the safety legislation applicable in the place where the gearbox/gearmotor is installed. Failure to meet these requirements constitutes a risk to personal health and safety.
- Keep the gearbox at its maximum efficiency by scrupulously following the maintenance schedule. Proper maintenance ensures maximum performance, extended service life and continued compliance with safety regulations.
- When working on the gearbox in areas that are difficult to access or hazardous, ensure that adequate safety precautions have been taken for yourself and others in compliance with applicable legislation on occupational health and safety.
- All maintenance, inspection and repairs must only be carried out by an expert maintenance technician fully familiar with the attendant hazards. It is therefore essential to implement operating procedures which address potential hazards and their prevention for the entire machine in which the gearbox is installed. Expert maintenance technicians must always work with caution and in observance of applicable safety standards.
- When working on the gearbox, wear the clothing and personal protective equipment specified in the manufacturer's instructions or required by the safety legislation applicable in the place where the gearbox is installed.
- Use only the lubricants (oil and grease) recommended by the manufacturer.
- Do not dump polluting materials into the environment. Dispose of all such materials as stipulated by applicable legislation.
- After changing lubricants, clean the gearbox and the walk-on surfaces around the work area.
- If the gearbox has to be serviced in a poorly lit area, use additional lamps and ensure that the work is done in compliance with all applicable safety legislation.
- During functional testing at the manufacturer's premises, the acoustic pressure measured under full load at a distance of 1 m from the gearbox and at 1.6 m above ground level, without vibration, was less than 85 dB(A). The gearbox is a component. The constructor of the plant or machine in which the gearbox is installed must therefore measure the level of noise emitted by the complete machine as required by the Machinery Directive 200/42/EC. The vibrations produced by the gearbox do not constitute a health risk for personnel. Excessive vibration may be the result of a fault, and should be immediately reported and eliminated.



If a gearbox must be serviced in a potentially explosive atmosphere, the service engineer must first switch off power to its motor to ensure that it is out of service, and must take all necessary precautions against it being accidentally switched on again and against connected parts moving without warning.



All additional environmental safety precautions must also be taken (e.g. elimination of residual gas or dust, etc).



Unless they have backstop devices, gearboxes may reverse direction. If there is any risk of uncontrolled movement occurring in the event of a power failure (for example in load lifting applications), measures must be put in place to prevent such movement occurring (for example by using motors with brakes that engage automatically if the power fails).

If the gearbox is installed in a position that cannot be reached from the floor, the constructor of the plant or machine in which it is installed must provide, as necessary, suitable means for accessing a position from which the gearbox can be serviced.



The user is responsible for using the products recommended for the installation and maintenance of the gearbox in an appropriate manner and in accordance with the Manufacturer's instructions.



Before putting the gearbox into service, the user must ensure that the plant in which it is installed complies with all applicable directives, especially those regarding health and safety at work.



The constructor of the plant or machine in which the gearbox/gearmotor is installed must protect all rotating parts to prevent personnel coming into accidental contact and incurring a risk of crushing, cutting or entanglement, especially if the gearbox operates automatically and in an accessible area.

- Do not use high pressure jets of water to clean gearboxes unless they are EP versions with a seal ring and reinforced shield.
- Only perform work on the gearbox when it is at a standstill.
- Protect the electric motor against accidental startup (e.g. by padlocking the main power switch or removing the power fuses). For this purpose, also affix a notice to the motor indicating that work is in progress on the gearbox.
- Do not perform welding work on the gearbox. Do not use the gearbox as an earthing post for welding operations because this could damage or destroy parts of the gear teeth and bearings.
- Switch off the motor immediately if any changes are noticed in the normal functioning of the gearbox, such as an abnormal increase in operating temperature or abnormal running noise.
- If the gearbox is to be installed in a plant or machine, the constructor of the said plant or machine is required to include the prescriptions, instructions and descriptions contained in this manual in the operating manual for the plant or machine.
- If the gearbox is installed in situations that are particularly hazardous to personal safety, or that could cause serious damage to equipment, or that involve high inertial loads, vibrations, etc., such as:
 - suspended installations
 - motors supported exclusively by the gearbox
 - output shaft with shrink disc oriented downwardssuitable safety devices, such as harnesses, safety chains and restraining systems, etc. must be installed.



Depending on operating conditions, the outer surfaces of the gearbox may reach very high temperatures. Risk of burns!

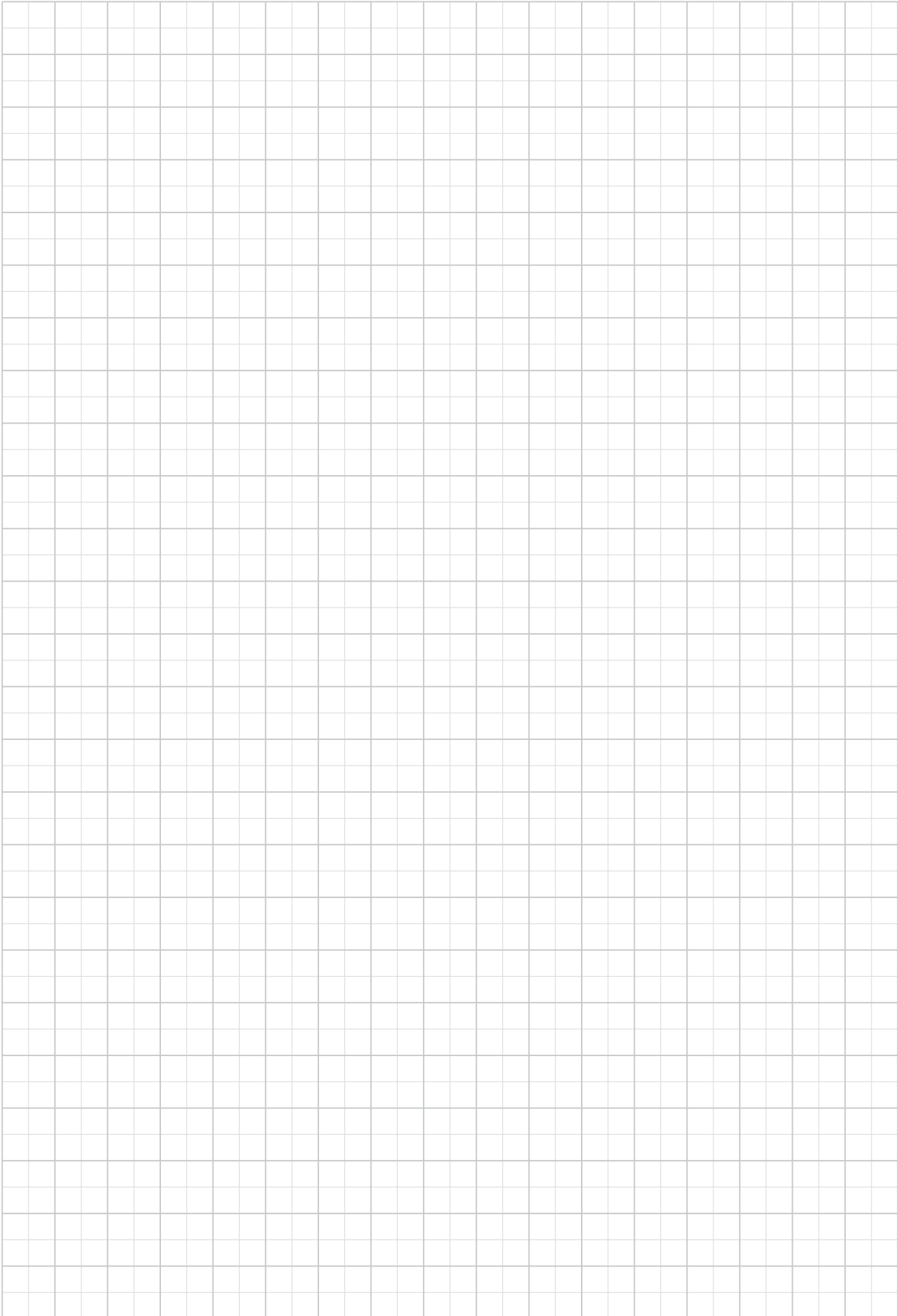
When draining spent oil as part of an oil change, always bear in mind that hot oil can cause serious burns!

If the gearbox is equipped with a vent plug that incorporates a pressure relief valve, wait for the oil in the gearbox to cool before removing the plug, and beware of possible jets of oil during transport, lifting, installation, adjustment, operation, cleaning, maintenance, repair, dismantling and scrapping.

Wait for the gearbox to cool before inspecting it.



ATEX INCLUDED

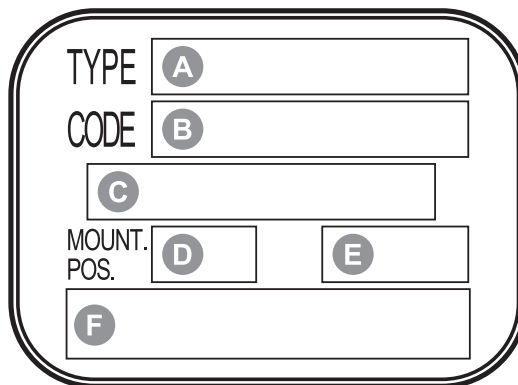


3 TECHNICAL INFORMATION

3.1 EQUIPMENT IDENTIFICATION

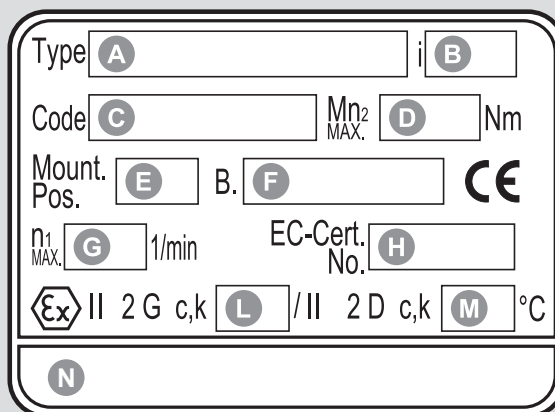
The gearbox bears the following identifying nameplate. The nameplate provides essential information and specifications for correct and safe use. The designation of the gearbox is explained in the sales catalogue. If the gearbox is supplied fitted with a motor (gearing motor), all information regarding the motor itself is provided in the motor's own manual.

Nameplate information



- A** Gearbox type
- B** Product code
- C** Month / Year of manufacture
- D** Mounting position
- E** Gear ratio
- F** Name of manufacturer

Nameplate data for ATEX-specified gearboxes



- A** Gearbox type
- B** Gear ratio
- C** Product code
- D** Transmissible torque [Nm] at $n_1 = 1400$ rpm
- E** Mounting position
- F** Month / Year of manufacture
- G** Maximum drive speed
- H** Deposited certificate no.
- L** Temperature class, or maximum surface temperature
- M** Maximum surface temperature
- N** Name of manufacturer



CE - Ex Mark

- Environmental limits (ambient temperature range: - 20°C to + 40°C).
- Maximum surface temperature: temperature class **T4** for 2G and **130°C** for 2D. Some types of gearbox, as specified in the catalogue, are exceptions to this rule and are marked temperature class **T3** for 2G or **160°C** for 2D.
- Notified body with whom the technical file has been deposited.



Legibility of the nameplate

The nameplate and the information thereon must be legible at all times. The nameplate should therefore be cleaned from time to time.

Always quote the identifying data on the nameplate in all correspondence with the manufacturer, when ordering spare parts, requesting information or arranging technical assistance.

3.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE EQUIPMENT

This gearbox has been designed and made for integration in an assembly of rigidly interconnected parts or mechanisms conceived to perform a specific application in which power may be provided by an electric motor.

Depending on the requirements of the application, the gearbox can be supplied in a variety of versions and configurations.

The gearbox is designed to satisfy specific requirements in the mechanical, chemical, agricultural and food industries, etc.

The manufacturer offers a range of accessories and optional variants to make gearboxes as versatile as possible. For further technical information and descriptions, refer to the relevant catalogue.

The user is responsible for using the products recommended for the installation and maintenance of the gearbox in an appropriate manner and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

SAFETY SPECIFICATIONS FOR ATEX-COMPLIANT GEARBOXES



- Use only synthetic lubricants (oil and grease).
- Use only fluoroelastomer seals.
- Apply thread lock to all external bolts.
- Fit vent plugs with anti-intrusion valves.
- Fit oil seals with dust trap to the output shaft.
- Ensure that all components and products can resist temperatures above the maximum rated operating temperature.
- Ensure that there are no metal parts in sliding contact outside the gearbox.
- Ensure that plastic parts cannot accumulate an electrostatic charge, or are shielded if they can.
- Install irreversible heat sensors.
- Installations in zones 21 and 22 require the user to draft and implement a regular cleaning schedule for all surfaces and recesses to avoid the build-up of dust.
- To prevent dust building up in difficult to access areas, sealing devices, mounting flanges and external threads must be provided at all mobile couplings.

3.3 CONFORMITY

All gearboxes or gearmotors (when supplied with motor) are designed as state of the art devices in compliance with the provisions of applicable Essential Health and Safety Requirements.

All gearmotor motors conform to the provisions of the Low Voltage Directive 2006/95/EC and the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive 2004/108/EC.



If specified for use in potentially explosive atmospheres, gearboxes must also be designed and constructed to conform with the Essential Health and Safety Requirements (EHSR) of Annex II of the ATEX Directive 94/9/EC and must conform to the following classification:

- Equipment group: **II**.
- Category: Gas **2G** – Dust **2D**.
- Zone: Gas **1** – Dust **21**.
- Maximum surface temperature: temperature class **T4** for 2G and **130°C** for 2D.
- Some types of gearbox, as specified in this catalogue, are exceptions to this rule and are marked temperature class **T3** for 2G or **160°C** for 2D.

3.4 OPERATING LIMITS AND CONDITIONS



The applications permitted by the Manufacturer are the industrial applications for which the gearbox has been designed.



Changes to the gearbox version or mounting position are only permitted if previously authorised by the manufacturer's technical assistance service.



Failure to obtain this authorisation invalidates the ATEX certification.

Ambient conditions

- The permitted ambient temperature range for these gearboxes is between -20°C and $+40^{\circ}\text{C}$.
In ambient temperatures between -20°C and -10°C , the gearbox must only be operated normally after the machine has been properly and gradually warmed up, or after initial no-load operation.
Load may only be applied to the gearbox's output shaft once the unit's temperature has risen to -10°C or higher.

The gearbox may not be used in areas and environments:



- with highly corrosive/abrasive vapours, smoke or dust
- In direct contact with loose food products.

Do not use the gearbox/gearmotor, if not explicitly intended for the purpose, in a potentially explosive atmosphere or where the use of explosion-proof equipment is specified.



The maximum surface temperature specified on the nameplate refers to measurements made in normal ambient and installation conditions.



Even minimal variations in these conditions (e.g. smaller mounting compartments) may have a significant effect on heat dissipation.



4 HANDLING AND TRANSPORT



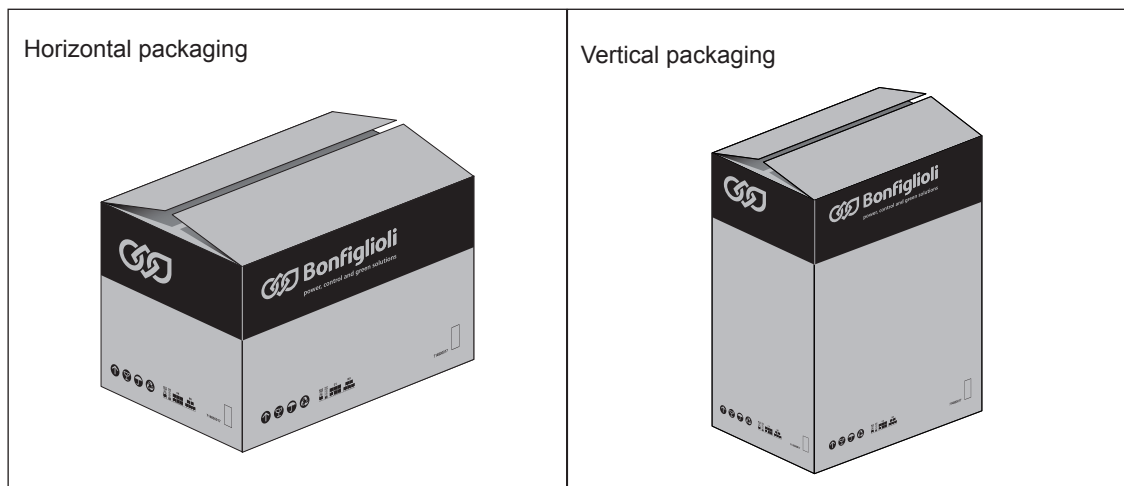
Personnel authorised to handle packages must take all necessary precautions to safeguard their own safety and that of all other persons involved.

4.1 PACKAGING SPECIFICATIONS

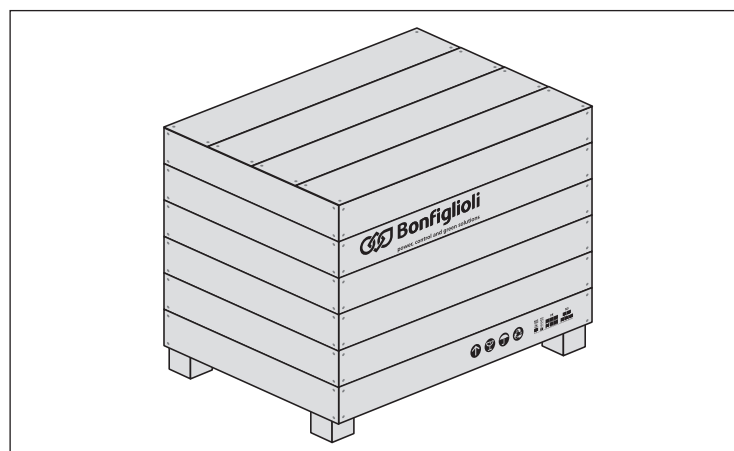
Unless otherwise agreed, standard packaging, if supplied, is not rainproof. This type of packaging is intended for shipping by ground and not by sea, and for storage in areas which are under cover and not humid. Standard packaging must be stored under cover in temperatures between -15°C and $+50^{\circ}\text{C}$ at a relative humidity not in excess of 80%. Storage in all other conditions requires specific packaging. In order to facilitate handling, heavy packages can be loaded on pallets.

The most frequent types of packaging are shown in the figures below.

Standard carton pallet packaging.



Special wooden crates.



On receipt of the gearbox, make sure the delivery corresponds to the purchase order and that it is not damaged or faulty in any way. Report any problems to the Manufacturer's sales network.



Dispose of packaging materials as stipulated by applicable legislation.

4.2 HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS



Handle packages according to the instructions provided by the manufacturer on the packages themselves, if present. If the weight and shape of the packages makes manual handling unfeasible, use special equipment to avoid damage and injury. Personnel authorised to use lifting and moving equipment must be trained and experienced in the operations required in order to avoid risks to themselves and other persons.

4.2.1 Moving the packages

- Prepare a suitable, delimited area with a level floor or surface for unloading the packages.
- Prepare the equipment required for handling the package. The lifting and handling equipment (e.g. crane or lift truck) must be of adequate capacity for the weight and size of the load, taking into account its attachment points and centre of gravity. If required, this information is indicated on the package itself. Harness heavy packages with chains, belts and steel ropes after checking that they are suitable for the weight of the load, which is always specified.
- When handling the load keep it level horizontally to avoid tipping and instability.

4.2.2 Moving the equipment

All the following operations must be carried out with the greatest care and attention to avoid sudden movements during the handling of the gearbox.

When lifting the gearbox, only use accessories such as eyebolts, shackles, safety hooks, straps, ropes and hooks, etc. that are fully certified and adequate for the load to be lifted. Do not use eyebolts on the motor to lift gearmotors.

Miscellaneous accessories (e.g. connecting flanges, etc.) and/or motors coupled to the gearbox may significantly alter the centre of gravity and impair stability. Use an additional lifting point in such cases, if necessary.



During lifting operations, the load must not be allowed to swing beyond an arc of $\pm 15^\circ$. If greater swinging movements occur during movement, stop and repeat the operations for the lifting system adopted.

To rotate the gearbox, use the same attachment points used to lift it and proceed as instructed for lifting. Rotate the gearbox as near as possible to a supporting surface. Pay special attention to the location of the centre of gravity to prevent the load from becoming unbalanced as it is being rotated. Lifting gear must be attached in such a way that it cannot slip off or move, as this could cause the load to fall. This is especially important if the gearbox is being rotated using slings or ropes, since these are particularly prone to slipping off their attachment points.



When manually lifting small size gearboxes (weighing less than 15 kg), always wear suitable clothing as well as gloves and safety footwear.



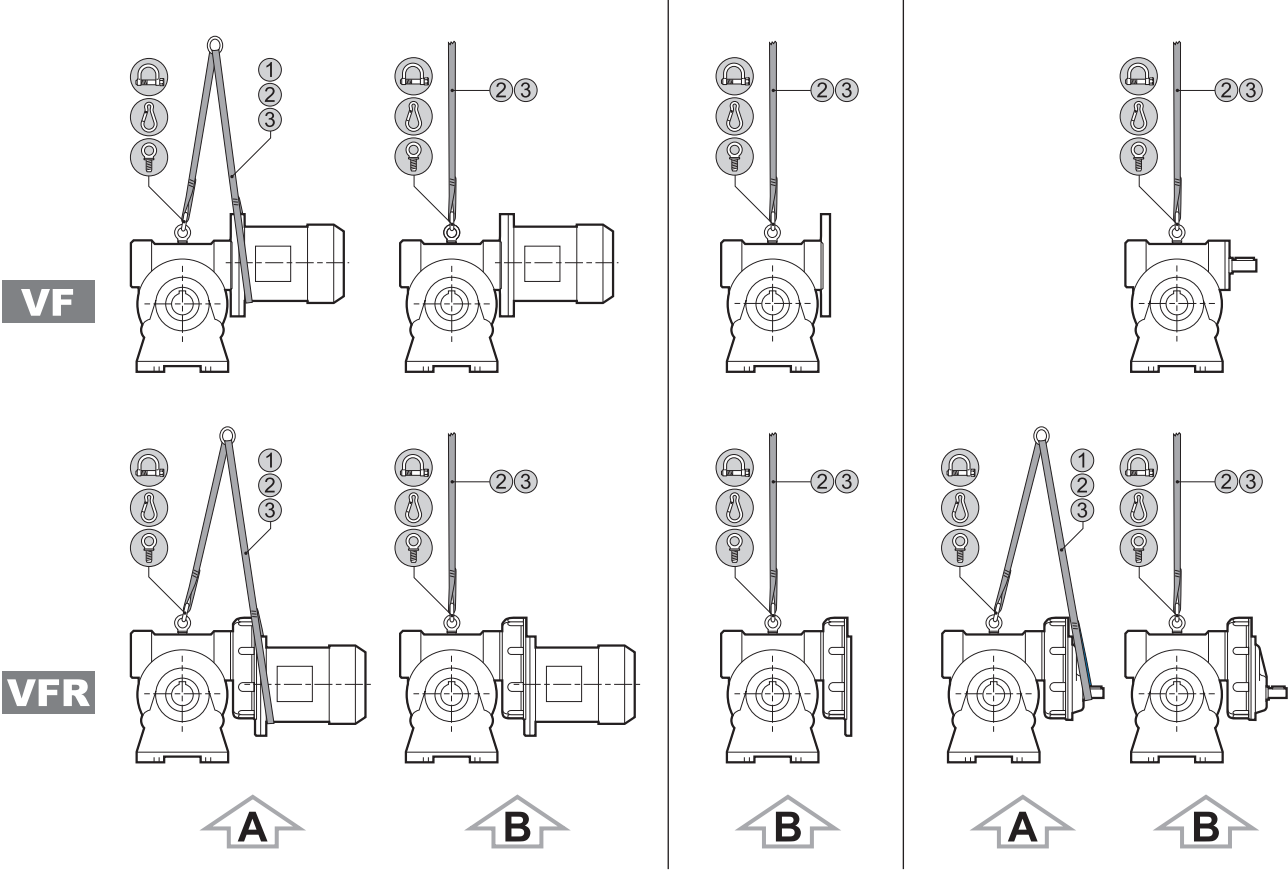
- Identify the attachment points for lifting the gearbox, as shown in the drawings.
- Prepare the gearbox for lifting by attaching straps, hooks, etc. to its attachment points, or alternatively use a pallet for moving the load. When using a crane, first lift the gearbox vertically out of its packaging.
- If using a fork lift or pallet truck, remove the packaging and insert the forks at the positions provided.
- Lift the load very slowly and to a limited height above the ground, and check that it is stable.
- Move the gearbox to the unloading area and lower it gently into position, taking care not to cause sudden oscillations while moving it.

The following pages illustrate in detail the different lifting methods to be adopted for the gearbox series, sizes and configurations described in this manual. The most suitable solution for the safe lifting and moving of each product is shown.

Legend:

Type of lifting	Manual	With mechanical lifting equipment	
Symbol	M	A	B
Approx. weight	≤ 15 kg	> 15 kg	
Requirement	—	Recommended method for positioning	Recommended method for moving and positioning
Warning	—	The load may be unstable	The load may sway or oscillate
Solution	—	Slide the lifting ring to align it with the load's centre of gravity as shown in the diagrams below. Lock the ropes below the ring with a cable clamp or similar device to prevent them from sliding, then lift the load. Observe all precautions regarding the handling of loads.	Stabilise the moving load by hand. Observe all precautions regarding the handling of loads.

Serie VF

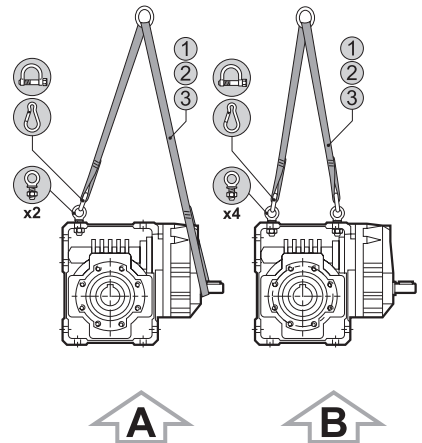
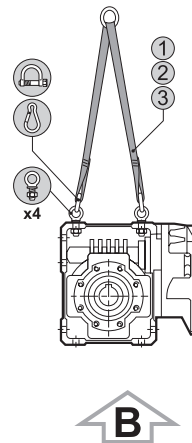
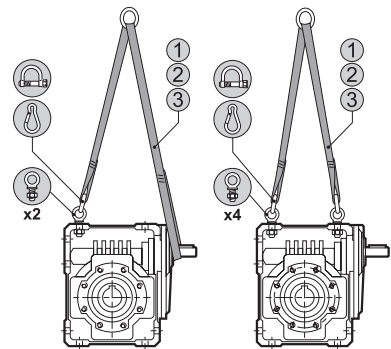
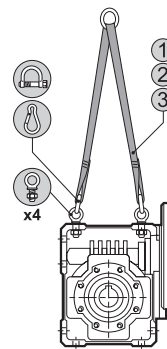
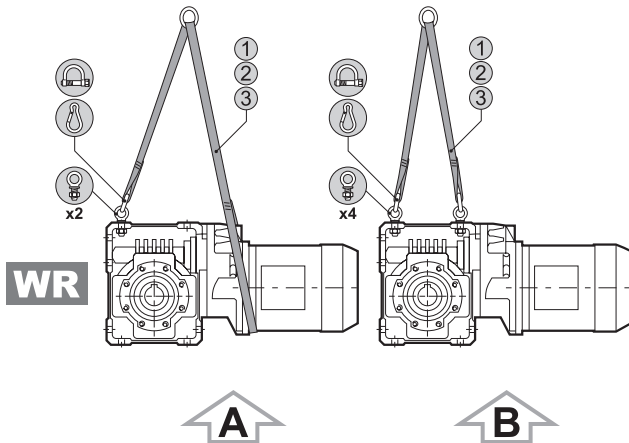
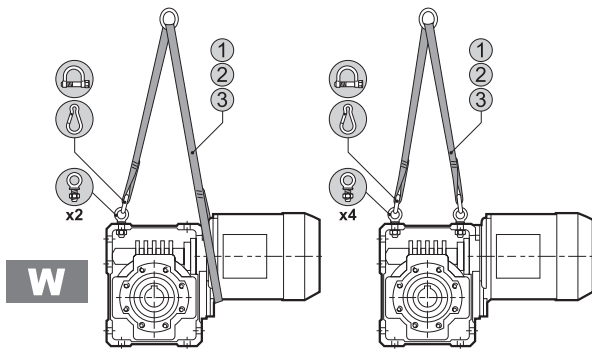


VF 27	M		
VF 30			
VF 44 VFR 44			
VF 49 VFR 49			
VF 130 VFR 130	A - B	B	A - B
VF 150 VFR 150			
VF 185 VFR 185			
VF 210 VFR 210			
VF 250 VFR 250			

<p>① Strap and ring</p> <p>② Rope and hooks</p> <p>③ Open strap and eye-bolts</p>	<p> Shackle (for use with strap)</p> <p> Safety hook (for use with rope)</p> <p> Eye-bolt (already present on VF130...VF250 gearboxes)</p>	<p>M Lift manually (weight ≤ 15 kg)</p> <p>A Lift according to drawing A</p> <p>B Lift according to drawing B</p>	<p> Maximum tilt permitted during movement: 15°</p> <p>MAX 15° 15°</p>
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Serie W



W 63 WR 63	M	M	
W 75 WR 75	A - B		
W 86 WR 86		B	A - B
W 110 WR 110			

① Strap and ring

Shackle (for use with strap)

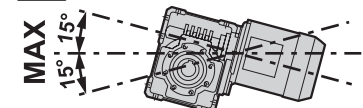
M Lift manually (weight ≤ 15 kg)

Maximum tilt permitted during movement: 15°

② Rope and hooks

Safety hook (for use with rope)

A Lift according to drawing A



③ Open strap and eye-bolts

Eye-bolt

B Lift according to drawing B

4.3 STORAGE



Place the gearbox/gearmotor on a stable base and make sure that there is no risk of it moving or falling off.

The following recommendations should be followed when storing the gearbox/gearmotor.

1. Do not store the unit in excessively humid conditions or where it is exposed to the weather (i.e. outdoors).
2. Avoid excessive variations in temperature as this can cause condensation inside the gearbox and its accessories.
3. Do not place the gearbox directly on the ground.
4. Store the packaged gearbox (if allowed) in accordance with the instructions on the packaging itself.



If the gearbox/gearmotor is stored temporarily outdoors it must be protected to ensure that humidity and foreign matters cannot penetrate to the interior.

If the gearbox is to be stored for more than 6 months, the following **additional** precautions must be taken.

5. Coat all external machined surfaces with a protective anti-corrosion product such as Shell Ensis SX (or a product with similar properties and application range). Check the surfaces regularly and re-apply the protective coating as necessary.
6. Fill the gearbox with lubricating oil and replace any vent plugs with blind plugs. This operation does not apply to gearboxes that are lubricated for life (see the "LUBRICATION" section).

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN WHEN PREPARING GEARBOXES FOR SERVICE AFTER STORAGE.



Thoroughly clean the output shaft and external surfaces to remove all rustproofing products, contaminants and other impurities (using a standard commercial solvent). Do this outside the explosion hazard area.

Do not allow solvent to come into contact with seal rings as this may damage them and cause them to leak.



If the oil or protective product used during storage is not compatible with the synthetic oil required for service, clean out the inside of the gearbox thoroughly before filling with the service oil.

Storage for periods of over 1 year reduces the service life of bearing grease. Bearing grease must be synthetic.



5 INSTALLATION

5.1 INSTALLING THE GEARBOX



All phases of installation and maintenance must be taken into consideration from the machine design stage. Design personnel must, if necessary, implement a safety plan to protect the health and safety of all persons directly involved and to ensure the rigorous application of all relevant legislation.

It is essential for impact and stress to be avoided during the installation process.

Before installing a gearmotor, also refer to the instructions contained in the installation and user manual for the electric motor.

Before installing the gearbox:

1. Drain out the oil used for storage if it is not the same as the oil used for normal functioning, and flush the inside of the gearbox out thoroughly (see the "LUBRICATION" section in this manual).
2. Carefully remove all packaging and protective coatings from the gearbox suitable solvents. Take special care when cleaning mating surfaces. Avoid getting solvents on the shaft seal rings.
3. Check that the data on the nameplate correspond to those specified in the order.
4. Ensure that the structure in which the gearbox is to be mounted is sufficiently robust and rigid to support its weight and operating forces. If normal service is likely to involve impacts, extended overloads or possible seizures, fit the necessary hydraulic couplings, clutches, torque limiters, etc..
5. Check that the machine in which the gearbox is to be installed is switched off and cannot be accidentally started up.
6. Check that all coupling surfaces are flat.
7. Check that the shaft/shaft or shaft/ bore are perfectly aligned for coupling.
8. Fit suitable guards to prevent accidental contact with rotating parts outside the gearbox.
9. If the work environment is corrosive for the gearbox or any of its parts, follow the special precautions required for aggressive environments. Contact the manufacturer's technical assistance service for further details.
- 10. We recommend applying a protective paste such as Klüberpaste 46 MR 401 (or a product with similar properties and application range) to all key type couplings to ensure optimal coupling and protection against fretting corrosion. Clean all friction couplings thoroughly but do not apply any protective pastes to them.**
11. Thoroughly clean all other contact surfaces (feet, flanges, etc.) and apply a suitable protective product to them to prevent oxidation.
12. Mechanical organs keyed on to the solid gearbox output shafts must be machined to an ISO H7 tolerance to prevent couplings from seizing and to prevent irreparable damage to the gearbox during installation. To ensure effective coupling, driven shafts should be machined to the tolerances specified in the "PREPARING CUSTOMER SHAFTS" section in this manual.
13. In outdoor installations, protect the gearbox and its motor from direct sunlight and inclement weather by means of canopies or covers. Make sure that the assembly is properly ventilated.
14. Make sure that the casing of the gearbox is connected to the equipotential protection (earth/ground) circuit of the machine in which it is installed.
15. Evaluate whether accessible surfaces may exceed the temperature limits established in EN ISO 13732-1 on the basis of the gearbox conditions of use and ambient temperatures. If the temperature of accessible surfaces exceeds the limits established by EN ISO 13732-1 (65°C for occasional brief contact with exposed metal), the surfaces in question must be protected to prevent contact (by means of guards and/or lagging). Wherever impossible, signs bearing symbol 5041 of IEC standard 60417 "Warning! Hot surfaces" must be displayed in such a way that they are clearly visible to machine operators (bearing in mind the position and orientation of the gearbox).



Symbol 5041 of IEC standard 60417 "Risk of burns! Hot Parts"

Proceed as follows to install the gearbox.

16. Place the gearbox in the vicinity of the installation area.
17. Mount the gearbox and secure it to the structure at the fixing points provided. Secure the gearbox to the structure using all the fixing points on the relevant mounting (foot or flange).
18. Locate the blind service plug fitted for shipping and replace it with the vent plug included in the supply (if relevant). Refer to the plug diagram in the “LUBRICATION” section of this manual.
19. Tighten the fixing bolts to the torque values given in the following table.

(tab 1)

Bolt size	Fixing bolt tightening torque [Nm]	
	+5% /-10%	
	Bolt class	
	8.8	10.9
M4	3	4.5
M5	5.9	8.9
M6	10.3	15.3
M8	25.5	37
M10	50	73
M12	87.3	127
M14	138.3	201
M16	210.9	314
M18	306	435
M20	432	615
M22	592	843
M24	744	1060
M27	1100	1570
M30	1500	2130

In general, 8.8 grade bolts are sufficient for correct installation. Under particularly harsh operating conditions, grade 10.9 bolts can also be used.

If grade 10.9 bolts are used, make sure that the structure in which they are fitted is of adequate strength. Do not use bolts graded higher than 8.8 to install gearboxes with mounting elements (casing, flange or foot) made from aluminium.

20. Fill the gearbox with oil or top up as necessary, as instructed in the “LUBRICATION” section in this manual.
21. Check that all service plugs are tightened to the torque values given in the following table.

(tab 2)

Plug/vent thread	Pitch (threads per inch)	Tightening torque [Nm] +5%/-10%
1/8"	28	5
1/4"	19	7
3/8"	19	7
1/2"	14	14
3/4"	14	14
1"	11	25
M14x2	2 [mm]	20



Installing ATEX-specified gearboxes

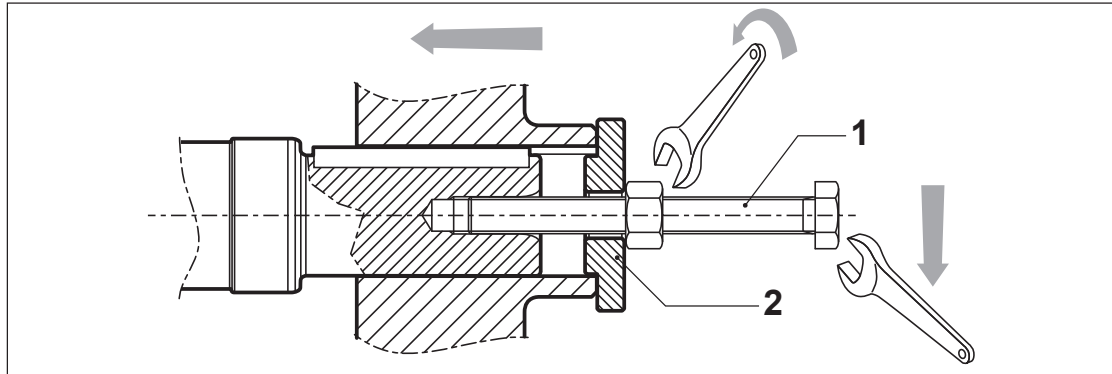
- Category 2D gearboxes must be installed in compliance with the provisions of standards EN 1127-1, EN 61241-14 and EN 61241-17. Installation technicians must be fully qualified to work in potentially explosive atmospheres.
- Installation technicians must be aware of the ATEX classification of the installation area, must understand the risks associated with potentially explosive atmospheres with particular reference to explosion and fire hazards, and must adopt all necessary safety precautions.
- All maintenance, assembly and disassembly work must be done **by specialist personnel outside the explosion hazard area.**
- Check that all accessory components (cables, joints, cable clamps, heat exchangers, etc.) also comply with the requirements of the ATEX directive. Handle all components with extreme care to avoid altering their characteristics.
- Remove the sealing bolts from the threaded holes needed to install the gearbox. Take care not to damage the mating surfaces.
- When installing gearboxes with reaction arms, make sure that no sliding movement is generated between metallic parts when the gearbox is functioning. If necessary, fit non-metallic anti-friction elements conforming to Directive 94/9/EC between moving metal parts.
- Do not connect any object with an electrical resistance greater than $10^9 \Omega$ to the gearbox.
- Install guards to prevent hazardous accumulations of dust and liquids at the seals of protruding shafts and to protect them mechanically.
- The gearbox input speed (or the speed of the motor coupled to it) must not exceed $n_1=1500 \text{ min}^{-1}$.
- When installing a gearmotor with the electric motor arranged vertically with its shaft facing down, the motor must be covered by a protective canopy.
- The output shaft and any pulleys or other transmission components must be perfectly aligned.
- Only install the gearbox with the motor version and in the mounting position specified in the order. Shaft-mounted gearboxes can be installed with a tolerance of $\pm 5^\circ$ to the theoretical plane of installation.
- If the gearbox is supplied without lubricant it must be installed as it is and only filled with lubricant on completion of installation.
- Secure the gearbox to a flat, vibration-free surface capable of bearing the torsional stresses it produces in service. Take care not to deform mating surfaces, mounting feet or flanges by over-tightening fixing bolts.
- Use bolts graded no lower than 8.8 for mounting the gearbox. For heavy duty installations 10.9 grade bolts can be used. Do not use bolts graded higher than 8.8 to install gearboxes with mounting elements (casing, flange or foot) made from aluminium. See the "INSTALLING THE GEARBOX" section in this manual for tightening torque values. To stop mounting bolts becoming loose, apply Loctite 510 (or a product with similar properties and application range) to the threads of all bolts securing the gearbox to the machine structure and to the electric motor.
- Make sure that overhung and thrust loads and operating torques do not exceed those for which the gearbox is specified.
- Make sure that the vent plugs and oil level plugs are easy to access for inspection.
- Clean the gearbox thoroughly after installation.



5.1.1 Gearboxes with solid shafts (input and output)

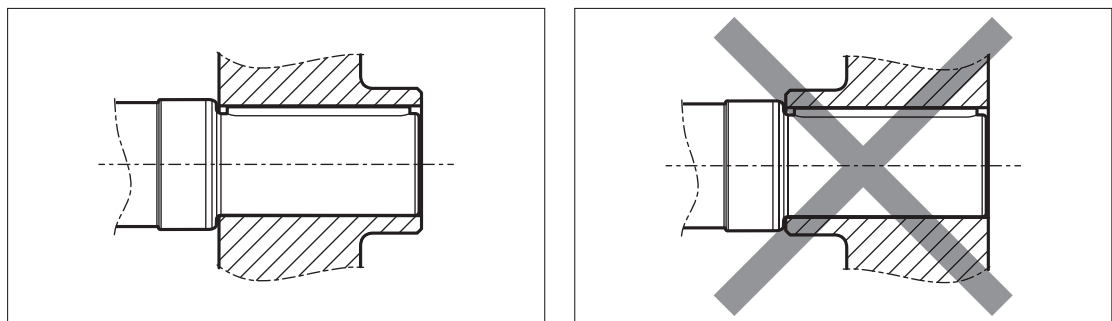


Do not use hammers or other tools which might damage the gearbox shafts or bearings to fit external parts. Proceed as shown below, following the recommendations given in the “INSTALLING CONNECTING ELEMENTS” section in this manual:



Bolt (1) and spacer (2) shown above are not included in the supply.

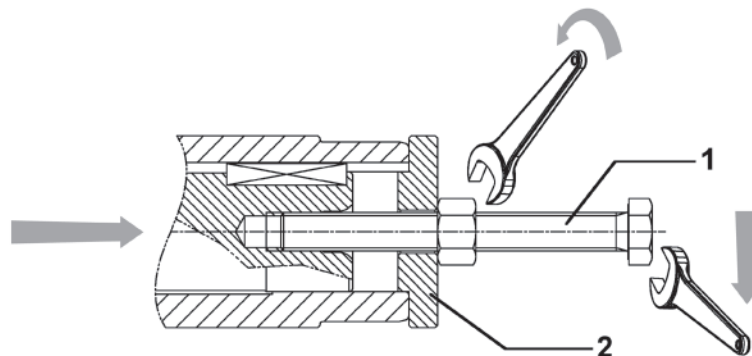
To minimise the loads on the shaft bearings, when mounting transmission mechanisms with asymmetrical hubs use the configuration shown in diagram (A) below:



(A)

5.1.2 Gearboxes with hollow output shaft and keyway or with splined hollow output shaft

Proceed as shown in the following diagram to couple gearboxes with a hollow output shaft to solid machine shafts. See also the “PREPARING CUSTOMER SHAFTS” section in this manual.



The tie bolt (1) and spacer (2) are not included in the consignment.



5.2 ANCHORING THE TORQUE ARM

For shaft-mounted solutions, on request, the gearbox can be equipped with a torque arm.

This device comes complete with an anti-vibration bush (included in the supply except with VF 30, VF 44 and VF 49 gearboxes) and is specifically designed and sized for the purpose. As such it offers the best possible guarantee of correct functioning for the assembly.



The machine shaft must be able to support the gearbox radially and axially. The torque arm must fit without stress.

The torque bolt must be fitted on the side of the gearbox next to the driven machine. Supporting surfaces should be hardened and tempered (minimum hardness 58 HRC, with case hardening to a minimum depth of 0.6 mm), smoothed and ground if possible. Nitriding is an alternative treatment that guarantees a base material capable of resisting compression and scoring.

If safety is at risk and/or maximum reliability is required, install suitable devices to stop the gearbox rotating or breaking free if the torque arm or machine shaft should break.

5.3 INSTALLING AN ELECTRIC MOTOR WITH AN IEC STANDARD FLANGE

- Thoroughly clean and degrease all the mating surfaces between the motor and the gearbox (shafts and flanges).
- Do not force the surfaces together or use inappropriate tools to couple them. Take care not to damage the flat and/or cylindrical mating surfaces.
- Do not strain the coupling shafts with large thrust or overhung loads.
- To facilitate assembly, use a synthetic oil-based lubricating paste such as Klüberpaste 46 MR 401 (or a product with similar properties and application range).
- Tighten all the motor/gearbox fixing bolts to their prescribed torques. See the "INSTALLING THE GEARBOX" section in this manual for tightening torque values.

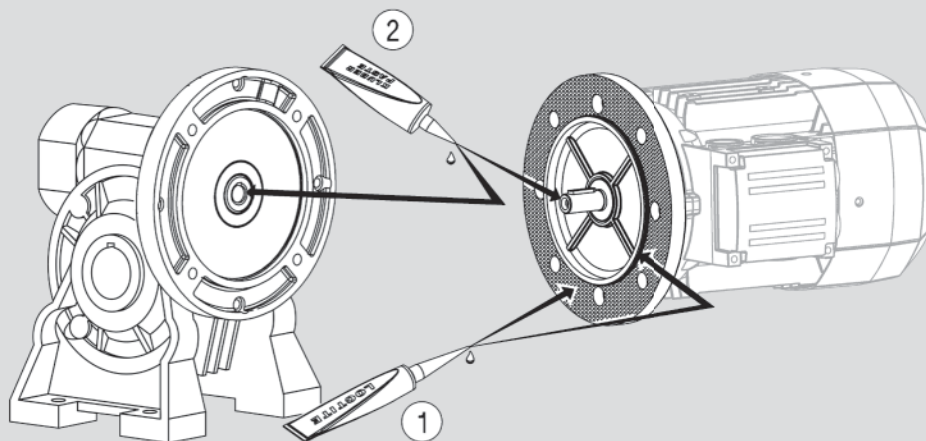


The O-rings on the screws through the flanges of P(IEC) version VF and W gearboxes have been fitted only to prevent the screws from falling out during transport.

These O-rings must be removed before the gearboxes are coupled to their motors.

When the gearbox is to be coupled to a standard electric motor conforming to IEC 60072-1, proceed as follows.

- Apply a layer of sealant such as Loctite 510 (or a product with similar properties and application range) to the motor/gearbox coupling flanges, to the alignment ring and the frontal mating surfaces as shown in the figure below.



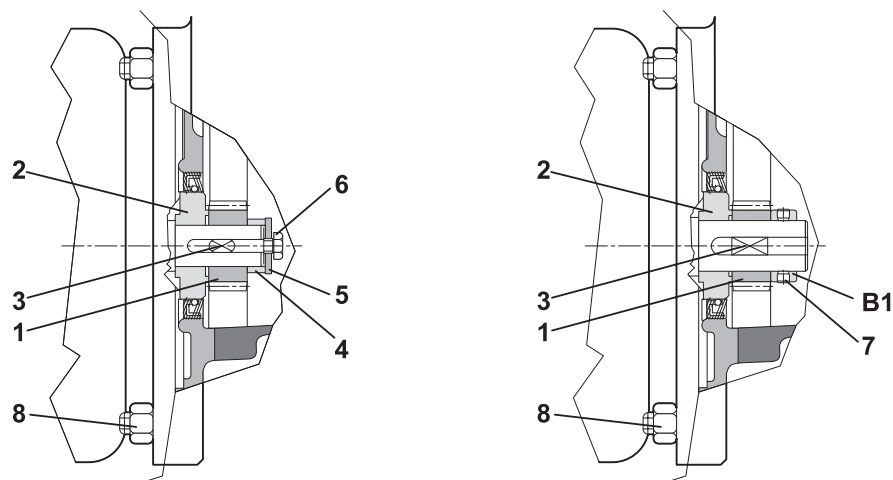
1. Apply Loctite 510 to the flat surface of the flange and to the alignment ring.

2. Apply Klüberpaste 46MR401 to the inside of the gearbox input shaft and to the motor shaft.

3. Seal the joint between the gearbox and the motor with Loctite 5366, taking care to fill any gaps between the two flanges (e.g. recesses for decoupling the units).

- With the motor coupled to the gearbox, apply a film of sealant such as Loctite 5366 (or a product with similar properties and application range) around the edges of the flanges to seal any gaps between their surfaces.
- If the output shaft is also equipped with a flange, the user must take similar precautions to prevent dust accumulating in the gaps between the flanges or in the vicinity of moving couplings.

5.4 INSTALLING MOTORS ON VFR WORM GEARBOXES



- 1) Thoroughly clean and degrease the motor shaft and mating surfaces of the pinion (1) and bushing (2).
- 2) Check the motor shaft tolerance meets the following specifications:

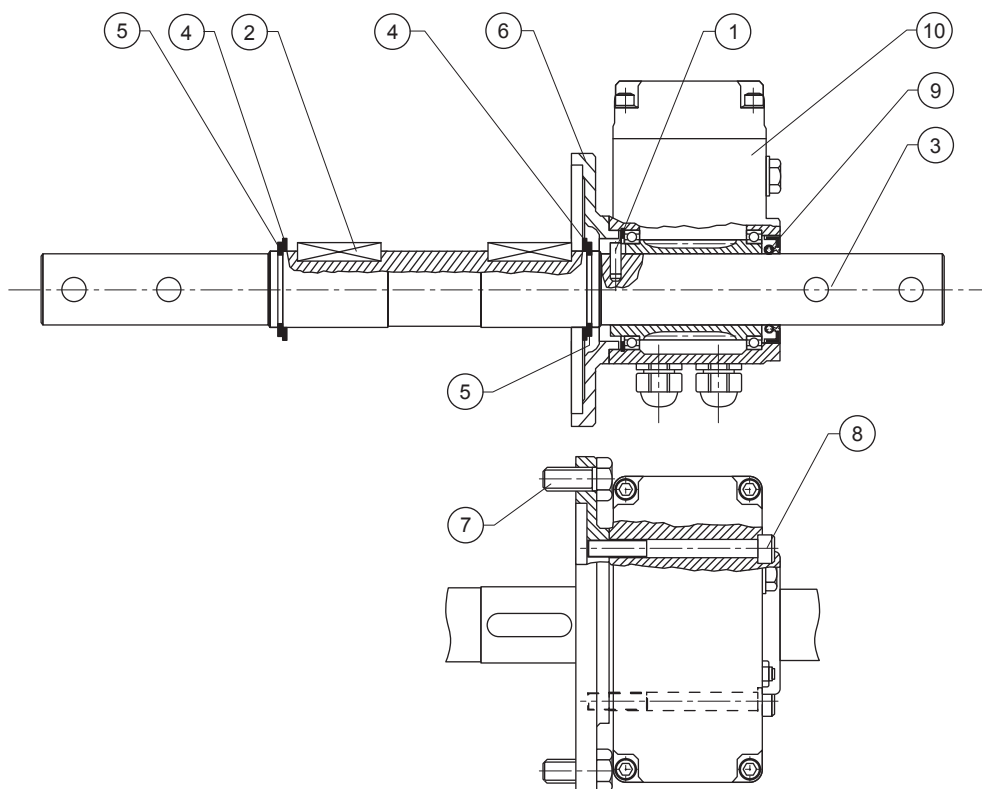
(tab 3)

Shaft bore - Ø [mm]	Tolerance
11...28	j6
38...48	k6



- 3) Preheat the bushing (2) and pinion (1) to 80-100°C.
- 4) Quickly fit to the motor shaft, in succession: the bushing (2), key (3) and pinion (1). When fitting the bushing (2), ensure that the side with the chamfer for the seal ring is facing you. To facilitate mounting, lightly press on the parts being fitted (e.g. with a tubular drift). Make sure that the reaction force in this case is supported by the opposite end of the shaft, and not by the fan cover. At the end of this procedure the pinion (1) should be snug against the bushing (2).
- 5) Secure the assembly axially with the spacer (4) and washer (5) and tighten the bolt (6) to the specified torque. Alternatively, for configurations which have this option, fit the stop bushing (B1) and hold it snug against the pinion (1) while tightening the two grub screws (7). See the figure at the right.
- 6) Lubricate the seal ring lips with a film of grease.
- 7) For type VFR 49 gearboxes, which are lubricated for life and hence do not have a service plug, fill with the quantity of lubricant specified in the lubrication chapter of the VFR catalogue.
- 8) Grip the motor firmly and, holding it in alignment, mount it to the flange of the first reduction stage. Take the greatest care to avoid denting the pinion or gear wheel teeth.
- 9) With the motor and gearbox flanges in contact, fully tighten down the fixing bolts (8), proceeding gradually and in a cross-wise pattern.
- 10) Lubricant must be changed periodically on VFR 130 to VFR 250 gearboxes. For these gearboxes the lubricant charge is given in the "LUBRICATION" section of this manual. Check that the correct level has been reached via the sight glass, with the gearbox in its specified mounting position. Top up as necessary.

5.5 INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ASSEMBLING OF THE LIMIT-SWITCH DEVICE (RVS) ONTO GEARBOX



1. Make sure that the limit-switch device (10), as well as the mounting kit for the specific gearbox, is available in the required configuration.
2. Start assembling the components of the mounting kit first. Insert the dowel pin (1) and keys (2) into their sites. Then slide shaft (3) into the hollow shaft of the gearbox. The position of the dowel pin (1) will define the side the limit-switch (10) fits onto.

3. Retain shaft axially inserting the washers (4) first and then snap rings (5) into their groves.
4. Fit connecting flange (6) onto the gearbox and lock it with the two bolts (7).
5. Mount limit-switch (10) onto connecting flange (6) and secure it with the two socket head bolts (8). Whilst performing this, make sure that the dowel pin (1) is located in the groove machined into the bush trailing the entire limit-switch device.
6. Finally insert the dust proof contact seal (9) carefully into its site. See figure for reference.

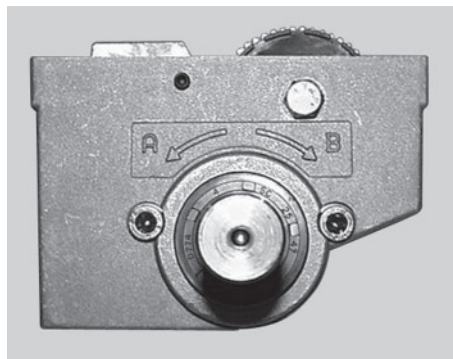
5.5.1 Setting of the limit-switch device (RVS)



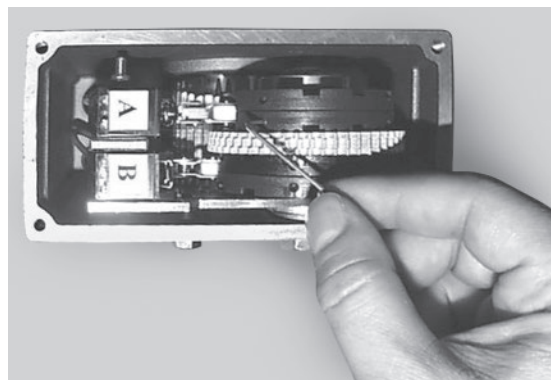
Disconnect power to the electric motor before working on the limit switch device.

The device must only be installed and calibrated by specialist personnel, according to these instructions and any other instructions provided with it or separately from it. All standards applicable in the country or region of installation must also be respected.

The micro switches carry the letters **(A)** or **(B)** which refer to the direction of rotation of the drive shaft. To set the “open” and “close” positions of the equipment, first install the gearmotor onto the framework. Allow the drive pinion to mesh with the relative rack. Thereafter, remove the lid from the top and follow the procedure, as described below:



1. Drive the gearmotor until either one of the two end positions is reached. Disconnect power. While performing this, observe which direction the shaft is rotating, whether **(A)** or **(B)**. Refer to raised arrows on side of the housing.





2. Loosen the pair of nylon wheels in relation to the micro switch which corresponds to the direction of rotation previously observed (carrying the letter **A** in the example alongside). Use the 1.5 mm Allen key supplied with the device.

Set the two grooves side by side and rotate both wheels manually until the roller of the switch snaps into the grooves and a click can be heard. Then lock both the wheels in that position by screwing down the respective grub screws.

To set the other end position, drive the gearmotor in the opposite direction until that end position is reached. Follow same procedure described above, operating on the correspondent micro-switch. At the end, close the lid and lock it with the 4 nos. socket head screws.

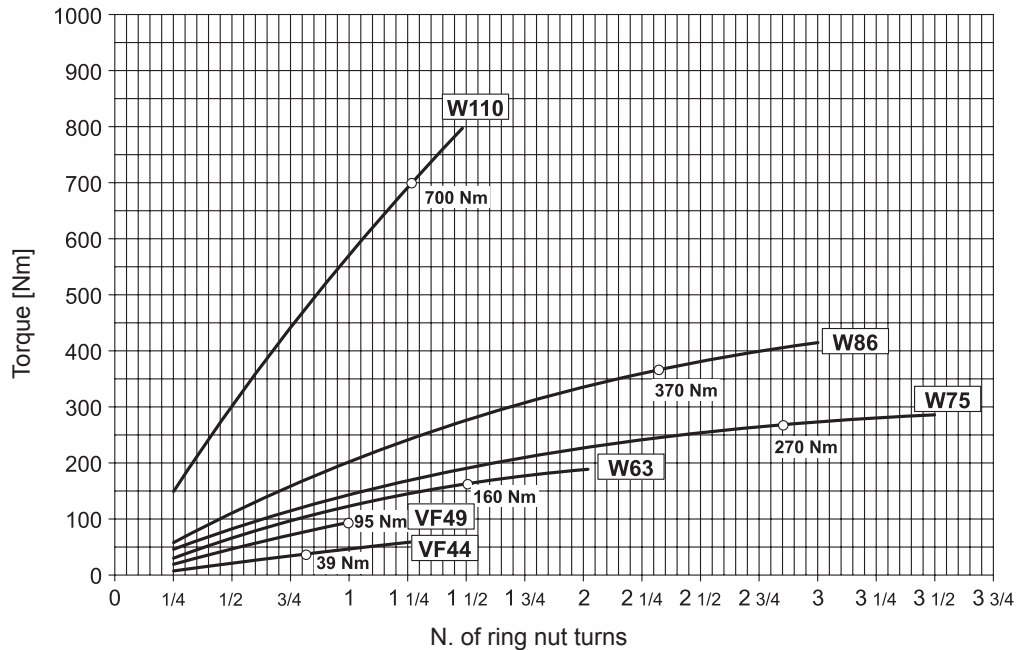
N.B. With reference to the revolutions of the output shaft, the limit switch range is 0 – 43 turns.

5.6 CALIBRATING THE TORQUE LIMITER SLIPPING TORQUE

A preliminary slip torque setting is conducted at the factory. Reference is made to torque rating Mn_2 [$n_1=1400$] of the captioned VF or W gear unit.

Here below the operations performed at the factory for the initial adjustment are listed. Same steps, with the exception of step (2), must be followed when a different torque setting is required.

1. Ring nut is tightened until spring washers are sufficiently loaded that manual rotation is hardly possible.
2. By means of an engraver marks are made, in identical (angular) position, on both the ring nut and the hollow shaft. Setting will then be referred to as the zero-point for the consequent slip torque adjustment, through turning of the ring nut.
3. Ring nut is then turned of the number of turns, or fraction of, corresponding to nominal torque rating Mn_2 of the captioned gear unit. In this case the diagram shown here under refers as to the proportion between number of turns and transmissible torque. Same diagram comes handy for customised torque adjustments, should these be required with time..



5.7 INSTALLING CONNECTING ELEMENTS

Use the utmost caution when installing the various components, to ensure that no damage is caused to the gearbox and its parts, such as oil seals and mating surfaces, or internal parts such as gears and bearings.



Make sure that you have access to suitable lifting equipment to perform the installation operations correctly.



When installing external transmission parts do not use hammers or other unsuitable tools, to avoid the risk of damaging the gearbox shafts or supports.

When installing connecting elements it is advisable to preheat them slightly. Take the following precautions when doing so:



Adopt protection against contact with hot parts: risk of burns!



Protect the oil seals from damage and accidental overheating to avoid impairing their functionality (use a heat shield to protect against radiated heat).



The connecting or transmission elements must not transmit static or dynamic external loads to the shafts unless said loads have been calculated at the time of gearbox selection.

If the element to be coupled to the shaft is not fixed axially by the interference of the coupling, utilise suitable retaining components to prevent axial movement of the element in question on the shaft.

5.8 PAINTWORK

The cast-iron casing of the gearbox is magnetised and sprayed with heat-setting polyester resin which is then baked on in the factory. Aluminium casings are not painted.

In the following table, the types and sizes of gearboxes that are painted are shown in grey.

(tab 4)

VF 27	VF 30	VF 44	VF 49	VF 130	VF 150	VF 185	VF 210	VF 250
W 63	W 75	W 86	W 110					



If the gearbox has to be painted, protect the nameplate and seal rings against contact with paint and solvent.

Do not paint the mating surfaces that will be used for the final installation (foot or flanges). If mating surfaces are painted, carefully check that the gearbox is rigidly mounted and that its shafts are correctly aligned on completion of the installation.

Contact the manufacturer's technical assistance service before painting any control devices fitted to the gearbox.



5.9 LUBRICATION



Gearboxes can be supplied with or without lubricant, as shown in table 5, or as specified by the customer.

On gearboxes with an oil level plug, check the oil level before starting up the gearbox. As with filling, this operation must be done with the gearbox in the mounting position in which it will be used in the application. If necessary, fill or top up the lubricant to the half way point in the level window, to the reference notch on the dipstick, or until it starts to flow out of the plug hole.

The charts on the following pages show the position of the service plugs.

The lubricant utilised must be new and uncontaminated and can be poured in through the filler hole or from the inspection cover opening using a filler filter with 25 µm mesh, ensuring that the relative gasket is refitted without damaging it or reapplying the sealant to provide a perfectly oil-tight fit.

Gearboxes that are lubricated for life and not subject to external contamination do not normally require periodic lubricant changes. The following table identifies the gearboxes that are supplied with synthetic “for life” lubricant.

(tab 5)

VF 27	VF 30	VF 44	VF 49	VF 130	VF 150	VF 185	VF 210	VF 250
W 63	W 75	W 86	W 110					



Lubricated for life.



Lubricated for life (unless specified with the SO option)



Lubrication for life only with LO and ATEX options specified. The applicability of the LO option is described in the table below.

	LO					
	Mounting Position					
	B3	B6	B7	B8	V5	V6
W 110 U-UF-UFC	X	X	X	X	⊖	⊖



In the ATEX version, in addition to mounting positions V5 and V6, all W110 worm gears with motor flange type B14 are supplied without lubricant.



Gearboxes normally supplied without lubricant, and supplied with synthetic oil only if the LO option is specified. The applicability of the LO option is described in the table below.

	LO					
	Mounting Position					
	B3	B6	B7	B8	V5	V6
VF 130 A-N-P-F-FC	X	X	X	X	⊖	⊖
VF 130 V	⊖	X	X	⊖	X	X
VF 130 FR	X	⊖	⊖	X	⊖	⊖
VF 150 A-N-P-F-FC	X	X	X	X	⊖	⊖
VF 150 V	⊖	X	X	⊖	X	X
VF 150 FR	X	⊖	⊖	X	⊖	⊖
VF 185 A-N-P-F-FC	X	X	X	X	⊖	⊖
VF 185 V	⊖	X	X	⊖	X	X
VF 185 FR	X	⊖	⊖	X	⊖	⊖
VF 210 A-N-P	X	⊖	⊖	X	⊖	⊖
VF 210 V	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	X	X
VF 250 A-N-P	X	⊖	⊖	X	⊖	⊖
VF 250 V	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	X	X



Do not mix oils of different makes or specifications. Make sure also that the oil is highly resistant to foaming and is EP (Extreme Pressure) rated.

If you do not have the same type of oil, completely drain the gearbox and flush it out thoroughly with the new oil to remove all traces of the old oil and any contaminants from inside the casing before filling the gearbox with the new oil.



Oil level can be checked by removing the oil level check plug and checking that the oil spills from the bottom edge of the hole.



Only use recommended oils to fill and top up the gearbox.

5.9.1 Recommended / permitted lubricants

Lubricants for ATEX-specified gearboxes

Greases:

- Klüber Asonic GHY 72 (for bearings)
- Klüber Klüberquiet BQ 72-72 (for bearings)
- Klüberpaste 46 MR 401 (for easy engagement of cylindrical couplings)
- ITP Fluorocarbon gel 880 (for lubricating sliding seals)



Oils (alternatives to Shell Omala S4 WE 320 - standard supply):

- Shell: Tivela Oil S320
- Klüber: Klübersynth GH 6 320
- Total: Carter SY 320
- Mobil: Glygoyle 320
- Castrol: Alphasyn PG 320



5.9.1.1 PolyAlkylene Glycol (PAG) synthetic oils

		VF - W	VFR - WR	VF_L - W_L	VF_EP - W_EP
	Omala S4 WE 320				
	Omala S4 WE 460				
	Gadus S5 V142W 00		G		
	Klübersynth GH 6 320				
	Klübersynth UH1 6 320	F	F		F
	Mobil Glygoyle 320				
	Mobil Glygoyle 460				
	Mobil Glygoyle 320 (USDA H1)	F	F		F
	Alphasyn PG 320				
	Carter SY 320				
	Carter SY 460				
	Nevastane SY 460	F	F		F
	Blasia S 320				
	Degol GS 320				
	Synlube CLP 320				
	Renolin PG 320				

F = Food grade. **G** = Grease.

Recommended use.

Permitted use. The manufacturer cannot guarantee the quality or suitability of lubricants. Characteristics must be verified directly with the manufacturer of the chosen lubricant.


5.9.2 Quantity of lubricant



The quantities of lubricant specified in the tables are purely indicative. Gearboxes with level plugs correctly located for the mounting position must be filled to the mid point of the sight glass, or to the reference notch on the dipstick, or until oil starts to flow out of the plug hole, depending on the type of level plug.

In the case of gearboxes normally supplied lubricated for life (see table 5), but supplied without lubricant and with no level plug, consult the manufacturer's technical assistance service.

5.9.2.1 Wormgears, Serie VF:

			 oil []					
			B3	B6	B7	B8	V5	V6
VF 27	N - A - V - F	HS - P(IEC)	Consult the manufacturer's technical assistance service.					
VF 30	N - A - V - F - P - U	HS - P(IEC)						
VF 44	N - A - V - F - FA - P - U	HS - P(IEC)						
VFR 44	N - A - V - F - FA - P - U	P(IEC)						
VF 49	N - A - V - F - FA - P - U	HS - P(IEC)						
VFR 49	N - A - V - F - FA - P - U	HS - P(IEC)						
VF 130	N	HS - P(IEC)	2.3	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.4
VFR 130	N	HS - P(IEC)	0.70	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.50
VF 130	V	HS - P(IEC)	3.4	2.5	2.5	3.1	3.0	2.5
VFR 130	V	HS - P(IEC)	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.70
VF 130	A - F - FC - FR - P	HS - P(IEC) $46 \leq i \leq 100$	3.9	2.5	2.5	2.3	3.3	3.3
VF 130	A - F - FC - FR - P	P(IEC) $7 \leq i \leq 40$	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.3	3.3	3.3
VFR 130	A - F - FC - FR - P	HS - P(IEC)	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.70	0.40	0.50
VF 150	N	HS - P(IEC)	3.0	3.5	3.5	4.3	3.8	4.0
VFR 150	N	HS - P(IEC)	1.0	0.80	0.80	0.60	0.40	1.0
VF 150	V	HS - P(IEC)	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.3	3.0
VFR 150	V	HS - P(IEC)	1.0	0.80	0.80	0.40	0.60	1.0
VF 150	A - F - FC - FR - P	HS - P(IEC) $46 \leq i \leq 100$	4.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.9	3.9
VF 150	A - F - FC - FR - P	P(IEC) $7 \leq i \leq 40$	4.3	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.9	3.9
VFR 150	A - F - FC - FR - P	HS - P(IEC)	0.60	0.80	0.80	1.0	0.40	1.0
VF 185	N	HS - P(IEC)	5.0	5.5	5.5	7.8	6.6	6.8
VFR 185	N	HS - P(IEC)	1.0	0.80	0.80	0.60	0.40	1.0
VF 185	V	HS - P(IEC)	6.8	5.5	5.5	6.4	7.8	5.4
VFR 185	V	HS - P(IEC)	1.0	0.80	0.80	0.40	0.60	1.0
VF 185	A - F - FC - FR - P	HS	9.6	5.5	5.5	5.0	6.7	6.7
VF 185	A - F - FC - FR - P	P(IEC)	7.8	5.5	5.5	5.0	6.7	6.7
VFR 185	A - F - FC - FR - P	HS - P(IEC)	0.60	0.80	0.80	1.0	0.40	1.0
VF 210	N	HS - P(IEC)	7.5	9.5	9.5	7.3	9.2	9.0
VFR 210	N	HS - P(IEC)	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.80	0.70	1.3
VF 210	V	HS - P(IEC)	8.9	9.5	9.5	7.3	11	8.0
VFR 210	V	HS - P(IEC)	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.60	0.90	1.3
VF 210	A - F - FC - FR - P	HS	15	9.5	9.5	7.5	9.4	8.9
VF 210	A - F - FC - FR - P	P(IEC)	11	9.5	9.5	7.5	9.4	8.9
VFR 210	A - F - FC - FR - P	HS - P(IEC)	0.80	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.70	1.3
VF 250	N	HS - P(IEC)	11	17	17	11	17	17
VFR 250	N	HS - P(IEC)	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.80	0.70	1.3
VF 250	V	HS - P(IEC)	17	17	17	11	23	11
VFR 250	V	HS - P(IEC)	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.60	0.90	1.3
VF 250	A - F - FC - FR - P	HS	28	17	17	11	18	17
VF 250	A - F - FC - FR - P	P(IEC)	23	17	17	11	18	17
VFR 250	A - F - FC - FR - P	HS - P(IEC)	0.80	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.70	1.3

Gearboxes normally supplied lubricated for life.

Gearboxes normally supplied without lubricant.

For VFR units the lubricant charge refers only to the additional helical reduction.



5.9.2.2 Wormgears, Serie W:

		oil [l]						grease [l]									
		B3	B6	B7	B8	V5	V6	R									
								B3, B6, B7, B8, V5	V6								
W 63	i = 7, 10, 12, 15	Consult the manufacturer's technical assistance service.															
	i = 19, 24, 30, 38, 45, 64, 80, 100																
W 75	i = 7, 10, 15																
	i = 30, 40																
W 86	i = 7, 10, 15																
	i = 30																
	i = 20, 23, 40, 46, 56, 64, 80, 100																
										B3	B6	B7	B8	V5	V6	B3, B6, B7, B8, V5, V6	
W 110	i = 7, 10, 15									1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.40	
	i = 20, 23, 30, 40, 46, 56, 64, 80, 100									2.8*	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8		

* quantity of lubricant required for all WR and VF/W versions

Gearboxes normally supplied lubricated for life.

Gearboxes normally supplied without lubricant.

For WR units the lubricant charge refers only to the additional helical reduction.

ATEX versions of VF and W Series gearboxes are supplied with lubricant, with the exceptions shown in table 5. Oil quantities are therefore not specified for these gearboxes. If necessary, contact the manufacturer's technical assistance service for details.

Before installing the gearbox and putting it into service, always check the oil level as instructed in the "SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE" section of this manual.

The following table list the quantities of lubricant required for ATEX version of W Series gearboxes supplied without lubricant (see table 5).



The quantities of lubricant specified in the table are purely indicative.

In this case too, before installing the gearbox and putting it into service, check the oil level as instructed in the "SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE" section of this manual.



ATEX version of the W Series worm gearbox, supplied without lubricant:

		oil [l]						
		B3	B6	B7	B8	V5	V6	
W 110	B14	i = 7, 10, 15	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8
		i = 20, 23, 30, 40, 46, 56, 64, 80, 100	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8
	B5					1.9	1.8	

5.9.3 Mounting positions and service plugs

Legend:		
Vent / filler plug	Level plug	Plug in sight
	Drain plug	Plug not in sight

5.9.3.1 Wormgears, Serie VF:

VF 27 _ .. VF 49 _			VFR 44 _ , VFR 49 _			
			HS	S - P (IEC)		
A	B3	B7 V5				VF
	B6	B8 V6				VFR
N	B3	B7 V5				VF
	B6	B8 V6				VFR
V	B3	B7 V5				VF
	B6	B8 V6				VFR
P	B3	B7 V5				VF
	B6	B8 V6				VFR
F	B3	B7 V5				VF
	B6	B8 V6				VFR
U	B3	B7 V5				VF
	B6	B8 V6				VFR

Base mounting position. Gearboxes are plated only for base mounting position (B3). They can nevertheless also be installed in any of the derived positions (B6, B7, B8, V5, V6). Mounting position may not be changed after installation.



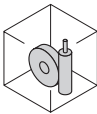
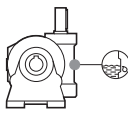
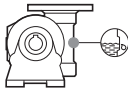
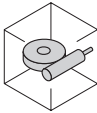
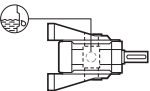
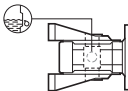
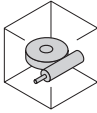
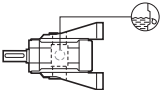
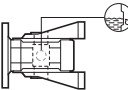
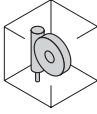
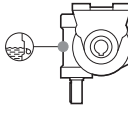
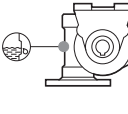
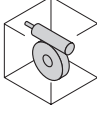
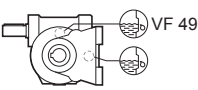
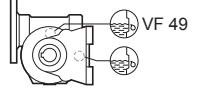
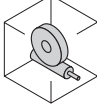
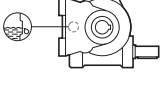
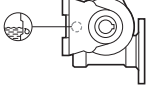
VF 30 A ... VF 49 A

		HS	P (IEC)
B3			
B6			
B7			
B8			
V5			
V6			

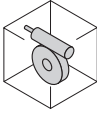
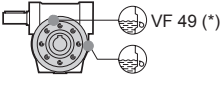
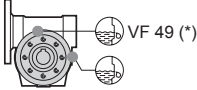
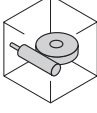
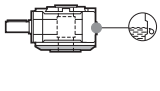
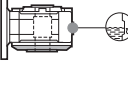
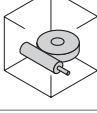
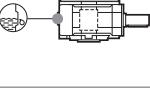
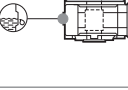
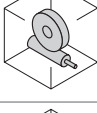
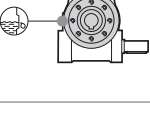
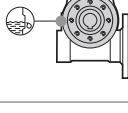
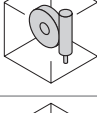
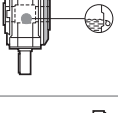
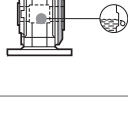

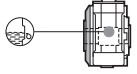
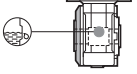
VF 30 N ... VF 49 N

		HS	P (IEC)
B3			
B6			
B7			
B8			
V5			
V6			

VF 30 V ... VF 49 V

		HS	P (IEC)
B3			
B6			
B7			
B8			
V5		 VF 49	 VF 49
V6			

VF 30 P ... VF 49 P

		HS	P (IEC)
B3		 VF 49 (*)	 VF 49 (*)
B6			
B7			
B8			
V5			
V6			

(*) On both sides



VF 30 F/FA ... VF 49 F/FA

		HS	P (IEC)
B3			
B6			
B7			
B8			
V5			
V6			

VF 30 U ... VF 49 U

		HS	P (IEC)
B3			
B6			
B7			
B8			
V5			
V6			

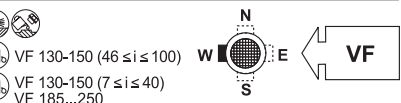
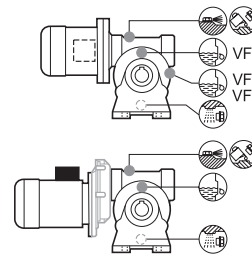
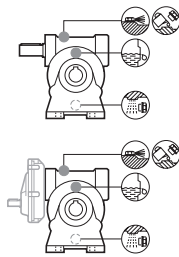
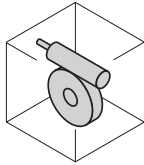
VF 130 A ... VF 250 A

VFR 130 A ... VFR 250 A

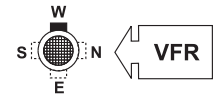
HS

P (IEC)

B3

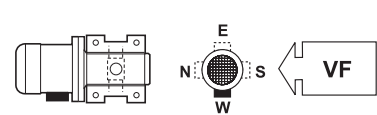
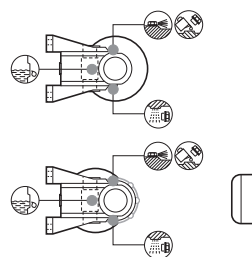
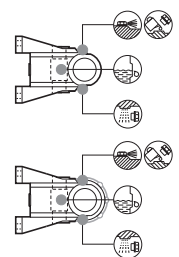
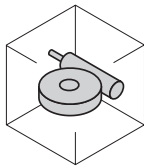


VF

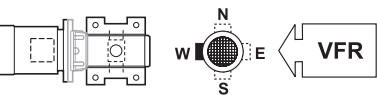


VFR

B6

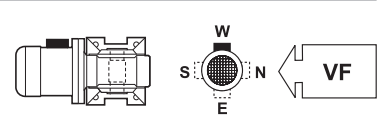
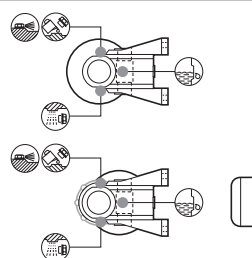
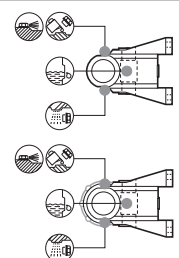
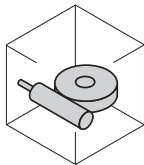


VF

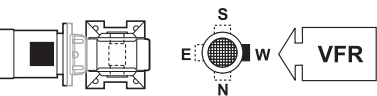


VFR

B7

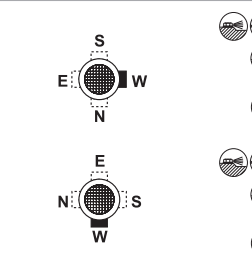
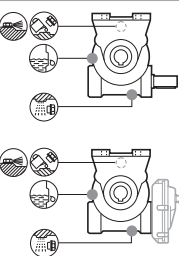
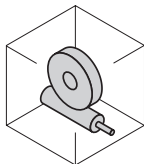


VF



VFR

B8

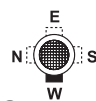
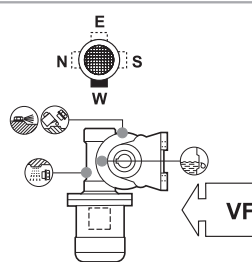
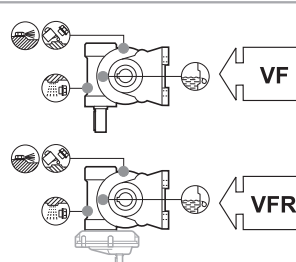
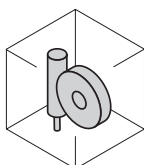


VF

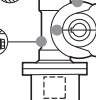


VFR

V5

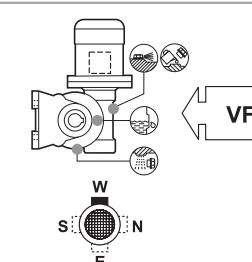
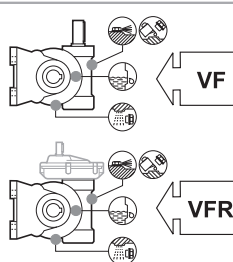
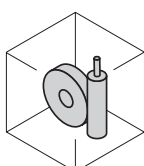


VF



VFR

V6



VF



VFR

Service plugs for the _R (pre-stage) section only are shown in section 5.9.3.3 of this manual.

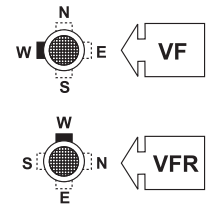
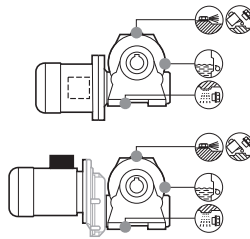
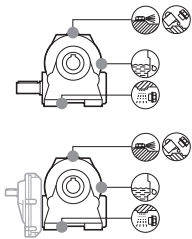
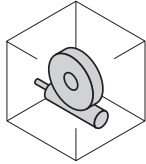


VF 130 N ... VF 250 N VFR 130 N ... VFR 250 N

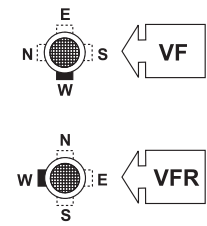
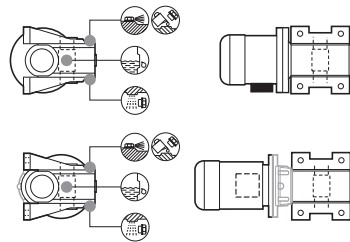
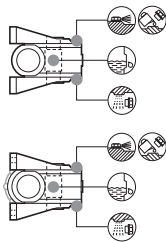
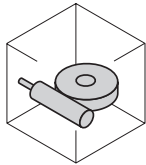
HS

P (IEC)

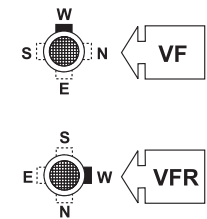
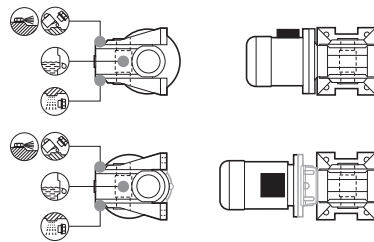
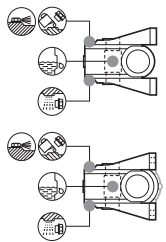
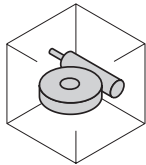
B3



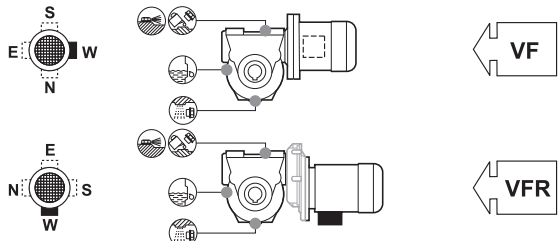
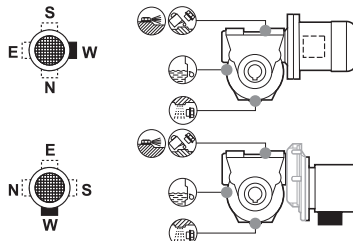
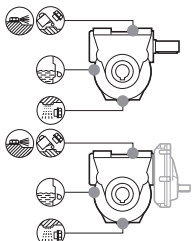
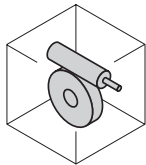
B6



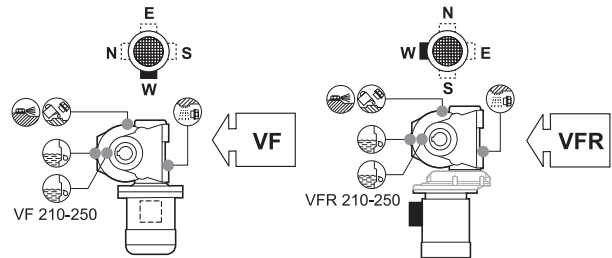
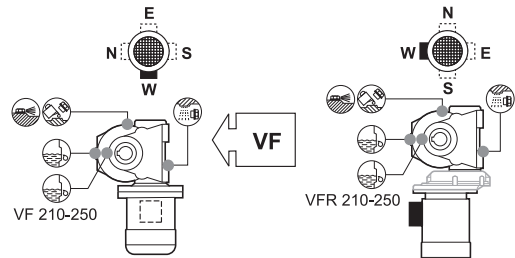
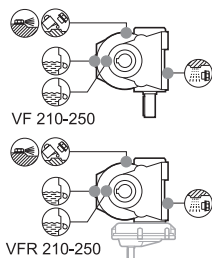
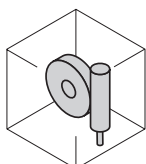
B7



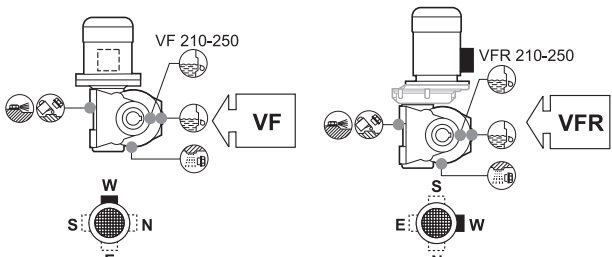
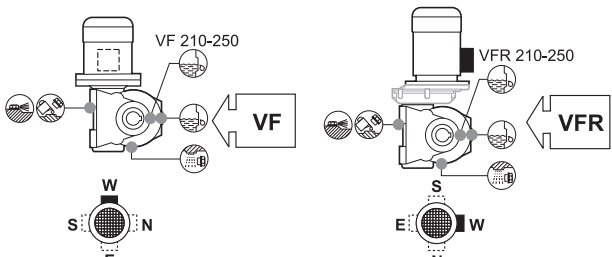
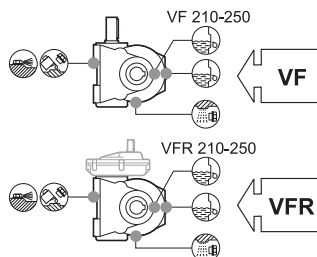
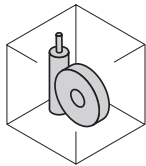
B8



V5



V6



Service plugs for the _R (pre-stage) section only are shown in section 5.9.3.3 of this manual.

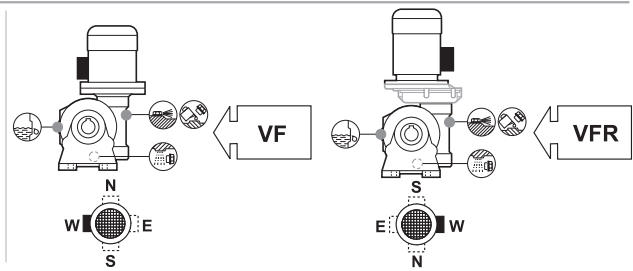
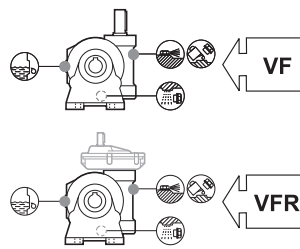
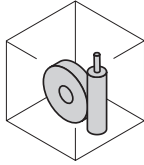
VF 130 V ... VF 250 V

VFR 130 V ... VFR 250 V

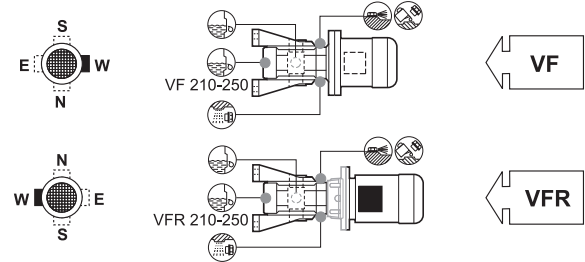
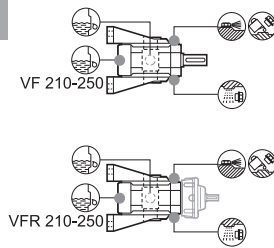
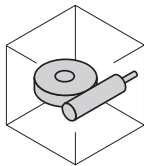
HS

P (IEC)

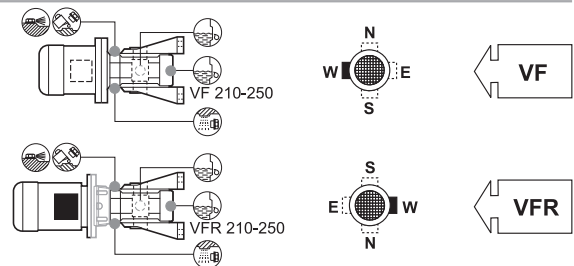
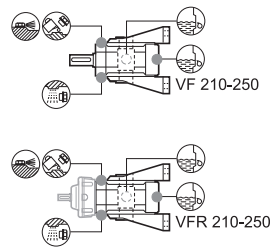
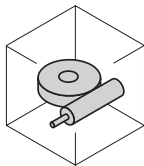
B3



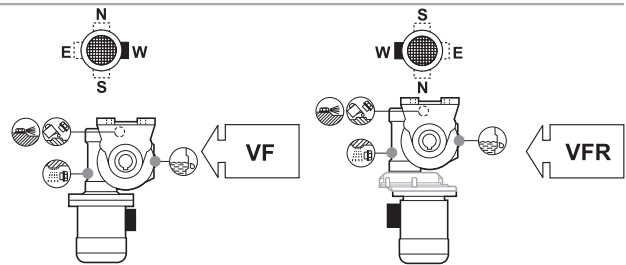
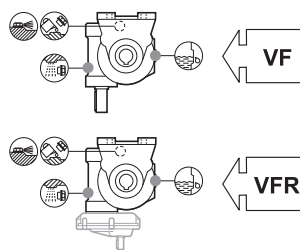
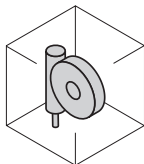
B6



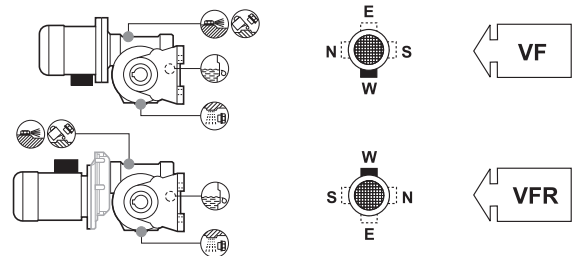
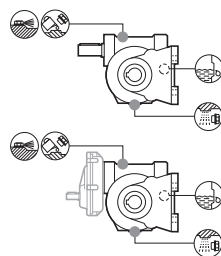
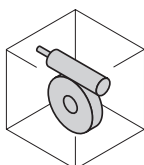
B7



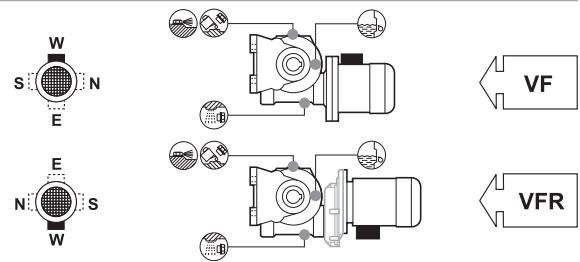
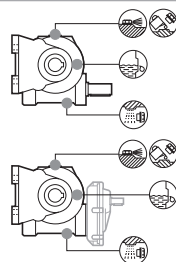
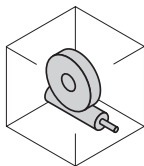
B8



V5



V6



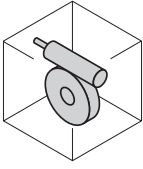
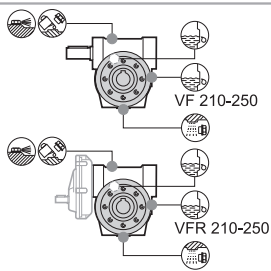
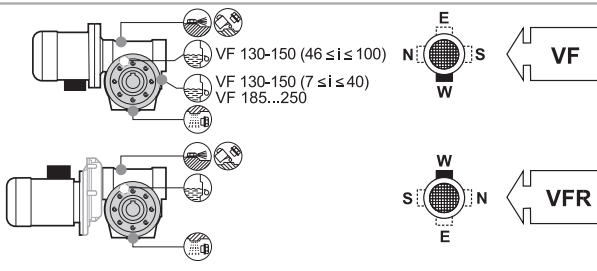
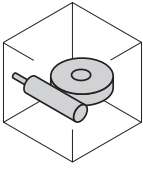
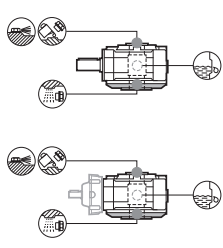
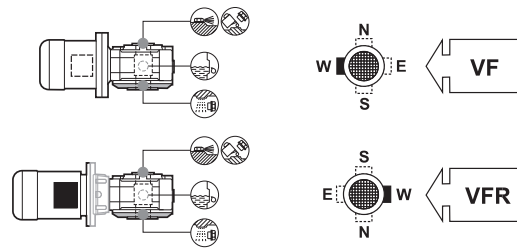
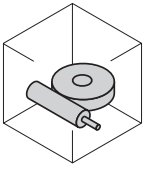
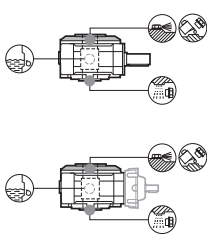
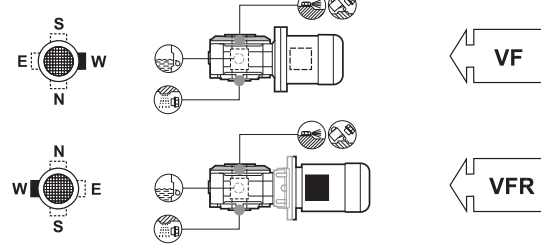
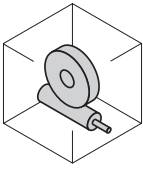
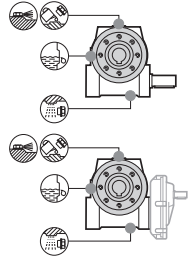
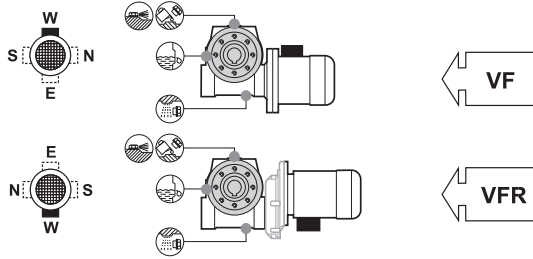
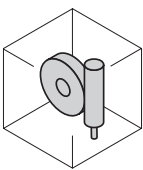
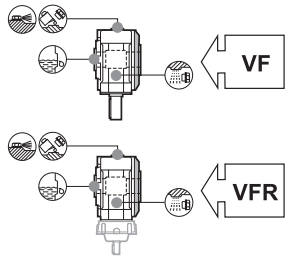
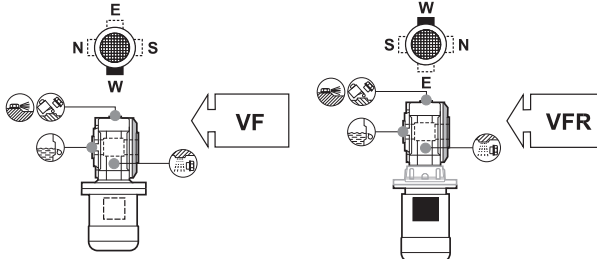
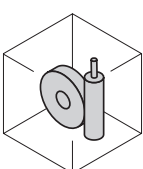
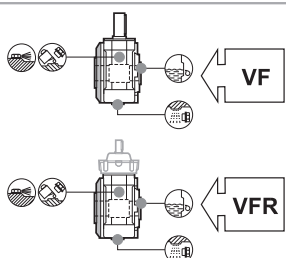
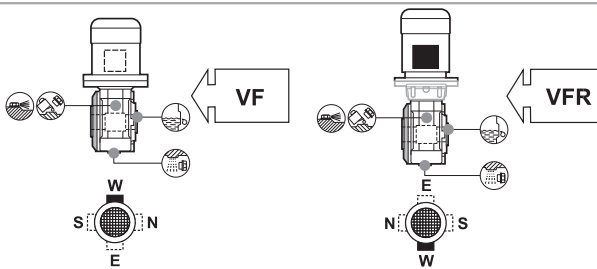
Service plugs for the _R (pre-stage) section only are shown in section 5.9.3.3 of this manual.



VF 130 P ... VF 250 P VFR 130 P ... VFR 250 P

HS

P (IEC)

	HS	P (IEC)
B3 	 <p>VF 210-250 VFR 210-250</p>	 <p>VF 130-150 ($46 \leq i \leq 100$) VF 130-150 ($7 \leq i \leq 40$) VF 185...250</p> <p>VF VFR</p>
B6 		 <p>VF VFR</p>
B7 		 <p>VF VFR</p>
B8 		 <p>VF VFR</p>
V5 	 <p>VF VFR</p>	 <p>VF VFR</p>
V6 	 <p>VF VFR</p>	 <p>VF VFR</p>

Service plugs for the _R (pre-stage) section only are shown in section 5.9.3.3 of this manual.



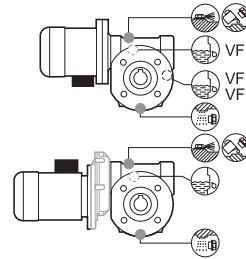
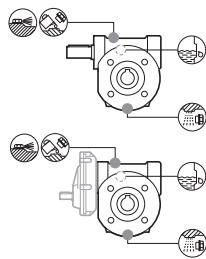
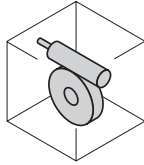
VF 130 F ... VF 250 F

VFR 130 F ... VFR 250 F

HS

P (IEC)

B3



VF 130-150 ($46 \leq i \leq 100$)
VF 130-150 ($7 \leq i \leq 40$)
VF 185...250

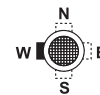
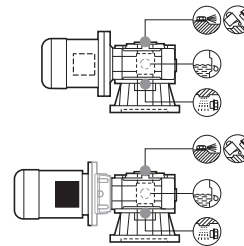
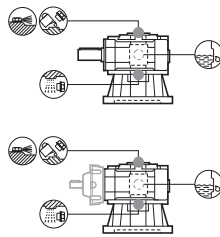
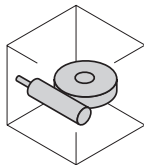


VF



VFR

B6

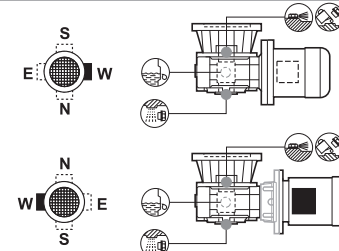
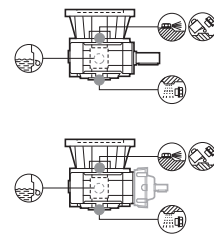
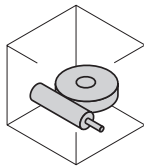


VF



VFR

B7

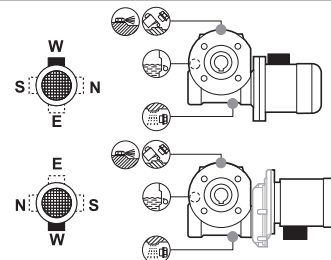
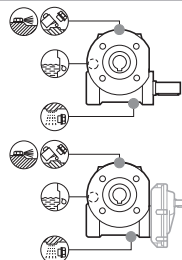
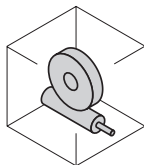


VF



VFR

B8

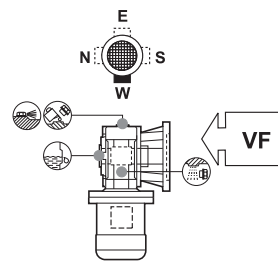
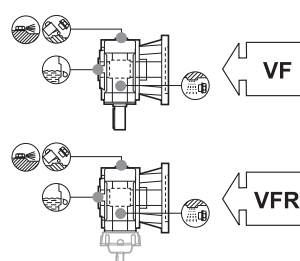
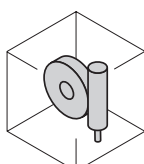


VF



VFR

V5

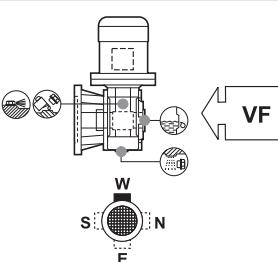
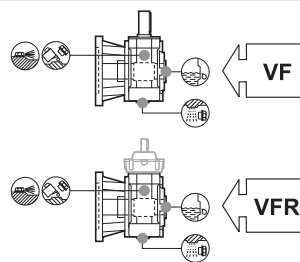
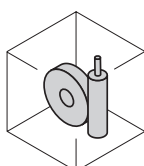


VF



VFR

V6



VF



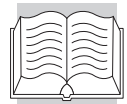
VFR

Service plugs for the _R (pre-stage) section only are shown in section 5.9.3.3 of this manual.



5.9.3.2 Wormgears, Serie W:

		W 63 U ... W 86 U		WR 63 U ... WR 86 U	
		HS		S - P (IEC)	
B3					
B6					
B7					
B8					
V5					
V6					



W 63 UF/UFC ... W 86 UF/UFC WR 63 UF/UFC ... WR 86 UF/UFC

HS

S - P (IEC)

<p>B3</p>		<p>W</p> <p>WR</p>
<p>B6</p>		<p>W</p> <p>WR</p>
<p>B7</p>		<p>W</p> <p>WR</p>
<p>B8</p>		<p>W</p> <p>WR</p>
<p>V5</p>	<p>W</p> <p>WR</p>	<p>W</p> <p>WR</p>
<p>V6</p>	<p>W</p> <p>WR</p>	<p>W</p> <p>WR</p>

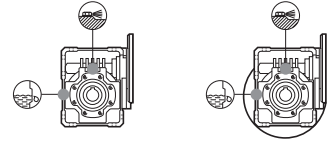
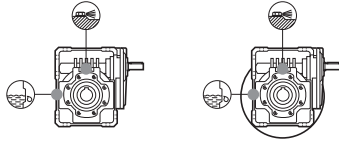
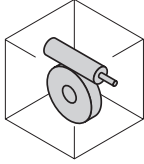


! Ex W 63 U ... W 86 U W 63 UF/UFC ... W 86 UF/UFC

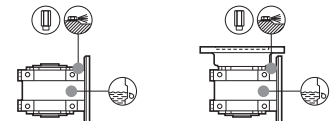
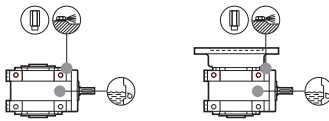
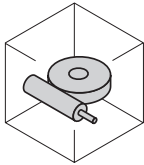
HS

P (IEC)

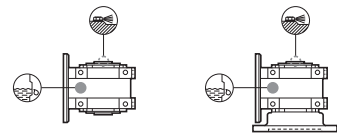
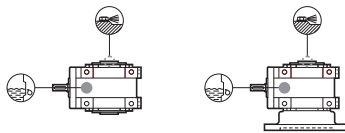
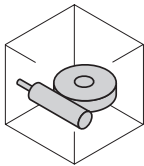
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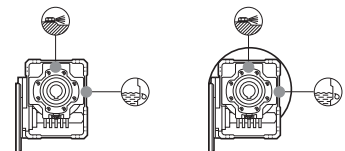
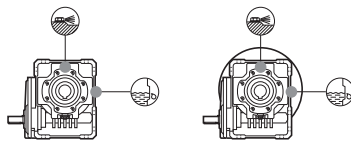
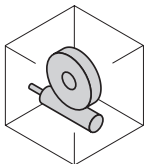
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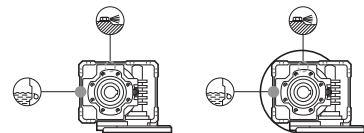
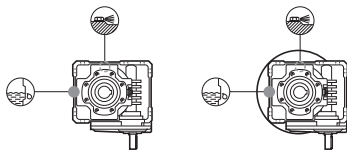
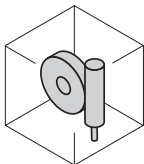
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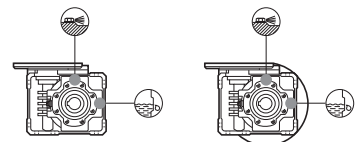
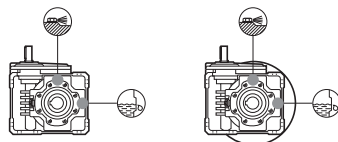
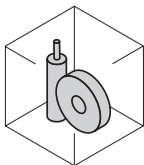
B8



V5



V6





W 110 U **WR 110 U**

HS

S - P (IEC)

<p>B3</p>		
<p>B6</p>		
<p>B7</p>		
<p>B8</p>		
<p>V5</p>		
<p>V6</p>		

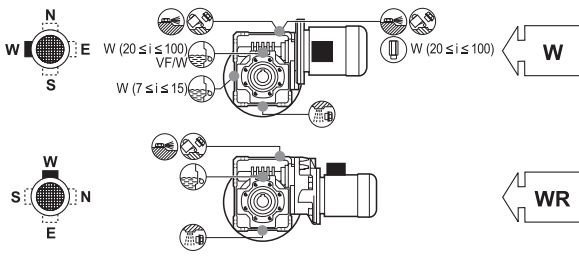
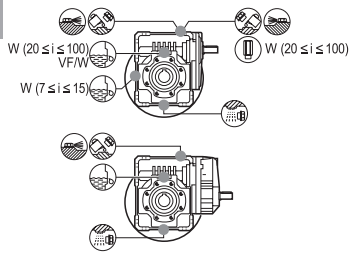
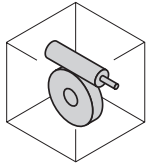


W 110 UF/UFC WR 110 UF/UFC

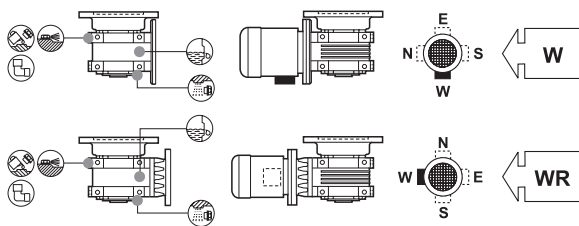
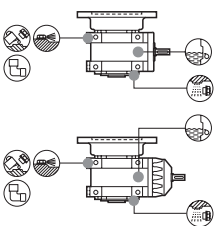
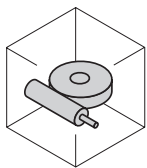
HS

P (IEC)

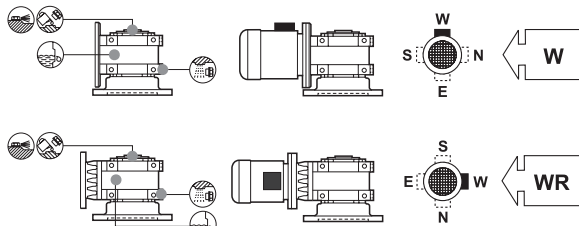
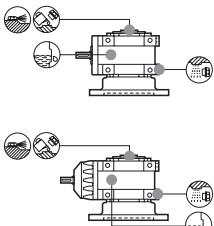
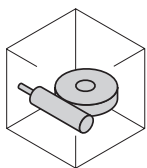
B3



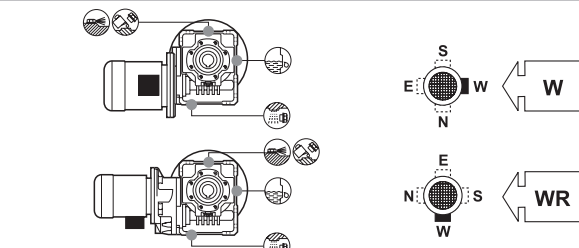
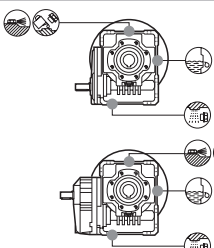
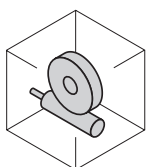
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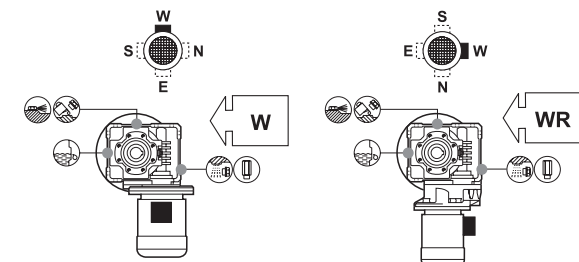
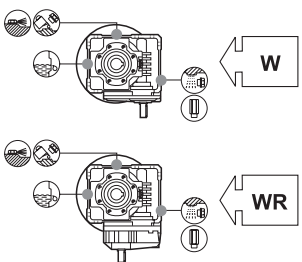
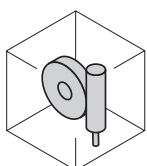
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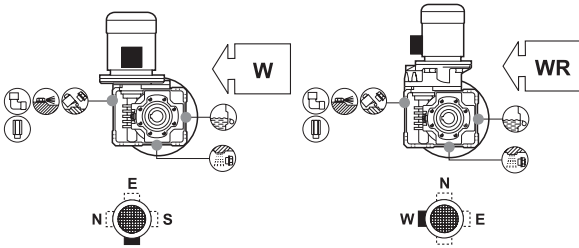
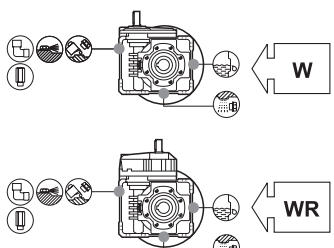
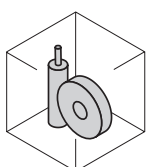
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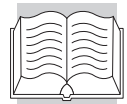


V5



V6



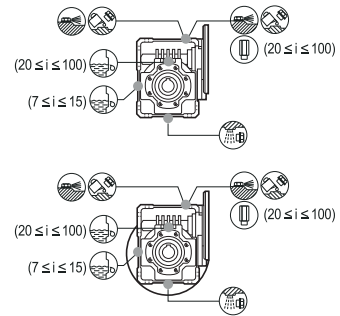
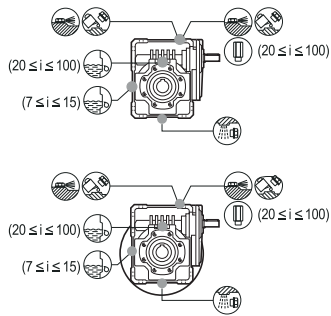
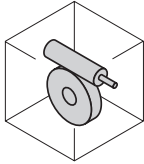


! Ex W 110 U W 110 UF/UFC

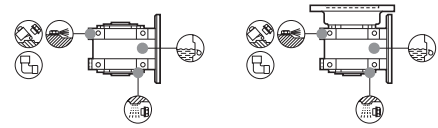
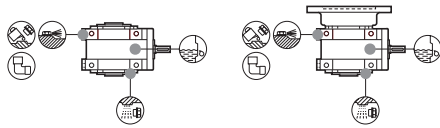
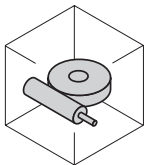
HS

P (IEC)

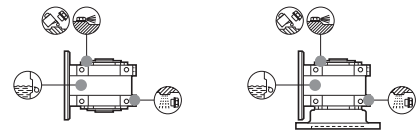
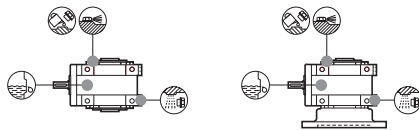
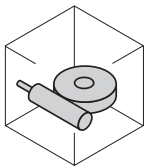
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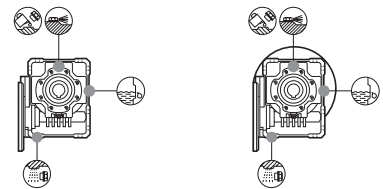
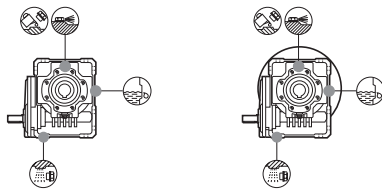
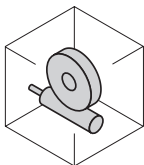
B6



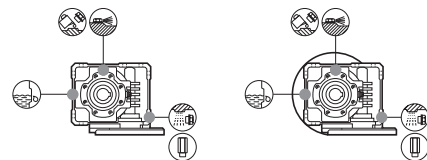
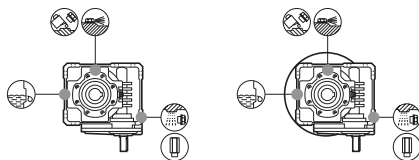
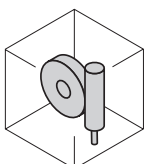
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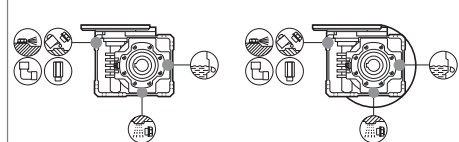
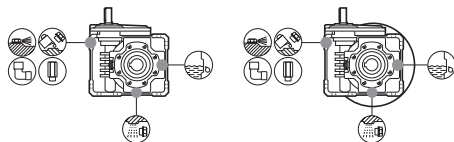
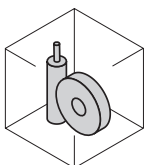
B8



V5



V6





5.9.3.3 Worm gearboxes with helical pre-stage: VFR

VFR 130 ... VFR 250 A/N

	A		N	
	HS	P (IEC)	HS	P (IEC)
B3				
B6				
B7				
B8				
V5				
V6				

Service plugs for the _VF (main reduction) section only are shown in section 5.9.3.1 of this manual.



VFR 130 ... VFR 250 V/P

	V		P	
	HS	P (IEC)	HS	P (IEC)
B3				
B6				
B7				
B8				
V5				
V6				

Service plugs for the _VF (main reduction) section only are shown in section 5.9.3.1 of this manual.



ATEX INCLUDED

VFR 130 ... VFR 250 F/FC/FR

F

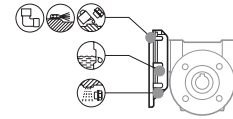
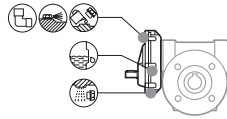
FC

FR

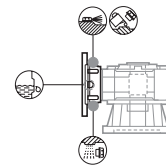
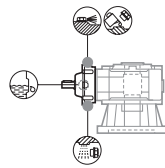
HS

P (IEC)

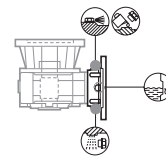
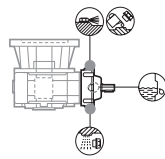
B3



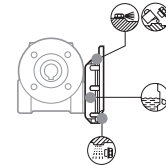
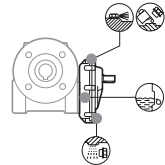
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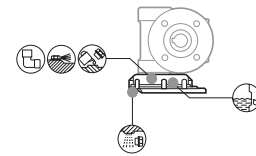
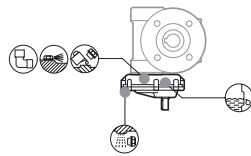
B7



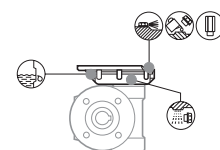
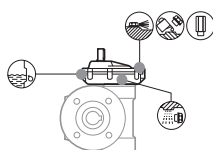
B8



V5



V6

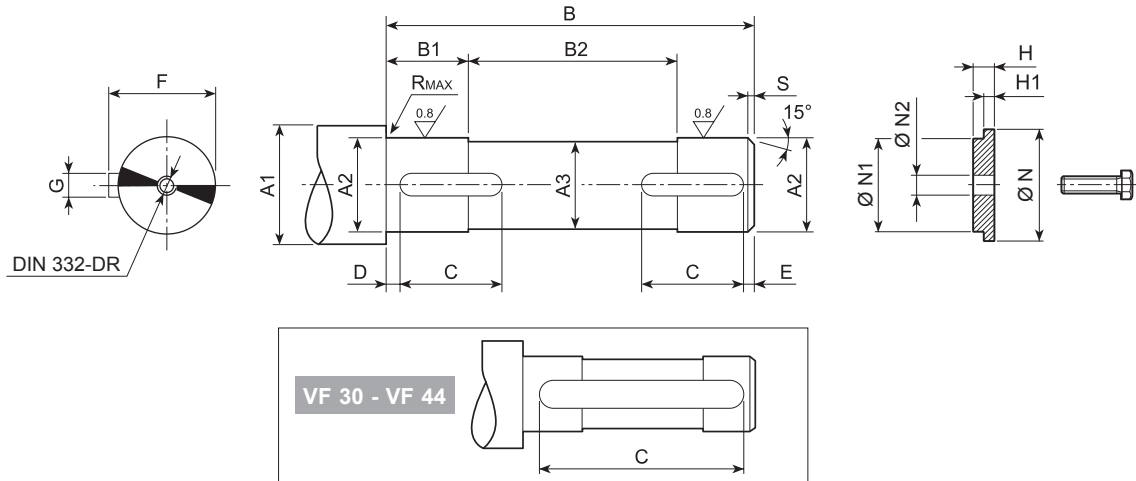


Service plugs for the _VF (main reduction) section only are shown in section 5.9.3.1 of this manual.

5.10 PREPARING CUSTOMER SHAFTS

Make the driven shaft to be coupled to the gearbox's output shaft from a good quality steel, respecting the dimensions given in the table. A device such as that illustrated below should also be installed to secure the shaft axially. Take care to verify and dimension the various components to suit the needs of the application.

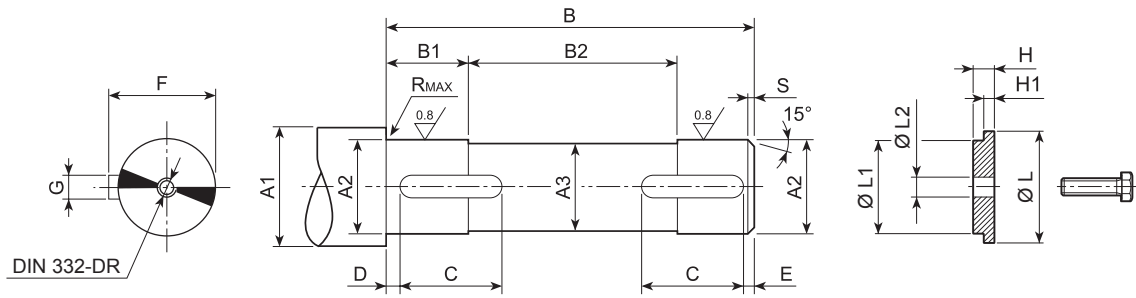
5.10.1 Wormgears, Serie VF:





	A1	A2	A3	B	B1	B2	C	D	E	F	G	R	S	UNI 6604	N	N1	N2	H	H1	UNI 5739
VF 30	≥ 19	14 f7	13	53	18.5	16	40	6.5	6.5	16	5 h9	0.5	1.5	5x5x40 A	22	14 d9	5.5	4	2.5	M5x16
VF 44	≥ 23	18 f7	17	62	22.5	17	50	6	6	20.5	6 h9	0.5	1.5	6x6x50 A	27	18 d9	6.5	4.5	3	M6x20
VF 49	≥ 30	25 f7	24	80	20.5	39	20	2	2	28	8 h9	1	1.5	8x7x20 A	35	25 d9	9	7	5.5	M8x25
VF 130	≥ 52	45 f7	44	163	50.5	62	60	2.5	2.5	49.5	14 h9	2.5	2	14x9x60 A	60	45 d9	14	8.5	7	M12x35
VF 150	≥ 57	50 f7	49	173	53	67	70	2.5	2.5	53.5	14 h9	2.5	2	14x9x70 A	65	50 d9	18	10	8.5	M16x45
VF 185	≥ 68	60 f7	59	188	63	62	80	2.5	2.5	64	18 h9	2.5	2	18x11x80 A	75	60 d9	22	10	8.5	M20x50
VF 210	≥ 99	90 f7	89	258	83	92	80	3	3	95	25 h9	2.5	2.5	25x14x80 A	105	90 d9	26	22	20.5	M24x70
VF 250	≥ 121	110 h7	109	318	83	152	80	3	3	116	28 h9	2.5	2.5	28x16x80 A	125	110 d9	26	22	20.5	M24x70



5.10.2 Wormgears, Serie W:



	A1	A2	A3	B	B1	B2	C	D	E	F	G	R	S		L	L1	L2	H	H1	
														UNI 6604						UNI 5739
W 63	≥ 30	25 f7	24	118	38	42	35	2	2	28	8 h9	1	1.5	8x7x35 A	35	25 d9	9	7	5.5	M8x25
W 75	≥ 35	28 f7	27	125	38	49	40	2	2	31	8 h9	1	1.5	8x7x40 A	40	28 d9	11	8.5	7	M10x30
	≥ 35	30 f7	29	125	38	49	40	2	2	33	8 h9	1	1.5	8x7x40 A	40	30 d9	11	8.5	7	M10x30
W 86	≥ 42	35 f7	34	138	43	52	40	2	2	38	10 h9	1.5	1.5	10x8x40 A	45	35 d9	11	8.5	7	M10x30
W 110	≥ 48	42 f7	41	153	43	67	50	2	2	45	12 h9	1.5	2	12x8x50 A	55	42 d9	14	8.5	7	M12x35

5.11 PUTTING THE GEARBOX INTO SERVICE

The gearbox has been tested in the factory by the manufacturer.

Before starting it up, make sure:

- That the machine or part of the machine in which the the gearbox/gearmotor is to be installed has been declared to conform to the requirements of the Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC and to any other relevant and applicable safety standards.
- That the gearbox mounting position in the installation corresponds to that prescribed and indicated on the nameplate. This requirement does not apply to gearbox sizes from 27 to 49, unless they are ATEX-compliant (where applicable).
- It is expressly forbidden to install the gearbox at an angle without having consulted and obtained authorisation from the manufacturer's technical service. A tolerance of $\pm 5^\circ$ with respect to the theoretical plane of installation is permitted only for shaft mounted installations. This requirement does not apply to gearbox sizes from 27 to 49, unless they are ATEX-compliant (where applicable).
- That the electrical power supply is suitable and operational as prescribed in EN 60204-1 and is correct grounded.
- That the rating of the power supply to the motor and any installed electrical devices corresponds to that prescribed and is within $\pm 10\%$ of the rated value.
- That the oil level in the gearbox/gearmotor and any lubricated accessories is as required and that there are no leaks from any plugs, seals or pipes.
- That any parts and/or accessories disconnected for transport purposes have been reconnected.
- That any of original guards removed for transport purposes have been refitted.

On startup of the gearbox/gearmotor:

- Check that there are no unusual noises and/or vibrations.
- After the first 100 hours of operation, check the tightening torque of all bolt couplings:
 - machine side flanges
 - motor flanges
 - supports

Before putting the gearbox into service, make sure that:

- Assembly will not be carried out in a potentially explosive atmosphere (oil, acid, gas, vapour, radiation) and that dust deposits on the gearbox do not exceed 5 mm in depth.
- Clean the gearbox thoroughly after installation.
- The oil level, drain and vent plugs are all easily accessible.
- All guards designed to prevent accidental contact between operators and rotating parts, and all oil seals, are fully efficient.
- Gearboxes with hollow shafts have been correctly mounted.
- All types of accessory installed on the gearbox are ATEX specified and have been installed in accordance with ATEX requirements.

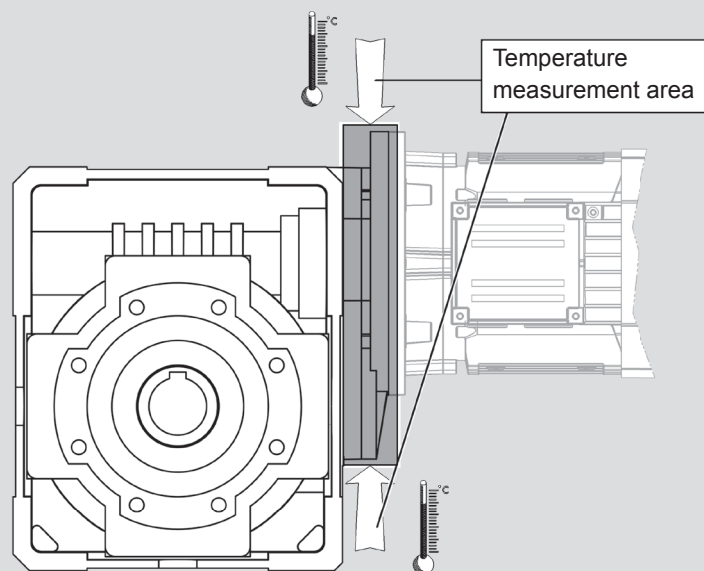


During service make sure that:

- The gearbox is sufficiently ventilated and that it is not subject to radiation from external heat sources.
- The temperature of the cooling air does not exceed 40°C.

Measuring the gearbox surface temperature

- The gearbox maximum surface temperature depends on motor speed, transmission ratio and motor version, but must never exceed 130°C (or 160°C if stated on the nameplate).
- The maximum surface temperature specified on the nameplate refers to measurements made in normal ambient and correct installation conditions. Even minimal variations in these conditions (e.g. smaller mounting compartments) may have a significant effect on heat dissipation.
- When putting the gearbox into service, the surface temperature must be measured in the same conditions as those in which the gearbox will operate. The surface temperature must be measured at the coupling between the gearbox and motor, and at the points which are most shielded from the forced ventilation provided by the motor fan.





IMPORTANT:

The maximum surface temperature is reached after 3 hours operation at full load. Temperature measured in this way must not differ (ΔT) from ambient temperature by more than the following values:

(tab 6)

	ΔT [K]
VF 44, VF 49	75
W 63 ... W 86	75
W 110	90

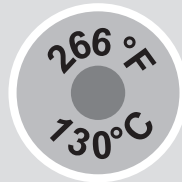


If the temperature differential exceeds this value, stop the gearbox at once and contact the manufacturer's technical assistance service.



- If the temperature differential lies within the above value, wait for the gearbox to cool down and then install the heat sensor included in the supply at the point of maximum temperature.

Example:



- Check that the gearbox functions normally (no unusual vibrations and/or noise).



- Provided all the above checks have been completed positively, and provided all the instructions in this manual have been strictly observed, an electric motor with ATEX rating equal to or higher than that of the gearbox may be installed to form a gearmotor that complies with the provisions of Directive 94/9/EC.
- If, on the other hand, the motor and gearbox have been coupled in a way other than that prescribed in this manual, or if one or more of the instructions provided in this manual has been ignored, the user must perform a risk assessment specific to the motor-gearbox coupling.
- Risk assessment is mandatory if the motor is to be powered by an inverter. Only if this is done and self-certification issued by the assembler will the complete assembly in which the gearbox is installed conform to the requirements of Directive 94/9/EC. The inverter control system must not allow the motor to exceed the gearbox maximum input speed ($n_1=1500 \text{ min}^{-1}$) or to generate overloads under any circumstances.

6 MAINTENANCE



Maintenance and replacement work must be carried out by expert maintenance technicians trained in the observance of applicable laws on health and safety at work and the special ambient problems attendant on the installation. In order to maintain the proper functioning and safety of the gearbox/gearmotor, we recommend that users have non-routine maintenance performed by the Manufacturer or an authorised, specialist service centre. Contact the manufacturer's sales network. Failure to comply with this requirement during the warranty period automatically invalidates the warranty.



Never improvise repairs.

Before doing any work on the unit, the operator must first switch off power to the gearbox and ensure that it is out of service, as well as taking all necessary precautions against it being accidentally switched on again or its parts moving without warning (due to suspended loads or similar external factors).

Furthermore, all additional environmental safety precautions must be taken (e.g. elimination of residual gas or dust, etc.).

- Disconnect power to the machine in which the gearbox is installed before commencing any maintenance work, and secure all switches in the OFF position. All persons performing maintenance must secure the disconnecting switches for themselves, using personal devices (e.g. padlocks) the keys of which they must keep with them for the duration of the work.
- If the temperature of accessible surfaces exceeds the limits established by EN ISO 13732-1 (65°C for occasional brief contact with exposed metal), wait for the said surfaces to cool before commencing work. If necessary, wear anti-burn safety gloves when working on gearboxes.
- Before commencing any maintenance work, activate all the safety devices provided and, if necessary, inform persons working in the vicinity. Cordon off the area around the gearbox and prevent access to any equipment which, if activated, might be the cause of unexpected health and safety hazards.
- Replace worn components with original spare parts.
- Use only recommended lubricants (oil and grease).
- When working on the gearbox, always replace all gaskets and seals with original new ones.
- If a bearing requires replacement, it is good practice to replace the other bearing on the same shaft as well.
- Change the oil after completing maintenance work.
- If, during work, there is any risk of coming into contact with oils and greases, respect the safety precautions provided on the manufacturer's data sheets and use all items of personal protective equipment specified therein.

If the gearbox is not going to be used for a prolonged period following installation or run-in, it must be run at least once a month. If this is not possible, the gearbox must be protected against corrosion with a suitable rust inhibitor, or completely filled with new oil of the type normally utilised for operating duty. (See the "STORAGE" section in this manual.)

The above instructions are aimed at ensuring the efficient and safe operation of the gearbox.

The manufacturer declines all liability for injury to persons or damage to components due to the use of non-original spare parts or non-routine work that compromises safety requirements without express prior authorisation. Refer to the specific spare parts catalogue when ordering spare parts for the gearbox.



ATEX INCLUDED



Do not disperse contaminant liquids, worn parts and maintenance residues in the environment. Dispose of all such substances in strict compliance with applicable statutory legislation.



- Respect scheduled inspection and maintenance intervals to ensure the correct functioning of the gearbox and the effectiveness of the explosion protection.
- Apply fresh Loctite 510 paste (or a product with similar properties and application range) to all disassembled threads.
- Allow the gearbox to cool down completely before servicing or repairing internal components in order to avoid burns from hot internal parts.
- On completion of maintenance work, make sure that all safety devices have been applied and reset.
- Clean the gearbox thoroughly after maintenance or repair.
- On completion of maintenance, tighten all vent, filler and level plugs to the torque values specified in the “INSTALLING THE GEARBOX” section of this manual.
- On completion of any maintenance work, renew all seals and re-apply sealing compound as specified. On gearboxes with double seal rings, the space between the two rings must be packed with synthetic grease such as Fluorocarbon 880 ITP gel (or a product with similar properties and application range).
- Regardless of the type of gearbox, whenever a seal ring is replaced, its lips should be smeared with a thin layer of grease such as Fluorocarbon 880 ITP gel (or a product with similar properties and application range) before it is fitted.
- Use only original spare parts for repairs.

6.1 CHECKING OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY

- Periodically remove any dust from the gearbox and motor casings.
- Check that the noise generated at constant load does not vary. Excessive vibration or noise can indicate wear of the gear train or failure of a bearing.
- Check power absorption and voltage against the nominal values given on the motor’s nameplate.
- On brake motors, check the friction surfaces and friction material for wear and adjust the gap if necessary.
- Check for lubricant leaks from the gaskets/seals, plugs, casings and pipes.
- Check that temperature does not rise above normal operating levels unless this is justified by a corresponding increase in the applied load, rotation speed, ambient temperature or other factor. If temperature rises, stop the gearbox immediately and identify the cause of the fault.
- Check all bolt couplings for wear, deformation and corrosion and tighten the bolts correctly, without exceeding the torque values specified in the “INSTALLING THE GEARBOX” section in this manual.

6.2 ROUTINE MAINTENANCE



Respect the manufacturer's routine maintenance schedule to keep the gearbox at peak efficiency. Good maintenance ensures maximum gearbox performance, extended service life and continued compliance with safety regulations.

List of routine checks

We recommend keeping a checklist of inspections so that any changes in individual control parameters can be identified rapidly and easily.



The times indicated in the following tables vary significantly in relation to the conditions of use of the gearbox and must be construed as valid in the absence of other types of problems.

Depending on the temperature reached by the lubricant, it should be replaced at the intervals indicated in the table below.

(tab 7)

Oil temperature t [°C]	Hours
t < 65	25000
65 ≤ t < 80	15000
80 ≤ t ≤ 95	12500

(tab 8)

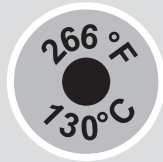
Inspection parameter	Frequency
First oil change after putting into service (excluding gearboxes that are lubricated "for life")	300 h
Subsequent oil changes	see the above table
Noise, vibration	24 h
External condition of gearbox (fouling, oil deposits)	170 h ... 720 h
Oil leaks, external seals and gaskets	720 h
Oil level	720 h
Tightness of fixing bolts, connecting flanges and torque transmission components	2000 h ... 4000 h
Condition of torque arm polymer bushes (aging, cracking)	3000 h
Condition of oil in gearbox (possible presence of contaminants, especially water)	2000 h ... 9000 h
Alignment of gearbox shafts with respect to coupled machine shafts	9000 h ... 18000 h
Cleanliness of electric motor fan and fan cowling (if present) and cleanliness of gearbox body	at each oil change



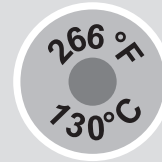
For installations in zones 21 and 22, the user must schedule and implement a regular cleaning programme for all surfaces and recesses to avoid dust build-ups of more than 5 mm in depth. Every 1000 hours of operation or every 6 months:

- Measure the surface temperature at the coupling between the gearbox and motor, and at the points most shielded from the forced ventilation provided by the motor's fan. Maximum surface temperature measured at these points must not exceed ambient temperature by more than 75 K (ΔT) (90 K in the case of the W 110 gearbox), and this temperature differential must not have been exceeded in service. Check the condition of the heat sensor installed previously.

Example:



Limit temperature exceeded



Limit temperature NOT exceeded

Also check that high temperatures are not being generated at the gearbox bearings.

- Check the oil level according to the tables provided in the "LUBRICATION" section of this manual and according to the figure below.
- Check that there are no signs of lubricant leaks near the gearbox.
- **If any anomalies are found, identify their cause, make the necessary repairs, and top up the lubricant level before putting the gearbox back into service.**



Every 3000 hours of operation:

- On gearboxes with reaction arms, check that the polymer bushes are not aged or damaged. If the bushes show any sign of fatigue or damage, replace them with original spare parts.



Every 5000 hours of operation:

- Change the synthetic oil and bearing grease if the gearbox is not lubricated for life.
- Replace all externally accessible seal rings unless this has already been done as a result of problems occurring before the scheduled maintenance was due.

Every 5000 hours of operation at rated torque

(The minimum overhaul interval specified here may increase considerably, depending on actual service cycles. See the table below).

- General overhaul of the gearbox, if not performed earlier as a result of malfunctioning (*Overhaul consists of the replacement of all bearings and/or other mechanical components showing signs of wear that might compromise the functioning of the gearbox*).

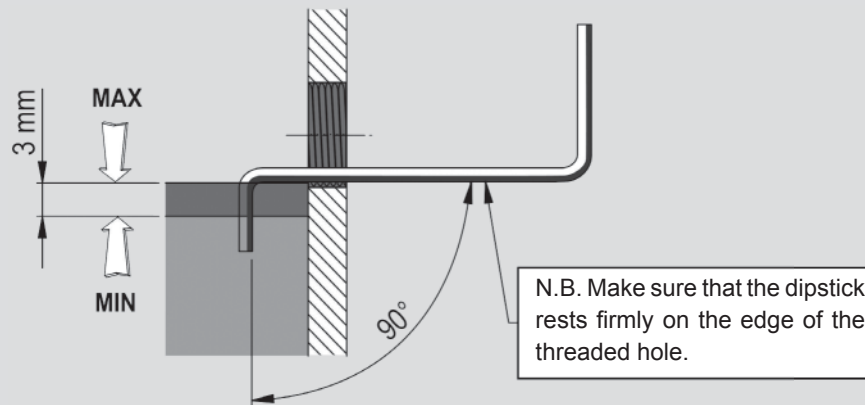
(tab 9)

$\frac{M_{n2}}{M_{r2}}$	Interval (hours)
1.0	5000
1.25	10000
1.5	17000
1.75	27000
2.0	40000

M_{n2} = Rated torque at output shaft

M_{r2} = Required torque at output shaft

Gearboxes are normally fitted with yellow oil level plugs. Level plugs may be of the spill type or may require a dipstick (not supplied) to be inserted. In other cases, yellow level plugs have dipsticks incorporated. To check the oil level using a spill type level plug, first identify the yellow level plug. Remove the plug and insert into the hole a rod of suitable size and of the shape shown in the figure. If the level is more than 3 mm below the spill level, top up and check the reason for the drop in oil level.



If the level plug has a dipstick incorporated, simply identify it by its yellow colour, remove it, and check that the level lies between the MIN. and MAX. markings. If the level lies outside these marks, restore the correct level and identify the causes of the incorrect level. The correct method for checking oil level by inserting a rod (not supplied) through the yellow level plug is described on the following pages.

6.3 OIL CHANGES

1. Place a suitable container under the drain plug.
2. Remove the filler and drain plugs and allow the oil to drain out.
3. Wait for a few minutes to ensure all the oil has drained out. Thoroughly clean the drain plug magnet (if fitted), fit a new seal and refit the drain plug.
4. With the gearbox installed in its final mounting position, fill it with oil to the mid point of the sight glass, or to the reference notch on the dipstick, or until oil starts to flow out of the level hole.
5. Fit a new seal, replace and tighten the filler plug.



See the “LUBRICATION” section in this manual for details of the quantity of oil required. Specified quantities are only approximate. Gearboxes must be filled to the mid point of the sight glass, or to the reference notch on the dipstick, or until oil starts to flow out of the oil level hole, according to the mounting position specified on order.



Lubricants, solvents and detergents are toxic/harmful to health:

- they may cause irritation in direct contact with the skin
- they may cause intoxication if inhaled
- they may be fatal if swallowed.

Handle them with care using suitable personal protection equipment. Do not dump them into the environment and dispose of in accordance with applicable legislation.



If a leak is found, identify the cause of the fault and repair it before topping up the lubricant and operating the unit.

6.4 CLEANING

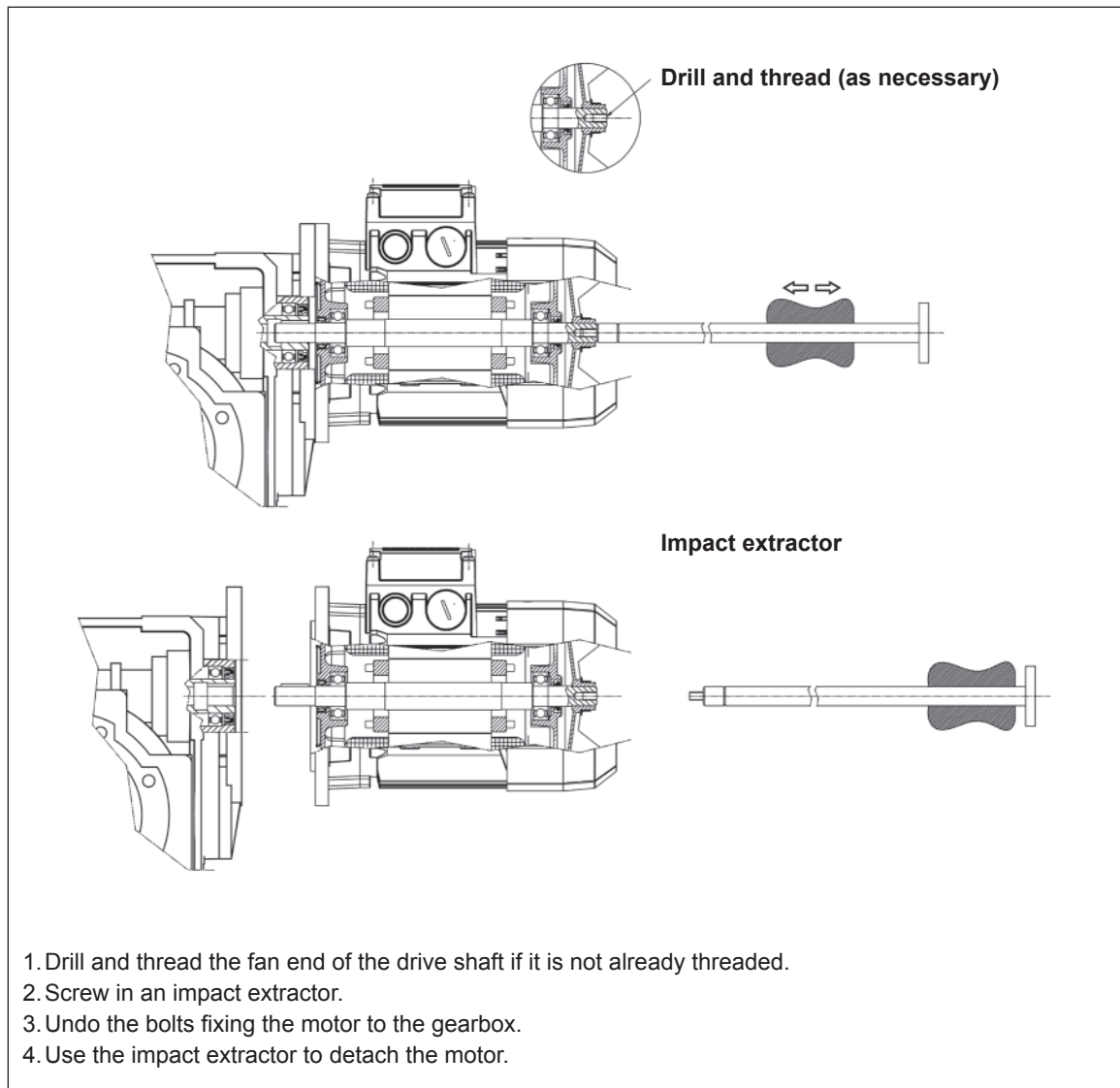
To clean dust, dirt and process residues off the gearbox, do not use solvents or other products that might be incompatible with the materials from which it is made. Do not use high pressure jets of water to clean gearboxes unless they are EP versions with a seal ring and reinforced shield.

7 REMOVAL

7.1 REMOVING A MOTOR WITH AN IEC STANDARD FLANGE

If the mobile coupling between the motor and the gearbox has not rusted badly during service, it should be possible to remove the motor without applying excessive force once the screws coupling it to the gearbox have been removed.

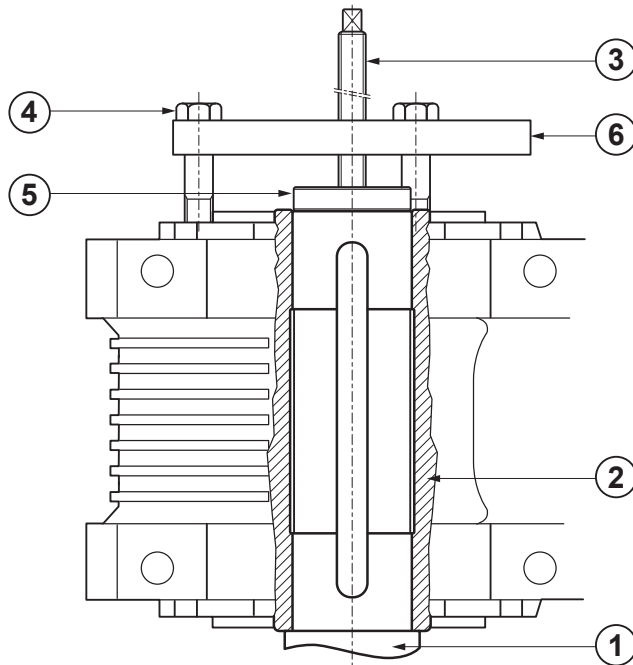
If it proves difficult to remove the motor, do not use screwdrivers or levers to apply force as this may damage the flanges and mating surfaces. Proceed as illustrated below instead.





7.2 REMOVING A GEARBOX WITH HOLLOW OUTPUT SHAFT WITH KEYWAY

- Remove the device that secures the gear unit axially.
The machine's shaft can be extracted directly in-situ using a hydraulic device, or by using the device shown in the figure below:



1. Machine shaft
2. Hollow shaft
3. Threaded rod (not supplied)
4. Bolts (not supplied)
5. Thrust ring (not supplied)
6. Torque plate (not supplied)

During the extraction process observe the maximum thrust values specified in the table below and take care to avoid knocks or misalignment.

(tab 10)



Maximum thrust force [N]	VF 27	VF 30	VF 44	VF 49	W 63	W 75	W 86	W 110
	300	850	1250	1700	2500	3100	3500	4000
	VF 130	VF 130 FR	VF 150	VF 150 FR	VF 185	VF 185 FR	VF 210	VF 250
	6900	12500	8000	17500	9750	19000	17250	26000

8 TROUBLESHOOTING

The following information is intended to serve as an aid in locating and eliminating defects and faults. In some cases, such problems may be caused by the plant or machine to which the gearbox is assembled and hence, the cause and remedy will be described in the Manufacturer's technical documentation for the machine/plant in question.

If any components fail or require replacement as a result of levels of wear likely to compromise the functioning of the gearbox, contact the Manufacturer's sales network.

(tab 11)

FAULT	CAUSE	REMEDY
Bearing temperature too high.	Oil level too low.	Top up oil level.
	Oil too old.	Change oil.
	Bearings faulty.	Contact authorised workshop.
Operating temperature too high.	Oil level too high.	Check oil level.
	Oil too old.	Change oil.
	Oil contaminated.	Change oil.
Abnormal running noise.	Gears damaged.	Contact authorised workshop.
	Excessive axial play in bearings.	Contact authorised workshop.
	Bearings faulty or worn.	Contact authorised workshop.
	Excessive load applied.	Bring external loads into conformity with rated values specified in sales catalogue.
	Oil contaminated.	Change oil.
Abnormal noise at gearbox mounting.	Mounting bolts loose.	Tighten bolts to specified torque.
	Mounting bolts worn.	Replace mounting bolts.
Oil leaks.	Oil level too high.	Check oil level.
	Casing/coupling seals inadequate.	Contact authorised workshop.
	Gaskets worn.	Contact authorised workshop.
Gearbox does not run or runs with difficulty.	Oil viscosity too high.	Change oil (see recommended lubricant table).
	Oil level too high.	Check oil level.
	Excessive load applied.	Redesign transmission system to suit actual load.
Output shaft does not turn with motor running.	Gears damaged.	Contact authorised workshop.



9 DISPOSING OF THE GEARBOX



Make sure that the gearbox cannot function accidentally while it is being taken out of service.

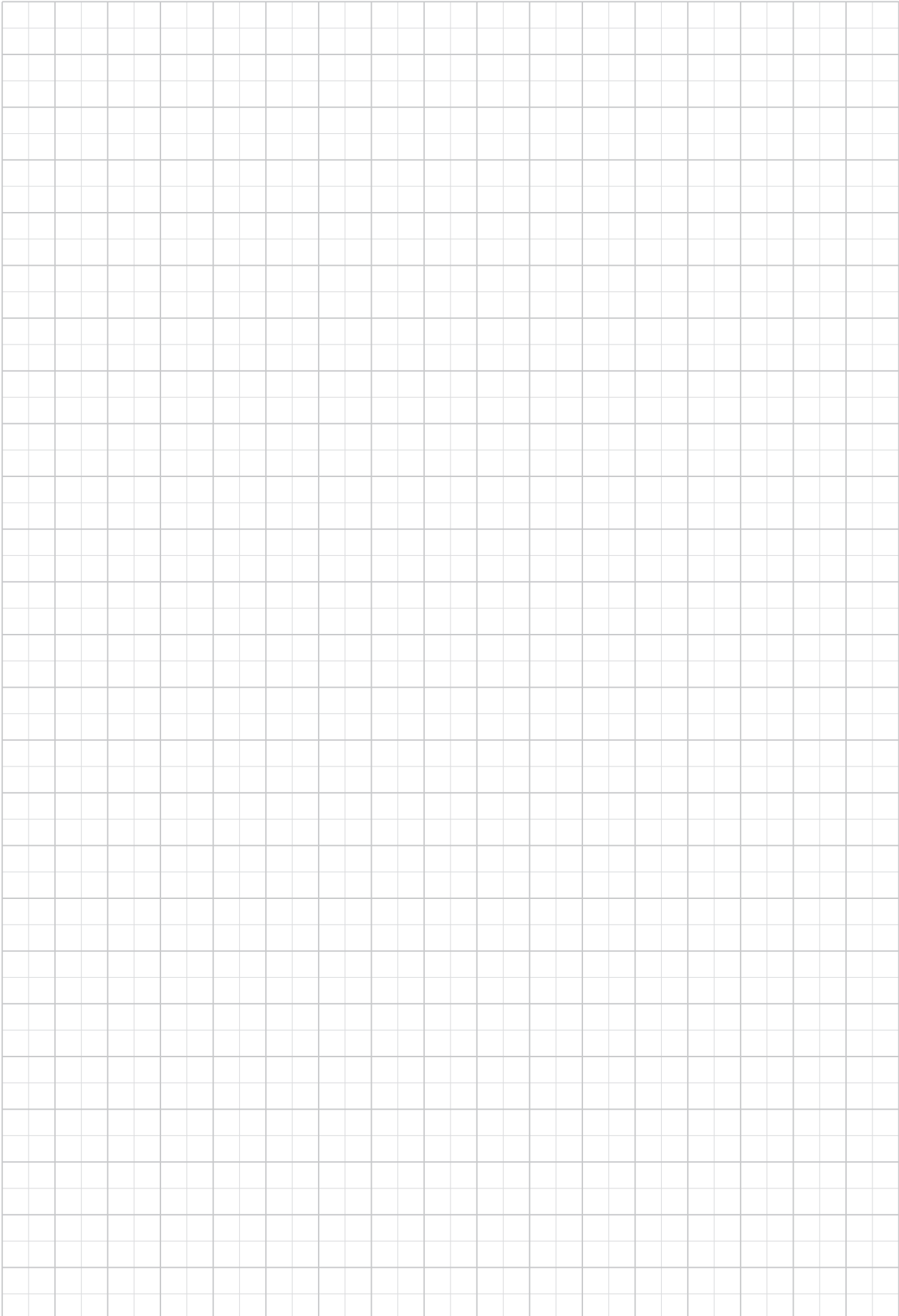
The gearbox/gearmotor must be disposed of in compliance with environmental legislation, and the various materials used in its manufacture must be delivered to an authorised disposal/recycling centre.



The gearbox must only be taken out of service by operators trained in the observance of applicable laws on health and safety at work.


Do not dump non-biodegradable products, lubricants and non-ferrous materials (rubber, PVC, resins, etc.) into the environment. Dispose of all such materials as stipulated by current environment protection laws.

Do not re-use parts or components which appear to be in good condition after they have been checked and/or replaced by qualified personnel and declared unsuitable for use.





INDEX OF REVISIONS (R)

	COD. 1676 R0

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