



**STORAGE, ERECTION, OPERATION
AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL FOR
CENTRIFUGAL FANS**

MODEL - RH/RG E

CUSTOMER :



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SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

The operation and maintenance of machinery of any kind requires a person to be cautious and aware of the damages that exist. In order to avoid injuries to personal and damage to machinery, the following precautions are necessary.

1. Never apply power to the fan motor for any reason until the fan has been completely installed in its system, and the system inspected to be sure that no debris has been left in the fan and ducts, and it is known that the inspection doors at the inlet and outlet of the air passages are shut. The usual procedure is to remove the fuses from the disconnect switch and open its safety isolation switch until the installation is completed and inspected.
2. Start the fan momentarily and disconnect it. Observe rotation of wheel or the drive rotation is correct. Do not allow the fan to run backward, except momentarily.
3. Do not open or access inspection doors while the fan is running.
4. Always open the disconnect switch and lock it in the open position with a padlock before doing any service or maintenance work on the fan.
5. After service of any kind make certain that all adjustments have been properly made and tightened, inspection doors closed, there is no debris in the air passages and all tools have been removed before unlocking the disconnect switch to place the fan in operation.
6. Make a periodic inspection of the fan wheel, bearings and coupling to be sure that corrosion has not set in to weaken them. Where there are signs of corrosion there is danger of mechanical failure. Corroded parts should be replaced.
7. Always use caution in every maintenance or operational procedure.



1.1 GENERAL

The fan meets the technical safety standards applicable in the EC at the time of delivery. The rules and regulations for the prevention of accidents applicable at the time of delivery were taken in to account in the fan design.

The technical design meets DIN 24166 standard "Technical delivery conditions for fans".

It is not allowed to modify the original condition of the fan without the approval of Reitz. The warranty expires when parts other than original Reitz spare parts and/or purchased parts not corresponding to the original parts are used.

The operating manual and any required supplementary manuals must be available to the operator.

It must be ensured that fans which are installed at high levels can only be reached via stages especially installed for this purpose.

All devices and installations provided to prevent noxious substances from escaping must be checked before the fan is put into operation.



Do not bypass, loosen or remove guards and protective devices.

Do not open inspection ports and/or other openings when the fan is in operation.

1.2 Description of symbols and pictograms



This symbol draws your attention to dangerous situations. The operation concerned may endanger persons and cause injuries.



This symbol is used to indicate that the work must be carried out by a trained and qualified electrician.



This symbol is followed by supplementary information.

1.3 Start-up

The fan may only be put into operation (also for testing) when the inlet and outlet ports are provided with suitable guards/plate shutters or when pipes are connected to them.

Before the fan is started the housing and all pipes connected to it must be checked. They must be dry and free of screws, bolts, tools and other foreign substances.



Disregarding the above instructions may cause accidents and destroy the fan. Observe the safety regulations for electrical machines and equipment.

(→ Electrical safety)



1.4 Servicing

The fan may only be serviced when the electrical system is dead, i.e.,

- turn off the electrical machines and ensure that they cannot be switched on again.
- wait until the rotor has come to a standstill,
- remove the motor fuse,
- disconnect the power supply cable for the motor.

After servicing all guards and protective devices must be installed and all pipes must be connected again. All bolts and nuts must be tightened. Close all inspection openings and tighten the bolts and nuts.

The fan can then be put into operation again.

1.5 Cleaning

Do not clean moving parts when the fan is in operation.

Before cleaning the fan must be put out of operation. Ensure that the fan cannot be switched on again accidentally. Only use suitable detergents and cleaning materials. Remove any dirt wiped off the impeller from the fan housing.



If material is sticking to the impeller or the impeller is worn, the fan may be seriously damaged by unbalance. It is therefore recommended to clean and check the fan for unusual vibrations at regular intervals.

1.6 Electrical safety

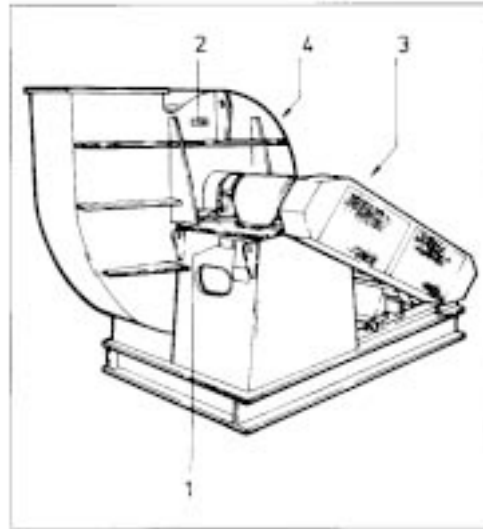
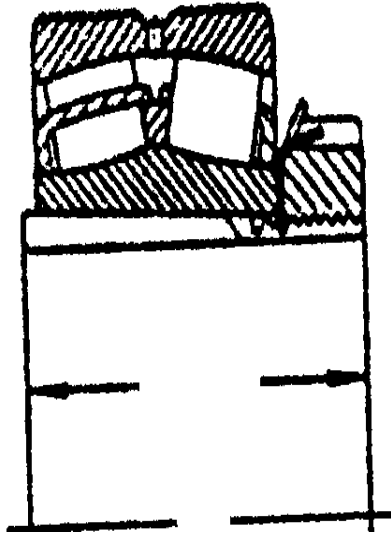
The user has to ensure that the fan is only connected and serviced by a qualified electrician in accordance with the rules and regulations applying to electrical equipment.

The user must also ensure that the fan is operated in accordance with electro-technical rules and regulations.

Do not touch/work on live parts.

- Interrupt the power supply to the fan and use mechanical means to ensure that power supply cannot be switched on again.
- Use a voltage tester to check that the circuit is dead.
Connect and short the work site to earth.
- Only use the fuses indicated in the electric circuit diagram.
- Check the condition of the visible cables before the fan is started.
- Replace damaged cables.

Damaged and/or defective electrical equipment must be repaired or replaced immediately. If the damaged equipment represents a risk, the fan may not be put into operation before the defect is repaired.



1.7 Description of labels and plates

The following plates are attached to the fan:

1. Nameplate
The nameplate indicates

REITZ INDIA LTD.			
HYDERABAD - INDIA			
CUSTOMER :	[REDACTED]		
FAN MODEL # :	[REDACTED]		
JOB ORDER # :	[REDACTED]	TAG# :	[REDACTED]
YEAR OF MFR. :	[REDACTED]	CONSULTANT# :	[REDACTED]
DENSITY :	[REDACTED] KG/m³	MEDIUM :	[REDACTED]
FLOW RATE :	[REDACTED] M³/HR	ST. PRES. :	[REDACTED] MMWG
TEMPERATURE :	[REDACTED] °C	SPEED :	[REDACTED] RPM

Further data are indicating on the master card of the fan.

2. Arrow showing the sense of rotation of the impeller.
3. Company LOGO
4. Motor nameplate



2. DETERMINED USE

2.1 Design conditions

The fan is designed, tested and delivered in accordance with the instructions given in the order.

The instructions indicated in the order have been entered on the master card of the fan. It is not permitted to change the conditions under which the fan is to be used (e.g. another medium). These conditions are also entered on the master card.

2.2 Warranty

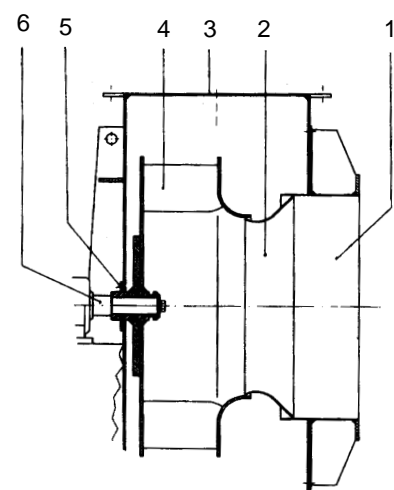
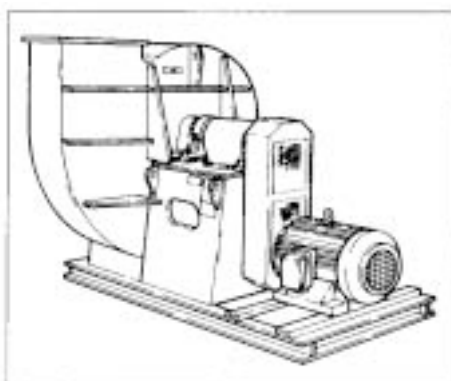
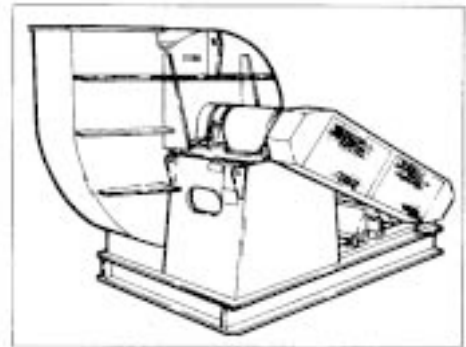
The warranted data refer to single values and testing conditions in accordance with the applicable DIN standards and/ or codes of practice. The special characteristics and local conditions of the plant in which the fan is to be incorporated must be taken into account by the plant designer and/ or planning engineer in his order.

He has to base his data on the actual operating conditions.

3. DESCRIPTION

3.1 Design

The model RH/RG fan is a welded single-stage centrifugal fan. The propulsive power is transmitted by the motor shaft to the fan shaft via a V-belt. The fan shaft is separately supported in two antifriction bearings. Each bearing housing has a lubricant replenishing device and a grease volume governor. RH fans have the motor installed at the back of the base frame. RG fans have the motor fitted on an



- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1 - Inlet socket | 4 - Impeller |
| 2 - Inlet cone | 5 - Shaft seal |
| 3 - Casing | 6 - Shaft |



additional sectional steel frame which can be installed on the left and right-hand sides of the fan, as desired.

The fan has connections for flat flanges acc. to DIN 24 154 R2 (edition July 90) or for flat frames acc. to DIN 24 193 R3.

 For special designs please note the information given on the master card of the fan.

In standard designs (i.e. the temperature of the medium does not exceed +80° c) the ports for the shaft are sealed with a felt strip. For temperatures above 80° c the parts are sealed with an asbestos-free flat packing disk.

This seal is **not** completely tight! For special shaft seals please refer to the information provided in the annex.

3.2 Options

Accessories are available to adapt the fan to certain specific plant characteristics. For additional information see (→ Annex)

4. ASSEMBLY

4.1 Scope of supplies

When delivered the fan and accessories must be checked for damage caused by damaged packing.


Immediately report any transport damage to the forwarding agent, insurance company and manufacturer.

Check that everything indicated on the delivery note has been delivered.

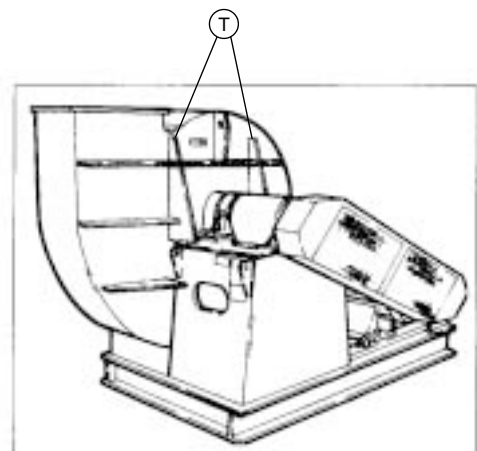
In all other respects please refer to our terms and conditions for sales and delivery.

4.2 Transport

Only transport the fan with transport facilities which are appropriate for the conditions on the site where the fan is to be installed.


 Observe the applicable rules and regulations for the prevention of accidents.

For lifting and transporting the fan only ropes and/ or fork lift trucks with a sufficient lifting capacity may be used.





Only attach ropes to the fastening plates (1) especially provided for lifting the fan.

 Do not sling lifting ropes to the inlet/outlet ports or motor.

Warranty claims or claims for compensation for any damage caused by the use of unsuitable means of transport or caused by improper handling will not be accepted.

4.3.1 Storage

If the fan is not installed and / or put into operation immediately it must be stored in a dry place which is free of vibrations.

In case of long-term storage please note the storage and preservation instructions for motors and fans.


4.3.2 Stand-by operation

In case of prolonged standstill periods please note the relevant instructions for the storage of motors and fans!

4.4 Installation site


The installation site must be level and have a sufficient load bearing capacity. There must be enough space for assembly and maintenance work. The impeller must be easily accessible.

4.5 Pipes connected to the fan

 When attaching the pipes to the fan care must be taken that the fan is not distorted.

- Remove the transport shutters from the connection ports.
- Install the pipes in a manner ensuring that they are exactly aligned with the inlet and outlet ports of the fan.
- Connect the pipes with flexible couplings (compensators) to the inlet and outlet ports of the fan (option).
- Install a baffle in the suction line (inlet side) to prevent contractions (underpressure).
- Check if the baffle has to be installed on the pressure (outlet) side.

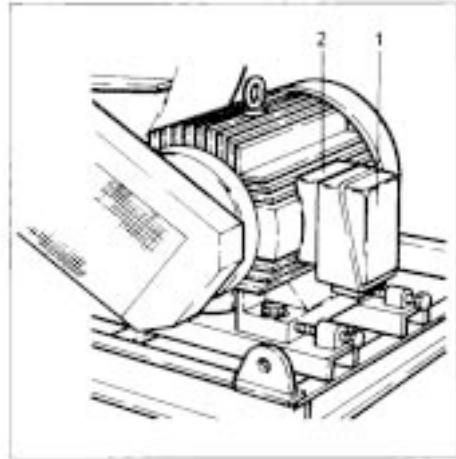
4.6 Electrical connection

 The fan may only be connected up to the electrical system by a qualified electrician. The drive motors are usually installed in the manufacturing works. The works warranty does not apply if the customer installs the motor.

(→ Chap. Electrical safety)

The operating instructions of the motor manufacturers must be observed.

The motor is connected in accordance with the circuit diagram inside the terminal box (1). The customer has to check that his power network and the switch gear and monitoring devices are sufficiently dimensioned to cope with the transient behaviour and current peaks. It must be ensured that the supply of cooling air to the electric motor is not hindered.



- The power supply cable for the fan must be installed in accordance with VDE regulations or any locally applicable legal stipulations.
- Compare the local mains voltage with the voltage indicated on the rating plate (2) of the fan.
- Connect the fan as shown on the circuit diagram inside the terminal box (1).
- Earth the fan in accordance with the regulations issued by the local power supply company.
- Check the speed and sense of rotation.
- Check the transient behaviour and starting time.
- Provide for a motor protection system.

4.7 Inspection

4.7.1 Mechanical testing

Check the fan after it has been assembled and installed.

- Check the attachment of the fan to the foundation.
- Check if the impeller rotates freely (turn it with the hand).
- Remove any foreign objects from the fan housing.
- Check all screw couplings and bolted connections.
- Check all pipe connections.
- Check the grease fill of the bearings and check that bearings are correctly aligned. Correct if necessary.
- Check the stay of the V-belt pulleys.
- Check the belt tension.

4.7.2. Electrical testing



The electrical system of the fan may only be tested by a qualified electrician.

- Check the operating voltage.
- Check the earthing.
- Check the size of the fuses.

If the fan is not put into operation immediately after it has been assembled and installed, it must be secured against unauthorized use and covered with a tarpaulin.

5. START-UP

5.1 Putting the fan into operation



The fan may only be put into operation by qualified and skilled staff. Before the fan is put into operation the staff must check that the fan is in good working order. The rules and regulations for putting electrical machines into operation must be observed.

- Check the safety systems.
- Close the choking elements (if provided).
- Switch on the master controller.
- Switch on the fan.

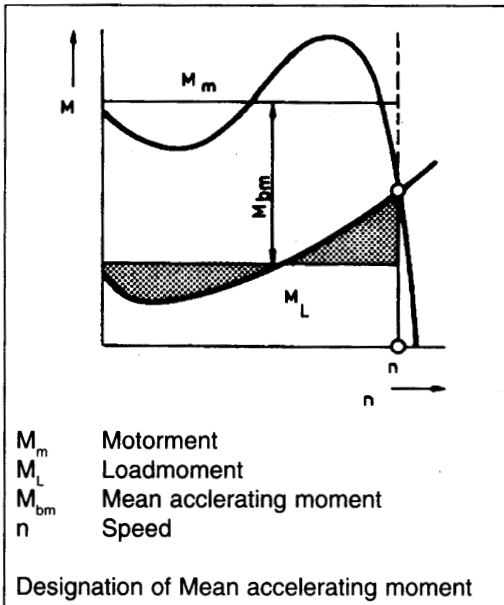


The fan may only be switched on when the pipes are connected and when it is certain that there will be a sufficient plant resistance after the fan motor has reached its full operating speed.

- Check the sense of rotation of the motor when the fan is started up for the first time (the motor must rotate in the direction indicated by the arrow).
- Check the power consumption. The maximum permissible power consumption may not be exceeded.
- Regularly check the bearings for unusual noises and check the temperature of the bearings in the first few operating hours. Check the tension of the drive belt after 0.5 to 5 hours of operation and after 24 hours of full-load operation. Tension the belt if necessary.

5.2. Putting the fan out of operation

- Switch off the fan.



- Turn master controller to "OFF" and secure it against unauthorized use.

5.3. Transient behaviour

5.3.1 General

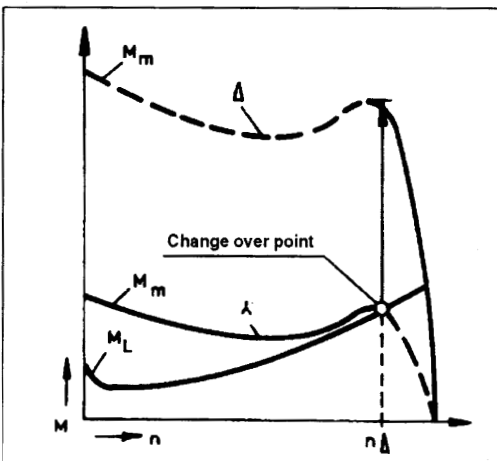


The fan can only be started when a sufficiently high moment of acceleration is available from the moment when the **nominal speed** is reached.

It is recommended to start the fan with the choking element closed.



The customer has to check that his power network, switchgear, monitoring devices (if available) and cable cross sections are dimensioned to cope with the transient behaviour and current peaks.



5.3.2 Direct starting

Direct starting of the fan motor not only causes a high starting torque but also a high starting current.

During start-up the starting current may be 6 to 8 times as high as the nominal current (depending on the type of rotor).

This high power input must be taken into account when the fuse sizes are determined.

5.3.3 Star-delta starting

During star-delta starting the drive motor only provides for 1/3 of the starting torque in the star connection. At a certain starting speed the load moment of the fan exceeds the starting torque of the motor. The motor does not accelerate. At this point the motor has to be changed over to the delta connection. The



current peak which is then obtained is clearly lower than the one occurring during direct starting.

6. CARE AND MAINTENANCE

6.1 Lubrication



The fan must be checked at regular intervals (depending on the operating conditions).

6.1.1 Drive motor

The motor must be serviced in accordance with the motor's lubricating instructions.

6.1.2 OPERATING TECHNIQUE:

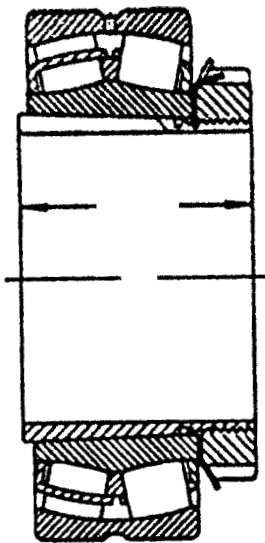
EACH SHIFT:

When taking over, operator must observe the following:

1. Fan bearings temperature is satisfactory-not in excess of 75 deg.C.
2. Vibrations of bearings are normal-not in excess of 6.6mm/sec RMS velocity.

ONCE PER WEEK:

1. When convenient to stop fan, operate dampers over entire range to prove satisfactory condition of moving parts.



SN Bearing
Housing



6.1.3 Shaft bearings

The bearings have button-head lubricating nipples. Lubricate the bearings with a grease gun during operation.

Only use a lithium-saponified grease (grease K as per DIN51825) with a service temperature of -40/-20°C to +120/+150°C. Standard anti-friction bearings are filled with shell Alvania R3 bearing grease.

Replenish the bearings until the used grease is completely pressed out at the bottom of the bearing housing and fresh grease begins to flow out.

In the first few hours following lubrication the temperature inside the bearings rises. After the amount of excess grease has been driven out of the bearing shell the bearing temperature is reduced to the original level.

Lubricating intervals depend on the strain to which the grease is subjected (bearing friction, speed, bearing load and temperature).

Lubricating intervals and grease quantities are indicated in the lubricating table (for normal operating conditions).


The indicated lubricating intervals refer to a bearing temperature of 75°C. for other temperatures the intervals must be corrected in accordance with the table shown on the left.

Changing of lubricating intervals through temperature	
Temp. bearing shell	Factor lubricating interval
75° C	x 1.00
80° C	x 0.85
85° C	x 0.70
90° C	x 0.55
95° C	x 0.45
100° C	x 0.35

6.1.4. Lubrication intervals

Housing	Antifriction bearing	Lubricating intervals (operating hours)			Grease quantity* (g)
		$n_L = 3000 \text{ min}^{-1}$	$n_L = 1500 \text{ min}^{-1}$	$n_L = 1000 \text{ min}^{-1}$	
Type with clamping sleeve - tapered bearing					
607/080	2307K	4000	4000	4000	65
608/090	2308K	3600	4000	4000	85
609/100	2309K	3200	4000	4000	115
610/110	2310K	2950	4000	4000	150
611/120	2311K	2700	4000	4000	185
612/130	2312K	2500	4000	4000	220
613/140	2313K	2250	4000	4000	270
615/160	2315K	2000	3800	4000	370
616/170	2316K	1900	3600	4000	460
617/180	2317K	1800	3400	4000	550
618/190	2318K	1700	3300	4000	650
619/200	2319K	1600	3100	4000	750
515/130	22215K	-	800	1350	350
516/140	22216K	-	750	1250	460
517.150	22217K	-	700	1200	550
518/160	22218K	-	650	1100	650
519/170	22219K	-	580	1000	750
520/180	22220K	-	540	950	850
522/200	22222K	-	460	850	1100
524/215	22224K	-	410	750	1150
Type without clamping sleeve - cylindrical bearing					
315/160	2315	2000	3800	4000	650
316/170	2316	1900	3600	4000	750
317/180	2317	1800	3400	4000	850
318/190	2318	1700	3300	4000	975
319/200	2319	1600	3100	4000	1100
218/160	22218	-	650	1100	650
220/180	22220	-	540	1100	850
222/200	22222	-	460	850	1100
224/215	22224	-	410	750	1450
226/230	22226	-	360	680	1850
228/250	22228	-	300	600	2300
230/270	22230	-	260	520	2800
232/290	22232	-	220	460	3500

* Quantity per bearing (corresponding to approx. 60% of the bearing housing volume).

 To ensure that the fresh grease reaches all points of the bearing it is necessary to replenish the amount indicated in table.



OIL LUBRICATION


In case of oil lubrication of Fan bearings, the following lubricants are recommended.

Bearing	Brg.Hsg. No.	Initial Fill Ltrs	Initial Fill (mm)	
			Max	Min
22216 CC/C3	216	1.0	60	48
22218 CC/C3	218	1.1	60	48
22220 CC/C3	220	1.2	65	50
22222 CC/C3	222	1.3	77	50
22322 CC/C3	322	2.0	95	67
22224 CC/C3	224	1.7	80	60
22324 CC/C3	324	2.8	100	65
22226 CC/C3	226	2.3	85	60
22326 CC/C3	326	3.4	105	70
22228 CC/C3	228	2.4	85	60
22328 CC/C3	328	4.2	115	70
22230 CC/C3	230	2.8	90	60
22330 CC/C3	330	6.0	120	75
22232 CC/C3	232	3.3	95	65
22332 CC/C3	332	6.5	125	80
22234 CC/C3	234	5.0	105	75
22334 CC/C3	334	7.5	130	85
22236 CC/C3	236	5.2	115	80
22336 CC/C3	336	10.5	155	90
22238 CC/C3	238	5.8	120	85
22240 CC/C3	240	7.0	125	85
22244 CC/C3	244	8.5	140	95
22248 CC/C3	248	9.5	155	110

- Oil with viscosity grade of 46 (or) 68 (or) 100, as applicable.
- Make : IOCL, BPCL, HPCL.


6.2 Drive belts

6.2.1 General

-  Before any general servicing work is started the fan must be turned off and it must be ensured that it cannot be switched on again.


Regularly inspect the V-belt (Chapter 2.2).

Always replace the complete set of belts if one or several drive belts of a multiple-belt drive system fail.

-  Do not use different makes of V-belts in one set of belts. Do not use belt dressing or belt spray.

Remove all deposits from the pulley rim.

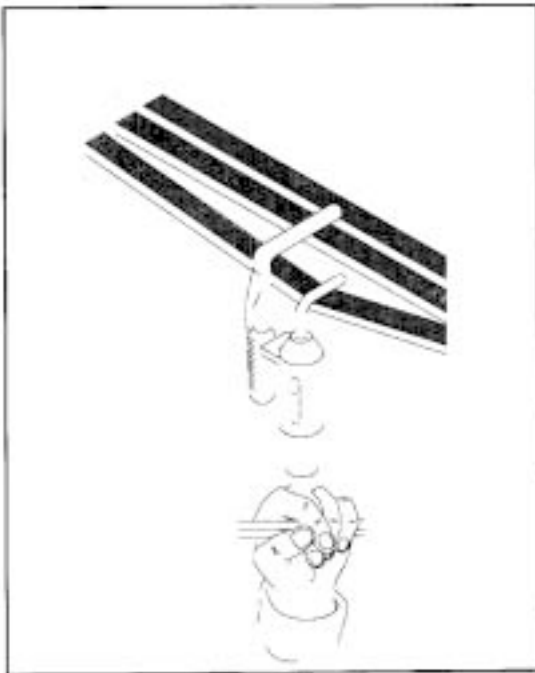
6.2.2 Belt tension

-  Do not check the belt tension unless the fan is put out of operation. Observe the safety instructions.

The belt guard must be removed for testing the belt tension. Use a commercially available tension measuring instrument to determine the deflection E_a . Compare the measured value with the table 1.

Tension the belt if it can be pushed in (pulled out) too far.

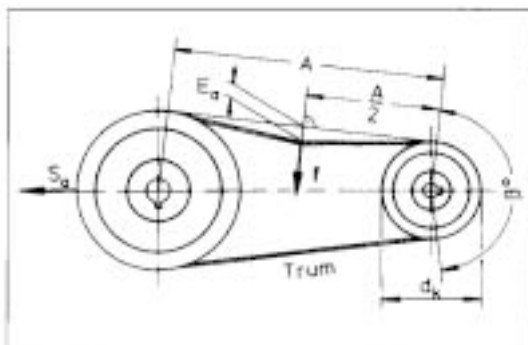
Install the belt guard before putting the fan into operation again.



Guide values for belt tension

Guide values for the deflection of V-belts as a function of the applied testing force and the distance between pulley centres (simplified method).

Profile	Testing force per V-belt f (N)	Diameter of small pulley d _k (mm)	Deflection of belt 'E _a ' in mm								
			with a distance between centres 'A' in mm								
			500	630	800	1000	1250	1600	2000	2500	3150
SPZ	25	>100<125	14	17	22	28	34	44	55	-	-
		>140≤160	13	16	20	25	31	40	50	63	-
		>180≤200	11	14	18	22	28	36	45	56	71
SPA	50	>180≤200	15	19	24	30	38	48	60	75	95
		>224≤250	13	16	20	25	31	40	50	63	79
SPB	75	>224≤250	15	19	24	30	38	48	60	75	95
		>280≤355	15	19	24	30	38	48	60	75	95
SPZ	125	>315≤355	15	19	24	30	38	48	60	75	95
		400	14	17	22	28	34	44	55	69	87
		450	13	16	20	25	31	40	50	63	79
		500	11	14	18	22	28	36	45	56	71



A = distance between pulley centres in mm

f = testing force per V-belt in N

E = deflection per 100 mm distance between centres in mm

E_a = deflection of the belt strand

$$E_a \approx \frac{E \cdot A}{100} \text{ (mm)}$$



6.3 Troubleshooting

Malfunction	Possible cause	Action
Unsteady operation of fan.	Material sticking to impeller blades.	Carefully clean impeller.
	Worn impeller.	Replace impeller.
	Impeller deformed by heat.	Replace impeller.
	Fan distorted because of uneven foundation.	Remove fan from foundation and level foundation again.
	Incorrect setting of rubber-metal buffers or spring isolators.	Correct setting.
	Strain exerted by connected pipes.	Use flexible pipe connections (compensators).
Medium escapes at the shaft seal.	Seal is faulty or worn.	Replace seal.
Fan produces a grinding noise.	Impeller rubs against inlet nozzle.	Loosen housing cover and inlet re-align, check and correct pipe if necessary.
	Motor noise.	Check if bearings are damaged and replace bearings if necessary.
The power input indicated on the rating plate is constantly exceeded.	Air volume too much.	Reduce air volume using a choking element until the permissible power input is reached.
	Different speed with 60 Hz mains.	Check frequency.
Fan does not accelerate.	Improper connection of drive motor.	Check connection.
	Motor does not change from star to delta connection.	Shorten change-over time from star to delta.
	Fan operates against insufficient plant resistance.	Close choking elements or install additional plate shutters.
	Motor protection system is not strong enough.	Cable cross section and protective system must withstand starting current during acceleration.



6.3 Troubleshooting

Malfunction	Possible cause	Action
	Starting time is too long.	Close choking elements, check starting torque of MA/ MN motor.
	Faulty drive motor.	Check motor and replace if necessary.
	Starting/re-starting when fan is hot.	Switching frequency too high, let motor run through (control via choking element).
	Starting current too high.	Wrong voltage. Provide star-delta starting, local mains not strong enough.

6.3.1 Troubleshooting - Bearings

Malfunction	Possible cause	Action
Unsteady operation	Damaged races and rolling elements.	Replace bearing.
	Excessive bearing clearance.	Protect bearing against dirt.
	Wear caused by dirt or insufficient lubrication.	Use clean grease.
Unusual running noises:		
Whining or whistling noise.	Insufficient internal clearance.	Use bearing with sufficient internal clearance.
Rattling or irregular noise.	Excessive internal clearance, damaged rolling surfaces, dirt.	Replace bearing.
	Wrong lubricant.	Use correct lubricant.
Running noise is changing gradually.	Change of internal clearance caused by temperature changes, damaged raceway (e.g. by dirt or fatigue).	Protect bearing against heat.



6.3.2 Troubleshooting - Drive belt

Malfunction	Possible cause	Action
Belt shortly after installation (torn belt).	Force applied during installation, tensioning strand is damaged.	Allow belt to be installed as indicated in the instructions.
	Foreign objects cause damage during operation.	Install a guard.
	Blocked drive.	Eliminate cause.
Cracked belt carcass (embrittlement).	Excessive heat.	Eliminate radiant sources, shield off the belt; improve air circulation; shield off the drive.
	Excessive cold.	Use special type of belt.
	Belt is slipping. instructions for mounting.	Tension the belt as per
	Chemical attack.	Use special type of belt.
Strong vibrations.	Insufficient belt tension.	Check tension and tension the belt if necessary.
	Unbalanced belt pulleys.	Balance the pulleys.
Twisted V-belts.	Pulleys are not aligned. Wrong belt/groove profile.	Align pulleys. Match up belt and groove profile.
	Heavily worn out pulley grooves.	Replace pulleys.
	Excessive vibration.	Tension the drive.
	Insufficient tension.	Check tension and tension the belt if necessary.
Unusual wear of belt flanks.	Foreign objects in the pulley grooves.	Remove foreign objects and shield off the drive.
	Wrong groove angle.	Re-machine or replace pulleys.
	Worn out pulley grooves.	Replace pulleys.
	Wrong belt/groove profile.	Match up belt and groove profile.
	Pulleys are not aligned.	Align pulleys.



6.3.2 Troubleshooting - Drive belt (Cont'd)

Malfunction	Possible cause	Action
Irregular noise.	Insufficient belt tension.	Check tension and tension the belt if necessary.
	Belt rubs against other parts.	Remove the parts; re-align the drive.
	Pulleys are not aligned.	Align pulleys.
	Insufficient belt tension.	Check tension and tension the belt if necessary.
Belt feels spongy and benzene sticky.	Drive is overloaded.	Check drive ratios and adapt to operating conditions.
	Belt is affected by oil, grease and chemicals.	Clean pulleys with naphtha or before new belts are installed.
Uneven elongation of the belt.	Faulty pulley grooves.	Replace pulleys.
	Set of belts consists of used and new belts.	Always replace complete set of belts.
	Set of belts consists of different belt makes.	Only use one make of belts in a set of belts.



6.4 Queries/Sending-out of fitter

If you have any queries, want to order spare parts or have a fitter sent out to you, your request should include the following details:

- Serial No. of the fan, (5 or 6-digit number indicated on the master card of the fan or on the model plate).
- Exact address of the user.
- Name of the person our fitter should get in touch with.
- If possible a description of the malfunctions (visible/audible). An exact description will allow us to help you more quickly and efficiently. Information sent out by FAX will be very much appreciated.

Please contact:

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