



Root Blower

Instructions on Operation and Installation



Caution:

Check for sufficient machine oil before operation.
Replace the lube oil every 3 months. (Use high-class gear circulation oil R# 150)

TRUN-DEAN MACHINERY CO., LTD.

1. Specifications of the Root Blower

1-1 For Compressed Transport

Mode	Diameter (mm)	Air-capacity (m3/min)	Pressure (kg/cm2)	Required Horsepower (HP)
TH-40	40	0.51-0.97	+0.1-0.4	0.5-2
TH-50	50	0.90-2.94	+0.1-0.6	2-5
TH-65	65	1.82-5.17	+0.1-0.6	3-10
TH-80	80	2.72-7.96	+0.1-0.6	5-20
TH-100	100	4.80-11.80	+0.1-0.6	7.5-30
TH-125	125	8.05-19.80	+0.1-0.6	10-50
TH-125A	125	10.70-25.20	+0.1-0.6	10-60
TH-150	150	13.50-30.00	+0.1-0.5	15-75
TH-150A	150	16.10-36.40	+0.1-0.6	15-75
TH-200	200	21.70-38.70	+0.1-0.6	20-100
TH-250	250	34.50-60.70	+0.1-0.6	25-100
TH-300	300	66.20-119.60	+0.1-0.6	40-250
TH-350	350	83.80-152.40	+0.1-0.6	50-270
TH-400	400		+0.1-0.6	100-500

1-2 For Vacuum Suction

Mode	Diameter (mm)	Air-capacity (m3/min)	Pressure (kg/cm2)	Required Horsepower (HP)
THV-50	50	0.86-2.83	-0.1-0.40	2-5
THV-65	65	1.89-4.99	-0.1-0.45	3-7.5
THV-80	80	3.20-8.86	-0.1-0.45	5-15
THV-100	100	6.90-13.00	-0.1-0.45	7.5-20
THV-125	125	7.35-19.80	-0.1-0.45	7.5-30
THV-125A	125	9.77-25.20	-0.1-0.45	10-40
THV-150	150	11.80-30.00	-0.1-0.45	15-40
THV-150A	150	19.10-42.00	-0.1-0.45	15-50
THV-200	200	28.50-45.20	-0.1-0.45	20-60
THV-250	250	45.00-70.50	-0.1-0.45	25-100
THV-300	300	73.50-131.40	-0.1-0.45	50-150

1-3 For Compressed Transport

Mode	Diameter (mm)	Air-capacity (m3/min)	Pressure (kg/cm2)	Required Horsepower (HP)
THS-80	50	3.18-7.75	+0.1-0.8	2-5
THS-100	65	4.92-11.60	+0.1-0.8	3-7.5
THS-125	80	7.29-17.70	+0.1-0.8	5-15
THS-125A	100	9.80-22.80	+0.1-0.8	7.5-20
THS-150A	125	15.70-33.00	+0.1-0.8	7.5-30
THS-200	200	17.20-42.10	+0.1-0.8	10-40
THS-250	250	29.00-66.30	+0.1-0.8	15-40
THS-300	300	63.10-112.80	+0.1-0.8	15-50

1-4 For Compressed Transport

Mode	Diameter (mm)	Air-capacity (m3/min)	Pressure (kg/cm2)	Required Horsepower (HP)
THW-80	80	2.75-7.20	+0.6-1.0	15-25
THW-100	100	3.76-11.00	+0.6-1.0	15-30
THW-125A	125	8.95-21.80	+0.6-1.0	30-75
THW-150A	150	13.60-31.60	+0.6-1.0	40-100
THW-200	200	16.10-40.60	+0.6-1.0	50-125
THW-250	250	27.20-64.40	+0.6-1.0	75-200
THW-300	300	58.80-109.50	+0.6-1.0	150-300

2-1 How to Select the Proper Root Blower and Data Required for Ordering

1) Usage and Use Conditions

Specify your usage, location, and running conditions such as continuous or intermittent.

2) Air-Capacity

Specify the required air-capacity is based on the standard conditions (1 Atm., 20° C, relative humidity 65%) or on the referential conditions. Unless otherwise specified, air-capacity is indicated in the inlet conditions rather than the outlet conditions.

3) Pressure

Please specify whether the pressure is constant or variant. In the variant case, please specify the corresponding relationship between the air-capacity and pressure, such as air-capacity increases when the pressure decreases, and vice versa. Please also provide the range of variation and specify whether the pressure

specified is the static pressure at the outlet or the differential pressure between the inlet and outlet. Specify whether the inlet pressure is at 1Atm. If not, the differential pressure between the inlet and outlet should be provided.

4) **Type and Specific Weight of the Gas Transported**

Please Specify the Following Items:

- ❖ Gas type and its ingredients
- ❖ Portion and size of other ingredients
- ❖ The Specific weight
- ❖ Chemical characteristics
- ❖ Suggested materials
- ❖ Whether the gas is explosive or toxic

Ordinary air shall be used if none of the above items is provided.

5) **Temperature of the Gas**

The standard Trun-Dean Blower is for transporting a gas of normal inlet temperature. If the inlet temperature is high, the rotor of the blower may seize due to thermal expansion. Let us know if the inlet temperature is higher than the normal temperature, so we can incorporate special design for the high-temperature conditions.

6) **Electric Motor**

For a motor driven unit, please advise the voltage, frequency, phase, etc. of your electricity.

2-2 Model Selection Process

1) **Convert the Operation Specifications into Nominal (Catalog) Specifications**

Nominal Air-Capacity: It means the volumetric air-capacity converted into the inlet pressure and temperature.

Nominal Static Air-Capacity: In the TH Type, it means the outlet pressure (the inlet pressure is 1 Atm.).

In the TV Type, it means the inlet pressure (the outlet pressure is 1 Atm.).

For operating requirements different from the above conditions, convert as follows:

(1) The air-capacity QN, in the standard conditions. (0°C, absolute pressure 10332 mmAq, relative humidity 0%, also known as NTP, the specific weight of air in these conditions is 1.293kg/m3), can be calculated with the following formula:

$$Q = QN \times \frac{P1}{P2} \times \frac{T2}{T1}$$

Q (m3/min): Air-capacity shown in the catalog

GQN (m3/min): Air-capacity in the standard conditions

T1 (°C): Root blower inlet air temperature

PS(mmAq): Nominal static pressure

P1(mmAq): Inlet operation pressure

P2(mmAq): Outlet operation pressure

$$Q = Q_N \times \frac{10332}{10332+P1} \times \frac{273+T1}{10332+P1} \text{ (m}^3\text{/min)}$$

(2) When TH Type inlet pressure \neq 1Atm.

$$PS = \left(\frac{10332+P2}{10332+P1} - 1 \right) \times 10332 \text{ (mmAq)}$$

(3) When TH Type outlet pressure \neq 1Atm.

$$PS = \left(\frac{10332+P1}{10332+P2} - 1 \right) \times 10332 \text{ (mmAq)}$$

2) Select Proper Model According to the Converted Specifications

Select the proper horsepower and RPM from the performance chart according to the converted air-capacity and static pressure.

❖ Example 1

Operation specification:

Air-capacity: 3.87 m³/min

Static pressure: 5000 mmAq (at 30°C)

- (1) Since the inlet condition is 1atm., the air-capacity and static pressure require no conversion.
- (2) According to the above specifications, we find from page 5, TH-80 performance chart, that 1150 rpm and 10HP are what we need.

❖ Example 2

Operation specification:

Air-capacity: 20N m³/min

Static pressure: $\frac{-1000}{+3515}$ mmAq (at 40°C)

- (1) Since the inlet condition is \neq 1atm for the standard of air-capacity, the air-capacity and static pressure require the following conversion:

$$Q = 20 \times \frac{10332}{10332+3515} = 25.38758 \text{ (m}^3\text{/min)}$$

$$PS = \left(\frac{10332}{10332+3515} - 1 \right) \times 10332 = 5000 \text{ (mmAq)}$$

- (2) According to the conversion, we find 1300rpm and 40 HP on page 5, the performance chart of TH-150.

❖ Example 3

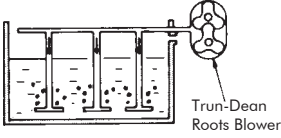
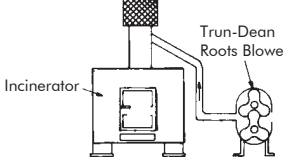
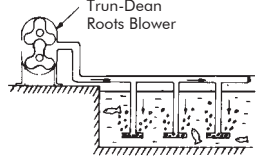
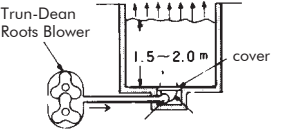
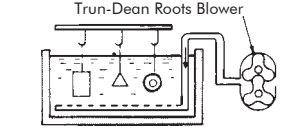
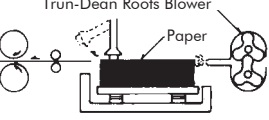
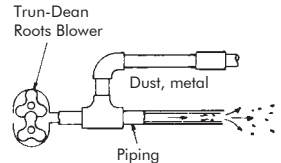
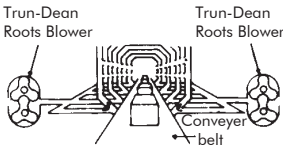
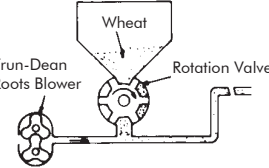
Operation specification:

Air-capacity: 10.35 m³/min


Static pressure: -4000 mmAq (at 40°C)

- (1) Since the inlet condition is 1 atm., the air-capacity and static pressure require no conversion.
- (2) According to the above specifications, we find from page 6, THV-125 performance chart, that 1150 rpm and 20HP are what we need.

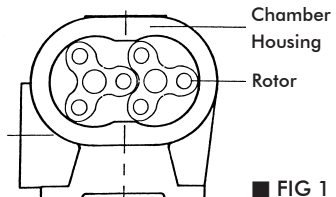
3. Design for Compressed Transport

<p>Wastewater Treatment</p>  <p>Trun-Dean Roots Blower</p> <p>Stirring the sediment, or purification of a water treatment plant</p>	<p>Incinerator</p>  <p>Trun-Dean Roots Blower</p> <p>Incinerator</p> <p>Assisting the combustion and facilitating the gas exhaustion</p>	<p>Farm-Pond Aeration</p>  <p>Trun-Dean Roots Blower</p> <p>Oxygen supplementation underwater for a farm-pond</p>
<p>Compost; Farmyard Manure Fertilization</p>  <p>Trun-Dean Roots Blower</p> <p>1.5~2.0 m cover</p> <p>Blower to supply air for expediting fermentation</p>	<p>Electrolytic Tank</p>  <p>Trun-Dean Roots Blower</p> <p>Deliver air into the electrolytic tank so as to circulate the electrolyte for achieving better plating quality.</p>	<p>Paper Feeding for Printer</p>  <p>Trun-Dean Roots Blower</p> <p>Paper</p> <p>For paper segregation, paper handling, and paper feeding</p>
<p>Cleaning the Piping</p>  <p>Trun-Dean Roots Blower</p> <p>Dust, metal</p> <p>Piping</p> <p>To blow out dust or metal from the piping, so as to keep the piping clean</p>	<p>Drying the Conveyer Belt</p>  <p>Trun-Dean Roots Blower</p> <p>Trun-Dean Roots Blower</p> <p>Conveyer belt</p> <p>For drying small conveyer belts</p>	<p>Conveying Grains</p>  <p>Trun-Dean Roots Blower</p> <p>Wheat</p> <p>Rotation Valve</p> <p>Gains to be divided by the rotation valve and transported by the compressed air</p>

4-1 Principle of Operation

The Root Blower, as shown in Fig. 1, is a displacement-discharge blower as well as a suction type vacuum pump. The unit uses 2 rotors, in the shape of , rotating in opposite directions, for compressing or extracting the air. Both rotors are connected to a synchronized gear set. While rotating, the rotor-to-rotor and rotor-to-chamber gaps are maintained fractions of millimeters; therefore no lubrication is required, thus delivering non-contaminated air.

Because there is no friction between the moving parts, the Root Blower allows high-speed rotation for giving out high flow-rates. Trun-Dean root blowers are precision designed; only the bearings and gears inside the machine require lubrication. Please follow the timing for lubrication and select



■ FIG 1

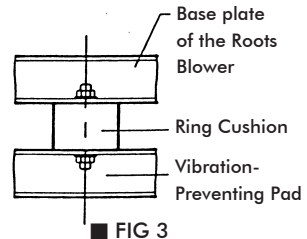
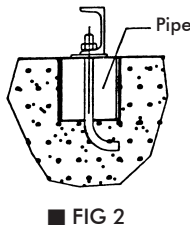
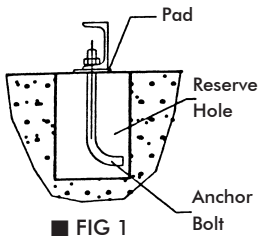
proper lube oil and grease as instructed by the manual. Proper maintenance can minimize wear and tear of the bearings and gears, so as to prolong the life span of the machine.

4-2 The Foundation

A sound and level foundation helps smooth operation of the Root Blower; it also minimizes the maintenance cost and prolongs the life span of the blower.

1. Concrete Foundation

- (1) A concrete foundation is the best choice for the Root Blower. The mass of a concrete plinth shall be at least 3 times that of the supported machine; it functions as an inertia counter weight that stabilizes the foundation. In case the soil of the location is soft and lacks supporting force, a bigger foundation or pile-supported foundation shall be provided. For installation of more than 2 Root Blowers, separate foundations shall be provided. For preventing transmission of vibration, a plinth shall avoid connecting with the foundation of the building, a column, or a wall.
- (2) Holes for accommodating anchor bolts shall be prepared in advance. Embed the anchor bolts after layout of the Root Blower. (As shown in Fig. 2)
- (3) If it has to pre-embed the anchor bolt, you can use the method illustrated in Fig. 3 to place the L-shape anchor bolt into a pipe with a diameter larger than that of the anchor bolt by approximately 50mm, so that the bolt allows for slight adjustment after pouring concrete, if required.
- (4) The best ratio of the aggregates, in volume, shall be cement: sand: gravel = 1:2:4. The machine shall only be installed when the foundation is fully cured.

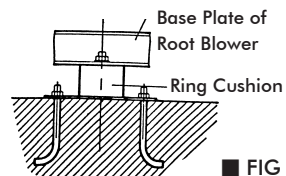


2. Steel Structure Base

Using steel structure as the base for a Root Blower (see Fig. 4), it is necessary to consider the strength and rigidity for maintaining the base from deformation under the expected load, which include the static and dynamic loads of the Root Blower and its accessories. The base must be sufficiently so as to prevent loosening resulting from the operation.

3. Installation of Vibration Pad (optional).

To prevent vibration induced by other equipment influencing the Root Blower, or to prevent vibration of the Root Blower from influencing other equipment, the vibration pad(s) can be installed



between the base plate of the unit and the foundation. The company offers 2 options of vibration pads for being used with a Root Blower. (See Figs. 4 and 5).

4-3 Installation

1. Precautions for Handling the Unit

When handling the Root Blower, avoid damage caused by swing or collision. Upon delivery check if all the accessories are intact. The following are some of things to check:

- (1) Check if the specifications of the unit are consistent with the order sheet.
- (2) Check if any of the screws on the machine are loose due to the shipment or any collision.
- (3) Turn the shaft with your hand; ensure that the shaft has not been stuck.
- (4) When hoisting, use the ring-head bolt supplied with the Root Blower. Do not use the shaft end as a support for hoisting.

2. Installation and Adjustment

- (1) Before installing the Root Blower onto the foundation, make sure the surface of the foundation is free of oil or grease, so as to provide good contact between the base plate and the concrete foundation.
- (2) Keep the inlet/outlet flanges of the Root Blower sealed until connecting with the piping, for preventing any foreign object from entering.
- (3) After placing the Root Blower onto the foundation, shim the base plate at positions the main load is supported (insert the shim into the gap between the base plate and the foundation, aside the anchor bolt), leave a space for grouting the mortar. Finally, use shims (or wedges) to level the unit; measure the level on a machined surface. Maximum tolerance is 0.2 mm/m.
- (4) In case an old cement plinth is used, chip off the upper-face of the plinth, install the unit upon the newly formed surface.
- (5) Reserve a space for maintenance at the installation site, for facilitating future maintenance.
- (6) It shall be considered that the inlet of the Root Blower shall be situated at a location where good ventilation and clean air are available.
- (7) If the equipment room for the Root Blower is small, the temperature in the room is prone to rise up. A temperature higher than 40°C is adverse to the life span of the Root Blower, in such cases, provide a ventilation fan for heat dissipation.

3. Piping

For ensuring smooth operation of the Root Blower, make sure the following points are taken care of when installing the piping.

- (1) Clean out any slugs from the piping thoroughly before connecting the Root Blower. If a slug enters into the blower, severe damage can result.
- (2) Avoid deformation of the Root Blower caused by connection with the piping; make sure the piping does not exert the direct load onto the Root Blower. Proper supporting is required in the vicinity of the inlet and outlet of the unit. Metal hangers or support can be used, preferably flexible ones. Make sure the centerline of the piping aligns with that of the unit inlet/outlet; do not force the connection. If applicable, use flexible joints to minimize the stress and strain upon the unit caused by minor deflections resulting from change of temperature. A check valve behind the flexible joint can prevent the Root Blower from water

invasion caused by reverse flow. Mind the direction of the check valve.

- (3) In case the inlet of the Root Blower opens to the atmosphere, a filter shall be provided for preventing sucking in foreign objects. Provide a rain shield for outdoor installation. Furnish silencers on the inlet, outlet, or within the piping, for eliminating the operation noise. If the transferred gas contains vapor, it may condense to water during the transfer; provide a drain cock at the lowest point of the piping system
- (4) Keep the inlet filter clean all the time. Perform regular inspection and maintenance every 3 months.

4. V-Belt Transmission

When the assembled Root Blower arrives at the destination, check the pulleys for alignment and check the belt tension before operation.

(1) Checking the Parallel

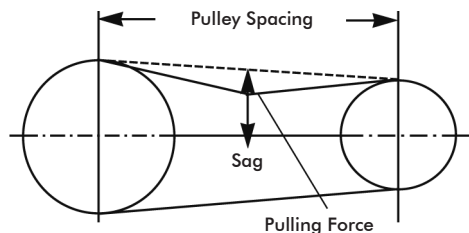
- Make sure the pulleys are at their correct positions.
- By way of a ruler or a straight line across the body and the pulley end, check that the end faces of the belt are on the same plane; check that the motor shaft is parallel with the blower shaft; and the v-belt pulley is at the right angle with the shaft. In case of any deflection, loosen the anchor bolts of the motor base for adjustment; tighten the bolts after adjustment is made.
- Before operating the Root Blower at full speed, check the direction of rotation first.

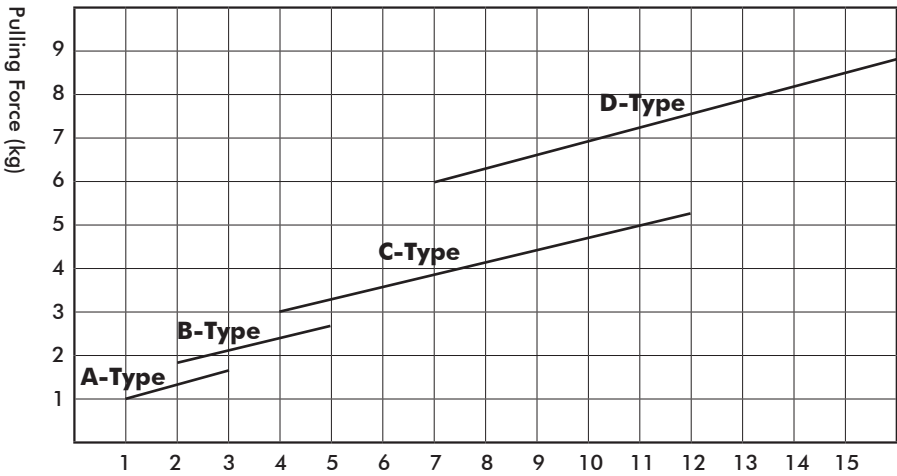
(2) Belt Tension Adjustment

The optimal tension adjustment of the belt is to achieve the minimal tension at which the belt will not slip in the maximum load conditions (horsepower). Make several checks of the belt tension for any variation on the first day a new belt is used. Adjust the belt so it will not slip. After certain stretching, the belt tends to settle in its extension. After that, only occasional checks are required. In a multi-belt case, make sure all the belts are of the same length; they shall be replaced together at the same time too. Keep the belt clean from dust and foreign materials, and avoid corrosion by gasoline or other oils. Check belt tension with the following methods: Hold the belt with your fingers and twist the belt; it shall be able to twist the belt 90 degrees. Or press the belt with your thumb; it shall be able to produce a sag of 1 thickness of the belt. After running starts, if a slip is heard, increase the tension a little. Increase the tension a little for a new belt. Tension can be calculated as follows:

- Measure the distance between the shafts
- Find the transmission power of each of the belts.

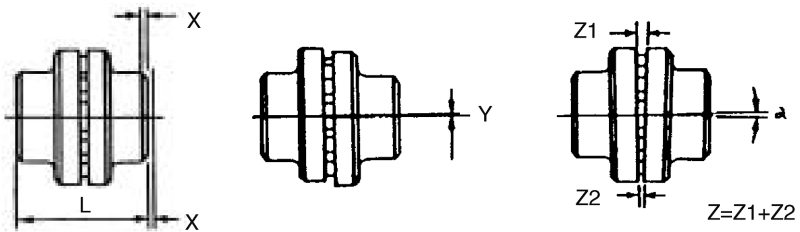
- Pull the belt straight down at the center between the pulley axles with a spring scale. Read the scale when the sag reaches 1.62mm per 100mm (for a 500 mm pulley Spacing, the sag shall be 8mm), check the reading with the following chart





(3) Adjusting the Flexible Coupling

For the Root Blower connected with a coupling, its alignment has been calibrated in the factory before shipment. The alignment may be damaged in handling processes, therefore it requires re-checking before operation. Perform the check according to instructions given in the operation manual. Make sure tolerances of parallel and angles are within the permissible ranges.



Coupling size	Max. OD (mm)																			
	50	67	82	97	112	128	148	168	194	214	240	265	295	330	370	415	280	575		
X(cm)	±0.5	±0.5	±1.0	±1.0	±1.0	±1.0	±1.0	±1.5	±1.5	±2.0	±2.0	±2.5	±2.5	±2.5	±2.5	±2.5	±2.5	±2.5	±2.5	
Y(mm)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
a(min.)	30	30	30	25	25	25	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Z(mm)	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.5

4-4 Operation of the Root Blower

1. Preparations Prior to Test Run

- (1) Turn the blower with your hand for free motion. In case it is hard to turn, check if the blower is deformed resulting from a foreign force. Check in the following order: loosen the flange bolts, or loosen the base plate bolts if necessary, for

adjusting the relative positions of the blower with the piping, at the same time, check if there is any foreign object in the chamber.

- (2) Check the level of the lubricating oil according to this manual.
- (3) Check for correct direction and installation positions of all accessories.
- (4) Open the control valves on both the inlet and outlet. DO NOT start the blower with the valves closed. Safety valves shall be provided on the inlet or outlet of the blower, for avoiding damage caused by an operational error or a change in the system resistance.

*Special Note: Check if the blinding plate on the inlet/outlet flange has been removed.

2. Test Run of the Root Blower

When performing test run, make sure the pressure on the inlet/outlet conforms to the pressure specified on the nameplate. If the operating pressure has been changed, regulation must be performed on the safety valve, also check the loading conditions of the motor. Keep the inlet temperature within the safety range (the standard inlet temperature for the Root Blowers of our company is 50°C). In case the inlet temperature exceeds 50°C, please consult us.

Check the following items one-by-one for the test run:

- (1) Correct direction of the Root Blower
- (2) Any abnormal sound from the Root Blower
- (3) Vibration of the Root Blower
- (4) Whether the blower housing temperature exceeds the standard.
- (5) On completion of the test run, switch off the power and observe if the Root Blower rotates freely until stop. After stop, check if the shaft can be turned freely with your hand.

If all the above checking points are normal, operational running can be arranged. In normal operation, not much maintenance is required except checking the lubrication of the bearing and gear, and adjusting the belt tension.

3. Airflow Adjustment

The Root Blower is a positive displacement machine; controlling the airflow by the inlet/outlet valve is not significantly effective. For a wide range of airflow adjustment, changing the rotation speed is a better way, more economical and effective. Otherwise, the excessive airflow can be released by the safety valve if the speed is to remain constant. Providing a bypass between the inlet and outlet is also a method; but pay attention to the temperature rise caused by the return flow, which can get harmful to the normal operation.

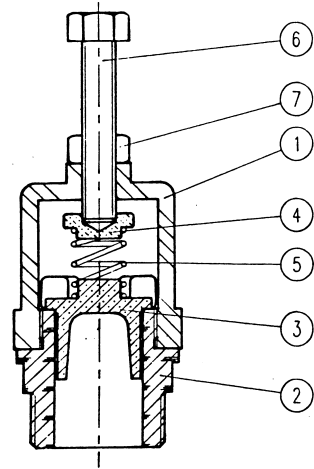
4. Safety Valve Adjustment

The Root Blower furnished with safety valves is pre-set according to the specified pressure. Before actual running the unit, confirm again if the safety valve setting conforms with the specified releasing pressure, so as to ensure the safety of the motor and the blower. If the blower is to be used at a pressure different from the preset pressure, or if the pressure requirement changes, the releasing pressure of the safety valve must be re-adjusted.

Adjustment Procedures:

- (1) Loosen the valve cap
- (2) Loosen the fixing nut
- (3) Adjust according to the required pressure.
 - For lowering the pressure:TH: Turn the adjusting bolt upward
 - For increasing the pressure:TH: Turn the adjusting bolt downward
- (4) Test if the safety valve releases at the set pressure.
- (5) Tighten the fixing nut
- (6) Tighten the valve cap
- (7) Test again if the valve releases at the correct pressure.

1	Valve housing
2	Valve seat
3	Valve body
4	Spring seat
5	Spring
6	Adjusting bolt
7	Fixing nut



4-5 Repair and Maintenance

1. Shaft Seal

Labyrinth Seal is a standard shaft seal for all the Root Blowers produced by the company. This seal has no direct contact with the rotating shaft, therefore requiring no special maintenance under normal operation.

2. Lubrication

Bottom of the synchronized gear in the gearbox is submerged in the oil, there is also an oil splashing plate for properly lubricating the bearing(s) on the side.

3. Gear lubrication (Gearbox)

- (1) Replacing gear oil (drains the old oil then pour into the new one)

The first time: 500 hours after initiation; afterwards, replace oil every 1000 hours.

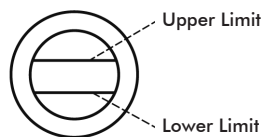
- (2) Quantity of Oil

Refer to the following table for the oil quantity for each model; check the oil gauge from time to time. The oil level shall be kept between the upper and lower limits when the unit is in stop. Excessive oil will flow out from the hole on the side. Insufficient oil can result in squeaking of the gear due to friction and shall be made up.

- (3) Type of Oil

CPC Kuoguang Brand #150 High Class Gear Oil. (For inlet temperature < 50°C)
Other equivalent oil (SAE 150 gear oil).

Model	Oil Quantity (c.c.)	Model	Oil Quantity (c.c.)
TH-50	Front 300	TH-125	Front 1300
TH-50	Rear 700	TH-125	Rear 3200
TH-65	Front 300	TH-150	Front 1300
TH-65	Rear 700	TH-150	Rear 3200
TH-80	Front 950	TH-200	Front 3500
TH-80	Rear 1600	TH-200	Rear 11500
TH-100	Front 950	TH-300	Front 3500
TH-100	Rear 1600	TH-300	Rear 11500
TH-150A	Front 3500		
TH-150A	Rear 8000		



4. Checking the blower

(1) Daily Inspection

- Inlet/ outlet pressure check
- Bearing temperature
- Gearbox temperature check
- Motor current and loading
- Check for abnormal sound
- Oil level confirmation

(2) Monthly Inspection

- Belt tension and wearing
- Check the inlet filter for clogging
- Vibration
- Check the oil for leakage

(3) Half-Year Inspection

- Stop the unit, turn the shaft with hand; ensure the bearing, gear and rotors are all in normal conditions.

4-6 Repair and Replacement

Under adequate maintenance, the blower can have a long lifespan. In case of finding any wear and tear of the parts, for the sake of continued normal operation, such parts shall be repaired or replaced.

1. The Gear

For avoiding collision of rotors inside the blower chamber, provide proper marking for correct resumption when disassembling the gear, so that original angles and positions can be maintained when re-assembled. Since the synchronous calibration of the gear is quite a difficult process, we suggest that the blower shall be sent back

Item / Period	Prior to Test Run	Daily	Every 3 Months	Yearly	Every 2 Years	Remarks
Clean the Piping	★					
Check Every Parts for Stable	★		★			Blower, piping, etc.
Valve Openness	★	★				
Check Valve Function	★					
Wiring Terminals	★		★			
Gear Oil	★	★				Use #150 high-class gear oil
Oil Leakage	★	★				
Running Direction	★					In the arrow direction
Pressure	★	★	★			
Safety Valve Function	★		★			
Current and Voltage	★	★				
Air Flow Rate	★	★				
Noise	★	★				
Vibration	★	★				
Temperature	★	★				Intake air, blower, motor
Belt Tension	★		★			The belt extends in the initial stage; after that, tighten the belt
Smoothness of Gears and Bearings	★	★				
Oiling of Bearings			★			Use lube oil
Gear Oil Replacement			★			Replace all
Belt Replacement				★		The belt extends in the initial stage; after that, tighten the belt
Cleaning the Silencer Internal				★		
Shaft (Oil) Seal Replacement					★	
Cleaning the Housing Internal					★	

5-2 Troubleshooting

1. The Blower Does Not Run

Potential Cause	Remedy
(1) Electric circuit problem.....	Check and repair the electric circuit
(2) Motor problem.....	Check and repair the motor
(3) Foreign object in the chamber.....	Remove foreign objects
(4) Rotor rust and jam.....	Remove rust from the rotor
(5) Foreign objects in the gear teeth.....	Remove the foreign objects from the teeth
(6) Blower inlet/outlet clog.....	Remove the clog or open the In/Out valve

2.Outlet Temperature Too High

Potential Cause

Remedy

- (1) Excessive oil level in gearbox.....Lower the oil level
- (2) Filter resistance too high.....Clean the filter mesh
- (3) In/Out differential pressure too high....Find out the cause and lower the difference
- (4) Rotor gap deviation.....Send back to factory for repair and gap adjustment

3.Bearing Temperature Too High

Potential Cause

Remedy

- (1) Excessive oil level, too much grease....Decrease oil and grease
- (2) Excessive or insufficient viscosity of oil..Replace with the proper oil
- (3) Operation pressure too high.....Improve the operation pressure
- (4) Intake air alteration.....Find out the cause and improve
- (5) Worn bearing.....Send back to factory for bearing replacement
- (6) Worn shaft at the bearing position.....Send back to factory for shaft replacement
- (7) Excessive belt tension.....Re-adjust belt tension
- (8) Rotor temperature rising effect.....Find out the cause and improve

4.Gear Oil Temperature Turns High

Potential Cause

Remedy

- (1) Excessive or insufficient oil.....Check oil level
- (2) Excessive or insufficient viscosity of oil..Replace with the proper oil
- (3) Blower operation pressure too high.....Check lube oil
- (4) Gear wear and tear.....Send back to factory for gear replacement
- (5) Excessive gear gap.....Send back to factory for gear adjustment

5.Current Overload

Potential Cause

Remedy

- (1) In/Out resistance increase, resulting....Find the cause and impr in increase of the differential pressure
- (2) Blower speed increase.....Lower the speed
- (3) Motor break down.....Repair the motor
- (4) Rotor rust.....Remove rust from rotor
- (5) Foreign object gets into chamber.....Remove the foreign object
- (6) Rotors collide.....Send back to factory for gear gap adjustment
- (7) Rotor collides with chamber of side plate...Send back to factory for gap adjustment

6.Noise

Potential Cause

Remedy

- (1) Rotors collide with each other.....Send back to factory for gear gap adjustment
- (2) Rotor collides with chamber of side plate...Send back to factory for gap adjustment
- (3) Gear wear and tear or caught with.....Send back to factory for repair or foreign object remove the foreign object
- (4) Foreign object gets into chamber.....Remove the foreign object
- (5) Belt too loose or touches the belt cover.....Re-adjust belt tension
- (6) Damaged Bearing.....Send back to factory for bearing replacement



Precautions when using Root Blowers:

1. Before using the blower, please add oil to the centerline of the oil gauge. After operation, check from time to time so as to maintain the oil level above the centerline.
2. The specified oil is CPC gear circulation oil R-150.
3. Before and after using the blower, always make sure that the belt tension is correct. Adjust the tension regularly. If the belt too loose, effectiveness and lifespan of the machine may decrease.
4. Check the inlet filter for clog; keep it clean and free-flowing all the time.
5. Make sure the rotation is in correct direction. Reverse rotation is strictly forbidden.
6. Read the manual for details.

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