DEFECTS	CAUSES	POSSIBLE REMEDIES
The machine does not start	 Power supply Electrical connection Defective engine Mechanics Wrong motor size 	 Check that the main power switch of the electrical control panel of the machine is in the ON position. Check that protection fuses are not blown Check the correct supply voltage Check the correct execution of all connections in the terminal box of the electric motor. Replace the motor. Check that all the transmission belts are intact Check the tension of the transmission belts Check the tightness of the pulleys Replace the engine.
The engine is overheated	6) Overload 7) Wrong motor size 8) Start-up time too long	 6) Check that the mechanical parts moved by the motor are not subjected to unexpected resistance 7) Replace the motor 8) The impeller PD2 has been underestimated, change the motor. Correct the start-up methodology.
Excessive electrical absorption	9) Circuit 10) Defective engine 11) Wrong motor size 12) Impeller	 9) Possible accretion of dirt in the impeller seat collar Possible ingress of foreign bodies into the fan which slow down the impeller movement Check the correct operation of the dampers 10) Replace the motor. 11) Replace the motor. 12) Check the RPMs Check the direction of rotation of the impeller
Overheated bearings	13) Damage14) Transmission15) Mechanics	 13) Replace the bearings. 14) The tension of the drive belts is excessive 15) The bearings are not correctly aligned

		The transmission shaft is not straight
Degraded transmission belts	 16) Incorrect pretensioning 17) Incorrect assembly 18) Incorrect alignment of the pulleys 19) Worn pulleys 20) Strong vibrations 21) Insufficient voltage 22) Excessive tension 23) Excessive scrolling 24) Life exceeded 25) Dirty / foreign bodies 26) High temperature:> 80 [° C] 27) Leaks from engine, bearings or engine block 	 16) Replace the belt and adjust its tension 17) Replace the belt and mount it correctly 18) Align the pulleys and replace the belt 19) Replace the pulley + belt unit and retension the transmission 20) Check the belt tension and replace it 21) Replace the belt and retension it 22) Replace the belt and retension it 23) Replace the belt and retension it 24) Replace the belt 25) Clean / remove foreign bodies and replace belts 26) Use belts for high temperatures or remove the cause of overheating 27) Eliminate leaks, clean the pulleys, replace
Twisting the drive belt	 29) Poor alignment of the pulleys 30) Worn throats 31) Wrong groove profile 32) Strong vibrations 33) Insufficient voltage 34) Wear of the belt sides 	 29) Align the pulleys and replace the belt 30) Replace the pulleys 31) Replace the pulleys 32) Check the belt tension 33) Replace the belt and retension it 34) Replace the belt
Broken drive belt	35) undersized transmission 36) Forced assembly	35) Recalculate the transmission36) Replace the belts and assemble themwithout forcing them
Lubricant leaks	37) Defective or worn sealing rings 38) Worn shaft seal seat	37) Replace the sealing rings or replace the bearings38) Replace the sealing rings or replace the shaft
Excessive or abnormal noise	39) Impeller 40) Case / Auger 41) Mechanics	 39) Check the minimum distances Tighten the impeller hub Check that there are no excessive obstructions at the pressing mouth (severe and intermittent noise) or suction (acute and continuous noise) Clean the dirt that has settled on the blades Rerun balancing 40) Check the minimum distances

		Tighten the bearing collars on the shaft. Replace defective bearings Tighten the pulleys on the motor / impeller shaft Check the correct tension of the belts Check the state of wear of the belts Check the alignment of the pulleys
Excessive or abnormal vibrations	 42) Engine 43) Impeller 44) Worn bearings 45) Worn anti-vibration joints 46) Transmission joint (Misalignment) 47) Transmission joint (Loose screws and / or micro clutches under the screw head) 48) Drive coupling (Loose locking nut) 	 42) The motor runs in one phase There is an electrical imbalance in the motor 43) Check / re-balance the impeller 44) Replace the bearings 45) Replace the damaged anti-vibration joints 46) Realign the joint 47) Check the joint parts and if damaged replace it, replace the fixing screws and tighten them completely 48) Correct the alignment of the joint, correct it if necessary and tighten the hub fixing screw
Breakage of fixing screws	49) Mechanics	49) Reduce the vibrations of the impeller and / or the motor.
Low flow rate	50) Circuit 51) Fan	 50) Check that the flow regulation devices have the correct degree of opening. Check that there are no abnormal or unexpected obstructions of the suction or pressing mouth Installed protection grids are too tightly woven (if allowed / allowed replace the protection grids) 51) Check that the impeller rotates in the correct direction. The fan is undersized Check the angle of incidence of the impeller blades (Angle of attack too low) Check that the impeller rotates at the correct rotation speed (Increase the RPM)
High flow rate	52) Air circuit 53) Fan	 52) Check that the flow regulation devices have the correct degree of opening. Protection grids not installed Installed protection grids have too dilated weft (if allowed replace the protection grids) 53) Check that the impeller rotates at the correct rotation speed (Reduce the RPM)

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		Check the angle of incidence of the impeller blades (Angle of attack too high)
Wrong static pressure	54) Air circuit 55) Fan	 54) Check that the pressing or suction mouth does not show any obstructions to the air flow Clean the protection grids Clean the flow regulating devices Check that the flow regulation devices have the correct degree of opening Check that the flow regulation devices are functioning in all their parts 55) Clean the impeller Clean the impeller case Clean the mouthpiece and / or the pressing mouth