



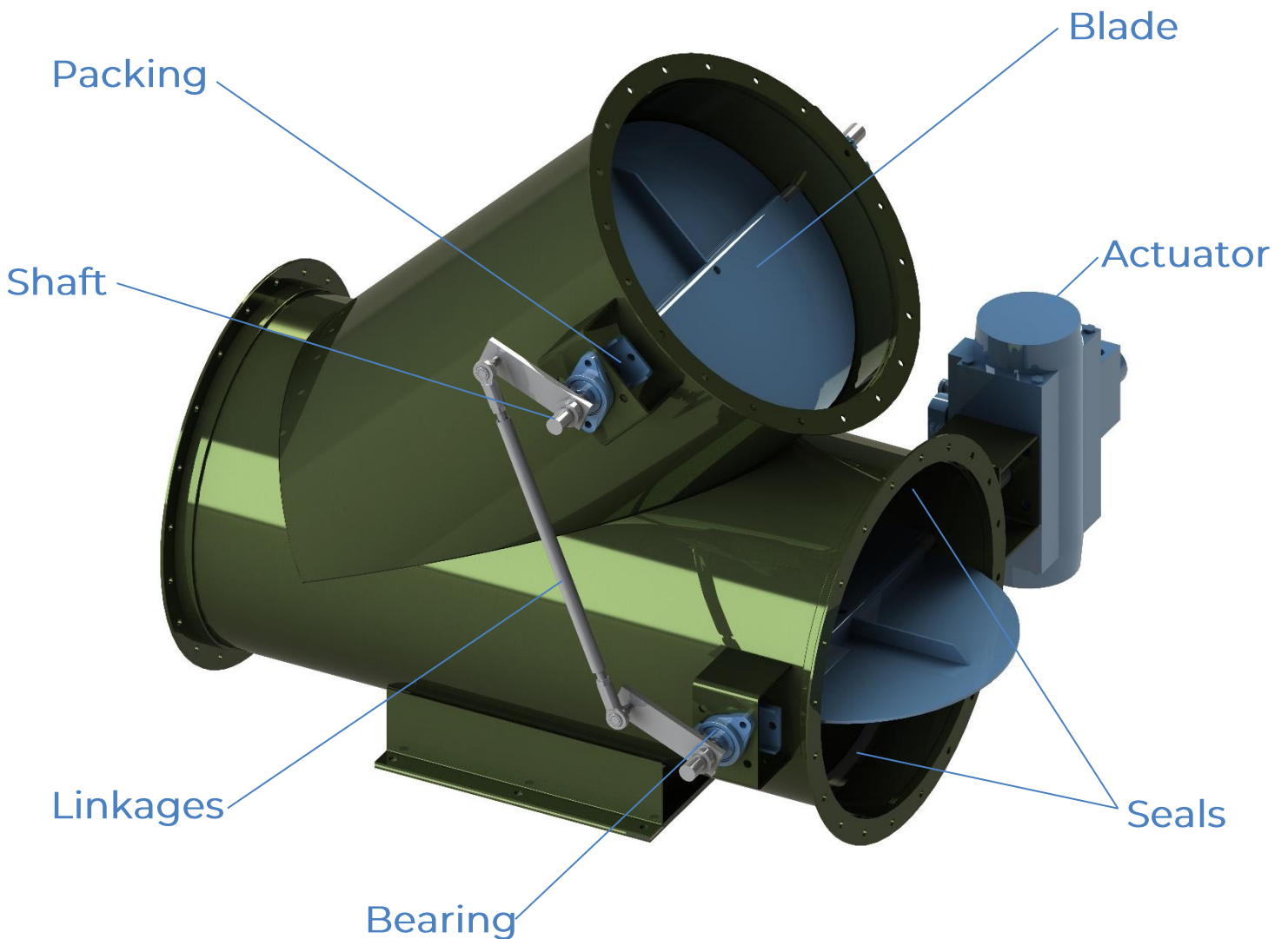
KELAIR

DAMPERS

A DIVISION OF MATOT

Maintenance Checklist - Diverter Dampers

Model TRI



To [receive your recommended spare parts list](mailto:Sales@kelairdampers.com), please contact us at Sales@kelairdampers.com

Kelair Dampers | 2501 Van Buren | Bellwood, IL | 60104-2459

Blades: Depending on the environment, process, and age of the damper, blades can warp or bind over time. It's important to check the blade to assure there is not warping or twisting, along with assure that there isn't buildup of debris preventing the blade from operating correctly. A malfunctioning blade can not only do more damage to itself and the rest of the damper, but it can also create a critical halt in your process or prevent your air pollution control equipment from performing correctly.

Recommended inspection frequency: Minimal 1x per year
Recommended change-out: 10-15+ years or 'as needed'

Shaft: The shaft of the damper plays a large part in the operation of a damper, as it goes through the linkage, bearing, packing, and blade. Depending on the process environment, shafts can wear or even bend over time, causing more damage to your damper and inefficiency in your process. Check to assure the shaft is straight and operating smoothly.

Recommended inspection frequency: Minimal 1x per year
Recommended change-out: 10-15+ years or 'as needed'

Seals: Kelair offers multiple seal options on their diverter dampers (such as tadpole and metal seat), so it's important to know what seals are on the damper prior to inspecting. Seals play an integral part in assuring leakage requirements are met. As seals do their jobs over time and the damper is operated, they can become worn or even removed from the damper. When checking the seals, make sure that the tadpole seal is still fastened in place, the metal seat is fastened securely to the damper body and assure that the metal seat and tadpole seal are not bent or warped.

Recommended inspection frequency: 1-2x per year
*Recommended change-out: Every 5 years depending on process; **Keep in stock***

Packing: The packing gland is type of stuffing used to seal the rotating shaft, creating a barrier between process and exterior environment. Over time the packing can wear or even blow out of place causing problematic operation and/or binding of the blade. It's important to change these out over time as they are an inexpensive part that can cause expensive damage. It is good practice to have these in stock to routinely change, as they can blow-out without warning.

Recommended inspection frequency: 1-2x per year
*Recommended Replacement: Every 5 years depend process; **Keep in stock***

Bearings: The bearings allow the shaft and blade to rotate smoothly. Depending on the type of bearings on your damper, they may be permanently lubricated or need lubricated over time. It is important to become familiar with the type of bearings on your damper for prolonged life and maximum efficiency. To check the bearings, carefully do a visual inspection prior to running and while running to assure all shafts are rotating correctly with minimal friction. If bearings are not checked routinely, other issues can arise throughout the damper such as binding blades, bent linkages, and/or damper failure.

Recommended inspection frequency: 1-2x per year
*Recommended change-out: Every 5+ years depending on process; **Keep in stock***

Linkages: The linkages connect all shafts to the actuator, allowing the damper to open/close simultaneously. Over long periods of time linkages may warp or become offset, causing a blade(s) to operate ineffectively. This issue can be due to several reasons within the process or lack of maintenance but can typically be fixed easily and on-line to prevent further issues within the damper. When looking for issues, check to assure the blades are moving smoothly and simultaneously with zero shaft binding or "skipping".

Recommended inspection frequency: 1-2x per year
Recommended change-out: Every 5-10+ years depending on process

Actuator: The actuator is the motor behind the damper operation, whether it be manual, electric, or pneumatic. All actuators typically have an expected life of run-time, so it's important to know what type of actuator you have on your damper and its expected life. When checking to assure the actuator is operating effectively, assure the damper is opening closing within the specified actuator open/close time.

Recommended inspection frequency: Minimal 1x per year
Recommended change-out: Every 10+ years depending on run-time, actuator type, and process

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