

# INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF HKM, HKK, HKZ HEAT-COOL COMBINATIONS

IMPORTANT: READ THROUGH THE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE USE AND KEEP IN A SAFE

Dear customer,

Thank you very much for placing your trust in heating elements from Keller Ihne + Tesch, part of the IHNE & TESCH Group. We have been developing and producing high-quality electrical heating technology of the kind you have opted for since 1932.

## 1. General

Our heating elements are high-quality products made in Germany that have been subjected to rigorous quality checks throughout all stages of development and production. A high degree of vertical integration and the many years of experience of our employees ensure that our high level of performance can be maintained.

This quality standard will give you a guarantee of continued reliable use of the heating elements over long periods of time, provided that the technical information set out below is observed.

If you have any other questions on installing and using the heating elements or any of our other products not covered in the information below, our field service staff and sales engineers will be happy to help.

Our heating systems conform to the applicable provisions of relevant EU directives and Equipment and Product Safety Act and bear the CE mark.

## 2. Applications

Our Heat-Cool Combinations are suitable for heating and cooling of solids (extruder and injection molding).

The heating elements are components, not fully operational equipment. The intended use is in industrial electrothermal machinery.

## 3. Safety information

The instructions for use must be read carefully and understood prior to commissioning the heating systems. Incorrect assembly, selecting the wrong heating system and regulating a heating system incorrectly will cause defects and accidents.

For safety reasons, the heating systems may only be used for the applications described in these instructions for use. General operating instructions and safety information must be observed. When assembling the system, the safety instructions relevant to the installation location and generally accepted technical rules and standards must be observed.

Heating systems must not under any circumstances be commissioned if there are visible signs of (transport) damage.

Heating systems must not be commissioned until it has been ensured that the insulation resistance is  $\geq 1 \text{ MOhm}$ .

The surface temperature of the heating systems must not cause the temperature of the material to be heated to rise to a critical level that could, for example, trigger a fire, explosion, the emission of smoke or gas, etc.

The heating systems must not be commissioned until they have been mounted such that the entire contact surface cannot move.

Operating conditions other than those described in the instructions for use will cause heating systems to malfunction or fail. Special applications must be approved by IHNE & TESCH, Keller Ihne + Tesch.

### Caution: Risk of combustion!



High temperatures occur during operation. All surfaces must be cold ( $\leq 40^\circ\text{C}$ ) when performing work on heating systems.

## 4. Connection

### Caution: Electrical connections !



The electrical connection must only be performed by qualified electricians or persons trained in electrical safety. Work on equipment must be carried out with the equipment disconnected from the mains. It must also be ensured that the equipment cannot unintentionally be made live again.

### Note the connection voltage!



Standards and specifications for electrical work must be observed. Particular attention must be paid here to conformity of the operating voltage (as embossed on the equipment) with the supply voltage.

### 4.1 Protective conductor



It is imperative that the protective conductor is connected, where available. Otherwise the connection of the protective conductor of the heating system must be checked as part of the mechanical connection to the machine.

### 4.2 Ex area



Operation of the heating systems in an Ex area is not permissible.

### 4.3 Connecting line



To avoid short circuits, the connecting lines must be routed such that they cannot come into contact with sharp edges or objects. It must be ensured that the terminal area is protected against the penetration of materials (e.g. oils, plastics, moisture, greases and gases).

### Note:

The appropriate connection variant for the terminal area (e.g. cables, stranded wires, connectors, busbars etc.) must be chosen depending on the ambient temperatures.

## 5. Technical data

### 5.1 Surface temperature

The specifications given below are maximum values for the heating side and must not be exceeded:

HKM type:	450 °C max.
HKK type:	400 °C max.
HKZ type:	280 °C max.

### 6. Disassembly + Assembly

For reasons of transport and insurance, the Heat-Cool Combinations are delivered fully assembled. They must be disassembled as follows in order to achieve the critical form fit.

#### 6.1 Disassembly

- Step 1: After opening the fasteners, remove the cooling jacket top shell (air outlet side).
- Step 2: Release and remove the clamping screws of the band heaters/clamping bands.
- Step 3: Remove the transport sheet after spreading out the band heaters/clamping bands.

Ready for installation !

#### 6.2 Assembly

- Step 1: Pull the band heater over the cylinder and prefix it provisionally.



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Step 2: Align the Heat-Cool combination on the barrel and fix the band heaters using the required torque (KHK=5,8Nm, Z,M=8,5Nm), even with pressure spring lock.  
When heating elements with disc spring assembly (HKM) consider 20 Nm as the torque. If heating tapes with pressure or disc springs these are only applicable bias that commute remains available. In addition, the plant and the required for the necessary expansion compensation pressure/disc spring setting should be checked after the first heating phase. When heating strips with clamping screws, the heaters must be retightened during the first heating phase to ensure the proper fit of the heaters against the material to be heated.

Step 3: Place the cooling jacket top shell on and align it, making sure that tension clearance on both sides is equal.

Ready for connection!

Heating systems may be destroyed by overheating if they are not connected with a positive-locking fit.

It must be generally ensured that no mechanical damage can be caused by external impacts, such as moving parts.

## 7. Operating conditions

### 7.1 Temperatures

The connecting lines must be protected against temperature effects or be designed to withstand them.

#### 7.1.1 Temperature control

Heating systems can absorb moisture during storage or storage in the wrong conditions, so they must be fitted with temperature control with start-up circuitry.

### 7.2 Protection against accidental contact, dust and moisture

The heating systems must be protected against contact, dust and moisture according to the ambient conditions. During operation, it is particularly important to prevent the ingress of any foreign matter such as oil, water, plastic etc.

### 7.3 Storage

If storing for a prolonged period of time (several months), it must be ensured through measures within the system that the insulation resistance will drop.

Heating systems must not be commissioned until it has been ensured that the insulation resistance is  $\geq 1$  MOhm.

#### Note:

We recommend that heating systems are stored in a dry environment and that a suitable desiccant is added as appropriate.

### 7.4 Disposal

Disposal must be carried out in accordance with statutory regulations.

## 8. Troubleshooting and remedy of faults

Fault	Possible cause	Remedy
Not heating	No mains voltage present	Check/replace fuse, switch on the switch
	Loose mains connection	Tighten the mains connection
	Torn connection	Replace the heating system
	Heater band faulty	Replace the heater band
Insufficient heating	Incorrect heater band, loose heater band	Tighten the heater band so that a positive-locking fit is created
	Incorrect operating voltage	Connect the prescribed supply voltage
Excessive heating	Incorrect operating voltage	Connect the prescribed supply voltage
	Construction of heating elements	Retighten the heater band
Heater bands cannot be mounted	Diameter not correct	Readjust the heater band diameter
	Transport/storage damage	Replace the heater band

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**Subject to changes**

