GUARANTEE CONDITIONS

Conditions additional to the general guarantee clauses.

• The warranty covers any manufacturing defect of the motor or gearbox for 1 year from the date of invoice, and will be provided by the motor manufacturer.

• The warranty does not cover problems caused by overloads due to missing or incorrectly adjusted motor thermal protection (burnt-out windings, etc.).

• The warranty does not cover problems due to problems arising from misalignment of the motor or gearbox with the load.

• The guarantee for gearboxes (fixed or variable) does not cover problems resulting from lack of oil or maladjustments caused by varying the speed while stationary.

• The guarantee does not cover the costs arising from the stoppage of the motor or gearbox, or any damage caused by the latter.

The documents, instruction manuals and general warranty conditions are available in adajusa.com

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ANNEX TO THE TECHNICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR ELECTRIC MOTORS AND GEARED MOTORS

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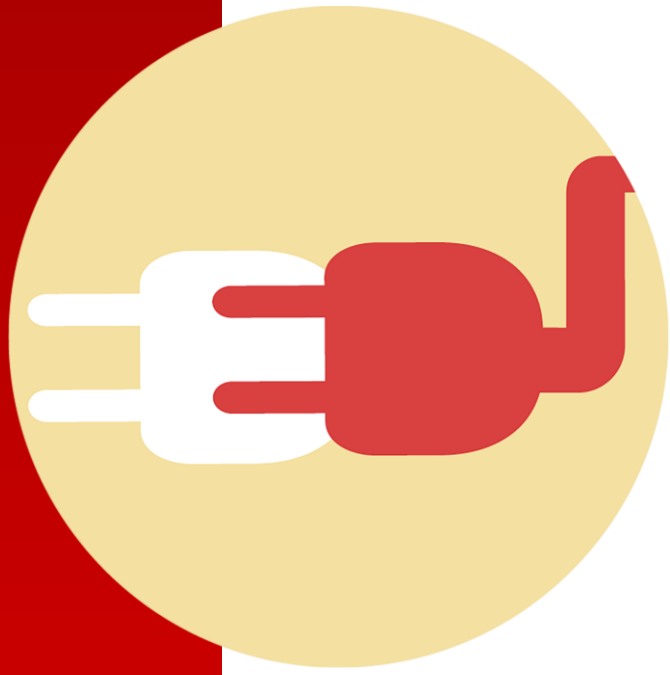

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Be sure to respect and comply with the regulations in force for this type of work. Be sure to disconnect the electrical power supply before carrying out any operation on the motor to be installed. This appendix does not replace the instructions provided by the manufacturer, but only complements them.

Electric motors and gearboxes can be heavy and have sharp edges, be sure to take precautions against entrapment of limbs during the installation and commissioning process.

Electric motors and gearboxes are considered for professional use and must be installed by qualified personnel for this type of work.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION AND WIRING

Every electric motor must be installed in compliance with the regulations in force at the place of installation of the motor; make sure that the cable cross-section is in accordance with the motor power and the conditions at the place of installation. An inadequate cable cross-section can cause serious damage or even fire to the motor.

Always use connecting terminals for the connection of the cables to the motor terminals and tighten the connection nuts securely. A loose connection will result in serious engine failure and risk of fire. Always make sure that the insulating gasket of the terminal box is correctly positioned in its housing to ensure the degree of tightness.

All electric motors must be protected against short circuits and against overconsumption due to overloads that may occur; protection must be provided by means of thermal relays or motor protection devices. Make sure that these are present and operative in the electrical installation that supplies the motor, as well as that they are correctly regulated. Regulate them according to the current consumption of the motor that appears on the motor's nameplate**.**

Note: Circuit breakers are protection devices suitable for protecting the supply line to the motor, but not for protecting the motor against overloads. If the motor's electrical installation only provides protection by means of circuit breakers, overloads could occur in the motor and cause serious damage to the motor winding (burnt motor); this damage is not covered by the motor warranty.

Make sure that the electrical installation of the motor is in accordance with the legislation in force at the place of installation. Check that the direction of rotation is correct for the application.

Make sure that the electrical characteristics of the motor match those of the electrical installation to which it will be connected. If these do not match, refrain from connecting it.

Once connected, check the consumption of the motor; with an ammeter, verify that the consumption at load does not exceed that shown on the motor nameplate and, in the case of three-phase motors, that the consumptions are the same for each of the phases.

If the motor is a single-phase motor and is equipped with a thermal protector in the terminal box of the motor, connect it via this protection element. The use of this protection element does not mean that the motor overload protection in the supply circuit can be dispensed with.

MECHANICAL INSTALLATION

When fixing the motor or gear unit, make sure that the screws are firmly tightened and that all the fixing screws are installed. The surface on which the motor is to be mounted must be sufficiently flat to ensure that the motor is correctly fixed; if it is not sufficiently flat, vibrations may occur which may even damage the motor feet or flange.

Align the motor or gearbox with the load rigorously and if you cannot ensure alignment with the load, install a flexible coupling between the output shaft and the load. Failure to do so could result in damage to the output shaft bearings.

Ensure sufficient space around the engine to ensure proper cooling of the engine; make sure that the air intake to the engine fan is not obstructed.

Check that there are no vibrations in the load that could affect the motor or gearbox.

In the case of geared motors and gearboxes, make sure that the oil level is correct; in the case of worm gearboxes working at an inclination between 10º and 80º (for example 45º), add a little more oil to avoid shortening their useful life. When a mechanical variator is installed, you must bear in mind that the speed cannot be varied with the variator stopped; it is necessary to have the motor running to proceed to its regulation, if the speed is varied with the motor stopped, this will cause a misalignment of the planetary system and excessive heating will occur; working under these conditions will cause a serious breakdown in the mechanical variator which is not covered by the guarantee.