TROUBLE SHOOTING THE COMMON PROBLEMS - VIBRATORS -

NOTE: Not all these faults are found in every model.

| <u>/!\</u> | Before carrying out any repair on the inside of the machine disconnect the unit completely from the mains electrical supply. |
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| IMPORTANT: | |

| Problem: THE MACHINE DOES NOT START. | |
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| Possible cause | Corrective Action |
| No electrical supply. | Check the outlet and any fuses. Make sure the supply is of the correct voltage for the unit in question. |
| No electrical supply to the machine. | Check the plug and supply wire for damage. |
| Damage to the transformer. | Check the transformer input and output circuits. Replace if damaged with the correct spare. |
| Damage to the solenoids. | Check the circuits and replace any damaged part with the correct spare. |

| Problem: JERKY START-UP. | | |
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| Possible cause | | Corrective Action |
| Incorrect connection. | electrical | Check the unit is plugged in correctly to the correct voltage. |
| Starting the unit with the control set to maximum. | | The correct way to use the unit is to start with the control set to minimum and then increase the vibration rate as appropriate. Starting the unit at maximum can cause irreparable damage to the unit. |

| Problem: EXCESSIVE NOISE. | |
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| Possible cause | Corrective Action |
| The unit is not stable. | The feet must be touching an even solid flat surface. If this is not possible place a slab of polystyrene foam between the vibrator and the table. |
| An internal part has become loose. | Vibration can loosen any mechanical connection eventually. Theoretically any of the parts of the unit could have worked loose, however the most likely cause are loose connections between the feet and the shockabsorbers. Locate the fault and tighten any loose connections. |

| Problem: THE UNIT IS UNSTABLE. | |
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| Possible cause | Corrective Action |
| Irregular worksurface. | Always position the vibrator on a flat and level surface - preferably on a sturdy table or workbench - in a place that does not cause any noisy resonance; if there is no suitable place, lay a slab of polystyrene foam between the bench and the vibrator. |
| Not all the feet are in contact with the bench. | If any of the feet are worn or damaged this can cause the vibrator to be unstable. Replace any damaged feet. |

| Problem: VIBRATION CAN NO LONGER BE ADJUSTED. | |
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| Possible cause | Corrective Action |
| Damaged Potentiometer. | In 90% of the cases a part on the PCB has failed. First check whether the board is working. If not replace with the correct spare. |
| Damaged Rheostat. | Voltage spikes, lightning strikes, electrical work, incorrect voltage supply etc. can blow the rheostat making it impossible to adjust the vibration rate. The setting can become blocked on maximum or minimum depending on the type of damage. Unfortunately this part can not be repaired because it is encased in resin to protect it from the vibration. All models are fitted with a safety cut-out which considerably reduces the chance of this fault ever occuring. |

| Problem: IRREGULAR VIBRATION. | |
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| Possible cause | Corrective Action |
| One of the mechanical parts has worked loose. | It is possible that the continued vibration has loosened one or other of the parts of the vibrator, the most likely are the connections of the feet or the shock absorbers. Check the assembly and tighten any loose connections. |
| The shock absorbers have become worn. | One or more of the shock absorbers has become worn. This can be caused by continually loading the vibrator asymmetrically or excessively. Check the shock absorbers and replace any that show signs of wear. |