

## Radial fans Series VRE

# OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Original operating instructions

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## 0. Preface to the operating instructions

These operating instructions are intended to familiarise users with series VRE fans so that they will be able to use them in accordance with their conditions of use.

These instructions contain important information relating to the safe, appropriate and cost-effective operation of these fans. Compliance with such instructions helps to avoid danger and to reduce repair costs and downtimes.

These operating instructions should be permanently available wherever the fan is installed. They must be read and observed by all persons involved with transportation, installation and start-up as well as with maintenance and repairs. In addition to the present operating instructions and legally binding accident-prevention regulations, the generally recognised technical rules and regulations pertaining to safe and competent execution of the work must be observed.

For radial fans with an **EC motor**, there are additional instructions to those given here that apply to commissioning.

## 1. Basic safety instructions

### 1.1 Warning symbols



Information regarding cost-effective use of the fan



Details of do's and don'ts to prevent personal injuries and/or material damage

### 1.2 Conditions of use

The fans have been built according standard practices and recognised safety standards. Nevertheless, their operation may cause safety hazards or have an adverse effect on other machinery or other material assets. Therefore, it is extremely important that the conditions of use are observed and that the fan is in perfect working order.

The owner/user must comply with the conditions given below. The conditions stated in the manufacturer's brochure valid at the time the contract was concluded shall apply, unless specified otherwise by contractual agreements.

#### a. Requirements with respect to the conveying medium and the surroundings

- ♦ Compliance with the permissible temperature range, which depends on the type of fan, the operating speed and the construction materials
- ♦ The chemical resistance of the construction materials (particularly plastics) to the conveying medium must be tested
- ♦ For explosion-proof fans, the ignition temperature and the explosion hazard zone must be taken into account.  
---> Section 6 "Additional information for explosion-proof fans"
- ♦ The density of the conveying medium must correspond to that of pure air. The medium must not contain foreign particles and has to be practically dustless. Higher dust loads or impure gases with a tendency to produce deposits may cause damage.
- ♦ Condensate accumulating in the housing must be able to drain freely.
- ♦ The fan must be installed so that it is free of shocks and vibrations (mount on vibration isolators) and must not be subjected to external mechanical loads.
- ♦ The compatibility of the fan with its surroundings must be checked. This applies, in particular, to the temperature, the chemical resistance and the explosion risk.



#### b. Requirements with respect to the mode of operation



- ♦ The fan must be operated at the speed (RPM or speed range) specified by the manufacturer.
- ♦ Impellers with forward-curved blades (e.g. VRE / 734) must not be connected in series or in parallel or operated with a higher or lower system pressure without consultation with the manufacturer.
- ♦ Unless otherwise specified, the fan must be operated in the specified characteristic range only. Fans with backward-curved blades (e.g. VRE / 731) can be operated beyond the given range; however, this should be avoided to conserve energy.
- ♦ The following condition must be satisfied in order to prevent conveying medium escaping from the shaft passage



**pressure loss on suction side / total pressure loss > 2 / 3.**

The manufacturer must be consulted if special sealing measures are required.

- ♦ The technical conditions for electrical connection of the motor must be observed.
- ♦ Control of the fan speed is only possible for the fan models and control units specified by the manufacturer.

Non-compliance with the specified requirements constitutes a violation of the conditions of use. The manufacturer is not liable for damages resulting from such non-compliance.

### 1.3 Organisational measures

- ♦ All work with the fan must be carried out by appropriately instructed and reliable personnel.
- ♦ All work on electrical equipment (motors, control and regulating devices) must be carried out by qualified personnel (in compliance with DIN VDE 0105 or IEC 364)
- ♦ Repairs of explosion-proof fans must be carried out by the manufacturer or in consultation with the manufacturer.
- ♦ Maintenance intervals are to be specified by the owner/user, in consultation with the manufacturer, if necessary. In the event of any safety-related disturbances (e.g. fan runs unevenly, abnormal noises, visible external damage and defects), the fan must be taken out of operation and repaired.



- ♦ All repairs must be carried out with original spare parts.
- ♦ Modifications of the fan that affect the safety are not permitted.
- ♦ The fan may only be operated if it is in a safe condition. This means that all protective and safety systems (e.g. electrical motor protection, belt guard, safety screen and shatter guard, where fitted) are in place and fully functional and that the fan is integrated into the system as specified in the project.

#### 1.4 Residual risks



- ♦ Although the fans are of a reliable design and their manufacture is controlled by a quality assurance system, there is still a residual risk due to the possible rupture of the impeller, especially in cases in which it cannot be excluded that the conditions of use (see Section 1.2) are violated. Therefore, the vicinity of the fan must be secured so that personal injuries and material damage are excluded in the event of a malfunction or an accident.
- ♦ Although a shatter guard may prevent dangerous situations due to flying debris should the housing be destroyed, it does not provide absolute safety in the event of a malfunction or an accident.
- ♦ It is not always possible to prevent small amounts of conveying medium escaping from the shaft passage. Suitable safety measures should therefore be implemented, depending on how dangerous the gas is.
- ♦ For high-powered fans, in particular, the sound pressure level may exceed the permissible limit value for sound immissions. Suitable measures must be implemented to protect persons within this zone from noise-related injuries. The sound immission data are given in the associated contract documents or the relevant brochures.



## 2. Transport and storage

- ♦ Loading work must be carried out by experienced personnel. Hoisting gear and hoist attachments with sufficient load-bearing capacity are to be used. During transportation, all forces must be transmitted exclusively through steel components.
- ♦ The fan must be transported in the mounting position (without vibration isolators underneath) and properly secured against movement, tipping and collisions.
- ♦ When selecting a means of transport, attention must be paid to the fact that plastic fans can be damaged by collisions.
- ♦ In case of outdoor storage, the motor and insides of the fan must be protected against the direct environmental effects.
- ♦ Mount suitable load attachments on the base if the unit is to be transported with a crane.

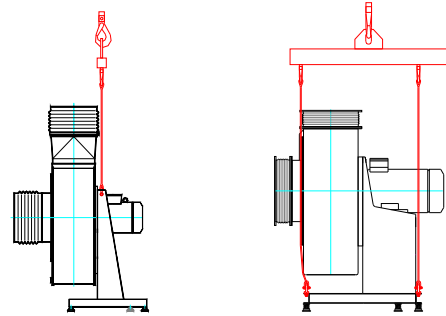


Models up to VRE 560 have two bores on the upper base as attachment points.

Use a traverse for VRE 630 and larger models. The attachment points are on the lower part of the base frame.



- ♦ Do not use the motor's lifting lugs to suspend the fan.



VRE 315 to 560

VRE 630 to 1000

## 3. Installation and commissioning

### 3.1 Instructions for the electrical system (for explosion-proof fans, see also Section 6.)

- ♦ The electrical equipment must be installed by a qualified electrician according to standard practices.
- ♦ Connect each motor to the mains supply via a motor protection device in accordance with DIN EN 60204-1. Set the bimetallic trip to the rated current. For pole-changing motors, install either two separate motor protection switches or one thermal winding protection (PTC thermistor --> special design TS). Fans with external rotor motors (model ALM) are equipped with thermocontacts in the motor winding. These contacts are either integrated into the supply cable or are connected to a separate tripping device with a reclosing interlock. Fans with an EC motor have integrated motor protection and thus do not require additional measures.
- ♦ If the speed is regulated by a voltage regulator or a frequency converter, a bimetal switch does not provide adequate protection of the motor. In this case, use thermal motor protection (PTC thermistor --> special design TS; thermocontacts). Protection by calculating  $I^2t$  can also be used; this is included in most frequency converters.
- ♦ Check the electrical connection values (voltage and frequency). Connect the motor according to the enclosed circuit diagram (see the terminal box or the repair switch).
- ♦ For three-phase motors, use a star or delta connection, depending on the mains voltage and motor model. If star-delta switches are used, the mains voltage must agree with the lower voltage given on the motor type plate (e.g. motor 400/690V and mains 400V).  
If a repair switch is installed, the motor is connected in the factory in a star or delta arrangement, depending on the planned voltage. During commissioning, check that the mains voltage is correct, and reverse the connections in the motor terminal box, if necessary.
- ♦ Before commissioning, measure the insulation resistance of the winding relative to earth. Dry and as-new windings have a resistance greater than 10 MΩ. If the measured value lies below 2 MΩ, dry the winding. More detailed information is given in the operating instructions for the motor.
- ♦ Check the direction of rotation of the fan by **switching it on briefly**. It must agree with the direction indicated by the red arrow on the motor.



**Attention! Even if the direction of rotation is incorrect, the radial fan will still transport the medium at a certain rate in the normal direction of flow. However, this operating mode may overload the motor.**

- ♦ Check the current consumption of the motor after commissioning.

### 3.2 Notes on earthing and wiring drive systems



♦ Proper cabling and earthing ensures trouble-free operation of speed-controlled drive systems and protects the motor bearings from damage caused by bearing currents. The specifications in the installation and operating instructions of the motor or frequency inverter manufacturer must be observed.

♦ Symmetrically shielded cables (shield made of braided aluminium or copper with low impedance) with a symmetrically constructed PE conductor or concentric PE conductor as shield are recommended as connecting cables between the inverter and motor. Up to an output of approx. 100 kW, a well-shielded 4-conductor cable can also be used if there is appropriate potential equalisation between the motor and the driven machine.



♦ The protective conductor must always have sufficient conductivity (contactable and corrosion-resistant connection point) and must be fastened to the marked connection terminals using a **cable lug** and **spring washer** with the required torque. The **minimum cross-section** of the protective conductor in relation to the phase conductor must be selected in accordance with IEC 61439-1. The following values must be observed for the same conductor material:



Cross-section of the phase conductor A (mm <sup>2</sup> )	Minimum cross-section of the protective conductor A (mm <sup>2</sup> )
A ≤ 16	A
16 < A ≤ 35	16
35 < A ≤ 400	0,5 * A



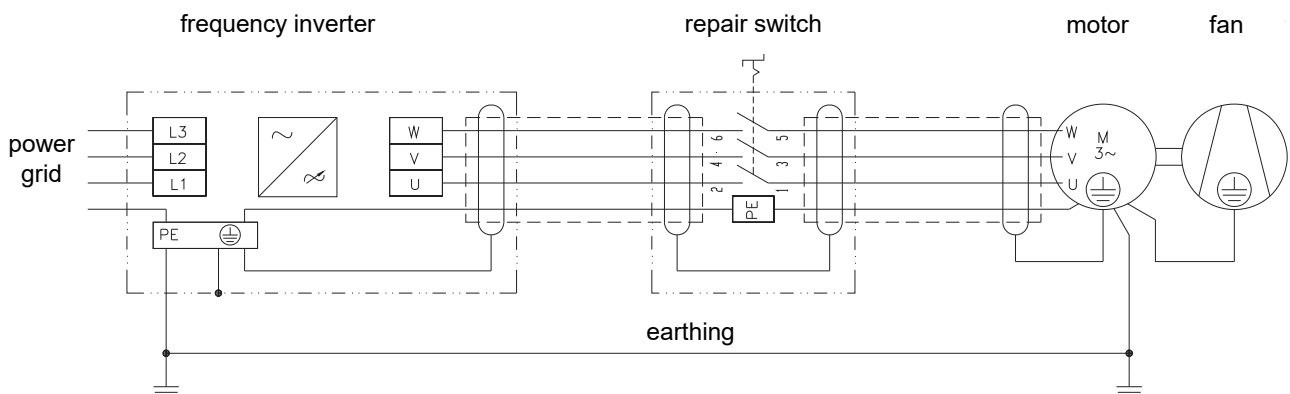
♦ To avoid bearing damage (spark erosion caused by high-frequency interference from the inverter), the following must be observed when selecting the motor and wiring the motor and inverter:

- Motors from size 200 must be fitted with a current-insulated bearing (preferably on the B side of the motor).
- Install a shaft brush on the motor (if possible, recommended from size 315).
- EMC-compliant installation of frequency inverter, motor and cables
- Correctly connect the shielding to the motor, inverter and, if present, to the intermediate repair switch over a large area using **suitable cable clamps or cable glands (360° earthing)**. **Twisting of the shield ends is not permitted**, as this severely impairs the required potential equalisation. If the cable shield cannot be adequately contacted, a separate high-frequency potential equalisation cable with low impedance (flat copper strip or high-frequency stranded conductor) is required between the motor housing and the earthing connection of the inverter.
- An additional earthing of the motor by means of a low-impedance connection as a supplement to the earthing in the terminal box is advisable and necessary.
- For motors with an output of 100 kW or more, check whether a potential equalisation connection is required between the fan and the motor housing based on the operating conditions.
- In the case of intermediate repair switches, an EMC-compliant, low-impedance connection of the shielding of the cables of the inverter and the motor must be ensured. The additional components provided for this purpose by the respective switch manufacturers, e.g. EMC insert plates, must be used.
- When installing the frequency inverter, it must be ensured that the requirements for **high-frequency and equipotential earthing** are met on site. The use of ferrite cores on the conductors of the motor cable and the installation of sine wave output filters can have a positive effect on the attenuation of interference signals. If the 'Overmodulation' function is available in the inverter, it must be **deactivated**.



**Caution! Failure to observe the instructions may result in bearing damage, which could lead to motor failure!**

♦ Wiring diagram



### 3.3 Integration of the fan into the system

- ♦ Check the fan for damage sustained during transport. Check that the impeller rotates without contacting the sides and adjust, if necessary.
- ♦ Check the inside of the fan and the connected system for foreign objects and remove any that may have been left behind.



Pay special attention to forgotten tools and leftover materials.

- ♦ To ensure that no foreign matter can get into the fan and thus destroy it, check that all components upstream and downstream of the fan are fully functional and securely mounted (especially dampers and gate valves as well as guide vanes of elbow ducts, etc.).
- ♦ Install the fan into the system according to the project description. Ensure good accessibility for maintenance and repair work.
- ♦ If the fan is operated with a free inlet or a free outlet, prevent accidental contact using a safety device (e.g. an inlet screen or an outlet connector, available as accessories).
- ♦ Install the fan on a flat horizontal foundation or brackets, the stability of which must be ensured by the customer.
- ♦ Always mount the fan on vibration isolators (included in the scope of delivery) and secure against movement.
- ♦ Connect the intake and outlet lines via flexible connections. Connected system components must not exert any mechanical loads on the fan.
- ♦ If necessary, connect a condensate drainage line to the corresponding bore hole at the lowest point of the housing.
- ♦ Cooling of the motor must not be impaired by adjacent components and walls. The distance between the motor cooling air inlet and the wall must be at least 1/2 x motor size. (e.g. distance = 40 mm for motor size 80). If installed outdoors, the motor, in particular, must be protected against direct exposure to the elements, e.g. ice, snow and hail (optional extra: weather protection hood).

### 3.4 Commissioning

Before commissioning, check that the fan complies with the conditions of use (see Section 1.2). Cordon off the vicinity of the fan so that there is no risk of personal injuries or damaging material assets if the fan has been damaged during transportation or it sucks in foreign bodies.

Proceed in the same way when switching on the fan after a repair or a long downtime.



It is prohibited to operate the fan until it has been integrated into the system in accordance with the project.  
The fan must not be operated without contact guards protecting the intake and/or outlet if they are unconnected and thus free.

Abnormal noises, uneven running and excessive motor current often indicate fan defects that must be remedied without delay. Contact the manufacturer if this occurs during the warranty period.

Unauthorised measures and modifications void the warranty.

## 4. Operation and maintenance

Operate the fan in accordance with the safety regulations as well as the conditions of use stipulated in Section 1. The fan must be inspected at regular intervals. The inspection intervals must be specified by the owner/user depending on the respective operating conditions (soiling, operating time, temperature, etc.). Account must be taken of possible hazards and damage occurring during downtime or in the event of a malfunction or an accident.

Recommended inspection interval: every 5,000 operating hours or once a year.

The inspection must include the following:

- ♦ All electrical connections and the motor protection system
- ♦ Housing and base for visible damage
- ♦ All screwed connections on the motor, base, housing and connecting parts (particularly flange connections)
- ♦ Smooth running and abnormal noises (noisy bearings, rubbing noises)
- ♦ Tension and state of wear of the belt
- ♦ Soiling of the motor and inside the housing

Uneven running of the fan is often a clear indication of deposits on the impeller. Check and clean immediately.

The motors and flange bearings of belt-driven fans (VRE-R) are usually equipped with permanently lubricated bearings with a service life of up to 50,000 hours, depending on the operating conditions. Relubrication is thus unnecessary.

Motors and bearings (mainly block-type bearings) with grease nipples require relubrication with the stipulated grease after approx. 5,000 to 12,000 hours (see Section 5.6).



Take account of the following when relubricating: Clean the grease nipples.  
Turn the motor rotor by hand.

Replace defect antifriction bearings or renew the motor or the complete bearing unit (see Repair instructions).

## Checking the belt drive

Belt-driven fans are supplied with the belt run in and pretensioned. Check the belt at regular intervals and adjust the tension, if necessary, every 5,000 to 8,000 operating hours (see the instructions in Section 5.3.1).



Loud squealing noises, particularly during starting, may indicate an incorrect belt tension or badly aligned belt pulleys. If the tension is too low, the belt can slip on the pulleys, thus leading to excessive wear of the belt. If the tension is too high, the antifriction bearing may be overloaded.



**Note:** Check that the belt guard is securely mounted and fully functional after maintenance work.

The fan must be inspected thoroughly after about 10 years. A specialist must then decide on its further use.

## 5. Repair instructions

Always switch off the fan before starting any work on it. Take measures to ensure that it cannot be switched on during repair work.

After repairs, proceed as for commissioning (see Section 3.3).

### 5.1 Cleaning

Clean the inside of the fan using the cleaning hatch (optional extra) or open the complete housing.



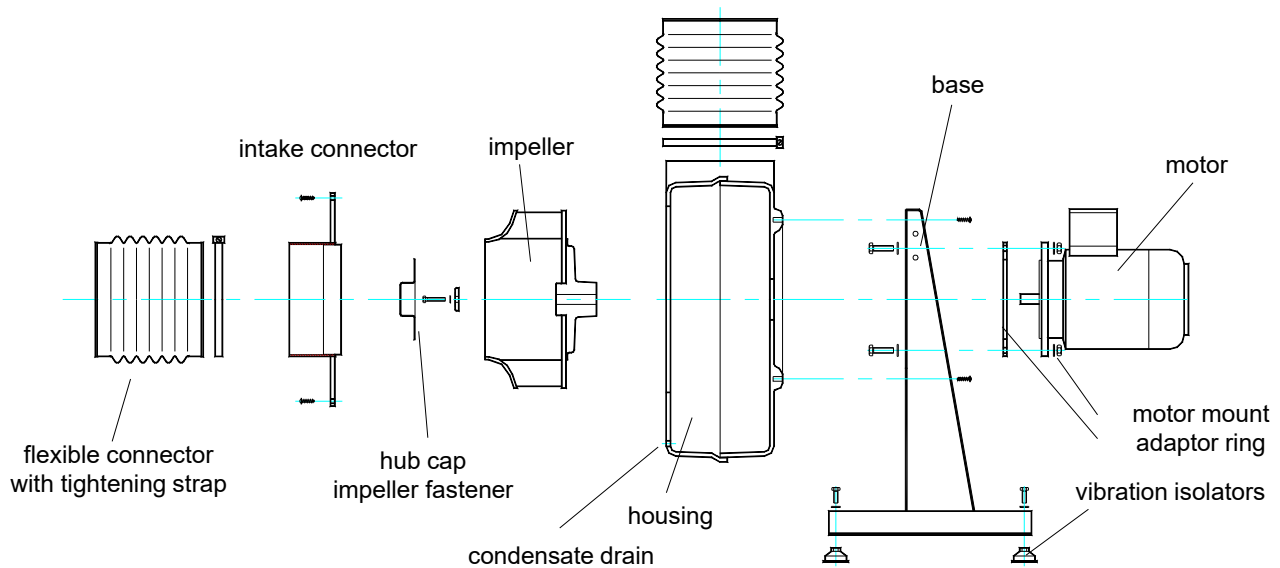
Cleaning fluids must not damage the construction materials, particularly the plastics.



Do not use hard objects for mechanical cleaning.

### 5.2 VRE - W direct-driven fans

(Example with a flange-mounted motor, model B5)



To replace the motor, dismantle the fan into its main assemblies:

#### Dismantling

- ◆ Disconnect the fan from the power supply and then remove it from the system
- ◆ Mark the mounting position of the intake connector and detach it (for models with an additional housing flange at the drive end, the entire housing plus intake connector can be removed without having to remove the impeller)
- ◆ Remove the hub cap (caps glued or welded on must be destroyed)
- ◆ Unfasten the hub fastener and pull the impeller off the motor shaft (use a puller, if necessary)
- ◆ Detach the housing from the base
- ◆ Remove the motor and, if necessary, repair according to the operating instructions for the motor

#### Mounting

Reassemble in the reverse order. Take account of the following:

- ◆ Use only motor models agreed with the manufacturer
- ◆ Renew the hub fastener
- ◆ Renew hub caps that were glued or welded on
- ◆ Pay attention to the mounting position of the intake connector

### 5.3 VRE/ALM fans with an external rotor motor

Dismantle these fans according to the instructions in Section 5.2. In models with an external rotor motor, the entire drive (motor plus impeller) has to be replaced. The fan may not be correctly balanced if only the motor is replaced.

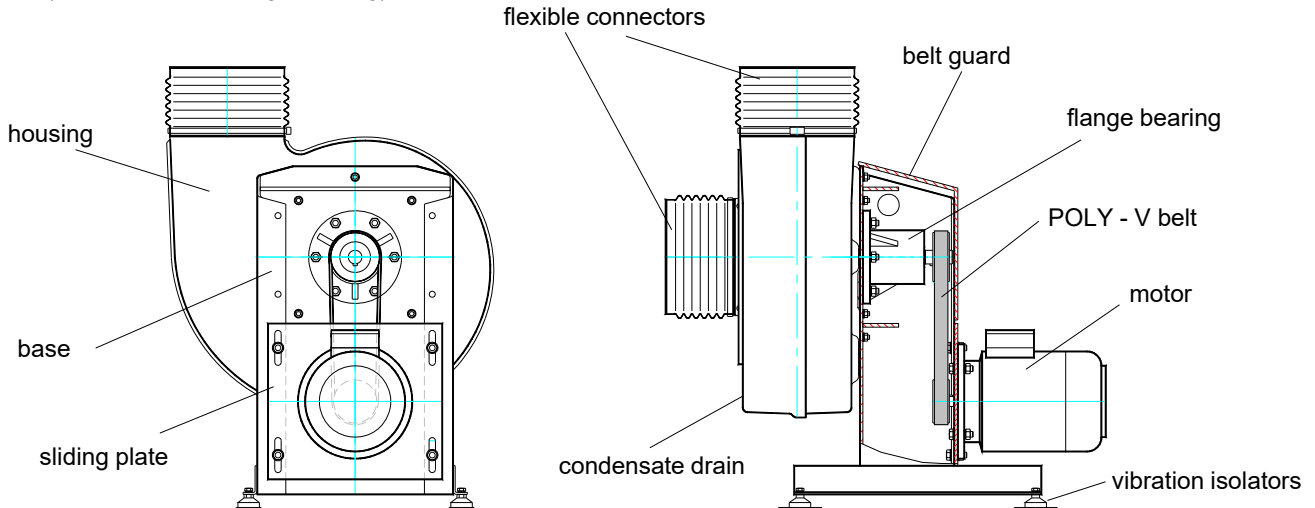
**Attention!** For the special design DR (pressure-controlled), carefully disconnect the pressure measuring hose from the pressure sensor before dismantling.

### 5.4 VRE/ALM-EC fans with an EC motor

Remove the drive as described in Section 5.3. The control unit should only be removed or repaired after consultation with the manufacturer.

### 5.5 VRE - R belt-driven fans

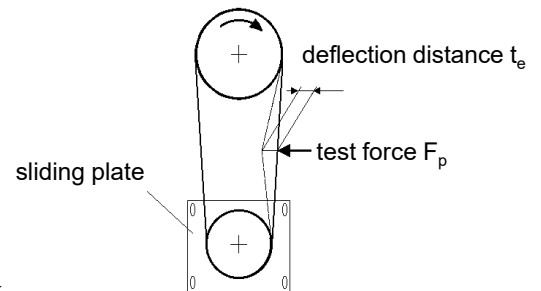
(Example with a flange bearing)



#### 5.5.1 Replacing the belt

Worn belts must always be replaced by the same type of belt (stated on the Fan Identity Card). It is advisable to purchase spare belts from MIETZSCH. Replace the belt as follows:

- ◆ Remove the belt guard
- ◆ Loosen the screw on the sliding plate (approx. 1/2 turn)
- ◆ Fit a new belt
- ◆ Tension the belt by moving the motor sliding plate (adjust by hand or, for heavy drives, using the adjusting screws)
- ◆ Check the belt tension by applying the test force  $F_p$  to the centre of the tight side, which should deflect the belt by the distance  $t_e$ . The required values of  $F_p$  (test force) and  $t_e$  (deflection distance) are given in the Fan Identity Card.
- ◆ Retighten the sliding plate
- ◆ Operate the fan for approx. 30 to 60 minutes at full speed and then check the belt tension and correct, if necessary.



Modifications of the belt drive (e.g. change of the transmission ratio) are only permissible after consultation with MIETZSCH. Otherwise, no liability will be accepted for any consequential damage.



**Note:** During reassembly, make sure that the belt guard is securely mounted and fully functional.

#### 5.5.2 Replacing the motor

##### Dismantling

- ◆ Remove the belt (see Section 5.5.1)
- ◆ Remove the sliding plate plus motor from the base
- ◆ Unscrew the motor from the sliding plate
- ◆ Remove the driven pulley

##### Mounting

- ◆ Attach the motor to the sliding plate
- ◆ Fit the driven pulley to the motor shaft and align it exactly with respect to the idler pulley
- ◆ Fit the belt (see Section 5.5.1)

### 5.5.3 Replacement of flange or block-type bearings

- ♦ Loosen and remove the belt (see Section 5.5.1)
- ♦ Replace the bearing analogously to replacing the motor (see Section 5.5.2)

### 5.6 Wear parts

Wear parts are components that undergo ageing or wear when the fan is used as intended and which are expected to require renewal during the normal service life (operating time) of the fan.

The respective information is given in the delivery documents, the Fan Identity Card or the type plate on the motor (request, if necessary).

#### Wear parts for VRE - W (direct-driven):

The only wear part is the drive motor (the hub fastener and the hub cap have to be replaced if the fan is dismantled)

#### Wear parts for VRE - R (belt-driven):

Drive motor

Belt

Flange bearing/block-type bearing

#### Regreasable bearing

Lubricant (if not otherwise specified):

SHELL Alvania R3, (ARAL Aralub HL 2, ESSO Beacon 2)  
Amount of grease: 10 ... 20 g per bearing

Relubrication intervals (rough guide for normal operating conditions)

Fan size	speed of impeller / rpm				
	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000
VRE 100 ... 160	12000	10000	10000	8000	7000
VRE 200 ... 250	12000	10000	9000	6000	6000
VRE 315 ... 630	10000	8000	7000	5000	-
VRE 710 ... 1000	10000	8000	-	-	-

The hub fastener and possibly the hub cap have to be replaced if the fan is dismantled.

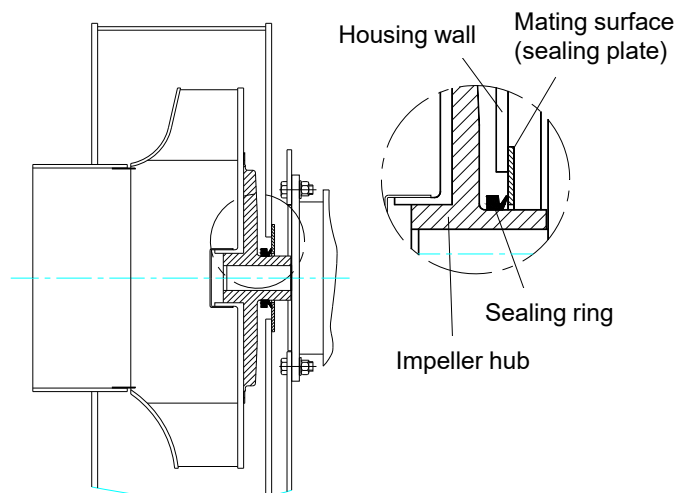
The details are given in the Fan Identity Card of the respective fan. This card is included in the fan's documentation.

#### Special design GD (gastight shaft passage)

The key wear part of the shaft seal is the sealing ring, which can be replaced after removing the impeller. In this case, ensure that the sealing lip is in good contact with the mating surface (sealing plate).

The sealing plate is usually made of stainless steel and has a long service life. In special cases, this plate is made of plastic and thus wears more quickly. The housing must be dismantled in order to replace it.

It is advisable to replace the sealing components when carrying out major repairs (replacement of the motor or bearings).



## 6. Additional information for explosion-proof fans



**Compliance with the conditions of use** is the basic requirement for explosion-proof state of a fan.

Ensure that the fan has an approval for the respective explosion zone conditions (zone, equipment group, equipment class, explosion group, ignition temperature --> see the markings on the fan and the supplied documentation).

The following apply to fans fitted with motors with increased safety (Ex eb II):

permissible cooling air temperature -20 to +40 °C

permissible voltage tolerance +/- 5%,

permissible frequency tolerance +/- 2%

### Integration of the fan into the system

In general, the fan should be installed so that it is protected against external mechanical loads. This particularly applies at temperatures below -5 °C because the impact strength of plastics is reduced.

Measures must be implemented to prevent foreign matter falling in or being sucked into the fan and the motor cooling fan. If necessary, safety devices, e.g. screens, must be installed in the system.

The air inlet connection must be gastight.

Modifications and attachments to the fan are only permissible after consultation with the manufacturer.

Before **commissioning** or start-up after a long downtime, carry out a thorough inspection of the fan. Any damage, such as housing cracks, contact between the impeller and the housing, strong vibrations or noises, must be remedied without delay. Do not operate fans and motors if they are damaged.

### Instructions for the electrical system / motor protection (see also the operating instructions for the motor)

Requirements for the electrical connections:

Clearance distances between non-insulated parts > 10 mm.

Cable glands and sealing plugs must have an approval for explosion hazard zones

Reliable explosion protection of motors requires the installation of the correct motor protection system. Tripping devices must have an ATEX approval.

Motors with increased safety Ex eb II:

A motor protection device with a current-dependent delay and an ATEX approval must be installed so that, in the event of an overload, it will disconnect the motor from the mains supply within the permissible heating period ( $t_E$  time). The motor can be additionally protected by a PTC thermistor. However, protection of the motor using only a PTC thermistor is not permissible.

Motors with a flameproof enclosure Ex db (eb) II:

Motor protection devices with a current-dependent delay and/or PTC thermistors (TS) can be used.

Motors with increased safety Ex eb II do not have an approval for operation with a **frequency converter**.

Motors with a flameproof enclosure Ex db (eb) II can be operated in conjunction with special temperature monitoring of the converter with a PTC thermistor.

### Inspection, maintenance and repairs

The fan must be inspected at regular intervals to maintain explosion protection and to recognise and remedy faults at an early stage.

The inspection intervals are to be specified by the owner/user depending on the respective operating conditions (soiling, operating time, temperature, etc.); however, after every 4,000 operating hours or every 6 months at the latest. It is advisable to document these activities in writing.

Main points of inspection and maintenance work:

- ♦ Cleaning of the housing, impeller and motor
- ♦ Check of smooth running (imbalance) and motor bearing (noise, vibrations); relubricate, if necessary
- ♦ Check that the impeller is rotating freely. Check the gap between the impeller and the housing
- ♦ Check that all screwed connections are firmly secured and that connected components and flange connections are gastight
- ♦ Check the state of the shaft seal (particularly if the internal and external explosion zones are different)
- ♦ Check the motor current and insulation resistance as well as the motor protection device
- ♦ Check the state of the electrical connections
- ♦ Check all other monitoring equipment

Work in potentially explosive atmospheres must be carried out with suitable and appropriately approved tools. It is prohibited to open the terminal box when the fan is operating. All work on the fan should thus be carried out in a non-energised state and only if the possibility of a potentially explosive atmosphere can be excluded.

Plastic parts must be cleaned with damp agents to avoid electrostatic charges.

Repairs of explosion-proof fans must be carried out by the manufacturer or in consultation with the manufacturer.

## 7. Waste disposal

MIETZSCH fans are long-life products. Thus disposal issues only crop up after many years of operation. The individual components are not regarded as hazardous waste according to current legislation.

- ♦ Dispose of metal components (base, motor, screws, etc.) in the usual manner
- ♦ Clean (!) plastic components and then dispose of them as normal waste

The owner/user must dispose of residual materials and deposits in the fan in an environmentally acceptable manner.

**D**

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### EG-Konformitätserklärung im Sinne der EG-Maschinenrichtlinie

Hiermit erklären wir, dass die nachfolgend bezeichnete Maschine aufgrund ihrer Konzipierung und Bauart sowie in der von uns in Verkehr gebrachten Ausführung den einschlägigen grundlegenden Sicherheits- und Gesundheitsanforderungen der EG-Maschinenrichtlinie entspricht. Bei einer nicht mit uns abgestimmten Änderung der Maschine verliert diese Erklärung ihre Gültigkeit.

Bezeichnung: **Radialventilator**  
Maschinentyp: **Baureihe VRE**  
**Nenngröße 100 ... 1000**

Maschinen-Nr. / Baujahr: Siehe Typenschild

Einschlägige EG-Richtlinien:

**EG-Maschinenrichtlinie (2006/42/EG)**  
**EG-Niederspannungsrichtlinie (2014/35/EU)**  
**EMV-Richtlinie (2014/30/EU)**

Angewandte harmonisierte Normen, insbesondere:

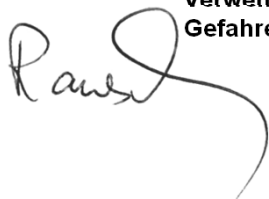
**DIN EN ISO 12100 und DIN EN ISO 13857**  
**- Sicherheit von Maschinen**  
**DIN EN 60204-1 Elektrische Ausrüstung von**  
**Maschinen**

Ventilatoren in EX-Ausführung entsprechen zusätzlich:

**Europäische Richtlinie 2014/34/EU (ATEX)**  
**DIN EN 14986 Konstruktion von Ventilatoren für den**  
**Einsatz in explosionsgefährdeten Bereichen**  
**DIN EN ISO 80079-36 und -37 Nichtelektrische**  
**Geräte für den Einsatz in explosionsgefährdeten**  
**Bereichen**  
**DIN EN IEC 60079-0, DIN EN 60079-1, DIN EN 60079-7**  
**Explosionsfähige Atmosphäre**

Angewandte nationale Normen und technische Spezifikationen, insbesondere:

**VDMA 24167 Ventilatoren; Sicherheitsanforderungen**  
**BetrSichV Verordnung Arbeitsschutz**  
**Verwendung von Arbeitsmitteln und**  
**Gefahrenstoffen**



J. Rausch  
Geschäftsführer  
Dresden, den 17.02.2026

**EN**

MIETZSCH GmbH Lufttechnik  
Großenhainer Str. 137 - D 01129 Dresden

### EC-Declaration of Conformity as defined by the EC Council Directive on Machinery

Herewith we declare that the machinery designated below, on the basis of its design and construction in the form brought onto the market by us is in accordance with the relevant safety and health requirements of the EC Council Directive on Machinery.  
If alterations are made to the machinery without prior consultations with us, this declaration becomes invalid

Designation: **Radial fan**  
Machinery type: **Series VRE**  
**Size 100 ... 1000**

Machinery -No. / Year of production : see rating plate

Relevant EC Council Directives:

**EC-Machinery Directive (2006/42/EC)**  
**EC-Low Voltage Directive (2014/35/EU)**  
**EMC-Guideline (2014/30/EU)**

Applied harmonized standards, in particular:

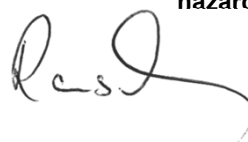
**DIN EN ISO 12100 and DIN EN ISO 13857**  
**-Safety of Machinery**  
**DIN EN 60204-1 Electrical Equipment of Machines**

Explosion-proof Fans additionally apply to:

**European Directive 2014/34/EU (ATEX)**  
**DIN EN 14986 Design of fans working in potentially**  
**explosive atmospheres**  
**DIN EN ISO 80079-36 und -37 Non-electric**  
**equipment for potentially explosive atmosphere**  
**DIN EN IEC 60079-0, DIN EN 60079-1,**  
**DIN EN 60079-7 Explosive atmospheres**

Applied national standards and technical specifications, in particular:

**VDMA 24167 Fans; Safety requirements**  
**BetrSichV Industrial safety regulations**  
**Use of work equipment and**  
**hazardous substances**



J. Rausch  
Manager  
Dresden, 17.02.2026