



Maintenance

Dampers do not typically require maintenance provided they are kept clean and dry. All moving parts are self-lubricating and additional lubrication is not required. If additional lubrication of multi-blade damper axle bearings, jackshaft bearings or jamb seals is desired, use a silicone or dry graphic lubricant. **Do not use petroleum-based lubricants or other lubricants that attract contaminants and collect dust.**

Operational Testing

Operate the damper by removing the fusible link (or by 'melting' the fusible link with a heat source) and allowing the blades to drop or close naturally. **CAUTION - Avoid injury - keep clear of blade travel path.** Lift the blade package to the top of the damper to reopen and replace the fusible link. Take care not to rack, deform or damage the blades while testing.

Reopening Spring Assisted OR Dynamic Rated Fire Dampers may be very difficult and in some cases impossible. If the damper is deemed impossible or impractical to test or reopen, then a thorough examination of the blade travel path is required to insure that nothing will prevent the damper from closing. Common obstructions include: retaining angle installation screws, racked damper frames, construction debris and contaminants.

CAUTION - Testing Spring Assisted OR Dynamic Rated Fire Dampers under airflow conditions is not recommended and may severely damage or destroy duct work.

Troubleshooting Guide

Problem	Possible Cause	Solution
Damper does not open and/or close fully	Installation screws interfering with damper blade or linkage travel	Inspect and remove interfering screws or debris
	Frame is 'racked' causing blades to bind	Adjust frame to be square and plumb
	Contaminants on damper	Clean with compressed air, mild detergent or mild non-petroleum based solvent
Fusible link is separated	Excessive heat	Replace link. Note: If the damper is installed near a heat source (heat exchanger, burner, furnace, etc.) higher temperature links may be required to prevent unwanted closure.