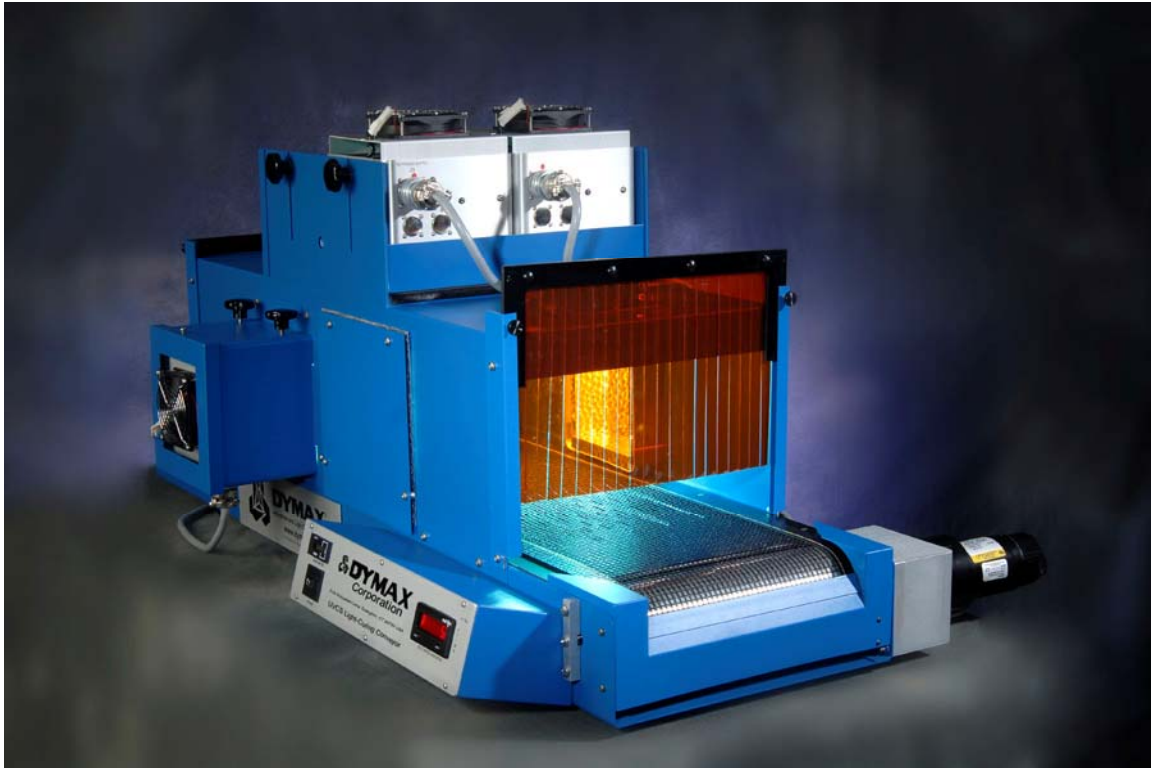


DYMAX UVCS SideCure™

UV Light-Curing Conveyor System



SideCure Conveyor (PN 39767 - 120V, PN 39766 - 220V 50 / 60Hz)

Operation Manual

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The DYMAX UVCS SideCure™ UV Light-Curing Conveyor System was developed and manufactured by the DYMAX engineering team. Before shipping, your conveyor system was tested to ensure peak operating performance.

The proper set up and operation of this conveyor system will maximize safety and user-friendly integration, providing optimum of your productivity.

THEREFORE, WE ENCOURAGE YOU TO READ, UNDERSTAND, AND FOLLOW ALL SAFETY AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS COMPILED IN THIS AND OTHER RELATED MANUALS prior to setting up and operating this new system or its individual components.

If you encounter a problem, have any questions, or would like to provide suggestions or recommendations, please contact DYMAX Applications Engineering or Customer Service.



Figure 1. DYMAX SideCure™ Conveyor

UNPACKING AND INSPECTION:

Upon receipt of the unit, carefully remove the contents from the boxes and check for damage. **DYMAX is not responsible for damage from shipping – all claims for shipping damage should be made with carrier.**

Check all boxes for contents and write down any serial numbers for further reference. You may wish to retain original shipping cartons in case you need to repackage any item for return.

If you observe or experience any problem with your equipment, notify DYMAX Customer Service, your authorized distributor, or your DYMAX Representative immediately.

NOTE: Report any shortage to DYMAX Corporation customer service.

Before continuing with unpacking and installation, please read the Manual for safety recommendations, installation, operation, and troubleshooting instructions.

System Includes:

- UVCS *SideCure* Conveyor
- 5000-EC UVSC *SideCure* Lamps (number of Lamps is dependent on the model ordered)
- Two pairs of UV goggles
- Operation manual
- UVCS Lamp Adapter Plates

SAFETY

Equipment is designed to be used when properly set up, with components correctly connected, and operated in accordance with relevant instructions. Design was developed to maximize operator safety and minimize exposure to UV.

CAUTION! Always wear UV eye protection or face shield, when working near UV light!

Safety Recommendations:

- Use eye protection or a face shield approved for complete UV protection.
- Long-sleeved shirts or a lab coat are recommended to protect the arms, and the use of UV opaque gloves to protect the hands.

DYMAX UV LIGHT-CURING SYSTEM SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

DYMAX ultraviolet light-curing technology has been used successfully for over 30 years. The fast cure, one-component nature of our UV light-curing technology has made it the process of choice for many manufacturers requiring a "cure on demand" assembly process. There are four common questions/concerns related to UV light-curing systems: UV exposure, high-temperature surfaces, ozone, and bright, visible light.

UV EXPOSURE

Standard DYMAX UV light-curing systems and bulbs have been designed to primarily emit UVA light (as shown in Chart 1). UVA light is generally considered the safest of the three UV ranges: UVA, UVB, and UVC. Although OSHA does not currently regulate ultraviolet light exposure in the workplace, the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) does recommend Threshold Limit Values (TLV's) for ultraviolet light. The strictest interpretation of the TLV (over the UVA range) for workers' eyes and skin is 1 mW/cm^2 (intensity), continuous exposure. Unless workers are placing bare hands into the curing area, it is unusual to exceed these limits. To put 1 mW/cm^2 limit into perspective, cloudless summer days in Connecticut regularly exceed 3 mW/cm^2 of UVA light and also include the more dangerous UVB light (primarily responsible for sun tans, sun burns, and skin cancer) as well.

The human eye can not detect UV energy, only visible light. A radiometer should be used to measure stray UV energy to confirm the safety of a UV light-curing process. A workstation that exposes an operator to more than 1 mW/cm^2 of UVA energy continuously should be redesigned.

Curing of UV light-curable chemistry can be a regulatory compliant, "worker-friendly" manufacturing process when the proper safety equipment and operator training is utilized. There are two ways to protect operators from UV exposure: shield the operator and/or shield the source.

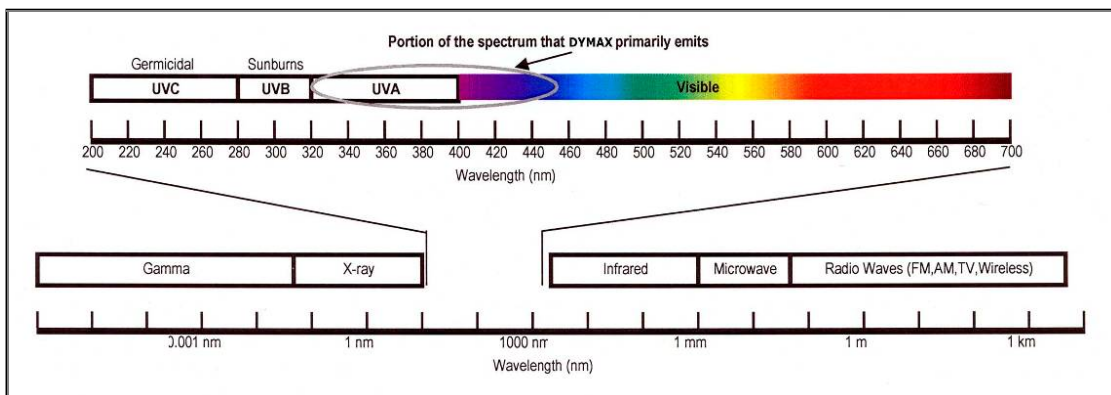


Chart 1. Light Spectrum

SHIELD THE OPERATOR

- **UV-Blocking Eye Protection** – UV-blocking eye protection is recommended when operating UV light-curing systems. Both clear and tinted UV-blocking eye protection are available from DYMAX.
- **UV-Blocking Skin Protection** – Where the potential exists for UV exposure upon skin, opaque, UV light-blocking clothing, gloves, and full-face shields are recommended.

SHIELD THE SOURCE OF UV

Any substrate that blocks UV light can be used as a shield to protect workers from stray UV light. The following materials can be used to create simple shielding structures or blind corners:

- **Sheet Metal** – Aluminum, steel, stainless steel, etc. Sheet metal should be coated black or black anodized to minimize reflection of UV and visible light toward operators.
- **Rigid Plastic Film** – Transparent, UV-blocking plastics (typically polycarbonate or acrylic) are commonly used to create shielding where transparency is also desired. These rigid plastic films are available either water-clear or tinted.
- **Flexible Film** – UV-blocking, flexible urethane films can be used to quickly create workstation shielding. This UV-blocking, flexible urethane film is available from DYMAX.

HIGH-TEMPERATURE SURFACES

Surfaces exposed to high-intensity curing lights will rise in temperature. The intensity, distance, exposure time, cooling fans, and the type/color of the surface can all affect the actual surface temperature. In some cases, exposed surfaces can reach temperatures capable of producing a burn or causing damage to a substrate. In these cases, care must be taken to ensure either a more moderate surface temperature or appropriate protection and training for operators.

OZONE

Standard DYMAX bulbs (UVA type) generate an insignificant amount of UVC and therefore essentially no ozone. Some UV light-curing systems, like those used to cure UV inks, emit primarily “shortwave” (UVB and UVC) energy. Upon exposure to UVC light (specifically <240 nm), oxygen molecules (O₂) split into oxygen atoms (O) and recombine with O₂ to create ozone O₃. The current, long-term ozone concentration limit recommended by ACGIH, NIOSH, and OSHA is 0.1 ppm (0.2mg/m³).

BRIGHT, VISIBLE LIGHT

The bright, visible light emitted by some UV light-curing systems can be objectionable to some workers and can cause eyestrain. Tinted eye protection and/or opaque/tinted shielding can be utilized to address this concern.

SUMMARY

UV light sources can be more “worker friendly” than many commonly accepted industrial processes provided the potential concerns are addressed. Contact your DYMAX representative for information regarding the proper use of DYMAX UV light-curing systems.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The DYMAX UVCS SideCure™ UV light-curing conveyor system is designed to provide reliable and consistent processing of UV reactive adhesives and coatings.

Standard features include a Direct Drive Motor, an integrated Cooling System, and a UV-Resistant Belt.

The *SideCure* is designed for bench or table-top operations. The self-contained Cooling System and integral UV-Light Shielding allow it to be placed virtually anywhere space permits.

DYMAX UV light sources are capable of curing a wide variety of UV light-curable adhesives, coatings, and inks. They have extensive use in a variety of applications such as bonding, potting, sealing and encapsulating. These light sources offer exceptional versatility and expandability to accommodate most process demands.

The *SideCure* Conveyor is designed to accommodate several different top Lamp arrangements to provide the maximum functional flexibility. The necessary Lamp Adapter Plates and Spacers are included with the Conveyor.

CONVEYOR SPECIFICATIONS:

GENERAL

- A Solid-State Lamp Power Supply that allows external electrical inputs and provides power to the Lamp located in the Lamp/Reflector Assembly Housing. The Power Supply contains the On/Off Power Switch and Hour-Meter that are located on the left side of the front panel. The Power Supply also houses its own Cooling Fans and power distribution for optional accessories. The rear panel has an integrally fused AC Power Receptacle and a 14-Pin Female Amp Connector.
- The Solid-State Lamp Power Supply yields reliable and stabilized Lamp voltage in virtually any electrical system in the world. No other adjustment or settings are required other than ensuring a properly wire configured plug is employed to the system. The Power Supply also conditions the electrical power to the Lamp providing longer, more reliable Lamp life.
- A Lamp/Reflector Assembly Housing (refer to drawing on specific models in Lamp manuals) which contains the Reflector, UV Lamp, Lamp Bases, and a high-voltage Starter.
- Connection Cable between the Power Supply and Lamp/Reflector Assembly Housing.
- A Power Cord.
- 400 Watt Metal-Halide UV Bulb (**PN 38560**). Optional Mercury-Vapor (**PN 36970**) or Visible-Spectrum (**PN 36658**) Bulbs are available upon request.

Table 1. Electrical Requirements:	
Conveyor Voltage Requirements	115 or 220 VAC, 50 or 60 Hz
Conveyor Current requirements	1.6 Amp (115V), 0.9 Amp (230V)
Lamp/Power Supply	
Input Voltage	90-132/180-265 (auto-select)
Input Frequency	47-63 Hz
Fusing	6.25 Amp (externally accessible)
Output Power	
Rated	400 Watt
Start Up Current	3.6 ARMS (for rated load)
Current Regulation vs. Line Voltage	2%
Starter	Zumtobel ZRM6-ES
Lamp	400 Watt, metal halide (standard) 400 Watt, mercury vapor (optional)

Table 2. Physical Specifications	
Model	UVCS SideCure™
Cure Width	6"-12" (152 mm - 305 mm)
Number of Lamps	Up to eight
Type of Lamp	DYMAX 5000-EC UVCS <i>SideCure</i>
Motor Drive	Direct
Belt Speed	1-27.5 FPM (0.304 - 8.36 m/min.)
Belt Speed Display	Red digits, 1 decimal place
Lamp Focus Adjustment	2.1" - 4.5" (53.3 mm - 114 mm)
Maximum Parts Height	7" (177.8 mm)
Exhaust System	2 external fans

LAMP INSTALLATION AND SYSTEM INTERCONNECT

NOTE: Refer to the DYMAX UVCS Lamp manuals for detailed Irradiator and Power Supply information.

1. Uncrate and assemble the Conveyor's optional Mounting Cart if applicable.
2. Uncrate the Conveyor and remove the protective coverings. Place the Conveyor on a convenient work surface or on the Mounting Cart if purchased.
3. Unpack the 5000-EC UVCS Lamp System(s). Each Lamp System includes a Power Supply, Reflector Assembly, 400-Watt Bulb, Amp Connector Cord, and Power Cord (Figure 2).
4. Install the Bulb into the Reflector Housing (Figure 3) ensuring that the bulb is properly seated.
5. Attach the Connector Cord to the back of each Reflector (Figure 4).



Figure 2. 5000-EC UVCS Lamp System



Figure 3. Bulb Installed in Reflector Housing



Figure 4. Lamp Reflector Housing

6. Install the Lamp/Reflector Housing Assemblies into the Conveyor's Upper Lamp Support Housing. Up to four Lamp/Reflector Housing Assemblies may be installed in the Upper Lamp Support Housing. Adapter Plates are provided with the Conveyor for each possible arrangement.

When the Lamps are installed, adjust the position of the Support Housing and tighten the four Securing Knobs (Figure 5).



Figure 5. Upper Lamp Support Housing with Two Lamps – Three Possible Configurations

7. Install the Lamp/Reflector Housing Assemblies onto the Lamp Support Brackets on the front and rear side of the Conveyor (Figure 6). Install the Light Shields over each Lamp Support Bracket (Figure 7). Adjust the Lamp position as desired and then tighten the two Lamp Securing Knobs.
8. Attach the Connector Cable leading from each Reflector to the rear of each Power Supply (Figure 8). Connect the Conveyor's Power Cord to a 120 Volt AC power source (230V AC for 230-Volt units). Connect each Power Supply's Power Cord to a 95-260 Volt AC power source.
9. Turn the Conveyor on by means of the Power Switch.
10. Adjust the Belt speed by turning the Speed Control Knob. The Belt speed will be indicated on the Speed Display Indicator.
11. When the Conveyor is operating and the Belt is in motion, turn each Power Supply on. Allow five minutes for the Bulbs to reach full output intensity.
12. After several hours of Conveyor operation, verify that the Lamp Reflector temperatures are satisfactory. Add or remove Temperature Control Plates to achieve satisfactory Reflector temperatures.



Figure 6. Reflector Installed in Lamp Support Bracket



Figure 7. Lamp Support Bracket with Light Shields



Figure 8. Power Supply, Rear Panel



Figure 9. Speed Controller Knob

CONVEYOR OPERATION

1. Install all safety accessories to protect operator from UV-light emissions.
2. Apply power to the Conveyor and turn it on.
3. Using the Speed Controller Knob (Figure 9), adjust the speed for the desired setting.
NOTE: The digital readout for speed is in feet per minute.
4. If any adjustments are needed for the Belt alignment, refer to the maintenance section of this manual.
5. Adjust the height of the Lamps to the desired distance.
6. Once all the settings (speed and lamp height) have been properly set, the Conveyor is ready for operation.
7. Apply power to the Lamps and turn them on.
8. A Temperature Indicator Strip is attached to the Reflector Housing of each Lamp. The optimum operating temperature is from 115° F to 145° F. Figure 10 shows a typical Temperature Indicator Strip reading a representative temperature.

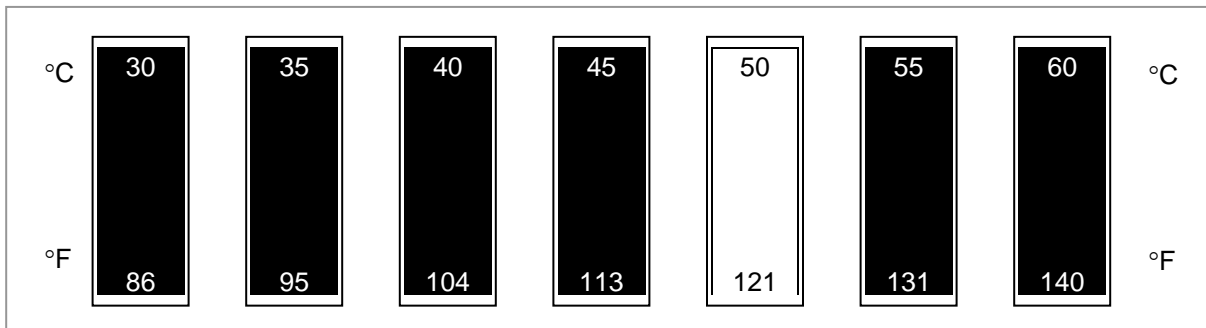


Figure 10. Typical Temperature Indicator Strip Reading

NOTE: The Conveyor must be operating and the Conveyor Belt must be in motion before the Lamps are turned on. This prevents Belt overheating and damage that can result if the Belt is stationary when the Lamp is running.

CONVEYOR MAINTENANCE

BELT TRACKING ADJUSTMENT

All DYMAX UVCS Conveyors are factory adjusted to provide proper tracking of the Belt. Should further adjustments become necessary, this is done via two knurled Belt Adjustment Knobs located at the input end of the conveyor. To adjust tracking, simply tighten the side to which the Belt is tracking. **DO NOT OVER TIGHTEN THE BELT.** This will lead to accelerated degradation of the Belt.

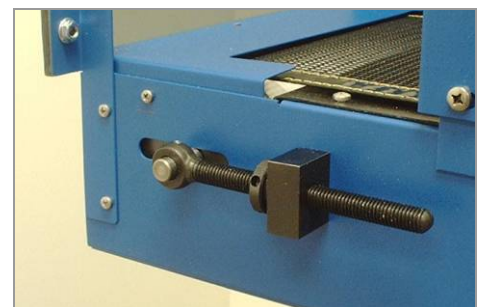


Figure 11. Belt Adjustment Knob

CONVEYOR BELT REPLACEMENT

1. Remove the Pinch Guard from the motor side of the Conveyor by removing the two M4x8 screws on the front side of the Conveyor and the M4x25 screw from the motor drive side of the Conveyor. Remove the Motor Box Cover to obtain access to the M4x25 screw.

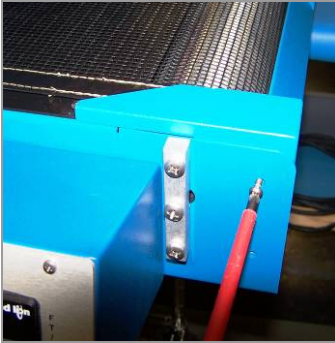


Figure 12. Remove M4x8 Screw

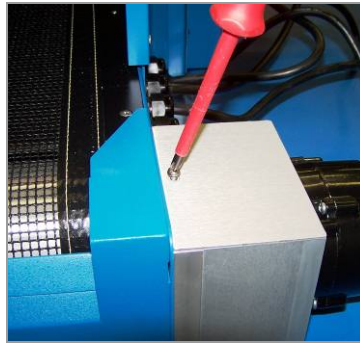


Figure 13. Remove Motor Box Cover

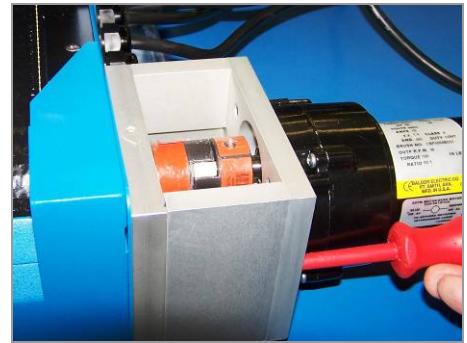


Figure 14. Remove M4x25 Screw

2. Remove all tension from the Belt by fully backing off the Belt Adjustment Knobs as shown in Figures 15-17.

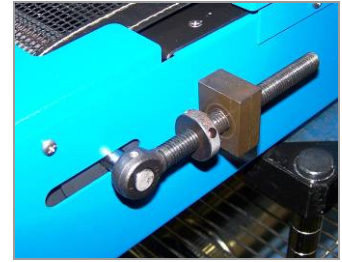


Figure 15-17. Back off Belt Adjustment Knob

3. Position the Belt splice to the end of the Conveyor (Figure 18). Remove the Fiberglass Rod that ties the ends of the Belt together (Figure 19). Remove the Belt.
4. Run the new Belt around the Conveyor Frame.
5. Install the Fiberglass Splice Rod through the Belt Loops.
6. Apply some adhesive to both ends of the Fiberglass Rod to prevent it from moving during Conveyor operation (Figure 20).



Figure 18. Position Belt Slice at End of Conveyor

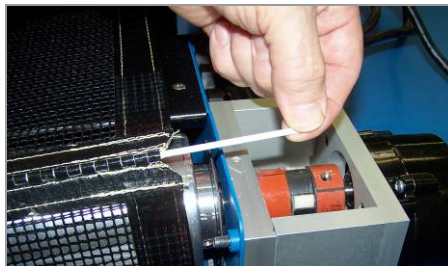


Figure 19. Remove Fiberglass Rod

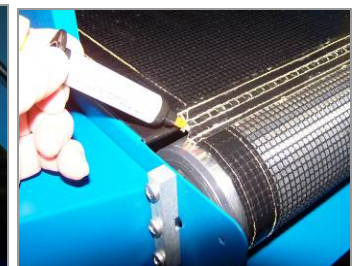


Figure 20. Apply Adhesive to Rod

7. Tighten the Belt Tension Knobs finger tight to remove excess slack from the Belt. The Belt should be loose enough to be moved across the two Rollers by hand when the Conveyor is not running.

CAUTION: Excessive tightening of the Belt will result in early Belt failure. Since the two Conveyor Rollers have a crown in the middle, only minimum tightening is necessary.

8. Start the Conveyor and adjust the Belt Tensioning Knobs until the Belt runs in the center of the loading end. The Belt should be able to be stopped by hand when the Conveyor is running. If stopping the Belt stalls the Conveyor Motor the Belt is too tight and must be loosened.
9. When the Belt runs in the center of the loading end, observe the Belt position at the motor end. If the Belt runs too far to one side on the motor end, adjust the Motor Pulley as follows:
 - Turn the Conveyor off.
 - Remove Belt Tension by loosening the two Tensioning Knobs.
 - Loosen the two Drive Roller Shaft Support Fasteners located on the front of the Conveyor Frame enough to slightly move the Shaft Assembly.

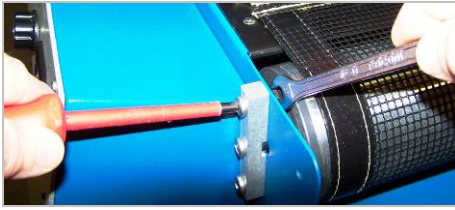


Figure 21. Loosen the Drive Roller Shaft Support Fasteners (top)

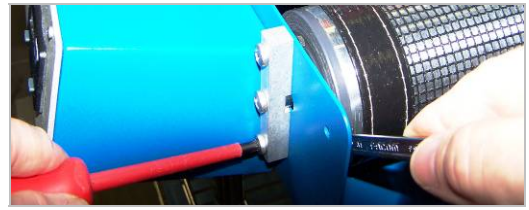


Figure 22. Loosen the Drive Roller Shaft Support Support Fasteners (bottom)

- Move the Shaft Assembly slightly to realign the Drive Roller and center the Belt. Tighten the Drive Roller Shaft Support Fasteners when adjustment is complete.

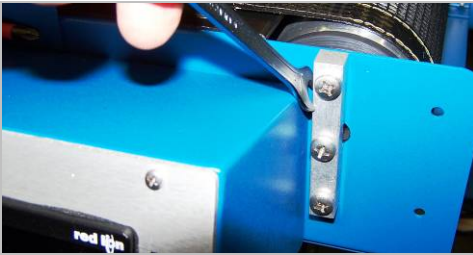


Figure 23. Tighten the Drive Roller Shaft Support Fasteners (top)



Figure 24. Tighten the Drive Roller Shaft Support Support Fasteners (bottom)

- Turn the Conveyor on and adjust the Belt Tension Knobs until the Belt is properly tightened. Make sure that the Belt runs in the center of the Conveyor on both the loading and unloading end. Repeat this step as necessary to align the Belt.
- Reinstall the Pinch Guards on both ends of the Conveyor. This step is critical to Belt Speed Sensor operation. The Pinch Guard on the unloading side of the Conveyor contains a Shield for the Sensor to prevent damage if the Belt contacts it while operating.



Figure 25. Reinstall the Pinch Guards (left)



Figure 26. Reinstall the Pinch Guards (right)

CONVEYOR TROUBLESHOOTING

CAUTION: Only qualified maintenance personnel should attempt the following procedures.

Problem	Possible Cause	Testing	Corrective Action
Conveyor Not Operating	Main Line Circuit Breaker deployed	Toggle Power Switch off, then on.	Find out why Breaker is deploying
	Improperly Fastened Connections	Check all connections.	Properly fasten Power Cord.
	Fuses for Motor Controller blown	Remove Fuses from Fuse Holders (located in the left side of Control Box of unit) and check with an Ohmmeter.	Replace, if defective.
	Belt is hung up	Inspect the Belt for any signs of a mechanical bind.	Resolve bind and continue operation.
	Tension Too Low on Belt (Power Switch lights and Motor turns but Belt does not move)	Verify the operation of the Drive Shaft and Drive Rollers.	Use the Tracking Adjustment Knobs to increase the Tension on the Belt. Both Knobs will have to be turned the same amount to not affect the alignment.
Belt Tracks to One Side	Belt Adjustment Knobs are out of position	Visually inspect the Belt. The Belt will track to one side.	Tighten the Adjustment Knob (the one located on the side to which the Belt is tracking towards) until Belt tracks straight. Only minor adjustments should be made at one time.

CONVEYOR SPARE PARTS

ITEM	PART#
Circuit Breaker, 115 VAC, Small Fan 5A	39128
DC Motor Speed Indicator Sensor	39136
Hour Meter	35981
Mesh Belt	39134
Motor Controller, Speed 120/230 VAC	40179
Gear Motor Assembly, 90 VDC	39285
Speed Controller Knob	36143
Top Fan, 115 volt	37570
Top Fan, 230 volt	37569
Fuse 1.5 Amp	39187
Side Lamp Opening Cover Plate Kit	40555

DYMAX LAMP ASSEMBLIES TROUBLESHOOTING

NOTE: Only qualified maintenance personnel should attempt the following procedures.

Problem	Possible Cause	Troubleshooting Method	Corrective Action
Lamp Will Not Ignite or Lamp Flickers, Won't Maintain Operation	Improperly fastened Connections	Visually inspect all connections to and from the Power Supply.	Secure all connections.
	Main Line Fuse blown	Remove Fuse from Power Receptacle and check with an Ohmmeter.	Replace Fuse if defective.
	Corroded Lamp Bases	Visually inspect the Lamp Bases for any signs of corrosion.	Replace the Lamp Bases if corrosion exists (both Lamp bases should be replaced at the same time).
	Bulb beyond useful life	Replace Bulb with new Bulb and re-test unit.	Replace Bulb if defective (typical life = 2,000 hours).
	Power Supply Board Failed	Check UV output voltage on power supply board. Set Oscilloscope to: 20ms/div 100V/div	Replace Power Supply Board if defective.
	Igniter Malfunctioned	Verify open circuit voltage from igniter. Set Oscilloscope to: 50us/div 1000V/div	Replace if defective.
Unit Blows Input Fuse	Malfunction in the Power Supply Board	Remove power. Disconnect the Lamp/Reflector Housing Assembly from the Power Supply. Replace the Fuse. Apply power. If the Fuse blows, the Power Supply is defective.	Replace the Power Supply Board.
UV Intensity Appears To Be Low	Bulb beyond its useful life	Use a Radiometer to measure actual output intensity. Consult Radiometer Manual for proper output.	Replace Bulb if defective (typical life = 2,000 hours).
	Quartz Envelope on Lamp contaminated	Visually inspect the lamp for signs of contamination (Quartz envelope MUST be free from ANY contamination).	Clean the Lamp with a soft, lint-free cloth and isopropyl alcohol. Lamp may have to be replaced if contamination is burned into quartz envelope.
	Surfaces of Reflector May be contaminated	Examine Reflector Surface for contaminants (should be a clean, shiny surface).	Clean Reflector with a soft, lint-free cloth and isopropyl alcohol or equivalent.
	Reflector temperature is too low	Verify Reflector temperature is between 115°F and 145°F as measured at the Temperature Indicator on top of the Reflector Housing.	Add or remove Reflector Ventilation Plates as necessary to achieve proper temperatures.

LAMP SPARE PARTS

ITEM	PART#
Bulb, Metal-Halide 400 Watt UV (Standard)	38560
Bulb, Mercury-Vapor 400 Watt UV (Optional)	36970
Bulb, Visible Spectrum 400 Watt (Optional)	36658

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Bulb - Light source generating ultraviolet, visible, and Infrared radiant energy from burning matter stimulated by electrical power conditioned by a proper power supply which is an integral part of a lamp. A light source is usually placed into a reflector (of various geometry) to increase light source efficiency by collecting and directing radiant energy of selected spectra (for a given curing process).

Intensity - a measure of light energy over the unit of surface area (usually surface at the specified working distance from the bottom of a reflector housing) in W/cm^2 or mW/cm^2 . For the UV portion of light, this measure is often called in literature "irradiance", i.e. radiant energy arriving at a point on a surface per unit area.

Brightness, also known as **Luminance** - description of energy in the visible region of the spectrum (approximately from 400 to 700 nm) and recorded in photometric units. "**Intensity**" (see below) of visible light energy is called Luminance.

Luminance - luminous flux (energy of visible light) incident per unit area, and measured in **Lx** (lux) or **Lumen/cm²**.

Ultraviolet (UV) - The invisible region of the spectrum just beyond the violet end of the visible region. Wavelength ranges in general from 1.0 nm to 400 nm. DYMAX Bulbs (burners) do not radiate energy in deep ultraviolet; there are very minute amounts below 220 nm and practically nothing can be sensed below 200 nm. This is due to the use of an ozone blocking quartz bulb envelope (See Ozone).

1. **Ultraviolet A (UV-A)** - UV of long wavelength from within approximately 400 nm to 320 nm of the spectral band (4000 to 3200 \oplus) - predominately produced by DYMAX flood lamps.
2. **Ultraviolet B (UV-B)** - UV of medium wavelength from within approximately 320 nm to 280nm - DYMAX flood lamps produce some amount of their energy within this bandwidth.
3. **Ultraviolet C (UV-C)** - UV of short wavelength below 280nm (we say from 280 nm to 200 nm) – a large amount of this energy is present in the sunlight.
4. **Visible** - Light that can be seen 400 nm - 700 nm.

Dose - Irradiance integrated over time, or Irradiance (W/cm^2) x Time (s) = Dose (Joules/cm²). Watt is the power that gives rise to the production of energy at the rate of 1-joule (J) per second(s).

Ozone - Oxidizing agent (O₃) produced by the action of Ultraviolet radiant energy (below 185 nm) or electrical corona discharge of oxygen on air.

OSHA 1910.145: "Regulation of Accident prevention Signs and Tags" defines the following headers as:

WARNING – is used when there is a hazardous situation that has some probability of severe injury.

CAUTION - is used to indicate a hazardous situation that may result in minor or moderate injury.

NOTICE - is used to convey a message related directly or indirectly to the safety of personnel, or protection of property.

WARRANTY

CAUTION!

DYMAX CORPORATION RESERVES THE RIGHT TO INVALIDATE ANY WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, DUE TO ANY REPAIRS PERFORMED OR ATTEMPTED ON DYMAX EQUIPMENT WITHOUT WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION FROM DYMAX. THOSE CORRECTIVE ACTIONS LISTED BELOW ARE LIMITED TO THIS AUTHORIZATION.

DYMAX offers a one-year warranty against defects in material and workmanship on all system components *with proof of purchase date*. Unauthorized repair, modification, or improper use of equipment may void warranty. The use of aftermarket replacement parts not supplied or approved by DYMAX Corporation, will void any effective warranties and may result in damage to the equipment.

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Please note that most dispensing and curing system applications are unique. DYMAX does not warrant the fitness of the product for the intended application. Any warranty applicable to the product, its application and use is strictly limited to that contained in DYMAX's standard Conditions of Sale. DYMAX recommends that any intended application be evaluated and tested by the user to insure that desired performance criteria are satisfied. DYMAX is willing to assist users in their performance testing and evaluation by offering equipment trial rental and leasing programs to assist in such testing and evaluation. Data sheets are available for valve controllers or pressure pots upon request.

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