

Maintenance and failures

Basically, the rotating nozzle hardly needs any maintenance. It is important to regularly check whether the tip can still rotate freely without any noticeable resistance. If resistance is found, it will probably be caused by fouling between the tip and the shaft.

Removing the tip

Use a hex key (Allen key) to remove the bolt with washer from the top of the nozzle. Pull the tip from the shaft and check it for fouling.

The balls and/or nozzles may also be clogged up, this can be inspected visually. If fouling is found here, then unscrew the lock nut and remove the ball with nozzle.

Clean the parts with water and/or air, but never use a sharp object, for instance to unclog the nozzle. That may cause damage and affect nozzle performance.

After cleaning, place the balls with the nozzles back in the joint and screw the lock nuts back on their threads. Observe the necessary care to prevent damage to the synthetic thread.

Carefully put the nozzles back in their correct positions to ensure proper performance again.

Warning: never aim the nozzle at any body part of yourself or others, liquid under high pressure may cause serious injuries.



ANRO SPRAY SOLUTIONS

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ANRO SPRAY SOLUTIONS

Manual GyraFlex rotating nozzle

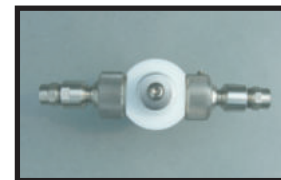
With its unique ball joints, the GyraFlex rotating nozzle can very precisely be aimed at polluted surfaces. In addition, the nozzle's rotation speed can be adjusted with the ball joints, to ensure that in all cases the maximum amount of energy is used for cleaning rather than for the rotation speed.

This makes it important to find the correct nozzle setting.

Settings:

Model T comes with two opposite ball joints.

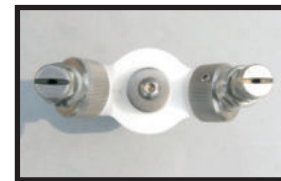
The 0-setting is the basic position where the nozzles are in line in opposite directions and at right angles to the shaft.



Model Z features two ball joints placed at an angle. The 0-setting is the basic position where the nozzles are placed at a 45° angle upward and downward.



Model V has two ball joints placed at an upward angle. The 0-setting is the basic position where the nozzles are each placed at a 45° angle upward.



Model triple A comes with three ball joints and it is a combination of model T and model Z. The 0-setting is the basic position with one nozzle at a 45° angle upward, one nozzle at a 45° angle downward and a nozzle at right angles to the body.



Model M has two ball joints placed at an upward angle. The 0-setting is the basic position where the nozzles are at the displays at a 45° angle downward.



Pointing one of the two joints of models T, Z, V or M to the left or to the right, will start the nozzle moving as a result of the fluid pressure. In model 'triple A' the central nozzle is usually adjusted to set the nozzle rotation speed. If the pressure should be very low, the second joint or, if fitted, the third joint may also be pointed to the left or to the right, if necessary. Please note that in such an event they must all point in the same direction, otherwise they would be counteracting each other.

The greater the angle relative to the shaft at which the nozzles are set, the faster the tip will rotate. Try to prevent this at all times because it will lead to reduced cleaning action and higher nozzle wear.

The distance from the surface to be cleaned determines the position of the ball joints. The total area to be cleaned also determines the spray angle of the individual flat spray nozzles. To obtain full coverage it is important that the flat sprays are in line with the stem.

When the nozzles are set correctly, be sure to firmly tighten the lock nuts to keep them in the correct position. You may even opt for a lock nut with lock screw so the ball cannot be moved inadvertently without a tool.

