

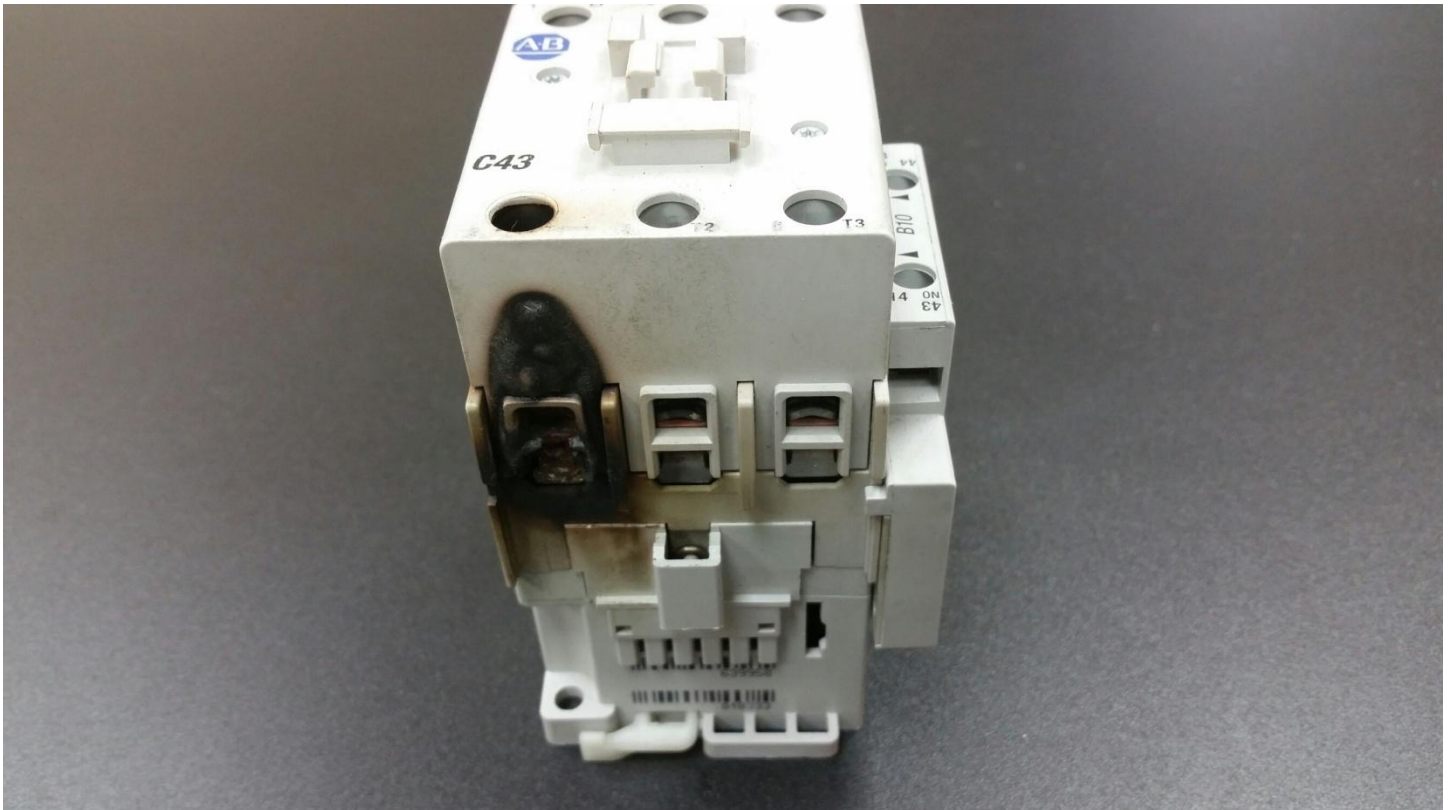
TECHNICAL SUPPORT MATERIAL

Routine and Preventative Maintenance

BURNED WIRES

At the point of manufacture, all electrical components are installed, wires attached and tightened. When large, high amperage wires are connected, the strands of copper wire can shift or move with vibration of shipping. That is why manufacturers of electrical equipment specify in the installation instructions* that wires be tighten and check all electrical connections of high current components. If this is not done, loose wires will burn over time.

***ADS Installation Manual Model ADC-44/66 3-PH, Revision 3.0, 6/7/2013, Page 3, Item #1 Before powering up the machine, CHECK ALL ELECTRICAL SCREW TERMINALS in the control box on top of the machine, power box, and both heater boxes located under the tanks. Screws can loosen in transit. Loose connections on high amp load terminals will cause wire burning and component damage during operation and will not be covered under ADS warranty.**



Burned wires on a high amperage circuit, occurs when that circuit experiences interference with the transfer of electrons across conductors, connections, points, or terminals. When it is difficult for electricity to pass over or through a material, that restricted flow will heat up the

surrounding material. This flow restriction is called resistance; you experience this when you slide across a hard wood floor on your knees. Resistance causes heat. This is an elemental problem that does not have a variety of solutions. There really is only one solution when electricity is involved: replacement of the damaged parts (including the wires) and clean, tight connections restored. If the wires or connections keep burning, it only means there is still resistance in the circuit. The burnt evidence is always within inches of the resistance problem, if not directly in the middle.