



GREASEMAX[®] Frequently Asked Questions

GREASEMAX[®] units are supplied ready-to-use straight from the box and filled with a wide range of high performance customised lubricants. Tool-free activation and chemically operated lubricators allow easy and accurate adjustment of lubrication flow.

Currently, there are many users who depend on manual greasing for critical places. Many of these places are hard to reach or dangerous to access. Users are looking for alternatives and the automatic lubricator is the ideal solution. However, people are still sceptical to how a single point lubricator works.

Here, Tecsia Lubricants answers to frequently asked concerns and questions.

1. Why doesn't GREASEMAX[®] have a transparent body?

GREASEMAX[®] has a steel body for a very good reason. Steel does not deform under the heat and pressure that is likely to be encountered when it is being used in some applications. Plastic does. If this occurs, GREASEMAX[®] would suffer failure. The only downside is that the progress of the piston can't be seen.

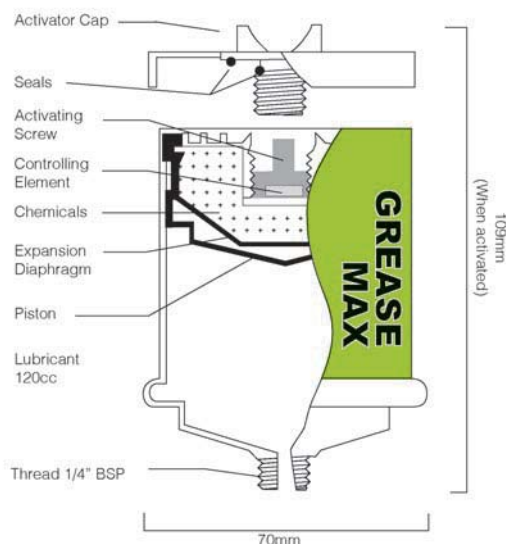


Figure 1: Diagram showing mechanic parts of GREASEMAX[®]

2. How do I know if GREASEMAX[®] is working, when the position of the piston cannot be seen?

GREASEMAX[®] has only one moving part, which is the piston, and no other mechanical or electric parts. It uses an operating system proven to be absolutely reliable over 25 years. The manufacturer has stringent quality control according to ISO 9001 standard. It is very unlikely that non-performance will be encountered.

In addition, the design is fail-safe; the starter cap cannot be screwed without turning the activator cap screw down, which in turn

can only break the seals and release the controlling element into the chemicals. The only possible result is the production of the gas pushing the piston forward and grease out. The gas is retained in a gas tight neoprene expansion diaphragm. This is part of the fail-safe design with the gas tight seals on the piston and the double O-rings on the starter cap. There will not be any backflow.

3. Does the bearing orifice size affect the unit's discharge rate?

No. GREASEMAX[®] is designed to feed lubricant at a constant rate for a set period of time. It requires a minimum of approximately 8 hours for type 1 unit to approximately 40 hours for type 12 unit to develop sufficient internal pressure to commence discharging grease.

4. If I have a worn bearing, will GREASEMAX[®] discharge faster?

It will not as GREASEMAX[®] is self-regulating and is a true automatic lubricator. It will maintain its correct discharge rate regardless of the bearing type, tolerance or operating conditions.

5. Will the 120 grams of grease in the GREASEMAX[®] be enough?

When greasing is done with a grease gun, excess grease is used. Only a very small amount of grease is actually being used by a bearing and the rest is wasted. Because GREASEMAX[®] introduces grease into the bearing at a slow controlled rate while in operation; only a small output quantity is required.

A technical consultant assigned to you, will choose the correct GREASEMAX[®] to begin with and the output will be sufficient. An additional benefit is that the plant will remain much cleaner!

6. The plant is regularly stopped, for example, at the weekend. Will this create a problem with over greasing?

GREASEMAX[®] discharges at a very slow controlled rate and the amount of grease it can push into a bearing while the bearing is stopped for a few days will not cause a problem.

It is able to maintain a fine balance of over the weekend, the resistance of the grease way is increased. This will temporarily stop GREASEMAX[®]. When the plant starts again, the grease will be released into the moving bearing. Eventually, it will build enough pressure to move grease into the stopped bearing.

7. Can we use one GreaseMax[®] to feed two or more lines?

No, it should not be done that way because the discharge cannot be evenly split, as every bearing has a different grease resistance. Inevitably, one bearing will be starved of grease.

8. For our application, the GREASEMAX[®] output is not sufficient, even with a 1 month unit.

Several GREASEMAX[®] can be grouped together into one line to provide a higher feed rate.

9. We took the unit off and nothing came out!

This is the most common "complaint" or misunderstanding with this product. GREASEMAX[®] will only show a large and obvious discharge if it has been used on a bearing with a reasonable amount of grease way resistance.

If GREASEMAX[®] is applied to a bearing with little or no grease way resistance (which is common) and GREASEMAX[®] is unscrewed, nothing should come out, except at a very slow rate. It operates in equilibrium with resistance. This situation has confused many people so far, especially if they have removed the product from one bearing which has some resistance, seen the resulting discharge, and then removed another GREASEMAX[®] from a similar neighbouring bearing, which has no resistance and which therefore will not show an immediate discharge.

10. Why shouldn't GREASEMAX[®] be removed from the bearing during operation?

If GREASEMAX[®] is operating under a lot of pressure, when removed, this pressure will be lost. The unit may have been at say, half-life, so the piston will be halfway down the cylinder. It will take a longer time for the chemical reaction to restart its required pressure. Under-lubrication during this period may result. Take note that at first installation, there is no problem with the time taken to accumulate pressure as the internal volume in the expansion diaphragm is already fully taken up with liquid so pressure develops quickly.

11. Why isn't GREASEMAX[®] adjustable?

GREASEMAX[®] is made to be completely reliable in all conditions. To make it adjustable would mean added complexity and the addition of electrical components. This would inevitably degrade the reliability factor.

12. Why should I switch from manual to automated lubrication?

Manual greasing takes up a lot more man hours and is subject to human error too, such as over- or under-greasing. In addition, GREASEMAX[®] is ideal for lubrication points located at constrained spaces or unsafe areas. If inspections are required, they are better done by qualified personnel as part of a Condition Monitoring program.

If the bearings are correctly lubricated and then correctly inspected, (which need only be at relatively extended intervals), bearing life will be considerably improved. As a result, maintenance costs and unscheduled downtime will be greatly reduced.

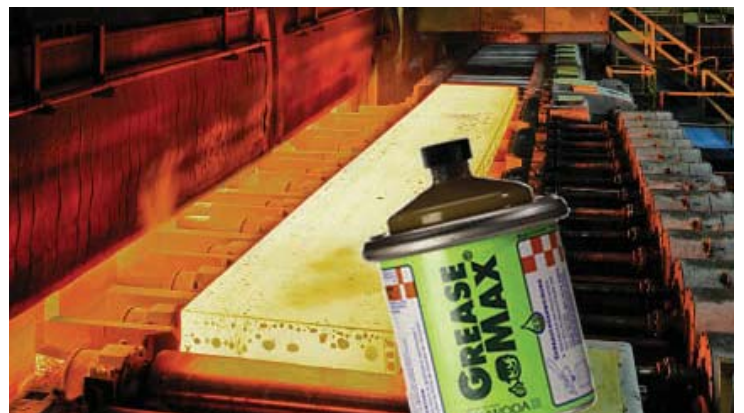
13. How should GREASEMAX[®] be disposed of?

It should be disposed in the industrial waste. GREASEMAX[®] still contains a small amount of potassium hydroxide and a small amount of pressure for some weeks after expiry. The amount of lubricant remaining in an expired unit is very small and does not give rise to environmental concerns for disposal.



**CONTINUOUS AUTOMATIC
LUBRICATOR**

Food-Grade Lubricant



**CONTINUOUS AUTOMATIC
LUBRICATOR**

High Temperature Lubricant

