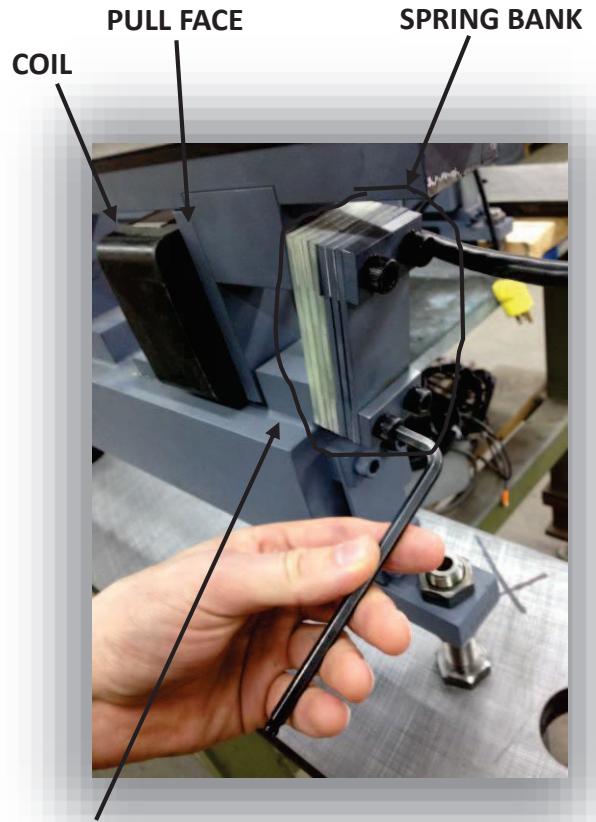


DECREASE IN FEED RATE

SPRING TENSION

The most common attribute that tends to decrease the feed rate of a feeder system is the amount of spring tension available. To check if the system is *under-sprung*, or *over-sprung* turn the feeder to the 'ON POSITION' and with a hex wrench, temporarily "crack loose" (approximately quarter turn) a fastener on one of the spring banks. If the feed rate of the feeder increases, then the unit was *over-sprung*; in this case, removing a spring will yield desired results. If the result causes the feed rate to become slower than before, the unit is *under-sprung*. By adding springs to the feeder, the feed rate will increase until desirable. Be sure to firmly tighten all fasteners, to insure proper spring tension in the system.



SPRING ANCHOR

CRACKED SPRING

The feed rate of a feeder system will be drastically influenced if a spring has physically failed due to fatigue or any other means of damage. In cases where it is not obvious as to where the spring has failed, it has most likely cracked close to the bottom, where it is clamped onto the spring holder. A crack may not always be visible to the eye. Remove each spring from its unit, and by holding the spring with a finger and thumb, tap the end of the spring with a dense object. If the spring is 'good', it will resonate with a clear reverberating sound. If the spring fails to do so, its integrity has been compromised and should fracture easily upon exerted force.

