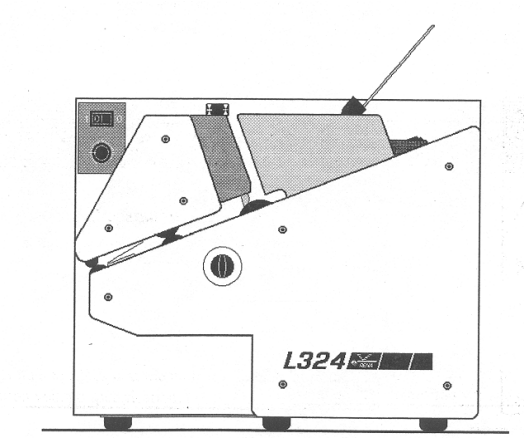
INSTRUCTION MANUAL
FOR

RENA MODEL

L324 MT

Mini-LABELER / TABBER

M-3002
Revision Date: 8/97



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Important Notes on Safety

PLEASE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

KEEP THEM WITHIN EASY REACH FOR LATER USE

All direction and warning labels on the labeler/tabber must be observed.

Setting up the labeler/tabber

- When setting up the labeler/tabber, be sure that it is positioned securely and is level. If it is allowed to tilt, roll away or drop, injuries may result.
- The labeler/tabber must be protected from moisture.

Electrical safety

- When connecting the labeler/tabber to the power supply, observe the rated values for the power connection on the name plate.
- Check the voltage setting on the labeler/tabber's power input module.
- For reasons of electrical safety, the power connection socket must be equipped with a grounded conductor contact.
- The labeler/tabber has double-pole fuse protection! In the event of fuse failure, electrical parts in the labeler/tabber may still be live.
- Run the power supply cable so that no-one can trip over it. Also make sure that nothing is placed on the cable.
- If the labeler/tabber remains unused over a long period of time, disconnect it from the power supply. This ensures that no damage will be caused by voltage surges.
- Never open the labeler/tabber. For reasons of electrical safety, it may be opened only by authorized service personnel.

Operational safety

- Never touch the internal parts of the labeler/tabber while it is running!
- To avoid damaging the labeler/tabber, use only parts that have been approved by the manufacturer.

Let your RENA service technician check the labeler/tabber!

IN THE FOLLOWING CASES, DISCONNECT THE LABELER/TABBER FROM THE POWER SUPPLY !

- The power cable or power socket are damaged.
- Liquid has penetrated the labeler/tabber.
- The labeler/tabber was exposed to moisture.
- If the labeler/tabber does not function as described in the operating instructions, or there is no improvement with the aid of these instructions.
- The labeler/tabber was dropped and/or the housing is damaged.
- If the labeler/tabber shows clear signs of a defect.

Parts

- If a repair is required, use only genuine RENA parts.

Consult your RENA service provider with questions relating to service and repair. This will ensure that your labeler/tabber will operate properly at all times.

Power connection

CAUTION !
Before plugging the power cable into the back of the labeler check for the correct voltage setting on the power input module.

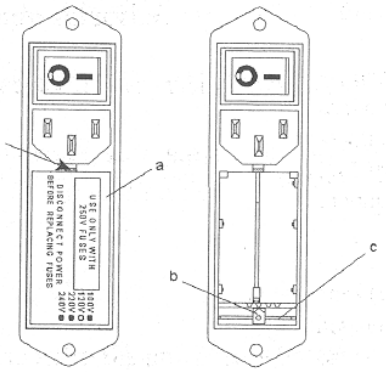
If the setting is correct, go on to the sub-section on the "power cable".

Voltage selection

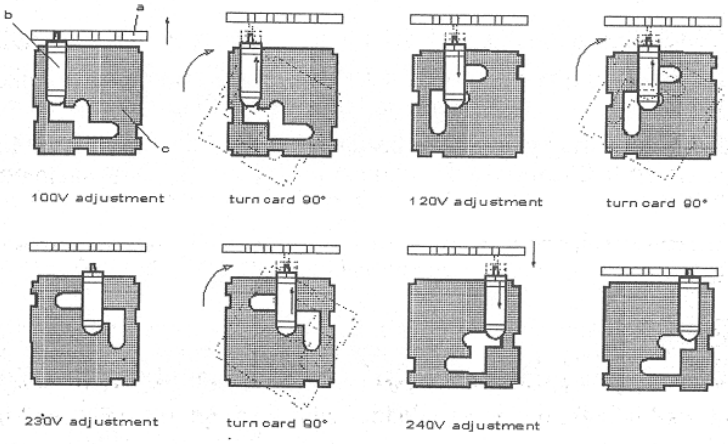
- Remove the power cable!

- Open the (housing) lid (a) at the slit (see arrow) with a small screwdriver or similar tool and place the fuse mount carefully to one side.

- Pull the voltage selection card (c), straight out of the housing via the indicator pin (b).



Turn the voltage selection card until the desired voltage can be read at the **bottom** edge.



The indicator pin must be placed in the relevant space in the card and must point upwards.

Insert the voltage selection card with the printed side toward the IEC plug into the housing and align the indicator pin with the housing marking.

Replace the (housing) lid and check that the indicator pin is placed in the opening with the desired voltage specification.

WARNING !
After changing the voltage, the fuses must also be changed !
(Fuse values can be read off the letterplate.)

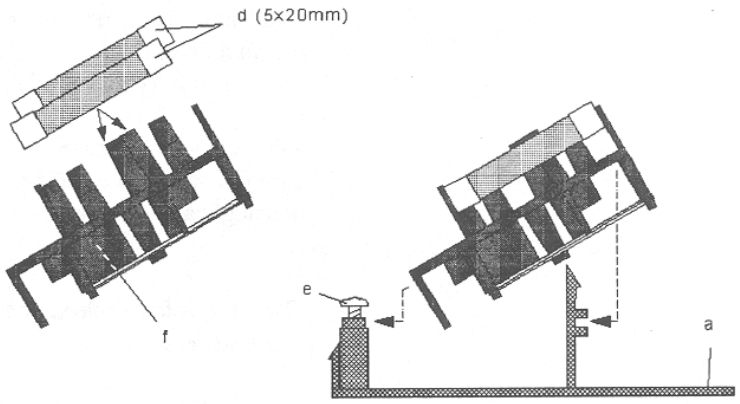
Changing fuses

Open the (housing) lid as described on the preceding page.

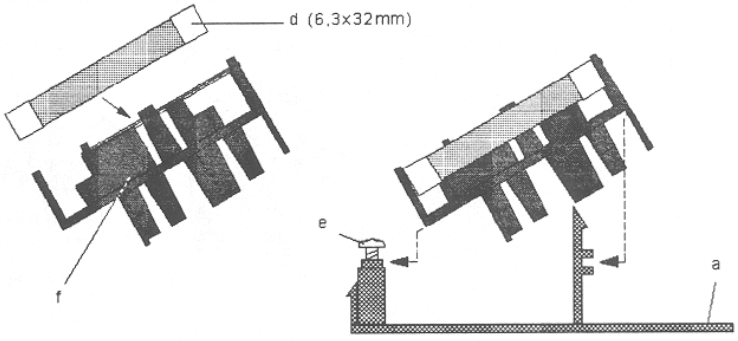
Screw the recessed head screw (**e**) out, by one turn.

First push the fuse mount (**f**) out horizontally and then lift it out.

European fuses [2 fuses (d)]



US fuse [1 fuse (d)]



For a US fuse turn the fuse mount (**f**) upside down.

Place the fuse mount (**f**) with the fuse (s) (**d**) onto the lid as shown in the diagram.

Secure the recessed head screw (**e**) and replace the entire block in the housing.

The fuse(s) is (are) active.

CONTENTS

	Page
Important information on safety	ii
Power connection	iv
Voltage selection	*iv*
Changing fuses	*v*
1. Introduction	
What can the the L-324 M/T Mini-Labeler/Tabber do?	1.1
The parts of the L-324	1.2
Technical data	1.4
2. Basic set-up	
Positioning the material	2.1
Adjustment for the material width	*2.1*
Adjustment for the material thickness	*2.2*
Elevation guide positioning	*2.3*
Elevation guide block adjustment	*2.3*
Loading the material for processing	*2.4*
3. Set-up for labeling	
Preparation	3.1
Loading labels	3.2
Adjusting label alignment	*3.4*

4. Set-up for tabbing

Preparation 4.1

Loading tabs 4.2
First steps *4.2*
Installing the tab deflector *4.3*
Loading tabs *4.4*
Adjusting tab alignment *4.7*

5. Positioning labels & tabs

Adjusting the label/tab position 5.1
Four positioning adjustments *5.1*
The Label Positioning Knob *5.3*

6. Trouble shooting

General problems 6.1
Mutliple material feeding *6.1*
Feeding thicker or open ended pieces *6.1*

Labeling problems 6.1

Stream feeding labels *6.1*
Labels sticking to the exit roller *6.2*
No labels are being applied *6.2*

Tabbing problems 6.3
Stream feeding tabs *6.3*

Chaining pieces together *6.3*
Tabs sticking to exit roller *6.3*
Tabs not folding over properly *6.4*

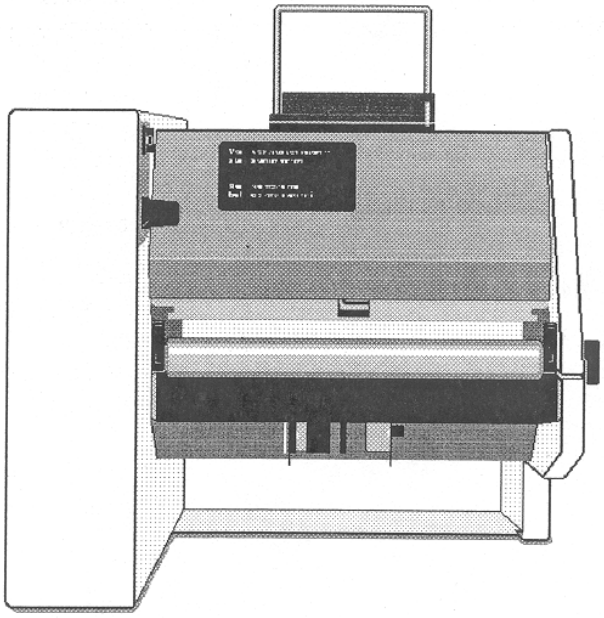
7. Maintenance

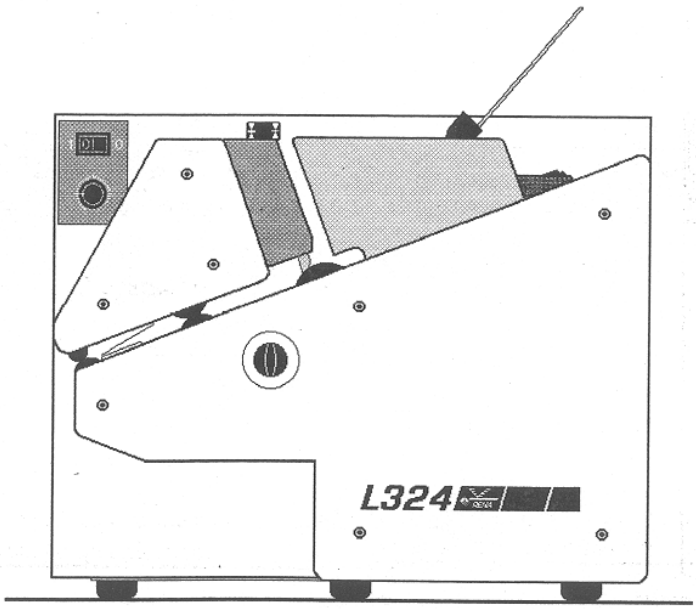
General information 7.1
Cleaning the feed tires *7.1*
Cleaning the sensors *7.2*

1. Introduction

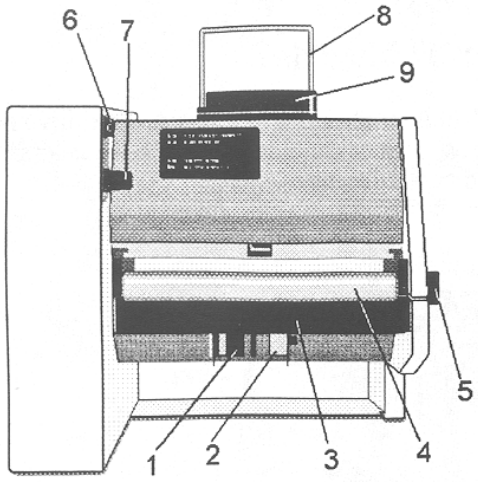
What can the L-324 M/T Mini-Labeler/Tabber do?

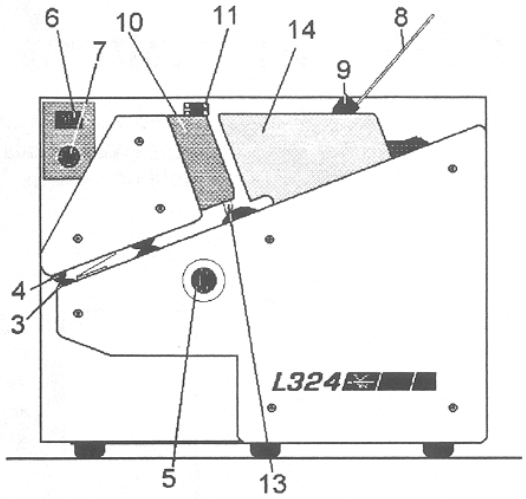
The L-324 MT Mini-Labeler/Tabber applies one-up pressure sensitive labels or tabs (wafer seals) to envelopes, post cards, newsletters, self-mailers double post-cards, booklets and similar items.



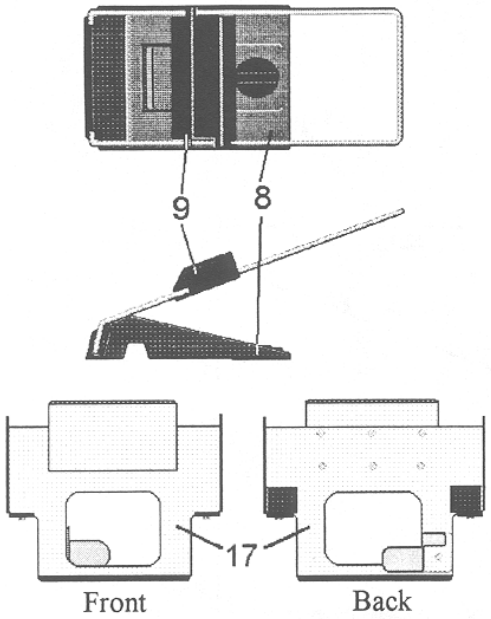


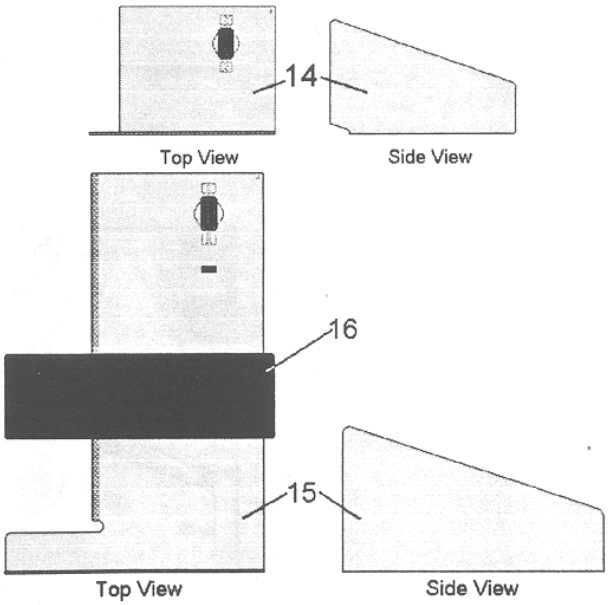
The parts of the L-324 MT Mini-Labeler/Tabber



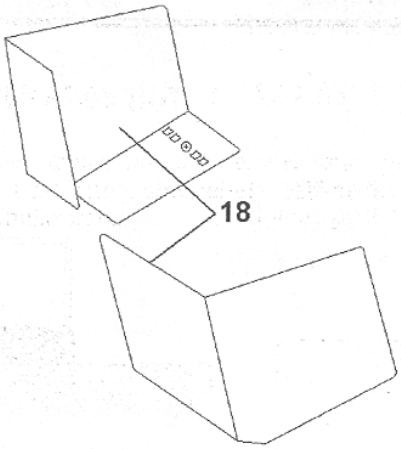


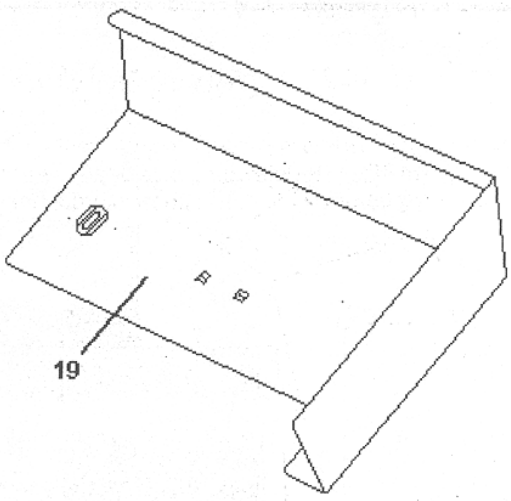
1. Left Label Guide with Sensor	6. On/Off (I/O) Power Switch	11. Backing Paper Sensor Adjustment
2. Right Label Guide	7. Label Positioning Knob	
3. Black Rubber Exit Roller	8. Elevation Guide	13. Separator Tip
4. Metal Weight Exit Roller	9. Elevation Guide Block	14. Short Side Guide
5. Label Advance Knob	10. Separator Assemblies (2)	

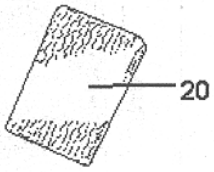




8. Elevation Guide	15. Long Side Guide
9. Elevation Guide Block	16. Material Support Plate
14. Short Side Guide	17. Tab Deflector







18. Optional Extended Copy Hopper	19. Optional Extra Large Copy Hopper
20. Optional Small Material Guide Plate for Elevation Guide	

Technical Data

Dimensions	
L x W x H	351mm x 302mm x 255mm (13.8" x 11.9" x 10.0")
Media size	
Length	80mm - 800mm (3.1" - 31.5")
Width	90mm - 381mm (3.5" - 15")
Thickness	2.5mm (.1")
Label size	
Length	20mm - 160mm (.79" - 6.3")
Width	20mm - 160mm (.79" - 6.3")
Tab size	
Length	20mm - 35mm (.79" - 1.4")
Width	20mm - 47mm (.79" - 1.8")
Speed	Up to 5,000 pieces per hour
Input hopper capacity	(8") (about 75 #10 envelopes)
Weight	9.5 kg (20.9 lbs.)
Noise	<45 dB (A) at 1 meter
Power connection	100 V, 120 V, 220 V, 240 V (switchable) 50 - 60 Hz

Technical Data (cont'd)

Fuses

110V	
Circuit	0.1A / 250 V(slow)
Motor	0.3A / 250 V (slow)

Certification GS for 3 years (European)
CE Conformity

2. Basic set-up

Positioning the material to be labeled/tabbed

Adjustment for the material width

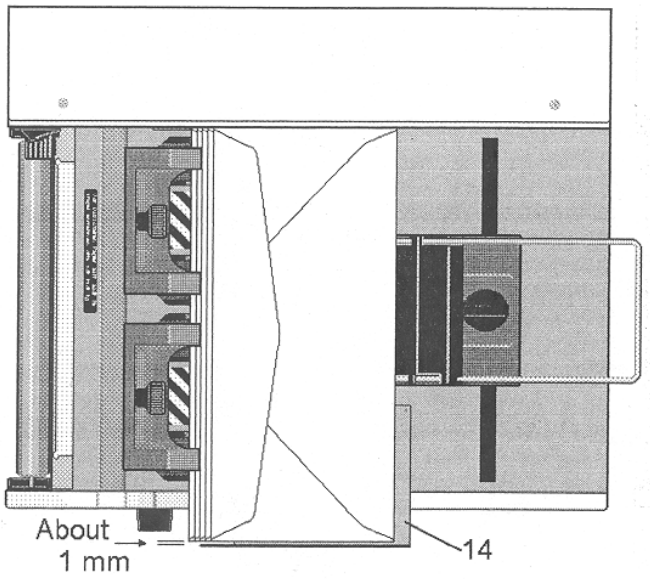


Fig. 2.1a

Move the Side Guide (14) close to the outside edge of the material. Leave about 1 mm of space between the material and the edge of the Side Guide. Make sure that the Side Guide does not restrict the feeding of the material.

The stacked material should lie face down, in the input hopper, between the outside edge of the Side Guide and the back side of the machine

Fig. 2.1a

Adjustment for the material thickness

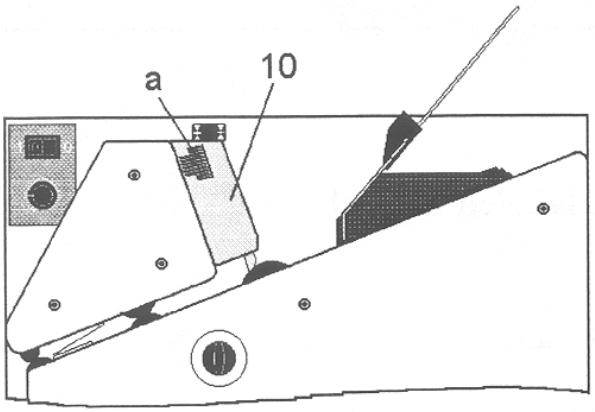


Fig. 2.2a

Loosen the two knurled thumb screws (**a**) so that the separators (**10**) move up and down freely.

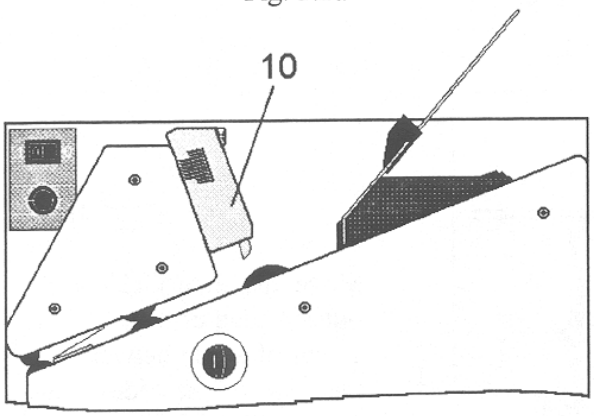
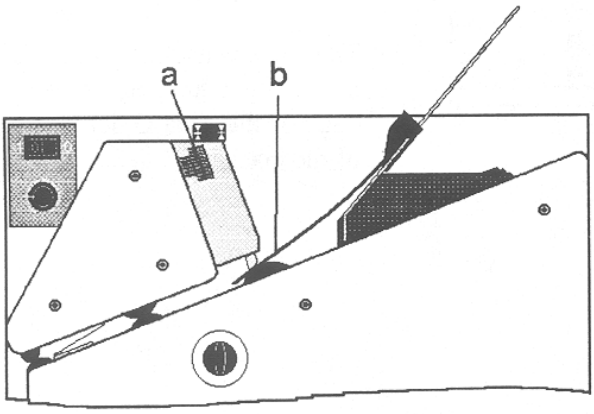


Fig. 2.2b

Raise the two separators and hold them up.



2.2c

Fig. 2.2c

If there is a difference in the thickness of the material from the leading edge to trailing edge, place the thickest part of the material under the separators. Place one piece of the material (**b**), face down under the separators, and release them both. Gravity should make them drop down onto the material. Tighten the two knurled thumb screws (**a**).

Hint: sometimes you may need to put slightly more or less than one thickness of material under the separators when making this adjustment. See Troubleshooting, Chapter 6, Page 6.1 General problems.

Elevation guide positioning

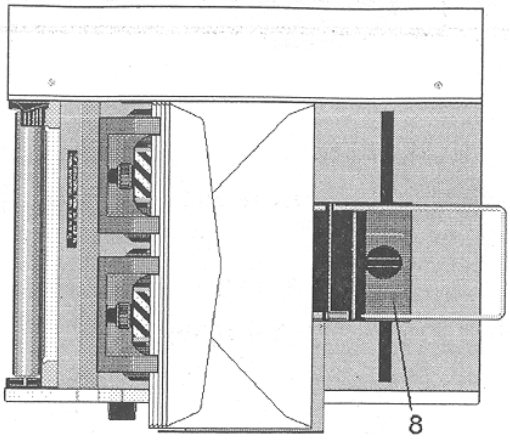


Fig. 2.3a

Fig. 2.3a

Align the elevation guide (**8**) more or less in the middle of the material.

Elevation guide block adjustment

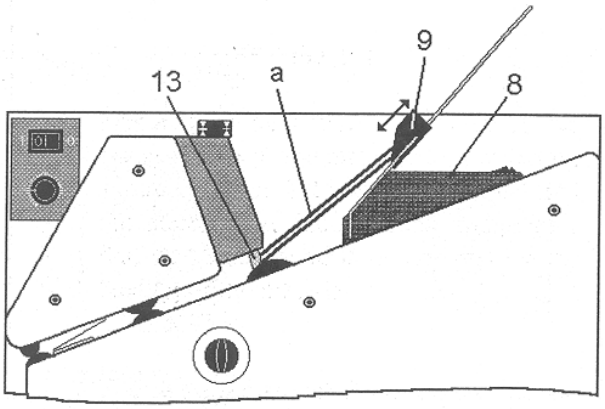


Fig. 2.3b

Fig. 2.3b

Place two pieces of the material (**a**) face down on the Elevation Guide (**8**) so that they rest against the Separator Tips (**13**) and the Guide Block (**9**).

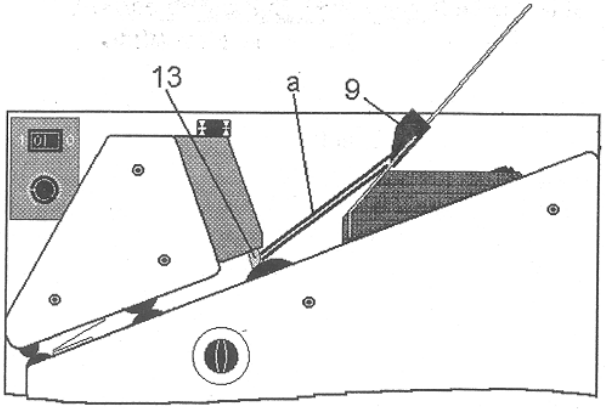


Fig. 2.3c

Fig. 2.3c

Slide the Elevation Guide Block (**9**) up or down so that the bottom of the block just barely touches the trailing edge of the top piece of material.

Loading the material for processing

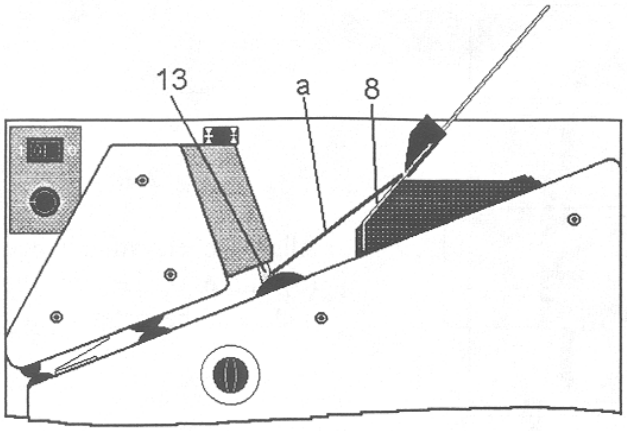


Fig. 2.4a

Fig. 2.4a

Place one piece of material (**a**) face down in the input hopper. It should lie against the Separator tips (**13**) and the Elevation Guide (**8**).

Fig. 2.4b

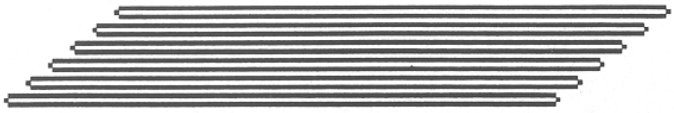


Fig. 2.4b

Take a handful of material. Fan it so that the bottom piece sticks out farther than the top piece, in the direction that it will feed.

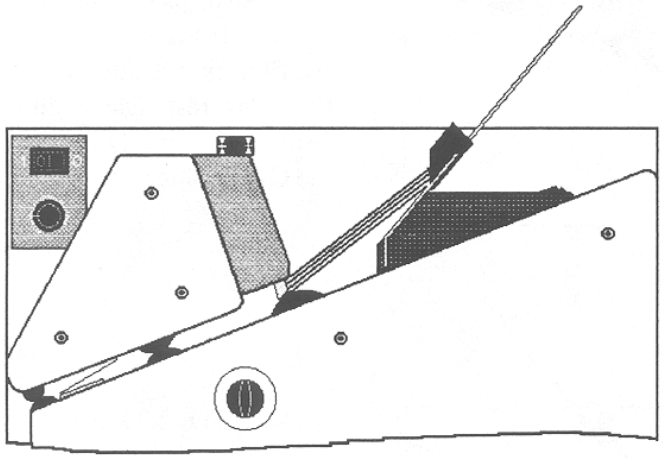


Fig. 2.4c

Fig. 2.4c

Then place the fanned material face down on top of the piece already in the input hopper.

Test run

Run some material through the machine, before loading labels or tabs, to make sure that the separators and the elevation guide are set properly.

3. Set-up for labeling

Fig. 3.1a

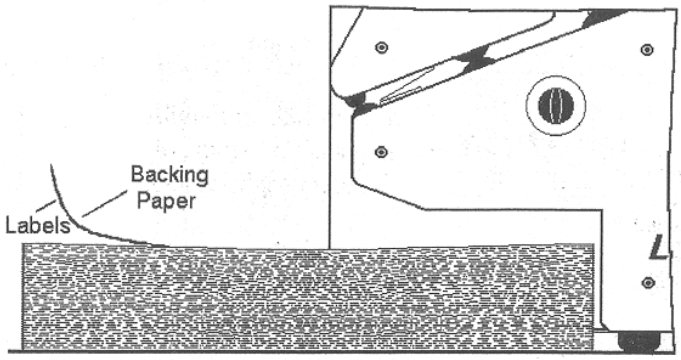


Fig. 3.1a

Place a stack of labels in front of the machine. The stack of labels should be placed so that the labels face down.

Before loading the labels, peel off the labels from the first sheet of labels. From five (5) to twelve (12) labels should be removed.

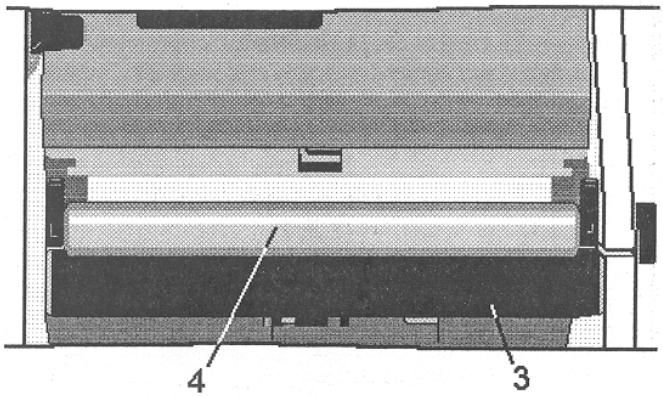


Fig. 3.1b

Figs. 3.1b & 3.1c

Remove the Metal Weight Exit Roller (**4**) from on top of the Black Rubber Exit Roller (**3**).

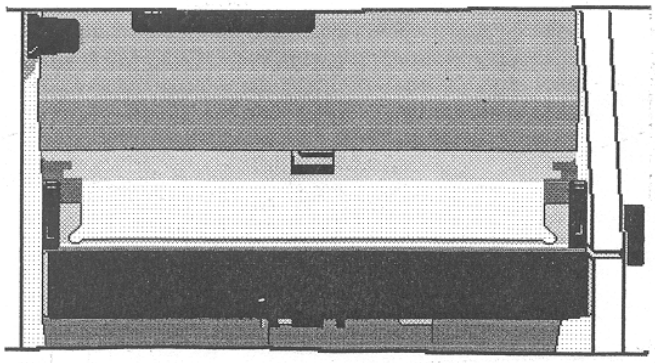


Fig. 3.1c

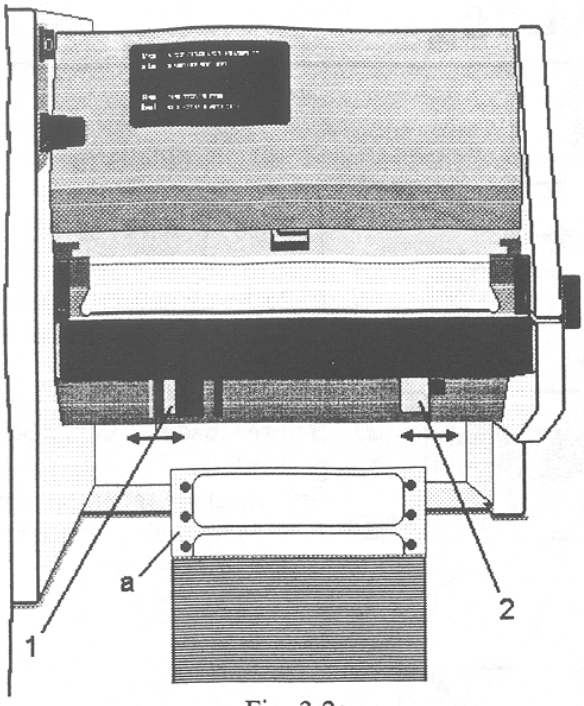


Fig. 3.2a

Fig. 3.2a

Position the label guides (**1** & **2**), by moving them left or right, to the position where you want the label to be applied to the material. Leave enough space between the left and right guides to accommodate the width of the label backing paper (a).

Note: remember that the material and the labels are fed face down.

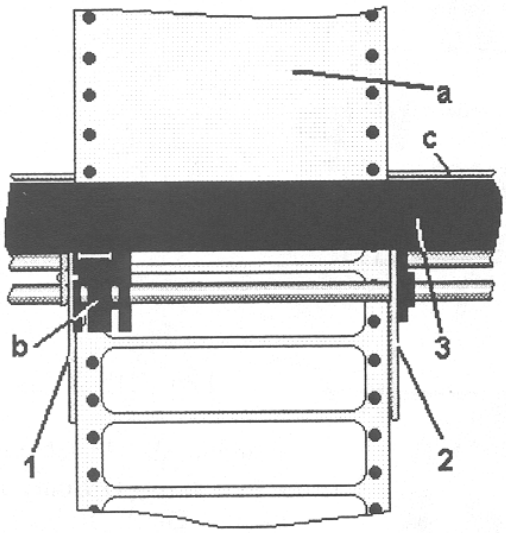


Fig. 3.2b

Fig. 3.2b

Feed the label backing paper between the two label guides (**1** & **2**).

The labels should be facing you as they go between the guides.

The label backing paper must go through the label sensor (**b**) mounted on the Left Label Guide (**1**). When the labels are properly loaded you can see part of the Label Sensor (**b**) at all times.

The backing paper is then fed between the Black Rubber Exit Roller (**3**) and the Peel Bar (**c**).

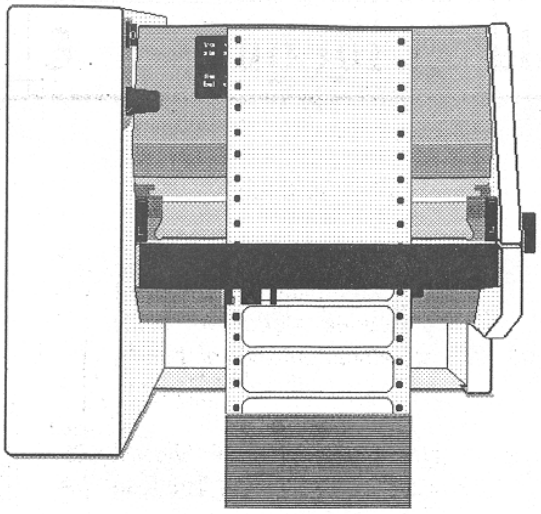


Fig 3.3a

Fig. 3.3a

Labels loaded through the label sensor.

Check to be sure that the pressure Feed Roller is engaged before performing the following steps.

See Figs. 3.4b & 3.4c

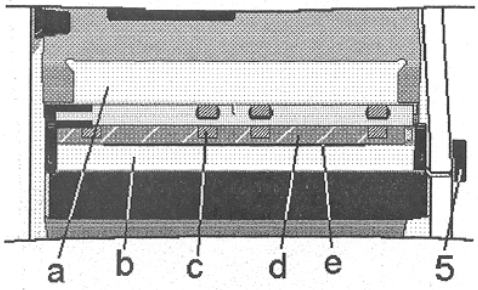


Fig 3.3b

Fig. 3.3b

Lift the Hold Down Plate (**a**) that rests on the Peel Bar (**b**).

Feed the Label Stock backing paper over the Peel Bar (**b**) and under the Transport Rollers (**c**).

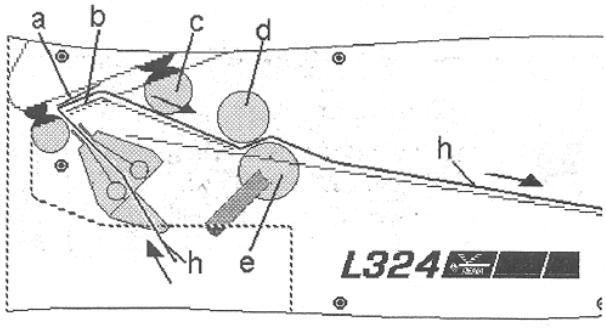


Fig. 3.3c

When the backing paper makes contact with the Label Advance Roller (**d**) and the Pressure Feed Roller (**e**) begin turning the Label Advance Knob (**5**) counter-clockwise. As you do this the backing paper should be pulled into the machine, between the upper, sandpaper covered Label Advance Roller (**d**) and the lower, rubber Pressure Feed Roller (**e**). When the backing paper is threaded, let the Hold Down Plate (**a**) rest down on the Peel Bar (**b**).

The arrows in Fig. 3.3c indicate the proper threading of the backing paper (**h**).

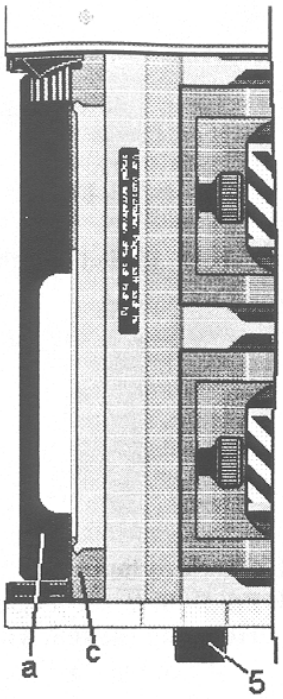


Fig. 3.4a

Fig. 3.4a

Manually rotate the Label Advance Knob (5) counter-clockwise, until the first label (a) appears at the edge of the Peel Bar (c). Peel off the label.

Continue to turn the Label Advance Knob counter-clockwise. Feed and peel off several labels to check on their alignment.

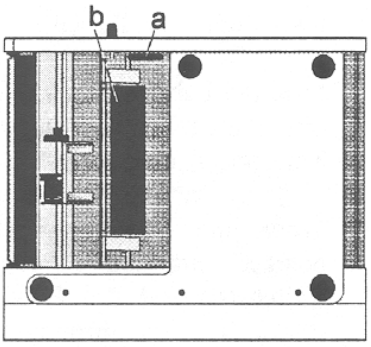


Fig. 3.4b

Figs. 3.4b & 3.4c

If the labels are skewing as they come around the Peel Bar, you can adjust them by releasing the Pressure Feed Roller and working the backing paper from side to side until the labels are straight. Pull down and forward on the Pressure Lever (a). This releases the Pressure Feed Roller (b) and relieves the pressure on the backing paper.

Note: don't forget to engage the Pressure Feed Roller after adjusting the backing paper.

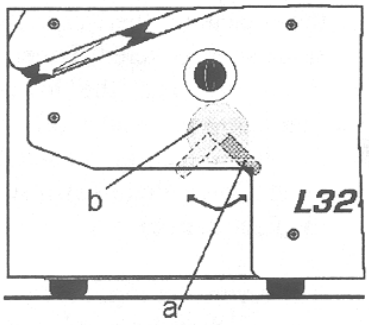


Fig. 3.4c

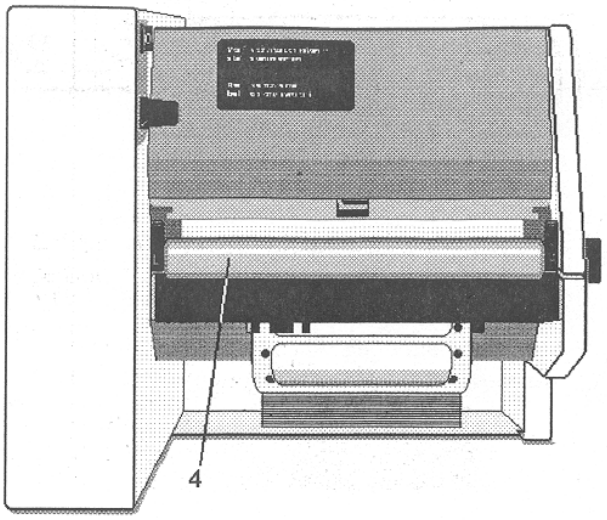


Fig. 3.5a

Fig. 3.5a

Replace the Metal Weight Exit Roller (**4**).

Push the stack of labels back under the labeler so they don't interfere with the labeled material as it ejected.

The labeler is now set-up to label.

Load your material face down in the input hopper and begin.

4. Set-up for tabbing

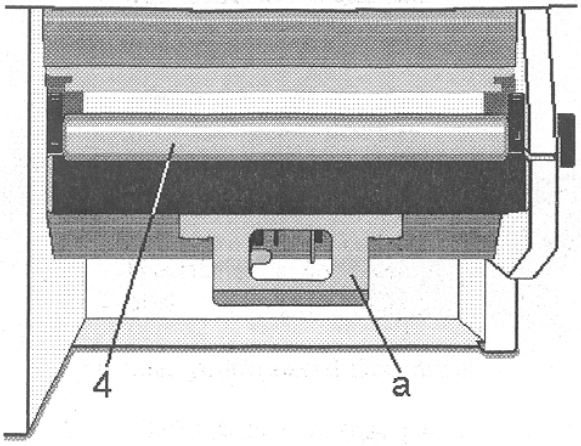


Fig. 4.1a

Note: If you have just removed the L-324 M/T Mini-Labeler/Tabber from its box, the deflector may already be installed. We suggest that you take some time to see how the Tab Deflector (**a**) is mounted in the machine.

Figs. 4.1a & 4.1b

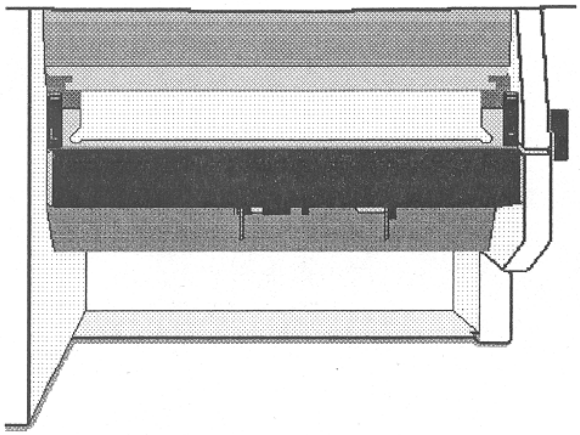


Fig. 4.1b

Remove the tab deflector (**a**), and the Metal Weight Exit Roller (**4**).

Fig. 4.1c

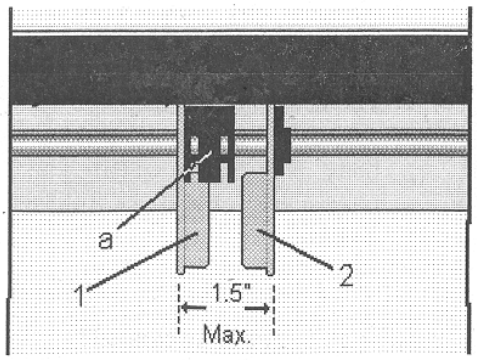


Fig. 4.1c

Slide the Left Label Guide (**1**) with the attached Label Sensor (**a**), to the approximate position that you would like the tabs to be applied to the material.

Slide the Right Label Guide (**2**) to a distance of about 1.5" from the Left Label Guide (**1**).

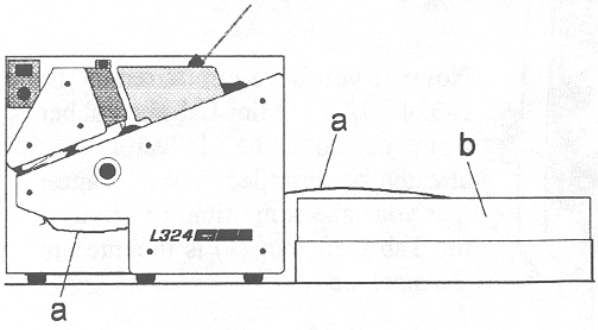


Fig. 4.2a

Fig. 4.2a

Place a box of tabs (**b**) behind the machine.

Peel off the first section of Tabs. You will need about 10" of Backing Paper (**a**) without Tabs, to load the Tab Stock.

Feed the Tab Stock (**a**) from behind the machine to the front of the machine. Pass it through the large opening under the body of the machine.

The side of the tab stock that holds the tabs should be face down.

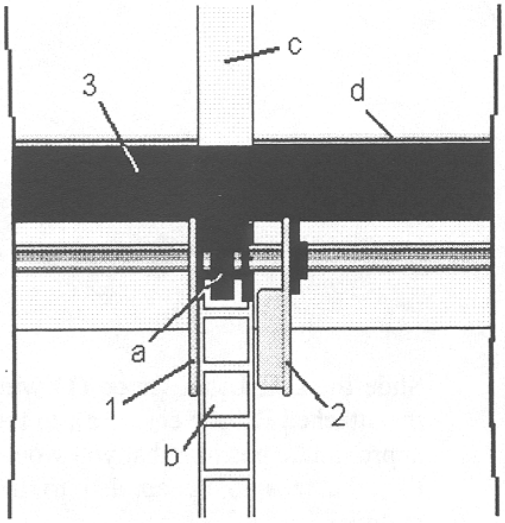


Fig. 4.2b

Fig. 4.2b

Align the left edge of the Tab Stock Backing Paper (**c**) with the left edge of the Left Label Guide (**1**).

Feed the Tab Stock backing paper (**c**) up through the Label Sensor (**a**), between the Black Rubber Exit Roller (**3**) and the Peel Bar (**d**).

Pull about 10" of Backing Paper (**c**) above the Peel Bar (**d**) and leave it there. The Tab Stock (**b**) should remain below the Black Rubber Exit Roller.

Installing the tab deflector

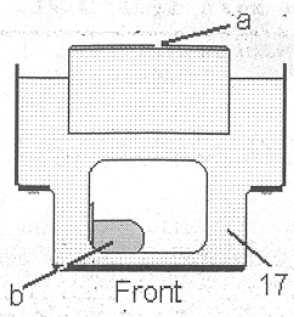


Fig. 4.3a

Pick up the Tab Deflector (**17**). Hold it so that the Deflecting Edge (**a**) is up and the front of the Tab Deflector is facing you.

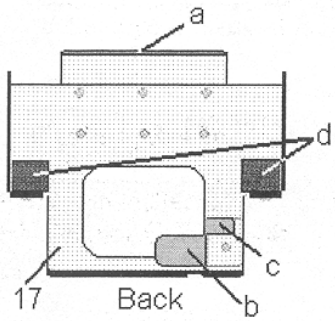


Fig. 4.3b

Fig. 4.3b

Note the following parts on the back of the Tab Deflector (**17**).

a - Deflecting Edge
b - Tab Guide Arm
c - Locating Arm
d - Blue Plastic Securing Clips

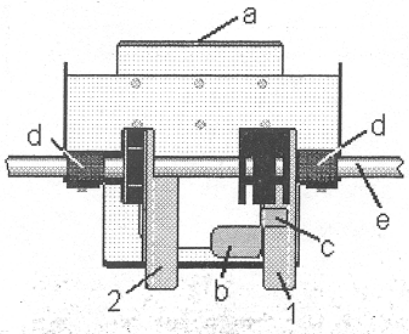


Fig. 4.3c

Fig. 4.3c

Align the Locating Arm (**c**) with the inside edge of the Left Label Guide (**1**).

Align the two Blue Plastic Securing Clips (**d**) with the Silver Shaft (**e**) that has the label guides on it.

In this position, the front of the Deflecting Edge (**a**) will rest against the back of the Black Rubber Exit Roller.

Push up until the Blue Plastic Securing Clips (**d**), snap securely onto the Silver Shaft (**e**).

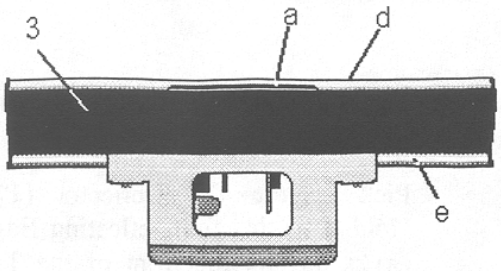


Fig. 4.4a

Fig. 4.4a

The back of the Deflecting Edge (**a**) will rest against the Peel Bar (**d**) and protrude evenly just slightly above the Black Rubber Exit Roller (**3**).

If the Tab Deflector is loose or if the Tab Deflecting Edge (**a**) doesn't protrude evenly above the Black Rubber Exit Roller (**3**), remove the Tab Deflector and follow the above steps again.

Loading tabs

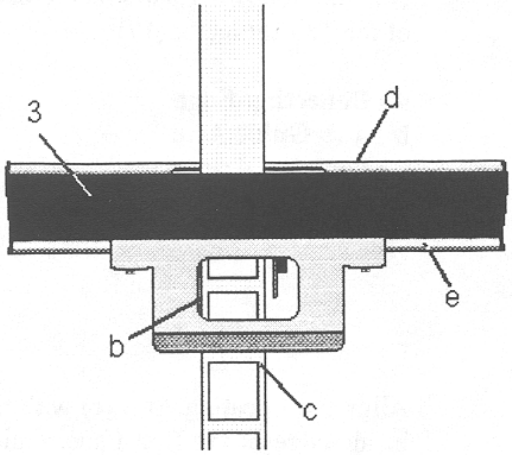


Fig. 4.4b

Figs. 4.4b & 4.4c

The left edge of the Tab Stock (**c**) should be aligned with the Tab Guide Arm (**b**). The Tab Stock (**c**) should hang down in front of the Tab Guide Arm (**b**).

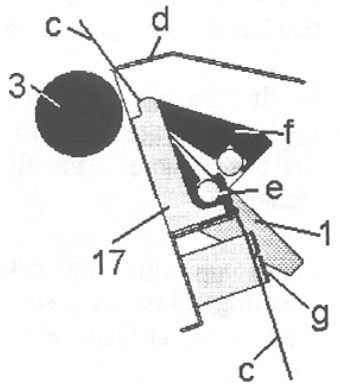


Fig. 4.4c

Legend for Figures 4.4b & 4.4c

c = Tab Stock
d = Peel Bar
e = Silver Shaft
f = Label Sensor on Left Label Guide
g = Tab Guide Arm
1 = Left Label Guide
3 = Black Rubber Exit Roller
17 = Tab Deflector

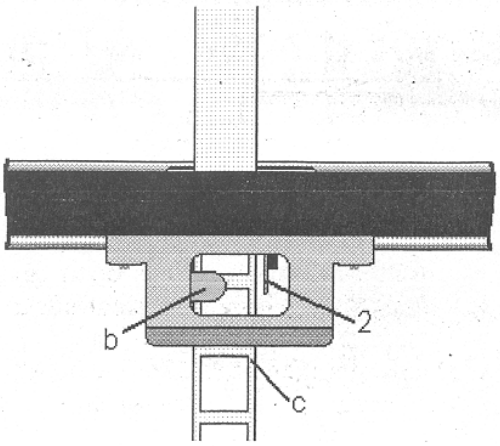


Fig 4.5a

Fig. 4.5a

After the Tab Stock has been loaded you should not be able to see the Tab Guide Arm (**b**) from the front of the machine.

Figure 4.5a illustrates tab stock loaded incorrectly! It must be moved in front of the Tab Guide Arm (**b**). Move the Right Label Guide (**2**) a little to the right to make it easier to move the stock around the Tab Guide Arm.

When the Tab Stock is in the proper position, the Tab Guide Arm acts as the Left Label Guide.

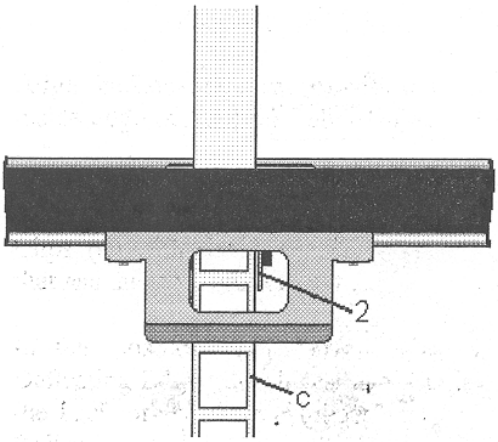


Fig. 4.5b

Fig. 4.5b

Move the Right Label Guide (**2**) into position next to the right side of the Tab Stock (**c**). Leave a little clearance between the Tab Stock and the Right Label Guide to ensure that the Tab Stock can advance freely.

Check to be sure that the pressure Feed Roller is engaged before performing the following steps.

See Figs. 4.7 b & 4.7c

Fig. 4.6a

Lift the Hold Down Plate (**a**) that rests on the Peel Bar (**b**).

Feed the Tab Stock backing paper back over the Peel Bar (**b**) and under the Transport Rollers (**c**).

When the backing paper makes contact with the Label Advance Roller (**d**) and the Pressure Feed Roller (**e**) begin turning the Label Advance Knob (**5**) counter-clockwise. The backing paper should be pulled into the machine, between the upper, sandpaper covered Label Advance Roller (**d**) and the lower, rubber Pressure Feed Roller (**e**) as you do this. When the backing paper is threaded, let the Hold Down Plate (**a**) rest down on the Peel Bar (**b**).

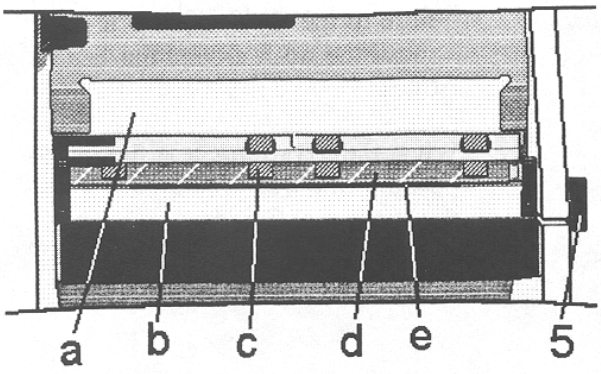


Fig. 4.6a

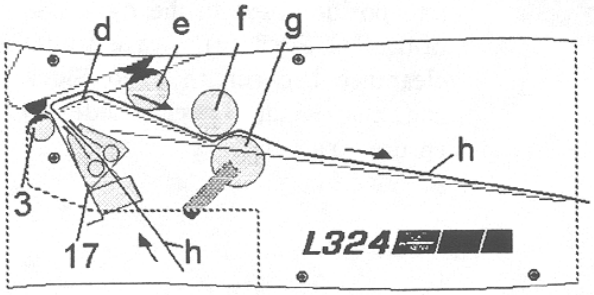


Fig. 4.6b

Fig. 4.6b

The arrows in Fig. 4.6b indicate the proper threading of the Tab Stock (**h**).

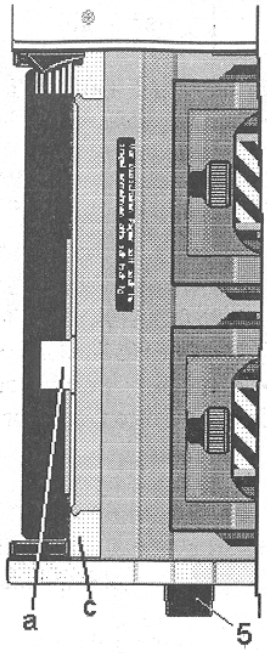


Fig. 4.7a

Fig. 4.7a

Manually rotate the Label Advance Knob
(**5**) counter-clockwise, until the first tab (**a**) appears at the edge of the Peel Bar (**c**).
Peel off the tab.

Continue to turn the Label Advance Knob counter-clockwise. Feed and peel off several tabs to check on their alignment.

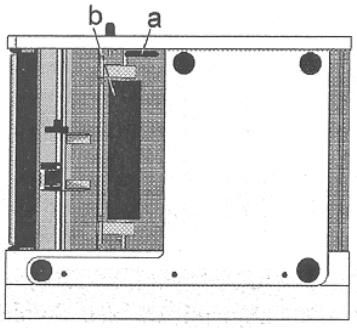


Fig 4.7b

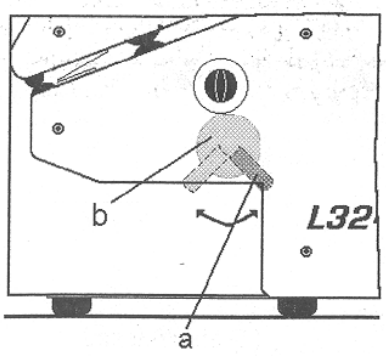


Fig. 4.7c

Figs. 4.7b & 4.7c

If the tabs are skewing as they come around the Peel Bar, you can adjust them by releasing the Pressure Feed Roller (**b**) and working the backing paper from side to side until the labels are straight. Pull down and forward on the Pressure Lever (**a**). This releases the Pressure Feed Roller (**b**) and relieves the pressure on the backing paper.

Note: don't forget to engage the Pressure Feed Roller after adjusting the backing paper.

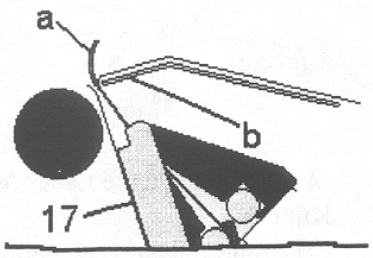


Fig 4.8a

Fig. 4.8a

Fig. 4.8a is a close-up illustration of the way a tab (**a**) should appear as it is peeled from the backing paper at the Peel Bar (**b**). It should be slightly curved back towards the machine. If the tabs do not look like this, it may be caused by the Tab Deflector (**17**) not being installed properly or the Tab Stock not being threaded properly. Also see Troubleshooting, Chapter 6, Page 6.4.

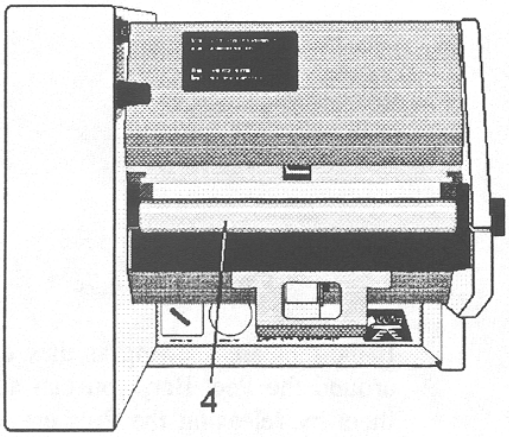


Fig. 4.8b

Fig. 4.8b

Replace the Metal Weight Exit Roller (**4**).

The labeler is now set-up to tab.

Load your material face down in the input hopper and begin.

☞ **Never touch the internal parts of the machine while it is running !**

5. Positioning labels & tabs

Adjusting the label/tab position

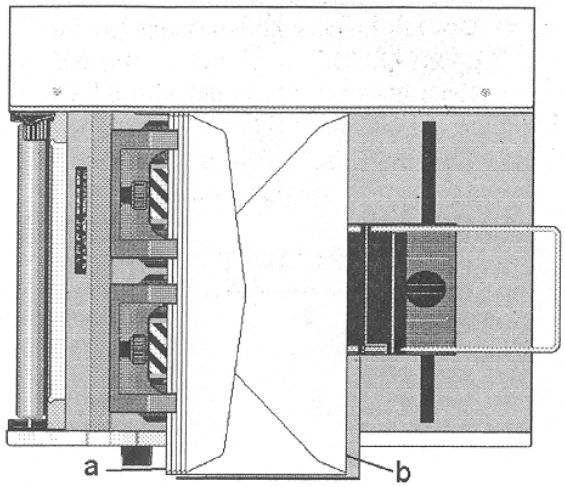


Fig. 5.1a

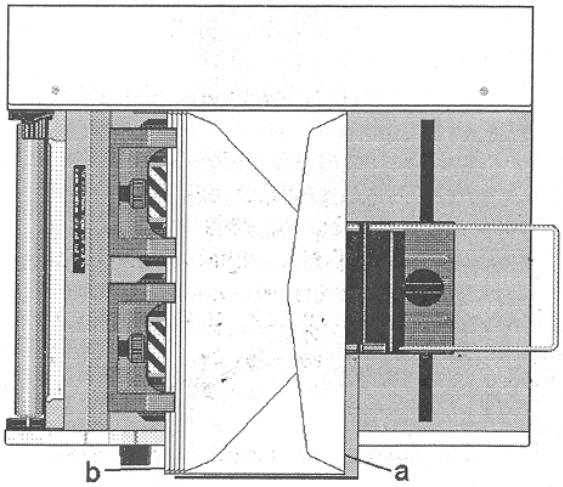


Fig 5.1b

Four adjustments can be made to place a label or tab where you want it on the material.

Figs. 5.1a & Fig. 5.1b

1. The material may be fed into the machine top (**a**) first or bottom (**b**) first.

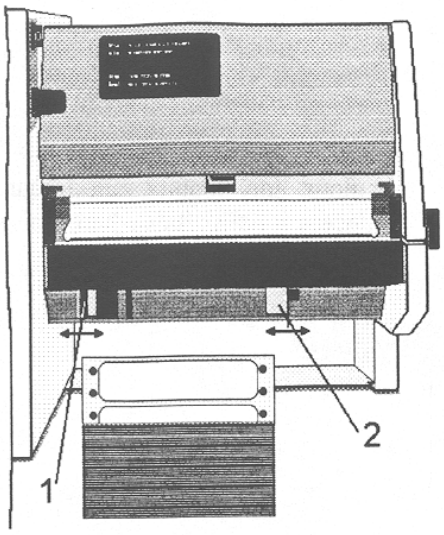


Fig. 5.2a

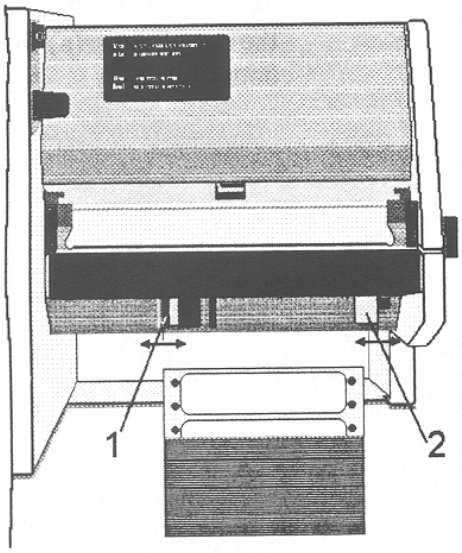


Fig. 5.2b

Figs. 5.2a & 5.2b

2. The Label Guides (1 & 2) may be moved to the left or right.

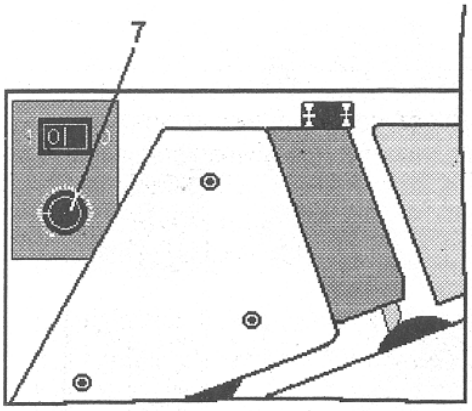


Fig. 5.3a

Fig. 5.3a

3. The Label Positioning Knob (7) can be moved from 0 to 200. This adjustment moves a label toward the top or bottom of the material. The adjustment is on a relative scale.

   For Tabs, most of the tab will appear on the top side of the piece with a setting of **0.** As the Knob is moved towards higher numbers, more of the tab is placed on the bottom side of the piece.

   This is a very sensitive adjustment.

4. The fourth method is to load the labels with the bottom of the stack on top. This will reverse the direction in which the labels are applied. The top of the label will be towards the trailing edge of the material. The labels must still be loaded face down.

6. Troubleshooting

General problems

Problem		Solution	
1.	More than one piece is fed in at the same time.	1a.	Check the separators. Reset them for a thinner piece. See Chapter 2, Page 2.2.
		1b.	Make sure that the material is fanned properly before it is placed into the input hopper. See Chapter 2, Page 5, Fig. 2.5b.
2.	Thicker pieces or open leading edge pieces aren't feeding properly.	2a.	Check the separators. Reset them using 1½ to 2 thicknesses' of the material.

Labeling problems

1.	Machine stream feeds labels.	1a.	Make sure that the labels are fed through the Label Sensor properly. See Chapter 3, Page 3.2.
		1b.	The Label Sensor may be covered with paper dust. Remove the labels and clean the Label Sensor (**a**) with compressed air. See Chapter 7, Page 7.2, Fig. 7.2a

Continued on Page 6.2

Labeling

Problem	Solution
1. Stream feeding labels (cont'd)	1c. Try the other position of the Backing Paper Sensor Adjustment. **(11)**. This adjusts the sensor for varying types of backing paper. See Fig. 6.2a

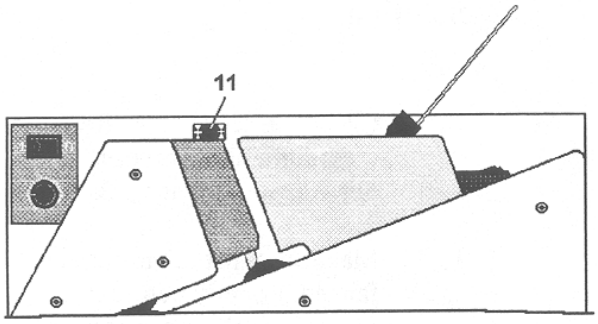


Fig. 6.2a

2. Labels are sticking to the Metal Weight Exit Roller.	2a. The labels are being applied too close to the leading edge of the mail piece. Turn the Label Positioning Knob (7) to a higher setting. This will place the entire label on the mail piece. See Fig. 6.2b

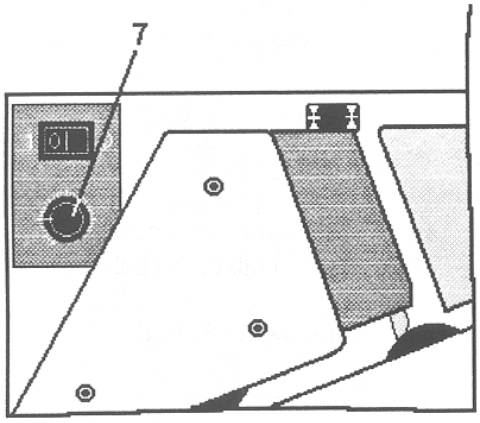


Fig. 6.2b

3. No labels are applied to the material.	3a. Check the Label Positioning Knob (7) setting. If the Knob is turned to too high a setting for the length of the piece, it will not label. Set it to a lower number. See Fig. 6.2b

Tabbing

Problem		Solution	
1.	Machine stream feeds tabs.	1a.	Make sure that the tabs are properly fed through the label sensor. See Chapter 4, Page 4.2.
		1b.	Make sure that the tabs are in front of the tab guide arm as they go through the Tab Deflector. See Chapter 4, Page 4.4.
		1c.	Remove the tabs and clean the label sensor with compressed air.
		1d.	Try the other position of the Backing Paper Sensor Adjustment. (**11**). See Page 6.2, Fig. 6.2a.
2.	Mail pieces are tabbed together. This is also called "chaining".	2a.	Check the separators. Reset them for a thinner piece. See Chapter 2, Page 2.2.
		2b.	Turn the Label Positioning Knob (**7**) to a higher setting. This will reduce the amount of tab on top of the mail piece. See Page 6.2, Fig. 6.2b.
3.	Tabs stick to Metal Weight Exit Roller	3a.	Make sure that the tabs are advancing at the proper angle. See Fig. 6.3a and Page 6.4 **Adjusting the tab deflector.**
		3b.	Check the separators. Reset them for a thinner piece. See Chapter 2, Page 2.2.
		3c.	Turn the Label Positioning Knob (**7**) to a higher setting. This will reduce the amount of tab on top of the mail piece. See Page 6.2, Fig. 6.2b.

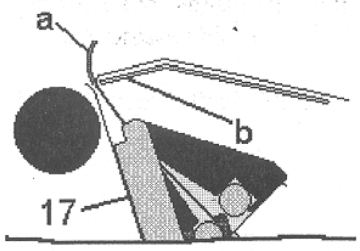


Fig. 6.3a

Tabbing

Problem

4. Tabs are attached to the underside of the mail piece, but do not fold over the top of the mail piece.

Solution

4a. Turn the Label Positioning Knob (7) to a lower setting. This will increase the amount of tab on top of the mail piece. See Page 6.2, Fig. 6.2a.

4b. Make sure that the tabs are advancing at the proper angle. See Page 6.3, Fig. 6.3a and the directions that follow, on adjusting the tab deflector.

Adjusting the tab deflector

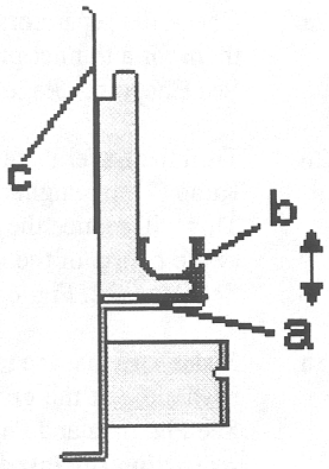


Fig. 6.4a

Note: This adjustment should only be necessary when installing a new Tab Deflector for the first time.

- Bend the Mounting Arms (**a**) only. The Blue Plastic Securing Clips (**b**) are attached to the metal Mounting Arms.
  Do Not bend the Deflecting Edge (c)!
- Bend the Mounting Arms in very small increments. Test after each small bend.
- Be sure that both arms are bent at exactly the same angle. If not, the Deflecting Edge (**c**) will not sit straight and may cause problems.
- Bending the arms toward the bottom of the Tab Deflector will cause the Deflecting Edge to sit higher, causing the tabs to curl more.
- Bending the arms toward the top of the Tab Deflector will cause the deflecting edge to sit lower, causing the tabs to curl less.
- After each small change, re-install the Tab Deflector and test.

7. Maintenance

The L-324 M/T Mini-Labeler/Tabber is a very easy machine to maintain on a daily basis. You will need a bottle of RENA CARE, cleaner and conditioner for rubber rollers, and compressed air that is available in a can. Both items may be purchased through your RENA dealer.

Never use any kind of liquid to clean the sensors.

Warning: When using canned air, make sure to hold the can upright at all times. If the can is turned on its side, it will spray a liquid into the sensors.

When parts wear out, and for other more serious problems, you will have to have your dealer's technicians work on the machine.

Feed Tires

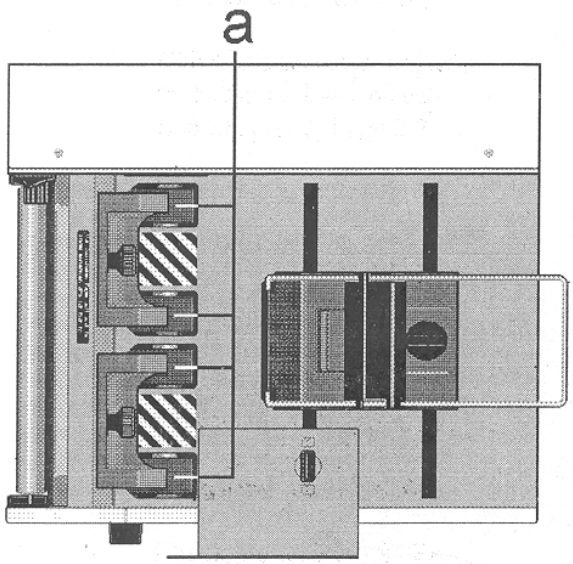


Fig. 7.1a

Fig. 7.1a

There are four Input Feed Tires (**a**). They feed the material into the machine. Over time, these tires become laden with paper dust. When this occurs, poor feeding, results. The solution is to clean the rollers. RENA CARE cleaner and conditioner is applied to each input feed roller and the dust is removed.

Different types of paper leave different amounts of dust as residue. The amount of dust on the paper determines how often cleaning must take place.

Sensors

Figs. 7.2a & 7.2b

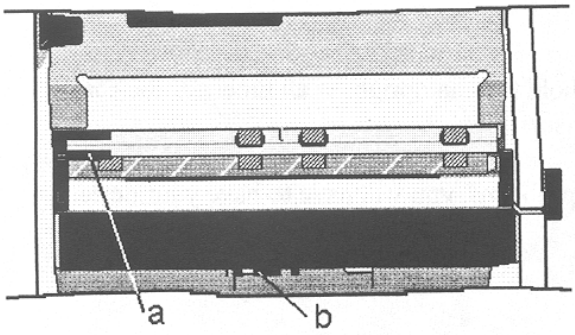


Fig. 7.2a

There are two sensors that must be kept free of dirt and dust. The Paper Sensor (**a**) is located on the main body of the machine. Lift the Pressure Plate and the sensor will be found on the left. Spray compressed air to clean the sensor.

Note the warning at the beginning of this chapter. Do not to turn the can on its side when spraying compressed air into the sensors.

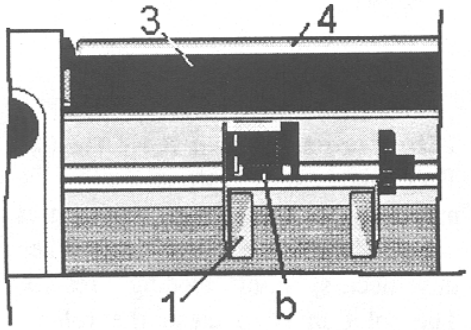


Fig. 7.2b

The Label Sensor (**b**) is located on the Left Label Guide (**1**). It is easy to get to if you remove the Metal Exit Weight Roller (**4**) and lift up the front of the machine. Spray compressed air through the Label Sensor from the back towards the front where the Black Rubber Exit Roller (**3**) is located.