



**Kundendienstanleitung
über die Behandlung von Blinkgebern.**

**Instructions for the Handling
of Flasher Units**

**Notice d'utilisation
des relais-clignotants**

Indicaciones para el uso de intermisores

Skötseleinstruktion för blinkreläer

Instructions for the Handling of Flasher Units

Flasher units are precision-manufactured from the finest materials only. Each unit is individually adjusted for the purpose required before leaving the factory. Careless treatment (shock, impact, etc.) will impair their adjustment, therefore it is essential that special care be taken when transporting, mounting and dismounting the units.

Should the flashing indicator equipment not function properly, this may result in the following irregularities:

- a) The flashing frequency is either too fast or too slow (German traffic regulations stipulate a flashing rate of 90 ± 30 per minute).
- b) Failure of warning light.
- c) The "on" and "off" periods are not of equal duration.
- d) Failure of the flasher unit.

Faulty operation of the flasher system is often erroneously ascribed to a defective flasher unit, when in actual fact the fault lies in the leads, fuses, switches, flasher lamps or bulbs.

The main sources of such troubles may be:

- a) Loose connections (flasher lamps & fuse holders).
- b) Signs of corrosion resulting in too high resistances (bulb holders, fuses, switches & other contacts).
- c) Fitting of incorrect bulbs.
- d) Creeping or direct short-circuits due to defective insulation of leads.
- e) Temporary short-circuits due to vehicle vibration.

Temporary short-circuits can also damage the unit without blowing the fuses.

If a flasher unit fails, it should be carefully removed and packed in order to avoid further damage being caused during transport, otherwise it will be impossible to ascertain the cause of the trouble. **On no account should the flasher unit be disassembled, as the guarantee would become invalid and repair be no longer possible.**