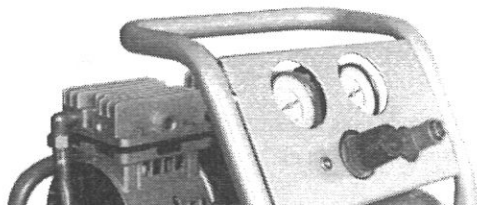
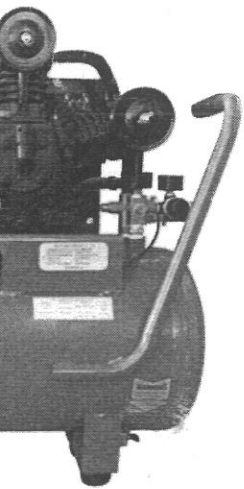
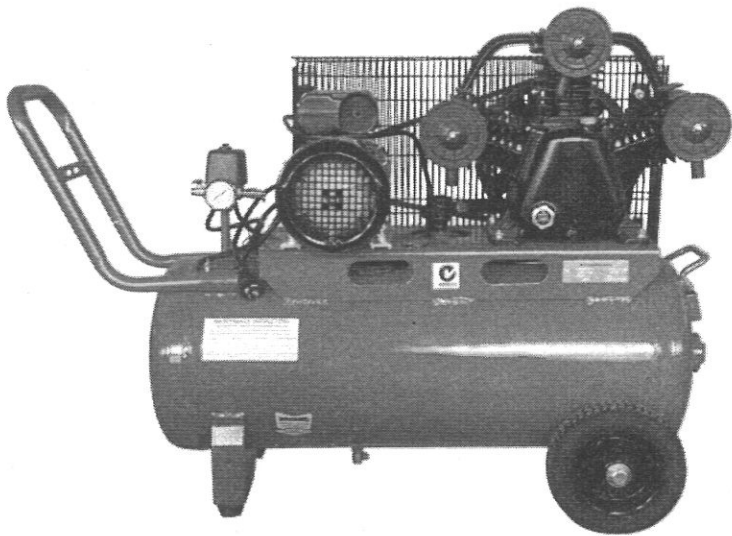


# COMPRESSOR

## OWNER'S MANUAL



## SPECIFICATIONS

Working Pressure : 8 BAR  
Oil Lubrication For Long Life  
Belt Drive Compressor Pump  
Engine power

***! WARNING:***  
*Always wear approved protective eyewear. when using tools.*  
*Read and observe all safety rules included in your tool owner's manual.*

## SAFETY PRECAUTIONS (Read all instructions before using this product)

Please familiarize yourself with the following information to prevent damage to your compressor and injury to the operator, property damage, or

### Tank safety valve

- This valve is factory installed to prevent the air receiver from damage should a malfunction occur in the compressor pump.
- It is factory set at a specific limit for your particular model and adjustment and should never be tampered with adjustment by user will automatically void warranty.

### Compressor pump

- Air compressors get hot while in operation. Never touch the engine, discharge tubing, or compressor pump while in operation.
- The compressor operates automatically while starting.

### Compressed air caution

- Compressors air from the unit may contain carbon monoxide. Air produced is not suitable for breathing purposes.
- Always use a respirator when spraying paint or chemicals.
- Always wear safety glasses or goggles when spraying air.

### Air receiver

- Over pressurizing the air receiver could cause an explosion or rupture. To protect from over pressurizing a factory preset safety value is included. Do not remove, make adjustments or substitutions for this valve.
- Occasionally pull the ring on the valve to make sure that the valve operates freely. If the valve does not operate freely, it must be replaced. Never weld to, drill into, or change the air receiver in any way.
- If any of the above conditions are changed or tampered with this will result in voiding of the manufacturer's warranty. Be advised that any replacement parts should be purchased with the same specification as the original equipment. Please contact your authorized dealer for replacement parts or specifications.

### Others

- Do not smoke while operating the air compressor. To avoid the ignition of a fire or explosion, never spray where sparks or flame is present.
- Keep the compressor away from children and those who are unfamiliar with the unit operation.

## INSTALLATION AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

### General information

Depending on the C.F.M. draw of the tools being operated, your new air compressor can be used for operating paint sprayers, air tools, grease guns, airbrushes, caulking guns, sandblasters, inflating tires and plastic toys, etc. An air pressure regulator is usually necessary for most of these

### General description of operation

To compress air, the pistons move up down in the cylinder, On the down stroke, air is drawn in through the valve inlet. The discharge valve remains closed, On the upstroke of the piston, air is compressed. The inlet valve closes and compressed air is forced out through the discharge valve, through the check valve and into air receiver. Working air is not available until the compressor has raised the air receiver pressure above that required at the air service connection. The air inlet filter openings must be kept clear of obstructions, which could reduce air delivery of the

### Installation and location

Locate the compressor in a clean, dry and well-ventilated area, The compressor should be located 12 to 18 inches from a wall or any other obstruction that would interfere with the air flow through the fan blade belt wheel. Place the compressor on a firm level surface . The compressor is designed with heat dissipation fins that allow for proper cooling. Keep the fins and other parts that collect dust or dirt clean. A clean compressor runs cooler and provides longer service, Do not place rags, containers, or other material on top of the compressor.

### **Assembly**

1. Remove air filter from plastic bag and screw it into the thread hole. Be sure to always clean air filter before and after each use.
2. Put wheel and rubber foot on setting.
3. Put handle on.

### **COMPRESSOR LUBRICATION**

Note. Check the oil quantity and quality before operating the compressor. Do not add or change oil while the compressor is in operation.

Use only SAE20 or SAE30 Lubricating oil, non-hydraulic oil. *(Engine lubricating oil see engine use guide)*

#### **Compressor with oil level sight glass**

1. Sit air compressor on level surface. The oil level should be at the red dot on the oil level sight glass.
2. If oil level is low, remove oil fill plug, add enough oil to bring level to the red dot in the oil level sight glass.
3. Replace oil fill plug before starting compressor.

#### **Draining the oil**

1. Remove the oil drain plug, Allow oil to drain completely.
2. Replace the oil drain plug (we recommend the use of a sealing compound or Teflon tape to avoid leakage).
3. Re-fill with the recommended oil to the red dot in the oil level sight glass.

#### **Starting Compressor**

1. Make sure the amount of oil is adequate before each use.
2. Check all nuts and screws for tightness.
3. Make sure all pressure and water is released from tank.
4. Connect air tool and start the compressor to begin use. Note: Be sure to check manufacturer's maximum pressure rating for air tools and accessories. Compressor outlet pressure must be regulated to never exceed the maximum pressure rating of the tool.
5. Use the regulator knob to control the amount of air pressure for the attached air tool. Turn the knob clockwise to increase air pressure and counter-clockwise to reduce air pressure.
6. To enable the best air pressure release and avoid air leakage, use Teflon tape to wrap around hose and coupler thread.

#### **Air Release**

1. Turn the engine switch off after each use of the compressor.
2. Open drain valve underneath the tank and release all the air and moisture inside.
3. The pressure gauge should now fall back to 0 PSI or 0 Bar.
4. Release all the air from the attached air tool, then disconnect hose from the quick coupler.

### **MAINTENANCE**

Before doing any maintenance or adjustments to your air compressor, the following safety precautions should be taken:

- Turn off engine working.
- Drain air tank of pressure.

### **CHECKLIST**

#### **Daily or before each use**

1. Check oil level
2. Drain condensation from tank
3. Check for any unusual noise or vibration
4. Be sure all nuts and bolts are tight

#### **Weekly**

1. Clean air filter by opening air filter cap. Remove the filter element and clean thoroughly with low pressure air. Clear dirty and then assembly.
2. Clean breather holes on oil check dipstick.

#### **Monthly**

1. Inspect air system for leaks by applying soapy water to all joints. Tighten those joints if leakage is observed.

#### **250 hours or six (6) months (whichever comes first)**

1. Change compressor oil.
2. Replace oil more often if compressor is used near paint spraying operations or in dusty environments.

## PARTS LISTS

For assistance in solving parts problems please refer to the parts and components for our air compressors by number  
When a new replacement is needed include the model number of the air compressor, part number and quantity required

If a new assembly is required, include the model number of the air compressor undergoing repair (according to the nameplate), the part name, part number and quantity required according to the number on the parts diagram

During the break-in period, nuts and bolts have a tendency to loosen up. After two weeks tighten all nuts and bolts including head bolts. Then check everything once a month to make sure all nuts and bolts stay tight

## Troubleshooting chart



**DANGER**

**Do not disassemble check valve with air pressure in tank**

Symptom	Possible cause(s)	Corrective action
Excessive noise in operation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Loose pulley, flywheel, belt guard, etc.</li> <li>2. Lack of oil in crankcase</li> <li>3. Compressor floor mounting loose</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tighten</li> <li>2. Check for damage to bearings, replenish oil</li> <li>3. Shim and tighten</li> </ol>
Milk oil in oil reservoir	Water condensation in crankcase due to high humidity	Pipe air intake to less humid air source. Run pump continuously for one hour
Excessive oil consumption or oil in air lines	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Be sure there is a problem</li> <li>2. Restricted air intake</li> <li>3. Wrong oil viscosity</li> <li>4. Worn piston ring</li> <li>5. Oil leaks</li> <li>6. Wear and tear of cylinder</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Diagnose oil contamination problems by testing the discharge air or measuring oil consumption from the crankcase</li> <li>2. Clean or replace air filter</li> <li>3. Drain oil, Refill with oil of proper viscosity</li> <li>4. Replace rings</li> <li>5. Tighten bolts, replace gaskets or O-rings</li> <li>6. Replace cylinder</li> </ol>
Water in discharge air	Excessive water in tank	Drain tank
Air blowing out of inlet	Broken inlet valve	Replace valve assembly
Insufficient pressure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Air demand too high</li> <li>2. Leaks or restrictions in hoses or piping</li> <li>3. Slipping belts</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Limit air usage</li> <li>2. Check for leaks or restriction in hose or piping</li> <li>3. Tighten belts</li> </ol>
Tank does not hold pressure when compressor is off and shutoff valve is closed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Faulty check valve</li> <li>2. Check all connections and fittings for tightness</li> <li>3. Check tank for cracks pin holes</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Clean or replace faulty valve</li> <li>2. Tighten</li> <li>3. Replace tank, Never repair a damaged tank</li> </ol>
Excessive belt wear, (Light dust from start is normal. Worn belts separate at layers)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pulley out of alignment</li> <li>2. Belts too tight or too loose</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Realign motor pulley</li> <li>2. Adjust tension</li> </ol>
Tank pressure builds slowly	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dirty air filter</li> <li>2. Blown cylinder head gasket</li> <li>3. Worn/broken intake/discharge valves</li> <li>4. Air leaks</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Clean or replace filter element</li> <li>2. Install new gasket</li> <li>3. Install new valve plate assembly</li> <li>4. Tighten joints</li> </ol>
Tank pressure builds up quickly on compressor	Excessive water in tank	Drain tank
Safety valve pops open while compressor is running	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wrong pressure setting</li> <li>2. Defective safety valve</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adjust to lower pressure</li> <li>2. Replace valve</li> </ol>