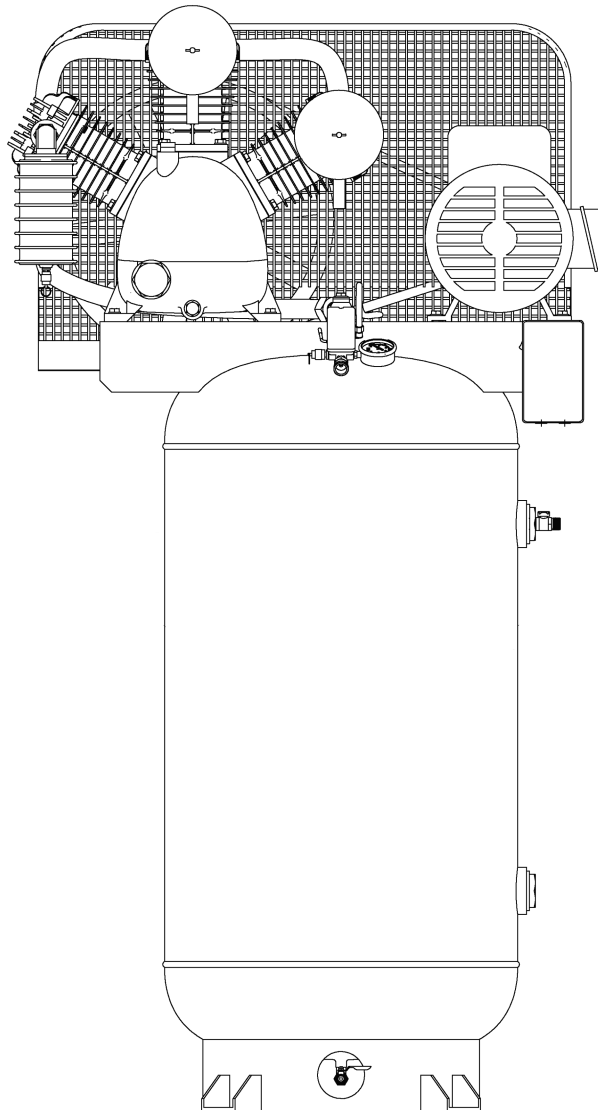
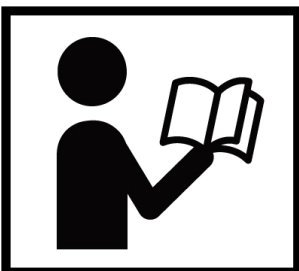


80 GALLON 7.5 HP ELECTRIC AIR COMPRESSOR



⚠ WARNING



- Please read and understand the product manual completely before assembly
- Check against the parts list to make sure all parts are received
- Wear proper safety goggles or other protective gears while in assembly
- Do not return the product to dealer. They are not equipped to handle your requests.

Missing parts or questions on assembly?

Please call: 1-877-761-2819 or email: cs@tmgindustrial.com

Electric Stationary Air Compressor (230V, single phase/80 gallon , 7.5 HP)

Instructions for Installation/Set-up, Operation, Maintenance, & Storage

This belt-driven compressor has a 2-stage 3-cylinder pump, made with a heavy-duty cast iron cylinders for long life, and a compact design rated for 175 maximum PSI. Its continuous-duty rating ensures long-lasting performance, and its cast iron pump head ensures superior heat dissipation.

Read and understand this Owner's Manual completely before using. Keep this manual for future review. Failure to properly set up, operate and maintain the compressor in accordance with this manual could result in serious injury or death to operator or bystanders.



WARNING: SPECIAL HAZARDS

- **Injection Injury:** High-pressure air stream can pierce skin and underlying tissues, leading to serious injury and possible amputation. Such an injection injury can result in blood poisoning and/or severe tissue damage.
 - **Flying Debris:** High-pressure air stream can cause flying debris and possible surface damage.
 - **Not For Breathing Air:** Compressors are NOT designed, intended, or approved for supplying breathing air. No compressed air should be used for breathing unless air is treated in accordance with applicable standards.
 - **Fire/Explosion:** Sparks from air powered tool heads or attachments can ignite fuel or other flammable liquids or vapors in the vicinity. Exceeding the maximum pressure for air tools or attachments could cause them to explode. Always keep a fire extinguisher rated "ABC" nearby.
 - **Burns:** Compressor pump, motor and discharge tubing are hot surfaces that can cause burn injuries.
 - **Electric Shock:** Operating equipment in wet conditions or where not properly grounded can cause electric shock.
- Detailed safety information about these hazards appears throughout this manual.

Equipment Protection Quick Facts

1. **Inspect Upon Delivery:** FIRST! Inspect for missing or damaged components. See "*Initial Set-Up*" section for where to report missing or damaged parts.
2. **Electrical Service:** Only connect unit to a 230V line with adequate line amperage (40A). Do not connect air compressor to a 208V 3-phase system. A 208V system can provide low voltage and damage the air compressor. When installing the air compressor, one must check that the voltage at the terminal is no lower than 208V.
3. **Check Pump Oil:** Pump is shipped with oil. Check the pump oil level before starting. See "*Preparing for Operation*" section of this Owner's Manual for capacity and viscosity.
4. **Use Mechanical Lifting Equipment:** Compressor is shipped on a pallet and is too heavy to handle manually. Use proper lifting equipment for unloading and moving to installation site.
5. **Install Using a Qualified Electrician:** All wiring, grounding, and electrical connections must be made by a qualified electrician. Install according to local and national codes.
6. **Install a Regulator:** We recommend installing a regulator on the compressor at each distribution point to maintain constant pressure in the outlet hose line and provide reduced pressure appropriate for air tool being used.
7. **Run Pump Unloaded for Break-in Period:** Before initial use, open ball valve and run compressor for 30 minutes to break in pump parts.
8. **Follow Maintenance Schedule:** Pump, air filter, and tank require periodic inspection and servicing to provide efficient function and long life. See "*Maintenance Schedule*" for frequency of servicing.

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ABOUT YOUR AIR COMPRESSOR

Thank you for purchasing a air compressor! It is designed for long life, dependability, and top performance.

Intended Use. Provides compressed air used primarily for operating air tools and pressurizing other objects that require high air pressure, such as tires. Do not use for low-pressure objects such as balloons, air mattresses, and sport balls, which can explode quickly and easily. Special precautions are necessary when used for cleaning to prevent flying debris hazards. It is not to be used to supply breathing air.

Supplies Required. Normal operation will require you to supply:

- Pressure regulator (recommended)
- Pump oil
- Personal protection equipment

See "*Specifications*" section for more detail.

Site Location. Intended for indoor use.

Personal Protection. Wear safety apparel during operation, including safety glasses with side and top protection.

Adult Control Only. Only trained adults should set up and operate the air compressor. Do not let children operate.

Under The Influence. Never operate, or let anyone else operate, the air compressor while fatigued or under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or medication.

Keep this manual for reference and review.

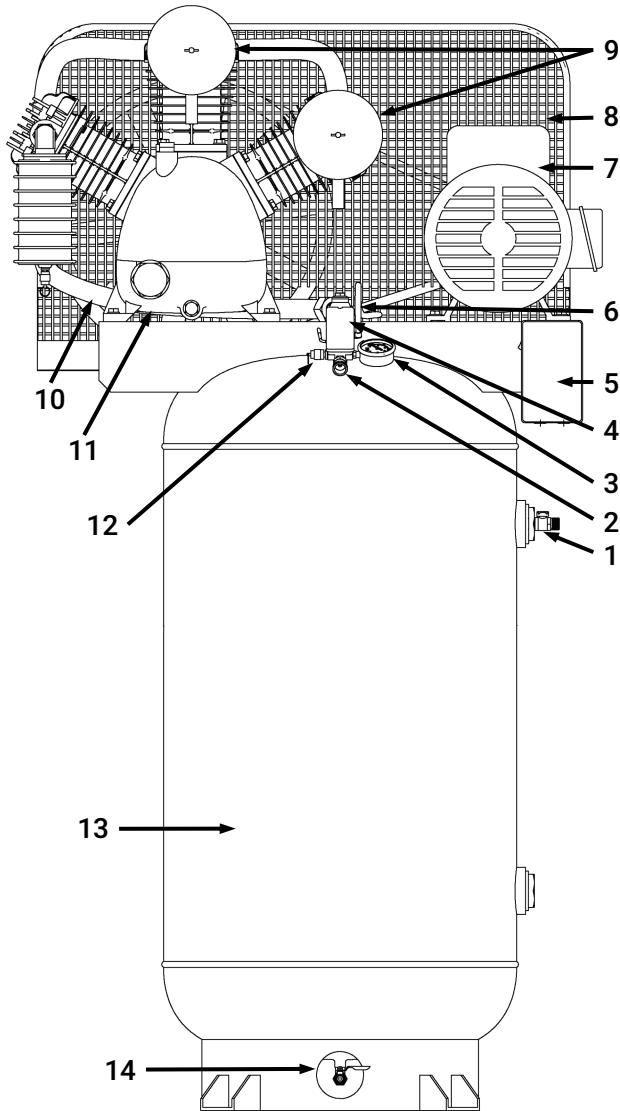
ATTENTION: Rental Companies and Private Owners who loan this equipment to others!

All persons to whom you rent/loan this air compressor must have access to and read this Owner's Manual. Keep this manual with the air compressor at all times and advise all persons who will operate the machine to read it. You must also provide personal instruction on how to safely set-up and operate the air compressor and remain available to answer any questions a renter/borrower might have. Owner's Manuals are available from TMG at 1-877-761-2819.

SPECIFICATIONS

Model #	TMG-ACE80
FLOW OUTPUT	
Max. Pressure Rating	175 PSI
Volume Rating @ 90PSI	15 CFM
Receiver Capacity	80 gal.
POWER REQUIREMENTS	
Dedicated NEMA Receptacles	6-50R
Volts	230V
Amps	40A
MOTOR	
Horsepower	7.5 HP
DIMENSIONS / COMPONENTS	
Length	24"
Width	39"
Height	71"
Weight	537 lbs.
Mounting Hole Diameter	11/16"
Suggested Mount Bolt Diameter	5/8"
SUPPLIES REQUIRED (not included)	
Pump Oil (shipped with oil, but refills required)	SAE 30 non-detergent pump oil
Pump Oil Capacity	34 oz.

COMPONENT IDENTIFICATION



1. **Ball Valve:** On/Off control for pressurized air supply from receiver tank (not the output pressure). A regulator and/or quick connect fittings can attach to its ½" NPT outlet. A regulator should be installed for pressure regulation purposes.
2. **Quick connector:** quick connect fittings.
3. **Pressure Gauge:** Air filled gauge. Shows pressure in receiver tank.
4. **Pressure Switch-Auto/Off switch:** In AUTO position, compressor shuts off automatically when tank pressure reaches maximum preset pressure (approximately 145 PSI). In OFF position, compressor will not operate. Switch should be in OFF position when connecting or disconnecting power cord from electrical outlet. NEVER attempt to adjust this pressure switch.
5. **Magnetic starter:** The protection motor is smoother in starting and running. Connect the external power cord to the starter.
6. **Unload pipe:** Pressure switch auto/off as the check valve pressure transmitted from the pipe.
7. **Electric motor:** 5UP electric motor. Keep clean and dry. Regularly blow out the internal dust with a dust blower.
8. Covers belt, engine pulley and flywheel. NEVER operate compressor without belt guard in place.
9. **Compressor Air Filter:** Keep clean and particle free. See "Pump Explosion and Pump Parts List" for replacement part number.
10. **Discharge Tube:** Carries compressed air from pump to safety/check valve, and then to the storage tank. It becomes very hot during use and can cause severe burns. Never touch.
11. **Air Compressor Pump:** Shipped with oil. See "Pump Explosion and Pump Parts List" for replacement part number.
12. **ASME Safety:** Automatically releases air if tank exceeds preset pressure max. of 145 PSI.
13. **ASME air tank:** Air receiver, 60 gallon ASME certified tank.
14. **Tank Drain Valve:** Used to remove moisture from air after compressor is shut off and air emptied from tank. Drain moisture daily after each use.

SAFETY SIGNAL WORDS

Hazard Signal Word Definitions



This is the safety alert symbol. It is used to alert you to potential personal injury hazards. Obey all safety messages that follow this symbol to avoid possible injury or death.



DANGER

DANGER indicates a hazardous situation, which if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.



WARNING

WARNING indicates a hazardous situation, which if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.



CAUTION

CAUTION used with the safety alert symbol, indicates a hazardous situation, which if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.

CAUTION

CAUTION without the safety alert symbol, is used to address practices not related to personal injury.

NOTICE

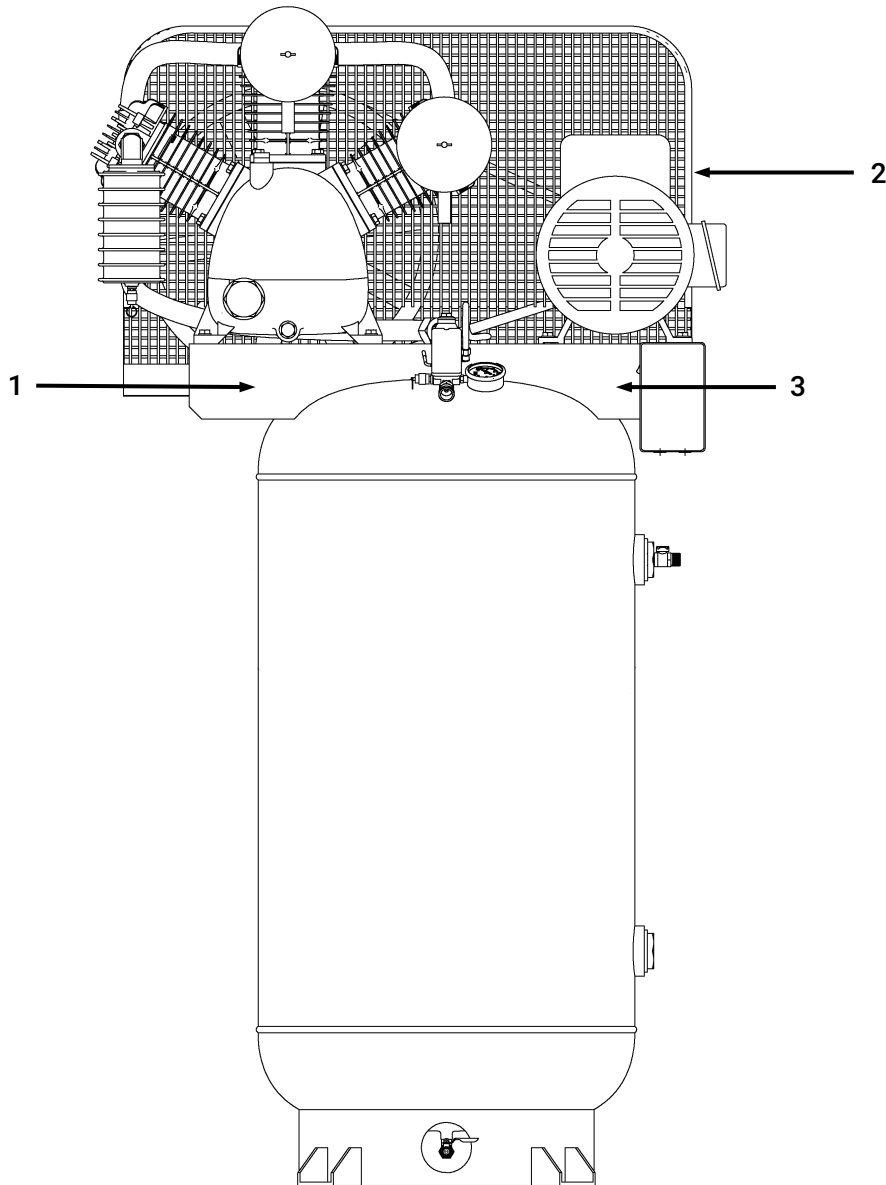
NOTICE is used to address practices not related to personal injury.

SAFETY LABELING

Safety Decal Locations

WARNING

ALWAYS make sure safety labels are in place and in good condition. If a safety label is missing or not legible, order new labels from TMG Product Support at 1-877-761-2819.



On-Product Warning Labels	
Location	Warning decal numbers
1	TMG-MACH-4072
2	TMG-MACH-4073
3	TMG-MACH-4074

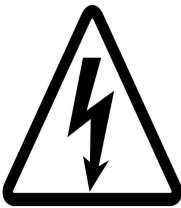
Safety Decals

1

<p>MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE</p> <p>READ OWNER'S MANUAL FOR DETAILS</p> <p>DAILY: 1. Check oil level in pump 2. Depressurize air tank and drain water</p> <p>WEEKLY: 1. Inspect air filter element; clean if necessary 2. Clean all external parts 3. Test the safety valve by pulling the ring; replace if the valve does not operate freely</p> <p>MONTHLY: 1. Check for air leaks 2. Inspect bolts and screws; tighten as needed 3. Check belt for tension and wear; replace as needed</p> <p>PUMP OIL: Change after the first 50 hours, then every 500 hours</p> <p>For questions, replacement parts or labels contact products support at www.tmgindustrial.com 1-877-761-2819</p> <p>TMG-MACH-4072</p>	<p>OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS</p> <p>BEFORE STARTING</p> <p>1. Read Owner's Manual for details 2. Always wear ear protection and ANSI Z87.1 approved safety glasses with side shields</p> <p>SHUT DOWN</p> <p>1. Toggle on-off switch to OFF position 1. Depressurize air tank by pulling ring on safety valve 3. Drain water by opening drain on tank</p> <p>STARTING INSTRUCTIONS</p> <p>1. Toggle on-off switch to ON position</p>
---	---

3

⚠ WARNING!




ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD

1. Stationary units are intended to be permanently connected to a grounded circuit by a qualified electrician
2. Improper electrical grounding can result in serious injury or death from electrocution
3. Disconnect and lockout from power sources before servicing

TMG-MACH-4073

2

⚠ WARNING!




BURN HAZARD

Hot pump - Do not touch
Pump may be hot even if the unit is stopped
Allow unit to cool before servicing

TMG-MACH-4074

←

⚠ WARNING!

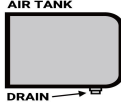


BELT ENTANGLEMENT HAZARD

Keep belt guard in place while machine is operating

TMG-MACH-4074

⚠ WARNING!




CORROSION BURSTING HAZARD

Depressurize air tank and drain water daily after use
Rusted air tanks can rupture or explode and cause severe injury or death

TMG-MACH-4074

⚠ DANGER!



BREATHING AIR HAZARD

The air compressors are **NOT** designed to supply breathing air
NEVER breathe compressed air, it can contain carbon monoxide (CO) or other contaminants which may cause serious injury or death

TMG-MACH-4074

INITIAL SET-UP

Step 1. Inspect & Unpack

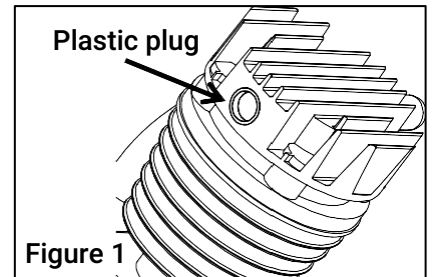
Upon receipt, inspect air compressor for missing or damaged parts. Verify that it is the compressor you ordered. See *"Component Identification"* section of this manual for a diagram of the compressor and its components.

- For missing or damaged components, please contact Product Support at 1-877-761-2819.
- If complete, fill out product serial number information. See *"Limited Warranty"* section of this manual.

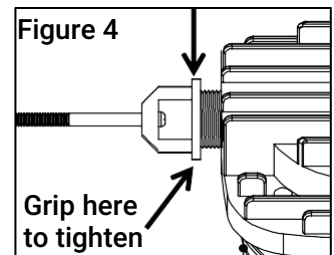
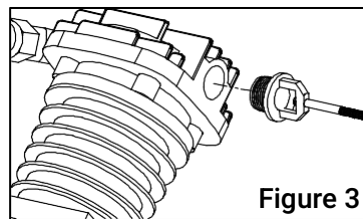
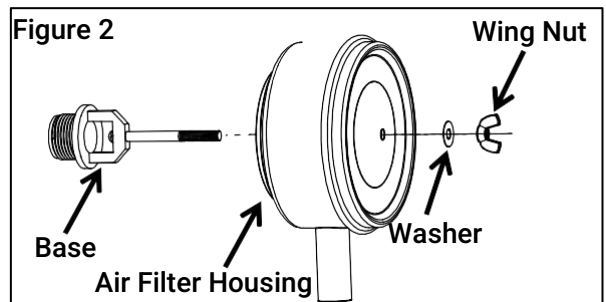
Step 2. Assembly

Attach Air Filter

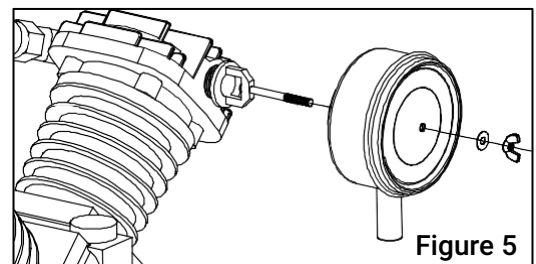
1. Remove air filter from manual bag.
2. Remove plastic plug from air compressor inlet. (Figure 1)
3. Unscrew wing nut, remove washer and air filter housing from base. (Figure 2)



4. Screw base into air compressor inlet as shown. Tighten with appropriate tool on specified location. (Figure 3 & Figure 4)



5. Replace air filter housing and washer. Secure with wing nut, hand tighten only. (Figure 5)



Attach Regulator (Recommended)

We recommend using a regulator with this compressor since the pre-set tank pressure ranges between 175 PSI and is usually greater than what is needed by tools.

Without the addition of a regulator, the pressure switch will maintain a tank pressure within the pre-set range that has a max of 175 PSI. This is considered an overly high pressure for many tools. A user-installed regulator can maintain a lower constant pressure in the outlet hose line and prevent over pressurization of tools.



WARNING: Bursting hazard

Too much air pressure causes a hazardous risk of bursting. Check the manufacturer's maximum pressure rating for air tools and accessories. Regulators must never be set to exceed the maximum pressure rating of tank or tools.

Step 3. Select Suitable Location



WARNING:Lifting hazard

The compressor is heavy. Ensure that proper lifting equipment is available to unload and move compressor to installation site.

Location Criteria:

- Location must be inside an enclosed building
- Where no flammable vapors, dusts, and gases are present.
- At least 15" away from walls and other objects.
- Away from other heat-generating equipment.
- Away from dusty/dirty conditions.
- In a well illuminated area.
- Where proper wire size is already, or can be made, available.

Positioning:

- The compressor should be mounted on a dry, firm, and level surface. It must sit level and be stabilized since it will slide or shift during operation if not secured.

Airflow:

- Provide access to adequate, clean and unobstructed airflow for cooling and air supply.
- Remember the supply air is passing through the compressor supply hoses and tools. These can be damaged or have a shortened life if unclean air is present or air filter is not clean and functioning properly.
- Do not allow debris to accumulate or block airflow.
- Do not operate with a tarp, blanket, or cover surrounding the machine, which blocks airflow.
- Do not place any objects against or on top of the unit, which can also block airflow or damage unit.

Electrical:

MUST be connected to a 230 Volt, single-phase outlet having operating capacity of 25 amps

Wiring:

- Proper wire size should take into consideration length from distribution panel.
- See Step 6, "*Wiring Installation*" for more information.

Ideal operating temperatures:

- 40° and 100°F (4° and 37°C).

Operating Limitations:

- 15°F (-9°C) or above 125°F (52°C).

If temperatures consistently drop below 32° F (0°C), install within a heated building. If this is not possible, protect the safety/relief and drain valves from freezing.

Note: Excessive moisture is likely to occur if unit is stored in an unheated area subject to large temperature changes. Moisture forming in pump can produce sludge in the oil, causing parts to wear out prematurely. Excessive condensation on the pump when it cools down is a sign that this may be occurring.

Step 4. Permanent Mounting

You will permanently mount the compressor after selecting the location in Step 3.

1. On a concrete pad or other stable mounting platform, drill 4 holes according to given in the diagram below. (Figure 6)

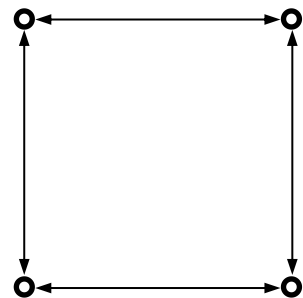
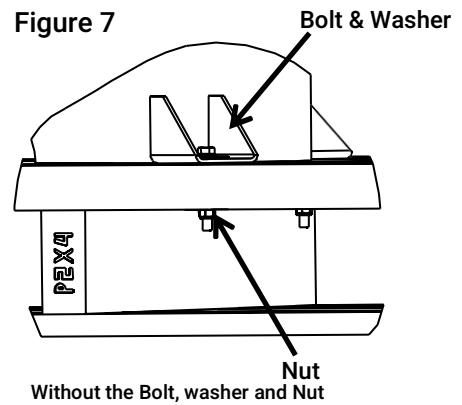


Figure 6

2. Unbolt the compressor feet by removing the bolts, washers and nuts. Discard them after removal. (Figure 7)
3. Lift and remove the compressor from the pallet using a hoist.
4. Situate unit in chosen location and bolt in place. (Use 5/8" bolts and washers. Make sure bolts are long enough to provide a good anchor point.) Bolt it in place to prevent unit from vibrating excessively. Use metal shims under the "short" feet if necessary.
5. A rubber isolation mat or pads may be used under each mounting foot to reduce vibration.



Step 5. Installing Distribution Piping

The stationary compressor can utilize the same type of properly rated, single flexible hose, as is used on portable air compressors. However, many purchasers will prefer to utilize the stationary unit through a permanently installed distribution system serving several points within a facility. The design, installation and usage of stationary compressed air distribution systems has been the subject of extensive industrial, trade and government attention, as can be seen within many private and government websites.

An example of the typical components used in a permanent distribution system are shown in Figure 8.

It should be obvious that there is considerable complexity in designing and installing such a system. Controlling the pressures, moisture in the air, drying components, contaminants, lubrication, as well as choosing and sizing the piping for the system, requires the expertise of persons or firms familiar with such designs and their installation.

A very significant safety issue arises when one is distributing line pressure air throughout a facility, which is over 150 PSI. Standard components, steel pipe fittings and many plastic compressed air piping systems are only rated to 150 PSI and cannot be safely used in such distribution systems. In such cases, immediately regulating the distribution line pressure at the compressor outlet to under 150 PSI (usually in the 90-120 PSI range) is mandatory for many compressed air piping systems.

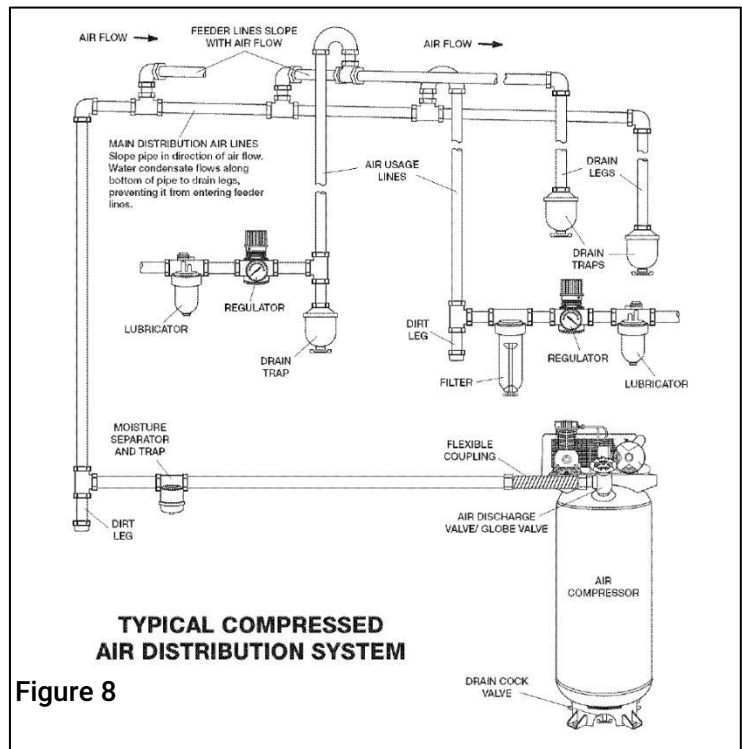


Figure 8

Recommends that you contact plumbers or mechanical contractors with expertise in compressed air systems to plan and/or install your distribution system.



WARNING: Bursting hazard

This unit can produce pressures in excess of 150 PSI, which is beyond the capabilities of many piping types and pipe fittings. Failure of undersized and/or inadequate distribution components can lead to serious injury.



WARNING: Restriction hazard

If an after cooler, check valve, block valve, or any other restriction is added to the compressor discharge, install a properly sized ASME approved pressure safety/relief valve between the compressor discharge and the restriction.

Step 6. Wiring Installation

Wiring should be installed by a qualified electrician. Installations must be in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations.



WARNING: Electrical Shock Hazard

Improper electrical grounding can result in a risk of electric shock. Electrical installation and service of the 230V, single-phase box (40 amp) MUST be made by a qualified electrician. If the compressor must be reinstalled at a different location, the re-connection should also be made by qualified personnel. The compressor motor may not start or may burn out prematurely if adequate amperage or voltage is not available.

Electric Compatibility

The motor rating, as shown on the motor nameplate and the building power supply must have compatible voltage, phase and hertz characteristics.

Wire Size

The electrical wiring required between the building's power supply and the electric motor varies according to motor horsepower. Power leads must be adequately sized to protect against excessive voltage drop during start-up. High voltage drops can cause motor to overheat and fail. A qualified electrician should provide information for selecting proper wire size. If other electrical equipment is connected to the same circuit, the total electrical load must be considered in selecting the proper wire size. DO NOT use undersized wire.



CAUTION: Inadequate wiring hazard

Overheating, short-circuiting and fire damage will result from inadequate wire sizing.

Circuit Breaker

Your electrician will need to refer to the National Electric Code to determine the proper circuit breaker rating required. When selecting a circuit breaker, remember the momentary starting current of an electric motor is greater than its full load current. Time-delay or "slow-blow" circuit breakers are recommended.

Grounding

This product and its associated conduit and junction box must be grounded.

Do not ground to a gas supply line.



WARNING: Electrical shock hazard

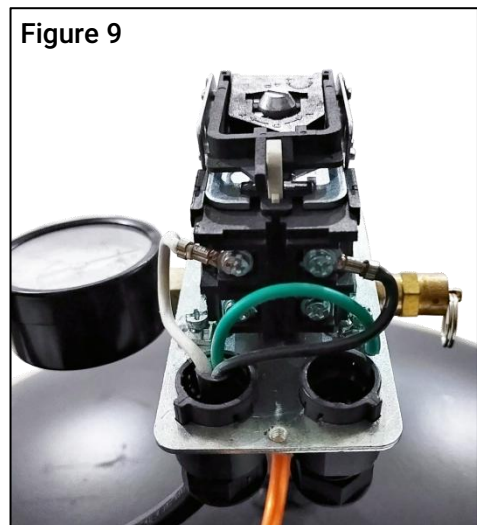
Improperly grounded motors are shock hazards. Make sure all equipment is properly grounded. Check with a qualified electrician if you are in doubt as to whether the outlet is properly grounded.

Model #TMG-ACE80 (230 Volt; 7.5 HP)

You will recognize this unit since it has a motor reset button. The electric lines can be connected to the pressure switch (Figure 9). The connections on must be torqued to 17.7 Lbf-in (2 Nm). This unit must be connected to a 230V circuit with a minimum rating of 40 amps. Do not use this unit on a 208V circuit of any kind.

Model TMG-ACE80 Front View - Pressure Switch

Figure 9



OPERATION

Follow Operation Safety Rules

Before starting the compressor, review the safety rules found below and throughout the manual.



WARNING

Failure to follow safety rules may result in serious injury or death to the operator or bystanders.

Instruct Operators. Owner must instruct all operators in safe set-up and operation. Do not allow anyone to operate the compressor who has not read the Owner's Manual.

Safety Guarding. Only operate with safety covers, guards and barriers secured and in good working order.

Moving Parts. Keep hands, feet, hair and apparel away from moving parts. Never remove any guards while the unit is operating. Do not reach into an air vent or cavity, as they may cover dangerous moving parts.

Ear Protection. Hearing can be damaged from prolonged, close-range exposure to the noise level produced by this compressor. Ear plugs or other hearing protection is recommended for persons working who are exposed within 15-20 feet of the running compressor for an extended period of time.

Eye Protection. Wear ANSI/OSHA required "Z87.1" safety glasses when operating or servicing the compressor. Pressurized air spray from this unit can cause severe injury to the eyes. Also, small objects will become airborne as the air spray contacts them.

Respirator. Wear a respirator when using the compressed air for spraying. Spray in a well-ventilated area to prevent health and fire hazards.

Prepare for Operation

Make sure that any regular maintenance has been performed as prescribed in "Maintenance & Repair" section.

- Refer to the engine Owner's Manual for engine maintenance instructions.
- Drain receiver tank of any moisture.
- Inspect for oil leaks.
- Check for any unusual noise/vibration.
- Ensure the area around compressor is free from rags, tools, debris and flammable or explosive materials.
- Ensure belt guards and covers are securely in place.



WARNING: Entanglement hazard

Do NOT operate with protective covers or guards removed. Beneath these covers are high speed moving components, which can entangle the operator or bystanders. Entanglement in this equipment may result in serious injury, amputation or death.

Check/Add Oil to the Pump

Check the oil level in the pump. Use sight glass for pump oil level. Add oil as needed.

Engine: See engine Owner's Manual for capacity and recommended oil type for your expected ambient conditions.



WARNING: Burn hazard

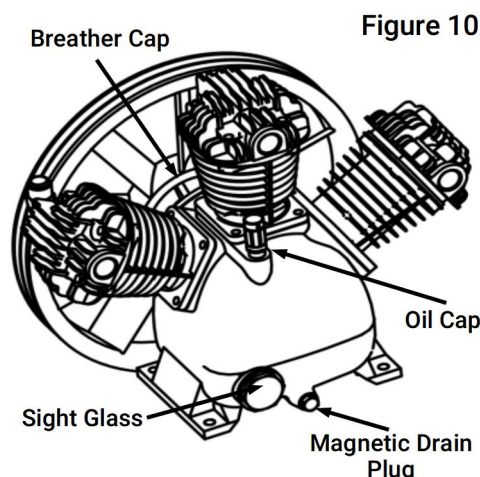
Never open oil port while compressor is running. Hot oil can spray over face and body.



CAUTION: Inadequate lubrication hazard

Never operate compressor with inadequate lubricant. This will cause overheating and severe damage to the engine and pump.

Pump: The compressor pump capacity is 34 oz. Use SAE 30 non-detergent pump oil prior to break-in. You may use synthetic lubricants after 50 hour break-in. See "Lubricants and Compatibility" for a list of suitable and alternative lubricants.

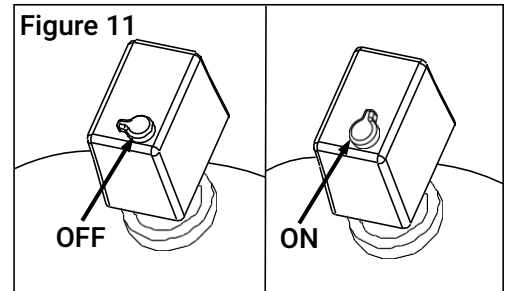


Start-Up Procedures

CAUTION: Break-in period

Before initial use, open the ball valve and run the compressor without air tools attached and through open air line for 30 minutes to break-in pump parts.

1. Verify that the pressure switch is in the OFF position. (Figure 11)
2. Turn regulator counter clockwise to close, if installed.
3. Verify that the pressure gauge reads zero.
4. Open the ball valve so that air flow is permitted.
5. Turn the pressure switch to the AUTO position.
6. Adjust regulator to desired pressure, if installed.
7. Allow pressure in receiver tank to build.



Note: This electric model is equipped with a pressure switch that automatically turns the motor off when the tank pressure reaches its present level. Once air pressure in the tank drops to a preset low level, the pressure switch automatically turns the motor back on.



WARNING: Overheating

This compressor is equipped with "auto shut off". However, failure to allow adequate cooling ventilation or a restriction in the intake airflow may cause the machine to overheat.



WARNING: Inflatables/Low PSI tire

Never use compressor to inflate small low-pressure objects, i.e., balloons/inflatables, small or low volume PSI tires. It is easy to over-pressurize them, causing them to rupture. Identify the inflation capacity of an object prior to filling it with air. Use a gauge to check the pressure regularly when inflating anything.

Proper Air Hose and Tool Use

Pressure Control Related Devices

Never remove, adjust, bypass, change, modify or make substitutions for safety/relief valves, pressure switches or other pressure control related devices. Pressurizing beyond the limits of the compressor could result in an explosion.



WARNING: Overpressurization hazard

NEVER over-pressurize the receiver tank or air tools beyond nameplate capacity. Exceeding the pressure rating could cause them to explode or fly apart.

Compressor - Tool Requirements

- Compressor and attachments must be sized properly for pressure and air volume.
- Consider the maximum pressure requirements and air volume requirements of each. (The volume rating of your compressor is listed in the "Specifications" section.)



CAUTION: Tool overpressure hazard

Do not operate this unit with any tool rated less than the maximum operating pressure of the unit (145 PSI) unless a properly sized regulator limiting pressure is used before the tool.

Attaching/Disconnecting Air Hose and Tools



CAUTION: High pressure stream hazard

High-pressure air stream can pierce skin and underlying tissues, leading to serious injury and possible amputation. Such an injection injury can result in blood poisoning and/or severe tissue damage. High-pressure air stream can also cause flying debris and possible surface damage.

On a fixed line distribution system the flexible hosing and tools would typically be connected at a terminating point. In some cases where a fixed system does not exist, the flexible hosing can be attached to the quick connect fitting on the main compressor outlet or after the user installed regulator.



CAUTION: Air tools hazard

Do not attach air tools to open end of the hose until start-up is completed and the unit checks out

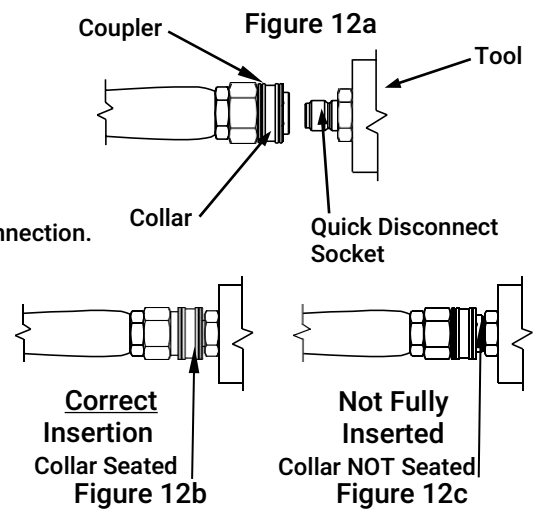
Quick Connect Procedure:

- Keep finger off tool or activation switch until ready to use.
- Pull quick connect collar back (Figure 12a).
- Push hose or attachment firmly against stop.
- Let go of collar (Figure 12a).
- Pull and rotate slightly (hose or attachment) to assure a tight connection.



WARNING: Projectile hazard

Air tool or attachment can become a projectile and cause serious personal injury or damage if not securely attached to the air hose.



Using Compressor for Spraying

Flammable Materials

Always follow precautions on container labels or MSDS' before spraying flammable materials, such as paint.

Moisture in Compressed Air

Moisture in supply air when compressed will form into droplets as it leaves air compressor pump and enters receiver tank. When humidity is high or when a compressor is in continuous use for an extended period of time, a significant amount of moisture will collect in the tank. Part of the moisture will be discharged in the outlet air.

When using a paint spray or sandblast gun, this water will be carried from the tank through the hose, and out of the gun as droplets mixed with the spray material. If this is not acceptable for your application, an external air dryer must be added to the system.

Shutdown

Procedure

When you are finished using the compressor:

1. Move the pressure switch to the OFF position.
2. Close the ball valve to stop airflow.
3. Unplug the power cord.
4. Operate tools briefly to release live pressure
5. Disconnect all tools.
6. Drain air receiver tank by pulling safety relief valve.
7. After all storage air is discharged, disconnect hoses and open the ball valve.
8. Once the tank pressure gauge registers under 10 PSI, open the drain valve on the bottom of the tank to drain condensation moisture.



WARNING: Risk of bursting

Drain air receiver tank daily or after each use to prevent moisture buildup in the air tank. Serious injury or death may occur from a tank explosion caused by moisture induced tank corrosion.

For Malfunction During Operation

Immediately turn off the compressor if any of the following conditions arise during operation:

- Excessive change in motor speed, slow or fast
- Overheating
- Excessive vibration
- Unusual noise
- Flame or smoke
- Air leakage

Pull ring on safety valve to immediately relieve pressure.



WARNING: Shutdown hazards

Do not leave an operating machine unattended. Always shut the machine OFF and relieve the pressure before leaving the machine. NEVER disconnect the high- pressure outlet hose from the unit while the tank and airline are pressurized. A hazardous high pressure air stream will result as receiver tank is quickly emptied

MAINTENANCE & REPAIR



WARNING: Maintenance hazards

ALWAYS disconnect, lock out and tag the main power supply and then release air pressure from the receiver tank before cleaning, adjusting, or servicing the compressor. Make sure all guards and shields are replaced before re-starting.

Maintenance Schedule Summary

Item	Frequency
Inspect safety/relief valves	Weekly
Check pump oil level	Weekly
Inspect air filter	• Weekly • Replace every 12 months or 1000 hours of use
Inspect for air leaks	Monthly
Change pump oil/ Clean magnetic drain plug	• After first 50 hours of use • Every 3 months or 500 hours of use
Inspect & drain receiver tank	Daily
Check drive belt tension and alignment	Monthly
Dust/debris removal	Monthly

See detailed instructions for each maintenance item below.

Detailed Instructions – Maintenance & Repair

NOTICE

Dispose of used motor and pump oil in a manner that is compatible with the environment and in accordance with local, state, and federal laws and regulations.

- Take used oil in a sealed container to your local recycling center or service station for reclamation.
- Do not throw it in the trash, pour it on the ground, or pour it down a drain.

No Modifications.

Never modify or alter the compressor in any way. Modifications can create serious safety hazards and will void the warranty.

Inspect Safety/Relief Valve

This valve should be inspected and tested on a weekly basis. The safety valve automatically releases air if the tank pressure exceeds the preset maximum.

- Check the safety/relief valve by pulling the rings. It is spring loaded and should not be stuck but come out about ¼" and then snap back into position when released.
- Replace safety/relief valves that do not operate freely with a valve of the same pressure rating.



WARNING: Safety/Relief valve hazards

If the safety/relief valve does not work properly, over-pressurization may occur causing air tank rupture or explosion. Occasionally pull the ring on the safety valve to make sure the safety valve operates freely. If the valve is stuck or does not operate smoothly, it must be replaced with a valve having the same pressure rating.

Inspect Air Filter

Inspect the compressor's air filter on a weekly basis. A dirty air filter will not allow the air compressor to operate at full capacity.

- Clean air filter if dirty and restricted air flow.
- Replace the air filter every 12 months or 1000 hours.

Note: Do not operate with the air filter removed.

Keep Compressor Clean

Do not allow air intakes to become blocked. If dust or debris accumulates in the compressor, clean with a damp cloth or soft bristle brush.

Note: Do not spray compressor with a garden hose or pressure washer. Water may enter the compressor and cause damage to the motor and pump.

Inspect Compressor for Air Leaks

Inspect system for air leaks on a monthly basis. To test:

- Squirt soapy water around joints during compressor operation and watch for bubbles. Developing bubbles indicate a leak is present.
- Tighten fittings, if necessary.

Change Pump Oil



WARNING: Burn hazard

Never open oil fill port while compressor is running. Hot oil can spray over face and body.

After the first 50 hours of use then every 3 months or 500 hours, change pump oil while crankcase is still warm. (See "Appendix A: Lubricants" for suitable alternatives.)

1. Remove the oil fill and drain plugs. Collect the oil in a suitable container.
2. Replace the oil drain plug and refill compressor crankcase with clean oil.
3. Replace the oil fill plug.
4. Start the unit and run for several minutes. Shut down the air compressor and recheck the oil level. If necessary, add more oil. (Figure 13)

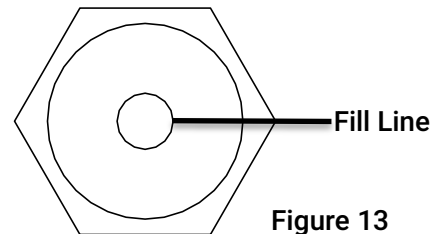


Figure 13

Drain Receiver Tank and Inspect Tank

Drain water from the receiver tank daily. Water left in the tank can cause the tank to weaken and corrode, increasing the risk of tank rupture. Badly rusted receiver tanks must be replaced.

Recommends a tank inspection after every 2 years of service. See "Inspection of Unfired Pressure Vessels," volumes 2-9, August 2001, Bill McStaw (available on-line at NTIS)."



WARNING: Air tank hazards

Failure to replace a rusted air receiver tank will eventually result in tank rupture or explosion, which could cause substantial property damage, severe personal injury, or death. Never modify or repair a tank. Obtain replacement from service center.

Check Drive Belt for Tension and Alignment



CAUTION: Pulley/sheave hazard

Improper pulley/sheave alignment and belt tension can result in motor overload, excessive vibration and premature belt and/or bearing failure. To prevent this from happening, check the pulley/sheave alignment and belt tension on a regular basis.

Belts will stretch from normal use. When properly adjusted, a 5 lb. force applied to the belt between the motor pulley and the pump will deflect the belt about 1/2".

To align and adjust drive belt tension:

1. Remove the belt guard cover.
2. Loosen the four fasteners securing the motor to the compressor unit.
3. Slide the motor to achieve proper belt tension. (Usually 1/8" to 1/4" is sufficient.) The belt must be properly aligned before refastening the motor.
4. To align belt, lay a straight edge against the face of the compressor sheave (flywheel) touching the rim at two places. (Figure 14)

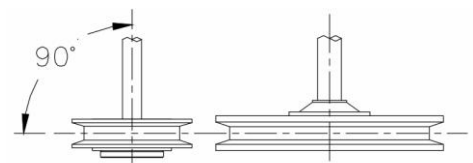
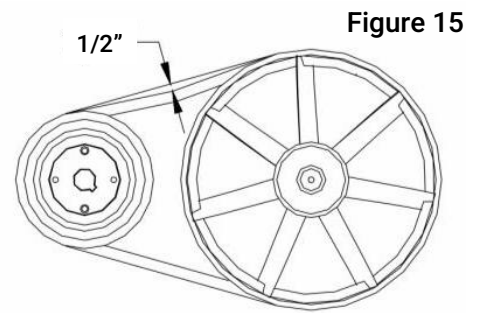


Figure 14

5. Adjust the motor pulley by shifting the motor so that the belt runs parallel to the straight edge.
6. If necessary, use a gear puller to move the motor pulley. Tighten set screw after motor pulley is positioned
7. Check for proper belt tension. (Figure 15)
8. Tighten the four fasteners holding the motor to the top plate while tension and alignment is maintained.
9. Attach the belt guard cover.



Keep Compressor Clean

Do not allow air intakes to become blocked. If dust or debris accumulates in the compressor, clean the compressor with a damp cloth or soft bristle brush.

Note: Do not spray compressor with a garden hose or pressure washer. Water may enter the compressor and cause damage to the engine and pump.

IMPORTANT

If a part needs replacement, only use parts that meet the manufacturer's part number specifications. Replacement parts that do not meet specifications may result in a safety hazard or poor operation of the compressor. Major service, including installation or replacement of parts, should be made by a qualified electrical service technician.

TROUBLESHOOTING

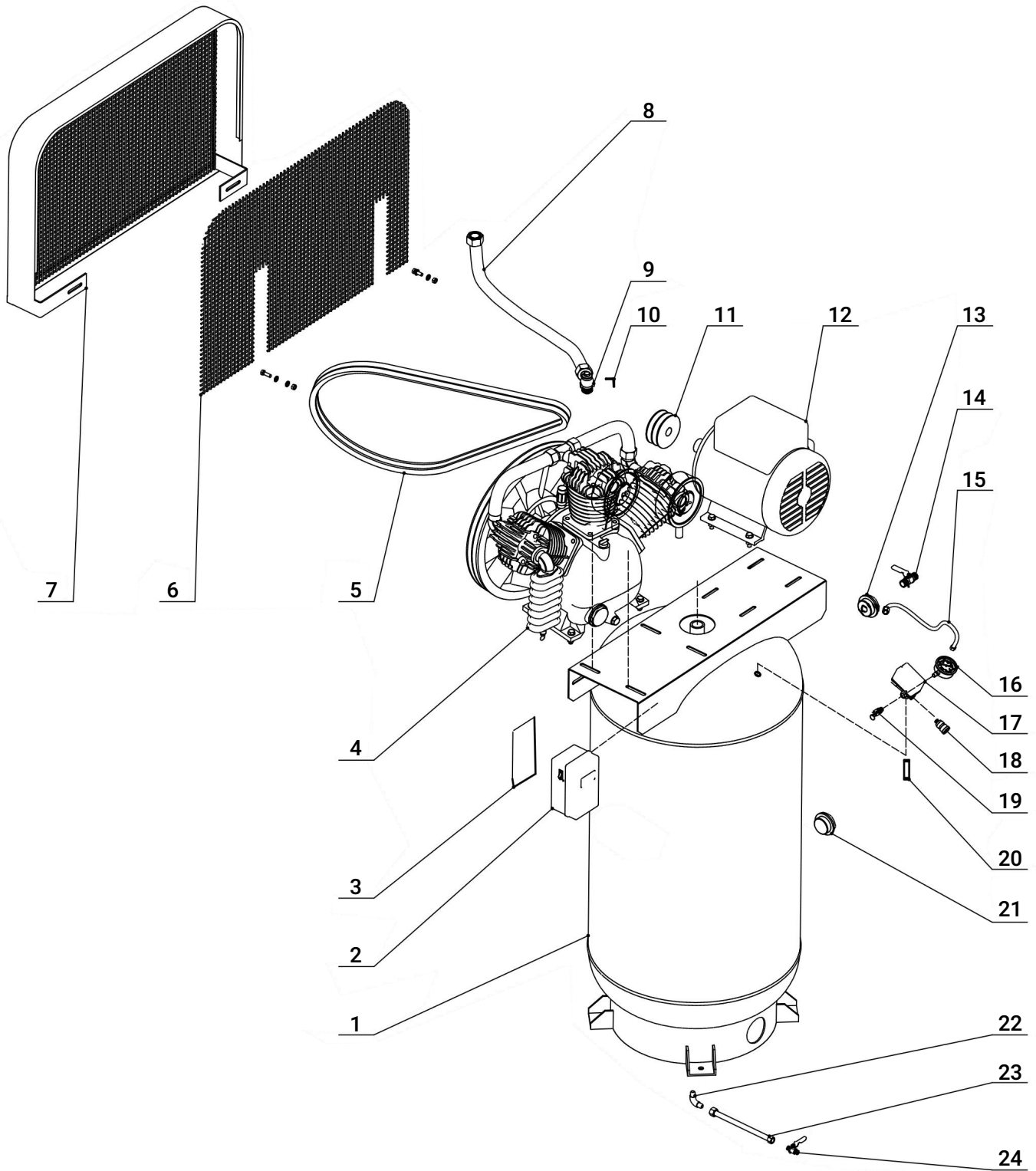
This section provides a list of the more frequently encountered compressor malfunctions, their causes and corrective actions. Some corrective actions can be performed by the operator or maintenance personnel, but others may require assistance of a qualified electrician or Service Center.

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE
Motor does not turn.	A,B,C,D,E
Motor overload trips or draws excessive current.	D, G, M
Excessive noise, vibration, knocking or rattling.	H, I, K, L,N, O, P, R, W
Lights flicker or dim when running.	C, D, E, J, M
Air delivery drops off.	I, J, L, M, N, O, P, R, W, X, Y
Compressor does not come up to speed.	C, D, F, H, L, M, P
Compressor is slow to come up to speed.	C, D, F, H, L, M, N
Compressor will not unload cycle.	I, N, P, R
Compressor will not unload when stopped.	I, N, P, R
Excessive starting or stopping.	D, E, G, P, S, U
Moisture in crankcase, "milky" substance in oil.	T
Oil in discharge air.	V
Safety/relief valve "pops".	N, O, P
Low interstage pressure.	Y
High interstage pressure.	X

POSSIBLE CAUSE	POSSIBLE SOLUTION
A.) Circuit breaker on motor tripped.	Push button located on back of motor.
B.) Supply line circuit breaker tripped.	Reset circuit breaker.
C.) Wiring or electric service panel too small.	Install properly sized wire or service box. Contact electrician.
D.) Compressor wired incorrectly.	Check wiring, contact electrician.
E.) Poor contact on motor terminals or starter connections.	Ensure good contact on motor terminals or starter connections.
F.) Compressor viscosity too high for ambient temperature	Drain existing lubricant and refill with proper lubricant.
G) Poor ground.	Check all ground connections.
H.) Belt tension too tight or sheaves not aligned	Check tension/ alignment.
i.) Air leaks in discharge piping	Check tubing connections, Tighten joints or replace as required.
J.) Poor power regulation	Contact power company.
K.) Compressor components leaky, broken, loose	Inspect components. Clean or replace as required.
L.) Loose flywheel or motor pulley, excessive end play in motor shaft or loose drive belts	Check flywheel, motor pulley, crankshaft drive belt tension/alignment. Replace or repair as required.
M.) Leaking check valve or check valve seat blown out	Replace check valve.
N.) Clogged or dirty inlet and/or discharge line	Clean or replace.
O.) Defective safety/relief valve	Replace.
P.) Pressure switch unloader leaks or does not work	Realign stem or replace.
Q.) Inadequate ventilation around flywheel	Relocate compressor for better air flow.
R.) Leaking, broken or worn inlet unloader parts at check valve	Inspect parts and replace as required.
S.) Excessive condensation in receiver tank	Drain receiver tank.
T.) Detergent lubricant in crankcase.	Replace with proper lubricant.
U.) Light duty cycle	Increase duty cycle.
V.) Lubricant level too high	Drain excess lubricant.
W.) Worn cylinder finish	Deglaze cylinder with 180 grit flex-hone.
X.) Low pressure inlet valve leaking	Inspect, clean or repair as required.
Y.) High pressure inlet valve leaking	Inspect, clean or repair as required.

PARTS LIST AND DIAGRAM

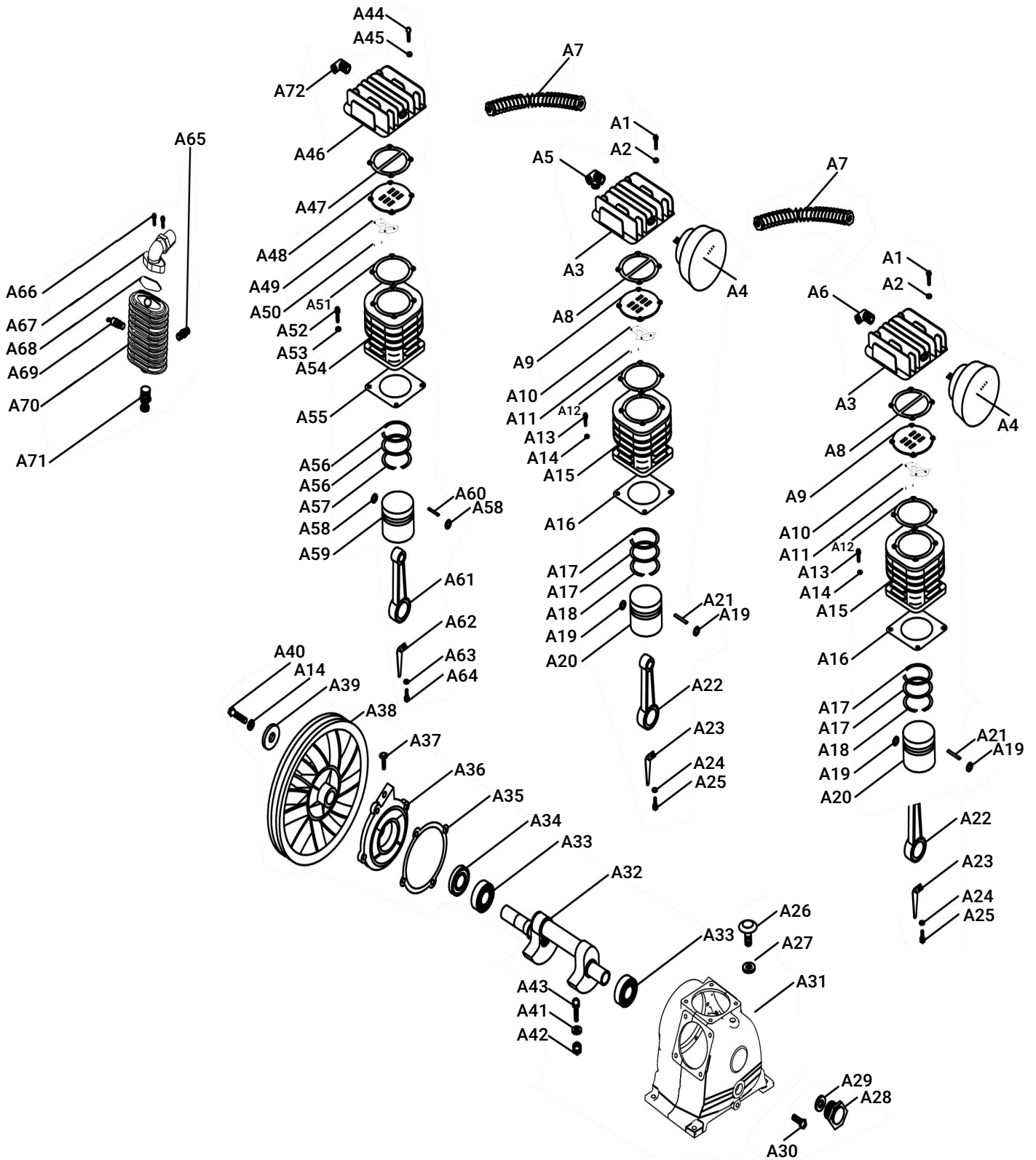
Assembly Diagram



Parts List

PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY
1	Air tank, ASME certificate 80gallon	1	13	Tank plug A	1
2	Magnetic starter	1	14	Ball valve 1/2" NPT	1
3	Base plate of magnetic starter	1	15	Unload pipe Ø6mm	1
4	Air pump 3090G	1	16	Pressure gauge Y5, RED175PSI	1
5	Belt B1854	1	17	Pressure switch 0~175PSI	1
6	Belt guard A	1	18	Quick connector 1/4" NPT	1
7	Belt guard B	1	19	ASME safety valve	1
8	Air pipe19*640	1	20	Double connector 1/4"	1
9	Check valve	1	21	Tank plug B	1
10	10*1 Elbow	1	22	Elbow 1/4"-3/8"	1
11	Motor pulley	1	23	Drain pipe	1
12	7.5HP electric motor	1	24	Ball valve 3/8"	1

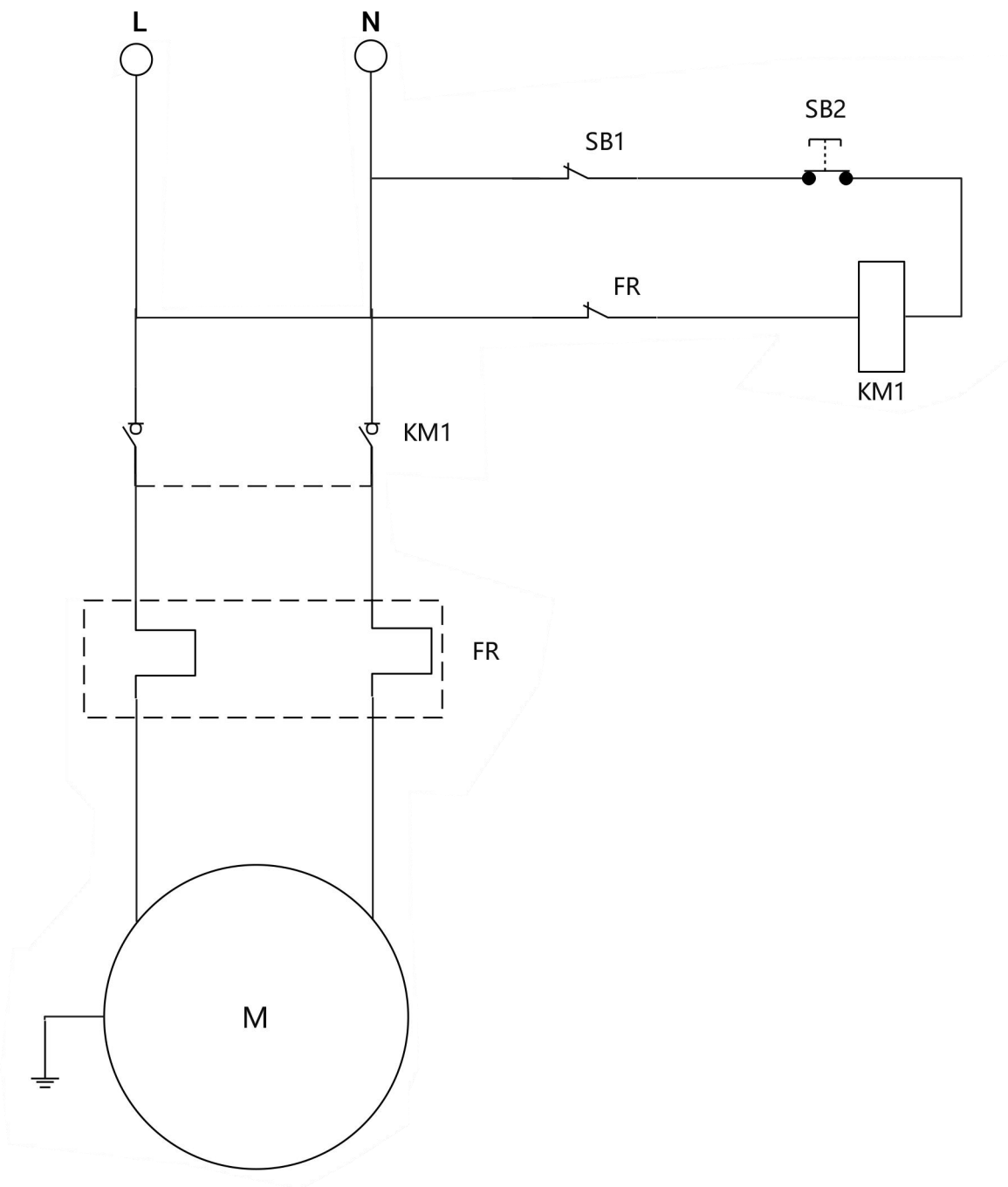
Pump Diagram



Pump Parts List

PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY
A1	Blot	8	A37	Cover screws	1
A2	Spring washer	8	A38	Pulley	1
A3	Hand cover	2	A39	Washer	1
A4	Air filter	2	A40	Bolt	1
A5	Tee coupling	1	A41	Spring washer	4
A6	Elbow	1	A42	Nut	4
A7	Air pipe	1	A43	Bolt	4
A8	Paper washer for hand cover	2	A44	Bolt	4
A9	Valve plate	2	A45	Spring washer	4
A10	Valve block	2	A46	Hand cover	1
A11	Locating pin	4	A47	Paper washer for hand cover	1
A12	Paper washer for valve plate	2	A48	Valve plate	1
A13	Bolt	8	A49	Valve block	1
A14	Spring washer	8	A50	Locating pin	2
A15	Cylinder	2	A51	Paper washer for valve plate	1
A16	Paper washer for cylinder	2	A52	Bolt	4
A17	Air ring	4	A53	Spring washer	1
A18	Oil ring	2	A54	Cylinder	1
A19	Circlip	4	A55	Paper washer for cylinder	1
A20	Piston 90mm	2	A56	Air ring	2
A21	Piston pin	2	A57	Oil ring	1
A22	Connect rod	2	A58	Circlip	2
A23	Oiling needle	2	A59	Piston pin	1
A24	Nut	2	A60	piston	1
A25	Bolt	2	A61	Connect rod	1
A26	Filler plug	1	A62	Oiling needle	1
A27	O ring	1	A63	Piston pin	1
A28	Oil glass	1	A64	Bolt	1
A29	O ring	1	A65	Double connector	1
A30	Oil drain bolt	1	A66	Bolt	2
A31	Crankcase	1	A67	Air Elbow	1
A32	Crankshaft	1	A68	Paper washer	1
A33	Bearing B	2	A69	ASME Safety valve 1/4 175psi	1
A34	Oil seal	1	A70	Cooler	1
A35	Paper washer for back cover	1	A71	Drain valve 1/4"	1
A36	Back cover	1	A72	Elbow	1

Circuit diagram



PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY
FR	Heat relay protection	1
KM1	AC relay	1
SB1	Button on the magnetic starter	1
SB2	Pressure switch	1

APPENDIX A: LUBRICANTS AND COMPATIBILITY

The following table lists materials that are suitable or not recommended for use with synthetic oil. As some oil escapes into the compressed air, all components that come into contact with the air (i.e., piping, filters, hoses, tools, etc.) must be compatible with synthetic oil.

Recommends using synthetic oil after the first 50 hour break in period.

SUITABLE	NOT RECOMMENDED
<p>Viton®, Teflon®, Epoxy (Glass Filled), Oil Resistant Alkyd, Fluorosilicone, Fluorocarbon, Polysulfide, 2- Component Urethane, Nylon, Delrin®, Celcon®, High Nitrile Rubber (Buna N. NBR more than 36 Acrylonite), Polyurethane, Polyethylene, Epichlorohydrin, Polyacrylate, Melamine, Polypropylene, Baked Phenolics, Epoxy, Modified Alkyds</p> <p>(® indicates trademark of DuPont Corporation)</p>	<p>Neoprene, Natural Rubber, SBR Rubber, Acrylic Paint, Lacquer, Varnish, Polystyrene, PVC, ABS, Polycarbonite, Cellulose Acetate, Latex, EPR, Acrylics, Phenoxy, Polysulfones, Styrene Acrylonitile (San), Butyl</p>

Alternate Lubricants

You may use a petroleum-based lubricant that is premium quality, does not contain detergents, contains only anti-rust, anti-oxidation, and anti-foam agents as additives, has a flashpoint of 440°F (227°C) or higher, and has an auto-ignition point of 650°F (343°C) or higher.

See the petroleum lubricant viscosity table below. The table is intended as a general guide only. Heavy-duty operating conditions require heavier viscosities.

Temperature around Compressor	Viscosity Grade	
	ISO	SAE
Below 40°F (4°C)	60	20
40°F to 80°F (4°C to 27°C)	100	30
80°F to 100°F (27°C to 38°C)	150	40