



EPEQ® Electrified Power Equipment®
5 CFM Air Compressor
Manual No. 090258-OP_r1



USER GUIDE

OPERATION MANUAL AND SERVICE PARTS LIST KEEP THE MANUAL WITH THE VEHICLE

NOTE: Read this manual before installing, operating or servicing this equipment. Failure to comply with the operation and maintenance instructions in this manual will VOID THE EQUIPMENT WARRANTY.

This publication contains the latest information available at the time of preparation. Every effort has been made to ensure accuracy. Vanair®, a Lincoln Electric Company reserves the right to make design change modifications or improvements without prior notification.

Making unauthorized modification to the system components WILL VOID THE WARRANTY! Always contact Vanair® before making any changes to the EPEQ® AIR5 compressor system.

EPEQ® ELECTRIFIED POWER
EQUIPMENT®

EXCLUDES
ELEMENT® BATTERY



VANAIR® VANTAGE WARRANTY

This limited warranty supersedes all previous Vanair® warranties and is exclusive with no other guarantees or warranties expressed or implied.

LIMITED WARRANTY—Subject to the expressed terms and conditions set forth below, Vanair®, a Lincoln Electric Company ("Vanair"), of Michigan City, Indiana (USA), warrants to the original retail purchaser of new Vanair® equipment that such equipment is free from defects in materials and workmanship when shipped by Vanair®.

For warranty claims received by Vanair® within the applicable warranty periods described below, Vanair® will repair or replace any warranted equipment, parts or components that fail due to defects in material or workmanship or refund the purchase price for the equipment, at Vanair's discretion. Vanair® is not responsible for time or labor to gain access to the machine to perform work. **WARRANTY WILL BE VOID IF GENUINE VANAIR® PARTS AND FLUIDS ARE NOT USED.**

Vanair® must be notified in writing within thirty (30) days of any such defect or failure. **All warranty or returns must be pre-authorized in writing prior to performing warranty work.** Call Vanair® for process and forms. Vanair® will provide instructions on the warranty claim procedures to be followed.

Warranty will commence upon receipt of the Warranty Registration Card. If the Warranty Registration Card is not received within six (6) months of shipment from Vanair®, the warranty commencement date shall be thirty (30) days from the date of shipment from Vanair®. Records of warranty adherence are the responsibility of the end user.

1. Inverters: 1 Year Parts / 1 Year Labor
2. Converters: 1 Year Parts / 1 Year Labor
3. Chargers: 1 Year Parts / 1 Year Labor
4. Electric Motors: 1 Year Parts / 1 Year Labor
5. Alternators: 1 Year Parts / 1 Year Labor
6. Compressor Air End:
 - Rotary Screw: Lifetime with Vanair® Authorized Service Kits and Lubricants : 3 Years Labor
 - Reciprocating: 3 Years Parts / 1 Year Labor
7. Hydraulic Pumps/Motors: 2 Years Parts / 1 Year Labor
8. EPEQ® Solar Assist™:
 - Solar Panel: 5 Year Parts / 1 Year Labor
 - Charge Controller: 2 Years Parts / 1 Year Labor
 - Installation Kit: 1 Year Parts / 1 Year Labor
9. 1 Year Parts / 1 Year Labor on the following:
 - All electronics and controls including, but not limited to:
 - (i) I/O Boards
 - (ii) Modules
 - (iii) Panel Boxes
 - (iv) Instrumentation
 - (v) Clutches
 - (vi) Solenoids
 - (vii) Running Gear/Trailers
 - (viii) Cooler Cores and Fans

This Limited Warranty shall not apply to:

1. Consumable components, such as: shaft seals, valves, belts, filters, capacitors, contactors, relays, brushes, wire or parts that fail due to normal wear and use.
2. Items furnished by Vanair®, but manufactured by others, such as engines and trade accessories (these items are covered by the manufacturer's warranty, if any).
3. Equipment that has been modified by any party other than Vanair® or equipment which has not been used and maintained in accordance with Vanair's specifications.

4. Equipment which has been improperly installed and/or improperly operated, based upon Vanair's specifications for the equipment or industry standards.

5. Equipment installed by non-authorized or third party personnel. Vanair® products are intended for purchase and use by commercial/industrial users and persons trained and experienced in the use and maintenance of industrial equipment.

In the event of a warranty claim covered by this Limited Warranty, the exclusive remedies shall be, at Vanair's sole discretion: (i) repair; or (ii) replacement; (iii) where authorized in writing by Vanair® in appropriate cases, the reasonable cost of repair or replacement at an authorized Vanair® service facility; or (iv) payment of (or credit for) the purchase price (less reasonable depreciation based upon actual use) upon return of the equipment at the warranty claimant's risk and expense. Vanair® will pay standard ground freight for any warranty item shipped to and from Vanair® or (Vanair® designated facility) within the first year of the applicable warranty period. Any additional expedited freight cost is the responsibility of the purchaser.

TO THE GREAT EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE REMEDIES PROVIDED HEREIN ARE THE SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE REMEDIES APPLICABLE TO THE VANAIR® EQUIPMENT. IN NO EVENT SHALL VANAIR® BECOME LIABLE FOR DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOSS OF PROFIT OR LOST BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY), WHETHER BASED ON CONTRACT, TORT OR ANY OTHER LEGAL THEORY. IN NO EVENT SHALL VANAIR® BECOME OBLIGATED TO PAY MORE ON ANY WARRANTY CLAIM THAN THE PURCHASE PRICE ACTUALLY PAID BY THE ORIGINAL RETAIL PURCHASER.

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Some states in the United States of America do not allow limitations of how long an implied warranty lasts, or the exclusion of incidental, indirect, special or consequential damages, and as such, the above limitations and exclusions may not apply to you. This warranty provides specific legal rights. Other rights may be available to you, but may vary from state to state.

In Canada, legislation in some provinces provides for certain additional warranties or remedies other than as stated herein, and to the extent that they may not be saved, the limitations and exclusions set out forth above may not apply. This Limited Warranty provides specific legal rights, and other rights may be available, but may vary from province to province.

**ALL WARRANTY OR
RETURNS MUST BE
PRE-AUTHORIZED PRIOR
TO PERFORMING
ANY WARRANTY WORK.**

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A Lincoln Electric Company

Warranty Claims Procedure

Warrantied Vanair® Parts

Owners of Vanair® equipment must follow this process for repair or replacement of warrantied items. Do not return items without prior authorization from the Vanair® Warranty Administrator.

PROCEDURE: Customers needing assistance in troubleshooting a system and/or returning parts, please follow the steps below.

1. Locate the machine's serial number(s).
2. Make a list of the symptoms/condition/malfunctions noticed along with any applicable temperature and pressure readings, and also the number of operational hours if available.
3. Note that the above information is required on the Return Material Authorization Form; necessary for warranty processing if the warranty claim is deemed valid by the service case review.
4. Contact the Vanair® Service Department by phone (1-844-VANSERV or 1-219-879-5100) to speak with a Service Technician.
5. Vanair® Service will troubleshoot the problem based on the information provided by the customer, and attempt to return the unit to service as quickly as possible.
6. If the unit cannot be returned to service, and Vanair® determines this matter is a warranty issue, the Service Technician will provide a case number for the unit. The Warranty Department will then assign an RMA (Return Material Authorization) number that will provide for the return of the item to Vanair® for analysis and a final determination as to the item's warranty status.

7. Warranty Claims are solicited via a case number provided by the Vanair® Service Department. Blank Warranty Claim forms can be found on the Vanair® website under the Resources section.

All of the field information including the case number, serial number and description of the work performed is required.

IMPORTANT NOTES:

If the part is not returned by the customer to the Vanair® Service Department within 30 days, the RMA becomes void and any claims will be denied.

All labor claims or invoices must be approved by the Vanair® Warranty Administrator prior to starting repair work along with the cost of the repair. All paper work associated with the returned item and warranty repair cost must reference the RMA number issued against the part, and be forwarded to Vanair® within 30 days of the completion of work.

The RMA number must appear on the outside of the package where it can be seen before being returned.

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SECTION 1: Safety

1.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The products provided by Vanair® are designed and manufactured for safe operation and maintenance, but ultimately, it is the responsibility of the operators and maintenance personnel to use this equipment safely. Part of that responsibility is to read and be familiar with the contents of this manual before operating or performing maintenance actions.

1.2 SUMMARY OF DANGERS, WARNINGS, CAUTIONS, AND NOTES

These notifications are placed throughout the manual in the sections where they apply. This subsection is a general summary of their contents.

1.2.1. DANGERS

DANGER

Indicates someone will be seriously injured or killed if this safety information is not followed.

1. **DO NOT** use machinery in areas that are wet, cluttered or in areas with poor visibility. Operating machinery under these conditions greatly increases the risk of accidents and injuries.
2. Keep tools or other conductive objects away from live electrical parts.

1.2.2. WARNINGS

WARNING

Identifies actions or conditions which, if not avoided, could cause death or severe bodily injury.

1. **DO NOT** operate compressor if damaged during shipping, handling, or use. Damage may result in bursting and cause injury or property damage.
2. **NEVER** use air from this compressor as a source of breathable air. Vanair® disclaims any and all liabilities for damages due to fatalities, or personal injury resulting from the use of a Vanair® compressor to supply breathable air.

3. **DO NOT** perform any modifications to this equipment without prior factory approval.
4. **DO NOT** operate the compressor or any of its systems if there is a known unsafe condition. Disable the equipment by disconnecting it from its power source.
Install a lock-out tag to identify the equipment as inoperable to others until it can be repaired or replaced.
5. **DO NOT** operate the compressor with any safety bypass, safety systems disabled, or rendered inoperative.
6. **DO NOT** operate this equipment while you are under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or medications that may have any affect on your physical capabilities or judgment.
7. **DO NOT** operate the equipment while you are feeling ill.
8. **DO NOT** attempt to service the equipment while it is operating.
9. **NEVER** use plastic (PVC) pipe for compressed air. Serious injury or death could result.
10. **DO NOT** touch electrical wires or components while the machine is operating. They can be sources of electric shock. To reduce this risk, only allow qualified service personnel to do electrical installation or repair work. Always disconnect power from machine prior to accessing or exposing electrical components or equipment.
11. Keep fingers away from running compressor. Fast moving and hot parts may cause injury and/or burns.
12. Use of a mask or respirator per chemical manufacturer's instructions required if there is a chance of inhaling toxic fumes. Carefully read instructions for using your mask or respirator. Consult a safety expert if you are not sure about the use of certain masks or respirators.

13. **Avoid injury.** Be careful when touching the exterior of the compressor, pump, motor and air lines as they may become extremely hot during normal operation.
14. Remove adjusting tools. Tools left on the machinery can damage or ruin equipment, and become dangerous projectiles during startup. Never leave chuck keys, wrenches, any other tools or objects on the machine.
15. **NEVER** operate the compressor with the belt guard removed. The compressor automatically maintains air pressure and may start without warning. Personal injury or property damage may occur from contact with rotating or moving parts.
16. Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:
 - Lead from lead-based paints.
 - Crystalline silica from bricks, cement, and other masonry products.
 - Arsenic and chromium from chemically-treated lumber.

Your risk from these exposures varies, depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure to these chemicals, work in a well ventilated area, and work with approved safety equipment, such as dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.

1.2.3. CAUTIONS

CAUTION

Identifies actions or conditions which may cause minor or moderate injury, or damage to the equipment.

1. Be aware that the compressor and parts may remain hot for a period of time even when the machine is not running.
2. All electrical connections should be made by a qualified electrician.

1.2.4. NOTICES

NOTICE

Emphasizes important information that may be helpful, crucial, or required by the user to operate the equipment properly.

1.3 IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

1. Improper operation or maintenance of this equipment could result in personal injury and/or property damage.
2. Please read and understand all warnings and operating instructions.

1.4 THINGS TO KNOW

Only those familiar with this information regarding the safe operation should use this air compressor.

1. Read the manual carefully. Become familiar with the safety precautions and the controls for the correct use of this compressor system.
2. Review the maintenance methods for this system. (See **Section 5: Maintenance**)
 - Keep your work area clean.
 - Floors should be kept free from slippery conditions such as dust and wax.
3. Check the compressor.
 - To prevent accidental start-up, turn the switch to the **OFF** position and disconnect power before inspecting the equipment.
 - **DO NOT** use if any parts are found to be damaged, broken, or missing. Repair or replace any affected parts or connections before use.
 - Check all hoses for wear, cracks, or breaks. Check hose connections to make sure they are secured properly. **DO NOT** use if worn or broken hoses are found. These should be replaced before continued use.
 - Check for leaks. If there are signs of leaking fuel or oil, we strongly suggest fixing the source of the leak before use, as it could become a fire hazard or cause damage to the equipment. Clean up spills with a rag and dispose of it in accordance with all applicable regulations.

4. Keep work area well lit.
5. Only operate the compressor in a well-ventilated area, free from flammable liquids and vapors.
6. Operate the compressor in a ventilated area to allow adequate cooling air for the compressor and engine during use. Surrounding air should not exceed 100°F (37.8°C).
7. **DO NOT** use the compressor in a wet environment.
8. Protect material lines and air hoses from damage, cuts, and punctures. Keep all hoses and wires away from sharp objects, chemical spills, oil, solvents, and wet floors.

1.5 BEFORE EACH USE

1.5.1. INSPECT YOUR WORK AREA

- Keep work area clean. Cluttered work areas contribute to accidents.
- Keep the floor clean. Dust, oil, wax, and other debris can be a hazard and cause the floor to become slippery.

1.5.2. INSPECT YOUR COMPRESSOR

- To reduce the risk of injury from accidental starting, place switch in the **OFF** position and disconnect power.
- If any parts are missing, broken, or damaged in any way, or if electrical components are not working properly, keep the compressor **OFF** and disconnect power. **DO NOT** use if a defect is found until the issue is repaired or damaged part is replaced.
- Check hoses for wear or damage. Make sure all connections are secure. **DO NOT** use if a defect is found.

1.6 ELECTRICAL CONNECTION SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

1. Follow all applicable electrical and safety codes, as well as the National Electric Code (NEC) and the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA).

2. Wiring and fuses should follow the same electrical codes and current capacity and be properly grounded.
3. Protect wiring from sharp edges and objects.

1.7 PROTECT EYES, HANDS, FACE AND EARS.

1. Wear safety glasses (meeting ANSI Z87.1 or Canada CSA Z94.3-99) and use hearing protection when operating this unit.
2. Wear shoes to prevent shock hazards.
3. **DO NOT** operate the machine wearing loose jewelry or clothing (i.g. loose sleeves, scarves, ties, necklaces or bracelets). Tie long hair back to avoid entanglement with moving and rotating parts.

1.8 SPRAYING PRECAUTIONS

WARNING

Never point a nozzle or spray gun at yourself or any other person or animal. Accidental discharge may result in serious injury.

WARNING

Use extreme caution when spraying flammable liquids as the spark from a motor or pressure switch may cause a fire or explosion.

Spray in a well-ventilated area to prevent fumes from building up, which can cause injury or fire.

1. **DO NOT** spray in the vicinity of open flames or other places where a spark can cause ignition. **DO NOT** smoke when spraying paint, insecticides, or other flammable substances.
2. When spraying with solvents or toxic chemicals, follow the instructions provided by the chemical manufacturer. Consult a safety expert if unsure about the use of masks or respirators.
3. If the material you intend to spray contains trichloroethane and methylene chloride, do not use accessories that contain aluminum or galvanized materials, as these chemicals can react with galvanized components causing corrosion and weakening equipment. Use stainless steel accessories.

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SECTION 2: Specifications

2.1 EPEQ® AIR5 COMPRESSOR SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

Motor Type:	1.5-HP SP Series, 110V, 1-Phase Motor
Dimensions:	20" L x 18" W x 17" H 508 mm x 457 mm x 432 mm
Compressor Type:	Cast Iron, Oil-Free
CFM @ 100 PSI:	5 CFM
Receiver Tank Capacity:	4 Gallons
Displacement:	5 CFM
Maximum Pressure:	125 PSI
Rated Duty Cycle:	50/50 (50%)

2.2 SYSTEM WEIGHT AND DIMENSIONS

- Net Weight: 50 lbs. (22.7 kg)
- Ship Weight: 60 lbs. (27.2 kg)
- Overall Dimensions:
20" L x 18" W x 17" H
(508 mm x 457 mm x 432 mm)

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SECTION 3: Installation

3.1 MACHINE PACKAGE RECEIPT/ INSPECTION

Upon receipt of the machine package, inspect the exterior of the shipping crate for signs of shipping/transit damage. Any damage should be reported immediately to the shipping company.

3.2 CONSIDERATIONS DURING INSTALLATION

1. Plan for a minimum clearance of 18 inches (45.72 cm) between the compressor and any surfaces or walls to avoid obstructing air flow and protect from hot components from the compressor during use.
2. Do not install or operate air compressor in a wet environment.
3. **DO NOT** store flammable materials, liquids or gases near an operating compressor. Air compressors and gas engines get hot during normal operation and may become a source of ignition.
4. **DO NOT** locate the compressor air inlets near steam, paint spray, sandblasting operations, or any other source of air contamination. Airborne debris may damage the compressor motor and the pump. The air compressor requires fresh intake air to operate.
5. If connecting the optional electric starter, plan for a safe and sturdy location of a 12V battery where it should be in close proximity to the engine for wiring.

3.3 CHOOSING AIR HOSE

There are many options when it comes to hoses. The most important aspects for an air compressor are going to be length, diameter, and fittings. The material of the hose is also an important consideration, but this will depend more on your application and preference.

3.3.1. HOSE LENGTH

1. Consider your applications before deciding on a hose length. Longer hoses, or hose connections to extend hose length, can increase your mobility but may result in some pressure loss.
2. If your work area will be small, you may be able to use a shorter hose without having to move the compressor or stretch the hose. Never pull the hose to move the compressor or put any unnecessary stress on the hose, valves, fittings, or tanks.
3. An air compressor becomes very hot during operation, and the pressure switch and motor often produce sparks. Some applications, like spraying or sanding, involve flammable material that create a fire or combustion hazard when they are performed too close to a compressor. The hose length must allow for the air compressor to remain at least 20 feet (6.1 m) away from the operation.

3.3.2. DIAMETER

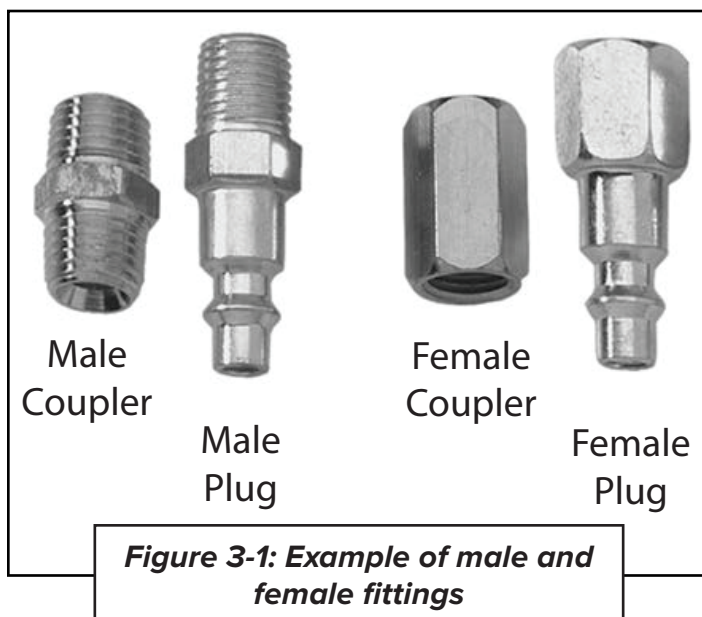
A larger inner diameter will allow for higher airflow delivery. The higher CFM a tool requires, the larger the inner diameter of the hose will need to be (*see Table 3-A*).

Table 3-A: Recommended Hose Inner Diameters

Airflow Delivery	Required ID
0-3 CFM	1/4" (3mm)
3.1-5.9 CFM	1/4"-3/8" (3mm-10mm)
6+ CFM	3/8"+ (10mm+)

3.3.3. FITTINGS

- Many hoses come with fittings installed. The simplest option is to find a hose with two fittings:
 - One that matches the compressor output port.
 - One that matches your attachment tool.
- If the hose does not match the port, a coupler may be needed.
- You will need to determine the size of the fittings and whether they are male or female (see **Figure 3-1**). There are a number of coupler/plug styles, so be sure the two match or you will likely not have an airtight connection.



The two (2) air outlet ports on the AIR5 are 1/4" NPT female quick-couplers (see **Figure 3-2**), so you will need a 1/4" NPT male plug to connect to each port.

3.4 CONNECTING AIR TOOL

There are various air tools that can be connected to your air compressor by means of an air hose, and the setup will vary little across tools, but there are a couple things to keep in mind before connecting a tool or hose.



3.4.1. AIRFLOW DELIVERY (CFM)

The first consideration when choosing an air tool is whether or not the air delivery is compatible with your compressor.

Smaller compressors, capable of less than 5 CFM, only supply enough pressure for smaller air tools like nailers, staplers, chippers, chisels, grinders, sanders, tire inflators, and paint sprayers.

Air hammers, impact wrenches, impact hammers, and blow guns will probably require a larger compressor capable of 10-110 CFM.

3.4.2. OPERATING PRESSURE (LBS/INCH²)

Your second consideration should be the recommended or required operating pressure of your tool. An air tool recommended for 70 PSI should never be connected to a hose or system set to higher than that operating pressure, as the tool or valves could burst. A regulator allows tools with a lower rating than the system to still be attached, because the line can be adjusted to a safe level.

The compressor has a regulator and pressure gauge for controlling and observing line pressure.

3.4.3. DUTY CYCLE

This system is rated for a 50% duty cycle (*see Section 2.1*). The duty cycle of your compressor has an effect on how efficient the airflow delivery is. Refer to *Table 3-B* for some common duty cycles and what they mean.

Table 3-B: Common Duty Cycles

50/50	Compressor can be used for up to half of its cycle. Same amount of time at rest, as it does working (e.g. 5 minutes on, 5 minutes off)
60/40	Compressor can be used for up to 60% of its cycle; spends up to 40% of its time resting.
75/25	Compressor can be used for up to 75% of its cycle; spends up to 25% of its time resting.
85/15	Compressor can be used for up to 85% of its cycle; spends up to 15% of its time resting.
100	Compressor does not need to rest. Engine/motor has a cooling component allowing for constant air delivery.

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SECTION 4: Operation

4.1 THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

The purpose of this overview is to provide the novice machine operator with a basic understanding of how the machine is used during operation, so the machine controls/components discussed later in this manual are easier to understand.

WARNING

To reduce your risk of serious injury, read this entire manual BEFORE using machine.

WARNING

Eye injury hazard! Always wear safety glasses when using this machine.

WARNING

Do not touch compressor head or discharge line during use or immediately after compressor is active. These hot parts may cause burns.

To complete a typical operation, operator should do the following:

1. Pull safety valve ring to test valve and clear any obstructions.
2. Turn regulator knob all the way counterclockwise.
3. Use any additional personal protective equipment required by operation and the attached tool(s).
4. Connect machine to power and turn it **ON**.
5. Allow machine to run until cut-out pressure has been reached and receiver tank is full
6. Turn regulator knob clockwise until line pressure gauge displays pressure lower than or equal to air tool rating.
7. Connect air hose to quick-connect coupler.
8. Connect air tool to air hose.
9. Avoid creating a tripping hazard with hose during operation.

10. Turn machine **OFF** and disconnect it from power.
11. Use safety relief valve to reduce tank pressure to less than 10 PSI.
12. Disconnect attached tool from hose.
13. Disconnect hose from compressor.
14. Open drain valve near bottom of tank to drain any residual condensation.
15. Close drain valve after draining water.

NOTICE

If you are not experienced with this type of machine, WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND that you seek additional training outside of this manual. Read books/magazines or get formal training before beginning any projects. Regardless of the content in this section, Vanair will not be held liable for accidents caused by lack of training.

4.2 MANUALLY DRAINING THE AIR TANK

1. Disconnect and lockout the compressor from the power source.
2. Tank subjected to freezing temperatures may contain ice. Move the tank to a warm area long enough to thaw and moisture within the tank before attempting to drain moisture from the tank.
3. Reduce the pressure in the tank to 30 PSI by pulling the ring on the pressure relief valve.
4. Slowly open the drain valve and allow the moisture-air mixture to drain from the tank.

WARNING

Never relieve air pressure from a tank by removing a pipe plug or any other system component. Do not open a manual tank drain valve on any air tank containing more than 30 PSI of air pressure.

5. Once the moisture has been completely drained, close the drain valve.

6. It is recommended to visually inspect tanks yearly, and hydro-statically inspected at least every 10 years.
7. Adhere to federal, state, provincial, and local codes in your area for mandatory air tank maintenance information.

WARNING

Oil and moisture residue must be drained from the air receiver daily or after each use. Accumulations in the receiver can be ignited by embers of carbon created by the heat of compression, causing an explosion, damage to property, and/or injury to personnel.

4.3 WHEN OPERATING

1. **DO NOT** exceed the pressure rating of any component of the system. Exceeding the maximum pressure rating of tools or accessories could cause an explosion resulting in serious injury.
2. Release pressure within the system slowly to prevent flying dust and debris.
3. If the equipment starts to abnormally vibrate, **STOP** the compressor immediately and check for the cause.
4. **NEVER** use oxygen, carbon dioxide, or other bottled gases as a power source for air tools and never connect to an air source that is capable of exceeding 90 PSI.
5. **DO NOT** use inflator nozzles for dusting applications.

CAUTION

Never change the safety valve or pressure switch settings. Keep safety valve free from paint and other accumulations. See machine ID label for maximum operating pressure. Do not operate with the pressure switch set higher than the maximum operating pressure.

4.4 STARTING THE COMPRESSOR

Prior to actually running the compressor, check the following items:

1. Check crankcase oil level at sight glass. Oil level should be 1/2 full (or slightly higher) in the oil sight glass.
2. Make sure all rags, tools, oil, etc. are kept away from the unit.
3. Open the air system to free it of any pressure.
4. Switch the compressor on for a few revolutions to make sure the rotation is correct. Correct rotation is clockwise when facing the sight glass on the pump.
5. Operate the compressor for a few minutes unloaded (air system open) then allow the compressor to pump up.

CAUTION

Make sure the pressure in the tank does not exceed its rating. If the pressure gauge indicates a pressure that is higher than the maximum pressure, shut off compressor immediately and call your distributor.

SECTION 5: Maintenance

5.1 INSPECTING CHECK VALVE

The check valve pushes compressed air into the tank and prevents it from flowing back toward the pump. The diaphragm in the check valve can become damaged, twisted, or dirty and cause the valve to leak or prevent the compressor from pressurizing.

Tool Needed

- Wrench or Socket 19mm

5.1.1. TO INSPECT CHECK VALVE:

1. **DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!**
2. Use safety relief valve to reduce tank pressure to less than 10 PSI.

CAUTION

Releasing air through the relief valve can be extremely loud. Protect hearing with ANSI-Approved hearing protection while performing following step.

3. Open drain valve located below front of tank to release any remaining air (see Figure 5-1).

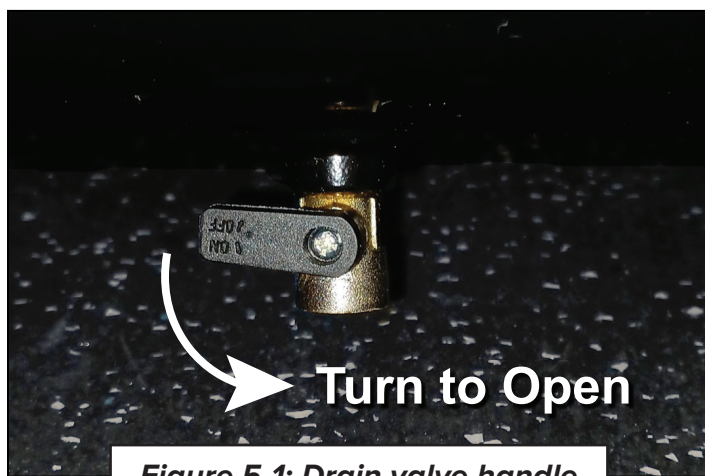


Figure 5-1: Drain valve handle

4. Remove cap, shown in Figure 5-2, from check valve. Located on back of tank beneath frame.
5. Inspect seal ring and diaphragm (see Figure 5-3) for damage or dirt.

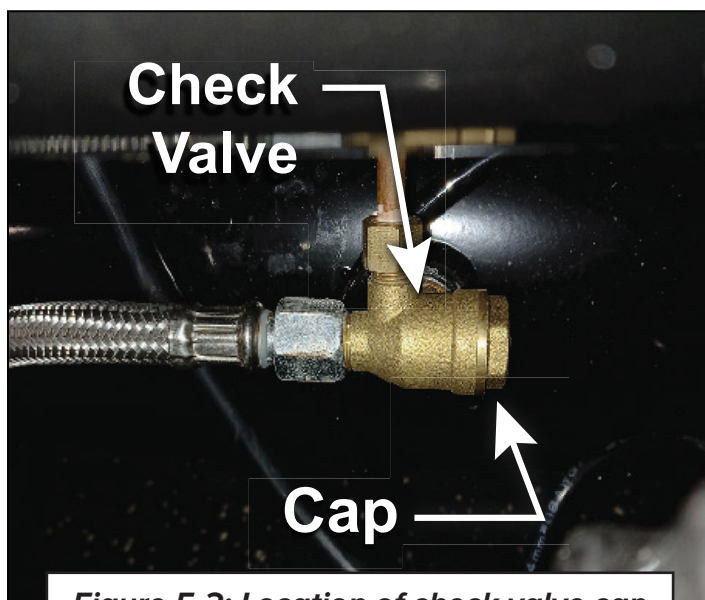


Figure 5-2: Location of check valve cap

6. Replace any damaged parts and clean any dirt from diaphragm and seal ring.

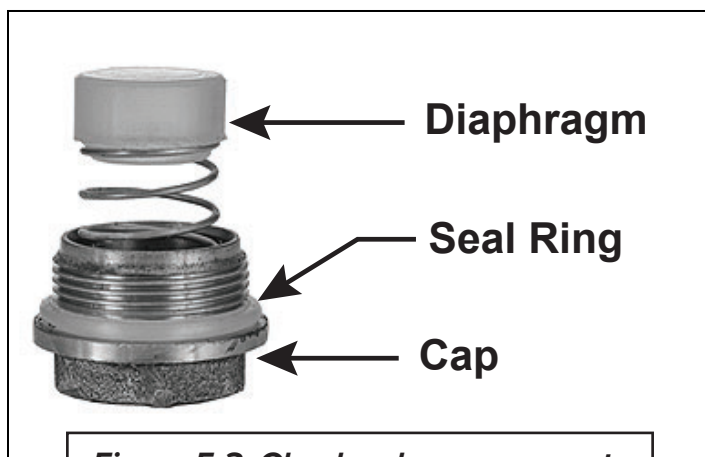


Figure 5-3: Check valve components

7. Re-install check valve/cap.

NOTICE

Make sure diaphragm presses squarely against discharge line and exhaust tube opening.

NOTICE

Do not add thread sealant or thread sealing tape to cap threads. Seal ring provides sufficient sealing.

5.2 ADJUSTING CUT-IN/CUT-OUT SETTING

The pressure switch ensures the compressor will turn **ON** when the tank pressure drops to approximately 120 PSI (the cut-in pressure), and will turn **OFF** when the tank pressure reaches 150 PSI (the cut-out pressure). Should the pressure switch fail to turn **OFF** the machine, the safety relief valve will open shortly after the pressure exceeds 150 PSI and prevent over-pressurization.

Tools Needed

- Phillips Head Screwdriver #2
- Flat Head Screwdriver 1/4"

WARNING

Cut-in and cut-out settings have been factory set at the proper PSI range. Only adjust pressure switch settings if compressor is cutting in or out at incorrect pressures. Tank could burst if filled with more pressure than it is designed for.

If the minimum and maximum tank pressure settings both have to be raised or lowered at the same time, then follow these steps.

5.2.1. TO ADJUST CUT-IN/CUT-OUT SETTINGS:

1. Operate compressor and record cut-in and cut-out pressures.
2. **DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!**
3. Use safety relief valve to reduce tank pressure to less than 10 PSI.

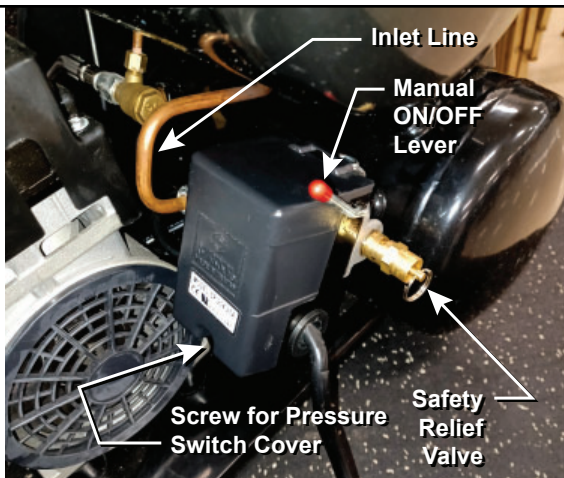


Figure 5-4: Cut-in/cut-out adjustment screw location

CAUTION

Releasing air through the relief valve can be extremely loud. Protect hearing with ANSI-Approved hearing protection while performing following step.

4. Remove Phillips head screw shown in *Figure 5-4*, to remove pressure switch cover.
5. Adjust screw shown in *Figure 5-5* to change minimum and maximum tank pressure settings.
 - Turn screw half-turn clockwise to increase both settings.
 - Turn screw half-turn counterclockwise to decrease both settings.

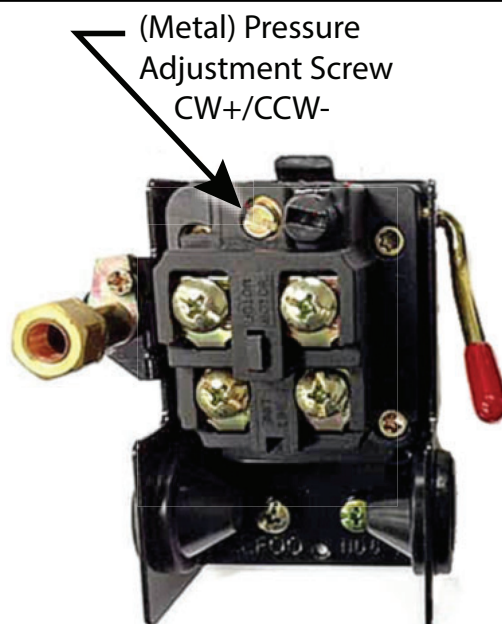


Figure 5-5: Location of cut-in/cut-out adjustment screw

6. Replace pressure switch cover.
7. Connect machine to power, start compressor, and cycle compressor through cut-in/cut-out pressures. If compressor does not automatically turn **OFF** at 150 PSI, turn machine **OFF** before pressure reaches 155 PSI. Adjust pressure switch settings until cut-out pressure is 150 PSI or lower.

5.3 ADJUSTING ONLY CUT-OUT SETTING

If only the maximum tank pressure setting needs to be adjusted, then follow these steps. Keep in mind that the allowable pressure differential between cut-in pressure and cut-out pressure must be kept between 30-40 PSI. Exceeding this range can cause the compressor to overheat.

CAUTION

Adjusting tank pressure setting higher than the tank rating can cause the tank to burst during use!

5.3.1. TO ADJUST ONLY CUT-OUT SETTING:

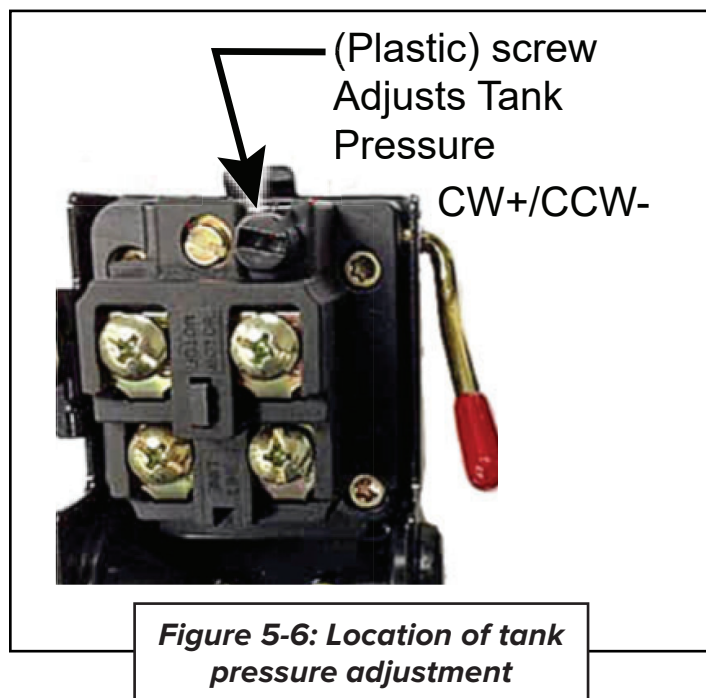
1. Operate compressor and record cut-in and cut-out pressures.

CAUTION

Releasing air through the relief valve can be extremely loud. Protect hearing with ANSI-Approved hearing protection while performing following step.

2. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

3. Use safety relief valve to reduce tank pressure to less than 10 PSI. Adjust screw shown in *Figure 5-6* to change the maximum tank pressure setting.



4. Remove Phillips head screw shown in *Figure 5-4*, to remove pressure switch cover.
5. Turn screw half turn clockwise to **INCREASE** tank pressure.
6. Turn screw counterclockwise to **DECREASE** tank pressure.
7. Replace pressure switch cover.
8. Connect machine to power, start compressor and cycle through cut-in/cut-out pressures.

NOTICE

If compressor does not automatically turn OFF at 150 PSI, turn machine OFF before it reaches 155 PSI. Adjust pressure switch setting until cut-out pressure is 150 PSI or below.

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SECTION 6: Troubleshooting

6.1 TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Review the troubleshooting procedures in this section if a problem develops with your machine. If you need replacement parts or additional help with a procedure, call our Technical Support.

NOTE: Please gather the serial number and manufacture date of your machine before calling.

Table 6-A: Motor and Electrical Troubleshooting Guide

Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Machine does not start, or power supply breaker immediately trips after startup.	1. Tank already pressurized. 2. Internal overload tripped. 3. Incorrect power supply voltage or circuit size. 4. Pressure switch cut-in/cut-out settings have been adjusted incorrectly. 5. Power supply circuit breaker tripped or fuse blown. 6. Tripped thermal overload in motor; compressor is exceeding its duty cycle. 7. Wiring broken, disconnected, or corroded. 8. Check valve components are dirty/damaged. 9. Pressure switch at fault. 10. Internal overload at fault. 11. Motor or motor bearings at fault.	1. Motor will not start if tank is fully pressurized. 2. Disconnect machine from power, allow pump to cool, then resume operations. 3. Ensure correct power supply and circuit size. 4. Adjust settings (page 20). Ensure the difference between cut-in and cut-out pressure is within 30-40 PSI. 5. Ensure circuit is free of shorts. Reset circuit breaker or replace fuse. 6. Reduce load on compressor and allow 7. longer cool down periods. 8. Fix broken wires or disconnected/corroded connections. 9. Clean/replace check valve components (page 19). 10. Turn compressor OFF, disconnect from power, and empty tank. DO NOT use until switch is replaced. 11. Replace pump. 12. Replace motor.
Pressure relief valve stays open and motor will not stop running.	1. Pressure switch cut-in/cut-out settings have been adjusted incorrectly. 2. Pressure switch at fault, unit is trying to over pressurize tank. 3. Pressure relief valve at fault/relieving pressure too early.	1. Adjust settings (page <?>). Ensure the difference between cut-in and cut-out pressure is within 30-40 PSI. 2. Turn compressor OFF, disconnect from power, and empty tank. DO NOT use until switch is replaced. 3. Replace pressure relief valve.

Table 6-A: Motor and Electrical Troubleshooting Guide

Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Machine has vibration or noisy operation.	1. Motor or component loose. 2. Wheels or machine feet loose. 3. Motor fan rubbing on fan cover. 4. Motor bearings at fault. 5. Compressor pump at fault.	1. Replace damaged or missing bolts/nuts or tighten if loose. 2. Tighten fasteners. 3. Fix/replace fan cover; replace loose/damaged fan. 4. Test by rotating shaft; rotational grinding/loose shaft requires bearing replacement. 5. Compressor piston rod/bearings/crankshaft is worn. Rebuild or replace pump.
Motor runs continuously.	1. Machine is undersized. 2. Regulator needs to be adjusted for lower airflow delivery. 3. Air leak in tank or delivery pipes. 4. Pressure switch at fault.	1. Use a smaller attachment tool or a larger air compressor. 2. Turn regulator knob counterclockwise to decrease line PSI. 3. Check air tank, pipes, and all connections for leaks. Do not attempt to repair leaking/damaged tank, only replace. 4. Turn compressor OFF, disconnect from power, and empty tank. DO NOT use until switch is replaced.
Machine stalls or is underpowered.	1. Air filter(s) dirty/clogged. 2. Pump/motor have restricted airflow. 3. Pressure switch cut-in/cut-out settings have been adjusted incorrectly. 4. Motor overheated, tripping internal overload; compressor is exceeding its duty cycle. 5. Run capacitor at fault. 6. Extension cord too long. 7. Check valve components are dirty or damaged. 8. Motor or motor bearings at fault. 9. Worn valves or rings/compressor pump at fault.	1. Replace air filter(s). 2. Clean cylinder fins, motor fan, and vent area. 3. Adjust settings (page 20). Ensure the difference between cut-in and cut-out pressure is within 30-40 PSI. 4. Reduce load on compressor and allow longer cool down periods. Clean motor, let cool, and reduce workload. Reset breaker. 5. Test/repair/replace. 6. Move machine closer to power supply; use shorter extension cord. 7. Clean/replace check valve components (page 19). 8. Replace motor. 9. Rebuild/replace.

Table 6-B: Operation Troubleshooting Guide

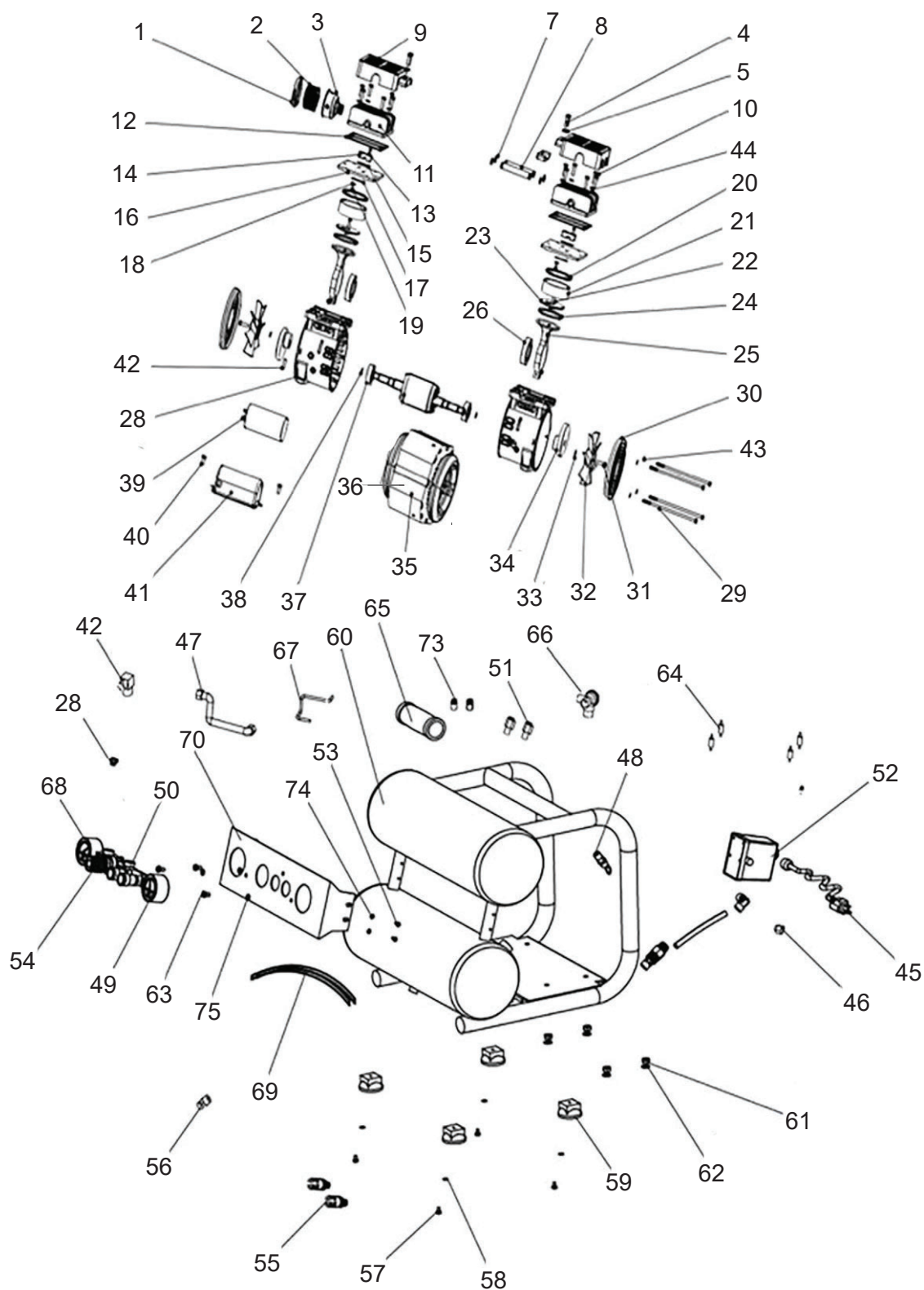
Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Air leaks from pressure switch.	1. Check valve components are dirty/damaged. 2. Pressure switch is faulty.	1. Clean/replace check valve components (<i>page 19</i>). 2. Turn compressor OFF, disconnect from power, and empty tank. DO NOT use until switch is replaced.
Low pressure in tank, or tank pressure drops after compressor is turned OFF .	1. Drain valve is open. 2. Air filter(s) dirty/clogged. 3. Regulator needs to be adjusted for lower air flow delivery. 4. Pressure switch cut-in/cut-out settings have been adjusted incorrectly. 5. Air leak in tank or delivery pipes. 6. Check valve components dirty/damaged. 7. Pressure relief valve releases below 150 PSI 8. Gasket leaking. 9. Worn pump piston rings.	1. Close drain valve. 2. Replace air filter(s). 3. Turn regulator Counter Clockwise to decrease line PSI. 4. Adjust settings (<i>page 20</i>). Ensure the difference between cut-in and cut-out pressure is within 30-40 PSI. 5. Check air tank, pipes, and connections for leaks. If tank is damaged, REPLACE only. 6. Clean/replace check valve components (<i>page 19</i>). 7. Replace pressure relief valve. 8. Check cylinder head gaskets. Repair or replace. 9. Inspect and replace pump piston rings.
Compressor knocking.	1. Air filter dirty/clogged. 2. Piston assembly is loose.	1. Replace air filter(s). 2. Inspect and repair piston and connecting rod.
Compressor does not build air pressure, or does not reach full pressure.	1. Drain valve is open. 2. Tank needs to be drained. 3. Air filter(s) dirty/clogged. 4. Air leak in tank or delivery pipes. 5. Check valve components are dirty/damaged. 6. Reed valve(s) not sealing. 7. Head gasket or valve body gasket leaking. 8. Worn pump piston rings. 9. Broken crankshaft or connecting rod.	1. Close drain valve. 2. Open drain valve to drain water, then close. 3. Replace air filter(s). 4. Check air tank, pipes, and all connections for leaks 5. Do not attempt to repair leaking/damaged tank, only replace. 6. Clean/replace check valve components (<i>page 19</i>). 7. Remove cylinder head and replace reed valve(s). 8. Remove cylinder head and replace gasket(s). 9. Inspect and replace pump piston rings. 10. Replace or rebuild compressor pump.
Air leaks from air filter(s).	1. Check valve components are dirty/damaged. 2. Reed valve(s) not sealing.	1. Clean/replace check valve components (<i>page 19</i>). 2. Remove cylinder head and replace reed valve(s).

Table 6-B: Operation Troubleshooting Guide

Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Air tools have oily discharge.	1. Tank needs to be drained. 2. Inline oiler is out of adjustment (if used). 3. Inline filter damaged or missing (if used). 4. Compressor pump is faulty.	1. Open drain valve to drain water. 2. Adjust inline oiler drip ratio or use correct oil viscosity. 3. Replace filter or inline assembly. 4. Worn compressor piston rings, or valves. Rebuild or replace pump.
Air tools have watery discharge, get cold or freezing up.	1. Tank needs to be drained. 2. Inline water separator is full (if used). 3. Ambient environment is too humid.	1. Open drain valve to allow water to drain out. 2. Drain water separator. 3. Install inline air dryer and water separator.
Air tool has low supply pressure but compressor has sufficient air pressure.	1. Air hose is too long. 2. Regulator needs to be adjusted for higher air flow delivery. 3. Machine is undersized. 4. Inline filter damaged or clogged (if used). 5. Inline water separator is full (if used). 6. Pressure switch cut-in/cut-out settings have been adjusted incorrectly. 7. Air leaks in the hose. 8. Regulator at fault. 9. Pressure gauge(s) faulty.	1. Use shorter hose. 2. Turn regulator knob <u>Clockwise</u> to increase line PSI. DO NOT exceed pressure rating of attached tool. 3. Use a smaller attachment tool or larger air compressor. 4. Replace filter or inline filter assembly. 5. Drain water separator. 6. Adjust settings (Page 30). Do not exceed cut-in/cut-out pressures listed on data sheet (Page 6) or inside pressure switch. 7. Check air hoses and connectors for leaks (Page 25). 8. Inspect regulator for leaks. Replace if faulty. 9. Replace pressure gauge(s).
Safety relief valve leaks.	1. Pressure switch cut-in/cut-out settings are adjusted incorrectly. 2. Safety relief valve is faulty, 3. Pressure switch is faulty.	1. Adjust settings (Page 30). Do not exceed cut-in/cut-out pressures listed on data sheet (Page 6) or inside pressure switch. 2. Test/replace. 3. Turn compressor OFF, disconnect from power and empty tank. DO NOT use until switch is replaced.
Compressed air is too wet or is dirty.	1. Tank needs to be drained. 2. Delivery pipes are dirty (if used).	1. Open drain valve to drain water. 2. Remove delivery pipes, clean and replace.

SECTION 7: Illustrated Parts List

7.1 MAIN PARTS DRAWING



7.2 MAIN PARTS LIST

REF	DESCRIPTION	QTY
1	FILTER COVER	1
2	FILTER ELEMENT	1
3	FILTER BASE	1
4	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 25	8
5	FLAT WASHER 5MM	8
7	O-RING 8.5 X 2	4
8	CONNECTING TUBE	2
9	SHROUD	2
10	HEX BOLT M5-.8 X 50	12
11	CYLINDER HEAD	2
12	RUBBER MAT	2
13	HEX BOLT M6-1 X 16	2
14	LOCK BLOCK	2
15	UPPER VALVE PLATE	2
16	VALVE DISC	2
17	LOWER VALVE PLATE	2
18	BUMPER	2
19	HEX BOLT M4-.7 X 8	2
20	O-RING 68 X 2.5	2
21	CYLINDER	2
22	HEX BOLT M6-1 X 16	2
23	PRESSURE PLATE	2
24	PISTON RING	2
25	CONNECTING ROD	2
26	BALL BEARING 6203ZZ	2
28	CRANKCASE	2
29	HEX BOLT M5-.8 X 165	4
30	FAN COVER	2
31	TAP SCREW M3 X 12	4
32	FAN	2
33	LOCK BLOCK	2
34	ECCENTRIC BEARING	2
35	STATOR	1
36	ROTOR	1
37	BALL BEARING 6908ZZ	2
38	EXT RETAINING RING 14MM	2
39	R CAPACITOR 80M 250V 1-5/8 X 3-1/2	1

REF	DESCRIPTION	QTY
40	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 10	2
41	CAPACITOR COVER	1
42	CRANK LOCK BOLT M8-1.25	4
43	LOCK WASHER 5MM	4
44	GASKET	12
45	POWER CORD 14G 3W 72" 5-15P	1
46	SEALING NUT M11	1
47	PIPE	1
48	SAFETY VALVE	1
49	LINE PRESSURE GAUGE	1
50	MANIFOLD	2
51	FLARE NUT 3/8-24	1
52	PRESS. SWITCH LEFOO LF10-4H	1
53	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 12	4
54	REGULATOR	1
55	UNIVERSAL COUPLER 1/4" NPT	2
56	BALL DRAIN VALVE	1
57	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 25	4
58	FLAT WASHER 5MM	4
59	RUBBER FOOT	4
60	TANK ASSEMBLY	1
61	LOCK NUT M6-1	4
62	FENDER WASHER 6MM	4
63	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 35	3
64	VIBRATION DAMPENER	4
65	HANDLE GRIP	1
66	CHECK VALVE	1
67	RELEASE TUBE	1
68	TANK PRESSURE GAUGE1	1
69	DISCHARGE TUBE	1
70	CONTROL PANEL	1
71	CABLE CLIP	2
72	ELBOW FITTING	1
73	PLUG	2
74	FLAT WASHER 5MM	4
75	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 12	4

SECTION 8: Glossary of Terms

8.1 COMMON TERMS

Air Filter

Porous element contained within a plastic or metal housing attached to the compressor cylinder head which removes impurities from the air intake of the compressor.

Air Tank

Cylindrical component which contains the compressed air.

Check Valve

Device which prevents compressed air from flowing back from the air tank to the compressor pump.

Electric Motor

Device that provide rotational force to operate the compressor pump.

Pressure Gauge

Device that shows the tank air or regulated pressure of compressed air.

Pressure Switch

Device that automatically controls the ON/OFF cycle of the compressor depending on the cut-off and cut-in pressures set.

PSI

Pounds per square inch, a measurement of the pressure exerted by a force (in this case, compressed air). The actual PSI is measured by a pressure gauge on the compressor.

Pump

Device which produces the compressed air with a reciprocating piston in a cylinder.

Safety Valve

Device which prevents air pressure in the air tank from rising over a predetermined limit.

Thermal Overload Switch

Device integrated into the electric motor armature which automatically shuts OFF the compressor if the temperature of that motor exceeds a set limit.

8.2 CONTROLS AND COMPONENTS

The pump compresses the air and discharges it into the tank where the air is stored under pressure. The pressure switch then shuts down the motor and relieves the air pressure in the pump and transfer tube when the air pressure in the tank reaches the cut-out pressure.

As the pressurized air in the tank is used, the level of pressure drops to the cut-in pressure and the pressure switch restarts the motor automatically, and the pump resumes compressing the air. The motor will start and stop in this fashion without additional warning while unit is turned on.

8.3 COMPRESSOR CONTROLS

Power Switch

The switch turns the compressor power ON and OFF.

Pressure Relief Valve

Should the pressure switch fail to shut down the motor when the pressure reaches the pre-set level, this valve opens automatically to prevent over-pressurization. This valve can be operated manually to reduce pressure by pulling on the ring attached to the relief valve.

Tank Pressure Gauge

This gauge measures the pressure level of the air stored in the tank. The gauge is not adjustable by the operator and only indicates the tank pressure, and does not show the line pressure.

Drain Valve

This valve is located at the front bottom of the tank, and is used to release moisture that may accumulate in the tank during normal use.



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