

OPERATING, MAINTENANCE & PARTS MANUAL

MODEL XHP-900-W-CAT

هان کمپرسور Jahan Compressor

PART NO. 35377647 JUNE, 1989

COMPRESSOR SERIAL NUMBER RANGE

192095-192099

COMPRESSOR NOISE EMISSION CONTROL INFORMATION

THIS COMPRESSOR CONFORMS TO U.S. E.P.A. REGULATIONS FOR NOISE EMISSIONS APPLICABLE TO PORTABLE AIR COMPRESSORS. THE FOLLOWING ACTS OR THE CAUSING THEREOF BY ANY PERSON ARE PROHIBITED BY THE NOISE CONTROL ACT OF 1972:

- (A) THE REMOVAL OR RENDERING INOPERATIVE, OTHER THAN FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, OR REPLACEMENT, OF ANY NOISE CONTROL DEVICE OR ELEMENT OF DESIGN INCORPORATED INTO THIS COMPRESSOR IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE NOISE CONTROL ACT:
- (B) THE USE OF THIS COMPRESSOR AFTER SUCH DEVICE OR ELEMENT OF DESIGN HAS BEEN REMOVED OR RENDERED INOPERATIVE.

NOTE: The above information applies only to units that are built in compliance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Ingersoll-Rand Company reserves the right to make changes or add improvements without notice and without incurring any obligation to make such changes or add such improvements to products sold previously.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

This manual provides important information to familiarize you with safe operating and maintenance procedures for your Ingersoll-Rand Compressor. Even though you may be familiar with similar equipment you MUST read and understand this manual before operating this unit.

LOOK FOR THESE SIGNS WHICH POINT OUT POTENTIAL HAZARDS TO THE SAFETY OF YOU AND OTHERS. READ AND UNDERSTAND THOROUGHLY. HEED WARNINGS AND FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS. IF YOU DO NOT UNDERSTAND, INFORM YOUR SUPERVISOR.



(Red background)



(Orange background)



(Yellow background)

Indicates the presence of a hazard which WILL cause severe injury, death or property damage. If ignored.

Indicates the presence of a hazard which CAN cause severe injury, death or property damage, if ignored.

Indicates the presence of a hazard which WILL or CAN cause injury or property damage, if ignored.

Indicates important setup, operating or maintenance information.





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A DANGER

STATEMENT CONCERNING THE USE OF THIS EQUIPMENT FOR BREATHING AIR AND/OR AQUA LUNG SERVICE

If the model number on this air compressor contains the letters "BAP", the compressor is suitable for use in breathing air services. In the absence of such a designation, the compressor is not considered as capable of producing air of breathing quality. For a compressor to be capable of use in breathing air services, it must be fitted with additional specialized equipment to properly filter and/or purify the air to meet all applicable federal, state and local laws, rules, regulations and codes, such as, but not limited to, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, Compressed Gas Association Commodity Specification G-7.1-1966, Grade D Breathing Air, and/or Canadian Standards Association. Should the Purchaser and/or User fail to add such specialized equipment and proceeds to use the compressor for breathing air service, the Purchaser/User assumes all liability resulting therefrom without any responsibility or liability being assumed by Ingersoll-Rand Company.

The Purchaser is urged to include the above provision in any agreement for any resale of this compressor.

* * * * * * * * * * DANGER * * * * * * * * *

NEVER OPERATE UNIT WITHOUT FIRST OBSERVING ALL SAFETY WARNINGS AND CAREFULLY READING THE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL SHIPPED FROM THE FACTORY WITH THIS MACHINE.

AIR DISCHARGED FROM THIS MACHINE CONTAIN CARBON MONOXIDE OR MAY CONTAMINANTS WHICH WILL OTHER CAUBE SEVERE INJURY OR DEATH. DO BREATHE THIS AIR EITHER NOT INDIRECTLY IN DIRECTLY OR A CONFINED SPACE.

NEVER OPERATE THE ENGINE OF THIS MACHINE INSIDE A BUILDING WITHOUT ADEQUATE VENTILATION. AVOID BREATHING EXHAUST FUMES WHEN WORKING ON OR NEAR THE MACHINE.

NO SMOKING, SPARKS, OR OPEN FLAME NEAR FUEL.

A BATTERY CONTAINS SULFURIC ACTO AND CAN GIVE OFF GASES WHICH ARE CORROBIVE AND POTENTIALLY EXPLO-SIVE. AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN, EYES AND CLOTHING. IN CASE OF CONTACT, FLUSH AREA IMMEDIATELY WITH WATER.

EXERCISE EXTREME CAUTION WHEN USING BOOSTER BATTERY. TO JUMP BATTERY, CONNECT ENDS OF ONE BOOSTER CABLE TO THE POSITIVE (+) TERMINAL OF EACH BATTERY. ONE END OF OTHER CABLE TO THE NEGA-TIVE (-) TERMINAL OF THE BOOSTER BATTERY AND OTHER END TO A GROUND CONNECTION AWAY FROM DEAD BATTERY (TO AVOID A SPARK OCCURRING NEAR ANY EXPLOSIVE GASES THAT MAY BE PRESENT). AFTER STARTING UNIT, ALWAYS DISCONNECT CABLES IN REVERSE ORDER.

* * * * * * * * WARNING * * * * * * *

TAMPERING WITH NOISE CONTROL SYSTEM PROHIBITED

Federal law prohibits the following acts or the causing thereof:

(1) The removal or rendering inoperative by any persons, other than for purposes of maintenance, repair, or replacement, of any device or element of design incorporated into any new compressor for the purpose of noise control prior to its sale or delivery to the ultimate purchaser or while it is in use; or (2) the use of the compressor after such device or element of design has been removed or rendered inoperative by any person.

Among those acts included in the prohibition against tampering are these:

- Removal or rendering inoperative any of the following:
 - a. the engine exhaust system or parts thereof
 - b. the air intake system or parts thereof
 - c. enclosure or parts thereof
- (2) Removal of any of the following:
 - a. fan shroud
 - b. vibration mounts
 - c. sound absorption material
- (3) Operation of the compressor with any of the enclosure doors open.

* * * * * * WARNING * * * * * *

THIS MACHINE PRODUCES LOUD NOISE WITH THE DOORS OPEN OR SERVICE VALVE VENIED. EXTENDED EXPOSURE TO LOUD NOISE CAN CAUSE HEARING LOSS. ALWAYS WEAR HEARING PROTECTION WHEN DOORS ARE OPEN OR SERVICE VALVE IS VENIED.

THIS MACHINE CONTAINS HIGH PRESSURE AIR WHICH, CAN CAUSE SEVERE INJURY OR DEATH FROM BOT OIL AND FLYING PARTS. ALWAYS RELIEVE PRESSURE BEFORE REMOVING CAPS, PLUGS, COVERS OR OTHER PARTS FROM THE PRESSURIZED AIR SYSTEM.

AIR PRESSURE CAN REMAIN TRAPPED IN AN AIR SUPPLY LINE WHICH CAN RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH. ALWAYS VENT AIR SUPPLY LINE AT TOOL OR VENT VALVE BEFORE PERFORMING ANY SERVICE.

UNRESTRICTED AIR FLOW THROUGH A HOSE END WILL PRESSURE IN A WHITPING ACTION WHICH CAN CAUSE SEVERE INJURY OR DEATH. ALWAYS ATTACH A SAFETY FLOW RESTRICTOR TO EACH HOSE "AT THE SOURCE OF SUPPLY OR BRANCH LINE" IN ACCORDANCE WITH OSHA REG. 29CFR SECT. 1926.302(b).

NEVER INSPECT OR SERVICE UNIT WITHOUT FIRST DISCONNECTING BATTERY CABLE(S) TO PREVENT ACCIDENTAL STARTING.

USE EXTREME CARE WHEN REMOVING A PRESSURE CAP FROM A LIQUID COOLING SYSTEM FOR THE ENGINE. THE SUDDEN RELEASE OF PRESSURE FROM A HEATED COOLING SYSTEM CAN RESULT IN A LOSS OF COOLANT AND SEVERE PERSONAL INJURY.

TOWING THIS VEHICLE AT EXCESSIVE SPEEDS WITH UNDERRATED TOW VEHICLE CAN RESULT IN LOSS OF DRIVING CONTROL AND GREATER STOPPING DISTANCES. ALWAYS DETERMINE THE MAXIMUM SAFE TOWING SPEED AND TOW VEHICLE RATING BEFORE TOWING. GENERAL DATA DECAL LOCATED ON MACHINE IN THIS OR SPECIFICATIONS MANUAL - SECTION 2 FOR MAXIMUM SPEED AND GROSS WEIGHT FOR COMPARISON.

DO NOT STORE OR TRANSPORT MATERIAL OR EQUIPMENT IN OR ON THE UNIT.

NEVER RUN UNIT WITH GUARDS, COVERS OR SCREENS REMOVED. KEEP HANDS, HAIR, CLOTHING, TOOLS, BLOW GUN TIPS, ETC. WELL AWAY FROM MOVING PARTS.

DO NOT USE PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (SOLVENTS OR FUELS) UNDER HIGH PRESSURE AS THIS CAN PENETRATE THE SKIN AND RESULT IN SERIOUS ILLNESS. WEAR EYE PROTECTION WHILE CLEANING UNIT WITH COMPRESSED AIR TO PREVENT DEBRIS FROM INJURING EYE(S).

ALWAYS MAKE SURE WHEELS, TIRES AND TOW BAR CONNECTORS ARE IN SAFE OPERATING CONDITION AND TOW BAR IS PROPERLY CONNECTED BEFORE TOWING.

* * * * * * CAUTION * * * * *

USE EXTREME CARE TO AVOID CONTACTING HOT SURFACES (ENGINE EXHAUST MANIFOLD AND PIPING, AIR RECEIVER AND AIR DISCHARGE PIPING, ETC.)

DO NOT CONNECT THE AIR DISCHARGE ON THIS UNIT ONTO A COMMON HEADER WITH ANY OTHER UNIT OF ANY DESCRIPTION, OR ANY OTHER SOURCE OF COMPRESSED AIR, WITHOUT FIRST MAKING SURE A CHECK-VALVE IS USED BETWEEN THE HEADER AND THE UNIT. IF THIS UNIT IS CONNECTED IN PARALLEL WITH ANOTHER UNIT OF HIGHER DISCHARGE PRESSURE AND CAPACITY, A SAFETY HAZARD COULD OCCUR IN A BACK-FLOW CONDITION.

FIMER IS AN EXTREMELY VOLATILE, HIGHLY FLAMMABLE GAS. USE SPARINGLY! IF TOO MUCH IS INJECTED, THE UNCONTROLLED EXPLOSION MAY RESULT IN COSTLY DAMAGE TO THE ENGINE.

NEVER ALLOW THE UNIT TO SIT STOPPED WITH PRESSURE IN THE RECEIVER-SEPARATOR SYSTEM. AS A PRECAUTION, OPEN THE SERVICE VALVE.

ANY UNAUTHORIZED MODIFICATION OR FAILURE TO MAINTAIN THIS EQUIPMENT MAY MAKE IT UNSAFE AND OUT OF WARRANTY.

WHEN LIFTING OR LOWERING DRAWBAR ALWAYS GRASP DRAWBAR FIRMLY AND STAND TO ONE SIDE.

LOOK FOR THESE SIGNS WHICH POINT OUT POTENTIAL HAZARDS TO THE SAFETY OF YOU AND OTHERS. READ AND UNDERSTAND THOROUGHLY. HEED WARNINGS AND FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS. IF YOU DO NOT UNDERSTAND, INFORM YOUR SUPERVISOR.



Indicates the presence of a hazard which WILL cause <u>severe</u> injury, death or property damage, if ignored.



Indicates the presence of a hazard which CAN cause <u>severe</u> injury, death or property damage, if ignored.



Indicates the presence of a hazard which WILL or CAN cause injury or property damage, if ignored.



Indicates important set-up, operating or maintenance information.

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During the preparation of this manual every effort was made to ensure the adequacy and accuracy of the contents. Only in this manner can the owner be provided with a tool that will aid him in obtaining maximum performance and trouble-free service from the compressor. Since all classes of equipment require a certain amount of attention, the purpose of this manual is to acquaint an operator with the functions, operation and lubrication of the compressor. This manual also provides the owner with the maintenance requirements applicable to the various components designed or selected for incorporation into this unit. Special attention has been given in an effort to make sure that only components built with the very best materials and the finest workmanship have been used, thus reducing the maintenance requirement to a bare minimum.

Before starting the compressor, the instructions should be carefully read to obtain a thorough knowledge of the duties to be performed. Take pride in the compressor, keep it clean, and in good mechanical condition.

For complete protection and minimum down-time to facilitate the maintenance effort that is required, it is suggested that a complete set of recommended spares be kept on hand during and after the first few months of operation. For recommended spares, replacement parts or information regarding the condition or operation of your unit or for major servicing not covered in this manual, consult your nearest sales office, autonomous company or au-

thorized distributor. Be sure to specify the model and serial number of the compressor during any correspondence with a company representative.

In addition to preventive maintenance, the compressor airend may require overhauling to maintain maximum output and performance of the unit. Your Ingersoll-Rand Company Construction Equipment Group Sales Offices and authorized distributors as well as Ingersoll-Rand International autonomous companies and authorized distributors now have a compressor airend exchange program, therefore we do not recommend overhaul of the airend by the customer. However, we do recognize the fact that circumstances may warrant field overhaul of the airend. Prior to any disassembly or reassembly of the airend we strongly suggest the owner contact the Customer Service Department, Ingersoll-Rand Company, Mocksville, North Carolina, 27028 for their advice and suggestions.

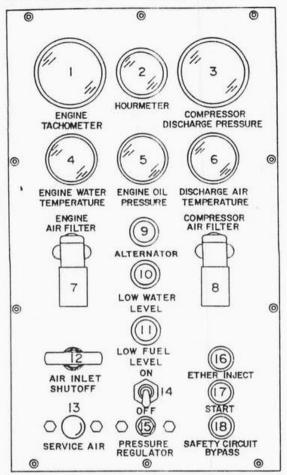
NOTE

For the purpose of encouraging proper maintenance, Ingersoll-Rand Company is providing a Maintenance Log Book (Form PCD 685) with each compressor shipped from the factory. This Log Book contains a performance schedule for all required noise emission control maintenance. Space is provided in this log book so that the owner of this compressor can note what maintenance was done, by whom, where and when.

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| | SPECIFICATIONS | |
| Unit Model: XHP-()-W-CAT | | 900 |
| Rated Air Delivery - cfm (litt | res/sec) | 900 (425) |
| Rated Operating Pressure - ps | i (kPa) | 350 (2400) |
| Safety Valve Setting - psi (kl | Pa) | 400 (2800) |
| Full Load Engine Speed - rpm | | 1800 |
| ENGINE - CATERPILLAR (DIESEL) | | |
| No Load Speed - rpm | | 1200 |
| WEIGHT | | |
| | | |
| FLUID CAPACITIES | | |
| Fuel Tank (Use clean DIES)
Engine Crankcase Lubricant | | (680 litres)
s (33 litres) |
| UNIT MEASUREMENTS | | |
| Overall Length, With Drawt
Overall Height | Dar Up | (2.58 meters) |
| RUNNING GEAR | | |
| Tire Size | 8.25 x 15 TR l | oad range "F" |
| Towing Speed (Maximum) | | psi (720 kPa)
ph (32 km/hr) |
| CAUTION: Any departure from | the specifications may make this equ | ipment unsafe. |
| EXPENDABLE SERVICE PARTS | | |
| | ment (2 each) Part | |
| | Element Part | |
| | ch),Inner Part
ch),Outer Part | |
| | | erementan no norma Pietote Teta (Till) |

OPERATING CONTROLS AND INSTRUMENTS - Standard



36509529

- Engine Tachometer - - Indicates engine speed in RPM.
- Hourmeter Records running time for maintenance purposes.
- Compressor Discharge Pressure Gauge - Indicates pressure (psi/kPa) in receiver tank.
- 4. Engine Water Temperature Gauge
 Normal range from 180°F (82°C) to 200°F(93°C).
- Engine Oil Pressure Gauge
 -See engine Operator's
 Manual for normal range.
- 6. Discharge Air Temperature
 Gauge Normal operating
 range is 185°F (85°C) to
 230°F (110°C).

- 7-8 Air Filter Service Indicators
 -Indicates acceptable (green
 flag) or excessive (red flag)
 restriction within engine and
 compressor air cleaners.
- Alternator Lamp Glows when master switch is "ON" and alternator is not charging.
- 10. Low Water Level Lamp Glows when coolant level drops excessively.
- 11. Low Fuel Level Lamp -Glows when about to run out.
- 12. Air Inlet Shutoff Handle -Pull when starting below 32°F(0°C).
- 13. Service Air Button- A two-way valve that must be tripped (pushed) after engine is warmed up to obtain full air pressure at the service outlet.
- 14. Toggle Switch- A master D.C. power switch. Flip "ON" to operate and "OFF" to stop.
- 15. Pressure Regulator Valve that can be adjusted to automatically limit the operating pressure.
- 16. Ether Inject Button A switch for injecting a measured shot of ether into the engine while the Start button is also depressed.
- 17. Start Button -- Switch that activates the engine starter. Do not crank for more than 10 seconds without allowing to cool for one (1) minute.
- 18. Safety Circuit Bypass Button
 -Switch that bypasses the
 safety shutdown system during
 start-up.

SECTION 3 - OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

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BEFORE MOVING/MOVING

WARNING

Failure to follow these instructions could result in serious injury or death.

- * Do not climb on top of unit. The lifting eye can be reached through the roof door ONLY from INSIDE of the unit.
- * When lifting or lowering drawbar, always grasp drawbar firmly and stand to one side.
- * Ensure that the tires, wheels and running gear are in good condition and secure.
- * Ensure that the tires are inflated to 105 psi (720 kPa).
- * Do not tow this unit in excess of 20 mph (32 km/hr).
- * Use a tow vehicle whose towing capacity is greater than the gross weight of this unit.

SETTING-UP

ALL UNITS

* Place the unit in a position as level as possible. The design of these units permits a 15 degree lengthwise and 15 degree sidewise limit on out-of-level operation. When the unit is to be operated out-of-level it is important: (1) to keep the engine crankcase oil level near the high level mark (with the unit level), and (2) to have the compressor oil level gauge show no more than half full (with the unit level). Do not overfill

either the engine crankcase or the compressor lubricating oil system.

- * Chock the wheels or otherwise restrain the unit from moving.
- * When putting drawbar in upright position, insure that latch is SECURELY engaged.

CAUTION

Do not connect the air discharge on this unit into a common header with any other unit of any description, or any other source of compressed air, without first making sure a check-valve is used between the header and the unit. If this unit is connected in parallel with another unit of higher discharge pressure and capacity, a safety hazard could occur in a back-flow condition.

WARNING

Unrestricted air flow from a hose will result in a whipping motion of the hose which can cause severe injury or death. A safety device must be attached to the hose at the source of supply to reduce pressure in case of hose failure or other sudden pressure release.

Reference: OSHA regulation 29 CFR Section 1926.302(b).

BEFORE STARTING

* Open service valve(s) to ensure pressure is relieved in receiver-separator system. Close valve(s) in order to build up full air pressure and ensure proper oil circulation.

* Check battery for proper connections and condition.

WARNING

Exercise extreme caution when using a booster battery to start. To jump-start, connect the ends of one booster cable to the positive (+) terminals of each battery. Then connect one end of the other cable to the negative (-) terminal of the booster battery and the other end to the engine block (NOT TO THE NEGATIVE (-) TERMINAL OF THE WEAK BATTERY). After starting:

- a. Reduce engine speed to idle.
 b. Disconnect negative (-) cable from engine block;
- then from booster battery.

 c. Disconnect positive (+)
 cable from both batteries.
- * Check the compressor lubricating oil level. The proper oil level is mid-way on the sight gauge. Add oil if the level falls to the bottom of the sight gauge when the unit is not running. Do not overfill. If necessary, refer to Section 5 Lubrication for recommended lubricant.
- * Check the engine lubricating oil level. Add oil if low on dipstick. Refer to the engine Operator's Manual for recommended lubricant.

WARNING

Do not remove the cap from a HOT engine radiator. The sudden release of pressure from a heated cooling system can result in a loss of coolant and possible severe personal injury.

* Check the engine coolant level by looking for a liquid in the sight bubble at the top front of the radiator. If not visible in the sight bubble, look in the filler neck. Add coolant to bring the level above the sight bubble.

NOTICE

If the appropriate mixture of antifreeze is not used (during freezing temperatures), failure to drain the engine may cause costly damage. If water only is used, a corrosion inhibitor should be included.

WARNING

No smoking, sparks, or open flame near fuel.

* Check the fuel level. Add only CLEAN DIESEL fuel for maximum service from the engine. Refer to the engine Operator's Manual for fuel specifications.

NOTICE

To minimize condensation (water) in the fuel tank, it is recommended to fill the tank at the end of each day.

WARNING

This machine produces loud noise with doors open. Extended exposure to loud noise can cause hearing loss. Wear hearing protection when doors or valve(s) are open.

- * Close the side doors to maintain a cooling air path and to avoid recirculation of hot air. This will maximize the life of the engine and compressor and protect the hearing of surrounding personnel.
- * Check the air cleaner service indicators of both engine and compressor. If the flag in either indicator shows red, refer to Section 4 - Maintenance for service instructions.

STARTING

- * The SERVICE-AIR button (2-way or run-start valve) should be extended.
- * Be sure no one is IN or ON the compressor unit.

NOTICE - COLD WEATHER (Above 32°F/0°C)

Normally the service valve should be closed but in extremely cold weather, opening this valve partially will allow the engine to crank faster and start at a reduced load. Once the engine is running, close the valve slowly to ensure lubrication of the compressor.

(Below 32°F/0°C)

If the temperature is below 32°F/0°C it is essential to close the compressor inlet valve prior to cranking, as follows:

- Pull and lock the Air Inlet Shutoff Handle on the control panel.
- 2. As soon as the engine speed reaches 1200 rpm, immediately unlock and GRADUALLY push in on the handle. The air inlet valve must be opened as quickly as possible to prevent oil pump cavitation and loss of airend lubrication.
- * Flip the toggle switch to the "ON" position. The following lamps on the control panel should light:

Alternator - This lamp indicates whenever the alternator is not charging and should go "off" once the engine starts.

Low Water Level - This lamp should light for four (4) seconds and then go off. If the light stays on, the coolant level is low and should be corrected. If the light doesn't come on, the bulb and the sensor should be checked and corrected.

CAUTION

Ether is an extremely volatile, highly flammable gas. Use sparingly! If too much is injected, the uncontrolled explosion may result in costly damage to the engine.

- * In cold weather, as required, press the ETHER INJECT button while the engine is cranking. This injects a measured amount of ether to the engine and will operate only while the START button is pressed.
- * Press the START button and the SAFETY CIRCUIT BYPASS button at the same time.

NOTE

Do not operate the starter motor for more than 10 seconds without allowing at least one minute cooling time between start attempts.

- * Release the START button when the engine starts and sustains running. If the engine does not start after a couple of attempts, refer to Section 7 -Trouble Shooting.
- * Release SAFETY CIRCUIT BYPASS button when the engine oil pressure exceeds 20 psi (140 kPa).
 - If the engine oil pressure does not rise within five (5) seconds, stop the unit and refer to Section 7 -Trouble Shooting and the engine Operator's manual.
 - The ALTERNATOR and the LOW WATER LEVEL lamps should both be off.

- * Push the SERVICE AIR button. The engine should go to full speed and the discharge pressure rise to slightly over rated pressure. If there is no air being consumed the compressor will unload (intake be throttled or closed) and the engine speed drop to the no load speed.
- * Compressor is now ready to furnish air when the service valve is opened.

STOPPING

- * Close air service valve(s).
- * Allow the unit to run at "no load" for 3 to 5 minutes to reduce the engine temperatures.
- * Flip the toggle switch to "OFF".

NOTICE

Once the engine stops, the automatic blowdown valve will begin to relieve all pressure from the receiver-separator system.

CAUTION

Never allow the unit to sit stopped with pressure in the receiver-separator system. As a precaution, open the service valve.

DANGER

Even after pressure is relieved from the receiver-separator system, any air supply line from the compressor to a tool or machine could remain under pressure and cause very serious personal injury or death. After the compressor stops, carefully open a valve at any tool or machine to exhaust the pressure in any line prior to removal or servicing.

AUTOMATIC SAFETY SHUTDOWN

NOTICE

Do NOT wire around or bypass a shutdown sensor or switch.

All units in this family of machines are protected by five (5) sensors or switches at the following locations:

- (1)-High engine COOLANT temperature in the engine.
- (2)-Low engine oil pressure, in the engine.
- -High discharge AIR temperature,
 - (3) at the airend outlet.
 - (4) in the top cover of the separator tank.
 - (5) in the service pipe.

UNITS RATED BELOW 200 PSI(1400kPa)

These units include an additional low oil pressure switch in the supply line to the airend bearings.

ALL UNITS

Should any of these problem situations occur, the unit will shutdown and stop. Before restarting the unit, check the above areas for low fluid level and/or evidence of excessive heat.

The first three sensors, and additional low oil pressure switch (mentioned above) will automatically reset when the problem condition is corrected. The latter two sensors (4 and 5) employ a fusible material that melts at approximately 280°F (138°C). These fusible sensors must be replaced if activated. This would indicate a serious airend system problem that must be thoroughly investigated and corrected before returning the unit to operation.

Other possible causes for an unexpected shutdown are listed in Trouble Shooting - Section 7.

SECTION 4 - PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

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GENERAL

In addition to periodic inspections, many of the components in these units require periodic servicing to provide maximum output and performance. Servicing may consist of pre-operation and postoperation procedures to be performed by the operating or maintenance personnel. The primary function of preventive maintenance is to prevent failure, and consequently, the need for repair. Preventive maintenance is the easiest and the least expensive type of maintenance. Maintaining your unit and keeping it clean at all times will facilitate servicing.

Refer to the engine Operator's Manual furnished with the unit for the specific requirements on preventive maintenance for the engine.

SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE

The schedule on page 4-10 is based on normal operation of the unit. This page can be reproduced and used as a checklist by the service personnel. In the event you are operating in extreme environments (very hot, cold, dusty or wet), the schedule should be adjusted accordingly.

COMPRESSOR OIL LEVEL

The oil level is most consistent when the unit is RUNNING and should be checked at this time.

The optimum operating level is midway of the sight tube on the side of the receiver tank. See the decal beside the sight tube. If the oil level is not in the "OK" range, make appropriate corrections (Add or drain). A totally filled sight tube in which the level is not visible indicates an over-full condition and requires that oil be drained.

AIR CLEANER

This unit is equipped with restriction or service indicators for both the engine and the compressor. These should be checked daily before starting and during operation. If the window shows red with the unit operating at full speed, and remains red after the unit is shut down, servicing of the cleaner element is necessary. Also weekly squeeze the rubber valve (precleaner dirt dump) on each air cleaner housing to ensure that they are not clogged. NOTICE: Holes or cracks downstream of the air cleaner housing will cause the restriction indicators to be ineffective.

After servicing, the restriction indicator should be reset by pressing down on the indicator's flexible top.

To service the air cleaners on all units proceed as follows:

- Loosen outer wing nut and remove with outer element. Inspect red window on special inner wing nut to find small dot. If dot is not visible, remove cotter pin and special wing nut and inner (safety) element.
- Inspect air cleaner housing for any condition that might cause a leak and correct as necessary.
- 3. Wipe inside of air cleaner housing with a clean, damp cloth to remove any dirt accumulation especially in the area where the element seals against the housing.
- 4. Inspect element by placing a bright light inside and rotating slowly. If any holes or tears are found in the paper, discard this element. If no ruptures are found, the element can be cleaned by one of the following procedures.
- 5. If a new air cleaner element is to be used check it closely for shipping damage. To reset the signal indicator in the special wing nut, apply suction to the red window.
- Install cleaned or new elements in the reverse order to the above. Tighten wing nuts firmly and replace cotter pin.
- Inspect to ensure that the end of the outer element seals tightly 360 degrees around the air cleaner housing.

In the event that the cleaner element must be put back into use immediately, compressed air cleaning (as follows) is recommended since the element must be thoroughly dry.

Direct compressed air through the element in the direction opposite to the normal air flow through the element. Move the nozzle up and down while rotating the element. Be sure to keep the nozzle at least one inch (25.4 mm) from the pleated paper.

NOTICE

To prevent damage to the element, never exceed a maximum air pressure of 100 psi (700 kPa).

In the event the element is contaminated with oil or greasy dirt and a new element is not available, cleaning can be accomplished by washing using the air cleaner element manufacturer's recommendations.

NOTICE

It is highly recommended that new replacement elements be installed in the unit immediately in order that the unit be returned to service in the shortest possible time. In this manner the elements just removed for cleaning can be washed and stored as future replacement elements.

In addition, the air cleaner system (housing and piping) should be inspected every month for any leakage paths or inlet obtructions. Make sure the air cleaner mounting bolts and clamps are tight. Check the air cleaner housing for dents or damage which could lead to a leak. Inspect the air transfer tubing from the air cleaner to the compressor and the engine for holes. Make sure that all clamps and flange joints are tight.

GAUGES

The instruments or gauges are essential for safety, maximum productivity and long service life of the machine. Inspect the gauges and test any diagnostic lamps prior to start-up. During operation observe the gauges and any lamps for proper functioning. Refer to page 2-2, Operating Controls, for the normal readings. To test the diagnostic lamps, refer to Section 3 - Starting, page 3-3.

FUEL TANK

This unit is equipped with dual tanks that can be filled from either side. Using clean fuel in the fuel tanks is vitally important and every precaution should be taken to ensure that only clean fuel is either poured or pumped into the tank.

When filling the fuel tank on this unit, by methods other than a pump and hose, use a CLEAN nonmetallic funnel.

Every six months the drain plugs should be removed from the tanks so that any sediment or accumulated condensate may be drained. When replacing the drain plugs, make sure they are tightened securely.

BATTERY

Heavy-duty, diesel cranking type batteries were installed at the factory and these should be inspected weekly. Keep the battery posts-to-cable connections clean, tight and laghtly coated with a grease. Also the electrolyte level in each cell should cover the top of the plates. If necessary, top-up with clean distilled water.

TIRES

A weekly inspection is recommended. The proper inflation pressure for the tires is listed in Section 2 - Specifications. Tires that have cuts or cracks or little tread should be repaired or replaced. Monthly check the wheel lug nuts for tightness.

SAFETY SHUTDOWN SYSTEM

NOTICE

Do NOT wire around or bypass a shutdown sensor or switch.

The operation of the safety shutdown system should be checked every month, or whenever it appears not to be operating properly. The five or six switches in this system are listed in Section 3 on page 3-4. The operation of these switches is extremely important in order to protect the engine and the compressor airend from overheating. The engine oil pressure switch prevents the engine from being damaged due to oil starvation. The remaining four switches help protect the engine and compressor from high temperatures.

Once a month remove a wire from the engine oil pressure switch to check the shutdown solenoid for proper operation.

Once a year, the temperature switches should be tested by removing from the unit. The two "fusible"(non-resettable) switches can be checked visually or with an ohmmeter (0 ohms = good). The other two "resettable" switches must be tested with an ohmmeter. There should be 0 ohms between the wire terminals. When the switch is placed in the heated oil bath and its contact open, the ohmmeter should indicate infinite ohms.

The high discharge air temperature switch will require approximately 248°F (120°C) to actuate. The engine coolant temperature switch will require approximately 210°F (99°C) to actuate. Replace any defective switch before continuing to operate the unit.

A low oil pressure switch may be tested by removing it and connecting it to a source of controlled pressure while monitoring an ohmmeter connected to the switch terminals. As pressure is applied slowly from the controlled source, the switch should close at 12 psi (.84 kgf per cm2) and show continuity through the contacts. As the pressure is slowly decreased to 8 psi (0.56 kgf per cm2) the contacts should open and the ohmmeter should show lack of continuity (infinite ohms) through the contacts. Replace a defective switch before continuing to operate the unit.

COMPRESSOR OIL COOLER

The compressor lubricating and cooling oil is cooled by means of the fin and tube-type oil cooler, located beside the radiator. The lubricating and cooling oil, flowing internally through the core section, is cooled by the air stream from the cooling fan flowing past the core section. When grease, oil and dirt accumulate on the exterior surfaces of the oil cooler, its efficiency is impaired.

Each month it is recommended that the oil cooler be cleaned by directing compressed air which contains a nonflammable safety solvent through the core of the oil cooler. This should remove the accumulation of grease, oil and dirt from the exterior surfaces of the oil cooler core so that the entire cooling area can transmit the heat of the lubricating and cooling oil to the air stream.

In the event foreign deposits, such as sludge and lacquer, accumulate in the oil cooler to the extent that its cooling efficiency is impaired, a resulting high discharge air temperature is likely to occur, causing shut down of the unit. To correct this situation it will be necessary to clean it using a cleaning compound in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Use only a dependable cleaning compound. This is of prime importance because different cleaners vary in concentration and chemical composition. After completing the cleaning procedure, the oil cooler must be flushed before returning to service.

RADIATOR

WARNING

Do NOT remove the cap from a HOT engine radiator. The sudden release of pressure from a heated cooling system can result in a loss of coolant and possible severe personal injury.

The engine cooling system is filled at the factory with a 50/50 mixture of water and ethylene glycol. This permanent type antifreeze contains rust inhibitors and provides protection to -35°F (-37°C). The use of such a mixture is recommended for both summer and winter operation. When using water alone be sure to add a reputable brand of rust inhibitor to prevent internal corrosion.

It is recommended to test the freezing protection of the coolant every six months or prior to freezing temperatures. Replenish with a fresh mixture every twelve months. A drain for the system is located in the bottom radiator tank. An alternate method would be to disconnect a bottom radiator hose.

Each month, inspect the radiator exterior for obstructions (dirt, bugs, etc.). If present, blow water or compressed air containing a nonflammable solvent between the fins in a direction opposite the normal air flow. Should the radiator be clogged internally, standard automotive practices should be followed.

HOSES

Each month it is recommended that all of the intake lines to and from the air cleaners, the engine cooling system hoses and all of the flexible hoses used for air, oil, and fuel be inspected.

To ensure freedom from air leaks all rubber hose joints and the screw-type hose clamps must be absolutely tight. Regular inspection of these connections for wear or deterioration is a definite "must" if regular servicing of the air cleaners is not to prove futile. Premature wear of both the engine and compressor is ASSURED whenever dust-laden air is permitted to enter the engine's combustion chamber or the compressor intake practically unfiltered.

The flexible hoses used in the fuel, oil and air lines on these units are primarily used for their ability to accommodate relative movement between components. It is extremely important they be periodically inspected for wear and deterioration. Clamps are used to prevent hose cover abrasion through vibration. This abrasion may occur when two hose lines cross, or when a hose line rubs against a fixed point; therefore, it is necessary that all clamps be replaced if missing. It is also important the operator does not use the hoses as convenient hand holds or steps. Such use can cause early cover wear and hose failure.

NOTICE

Piping systems operating at less than 150 psi (1050 kPa) may use a special nylon tubing. The associated fittings are also of a special "push-in" design. If so, features are as follows:

Pulling on the tubing will cause the inner sleeve to withdraw and compress, thus tightening the connection. The tubing can be withdrawn only while holding the sleeve against the fitting. The tubing can be removed and replaced numerous times without losing its sealing ability.

To install the nylon tubing, make a mark (with tape or grease pencil) approximately 7/8 inch from the end of the tubing. Insert the tubing into the sleeve and "push-in" past the first resistance to the bottom. The mark should be approximately 1/16 inch from the sleeve, for the 3/8 inch 0.D. tubing; 1/8 inch for the 0.25 inch 0.D. tubing. This will ensure that the tubing is fully engaged in the sealing mechanism.

COMPRESSOR OIL FILTERS

The compressor lubrication and cooling oil system includes dual spin-on, throw away type oil filters, each with an internal bypass valve. With a clean, new filter element all of the oil flows through the full element area, from the outside/inside. As each element becomes contaminated with dirt, a pressure differential is created in the filter housing between the oil inlet and outlet ports. As this differential approaches 25 psi (175 kPa), the bypass valve starts to open, thus permitting a small quantity of oil to bypass the filter. As the contaminants continue to build up, more and more of the oil bypasses the filter media itself.

This does not provide any filtration but does allow a maximum flow of compressor lubricating and cooling oil to preclude any possible damage from loss of oil. Also the design of the filter prevents any washing-off of any dirt during oil bypassing.

NOTICE

The oil filter must be replaced every 500 hours of operation. On new or overhauled units replace the element after the first 50 and 150 hours of operation; thereafter, service the oil filter every 500 hours.

To service the oil filters it will first be necessary to shut the unit down. Wipe off any external dirt and oil from the exterior of the filter to minimize any contamination from entering the lubrication system. Proceed as follows:

WARNING

High pressure air can cause severe injury or death from hot oil and flying parts. Always relieve pressure before removing caps, plugs, covers or other parts from pressurized air system.

- Open the service air valve(s) to ensure that system is relieved of all pressure. Close the valve(s).
- Turn the spin-on filter element counterclockwise to remove it from the filter housing. Inspect the filter element and then discard.

NOTICE

If there is any indication of formation of varnishes, shellacs or lacquers on the oil filter element, it is a warning the compressor lubricating oil has improper characteristics and should be immediately changed. See Section 5 - Lubrication.

- Inspect filter gasket contact area for cleanliness and damage. Clean or repair as necessary.
- 4. Install new filter by turning element clockwise until gasket makes initial contact. Tighten an additional 1/2 to 3/4 turn.
- Start unit and allow to build up to rated pressure. Check for leaks before placing unit back into service.

FASTENERS

Visually check entire unit in regard to bolts, nuts and screws being properly secured. Spot check several capscrews and nuts for proper torque. If any are found loose a more thorough inspection must be made. Take corrective action.

COMPRESSOR OIL

The lubricating and cooling oil must be replaced every 1000 hours of operation or six (6) months, whichever comes first. Refer to Section 5 - Lubrication for detailed instructions and specifications.

RUNNING GEAR

Every month or 500 miles, tighten the wheel lug nuts to 85 - 95 lbs.-ft. Every six months the wheel bearings, grease seals and axle spindles should be inspected for damage (corrosion, etc.) or excessive wear. Replace any damaged or worn parts. Repack wheel bearings. Use a wheel bearing grease conforming to specification MIL-G-10924 and suitable for all ambient temperatures.

Grease can be replaced in a wheel bearing using a special fixture or by hand as follows.

Place a spoonful of grease in the palm of one hand and take the bearing in the other hand. Push a segment of the wider end of the bearing down into the outer edge of the grease pile closest to the Keep lifting and pushing thumb. the bearing down into the edge of the grease pile until grease cozes out both from the top and from between the rollers. Then rotate the bearing to repeat this operation on the next segment. Keep doing this until you have the entire bearing completely filled with grease.

Before installing bearing, place a light coat of grease on the bearing cups which are pressed in

the hub.

NOTE

Excessive grease in the hub or grease cap serves no purpose due to the fact that there is no way to force the grease into the bearing. The manufacturer's standard procedure is to thoroughly pack the inner and outer bearing with grease and then to apply only a very small amount of grease into the grease cap.

If bearing adjustment is required or the hub has been removed for any reason, the following procedure must be followed to ensure a correct bearing adjustment of 0.001 to .012 free play.

- (1) While rotating hub slowly to seat the bearings, tighten spindle nut to approximately 15 lbs.-ft. Grasp the tire at the top and bottom and rock, in and out. There should be no evidence of looseness (free play) at the bearing.
- (2) Loosen nut to remove preload torque. Do not rotate hub.

- (3) Finger tighten nut until just snug. Loosen nut until the first nut castellation lines up with cotter pin hole in spindle. Insert cotter pin.
- (4) Ensure a definite but minimal amount of free play by rocking the tire.
- (5) Bend over cotter pin legs to secure nut and clear grease cap.
- (6) Nut should be free to move with only restraint being the cotter pin.

RECEIVER-SEPARATOR SYSTEM

WARNING

High pressure air can cause severe injury or death from hot oil and flying parts. Always relieve pressure before removing caps, plugs, covers or other parts from pressurized air system.

- * Open service valve at end of machine.
- * Ensure pressure is relieved, with BOTH:
 - Discharge air pressure gauge reads zero (0).
 - No air discharging from service valve.
- * When draining oil, remove and replace (make tight) plug at bottom of separator tank.
- * When adding oil, remove and replace (make tight) plug on side of separator tank.

In the compressor lubricating and cooling system, separation of the oil from the compressed air takes place in the receiver-separator tank. As the compressed air enters the tank, the change in velocity and direction drop out most of the oil from the air.

Additional separation takes place in the oil separator element which is located in the top of the tank.

Any oil accumulation in this separator element is continuously drained off by means of a scavenge tube which returns the accumulated oil to the system.

The life of the oil separator element is dependent upon the operating environment (soot, dust, etc.) and should be replaced every twelve months or 2000 hours. To replace the element proceed as follows:

- * Ensure the tank pressure is zero.
- * Disconnect the hose from the scavenge tube.
- * Remove scavenge tube from tank cover.
- * Disconnect service line from cover.

- * Remove (16) cover mounting screws.
- * Remove cover, element and inner shell.
- * Remove any gasket material left on cover or tank.
- * Install new gasket, inner shell and new element.

NOTICE

Do not remove staples from the element/gasket connection.

- * Place a straightedge across top of element and measure from bottom of straightedge to bottom of element (see Fig. 4.1).
- * Replace scavenge tube in cover (cover is still off of tank).
- * Measure from bottom of cover to end of scavenge tube (see Fig. 4.2). Measurement should be from 1/8" to 1/4" less than the element measurement. If not, cut to size.

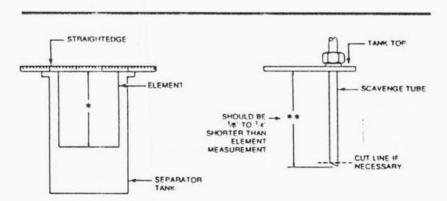


Figure No. 4.1
*Element Measurement

Figure No. 4.2
**Tube Measurement

- * Remove scavenge tube.
- * Reposition cover (use care not to damage gaskets).
- * Replace cover mounting screws; tighten in a crisscross pattern to 150 lbs.-ft.
- * Reconnect service line. Replace scavenge tube. Reconnect hose.
- * Close service valve. Start unit and look for leaks.

When replacing the element, the scavenge lines, orifice, filter, and check valve should be thoroughly cleaned and the oil changed.

SCAVENGE LINE

WARNING

High pressure air can cause severe injury or death from hot oil and flying parts. Always relieve pressure before removing caps, plugs, covers or other parts from pressurized air system.

The scavenge line originates at the receiver-separator tank cover and terminates at the compressor through an orifice (.063 inch/1.6 mm). Once a year or every 2000 hours of operation, whichever comes first, remove this line and orifice, thoroughly clean, then reassemble.

NOTE

Excessive oil carry-over may be caused by an oil-logged separator element. No not replace element without first performing the following maintenance procedure:

 Check oil level. Maintain as indicated earlier in this section.

- Thoroughly clean scavenge line, orifice and check valve.
- Assure minimum pressure valve has proper setting.
- Run unit at rated operating pressure for 30 to 40 minutes to permit element to clear itself.

EXTERIOR FINISH CARE

This unit was painted at the factory with a high quality acrylic modified alkyd enamel. The following care will ensure the longest possible life from this finish.

- Allow 30 days, if possible, before washing with anything but clean water. If necessary to remove dust, pollen, etc. from housing, rinse off with only a hose. Do not scrub with a rough cloth, pad, etc.
- Do not use strong solvents or harsh abrasive cleaners to remove road film or tar. Use only mild tar removers or mild household detergents or detergents especially for automotive finishes.
- If necessary to remove oxidized pigment and restore the gloss, do not use coarse rubbing compound. Use any automotive polish or wax.

CAUTTON

- MAKE IT UNSAFE AND OUT OF FACTORY WARRANTY.
- II PERFORMING MORE THAN VISUAL INSPECTIONS, DISCONNECT BATTERY CABLES AND OPEN MANUAL BLOWDOWN VALVE.
- W USE EXTREME CARE TO AVOID CONTACTING HOT SURFACES (ENGINE EXHAUST MANIFOLD AND PIPING, AIR RECEIVER AND AIR DISCHARGE PIPING, ETC.).
- M NEVER OPERATE THIS MACHINE WITH ANY GUARDS REMOVED.
- INCH AND METRIC HARDWARE WAS USED IN THE DESIGN AND ASSEMBLY OF THIS UNIT. CONSULT THE PARTS MANUAL FOR CLARIFICATION OF USAGE.

NOTICE: Disregard any maintenance pertaining to components not provided on your machine.

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

| UNIT | DATE |
|-------|------------|
| HOURS | SERVICEMAN |

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

If operating in extreme environments (very hot, cold, dusty or wet), these time periods should be reduced.

| | DAILY | WKLY | MO. | 3 MO.
500 HRS | 6 MO.
1000 HRS | 12 MO.
2000 HRS |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---|---------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| COMPRESSOR OIL LEVEL | С | | | - NOT 1-25 | | |
| ENGINE OIL LEVEL | C | | | | | |
| *RADIATOR COOLANT LEVEL | С | | | | | |
| GAUGES/LAMPS | c | 3 | | | | M 1 |
| *AIR CLEANER SERVICE INDICATORS | C | | | | | |
| FUEL TANK (FILL AT END OF DAY) | C | | | | DRAIN | |
| *FUEL/WATER SEPARATOR DRAIN | C | 0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000 | | | 5 | |
| AIR CLEANER PRECLEANER DUMPS | | c | | | | |
| FAN/ALTERNATOR BELTS | | c | | | | |
| BATTERY CONNECTIONS/ELECTROLYTE | | c | | | | |
| TIRE PRESSURE AND SURFACE | | c | | - | | |
| WHEEL LUG NUTS | | | c | | | |
| HOSES (OIL, AIR, INTAKE, ETC.) | 100000 | | c | | | |
| SAFETY SHUTDOWN SYSTEM TEST | | | c | | | |
| AIR CLEANER SYSTEM VISUAL | | | c | | | |
| COMPRESSOR OIL COOLER EXTERIOR | | | c | CLEAN | | |
| ENGINE RADIATOR EXTERIOR | 13.000 | | c | CLEAN | | |
| FASTENERS | | | | C | | |
| AIR CLEANER ELEMENTS | | | ****** | wı | | |
| FUEL/WATER SEPARATOR ELEMENT | | | ****** | | R | |
| COMPRESSOR OIL FILTER ELEMENT | | | | R | | |
| COMPRESSOR OIL | CONTRACTOR OF STREET | | | 100 | R | |
| WHEELS (BEARINGS, SEALS, ETC.) | ****** | | 277777 | | K | |
| ENGINE COOLANT TEST | AS EMPOYMENT DOMEST | | | | | |
| SHUTDOWN SWITCH SETTINGS TEST | | 350500000000000000000000000000000000000 | | | | R |
| SCAVENGER ORIFICE & RELATED PARTS | | | | | | - |
| DIL SEPARATOR ELEMENT | | | | | | Clean |
| SIL SEL ARATOR ELEMENT | ***** | | | | | R |
| ENGINE (OIL CHANGES, FILTERS, ETC.) | | REFER | TO ENGI | NE OPERATO | DR'S MANUA | L |

*DISREGARD IF NOT APPROPRIATE FOR THIS PARTICULAR MACHINE, R = REPLACE, C = CHECK (AND ADJUST OR REPLACE IF NECESSARY), WI = OR WHEN INDICATED.

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SECTION 5 - LUBRICATION

| Contents | Pag | qe |
|---------------------------|-----|----|
| General Information | | .1 |
| Compressor Oil Change | | .1 |
| Fluids & Lubricants Table | | .2 |

GENERAL INFORMATION

Lubrication is an essential part of preventive maintenance, affecting to a great extent the useful life of the unit. Different lubricants are needed and some components in the unit require more frequent lubrication than others. Therefore, it is important that the instructions regarding types of lubricants and the frequency of their application be explicitly followed. Periodic lubrication of the moving parts reduces to a minimum the possibility of mechanical failures.

The lubrication chart on page 5-2 shows those items requiring regular service and the interval in which they should be performed. A regular service program should be developed to include all items and fluids. These intervals are based on average operating conditions. In the event of extremely severe (hot, cold, dusty or wet) operating conditions, more frequent lubrication than specified may be necessary. Details concernlubrication of the running gear are in Section 4 -Maintenance.

All filters and filter elements for air and compressor lubricant must be obtained through Ingersoll-Rand to assure the proper size and filtration for the compressor.

COMPRESSOR OIL CHANGE

These units are normally furnished with an initial supply of oil sufficient to allow operation of the unit for 1000 hours; however, if a unit has been completely drained of all oil, it must be refilled with new oil before it is placed in operation. Refer to specifications in table on page 5-2.

NOTICE

Some oil types are incompatible when mixed and result in the formation of varnishes, shellacs, or lacquers which may be insoluble. Such deposits can cause serious troubles including clogging of the filters. Where possible, do not mix oils of different types and avoid mixing different brands. A type or brand change is best made at the time of a complete oil drain and refill.

If the unit has been operated for 1000 hours, it should be completely drained of oil. If the unit has been operated under adverse conditions, or after long periods in storage, an earlier change period may be necessary as oil deteriorates with time as well as by operating conditions.

WARNING

High pressure air can cause severe injury or death from hot oil and flying parts. Always relieve pressure before removing caps, plugs, covers or other parts from pressurized air system. Ensure the following conditions are met:

- Discharge air pressure gauge reads zero (0).
- No air discharging from manual blowdown valve.

Completely drain the receiverseparator, piping, and oil
cooler. If the oil is drained
immediately after the unit has
been run for some time, most of
the sediment will be in suspension
and, therefore, will drain more
readily. However, the fluid will
be hot and care must be taken to
avoid contact with the skin or
eyes.

After the unit has been completely drained of all old oil, close the drain valve. Add oil in specified quantity at the filler plug. Tighten the filler plug and run the machine to circulate the oil. Check the oil level WHEN RUNNING. If not within the "OK" range, stop the unit and make' corrections. DO NOT OVERFILL OR OPERATE IN THE "ADD" RANGE.

FLUIDS AND LUBRICANTS TABLE

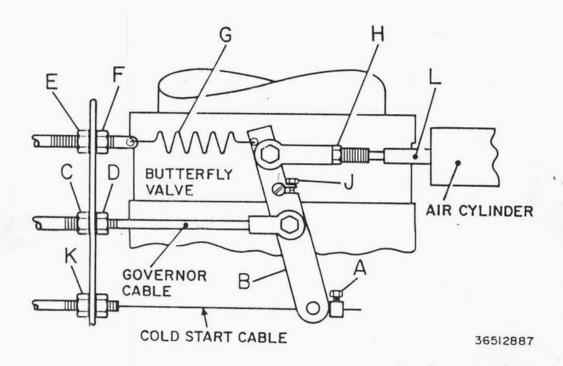
| ITEM | FLUID | AMBIENT TEMP. | SPECIFICATION | INTERVAL |
|--|--|--|--|----------|
| Compressor
XHP-750-
(300 psi) | Lubricant | 1000 hours* | | |
| XHP-650-
(350 psi)
XHP-900-
(350 psi) | | 0°F to 100°F
(-18°C to 38°C)
70°F to 115°F
(21°C to 46°C) | 1000 hours* | |
| Engine | OilCoolantFuel | No. | fer to Engine Operator's Manual
Manufacturer's Representative | |
| Running Gear Wheel Bearings Other | Grease
Grease | All | MIL-G-10924
Multi-Purpose | 6 months |

DEXRON® - Reg. T.M. of General Motors Corp.

*Or every six months, whichever comes first.

SECTION 6

SPEED AND PRESSURE REGULATOR ADJUSTING INSTRUCTIONS



The operating pressure of this unit was set at the factory to the maximum rating (at full speed). See General Data. However, this pressure may be reset down to 150 psi (1050 kPa).

Normally, regulation requires no adjusting; but if proper adjustment is lost, proceed as follows:

- WITH UNIT STOPPED, disconnect rod end bearing on governor cable at <u>engine</u> governor lever.
- Loosen set screw/block (A) on Cold Start Cable.
- 3. Run nut (C) back on Governor Cable housing. Push Governor Cable housing toward lever (B). Tighten nut (D).

- 4. Loosen nut (E) to relax spring (G).
- 5. Loosen nut (H). Turn rod (L) in Air Cylinder until approximately 3/4 inch (20 mm) between nut (H) and flats on rod (L).
- 6. Loosen screw (J) on lever (B).
 Rotate butterfly shaft
 clockwise until valve is
 closed. (Mark on end of shaft
 will be horizontal).
- 7. Tighten set screw/block (A) against lever (B). Pull Cold Start handle OUT. (Mark on butterfly shaft should remain horizontal).
- 8. Tighten screw (J) on lever (B).

- 9. Turn rod (L) one round into rod end bearing. Tighten nut (H). Rotate butterfly shaft /lever (B) ,open and closed, several times to assure that linkage is not binding.
- 10. Push Cold Start handle IN. Then pull OUT approximately 1 inch (25 mm).
- With <u>engine</u> governor lever in full speed position, reconnect rod end bearing.
- 12. Take slack out of spring (G) by moving nuts (E) and (F). Tighten nuts.
- 13. START UNIT. Push Cold Start handle IN and allow unit to warm up for 3 to 5 minutes.
- 14. Push "Service Air" button on control panel. Adjust "Pressure Regulator" on control panel to give Rated Operating Pressure (*).
- 15. Close service air valve.

 Butterfly valve should close,
 discharge air pressure rise
 slightly and engine go to No
 Load or Idle speed (*).

- 16. Set No Load speed (*) by adjusting position of rod end bearing on governor cable at engine. Tighten lock nut.
- 17. Open service air valve and observe Full Load engine speed(*). Assure that set screw/block (A) on Cold Start Cable is against lever (B). If necessary, adjust Full Load speed (*) by moving nuts(K) on Cold Start Cable housing.
- 18. Close and slowly open service air valve. If engine speed surges, increase tension on spring (G) by moving nuts (E) and (F). If set speeds are not correct, repeat Steps 15,16 and 17 as required.
 - 19. To regulate to any pressure between 150 psi (1050 kPa) and maximum rating(*), make adjustments at the "Pressure Regulator". Tighten locknut to hold setting.
- (*) See General Data

SECTION 7 - TROUBLE SHOOTING

| Contents | Page |
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| Introduction | 1 |
| Action Plan | |
| Chart | 3 |

INTRODUCTION

Trouble shooting for a portable air compressor is an organized study of a particular problem or series of problems and a planned method of procedure for investigation and correction. The trouble shooting chart that follows includes some of the problems that an operator may encounter during the operation of a portable compressor.

The chart does not attempt to list all of the troubles that may occur, nor does it attempt to give all of the answers for correction of the problems. The chart does give those problems that are most apt to occur. To use the trouble shooting chart:

- A. Find the "complaint" in the top horizontal line.
- B. Follow down that column to find the potential cause or causes. The numbers (1,2,3 etc.) suggest an order to follow in trouble shooting.
- C. A reference for most causes is indicated in the extreme right column and the footnotes. For example, "M" stands for Maintenance - Section 4 in this manual.

For trouble shooting electrical problems refer to the Wiring Diagram Schematic found in the Section 9 - Parts List.

ACTION PLAN

A. Think Before Acting

Study the problem thoroughly and ask yourself these questions:

- (1) What were the warning signals that preceded the trouble?
- (2) Has a similar trouble occurred before?
- (3) What previous maintenance work has been done?
- (4) If the compressor will still operate, is it safe to continue operating it to make further checks?

B. Do The Simplest Things First

Most troubles are simple and easily corrected. For example, most complaints are "low capacity" which may be caused by too low an engine speed or "compressor overheats" which may be caused by low oil level.

Always check the easiest and most obvious things first; following this simple rule will save time and trouble. Trouble Shooting - Page 7-2

C. Double Check Before Disassembly

The source of most compressor troubles can be traced not to one component alone, but to the relationship of one component with another. Too often, a compressor can be partially disassembled in search of the cause of a certain trouble and all evidence is destroyed during disassembly. Check again to be sure an easy solution to the problem has not been overlooked.

D. Find And Correct Basic Cause

After a mechanical failure has been corrected, be sure to locate and correct the cause of the trouble so the same failure will not be repeated. A complaint of "premature breakdown" may be corrected by repairing any improper wiring connections, but something caused the defective wiring. The cause may be excessive vibration.

| TROUBLE SHOOTING
I-R PORTABLE
COMPRESSOR | COMP. | Short Alr | Lile | 17 | Alir | Excassive Com | Engine APM | for | Salety Valva | F. F. | | Sills. | sive | u ₀ | Allemator | Slays On | Tems | Engine Temo | Engine Oll Pres | Engine Oil Pres | To On |
|--|-------|-----------|--------------------------|----------|------------|---------------|------------|----------|--------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|----------------|-----------|----------|-------|--|-----------------|-----------------|----------|
| CAUSE | 00 | Short | Excessive
Oll in sive | Con Seal | Oll In Air | Erce | Engin | Will Not | Saleh | LOW CFM | Shirt | 10 50 | Frees | Won | Allen | Allen | Englu | E STATE OF THE STA | Englin | Engla | HEFER TO |
| Dirty Operating Conditions | | 1 | | 1 | | 6 | | | | 3 | | | | | 1 | | 5 | \leftarrow | - | | M |
| Wrong Air Filter Element | | 6 | | | | | 8 | | | 13 | | | | | | | - | | | | P |
| Defective Service Indicator | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | Num | bers | (1. 2. | 3, Etc | .) Sug | gest | | | | Р |
| Inadequate Element Cleaning | | 2 | | | | | 1993 | | | 4 | | Orde | er To | Follow | In Ca | use | | | | | М |
| High Oil Level | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | Trou | ible S | hootin | 9 | | | | | | М |
| Out Of Level - 15° | | | 2 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | | | 3 | 0 |
| Clogged Scavenge Orrlice | | | 3 | | - | _ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | М |
| Defective Separator Element
Scavenge Tube Blocked | | | 8 | | | | 9 | | 7 | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | Р |
| Defective Scavenge Check Valve | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | | | | - | | | | - | | | | | | М |
| Defective Minimum Pressure Valve | - | - | 7 | | - | 14 | - | - | - | | - | - | _ | - | - | - | _ | - | - | | М |
| Contaminated Lube Oil | -11/- | - | - | 2 | | 14 | - | - | - | 11 | | - | | | - | - | - | - | - | | Р |
| Malfunctioning Seal | | | | 6 | | | | | - | | | - | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | M |
| Scored Shaft | | | | - | | | | | | | | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | P |
| Malfunctioning Inlet Unloader | | 5 | | | 3 | | | 5 | 6 | 9 | | | | | | | | - | | - | P |
| Incorrect Stopping Procedure | | 4 | | | 1 | | | | 7 | | | | 1 | | - | | | | | | 0 |
| Dirty Cooler | | | | | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | - | M |
| Low Oil Level | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | - 8 | | | | - | | | 2 | M |
| Clogged Oil Filter Elements | | | | | | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | м |
| Wrong Lube Oil | | | | 3 | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | L |
| Malfunctioning Thermostat | -14.8 | | | | | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | P |
| Defective Oil Cooler Relief Valve Recirculation Of Cooling Air | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | - | | _ | - | | | | - | | | | | | | Р |
| Operating Pressure Top High | | - | - | 5 | | 10 | 2 | - | - | - 2 | | | _ | - | | | 11 | | | | RA |
| Loose Or Broken Beits | | | - | , | | 8 | - 4 | | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | - | | | 0/A |
| Blocked Or Restricted Oil Lines | | - | | 1 | - | 15 | | - | - | - | - | | 1 | - | 1 | - | 8 | - | - | - | M/P |
| Incorrect Linkage Adjustment | | | | | | - | 5 | - | - | 5 | - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - |
| Clogged Fuel Filters | | - | | | | | 1 | | - | - | - | - | | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | | A
EM |
| Incorrect Pressure Regulator Adjustmen | nt | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | | | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | A |
| Ruptured Inlet Unloader Diaphragm | | | | | 2 | | | 2 | 5 | | | | | - | 1 | | - | | - | | P |
| Defective Discharge Air Temp Switch | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 1 | | 11 | 1 | | | 1 | - | - | P/M |
| Defective Engine Belt Break Switch | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 2 | | 12 | | | 3 | 4 | | | P/M |
| Defective Engine Oil Pressure Switch | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 3 | | 13 | | | | | 3 | | P/M |
| Detective Shutdown Solenoid | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 4 | and! | 14 | | | | | | | P/M |
| Malfunctioning Relay | | 18 | | | | | | | | - 3 | 11 | 5 | | 15 | | | | | | | P/M |
| Loose Wire Connection Blown Fuse | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | 10 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | | | W/P |
| Low Battery Voltage | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 3 | | | | | | | Р |
| Malfunctioning Start Switch | | | | _ | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | | | | | | _ |
| Defective Safety Bypass Switch | - | - | | | | | | - | | | | | | 4 | | | - | | | | Р |
| 9 Volts At Shutdown Solenoid | - | - | - | | 1111 | - | - | | | - | | 6 | | 16 | - | | | | | | Р |
| Malfunctioning Alternator | - | - | - | | - | - | | | - | - | 12 | | | 1 | - | | | | | | - |
| Bulb Burnt Out | | | | - | | | | - | - | | | | - | | 4 | - | | - | | | P |
| Broken Engine Fan Belt | | | | | | | | | 3.0 | | 4 | | | 8 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | P |
| Malfunctioning Circuit Board | | | | | | | - | - | | - | | - | | 0 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | - | M |
| Ambient Temp +125°F (52°C) | | | | Taxas | 1000 | 1 | | | | | | | - | | - 3 | 3 | 4 | - 3 | 2 | | RA |
| Ice In Regulation Lines Orifice | | | | | | | 10 | 6 | 8 | 14 | | | 7 7 | - | | | - | | - | | RA |
| Seo Tank Blown Down Too Quickly | | TEXT ! | 6 | | | - | | | | | | | - | | | - | | | | | 0 |
| Dirty Air Filter | | | | | | | 6 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | - | | - | M |
| Malfunctioning Pressure Regulator | | 7 | | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | P |
| Malfunctioning Air Cylinder | | 1 | | | | | 7. | | | 10 | | | | | | | No. | | | | P |
| Leaks In Regulator Piping | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 110.200 | | | | | | | | | | _ |
| Compressor Oil Temp Too High
Engine Water Temp Too High | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | 7 | | | | | | 77 | TC |
| Engine Oil Pressure Too Low | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | 8 | | | 109 | | | | TC |
| Out Of Fuel | - | | - | - | | | | | | | 5 | | | 9 | | | | | | | TC |
| Malfunctioning Fan | | | | - | - | 12 | | | | | 2 | | | 6 | | | | | | | _ |
| Hubber Mounts Damaged | - | | - | - | - | 12 | | - | | | | | 3 | | | | | | 9 | | Р |
| Engine Malfunctioning | - | - | - | | - | - | 11 | - | - | - | 11 | | 2 | | | | | | | | ρ |
| Drive Coupling Detective | - | - | | - | | | | - | - | - | 14 | | 5 | 18 | - | - | | | 12 | 7 | EM |
| Airend Maifunctioning | | | | _ | | 17 | 12 | | | | | | 6 | 19 | - | - | | - | | | Р |
| Defective Safety Valve 1/4 - Maintenance (5) | | | | | | | | | 9 | | | | 0 | 13 | | | - | | - | - | Р |
| Man Hause | | g (4) | | | | - Revi | | | _ | | | | | | | | | | | | P |

SECTION 8 - PARTS ORDERING INFORMATION

| Contents | Page | Contents Page |
|---------------------|------|--------------------------|
| General | 1 | How to Use Parts List2 |
| Description | 1 | How to Order2 |
| Fasteners | 2 | Terms and Conditions3 |
| Markings and Decals | 2 | Airend Exchange Program4 |

GENERAL

This publication, which contains an illustrated parts breakdown, has been prepared as an aid in locating those parts which may be required in the maintenance of the unit. All of the compressor parts, listed in the parts breakdown, are manufactured with the same precision as the original equipment. For the greatest protection always insist on genuine Ingersoll-Rand Company parts for your compressor.

NOTE

Ingersoll-Rand Company can bear no responsibility for injury or damages resulting directly from the use of non-approved repair parts.

Ingersoll-Rand Company service facilities and parts are available worldwide. There are Ingersoll-Rand Company Construction Equipment Group Sales Offices and authorized distributors located in the principal cities of the United States. In Canada our customers are serviced by the Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Company, Limited. There are also Ingersoll-Rand International autonomous companies authorized distributors located in the principal cities throughout the free world.

All parts orders pertaining to your engine should be referred to your particular engine manufacturer's authorized distributor or dealer.

DESCRIPTION

The illustrated parts breakdown illustrates and lists the various assemblies, subassemblies detailed parts which make up this particular air compressor. This includes the standard unit along with some of the options that are available. A series of illustrations show each part clearly and in its correct location relative to the other parts in the illustra-The part number, the description of the part, the quantity of parts required, and the part number of the next higher assembly in which a particular part is used are shown on each illustration. The quantities specified are the number of parts used per one assembly and are not necessarily the total number of parts used in the overall unit. Where no quantity is specified the quantity is assumed to be one.

Each description of a part is based upon the "noun first" method, i.e., the identifying noun or item name is always the first part of the description. In the event the item is an assembly or sub-assembly, the abbreviation "assy" or "subassy" follows the noun name. If the previous conditions do not exist, the noun name is followed by a single descriptive modifier. The descriptive modifier may be followed by words or abbreviations such as upper, lower, inner, outer, front, rear, RH, LH, etc. when they are required to modify the part noun.

In referring to the rear, the front or to either side of the unit, always consider the flywheel and of the engine as the rear of the unit. Standing at the rear of the unit facing the flywheel end of the engine, will determine the right and left sides.

FASTENERS

Both SAE/inch and ISO/metric hardware have been used in the design and assembly of these In the disassembly and units. reassembly of parts, extreme care must be taken to avoid damaging by the use of wrong threads In order to clarify fasteners. the proper usage and for exact replacement parts, all standard fasteners have been identified by part number, size and description. This will enable a customer to fasteners locally rather obtain than ordering from the factory. These parts are identified in tables that will be found at the lear or the parts illustrations. Any fastener that has not been identified by both part number and size is a specially engineered part that must be ordered by part to obtain the exact replacement part. Refer Section 10 - Common Fasteners.

MARKINGS AND DECALS

NOTE

Do not paint over safety warnings or instructional decals. If safety warning decals become illegible, immediately order replacements from the factory.

Part numbers for sets of original-type exterior markings (IR logotype etc.) and warnings/instructional decals are listed on the index page of Section 9 - Parts List. Individual decals are available as long as a particular model is in production.

Afterwards, service sets of exterior decals and current production safety warning decals are available. Contact the Product Support Group at Mocksville for your particular needs and availability.

HOW TO USE PARTS LIST

- a. Turn to Section 9 Parts List.
- b. Locate the area or system of the compressor in which the desired part is used and find illustration page number.
- c. Locate the desired part on the illustration by visual identification and make note of part number and description.

HOW TO ORDER

The satisfactory ordering of parts by a purchaser is greatly dependent upon the properties of all available information. By supplying your nearest sales office, autonomous company or authorized distributor, with complete information, you will enable them to fill your order correctly and to avoid any unnecessary delays.

In order that all avoidable errors may be eliminated, the following instructions are offered as a guide to the purchaser when ordering replacement parts:

- a. Always specify the model number of the unit as shown on the general data decal attached to the unit.
- b. Always specify the serial number of the unit. THIS IS IMPORTANT. The serial number of the unit will be found stamped on a plate attached to the unit. (The serial number on the unit is also permanently stamped in the metal of the frame side rail.)

- Always specify the number of the parts list publication.
- Always specify the quantity of parts required.
- e. Always specify the part number, as well as the description of the part, or parts, exactly as it is given on the parts list illustration.

In the event parts are being returned to your nearest sales office, autonomous company or authorized distributor, for inspection or repair, it is important to include the serial number of the unit from which the parts were removed.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS ON PARTS ORDERS

Acceptance: Acceptance of an offer is expressly limited to the exact terms contained herein. If purchaser's order form is used for acceptance of an offer, it is expressly understood and agreed that the terms and conditions of such order form shall not apply unless expressly agreed to by Ingersoll-Rand Company ("Company") in writing. No additional or contrary terms will be binding upon the Company unless expressly agreed to in writing.

Taxes: Any tax or other governmental charge now or hereafter levied upon the production, sale, use or shipment of material and equipment ordered or sold is not included in the Company's price and will be charged to and paid for by the Purchaser.

Delivery: Shipping dates are approximate. The Company will use best efforts to ship by the dates specified; however, the Company shall not be liable for any delay or failure in the estimated delivery or shipment of material and equipment or for any damages suffered by reason thereof.

Shipping dates shall be extended for delays due to acts of God, acts of Purchaser, acts of Government, fires, floods, strikes, riot, war, embargo, transportation shortages, delay or default on the part of the Company's vendors, or any other cause beyond the Company's reasonable control.

Should Purchaser request special shipping instruction, such as exclusive use of shipping facilities, including air freight when common carrier has been quoted and before change order to purchase order can be received by the Company, the additional charges will be honored by the Purchaser.

Warranty: The Company warrants that parts manufactured by it will be as specified and will be free from defects in materials and workmanship. The Company's liability under this warranty shall be limited to the repair or replacement of any part which was defective at the time of shipment provided Purchaser notifies the Company of any such defect promptly upon discovery, but in no event later than three (3) months from the date of shipment of such part by the Company. The only exception to the previous statement is the extended warranty as it applies the special airend exchange program.

Repairs and replacements shall be made by the Company F.O.B. point of shipment. The Company shall not be responsible for costs of transportation, removal or installation.

Warranties applicable to material and equipment supplied by the Company but wholly manufactured by others shall be limited to the warranties extended to the Company by the manufacturer which are able to be conveyed to the Purchaser.

THE COMPANY MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY OR REFRESENTATION OF ANY KIND WHATSOEVER, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, EXCEPT THAT OF TITLE, AND ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, ARE HEREBY DISCLAIMED.

Limitation of Liability: The remedies of the Purchaser set forth herein are exclusive, and the total liability of the Company with respect to this order whether based on contract, warranty, negligence, indemnity, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price of the part upon which such liability is based.

The Company shall in no event be liable to the Purchaser, any successors in interest or any beneficiary of this order for any consequential, incidental, indirect, special or punitive damages arising out of this order or any breach thereof, or any defect in, or failure of, or malfunction pased upon loss of use, lost profits or revenue, interest, lost goodwill, work stoppage, impairment of other goods, loss by of shutdown or nonoperation, increased expenses of operation or claims of customers Purchaser for service interruption whether or not such loss or damage is based on contract, warranty, negligence, indemnity, strict liability or otherwise.

AIREND EXCHANGE PROGRAM

Your Ingersoll-Rand Company Construction Equipment Group Sales Offices and authorized distributors as well as Ingersoll-Rand International autonomous companies and authorized distributors now have an airend exchange program to benefit portable compressor users.

On the airend exchange program the exchange price is determined by the age and condition of the airend and may be classified by one of the following categories.

Category "A": The airend must not be over two years old and must have reusable rotor housing(s) and rotor(s).

Category "B": The airend must be between two and five years old and returned with two or more reusable major castings.

Category "C": The airend must be over five years old.

Your nearest sales office, autonomous company or authorized distributor must first contact the Parts Service Department at the factory at which your portable air compressor was manufactured for an airend exchange number. The airend must be tagged with this preassigned number and returned to the factory prepaid. The airend must be intact, with no excluded parts, otherwise the exchange agreement may be cancelled. The warranty on an exchange or factory rebuilt airend is 365 days.

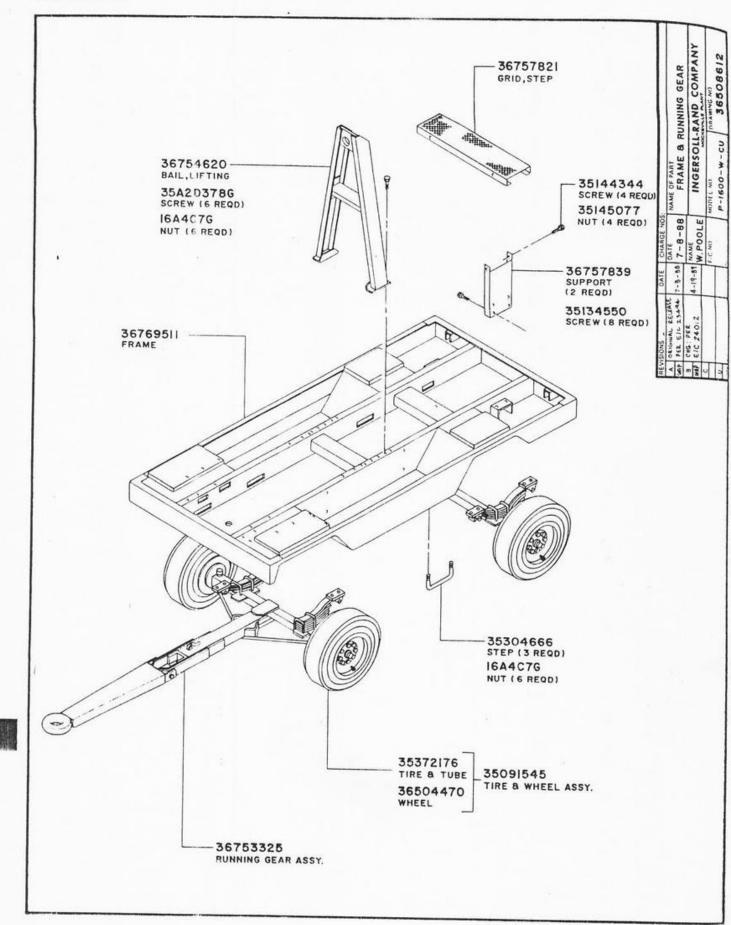
NOTE

Airends being returned to the factory in connection with a warranty claim must be processed through the Customer Service Department. If returned as an exchange airend, no warranty claim will be considered.

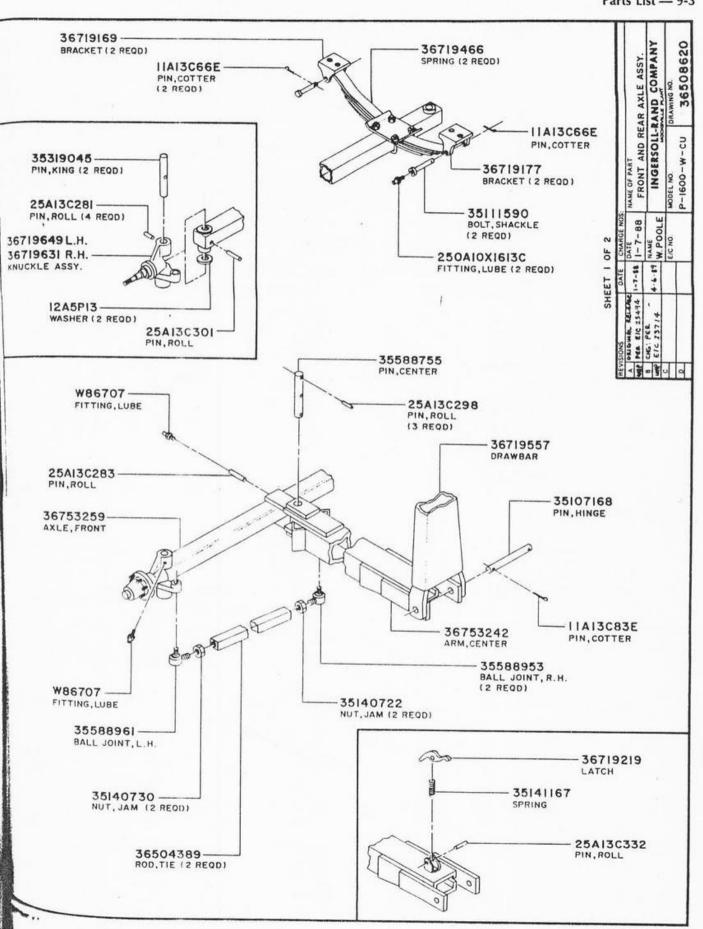
SECTION 9 — PARTS LIST

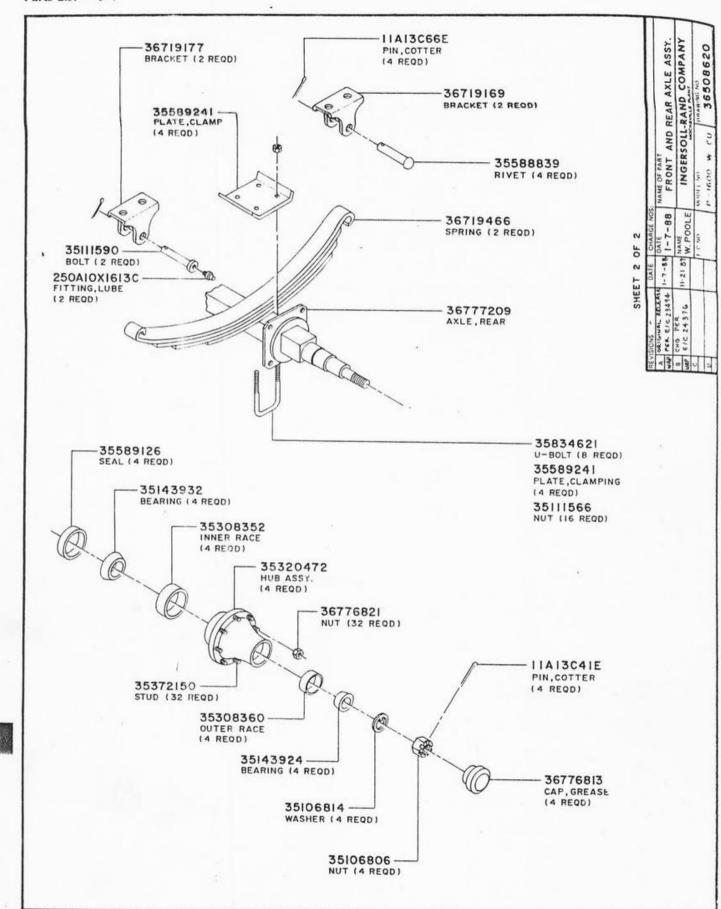
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No. | Page | Contents | Illustration
No. | Page |
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| MODEL | EXTERIOR MARKING SET | DECAL SET |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------|
| XHP-900-W-CAT | 35099639 | 35099654 |

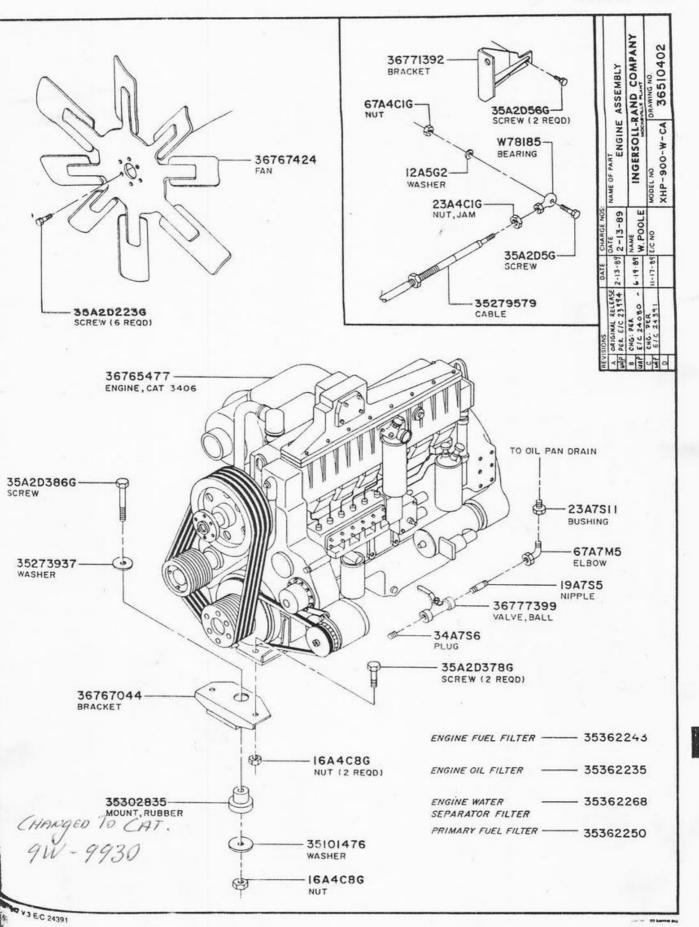


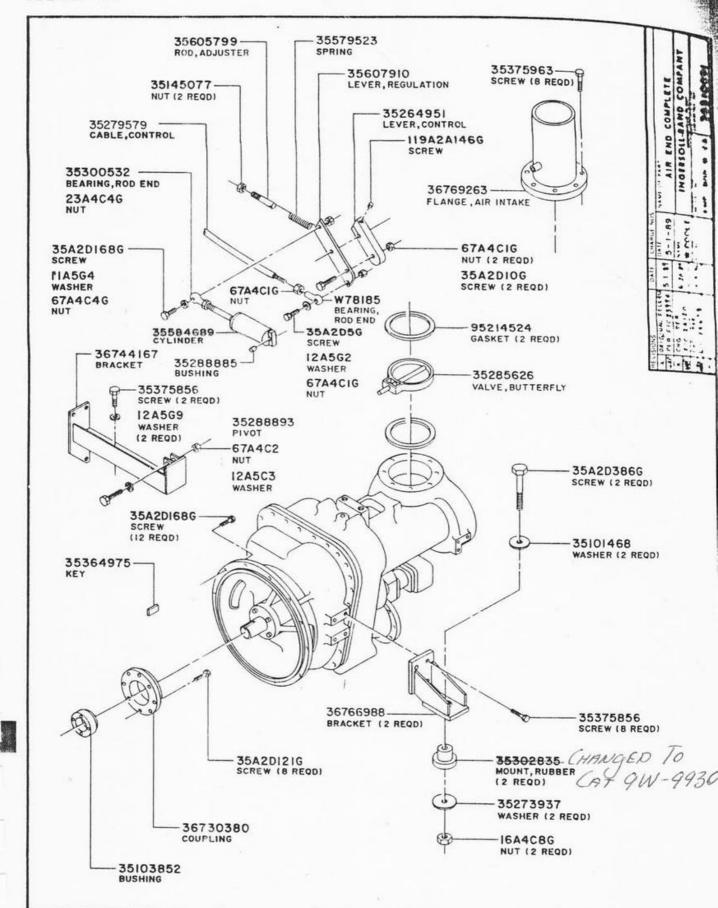


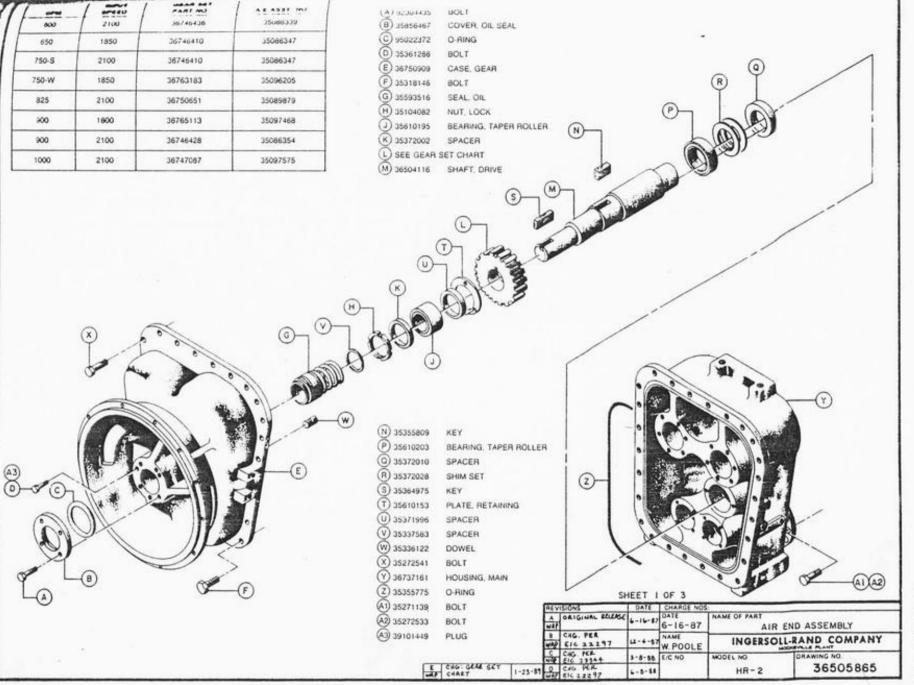




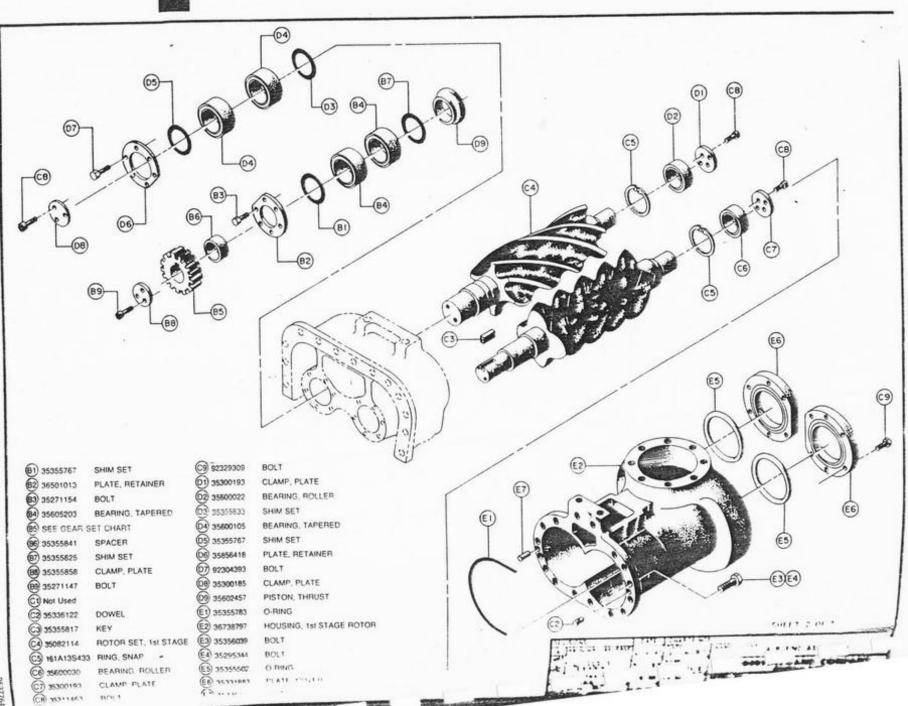


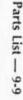


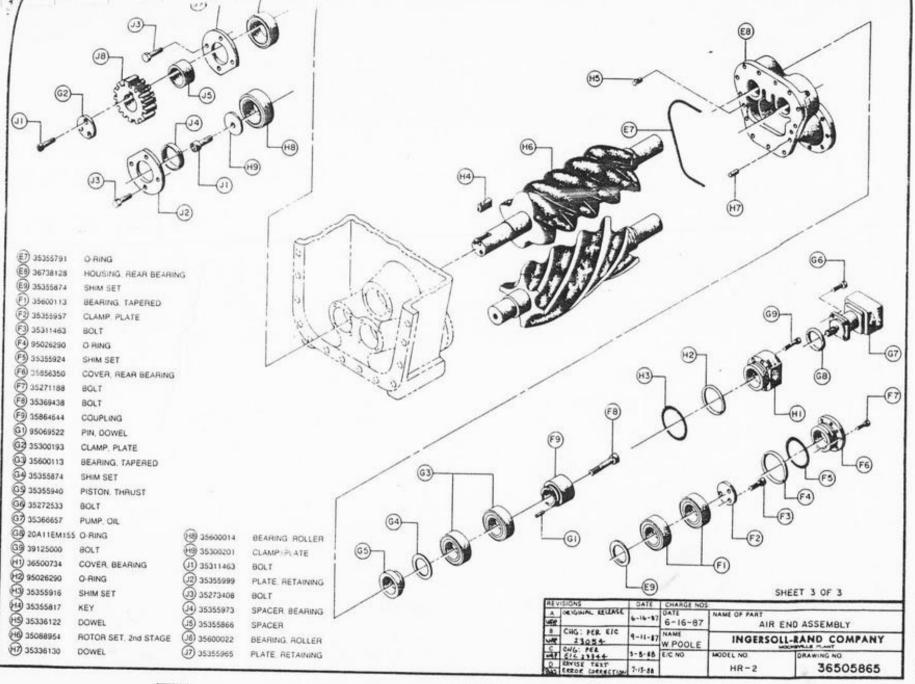




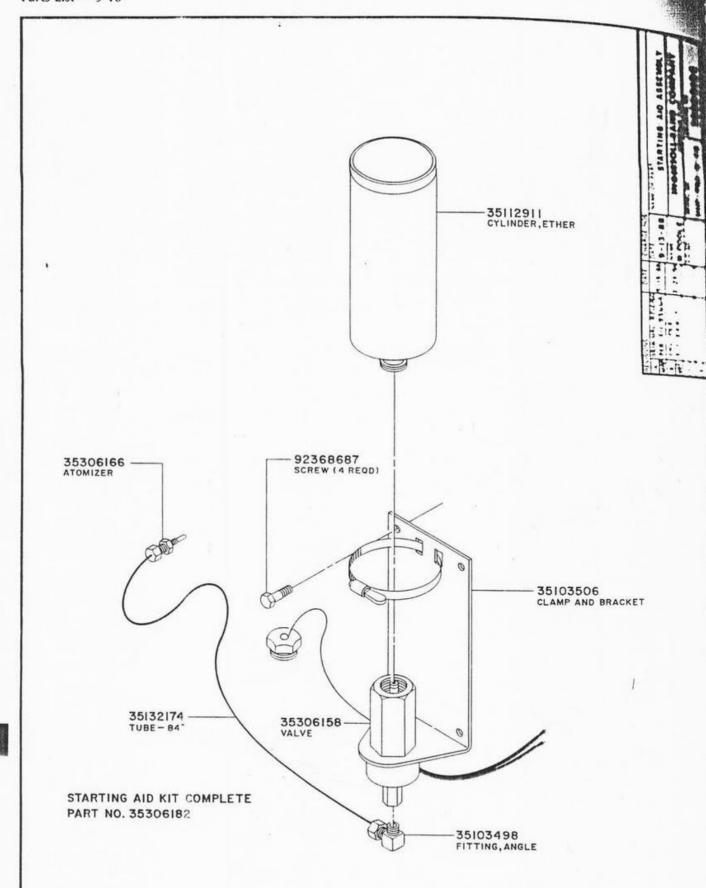




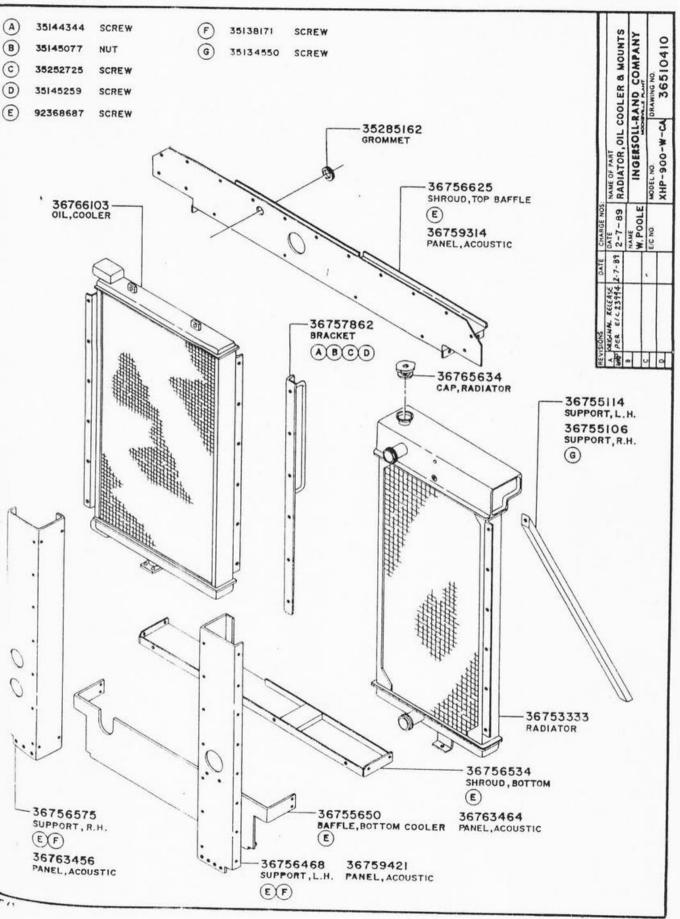


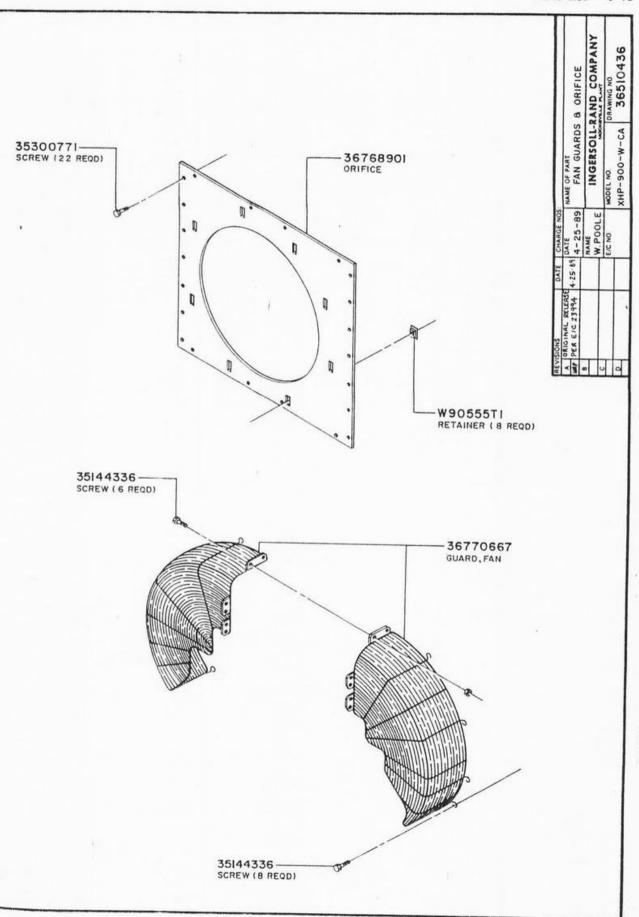


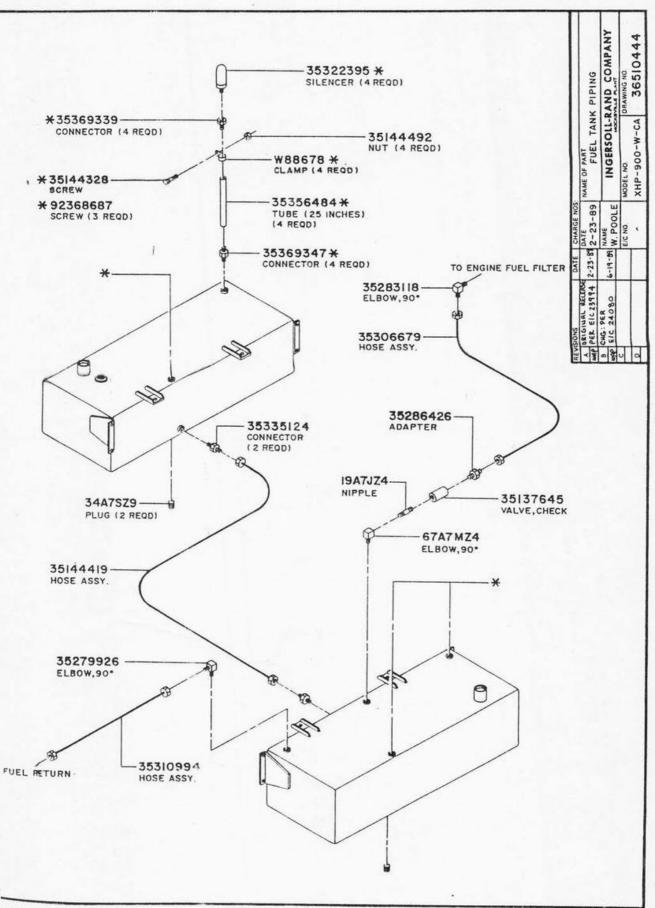




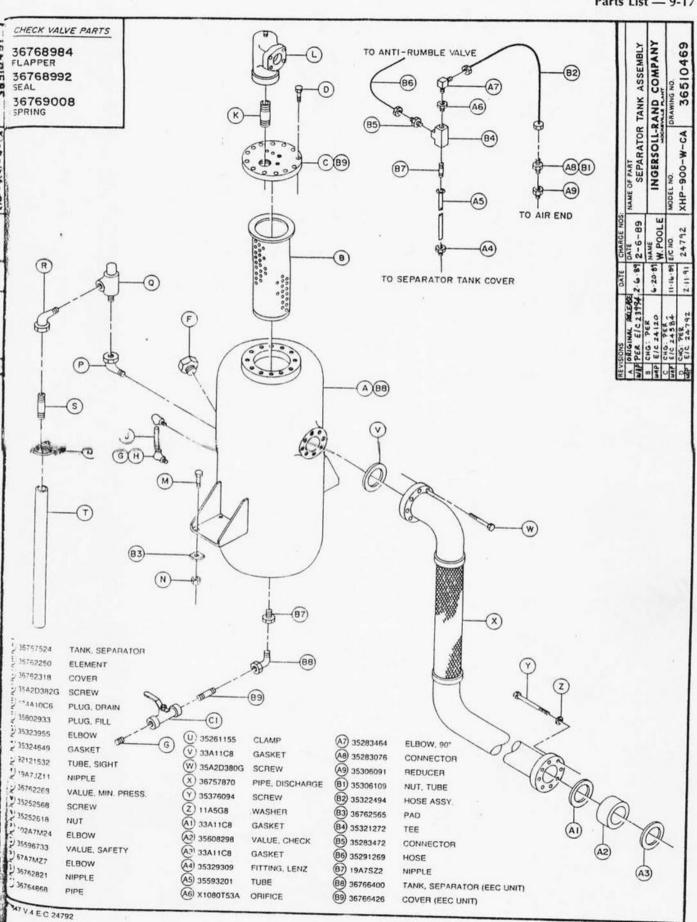


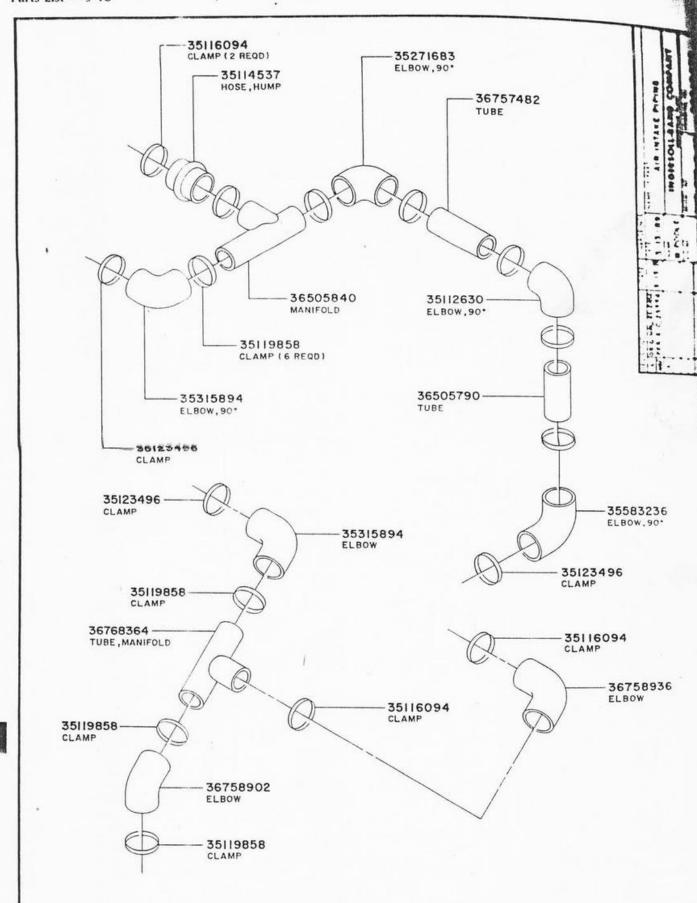




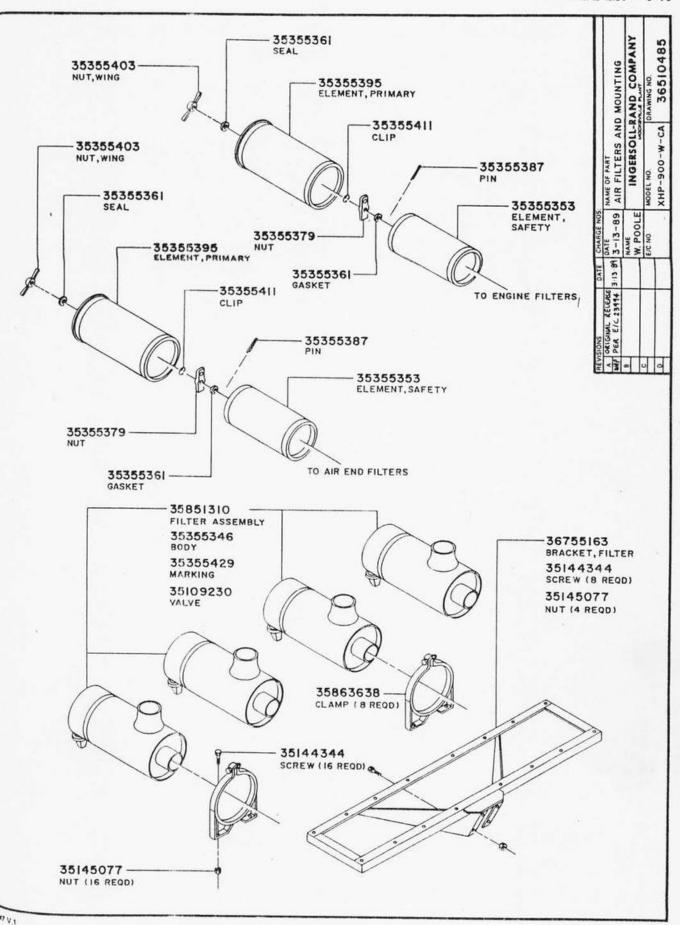


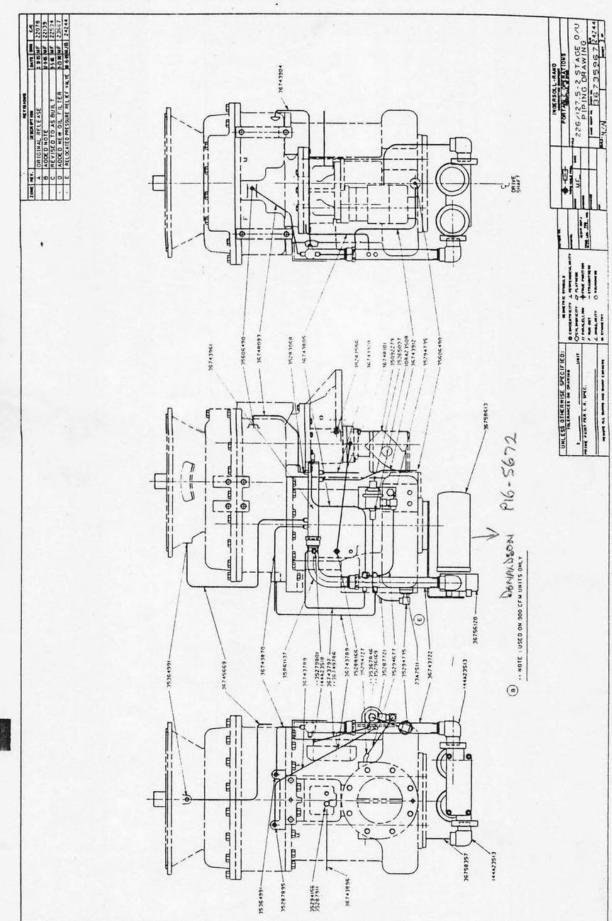
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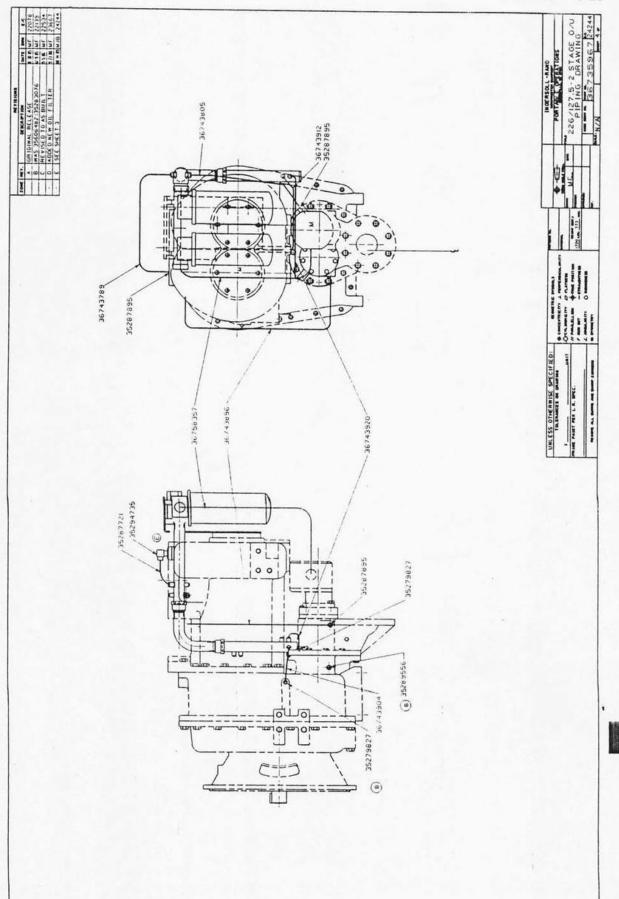


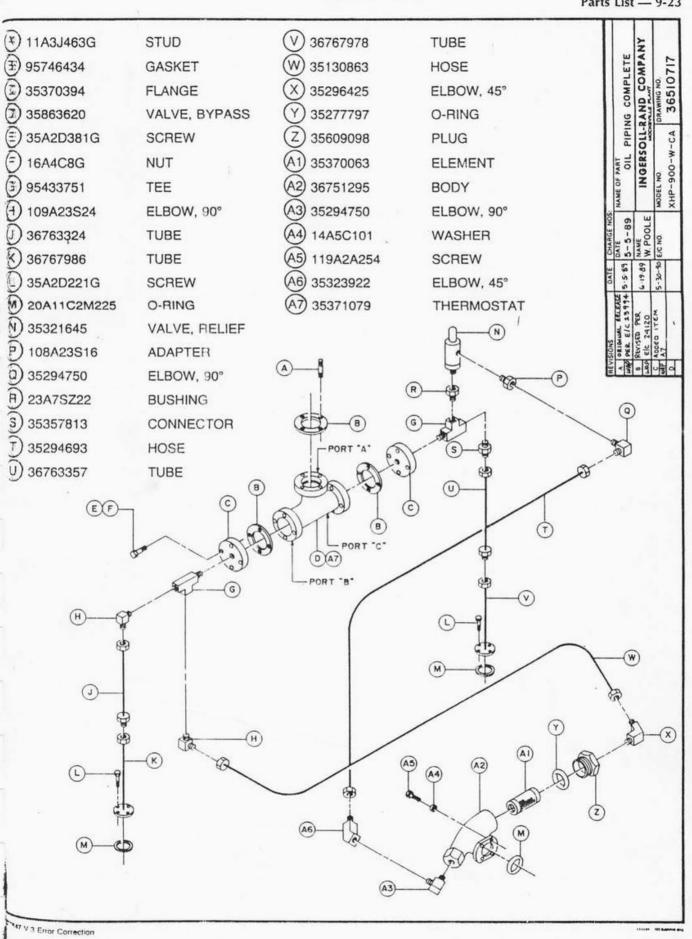


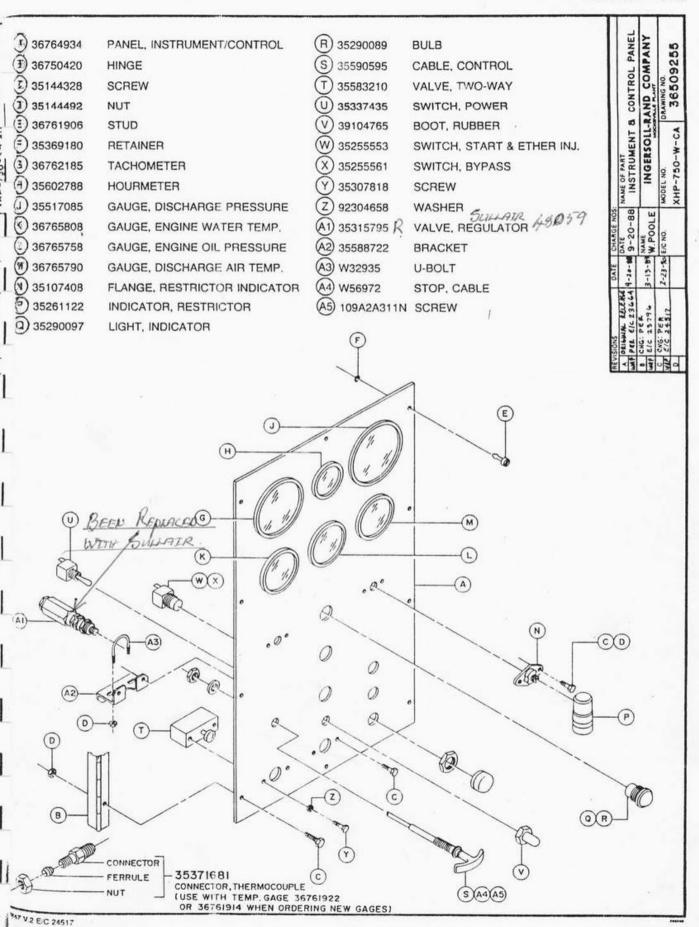


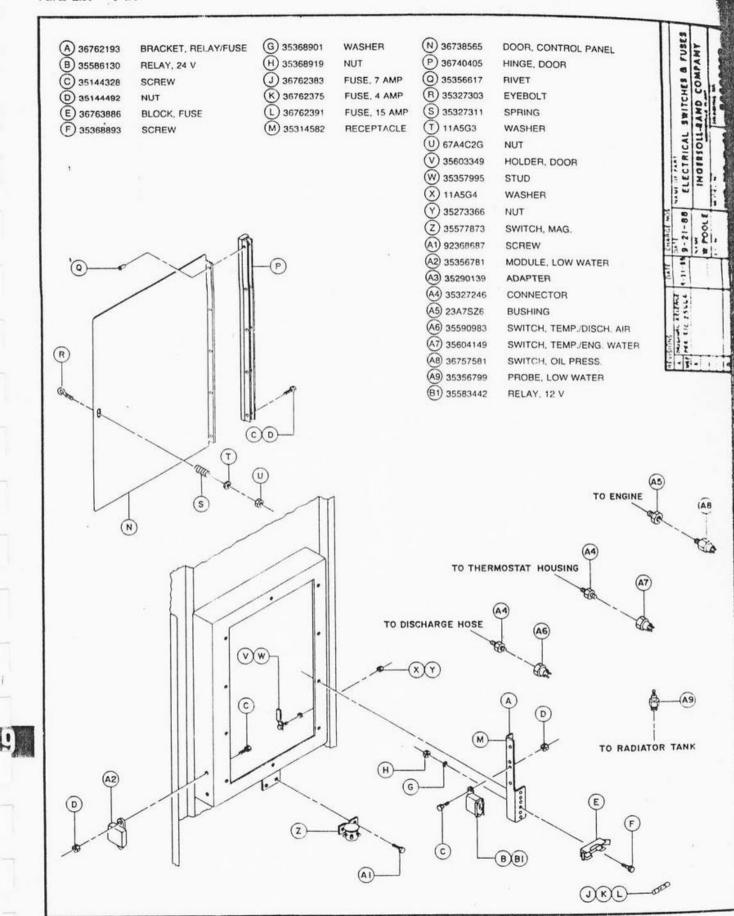


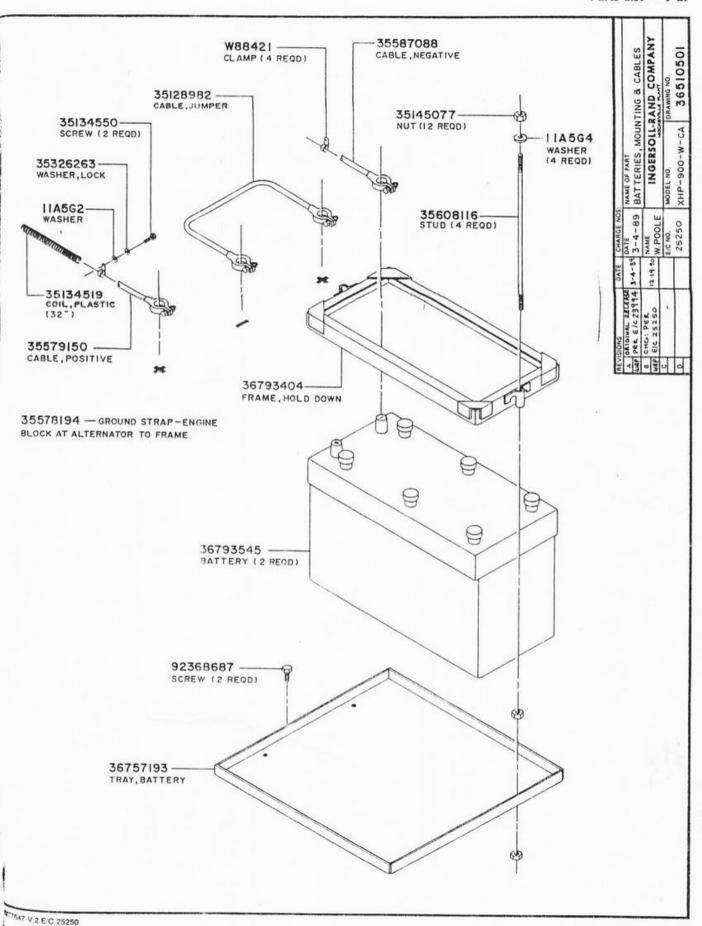


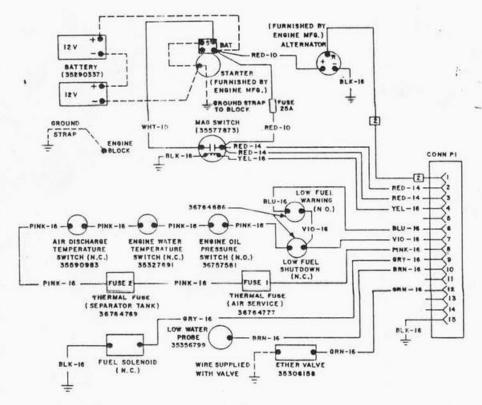




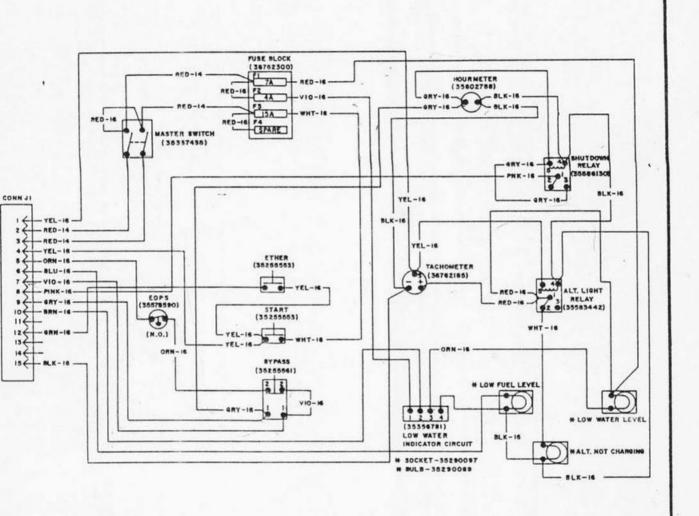






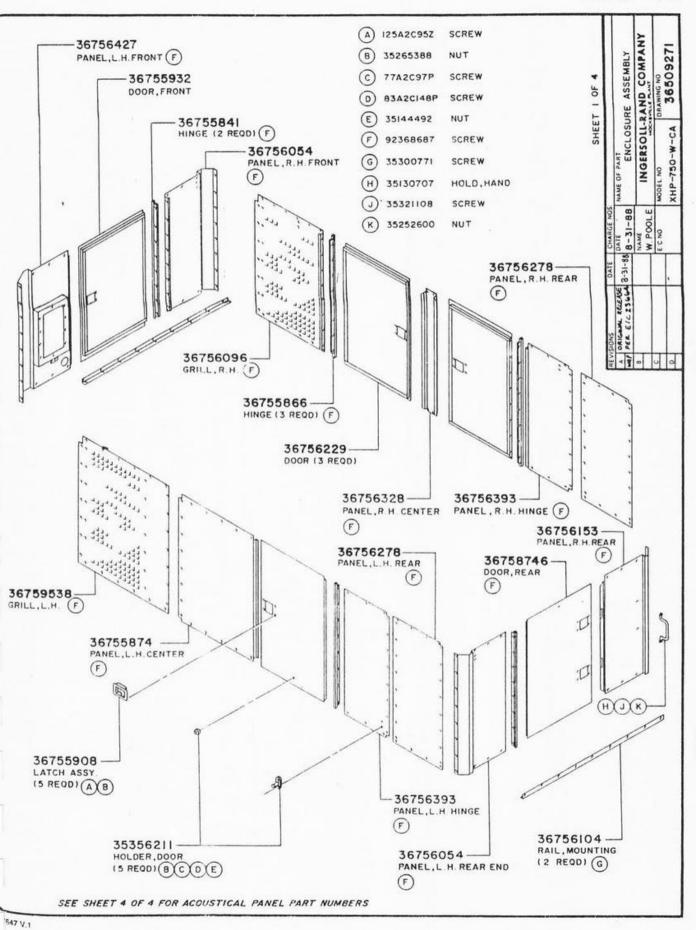


ENGINE WIRING HARNESS 36769693 / INSTRUMENT PANEL HARNESS 36761534



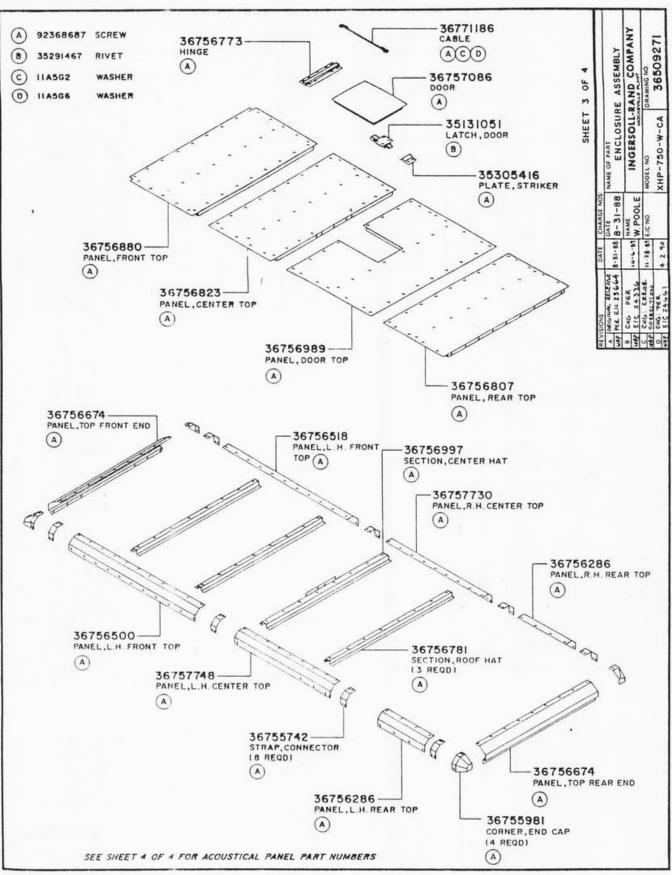
| | SIONS | DATE | CHARGE NOS: | | | |
|--------|-------------------------|---------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------|--|
| A | PER ELC 23994 | 2-14-89 | 2-14-89 | NAME OF PART WIRING DIAGRAM | | |
| B | CHG: P € X
E/C 24698 | 10-9-90 | NAME
W.POOLE | INGERSOLL-RAND COMPA | | |
| C
D | | | E/C NO.
24698 | MODEL NO.
XHP-900-W-CA | 36514131 | |

Parts List — Page 9-28B



36756005 STRAP, L.H. (3 REQD)

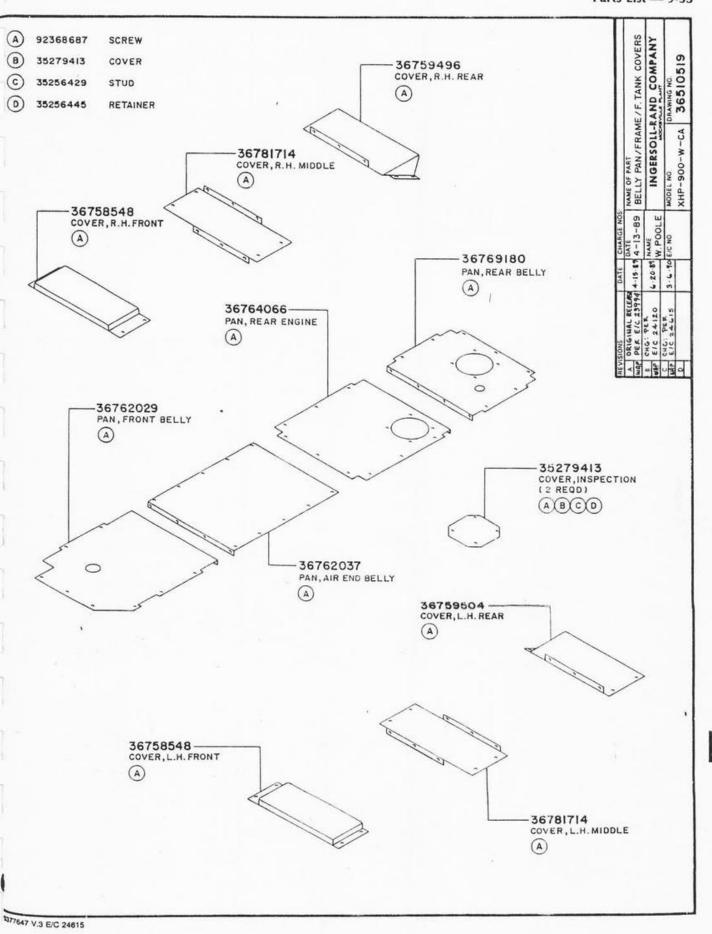
SEE SHEET 4 OF 4 FOR ACOUSTICAL PANEL PART NUMBERS

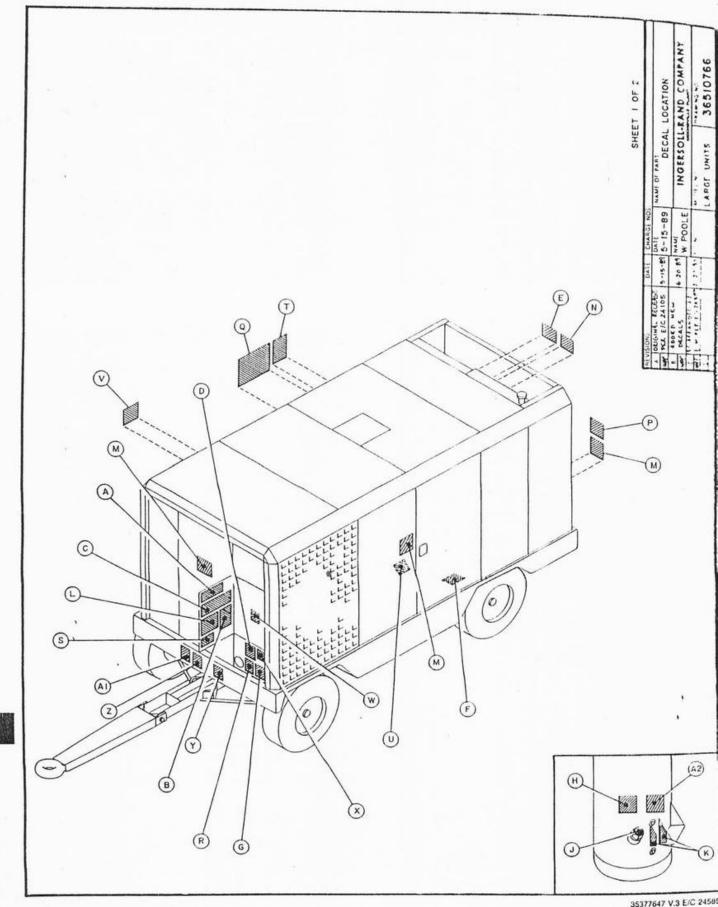


ACOUSTICAL PANELS

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|----------|-----------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
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36759306 |
| 9-29 | 36755932 | Door, Front | 36759322 |
| 9-29 | 36756054 | Panel, R.H. Front/L.H. Rear End | 36759397 |
| 9-29 | 36756229 | Door, Side | 36759330 |
| 9-29 | 36756328 | Panel, R.H. Center | 36761583/
36759355 |
| 9-29 | 36756278 | Panel, R.H. Rear/L.H. Rear | 36759405 |
| 9-29 | 36758746 | Door, Rear | 36759348 |
| 9-29 | 36756153 | Panel, R.H. Rear | 36759397 |
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36757953
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36761609
36757938 |
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| 9-31 | 36756880 | Panel, Front Top | 36757912 |
| 9-31 | 36756989 | Panel, Door Top | 36757896
36757904 |
| 9-31 | 36756807 | Panel, Rear Top | 36757912 |







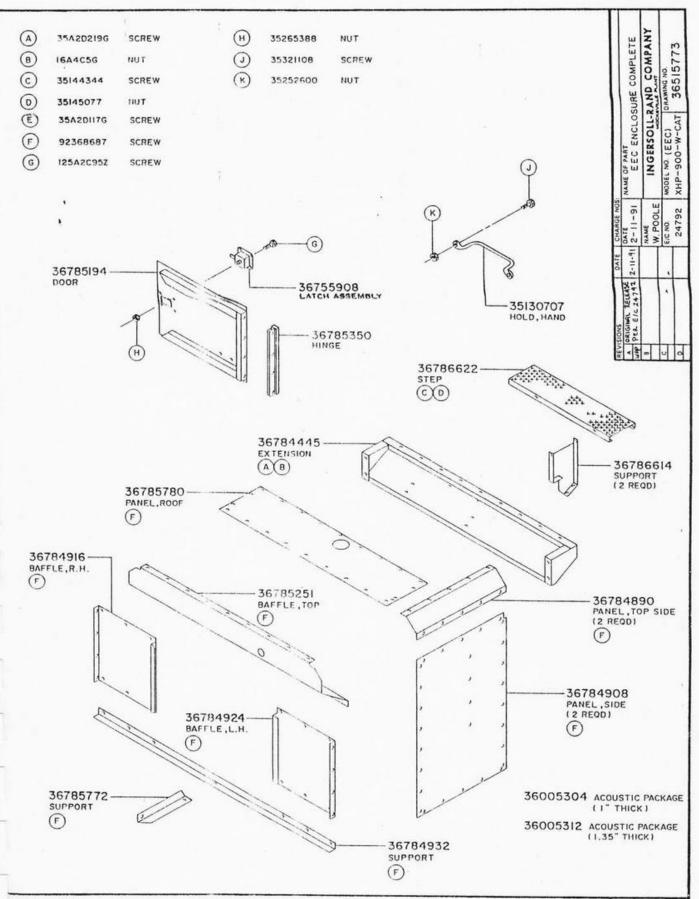
SHEET 2 OF 2

| DECA | 1 1 | nc | AT | In | M |
|------|-----|----|----|----|---|
| DECA | LL | UL | HI | IU | ш |

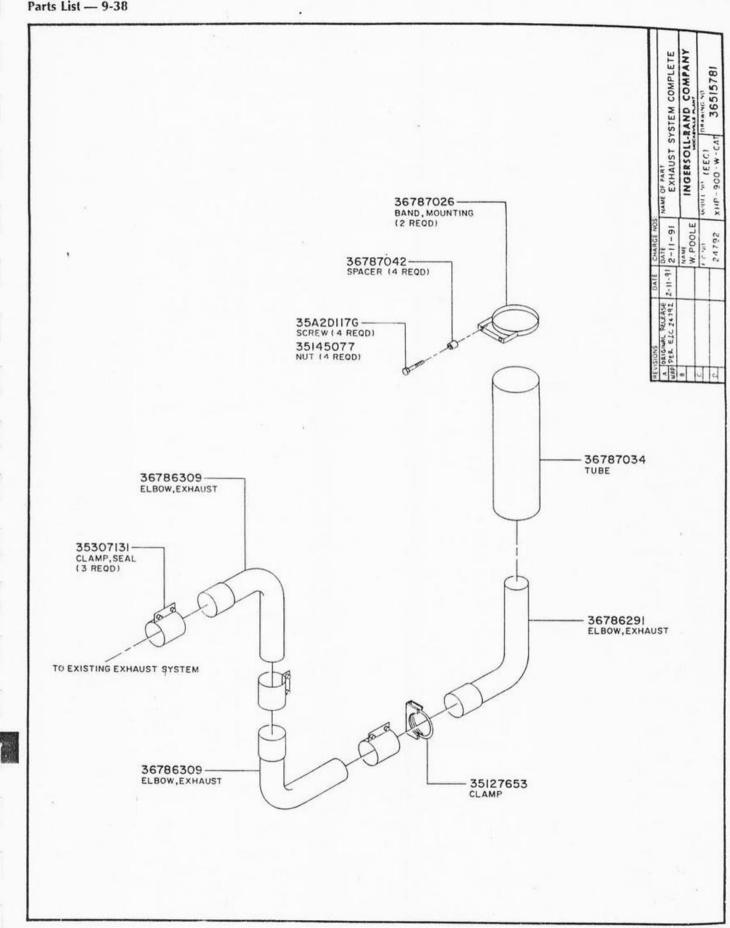
| LOCATION | DESCRIPTION | Part No. |
|----------|----------------------------|------------|
| Α | Géneral Data XHP-900-W-CAT | 36510386 |
| В | Operating Instructions | 36508281 |
| С | Wiring Diagram | 36510394 |
| D | Breathing Air | 36507416 |
| E | Radiator Cap | 35859339 · |
| F | Diesel Fuel | 35859388 |
| G | Safety Code | 36506525 |
| н | Dexron | 36500072 |
| J | Oil Filler | 35810357 |
| K | Oil Level | 36512739 |
| L | Preventive Maintenance | 36509966 |
| M | Roof/Lifting Eye | 36508307 |
| N | Coolant Level | 36509370 |
| Р | Door Under Pressure | 36508323 |
| Q | Pressure Adjusting | 36512911 |
| R | Air Noise | 36504967 |
| S | General Caution | 36502086 |
| T | Battery | 36503225 |
| U | Hot Surface | 35859321 |
| V | Ether | 35861236 |
| W | Fuse Location | 36508232 |
| X | EPA | 35863703 |
| Y | Unrestricted Air Flow | 36507424 |
| Z | Trapped Air | 36508976 |
| A1 | Towing Vehicle | 36504991 |
| A2 | High Pressure Air | 36504991 |
| | | 0000-042 |

Decal Set No. 35099654 -- XHP-900-W-CAT

Parts List — 9-36



-7847 V.1 E/C 24792



| | SAE/Inch Nuts | | | SAE/In | ch Washers |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Part Number | Size | Description | Part Number | Size | Description |
| 16A4C1 | 1/4" 20 UNC 2B | Hex | 11A5C1 | #10 | Flat (Commercial) |
| 16A4C2 | 5/16"—18 UNC—2B | Hex | 11A5C2 | V4" | Flat (Commercial) |
| 16A4C3 | %"—16 UNC—2B | Hex | 11A5C3 | 3/16" | Flat (Commercial) |
| 16A4C5 | 1/2"—13 UNC—28 | Hex | 11A5C4 | 1/6" | Flat (Commercial) |
| 16A4C7 | %" 11 UNC 2B | Hex | 11A5C6 | V5" | Flat (Commercial) |
| 16A4C8 | 3/4" 10 UNC 2B | Hex | 11A5C8 | 3/6" | Flat (Commercial) |
| 16A4H7 | %" 11 UNC 2B | Hex | 12A5C2 | V/- | Flat (SAE) |
| 21A4C10 | 12-24 UNC-2B | Hex | 12A5C3 | % ₁₆ " | Flat (SAE) |
| 21A4C5 | 4-40 UNC-2B | Hex | 12A5C4 | 1/6" | Flat (SAE) |
| 21A4C8 | 8-32 UNC-2B | Hex | 12A5C6 | 1/2" | Flat (SAE) |
| 21A4C9 | 10-24 UNC-28 | Hex | 12A5C13 | 1.25" | |
| 22A4C1 | 1/4"28 UNC2B | Hex | 12A5C15 | 1.50" | Flat (SAE) |
| 22A4C2 | 5/16"-24 UNF-2B | Hex | 12A5D24 | #10 | Flat (SAE) |
| 22A4C3 | %"—24 UNC—2B | Hex | 14A5C101 | V." | Flat (SAE) |
| 22A4C5 | 1/2"—20 UNC—2B | Hex | 14A5C110 | %" | Spring Lock |
| 23A4C3 | 1/4"-24 UNC-28 | Hex | 14A5C119 | Ye" | Spring Lock |
| 23A4C4 | %6"-20 UNC-28 | Hex | 14A5C120 | Va" | Spring Lock |
| 23A4C5 | 1/2"-20 UNC-28 | Hex | 14A5C133 | V4" | Spring Lock |
| 23A4C8 | 1/4"—16 UNC—2P | Hex | 14A5C28 | #8 | Spring Lock |
| 35144492 | ½"—20 | Whiz-Lock* | 14A5C36 | | Spring Lock |
| 35145077 | ½"—16 | Whiz-Lock* | 14A5C55 | #10
%" | Spring Lock |
| 35252600 | Vie"—18 | Whiz-Lock* | 14A5C55P | '/a" | Spring Lock |
| 35252618 | 1/2"—13 | Whiz-Lock* | 14A5C65 | Y" | Spring Lock, Cadmium Plate |
| 35265388 | 10-24 | Whiz-Lock* | 14A5C65P | Y1. | Spring Lock |
| 35321504 | ½"—11 | Hex | 14A5C76 | Va" | Spring Lock, Cadmium Plate |
| 35326420 | ½"—13 | Hex | 14A5C9 | #4 | Spring Lock |
| 35332980 | ½—13 | Hex | 14A5C91 | 7/16 | Spring Lock |
| 35336700 | %ie"—18 | Torque/Grade 8 | 35326233 | Vn" | Spring Lock |
| 66A4C3 | ½"—24 | Nyloc | 33326233 | Y _R | Spring Lock |
| 66A4C5 | V4"—20 | Nyloc | | | |
| 67A4C1 | ½"—20 | Nyloc | | | |
| 67A4C2 | ½16"—18 | Nyloc | | | |
| 67A4C3 | %″—16 | Nyloc | | | |
| 67A4C5 | ½"—13 | Nyloc | | | |

SAE/Inch Capscrews Grade Identification

| USAGE | UNACCEPTABLE | PREFERRED | ALTERNATE
IF PREFERRED | * |
|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| QUALITY OF
MATERIAL | MATERIAL INDETERMINATE | MINIMUM | MEDIUM
COMMERCIAL | BEST
COMMERCIAL |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| SAE Grade | 1 or 2 | 5 | 6 or 7 | 8 |

Due to their material and hardness, grade 8 capscrews are not suitable for use on the pressurized air systems on an Ingersoll-Rand Portable Air Compressor. On uses other than pressure applications, grade 8 capscrews are acceptable.

SECTION 10 - COMMON FASTENERS

| Contents | Page | Contents | Page |
|----------------------|------|------------------------|------|
| Table 1 – SAE/Inch | 1 | Table 2 – ISO/Metric | 3 |
| Screws | 1 | Screws, Nuts & Washers | 3 |
| Nuts & Washers | 2 | Grade Identification | 3 |
| Grade Identification | 2 | | |

| | TABLE 1 | | 35A2D386 | 10 UNC-2A×4" | Hex Head |
|-------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| , | SAE/Inch Screws | | 35A2D388 | 10 UNC-2A × 41/1" | Hex Head |
| | | | 35A2D390 | 10 UNC-2A × 5" | Hex Head |
| | | | 35A2D4 | 1/4" 20 UNC 2A × 1/4" | Hex Head |
| Part Number | Size | Description | 35A2D5 | V16"-18 UNC-2A × 3" | Hex Head |
| 109A2A311N | #10-24 UNC-1A × 1/4" | Hex Socket Head | 35A2D54 | 18 UNC+2A × 1/3" | Hex Head, |
| | | (Nylon Insert) | 35A2D57 | 1/4"-18 UNC-2A × 1/6" | Hex Head, |
| 119A2A146 | 14"-20 UNC-3A × 14" | Hex Socket Head | 35A2D58 | 18 UNC-2A × 1" | Hex Head |
| 119A2A148 | "4"-20 UNC-3A × "/4" | Hex Socket Head | 35A2D60 | 18 UNC-2A × 11/4" | Hex Head |
| 119A2A198N | 16 UNC-14 × 1/2" | Hex Socket Head | 35A2D62 | 18 UNC-2A × 11/2" | Hex Head |
| | | (Nylon Insert) | 35A2D64 | 1/4"—18 UNC—2A × 2" | Hex Head |
| 119A2A206N | 14"—16 UNC—3A × 2" | Hex Socket Head | 35A2D7 | 1/4"—20 UNC—2A×11/4" | Hex Head |
| | | (Nylon Insert) | 35A2D8 | 1/4"20 UNC2A × 1 1/4" | Hex Head |
| 119/12/251 | 13 UNC - 34 × 114 | Hex Socket Head | 35130293 | %"16 × ¼" | Hex Head |
| 121/2/175 | 16 UNC-34 × 1" | Hex Socket Head | | and the second | Self-Tapping |
| 125A2C1012 | #10-24 UNC 14 × 11/2" | Hex Socket Head | 35130301 | 18 × 14" | Hex Head |
| 133A2C44 | #440 UNC3A x V;" | Hex Socket Head | removing the reco | | Self-Tapping |
| 35A2D110 | 1%"—16 UNC—2A × %" | Hex Head | 35141365 | %'4"—18 × 1/3" | Hex Head |
| 35A2D111 | '%"—16 UNC—2A × 1" | Hex Head | | | Self-Tapping |
| 35A2D112 | '%"—16 UNC—2∧ × 1'%" | Hex Flead | 35144328 | 1/4"—20 × 1/4" | Whiz-Lock* |
| 35A2D113 | %"—16 UNC—2∧ × 1¼" | Hex Head | 35144336 | 18 × 1/4" | Whiz-Lock® |
| 35A2D117 | 16 UNC-2/ × 2" | Hex Head | 35144344 | %"16 × 1" | Whiz-Lock* |
| 35A2D118 | "\$"16 UNC2A < 2½" | Hex Head | 35144484 | ¼"—20 × 1" | Whiz-Lock* |
| 35A2D119 | 16 UNC2A × 21/2" | Hex Head | 35145242 | '4"—20×1'A" | Whiz-Lock® |
| 35A2D120 | 14"—16 UNC—24 < 214" | Hex Head | 35148030 | '∕ı"—13×1" | Hex Head |
| 35A2D122 | %"—16 UNC—2A × 31/4" | Hex Head | | | Self-Tapping |
| 35A2D127 | '%"—16 UNC—2A × 41/2" | Hex Head | 35252451 | 1/4"20 × 1" | Whiz-Lock* |
| 35A2D131 | "="-16 UNC -21 × 6" | Hex Head | 35252493 | 16 × 1/4" | Whiz-Lock* |
| 35A2D168 | %"-14 UNC-24 * 1%" | Hex Head | 35252568 | 1/4"—13 × 11/4" | Whiz-Lock* |
| 35A2D174 | 714 UNC—2A × 3" | Hex Head | 35252741 | 13 × 1½" | Whiz-Lock* |
| 35A2D215 | 13 UNC-24 × 14" | Hex Head | 35252758 | 1/2"—13×1" | Whiz-Lock* |
| 35A2D216 | 13 UNC-2A x 1/4" | Hex Head | 35287119 | 1/4"14 × 1/4" | Hex Head |
| 35A2D217 | 1/7-13 UNC-2A < 1" | Hex Head | | | Self-Tapping |
| 35A2D219 | "4"-13 UNC-2A × 11/4" | Hex Head | 35321108 | 1/16"18 × 1" | Whiz-Lock* |
| 35A2D221 | 1/2"—13 UNC—2A × 11/2" | Hex Head | 35334879 | Via"—18 × 1" | Hex Head |
| 35A2D223 | 1/2"—13 UNC—2A × 2" | Hex Head | | | Self-Tapping |
| 35A2D229 | 1/2"13 UNC2A × 31/2" | Hex Head | 36A2A275 | %6"18 × 2" | Hex Head |
| 35A2D231 | 1/2"13 UNC2A < 4" | Hex Head | 87A2C93P | 10-24 × 1/4" | Round Head |
| 35A2D232 | 1/2"-13 UNC-2A - 41/4" | Hex Head | | | Phillips |
| 35A2D3 | 1/4"-20 UNC-2A + 1/4" | Hex Head | 95095659 | 10-24 × 1/2" | Round Head |
| 35A2D323 | %"-11 UNC-2A 11/4" | Hex Head | | | Phillips |
| 35A2D325 | %"-11 UNC-2A < 1%" | Hex Head | | | rininps |
| 35A2D326 | 1/4" | Hex Head | | | |
| 35A2D327 | %"-11 UNC-2A + 2" | Hex Head | | | |
| | | | | | |

Whiz-Lock® is a Registered T.M. of MacLean-Fogg Nut Co.

(Alternate Suppliers are Acceptable for this Part Number)

35A2D328

35A2D329

35A2D330

35A2D331

35A2D380

35A2D382

35A2D384

14"-11 UNC-2A x 214"

14"-11 UNC-2A 4 21/5"

11 UNC-2A < 21/4"

14"-10 UNC-2A × 21/3"

10 UNC-2A = 31/2"

14"-10 UNC-2A × 3"

Hex Head

| | TABLE | 2 | 35330539 | M12×1.75×100 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 |
|-------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| | ISO/Metric S | | 35353978 | M10 × 1.25 × 50 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 |
| | 130/Metric 3 | ciews | 35356518 | M20 × 2.5 × 90 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 |
| | | | 35358266 | M10 × 1.5 × 160 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 |
| Part Number | Size (mm) | Description | 35358274 | M16 × 2.25 × 25 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 |
| 35271139 | M12×1.75×40 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 | 35361807 | M16 × 2.25 × 120 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 |
| 35271147 | M12 × 1.75 × 30 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 | 92304385 | M10×1.5×16 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 |
| 35271154 | M10 × 1.50 × 30 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 | 92304393 | M10 × 1.5 × 20 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 |
| 35271162 | M8 × 1.25 × 30 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 | 92304419 | M10 × 1.5 × 40 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 |
| 35271188 | M10 × 1.5 × 25 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 | 92304435 | M12 × 1.75 × 25 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 |
| 35272533 | M12 × 1.75 × 35 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 | 92304450 | M12 × 1.75 × 50 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 |
| 35272541 | M16 × 2.25 × 40 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 | 92329309 | M10 × 1.5 × 35 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 |
| 35273408 | M8 × 1.25 × 20 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 | 92341239 | $M20 \times 2.5 \times 40$ | Hex Head, Class 8.8 |
| 35273416 | M8 × 1.25 × 25 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 | 92367663 | M16 × 2.25 × 35 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 |
| 35273945 | M10 × 1.5 × 55 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 | 92368687 | $M6 \times 1 \times 72$ | Hex Head, Class 8.8 |
| 35275007 | M6 × 1 × 25 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 | | | |
| 35279025 | M8 × 1.25 × 20 | Self-Tapping | | | |
| 35284678 | M8 × 1.25 × 20 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 | | | |
| 35284793 | M8 × 1.25 × 70 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 | | ISO/Metric | Nuts |
| 35285584 | M12 × 1.75 × 25 | Hex Head, Class 12.9 | Part Number | Size (mm) | Description |
| 35287648 | M8 × 1.25 × 16 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 | 25222244 | | |
| 35288422 | M8 × 1.25 × 80 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 | 35273366 | M10 × 1.5 | Lock, Nylon Insert |
| 35291640 | $M14 \times 2 \times 40$ | Hex Head, Class 8.8 | 35275023 | M8 × 1.25 | Lock, Nylon Insert |
| 35290113 | M16 × 2.25 × 75 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 | 35304047 | M12 × 1.75 | Lock, Nylon Insert |
| 35295013 | M10 × 1.5 × 70 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 | 35356526 | M20 × 2.5 | Lock, Nylon Insert |
| 35295351 | M10 × 1.5 × 25 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 | 35361815
90103839 | M16 × 2.0 | Lock, Nylon Insert |
| 35295484 | M12×1.75×16 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 | | M16 × 2.0 | Hex |
| 35295757 | $M12 \times 1.75 \times 20$ | Hex Head, Class 8.8 | 90103854 | M12 × 1.75 | Hex |
| 35300623 | M16 × 2.25 × 140 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 | 92304500 | M6 × 1 | Hex |
| 35300771 | M6 × 1 × 20 | Self-Tapping | 92304526 | M10×1.5 | Hex |
| 35301746 | M12 × 1.75 × 55 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 | | | |
| 35307818 | M6 × 1 × 10 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 | | | |
| 35309715 | M16 × 2.25 × 25 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 | | 150.11 | |
| 35317106 | M6 × 1 × 25 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 | | ISO/Metric V | Vashers |
| 35317148 | M8 × 1.25 × 60 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 | Part Number | Size (mm) | Description |
| 35321520 | M16 × 2.25 × 30 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 | 35317114 | 6 | Flat |
| 35322908 | M6 × 1 × 20 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 | 92304658 | 6 | Spring Lock |
| 35327550 | M8 × 1.25 × 70 | Hex Head, Class 8.8 | 92304674 | 10 | Flat |

ISO/Metric Capscrews **Grade Identification**

| | tion symbol at h | is option. Grade identi
id, or alternatively, on | fication markings (8 | nbol with the manufactu
3.8, etc.) are normally lo
, and may either be raise | cated at the top | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| CLASS | 4.6 | 5.8 | 8.8 | 9.8 | 10.9 | 12.9 |
| SAE
EQUIVALENT | EQUIVALENT
TO
SAE GRADE 1 | EQUIVALENT
TO
SAE GRADE 2 | EQUIVALENT
TO
SAE GRADE 5 | APPROXIMATELY 9 PER CENT STRONGER THAN SAE GRADE 5 | EQUIVALENT
TO
SAE GRADE 8 | NO
EQUIVALENT
SAE GRADE |
| USAGE | UNACCEPTABLE | UNACCEPTABLE | PREFERRED | ALTERNATE IF PREFERRED NOT AVAILABLE | • | |

^{*} Due to the material and hardness, class 10.9 and 12.9 capscrews are not suitable for use on the pressurized air systems on an Ingersoll-Rand Portable air Compressor. On uses other than pressure applications, class 10.9 and 12.9 capscrews are acceptable.