

# Compressor Care

- Always plug the compressor directly into the wall socket. You will get a voltage drop with an extension cord. If a larger motor you may feel the extension cord getting hot, further increasing voltage drop. If you need to work further away from the compressor, Please use a longer air hose.
- Switch on and off at the compressor switch. Not the wall switch. This allows the pump cylinders to unload and allow an easier restart.
- Drain air tank regularly. Water will build up in the tank if the compressor is worked hard.
- Check Oil regularly – Only use Compressor Oil.
- Check inlet filters regularly.
- Make sure cooling fins are clean of rubbish, (EG birds nests, dust/dirt/feed meal).
- Operate in plenty of air. Do not shut in unventilated areas (EG Dog Kennel/Cupboard).
- Make sure the air fittings/hoses are not leaking. Wastes power and overworks the compressor.

**Note! If on transport Skids, the Compressor must have these removed before positioning.**

- Don't turn up the regulator if the compressor cannot keep up, This will make matters worse. If you are losing revs when using the air tool, the compressor is too small for the tool. if it is working too hard you will cook the compressor, create more water build-up or burn oil. It is air volume that is the driver of the tool, not air pressure. Tools usually have a required air volume requirement in CFM/LPM – Cubic feet per Minute or Litres per minute.
- Air Tools should operate around 90-100PSI.
- Check drive belts regularly. If working too hard they will glaze and slip. Keep them tight.
- Use a water trap in your air line.
- Lubricate your air tools daily with tool oil – Don't use car oil.
- Compressors are sized by the displacement volume which is the swept volume of the pump versus Free Air delivery (FAD) which is the air delivery at the air hose. You lose up to 25% in friction/heat going from displacement to Free Air delivery, Similar to a cars Flywheel horse power Vs Rear wheel horse power.

