



**MODEL MP-1002N, MP-1506S,  
MP-2004TO, & MP-2020EVO  
OIL-LESS AIR COMPRESSOR  
OWNER'S MANUAL**

(For models manufactured since 1/23)



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## **WARNING!**

This manual provides critical safety instructions on the proper setup, operation, maintenance, and service of this machine/tool. Save this document, refer to it often, and use it to instruct other operators.

Failure to read, understand and follow the instructions in this manual may result in fire or serious personal injury—including amputation, electrocution, or death.

The owner of this machine/tool is solely responsible for its safe use. This responsibility includes but is not limited to proper installation in a safe environment, personnel training and usage authorization, proper inspection and maintenance, manual availability and comprehension, application of safety devices, cutting/sanding/grinding tool integrity, and the usage of personal protective equipment.

The manufacturer will not be held liable for injury or property damage from negligence, improper training, machine modifications or misuse.

## **WARNING!**

Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:

- Lead from lead-based paints.
- Crystalline silica from bricks, cement and other masonry products.
- Arsenic and chromium from chemically-treated lumber.

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

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## Controls & Components

The pump compresses the air and discharges it into the tank, where the air is stored. The pressure switch (located internally) then shuts down the motor and relieves air pressure in the pump and transfer tube when the air pressure in the tank reaches the cut-out pressure. As compressed air is used, and the pressure level in the tank drops to the cut-in pressure, the pressure switch restarts the motor automatically, without warning, and the pump resumes compressing air.



### Compressor Controls

**Power Switch:** This switch turns the compressor power **ON** and **OFF**.

**Pressure Relief Valve:** If the pressure switch does not shut down the motor when pressure reaches the pre-set level, this valve will pop open automatically to prevent over-pressurization. To operate manually, pull the ring on the valve to relieve air pressure in the tank.

**Tank Pressure Gauge:** This gauge measures the pressure level of the air stored in the tank. It is not adjustable by the operator and does not indicate line pressure.

**Drain Valve:** Located at the bottom of the tank, this is used to release moisture that accumulated through usage.



## ***Safety Instructions for Machinery***

**OWNER'S MANUAL.** Read and understand this owner's manual BEFORE using machine.

**TRAINED OPERATORS ONLY.** Untrained operators have a higher risk of being hurt or killed. Only allow trained/supervised people to use this machine. When machine is not being used, disconnect power, remove switch keys, or lock-out machine to prevent unauthorized use—especially around children. Make your workshop kid proof!

**DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENTS.** Do not use machinery in areas that are wet, cluttered, or have poor lighting. Operating machinery in these areas greatly increases the risk of accidents and injury.

**MENTAL ALERTNESS REQUIRED.** Full mental alertness is required for safe operation of machinery. Never operate under the influence of drugs or alcohol, when tired, or when distracted.

**ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT INJURY RISKS.** You can be shocked, burned, or killed by touching live electrical components or improperly grounded machinery. To reduce this risk, only allow qualified service personnel to do electrical installation or repair work, and always disconnect power before accessing or exposing electrical equipment.

**DISCONNECT POWER FIRST.** Always disconnect machine from power supply BEFORE making adjustments, changing tooling, or servicing machine. This prevents an injury risk from unintended startup or contact with live electrical components.

**EYE PROTECTION.** Always wear ANSI-approved safety glasses or a face shield when operating or observing machinery to reduce the risk of eye injury or blindness from flying particles. Everyday eyeglasses are NOT approved safety glasses.

**WEARING PROPER APPAREL.** Do not wear clothing, apparel or jewelry that can become entangled in moving parts. Always tie back or cover long hair. Wear non-slip footwear to reduce risk of slipping and losing control or accidentally contacting cutting tool or moving parts.

**HAZARDOUS DUST.** Dust created by machinery operations may cause cancer, birth defects, or long-term respiratory damage. Be aware of dust hazards associated with each workpiece material. Always wear a NIOSH-approved respirator to reduce your risk.

**HEARING PROTECTION.** Always wear hearing protection when operating or observing loud machinery. Extended exposure to this noise without hearing protection can cause permanent hearing loss.

**REMOVE ADJUSTING TOOLS.** Tools left on machinery can become dangerous projectiles upon startup. Never leave chuck keys, wrenches, or any other tools on machine. Always verify removal before starting!

**USE CORRECT TOOL FOR THE JOB.** Only use this tool for its intended purpose—do not force it or an attachment to do a job for which it was not designed. Never make unapproved modifications—modifying tool or using it differently than intended may result in malfunction or mechanical failure that can lead to personal injury or death!

**AWKWARD POSITIONS.** Keep proper footing and balance at all times when operating machine. Do not overreach! Avoid awkward hand positions that make workpiece control difficult or increase the risk of accidental injury.

**CHILDREN & BYSTANDERS.** Keep children and bystanders at a safe distance from the work area. Stop using machine if they become a distraction.

**GUARDS & COVERS.** Guards and covers reduce accidental contact with moving parts or flying debris. Make sure they are properly installed, undamaged, and working correctly **BEFORE** operating machine.

**FORCING MACHINERY.** Do not force machine. It will do the job safer and better at the rate for which it was designed.

**NEVER STAND ON MACHINE.** Serious injury may occur if machine is tipped or if the cutting tool is unintentionally contacted.

**STABLE MACHINE.** Unexpected movement during operation greatly increases risk of injury or loss of control. Before starting, verify machine is stable and mobile base (if used) is locked.

**USE RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES.** Consult this owner's manual or the manufacturer for recommended accessories. Using improper accessories will increase the risk of serious injury.

**UNATTENDED OPERATION.** To reduce the risk of accidental injury, turn machine **OFF** and ensure all moving parts completely stop before walking away. Never leave machine running while unattended.

**MAINTAIN WITH CARE.** Follow all maintenance instructions and lubrication schedules to keep machine in good working condition. A machine that is improperly maintained could malfunction, leading to serious personal injury or death.

**DAMAGED PARTS.** Regularly inspect machine for damaged, loose, or mis-adjusted parts—or any condition that could affect safe operation. Immediately repair/replace **BEFORE** operating machine. For your own safety, **DO NOT** operate machine with damaged parts!

**MAINTAIN POWER CORDS.** When disconnecting cord-connected machines from power, grab and pull the plug—**NOT** the cord. Pulling the cord may damage the wires inside. Do not handle cord/plug with wet hands. Avoid cord damage by keeping it away from heated surfaces, high traffic areas, harsh chemicals, and wet/damp locations.

**EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES.** If at any time you experience difficulties performing the intended operation, stop using the machine! Contact Technical Support.

## Safety Guidelines - Definitions

Safety is a combination of common sense, staying alert, and knowing how your compressor works. Read this manual to understand this compressor.



### DANGER

means if safety information is not followed someone **will** be seriously injured or killed.



### WARNING

means if safety information is not followed someone **could** be seriously injured or killed.



### CAUTION

means if safety information is not followed someone **may** be moderately injured.

## Important Safety Instructions

Improper operation or maintenance of this product could result in serious injury and property damage. Read and understand all warnings and operation instructions before using this compressor.

## Before Using the Air Compressor

### Things You Should Know

Air compressors are utilized in a variety of air system applications. Because air compressors and other components (hoses, connectors, air tools, spray guns, etc.) make up a high-pressure pumping system, the following safety precautions should be observed at all times.

**Only persons familiar with these rules of safe operation should use the air compressor.**

1. Read the instruction manual carefully before attempting to assemble, disassemble, or operate your system. Be thoroughly familiar with the controls and the proper use of the equipment.
2. Review and understand all safety instructions and operating procedures in this manual.
3. Review the maintenance methods for this compressor (See **Maintenance Operations** section on **Page 19**).

### Inspect Your Work Area

1. Keep work area clean.
2. Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents. Floors must not be slippery from wax or dust.

### Inspect Your Compressor

1. To reduce the risk of injury from accidental starting, turn switch off and disconnect the power before checking compressor.
2. If any part is missing, bent, or broken in any way, or any electrical part does not work properly, keep the compressor off and disconnected.
3. Check hoses for weak or worn conditions before each use, making certain all connections are secure. Do not use if defect is found.



### WARNING

Do not operate compressor if damaged during shipping, handling, or use. Damage may cause compressor to burst and cause injury or property damage.



### DANGER

This compressor is not designed for and should not be used for breathing air applications.

## **Before Each Use**

### **Inspect Your Work Area**

1. Keep work area clean. Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents.
2. The floor must not be slippery from wax or dust.

### **Inspect Your Compressor**

1. To reduce the risk of injury from accidental starting, turn the switch off and disconnect power.
2. If any part is missing, bent, or broken in any way, or any electrical part does not work properly, keep the compressor off and disconnect power. **Do not** use if defect is found.
3. Check hoses for weak or worn condition before each use, making certain all connections are secure. **Do not** use if a defect is found.
4. Pull pressure relief valve ring daily to ensure proper function and clear possible obstructions.

## **Plan Ahead to Protect Eyes, Hands, Face and Ears**

### **Dress for Safety**

1. Wear safety glasses meeting ANSI Z87.1 (or in Canada CSA Z94.3-99) and use hearing protection when operating the unit. Everyday glasses are not safety glasses.
2. Wear shoes to prevent shock hazards.
3. Tie back long hair.

### **Pay Attention to Your Hands**



#### **WARNING**

Keep fingers away from running compressor. Fast moving and hot parts may cause injury and/or burns.



#### **WARNING**

Be careful when touching the exterior of compressor, pump, motor, and air lines; they may become hot enough to cause injury.



#### **WARNING**

Never operate the compressor without a belt guard. The compressor can start automatically without warning. Personal injury or property damage could occur from contact with moving parts.



#### **CAUTION**

The compressor may be hot even if the unit is stopped.



#### **WARNING**

Use of a mask or respirator per chemical manufacturers' instructions may be necessary if there is a chance of inhaling toxic fumes. Read mask and respirator instructions carefully. Consult a safety expert if you are not sure about the use of certain masks or respirator.



## When Operating

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



### WARNING

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

## Spraying Precautions



### WARNING

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

#### Reduce the Risk of a Dangerous Environment



### WARNING

Extreme caution should be taken when spraying flammable liquids as the spark from a motor or pressure switch may cause a fire or explosion. Ample ventilation must be provided.



### WARNING

Spray in a well-ventilated area to keep fumes from collecting and causing serious injury and fire hazards.

1. **Do not** spray in the vicinity of open flames or other places where a spark can cause ignition. **Do not** smoke when spraying paint, insecticides, or other flammable substances.

#### Be Informed About the Materials You Use

1. When spraying with solvents or toxic chemicals, follow the instructions provided by the chemical manufacturer. Consult a safety expert if unsure about the use of masks or respirators.
2. If the material you intend to spray contains trichloroethane and methylene chloride, do not use accessories that contain aluminum or galvanized materials, as these chemicals can react with galvanized components causing corrosion and weakening equipment. Use stainless steel accessories.

## ***Glossary of Terms***

### **Air Filter**

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

### **Air Tank**

Cylindrical component which contains the compressed air.

### **Check Valve**

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

### **Electric Motor**

Device which provides the rotational force necessary to operate the compressor pump.

### **Pressure Gauge**

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

### **Pressure Switch**

Device which automatically controls the ON/OFF cycling of the compressor. It stops the compressor when the cut-off pressure in the tank is reached and starts the compressor when the air pressure drops below the cut-in pressure.

### **PSI (Pounds per Square Inch)**

Measurement of the pressure exerted by the force of air. The actual PSI is measured by a pressure gauge on the compressor.

### **Pump**

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

### **Safety Valve**

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

### **Thermal Overload Switch**

Device, integrated into the electric motor winding, which automatically shuts OFF the compressor if the temperature of the electric motor exceeds a predetermined limit.

## ***Starting the Compressor***

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

Crankcase oil - Check oil level at sight glass. Oil level should be 1/2 full (or slightly higher) in the oil sight glass.

Make sure all rags, tools, oil, etc. are away from the unit.

Open the air system to free it of any pressure.

Switch the compressor on for a few revolutions to make sure the rotation is correct. Correct rotation is clockwise when facing the sight glass on the pump.

Operate the compressor for a few minutes unloaded (air system open) then allow the compressor to pump up. Make sure the electrical pressure switch properly switches off the compressor when the air pressure reaches the PSI indicated below:



### **CAUTION**

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

## ***Draining the Tank***

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



### **WARNING**

Do not open a manual tank drain valve on any air tank containing more than 30 PSI of air pressure!



### **WARNING**

Never attempt to relieve an air tank by removing a pipe plug or any other system component!

#### ***Manually Draining Air Tank:***

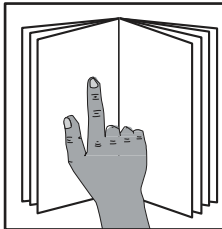
Disconnect & lockout the compressor from the power source.

Tank(s) subjected to freezing temperatures may contain ice. Store the compressor in a heated area before attempting to drain moisture from the tank(s). Reduce the air pressure in the tank to 30 PSI by pulling the pressure relief valve ring.

# Operation Overview

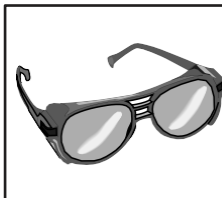
The purpose of this overview is to provide the novice machine operator with a basic understanding of how the machine is used during operation, so the machine controls/components discussed later in this manual are easier to understand.

Due to the generic nature of this overview, it is **not** intended to be an instructional guide. To learn more about specific operations, read this entire manual, seek additional training from experienced machine operators, and do additional research outside of this manual by reading "how-to" books, trade magazines, or websites.



## **!WARNING**

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



## **!WARNING**

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



## **!WARNING**

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

To complete a typical operation, the operator does the following:

1. Puts on safety glasses.
2. Pulls safety valve ring to test valve and clear any obstructions.

3. Turns regulator knob all the way counter-clockwise.
4. Puts on any additional personal protective equipment required by operation and attachment tool.
5. Connects machine to power and turns it **ON**.
6. Allows machine to run until cut-out pressure has been reached and tanks are full.
7. Turns regulator knob clockwise until line pressure gauge displays pressure lower than or equal to air tool rating.
8. Connects air hose to quick-connect coupler.
9. Connects attachment air tool to air hose.
10. While being careful not to create a tripping hazard with hose, performs operation.
11. Turns machine **OFF** and disconnects it from power.
12. Uses safety relief valve to reduce tank pressure to less than 10 PSI.
13. Disconnects attachment tool from hose.
14. Disconnects hose from compressor.
15. Opens drain valve to drain any condensation from tanks.
16. Closes drain valve.

## **NOTICE**

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

# Choosing Air Hose

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

## Length

Consider your applications before deciding on a hose length. Longer hoses, or hose connections to extend hose length, can increase your mobility, but will probably result in some pressure loss.

If your work area will be small, you may be able to use a shorter hose without having to move the compressor or stretch the hose. Never pull the hose to move the compressor or put any unnecessary stress on the hose, valves, fittings, or tanks.

An air compressor becomes very hot during operation, and the pressure switch and motor often produce sparks. Some applications, like spraying or sanding, involve flammable material that create a fire or combustion hazard when they are performed too close to a compressor. The hose length must allow for the air compressor to remain at least 20 feet away from the operation.

## Diameter

A larger inner diameter will allow for higher airflow delivery. Refer to **Airflow Delivery (CFM)** on **Page 19** for more information. The higher CFM a tool requires, the larger the inner diameter of the hose will need to be (see **Figure 13**).

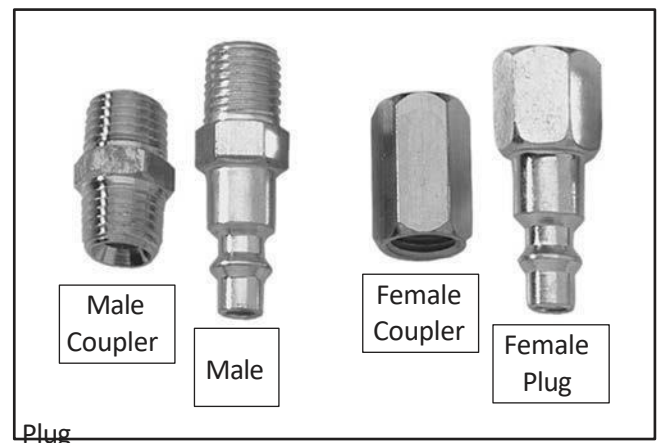
Airflow Delivery	Required ID
0–3 CFM	¼" (3mm)
3.1–5.9 CFM	¼"–⅜" (3mm–10mm)
6+ CFM	⅜"+ (10mm+)

**Figure 13.** Recommended hose inner diameters.

## Fittings

Many hoses come with fittings installed. The simplest option is to find a hose with two fittings: one that matches the compressor output port, and one that matches your intended attachment tool. If the hose does not match the port, a coupler may be needed.

You will need to determine the size of the fittings and whether they are male or female (see **Figure 14**). A male fitting can only attach to a female fitting, and vice versa. There are also a number of coupler/plug styles on the market, so be sure the two match or you will likely not have an airtight connection.



**Figure 14.** Example of male and female fittings.

The outlet ports on the T32336 are ¼" NPT female quick-couplers (see **Figure 15**), so you will need a ¼" NPT male plug attached to the hose for each port.



**Figure 15.** Location of quick-coupler outlet ports.

# Connecting Air Tool

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

## Airflow Delivery (CFM)

The first consideration when choosing an air tool is whether or not the air delivery is compatible with your compressor. Smaller compressors, capable of less than 5 CFM, only supply enough pressure for smaller air tools like nailers, staplers, chippers, chisels, grinders, sanders, tire inflators, and paint sprayers. Air hammers, impact wrenches, impact hammers, and blow guns will probably require a larger compressor capable of 10-110 CFM.

## Duty Cycle

The duty cycle of your compressor will also have an effect on how efficient the airflow delivery is. Refer to **Figure 16** for some common duty cycles and what they mean.

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

Compressing air produces a lot of heat, so the pump and motor require some resting time in order to cool down. The "cycle" of an air compressor refers to how long it takes for the compressor to be used and subsequently cooled. The duty cycle dictates what percentage of the cycle you can spend using air before it must rest.

## Operating Pressure (Pounds/Inch<sup>2</sup>)

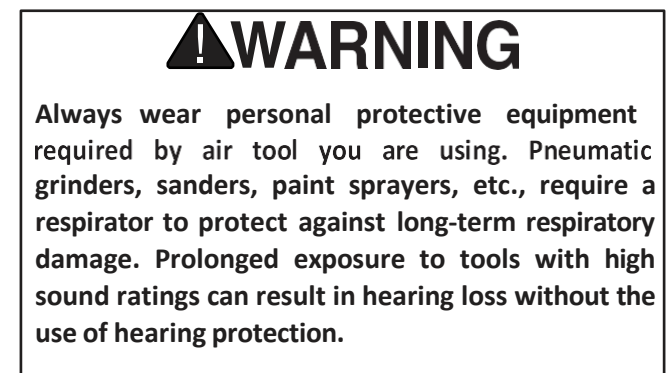
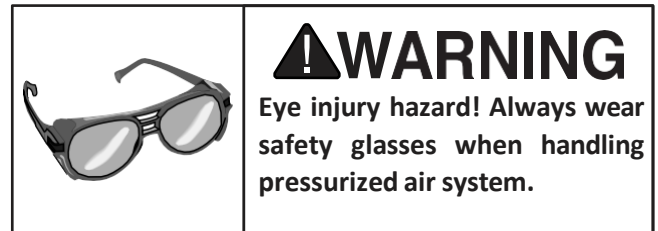
Your second consideration should be the recommended or required operating pressure of your tool. An air tool recommended for 70 PSI should never be connected to a hose or system set to higher than that operating pressure, as the tool or valves could burst. A regulator allows tools with a lower rating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

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

## Connecting Air Tool

Use the following steps as a guide for attaching an air tool. As there are a wide variety of tool and hose options, your connections may differ slightly from this simple outline.

Items Needed	Qty
Air Tool (Rated for 90 PSI or Less).....	1
Air Hose .....	1
Additional Connection Fittings .....	As Needed





## **WARNING**

**Never attempt to relieve an air tank by removing a pipe plug or any other system component!**

### ***Manually Draining Air Tank:***

Disconnect & lockout the compressor from the power source.

Tank(s) subjected to freezing temperatures may contain ice. Store the compressor in a heated area before attempting to drain moisture from the tank(s). Reduce the air pressure in the tank to 30 PSI by pulling the pressure relief valve ring.

Put on safety glasses to protect your eyes from debris that escaping air and moisture may propel before you slowly open the drain valve and allow the moisture and air mixture to drain from the tank.

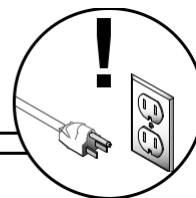
Once the moisture has been completely drained, close the drain valve.

We recommend inspecting your tank at scheduled intervals. Tanks should be visually inspected yearly and hydrostatically inspected every 10 years.

**Refer to federal, state or provincial, or local codes for mandatory airtank maintenance information.**

Review the troubleshooting procedures in this section if a problem develops with your machine. If you need replacement parts or additional help with a procedure, call our Technical Support. **Note:** *Please gather the serial number and manufacture date of your machine before calling.*

# Troubleshooting



## Motor & Electrical

Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Machine does not start, or power supply breaker trips after startup.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tank already pressurized.</li> <li>2. Internal overload tripped.</li> <li>3. Incorrect power supply voltage or circuit size.</li> <li>4. Pressure switch cut-in/cut-out settings have been adjusted incorrectly.</li> <li>5. Power supply circuit breaker tripped or fuse blown.</li> <li>6. Tripped thermal overload in motor, compressor is exceeding its duty cycle.</li> <li>7. Wiring broken, disconnected, or corroded.</li> <li>8. Check valve components are dirty/damaged.</li> <li>9. Pressure switch at fault.</li> <li>10. Internal overload at fault.</li> <li>11. Motor or motor bearings at fault.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Motor will not start if tank is fully pressurized.</li> <li>2. Disconnect machine from power, allow pump to cool, then resume operations.</li> <li>3. Ensure correct power supply and circuit size (<b>Page 11</b>).</li> <li>4. Adjust settings (<b>Page 30</b>). Do not exceed cut-in/cut-out pressures listed on data sheet (<b>Page 6</b>) or inside pressure switch.</li> <li>5. Ensure circuit is free of shorts. Reset circuit breaker or replace fuse.</li> <li>6. Reduce load on compressor and allow longer cool down periods.</li> <li>7. Fix broken wires or disconnected/corroded connections.</li> <li>8. Clean/replace check valve components (<b>Page 29</b>).</li> <li>9. Turn compressor <b>OFF</b>, disconnect from power, and empty tank. <b>DO NOT USE</b> until switch is replaced.</li> <li>10. Replace pump.</li> <li>11. Replace motor.</li> </ol>
Machine stalls or is underpowered.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Air filter(s) dirty/clogged.</li> <li>2. Pump/motor have restricted airflow.</li> <li>3. Pressure switch cut-in/cut-out settings have been adjusted incorrectly.</li> <li>4. Motor overheated, tripping internal overload; compressor is exceeding its duty cycle.</li> <li>5. Run capacitor at fault.</li> <li>6. Extension cord too long.</li> <li>7. Check valve components are dirty/damaged.</li> <li>8. Motor or motor bearings at fault.</li> <li>9. Worn valves or rings/compressor pump at fault.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Replace air filter(s) (<b>Page 23</b>).</li> <li>2. Clean cylinder fins, motor fan, and vent area.</li> <li>3. Adjust settings (<b>Page 30</b>). Do not exceed cut-in/cut-out pressures listed on data sheet (<b>Page 6</b>) or inside pressure switch.</li> <li>4. Reduce load on compressor and allow longer cool down periods. Clean motor, let cool, and reduce workload. Reset breaker.</li> <li>5. Test/repair/replace.</li> <li>6. Move machine closer to power supply; use shorter extension cord.</li> <li>7. Clean/replace check valve components (<b>Page 29</b>).</li> <li>8. Replace motor.</li> <li>9. Rebuild/replace.</li> </ol>



Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Machine has vibration or noisy operation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Motor or component loose.</li> <li>2. Wheels or machine feet loose.</li> <li>3. Motor fan rubbing on fan cover.</li> <li>4. Motor bearings at fault.</li> <li>5. Compressor pump at fault.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Replace damaged or missing bolts/nuts or tighten if loose.</li> <li>2. Tighten fasteners.</li> <li>3. Fix/replace fan cover; replace loose/damaged fan.</li> <li>4. Test by rotating shaft; rotational grinding/loose shaft requires bearing replacement.</li> <li>5. Compressor piston rod/bearings/crankshaft is worn. Rebuild or replace pump.</li> </ol>
Motor runs continuously.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Machine is undersized.</li> <li>2. Regulator needs to be adjusted for lower airflow delivery.</li> <li>3. Air leak in tank or delivery pipes.</li> <li>4. Pressure switch at fault.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use a smaller attachment tool or a larger air compressor.</li> <li>2. Turn regulator knob counterclockwise to decrease line PSI.</li> <li>3. Check air tank, pipes, and all connections for leaks (<b>Page 25</b>). Do not attempt to repair leaking/damaged tank, only replace.</li> <li>4. Turn compressor <b>OFF</b>, disconnect from power, and empty tank. DO NOT USE until switch is replaced.</li> </ol>
Pressure relief valve stays open and motor will not stop running.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pressure switch cut-in/cut-out settings have been adjusted incorrectly.</li> <li>2. Pressure switch at fault, unit is trying to overpressurize tank.</li> <li>3. Pressure relief valve at fault/relieving pressure too early.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adjust settings (<b>Page 30</b>). Do not exceed cut-in/cut-out pressures listed on data sheet (<b>Page 6</b>) or inside pressure switch.</li> <li>2. Turn compressor <b>OFF</b>, disconnect from power, and empty tank. DO NOT USE until switch is replaced.</li> <li>3. Replace.</li> </ol>

## Motor & Electrical (Cont.)

### Operation

Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Air leaks from pressure switch.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check valve components are dirty/damaged.</li> <li>2. Pressure switch at fault.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Clean/replace check valve components (<b>Page 29</b>).</li> <li>2. Turn compressor <b>OFF</b>, disconnect from power, and empty tank. DO NOT USE until switch is replaced.</li> </ol>
Low pressure in tank, or tank pressure drops after compressor is turned <b>OFF</b> .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Drain valve is open.</li> <li>2. Air filter(s) dirty/clogged.</li> <li>3. Regulator needs to be adjusted for lower airflow delivery.</li> <li>4. Pressure switch cut-in/cut-out settings have been adjusted incorrectly.</li> <li>5. Air leak in tank or delivery pipes.</li> <li>6. Check valve components are dirty/damaged.</li> <li>7. Pressure relief valve releasing below 150 PSI.</li> <li>8. Gasket(s) leaking.</li> <li>9. Worn pump piston rings.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Close drain valve.</li> <li>2. Replace air filter(s) (<b>Page 23</b>).</li> <li>3. Turn regulator knob counterclockwise to decrease line PSI.</li> <li>4. Adjust settings (<b>Page 30</b>). Do not exceed cut-in/cut-out pressures listed on data sheet (<b>Page 6</b>) or inside pressure switch.</li> <li>5. Check air tank, pipes, and all connections for leaks (<b>Page 25</b>). Do not attempt to repair leaking/damaged tank, only replace.</li> <li>6. Clean/replace check valve components (<b>Page 29</b>).</li> <li>7. Replace pressure relief valve.</li> <li>8. Check gaskets on cylinder head assemblies, repair or replace as needed.</li> <li>9. Inspect and replace pump piston rings.</li> </ol>
Compressor knocking.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Air filter(s) dirty/clogged.</li> <li>2. Piston assembly loose.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Replace air filter(s) (<b>Page 23</b>).</li> <li>2. Inspect and repair piston and connecting rod.</li> </ol>

## Operation (Cont.)

Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Compressor does not build air pressure, or does not reach full pressure.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Drain valve is open.</li> <li>2. Tank needs to be drained.</li> <li>3. Air filter(s) dirty/clogged.</li> <li>4. Air leak in tank or delivery pipes.</li> <li>5. Check valve components are dirty/damaged.</li> <li>6. Reed valve(s) not sealing.</li> <li>7. Head gasket or valve body gasket leaking.</li> <li>8. Worn pump piston rings.</li> <li>9. Broken crankshaft or connecting rod.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Close drain valve.</li> <li>2. Open drain valve to drain condensation, then close.</li> <li>3. Replace air filter(s) (<b>Page 23</b>).</li> <li>4. Check air tank, pipes, and all connections for leaks (<b>Page 25</b>). Do not attempt to repair leaking/damaged tank, only replace.</li> <li>5. Clean/replace check valve components (<b>Page 29</b>).</li> <li>6. Remove cylinder head and replace reed valve(s).</li> <li>7. Remove cylinder head and replace gasket(s).</li> <li>8. Inspect and replace pump piston rings.</li> <li>9. Replace or rebuild compressor pump.</li> </ol>
Air leaks from air filter(s).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check valve components are dirty/damaged.</li> <li>2. Reed valve(s) not sealing.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Clean/replace check valve components (<b>Page 29</b>).</li> <li>2. Remove cylinder head and replace reed valve(s).</li> </ol>
Air tools have oily discharge.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tank needs to be drained.</li> <li>2. In-line oiler is out of adjustment (if used).</li> <li>3. In-line filter is damaged or missing (if used).</li> <li>4. Compressor pump is at fault.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Open drain valve to drain condensation.</li> <li>2. Adjust in-line oiler drip ratio or use correct viscosity oil.</li> <li>3. Replace filter or in-line filter assembly.</li> <li>4. Worn compressor piston, rings, or valves. Rebuild or replace pump.</li> </ol>
Air tools have watery discharge or get cold and freeze up with ice during use.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tank needs to be drained.</li> <li>2. In-line water separator is full (if used).</li> <li>3. Ambient environment has too much humidity.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Open drain valve to drain condensation.</li> <li>2. Drain water separator.</li> <li>3. Install in-line air dryer and water separator.</li> </ol>
Air tool has low supply pressure but compressor has sufficient air pressure.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Air hose is too long.</li> <li>2. Regulator needs to be adjusted for higher airflow delivery.</li> <li>3. Machine is undersized.</li> <li>4. In-line filter is damaged or clogged (if used).</li> <li>5. In-line water separator is full (if used).</li> <li>6. Pressure switch cut-in/cut-out settings have been adjusted incorrectly.</li> <li>7. Air leaks in hose.</li> <li>8. Regulator at fault.</li> <li>9. Pressure gauge(s) at fault.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use shorter hose.</li> <li>2. Turn regulator knob clockwise to increase line PSI. DO NOT exceed pressure rating of attached tool.</li> <li>3. Use a smaller attachment tool or a larger air compressor.</li> <li>4. Replace filter or in-line filter assembly.</li> <li>5. Drain water separator.</li> <li>6. Adjust settings (<b>Page 30</b>). Do not exceed cut-in/cut-out pressures listed on data sheet (<b>Page 6</b>) or inside pressure switch.</li> <li>7. Check air hoses and all connections for leaks (<b>Page 25</b>).</li> <li>8. Inspect regulator for leaks. Replace if at fault.</li> <li>9. Replace pressure gauge(s).</li> </ol>
Safety relief valve leaks.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pressure switch cut-in/cut-out settings have been adjusted incorrectly.</li> <li>2. Safety relief valve at fault.</li> <li>3. Pressure switch at fault.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adjust settings (<b>Page 30</b>). Do not exceed cut-in/cut-out pressures listed on data sheet (<b>Page 6</b>) or inside pressure switch.</li> <li>2. Test/replace.</li> <li>3. Turn compressor <b>OFF</b>, disconnect from power, and empty tank. DO NOT USE until switch is replaced.</li> </ol>
Delivered air is dirty or has excessive moisture.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tank needs to be drained.</li> <li>2. Delivery pipes are dirty (if used).</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Open drain valve to drain condensation.</li> <li>2. Remove delivery pipes, clean out and replace.</li> </ol>

# Inspecting Check Valve

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

**Tool Needed** Qty  
Wrench or Socket 19mm..... 1

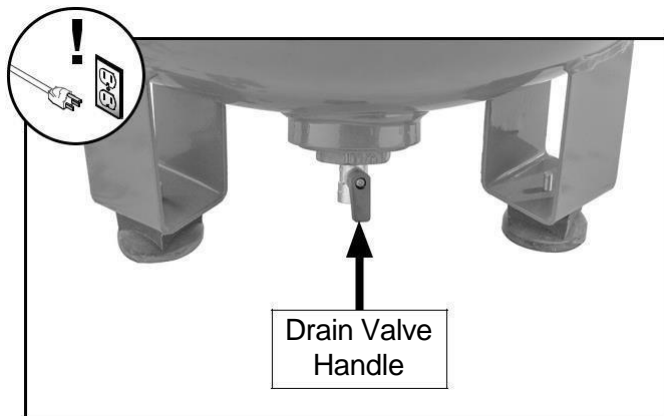
	<p><b>⚠ WARNING</b> Eye injury hazard! Always wear safety glasses when handling pressurized air system.</p>
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To inspect check valve:

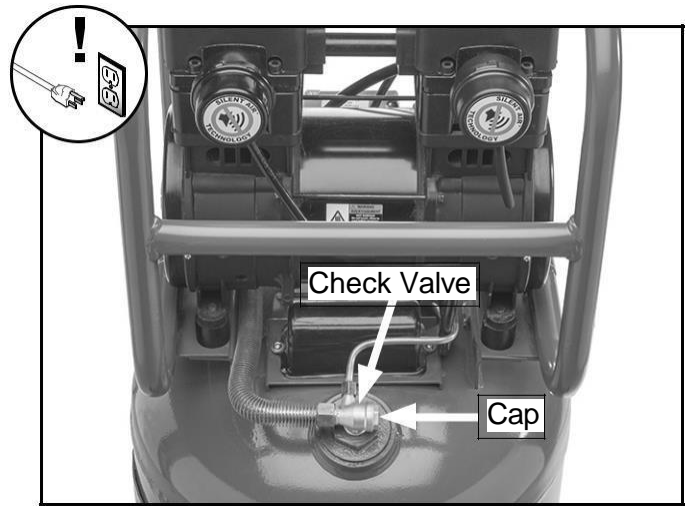
1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

<p><b>⚠ CAUTION</b> Releasing air through safety release valve can be extremely loud. Protect hearing with ANSI-approved hearing protection while performing following step.</p>
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

2. Use safety relief valve to reduce tank pressure to less than 10 PSI.
3. Open drain valve to release any remaining air



4. Remove cap, shown in **Figure 28**, from check valve.



Location of check valve cap.

5. Inspect seal ring and diaphragm (for damage and dirt).



Check valve components.

6. Replace any damaged parts and clean any dirt from diaphragm and seal ring.
7. Re-install check valve/cap.

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

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


# Adjusting Cut-In/ Cut-Out Settings

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

Tools Needed	Qty
Phillips Head Screwdriver #2 .....	1
Flat Head Screwdriver 1/4" .....	1

**⚠ WARNING**

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



**⚠ WARNING**

Eye injury hazard! Always wear safety glasses when handling pressurized air system.

## Adjusting Cut-In/Cut-Out Settings

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

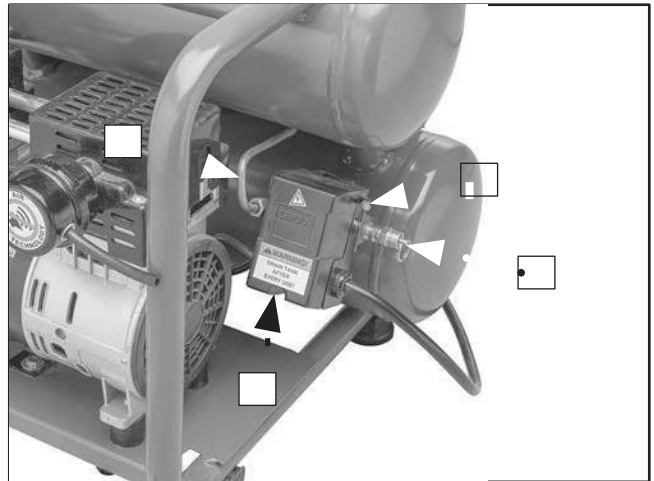
### To adjust cut-in/cut-out settings:

1. Operate compressor and record cut-in and cut-out pressures.
2. **DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!**

**⚠ CAUTION**

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

3. Use safety relief valve to reduce tank pressure to less than 10 PSI.
4. Remove Phillips head screw shown in to remove pressure switch cover.



Location of pressure switch cover Phillips head screw.

5. Adjust screw shown in **Figure** to change minimum and maximum tank pressure settings.



Location of cut-in/cut-out adjustment screw

- Turn screw half turn *clockwise* to *increase* both settings.
- Turn screw half turn *counterclockwise* to *decrease* both settings.

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

### Adjusting Only Cut-Out Setting

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

#### To adjust only cut-out setting:

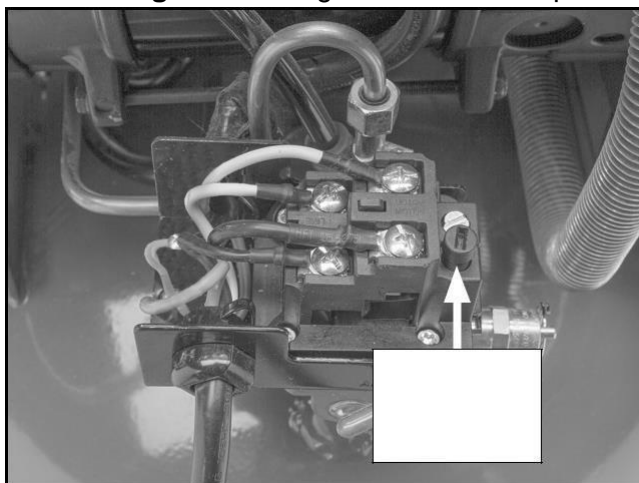
1. Operate compressor and record cut-in and cut-out pressures.
2. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!

## CAUTION

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

3. Use safety relief valve to reduce tank pressure to less than 10 PSI.

Adjust screw shown in **Figure** to change maximum tank pressure setting



Cut-Out Adjustment Screw. Location of cut-out only adjustment screw.

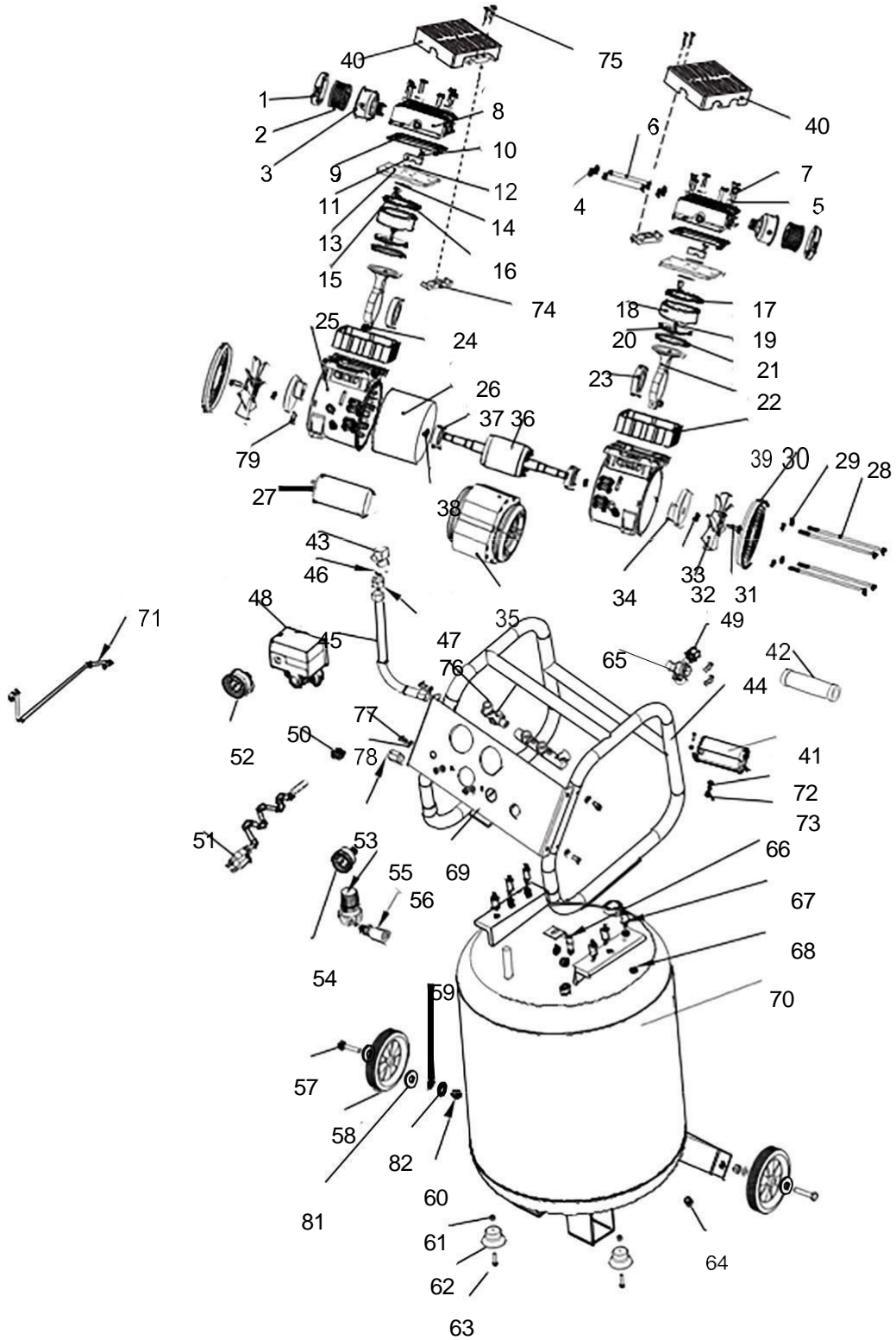
- Turn screw half turn *clockwise* to *increase* tank pressure.

— Turn screw half turn *counterclockwise* to *decrease* tank pressure.


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

To order parts, contact MEGA by phone at (832) 415-6995 or email at [CS@megacompressor.com](mailto:CS@megacompressor.com).

# Main



# Main Parts List

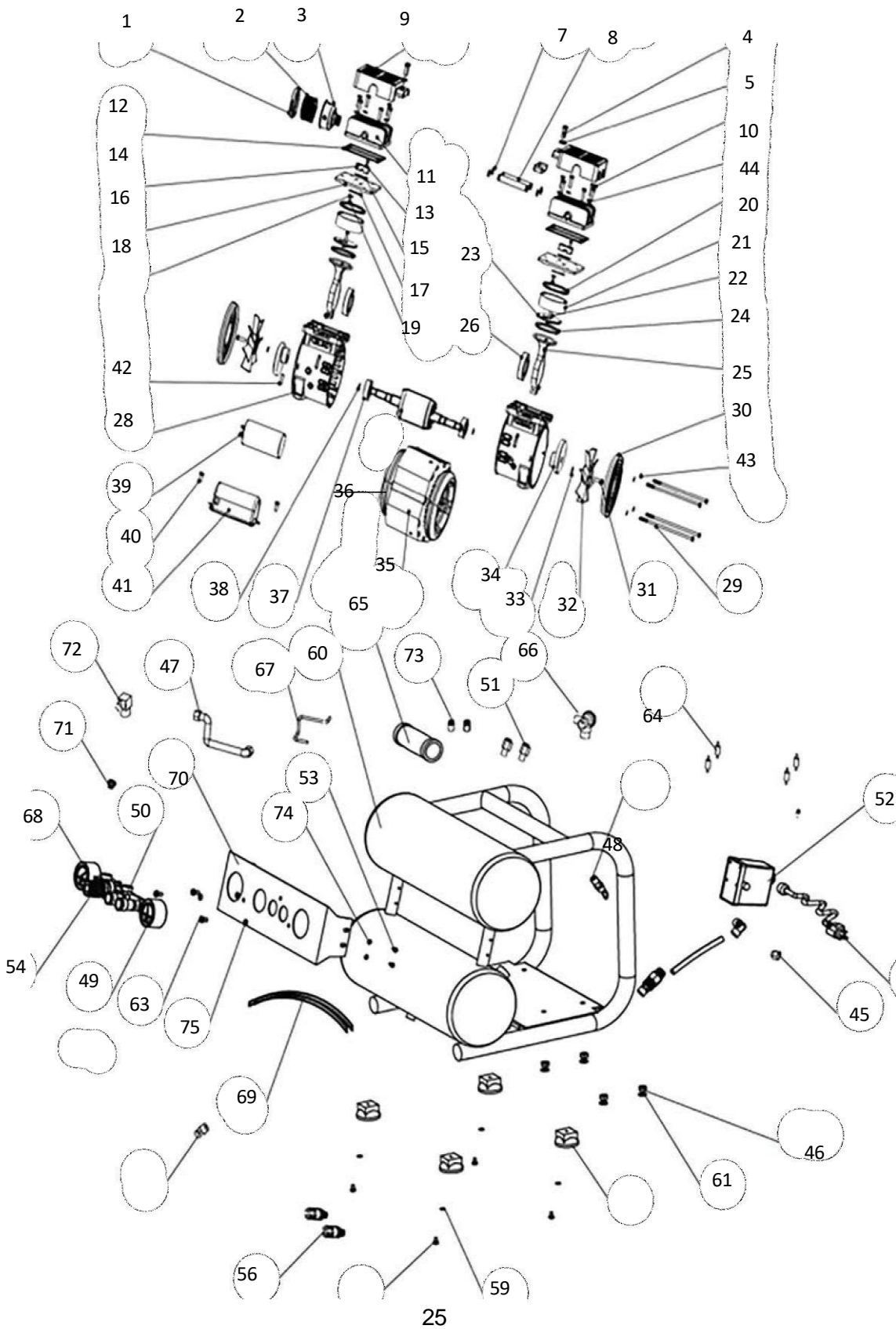
REF	DESCRIPTION	QTY
1	FILTER COVER	2
2	FILTER ELEMENT	2
3	FILTER BASE	2
4	O-RING 19 X 2.8	4
5	GASKET	12
6	CONNECTING TUBE	2
7	HEX BOLT M6-1 X 65	12
8	CYLINDER HEAD	2
9	RUBBER MAT	2
10	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 8	2
11	LOCKING BLOCK	2
12	UPPER VALVE PLATE	2
13	VALVE DISC	2
14	LOWER VALVE PLATE	2
15	BUMPER	2
16	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 6	2
17	O-RING 75 X 2.8	2
18	CYLINDER	2
19	PHLP HD SCR M6-1 X 16	2
20	PRESSURE PLATE	2
21	PISTON RING	2
22	CONNECTING ROD	2
23	BALL BEARING 6204ZZ	2
24	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 18	2
25	CRANKCASE	2
26	BUSHING	1
27	R CAPACITOR 120M 250V 1-3/4 X 3-1/2	1
28	HEX BOLT M5-.8 X 130	4
29	LOCK WASHER 5MM	4
30	FAN COVER	2
31	TAP SCREW M4 X 12	4
32	FAN	2
33	LOCK BLOCK	2
34	ECCENTRIC BEARING	2
35	STATOR	1
36	ROTOR	1
37	BALL BEARING 6908ZZ	2
38	EXT RETAINING RING 14MM	2
39	PAD	2
	HEAD COVER (PLASTIC)	2

REF	DESCRIPTION	QTY
42	HANDLE GRIP	1
43	ELBOW FITTING	1
44	ROLL CAGE	1
45	TUBE	1
46	LOCK RING	2
47	FLARE NUT 3/8-24	1
48	PRESSURE SWITCH LEFOO LF10-4H	1
49	CHECK VALVE NUT	1
50	CORD CLIP	2
51	POWER CORD 14G 3W 72" 5-15P	1
52	TANK PRESSURE GAUGE	1
53	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 6	1
54	LINE PRESSURE GAUGE	1
55	REGULATOR	1
56	UNIVERSAL QUICK-COUPLER 1/4" NPT	1
57	SHOULDER BOLT 3/8-16 X 9/16, 7/16 X 1-15/16	2
58	WHEEL	2
59	FLAT WASHER 3/8	2
60	HEX NUT 3/8-16	2
61	FLAT WASHER 5MM	2
62	RUBBER FOOT	2
63	HEX BOLT M5-.8 X 25	2
64	BALL DRAIN VALVE	1
65	CHECK VALVE	1
66	SAFETY VALVE	1
67	VIBRATION DAMPENER	6
68	HEX NUT M8-1.25	6
69	CONTROL PANEL	1
70	TANK	1
71	DISCHARGE TUBE	2
72	HEX BOLT M4-.7 X 10	2
73	FLAT WASHER 4MM	2
74	HEAD COVER CLAMP	2
75	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 12	4
76	STRAIGHT FITTING	1
77	PHLP HD SCR M5-.8 X 12	6
78	GASKET	6
79	BLOCK PLATE	2
81	FLAT WASHER 13 X 14 X 2MM	4
82	INT TOOTH WASHER 3/8	2



To order parts, contact MEGA by phone at (832) 415-6995 or email at [CS@megacompressor.com](mailto:CS@megacompressor.com).

# Main

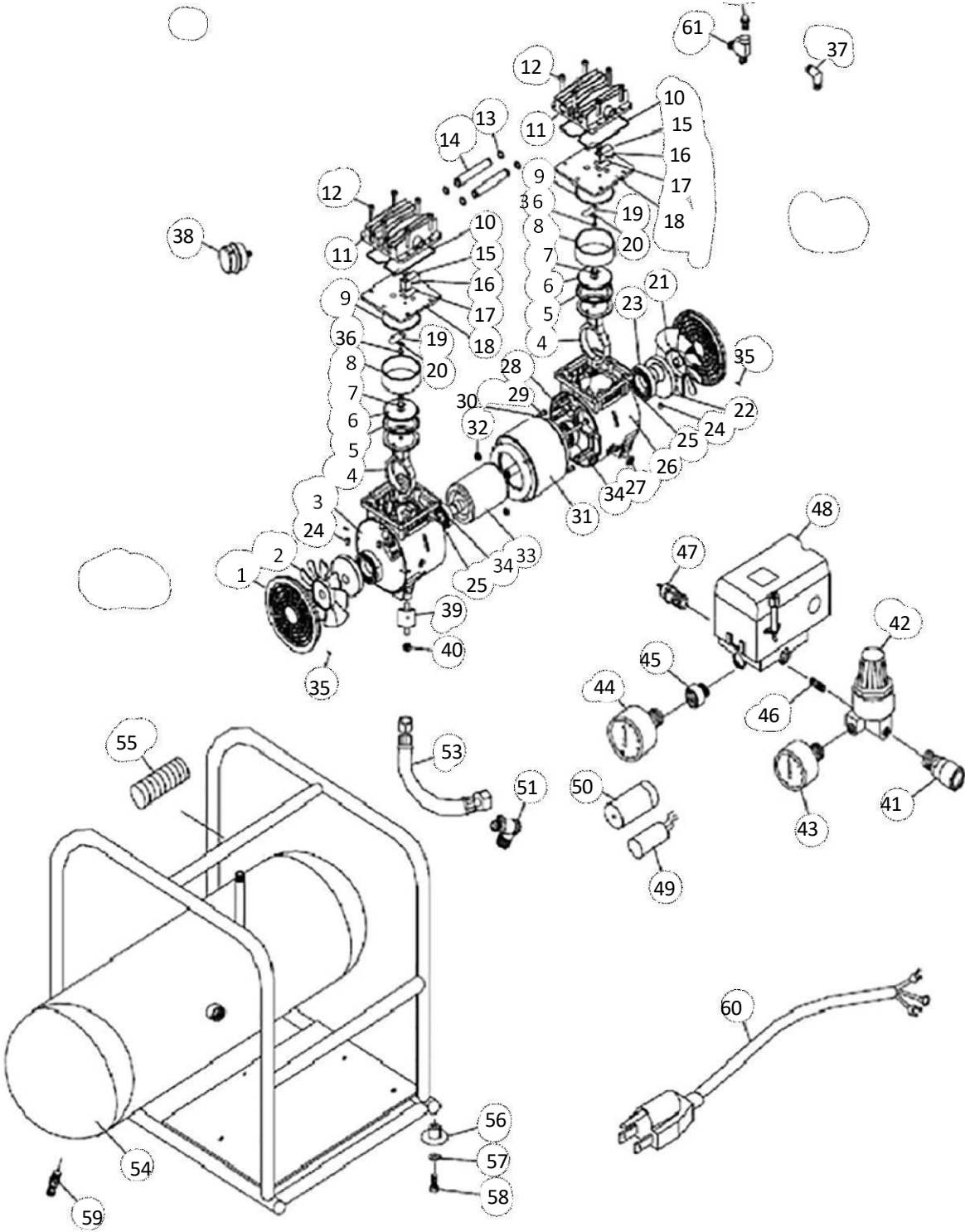


# Main Parts List

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

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

# Main

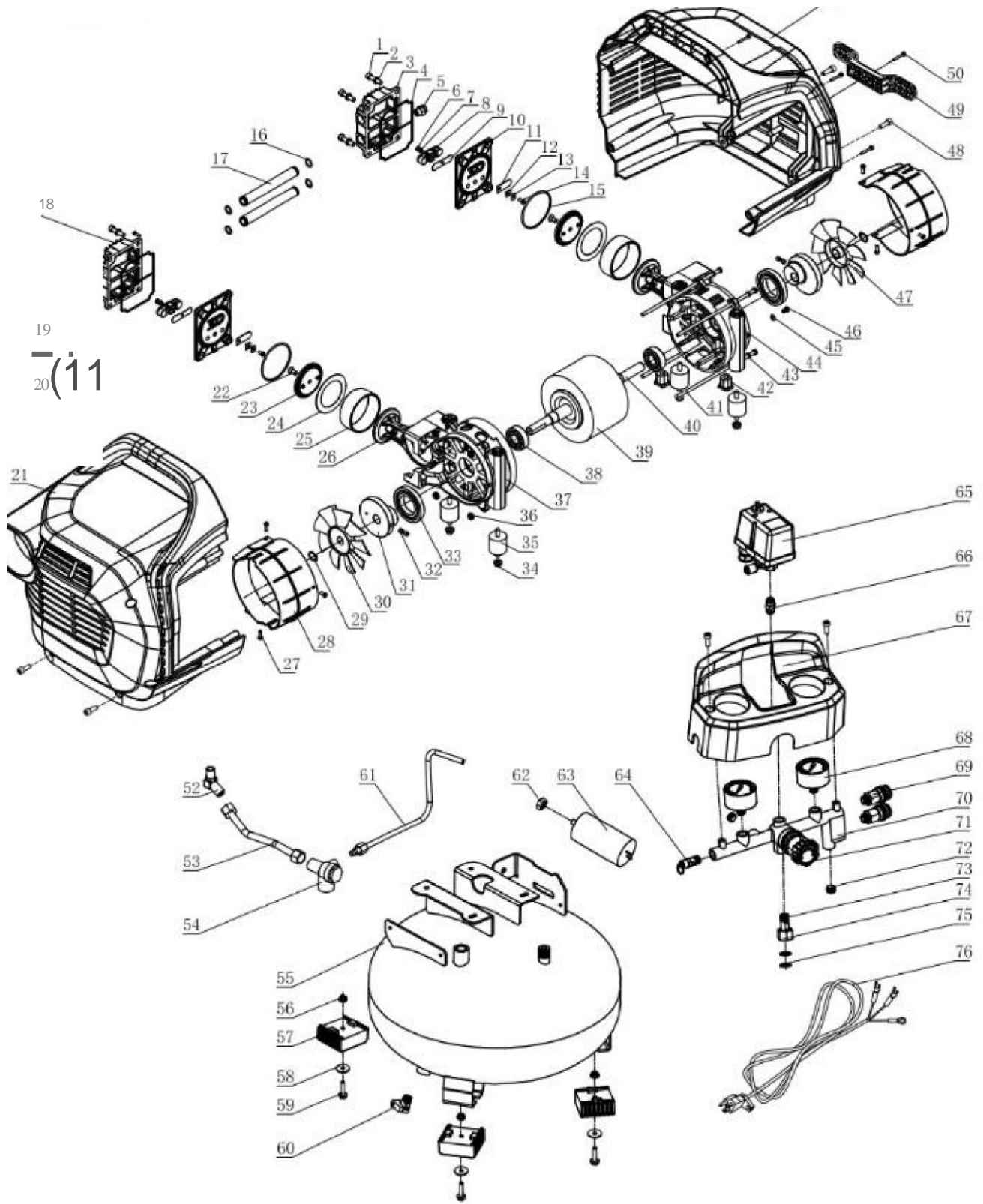


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## Main Parts List

REF	DESCRIPTION	QTY
1	FAN COVER	2
2	FAN (RIGHT)	1
3	CRANKCASE (RIGHT)	1
4	CONNECTING ROD	2
5	PISTON RING	2
6	PISTON CAP	2
7	CAP SCREW M6-1 X 16	2
8	CYLINDER	2
9	O-RING 68 X 2.5	2
10	HEAD GASKET	2
11	HEAD	2
12	CAP SCREW M5-.8 X 25	12
13	O-RING 8.5 X 2	4
14	CONNECTING TUBE	2
15	HEX BOLT M4-.7 X 8	2
16	VALVE STOP	2
17	EXHAUST VALVE	2
18	VALVE PLATE	2
19	INTAKE VALVE	2
20	FLAT WASHER 4MM	2
21	FAN (LEFT)	1
22	ECCENTRIC BEARING	2
23	BALL BEARING 6006ZZ	2
24	SET SCREW M8-1.25 X 10	2
25	HEX BOLT M5-.8 X 25	2
26	CRANKCASE (LEFT)	1
27	BOX CONNECTOR	1
28	HEX BOLT M5-.8 X 10	2
29	HEX BOLT M5-.8 X 165	2
30	FLAT WASHER 5MM	4
31	STATOR	1

REF	DESCRIPTION	QTY
32	HEX NUT M5-.8	4
33	ROTOR	1
34	BALL BEARING 6203ZZ	2
35	PHLP HD SCR M3-.5 X 12	4
36	PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 8	2
37	ELBOW FITTING	1
38	AIR FILTER ASSEMBLY	1
39	VIBRATION DAMPENER	4
40	HEX NUT M6-1	4
41	UNIVERSAL COUPLER 1/4" NPT	1
42	REGULATOR	1
43	LINE GAUGE	1
44	TANK GAUGE	1
45	BUSHING	1
46	PIPE NIPPLE	1
47	SAFETY RELIEFVALVE	1
48	PRESSURE SWITCH	1
49	R CAPACITOR 70M 250V	1
50	CAPACITOR COVER	1
51	CHECK VALVE	1
53	BRAIDED DISCHARGE LINE	1
54	TANK ASSEMBLY	1
55	HANDLE GRIP	1
56	RUBBER FOOT	4
57	FLAT WASHER 6MM	4
58	HEX BOLT M5-.8 X 25	4
59	BALL DRAIN VALVE	1
60	POWER CORD 14G 3W 72" 5-15P	1
61	TEE ELBOW FITTING (BRASS)	1
62	COLD-START VALVE	1



# Main Parts List

REF	DESCRIPTION	QTY
1	HEX ROUND SCREW	8
2	SPRING WASHER	8
3	CYLINDER HEAD	1
4	SEAL FOR CYLINDER HEAD	2
5	SOFT STARTER	1
6	TRI-LOBULAR THREAD SCREW	2
7	SPRING WASHER	2
8	LIMIT RANGE IMPLEMENT	2
9	VALVE BLOCK	2
10	VALVE PLATE	2
11	VALVE BLOCK	2
12	VALVE BLOCK COMPRESSION	2
13	Valve Block Clamp	2
14	CROSS GROOVE FLAT HEAD SCREW	2
15	O-RING FOR VALVE PLATE	2
16	O-RING	4
17	AIR TUBE	2
18	CYLINDER HEAD	1
19	AIR FILTER	1
20	NYLON TUBE	0.11
21	SHILED COVER	1
22	HEX COUNTERSINK SCREW	2
23	PISTON CAP	2
24	PISTON RING	2
25	CYLINDER	2
26	CONNECTING ROD	2
27	CROSS GROOVE FLAT HEAD SCREW	6
28	FAN SCOOPER	2
29	CIRCLIP FOR SHAT	2
30	FAN A	1
31	CRANK	2
32	HEX END SREW	4
33	BEARING	2
34	HEX FLANGE NUT	4
35	SHOCK PAD	4
36	HEX FLANGE NUT	4
37	CRANKCASE	1
38	BEARING	2

REF	DESCRIPTION	QT
39	MOTOR STATOR	1
40	MOTOR ROTOR	1
41	C CLASS HEX BOLT(HALF THREAD)	4
42	CORD BUCKLE	2
43	SPRING WASHER	4
44	CRANKCASE	1
45	SPRING GEAR WASHER	1
46	CROSS GROOVE PAN HEAD SCREW	1
47	FAN B	1
48	HEX ROUND SCREW	6
49	SHIELD	1
50	TORX SLOTTED FLAT TAIL TAPPING SCREW	7
51	SHIELD	1
52	ELBOW	1
53	METAL FLEXIBLE TUBE	1
54	CHECK VALVE	1
55	VERTICAL TANK	1
56	HEX FLANGE SCREW	3
57	FOOT PAD	3
58	FLAT WASHER	3
59	C CLASS HEX BOLT	3
60	BALL VALVE	1
61	CONNECTING METAL TUBE	1
62	LOCKING NUT	1
63	EXPLOSION PROOF CAPACITOR	1
64	ASME SAFETY VALVE	1
65	PRESSURE SWITCH	1
66	DOUBLE JOINT	1
67	SHIELD	1
68	PRESSURE GAUGE	2
69	QUICK COUPLER	2
70	REGULATOR	1
71	HAND WHEEL FOR REGULATOR	1
72	HEX END SREW	2
73	FLEXIBLE JOINT	1
74	NUT FOR JOINT	1
75	PAPER GASKET	2
76	UL POWER CORD	1

## Warranty Statement

### Warranty

Guarantee MegaPower Inc. warrants that all MegaCompressor® compressors will be free of defects in material and workmanship for a period of twelve months from the date of initial retail purchase, or eighteen months from the date of manufacture, whichever may occur first. Should any failure to conform to this warranty be reported to the company within said period, the company shall, upon purchaser shipping the compressor to our plant transportation prepaid, correct such nonconformity by suitable repair or, at its option, furnish a replacement part F.O.B.

our plant. MegaPower Inc., shall not be liable for any unauthorized repairs, replacements, adjustments to the compressors, or the costs of labor performed by the purchaser. This warranty is expressly in lieu of all other warranties expressed, implied or statutory (including, but not limited to,

warranties of merchantability and fitness for purpose) and of any other obligations, and/or liabilities on the part of MegaPower Inc.,. MegaPower Inc neither assumes nor authorizes any other person to assume for it any other obligations or liability in connection with or with respect to any compressor. MegaPower Inc shall in no event be liable neither for any consequential, incidental or special damages nor for the improper selection of any compressor for a particular application.

MegaPower Inc is devoted to continual quality control and thorough research of the products we

build. It is our creed to give you, the user, all the experience and engineering available in the production of every piece of equipment we produce. Our line covers the complete needs of today's varied air requirements. Rely on MegaCompressor® for all the newest and finest features that are

available for the modern compressor.