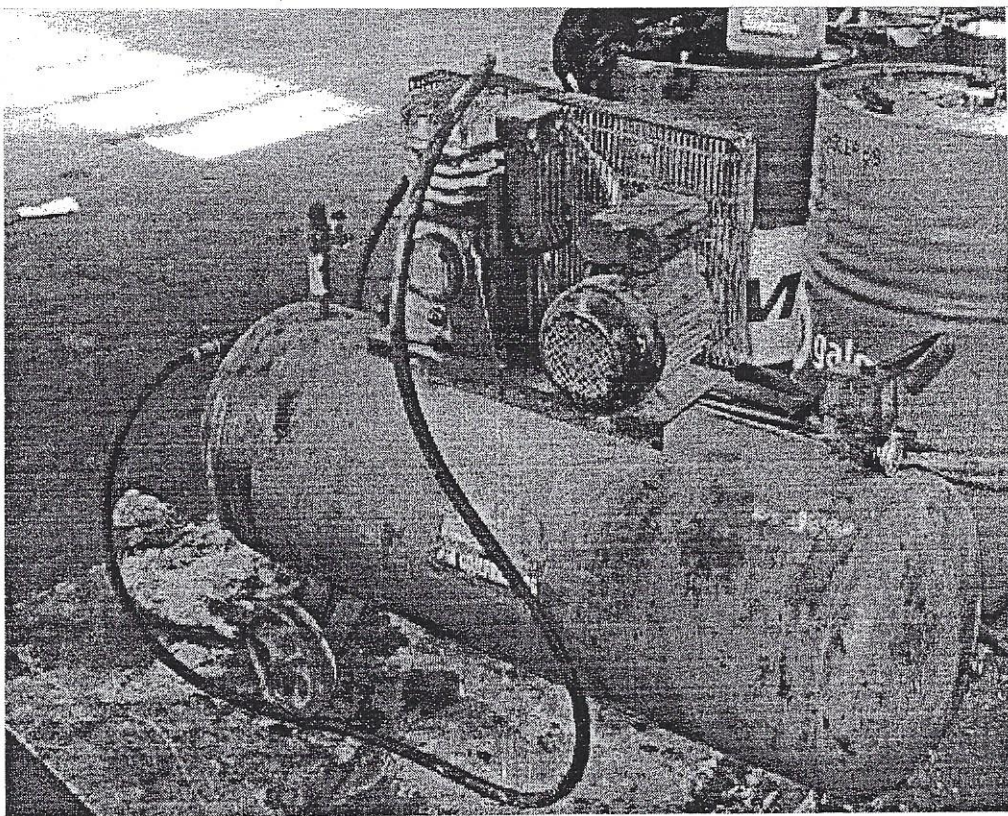


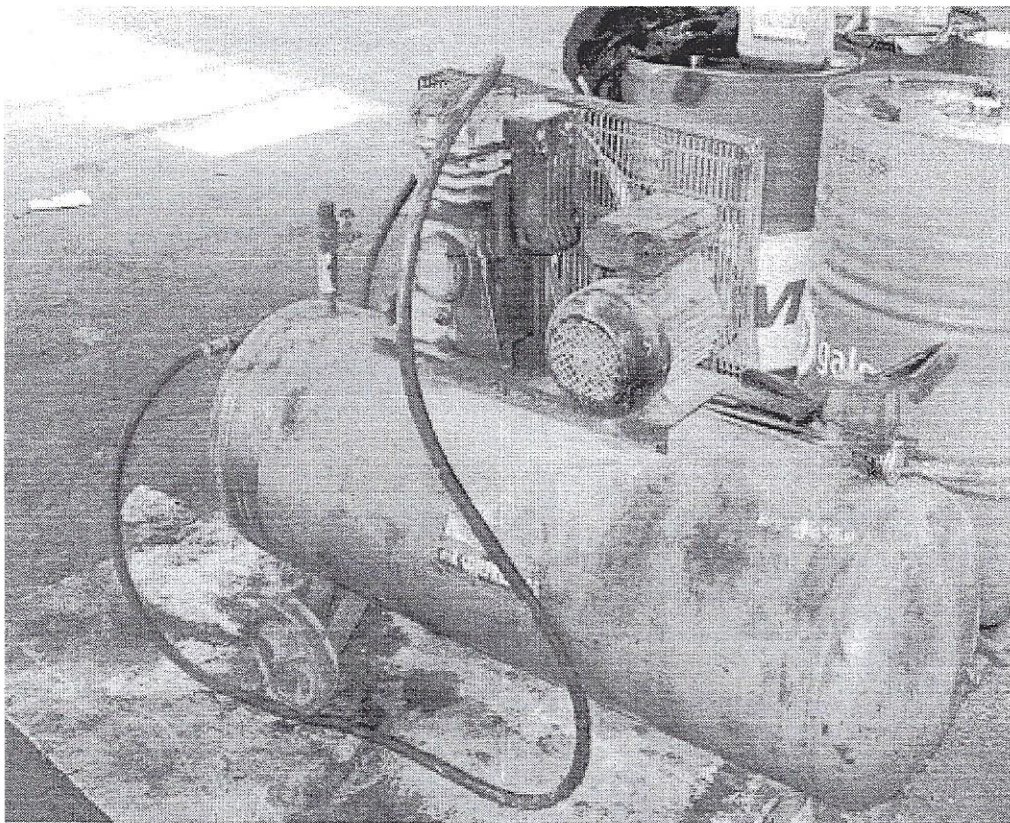
# Air Compressor





① Med. Tancem 1201-501  
Lot 388853 CERM  
0002  
LT 500

## Air Compressor



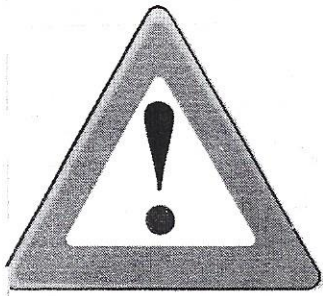
To be filed - Maintenance  
- Operating instructions  
- Safety.

To be checked:

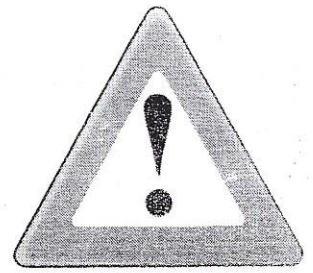
# Operating instruction

Tasks in order	Description	Picture
1)	DRAIN WATER/OIL FROM SEPARATOR (WEEKLY EMPTY RESERVOIR)	
Maintenance	check electrical connections CHECK OIL LEVEL DAILY AIR FILTER CLEAN SPINGS FILTER	
	WEEKLY - CHECK PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE	
	OVERHEATING SWITCH - CHECK SETTINGS (60°C)	
	CHECK CYLINDER MONTHLY	
	FOR CORROSION	





## HEALTH & SAFETY



### HAVE TO BE WORN TO USE THIS MACHINE :



Protective  
clothing



Safety footwear



Eye protection



Dust mask

Carry out the maintenance as mentioned in the manual's instructions.

### In case of accident or of a discovery of someone in difficulty:

- Contact Green Skip : **21422009** (from inside of the company : 111)
- In case of absence: 21422010/21422017

- 1) Call the emergency general number typing the number



**112** or for the ambulance 196.

- 2) Give the address of the place: **GREEN SKIP GROUP SERVICES LTD, Ta' I imriekeb, Ramla road, Maghtab-Naxxar, NXR 6540, MALTA**, explaining the entrance and the floor of the building where the people to save are.
- 3) Go to welcome the emergency services at the address you told them.

# **SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS :**

## **PRE-OPERATION**

- Ensure good housekeeping in work area
- Do not wear loose clothing or jewellery
- Inspect Hoses, fittings, regulators, and valves before use, for damage
- Ensure all guards and shields in place
- Pipes that carry compressed air need to be labeled the direction of air flow marked.
- Shutoff valves should be identified so air can be isolated in an emergency situation.

## **OPERATIONAL SAFETY**

- Use correct pressure rated hoses and fittings
- Flexible air hoses should be kept as short as possible to minimize tripping hazards and reduce whipping action from hose failure.
- High pressure lines should be anchored to prevent whipping
- Use a vacuum system rather than compressed air for cleaning.
- When using compressed air, direct air away from eyes and skin.
- To reduce noise exposure and prevent exhaust from the equipment or tool, direct the pressure relief valve away from work areas.

## **POST-OPERATION**

- Always isolate tool before servicing or when not in use
- Ensure you clean up work area
- Place all tools used back where they belong

## **PROHIBITED**

- DO NOT use compressed air to clean clothes, hair, or skin.

### **Do's**

- Make sure that the mains supply to which the appliance is connected complies with current safety regulations and is correctly earthed
- Always use the carrying handle to transport the compressor
- Always leave sufficient space (at least 5 meters) between the compressor and the work area in particular when using tools for spraying of liquids
- The compressor must be placed on a stable surface
- Always wear goggles to protect your eyes against flying objects that may be lifted by the jet of air
- Keep children and animals at a safe distance from the work area

### **Dont's**

- The appliance must never be exposed to adverse weather conditions (rain, sun, fog or snow)
- Never clean the machine with liquids or solvents when cleaning. Disconnect the machine from the electricity supply by removing the plug and use a damp cloth only
- Use of adaptors, multiple sockets and extensions, even if of suitable capacity (cable cross section area (2.5 mm<sup>2</sup>) should be avoided especially in damp places
- The compressor is designed for air compression only and must never be used for any other type of gas
- Never direct the jet of air towards persons or animals or your body
- Never use the appliance with bare feet or wet hands or feet
- Never direct the jet of water or other materials sprayed by tools connected to the compressor towards the compressor
- The compressor must not be used for pharmaceutical, food or sanitary purposes. It is not suitable for filling the air bottles of scuba divers
- When using compressed air, you must know and comply with the safety precautions to be adopted
- When using compressed air, you must know and comply with the safety precautions to be adopted for the single applications (inflating, pneumatic tools, painting, washing with water based detergents only, etc.)



### **General safety requirements for compressed air**

The following precautions pertain to the use of compressed air in machine shops:

1. All pipes, hoses, and fittings must have a rating of the maximum pressure of the compressor. Compressed air pipelines should be identified (psi) as to maximum working pressure.
2. Air supply shutoff valves should be located (as near as possible) at the point-of-operation.
3. Air hoses should be kept free of grease and oil to reduce the possibility of deterioration.
4. Hoses should not be strung across floors or aisles where they are liable to cause personnel to trip and fall. When possible, air supply hoses should be suspended overhead, or otherwise located to afford efficient access and protection against damage.
5. Hose ends must be secured to prevent whipping if an accidental cut or break occurs.
6. Pneumatic impact tools, such as riveting guns, should never be pointed at a person.
7. Before a pneumatic tool is disconnected (unless it has quick disconnect plugs), the air supply must be turned off at the control valve and the tool bled.
8. Compressed air must not be used under any circumstances to clean dirt and dust from clothing or off a person's skin. Shop air used for cleaning should be regulated to 15 psi unless equipped with diffuser nozzles to provide lessor pressure.
9. Goggles, face shields or other eye protection must be worn by personnel using compressed air for cleaning equipment.
10. . Static electricity can be generated through the use of pneumatic tools. This type of equipment must be grounded or bonded if it is used where fuel, flammable vapors or explosive atmospheres are present.

### **Safety Requirements for Operating & Maintaining Compressed Air Machinery:**

All components of compressed air systems should be inspected regularly by qualified and trained employees. Maintenance superintendents should check with state and/or insurance companies to determine if they require their own inspection of this equipment. Operators need to be aware of the following:

### **Air receivers:**

The maximum allowable working pressures of air receivers should never be exceeded except when being tested. Only hydrostatically tested and approved tanks shall be used as air receivers.

1. Air tanks and receivers should be equipped with inspection openings, and tanks over 36 inches in diameter should have a manhole. pipelug openings should be provided on tanks with volumes of less than five cubic feet.
2. The intake and exhaust pipes of small tanks, similar to those used in garages, should be made removable for interior inspections.
3. No tank or receiver should be altered or modified by unauthorized persons.
4. Air receivers should be fitted with a drain cock that is located at the bottom Of the receiver.
5. Receivers should be drained frequently to prevent accumulation of liquid inside the unit. Receivers having automatic drain systems are exempt from this Requirement.
6. Air tanks should be located so that the entire outside surfaces can be easily inspected. Air tanks should not be buried or placed where they cannot be seen for frequent inspection.
7. Each air receiver shall be equipped with at least one pressure gauge and an ASME safety valve of the proper design.
8. A safety (spring loaded) release valve shall be installed to prevent the receiver from exceeding the maximum allowable working pressure.
9. Only qualified personnel should be permitted to repair air tanks, and all work must be done according to established safety standards.

### **Air Distribution Lines:**

1. Air lines should be made of high quality materials, fitted with secure connections.
2. Only standard fittings should be used on air lines.
3. Operators should avoid bending or kinking air hoses.
4. Air hoses should not be placed where they will create tripping hazards.
5. Hoses should be checked to make sure they are properly connected to pipe outlets before use.
6. Air lines should be inspected frequently for defects, and any defective equipment repaired or replaced immediately.
7. Compressed air lines should be identified as to maximum working pressures (psi), by tagging or marking pipeline outlets.



#### **Pressure regulation Devices:**

1. Only qualified personnel should be allowed to repair or adjust pressure regulating equipment.
2. Valves, gauges and other regulating devices should be installed on compressor equipment in such a way that cannot be made inoperative.
3. Air tank safety valves should be set no less than 15 psi or 10 percent (whichever is greater) above the operating pressure of the compressor but never higher than the maximum allowable working pressure of the air receiver.
4. Air lines between the compressor and receiver should usually not be equipped with stop valves. Where stop valves are necessary and authorized, ASME safety valves should be installed between the stop valves and the compressor.
5. The Safety valves should be set to blow at pressures slightly above those necessary to pop the receiver safety valves.
6. Blowoff valves should be located on the equipment and shielded so sudden blowoffs will not cause personnel injuries or equipment damage.
7. Case iron seat or disk safety valves should be ASME approved and stamped for intended service application.
8. If the design of a safety or a relief valve is such that liquid can collect on the discharge side of the disk, the valve should be equipped with a drain at the lowest point where liquid can collect.
9. Safety valves exposed to freezing temperatures should be located so water cannot collect in the valves. Frozen valves must be thawed and drained before operating the compressor.

#### **Air Compressor Operation:**

1. Air compressor equipment should be operated only by authorized and trained personnel.
2. The air intake should be from a clean, outside, fresh air source. Screens or filters can be used to clean the air.
3. Air compressors should Never be operated at speeds faster than the manufacturers recommendation.
4. Equipment should not become overheated.
5. Moving parts, such as compressor flywheels, pulleys, and belts that could be hazardous should be effectively guarded.

#### **Compressed Air Equipment Maintenance:**

1. Only authorized and trained personnel should service and maintain air compressor equipment.

- ## MAINTENANCE :

Note down every time you use the machine and what kind of maintenance was carried out as mentioned in the manual's instructions.

[illegible]



