

# **Oil-injected Rotary Screw Air Compressor**

## **Operation Manual**

(Installation, Maintenance and Operation)

## **Preface**

This manual covers the working principle and main structure of our screw compressor. In order to let the users make the best use of our products, we try to provide operators with information on function, operation, and maintenance of the compressor.

Read this manual before the installation and startup of the compressor.

Contact our service department at any time if you need assistance.

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## **Chapter 1: Introduction**

### **General Description**

Oil-injected screw compressor features high reliability, uses fewer parts, has good balance with less vibration, low noise and high efficiency. During the compression process, it injects lubricant into the rotors and bearings depending on the pressure gap. The lubricant forms a film between the rotors. The male rotor drives the female rotor directly and makes a seal. The lubricant lowers the noise made by the rotors and absorbs heat.

### **1) The structure of the screw compressor**

#### **(1) Basic structure**

The oil-injected screw compressor is double-acting with a top inlet and a lower outlet. The air end has a pair of horizontally parallel precise positive and negative rotors. The diameter of the male rotor is larger than the female. The lobes are spiral and surround the outside of the rotor shafts, which mesh together.

The motor drives the male rotor through both the coupling and gear. The male rotor drives the female and they run together owing to the rotor meshing. The cooling lubricant injects between the rotors from the bottom of the compressor housing and mixes with the air and forms a film which prevents the rotors from contacting directly and seals the space between the rotors and the housing. The lubricant also decreases the noise made by the high speed of the compressor. The lubricant weight is about 5-10 times that of air.

## **II) Principle of the screw compressor**

### **(1) Inlet process**

The design provides for enough inlet air, and the air is modulated by an inlet valve. As the rotors rotate they create a vacuum which sucks air in through the inlet valve.

### **(2) Compression and oil-injection process**

The rotors run continuously reducing the space and raising the pressure. At the same time, the lubricant is injected and mixes with the air.

### **(3) Exhaust air process**

The air continues to be compressed until full pressure is reached and the lobe passes the discharge port. The compressed air is then discharged into the reservoir and the cycle begins again.

## Chapter 2: Screw Air Compressor Specifications

Model		7.5AZ	10AZ	15AZ	20AZ	25AZ	30AZ	40AZ
Capacity / Pressure (m <sup>3</sup> /min/MPa)		0.81/0.7	1.2/0.7	1.8/0.7	2.4/0.7	3.1/0.7	3.8/0.7	5.2/0.7
		0.75/0.8	1.1/0.8	1.7/0.8	2.2/0.8	2.9/0.8	3.5/0.8	4.7/0.8
		0.65/1.0	0.85/1.0	1.4/1.0	2.0/1.0	2.5/1.0	2.8/1.0	4.3/1.0
		0.5/1.3	0.72/1.3	1.0/1.3	1.6/1.3	2.0/1.3	2.4/1.3	3.3/1.3
Motor	kW	5.5	7.5	11	15	18.5	22	30
	HP	7.5	10	15	20	25	30	40
Noise dB(A)		65±2	66±2	68±2	68±2	69±2	69±2	69±2
Air Outlet Pipe Diameter		G1/2	G1/2	G3/4	G3/4	G1	G1	G1
Weight (kg)		220	240	300	320	400	420	450
Housing dimension	L(mm)	900	900	1150	1150	1350	1350	1350
	W(mm)	650	650	750	750	850	850	850
	H(mm)	875	875	960	960	1110	1110	1110
Air Cooling	Air Flow m <sup>3</sup> /h	2200	2200	3200	3200	4600	4600	4600

Model		50AZ	60AZ	75AZ/WZ	100AZ/WZ	125AZ/WZ	150AZ/WZ	180AZ/WZ
Capacity / Pressure (m <sup>3</sup> /min/MPa)		6.4/0.7	8.0/0.7	10.5/0.7	13.6/0.7	16.3/0.7	19.9/0.7	23.2/0.7
		6.2/0.8	7.7/0.8	9.4/0.8	12.7/0.8	14.8/0.8	19.7/0.8	23.0/0.8
		5.5/1.0	6.1/1.0	7.9/1.0	10.7/1.0	12.4/1.0	17.0/1.0	19.6/1.0
		5.1/1.3	5.3/1.3	7.5/1.3	9.2/1.3	10.5/1.3	14.2/1.3	14.6/1.3
Motor	kW	37	45	55	75	90	110	132
	HP	50	60	75	100	125	150	180
Noise dB(A)		70±2	72±2	73±2	75±2	75±2	78±2	78±2
Air Outlet Pipe Diameter		G1 1/2	G1 1/2	G2	G2	DN65	DN65	DN65
Weight (kg)		600	620	920	950	2350	2450	2600
Housing dimension	L(mm)	1350	1350	1700	1700	2500	2500	2500
	W(mm)	1000	1000	1200	1200	1650	1650	1650
	H(mm)	1350	1350	1550	1550	1900	1900	1900
Air Cooling	Air Flow m <sup>3</sup> /h	8000	8000	10000	12000	18000	18000	25000
Water Cooling	Water Flow T/h	-	-	5.8	6.6	7.8	9.1	10.3
	Air Flow m <sup>3</sup> /h	-	-	2800	2800	5500	5500	5500

\*Due to constant innovation, all these specifications are subject to change without notice.

### Variable Speed Screw Compressor Specification:

Model		7.5APM	10APM	15APM	20APM	25APM	30APM	40APM
Capacity / Pressure (m <sup>3</sup> /min/MPa)		0.81/0.7	1.2/0.7	1.9/0.7	2.7/0.7	3.1/0.7	3.9/0.7	5.4/0.7
		0.75/0.8	1.1/0.8	1.8/0.8	2.6/0.8	2.9/0.8	3.6/0.8	5.0/0.8
		0.65/1.0	0.87/1.0	1.53/1.0	2.1/1.0	2.5/1.0	3.2/1.0	4.4/1.0
		0.5/1.3	0.72/1.3	1.0/1.3	1.7/1.3	2.0/1.3	2.4/1.3	3.3/1.3
Motor	kW	5.5	7.5	11	15	18.5	22	30
	HP	7.5	10	15	20	25	30	40
Noise dB(A)		65±2	66±2	68±2	68±2	69±2	69±2	69±2
Air Outlet Pipe Diameter		G1/2	G1/2	G3/4	G3/4	G1	G1	G1
Weight(kg)		220	240	300	320	400	420	450
Dimension	L(mm)	900	900	1000	1000	1070	1070	1350
	W(mm)	650	650	740	740	840	840	1000
	H(mm)	875	875	1100	1100	1260	1260	1350
Cooling air Flow (m <sup>3</sup> /min)		2200	2200	3200	3200	4600	4600	4600

Model		50APM	60APM	75APM/WPM	100APM/WPM	125APM/WPM	150APM/WPM	180APM/WPM
Capacity / Pressure (m <sup>3</sup> /min/MPa)		6.7/0.7	8.4/0.7	9.7/0.7	13.5/0.7	16.3/0.7	19.9/0.7	23.2/0.7
		6.5/0.8	7.8/0.8	9.4/0.8	12.9/0.8	14.8/0.8	19.7/0.8	23.0/0.8
		5.4/1.0	6.8/1.0	8.3/1.0	11.3/1.0	12.4/1.0	17.0/1.0	19.6/1.0
		5.1/1.3	5.3/1.3	7.5/1.3	9.2/1.3	10.5/1.3	14.2/1.3	14.6/1.3
Motor	kW	37	45	55	75	90	110	132
	HP	50	60	75	100	125	150	180
Noise dB(A)		70±2	72±2	73±2	75±2	75±2	78±2	78±2
Air Outlet Pipe Diameter		G1 1/2	G1 1/2	G2	G2	DN65	DN65	DN65
Weight(kg)		600	620	920	950	2350	2450	2600
Dimension	L(mm)	1200	1200	1700	1700	2500	2500	2500
	W(mm)	1000	1000	1200	1200	1650	1650	1650
	H(mm)	1390	1390	1550	1550	1900	1900	1900
Cooling air Flow (m <sup>3</sup> /min)		8000	8000	10000	12000	18000	18000	25000
Water Cool	Water Flow T/h	-	-	5.8	6.6	7.8	9.1	10.3
	Air Flow m <sup>3</sup> /h	-	-	2800	2800	5500	5500	5500

\*Due to constant innovation, all these specifications are subject to change without notice.

## CHAPTER 3: Installation

### 1. Installation

The compressor should be located on a level surface to avoid vibration and noise.

### 2. Ventilation

In order to maintain a stable compressor working temperature, ensure the air circulation in and out of the compressor is unobstructed with enough space around it for safe inspection and maintenance.

The ambient temperature should be under 43°C/110°F. Higher ambient temperature will result in lower capacity.

### 3. Air pipe installation

There is a stop valve on the inlet pipe of the compressor. The pipeline needs to have a 1-2° slope to help the condensation water in the pipeline discharge.

If the system requires a large volume of compressed air in a short time, an air receiver tank should be installed in the system as a buffer. This will help the compressor and will provide for a ready reserve of air.

## **Chapter 4: Working process and parts function**

### **1. General**

This is a closed system containing the compressor, drive system, inlet and outlet system, cooling and lubrication system, control system and electric system. All the parts are installed on a single high strength base.

#### **(1) Driving system**

The compressor is operated by the motor through the belt pulley or the coupling. The cooling fan is operated by an individual motor.

#### **(2) Intake and exhaust system**

The air passes through the air filter and the dust is removed. Then the air flows into the air end through the suction valve. The air is compressed and mixed with the lubricant. After compression, the mixed air enters the separator tank. The oil is separated by the high precision separator and passes the minimum pressure valve into the cooler. The air then goes through the outlet valve into the pipe to the factory.

### **2. The function of main Parts**

#### **(1) Air filter**

The air filter is a dry type heavily loaded paper filter. The filter should be taken down to have the dust blown out from the inside to the outside every 1000 hours.

#### **(2) Suction valve**

Piston type Suction valve principle: Utilizes the piston's operation to control the load. When the solenoid valve is opened, the vent valve is closed and the control valve is opened by the servo cylinder and the compressor is on full

load. When the solenoid valve is closed, the control disc is closed by the servo cylinder. The oil separator pressure is lowered via the vent valve.

Butterfly type suction valve principle: When the compressor starts, the suction valve disc is closed. When the air enters into the cylinder, the butterfly is opened and the compressor is on load.

### (3) Air end

Our screw compressor uses an air end with two precision rotors. The male rotor has five lobes, while the female rotor has six lobes. The lobes mesh with each other. The rotors are supported by bearings on the ends. The inlet end has a roller bearing. The discharge end has two cone-shaped roller bearings.

### (4) Oil separator tank

The separator tank is an oil storage device containing the lubricating oil and a device for the separation of the oil and air. When the compressed air enters the separator it produces a whirlwind effect which reduces the flow speed and separates the oil from the air.

### (5) Safety valve

If the pressure transducer does not work, the valve opens when the increasing pressure exceeds the operating pressure by 20%. Then the pressure drops to the pre-set pressure to protect the whole system. This valve is pre-set. Do not change the adjusted pressure.

#### (6) Oil filter

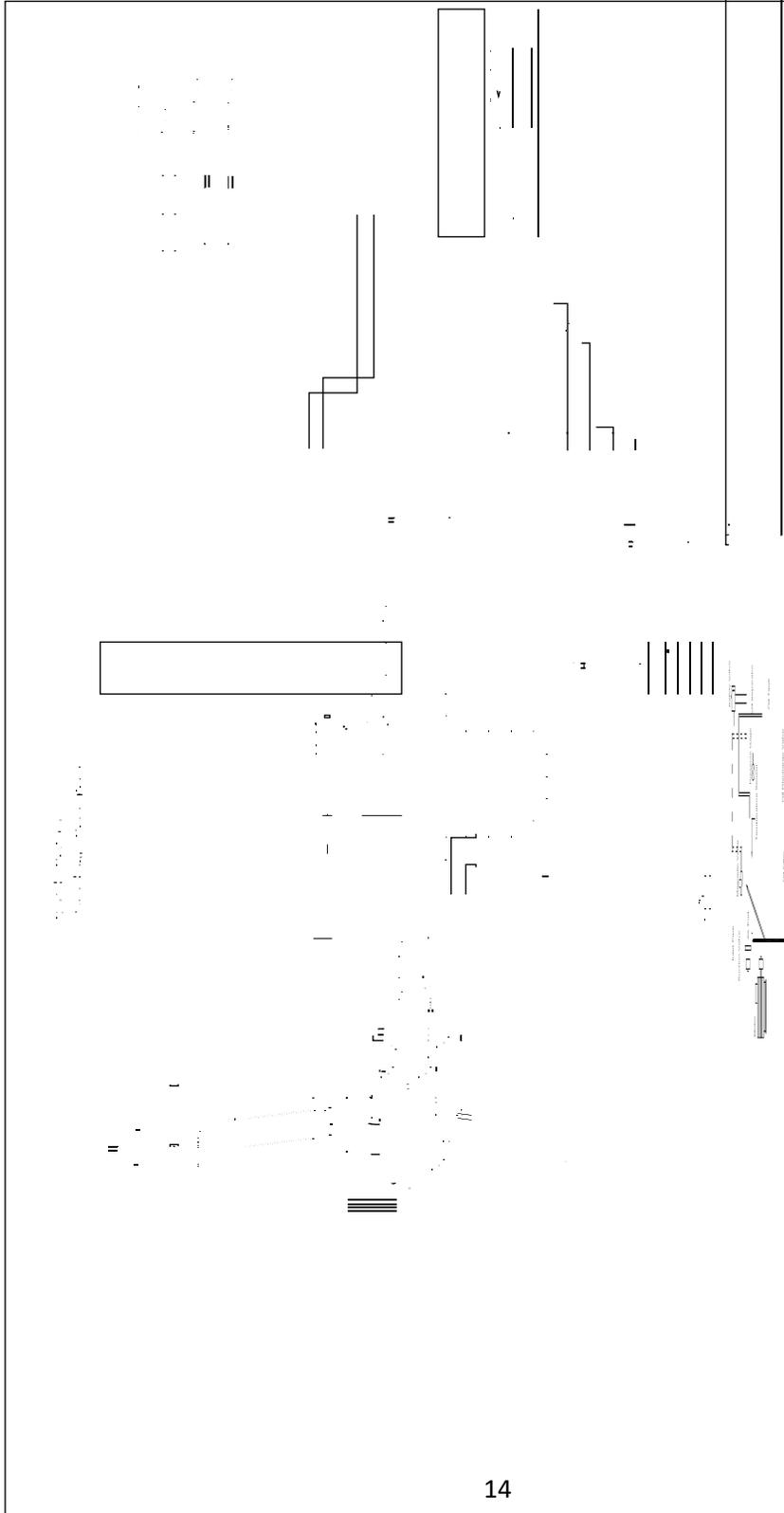
Depth type filter made of multi-layer micron glass fibers. The compressed air goes through the filter where most of the remaining oil is separated making the oil content below 3ppm.

#### (7) Minimum pressure valve

The minimum pressure valve is installed either at the outlet of the separator or in the discharge line after the separator, the adjusted pressure is set at 4.5 bar or 65 PSI to maintain the minimum oil pressure required for cooling and lubrication during start-up, unloading and when user ports are fully open.

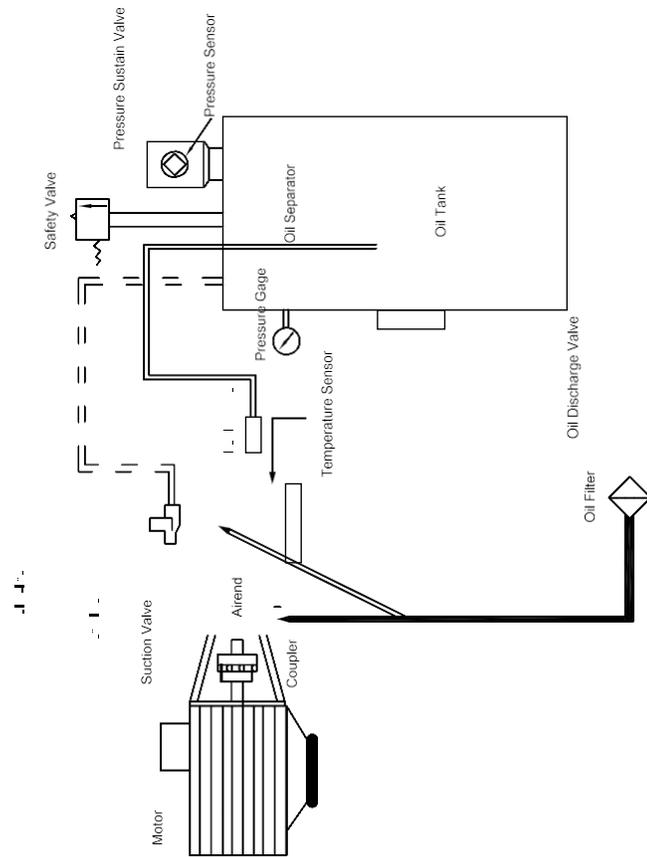
### 3. System drawings

#### 3.1 Belt Drive

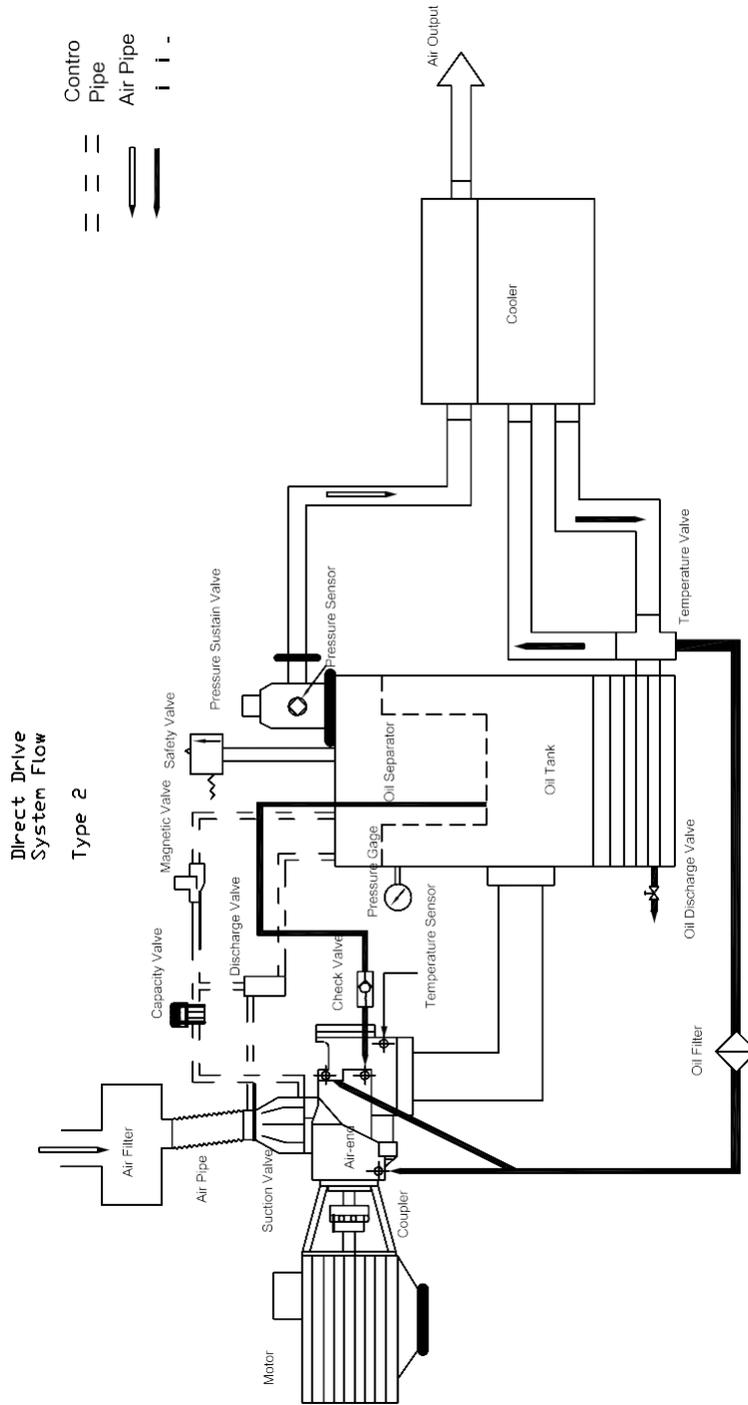


### 3.2 Direct Drive Type 1

- Contro
- Pipe
- Air Pipe
- Oil Pipe
- Water Pipe

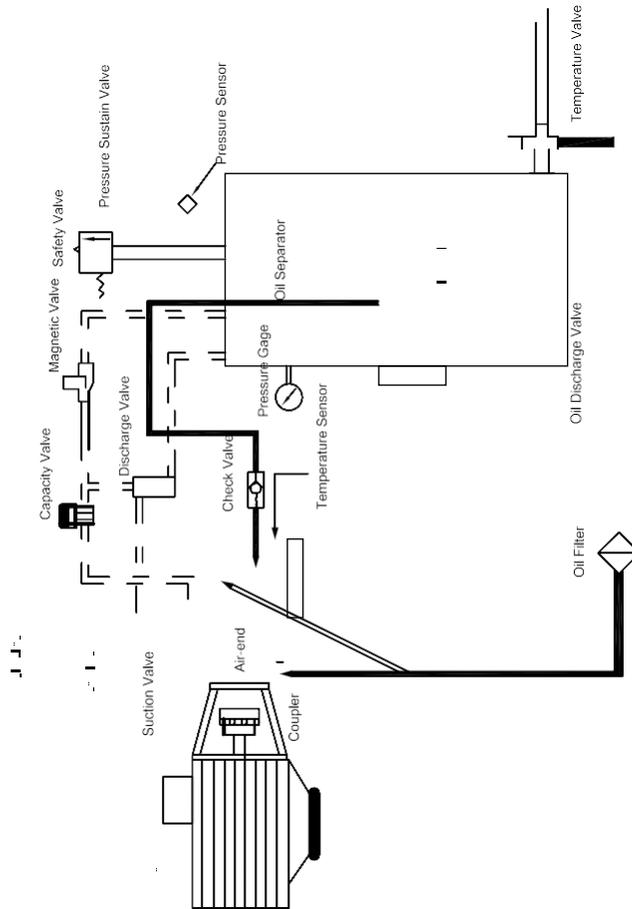


### 3.3 Direct Drive Type 2



### 3.4 Water Cool

Contro  
Pipe  
Air Pipe  
Oil Pipe  
Water Pipe



## **4. Cooling lubrication system**

### **1. Main Function**

#### **(1) Lubrication**

Use all-weather special-purpose screw compressor lubricating oil with a flash point of 257°C and a pour point of -42°C. The oil can be used in the worst weather and temperature environments (-5°C to 50°C).

#### **(2) Oil cooler**

The oil cooler is an air-cooled aluminum cooler. The air is forced by the cooler fan and the oil is cooled by the cooler.

#### **(3) Oil filter**

The oil filter completely removes impurities from circulating oil which lengthens the life of the compressor.

#### **(4) Cooling fan**

The cooling fan is driven by a single electrical motor. Air is sucked from the outside, through the cooling/lubricating oil cooler and hot air is discharged to the outside.

## **5. Control system and electric circuit**

### **(1) Control system**

#### **1.1 Start the motor (Pressure switch or Wye-Delta type start)**

Inlet valve closes, vent valve opens and the suction side forms a high vacuum. The lubrication which the compressor and bearings need will be applied by the pressure difference.

## 1.2 Start the motor (whole pressure or Wye-Delta type start)

When the compressor is under full pressure work, the vent valve will close. The pressure in the tank will rise and the inlet valve will open causing the pressure to rise rapidly. When the pressure rises to 0.45Mpa, the control valve will open and discharge the air.

## 1.3 No-load/Full load operation

When the discharge pressure rises to the rated pressure, the control system will cut off the power, the vent valve opens, the suction valve closes, the air in the tank will be discharged to the outside, the compressor will be in an unloaded mode and the lubrication will be applied by the pressure differential.

## 1.4 Stop

Press the "OFF" button, the vent valve opens, the suction valve closes, and the air in the separator tank is discharged to the outside. After a while, the motor will stop.

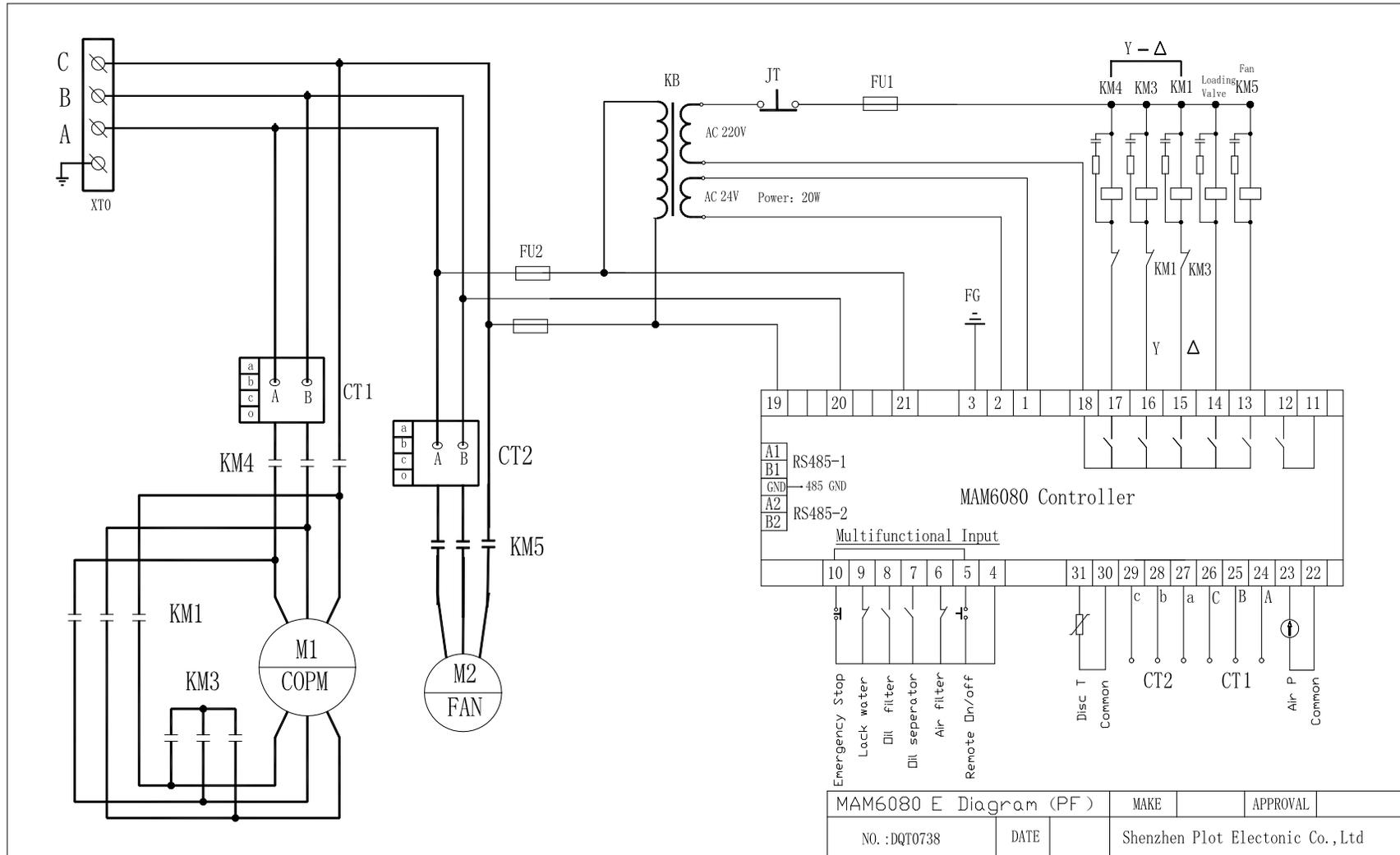
## 1.5 Emergency stop

When the discharge temperature is higher than the max discharge temperature or the motor is overloaded, the power will be cut off to the motor immediately. The vent valve will open and the suction valve will close. Only use the emergency shutdown button under unusual situations.

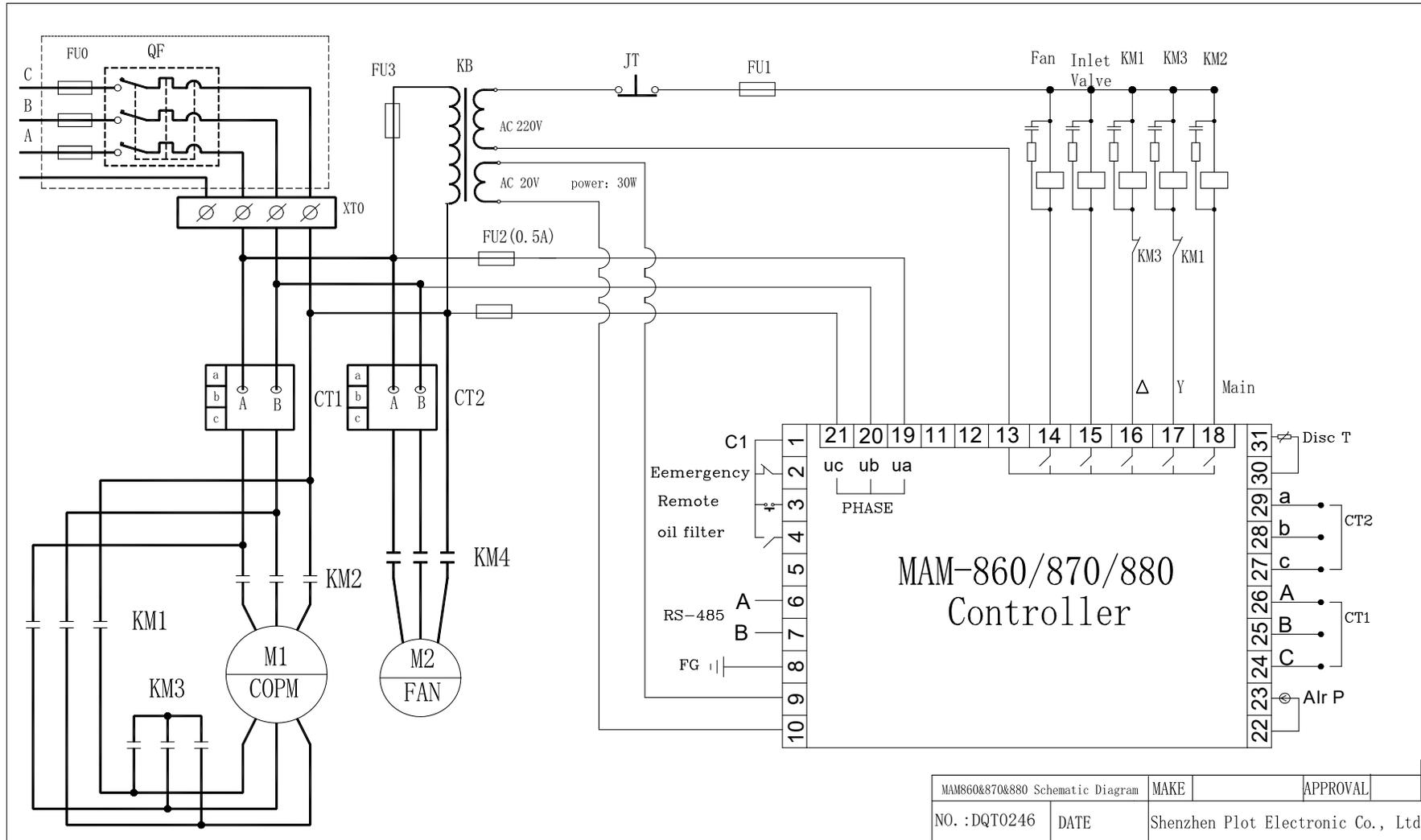
## (2) Electric circuit

The electric circuit of air compressor has two systems: one is a computer controller (consult the computer controller handbook); the other is a start disc: for installation location and control drawings consult the follow drawing:

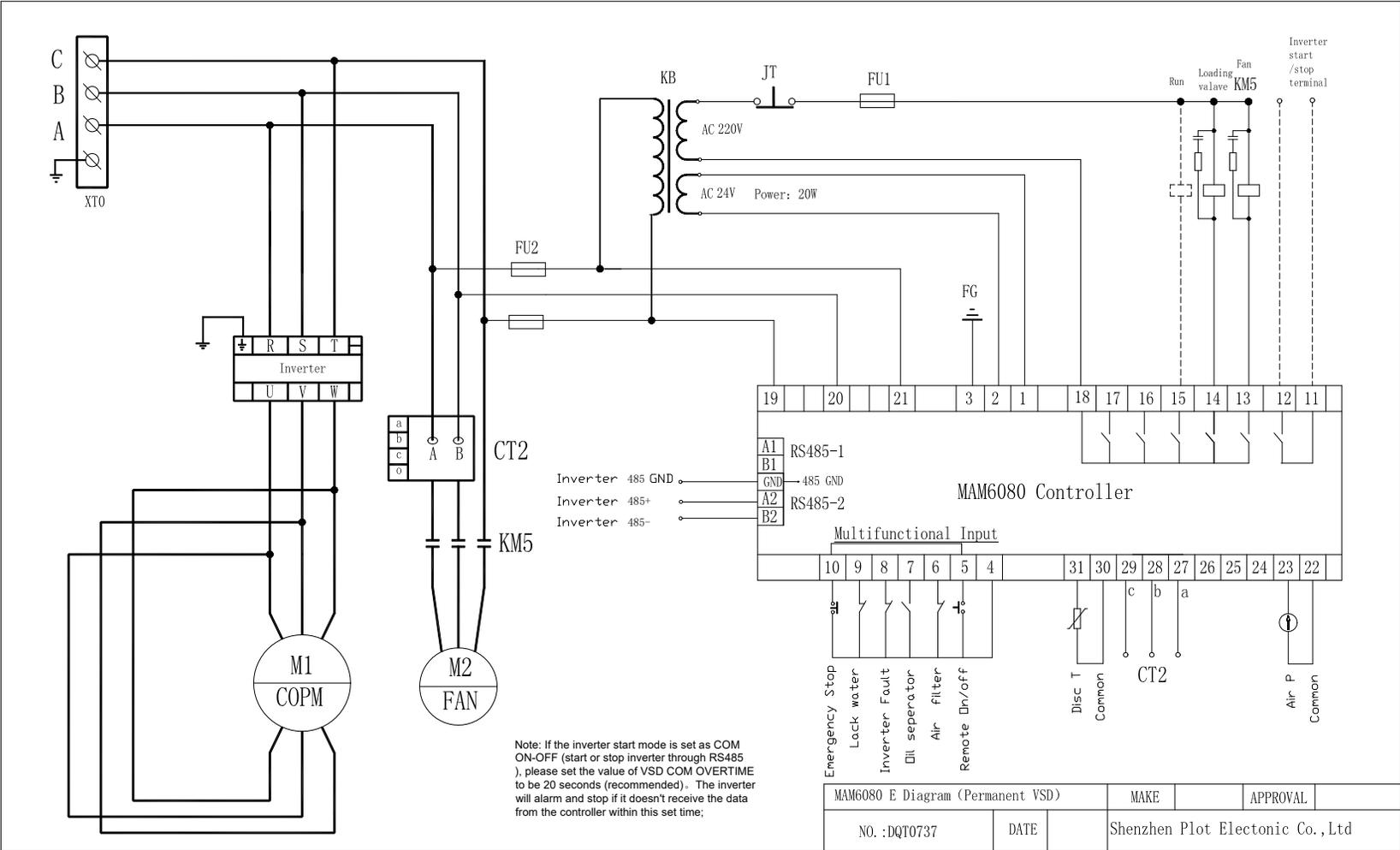
# PF FOR MAM6080



# PF FOR MAM6080



# 10.2, PERM MAGNET VSD, MOTOR VSD



## **Chapter 5: Operation and Use**

### **1. Safety regulations**

To avoid hurting someone or breaking the machine, the customer should make detailed safety operation mandatory. Following are several safety precautions that should be observed:

(1) The operator must read and understand this operating manual. Operators must be authorized trained staff only,

(2) The unit installation, operation and use must meet all national and local regulations.

(3) Do not carry out any improper repair or modification work on the compressor. In case of a problem, contact the service department of the nearest distributor.

(4) If you find a dangerous situation, shut down the compressor immediately, then cut off the power.

(5) Never use anything flammable, explosive, toxic or caustic in the surrounding environment.

(6) Before repair or adjustment, the operator must stop the compressor and cut off the power.

2. Check the rotation direction of the compressor before start up. Open the cabinet to learn the rotation direction of the motor, which should be the same as the compressor. If not, turn off the power, and change the position of any two of the lines in switch box.

### **3. Start the machine**

Follow the listed steps while starting the machine:

- (1) Confirm finishing all the preparations and checks in the installation chapter
- (2) Check the power and the electric contact.
- (3) Check that the airline not leaking.
- (4) Check the oil level in the air/fluid reservoir tank.
- (5) When stopping the compressor for a long time(over two months) ,to prevent compressor burn out due to low oil, inject one quart of lubricant from the suction valve into the compressor and turn the compressor several rounds by the hand. Be sure nothing else enters to avoid damaging the compressor.
- (6) Push the start button
- (7) Normal operation, after you start the compressor, be sure to watch the working parameters.
- (8) Shut down the compressor by pushing the stop button, after 10-30 seconds the compressor will stop.

#### **4. Warnings during operation**

- (1) If there is abnormal noise or vibration during operation, stop the compressor immediately.
- (2) During operation the unit and airlines are pressurized. Do not open pipe, plugs or valves without releasing the pressure.
- (3) If case of a low oil level, immediately stop the compressor. Check the oil level 10 minutes later. If the lubricating oil is still low, confirming there is no pressure in the system and then add oil.
- (4) Water will collect in the second cooler and water separator. It should be drained everyday.

## **Chapter 6: Maintenance**

### **I. Introduction**

The largest advantage of screw compressor unit is that it needs little maintenance work. The cleanliness of the inlet air, the quality of the lubricating oil, and the lubrication of the air end are the three major factors that affect the operation of the compressor. The maintenance work includes:

- 1.Regular replacement of wearable spare parts, such as air filter, oil filter, air-oil separator element, etc.
- 2.Checking, lubricating, and cleaning the compressor unit regularly
- 3.Maintaining the machine if it is not used for an extended period.

### **II.The standard lubricating oil and maintenance**

1. The recommended standard changing of the lubricating oil is of vital importance to the oil-injected screw compressor. If missed, the compressor may be greatly damaged. The lubricating oil in a screw compressor has three functions: lubricating the contact surface of the bearing and rotor, sealing the space between rotors, and cooling the compressor. As a matter of fact, most of the oil is used for cooling, while only a little is for lubricating and sealing.

## 2. Replacing lubricating oil

### (1) Environmental factors influencing replacement interval

- A. Poor ventilation, high environment temperature
- B. High humidity
- C. Dusty environment
- D. Mixing different oils

### (2) Normal replacement interval

New compressors should have the oil replaced after the first 500 hours of operation. After that, oil should be changed every 2500 to 3000 hours depending on the working condition. Even if the operating hours are less than 3000 in a year, the oil should be replaced every year. If you use synthetic oil, it should be changed every 6000 to 8000 hours.

### (3) Caution

Do not use the lubricating oil longer than its life span as the quality of the oil will fall, the oil cannot lubricate, and the temperature will be high enough to cause a breakdown, and the oil might self-ignite and burn the compressor.

## 3. The procedure for replacing oil

(1) Operate the compressor to raise the oil temperature, then push "off" to stop.

(2) Open the valve to discharge oil. **Caution: Open the valve slowly.** The oil drains rapidly under pressure and may splash.

(3) Drain all the oil inside, including the oil in the pipes, coolers and air/oil reservoir. When the oil is drained, close the valve.

(4) Open the fill port and add new oil.

***NOTE: The pressure switch has been set before the compressor leaves the factory. Do not adjust this switch randomly.***

### **III. Replacing the main separator element**

Replacement interval: every 2500 to 3000 hours, once a year, or the when the maximum pressure differential reaches 0.1Mpa. If the difference is 0, the separator element has malfunctioned, or the flow is in short circuit. Replace it immediately.

Replacing procedure:

First confirm the compressor is stopped, the cut-off valve is closed, the main power is shut off, and the pressure in the air-oil tank has discharged completely:

- (1) Dismantle the oil-return pipe from the compressor
- (2) Loosen the joint of the oil-return pipe at the top of air-oil tank, draw out the groupware of oil-return pipe.
- (3) Dismantle the pipe on the air-oil tank.
- (4) Remove the bolt and the top cover.
- (5) Draw the separator element out of the tank.
- (6) Clean the top cover, space, and seal.
- (7) Check the tank carefully to ensure there is not tiny stuff inside. Then check the new sealing parts to see whether they are broken, and whether the special staple is fully exposed. The element and the tank should be concentric.

(8) Put the cover in right place, wrest the bolt in a crossway. Otherwise a leak may occur.

(9) Insert the oil-return pipe into the tank, until the pipe reaches the bottom of element. Fasten the pipe joint firmly.

(10) Install the pipe into where it was.

(11) Startup the compressor to see whether there is oil leak before normal operation.

#### **IV. Replacing the oil filter**

For the first time, replace it at 500 hours. Replacement interval: Every 2500 to 3000 hours. Or when the indicator on the oil filter lights, or when the oil is replaced.

Replacing procedure: Ascertain the pressure inside the system is discharged and the main power is cut-off. Put a suitable container below the filter, remove the old oil filter, and install a new one.

#### **V. Replacing the air filter**

For the first time, replace it at 500 hours. Replacement interval: Every 2500 to 3000 hours. When the indicator on the air filter lights or sooner depending upon the working conditions and the environment.

**Suggestion: Frequently replacing the air filter can prolong the life span of the air end and lubricating oil.**

Replacing procedure:

- (1) Stop the compressor.
- (2) Loosen the nut at the top of the air filter, remove the top cover.
- (3) Remove the old air filter, do not let dust fall into the suction valve.
- (4) Clean the shell of the air filter completely.
- (5) Install a new air filter, seating it in the right position.
- (6) Load the top cover. Change the sealing if necessary.
- (7) Tighten the nut at the top.
- (8) Start-up the compressor.

## **VI. Checking the compressor unit.**

1. Everyday:

- A. Check the oil level of the compressor, add oil if necessary.
- B. Confirm the hours shown on the meter board are within the specified range.
- C. Check the pressure difference of the air-oil separator.
- D. Check the working condition of every operation switch
- E. Check the whole compressor unit for abnormal sounds and leaks.

2. Every month:

- A. Sample the oil to see whether it needs replacing.
- B. Clean the surface of the compressor unit

C. Check the discharge temperature switch.

3. Every three months:

A. Clean the surface of cooler, fan vane, and dust around the compressor unit.

B. Clean the discharge muffler.

C. Grease the motor bearing.

D. Check all the flex lines, change if they are broken or aging.

E. Check electrical parts, clean the electric control box. While cleaning the compressor and spare parts, do not use corrosive solvent. For the motor maintenance, see the printed materials for the motor.

## Chapter 7: Trouble shooting

First check the following:

- (1) Wire loose?
- (2) Pipe damaged?
- (3) Components damaged because of heat or short-circuit? It has changed color and a burnt smell.

Trouble	Possible cause	Solution
Won't start	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Blown fuse</li> <li>2. Overload relay tripped</li> <li>3. Start button unconnected</li> <li>4. Pressure too low</li> <li>5. Motor trouble</li> <li>6. Airend trouble</li> <li>7. Phase protection fault</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. check, replace</li> <li>2. check, replace</li> <li>3. check, replace</li> <li>4. check, replace</li> <li>5. check, replace</li> <li>6. start by hand, - if unable to start, replace it.</li> <li>7. Interchange lead wires</li> </ol>
High outlet air temperature (unit stops when above 105°C)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ambient temperature too high</li> <li>2. Temperature valve not working</li> <li>3. Oil level low</li> <li>4. Blade of oil controller is dirty.</li> <li>5. Oil filter is blocked</li> <li>6. Cooling fan not working</li> <li>7. Thermal resistor not working.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve ventilation</li> <li>2. Check/replace valve</li> <li>3. Check/adjust oil level</li> <li>4. Clean blade</li> <li>5. Replace oil filter</li> <li>6. Replace fan</li> <li>7. Check/replace resistor</li> </ol>
Low outlet air pressure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Air use is higher than capacity</li> <li>2. Air filter is blocked</li> <li>3. Air valve can not be fully opened</li> <li>4. Air-oil separator element is blocked.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check for leaks</li> <li>2. Clean &amp; replace filter element</li> <li>3. Check inlet valve</li> <li>4. Check pressure meter before &amp; after air-oil separator element and replace if needed.</li> </ol>

Does not unload when no demand	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inlet valve not working properly</li> <li>2. Pressure sensor not working properly.</li> <li>3. Exhaust valve not working properly</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check inlet valve.</li> <li>2. Check and replace</li> <li>3. Check and replace.</li> </ol>
Excessive oil consumption	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Oil level too high</li> <li>2. Oil filter or scavenger line orifice is blocked</li> <li>3. Air-oil separator element or washer is broken</li> <li>4. Lubricant line is leaking</li> <li>5. Outlet pressure too low</li> <li>6. Lubricant has bubbles</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check oil level &amp; adjust</li> <li>2. Clean filter element and scavenger orifice, replace if needed.</li> <li>3. Check element, replace if needed.</li> <li>4. Check line.</li> <li>5. Raise outlet pressure.</li> <li>6. Replace lubricant.</li> </ol>

## Chapter 8: Storage Requirements

The compressor and ancillary equipment should be stored in a dry, ventilated room and should be kept rust-proof and mildew-proof during the storage period.

The compressor should be checked and maintained periodically if it has not been run for longer than 2 months.

You must follow the start up instructions in the owner's manual when it is restarted.

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**We reserve all the rights to make any change to our compressors. All the specifications and designs are subject to change without notice.**

