



# Tool Tips to Improve Productivity and Performance

Most problems with our tools are a result of:

- Normal wear and tear to rubber components due to high usage
- Lack of proper lubrication
- Dirt or water that may enter the tool via the air lines
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Routine maintenance procedures consisting of the breakdown, cleaning and installation of the proper O-ring kits and trigger valve kits will prevent and/or correct approximately 90% of the symptoms.

If your compressor is conventionally lubricated, be sure to check the oil regularly and change it as recommended in the operator's manual. And don't forget the air filter. All air compressors have an air filter to keep the dirt and dust out of the compressor pump. If you run the compressor in a dusty environment, check and clean the air filter often.

## REGULATE AIR

Use regulated, compressed air and never use more air pressure than is necessary to drive the fasteners. Tank pressure in an air compressor varies between the pressure it's set to start up and the pressure it will cut out. Regulators maintain a constant pressure to the tool regardless of this pressure fluctuation at the source. Most tools, except a few designed for corrugated packaging, will operate well between 80 and 95 PSI. If the fastener sets well at 85 PSI, use that pressure.

## DRAIN THE WATER

The process of compressing air generates condensation in the tank and that water needs to be drained regularly. In hot humid weather, you'll need to drain it several times each day. In dryer climates, once per day is enough. Open the drain valves near the bottom of the tank/s, while the tank is under some pressure and let the moisture out. Then close them carefully. Never twist the valves with pliers. Just tighten them until the air stops leaking.

## POSITION COMPRESSOR AT ELECTRICAL OUTLET

Don't use an extension cord to run your compressor if at all possible. If you must operate it in a remote area, use a heavy gauge extension cord as follows:

Distance	Cord Gauge
25 feet	14
50 feet	12
100 feet	10
150 feet	8



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We don't recommend using a generator to operate air compressors but if you have no choice, be sure there are no other devices on the circuit and use a generator with at least 6500 watts capacity.

## **DON'T STARVE THE TOOL**

Be careful not to restrict air to the tool with small diameter air hoses, small fittings, or water in the air line. We recommend using a heavy-duty 3/8" air line and fitting even though the pipe threads going into the tool may be 1/4". And keep the air line as short as possible. This helps to prevent a pressure drop and air volume reduction to the tool. Remember, if the tool drives the first few fasteners but leaves the others above the surface during fast operation, you have an air restriction and turning up the pressure won't help. Look for an air restriction.

## **OIL THE TOOL**

Most air staplers and nailers need to be oiled unless they are oil-less. Even though a compressor may be conventionally lubricated (needs oil), that has nothing to do with oil in the tool. Put a few drops of oil in the air fitting of the tool in the morning and again at noon. That's all you need to keep the tool running smoothly. And, always use only approved non-detergent oil that comes with the tool.

## **COLD WEATHER OPERATION**

When operating your nailer in cold weather, use a cold weather oil. Most are formulated to help prevent water accumulation and freezing in the tool.

## **DRIVE SAFELY**

- Always wear proper eye protection
- Don't carry the tool with the trigger pulled
- Never point the tool toward yourself or anyone else
- Disconnect the air supply when the tool is not in use
- Always use regulated compressed air
- READ YOUR OPERATOR'S MANUAL