

# Air Tool & System Performance Assurance

## AIR TOOL INSPECTION

### Inspect the air tool.



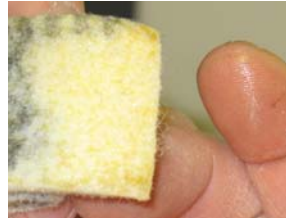
### Is the tool's air inlet clean?



### Is the tool's exhaust (muffler/silencer) clean?



### Has the motor been oiled?



This silencer shows evidence of oil.



This air motor received "Last-Rites Oil."

Notice, the puddle of oil appears clean.

### Can the tool's spindle be turned by hand?



"The spindle won't turn." This usually indicates broken vanes.

Generally, broken vanes indicate that the motor has not been oiled regularly.

## AIR SYSTEM CHECK

### Tachometer

- Affix a 1/2" (12 mm) square piece of reflective tape to the tool's spindle or pad.
- Aim the Laser Pointer at the reflective tape and run the tool. (Operational distance: 2"/50 mm to 20"/500 mm)
- Read RPM. (Notice: Refer to User's Manual for more detailed instructions.)

### PSI Gauge

- Connect Air Gauge and air supply hose to the air inlet of the tool.
- Run the tool and adjust air supply pressure to 90 PSIG (6.2 Bar).

### Condition of Coupler and Plug

- Check for wear or damage to coupler and/or plug.
- Can the I.D. of the plug supply enough air to the tool?

### Condition of Air Hose

- Check to see if the hose is frayed or cracked? (see "Cost of an Air Hose Leak" on reverse side)
- What is the length of the hose?
- Match length and I.D. of hose to air requirement of tool.
- Is there a hose reel?

### Condition of Air Hose (Continued)

- How many coupler connections exist from the drop to the workbench?
- Are there any "T's" or a manifold at the workbench?
- How can Dynaswivel® prolong the life of the hose?

### Filter-Regulator-Lubricator

- FRL – is it present? If yes, is it working?
- Filled with oil? Set for proper lubrication?
- What type of oil? (Weight, Non-detergent vs. Detergent – Notice: Non-detergent oils contain little to no solvents. Air Tool Oils with "conditioner" usually contain solvents. Example: Both Marvel® Air Tool Oil and Marvel® Mystery Oil contain mineral spirits, a common solvent used as paint thinner.)
- Are there reducer bushings being used to connect the air supply to the FRL?
- What size is the fitting connecting the FRL to the air line that is supplying the air to the workbench?
- Are there any "T's" or manifolds coming directly off the FRL?
- What material is the pipe that is carrying the air supply? Black Iron?

