

# *Grizzly* **Industrial, Inc.**®

## **AIR COMPRESSOR**

**MODELS G0466/G0469**

## **INSTRUCTION MANUAL**



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#EW7391 PRINTED IN CHINA



# **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 chemical 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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# MACHINE DATA SHEET

Customer Service #: (570) 546-9663 • To Order Call: (800) 523-4777 • Fax #: (800) 438-5901

## AIR COMPRESSOR MODEL G0466/G0469

MODEL	G0466	G0469
HORSEPOWER	1½	2
AMPERAGE	8A	14A
TANK VOLUME	4 Gal	4 Gal
MAXIMUM PSI	125	125
CFM @40 PSI	3.1	4.5
CFM @90 PSI	2.2	3.6
SHIPPING WEIGHT	44 lbs.	64 lbs.
MACHINE WEIGHT	42 lbs.	60 lbs.

# SECTION 1: SAFETY

## **WARNING**

### **For Your Own Safety Read Instruction Manual Before Operating This Equipment**

The purpose of safety symbols is to attract your attention to possible hazardous conditions. This manual uses a series of symbols and signal words which are intended to convey the level of importance of the safety messages. The progression of symbols is described below. Remember that safety messages by themselves do not eliminate danger and are not a substitute for proper accident prevention measures.



Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, WILL result in death or serious injury.



Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, COULD result in death or serious injury.



Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, MAY result in minor or moderate injury. It may also be used to alert against unsafe practices.

**NOTICE**

This symbol is used to alert the user to useful information about proper operation of the equipment.

## **WARNING**

### **Safety Instructions for Pneumatic Tools**

- 1. READ THROUGH THE ENTIRE MANUAL BEFORE STARTING MACHINERY.** Machinery presents serious injury hazards to untrained users.
- 2. ALWAYS USE ANSI APPROVED SAFETY GLASSES WHEN OPERATING MACHINERY.** Everyday eyeglasses only have impact resistant lenses, they are NOT safety glasses.
- 3. ALWAYS WEAR AN ANSI APPROVED RESPIRATOR WHEN OPERATING MACHINERY THAT PRODUCES DUST.** Wood dust is a carcinogen and can cause cancer and severe respiratory illnesses.
- 4. ALWAYS USE HEARING PROTECTION WHEN OPERATING MACHINERY.** Machinery noise can cause permanent hearing damage.
- 5. WEAR PROPER APPAREL. DO NOT** wear loose clothing, gloves, neckties, rings, or jewelry which may get caught in moving parts. Wear protective hair covering to contain long hair and wear non-slip footwear.
- 6. NEVER OPERATE MACHINERY WHEN TIRED, OR UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS OR ALCOHOL.** Be mentally alert at all times when running machinery.

- 7. KEEP CHILDREN AND VISITORS AWAY.** Keep all children and visitors a safe distance from the work area.
- 8. MAKE WORKSHOP CHILD PROOF.** Use padlocks, master switches, and remove start switch keys. Shut off air supply before leaving shop.
- 9. NEVER LEAVE UNATTENDED TOOL CONNECTED TO AIR.** DO NOT leave before relieving the tool of air pressure and disconnecting it from the air hose.
- 10. DO NOT USE IN DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENTS.** DO NOT use in damp, wet locations, or where flammable or noxious fumes may exist.
- 11. KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN AND WELL LIT.** Clutter and dark shadows may cause accidents.
- 12. USE A GROUNDED EXTENSION CORD RATED FOR THE MACHINE AMPERAGE.** Undersized cords overheat and lose power. Replace extension cords if they become damaged. DO NOT use extension cords for 220V machinery.
- 13. ONLY ALLOW TRAINED AND PROPERLY SUPERVISED PERSONNEL TO OPERATE MACHINERY.** Make sure operation instructions are safe and understood.
- 14. MAKE SURE GUARDS ARE IN PLACE AND WORK CORRECTLY BEFORE USING MACHINERY.**
- 15. CHECK FOR DAMAGED PARTS BEFORE USING MACHINERY.** Check for binding and alignment of parts, broken parts, part mounting, loose bolts, and any other conditions that may affect machine operation. Repair or replace damaged parts.
- 16. REMOVE ADJUSTING KEYS AND WRENCHES.** Make a habit of checking for keys and adjusting wrenches before turning machinery **ON**.
- 17. REDUCE THE RISK OF UNINTENTIONAL FIRING.** DO NOT carry tool with hand on trigger and disconnect from air when not in use.
- 18. USE PROPER AIR HOSE** for the tool. Make sure your air hose is in good condition and is long enough to reach your work without stretching.
- 19. DO NOT FORCE MACHINERY.** Work at the speed for which the machine or accessory was designed.
- 20. DO NOT OVERREACH.** Keep proper footing and balance at all times.
- 21. SECURE WORKPIECE.** Use clamps or a vise to hold the workpiece when practical. A secured workpiece protects your hands and frees both hands to operate the tool.
- 22. USE SUGGESTED ACCESSORIES.** Refer to the instruction manual for recommended accessories. The use of improper accessories may cause risk of injury.
- 23. MAINTAIN MACHINERY WITH CARE.** Keep tools lubricated and clean for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories.
- 24. ALWAYS DISCONNECT FROM POWER SOURCE BEFORE SERVICING MACHINERY.** Make sure switch is in OFF position before reconnecting.
- 25. DISCONNECT PNEUMATIC TOOLS FROM COMPRESSOR.** Always disconnect tools before servicing or changing accessories.
- 26. BE AWARE THAT CERTAIN WOODS MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC REACTIONS IN PEOPLE AND ANIMALS, ESPECIALLY WHEN EXPOSED TO FINE DUST.** Make sure you know what type of wood dust you will be exposed to and always wear an approved respirator.

# **WARNING**

## **Additional Safety Instructions for Air Compressors**

1. **AIR NOZZLE.** Never aim an air nozzle directly at yourself or others. Compressed air can break the skin, or enter the bloodstream through soft tissue or a cut, and cause a stroke or death.
2. **AIR COMPRESSOR STORAGE.** DO NOT store the compressor while plugged into power. If a leak develops, the compressor may run continuously, causing overheating and possibly a fire.
3. **UNATTENDED TOOLS.** DO NOT leave before relieving the tool of air pressure and disconnecting it from the air hose.
4. **AVOID BURNS.** DO NOT touch the motor or the air supply pipe, they will become hot during operation.
5. **COMPRESSED AIR USE.** Do not use the compressor for filling breathing or diving tanks. Compressed air from this compressor cannot be used for pharmaceutical, food or health applications.
6. **AIR HOSE.** Make sure your air hose has a PSI rating exceeding the maximum PSI of your compressor, is in good condition, and is long enough to reach your work without stretching. Make sure the air lines and power cord do not come in contact with sharp or abrasive objects.
7. **PLASTIC (PVC) PIPE.** DO NOT use plastic pipe for high pressure air lines. It could shatter, resulting in serious injury.
8. **TANK CORROSION.** Drain the tank after each use to prevent corrosion and possible tank rupture. Inspect the tank for unsafe conditions such as rust, pin holes and cracks. NEVER weld or drill holes in an air tank.
9. **SAFETY VALVE OR PRESSURE SWITCHES.** NEVER adjust safety valve or pressure switch to allow the compressor to build higher PSI than rated. Keep safety valve free from paint and other accumulations to provide safety against over-pressure.

# **WARNING**

There is danger associated with the use of air compressors. Accidents are frequently caused by lack of familiarity or failure to pay attention. Use this air compressor with respect and caution to lessen the possibility of operator injury. If normal safety precautions are overlooked or ignored, serious personal injury may occur.

# **CAUTION**

No list of safety guidelines can be complete. Every environment is different. Always consider safety first, as it applies to your individual working conditions. Use this and other machinery with caution and respect. Failure to do so could result in serious personal injury, damage to equipment or poor work results.



# SECTION 2: CIRCUIT REQUIREMENTS

## 110V Operation

### **! WARNING**

Serious personal injury could occur if you connect the machine to the power source before you have completed the set up process. **DO NOT** connect the machine to the power source until instructed to do so.

### Amperage Draw

The motors on the air compressors will draw the following amps:

- G0466 Motor Draw ..... 8 Amps
- G0469 Motor Draw ..... 14 Amps

### Circuit Requirements

Only connect your machine to a circuit that meets the requirements below. Always check to see if the wires and circuit breaker in your circuit are capable of handling the amperage draw from your machine, as well as any other machines that could be operating on the same circuit. If you are unsure, consult a qualified electrician.

- Model G0466  
Minimum Circuit Requirement..... 15 Amp

- Model G0469  
Minimum Circuit Requirement..... 20 Amp

### Plug/Receptacle Type

Plug Type .....NEMA 5-15 (Figure 1)

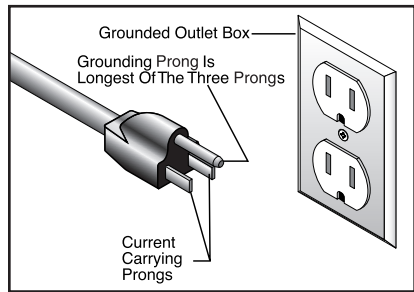
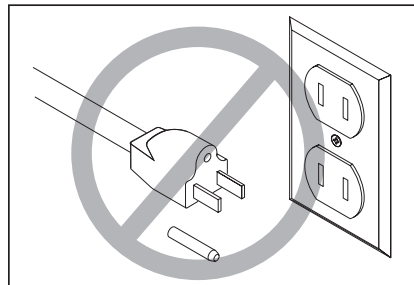


Figure 1. Typical type 5-15 plug and receptacle.

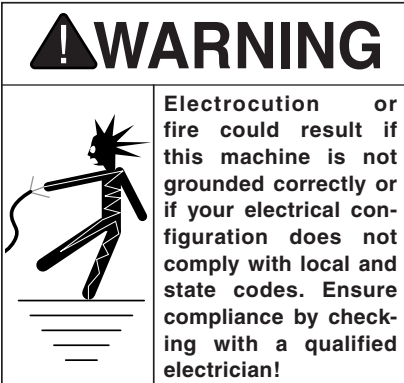


### **! CAUTION**

This machine must have a ground prong in the plug to help ensure that it is grounded. **DO NOT** remove ground prong from plug to fit into a two-pronged outlet! If the plug will not fit the outlet, have the proper outlet installed by a qualified electrician.

## Grounding

In the event of an electrical short, grounding reduces the risk of electric shock. The grounding wire in the power cord must be properly connected to the grounding prong on the plug; likewise, the outlet must be properly installed and grounded. All electrical connections must be made in accordance with local codes and ordinances.



## Extension Cords

The use of extension cords can cause power loss and overheating in air compressors. When possible, locate the air compressor where it can be plugged into an outlet without the use of an extension cord, and use an additional air hose to reach the work area.

If you find it necessary to use an extension cord with your machine:

- Make sure the cord is rated Standard Service (grade S) or better.
- The extension cord must contain a ground wire and plug pin.
- Use at least a 14 gauge cord. Use a 12 gauge cord if the cord is between 25-100 feet.
- DO NOT use extension cords over 100 feet.

# SECTION 3: SET UP

## Unpacking

Your air compressor left our warehouse in a carefully packed crate or box. If you discover the air compressor is damaged after you have signed for delivery, *please immediately call Customer Service at (570) 546-9663 for advice.*

Save the container and packing materials for possible inspection by the carrier or its agent. Otherwise, filing a freight claim can be difficult.

## Assembly

### To assemble the air compressor:

1. Remove all packing materials and any protective plastic bags, zip tie labels or tags from the compressor.
2. Be sure the air filter is attached to the cylinder head as shown in **Figure 2**.

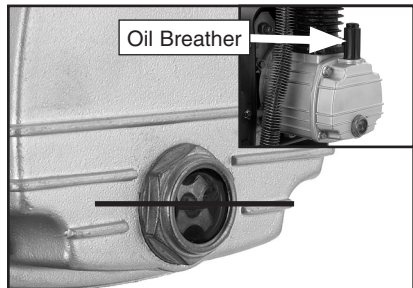


**Figure 2.** Air filter attached to cylinder head.

## NOTICE

Never run this compressor without a full oil reservoir. The oil provides lubrication to the cylinder rings, which deliver the compressed air. Severe damage to the internal moving parts can occur if there is not adequate oil flow. Check the oil level frequently, and change the oil every 3 months.

3. Add compressor oil, or ISO 100/SAE 30W non-detergent oil, to the crankcase. Remove the oil breather (inset in **Figure 3**) on top of the crankcase and add oil into the hole. The oil level should be in the center of the sight glass as shown in **Figure 3**.



**Figure 3.** Proper oil level.

## NOTICE

The oil breather releases excess pressure from the crankcase. Clogged holes in the oil breather can lead to damaged oil seals, gaskets, and may cause the compressor to seize.

# Placement

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When determining where to set up the air compressor in the shop or when taking the air compressor to a job site, an important consideration is access to an adequate and properly fused power supply. Refer to **SECTION 2: CIRCUIT REQUIREMENTS** for the needs of your particular compressor.

Place the compressor on a solid and level surface. Make sure that the hoses attached to your pneumatic device are unrestricted in movement and not subject to being run over by vehicles or punctured by sharp objects.

Since air compressors are often used for a sustained period of time, sometimes in restricted areas, wear ear protection to avoid long term exposure to the noise.

Make sure the compressor is operating in an environment where there are no explosive, flammable, or caustic fumes or gases. A clear and well ventilated area is best for its safe operation.

## **WARNING**



**Do not place the compressor next to flammable liquids or gas! The compressor motor and air supply pipe can reach high temperatures and cause the flammable gas to ignite. Keep work area clear from flammable gas when using the compressor.**

## **WARNING**



**Do not place the compressor in a paint spraying or gluing booth. The electric motor on the compressor could cause the fumes to explode.**

# SECTION 4: OPERATIONS

## Operation Safety

### ! CAUTION



Long term exposure to this machine may cause hearing loss. To protect your hearing, always wear ANSI approved ear protection when operating this air compressor.

### ! WARNING



Operating this equipment has the potential for flying debris to cause eye injury. Always wear safety glasses or goggles when operating equipment. Everyday glasses or reading glasses only have impact resistant lenses, they are not safety glasses. Be certain the safety glasses you wear meet the appropriate standards of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

## Starting

To start the air compressor:

1. Place the compressor on a solid, level surface with access to a properly fused power supply. DO NOT operate the compressor in an environment where there are explosive, flammable, or caustic fumes or gases.
2. Make sure the compressor switch is in the OFF position (lever with red cap shown in **Figure 4**) before connecting to the power supply.

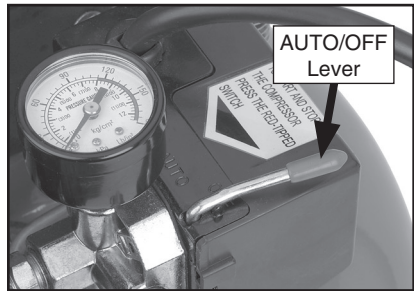


Figure 4. AUTO/OFF lever.

3. Double check the oil level to make sure the oil reservoir is full.
4. Connect the compressor to the power supply.
5. Leave the drain valve open, flip the switch to the AUTO position and allow the compressor to run for 5 minutes before completing **Step 6**.

**Note:** Whenever the compressor has not been run for more than a few days, allow it to run with the drain valve open for 5 minutes to fully lubricate the motor.

6. Close the drain valve (Figure 5) to allow the tank to build up pressure.



Figure 5. Drain valve.

7. Check the tank pressure gauge (Figures 6 and 7) to see that the tank pressure climbs to approximately 115-120 PSI (around 8 BAR) and turns **OFF**.

**Note:** If the compressor does not turn **OFF** at 120 PSI, flip the **ON/OFF** switch to **OFF** before the pressure reaches the maximum PSI shown on **Page 3**. See **Pressure Switch** on **Page 22** to adjust the automatic shut-off.

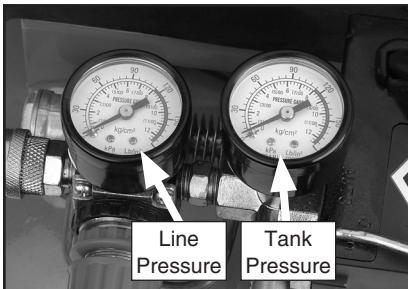


Figure 6. G0466 Pressure gauges.

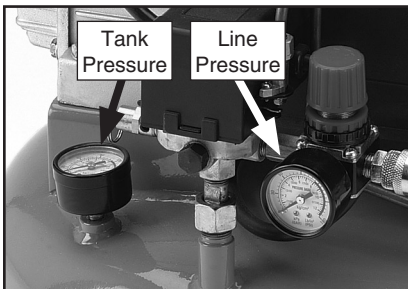


Figure 7. G0469 Pressure gauges.

## Line Pressure Regulation

The air tool that you attach to the air compressor should have a preferred PSI operating level. Set the pressure to be delivered to the tool according to the required level of the tool.

**To control the air supply to your tool:**

1. Adjust the air control knob, shown in **Figure 8**, to set the PSI that will be delivered to your tool. Turn the knob clockwise to increase the pressure or counterclockwise to decrease the pressure.

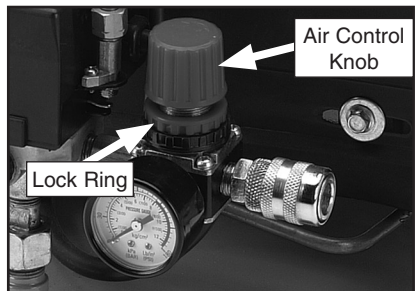


Figure 8. Tool air control knob.

2. Rotate the lock ring shown in **Figure 8** against the bottom of the air control knob to prevent changes in the air pressure.

# Connecting Tools

When choosing air tools, consider the amount of air used (cubic feet per minute or CFM) by the tool. Nailers and staple guns have a low CFM requirement because they use air in short bursts. A paint sprayer or a pneumatic grinder uses a more continuous stream of air requiring a high CFM. Make sure the air tool you plan to connect does not exceed the CFM output of your compressor. Most air tools will have an air requirement stated in terms of a specific CFM at a specific pressure.

Air tools being operated with insufficient air volume will not perform their function satisfactorily and they will cause the air compressor to run continually. When an air compressor runs continually it may overheat, causing damage to the compressor and the possibility of a fire. This compressor is fitted with thermal protection inside the motor. If the compressor overheats, the motor will automatically turn **OFF** until it cools down.

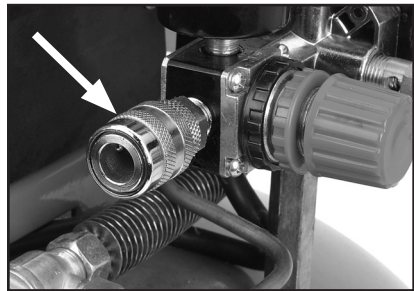
## To connect air tools to your air compressor:

1. Follow the compressor **Starting** instructions on **Page 11**.
2. Connect the tool to a good quality air hose that is long enough to reach from the point of use to the compressor.

**Note:** *Be aware of the placement of the hose to prevent damage. Make certain the air hose is not located where it can become constricted, cut by a sharp object, or run over. Running over a hose with a vehicle may not cause an immediate leak, but it will shorten the life of the hose.*

3. Connect an air line with a 1/4" NPT plug to the quick-connect coupler on the air compressor shown in **Figure 9**.

**Note:** *There are many styles of 1/4" NPT quick connect couplers. If the quick connect coupler included with the compressor does not fit the plug on your air hose, purchase a matched set at your local hardware store.*



**Figure 9.** Quick connect coupler.

## **!WARNING**

**These air compressors are specifically designed for air tool operation. DO NOT modify or use this machine for any other purpose. Modifications or improper use of this tool will void the warranty. If you are confused about any aspect of this machine, DO NOT use it until your questions have been answered. Serious personal injury may occur.**

# Storage

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When storing your air compressor, follow these guidelines:

1. Turn the compressor switch lever to OFF.
2. Unplug the compressor.
3. Turn the regulator counterclockwise to set the line pressure to zero.
4. Run the air tool to relieve the air pressure in the hose, then remove the air hose and the tool.
5. Drain water from the tank as instructed in **Draining Tank** on **Page 16**. Leave the valve open until the next usage.

**Note:** *Draining the air from the tank will be extremely loud. Wear ear protection when draining the tank.*

6. Store the air compressor in its normal operating position in a cool protected area.

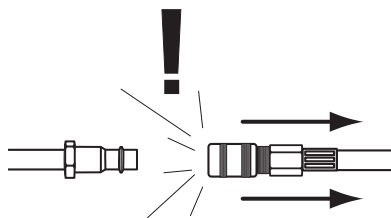
## CAUTION

Failure to unplug the air compressor before storage may result in the compressor running continuously, causing overheating, damage to the compressor, and possibly a fire.

## WARNING

Water will condense in the air compressor tank. Water left in the tank can cause the tank to weaken and corrode, increasing the risk of tank rupture.

## WARNING



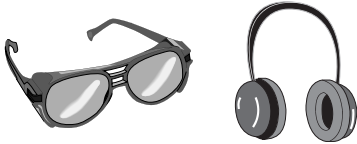
Always disconnect the air hose from tools whenever not in use or while servicing! During maintenance, a tool connected to air may operate accidentally, causing serious personal injury!



# SECTION 5: MAINTENANCE

## Schedule

### **WARNING**



Operating this equipment has the potential to cause eye injury and hearing loss. Always wear eye and ear protection when operating an air compressor. Be certain the safety protection you wear meet the appropriate standards of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

For optimum performance from your machine, follow this maintenance schedule and refer to any specific instructions given in this section.

### Daily

1. Check the oil level! Use the sight glass on the crankcase to make sure the oil reservoir is at the correct level.
2. Check for worn or damaged cords and plugs.
3. Check for any other condition that could hamper the safe operation of this air compressor.
4. When finished using the air compressor, drain the condensation from the tank as instructed in **Draining Tank** on **Page 16**, and leave the drain valve open until the next use.

If the compressor is used on a daily basis, perform the following checks each week.

### Weekly

1. Blow dirt and dust off of the air filter (Figure 10), then re-install.



Figure 10. Air filter foam element.

2. Check for loose bolts or fittings.
3. Clean off all dirt and dust from the cylinder head, motor, fan, air lines, exhaust pipe, couplers and frame. Dirt can lead to overheating.
4. Check air lines and connectors to make sure they are in good condition.
5. Pull the safety drain valve to make sure it is working properly (see **Draining Tank** on **Page 16**).

*Continued on next page* →

### **WARNING**

The air compressor will turn **ON** automatically when it is set on **AUTO**. When performing maintenance make sure the **AUTO/OFF** lever is in the **OFF** position, the compressor is unplugged, and the air pressure has been bled out of the tank.

## Monthly

After the first 50 working hours or 30 days, perform the following maintenance:

1. Change the oil in the air compressor pump as described in **Changing Oil** on **Page 20**.

## Quarterly

After every 300 working hours or 3 months, perform the following maintenance:

1. Change the oil in the air compressor pump as described in **Changing Oil** on **Page 20**.
2. Check for air leaks and correct as needed.

# Draining Tank

Some water may accumulate in the tank depending on usage and humidity. Drain water from the tank daily to increase the lifespan of the compressor and air tools.

### To drain the tank:

1. Leave the tank pressurized and open the drain valve, shown in **Figure 11**, to drain the water out of the tank.

**Note:** *Draining the air from the tank will be extremely loud. Wear ear protection when draining the tank.*



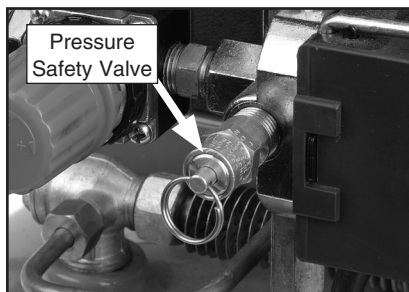
**Figure 11.** Tank drain valve.

# Pressure Safety Valve

The pressure safety valve prevents damage to the tank by releasing pressure when the tank reaches maximum capacity.

### To check the pressure safety valve:

1. Locate the pressure safety valve shown in **Figure 12**.



**Figure 12.** Pressure safety valve.

## CAUTION

Releasing the safety valve can be extremely loud. Protect your hearing with ANSI approved ear protection.

2. Clean any dirt or dust from the pressure safety valve.
3. Pull the metal ring on top of the safety valve to ensure the valve will release air. The pressure safety valve must be replaced if it cannot be pulled, or if it leaks after releasing pressure.

**Note:** *The safety valve is preset to release air if the tank exceeds its maximum pressure. DO NOT try to adjust the safety valve pressure setting!*



# SECTION 6: SERVICE

This section is provided for your convenience—it is not a substitute for the Grizzly Service Department. If you need help troubleshooting, replacing parts, or you are unsure of how to perform the procedures in this section, then feel free to call our Technical Support at (570) 546-9663.

## Troubleshooting

Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Motor will not start.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Tank already pressurized.</li><li>2. Thermal overload switch has tripped.</li><li>3. Low voltage.</li><li>4. Short circuit in motor or cord, or loose connections.</li><li>5. Incorrect fuses or circuit breakers in power line.</li><li>6. Pressure switch is bad.</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Motor will not start if tank is fully pressurized.</li><li>2. Wait for motor to cool.</li><li>3. Check power line for proper voltage.</li><li>4. Inspect all connections on motor for loose or shorted terminals or worn insulation.</li><li>5. Install correct fuses or circuit breakers.</li><li>6. Replace the pressure switch.</li></ol>
Motor fails to develop full power (output of motor decreases rapidly with decrease in voltage at motor terminals).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Power line overloaded with lights, appliances, and other motors.</li><li>2. Undersized wires or circuits too long.</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Reduce load on power line.</li><li>2. Increase wire sizes or reduce length of the circuit.</li></ol>
Motor overheats and thermal overload turns motor <b>OFF</b> .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Cooling fins dirty.</li><li>2. Air filter clogged.</li><li>3. Compressor is running too long without a break.</li><li>4. Air circulation through the motor restricted.</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Clean cylinder fins and motor area.</li><li>2. Inspect and clean air filter.</li><li>3. Do not use air tools with CFM needs that exceed the compressor CFM rating.</li><li>4. Clean out motor to provide normal air circulation.</li></ol>

Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Loud repetitious noise coming from air compressor.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pulley setscrews or keys are missing or loose.</li> <li>2. Motor fan is hitting the cover.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inspect keys and setscrews. Replace or tighten if necessary.</li> <li>2. Adjust fan cover mounting position, tighten fan, or shim fan cover.</li> </ol>
Low pressure at the tool.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pressure regulator.</li> <li>2. Air leaks in hoses.</li> <li>3. Pressure gauge bad.</li> <li>4. Pressure switch turns the motor <b>OFF</b> too soon.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adjust pressure regulator, if no improvement, inspect regulator for leaks or replace.</li> <li>2. Check air hoses and all connections for leaks (see <b>Page 21</b>).</li> <li>3. Replace the pressure gauge.</li> <li>4. Adjust the pressure switch (see <b>Page 22</b>)</li> </ol>
Low pressure at the tanks, or tank pressure drops after compressor is turned <b>OFF</b> .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Air leaks in tanks or delivery pipes.</li> <li>2. Drain valve open.</li> <li>3. Air filter clogged.</li> <li>4. Leaking check valve.</li> <li>5. Pressure relief valve releasing below 120 PSI.</li> <li>6. Gaskets leaking.</li> <li>7. Worn rings.</li> <li>8. Pressure switch turns the motor <b>OFF</b> too soon.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check air tanks, pipes and all connections for leaks (see <b>Page 21</b>).</li> <li>2. Close drain valve.</li> <li>3. Inspect and clean air filter.</li> <li>4. Repair the check valve (see <b>Page 20</b>).</li> <li>5. Replace pressure relief valve.</li> <li>6. Check gaskets on cylinder head assembly, repair or replace as needed.</li> <li>7. Inspect and replace pump piston rings.</li> <li>8. Adjust the pressure switch (see <b>Page 22</b>).</li> </ol>
Compressor knocking.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improper oil level.</li> <li>2. Air filter clogged.</li> <li>3. Piston assembly loose.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check oil level and add oil (see <b>Page 9</b>).</li> <li>2. Inspect and clean air filter.</li> <li>3. Inspect and repair piston and connecting rod.</li> </ol>
Pressure relief valve stays open and motor won't stop running.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pressure switch adjusted too high.</li> <li>2. Faulty pressure switch, unit is trying to overpressure the tank.</li> <li>3. Faulty pressure relief valve.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adjust the pressure switch (see <b>Page 22</b>)</li> <li>2. Turn compressor <b>OFF</b>, unplug from power supply, and empty tank. <b>DO NOT USE</b> until switch is replaced.</li> <li>3. Relief valve is relieving pressure too early. Replace pressure relief valve.</li> </ol>

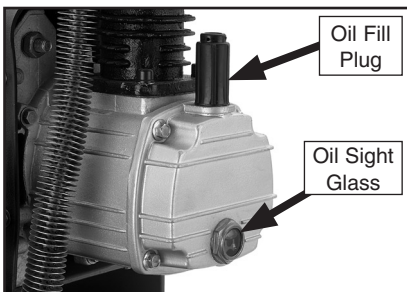
Symptom	Possible Cause	Possible Solution
Air leaks from pressure switch.	1. Faulty check valve. 2. Faulty pressure switch.	1. Repair the check valve (see <b>Page 20</b> ). 2. Replace pressure switch.
Air is dirty or has excessive moisture.	1. Tank is not drained. 2. Delivery pipes are dirty.	1. Open drain valve and make certain all the water is drained out. 2. Remove delivery pipes, clean out and replace.

## Changing Oil

Change the oil in the air compressor pump after the initial 50 hours, or 30 days of use; and every 300 hours, or 3 months after the first oil change. Use compressor oil or ISO 100/SAE 30W, non-detergent type oil.

### To change the oil:

1. **Unplug the air compressor and drain all the air from the tank.**
2. Place a container to catch the oil under the oil sight glass.
3. Use a box end wrench or a socket wrench to remove the oil sight glass shown in **Figure 13**.



**Figure 13.** Oil sight glass.

4. Tip the compressor to drain all of the oil from the crank case.

5. Replace the oil sight glass and remove the fill plug shown in **Figure 13**.
6. Fill the crank case with oil until the oil level is in the center of the sight glass, then replace the oil fill plug.

## Check Valve

The diaphragm and O-ring in the check valve can become damaged, twisted, or dirty and cause the check valve or pressure switch to leak air.

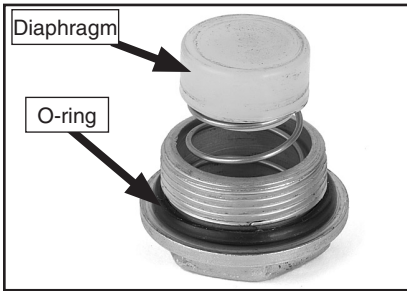
### To fix the check valve:

1. **Unplug the air compressor and drain all the air from the tank.**
2. Remove the cap from the check valve (see **Figure 14**).



**Figure 14.** Check valve.

3. Inspect the O-ring and diaphragm (**Figure 15**) for damage and dirt.



**Figure 15.** Check valve diaphragm and spring.

4. Replace any damaged parts and clean any dirt off of the diaphragm and O-ring.
5. Re-assemble the check valve. Make sure the diaphragm presses squarely against the air supply tube opening.

## Fixing Air Leaks

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Air leaks will cause low air output and increase the time the compressor must run.

### To find air leaks:

1. Turn the compressor **OFF** when the tank is fully pressurized and unplug the compressor.
2. Listen for the sound of air to find fittings that may be leaking.
3. Spray the suspected air leak with a soap and water solution. If you see air bubbles, you have found your leak.

### To fix air leaking around fitting threads:

1. **Unplug the air compressor and drain all the air from the tank.**
2. Unscrew the fitting that is leaking. Clean and wrap teflon tape and/or spread pipe dope on the threads.
3. Re-install the fitting to the compressor.

### To fix air leaking through a valve:

1. **Unplug the air compressor and drain all the air from the tank.**
2. Remove the valve, clean it thoroughly, then re-install with teflon tape and/or pipe dope.
3. If the valve continues to leak, replace it with a new valve.

# Pressure Switch

The pressure switch has been factory set for the highest PSI that is safe for this compressor.

The pressure switch ensures the compressor will shut **OFF** when the air tank reaches maximum PSI.

## NOTICE

This air compressor has been factory set to turn **ON** and **OFF** at the proper PSI range. Only attempt to adjust the pressure regulator if your air compressor does not reach, or pressurizes beyond the proper PSI level.

### To adjust the pressure switch:

1. **Unplug the air compressor from the power supply.**
2. Make sure the compressor switch is in the OFF position.
3. Drain the pressure from the tank.
4. Remove the black AUTO/OFF switch cover (**Figure 16**) by removing the screw in the recess of the cover. Pull the black cover up and set it aside.

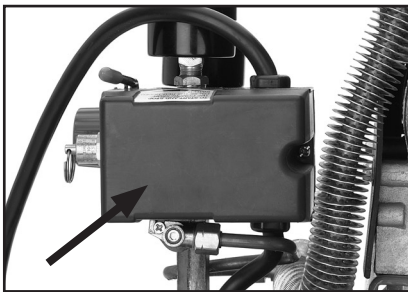


Figure 16. Pressure switch cover.

5. Turn the black plastic pressure adjustment screw (**Figure 17**) a half turn clockwise to increase the maximum tank pressure and a half turn counter-clockwise to decrease the pressure.

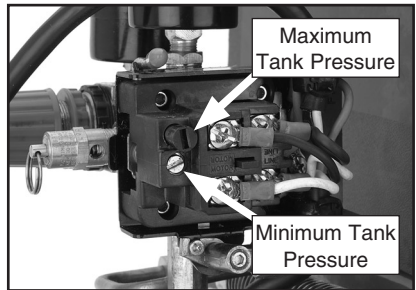


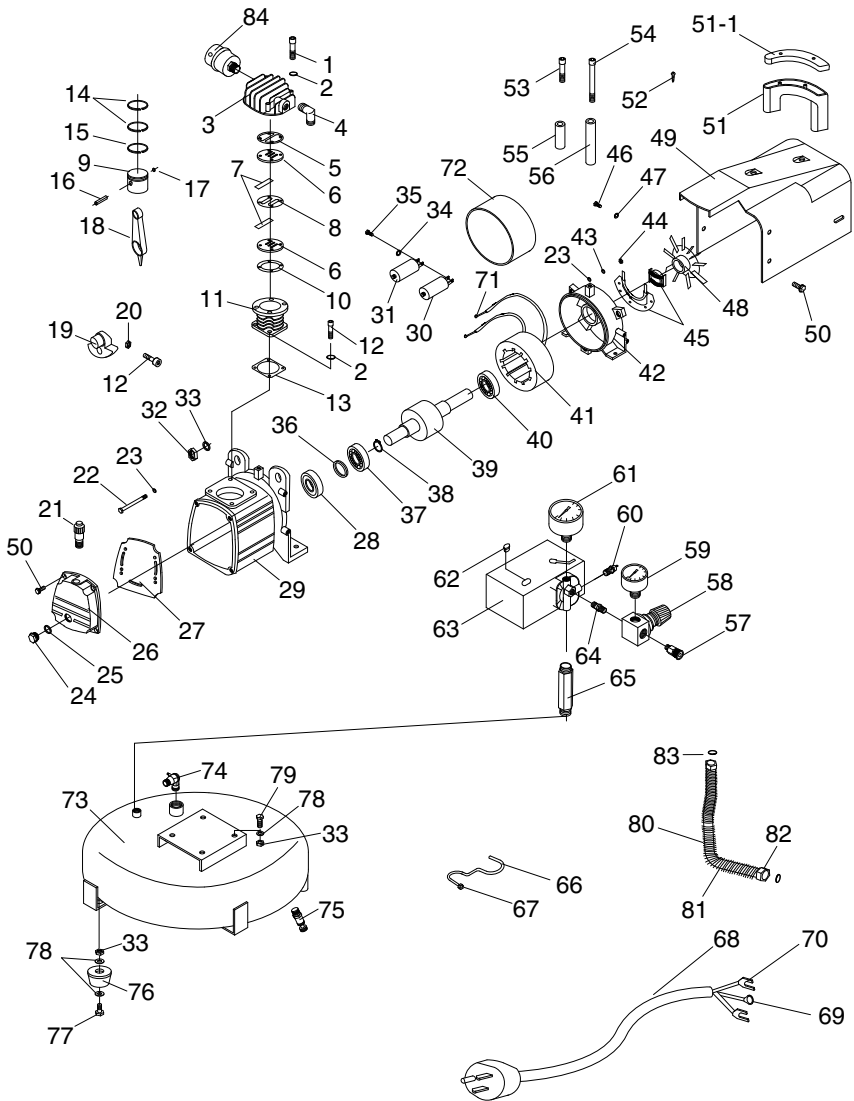
Figure 17. Pressure adjustment screws.

6. Adjust the metal pressure adjustment screw to change how low the pressure can drop before the motor turns **ON**.
7. Connect the compressor to the power supply and start the compressor. If the compressor does not automatically turn **OFF** at 120 PSI, flip the ON/OFF switch to OFF before the pressure reaches 125 PSI.
8. If the PSI level still needs adjustment, repeat **Steps 1–7**.
9. Replace the cover when the proper adjustments have been completed.





# G0466 Parts Breakdown

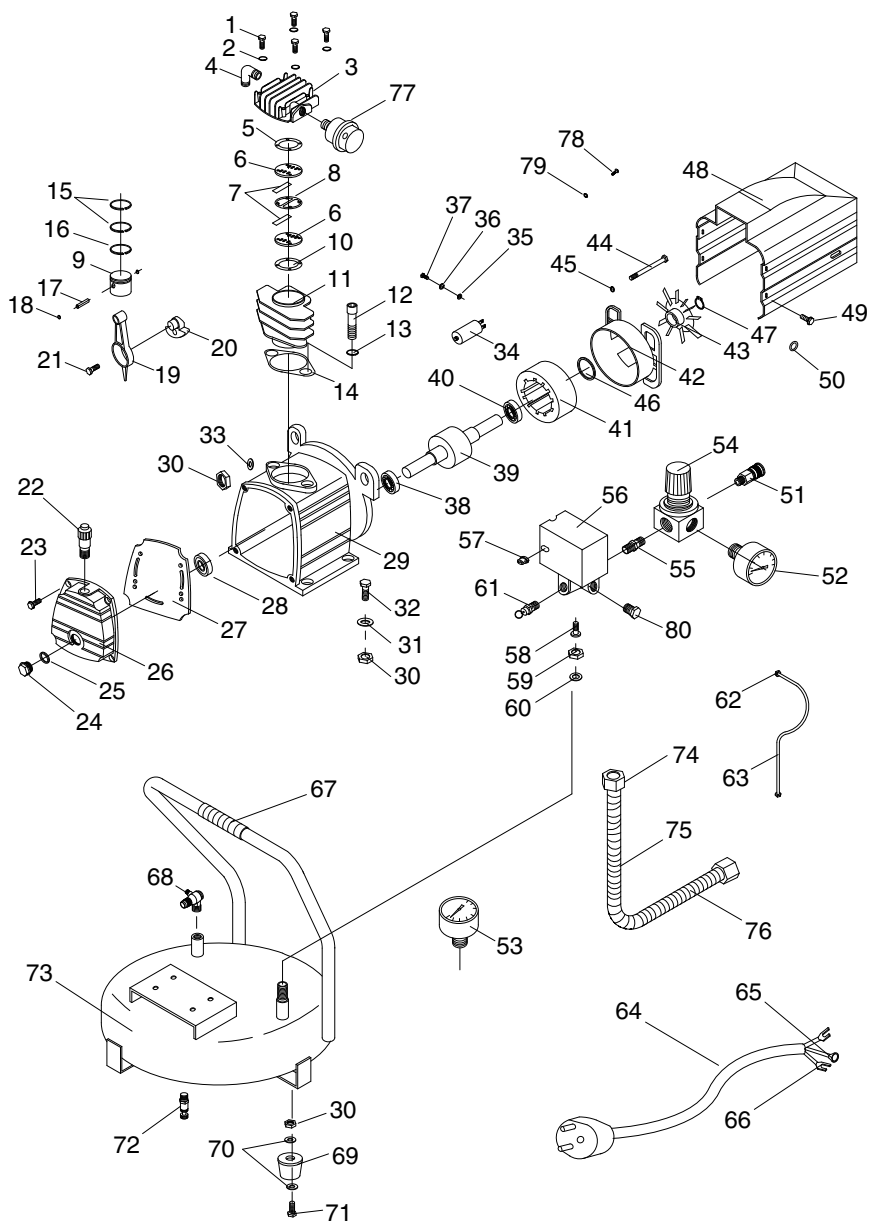


# G0466 Parts List

REF PART #	DESCRIPTION
1	PSB07M CAP SCREW M6-1 X 30
2	PLW03M LOCK WASHER 6MM
3	P0466003 CYLINDER HEAD
4	P0466004 EXHAUST ELBOW
5	P0466005 HEAD GASKET
6	P0466006 VALVE PLATE
7	P0466007 VALVE REED
8	P0466008 VALVE PLATE GASKET
9	P0466009 PISTON
10	P0466010 UPPER CYLINDER GASKET
11	P0466011 CYLINDER
12	PSB02M CAP SCREW M6-1 X 20
13	P0466013 LOWER CYLINDER GASKET
14	P0466014 COMPRESSION RING
15	P0466015 OIL SCRAPER RING
16	P0466016 PISTON PIN
17	PR03M EXT RETAINING RING 12MM
18	P0466018 CONNECTING ROD
19	P0466019 ECCENTRIC
20	PN01M HEX NUT M6-1
21	P0466021 OIL FILL CAP
22	P0466022 HEX BOLT M5-8 X 155
23	PW02M FLAT WASHER 5MM
24	P0466024 OIL SIGHT GAUGE
25	P0466025 OIL SIGHT GAUGE SEAL
26	P0466026 CRANKCASE COVER
27	P0466027 COVER GASKET
28	P0466028 OIL SEAL
29	P0466029 CRANKCASE
30	P0466030 CAPACITOR 200MFD 125VAC
31	P0466031 CAPACITOR 40 MFD 250VAC
32	PN03M HEX NUT M8-1.25
33	PW01M FLAT WASHER 8MM
34	PLW09M LOCK WASHER 3MM
35	PS12M PHLP HD SCR M3-5 X 6
36	P0466036 WAVY WASHER 17MM
37	P6203 BALL BEARING 6203
38	PR18M EXT RETAINING RING 17MM
39	P0466039 ROTOR
40	P6004 BALL BEARING 6004
41	P0466041 STATOR
42	P0466042 REAR MOTOR COVER
43	PLW01M LOCK WASHER 5MM

REF PART #	DESCRIPTION
44	PN06M HEX NUT M5-8
45	P0466045 CENTRIFIGAL SWITCH
46	PHTEK15M TAP SCREW M4 X 10
47	PLW02M LOCK WASHER 4MM
48	P0466048 FAN
49	P0466049 COVER
50	PB95M HEX BOLT M5-8 X 15
51	P0466051 HANDLE GRIP
51-1	P0466051-1 HANDLE
52	PHTEK5M TAP SCREW M4 X 12
53	PSB48M CAP SCREW M6-1 X 35
54	P0466054 CAP SCREW M6-1 X 95
55	P0466055 SLEEVE
56	P0466056 SLEEVE
57	P0466057 QUICK CONNECT-FEMALE
58	P0466058 REGULATOR
59	P0466059 PRESSURE GAUGE
60	P0466060 SAFETY VALVE
61	P0466061 PRESSURE GAUGE
62	P0466062 STRAIN RELIEF
63	P0466063 PRESSURE SWITCH
64	P0466064 CONNECT NPT 1/4
65	P0466065 CONNECT NPT 1/4
66	P0466066 PRESSURE RELIEF TUBE
67	P0466067 COMPRESSION NUT
68	P0466068 POWER CORD 14GA
69	P0466069 CABLE CONNECTOR (O)
70	P0466070 CABLE CONNECTOR (U)
71	P0466071 CABLE CONNECTOR (O)
72	P0466072 MOTOR COVER
73	P0466073 TANK
74	P0466074 CHECK VALVE
75	P0466075 DRAIN VALVE NPT 1/4
76	P0466076 RUBBER FOOT
77	PB09M HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 20
78	PW01M FLAT WASHER 8MM
79	PB07M HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 25
80	P0466080 OUTLET TUBE 10MM
81	P0466081 FIN TUBING
82	P0466082 EXHAUST NUT
83	PW04M FLAT WASHER 10MM
84	P0466084 AIR FILTER KIT

# G0469 Parts Breakdown



# G0469 Parts List

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
1	PB105M	HEX BOLT M6-1 X 55
2	PLW03M	LOCK WASHER 6MM
3	P0469003	CYLINDER HEAD
4	P0469004	EXHAUST ELBOW
5	P0469005	CYLINDER HEAD GASKET
6	P0469006	VALVE ASSEMBLY
7	P0469007	VALVE PLATE
8	P0469008	VALVE PATCH
9	P0469009	PISTON
10	P0469010	CYLINDER GASKET
11	P0469011	CYLINDER
12	PSB31M	CAP SCREW M8-1.25 X 25
13	PLW04M	LOCK WASHER 8MM
14	P0469014	CYLINDER GASKET
15	P0469015	COMPRESSION RING
16	P0469016	OIL RING
17	P0469017	PISTON PIN
18	PR03M	EXT RETAINING RING 12MM
19	P0469019	CONNECTING ROD
20	P0469020	ECCENTRIC
21	P0469021	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 22 LH
22	P0469022	OIL FILL BREATHER PLUG
23	PB91M	HEX BOLT M6-1 X 18
24	P0469024	OIL SIGHT
25	P0469025	O-RING
26	P0469026	CRANKCASE COVER
27	P0469027	GASKET
28	P0469028	OIL SEAL
29	P0469029	CRANKCASE
30	PN03M	HEX NUT M8-1.25
31	PW01M	FLAT WASHER 8MM
32	PB15M	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 40
33	P0469033	LOCK GASKET
34	P0469034	CAPACITOR 100 MFD 250 VAC
35	PW07M	FLAT WASHER 3MM
36	PLW09M	LOCK WASHER 3MM
37	PS12M	PHLP HD SCR M3-.5 X 6
38	P6204	BALL BEARING 6204
39	P0469039	ROTOR
40	P6202	BALL BEARING 6202

REF	PART #	DESCRIPTION
41	P0469041	STATOR 100V/60HZ
42	P0469042	REAR MOTOR COVER
43	P0469043	FAN
44	P0469044	HEX BOLT M5-.8 X 120
45	PLW01M	LOCK WASHER 5MM
46	P0469046	GASKET
47	PR02M	EXT RETAINING RING 14MM
48	P0469048	COVER
49	PB95M	HEX BOLT M5-.8 X 15
50	PW02M	FLAT WASHER 5MM
51	P0469051	QUICK CONNECT-FEMALE
52	P0469052	PRESSURE GAUGE
53	P0469053	PRESSURE GAUGE
54	P0469054	REGULATOR
55	P0469055	CONNECT NPT1/4
56	P0469056	PRESSURE SWITCH
57	P0469057	STRAIN RELIEF
58	P0469058	CONNECT
59	P0469059	COMPRESSION NUT 3/8
60	P0469060	SPECIAL WASHER
61	P0469061	SAFETY RELIEF
62	P0469062	COMPRESSION NUT
63	P0469063	TUBE
64	P0469064	POWER CORD
65	P0469065	CABLE CONNECTOR (O)
66	P0469066	CABLE CONNECTOR (U)
67	P0469067	HANDLE GRIP
68	P0469068	CHECK VALVE
69	P0469069	RUBBER FOOT
70	PW01M	FLAT WASHER 8MM
71	PB09M	HEX BOLT M8-1.25 X 20
72	P0469072	DRAIN VALVE
73	P0469073	TANK
74	P0469074	COMPRESSION NUT 3/4
75	P0469075	EXHAUST PIPE
76	P0469076	FIN TUBING
77	P0469077	AIR FILTER
78	PHTEK15M	TAP SCREW M4 X 10
79	P0469079	GASKET
80	P0469080	PLUG

# WARRANTY AND RETURNS

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Grizzly Industrial, Inc. warrants every product it sells for a period of **1 year** to the original purchaser from the date of purchase. This warranty does not apply to defects due directly or indirectly to misuse, abuse, negligence, accidents, repairs or alterations or lack of maintenance. This is Grizzly's sole written warranty and any and all warranties that may be implied by law, including any merchantability or fitness, for any particular purpose, are hereby limited to the duration of this written warranty. We do not warrant or represent that the merchandise complies with the provisions of any law or acts unless the manufacturer so warrants. In no event shall Grizzly's liability under this warranty exceed the purchase price paid for the product and any legal actions brought against Grizzly shall be tried in the State of Washington, County of Whatcom.

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Please feel free to write or call us if you have any questions about the machine or the manual.

**Grizzly Industrial, Inc.**  
**1203 Lycoming Mall Circle**  
**Muncy, PA 17756**  
**Phone: (570) 546-9663**  
**Fax: (800) 438-5901**

**E-Mail:**  
**techsupport@grizzly.com**

**Web Site: <http://www.grizzly.com>**

Thank you again for your business and continued support. We hope to serve you again soon!



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 Journal of Light Cont.     Projects in Metal     Woodwork  
 Live Steam     RC Modeler     Woodworker West  
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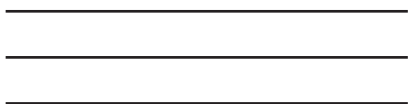
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