

AEROLYTE[®] 6060A G2 and 7272A G2 Plastic Media Blast Cabinets O. M. 27789

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NOTICE TO PURCHASERS AND USERS OF OUR PRODUCTS AND THIS INFORMATIONAL MATERIAL

Clemco proudly provides products for the abrasive blast industry and is confident that industry professionals will use their knowledge and expertise for the safe and efficient use of these products.

The products described in this material and the information relating to these products are intended for knowledgeable, experienced users. It is the responsibility of the employer to ensure that proper training of operators has been performed and a safe work environment is provided.

No representation is intended or made as to the suitability of the products described here for any purpose or application, or to the efficiency, production rate, or useful life of these products. All estimates regarding production rates or finishes are the responsibility of the user and must be derived solely from the user's experience and expertise, not from information contained in this material.

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This equipment is only one component of a cabinet blasting operation. Other products, such as air compressors, air filters and receivers, abrasives, equipment for ventilating or dehumidifying, or other equipment, even if offered by Clemco, may have been manufactured or supplied by others. The information Clemco provides is intended to support the products Clemco manufactures. Users must contact each manufacturer and supplier of products used in the blast operation for warnings, information, training, and instruction relating to the proper and safe use of their equipment.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of Manual

1.1.1 These instructions cover setup, operation, maintenance, troubleshooting, optional accessories, and replacement parts for Aerolyte 6060A and 7272A G2 pressure dry stripping (nonaggressive media blasting) pressure cabinets. The instructions cover the operation of all pull-thru reclaimer and basic installation of the dust collector. The following supplemental manual is provided for the RPH dust collector.

- RPH Dust collectors, manual stock no. 21449

1.1.2 The instructions contain important information required for safe operation of the cabinets. Before using this equipment, all personnel associated with the blast cabinets' operation must read this entire manual and all accessory manuals to become familiar with their operation, parts, and terminology.

1.2 Safety Alerts

1.2.1 Clemco uses safety-alert signal words, based on ANSI Z535.4-2011, to alert the user of a potentially hazardous situation that may be encountered while operating this equipment. ANSI's definitions of the signal words are as follows:



This is the safety alert symbol. It is used to alert you to potential physical injury hazards. Obey all safety messages that follow this symbol to avoid possible injury or death.

NOTICE

Notice indicates information that is considered important, but not hazard-related, if not avoided, could result in property damage.

CAUTION

Caution indicates a hazardous situation that, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury.

WARNING

Warning indicates a hazardous situation that, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

DANGER

Danger indicates a hazardous situation that, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.

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1.4 General Description

1.4.1 Aerolyte pressure blast cabinets enclose the blasting environment to provide efficient blasting while maintaining a clean surrounding work area. Production rates are influenced by size of nozzle, compressor output, working pressure, type and size of media, angle and distance of the nozzle from the blast surface. Aerolyte pressure cabinets consist of four major components:

- Cabinet Enclosure
- Reclaimer
- Blast Machine
- Dust Collector

1.4.2 Cabinet enclosure: This manual covers two Aerolyte cabinet sizes.

6060A Approximate work chamber dimensions:
 58" wide x 58.5" deep x 53" high.

7272A Approximate work chamber dimensions:
 69" wide x 70.5" deep x 63" high.

1.4.3 Refer to Figure 1 for a typical arrangement and callout of components. The overall height of an RPH-2 is approximately 10.5 ft and 12 ft when the top access door is open. The illustration shows the standard 900 cfm reclaimer mounted atop the blast machine.

1.5 Theory of Operation

1.5.1 Once the components are correctly set up and turned ON, the cabinet is ready for operation by actuation of the foot pedal. Fully depressing the foot pedal pressurizes the blast machine, causing media to be propelled through the blast hose and out the nozzle. After striking the object being media blasted, the blast media, fines, dust, and byproducts generated by blasting fall through the grate into the cabinet hopper. These particles are then drawn into the reclaimer for separation. Dust and fines are first separated from reusable media and pass into the dust collector. Next, reusable media is screened for oversize particles and returned to the reclaimer for reuse. Dust and fines entering the dust collector are removed from the air stream as they pass through the filters, discharging clean air. When the foot pedal is released, the blast machine depressurizes and blasting stops. Media stored in the reclaimer automatically refill the blast machine when blast machine pressure equalizes and the pop-up valve drops.

1.6 Blast Machine and Controls

1.6.1 Clemco certifies that its blast machines (pressure vessels) conform to the ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers) Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Division 1. It is the owner's responsibility to maintain the integrity of the vessel in accordance with state regulations. Regulations may include regular inspection and hydrostatic testing as described in National Board inspection code and jurisdictional regulations and/or laws.

⚠ WARNING

Welding, grinding, or drilling on the blast machine can weaken the vessel. Compressed-air pressure can cause a weakened blast machine to rupture, resulting in death or serious injury. Welding, grinding, or drilling on the vessel without a National Board R stamp voids the Clemco ASME certification.

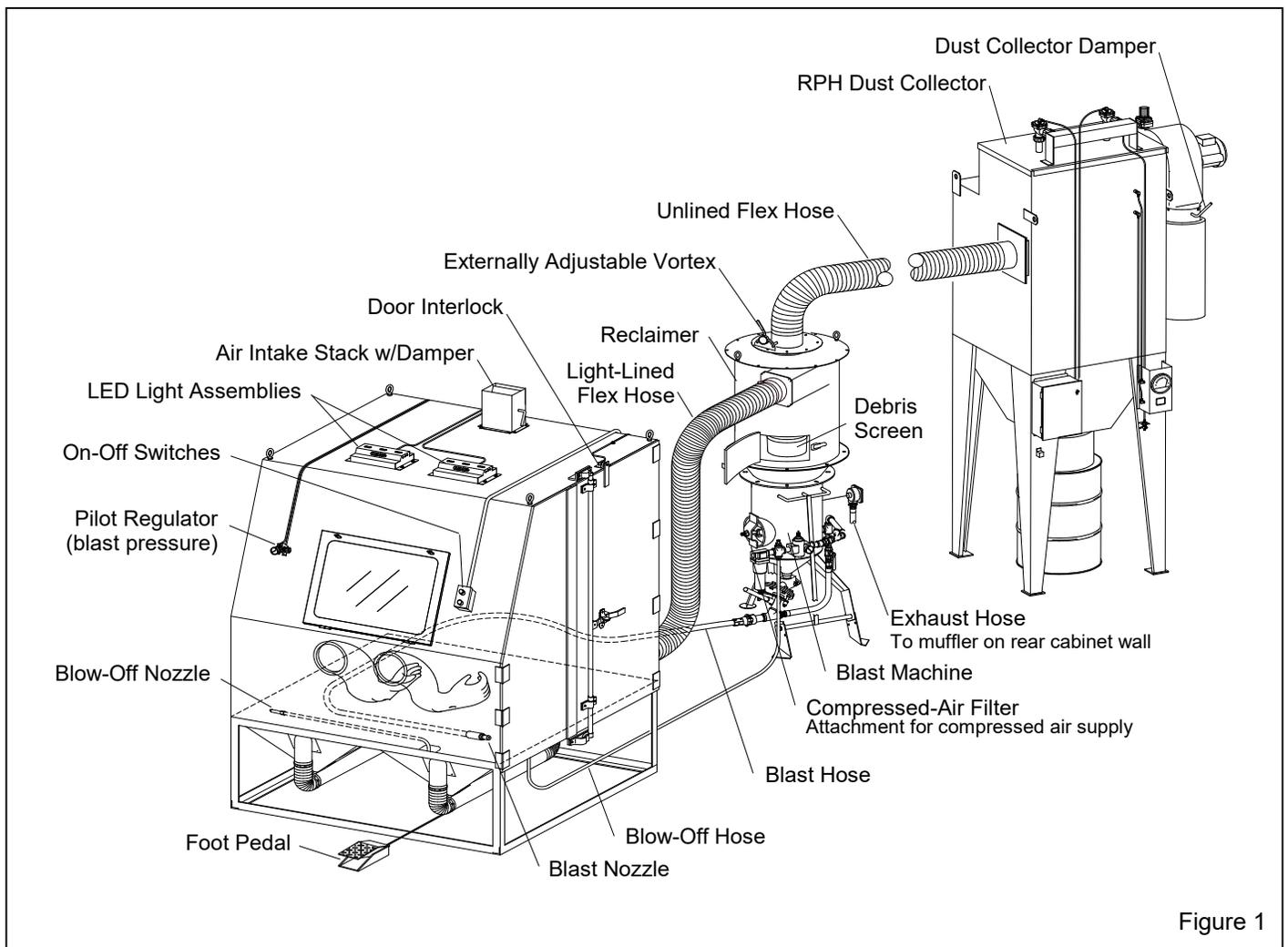


Figure 1

1.6.2 All welding repairs to the vessel must be performed by certified welders at shops holding a National Board R stamp. Welding performed by any welder not properly qualified per the ASME code voids the Clemco ASME certification.

1.6.3 Do not exceed the maximum working pressure rating (PSI) of the blast machine. The maximum pressure rating is stamped into the ASME nameplate, which is welded to the side of the vessel.

⚠ WARNING

Excessive compressed-air pressure can cause a blast machine to rupture. To prevent serious injury or death, do not exceed the rated pressure of the blast machine.

1.6.4 OSHA does not require pressure-relief valves on blast machines when air compressors supplying air to the blast machines are built to American Society of Mechanical Engineers Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Division 1 and comply with OSHA regulation 29 CFR 1910.169, which refers to the ASME code when describing the necessity of pressure-relief valves on compressed-air equipment. **DO NOT** operate blast machines with air compressors that are not equipped with properly functioning pressure-relief valves with maximum pressure less than or equal to the maximum-allowable working pressure (MAWP) stamped on the vessel nameplate.

1.6.5 When the cabinet is set up, the blast machine is ready to blast by actuating the foot pedal. Pressing the foot pedal opens the normally closed main inlet regulator and closes the normally open outlet valve. The incoming air pressurizes the blast machine, and blasting begins. When pressure on the foot pedal is released, the blast machine depressurizes, and blasting stops.

1.7 Dust Collector Options

1.7.1 RPH Dust Collector: An RPH-2 (900 cfm), shown in Figure 1, is the dust collector provided with a standard cabinet. Refer to manual number 21449.

1.7.2 HEPA (high-efficiency particulate air) Filter: An optional HEPA afterfilter provides additional filtration and must be used with a reverse-pulse cartridge collector when removing toxic coatings, heavy metals, or any other toxic materials. Refer to the applicable dust collector manual noted in Paragraph 1.1.1 for the HEPA option.

⚠ WARNING

All dust is hazardous to breathe. Emissions can occur from the dust collection system. Identify all materials that are to be removed by blasting; if any toxic materials such as lead dust or dust from other heavy metals and corrosives, or any other toxic materials are being removed, use a HEPA afterfilter to assist in maintaining inhalation hazards below the permissible exposure limits (PELs). Prolonged exposure to any dust can result in serious lung disease and death. Short-term ingestion of toxic materials can cause serious respiratory injury or death. Filtration may not be adequate in reducing all inhalation hazards. It remains the employer's or user's responsibility to ensure all emissions are safe to breathe.

1.8 Nozzle Options

1.8.1 Unless specified at time of purchase, cabinets are provided with a 5/16" orifice, silicon carbide lined, short venturi nozzle. Optional 1/4" or 3/8" orifice nozzles are also available. 1/4" nozzles should be used only when the air supply is limited. Low nozzle velocity and nonaggressive media make 1/4" nozzles ineffective except for loose adhering coatings and low production media blasting tasks. The table in Figure 2 shows cfm consumption when nozzles are new. Large nozzles (3/8" and in some cases larger), should be limited to tough stripping jobs. High nozzle velocity and high pressure will cause rapid media breakdown.

COMPRESSED AIR CONSUMPTION *(cfm)

Nozzle Orifice	Air Pressure (psi)					
	20	25	30	35	40	45
1/4"	25	29	32	36	40	43
5/16"	41	47	53	59	65	71
3/8"	57	66	75	83	92	100

* Figures are approximate and for reference only, and may vary for different working conditions. Several variables, including media flow and nozzle wear affect cfm consumption.

Figure 2

1.8.2 Nozzles with an orifice larger than those recommended could cause air leakage from the cabinet and impair recovery from the cabinet hopper.

1.9 Blasting Media

1.9.1 Aerolyte Dry Stripping Cabinets are designed to utilize plastic media and other lightweight nonaggressive reusable media specifically manufactured for dry stripping. The usable media size range depends on the nozzle orifice size and reclaimer cleaning rate. Several factors affecting the reclaimer cleaning rate include: reclaimer size, air pressure, media/air mixture, media breakdown, contamination of parts being cleaned, and humidity.

1.9.2 Bicarbonate of Soda: Bicarbonate of soda is not recommended for use in plastic media blast cabinets. Bicarb is a one-use media, which will quickly saturate the filter cartridge(s). Refer to Clemco's AEROLYTE soda blast cabinet line for cabinets that are specifically designed for use with bicarbonate of soda.

1.10 Compressed-Air Requirements

1.10.1 The size of the compressor required to operate the cabinet depends on the size of the nozzle and blasting pressure. Unless otherwise specified, cabinets are supplied with a 5/16" orifice nozzle. The table in Figure 2 shows air consumption of nozzles when new. It does not show the recommended compressor size. As nozzles wear, they will consume up to 70% to 80% more air. Consult with a compressor supplier for a suggested compressor size based on the air consumption. **NOTE: A separate air line is required for the reverse-pulse dust collector; refer to the dust collector owner's manual.**

1.10.2 The manual-drain air filter at the blast machine inlet removes condensed water from the compressed air. Its use is especially important in areas of high humidity or when fine-mesh media are used. Moisture causes media to clump and inhibits free flow through the metering valve. If the filter does not remove enough moisture to keep media dry and flowing, it may be necessary to install an air dryer or aftercooler in the air-supply line.

1.11 Electrical Requirements

All wiring external to the cabinet is provided by the user to comply with local electrical codes.

1.11.1 Electrical requirements depend on the size and phase of the dust-collector exhaust motor. **NOTE:** Full-load amps (FLA) shown below are for the motor only;

the lights draw less than one amp. Standard cabinets are supplied as follows:

900 cfm: 2 HP, 208/230/460V, 3 PH, 60 HZ

Supplied with 230-volt control panel unless 460-volt is specified at the time the order is placed.

FLA 208/5.5, 230/5.6, 460/2.8.

Additional wiring information is in Section 2.11.

2.0 INSTALLATION

2.1 General Installation Notes

2.1.1 Refer to Figure 1 for the general arrangement and Figure 6 for the control line schematic. Select a location where compressed air and electrical service are available. The cabinet location must comply with OSHA and local safety codes. Allow for full access to all doors and service areas and for efficient handling of large parts. Provide enough clearance in front of the dust collector to remove the dust drawer without tipping. Ideally, locate the blast machine directly behind the cabinet with the blast-hose connection toward the cabinet. The reclaimer may be rotated on the blast machine to allow for as few bends as possible to prevent wear. Determine the best location for all components and position them before making compressed-air connections, electrical connections, and attaching flex hose.

2.1.2 The cabinet must be placed on a flat level surface. If the surface is not flat, the cabinet could flex, causing the door alignment to shift. If the floor is not level, shim the leg(s) as required to align the door.

2.1.3 Use the eyebolts on the four top corners to lift and maneuver the cabinet. **Do not lift the cabinet from the hopper or lower frame.**

NOTICE

Do not use a forklift to lift the cabinet from the hoppers or lower frame. The cabinet hopper is not designed to support the weight of the cabinet. The lower frame is designed to support distributed weight. Using a forklift on the hoppers or frame may cause damage.

2.1.4 Refer to the dust-collector owner's manual to set up the dust collector and prepare it for operation.

2.2 Assemble Blast Machine and Reclaimer Figure 3

⚠ WARNING

900 cfm reclaimers weigh approximately 150 lbs. When installing or removing the reclaimer, it must be adequately supported and secured to appropriate lift equipment. Failure to secure and use proper lift device can result in injury.

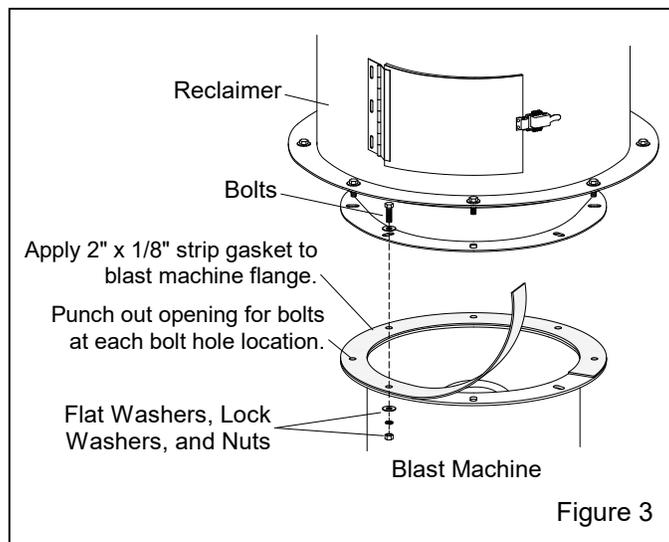
2.2.1 Apply adhesive-backed strip gasket to the top of the flange on the blast machine. Punch out an opening for bolts at each bolt hole.

2.2.2 If the optional storage segment is used, place it on the blast machine. The access door should be on the bottom and rotated to allow access to the door. Bolt into place. Apply adhesive-backed gasket to the upper flange, as described in Paragraph 2.2.1.

⚠ WARNING

Do not work under the reclaimer while it is hanging from the lifting device. Severe injury or death can occur if the reclaimer is released before it is secured to the blast machine.

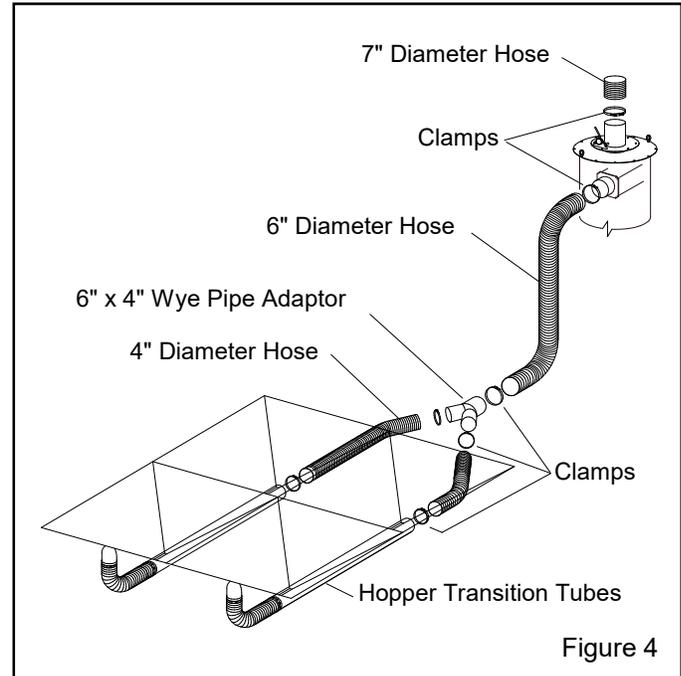
2.2.3 Use a lift, raise the reclaimer over the blast machine assembly, and lower it in place. Attach with fasteners provided.



2.3 Support the Blast Machine

2.3.1 Use chains, cables, or other means to temporarily support the blast machine and reclaimer during final assembly until the machine can be anchored,

2.4 Connect Conveying (flex) Hoses – Figure 4



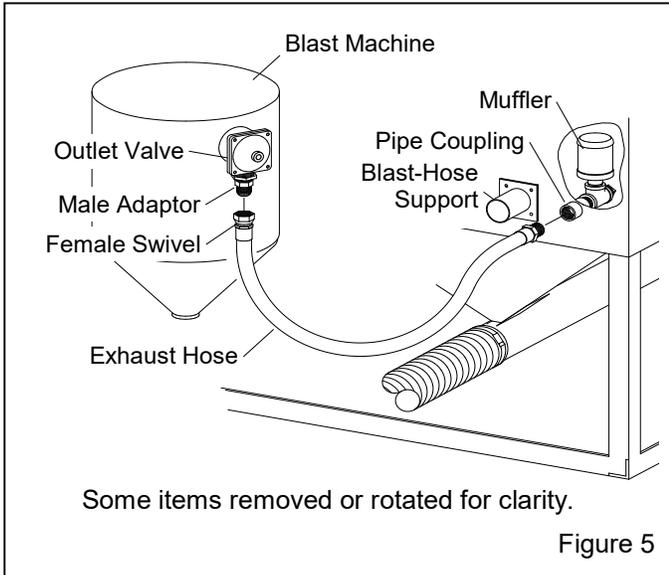
2.4.1 Connect the two 4" diameter flexible conveying hoses between the cabinet hopper transition tubes and wye pipe adaptor. It is easier to slip the hose over the adaptor and to create a tighter seal if the first two or three inches of wire are removed from the inside of the hose. Use care not to damage the hose. **NOTE: The hose wire helps dissipate static electricity in the conveying hose and helps ground each segment. In order for the hose wire to dissipate static electricity, the wire must touch the metal of each segment.** Clamp the flex hose securely with worm clamps provided.

2.4.2 Connect the 6" diameter flex hose between the wye pipe and reclaimer inlet adaptor. Clamp the flex hose securely with worm clamps provided.

2.4.3 The 7" diameter hose attaches to the reclaimer outlet, which will be connected later.

2.5 Attach Blast-Machine Exhaust Hose – Figure 5

2.5.1 Screw the male end of the exhaust hose into the 1" coupling located on the rear cabinet wall, turning the hose as required. Connect the female swivel end to the male adaptor on the blast-machine outlet valve.



2.6 Connect Blow-Off Hose

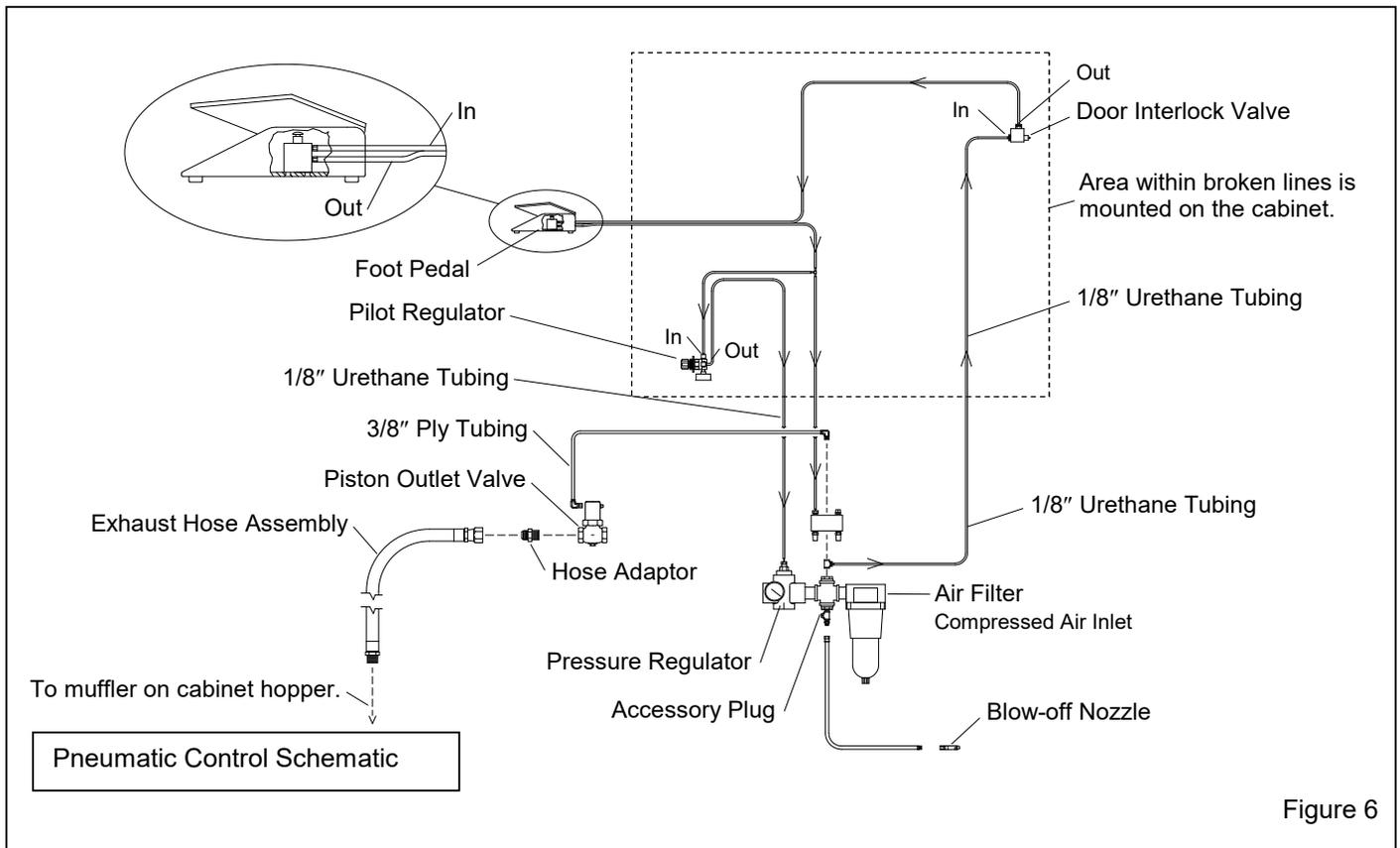
2.6.1 Attach the 1/2" blow-off hose coming from the cabinet hopper to the compatible fitting on the blast machine piping located between the air filter and pressure regulator. Refer to the pneumatic control schematic in Figure 6.

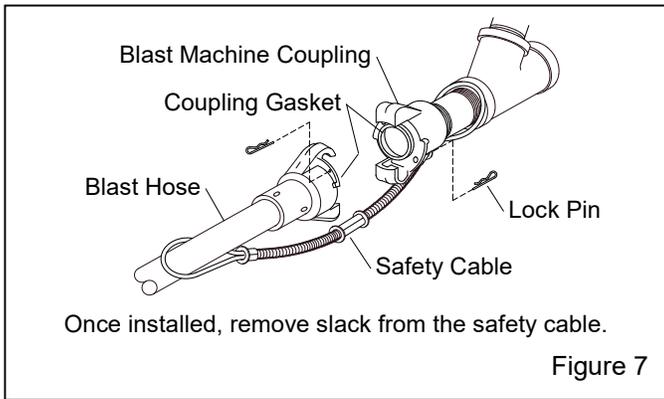
2.7 Connect Blast Hose – Figure 7

⚠ WARNING

Hose disconnection while under pressure can cause serious injury or death. Use safety lock pins or safety wire to lock twist-on couplings together and prevent accidental separation, and also use safety cables to prevent hose from whipping should separation occur. Safety lock pins and safety cables are listed in Section 9.1: Optional Accessories.

2.7.1 Connect the blast hose coming from the blast-hose support, located on the rear-outside cabinet wall, to the coupling at the bottom of the blast machine, as shown in Figure 7. Make sure coupling gaskets are in place and couplings are secured with safety lock pins and that the hose is secured with a safety cable.





2.9.1 Apply thread sealant to the male threads of an air fitting that is compatible with the air-supply hose fitting, as noted in Section 2.9.2, and install it onto the 1"-NPT air filter located at the blast machine inlet, as shown in Figure 8. Note that the style of connection shown in Figure 8 is for reference only.

⚠ WARNING

Hose disconnection while under pressure can cause serious injury or death. Use safety lock pins or safety wire to lock twist-on type air-hose couplings together and prevent accidental separation, and also use safety cables to prevent hose from whipping should separation occur. Safety lock pins and safety cables are listed in Section 9.1: Optional Accessories.

2.9.2 Install an isolation valve at the air source to enable depressurization for service, and connect a 1" ID or larger air line from the air source to the air filter on the blast machine. A smaller diameter hose may reduce blasting efficiency.

⚠ WARNING

To avoid the risk of injury from compressed air, install an isolation valve and bleed-off valve where the air supply is tapped into the compressed-air system. This enables depressurization of the compressed-air lines before performing maintenance.

2.9.3 Refer to the dust-collector owner’s manual and connect a compressed-air line to the pulse manifold.

2.8 Connect Urethane Control Tubing

2.8.1 Uncoil the brown 1/8" control tubing from the cabinet. The end of each tubing is numbered 1, 2, or 3. Connect the tubing to the adaptor with the corresponding number on the top of the pressure regulator, piping, and 4-way air valve. Refer to the pneumatic control schematic in Figure 6 to confirm the connections.

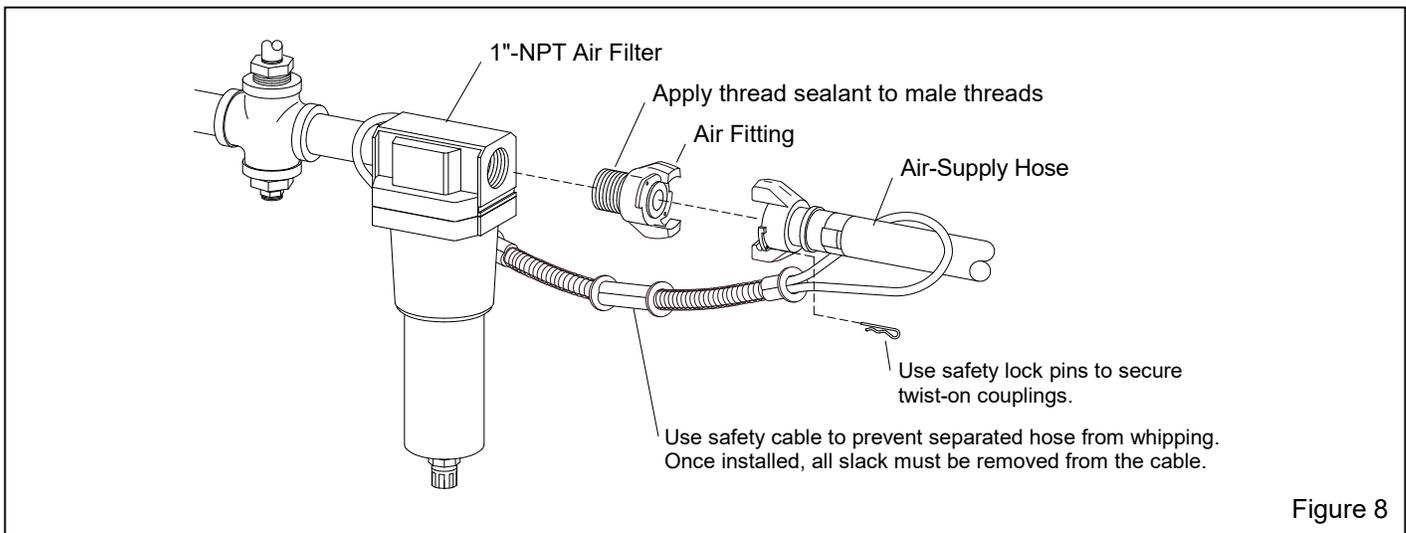
2.9 Connect Compressed-Air Supply Line(s) Figure 8

A separate air line is required for the dust-collector pulse. Refer to the dust-collector owner’s manual.

⚠ WARNING

Failure to observe the following before connecting the equipment to the compressed-air source can cause serious injury or death from the sudden release of compressed air:

- **Lockout and tagout the compressed-air supply.**
- **Bleed the compressed-air supply line.**



2.10 Ground Cabinet and Dust Collector

2.10.1 To prevent static electricity buildup, attach an external grounded wire from an earth ground to the grounding lug on the left rear of the cabinet. Refer to the dust-collector owner's manual and connect a ground wire to the dust collector.

2.11 Connect Electrical Service

⚠ WARNING

Shorting electrical components can result in serious injury or death from electrical shock and can cause equipment damage. Electrical power must be locked out and tagged out before performing any electrical work. All electrical work or any work done inside a control panel or junction box must be performed by a qualified electrician, and comply with applicable codes.

All wiring external to the cabinet is provided by the user to comply with local electrical codes.

2.11.1 Three-phase wiring

A wiring schematic is stowed inside the control panel mounted on the back of the cabinet. After wiring is completed, keep a copy of the schematic with the manual for future reference and for electrical replacement parts.

2.11.1.1 Refer to the wiring schematic and wire from the users disconnect to the panel and from the panel to the dust-collector motor, per instruction on the motor data-plate.

2.11.1.2 Check the dust-collector motor amperage on initial startup. If the motor draws excessive amperage, gradually close the dust-collector damper, located on the inlet on CDC dust collectors, and on the exhaustor outlet on RPC and RPH dust collectors, until the amperage is within the specifications shown on the motor plate.

2.11.1.3 After wiring is completed, observe the warning that follows and check the motor rotation. To check rotation, turn the On-Off switch ON and quickly turn it OFF, causing the motor to rotate slowly. Look through the slots in the motor fan housing where rotation of the fan can easily be observed. Proper rotation is indicated by the arrow on the exhaustor housing; the fan should rotate toward the exhaustor outlet. If it rotates in reverse, change the wires, as noted on the motor plate to reverse rotation.

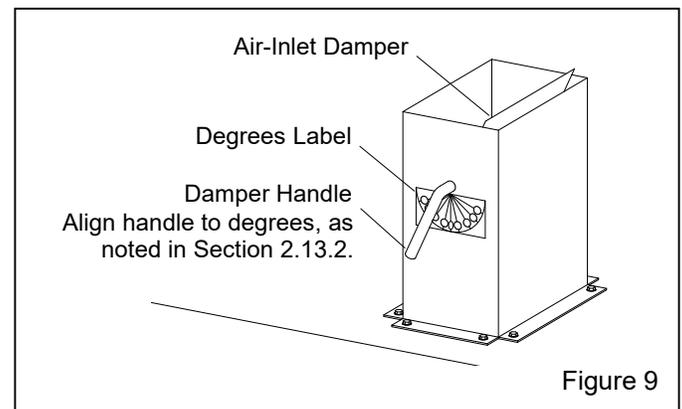
⚠ WARNING

Do not look into the exhaustor outlet while the paddle wheel is turning. Injury to the eye or face can occur from objects being ejected from the exhaustor.

2.12 Anchor Blast Machine

2.12.1 After all the components are in their permanent positions, anchor the machine to the floor using the holes located in the blast-machine leg pads and remove the temporary supports.

2.13 Set Air-Inlet Damper – Figure 9



2.13.1 The air-inlet damper is located on the top of the cabinet and must be set to match the cabinet dimensions and reclaimor size. The air damper was preset prior to shipment; confirm the initial setting, as noted in paragraph 2.13.2.

2.13.2 The label on the damper show the settings in degrees. The initial setting should align the handle, as noted.

900 reclaimoralign handle to 30 degrees

2.13.3 Loosen the lock nuts and align the damper handle as noted. When correctly positioned, tighten the lock nuts to maintain the setting. Refer to Section 5.6 for adjustment procedure.

2.14 Final Assembly

2.14.1 Attach the remaining flex hose between the reclaimor outlet and dust collector inlet.

2.14.2 Position the foot pedal on the floor at the front of the cabinet.

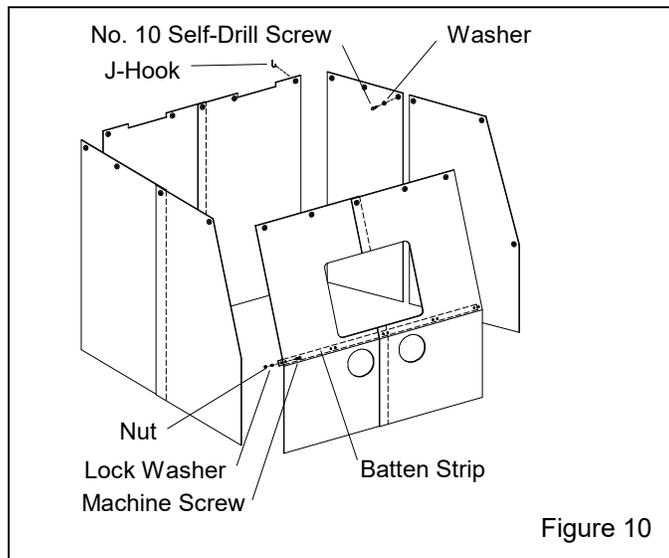
2.14.3 A package of five view-window cover lenses is supplied with the cabinet. Install a cover lens, per Section 7.3. When the cover lens becomes pitted or frosted, replace it.

3.0 FIELD INSTALLED ACCESSORIES

Optional accessories are shown in Section 9.1

3.1 Cabinet Curtains Installation – Figure 10

3.1.1 Match the curtains to the corresponding wall and door as shown in Figure 10. Hook the curtains to the J-Hooks welded along the top of the front, back, and sidewalls. Cut openings for the hoses on the lower-left rear wall.



3.1.2 Using protectors against the curtains and outer door, clamp the door curtains in place. The upper edges of the door curtains should be even with the outer edges of the soundproofing panel. Insert a #10 self-drilling screw with an 11/16" OD flat washer through the grommet holes. Use a screw gun with a 5/16" socket to attach the door curtains.

3.1.3 For front walls, place the batten strip over the curtain and clamp it in position on the front slope above the break, as shown in Figure 10. Match drill .187" (3/16") diameter holes through the rubber and cabinet front at each batten hole. To install the batten, insert #10-24 x 1" round-head machine screws through the cabinet front, curtain, and batten. Install lock washers and nuts from inside the cabinet and tighten securely.

3.2 Manometer

The optional manometer kit is listed in Section 9.1.

3.2.1 Consistent static pressure is necessary for precise media separation, as the reclaimer's efficiency is achieved by a centrifugal balance of air flow, particle weight, and size. The manometer measures static pressure. Reclaimer static pressure is set by adjusting the dust-collector damper. Refer to Section 5.3 to adjust static pressure. Refer to Section 5.7 for instructions on using the manometer.

3.3 Armrest

3.3.1 Assemble the armrest and mounting brackets, as shown in Figure 11.

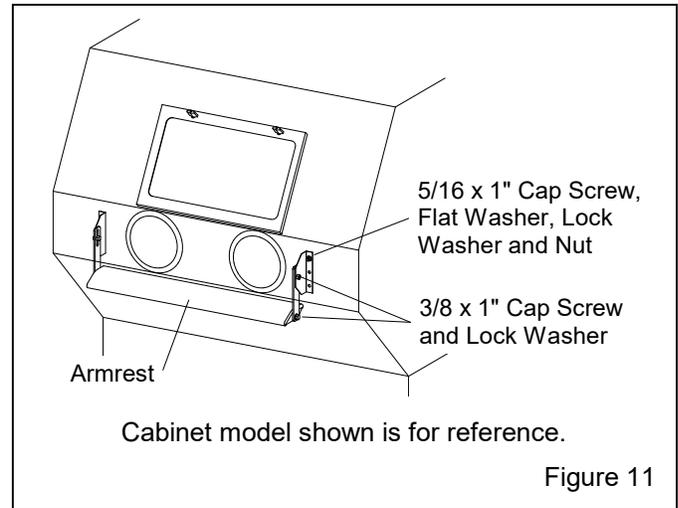


Figure 11

3.3.2 Position the assembly so the armrest is about even with the bottom of the arm-port opening. Mark one hole location on the front of the cabinet at each mounting bracket.

3.3.3 Drill a 3/8" hole at both locations and mount the armrest using 5/16-NC cap screw, washers, and nuts. Install the bolts from inside the cabinet to protect the threads from abrasion, should the armrest need to be removed later.

3.3.4 Match drill the remaining four bracket holes and install the remaining fasteners.

3.3.5 Loosen the fasteners on the slotted bracket and raise or lower the armrest to a comfortable position.

3.4 Turntable with Workcar and Track

3.4.1 These instructions cover field installation of the 2000 lb. capacity track and workcar with turntable. If the track was ordered with the cabinet, it is partially assembled at the factory. Disregard the instructions that do not apply. Refer to Figure 12 for arrangement of the major components.

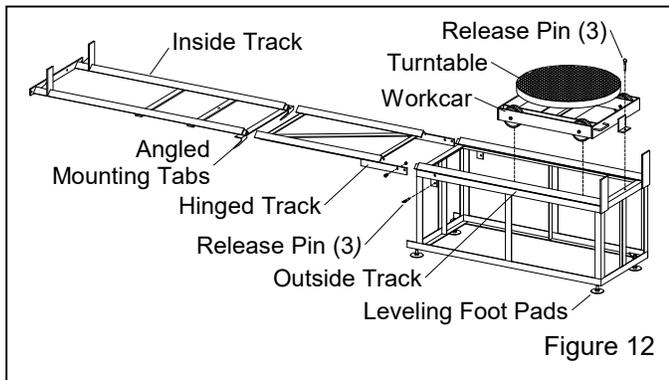


Figure 12

3.4.2 Install inside track – Figure 13

3.4.2.1 Lay the inside track on the cabinet hoppers and above the grate, as shown in Figure 13.

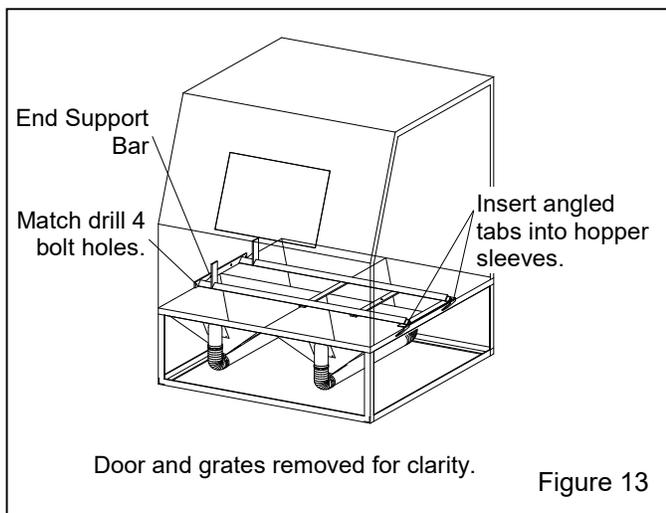


Figure 13

3.4.2.2 Push the end support bar against the inside cabinet wall, opposite the door, and insert the angled tabs on the door end of the track into the two sleeves on the hopper, as shown.

3.4.2.3 Make sure the weight of the track is evenly distributed over the hoppers and match drill through the cabinet wall, at the four hole locations in the end support bar for 3/8-NC fasteners. If necessary, mark the hole locations and remove the track for drilling.

3.4.2.4 Secure the inside track to the cabinet with four 3/8-NC cap screw, flat washers, lock washers, and nuts provided.

3.4.3 Position outside track – Figure 14

3.4.3.1 Place the outside track so it is in-line with the inside track. Space the track so the top rails (not the smaller support angles) on the hinged end are approximately 42" from the top rails on the inside track.

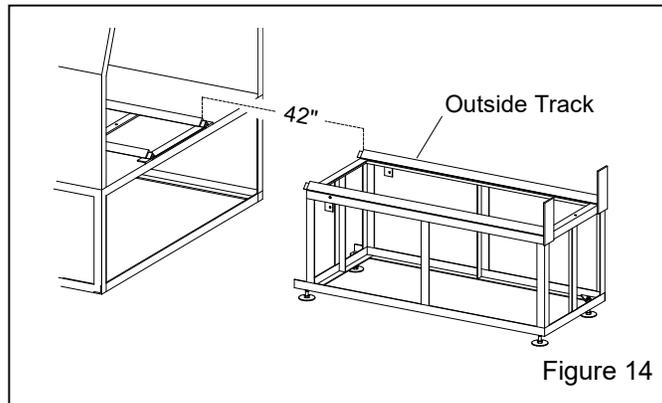


Figure 14

3.4.4 Attach hinged track – Figure 15

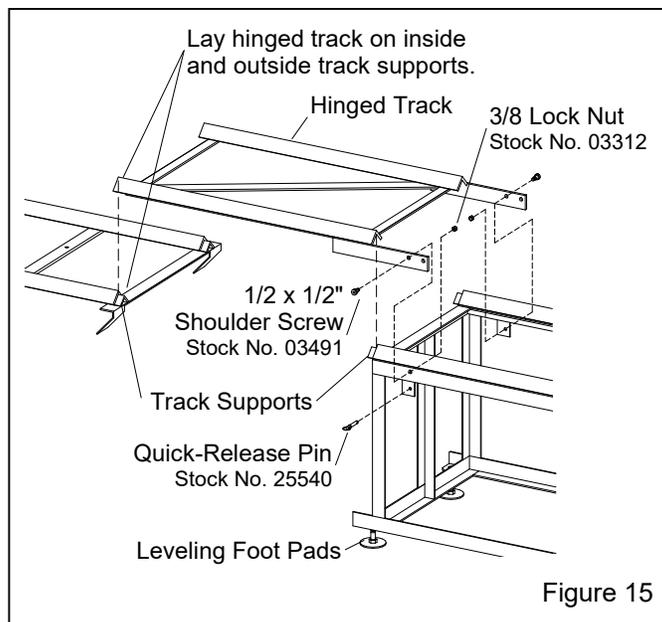


Figure 15

3.4.4.1 With the door open, place the hinged track on the inside and outside track supports, as shown in Figure 15. Maneuver the outside track as needed to align the hinge-track bolt holes with the outside-track bolt holes, while making sure hinge track is fully resting (with no gaps) on the track supports.

3.4.4.2 Install 1/2" shoulder screws through both hinged-track pivot bars and into the holes in the outside track. Secure with 3/8 lock nuts.

3.4.4.3 Raise or lower the four adjustable footpads on the outside track as needed to level it to the hinged track and inside track.

3.4.4.4 The quick-release pin holds the hinge track when in the raised position, as shown in Figure 16.

3.4.5 Turntable workcar and hinge-track operations Figure 16

3.4.5.1 Set the workcar on the outside track; the grooves in the wheels are designed to ride on the top of the track rails.

3.4.5.2 For shipping purposes, some field-installed or replacement turntables may not be installed in the workcar. If shipped separately, slide the turntable shaft through the rubber bearing-protector, bearing collar, and bearing. When the turntable shaft is fully seated in the bearing, use a hex key to tighten the collar on the shaft.

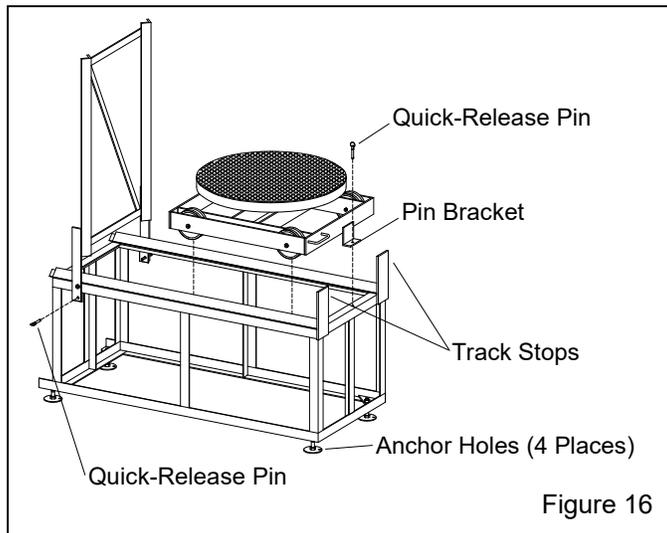


Figure 16

3.4.5.3 Move the workcar toward the track stops until the hole in the pin bracket is aligned with the hole in the outside-track cross brace. Insert the release pin through both holes to prevent the workcar from moving. Note: A similar hole is in one of the inside-track cross braces. Inserting the pin through the workcar and inside-track hole prevents the workcar from moving when inside the cabinet.

3.4.5.4 When certain the tracks are aligned and level, and that the workcar moves smoothly on all tracks, anchor the outside track to the floor through the holes in the footpads.

3.4.5.5 Raise the hinged track until the locking hole in the pivot-bars is aligned with the hole in the bracket on the bottom side of the outside hinge. Install a quick-release pin on both sides of the track to hold it vertical.

WARNING

Always insert pins in both sides of the hinged track to lock it upright when it is lifted vertical. The track could fall if left unlocked and cause severe injury.

4.0 OPERATION

NOTICE

Do not pulse new dust collectors or replacement cartridges until the cartridges are properly seasoned, as instructed in the dust-collector owner's manual. Pulsing unseasoned cartridges can decrease the efficiency of dust collectors and cause premature cartridge failure.

4.1 Media Loading

4.1.1 Media capacity: Media capacity is approximately 2 cuft. Full capacity is when media is at level of the pop-up valve.

4.1.2 Media loading: With the exhauster OFF, add clean, dry media by pouring it into the reclaiming through the reclaiming door. **Do not pour media directly into the cabinet hopper, as overfilling may occur.** Overfilling will result in media carryover to the dust collector and possible blockage in the conveying hose. Refill only after all media has been recovered from the cabinet.

4.2 Media Unloading

4.2.1 To empty the cabinet and blast machine of media, turn the exhauster ON and blow off the cabinet interior until all media is recovered from the cabinet. Reduce pressure to 40 psi. Place an empty container, such as a bucket, on the cabinet grate. Remove nozzle and nozzle washer, close the door, close the choke valve per Section 4.5, and press the foot pedal. Direct media flow into the container. Empty the container when full or before it is too heavy to easily manage, and repeat the process until the machine is empty. Return the choke valve to the full open position. Clean the nozzle holder threads and inspect the threads on the nozzle and nozzle holder before reinstalling the nozzle washer and nozzle. If complete purging of media is required, use a vacuum to clean media residue in cabinet hopper and blast machine head.

4.3 Loading and Unloading Parts

4.3.1 Load and unload parts through the door.

4.3.2 Parts must be free of oil, water, grease, or other contaminants that will clump media or clog filters. If parts are oily or greasy, degrease and dry them prior to blasting.

WARNING

Use solid fixturing to hold heavy parts in place. Do not remove lift equipment until the part is adequately supported to prevent movement. Moving heavy, unsupported parts may cause them to shift or topple, and cause severe injury. This is especially important with the use of turntables.

4.3.3 When blasting small parts or objects having small pieces that could become dislodged and fall off, place an appropriately sized screen over the grate (or under the grate when frequently blasting small parts) to prevent parts from falling into the hopper. If an object should fall through the grate, stop blasting immediately and retrieve it.

4.3.4 Close door; the door interlock system will prevent blasting if door is open.

4.4 Blasting Operation

WARNING

To avoid the inhalation of dust, which can cause respiratory illness from short-term ingestion or death from long-term ingestion:

- **Use the blow-off nozzle to blow media off parts before opening the door.**
 - **After blasting, keep door closed and exhaustor running until the cabinet is clear of all airborne dust.**
 - **Always close cabinet, reclaimor, and dust-collector doors before blasting. Keep all doors closed during blasting.**
 - **Always wear blast gloves.**
 - **Stop blasting immediately if dust leaks are detected. Refer to troubleshooting Sections 8.14 and 8.15 and identify source of leak.**
-

4.4.1 Slowly open the air supply to the blast machine. Check for air leaks on the initial startup and periodically thereafter.

4.4.2 Turn ON the lights and exhaustor. The push-button switches located on the cabinet front performs both functions.

4.4.3 Load parts. If parts are oily or greasy, degrease and dry them prior to blasting.

4.4.4 Close door; the door interlock system will prevent blasting if either door is open.

4.4.5 Insert hands into blast gloves.

4.4.6 To blast, hold the nozzle holder or hose just behind the nozzle holder, point the nozzle toward the object to be blasted, and apply pressure to the foot pedal; blasting will begin almost immediately.

WARNING

Shut down the cabinet immediately if dust leaks are detected from the dust collector or cabinet. Make sure the dust-collector filter(s) are correctly seated and not worn or damaged. Prolonged breathing of any dust can result in serious lung disease or death. Short-term ingestion of toxic dust, such as lead, poses an immediate danger to health. Toxicity and health risks vary with type of media and dust generated by blasting. Identify all material being removed by blasting and obtain a safety data sheet (SDS) for the blast media.

4.4.7 Adjust the pilot pressure regulator to the required blasting pressure, per Section 5.1. The regulator is located left of the view window. **NOTE: Pressure registers on the gauge only while blasting.**

When holding parts off the grate, use a solid conductive backrest to support the part. Without this assist, especially with longer blasting operations, the operator will tire easily from resisting blast pressure, and static electricity could build up in the ungrounded part and cause static shocks. Whenever possible, avoid holding small parts that require blasting into the glove.

4.4.8 If an object should fall through the grate, stop blasting immediately and retrieve it.

4.5 Operation and Function of the Choke Valve Figure 17

NOTICE

Do not blast with choke valve closed or partially closed. Prolonged blasting with the choke valve partially closed will accelerate wear on the metering valve.

4.5.1 Always fully open the choke valve while blasting; open is when the handle is vertical and aligned with the piping, as shown in Figure 17.

4.5.2 Closing the choke valve while blasting lowers pressure in the pusher line from the pressure in the vessel. Closing the valve forces media through the metering valve to clear minor blockage, such as damp media, or it is used to rapidly empty the machine to change media.

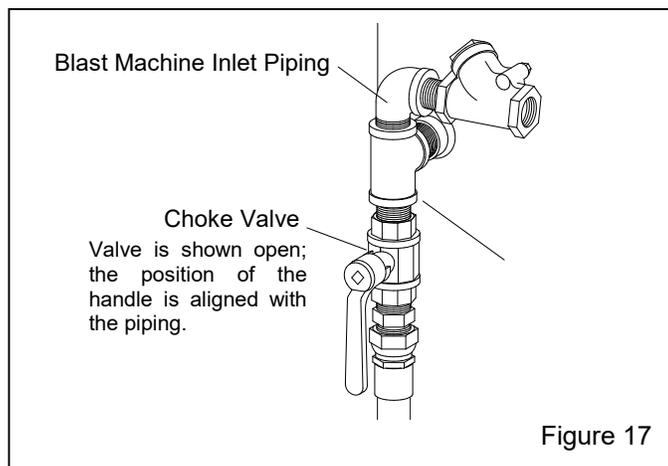


Figure 17

4.6 Blasting Technique

4.6.1 Blasting technique is similar to spray painting technique. Smooth, continuous strokes are most effective. The distance from the part affects size of blast pattern. Under normal conditions, hold the nozzle approximately 6" from the surface of the part.

4.7 Stop Blasting

4.7.1 To stop blasting, remove foot pressure from the top of the foot pedal. The blast machine will depressurize each time the foot pedal is released.

4.7.2 The blast machine refills with media stored in the reclaimer each time the foot pedal is released. Refilling takes approximately 15 seconds.

4.7.3 Use the blow-off nozzle to blow media off parts.

4.7.4 Keep door closed and exhauster running until the cabinet is clear of all airborne dust.

4.7.5 Unload parts.

4.8 Shutdown

4.8.1 Shut off the air-supply valve, bleed the air-supply line, and drain the compressed-air filter and dust-collector pulse reservoir.

4.8.2 Switch OFF the lights and exhauster.

5.0 ADJUSTMENTS

5.1 Blasting Pressure (pilot regulator)

5.1.1 The pilot pressure regulator, (located left of the view window) enables the user to adjust blasting pressure to suit the application. The suitable pressure for most purposes is about 80 psi. Lower pressures may be required on delicate substrates and will reduce media breakdown. Higher pressure may be required for difficult blasting jobs on durable substrates, but will increase media breakdown. Optimal production can only be achieved when pressure is carefully monitored.

5.1.2 When blasting below 40 psi, first pressurize the blast machine at 40 psi and then turn the pressure to the required setting before blasting the part. If the initial pressure is below 40 psi, the pop-up valve may not seal.

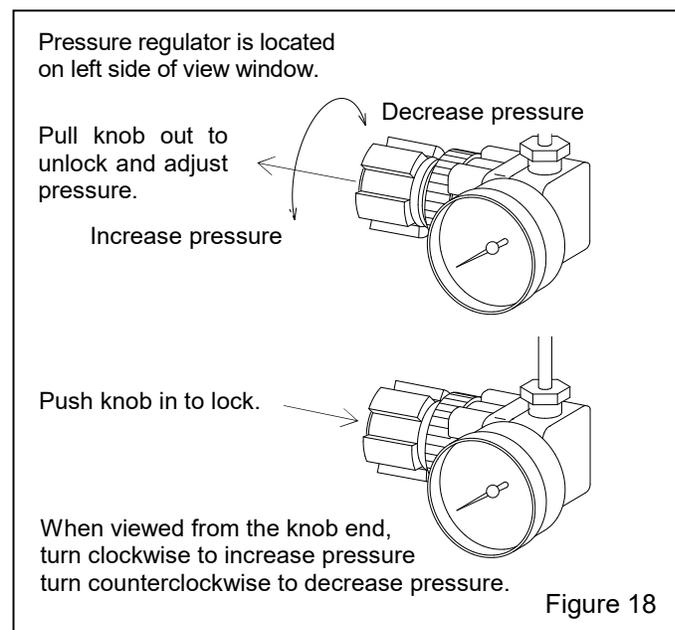


Figure 18

5.1.3 Pressure registers on the gauge only while blasting. To adjust pressure, begin blasting and hold the nozzle securely with the right hand. Use the left hand to unlock the knob by pulling it out, as shown in Figure 18, Turn it clockwise to increase pressure or counterclockwise to decrease pressure. Once operating pressure is set, push the knob in to lock it and maintain the setting. **NOTE: The operator may find it easier to adjust pressure if the knob is unlocked before blasting and when pressure is set, stop blasting to lock the knob.**

5.2 Media Metering (media flow) – Figure 19

NOTE: Make media adjustments with the machine in operation. Enlist the aid of a second person to adjust the metering valve while the operator operates the foot valve and holds the nozzle.

These instructions and the illustration in Figure 19 are for a standard cabinet with FSV Metering Valve. Optional metering valves may function differently, but the process is similar. Refer to the metering valve owner's manual for the operation of the optional valve provided.

5.2.1 Adjust media flow using the metering valve located at the bottom of the blast machine. Begin adjustments with the media valve closed; the valve is closed when the handle is fully turned to either side of center, as shown in Figure 19. To adjust, press the foot pedal and have someone increase media flow by turning the handle slowly toward center, no more than 1/4" at a time. Allow time for the flow to stabilize before readjusting. Optimum flow depends on the type and size of media and blasting pressure, and can best be determined by experience. Use as little media as possible to do the job while maintaining the best cleaning rate. Generally, with the correct mixture, media can be seen as light discoloration as it exits the nozzle.

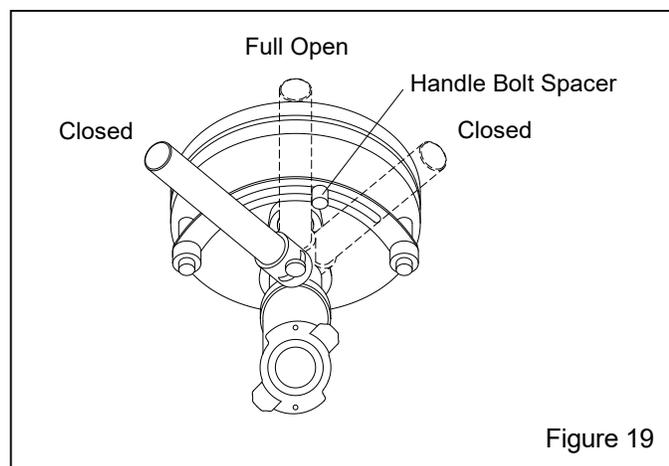


Figure 19

5.3 Reclaimer Static Pressure (dust-collector outlet damper)

5.3.1 Correct static pressure varies with the size of reclaimer and the size, weight, and type of media.

5.3.2 Adjust static pressure by opening (handle in line with air flow) or closing (handle perpendicular to air flow) the dust-collector damper. Refer to the dust-collector owner's manual; the damper is located on the exhaust outlet on RPH dust collectors. If the damper is not opened far enough, the reclaimer will not remove fines, resulting in dusty media, poor visibility, and possible media blockage in the conveying hose. If the damper is opened too far, it may cause carryover (usable media carried into the dust collector) and result in excessive media consumption. Open only as far as necessary to obtain a balance of maximum dust removal without good-media carryover.

5.3.3 A manometer is useful when adjusting or monitoring static pressure. The optional manometer kit is listed in Section 9.1: Optional Accessories. The static pressure starting point for plastic media and similar media should be 2-1/2" - 3". Static pressure may need to be lower with finer media and higher with coarser media. Run the media through several blast cycles, allowing the reclaimer to function with these settings. Inspect the media in the reclaimer and fines in the dust collector, as noted in Paragraph 5.3.2. Continue adjusting static pressure until optimum media cleaning without carryover is attained.

5.3.4 If the damper has been adjusted and carryover or excessive dust in the media continues, adjust the vortex cylinder per Section 5.4.

5.4 Externally Adjustable Vortex Cylinder

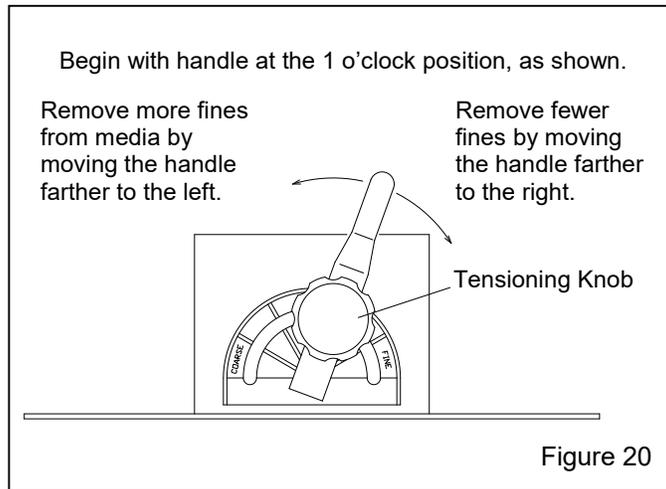
The vortex cylinder fine-tunes media separation. Before adjusting the cylinder, adjust the damper on the dust collector to increase or decrease static pressure, per Section 5.3. Once the damper is adjusted, adjust the cylinder.

5.4.1 The vortex cylinder is located atop the reclaimer where the flex hose connects. Adjustments are made by loosening the handle's tensioning knob and moving the handle to achieve the correct setting. When the correct setting is established, tighten the locking knob to prevent movement. Start with the lever slightly to the right (about 1 o'clock, as shown in Figure 20) of the vertical position.

5.4.2 To remove more fines: (Too much dust in media.) Raise the cylinder by moving the lever left toward "COARSE" in 1/4" increments at the indicator

plate. Allow the media to go through several blast cycles before determining if further adjustment is needed.

5.4.3 To remove fewer fines: (Excessive usable media is carried to the dust collector.) Lower the vortex cylinder by moving the lever right toward "FINE" in 1/4" increments at the indicator plate. NOTE: If the cylinder is lowered too far, the reclaimer will again begin to allow usable media to be carried over and cause abnormally high static pressure.



5.5 Door Interlocks – Figure 21

⚠ WARNING

Never attempt to override the interlock system. Doing so can result in injury from unexpected blasting.

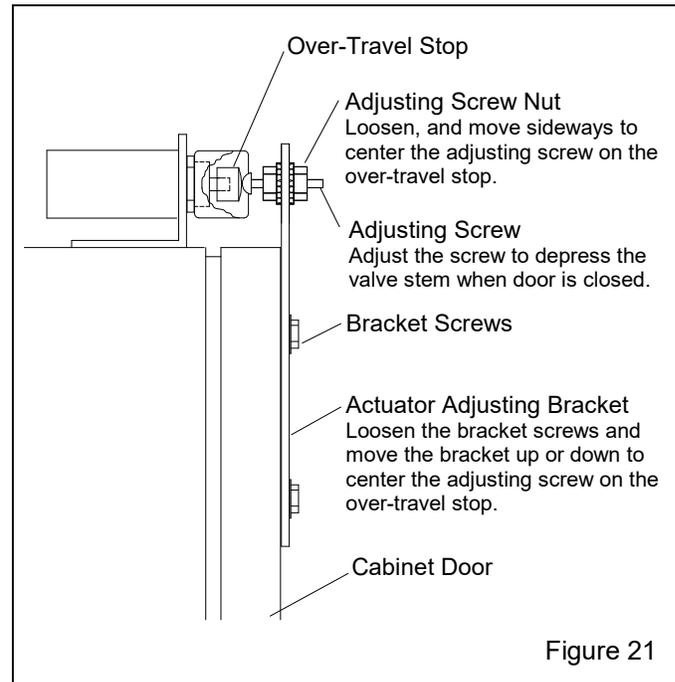
5.5.1 The door interlocks disable the blasting control circuit when either door is open. To enable blasting, the door-interlock switch must be engaged when the door is closed. The interlocks are set at the factory and do not normally require field adjustment unless parts are replaced. When adjustment is required, proceed as follows.

5.5.2 Close cabinet door.

5.5.3 Loosen the actuator bracket screws and adjusting screw nut. Move the actuator bracket up or down, and the adjusting screw sideways, to center the screw on the over-travel stop. Tighten the bracket screws.

5.5.4 Turn the adjusting screw in or out as required to engage the switch without applying excessive pressure on it. Tighten the adjusting screw nuts.

5.5.5 Test the operation with the door open and then again closed. Negative pressure inside the cabinet may cause the door to flex inward. Tests should be performed with the exhauster running. Point the nozzle away from the door during the tests and open the door only enough to disengage the interlock switch. The interlocks should stop the blasting when the door is opened and permit blasting when the door is closed.



5.6 Cabinet Air-Inlet Damper

5.6.1 Once the inlet is initially set, per Section 2.13, it seldom requires readjustment. The initial setting produces approximately .5" to .75" of static pressure in the cabinet enclosure. **Do not confuse cabinet static pressure with reclaimer static pressure, which is controlled by the dust-collector damper, as noted in Section 5.3. Reclaimer pressure must be set before cabinet pressure.**

5.6.2 Using a manometer (as noted in Section 5.7 and listed in Section 9.1) is the most accurate method of monitoring and adjusting cabinet pressure. Following the instructions packed with the manometer, start the exhauster and insert the needle into a glove, and adjust pressure, as needed to stay between .5" and .75", using the cabinet's air-inlet damper. Open the damper farther to decrease static pressure or close it farther to increase pressure.

5.6.3 If a manometer is not available, use the gloves as an indicator. With the exhauster running, the gloves should be inflated, but not elevated off the grate.

5.7 Optional Manometer

These instructions show several methods of taking static pressure readings (negative pressure) on reclaimers by using a flexible-tube manometer. Use the method best suited for the application. The instructions explain the processes for taking periodic readings and show how to permanently install the manometer for taking frequent readings. A fitting should be installed when the manometer installation is permanent; refer to Paragraph 5.7.6.3. Use silicone or other sealant around the fitting to prevent leaks. The fitting should be capable of being capped when the manometer tube is removed. A cap will prevent leaks that alter the reclaimer's separation efficiency. Taking readings at different locations could produce different readings. Static pressure readings at the door are generally 0.5" to 1" lower than readings taken above the reclaimer. The readings are reference points, so readings should be taken using the same method each time the reading is taken.

5.7.1 Refer to instructions packed with the manometer for preparing and operating the manometer.

5.7.2 Connect one end of the 3/16" ID tubing to one of the tubing connectors (elbow) at the top of the manometer by pushing it over the barbed adaptor.

5.7.3 Leave the needle protector on the needle and insert the needle into the other end of the tubing. The ends of the tubing must fit tight on the manometer and needle; leaks will cause inaccurate readings.

5.7.4 Open both manometer valves (elbows), per manometer instructions.

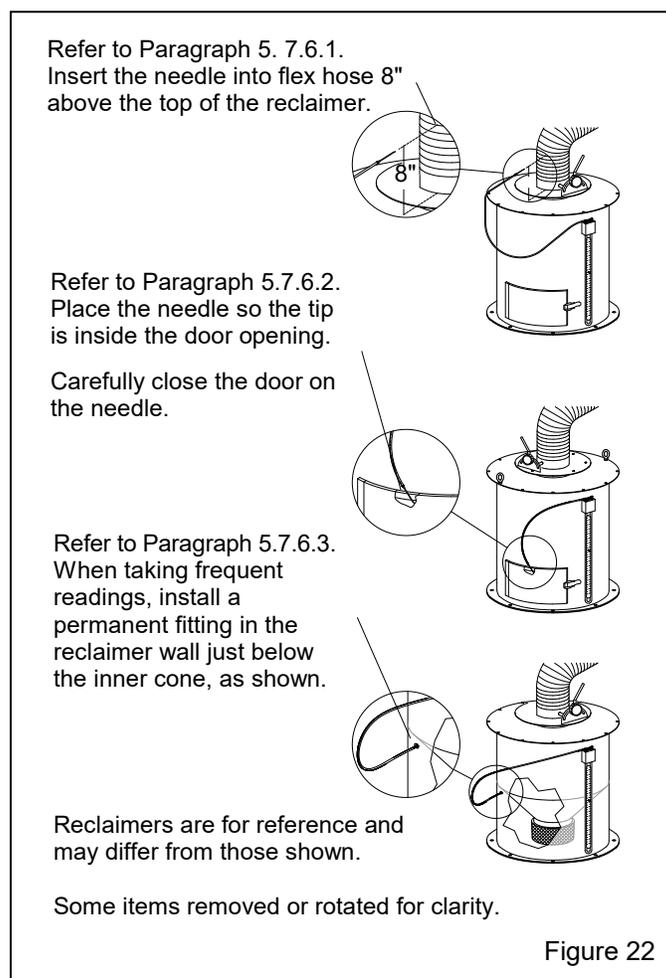
5.7.5 Magnets on the manometer hold it in position on the reclaimer or dust-collector body. The manometer must be vertical so the fluid is level on both sides.

5.7.6 Needle placement: Figure 22 shows the manometer setup for taking both periodic and frequent static-pressure readings.

5.7.6.1 Taking readings in the flex hose: Remove the needle protector and insert the needle into the flex hose, approximately 8" above the top of the reclaimer.

5.7.6.2 Taking readings at the reclaimer door: Open the reclaimer fill door, remove the needle protector, and place the needle so the tip is inside the door opening. Carefully close the door on the needle. The side of the needle will embed into the rubber, creating an airtight seal.

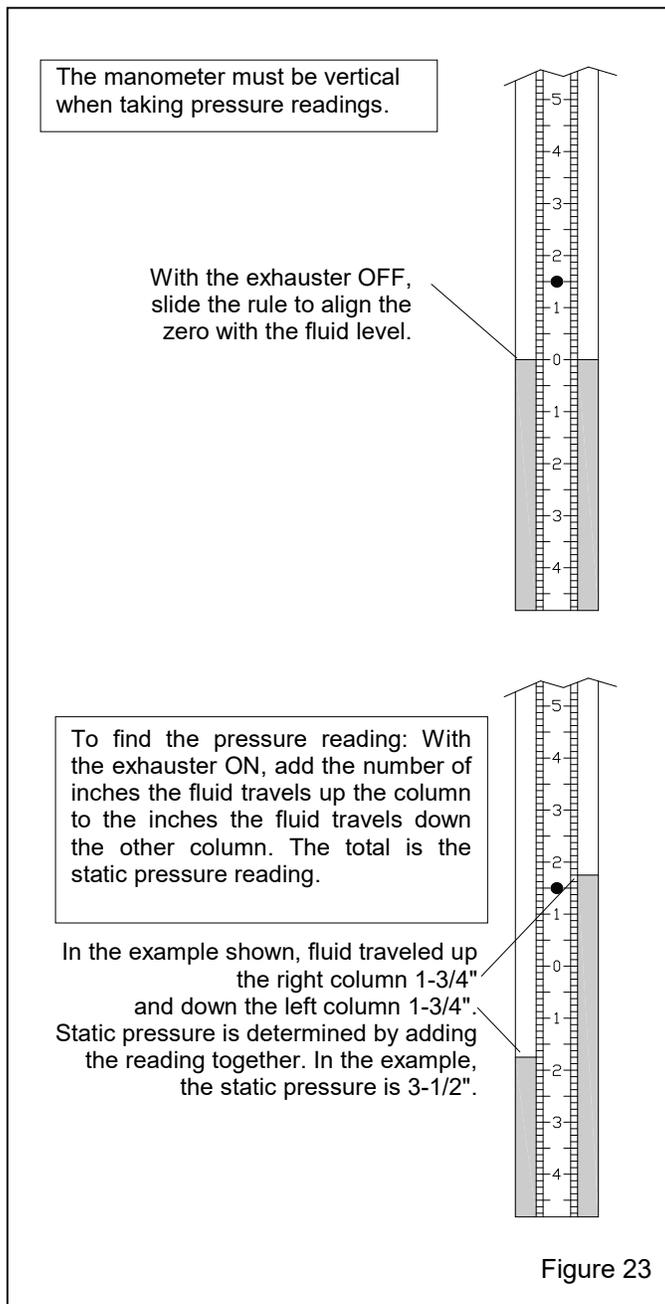
5.7.6.3 Taking frequent readings using a permanent fitting: A permanent fitting may be installed in the reclaimer wall, as shown in Figure 22, for taking frequent static-pressure readings. Permanent fittings must have a barb to accommodate the 3/16" ID tubing and have a means of sealing the fitting when the manometer is not in use. Use silicone sealer or other sealant to seal around the fitting to prevent leaks. The fitting should be capable of being capped when the manometer tube is removed. Sealing the fitting will prevent leaks that alter the reclaimer's separation efficiency. Air drawn into the reclaimer will cause carryover of good media to the dust collector.



5.7.7 Adjust the slide rule to align the zero with the fluid level. Refer to the upper part of Figure 23

5.7.8 Open cabinet door and turn the exhauster ON. The negative (static) pressure will move fluid in the tube.
NOTE: Readings must be taken with the cabinet door open and with the exhauster running.

5.7.9 To find the static pressure, add the number of inches the fluid travels up one column to the inches the fluid travels down the other column. Refer to the example in Figure 23.



5.7.10 After taking the readings, replace the needle protector. Close the manometer valves and store the manometer in the original container in a clean area. NOTE: If the manometer installation is permanent, the manometer may remain on the reclaimer body after the valves are closed.

6.0 PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

⚠ WARNING

Failure to wear an approved respirator and personal protection when servicing dust-laden areas of the cabinet and dust collector, as well as when emptying the container, can result in lung disease, serious skin or eye irritation, or other health issues. Toxicity and health risk vary with type of media and dust generated by blasting. The respirator must be approved for the type of dust generated. Identify all material being removed by blasting and obtain a safety data sheet (SDS) for the blast media.

To avoid unscheduled downtime and to improve safety, establish an inspection schedule. Inspect all parts subjected to media contact, including the nozzle, blast hose, flex hose, wear plate, and all items covered in this section. Adjust frequency of inspections as needed, based on:

- **Usage:** Frequently used cabinets require more maintenance and inspections than those occasionally used.
- **Type of media:** Aggressive media wears parts faster than nonaggressive media.
- **Condition of parts being blasted:** Heavily contaminated parts require more maintenance to the cabinet's media recovery system and dust collector.
- **Friable media:** Media that rapidly breaks down require more maintenance to the cabinet media recovery system and dust collector.

6.1 Daily Inspection and Maintenance Before Blasting with the Air OFF

6.1.1 Check media level: Check media level through reclaimer door and refill as necessary, per Section 4.1.

6.1.2 Inspect reclaimer debris screen and door gasket: Check reclaimer debris screen for debris. The screen is accessible through the reclaimer door. With the exhauster OFF, remove the screen and empty it daily or when loading media. Empty the screen more often if part blasted causes excessive debris. Do not operate the machine without the screen in place; oversized byproduct from blasting could plug the nozzle. While the door is open, inspect the door gasket for wear or damage. Replace the gasket at the first sign of wear.

6.1.3 Drain compressed-air filter: Drain the filter at least once a day, and more often if needed. Moist air inhibits the flow of media. Drain the air line and receiver tank regularly. If the filter does not remove enough moisture to keep media dry and flowing, it may be necessary to install an air dryer or aftercooler in the compressed-air supply line.

6.1.4 Inspect couplings: Make sure air hose and blast hose couplings are secure and that lock pins and safety cables are in place.

6.1.5 Inspect dust container: Refer to the dust-collector owner's manual and empty dust containers. Adjust intervals based on filling rate.

6.2 Daily Inspection During Blasting – Have Someone Do the Following:

6.2.1 Inspect blast-hose couplings and nozzle holder: Inspect blast-hose couplings, coupling gaskets, and nozzle holder for leaks.

WARNING

Leaks around couplings and nozzle holders indicate worn or loose-fitting parts. Nozzle holders and couplings that do not fit tightly on hose, as well as nozzles that do not fit tightly in nozzle holders, can disconnect while under pressure. Impact from objects (nozzles, couplings, hoses, or media) disconnected by pressure during operation can cause severe injury.

6.2.2 Inspect blast machine for air leaks: Check the blast machine for air leaks. If leaks are found around the pop-up valve, inspection door, or pipe fittings at the bottom of the cone, stop blasting immediately and repair or replace worn parts.

NOTICE

If leaks are allowed to continue, abrasive erosion can cause extensive or irreparable damage to the blast machine.

6.2.3 Check cabinet for dust leaks: During operation, inspect cabinet door seals for media leaks. Dust leaking from the inlet damper or other places on the cabinet indicates saturated filter cartridge. Refer to the dust-collector owner's manual.

6.2.4 Check dust-collector exhaust air for dust: Dust discharge at the dust-collector outlet indicates a leaking or damaged filter cartridge. Check immediately.

Note that a small amount of dust egress is normal for a short time before a new cartridge is seasoned.

6.2.5 Drain pulse reservoir: Refer to the dust-collector owner's manual and drain the pulse reservoir (manifold) at the end of each shift.

6.2.6 Cartridge pulsing: Refer to the CDC-1 Dust-Collector manual for pulsing instructions and pulse the cartridge at least every half hour of blasting and before turning OFF the exhauster. Dusty blasting conditions will require more frequent pulsing. RPC-2 and RPH-2 Dust Collectors are automatically pulsed at timed intervals.

6.3 Weekly Inspection and Maintenance Before Blasting with Air OFF

6.3.1 Inspect view-window cover lens: Inspect window cover lens and replace as needed, per Section 7.3.

6.3.2 Inspect gloves: Inspect gloves for wear. The first sign of deterioration may be excessive static shocks. Replace as needed, per Section 7.1.

6.3.3 Inspect blast hose and couplings

WARNING

Worn blast hose can suddenly burst while under blast pressure. Couplings and nozzle holders will not safely grip worn hose and can blow off under pressure. Compressed air and media escaping from a burst hose, or hose whipping from a disconnected coupling or nozzle holder can cause severe injury.

- Inspect blast hose for wear and soft spots by pinching it every 12 inches. Soft spots mean the hose is worn. The first sign of wear is usually along the outside radius where the hose bends just behind the nozzle holder. Replace the hose as soon as soft spots are noted.
- Make sure coupling gaskets are in good condition.
- Make sure coupling screws are fully seated in the coupling and that none are missing.
- Make sure that safety lock pins are inserted in all couplings.
- Make sure safety cables are attached at all blast-hose and air-hose connections and that all slack is removed from the cable.

6.3.4 Inspect nozzle: Remove the nozzle and inspect nozzle for wear. Replace the nozzle when the orifice diameter is worn 1/16" larger than original size. Before

replacing the nozzle, inspect the nozzle washer; make sure it is in good condition, not worn or otherwise damaged, and in place before reattaching the nozzle.

⚠ WARNING

The threads on the nozzle and nozzle holder must be inspected each time the nozzle is secured to the holder. A loose-fitting nozzle can eject under pressure and cause severe injury. Check the threads for wear and make sure the nozzle holder securely holds the nozzle. The nozzle washer must also be inspected for wear. When nozzle washers are worn or missing, media can erode nozzle threads.

6.4 Weekly Inspection During Blasting – Have Someone Do the Following:

6.4.1 Inspect blast machine plumbing: Inspect all external piping, hoses, valves, and couplings for air leaks. If leaks are found, repair immediately.

6.4.2 Inspect flex hoses: Inspect flex hoses for wear and negative pressure leaks.

6.5 Monthly Inspection and Maintenance

6.5.1 Inspect pop-up valve: Check the pop-up valve's urethane coating for cracks and grooves. Replace the pop-up valve at the first sign of wear, per Section 7.8.

6.5.2 Inspect pop-up seal: Inspect the rubber pop-up seal and replace at the first sign of wear, drying, or cracking, per Section 7.9.

6.6 Semiannual Inspection and Maintenance

6.6.1 Reclaimer wear plate: Remove the flex hose from the reclaimer inlet and use a light to inspect the reclaimer wear plate. If the rubber is worn through to the backing metal, replace wear plate per Section 7.11.

6.7 Dust Collector

Reverse-pulse dust collectors are covered in a separate manual. Refer to Section 1.1.1.

7.0 SERVICE MAINTENANCE

⚠ WARNING

Prior to doing any maintenance or opening the dust collector, the employer must meet required OSHA standards, including but not limited to 29 CFR 1910 for:

- Appropriate Respirator
- Protective Clothing
- Toxic and Hazardous Substances
- Fall Protection
- Lockout and Tagout

All dust is hazardous to breath; toxicity and health risk vary with type of dust generated by blasting. Prolonged exposure to any dust can result in serious lung disease and death. Short-term exposure to toxic materials, such as lead dust or dust from other heavy metals and corrosives, can cause serious injury or death. Identify all material that is being removed by blasting and obtain a safety data sheet (SDS) for the blast media. Waste dust in the collector can cause serious injury or death through inhalation, absorption, or ingestion. The employer shall meet all OSHA requirements, including but not limited to those for confined space, combustible dust, fall protection, hazard communication, and lockout and tagout procedure for electrical and pneumatic supply.

7.1 Gloves

7.1.1 Special static-dissipating gloves are provided for operator comfort. Gloves need to be replaced periodically as they wear. The first sign of deterioration may be excessive static shocks.

7.1.2 Band-clamp type: Band-clamp type gloves are held in place by metal band clamps on the inside of the cabinet. To replace, loosen the clamps with a screwdriver, replace the gloves, and tighten the clamps.

7.1.3 Quick-change type, clampless installation: Quick-change gloves are held in place using spring rings sewn into the attachment end of the glove. To install, insert the glove into the arm port so that one spring is on the inside of the port and the other is on the outside, sandwiching the arm port between both spring rings.

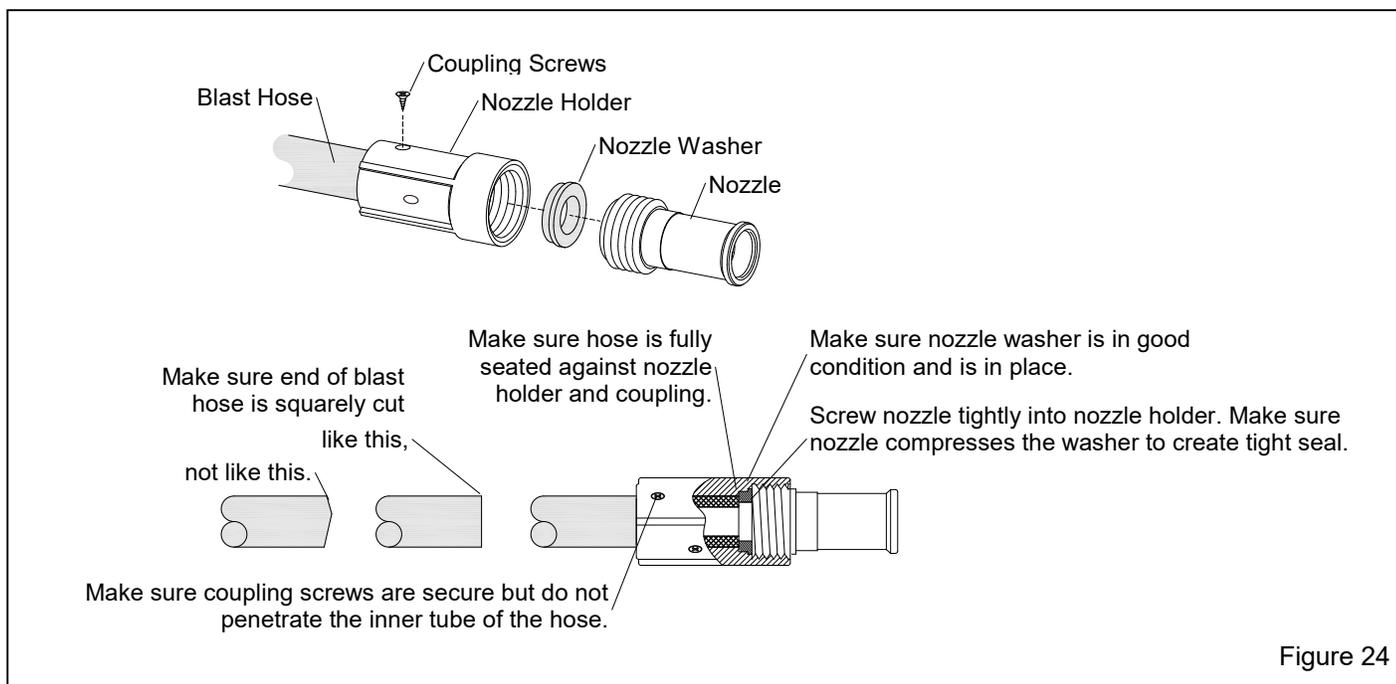


Figure 24

7.2 Blast Hose and Nozzle – Figure 24

7.2.1 To remove old hose, disconnect hose from blast machine and remove nozzle holder or coupling, and then pull the hose through the hose support. Install new hose and couplings in reverse order.

7.2.2 When replacing blast hose, make sure the hose is square cut and that it is fully inserted into the nozzle holder and coupling until it sits tightly against the shoulder in the holder and coupling, as shown in Figure 24. Make sure correctly sized screws are used to secure the nozzle holder and blast-hose coupling. Screws should not penetrate the inside of the blast hose.

7.2.3 Replace the nozzle when its orifice (the smallest inside diameter) has increased by 1/16" or sooner if blast pressure noticeably diminishes. Make sure the nozzle washer is in good condition and in place before screwing the nozzle into the nozzle holder. Make sure the nozzle is screwed tightly into the nozzle holder; if nozzle is not tight against the nozzle washer, thread erosion will occur and nozzle will fuse to nozzle holder.

7.3 View-Window Cover Lens

7.3.1 Rapid frosting of the view window can be avoided by directing ricocheting media away from the window and by installing a cover lens on the inside surface of the window. Using cover lenses prolongs the life of the view window.

7.3.2 The best way to install a cover lens is to remove the window from the cabinet. If, for any reason, it is not practical to remove the window, the lens may be applied with the window glass in place.

7.3.3 To install a cover lens, carefully remove the adhesive backing making sure the adhesive remains on the lens and apply the lens to the clean, dry, inner surface of the view window. When the cover lens becomes pitted or frosted, replace it.

7.4 View-Window Replacement

WARNING

Do not use plate glass for replacement view windows. Plate glass shatters on impact and can cause severe injury. Use only genuine ZERO® laminated replacement glass.

7.4.1 Remove the two window-frame nuts located on the upper edge of the window frame and swing the window frame open. If the frame is to remain open for cleaning or other reasons, remove it, per Section 7.6.

7.4.2 Remove the old window.

7.4.3 Inspect the window-frame gaskets on both the window frame and on the cabinet. If either gasket is damaged, replace it, per section 7.5.

7.4.4 Install view-window cover lens, per Section 7.3.

7.4.5 Set the new window (cover lens down) squarely over the window opening, making sure that all edges of the window are centered and overlapping the window gasket, and that the window is resting on the window support tabs.

7.4.6 Swing the window frame into place and tighten the frame nuts.

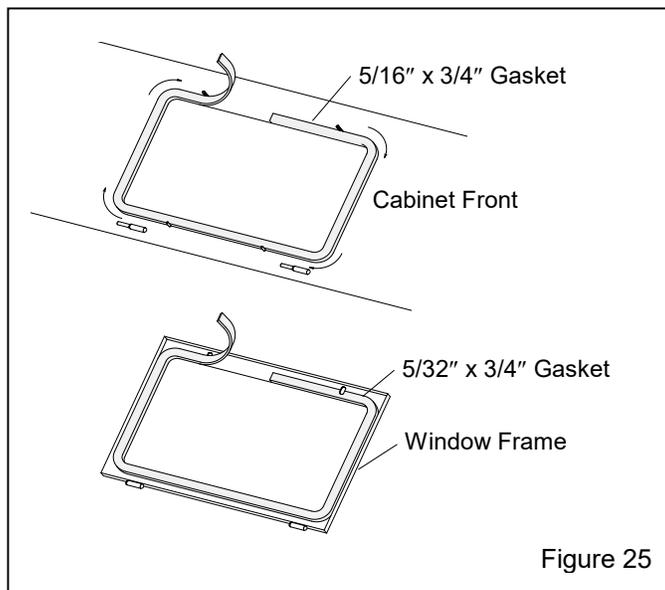
7.5 Window-Gasket Replacement – Figure 25

7.5.1 Inspect the gaskets when changing the view window. Replace the window-frame gasket and cabinet window-opening gasket at the first sign of media leakage around the view window, or if gaskets are worn or otherwise damaged.

7.5.2 Remove the window and window frame, per Section 7.6.

7.5.3 Remove all the old gasket material and clean the surfaces of the cabinet and window frame.

7.5.4 Peel a short section of adhesive backing from the 5/16"-thick strip gasket and adhere the gasket to the center of the top edge of the window opening, as shown in Figure 25. Peel additional backing as needed and work the strip around the radius of each corner, pressing it firmly to bond. Trim the gasket to fit and compress the ends to seal.



7.5.5 Using 5/32"-thick strip gasket, repeat the process on the underside of the window frame.

7.5.6 Trim around window-frame bolt slots, as needed.

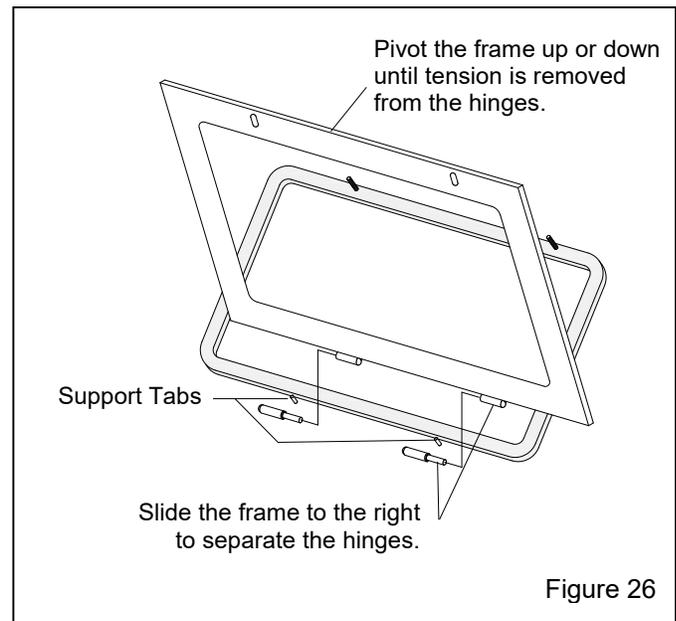
7.6 Window-Frame Removal – Figure 26

7.6.1 Remove the two window-frame nuts located on the upper edge of the window frame and swing the window frame open.

7.6.2 Remove the window to prevent breakage.

7.6.3 Pivot the window frame up or down until tension is off the frame hinges.

7.6.4 Slide the frame to the right to remove it. The hinges separate, as shown in Figure 26.



7.6.5 Replace the frame in reverse order. Slide the frame as necessary to align the top bolt holes with the bolts.

7.6.6 Set the window squarely over the window opening. Make sure that all edges of the window are centered, overlapping the window gasket, and that the window is resting on the window support tabs.

7.6.7 Swing the window frame into place and tighten the frame nuts.

7.7 LED Light Assembly

Follow the steps for both light assemblies

⚠ WARNING

Use an approved stepladder when servicing the light assembly. Do not climb on top of the cabinet. The cabinet top will not support the weight of a person. Failure can result in injury and property damage.

7.7.1 Remove light-mount cover

7.7.1.1 Turn OFF electrical power.

7.7.1.2 Remove the four nuts and washers that attach the light-mount cover to the cabinet and remove the cover, as shown in Figure 27.

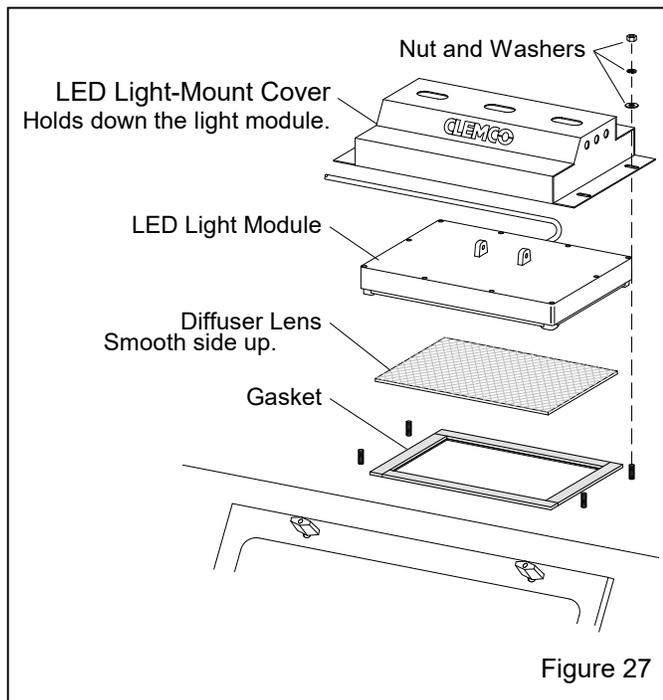


Figure 27

7.7.2 Gasket replacement

7.7.2.1 Remove the four nuts and washers that attach the light-mount cover to the cabinet and remove the cover, as noted in Section 7.7.1. Move the light module off the diffuser lens and remove the lens.

7.7.2.2 Remove all the old gasket material and clean the surface of the cabinet.

7.7.2.3 Lay a section of strip gasket along the edge of the opening and cut to length allowing 3/4" overlap on each end. Peel a short section of adhesive backing and adhere the strip gasket to the top edge of the light opening, as shown in Figure 27. Press the gasket to bond. Repeat the process for each side, compressing the ends to seal.

7.7.3 Diffuser lens replacement

7.7.3.1 Remove the four nuts and washers that attach the light-mount cover to the cabinet and remove the cover, as noted in Section 7.7.1. Move the light module off the diffuser lens and remove the lens. Inspect the gasket and replace it, per Section 7.7.2, if it is compressed or otherwise damaged, before centering the new diffuser (smooth side up) over the gasket.

7.7.3.2 Set the light module on the diffuser and reattach the cover.

7.7.4 LED module replacement

7.7.4.1 Turn OFF electrical power and perform lockout and tagout procedure to power supply.

7.7.4.2 Remove the cover mount, per Section 7.7.1

7.7.4.3 Remove the junction box cover and make note of the color code before disconnecting the module wires. Current connections are as follows:

- Brown wire Hot
- Blue wire Neutral
- Yellow w/green stripe Ground

If color coding is different from that shown above, make note of the color code before disconnecting the wires.

7.7.4.4 Loosen the strain-relief compression nut and remove the cord from the junction box.

7.7.4.5 Place the new module in position on the cabinet and route to cord through the strain relief and into the junction box.

7.7.4.6 Cut the cord to length and wire as follows:

- Brown wire Hot
- Blue wire Neutral
- Yellow w/green stripe Ground

7.7.4.7 Apply power to test the light(s).

7.7.4.8 Tighten the strain-relief compression nut, set the light module on the diffuser, and reattach the cover.

7.8 Replacing Pop-Up Valve

7.8.1 Empty the machine of media, as described in Section 4.2.

WARNING

Failure to observe the following procedure before performing any maintenance can cause serious injury or death from the sudden release of compressed air.

1. **Depressurize the blast machine.**
2. **Lockout and tagout the compressed-air supply.**
3. **Bleed the air-supply line to the blast machine.**

7.8.2 Depressurize the blast machine, and lockout and tagout the compressed-air supply.

7.8.3 To gain access to the pop-up valve, remove the inspection door assembly as follows:

1. Loosen the inspection-door clamp nut enough to slide the clamp bolt from behind the bolt bracket. Then remove the clamp, bolt, and nut, as an assembly, as shown in Figure 28.
2. Push the inspection-door plate into the blast machine and rotate it so it can be removed through the inspection door. If the plate is stuck to the inspection-hole ring, rap the door with a rubber mallet or similar tool to loosen it. Remove the door gasket if it is cracked, dry, or otherwise damaged.

7.8.4 If the gasket requires replacement, use rubber-based glue to adhere it to the inspection-door plate. Allow the adhesive to cure before bolting the plate onto the machine.

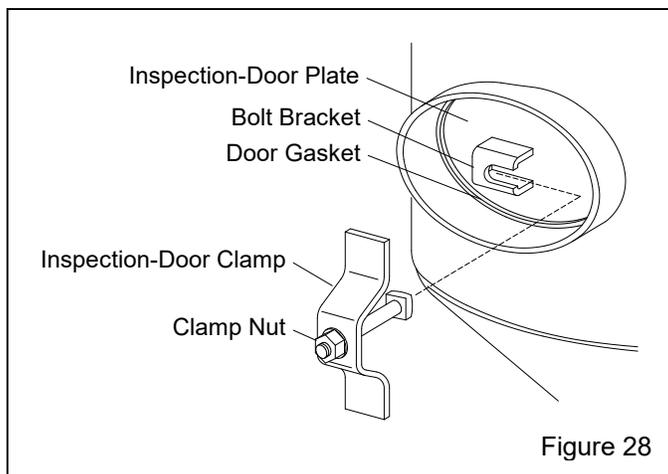


Figure 28

7.8.5 Use a short pipe wrench to unscrew the pop-up valve guide from the elbow by turning it counterclockwise, as shown in Figure 29. Remove the pop-up valve and guide from the machine.

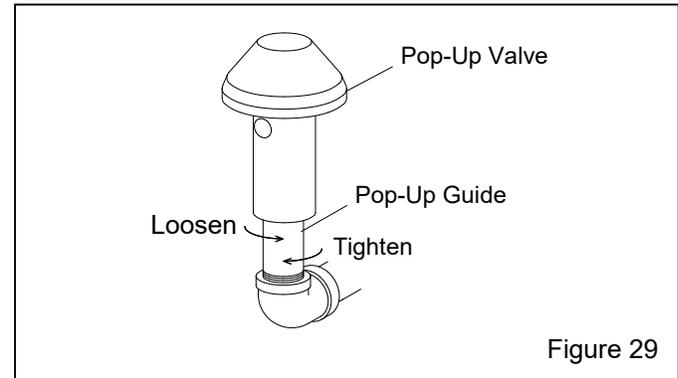


Figure 29

7.8.6 Slide the new pop-up valve over the guide and then screw the guide (with the pop-up valve on it) into position inside the machine. Tighten the guide wrench-snug, but not wrench-tight. Overtightening the guide will make it difficult to remove next time the pop-up valve needs replacement.

7.8.7 Bolt the plate onto the machine and tighten to approximately 55 ft lbs. Pressurize the vessel and check for air leaks. If leaks are noted, depressurize the machine and tighten the clamp nut.

7.9 Replacing Pop-Up Valve Seal – Figure 30

7.9.1 The easiest method to replace the rubber pop-up seal is through the reclaimer access door. If for any reason replacement cannot be made through the reclaimer, observe the warning in Section 7.8, empty media from the machine, and bleed the air-supply line. Remove the inspection door assembly, as noted in Section 7.8.3, and work through the opening.

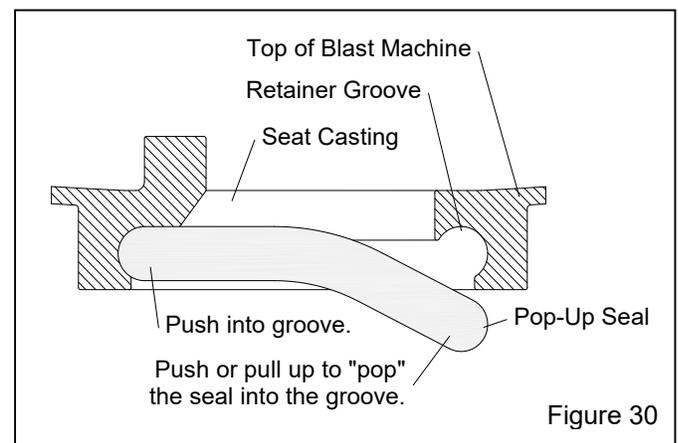


Figure 30

7.9.2 Remove the old seal by using a finger, screwdriver, or similar object to work the seal out of the retainer groove.

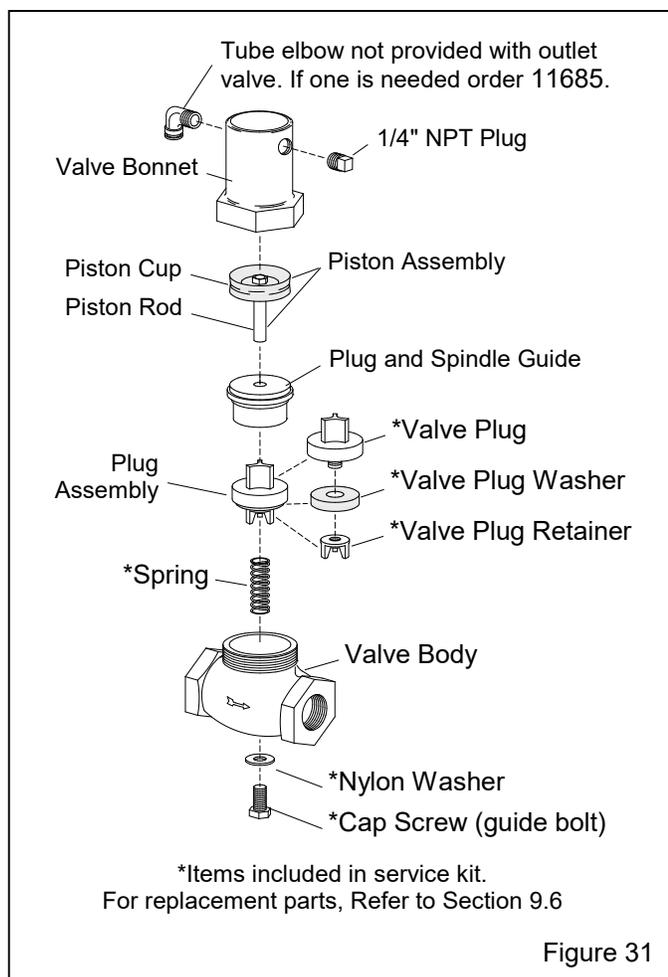
7.9.3 Push the new seal all the way through the port and then fit it into the groove. For the last few inches, pull up on the seal and allow it to "pop" into position.

7.10 Piston Outlet Valve – Figure 31

7.10.1 All service on the outlet valve must be done with the air OFF and the air supply locked out and tagged out. It is not necessary to remove the valve from the blast machine.

7.10.2 Remove the poly tubing from the valve bonnet's elbow adaptor. NOTE: The tubing elbow and 1/4-NPT plug do not need to be removed unless they need to be replaced.

7.10.3 Use a large wrench to loosen the bonnet from the valve body, until it can be removed by hand.



7.10.4 To remove the bonnet, lift it straight up until the piston rod clears the spindle guide.

7.10.5 Remove the plug and spindle guide, plug assembly, and spring from the valve body.

7.10.6 Remove the piston from the bonnet by pulling the piston rod.

7.10.7 Inspect all parts for wear and damage as follows:

- Inspect the valve-plug washer, valve plug, and plug retainer for damage. Replace all damaged parts. When reassembling the valve-plug assembly tighten the retainer enough to compress the washer, but not so tight that it causes it to bulge.
- Examine the body casting for wear. If the body or the machined seat is worn, replace the body.
- Examine the spring guide bolt and nylon washer. If either is worn, replace both.
- The spring is approximately 1-5/8" long; if it is abrasive worn, rusty, or compressed, replace it.
- The piston cup should fit snugly against the bonnet's cylinder wall. If it does not, replace the piston assembly.
- The piston rod should be free of deep abrasion and move freely in the spindle guide's bore. If it is badly abraded, drags in the bore, or is loose in the bore, replace the piston assembly.

7.10.8 Lubricate the cylinder wall and piston cup with lightweight machine oil or tool oil.

7.10.9 Install the piston into the bonnet's cylinder. Cocking the piston so it enters the bonnet at a slight angle and rotating it while applying pressure makes assembly easier. Do not push the piston fully into the bonnet; the rod should be flush with the opening.

7.10.10 Place the spring over the guide bolt and set the plug assembly (retainer down) on the spring. Note: the three prongs on the retainer fit over the end of the spring; make sure a prong does not slip inside the spring's coils.

7.10.11 Place the plug and spindle guide in the body the large opening faces down and fits over the plug's fins. The spindle shoulder will not rest on the valve body due to the force of the spring.

7.10.12 To assemble the bonnet to the valve body, first insert the piston rod into the spindle guide hole. While keeping the bonnet, spindle, and body aligned, screw the bonnet onto the body. If all parts are correctly aligned, the body will screw on hand-tight until it is seated. **NOTE: If the bonnet does not screw on hand-tight, do not force it. Recheck alignment and repeat assembly.**

7.10.13 After the bonnet is fully seated on the body tighten the assembly with a wrench.

7.10.14 Insert the poly tubing into the elbow adaptor on the bonnet, and tug on it to make sure it is seated.

7.11 Replacing Reclaimer Wear Plate – Figure 32

Depending on conditions such as height and accessibility, it may be easier to replace the wear plate if the reclaimer is removed from the blast machine. Make sure enough 13089 - 2" adhesive-backed gasket is available to replace compressed or damaged gaskets on the reclaimer upper flange (and lower, blast machine flange if the reclaimer is removed from the blast machine).

- 900 cfm requires 7 ft for each flange.

⚠ WARNING

Aerolyte reclaimers weigh approximately 250 lbs. When installing or removing the reclaimer, it must be adequately supported and secured to appropriate lift equipment. Failure to secure and use proper lift device can result in injury or death. When using a ladder to service the reclaimer, make sure it is approved for the application and that appropriate fall protection is used. Failure to use appropriate ladder and fall protection can result in injury.

7.11.1 Remove the flex hose from the reclaimer inlet.

7.11.2 Unbolt the reclaimer top and then remove the top, the inlet pipe adaptor, adaptor gasket, and old wear plate. The wear plate is held in place by screws attached from the outside of the reclaimer. Remove the screws and pull out the wear plate.

7.11.3 Remove remnants of old caulk that will prevent the new wear plate from seating against the reclaimer wall or top.

7.11.4 Angle the new wear plate into the reclaimer inlet and position it so the straight end is flush with the inlet. Use locking pliers, clamps, board (2 x 4), or other means where needed to pry the wear plate against the side of the inlet and inner wall. Make sure the leading edge of the wear plate is aligned with the reclaimer inlet and that the top edge is even with the top of the reclaimer.

7.11.5 New self-drilling sheet-metal screws are provided with the wear plate; match drill through each old screw hole into the wear plate to secure. Rearrange the clamp(s) as needed to press the wear plate against the reclaimer wall when installing.

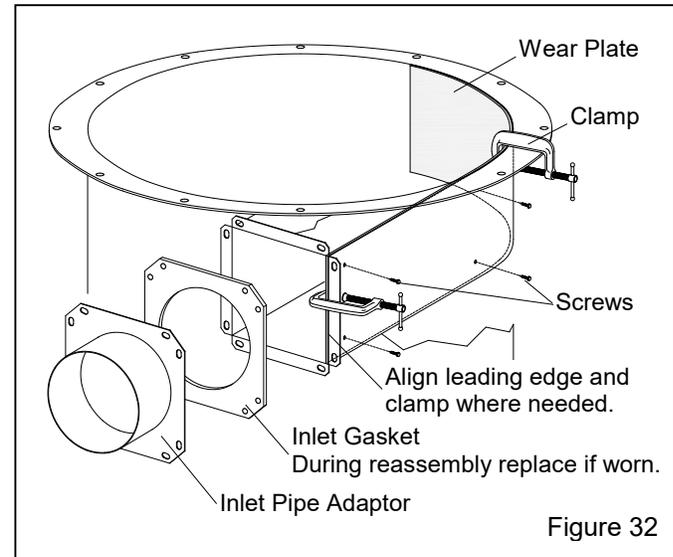


Figure 32

7.11.6 Replace the upper flange gasket as needed and reattach the reclaimer top.

7.11.7 To avoid rapid wear, apply RTV caulk to fill gaps at the seams on the top and bottom of the wear plate.

7.11.8 Replace the lower flange gasket as needed and reattach the reclaimer to the blast machine.

7.11.9 Attach the inlet pipe adaptor, replacing the gasket if worn, compressed, or otherwise damaged.

7.11.10 Reconnect the flex hose.

7.11.11 Allow time for the caulking to cure before putting the reclaimer into service.

7.12 Reverse-Pulse Dust Collector

Reverse-pulse dust collectors are covered in a separate manual.

8.0 TROUBLESHOOTING

WARNING

To avoid serious injury, observe the following when troubleshooting:

- Turn OFF the compressed-air supply, bleed the supply line, and lockout and tagout the air supply.
 - If checking the controls requires air, always enlist the aid of another person to:
 - Hold the nozzle holder securely.
 - Operate the foot pedal.
 - Never bypass the foot pedal or wedge it in the operating position.
 - Never bypass the door interlock system.
 - Follow all OSHA regulations, including lockout and tagout procedures.
-

8.1 Poor visibility

8.1.1 Dirty filter cartridge(s). Pulse cartridge and empty dust container regularly. Refer to the applicable dust-collector manual noted in Paragraph 1.1.1 to adjust pulse pressure and pulse sequence.

8.1.2 Exhauster motor not operating. Check voltage to motor and motor wiring.

8.1.3 Check rotation of exhauster motor; the motor should rotate as indicated by the arrow on the housing. If it does not rotate in the proper direction, **lockout and tagout electrical power** and switch the motor leads as shown on the motor plate. Refer to Section 2.11.

8.1.4 Using media that is too fine or worn out. Check condition of media.

8.1.5 Dust-collector damper closed too far, restricting air movement through the cabinet. Adjust static pressure, per Section 5.3.

8.1.6 Cabinet air-inlet damper closed too far, restricting air movement through the cabinet. Adjust damper, per Sections 2.13 and 5.6.

8.1.7 Reclaimer door open. Check door.

8.1.8 Hole worn in flex hose between cabinet hopper and reclaimer inlet or between the reclaimer and dust collector. Replace hose and route it with as few bends as possible to prevent wear.

8.1.9 Obstruction in flex hose between the cabinet hopper and reclaimer inlet. Inspect flex hose for blockage.

8.2 Abnormally high media consumption

8.2.1 Door on reclaimer open or worn door gasket. Air entering reclaimer around the door will cause media carryover to the dust collector. Inspect door gasket. DO NOT operate unless all doors are closed.

8.2.2 Dust-collector damper open too far. Adjust static pressure, per Section 5.3.

8.2.3 Media may be too fine or worn out. Check condition of media.

8.2.4 Using friable media that rapidly breaks down. Check condition of media.

8.2.5 Blast pressure too high for the media, causing media to break down. Check blast pressure and adjust as needed or switch media.

8.2.6 Hole worn in reclaimer or leak in reclaimer seams. Check entire reclaimer for negative-pressure leaks.

8.2.7 Outlet valve not sealing. Inspect outlet valve.

8.2.8 Metering valve requires adjustment. Adjust media flow, per Section 5.2.

8.2.9 Externally adjustable vortex cylinder requires adjustment; refer to Section 5.4.

8.3 Reduction in blast cleaning rate

8.3.1 Low media level. Check media level and replenish or replace as needed, per Section 4.1.

8.3.2 Media-air mixture out of adjustment. Adjust metering valve, per Section 5.2.

8.3.3 Reduced air pressure. This may be caused by the pressure regulator set to low, a malfunctioning regulator, a dirty filter element in air filter, partially closed air valve, leaking air line, or other air tools in use. Inspect all items.

8.3.4 Blockage or partial blockage in nozzle. Blockage may occur because of a missing reclaimer debris screen. Inspect reclaimer screen.

8.3.5 Moist media. Frequent bridging or blockage in the area of the metering valve can be caused by moisture. See Section 8.5.

8.3.6 Air leaking through the outlet valve, reducing blast pressure. Inspect outlet valve for leaks.

8.4 Plugged nozzle

8.4.1 A damaged or missing reclaimer screen will allow large particles to pass and block the nozzle. Replace or reinstall as necessary.

8.5 Media bridging

8.5.1 Frequent bridging or blockage in the media metering valve can be caused by damp media. Media becomes damp from blasting parts that are slightly oily, from moisture in the compressed air, or from absorption from ambient air.

8.5.2 To avoid contaminating media from the workpiece, all parts put into the cabinet should be clean and dry. If parts are oily or greasy, degrease and dry them prior to blasting.

8.5.3 Moist compressed air may be due to a faulty compressor that overheats or pumps oil or moisture into the air line, too long of an air line permitting moisture to condense on the inside, or from high humidity. Drain filters and receiver tank regularly. Ongoing problems with moist air may require the installation of an air dryer or aftercooler in the air-supply line.

8.5.4 Absorption. Some media types tend to absorb moisture from the air, especially fine-mesh media in areas of high humidity. Empty the media and store it in an airtight container when cabinet is not in use.

8.5.5 A vibrator mounted on either the blast machine leg or a bolt on the media metering valve, may help to prevent bridging of fine-mesh media. **NOTE: To avoid the possibility of compressing media, a vibrator should be set up to start when the foot pedal is pressed and stop when the pedal is released.**

8.6 Media surge: A small amount of surge is normal at start-up.

8.6.1 Heavy media flow. Adjust media, per Section 5.2.

8.6.2 Empty the blast machine, depressurize the blast machine, and inspect the internal parts of the metering valve for wear.

8.7 Air only (no media) comes out the nozzle

8.7.1 Make sure the machine contains media.

8.7.2 Make sure the media metering valve is open and media flow is adjusted, per Section 5.2.

8.7.3 Make sure the blast machine is pressurized. See Section 8.9.

8.7.4 Check for minor blockage in the media metering valve by fully opening the metering valve and closing the choke valve. Activate the foot pedal to blow out obstructions. If this procedure fails, depressurize the machine, remove the metering-valve inspection plate, and check for foreign objects.

8.7.5 Check the muffler on the 4-way air valve. Air should exhaust from the muffler when the foot pedal is pressed. If air does not exhaust, remove the muffler and try again. If air exhausts now, the muffler is blocked. If air still does not exhaust, the 4-way valve may be faulty; refer to Paragraph 8.7.6 to check the 4-way valve.

8.7.6 Check the 4-way valve as follows: Depressurize the air-supply line. Remove the tubing leading to the outlet valve. Pressurize the air-supply line. No air should exhaust from the tube adaptor. Press the foot pedal; air should start exhausting at the adaptor, and stop when pressure on the pedal is released. If it does not operate accordingly, the 4-way valve is faulty or air supply is insufficient.

8.7.7 Outlet valve not sealing. Inspect outlet valve.

8.8 Neither media nor air comes out the nozzle when the foot pedal is pressed

8.8.1 Depressurize the blast machine. After the pop-up valve has dropped, remove the nozzle to see if it is plugged. See Section 8.4.

8.8.2 Make sure the blast machine pressurizes when the foot pedal is pressed. If it does not pressurize, refer to Section 8.9.

8.8.3 Make sure the media metering valve and the choke valve are open.

8.9 Blast machine does not pressurize

8.9.1 Make sure the air compressor is operating and air-supply valves are open.

8.9.2 Make sure the pressure regulator is not set too low or OFF. Minimum pressure is 40 psi. Refer to Section 5.1.

8.9.3 Door interlocks not engaging. Check door interlock adjustment, per Section 5.5.

8.9.4 Inadequate air supply. Refer to the cfm air-consumption table in Figure 2.

8.9.5 Inspect the outlet valve for wear.

8.9.6 Inspect pop-up valve and seal for wear and misalignment.

8.9.7 Blocked or leaking control line. Check all fittings and urethane tubing for blockage or leaks.

8.9.8 Foot-pedal valve malfunction. Check foot pedal for alignment, and inlet and outlet lines for pressure.

8.9.9 Make sure the lines are not reversed on the foot pedal or pilot regulator. Refer to the pneumatic control schematic in Figure 6.

8.9.10 Check the 4-way valve for jamming, per Sections 8.7.5 and 8.7.6. When the foot pedal is pressed, the valve should shift, pressurizing the line to the outlet valve.

8.9.11 Inspect the check valve (Figure 42, Item 18) for obstruction or broken flap.

8.10 Blast machine does not depressurize or depressurizes too slowly

8.10.1 Check for blockage in the 4-way valve mufflers.

8.10.2 Make sure the 3-way valve in the foot pedal exhausts air when the pedal is released. If it does not exhaust, check the inbound air line for blockage; if no blockage, replace the valve.

8.10.3 Check the outlet muffler that is located inside the cabinet, for blockage.

8.10.4 Check 4-way air valve for jamming, per Paragraphs 8.7.5 and 8.7.6.

8.11 Heavy media flow

8.11.1 Make sure the choke valve is open.

8.11.2 Media metering valve open too far. Adjust per Section 5.2. If adjusting the media valve does not regulate media flow, empty the machine, depressurize the machine, and inspect the internal parts of the valve for wear.

8.12 Media buildup in cabinet hopper; media does not convey to reclaimer

NOTE: Do not pour media directly into the cabinet hopper, as overfilling may occur. Overfilling will result in media carryover to the dust collector and possible blockage in the conveying hose.

8.12.1 Exhauster motor rotating backward. The motor should rotate as indicated by the arrow on the exhauster housing. If it does not rotate in the proper direction, **lockout** and **tagout** electrical power and switch the motor leads, as shown on the motor plate. Refer to the system's wiring schematic. Refer to Sections 2.11.

8.12.2 Dust-collector damper closed too far, restricting air movement through cabinet. Adjust static pressure, per Section 5.3.

8.12.3 Dust-collector filter cartridge(s) clogged. Refer to the dust-collector owner's manual.

8.12.4 Hole worn in flex hose between cabinet hopper and reclaimer inlet or between the reclaimer outlet and dust-collector inlet. Inspect hoses, replace them as needed, and route them with as few bends as possible to prevent wear.

8.12.5 Reclaimer door open. DO NOT operate unless door is closed.

8.12.6 Obstruction in flex hose. Remove hoses and check for blockage.

8.13 Static shocks

8.13.1 Cabinet and/or operator not grounded. Media blasting creates static electricity. The cabinet must be grounded to prevent static buildup. See Sections 2.10 and the note in section 2.4.1. If shocks persist, the operator may be building up static. Attach a small ground wire, such as a wrist strap, from the operator to the cabinet.

8.13.2 Gloves wearing thin. Inspect gloves and replace them as needed.

8.13.3 Avoid holding parts and blasting off the grate. Static will buildup in the part if not dissipated through the metal cabinet. If blasting parts off the grate cannot be avoided, attach a ground wire between the cabinet and the part.

8.14 Dust leaking from cabinet

8.14.1 Refer to Section 8.12.

8.15 Dust leaking from dust collector

8.15.1 Cartridge(s) not seasoned; refer to the dust-collector owner's manual to season cartridge(s)

8.15.2 Damaged or loose filter cartridge(s). Inspect filters, replace as needed.

Refer to the dust-collector owner's manual to service reverse-pulse dust collectors.

9.0 ACCESSORIES AND REPLACEMENT PARTS

9.1 Optional Accessories

Time delay door locks, single door	24164
Lock pins (pkg of 25) for twist-on hose couplings ..	11203
Safety cable, 1/2" OD to 1-1/4" OD blast hose	15012
Manometer kit	12528
Noise-reduction arm port covers, pair	24885
Anti-fatigue floor-mat, 2 ft x 3 ft, for front of cab.	24744
Abrasive trap	02011
Rubber curtain set, black	
for 6060A	27768
for 7272A	27746
Rubber curtain set, white	
for 6060A	27767
for 7272A	27745
HEPA Filter, 900 cfm free standing,	
for use with reverse-pulse dust collectors	23626

Armrest – Figure 33

Item	Description	Stock No.
(-)	Armrest assembly for one station	24900
1.	Armrest, replacement	24899
2.	Bracket, armrest cabinet, each	24896
3.	Support bar, adjustable, each	24895
4.	Cap screw, 3/8-NC x 1"	03252
5.	Washer, 3/8 lock	03318
6.	Cap screw, 5/16-NC x 1"	03152
7.	Nut, 5/16-NC hex	03211
8.	Washer, 5/16 flat	03216
9.	Washer, 5/16 lock	03217

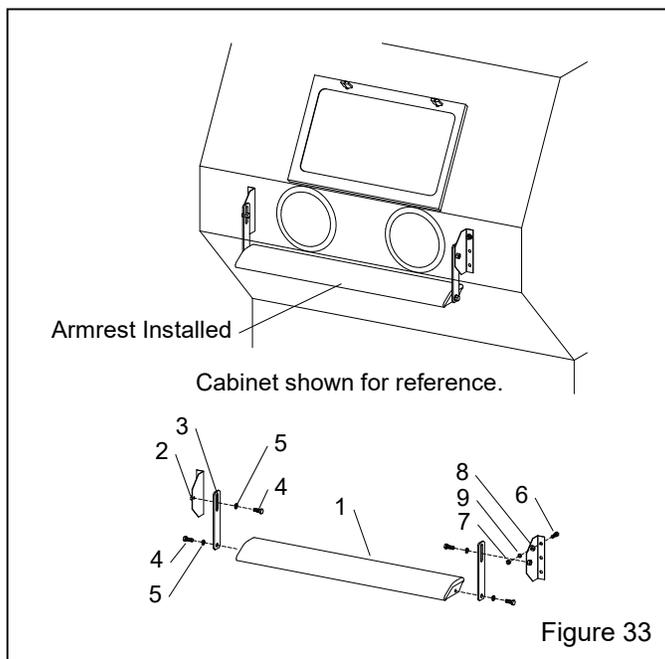


Figure 33

Turntables and Turntables with Tracks

WARNING

Turntable capacities are based on concentric loading. Use solid fixturing to hold heavy parts in place. Do not remove lift equipment until the part is adequately supported to prevent movement. Moving or rotating heavy, unsupported or off-centered parts may cause them to shift or topple, and cause severe injury.

Fixed-Base Turntable with Bearing, 500 lb. Capacity – Figure 34

Item	Description	Stock No.
(-)	30" diameter turntable assembly	14138
(-)	40" diameter turntable assembly	24042
(-)	48" diameter turntable assembly	13845
1.	Turntable, replacement	
	30" diameter 500 lb capacity	21390
	40" diameter 500 lb capacity	23879
	48" diameter 500 lb capacity	21400
2.	Bearing, 1-1/2" bore (48" table requires 2) ..	11517
3.	Protector, bearing	13479
4.	Bolt, 1/2-NC	
	2" long for 30" and 40" turntable	03456
	2-1/2" long for 48" turntable	03457
5.	Lock-washer, 1/2"	03516
6.	Nut, 1/2-NC hex	03511

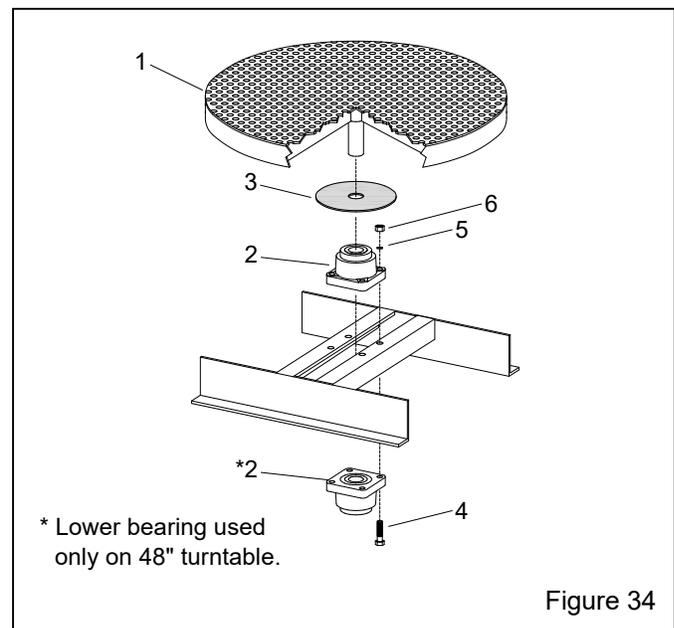


Figure 34

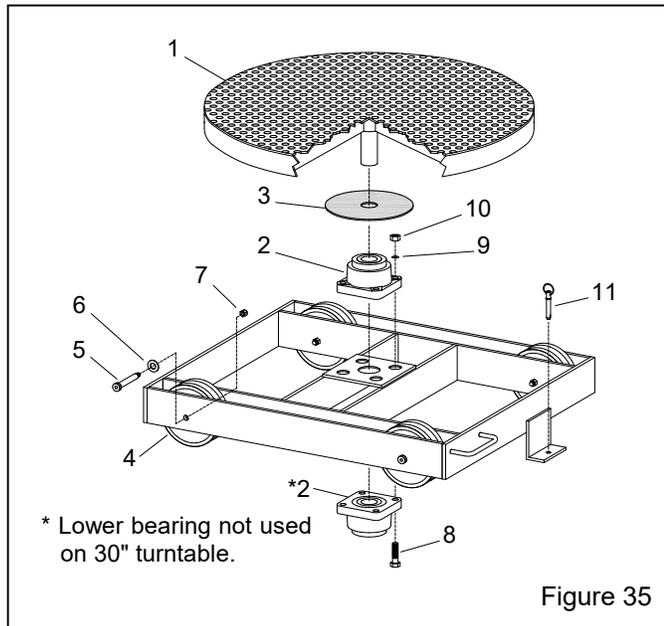
Turntable with Workcar and Track

2000 lb. capacity turntable mounted on workcar with
9 ft. (nominal) track extension

30" diameter for 6060A	25550
48" diameter for 6060A	27055
48" diameter for 7272A	25555

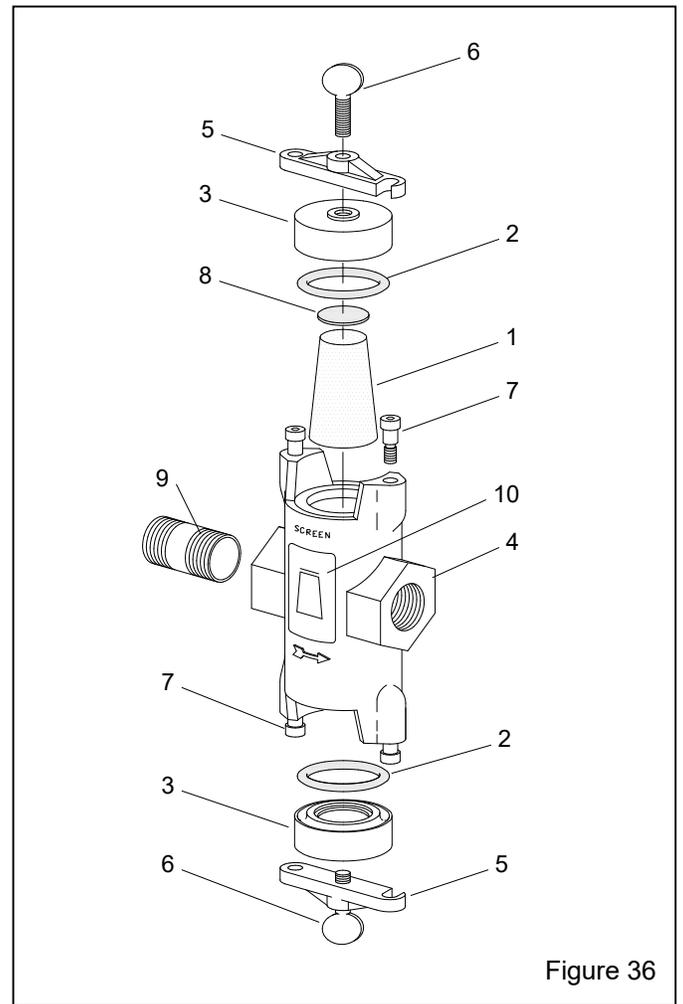
**Turntable with Workcar, 500 lb - 2000 lb Capacity
Figure 35**

Item	Description	Stock No.
1.	Turntable, replacement 30" diameter, 500 lb/2000 lb capacity	21390
	48" diameter, 500 lb/2000 lb capacity	21400
2.	Bearing, 1-1/2" bore, 1 req'd for 30" table 2 required with 48" table	11517
3.	Protector, bearing	13479
4.	Wheel, 6" V groove	12220
5.	Bolt, 1/2" shoulder	13477
6.	Washer, 1/2" flat	03515
7.	Nut, 3/8 lock	03312
8.	Bolt, 1/2-NC 2" long for 30" turntable	03456
	2-1/2" long for 48" turntable	03457
9.	Washer, 1/2" lock	03516
10.	Nut, 1/2-NC hex	03511
11.	Pin, quick release	25540



Abrasive Trap – Figure 36

Item	Description	Stock No.
(-)	Abrasive trap, complete	02011
1.	Screen (3)	02012
2.	O-Ring (2)	02013
3.	Cap	02014
4.	Body	02015
5.	Lock bar	02016
6.	Screw, 3/8" x 1" thumb	03289
7.	Shoulder screw, 3/8" x 3/8"	03291
8.	Gasket, screen (1)	02434
9.	Nipple, 1 NPT x 3"	01703
10.	Label, clean screen (1)	02129
(-)	Service kit (items 1, 2, 8 and 10) Quantity shown in parentheses (-).....	01925



9.2 Cabinet Replacement Parts – Figure 37

Item	Description	Stock No.
1.	Gasket, door, adhesive-backed, per foot, 24 ft. for 6060A, 28 ft. for 7012	21236
2.	Gasket, 5/32" x 3/4" adhesive backed, 6 ft required at each light cutout	00192
3.	Grate, slotted front for 6060A	25155
	for 7272A	12971
4.	Grate, unslotted for 6060A	25154
	for 7272A (3 required)	12970
5.	Glove set Band-clamp attachment	11215
	Quick-Change (clampless) attachment	28820
6.	Glove, left hand only Band-clamp attachment	12710
	Quick-Change (clampless) attachment	28638
7.	Glove, right hand only Band-clamp attachment	12711
	Quick-Change (clampless) attachment	28639
8.	Clamp, for clamp-attached glove	11576
9.	Grommet, blow off hose	11798
10.	Grommet, blank	13666

11.	Support, blast hose	16554
12.	Gasket, blast hose support adaptor	13426
13.	Muffler, outlet	05068
14.	Foot pedal assembly, less tubing	20483
	with tubing	20195
15.	Bracket, door interlock actuator	19152
16.	Over-travel stop, door interlock	20004
17.	Detent sleeve, door interlock	15042
18.	Valve, 1/8", 3-way air, door interlock	12202
19.	Fitting, straight, 1/8" NPT x 1/8" barb	11732
20.	Eyebolt, 5/8"	13421
21.	Regulator, 1/4-NPT pilot with gauge	12050
22.	Gauge, 1/4" NPT cbm pressure	11826
23.	Bushing 1/4" x 1/8" NPT	02010
24.	Fitting, 1/8" NPT elbow x 1/8" barb	11733
25.	Bracket, pressure regulator	22358
26.	Gasket, 5/16" x 1" adhesive-backed, per foot, specify feet required	00187
27.	Damper, air inlet	23156
28.	Baffle, air intake	25912
29.	Nipple, 1" x close	01701
30.	Tee, 1" pipe	01789
31.	Plug, 1" pipe	01761
32.	Nut, 1" lock	11917
33.	Coupling, 1"-NPT pipe	01830

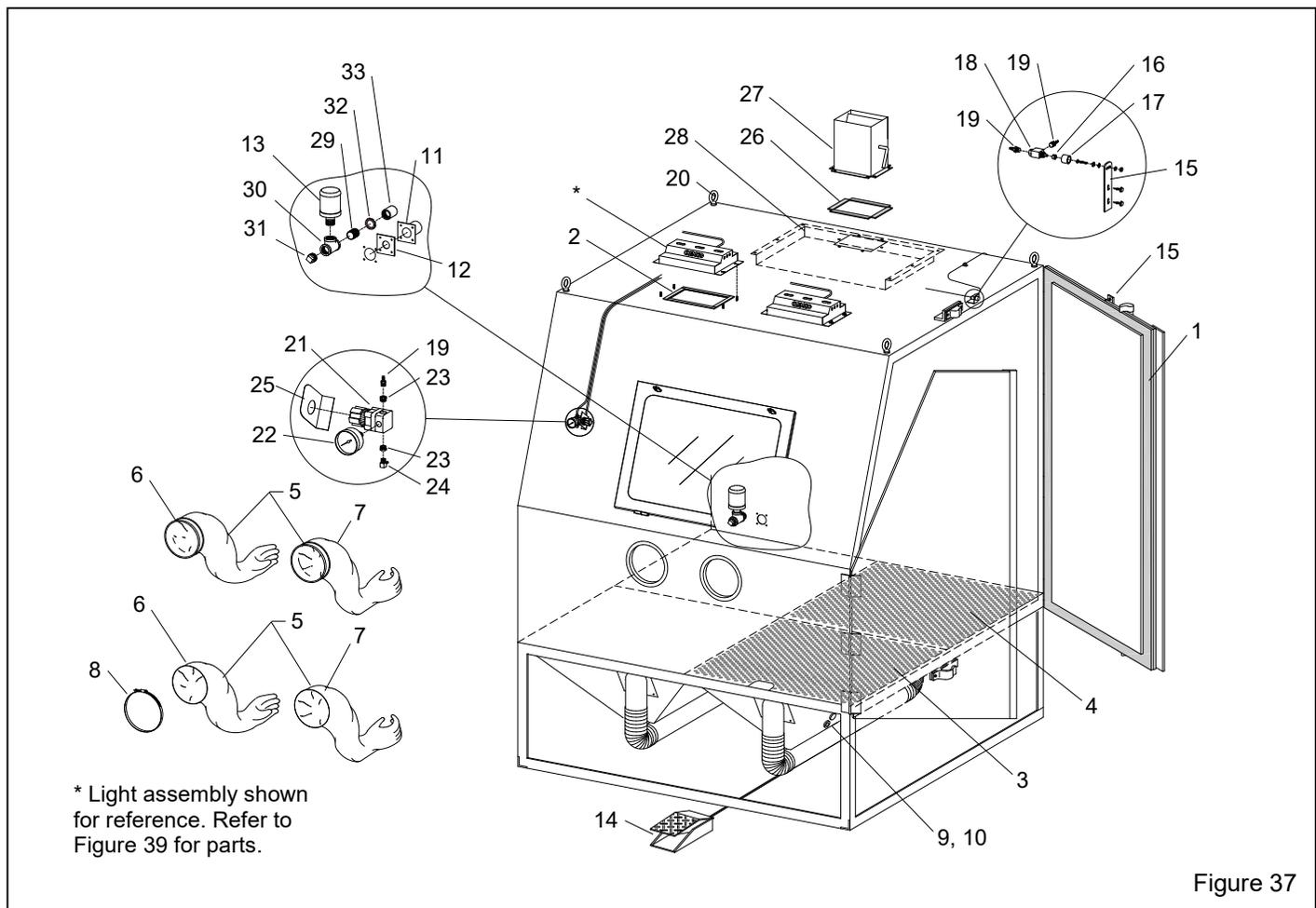


Figure 37

9.3 View-Window Assembly – Figure 38

Item	Description	Stock No.
1.	Window glass, 20" x 30" laminated	12213
2.	Gasket, 5/16" x 3/4", applied to cabinet per foot, 9 feet required	00189
3.	Gasket, 5/32" x 3/4", applied to window Frame, per foot, 9 feet required	00192
4.	Cover lens, 20" x 30", pack of five	23232
5.	Nut, plastic, window frame, 2 required	23035
6.	Window frame, 20" x 30" quick change ...	23245

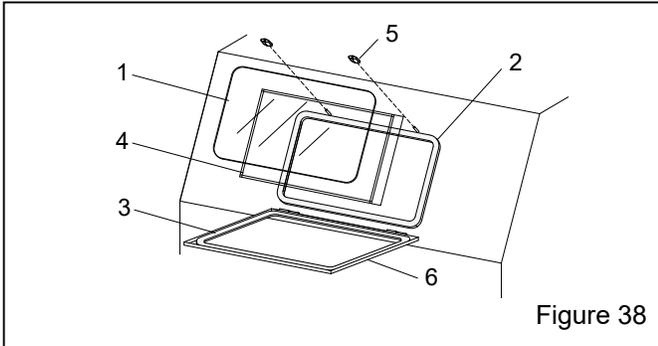


Figure 38

9.4 LED Light Assembly – Figure 39

Item	Description	Stock No.
1.	Cover, LED light mount	29712
2.	LED light module, 50 watt	29711
3.	Diffuser lens	23253
4.	Gasket, 5/32" x 3/4" adhesive backed, 6 ft required at each cutout	00192
5.	Strain relief connector	11631
6.	Locknut, 1/2" conduit	12713
7.	Nut, 1/4" NC hex	03111
8.	Washer, 1/4" lock	03117
9.	Washer, 1/4" flat	03116

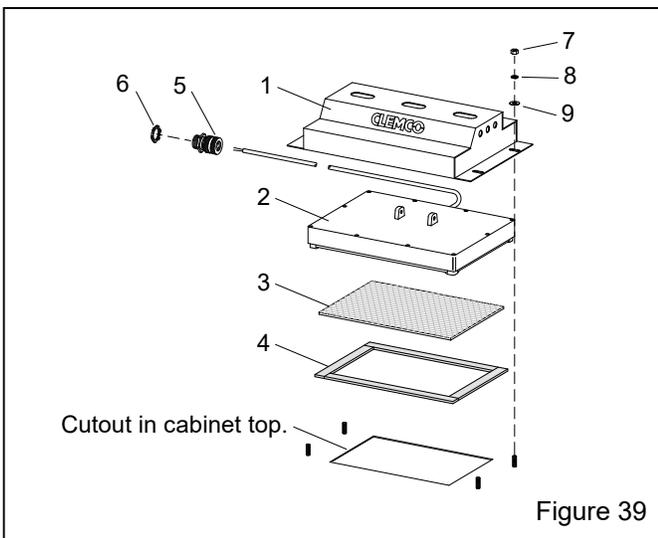


Figure 39

9.5 Foot-Pedal Assembly – Figure 40

Item	Description	Stock No.
(-)	Foot-pedal assembly, less tubing, includes items 1 thru 9	20483
	with tubing, 14 feet Item 10 & Item 11	20195
1.	Foot pedal casting set, top and base	28379
2.	Valve, 10-32, 3 way n/c	20026
3.	Drive pin, grooved	20109
4.	Screw, sh 1/4 NF x 3/4"	03086
5.	Screw, 10-32 x 1/2" fh	19571
6.	Adaptor, 10-32 thread x 1/8 barb	11731
7.	Spring, 1-1/4" x 3-1/2"	20121
8.	Screw, 8-32 x 3/8" thread cutting	11389
9.	Bumper, rubber (feet)	21522
10.	Tubing, 1/8" ID twin, specify ft required ...	19577
11.	Tie, nylon wire	12139

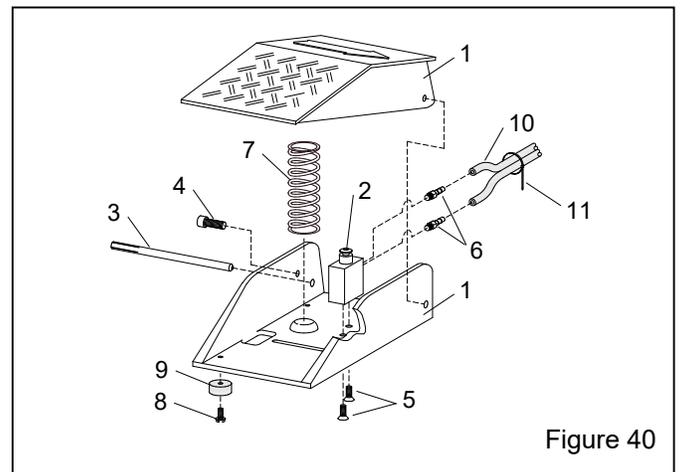


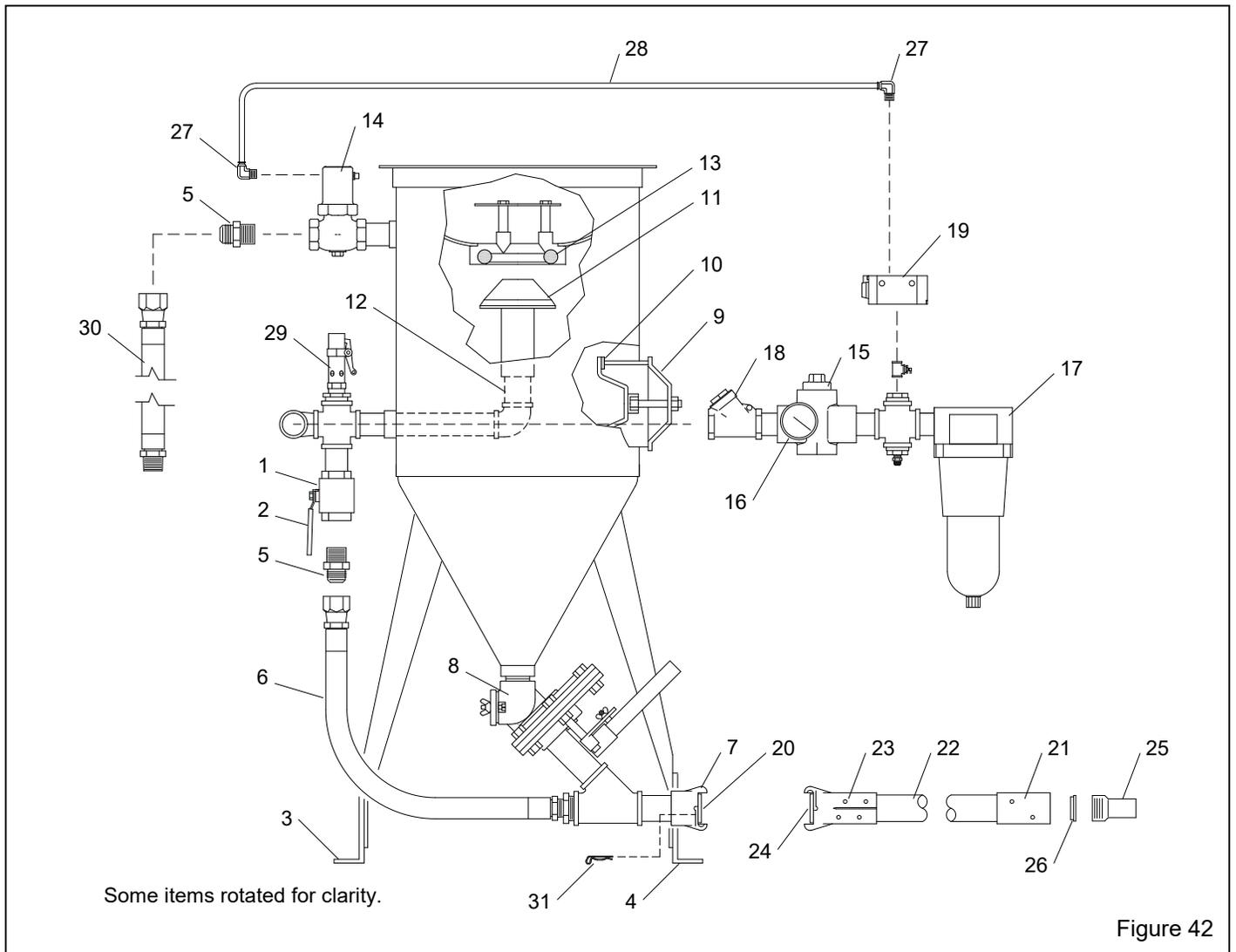
Figure 40

9.7 Blast Machine – Figure 42

Item	Description	Stock No.
(-)	Aerolyte blast machine assembly, 16" dia., 2 cuft capacity	20641
1.	Ball valve, 1" with handle (choke valve)	02396
2.	Handle, 1" ball valve	22531
3.	Leg pad, right for 1642	20735
4.	Leg pad, left for 1642	20736
5.	Adaptor, 1" male NPT x 1" male flare	11720
6.	Hose assembly, 1" x 32" pusher line	22864
7.	CF Coupling 1-1/4" NPT	00551
8.	Media metering valve, FSV, with wye	02427
9.	Inspection door assembly, 6" x 8"	02377
10.	Gasket, 6" x 8" inspection door	02369
11.	Pop-up valve with external sleeve	03699
12.	Guide, pop-up, 1-1/4" x 4" toe nipple	01751
13.	Seal, pop-up valve	02325
14.	Valve, 1" piston outlet	01967
15.	Regulator, 1" pilot operated w/ gauge	12052

16.	Gauge, 1/4" cbm	11830
17.	Filter, 1" w/manual drain	22424
18.	Check valve, 1" swing	12187
19.	Valve, 4-way air	12203
20.*	Gasket, CQG, pkg of 10	00850
21.	Nozzle holder, 3/4" Supa hose	11398
22.	Hose, 3/4" ID Supa, bulk, 16 ft. req'd.....	23100
23.	Coupling, 3/4" Supa hose, CQPS-3/4	11395
24.*	Gasket, CQGP-1 coupling, pack of 10	08852
25.	Nozzle, tungsten carbide short venturi *TYP-4, 1/4" orifice	23502
	TYP-5, 5/16" orifice (standard)	23503
	*TYP-6, 3/8" orifice	23504
26.*	Nozzle washer, NW-25, pack of 10	91024
27.	Fitting, elbow 1/4" M-NPT x 3/8" tube	11685
28.	Tubing, 3/8" OD poly, per ft, 3 ft req'd	12478
29.	Relief valve, 3/4" NPT, 65 psi	10715
30.	Hose assembly, 1" x 10' exhaust	23915
31.*	Lock pin, coupling (package of 25)	11203

* Not included with blast machine assembly



9.8 FSV Media Metering Valve – Figure 43

Item	Description	Stock No.
(-)	FSV Metering valve with wye	02427
1.	Upper body	02422
2.	Valve disc w/ stem	02423
3.	Gasket, rubber, 2 required	02424
4.	Disc-stainless	02425
5.	Lower body	02426
6.	Metering handle	20498
7.	Cap screw, 1/4-NC x 1-1/4" hex head	03054
8.	Wing nut, 1/4-NC	03113
9.	Handle bolt spacer	02431
10.	Valve handle pin	20246
11.	Gauge unit	02433
12.	Set screw, 1/4-NC x 1/2" square head	03080

13.	Spring, compression	01982
14.	Stud	02436
15.	Packing gland	02437
16.	O-ring, 7/8" OD	21165
17.	Gasket, shaft	02439
18.	Inspection plate	02440
19.	Cap screw 5/16-NC x 1" hex head	03152
20.	Wing nut, 5/16-NC	03213
21.	O-ring	01990
22.	Nipple, heavy wall 1-1/2" x close	01791
23.	Wye, standard 1-1/4"	01818
24.	Nipple, 1-1/4" x 5"	01721
25.	Nut, 1/2-NC hex	03511
26.	Cap screw, 1/2-NC x 1-3/4" hex head	03455
27.	Washer, 1/4" flat	03116
28.	Hitch pin	20245

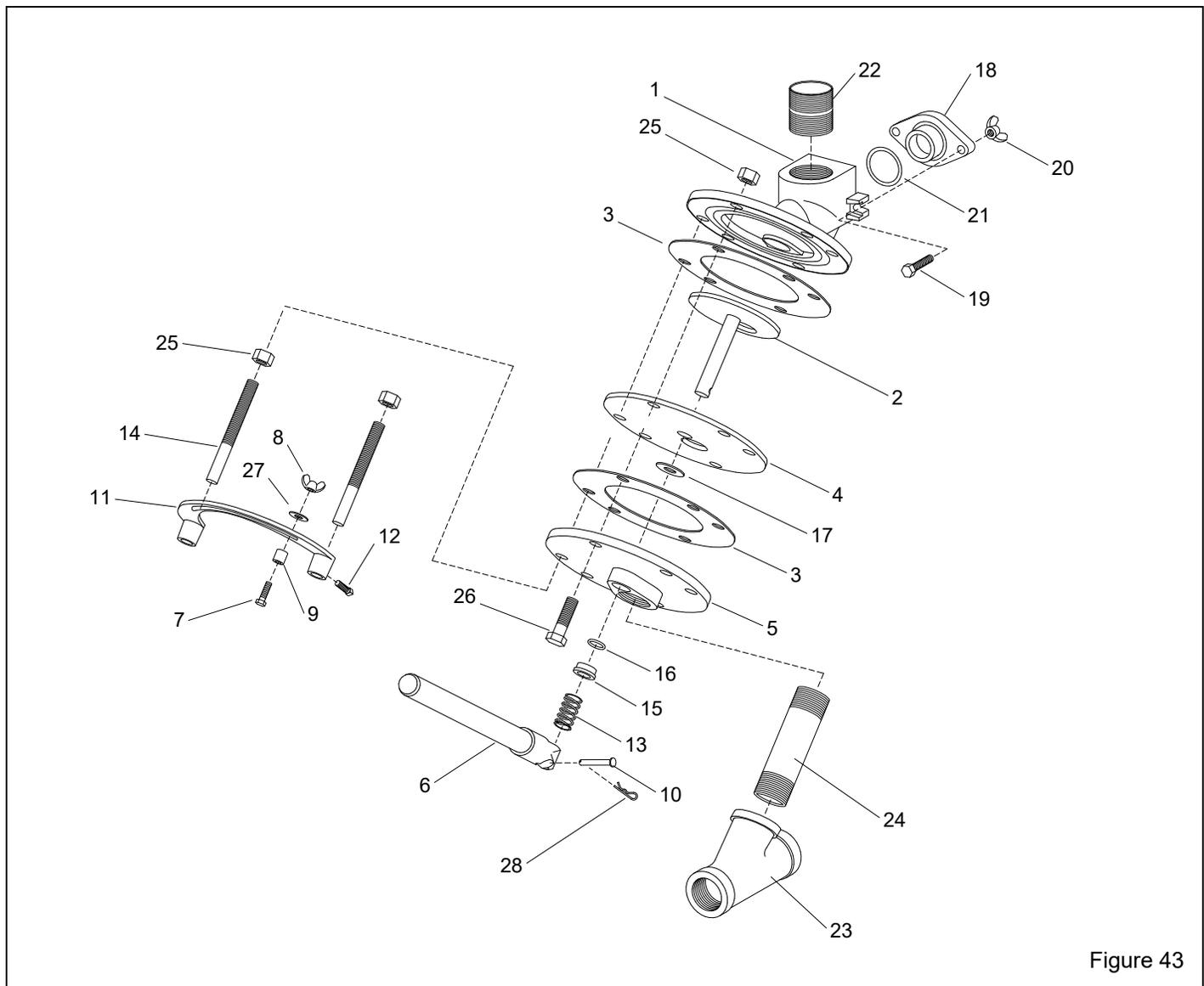
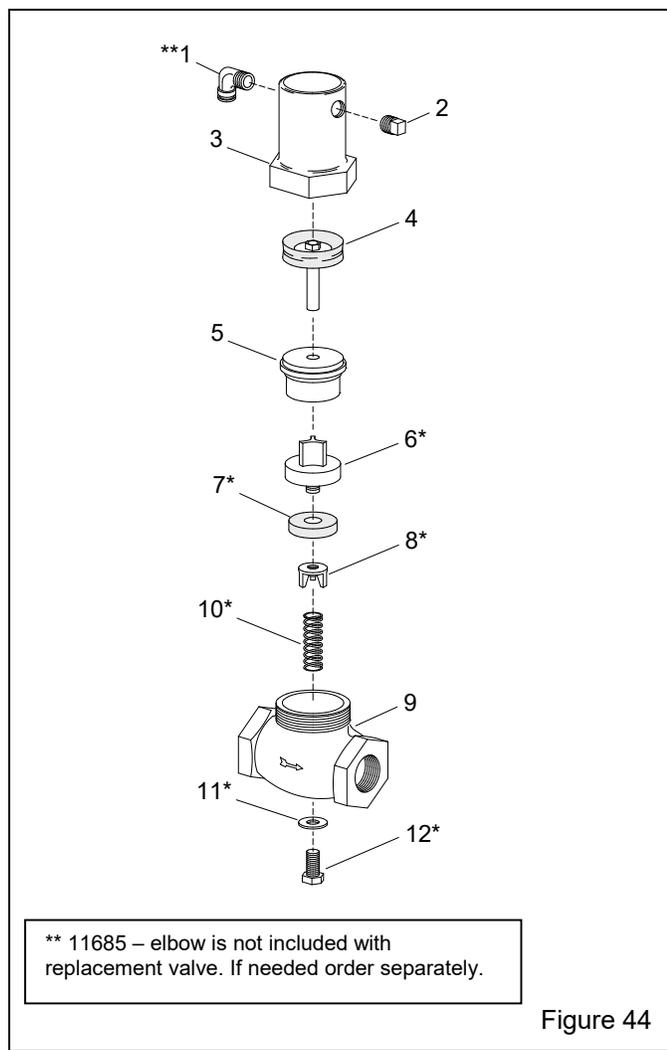


Figure 43

9.9 1" Piston Outlet Valve – Figure 44

Item	Description	Stock No.
(-)	1" Piston outlet valve, less item 1	01967
**1.	Fitting, elbow 1/4" M-NPT x 3/8" tube	11685
2.	Plug, 1/4" NPT	01950
3.	Bonnet	01970
4.	Piston and rod assembly	01976
5.	Plug and spindle guide	01971
6.*	Valve plug, (1)	01972
7.*	Washer, valve plug, (2)	01969
8.*	Retainer, valve-plug washer, (1)	01986
9.	Valve body	01968
10.*	Spring, 7/16" x 1-5/8" long (1)	01974
11.*	Nylon washer	01979
12.*	Cap screw, 3/8-NC x 3/4"	03251
(-)	Service kit, includes items marked *	
	quantities are shown in ()	01928



** 11685 – elbow is not included with replacement valve. If needed order separately.

Figure 44

9.10 Flex Hose, Wye Pipe, and Adaptors
Figure 45

All hose is sold per foot unless noted, specify feet required. Some trimming may be necessary.

Item	Description	Stock No.
1.	Hose, light-lined flex, 2-ft required per side 4" ID for 900 cfm	12466
2.	Hose, light-lined flex, 5-ft required per side 4" ID for 900 cfm	12466
3.	Hose, light-lined flex, 9-ft required 6" ID for 900 cfm	12468
4.	Hose, unlined flex, specify feet required 7" ID for 900 cfm	12448
5.	Clamp, hose for 4" hose	11577
	for 5" hose	11578
	for 6" hose	00750
	for 7" hose	11576
6.	Wye pipe adaptor, 4" x 4" x 6", 900 cfm	12379
7.	Air intake adaptor, hopper, each 4" for 900 cfm	24526
8.	Hopper transition tubes, bolt on, each 4" for model 6060A, 900 cfm	24517
	4" for model 7272A, 900 cfm	24534
9.	Gasket, 5/16" x 1" adhesive-backed, per foot, specify feet required	00187

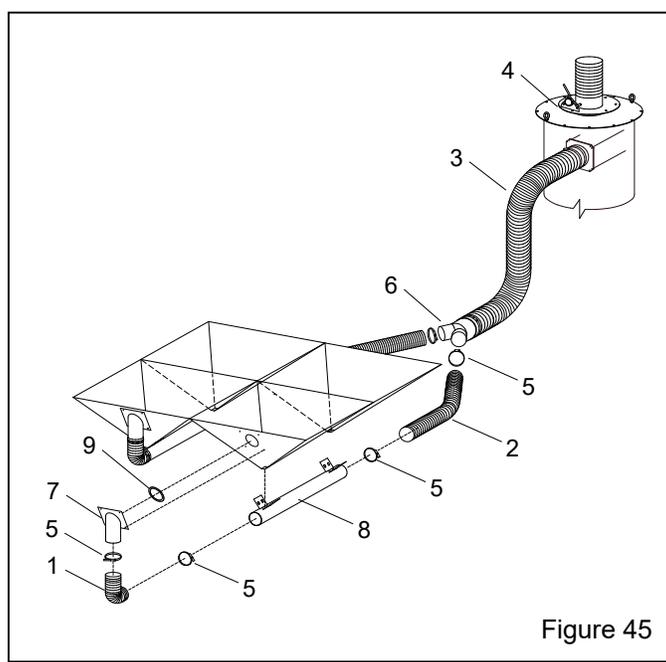


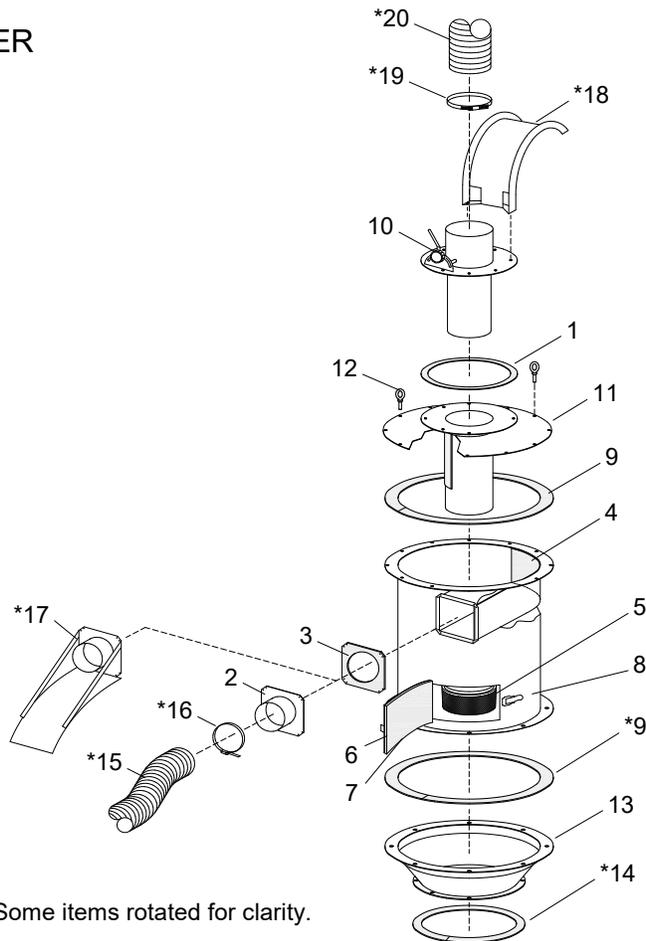
Figure 45

9.11 900 CFM Reclaimer, for 16" Diameter Blast Machine – Figure 46

Item	Description	Stock No.
(-)	Aerolyte 900 cfm reclaimer w/vortex.....	22800
1.	Gasket, 5/16" x 1" adhesive-backed, 5 feet required	00187
2.	Inlet pipe adaptor, 6"	12363
3.	Gasket, inlet pipe adaptor, 6"	11759
4.	Wear plate, rubber-lined w/mntg screws 900 cfm with bolt-on top	25071
5.	Screen assembly, 4.5-mesh without magnets	21275
	* with magnets	23146
6.	Door assembly, w/gasket and latch	14271
7.	Gasket, door	11745
8.	Latch assembly, door	12263

9.	Gasket, 2" adhesive-backed, per foot, 7 ft required at each location	13089
10.	Vortex cylinder assembly, adjustable, 900 cfm pull-thru	23046
11.	Top assembly, 900 cfm	23040
12.	Eyebolt 3/8-NC	00430
13.	Adaptor, 16" dia. blast machine, used on 900 cfm only	23043
14.*	Gasket, 2" adhesive-backed, per foot, 6 ft required at this location	13089
15.*	Hose, 6" ID light-lined flex, per foot specify length required	12468
16.*	Clamp, hose, 6-1/2" for 6" hose	00750
17.*	Hose support, 6" inlet – option	16887
18.*	Hose support, 7" outlet – option	20619
19.*	Clamp, 8" for 7" hose	11576
20.*	Hose, 7" ID unlined flex, specify length	12448

900 CFM MODULAR RECLAIMER



Items with an asterisk () are not include with replacement reclaimers. If those items are needed thy must be ordered separately.

Some items rotated for clarity.

Figure 46