

Operation manual maintenance unit

Transparent resin bowl for filter, lubricator, drain separator
 (Material: Polycarbonate, Nylon)

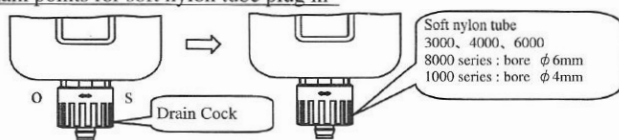
Pay attention to the following points when using the transparent resin bowl. Improper use may degrade its function and may result in an accident.

- ⚠ Warning: The bowl material is made of polycarbonate or nylon. Do not use the bowl in a corrosive atmosphere (see next page) or expose it to organic solvents or chemical materials.
- ⚠ Warning: Do not remove the bowl guard from the bowl, if applicable. If the bowl is damaged, fragments may be scattered, resulting in injury.
- ⚠ Warning: Stop the compressed pressure and bleed the remaining pressure in the bowl (release of remaining pressure) before removal of the bowl. Removal of the bowl with remaining pressure may damage the bowl and may result in injury.
- ⚠ Caution (Precautions before use)
 1. Never put chemicals in the bowl.
 2. Use turbine oil Class ISO-VG32 for the lubricator.
 3. Do not use the bowl in places where it is exposed to direct sunlight.
 4. Do not use the bowl in places where it is exposed to vibration or impact.
 5. If the bowl is contaminated, use a diluted household detergent for cleaning and then rise it with fresh water.
 6. Use genuine or specified parts only for consumable or repair parts, such as the O-ring.
 7. During steam cleaning, protect the bowl from direct steam.
 8. If the bowl is stored for a long time (over a year), store the bowl in a place where it is not exposed to high temperature or humidity.

⚠ Caution (Relevant precautions)
 The following commercial parts require special attention. Check the material composition for suitability and safety before use. Refer to the Table of Chemical Resistance for Transparent Resin Bowl on the next.
 If the bowl is not suitable with a chemical, use a metal bowl.

1. Chemicals that require attention during piping
 - Pipe thread sealant: Sealant or adhesive, including denatured acrylic resin element such as thread-locking agent.
 - Leakage detecting agent: Major elements are alcohol-based or carboxylic acid. Protect the bowl from these elements.
 - Pipe cleaning agent: Use acid, alkali or neutral detergent depending on contamination of pipes. After cleaning with an agent, neutralize the pipes.
2. Lubrication Oil for air compressor
 - Ester-based synthetic lubrication oil.
3. Chemicals that require attention under operating conditions
 - Machining oil: Do not use water-soluble machining oil because it is alkali.
 - Anti-freeze agent: Use a metal bowl if alcohol-based element is included.
 - Organic solvent: Refer to the Table of Chemical Resistance for Transparent Resin Bowl on the next for carbon tetrachloride, trichlene, thinner or alcohol, etc.

Main points for soft nylon tube plug in



Turn the cock S side (in the closing direction) and make sure it is closed.

Cut the nylon tube at the right angle and plug in fully.

Caution Chemical Resistance Transparent Resin Bowl

Use metal bowl in the atmosphere where chemicals described below are present. Some inspection fluid, sealant or adhesive may include the following chemicals. Please make sure that any such chemicals are not included before using.

Types of chemicals	Classification	Major chemical products	General example	Poly-carbonate	Nylon
Inorganic product	Acid	Hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, hydrofluoric acid, phosphoric acid, chromic acid, etc.	Pickling fluid for metal, acidic deg-reasing fluid, film treatment fluid	×	×
	Alkali	Alkali materials such as caustic soda, caustic potash, slaked lime, aqueous ammonia, sodium carbo-nate.	Water-soluble machining oil, leakage detecting agent	×	○
	Inorganic salt	Sodium sulfide, potassium nitrate, potassium dichromate, sodium sulfate, etc	Plating	×	○
Organic chemical	Aromatic hydro-carbon	Benzene, toluene, xylene, ethyl-benzene, styrene, etc	Included in paint thinner.	×	×
	Chlori-nated aliphatic hydro-carbon	Methyl chloride, ethylene chloride, methylene chloride, acetylene chloride, chloroform, trichlene, berklene, carbon tetrachloride	Organic solvent cleaning fluid for metal	×	○
	Chlori-nated hydro-carbon	Chloro-benzene, dichloro-benzene, Hexachloro-ethane(B-H-C), etc.	Agricultural chemical	×	○
	Petro-leum compo-sition	Solvent naphtha, gasoline, kerosene	Degreasing for metal	×	○
	Alcohol	Methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, cyclohexanol, benzyl alcohol	Used in anti-freeze leakage detecting agent	×	×
	Phenol	Carbolic acid, cresol, naphthol, etc	Material for disinfection liquid	×	×
	Ether	Methyl ether, methyl ethyl ether, ethyl ether	Additive for brake fluid	×	○
	Ketone	Acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, cyclohexanone, acetophenone, etc		×	×
	Carbo-xylic acid	Formic acid, acetic acid, butyl acid, acrylic acid, oxalic acid, phthalic acid, etc	Aluminum treat-ment, paint-based material, leakage detecting agent	×	×
	Ester	Dimethyl phthalate(DMP), diethyl phthalate (DEP), dibutyl phthalate (DBP), dioctyl phthalate(DOP)	Additive for lubrication oil, synthetic hydraulic oil, rust preventive oil	×	○
	Hydroxy acid	Glycol acid, lactic acid, malic acid, citric acid, tartaric acid	Additive for food	×	×
	Nitro compound	Nitro methane, nitro ethane, nitro ethylene, nitro benzene		×	○
	Amine	Methyl-amine, dimethyl-amine, ethyl-amine, aniline, acetanilide, etc.	Additives for brake fluid, anti-static agent, dye for plastics	×	×
Nitrile	Acetonitrile, acrylonitrile, benznitrile, acetisonitrile, etc	Raw material for nitrile rubber	×	○	

Polycarbonate bowl: Transparent without color
 Nylon bowl: Transparent and green in color

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