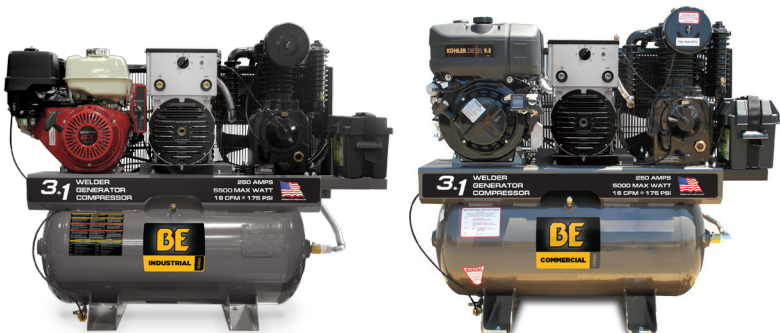


BE

30 GALLON AIR COMP/GEN/WELDER COMBO UNIT



AC1330HB3000W
AC1030K5000W

USER MANUAL

BEPOWEREQUIPMENT

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction

- 4 Using the Operators Manual

Specifications

- 4 Specifications

Product Identification

- 5 Record Identification Numbers

Safety

- 6 Safety Instructions
- 7 Safety Rules
- 7 Hazard Symbols and Meanings
- 10 General Safety Information

Safety & Installation

- 11 Spraying Precautions
- 11 Hose Precautions
- 11 Installation and Location
- 11 Extension Cords

Generator Safety

- 12 Generator Safety
- 13 Grounding Instructions

Welder Safety

- 14 Welding Safety

Welder Operation

16 Welder Operation

17 Welding Guidelines

Assembly Instructions

19 Assembly Instructions

Product Features

20 Product Features

Operation

21 Operating Instructions

Maintenance

22 Maintenance Guidelines

Troubleshooting

23 Troubleshooting (Compressor)

24 Troubleshooting (Generator)

25 Troubleshooting (Welder)

Components

26 Components Diagram

27 Components List



Attention: Completely read through the manual prior to the initial use of your compressor.

Using the Operator's Manual

Thank you for choosing our compressor. The manual gives information regarding operation and maintenance of the compressor, generator, and welder. Be sure to read it carefully before operation.

Following the manual can ensure the user's safety and the best results from the compressor. All information and diagrams in this manual are in accordance with the newest products at the publishing time. We strive for accuracy and this manual is accurate for the models described at the time of printing. We reserve the right to make improvements or changes at any time without notice or obligation.

Please keep this manual with the compressor at all times, even if ownership of the compressor is transferred to someone else.

Model #	AC1330HB3000W	AC1030K5000W
Engine	Honda GX390	10 HP Kohler Diesel
Watts (Comp. Off)	5500W	5500W
Watts (Comp. On)	5000W	5000W
Max PSI	175	175
CFM @175 PSI	22	16
Receptacles	1x 110V, 1x 220V	1 x 110V, 1 x 220V



Record Identification Numbers

COMPRESSOR/GENERATOR/WELDER

If you need to contact an Authorized Dealer or Customer Service line (1-866-850-6662) for information or servicing, always provide the product model and identification numbers.

You will need to locate the model and serial number for the machine and record the information in the spaces provided below.

Date of Purchase:
Dealer Name:
Dealer Phone:

Product Identification Numbers
Model Number:
Serial Number:



Safety Instructions


1. Carefully read through the entire owners manual before operating this compressor to ensure all safety precautions are adhered to.
2. After unpacking your new air compressor, please inspect it carefully for any damage that may have occurred during transit.
3. Do not operate this air compressor if damaged during shipment, handling, or misuse.
4. Damage may result in bursting, which can cause serious injury or property damage.
5. All damaged parts must be repaired or replaced as needed prior to operating this air compressor.
6. Check to see that all nuts, bolts and fittings are secure.
7. Check to see that the engine oil level is within an acceptable range. If it is too low, refer to the engine user manual for instruction on how to add or change oil.
8. Inspect hoses and cords to ensure that they are unfrayed and in good condition.
9. Please contact our customer service department at the numbers listed on the back of this instruction manual for any questions or comments regarding this air compressor.

Save these Instructions

SAFETY RULES



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

The safety alert symbol () is used with a signal word (DANGER, CAUTION, WARNING), a pictorial and/or a safety message to alert you to hazards.

DANGER indicates a hazard which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.

WARNING indicates a hazard which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

CAUTION indicates a hazard which, if not avoided, might result in minor or moderate injury.

NOTICE indicates a situation that could result in equipment damage.

HAZARD SYMBOLS AND MEANINGS



EXPLOSION



FIRE



ELECTRIC SHOCK



TOXIC FUMES



KICKBACK



HOT SURFACE



WEAR EYE PROTECTION



SLIPPERY



FALL



FLUID INJECTION



MOVING PARTS



READ MANUAL

⚠ WARNING

AIR TANK WARNING: Drain liquid from air tank daily, or after each use, using the drain valve located on the bottom of the lower air tank. Failure to properly drain liquid from the tank will cause rust from moisture buildup. This weakens the tank and could lead to a violent tank explosion. Periodically inspect the tanks for unsafe conditions such as corrosion.

Never attempt to repair or make modifications to the tank or its attachments. Welding, drilling, or any other modifications may weaken the tank, which may result in damage from rupture or explosion. Never remove or attempt to adjust the pressure switch, safety valve, or other factory set operating pressures.

⚠ WARNING

FIRE WARNING: Avoid dangerous environments. Do not use the compressor near gasoline or other flammable materials. Keep work area well lit. Normal sparking of a motor or sparking from grinding metal could ignite fumes. Do not spray flammable materials in the vicinity of an open flame or other ignition source, including the air compressor itself. Do not direct paint or other spray material towards the compressor.

Read and follow all safety instructions for the material you are spraying. Be sure to use an approved respirator designed for use with your specific application.

⚠ WARNING

BREATHABLE AIR WARNING: This air compressor is not designed, nor intended to produce breathable air. Air produced by this unit may contain carbon monoxide or other toxic vapors.

Do not inhale air from the compressor or from a breathing device connected to it.

**WARNING**

AIR TOOLS AND ACCESSORIES WARNING: Do not exceed the pressure rating of any air tools, spray guns, air accessories, or inflatables. Excess pressure can cause them to explode, resulting in serious injury. Follow the manufacturers recommended pressure settings for all air tools and air accessories.

**WARNING**

Do not direct compressed air stream at people or pets. The powerful compressed air stream can damage exposed skin and easily propel loose dirt or other small objects. Always wear eye protection that meets ANSI Z28.1 specifications.

**WARNING**

Keep hands and fingers away from exposed metal parts on a running air compressor. Air compressors generate significant heat during normal operation, which can cause serious burns. The compressor will remain hot for some time after operation and should not be touched or moved until cool.

**WARNING**

This product can expose you to chemicals including lead, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov. Wash hands after handling.



GENERAL SAFETY INFORMATION

Do not operate unit if damaged during shipping, handling or use. Damage may result in bursting and cause injury or property damage. Since the air compressor and other components (filters, lubricators, hoses, etc.) used, make up a high pressure pumping system, the following safety precautions must be observed at all times:

1. Read all manuals included with this product carefully. Be thoroughly familiar with the controls and the proper use of the equipment. If unsure of any aspect, refer back to the manual.
2. Follow all local electrical and safety codes
3. Only persons well acquainted with these rules of safe operation should be allowed to use the compressor.
4. Keep visitors away and do not allow children in the work area.
5. Wear safety glasses and use hearing protection when operating the pump or unit.
6. Do not stand on or use any part of the unit as a hand hold.
7. Before each use, inspect the compressor system and electrical components for signs of damage, deterioration, weakness, or leakage. Repair or replace defective items before using.
8. Check all fasteners at frequent intervals and tighten if needed.
9. Keep fingers away from a running compressor; fast moving and hot parts will cause injury and/or burns.
10. If the equipment starts to vibrate in an abnormal manner, STOP the engine/motor and check immediately for the cause. Vibration is generally a warning of trouble.
11. To reduce the risk of fire, keep engine/motor exterior free of oil, solvent, or excessive grease. Never remove or attempt to adjust safety valve. Keep safety valve free from paint and other accumulations.
12. Never attempt to repair or modify a tank. Welding, drilling or any other modification will weaken the tank resulting in damage from rupture or explosion. Always replace worn or damaged tanks. Drain liquid from tank daily.
13. Tanks rust from moisture build-up, which weakens the tank. Make sure to drain tank daily and inspect periodically for unsafe conditions such as rust formation and corrosion.
14. Fast moving air will stir up dust and debris which may be harmful. Release air slowly when draining moisture or depressurizing the compressor system.
15. Do not attempt to open/drain the air tank when it contains more than 10 PSI of pressure. Remove excess pressure with an air tool before opening the drain valve.
16. Ensure that nothing is plugged in to the generator before turning the engine on.

SPRAYING PRECAUTIONS

17. Do not smoke when spraying paint, insecticides, or other flammable substances.
18. Use a face mask/respirator when spraying and spray in a well ventilated area to prevent health and fire hazards.
19. Do not direct paint or other sprayed material at the compressor. Locate compressor as far away from the spraying area as possible to minimize over spray accumulation on the compressor.
20. When spraying or cleaning with solvents or toxic chemicals, follow the instructions provided by the chemical manufacturer.

 WARNING	
	Do not spray flammable materials in vicinity of open flame or near ignition sources including the compressor unit.

HOSE PRECAUTIONS

21. Inspect hose before use. Do not exceed working pressure marked on hose. Do not twist, bend knot, or abrade hose. Do not wrap hose around body.
22. Keep away from hot surfaces and chemicals.

Installation**INSTALLATION AND LOCATION**

The compressor must be used on a stable level surface. The air compressor must be used in a clean and well-ventilated area. The compressor requires an unobstructed airflow and must be located a minimum of 18 inches from any walls or other obstructions.

Extension Cord Length	Wire Size (A.W.C.)
Up to 25 Feet	14
26 to 50 Feet	12
51 to 100 Feet	10



GENERATOR SAFETY

This unit is equipped with a grounding terminal for your protection. Always complete the ground path from the unit to an external ground source as instructed in the following page.

The unit is a potential source of electrical shock if not kept dry. Keep the unit dry and do not use in rain or wet conditions. To protect from moisture, operate it on a dry surface under an open, canopy-like structure. Dry your hands if wet before touching the unit.

Plug appliances directly into the unit. Or, use a heavy duty, outdoor-rated extension cord that is rated (in watts or amps) at least equal to the sum of the connected appliance loads. Check that the entire cord is free of cuts or tears and that the plug has all three prongs, especially a grounding pin.

NEVER try to power house wiring by plugging the unit into a wall outlet, a practice known as “back feeding”. This is an extremely dangerous practice that presents an electrocution risk to utility workers and neighbors served by the same utility transformer. It also bypasses some of the built-in household circuit protection devices.

If you must connect the unit to the house wiring to power appliances, have a qualified electrician install the appropriate equipment in accordance with local electrical codes. Or, check with your utility company to see if it can install an appropriate power transfer switch.

For power outages, permanently installed stationary units are better suited for providing backup power to the home. Even a properly connected portable unit can become overloaded. This may result in overheating or stressing the unit components, possibly leading to a unit failure.

This product must be grounded. Should a malfunction occur, grounding provides the path of least resistance for the electric current, reducing the risk of electrocution.

The screw and ground terminal on the frame must always be used to connect the unit to a suitable ground source. The ground path should be made with #8 size wire. Connect the terminal of the ground wire between the star washers and screw then tighten the screw fully. Connect the other end of the wire securely to a suitable ground source.

The National Electric Code contains several practical ways in which to establish a good ground source. Examples given below illustrate a few of the ways in which a good ground source may be established.

A metal underground water pipe in direct contact with the earth for at least 10 feet can be used as a grounding source. If a pipe is unavailable, an 8 foot length of pipe or rod may be used as the ground source. The pipe should be 3/4 inch trade size or larger and the outer surface must be noncorrosive. If a steel or iron rod is used it should be at least 5/8 inch diameter and if a nonferrous rod is used it should be at least 1/2 inch diameter and be listed as material for grounding.

Drive the rod or pipe to a depth of 8 feet. If a rock bottom is encountered less than 4 feet down, bury the rod or pipe in a trench. All electrical tools and appliances operated from this unit, must be properly grounded by use of a third wire or be "Double Insulated".

It is recommended to:

- 1.** Use electrical devices with 3 prong power cords.
- 2.** Use an extension cord with a 3 hole receptacle and a 3 prong plug at the opposite ends to ensure continuity of the ground protection from the unit to appliance.

We strongly recommend that all applicable federal, state and local regulations relating to grounding specifications be checked and adhered to.



WELDER SAFETY

- Always wear dry protective clothing, welding gloves, and insulated footwear.
- Be sure that the work piece is properly supported and grounding prior to the start of any electric arc welding operation.
- Coiled welding cable should be spread out before use to avoid overheating and damage to insulation.
- **Always attach the work lead first.**
- Verify that the work piece is securely grounded.
- Always shut the unit off when not in use and remove the electrode from the holder.
- Never allow any part of the body to touch the electrode and ground or grounded work piece at the same time.
- Awkward welding conditions and positions can be electrically hazardous. When crouching, kneeling, or at an elevation, be sure to insulate all conductive parts and wear appropriate protective clothing. Take precautions to prevent injury from falls.
- Never attempt to use this equipment at current setting or duty cycles higher than those specified on the equipment labels.
- Never use an electric arc welder to thaw frozen pipes.
- Wear ANSI-compliant face shields and safety goggles with side shield protection when chipping or grinding metal parts.
- Wear ear plugs when welding overhead to prevent spatter or slag from falling into ears.
- All persons operating this equipment or in the area while equipment is in use must wear protective welding gear including: welding helmet or shield with at least shade 10, flame resistant clothing, leather welding gloves, and full foot protection.

- Never touch work pieces until they have completely cooled. They become extremely hot during welding.
- Remove fire hazards from the welding area. If this is not possible, cover them to prevent the welding sparks from starting a fire. Welding sparks and hot materials can easily go through small cracks and openings to adjacent areas. Avoid welding near hydraulic lines. **Have a fire extinguisher readily available .**
- Keep your head clear of the welding fumes.
- Do not perform any electric arc welding operations on metals that are galvanized, cadmium plated, or those that contain zinc, mercury, or beryllium without completing the following precautions:
 - a. Remove the coating from the base metal.
 - b. Ensure the welding area is well-ventilated.
 - c. Use an air-supplied respirator.**Toxic fumes are created when these metals are heated!**
- Route the electrode and work cables together and secure with tape when possible.
- Never wrap arc welder cables around the body.
- Always position the electrode and work leads so that they are on the same side of the body.



WELDER OPERATION

*** **Welding lead assemblies are not included with all units.**

1. Verify that the surfaces of the metals to be joined are free from dirt, rust, oil, scale, or other contaminants. These make welding difficult and cause poor results.
2. Connect the work clamp to the work piece. Make sure the contact is one bare metal and not obstructed by paint, varnish, corrosion, or non-metallic materials.
3. Insert the exposed part of the electrode (the end with no flux) into the jaws of the electrode holder.
4. Set the desired current range with the range selector switch located at the top of the alternator control panel.
5. Set the welding current adjustment knob to the proper amperage for the electrode diameter. Refer to the electrode manufacturer for proper current settings.
6. Before striking an arc to begin the welding operation, **disconnect ALL loads from the generator.**
7. Ensure you are wearing all required protective gear. Position the electrode to begin weld, lower the welding helmet or position the hand shield, and strike an arc. Adjust weld amperage as needed.
8. When finished welding, turn the engine off and store the unit in as noted on Page 20.

Duty Cycle / Thermostatic Protection

Welder duty cycle is percentage of actual weld time that can occur in a ten minute interval. For example, at a 10% duty cycle, actual welding can occur for one minute, then the welder must cool for nine minutes.

Internal components of the alternator are protected from overheating with an automatic thermal switch.

This welder utilizes a process known as Shielded-Metal Arc Welding (SMAW). This process is used to bond metals heating them and electric arc created by the electrode and the piece being worked on (also known as the workpiece).

Electrodes used for shielded metal arc welding have two parts. The inner core is a metal rod or wire that should be similar in composition to the base metal. The outer coating is called flux. Various types of flux exist. Each coating is used for a particular welding situation.

When the metal is molten, it can be contaminated by elements in the air. This contamination can weaken the weld. The flux coating creates a protective barrier called slag that protects the molten metal from contaminants.

When current (amperage) flows through the circuit to the electrode, an arc is formed between the end of the electrode and the work piece. The arc melts the electrode and the work piece. The melted metal of the electrode flows into the molten crater and forms a bond with the work piece.

Striking An Arc

Place the bare end of the electrode in the holder. Grip the holder lightly to reduce fatigue on the hand and arm. Always keep the jaws of the holder clean to ensure good electrical contact with the electrode.

The best method of striking an arc is the scratching method. Drag the electrode at an angle along the surface as though you are striking a match. Upon contact with the plate, lift the electrode approximately 1/16 inch off the surface or it will not stick.

Arc Welding Basics

Four basic techniques affect weld quality. These are: amperage setting, weld angle, arc length, and travel speed. Proper use of these techniques is essential for quality welds.

Please see the following page for an overview of each of these techniques.

Amperage Setting

To obtain the correct amperage setting, you will likely need to adjust the machine. This is regulated by a current range selector switch and a welding current selector knob. The amperage required depends on the size (diameter) of electrode used and the thickness of the work piece. Consult specifications listed on the welder. Excessive amps burn through light metals and cause the weld bead to be flat. If the amperage is too low, the weld bead appears lifted and high.

Arc Length

Arc length is the distance from the work piece to the tip of the electrode, or the distance the arc must travel. A proper arc length is essential to generate the heat needed for welding. An arc that is too long produces an unstable arc, reduces penetration, increases spatter, and causes flat/wide beads. Too short of an arc does not create enough heat to melt the work piece, the electrode has a tendency to stick, penetration will be poor, and uneven beads with irregular ripples result.

Travel Speed

The travel speed is the rate at which the electrode is moved across the weld area. When the speed is too fast, the bead is narrow and bead ripples are pointed. When the speed is too slow, the weld metal piles up and the bead is high and wide. To control the travel speed, watch the width of the weld bead (not the arc) when welding. The weld bead is the orange molten metal behind the arc. The width should be approximately twice the diameter of the welding rod. Control the travel speed to obtain a consistent bead width.

Slag Removal

After completing the weld, wait for the welded sections to cool. A protective coating called slag now covers the weld bead which prevents contaminants in the air from reacting with the molten metal. Once the weld cools to the point that it is no longer glowing red, the slag can be removed. Removal is done with a chipping hammer. Lightly tap the slag with the hammer and break it loose from the weld bead. The final clean-up is done with a wire brush. When making multiple weld passes, remove the slag before each pass.

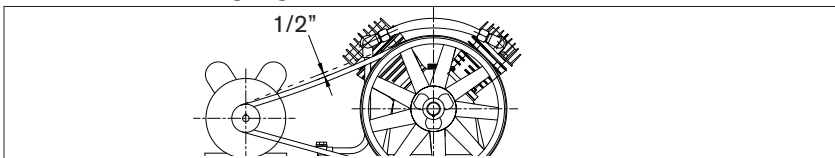
Assembly

Read all safety instructions before using air compressor.

⚠ WARNING	
	The compressor is shipped without oil in the crankcase. Add oil as indicated below.

Check Oil Level Daily	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Oil Level OK</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; background-color: black; color: white;">Refill Oil Immediately</div>	
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1. After opening the carton, please remove all parts and check against photograph on carton. If any parts are missing, please call **1-866-850-6662**.
2. Place air compressor on a flat, level surface.
3. Pour supplied oil into crankcase until the oil level reaches the red dot in the oil level sight glass. Be careful not to overfill.



4. Adjust tension of belt to ensure that a maximum of 1/2" / 12mm of slack exists when pressure is placed on belt at centre line. **NOTE:** If the belt is too tight, overloading of the motor will occur. This will cause the motor to overheat. If the belt is installed too loose, it will slip and unstable operation and vibration will occur. **Caution** - The rotating direction for the flywheel must follow the arrow shown on the belt guard.
5. Close the tank drain valve on the bottom of the air tank by turning the valve clockwise until it's fully closed.
6. Attach the air coupler to the compressor regulator valve. Use Teflon thread-sealing tape on the threads to make sure you have an airtight connection. Do not over tighten fittings.
7. Attach the supplied air filter to the air intake port on the pump head.
8. Attach air hose and any desired air accessories (which are not included). Use Teflon thread-sealing tape on the threads to make sure you have an airtight connection. Do not over tighten fittings.

NOTICE
Do not operate the compressor without lubricant or with low lubricant level. We are not responsible for damage caused to the compressor due to operation without proper lubrication.



PRODUCT FEATURES

Product Features

1. Automatic ON/OFF Pressure Switch

The compressor is equipped with an automatic on/off pressure switch.

The compressor will only run when the switch is in the "I"(ON) position. Once the tank has reached the desired preset pressure (see Operation Instructions), the pump will automatically shut off. While the switch is in the "I"(ON) position, the pump will automatically turn back on once the pressure in the tank drops below the minimum preset pressure. Do not leave the compressor unattended while the power switch is in the "I"(ON) position.

2. Regulator

The regulator allows you to select the amount of air pressure that is output through the air hose into tools and accessories. Refer to the air delivery requirements of your tools for the proper pressure settings.

3. Tank Pressure Gauge

The tank pressure gauge provides a reading of the air pressure inside of the compressor tank.

4. Safety Valve

This compressor is equipped with a safety valve switch that will engage when the pressure in the tank exceeds the maximum rated pressure. DO NOT attempt to modify or remove safety valve.

5. Tank Drain Fitting

Water is produced whenever air is compressed. It is critical to drain water from the air tank on this compressor frequently. If unit is used only occasionally, tank should be drained after each use and prior to the next use. To drain the tank, slowly open the tank drain fitting by turning clockwise. Once all water has drained out, close the fitting securely.

NOTE: tank will not pressurize while fitting is open.

6. Safety Guard

The belt drive mechanism is protected by a metal guard. Do not attempt to modify or remove this safety guard. Any modifications will void warranty.

Operating Instructions

Initial Start Up

1. Disconnect tools and/or accessories from the air hose and generator power outlets (if applicable).
2. Open the tank drain valve to allow air to escape. This helps prevent air pressure buildup in the air tank.
3. Check to see that the belt is installed properly with the correct tension.
4. Flip the pilot valve to the upright position. This provides a loadless start.
5. Run the compressor for at least 2 minutes in this no-load position to lubricate the bearings and piston.
6. Turn off compressor, drain liquid from tanks and close drain valve.

Start Up

1. Slowly open tank drain by turning clockwise. Allow any water in tank to drain out. Close fitting securely.
2. Before starting the compressor, check for broken components and accessories, and check for damage to the hose.
3. Make sure the power switch on the engine is turned to the "O"(OFF) position.
4. Attach desired tool to the end of the air hose and plug in any items you wish to power to the generator
5. Turn the ON/OFF switch to the "I"(ON) position.
6. Adjust regulator knob to desired pressure level once the pump has shut off and the compressor has stopped running.

Storage

1. Disconnect tools and/or accessories from the air hose and unplug all cords from the generator (if applicable).
2. Locate drain valve on bottom side of tank.
3. Open drain valve to release remaining pressurized air and moisture from the air tank. Moisture buildup in the tank is normal with air compressors, so a small amount of water may come out while draining the tank. Draining the tank is vital for longevity and safety of your air compressor.
4. Close valve and store the compressor in a cool, dry place.

Shut Down

1. Turn the ON/OFF switch to the OFF position.
2. Rotate the pressure regulator knob counterclockwise until it is fully closed. Check regulated pressure gauge to ensure that it reads 0 PSI.
3. Remove air hose and other connected accessories.
4. Slowly open air tank drain valve to release remaining pressurized air, and tilt unit to fully drain accumulated liquid from air tanks. A small amount of moisture build-up in the tank is normal. Draining the tank is vital for the longevity and safety of your air compressor.
5. Close drain valve.
6. Allow compressor to cool down and disconnect all items from the air hoses and generator receptacles.

Maintenance**When performing any maintenance or service**

- The air compressor must be turned off.
- Drain tanks.
- Allow compressor to cool down.
- Disconnect all air hoses and unplug all items from the generator.

Daily

- Check oil level.
- Drain accumulated liquid from tanks.
- Check for oil leaks.
- Check for unusual noise and/or vibrations
- Check that all fasteners are secure.

Weekly

- Check safety relief valve.
- Inspect and clean air filter.
- Clean breather holes on oil check dipstick.

Monthly

- Check for air leaks.
- Apply a solution of soapy water around joints.
- Look for air bubbles around joints when compressor reaches the pressure cut-out limit and pump turns off.
- Adjust belt tension and replace if worn or damaged.

Six Months or 250 Operating Hours

- Change compressor oil.
- Use only SAE 20 or SAE 30 weight non-detergent oil.
- Replace oil more frequently when used in dusty operating environments.

Oil Change

1. Place oil drain pan below oil drain plug. This is located just below the oil dipstick. See engine manual for precise location.
2. Remove dipstick to allow air to enter crankcase.
3. Remove oil drain plug.
4. Allow oil to drain completely.
5. Clean and replace oil drain plug.
6. Refill crankcase with SAE 20 or SAE 30 weight non-detergent oil to red dot on oil level sight glass. Be careful not to overfill.

Compressor

Problem	Possible Causes	Solutions
Compressor stalls and dies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drive engine low on fuel. 2. Compressor check valve not functioning. 3. Compressor Pilot valve not functioning. 4. Spark Plug in engine is bad. 5. Drive engine low on oil. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check fuel level in drive engine. 2. Inspect compressor check valve. 3. Check condition of pilot valve. Repair or replace if necessary. 4. Check and clean spark plug. Replace if necessary. 5. Check oil on compressor pump.
Compressor is running but is not compressing air	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compressor pilot valve is actuated. 2. Compressor pilot valve is malfunctioning. 3. Compressor pump head unloaders stuck engaged. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check pilot valve to make sure it is in the proper position. 2. Replace compressor pilot valve. 3. Check and clean compressor pump head unloaders.
Compressor does not idle up for compression	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Throttle control valve (bullwhip)not engaging. 2. Throttle control valve cable broken. 3. Drive engine throttle connection damaged. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check throttle control valve (bullwhip) for proper function. 2. Replace throttle control valve. 3. Check drive engine throttle connection.
Compressor pump knocking	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loose motor pulley or compressor flywheel. 2. Low oil level in compressor pump. 3. Carbon build up on valve and piston. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tighten pulley or flywheel. 2. Keep oil level at recommended level for proper operation. 3. Only use factory recommended oil.
Excessive oil discharge in air (All Compressors have a small amount of oil carry over in compression)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Worn piston rings or cylinder. 2. Restricted air intake. 3. Oil level to high. 4. Compressor has exceeded duty cycle. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean or replace air filters. 2. Reduce oil level to recommended amount. 3. Reduce compressor duty cycle (repair leaks or add another unit to handle the excess demand).
Compressor Overheating	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor ventilation. 2. Dirty cooling surfaces. 3. Compressor is out of its operating duty cycle. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relocate compressor to any area with better ventilation (at least 18 inches from the nearest wall). 2. Clean all cooling surfaces. 3. Reduce compressor duty cycle (repair leaks or add another unit to handle the excess demand).
Excessive belt wear	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pulley out of alignment. 2. Improper belt tension. 3. Pulley damaged of loose. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Realign pulley with flywheel. 2. Readjust belt tension.
Compressor won't start in cold weather	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bad check valve. 2. Compressor has the wrong grade of oil. 3. Control lines frozen. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use IS 100 (30W) compressor oil for cold weather conditions. 2. Move compressor to a warmer location. 3. Put a heat lamp on compressor to maintain above freezing temperatures.

Compressor is vibrating excessively	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compressor is not properly mounted on vibration isolation pads. 2. Compressor pulley is out of alignment. 3. Engine is low on fuel. 4. Throttle is out of adjustment. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Properly mount compressor on vibration isolation pads. 2. Re-align pulleys. 3. Check drive engine oil and fuel level. 4. Re-adjust engine throttle control (bull whip).
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Generator

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Low Voltage	Engine Speed is too low Generator is overloaded	Replace or repair engine throttle Reduce load on generator by unplugging components
Circuit Breaker Trips	Defective load connected to generator Defective Receptacle Generator is overloaded	Disconnect load Replace the receptacle Reduce load on generator
Voltage is too high	Engine speed is too high	Reduce engine speed
Unit is over-heating	Generator is overloaded Insufficient Ventilation	Reduce generator load Improve air flow in your workspace
No power output	Generator has been overloaded. Broken or loose wire Defective receptacle Defective stator Defective rotor Defective capacitor Circuit breaker tripped	Disconnect load For any defective components, have the generator inspected by a certified technician Reset the circuit breaker

Welder

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Welder runs but does not weld	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insufficient current at electrode. 2. Poor connections at welder. 3. Open, shorted, or incorrect wiring. 4. Faulty capacitor. 5. Open or shorted field windings. 6. Open diodes. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check work clamp, cable, and connection to work piece. 2. Check all external welder connections. 3. Clean and reconnect wiring*. 4. Replace capacitor. * 5. Test winding resistance, replace field winding if necessary. * 6. Test diodes, replace if necessary. *
Welder gives trickle shocks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accidental contact with work piece. 2. Current leakage caused by moist clothing or work area. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Avoid contact with work piece. 2. Make sure clothing and work area is completely dry.

TROUBLESHOOTING



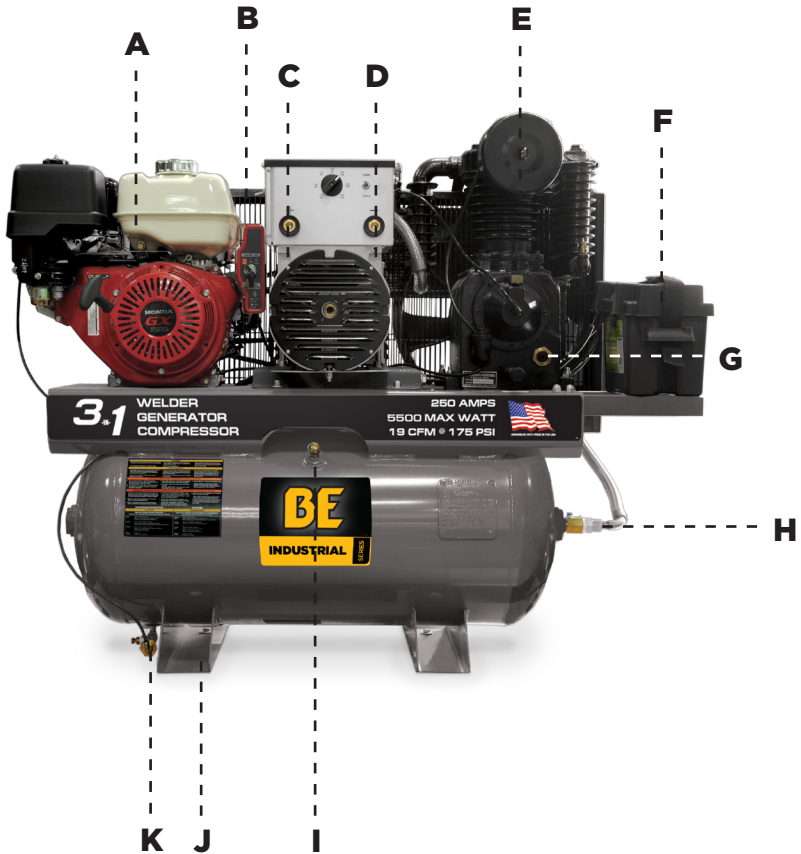
Arc is difficult to strike.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wrong type of electrode. 2. Electrode diameter is too large. 3. Work piece is not properly grounded. 4. Engine speed is too slow. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Verify that electrode is for alternating current (AC). 2. Use smaller diameter electrode. 3. Verify proper grounding (no paint, varnish, or corrosion). 4. Adjust engine speed. *
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* These diagnostic and repair procedures must be performed by an authorized service center.

Welds

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Bead is too thin or too thick.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inconsistent travel speed. 2. Output amp setting incorrect. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carefully watch and control the width of the molten weld bead. 2. Adjust output amp setting or change to an electrode with a smaller diameter.
Ragged depressions at the edge of the weld.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Travel speed too fast. 2. Arc length too short. 3. Output amp setting too high. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Watch orange molten weld puddle and control the bead width. 2. Practice running electrode across workpiece with welder OFF. 3. Reduce amp output setting.
Weld bead does not penetrate base metal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inconsistent travel speed. 2. Output amp setting too low. 3. Electrode diameter too large. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decrease and maintain constant speed. 2. Increase amp output setting. 3. Change to smaller diameter electrode.
Electrode stick to workpiece	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arc length too short. 2. Amp setting low. 3. Incorrect electrode. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lift electrode to correct arc length as soon as the arc is struck. 2. Increase amp setting or change to an electrode with a smaller diameter. 3. Verify electrode is suitable for 62.5 V open circuit voltage.
Electrodes sputter and stick	Damp electrodes.	Use dry electrodes and store in a dry location.

Please Note: The following diagram is intended for general reference of your compressor. Your unit may differ slightly from the unit shown below. For specific product information and breakdowns, please visit BEPOWEREQUIPMENT.COM



COMPONENTS



REF #	Description
A	Engine - Honda GX390 or Kohler Diesel. Electric Start Included For Both Models.
B	Belt Drive With Belt Guard
C	Welder. Can Weld up to 3/8" Thick Steel
D	1 x 110V Outlet, 1 x 220V Outlet. Single-Phase
E	Cast Iron Compressor Air Pump
F	Battery - Mounted and Wired For Easy Install. Drive Engine has a 3-8 amp Recharging System.
G	Air Pump Oil Sight Glass
H	American-Made Check Valve
I	Pressure Gauge
J	Vibration Isolation Pads - Saves Wear and Tear on Tank While Reducing Vibration and Noise.
K	Automatic Tank Drain

BE

THE POWER YOU NEED.

**If you need assistance with the
assembly or operation of this
Compressor please call**

1-866-850-6662