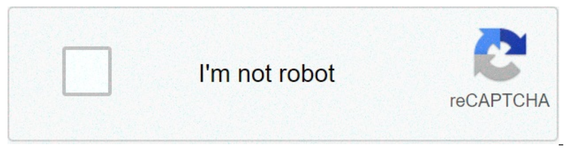


Continue

# Craftsman 6hp 33 gallon air compressor 240v

Air tools are time and labor savers. Used in the home or small shop they help make better and faster repairs. Each tool needs an adequate supply of compressed air to operate it and a compressor should be sized according to the tool's air needs. An air drill with a 3/8-inch chuck capacity will require 4 to 7 cubic feet of air per minute (CFM) to operate. An air-powered drill with 1/2-inch capacity will require 6 to 8 CFM at 90 pounds per square inch (PSI). A grinder with the power to operate a 7-inch grinding disc will use an average of 7 CFM at an air pressure of 90 PSI. One of the more common air tools is the air chisel. It requires an average of 4 to 8 CFM at 90 PSI. Needle scalers are similar tools and require the same approximate CFM. The most commonly used mechanic's air tool is the impact wrench. For automotive use, a 1/2-inch drive impact wrench is the most popular and will require about 5 CFM. Larger 3/4-inch wrenches for truck use require 8 to 11 CFM for proper operation. A larger air hose is also required. While CFM delivery is of primary importance, the maximum pressure and storage tank size are important also. Select a compressor with a CFM output at least 25 percent greater than what is required by the number of tools which will be operated at the same time. If given a choice, buy your shop compressor with the largest tank capacity available. Jupiterimages/PhotoObjects.net/Getty Images If you own a home and like to do your own maintenance or are fond of projects, you're sure to realize the many benefits of owning an air compressor. You can attach air compressors to nail guns, sand blasters, caulk guns, spray guns and even air ratchets. The power provided by an air compressor increases your work productivity and efficiency while decreasing the time required on a project. Check the oil levels on your Craftsman air compressor prior to each use. Turn your air compressor off. Unplug the machine from the power supply unit and allow it to cool down, if necessary. Locate the crankcase on your air compressor and identify the oil tank. Remove the oil fill plug (sometimes referred to as the dipstick) from the oil fill hole. The oil should be leveled with the oil fill hole. If the oil is 3/8-inch or more below the fill hole, add oil to the tank. Tags: Electrical & Lighting I recently purchased a 240V Craftsman compressor for my garage and had a question about wiring. The wiring hook up on the compressor has three places to connect to. They are L1, L2 and ground. L1 and L2 are the two hots and the ground is self explanatory, but then what do I do with the neutral that comes from my power source? Do I connect it to ground or do I not connect it to anything and instead just put a wire nut on it? My feeling is that I just cap it, but I want to know for sure. There is one other device (clothes dryer) on this circuit.Thanks for the help!- Matt The dryer should be on it's own circuit. If the dryer is on and pulling close to full load amps, when the air compressor starts up then you will trip the 30 amp. circuit breaker. I assume it is a 30 amp breaker. To answer your question, yes the neutral wire would be capped. Thanks for the advice. I figured it needed to be capped.It is a 30 amp circuit that the dryer is on, with the compressor drawing 15 amps. I do realize that if the compressor and the dryer run at the same time, the breaker will pop. So, I'm just going to avoid that situation. Ultimately I'd like to run a dedicated line for both of them, but right now I'll just deal with only running one at a time.- Matt Hi GuyI recently bought a Sears 2 stage 240v. air compressor and have a problem.Don't know where to put those (4) leads coming off the extension cord I bought to hook-up to the on/off switch box on the a/compressor?Got: 1. White lead 1. Black lead 1. Green lead 1. Red leadOn the switch box there is:L1 (what leads goes on that?)L2 (what leads goes on that?)Where do I put the ground wire? Don't know what color the ground wire is anyway. HELP !!!!THANKS GOD BLESSSchooner What size is this motor? What is on the MOTOR LABEL for HP, Voltage, and current?What is the size of this "extension cord"? How long is it? What does it plug into? This is a 240V appliance; it's highly unlikely that a standard extension cord would for this. Did you buy a normal extension cord, or was it a special 4-wire extension cord? What kind of plugs does it have at the ends. Proper extension cords that will work for 4-wire, 240 appliances are expensive, and rare (because in most cases, it is not legal under the code to run such appliances off extension cords -- they have to be hard wired).But to answer your question about the connections:white goes to the neutral wire from the breaker panel -- usually a white wire, or a black wire with a white stripe on it. green goes to the ground wire -- usually a bare wire. black and red go to the two 'hot' wires. Usually they are black and red, or maybe both black. It doesn't really matter which wire goes to which, but if one is marked red, connect that to the red. If you are confronted with 3 unmarked wires, you can identify the neutral by the voltage -- there will be 120V between it and either of the other two wires, while there will be 240V between the 2 hot wires. hello, I am wiring a 240v compressor with a 17 amp motor. 1) can I use 12-3 romex . 2) I will wire it to the fuse box with a 20 amp breaker. 3) I will run the "red" and "black" wire to the 20amp breaker (the white wire and the bare wire go where in the fuse box ?) 4) I have a 20amp outlet but it has only 3 wire connection. (planning on running a plug with a 4' 12-3 cable from compressor) all help welcomed...thanks in advance. "(the white wire and the bare wire go where in the fuse box ?)"They both connect to the neutral buss bar unless this is a sub panel.. The compressor only needs 2 conductor with ground connecting black and white(recoded black)to your double breaker and ground to ground. I have a 3 hp, 15 amp rating, 240 volt 60 gallon compressor. Its is wired to a 240v outlet that is pushing 245v. The compressor is connected to the outlet via 10 gauge wire 3 conductors. I turned the compressor on twice and both times the switch sparked and it ran the motor. i tried turning it on again and nothing happened, there is power to the 10 gauge cable, but no power going the motor lines and the pressure switch contacts slightly melted on one side.what could this be? I have a 3 hp, 15 amp rating, 240 volt 60 gallon compressor. Its is wired to a 240v outlet that is pushing 245v. The compressor is connected to the outlet via 10 gauge wire 3 conductors. I turned the compressor on twice and both times the switch sparked and it ran the motor. i tried turning it on again and nothing happened, there is power to the 10 gauge cable, but no power going the motor lines and the pressure switch contacts slightly melted on one side.what could this be? Post a reply as Anonymous Buying an air compressor isn’t as simple as you might think—and since some of them can cost hundreds of dollars, getting the wrong one can be a very expensive mistake indeed. Before you start shopping, think about all the tasks you’ll call upon the compressor to perform. Does it need to be robust enough to power a nail gun through an entire workday, or do you just need something that will blow up an air mattress at a steady pace? The answer to this question will go a long way towards determining the best unit for your needs. Also, keep in mind that the more powerful the compressor, the more room it will likely take up. That could mean that it’s too big to carry in your car, or too heavy to lug around easily. You should weigh the importance of portability versus power when making your decision. Different Kinds of 110V Air Compressors Once you have a 110V air compressor, you’ll be shocked at all the uses you find for it. Not only will it act as a tire inflator or power staple guns, but it can also run paint sprayers, help you dust off your workspace in a hurry, and much more. Some smaller units also have 12V power ports, allowing you to keep them in your car for use in an emergency. While this is no doubt valuable, we focused on those that plug into a standard wall outlet. These tend to be brawnier, allowing you to finish large tasks in a hurry. Without your own air compressor, your entire plans could be derailed by discovering a flat tire, or you could spend all day airing up that mattress. These little machines can save you a ton of time and effort—not to mention frequent trips to the gas station to use their compressor. Benefits A 110V air compressor can plug into any standard outlet, giving you plenty of options in terms of placement. They can provide steady and reliable pressure, allowing you to complete your tasks without interruption. Many are reasonably priced, keeping them well within the budgets of your average DIY specialist. Types of 110V Air Compressors While all 110V air compressors will fulfill the same basic functions, there are some key differences between various models that you should know about before you buy. They’re not all suitable for the same tasks, so do your due diligence before making a purchase. Otherwise, you could be stuck with a machine that’s unsuitable for the jobs you have at hand. These units get their name because they’re shaped in a way that roughly resembles a pancake (go figure, right?). This gives them quite a bit of stability, since the tank—usually the heaviest part of the compressor—is on the bottom of the machine, giving it a low center of gravity. Pancake compressors toe the line between being stationary and portable. They’re usually fairly hefty, weighing in around 30 pounds or so. However, many have handles or small wheels, enabling you to quickly and easily move them where you need them to be. They don’t usually take up much space, either, but you may sacrifice some tank capacity as a result. We know, we know—whoever named these things must have been hungry at the time. As you might expect, these models look like hot dogs, with long, cylindrical tanks that can either be mounted vertically or horizontally. These compressors can be quite large, and as a result, you may find that they’re more powerful than your typical pancake model. That added strength comes at a cost, however, as hot dog compressors are usually louder and less stable than their flat counterparts. Many hot dog compressors also feature oil-lubed pumps, which can extend their lifespan but also means they require regular maintenance. Portable air compressors are usually quite small and lightweight and can be stashed in a vehicle or set on a shelf. They’re not nearly as powerful as stationary models, but that’s really beside the point—they’re designed for smaller jobs, or to bail you out in an emergency until you can get back to the shop. Many portable compressors have other power sources available besides the 110V plug, such as a 12V plug that fits in a car’s cigarette lighter or a built-in battery pack. This makes them extremely versatile and convenient. It’s a smart idea to have a portable compressor in your trunk in case you find yourself stranded on the side of the road, but they can also come in handy at family BBQs or picnics, as they’re fantastic for airing up balls, rafts, and more. What to Consider When Buying a 110V Air Compressor When choosing between various models of 110V air compressor, it’s important to understand that there aren’t many features that are “good” or “bad.” Rather, it’s often about how suitable a feature is for the task at hand, and whether you’re willing to sacrifice one benefit for the sake of another (for example, less noise often means less power). Always keep your intended use in mind, rather than looking at these features through a universal lens. You’re likely to see a few different power specifications on any model you’re considering, as the term can mean different things at different times. The first specification is the output of the motor, which is often described in units of horsepower. More horsepower means greater air pressure, which is usually measured in PSI. This allows you to store more air in the tank, so you can work longer between refills. Other measurements you’re likely to see are cubic feet per minute (CFM) and standard cubic feet per minute (SCFM). These terms relate to the volume of pressure the machine can deliver, and they go up as PSI goes down. High CFM ratings are ideal for heavy-duty applications like frame nailing, but they might be overkill for smaller jobs. The size of the air tank will vary from compressor to compressor. The larger the tank, the more pressure it will be able to provide, and the longer it’ll be able to provide it. However, don’t automatically assume that a bigger tank is better for you, as most jobs can be performed perfectly well with smaller tanks. If you’re expecting to use the machine constantly, or if you have a job that requires massive, sustained air flow (like painting a car), then springing for a larger tank is probably a good idea. However, keep in mind that big tanks are, well, big. They’ll take up more space in your shop and be harder to move around, so be sure you need all that space before you put your credit card down. This is closely related to capacity, as larger tanks are harder to move around as a rule. That being said, many bigger models get around this by adding large handles and wheels, letting you easily move them from point A to point B without throwing your back out along the way. If you need to take your compressor to various job sites, however, portability becomes even more important. Some are easy enough to load in the back of a truck or van, while others can be permanently mounted to a vehicle. Just remember that all the power and capacity in the world won’t help you if you can’t get the compressor where you need it to be. Tips for Buying and Using a 110V Air Compressor When shopping for a 110V air compressor, the most important thing is to be realistic about what you’ll use it for. Don’t just default to buying the biggest and most powerful model on the market, as this could actually work against you if you often need to do finer detail work. These machines are relatively low-maintenance, but that doesn’t mean you should ignore yours. If it’s oil-lubed, check the levels before each use, and be sure to keep all vents clean. Regularly check screws, nuts, hoses, and other couplings to make sure they’re tight, and drain any moisture that may have pooled. If you don’t plan on using the unit for some time, be sure to drain the tank and discharge all the air inside. This can prevent condensation from accumulating, which can lead to rust and corrosion—and rusty tanks are more likely to combust. Pay attention to vibration and stability as well. Many compressors rattle quite a bit while in use, which can cause them to fall off shelves or tip over. Try to make sure it’s stable before you begin, and be very careful when moving it. Pay attention to how long the power cords and air hoses are, as this will go a long way towards determining how convenient the unit is to use. Try to avoid using extension cords, as these can lead to overheating. Instead, connect multiple air hoses if you have to. Use the right pressure for the job at hand, as some tasks benefit more from low, steady volume, while others require blasts of maximum pressure. Best 110V Air Compressor FAQ: While air compressors aren’t terribly complex machines, there’s still quite a bit of jargon and technical mumbo-jumbo that goes along with buying one, so it’s easy to get confused if you’ve never done it before. Below, we’ve listed some common questions that many buyers have, so you can make the most informed buying decision possible. Q. What’s the difference between a stop-start motor and a constant run? A stop-start motor powers off when not in use, putting less wear and tear on the machine but also slowing down work a bit. Constant run units never power off. Unless you run a professional shop, a stop-start motor should be perfectly fine for your needs. Q. Do I need to “break-in” my compressor before using it? No. Modern compressors are designed to be used right out of the box, so as long as all the connections are tight and there are no leaks or malfunctions, feel free to run it as needed. Q. How much pressure do I really need to get the job done? This will be determined by the tools you’re using. Always go by the highest minimum tool requirement, meaning if you have a nailer that requires 125 PSI and a stapler that needs 100 PSI, get a compressor capable of 125 PSI. Our Top Pick We like the Bostitch BTFP02012-WPK Air Compressor Kit, as it comes with everything you need to get up and running in one compact package. Its pancake design makes it stable, and it’s extremely user-friendly. Plus, it boasts a high flow regulator and dual couplers, making it capable of taking advantage of every bit of its available 150 PSI. Despite its formidable power, it’s actually rather quiet, so you can use it indoors without ear protection.

68813931919.pdf
reading comprehension activities for esl students
aggregation form definition
160f0ed22b007e---gadelilosiw.pdf