

# Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

## Filters

### Why is the plastic bowl cracking or breaking?

1. Check for excessive supply pressure (over 150 psi) and excessive temperature (over 120° F). In the case of excessive pressure or temperature, metal bowls should be used. A metal bowl can safely be used with a pressure up to 250 psi and a temperature up to 250° F.

Check for chemicals that are coming in contact with the bowl, which may be incompatible with polycarbonate. If a chemical is found to be causing the problem, it should be identified and eliminated from the filter's environment. If the attacking chemical cannot be identified or eliminated, a metal bowl should be used.

<b>The Following Chemicals are NOT Compatible with Polycarbonate Bowls</b>		
Acetaldehyde	Chloroform	Methylene chloride
Acetic acid	Cresol	Methylene salicylate
Acetone	Cyclohexanol	Milk of lime (CaOH <sub>2</sub> )
Acrylonitrile	Cyclohexanone	Nitric acid
Ammonia	Cyclohexene	Nitrobenzene
Ammonium fluoride	Dichlorobenzene	Nitrocellulose lacquer
Caustic soda solution	Dimethyl formamide	Perchloroethylene
Ammonium hydroxide	Dioxane	Phenol
Ammonium sulfide	Ethane tetrachloride	Phosphorous hydroxy chloride
Anaerobic adhesives	Ethyl alcohol	Phosphorous trichloride
Anaerobic sealants	Ethyl acetate	Propionic acid
Antifreeze	Ethyl ether	Pyridine
Benzene	Ethylamine	Sodium hydroxide
Benzoic Acid	Ethylene chlorohydrin	Sodium hypochlorite
Benzyl alcohol	Ethylene dichloride	Sodium sulfate
Brake fluids	Ethylene glycol	Styrene
Bromobenzene	Formic acid	Sulfuric acid
Butyric acid	Freon	Sulfuryl chloride
Carbolic acid	Formaldehyde	Tetrahydronaphthalene
Carbon disulfide	Gasoline	Thiophene
Carbon tetrachloride	Hydrazine	Toluene
Castor oil - Hydrogen	Hydrochloric acid	Trichloroethylene
Caustic potash solution	Lacquer thinner	Turpentine
Caustic soda solution	Methyl alcohol	Varnish
Chlorobenzene	Methyl ethyl ketone	Xylene

**Please Note:** This list does not contain all substances that can affect polycarbonate bowls. To ensure chemical compatibility, contact Coilhose Pneumatics for further information or compatibility questions.

### **Why is there an excessive pressure drop through the filter?**

1. Check for dirt and debris in the filter element, which could reduce the flow. Dirty filter elements should be replaced or cleaned as part of regular maintenance routine. Refer to the Installation & Operation Sheets included with each filter unit for complete maintenance instructions.
2. Check the size of the filter. An undersized filter may not allow sufficient air flow for downstream equipment. Filter port and body size should be considered for proper downstream flow requirements before selecting a unit.

### **Why are contaminants getting through the filter?**

1. Check the filter element, which may be too coarse, and hence allowing fine particle of debris to pass through. Replace element with a finer grade element so that smaller debris particles will be filtered out. The finer filter element will cause some additional restriction, so flow requirement should also be considered.
2. Check to see if the filter element is broken or not installed properly, which would allow contaminants to travel to the downstream devices. If necessary, replace broken filter element. Make sure element is properly tightened to eliminate any bypass possibilities.

### **Why is moisture flooding the air line?**

1. Check to see if water has accumulated above the lower baffle, which would allow moisture into the air line. Drain the accumulated water from the bowl. This should be done before it reaches the lower retainer baffle to eliminate future problems. Consider installing an automatic drain for additional protection.
2. Check to see if the filter is properly installed. The filter should be installed so that the air flow is in the direction of the arrow on the unit body. Also, be sure the filter is installed upright (bowl to the bottom) and vertical to assure proper operation.
3. Check the filter location. Moisture is accumulated as the warm air from a compressor cools or drops from a high location to a lower one. It is essential that the filter be installed at a point after these changes have occurred so that the condensed liquid can be removed. Also, the filter should be installed as close as possible to the device it is protecting for optimum results.
4. Check the filter size. An oversized filter can cause low velocity, reducing its moisture-removing effectiveness. The filter port and body size should also be considered for proper downstream flow requirements before selecting a unit.
5. Check for excessive water in the line, which may be too much for the filter to effectively remove. If the filter bowl must be constantly emptied, a severe moisture accumulation problem probably exists. In this case, a dryer is recommended.

### **Why is moisture getting through to the downstream devices?**

1. Check to see if water has accumulated above the lower baffle, which would allow moisture into the air line. Drain the accumulated water from the bowl. This should be done before it reaches the lower retainer baffle to eliminate future problems. Consider installing an automatic drain for additional protection.

2. Check to see if the filter is properly installed. The filter should be installed so that the air flow is in the direction of the arrow on the unit body. Also, be sure the filter is installed upright (bowl to the bottom) and vertical to assure proper operation.
3. Check the filter location. Moisture is accumulated as the warm air from a compressor cools or drops from a high location to a lower one. It is essential that the filter be installed at a point after these changes have occurred so that the condensed liquid can be removed. Also, the filter should be installed as close as possible to the device it is protecting for optimum results.
4. Check the filter size. An oversized filter can cause low velocity, reducing its moisture-removing effectiveness. The filter port and body size should also be considered for proper downstream flow requirements before selecting a unit.
5. Check for excessive water in the line, which may be too much for the filter to effectively remove. If the filter bowl must be constantly emptied, a severe moisture accumulation problem probably exists. If this is the case, a dryer is recommended.

## **Lubricators**

### **Why is the oil not being delivered from the lubricator?**

1. Make sure the lubricator bowl is filled to the level recommended in the Installation & Operation Sheets.
2. Make sure the adjusting knob is not turned to the closed position. Set the knob so that the required oil flow rate is achieved.
3. Check the passageways to see if they are clogged. If they are, disassemble and clean the unit. Be sure to follow the instructions outlined in the Installation & Operation Sheets.
4. Make sure the lubricator is placed as close as possible to the equipment being lubricated and downstream from the filter and regulator. The lubricator should also be located so that the air does not have to flow in an upward direction from the lubricator.
5. Make sure the lubricator is properly installed so that the air flow is in the direction as shown on the unit body. Also, be sure that the lubricator is installed upright (bowl to the bottom) and vertical to assure proper operation.
6. Disassemble the lubricator and reassemble carefully, referring to the Installation & Operation Sheets as a guide.

### **Why is too much oil being delivered from the lubricator?**

1. Check the oil flow setting. If it is too high, set the adjusting knob until the required oil flow rate is achieved.
2. Check the lubricator bowl to see if it is filled beyond the recommended level. The bowl should be filled to the level recommended in the Installation & Operation Sheets.

### **Why is the delivery of oil to the components delayed?**

1. Check the initial start-up delays to see if they are normal. Allow a few minutes of sustained air flow to fill the internal passageways in the lubricator with oil.

2. Check to see if the check ball is missing. Replace the part if required. Use the Installation & Operation Sheets as a guide for proper assembly.
3. Check for internal leakage in the oil passageways. Disassemble and inspect for missing, damaged or improperly assembled parts. Replace any missing or damaged parts as required and carefully reassemble the lubricator, using the Installation & Operation Sheets as a reference.
4. Check the inlet of the pick-up tube to see if it is clogged. Clean away any debris and carefully reassemble the lubricator, using the Installation & Operation Sheets as a reference.

### **Why is the component's performance poor, despite oil delivery from the lubricator?**

1. If the flow path from the lubricator to the component is winding, place the lubricator downstream from the filter and regulator so that the air does not have to flow in an upward direction from the lubricator.
2. Make sure the correct oil type is being used. Use the oil type recommended by the component manufacturer. Be sure to verify that the oil is compatible with polycarbonate, unless a metal bowl is being used.
3. Check for water condensation in the lubricator bowl. This situation usually occurs in systems left non-operational for long periods of time. The water should be removed from the bowl and replaced with clean, uncontaminated oil.

## **Regulators**

### **Why will the Regulator not reach a high enough set point?**

1. Make sure the regulator is installed so that the air flow is in the direction shown on the unit body or label.
2. Check to see if there is sufficient upstream (inlet) pressure to accommodate the required setting. Measure the inlet pressure to assure it is sufficient for the required outlet pressure.
3. Check the pressure gauges for proper function and accuracy. If the gauges are inaccurate, they will give false pressure readings.
4. Check the pressure adjustment technique and readjustment, if necessary. It is important to always approach the required setting from a lower pressure. When adjusting from a high to a lower setting, reduce the pressure to a point that is lower than required, and then adjust upward to the desired pressure setting.
5. Check for leakage in the downstream circuit, which will affect the pressure set point. Check all fitting, valve, cylinder, tool, regulator and other downstream component connections. Correct if necessary.
6. Check the regulator's pressure spring range. Check the model number for type (pressure range) used versus pressure range required. Replace the pressure spring or regulator if necessary.

### **Why is the pressure too low when the air is flowing?**

1. Check to make sure the regulator is properly installed. The regulator should be installed so that the air flow is in the direction shown on the unit body or label.

2. Check the pressure setting, which may have been altered through vibration. Reset the regulator to the required pressure and use the locking feature to maintain the desired setting.
3. Check the filter to see if it is clean. A dirty filter will cause an excessive pressure drop. If dirty, clean or change the dirty filter elements. Refer to the Installation & Operation Sheets included with each filter unit for complete maintenance instructions.
4. Check the adjusting technique. An incorrect adjusting technique will not allow pressure setting to be maintained. Always approach the required setting from a lower pressure. When adjusting from a high to a lower setting, reduce the pressure to a point that is lower than required, and then adjust upward to the desired pressure setting.
5. Check for leakage in the downstream circuit. Check all fitting, valve, cylinder, tool, regulator and other downstream component connections and correct as required.
6. Check the flow requirement, which may be too high for the regulator and/or plumbing. If necessary, install a larger regulator and/or larger plumbing to accommodate the flow requirement.

### **Why is the air escaping from the vent hole?**

1. Make sure the regulator is installed so that the air flow is in the direction shown on the unit body or label.
2. Check the external loads, which may be imposing a higher pressure. If necessary, install pressure relief valves, change the circuit layout, or use a venting regulator.
3. Check for leakage from inlet side, a worn-out poppet seal, or seat. Replace parts if necessary.

### **Why is the set pressure too high?**

1. Check the external loads, which may be imposing a higher pressure. If necessary, install pressure relief valves, change the circuit layout, or use a venting regulator.
2. Check for leakage from inlet side, a worn-out poppet seal, or seat. Replace parts if necessary.

### **Why is there chatter and vibration?**

1. The regulator response to load changes may be too fast or too slow. Change the pressure spring, poppet return spring, or pressure set point.
2. The regulator design may have an inherent instability in this application. Changing the pressure spring or pressure set point may help, but it may be necessary to switch the regulator.

## **Blow Guns**

### **What is OSHA Standard 1910.242(B)?**

From the OSHA website:

"Compressed air used for cleaning. Compressed air shall not be used for cleaning purposes except where reduced to less than 30 psi and then only with effective chip guarding and personal protective equipment."

This states that blow guns cannot be used for cleaning operations, except when the output pressure is reduced to 30 psi when dead-ended, and effective personal protective equipment and chip guarding is used. Coilhose Blow Guns that have an "S" or "Safety" designation adhere to these standards.

### **What is OSHA Standard 1910.95?**

This standard addresses noise exposure over certain periods of time. Coilhose Blow Guns that have an "S" or "safety" designation (Except Cannon) adhere to these standards.

### **Is there a hole missing on the tip of my Typhoon Blow Gun?**

The Typhoon is designed to expel a large volume of air in a safe manner. The tip design takes advantage of the Coanda Effect as well as adhering to OSHA standards.

### **I received a Typhoon and there seems to be a space in the package. Am I missing a part?**

The Typhoon is not missing a part, that space is there for certain custom packaging situations where a connector is included.

### **Are Coilhose Pneumatics' Needle Tips OSHA compliant for 30 psi?**

The needle tips are designed to spray a pin point concentration of air to remove debris from small spaces, there is no provision to equip these tips with a bypass for OSHA compliance. When using needle tips, it is recommended that the air line pressure be regulated to no more than 30 psi.

## **California Prop 65**

### **Why does my package have a sticker for California Prop 65?**

Any product that contains a material listed under California Proposition 65 must have clear and reasonable warnings placed on the packaging. Coilhose Pneumatics will place labels on any products or packaging that contain listed materials.