



PTO-Driven Compressor Kit

Operating Instructions

Applies to the Pneumax models

140-SP

200-SP

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OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

MULTIPLE USES

A pumper equipped with a Pneumax compressed air foam unit can be operated in several pumping modes; water only, foam solution without compressed air, compressed air foam and compressed air only for support operations such as operating air tools, filling rescue air bags, etc. It is possible to pump foam solution from one discharge while pumping compressed air foam from another, or varying foam consistencies (expansion ratios) from different discharges simultaneously.

NOTE: Monitor compressor instruments during any and all operations.

WATER PUMPING OPERATIONS

All unit operations begin with pumping water. Follow the instructions provided in the apparatus manuals for operations involving pumping water. For water only operations, the compressor PTO shift control should be in the “OFF” position, which disengages the air compressor.

CAUTION: Running the unit with a dry fire pump can cause damage to the pump and air compressor system.

FOAM SOLUTION OPERATIONS

Follow the instructions above for water pumping operations. Turn on the foam proportioner to inject foam concentrate into the water stream. Refer to the foam proportioner operation manual for instructions in the proper operation of the installed proportioning system.

COMPRESSED AIR FOAM OPERATIONS

Follow the instructions above for foam solution operations. Safe operations dictate the presence of foam concentrate in the water stream prior to the injection of compressed air. If foam concentrate is not present, a condition known as “slug flow” will occur, where unmixed water and air is discharged through a nozzle in an erratic manner.

Discharge pressures for compressed air foam operations typically range between 80 and 120 PSI in a flow state. Set water discharge pressure at the desired level.

NOTE: Compressed air foam does not have the hydraulic characteristics of plain water or foam solution. Therefore, standard pump hydraulics practices do not apply to CAFS operations.

COMPRESSED AIR FOAM OPERATIONS (continued)

- Verify Auto Sync is in UNLOAD position.
- Engage the air compressor by moving the PTO switch to the “ON” position.
- Verify Foam Proportioner is on.
- Move the Auto Sync controls to the AUTO position. Bring Water pressure to approximately 100-120 PSI. Air pressure as shown on the air pressure gauge should rise to within plus or minus 5% of the water discharge pressure. The Auto Sync system will balance the air and water pressures + or - 5% throughout a range of 40 PSI up to 150 PSI.
- Set proportioner at 0.2% - 0.4% for normal Class A combustibles. Proportioning rates are dictated by the type and brand of foam concentrate used and the tactical objective.
- Open desired air and/or water discharge valve(s) by moving the handle approximately ½ from the closed position. The foam expansion ratio is set by controlling the amount of foam solution entering the discharge stream. High solution flows restrict the amount of air admitted and result in lower expansion or “wet” foam. To produce higher expansion or “drier” foam, simply gate back the amount of solution admitted.
- Fully open the air valve(s) to the desired discharges. Adjust the solution flow to produce the desired foam consistency.

Foam is formed during the transition through the hose. To produce acceptable finished foam, sufficient hose length must be provided on the discharge. Refer to page 8 for minimum hose lengths for CAFS operations

WARNING

Nozzle reaction force is significantly increased at the time the nozzle valve is opened in compressed air foam operations. **OPEN CAFS NOZZLES SLOWLY!**

SHUT-DOWN PROCEDURE

- Close air valve(s)
- Turn off Foam proportioner
- Flow clear water through discharge hose(s) until no bubbles are present
- Close discharge valve(s)
- Move the air compressor PTO switch to the “OFF” position

After the compressor PTO is disengaged, the system will vent itself, creating an audible hiss as compressed air is evacuated from the pressure vessel / sump.

CAUTION: Allow system to bleed down the pressures for approximately 2-3 minutes prior to re-engaging. Otherwise, re-engagement may cause engine to stall.

COMPRESSED AIR ONLY OPERATION

- Follow instructions for water pumping operations without opening discharge valves. Air compressor cooling is via water that is circulated by the fire pump through the compressor cooler and returned back to the booster tank. Compressed air only operation time is limited by the amount of available cooling water. The water in the booster tank will eventually become heat saturated and ineffective at cooling the air compressor. **Watch the compressor temperature gauge closely!** Compressor system overheat is also indicated by the panel mounted warning light and alarm.
- After engaging the fire pump, ensure that the water pressure as shown on the panel mounted master pressure gauge rises. Engage the air compressor PTO and move the Auto Sync controls to the RUN / FIXED positions. Air pressure will rise to the preset pressure setting on the air compressor, approximately 150 PSI with the engine throttled-up. For lower operating pressures, move the Auto Sync controls to the RUN / AUTO positions and use the engine throttle to control the air pressure.
- Connect the air discharge hose to the fitting on the pump operator's panel and open the air supply valve.

Extended compressed air only operations necessitate connection of an external water source to the pump inlet and closing of the tank to pump valve for proper compressor cooling. In this case, cooling water will flow into the booster tank at 10-20 GPM, eventually overflowing the tank.

WARNINGS

- Compressed air can be dangerous. Read and understand the operating instructions for the Pneumax compressed air foam unit and individual components prior to operating.
- **DO NOT** use the compressed air foam unit as an air source for SCBA or any breathing air supply.
- Discharge outlets that are capped, hose lines that are valved and charged and the air compressor sump may contain compressed air. Relieve all pressure **BEFORE** attempting to remove any caps, fittings, nozzles, or to perform maintenance to prevent serious personal injury.
- Nozzle reaction force is significantly increased at the time the nozzle valve is opened in compressed air foam operations. **OPEN CAFS NOZZLES SLOWLY!**

Operating the compressed air foam unit with water and compressed air pumped through a discharge without foam concentrate will create a potentially dangerous condition known as “Slug Flow”; where unmixed pockets of water and air are passed through the nozzle, causing erratic nozzle reaction.

For compressed air foam operations, use only fire hose that is rated at 200 PSI or higher working pressure.

The unit operator should have a thorough understanding of “Boyle’s Law” (The law of compressed gases) prior to operating the compressed air foam unit.

HOW IT WORKS

The air compressor used in this application is a SCA-10, oil flooded rotary screw type. Rotary screw air compressors are very common in industrial applications. This type of compressor injects oil into itself, where it lubricates, seals, cools, and silences the compressor. The oil is then entrained into the air discharge from the compressor. This air/oil mixture is discharged into a sump tank where most of the oil separates from the air. The oil is then sent via hydraulic hose to a combination cooler/filter unit. It is cooled to remove compression and friction heat, filtered, and sent to the oil injection port on the compressor. The cycle is then repeated.

The oil mist that remains in the air stream is recovered by an air/oil separator system. This system recovers the oil mist in a spin-on cartridge that has a siphon tube that picks-up the recovered oil for return to the air compressor.

The compressor's air output is controlled by a modulating inlet valve. The inlet valve is opened and closed by the Auto Sync pressure control system.

The compressor cooling system circulates water from the fire pump through the compressor oil cooler and back to the tank to remove heat from the compressor oil system. The compressor oil temperature should not exceed 250° F. If this occurs, check the water supply, pump prime, restrictions in the cooling water system and for low oil level in the sump.

The air compressor (air end) is driven via a transmission power take-off. It is important to ensure that there is a water supply from the fire pump whenever the engine is running. Pump and/or compressor damage may result from running the pump dry.

AIR COMPRESSOR SYSTEM SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE

Excessive heat build-up and oil system contamination are the most common causes of compressor system problems and premature wear. With proper operation and maintenance, the compressor system should far outlast the vehicle it is mounted on. Adherence to the following guidelines will prevent potentially costly damage.

1. There is a sight gauge provided on the oil reservoir/sump. The oil level should be at approximately halfway up the window. Check the oil on level ground, prior to system start up. If the system has recently been run, wait 10 minutes after shutdown for the oil to stabilize before checking the oil level. The compressor uses common hydraulic oil, classified as ISO-68 Hydraulic. This oil is sold under various trade names and is available from auto parts or lubricating oil suppliers.
2. The oil should be changed after the first 30 hours of system operation. After that, the oil should be changed annually. There is a drain plug located at the bottom of the sump. The oil fill plug is located on top of the unit.
3. Change the compressor system oil filter at the same time as the oil is changed. The spin-on filter cartridge is a hydraulic oil filter. Call Pneumax for replacement elements.
4. Run the compressor for 2 minutes after changing the oil, then re-check the oil level and add oil as necessary. **DO NOT OVERFILL.**
5. Visually inspect the compressor oil system weekly for signs of leaks.
6. Inspect the compressor air intake filter and clean or replace as necessary. The environment in which the unit operates will determine the frequency of air filter service and replacement. In any situation, replace no less frequently than yearly.
7. Replace the oil / air separator cartridge every 24 months, or if the unit's oil consumption suddenly increases. A sudden increase may be caused by a hole in the internal media of the cartridge allowing oil to carry through and discharge with the compressed air. Call Pneumax for replacement separator cartridges.
8. Completely drain the water from the compressor oil cooler in cold weather to prevent freeze damage.

AIR COMPRESSOR SYSTEM SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE (cont.)

Maintenance Schedule

	Check oil level and for oil leaks	Change Compressor Oil	Change Oil Filter	Change Separator Cartridge
Daily or After Each Use	X			
Annually		X	X	
Every 24 Months				X

Inspect the air compressor air intake filter monthly and change as necessary.

MAINTENANCE ITEMS

<p>AIR FILTER CO85004 (Pneumax part # 2030042)</p> <p>SEPARATOR FILTER LB 13 145/3 (Pneumax part # 2030049)</p> <p>HYDRAULIC FILTER WD962 (Pneumax part # 2030060)</p>
<p>HYDRAULIC OIL</p> <p>ISOAUW68 Anti-Wear, Low-Foaming, Anti-Foaming</p>

CAFS NOZZLE / FLOW RATE / HOSE COMBINATIONS

NOZZLES

Compressed air foam can be discharged through various types and sizes of nozzles. Fog nozzles break down the bubble structure of the foam, resulting in a “wetter” or reduced expansion foam. Similarly, when utilizing smooth bore nozzles with a given hose diameter, smaller tips will discharge “wetter” foam.

FOAM CONCENTRATE RATIOS

Proportioner settings of 0.2% and 0.3% are typically adequate to produce compressed air foam that is formed in a hoseline and used on Class A combustibles. Higher settings will result in a “drier” appearing foam. Lower settings may result in “slug flow” or discharge pulsation caused by insufficient foam concentrate in solution to form foam in the hoseline.

For Class B or other type foam ratio settings, follow the instructions provided by the foam concentrate manufacturer.

HOSE

Utilize fire hose that is rated by the hose manufacturer for use with CAFS. Since the foam is formed during its transition through the hoseline, it is important to utilize the minimum recommended hose lengths, unless a static mixer is utilized. There is significantly less friction and head loss with compressed air foam as compared to water or foam solution. Hence, effective fire streams can be achieved with longer hose lays. Refer to the Suggested Guidelines for the Production of Mid-Range Compressed Air Foam.

NOTE

Compressed air foam systems have the ability to produce a foam of shaving cream consistency. This type of foam is typically suited for defensive operations such as exposure protection, barriers or fuels pretreatment. While this type of foam is highly stable and possesses a long drain time, it is essential to ensure that the foam will release sufficient water to extinguish a fire in a direct attack situation.

SUGGESTED GUIDELINES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF MID-RANGE COMPRESSED AIR FOAM

1" HOSE DIAMETER JACKETED

1 GPM to 1 CFM

½" Tip Solution Flow: 15 GPM Air Flow: 15 CFM
Disch. Pressure: 100-150 PSI
Min/Max Hose Length: 35' to over 400'

2 GPM to 1 CFM

½" Tip Solution Flow: 30 GPM Air Flow 15 CFM
Disch Pressure: 100-150 PSI
Min/Max Hose Length:35'to over 400'

1 GPM to 1 CFM

¾" Tip Solution Flow: 20 GPM Air Flow: 20 CFM
Disch. Pressure: 100-150 PSI
Min/Max Hose Length: 35' to over 200'

2 GPM to 1 CFM

¾" Tip Solution Flow: 40GPM Air Flow: 20 CFM
Disch. Pressure: 100-150 PSI
Min/Max Hose Length:35' to over 200'

1-1/2" HOSE DIAMETER

1 GPM to 1 CFM

1" Tip Solution Flow: 30-40GPM Air Flow: 30-40CFM
Disch. Pressure: 100-150 PSI
Min/Max Hose Length: 100' to over 800'

2 GPM to 1 CFM

1" Tip Solution Flow: 60-80GPM Air Flow: 30-40CFM
Disch. Pressure: 100-150 PSI
Min/Max Hose Length: 100' to over 800'

1 GPM to 1 CFM

1-3/8" Tip Solution Flow: 50-60 GPM Air Flow: 50-60 CFM
Disch. Pressure: 100-150 PSI
Min/Max Hose Length: 100' to over 800'

2 GPM to 1 CFM

1-3/8" Tip Solution Flow: 90-120 GPM Air Flow: 50-60 CFM
Disch. Pressure: 100-150 PSI
Min/Max Hose Length: 100' to over 800'

1-3/4" HOSE DIAMETER

1 GPM to 1 CFM

1" Tip Solution Flow: 30-40 GPM Air Flow: 30-40CFM

Disch. Pressure: 100-150 PSI

Min/Max Hose Length: 100' to over 1400'

2 GPM to 1 CFM

1" Tip Solution Flow: 60-90 GPM Air Flow: 30-50 CFM

Disch. Pressure: 100-150 PSI

Min/Max Hose length: 100' to over 1400'

1-3/8" Tip Solution Flow: 50-90 GPM Air Flow: 50-80 CFM

Disch. Pressure: 110-150 PSI

Min/Max Hose Length: 100' to over 700'

NOTE: With 1-3/4" hose lengths of 100'-250', up to 90-120 GPM of water and 40-100 CFM of air may be utilized as a highly effective initial attack flow.

System flows are very flexible. The flow of any discharge can vary according to the situation and conditions

It is possible to make the discharge stream wetter or drier by changing the amount of solution or air in the hose

The stream can also vary by changing the tip size at the nozzle

- The bigger the diameter tip the drier the foam
- The smaller the diameter tip the wetter the foam

MASTER STREAM

1" Tip Solution Flow: 90-120 GPM Air Flow: 60-80 CFM

1-3/8" Tip Solution Flow: 100-150 GPM Air Flow: 70-100 CFM

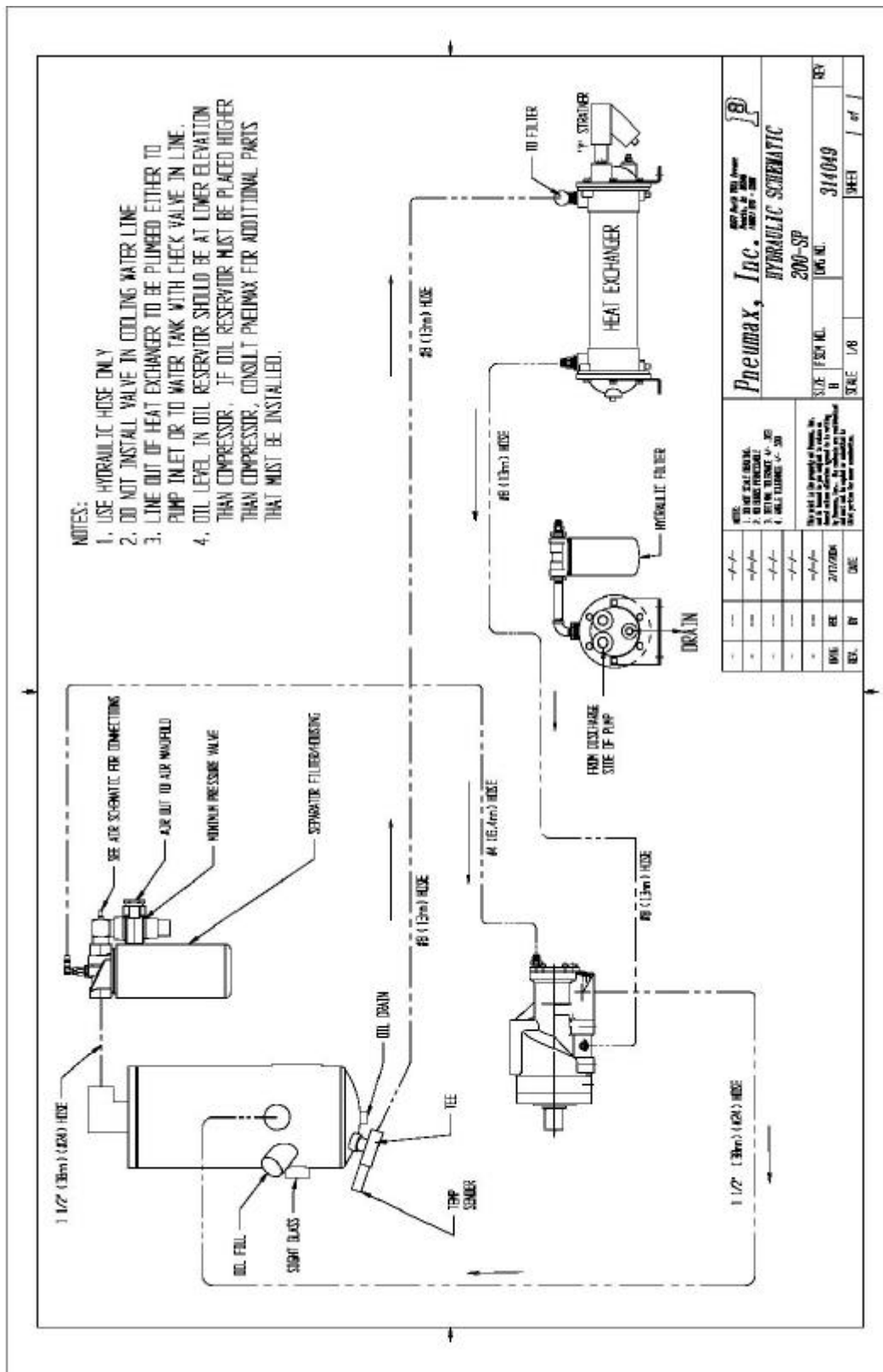
1-1/2" Tip Solution Flow: 120-200 GPM Air Flow: 80-120 CFM

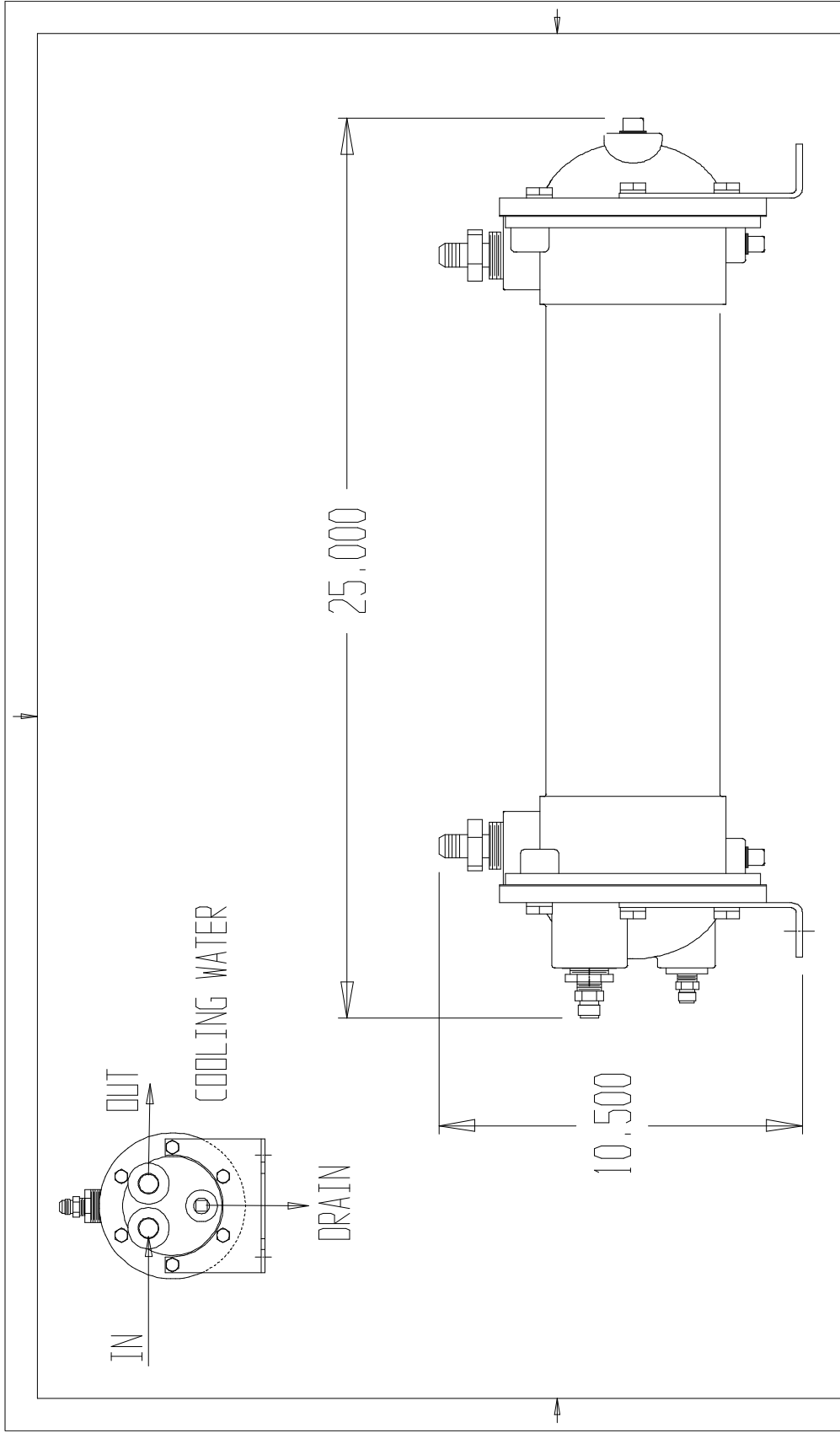
1-3/4" Tip Solution Flow: 180-250 GPM Air Flow: 120-150 CFM

2" Tip Solution Flow: 250-450 GPM Air Flow: 200 CFM

Disch. Pressure: 120-150 PSI

NOTE: Typical master stream operations utilize lower foam expansion ratios ("wetter" foam) for increased foam density and longer stream reach.





6651 North 56th Avenue Suite 2 Glendale, Az 85301 (602) 842-2111			
Pneumax, Inc. OIL COOLER 140-200 CFM RAND AIR ENDS			
SIZE	FSCM NO.	DWG NO.	REV
A	---	260004	A
SCALE	---	SHEET	1 of 1

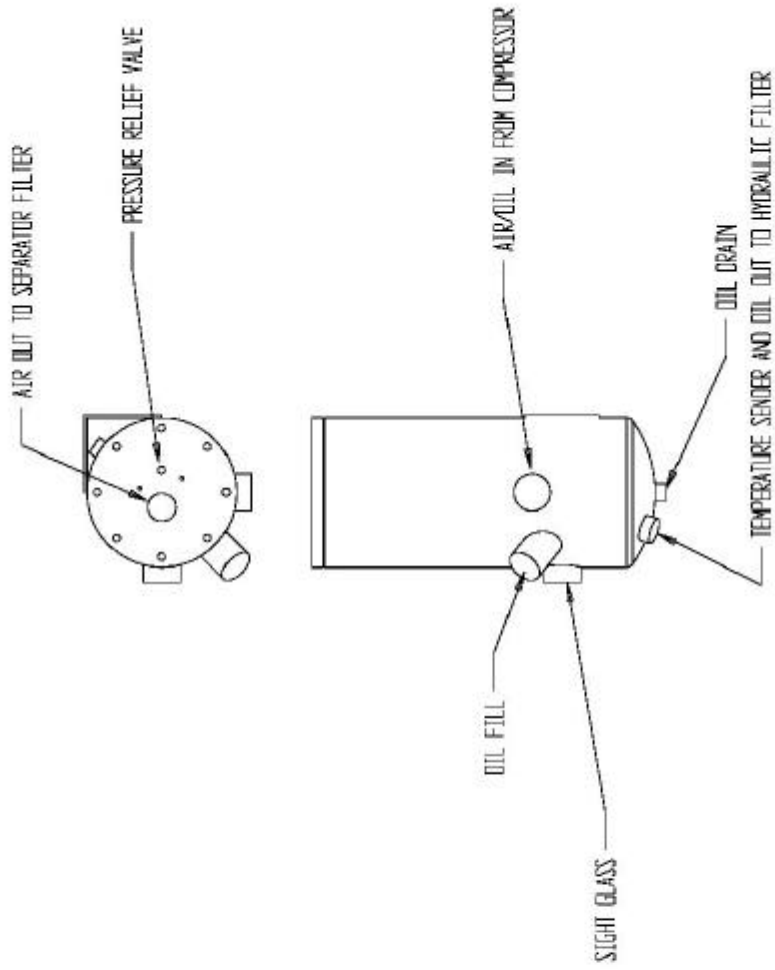
NOTES:
 1. DO NOT SCALE DRAWING.
 2. NO DIMS PERMISSABLE.
 3. DECIMAL TOLERANCE 1/1000.
 4. ANGLE TOLERANCE 1/2° .500

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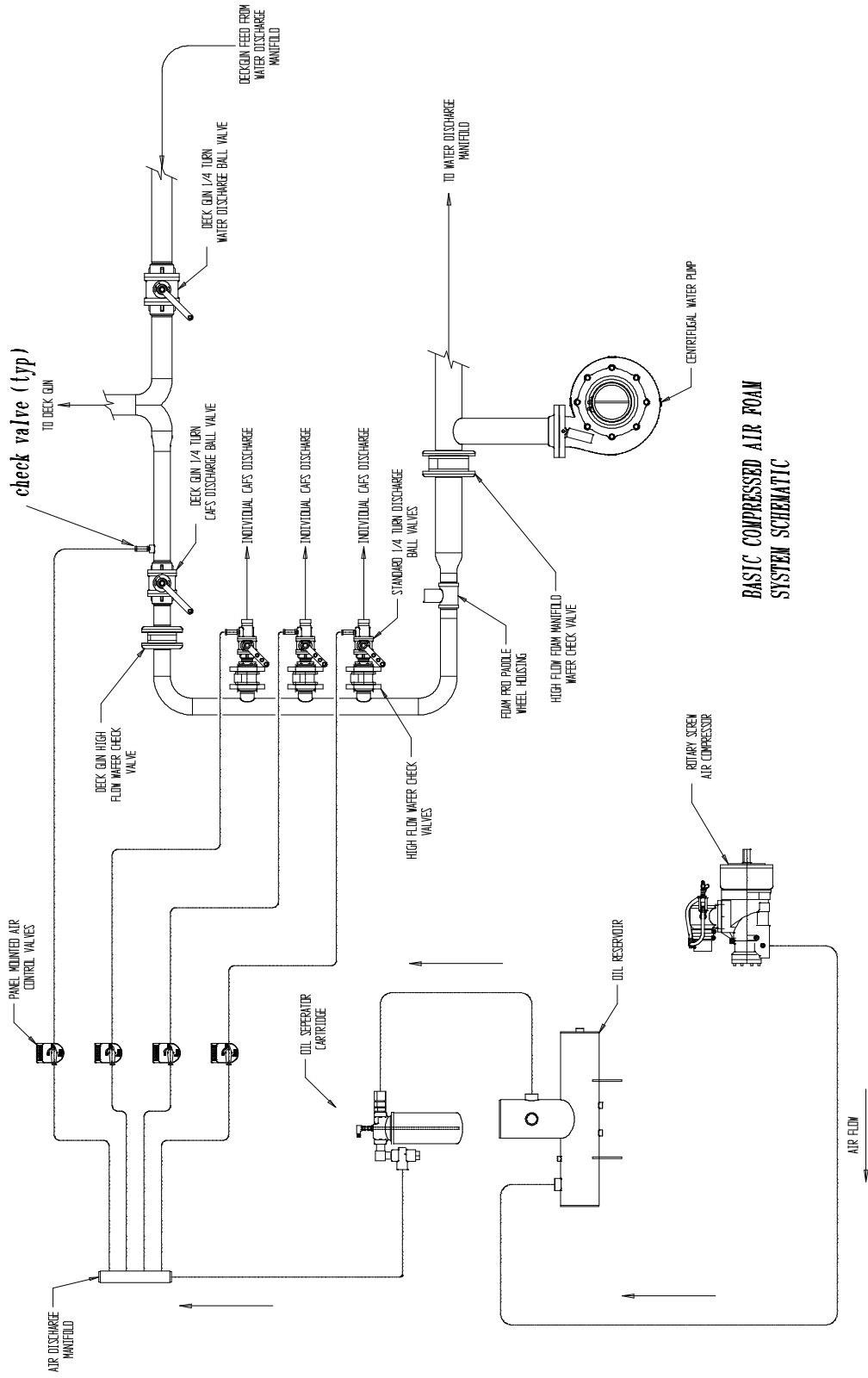
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8557 NORTH 78TH AVENUE, PEORIA, AZ 85345
623-979-3388 FAX: 623-979-6949



10" VERT. RESERVOIR



BASIC COMPRESSED AIR FOAM SYSTEM SCHEMATIC

CONDITIONAL **1-YEAR** WARRANTY POLICY

PNEUMAX warrants, to the original Buyer only, that products and parts manufactured by PNEUMAX will be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service for a period of one (1) year from the date the product is first placed in service, or one and one-half (1-1/2) years from the date of shipment by PNEUMAX, whichever period shall be the first to expire; provided the Buyer notifies PNEUMAX, in writing, of the defect in said product within the warranty period, and said product is found by PNEUMAX to be nonconforming with the aforesaid warranty. When required in writing by PNEUMAX, defective products must be promptly returned by Buyer to PNEUMAX at PNEUMAX' plant at Peoria, Arizona, or at such other place as may be specified by PNEUMAX, with transportation and other charges prepaid. A **Returned Material Authorization (RMA)** is required for all products and parts and may be requested by phone, fax or mail. The aforesaid warranty excludes any responsibility or liability of PNEUMAX for:

- (a) damages or defects due to accident, abuse, misuse, abnormal operating conditions, negligence, accidental causes, or improper maintenance, or attributable to written specifications or instructions furnished by Buyer;
- (b) defects in products manufactured by others and furnished by PNEUMAX hereunder, it being understood and agreed by the parties that the only warranty provided for such products shall be the warranty provided by the manufacturer thereof which, if assignable, PNEUMAX will assign to Buyer, if requested by Buyer;
- (c) any product or part, altered, modified, serviced or repaired other than by PNEUMAX, without its prior written consent; and
- (d) the cost of dismantling, removing, transporting, storing, or insuring the defective product or part and the cost of reinstallation.
- (e) normal wear items (including, but not limited to belts, hoses, check valves, packing, strainers, filters, light bulbs, anodes, intake screens, mechanical seals, etc.).

This warranty is subject to PNEUMAX' Conditions of Sale (detailed on PNEUMAX Invoice) as currently in effect all of which are herein incorporated and by this reference made a part hereof.

All other warranties are excluded, whether express or implied by operation of law or otherwise, including all implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for purpose. PNEUMAX shall not be liable for consequential or incidental damages directly or indirectly arising or resulting from the breach of any of the terms of this limited warranty or from the sale, handling, or used of any PNEUMAX product or part. PNEUMAX' liability hereunder, either for breach of warranty or for negligence, is expressly limited at PNEUMAX' option:

- (A) to the replacement at the agreed point of delivery of any product or part, which upon inspection by PNEUMAX or its duly authorized representative, is found not to conform to the limited warranty set forth above, or
- (B) to the repair of such product or part, or
- (C) to the refund or crediting to buyer of the net sales price of the defective product or part.

Buyer's remedies contained herein are exclusive of any other remedy otherwise available to Buyer.

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