

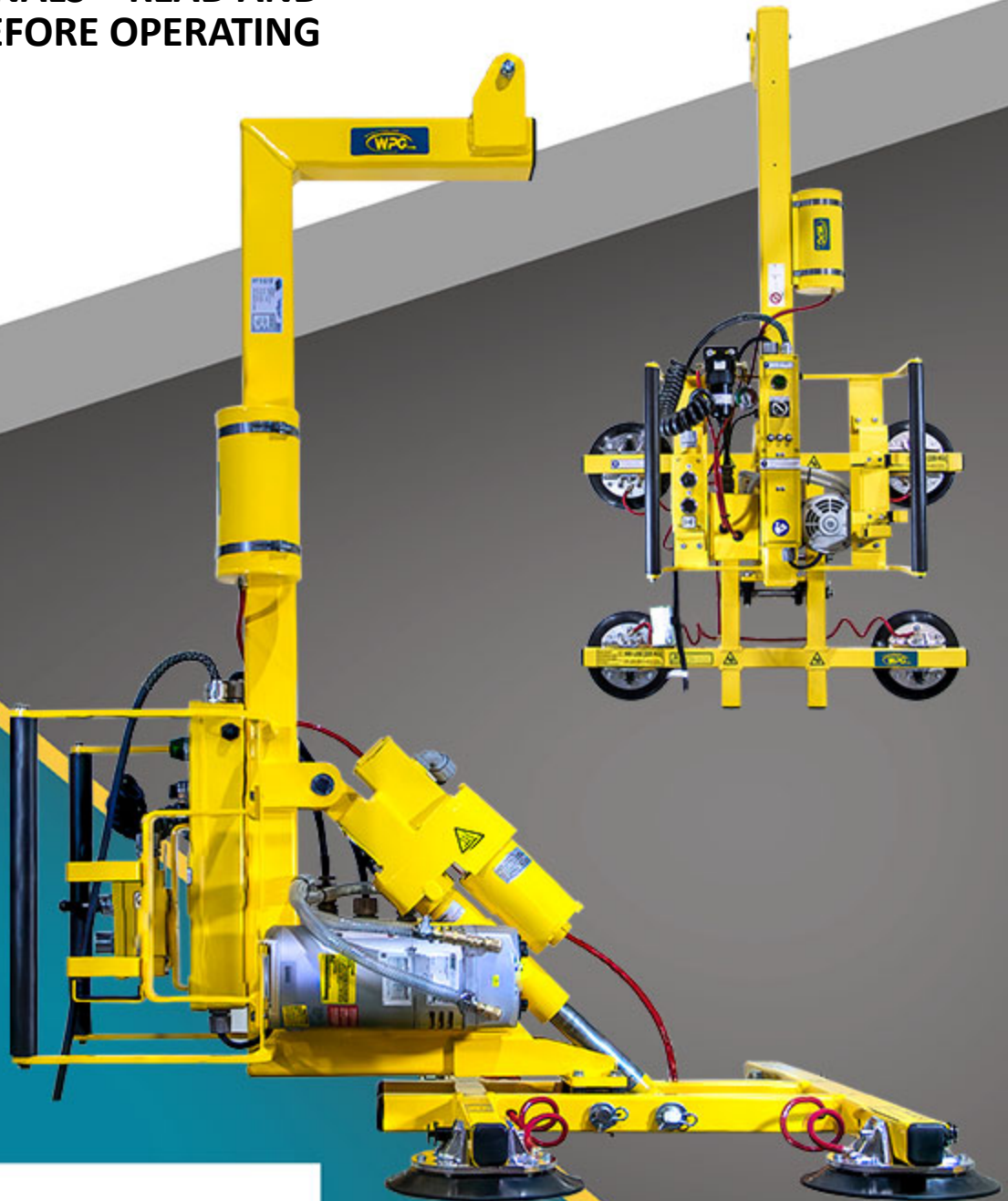
KEEP FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS



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 **INTENDED FOR USE BY SKILLED
PROFESSIONALS • READ AND
UNDERSTAND BEFORE OPERATING**



**C-FRAME
POWER FILTER,
AC-VOLTAGE**

Model numbers:
CFPT49AC (shown),
CFPT69AC

Record serial number in blank space above (to locate, see serial
label on the product).






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SPECIFICATIONS

Product Description	Designed for use with hoisting equipment, CFPT4/69AC lifters support loads using vacuum and manipulate loads using powered 90° tilt motions.	
Model Number	CFPT49AC (4 pads)	CFPT69AC (6 pads)
Maximum Pad Spread (to outer edges)	33½" x 40" [85 cm x 102 cm]	33" x 59" [84 cm x 150 cm]
 Maximum Load Capacity ¹	Per pad: 125 lbs [56.5 kg] Total: 500 [225 kg]	Per pad: 125 lbs [56.5 kg] Total: 750 lbs [340 kg]
 Lifter Weight	240 lbs [109 kg]	260 lbs [118 kg]
Vacuum Pads (standard rubber ²)	9" [23 cm] nominal diameter (Model VPFS9)	
Power Source	See serial label for specific AC voltage, frequency and amperage.	
 Tilt Capability ³	Powered, 90°; Time = approx. 9 seconds; Duty cycle = 60 tilts per hour	
Product Options	<i>Available</i> with Pad Frame Options. <i>Available</i> with Individual Pad Shutoffs. See separate instructions for other options.	
 Operating Elevation	Up to 6,000' [1,828 m]	
 Operating Temperatures	32° — 104° F [0° — 40° C]	
Service Life	20,000 lifting cycles, when used and maintained as intended ⁴	
ASME Standard BTH-1	Design Category "B", Service Class "0" (see www.wpg.com for more information)	
Troubleshooting Guide ⁵	TST-016_GENERIC_LEAK_TEST_rev_2014-086	

1..... The Maximum Load Capacity is rated at a vacuum of 16" Hg [-54 kPa] on clean, smooth, nonporous flat surfaces with a friction coefficient of 1. Pad compound, load rigidity, strength, surface conditions, overhang, angle, center of gravity and temperature can also affect the lifting capacity. A "qualified person" should evaluate the effective lifting capacity for each use (see definition under "Rated Load Test").

2..... Available with other rubber compounds for special purposes (see www.wpg.com).

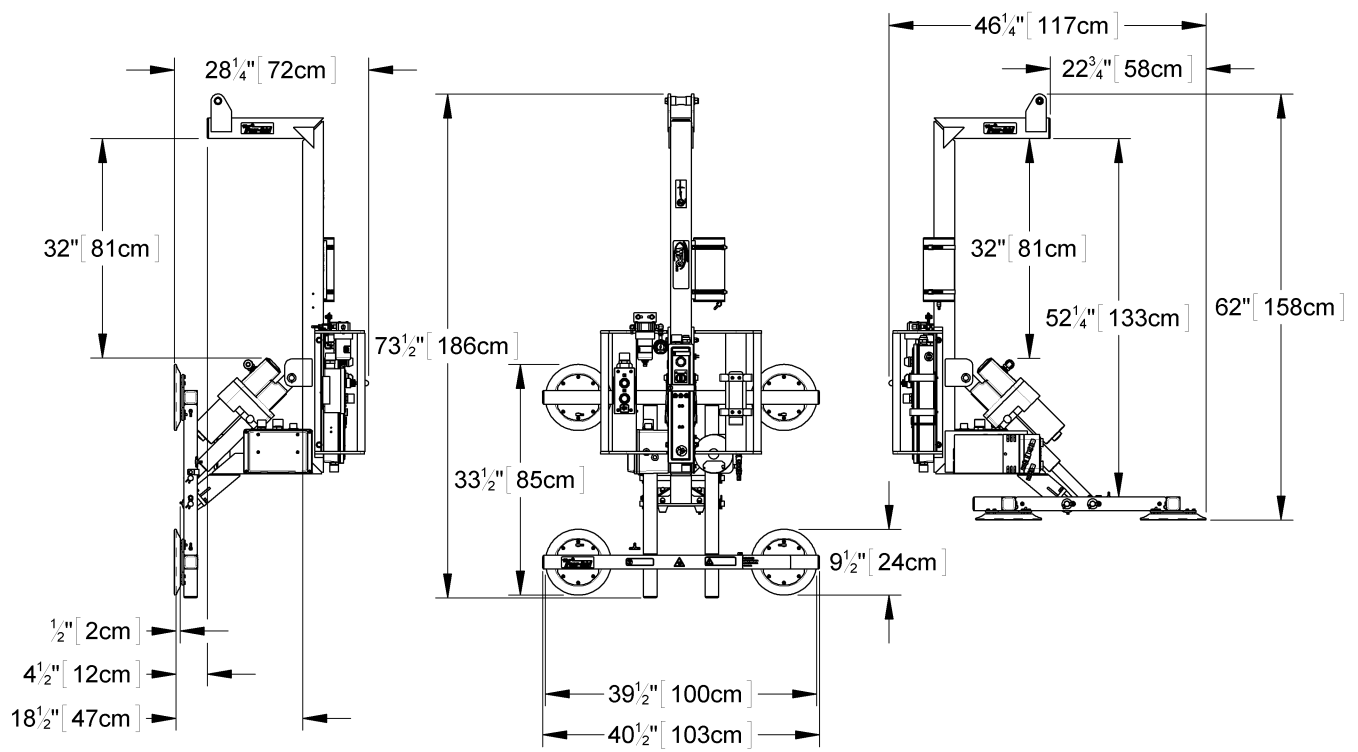
3..... Specifications shown for 120V AC lifters; characteristics may vary for other voltages.

4..... Vacuum pads, filter elements and other wear-out items are excluded.

5..... To view this guide, click the link at right. Additionally, you can search for your lifter's Model Number at www.wpg.com and select the "Troubleshooting" link on the product page.

!!-CE-!! This symbol appears only when a CE Standard is different from other applicable standards. CE requirements are mandatory in the European Union, but may be optional elsewhere.

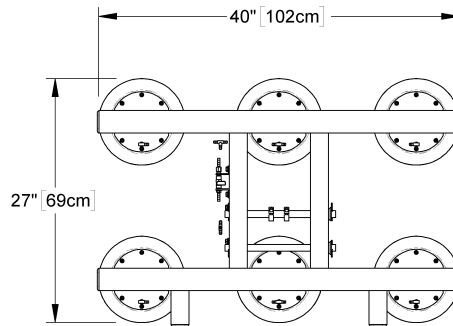
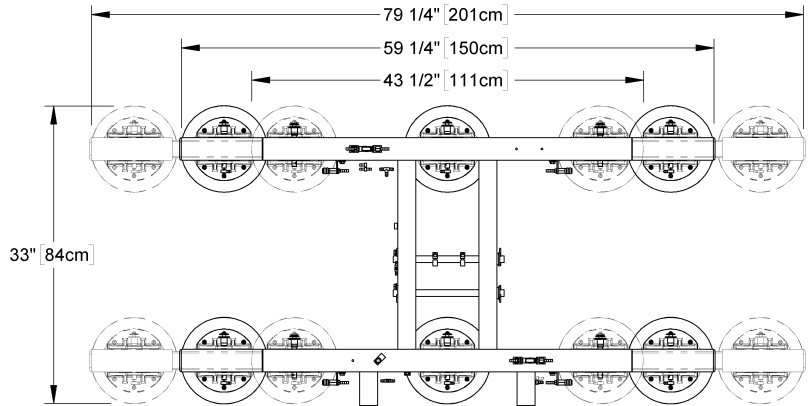
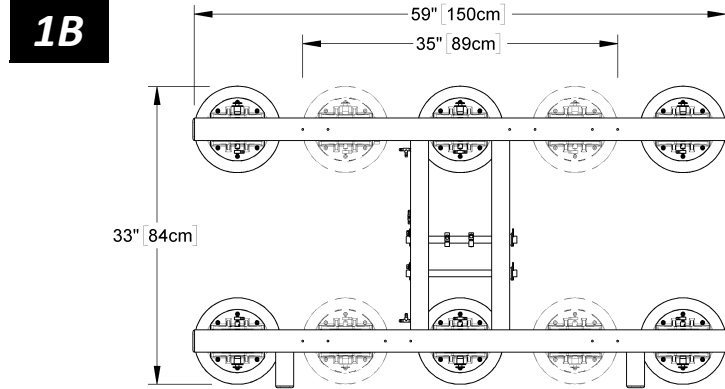
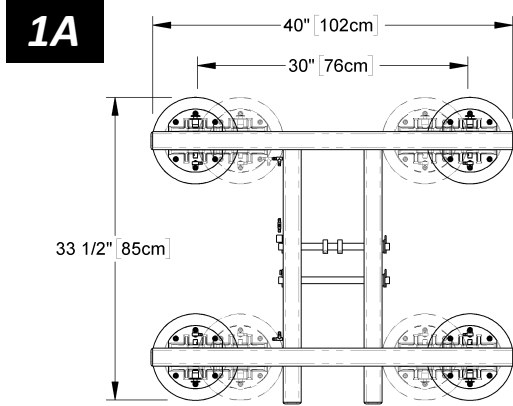
SPECIFICATIONS



SPECIFICATIONS

Note: A model CFPT49ACS is shown.

POSSIBLE PAD SPREAD DIMENSIONS



The Pad Spread dimensions shown in fig. 1A are possible for the CFPT49AC when equipped with the standard pad frame.

The Pad Spread dimensions shown in fig. 1B are possible for the CFPT69AC when equipped with various pad frame options.

SAFETY



Wear personal protective equipment that is appropriate for the load material. Follow trade association guidelines.



Do not remove or obscure safety labels.



Do not make any modifications to the lifter (see "LIMITED WARRANTY").



Use the lifter only in an approved "OPERATING ENVIRONMENT" (see "INTENDED USE").



Do not use a lifter that is damaged, malfunctioning, or missing parts.



Do not use a lifter if the sealing edge of any vacuum pad is cut or otherwise damaged.



Do not use a lifter to lift cracked or broken glass.



Do not exceed the Maximum Load Capacity or lift loads the lifter is not designed for (see "INTENDED USE").



Do not use a lifter if the Maximum Load Capacity or any safety label appears to be missing or obscured.



Make sure the contact surfaces of the load and vacuum pads are clean before attaching the lifter (see "MAINTENANCE").



Position the vacuum pads correctly on the load before lifting (see "OPERATION: Positioning the Lifter on the Load").



Do not lift a load if any vacuum indicator shows inadequate vacuum.



Keep unauthorized personnel away from the lifter, to avoid injury in case of an unintended load release.



Do not touch the vacuum release controls during a lift.



Do not allow people to ride on the lifter or the load.



Do not lift a load higher than necessary or leave suspended loads unattended.



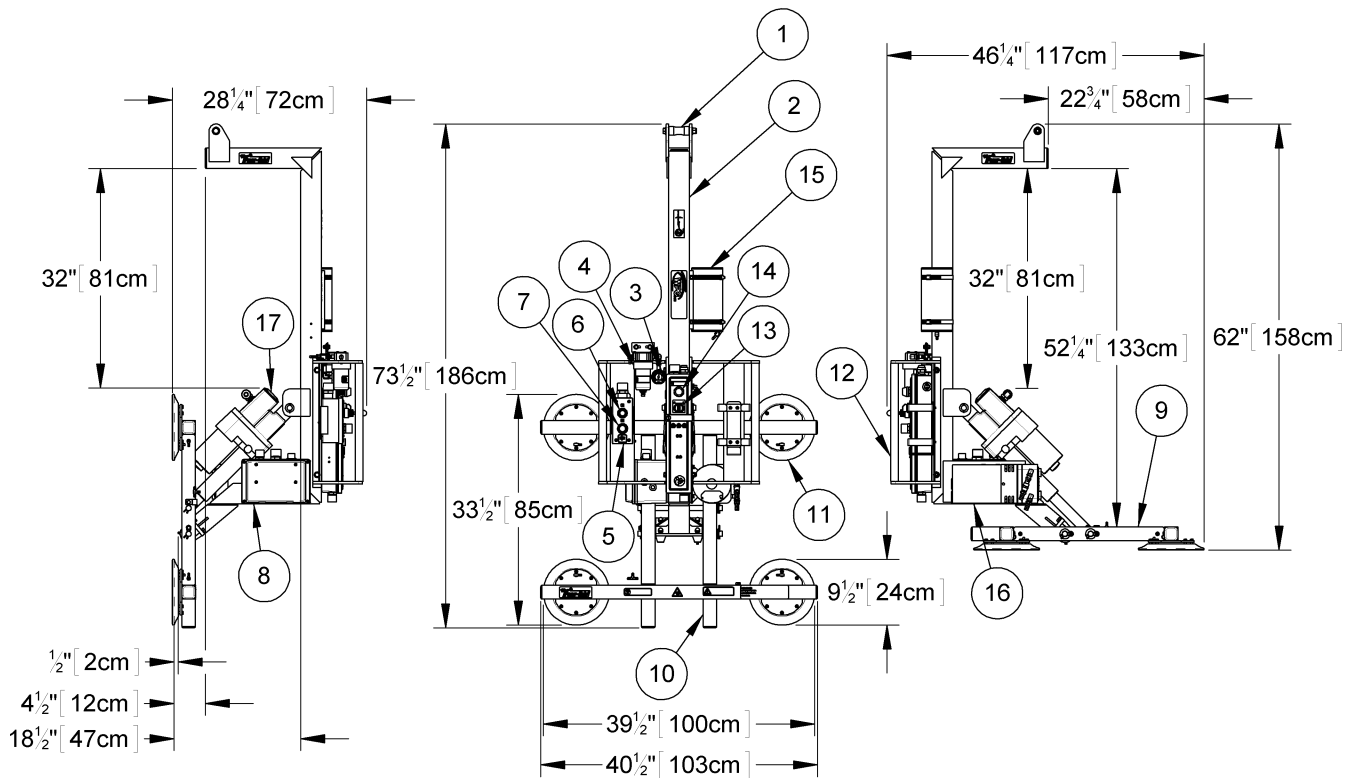
Do not position a loaded or unloaded lifter over people.



Before servicing a powered lifter, place the power control in the inactive position and, when possible, disconnect the power source.

OPERATING FEATURES

Features shown here are underlined> on their first appearance in each section following.



- | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|----|-----------------------------------|----|---------------------|
| 1 | LIFT POINT | 2 | LIFT BAR | 3 | VACUUM GAUGE |
| 4 | AIR FILTER | 5 | MOVABLE CONTROL PENDANT | 6 | TILT TOGGLE SWITCH |
| 7 | VACUUM RELEASE BUTTON | 8 | Enclosure with VACUUM SWITCH | 9 | PAD FRAME |
| 10 | PARKING FOOT | 11 | VACUUM PAD with MOVABLE PAD MOUNT | 12 | CONTROL HANDLE |
| 13 | POWER SWITCH | 14 | VACUUM LIFT LIGHT | 15 | VACUUM RESERVE TANK |
| 16 | VACUUM PUMP | 17 | TILT ACTUATOR | | |

Note: A standard CFPT49AC is shown. Although some of the following photos do not show this specific lifter, they all illustrate how this kind of lifter functions.

For information about specific parts, see [“REPLACEMENT PARTS”](#) and/or any separate instructions for Product Options.

ASSEMBLY

1) Remove all shipping materials and save them with the shipping container for future use.

2) Connect the power cable:



Make sure power source has ground fault circuit interrupter.

2.1) Wire the female connector provided

to an appropriate power source, as indicated on the label attached.



Wiring must be done by qualified personnel, taking all appropriate safety precautions.

Note: Brown-outs, over-taxed generators, extension cords and other conditions can reduce power at the lifter.



Without adequate power, lifter could release load, resulting in load damage and personal injury.

2.2) Route the power cable so that it does not become damaged during operation.

2.3) Insert the power cable's male connector into the female connector and twist to secure them together (fig. 2A-B).

2A

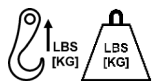


2B



3) Suspend the lifter from appropriate hoisting equipment:

3.1) Select a crane and/or hoist rated for the Maximum Load Capacity plus the Lifter Weight.



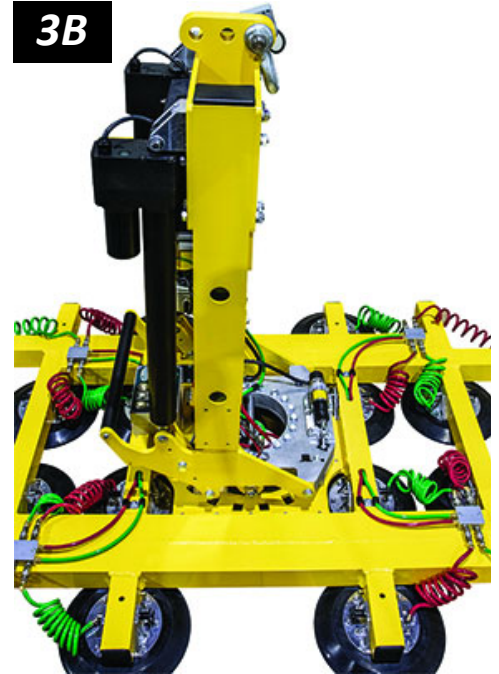
Note: Any lifter use must comply with all statutory or regulatory standards for hoisting equipment in your region.

ASSEMBLY

3A




3B



3.2) Raise the lift bar by engaging the tilt actuator (see “[TO TILT THE LOAD](#)”) and manually lifting the bar at the same time (figs. 3A-B).

Caution: *Manually assist tilt actuator when raising lift bar, to avoid damaging actuator.*

3.3) Attach the hoisting hook to the lift point (fig. 3C).

 **Make sure hook has restraining latch (circled in fig. 3D).**



Note: Use rigging (fig. 3E) as needed to make sure the hook does not interfere with the load.

 **Only use rigging rated for Maximum Load Capacity plus Lifter Weight.**

3.4) Use the hoisting equipment to remove the lifter from the shipping container. Avoid damaging the vacuum pads.

Note: The hoist control pendant can be attached to the lifter by inserting it into the pendant holder provided.

ASSEMBLY

4) Remove the pad covers (fig. 4A) and save them for future use.



5) If the lifter has an adjustable pad frame, arrange the pad frame for optimal load support (see [“POSSIBLE PAD SPREAD DIMENSIONS”](#)).

6) Perform tests as required under [“TESTING”](#).

TO CHANGE PAD POSITIONS

Choose the Pad Spread option that maximizes support across the load surface and minimizes load overhang (see “LOAD CHARACTERISTICS”). Then reposition movable pad mounts as needed:

- 1) Remove the cotterless hitch pin from a movable pad mount (fig. 1B).
- 2) Move the pad mount to the desired position on the pad frame and align the pin holes (fig. 2B).
- 3) Reinsert the pin to secure the pad mount (fig. 3B).

Repeat steps 1-3 to position other pad mounts, as needed. Make sure pad positioning is symmetrical, to keep the lifter balanced.



LOAD CHARACTERISTICS

Make sure the vacuum lifter is intended to handle each load according to these requirements:



Do NOT lift explosives, radioactive substances or other hazardous materials.



- The load weight must not exceed the Maximum Load Capacity.
- The load must be a single piece of relatively nonporous material with a flat and relatively smooth contact surface.^{1, 2} To determine whether the load is too porous or rough, perform the “[Lifter/Load Compatibility Test](#)”.
- The load's contact surface must be able to obtain a friction coefficient of 1 with the lifter's vacuum pads (see “[Pad-to-Load Friction Coefficient](#)”). Otherwise, the capacity should be derated appropriately.
- The load's surface temperature must not exceed the Operating Temperatures.³
- The load's *minimum* length and width are determined by the current Pad Spread (see “SPECIFICATIONS”).
- The load's *maximum* length and width are determined by its allowable overhang.⁴
- 1" [2.5 cm] is the allowable thickness at Maximum Load Capacity.⁵



Note: Standard vacuum pads can stain or deform load surfaces with light colors or soft coatings. Test such surfaces for damaging effects before using the lifter on them.⁶

1..... Although concave vacuum pads can also attach to some curved loads, curvature can reduce lifting capacity. Contact WPG for more information.

2..... A “single piece” of material includes curtainwall assemblies, unitized glazing systems and similar construction units.

3..... Vacuum pads made from a heat-resistant rubber compound can enable you to lift loads with higher surface temperatures. Contact WPG or an authorized dealer for more information.

4..... The allowable overhang is the amount of load material that can extend sideways beyond the vacuum pads without breaking or otherwise being damaged. This depends on the load material, its thickness, and the angle of handling (if any). Since every material has different physical properties, the allowable overhang must be evaluated separately for each load type. Contact WPG or an authorized dealer for more information.

5..... However, the allowable thickness increases as load weight decreases. Contact WPG for more information.

6..... Alternative rubber compounds are available for these purposes. Contact WPG or an authorized dealer for more information.

INTENDED USE

OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

Make sure the vacuum lifter is intended for use in each work environment, given the following restrictions:

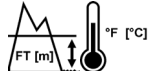
- This lifter is not intended for any environment that is dangerous to the operator or damaging to the lifter. Avoid environments containing explosives, caustic chemicals and other dangerous substances.

 **Never use lifter in dangerous environments.**



Metal particles and similar environmental contaminants could result in vacuum pump failure.

- The work environment is limited by the Operating Elevation and Operating Temperatures.^{1, 2}
- The lifter is not designed to be watertight. Do not use it in rain or other unsuitable conditions.



Moisture can result in reduced lifting capacity.

!!-CE-!! *A secondary positive holding device is required to lift loads on construction sites.*

DISPOSAL OF THE LIFTER

After the Service Life of the vacuum lifter has ended (see “SPECIFICATIONS”), dispose of it in compliance with all local codes and applicable regulatory standards.

1..... Although lifter use may be possible at higher elevation, lifting capacity is reduced whenever the lifter is unable to attain vacuum in the green range on the vacuum gauge. Contact WPG for more information.

2..... Special provisions may allow the lifter to operate outside the specified temperature range. Contact WPG for more information.

BEFORE USING THE LIFTER

Determine whether the vacuum lifter is capable of each intended task (see “SPECIFICATIONS” and “[INTENDED USE](#)”). Then complete the following preparations:

Taking Safety Precautions

- Be trained in all industry and regulatory standards for lifter operation in your region.
- Follow trade association guidelines about precautions needed for each load material.



Read all directions and safety rules before using lifter.



Always wear appropriate personal protective equipment.

Performing Inspections and Tests

- Follow the “[INSPECTION SCHEDULE](#)” and “[TESTING](#)”.
- Examine the [air filter](#) and perform service whenever its bowl contains liquid or other contaminants or its element appears dirty (see “[AIR FILTER MAINTENANCE](#)” in [SERVICE MANUAL](#)).¹



Examine air filter regularly and service when needed.

1..... Lifters used on wet load surfaces must be equipped with 2 or more filters connected *in series*. See “[OPERATING ENVIRONMENT](#)” for restrictions.

OPERATION

TO USE THE OPTIONAL PAD SHUTOFFS

Each pad shutoff on the pad frame controls the vacuum line to the adjacent vacuum pad. Activating or deactivating the airflow at specific pads enables the lifter to handle loads with different weights and dimensions (see “SPECIFICATIONS”) or to avoid holes in the load surface.

To support the maximum load weight and larger load dimensions, all pads must be activated; for smaller weights and dimensions, some pads may be deactivated, **provided that the lifter still has sufficient capacity to support the load** (see “LOAD CHARACTERISTICS”).



Closing any pad shutoff reduces lifting capacity.

To activate a pad, place the valve lever *parallel* with the vacuum line (ie, valve open — fig. 1A).



To deactivate a pad, place the valve lever *perpendicular* to vacuum line (ie, valve closed — fig. 1B).



To calculate the lifting capacity when some pads are deactivated, consult the Per-Pad Load Capacity and multiply by the number of pads currently activated. Always activate pads in a symmetrical configuration and use as many pads as possible for each load being lifted, to maximize lifting capacity and to minimize load overhang.



TO ATTACH THE PADS TO A LOAD

Generating Airflow

Place the power switch in the “on” position (|), to engage the vacuum pump.¹



Keep pump running throughout lift.

The lifter is designed for the vacuum pump to run continuously. Placing the power switch in the “off” position (○) during lifter operation could result in a load release and personal injury (see “In Case of a Power Failure”).

Positioning the Lifter on the Load

- 1) Make sure the contact surfaces of the load and vacuum pads are clean (fig. 1A; see “Pad Cleaning”).



- 2) Center the pad frame on the load (fig. 2A).

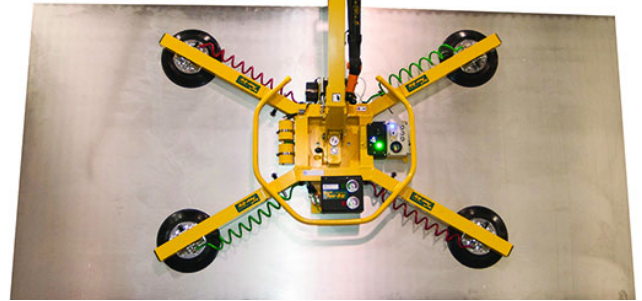


1..... If any powered component fails to function while the power switch is in the “on” position, make sure the lifter is connected correctly to an appropriate power source (see “ASSEMBLY”). If so, examine each circuit breaker (next to power switch) to determine whether it has interrupted the electrical circuit to the component. Although you can reset the circuit breaker, the power interruption may indicate an electrical problem that requires attention. Any fault must be corrected before resuming normal operation of the lifter.

OPERATION

- 3) Make sure all vacuum pads will fit on the load and will be loaded evenly (fig. 3A). Consult the Per-Pad Load Capacity.
- 4) Place the vacuum pads in contact with the load surface until they begin to seal.¹

3A



Reading the Vacuum Gauge

A vacuum gauge shows the current vacuum level in positive inches of Hg and negative kPa:

- **Green range** (≥ 16 " Hg [-54 kPa]): Vacuum level is sufficient to lift the maximum load weight (fig. 1B).
- **Red range** (< 16 " Hg [-54 kPa]): Vacuum level is **not** sufficient to lift the maximum load weight (fig. 1C).

1B



1C



If it takes more than 5 seconds for the vacuum level to reach 5" Hg [-17 kPa], press on any vacuum pad that has not yet sealed.

Once the pads have sealed, the lifter should be able to maintain sufficient vacuum for lifting, except when used above the maximum Operating Elevation.² If it does not, perform the "Vacuum Test".

Note: Disconnecting the movable control pendant during lifter operation is likely to result in a load release and personal injury.



Do not disconnect control pendant.

1..... Although a vacuum pad may become distorted during shipping or storage, this condition should correct itself with continued use.

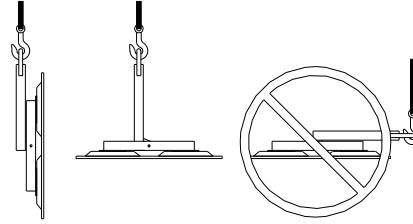
2..... If the lifter is used above the maximum Operating Elevation (see "SPECIFICATIONS"), it may not be able to maintain sufficient vacuum for lifting. Contact WPG for more information.

OPERATION

TO LIFT AND MOVE THE LOAD



Lift bar must be vertical to lift load.



Interpreting the Lift Light



When the vacuum lifter has sufficient vacuum to lift the Maximum Load Capacity, the vacuum lift light turns on automatically.



Never lift load unless lift light is illuminated, because premature lifting could result in load release and personal injury.

Watching Vacuum Indicators

Watch the vacuum lift light and the vacuum gauge (fig. 1B) throughout the entire lift.

The vacuum pump runs continuously to maintain sufficient vacuum for lifting the maximum load weight.

However, if the lift light turns off and the ***vacuum gauge shows a level less than 16" Hg [-54 kPa]:***



Make sure all vacuum indicators remain completely visible.

1) Keep everyone away from a suspended load until it can be safely lowered to a stable support.



Stay clear of any suspended load while indicators warn of low vacuum.

2) Stop using the lifter until the cause of the vacuum loss can be identified: Conduct the “[Pad Inspection](#)” and perform the “[Vacuum Test](#)”.

3) Correct any faults before resuming normal operation of the lifter.

OPERATION

Controlling the Lifter and Load

When the lifter is ready, use the hoisting equipment to raise the lifter and load as needed.

Use a control handle (circled in fig. 1A) to keep the lifter and load in the required position.

Once there is enough clearance, you may move the load as required.

Note: The hang angle of the lifter may shift suddenly upon lifting or releasing the load. The operator should anticipate and compensate for such changes.



Never allow any pad shutoff to be opened or closed while lifting, because this could result in a load release and personal injury.

In Case of a Power Failure

A vacuum reserve tank helps maintain vacuum temporarily in the event of a power failure. Although the lifter is designed to support the load for at least 5 minutes without power, this depends on many factors, including the **“LOAD CHARACTERISTICS”** and the condition of the vacuum pads (see **“VACUUM PAD MAINTENANCE”**).

If a power failure occurs, keep everyone away from a suspended load until it can be safely lowered to a stable support. Correct any faults before resuming normal operation of the lifter.



Stay clear of any suspended load during power failure.

OPERATION

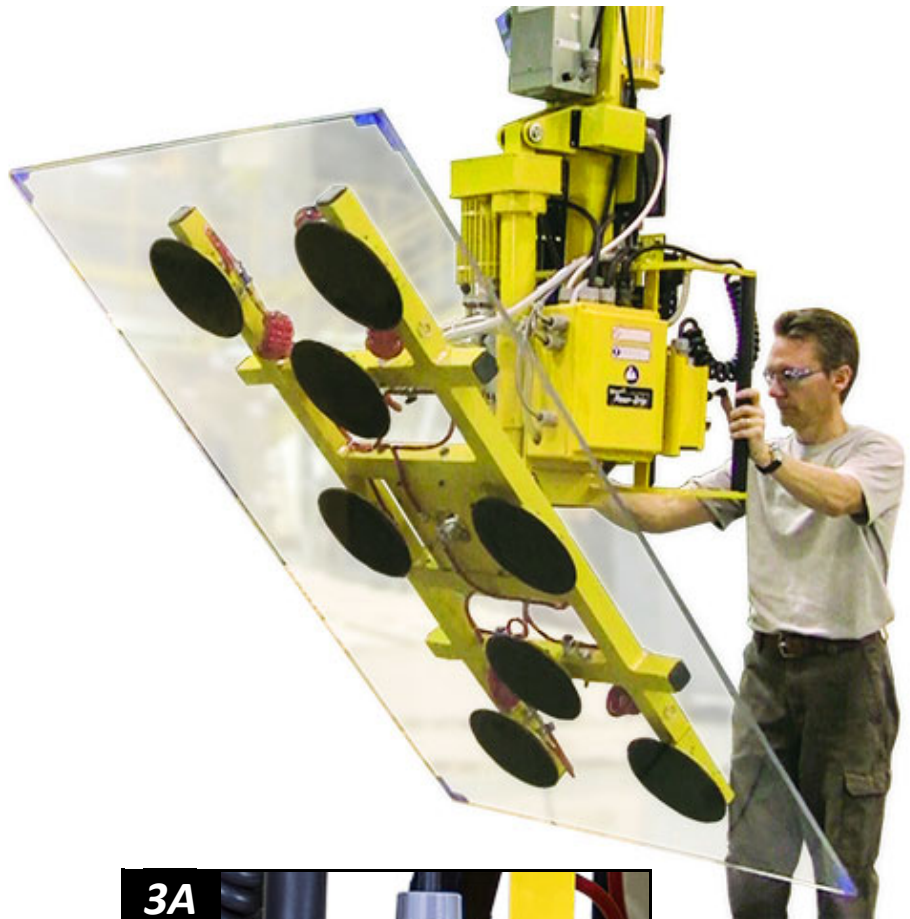
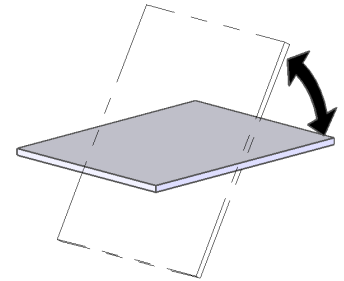
To TILT THE LOAD



Make sure load is positioned correctly on lifter (as previously directed).

- 1) Make sure the load has enough clearance to tilt without contacting anyone or anything.
- 2) Tilt the load as desired by moving the tilt toggle switch (circled in fig. 3A), which engages the tilt actuator, up or down.
- 3) Release the switch to stop motion.

Note: See “LOAD CHARACTERISTICS” about allowable load overhang.



OPERATION

TO RELEASE THE PADS FROM THE LOAD



Make sure load is at rest and fully supported before releasing vacuum pads.

- 1) Push the vacuum release button (|→) — circled in fig. 1A) on the movable control pendant, to break the vacuum seal.



Do not move lifter until pads release completely, because such movement could result in load damage or personal injury.

- 2) Continue to hold the release button until the vacuum pads release the load completely. Otherwise, the lifter will automatically reattach.
- 3) Before you lift another load, perform the Every-Lift Inspection (see “[INSPECTION SCHEDULE](#)”).



AFTER USING THE LIFTER

- 1) Place the power switch in the “off” position (○).
- 2) Use the hoisting equipment to lower the vacuum lifter gently onto a stable support. Then detach the hoisting hook from the lift point.

***Caution:* Do not set the lifter on surfaces that could soil or damage vacuum pads.**

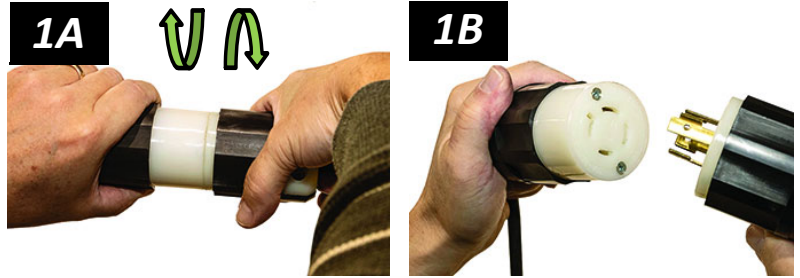
Note: Parking feet (circled) on the pad frame can be used to support an unloaded lifter when not suspended. Make sure the lifter leans securely against an appropriate support that does not contact the vacuum pads.



OPERATION

Storing the Lifter

- 1) Disconnect the electrical connectors (figs. 1A-1B).



- 2) Use the covers supplied to keep the vacuum pads clean (fig. 2A).

!!-CE-!! To prevent the lifter from tipping over on relatively horizontal surfaces, place the vacuum pads facedown on a clean, smooth, flat surface. Then lower the lift bar and place a support under the lift point.¹



- 3) Store the lifter in a clean, dry location.

Transporting the Lifter

Secure the lifter in the original shipping container with the original shipping materials or equivalent.

1..... Storing the lifter without placing a support under the lift bar can result in damage to the tilt actuator.

INSPECTIONS AND TESTS

INSPECTION SCHEDULE

Perform inspections according to the following frequency schedule. If any fault is found, correct it and perform the next most frequent inspection before using the vacuum lifter.

Note: If a lifter is used less than 1 day in a 2-week period, perform the Periodic Inspection before using it.

Action	Every Lift	Frequent ¹ (every 20-40 hrs)	Periodic ² (every 250-400 hrs)
Examine <u>vacuum pads</u> for contaminants or damage (see “ Pad Inspection ”).	✓	✓	✓
Examine load surface for contaminants or debris.	✓	✓	✓
Examine controls and indicators for damage.	✓	✓	✓
Examine lifter’s structure for damage.		✓	✓
Examine vacuum system for damage (including <u>vacuum pads</u> , fittings and hoses).		✓	✓
Examine <u>air filter</u> for conditions requiring service (see “AIR FILTER MAINTENANCE” in SERVICE MANUAL).		✓	✓
Perform “ Vacuum Test ”.		✓	✓
Check for unusual vibrations or noises while operating lifter.		✓	✓
Examine entire lifter for evidence of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • looseness, excessive wear or excessive corrosion • deformation, cracks, dents to structural or functional components • cuts in vacuum pads or hoses • any other hazardous conditions 			✓
Inspect entire electrical system for damage, wear or contamination that could be hazardous, in compliance with all local codes and regulatory standards. Caution: Use appropriate cleaning methods for each electrical part, as specified by codes and standards. Improper cleaning can damage parts.			✓

1..... The Frequent Inspection is also required whenever the lifter has been out of service for 1 month or more.

2..... The Periodic Inspection is also required whenever the lifter has been out of service for 1 year or more. Keep a written record of all Periodic Inspections. If necessary, return the lifter to WPG or an authorized dealer for repair (see “[LIMITED WARRANTY](#)”).

TESTING

Perform the following test to determine whether or not a load surface is too porous or rough:

Lifter/Load Compatibility Test¹

- 1) Make sure the vacuum generating system is functioning correctly (see “[Vacuum Test](#)”).
- 2) Thoroughly clean the load surface and the vacuum pads (see “[Pad Cleaning](#)”).
- 3) Place the load in the position on a stable support.
- 4) Attach the vacuum pads to the load as previously directed.
- 5) After the vacuum level appears in the green range on the vacuum gauge, place the power switch in the “off” position (○).
- 6) Raise the load a minimal distance, to make sure it is supported by the lifter.
- 7) Watch the vacuum gauge: **Starting from a vacuum level of 16" Hg [-54 kPa], the lifter must maintain a vacuum level greater than 12" Hg [-41 kPa] for 5 minutes.**² If not, lifting this load requires additional precautions (eg, a load sling). Contact WPG for more information.
- 8) Lower the load *after* 5 minutes or *before* the vacuum level diminishes to 12" Hg [-41 kPa].



Take precautions in case load should fall during test.

1..... The “[Pad-to-Load Friction Coefficient](#)” can affect the outcome of this test.

2..... Under CE requirements, the lifter must maintain a vacuum level **greater than 8" [-27 kPa]**.


INSPECTIONS AND TESTS


Perform the following tests before placing the lifter in service *initially, following any repair,* when directed in the “*INSPECTION SCHEDULE*”, or *whenever necessary*:


Operational Tests

Test all features and functions of the lifter (see “OPERATING FEATURES” and “OPERATION”).

Vacuum Test

- 1) Clean the face of each vacuum pad (see “*Pad Cleaning*”).
- 2) Use a test load with weight equal to the Maximum Load Capacity, a clean, smooth, nonporous surface and other appropriate “*LOAD CHARACTERISTICS*”.¹ 
- 3) Attach the lifter to the test load as previously directed.
- 4) After the vacuum level appears in the green range on the vacuum gauge, raise the load a minimal distance and place the power switch in the “off” position (○).

 **Take precautions in case load should fall during test.**
- 5) Watch the vacuum gauge: *The vacuum level should not decrease by more than 4" Hg [-14 kPa] in 5 minutes.*
- 6) Lower the load after 5 minutes or whenever a lifter fails the test, and release the load as previously directed.

 **Never use lifter that has failed test.**
- 7) Qualified service personnel must correct any fault in the vacuum system before the lifter can be returned to service.²


1..... The load surface should have either a flat surface or no more curvature than the lifter is designed for (if any).

2..... For more information, search for your lifter’s Model Number at www.wpg.com and select the “Troubleshooting” link on the product page.

INSPECTIONS AND TESTS

Rated Load Test¹

The following steps must be performed or supervised by a qualified person:²

- 1) Use a test load that weighs 125% ($\pm 5\%$) of the Maximum Load Capacity and has the appropriate “LOAD CHARACTERISTICS”. 
- 2) Attach the vacuum pads to the load as previously directed.
- 3) Position the load to produce the greatest stress on the lifter consistent with “INTENDED USE”.
- 4) Raise the load a minimal distance and leave it suspended for 2 minutes.
- 5) Once the test is completed, lower the load for release as previously directed.
- 6) Inspect the lifter for any stress damage, and repair or replace components as necessary to successfully pass the test.
- 7) Prepare a written report of the test and keep it on file.



Take precautions in case load should fall during test.



Never use lifter that has failed test.

1..... An equivalent simulation may also be used. Contact WPG for more information.

2..... A “qualified person” has successfully demonstrated the ability to solve problems relating to the subject matter and work, either by possessing a recognized degree in an applicable field or a certificate of professional standing, or by possessing extensive knowledge, training and experience.

MAINTENANCE

Note: Refer to **SERVICE MANUAL #35275** when applicable.

VACUUM PAD MAINTENANCE

Pad-to-Load Friction Coefficient

The friction coefficient represents the lifter's ability to resist load slippage. The Maximum Load Capacity is based on a friction coefficient of 1, as determined by testing of clean, new, standard rubber vacuum pads on clean, dry, regular glass. **If the lifter is used under any other conditions, a qualified person must first determine the effective lifting capacity.**¹



Long-term exposure to heat, chemicals or UV light can damage vacuum pads. Replace pads every 2 years or more often when necessary.

Pad Inspection

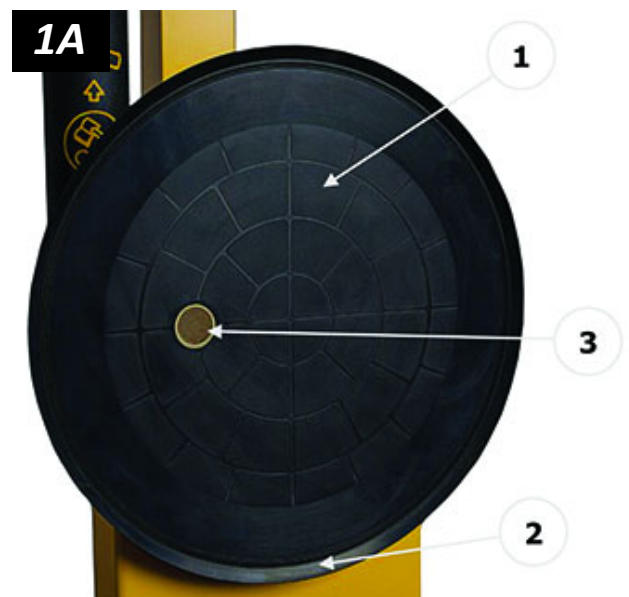
Inspect each vacuum pad (fig. 1A) according to the “**INSPECTION SCHEDULE**” and correct the following faults before using the lifter (see “**REPLACEMENT PARTS**”, when applicable):

- Contaminates on the face (item 1 in fig. 1A) or sealing edges (item 2 in fig. 1A).
- Filter screen (item 3 in fig. 1A) missing from face.



Replace any pad that has damaged sealing edges.

- Nicks, cuts, deformation or abrasions in sealing edges.
- Wear, stiffness or glaze.



1..... A “qualified person” has successfully demonstrated the ability to solve problems relating to the subject matter and work, either by possessing a recognized degree in an applicable field or a certificate of professional standing, or by possessing extensive knowledge, training and experience.

Pad Cleaning

- 1) Regularly clean the face of each vacuum pad (fig. 1A), using soapy water or other mild cleansers to remove oil, dust and other contaminants.



Never use harsh chemicals on vacuum pad.

Solvents, petroleum-based products (including kerosene, gasoline and diesel fuel) or other harsh chemicals can damage vacuum pads.



Never use rubber conditioners on vacuum pad.

Many rubber conditioners can leave a hazardous film on vacuum pads.

- 2) Prevent liquid from entering the vacuum system through the suction hole on the pad face.
- 3) Wipe each pad face clean, using a clean sponge or lint-free cloth to apply the cleanser.¹
- 4) Allow each pad to dry completely before using the lifter.



¹..... A brush with bristles *that do not harm rubber* can help remove contaminants clinging to sealing edges. If these cleaning methods are not successful, contact WPG or an authorized dealer for assistance.

REPLACEMENT PARTS

Stock No.	Description	Qty.
93012	Pad Shutoff Valve Assembly (assembly only)	4 / 6
93011	Pad Shutoff Valve Assembly (retrofit assembly kit)	4 / 6
65444	Vacuum Hose – 1/2" ID x 3/4" OD – Clear	*
65441	Vacuum Hose – 1/4" ID x 3/8" OD x 48" Length – Coiled– Red	4
65440	Vacuum Hose – 1/4" ID x 3/8" OD – Red	*
65438	Vacuum Hose – 1/8" ID x 1/4" OD – White	*
65301	Handle Grip Foam	*
65010	Pad Spring – Coil Type	4 / 6
64289	Bulb – 24 V – Bayonet (for vacuum lift light)	1
64262	Green Lens (for vacuum lift light)	1
53132	Hose Fitting – Tee – 5/32" ID	3
53120	Pad Fitting – Elbow – 5/32" ID with Barbed Stem	4
53126	Pad Fitting – Tee – 5/32" ID with Barbed Stem (CFPT69ACS only)	2
49506TA	Vacuum Pad – Model VPFS9 / 9" [23 cm] Diameter	4 / 6
49180	End Plug – 3" x 3" x 1/4" Tubing Size	1
49150	End Plug – 2-1/2" x 2-1/2" x 1/4" Tubing Size	4
49122	End Plug – 2" x 2" x 1/4" Tubing Size	2
35275	Service Manual – AC	1
29353	Pad Cover	4 / 6
20270	1/4" Open-End Wrench (for adjusting vacuum switch)	1
15632	Pad Filter Screen – Small	4 / 6
13532	Cotterless Hitch Pin – 1/2" x 3-3/8" (CFPT69ACS only)	6
10900	Shoulder Bolt – Socket Head – 5/16" x 1/2" x 1/4-20 Thread (for mounting pads)	24 / 36

* – Length as required; sold by the foot (approx 30.5 cm).

See **SERVICE MANUAL #35275** for additional parts.

**SERVICE ONLY WITH IDENTICAL REPLACEMENT PARTS,
AVAILABLE AT WPG.COM OR THROUGH AN AUTHORIZED WPG DEALER**

LIMITED WARRANTY

Wood's Powr-Grip® (WPG) products are carefully constructed, thoroughly inspected at various stages of production, and individually tested. They are warranted to be free from defects in workmanship and materials for a period of one year from the date of purchase.

If a problem develops during the warranty period, follow the instructions below to obtain warranty service. If inspection shows that the problem is due to defective workmanship or materials, WPG will repair the product without charge.

Warranty does not apply when ...

- modifications have been made to the product after leaving the factory
- rubber portions have been cut or scratched during use;
- repairs are required due to abnormal wear and tear, and/or;
- the product has been damaged, misused or neglected.

If a problem is not covered under warranty, WPG will notify the customer of costs prior to repair. If the customer agrees to pay all repair costs and to receive the repaired product on a C.O.D. basis, then WPG will proceed with repairs.

TO OBTAIN REPAIRS OR WARRANTY SERVICE

For purchases in *North America*:

Contact the WPG Technical Service Department. When factory service is required, ship the complete product – prepaid – along with your name, address and phone number to the street address listed at the bottom of this page. WPG may be reached by phone or fax numbers listed below.

For purchases in *all other localities*:

Contact your dealer or the WPG Technical Service Department for assistance. WPG may be reached by phone or fax numbers listed below.

Wood's Powr-Grip Co., Inc.
908 West Main St.
Laurel, MT 59044 USA

406-628-8231 (phone)
800-548-7341 (phone)
406-628-8354 (fax)

KEEP FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

ENGINEERING DRAWINGS



908 W. Main • P.O. Box 368
Laurel, MT USA 59044
800-548-7341 (phone) • 406-628-8231 (phone)
406-628-8354 (fax) • www.WPG.com

 **INTENDED FOR USE BY SKILLED TECHNICAL
PROFESSIONALS • READ AND UNDERSTAND
BEFORE ROUTING, WIRING AND/OR ASSEMBLING**



**C-FRAME
POWER FILTER,
AC-VOLTAGE**

Model numbers: CFPT49AC, CFPT69AC

WIRE LEGEND: CONTROLLED BY WIRING SYMBOLS DRAWING EXCEPT AS NOTED AND BELOW.

LINE STYLES AND WIDTHS FOR WIRE UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

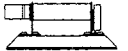


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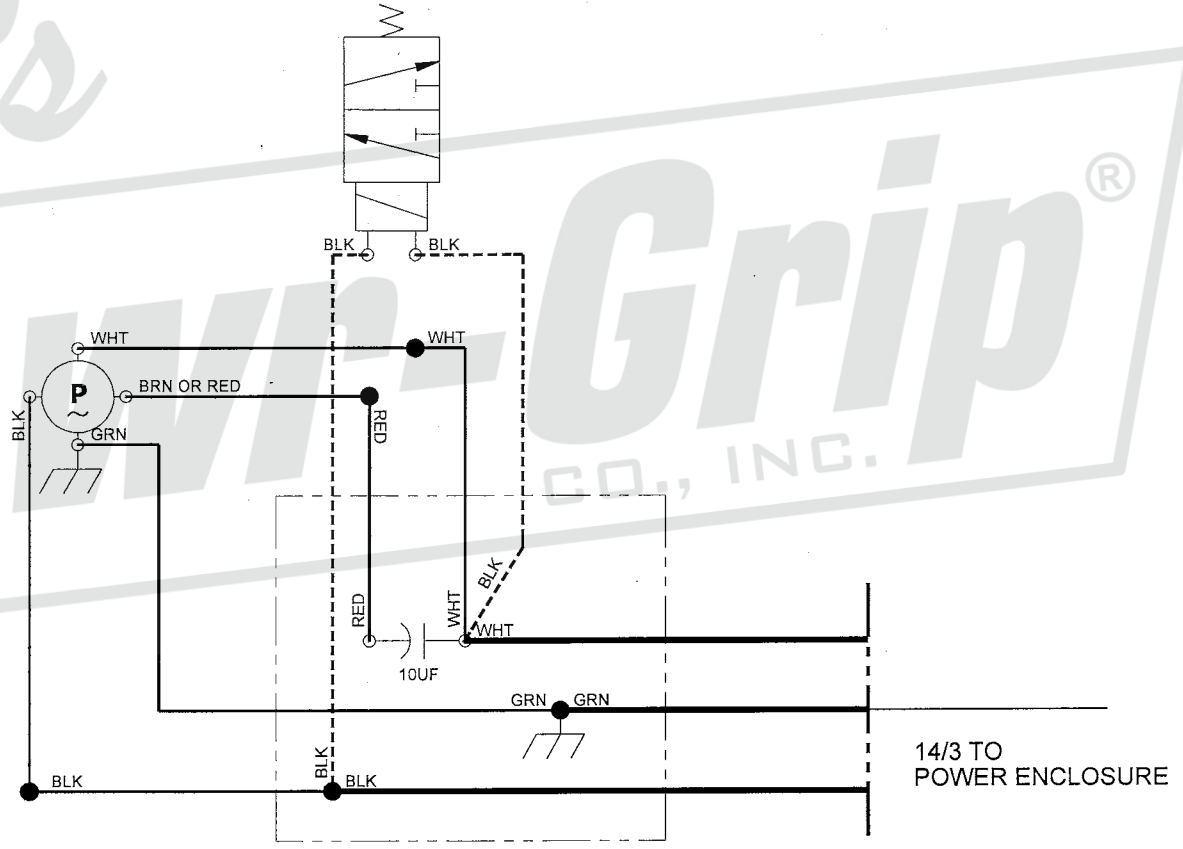
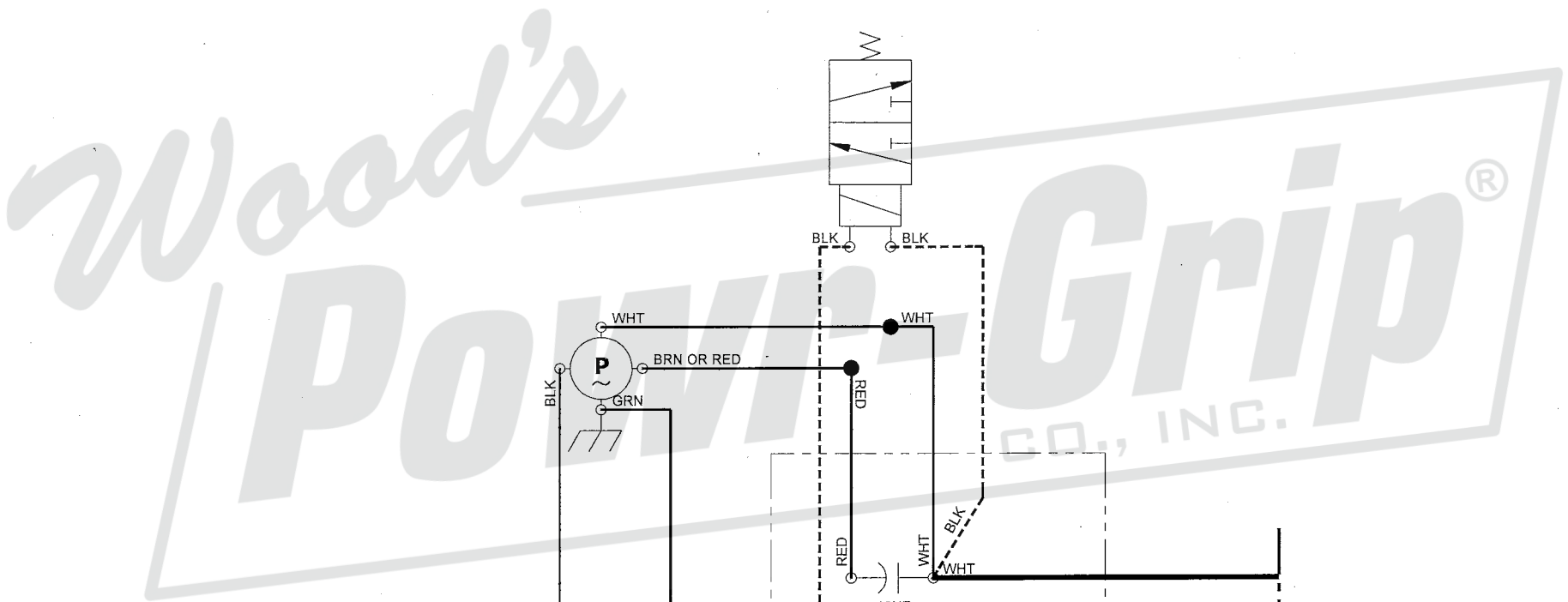
H:\Working\STD\71700-STD\ECN 2762\ 700-W02 [W02]

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DRAWN: L. RENNER	DATE: 05/30/2006
CHECKED: <i>ck</i>	<i>04-02-12</i>
APPROVED: <i>OMR</i>	<i>4-2-12</i>

STANDARD PARTS N/A 120/240VAC GAST 3 SCFM VACUUM PUMP WIRING SCHEMATIC D700-W02 [W02]			
SIZE: A	SCALE: NONE	REV.: 2	ECN NUMBER: 2762
			DATE: 12/09/2011
			BY: LER



WIRE LEGEND: CONTROLLED BY WIRING SYMBOLS DRAWING EXCEPT AS NOTED AND BELOW.

LINE STYLES AND WIDTHS FOR WIRE UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

N/A	N/A	N/A	16AWG
.....	----	----	----
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

PRODUCT MANAGER: GARY B. DATE: 01/10/2018

CHECKED: *CR* DATE: *01-15-18*

APPROVED: *Om* DATE: *1-15-18*

TYPE: STANDARD

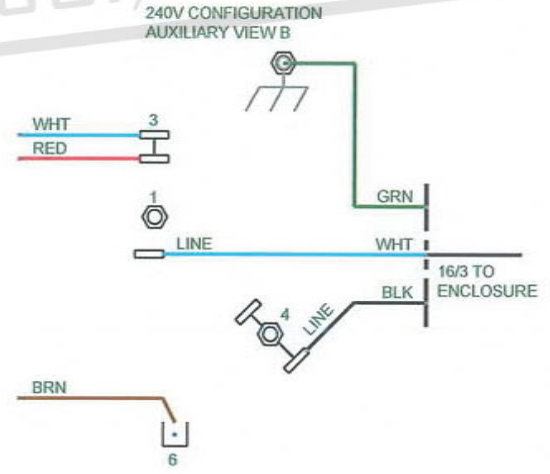
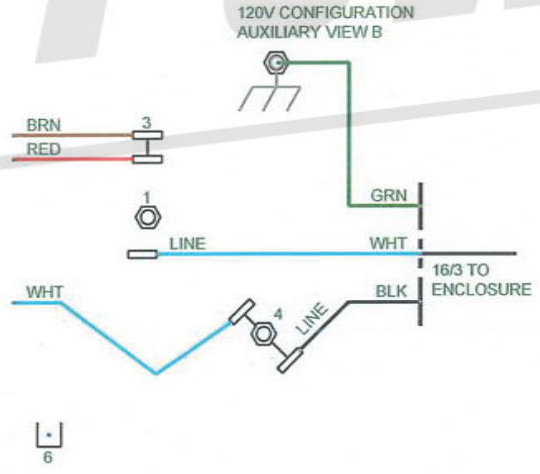
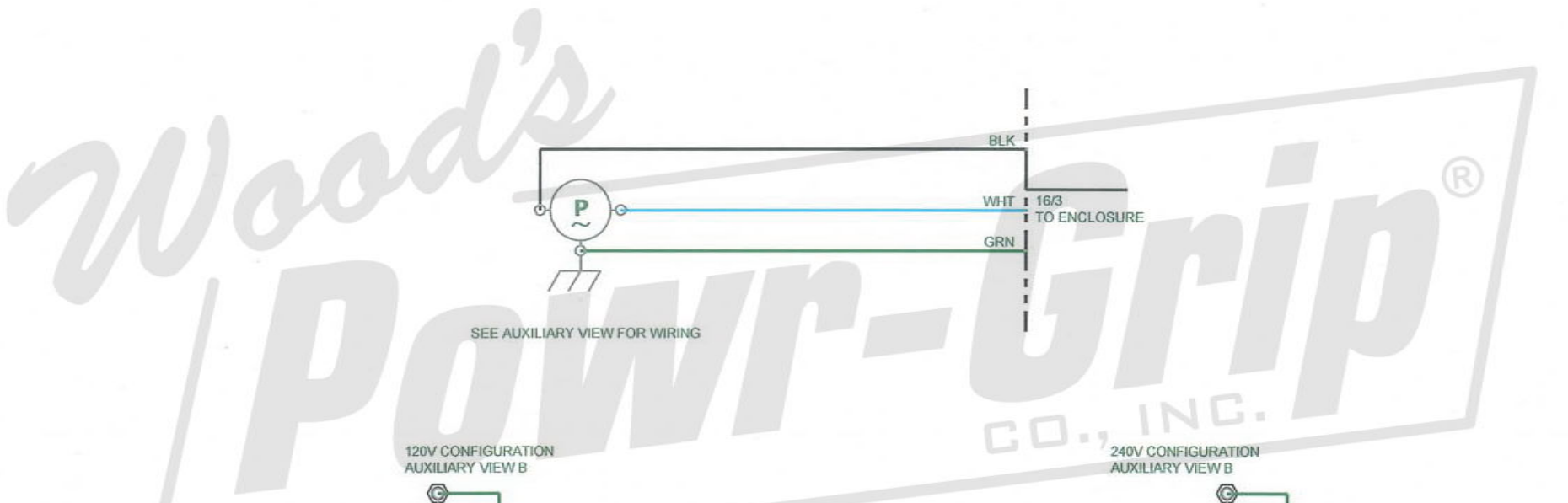
FILE DIRECTORY: 700
FILE [SHEET]: 700-W06 [W06]

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STANDARD PARTS
N/A
4SCFM 100/120/240VAC 50/60HZ ROT VANE VAC PMP WIR SCH
D700-W06 [W06]

SIZE: A	SCALE: NONE	REVISION: 01.A	ECN NUMBER: 4478	ECN DATE: 01/10/2018	ECN BY: JAC	EST. WEIGHT: N/A
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WIRE LEGEND: CONTROLLED BY WIRING SYMBOLS DRAWING EXCEPT AS NOTED AND BELOW.

LINE STYLES AND WIDTHS FOR WIRE UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.



TYPE: STANDARD

FILE DIRECTORY: 716
FILE [SHEET]: 716-W01 [A-W01]

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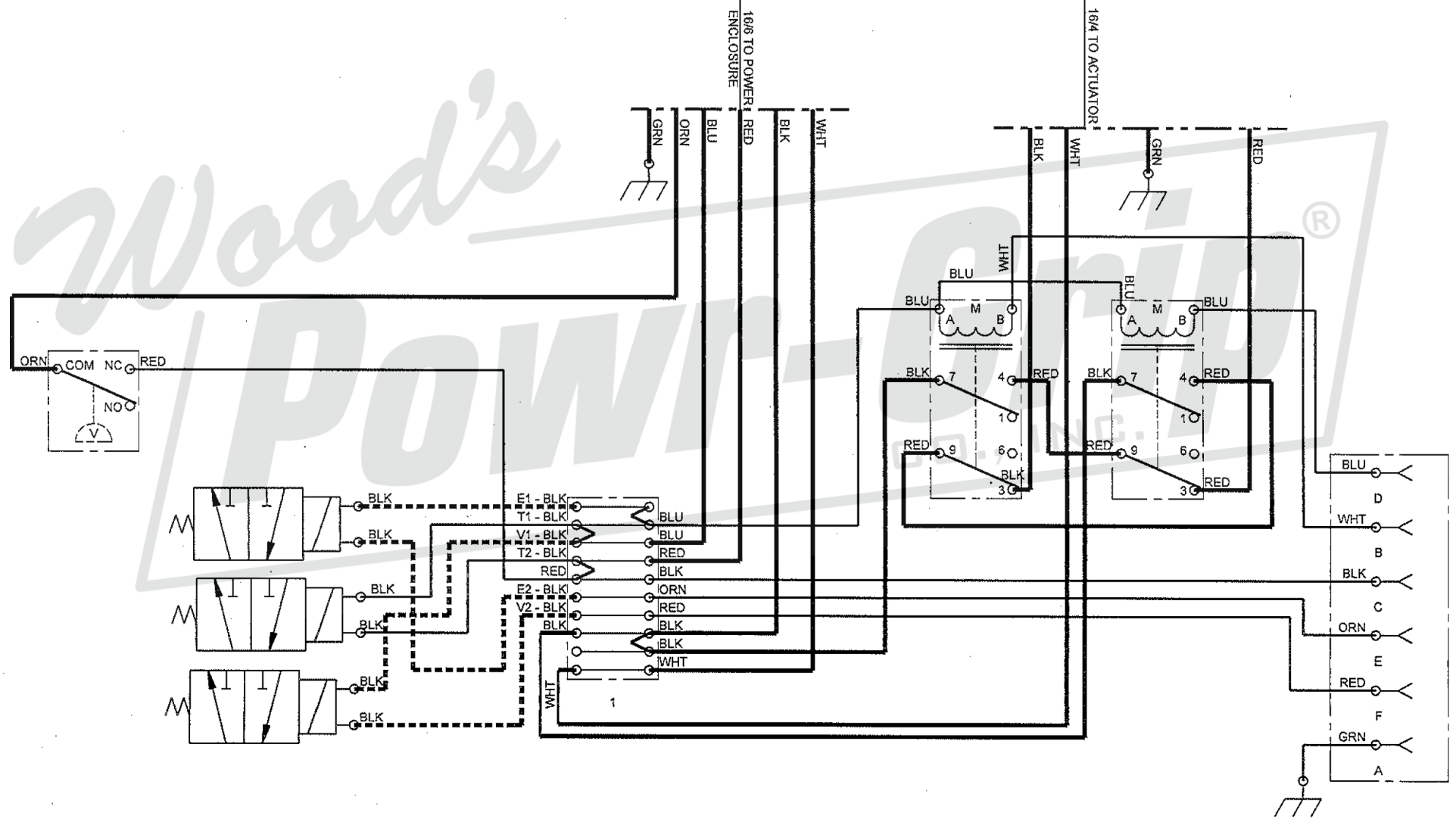


STANDARD FLOW SOLENOID VALVE PACKAGE
POWER TILT
24V AC VALVE ENCLOSURE W/ RELAYS WIRING DIAGRAM
D716-W01 [A-W01]

NOTES:
1) MAY SUBSTITUTE GRN W/ YS FOR GRN.

PRODUCT MANAGER: DANIEL M.	DATE: 04/19/2002
CHECKED: <i>CR</i>	<i>06-30-15</i>
APPROVED: <i>OMM</i>	<i>6-30-15</i>

SIZE: A	SCALE: NONE	REVISION: 01.A	ECN NUMBER: 3683	ECN DATE: 03/11/2015	ECN BY: SPE	EST. WEIGHT: N/A
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WIRE LEGEND: CONTROLLED BY WIRING SYMBOLS DRAWING EXCEPT AS NOTED AND BELOW.

TYPE: STANDARD

FILE DIRECTORY: FILE [SHEET]:

716-W02 [A-W02]

LINE STYLES AND WIDTHS FOR WIRE UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

N/A	N/A	N/A	16-18AWG
.....	----	----	----
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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LAUREL, MONTANA U.S.A.

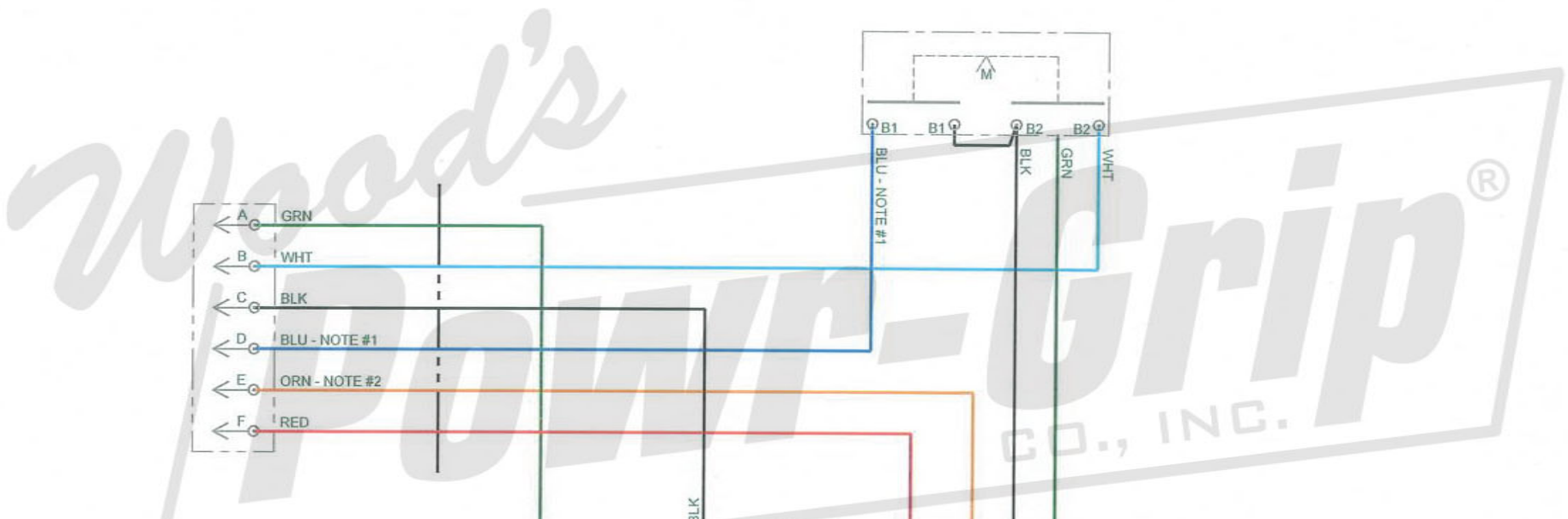
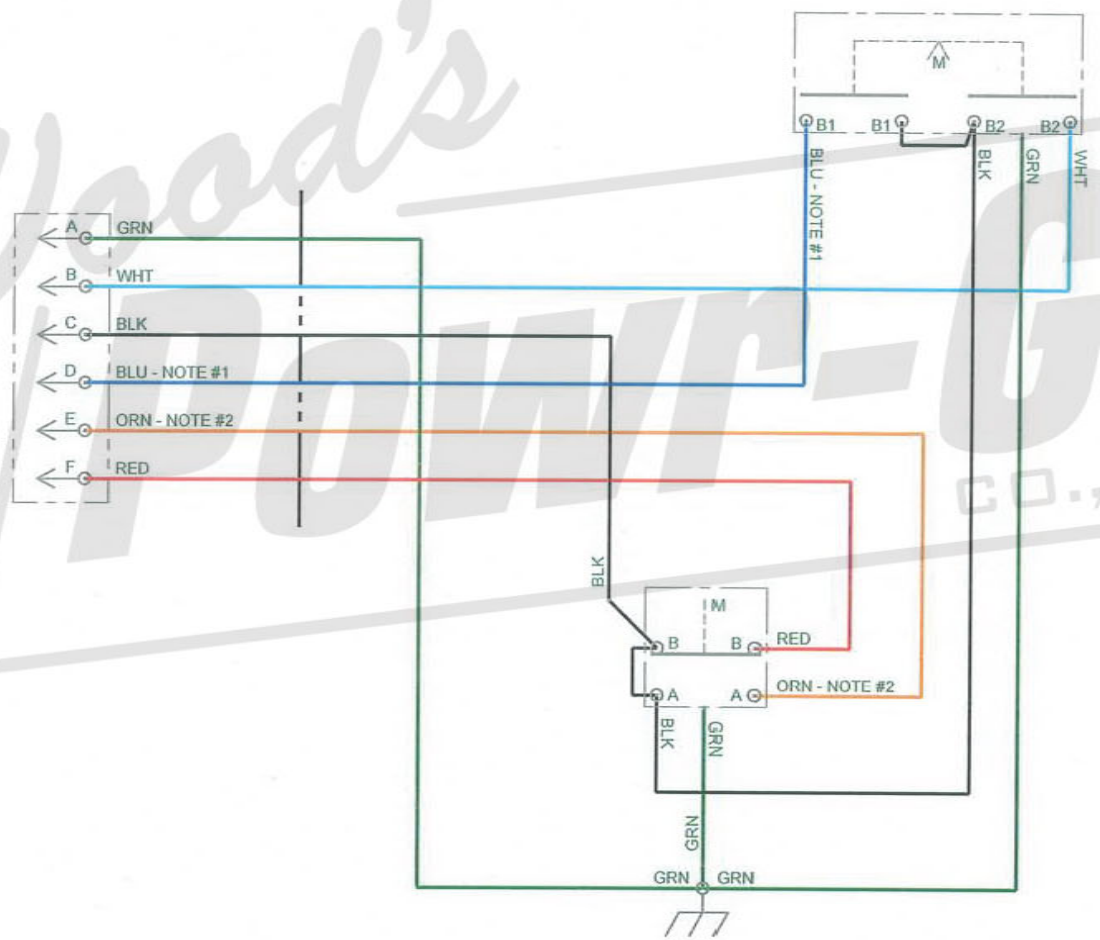
NOTES:

- (1) SUBSTITUTE YELLOW WIRE FOR BLUE IF BLUE WIRE IS UNAVAILABLE.
- (2) SUBSTITUTE BROWN WIRE FOR ORANGE IF ORANGE WIRE IS UNAVAILABLE.

PRODUCT MANAGER: DANIEL M.	DATE: 03/26/2002
CHECKED: <i>CR</i>	<i>07-30-18</i>
APPROVED: <i>Over</i>	<i>7-30-18</i>

STANDARD-FLOW SOLENOID-VALVE PACKAGE
POWER-TILT
AC 1-ACTION RELEASE W/POWER TILT PENDANT WIRING SCHEM
D716-W02 [A-W02]

SIZE: A	SCALE: NONE	REVISION: 03.A	ECN NUMBER: 4631	ECN DATE: 07/12/2018	ECN BY: CCH	EST. WEIGHT: N/A
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WIRE LEGEND: CONTROLLED BY
WIRING SYMBOLS DRAWING
EXCEPT AS NOTED AND BELOW.

LINE STYLES AND WIDTHS FOR
WIRE UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

----- N/A ----- ----- N/A -----
N/A 16AWG

TYPE:
STANDARD

FILE DIRECTORY:
FILE (SHEET): **716A-W03 [A-W03]**

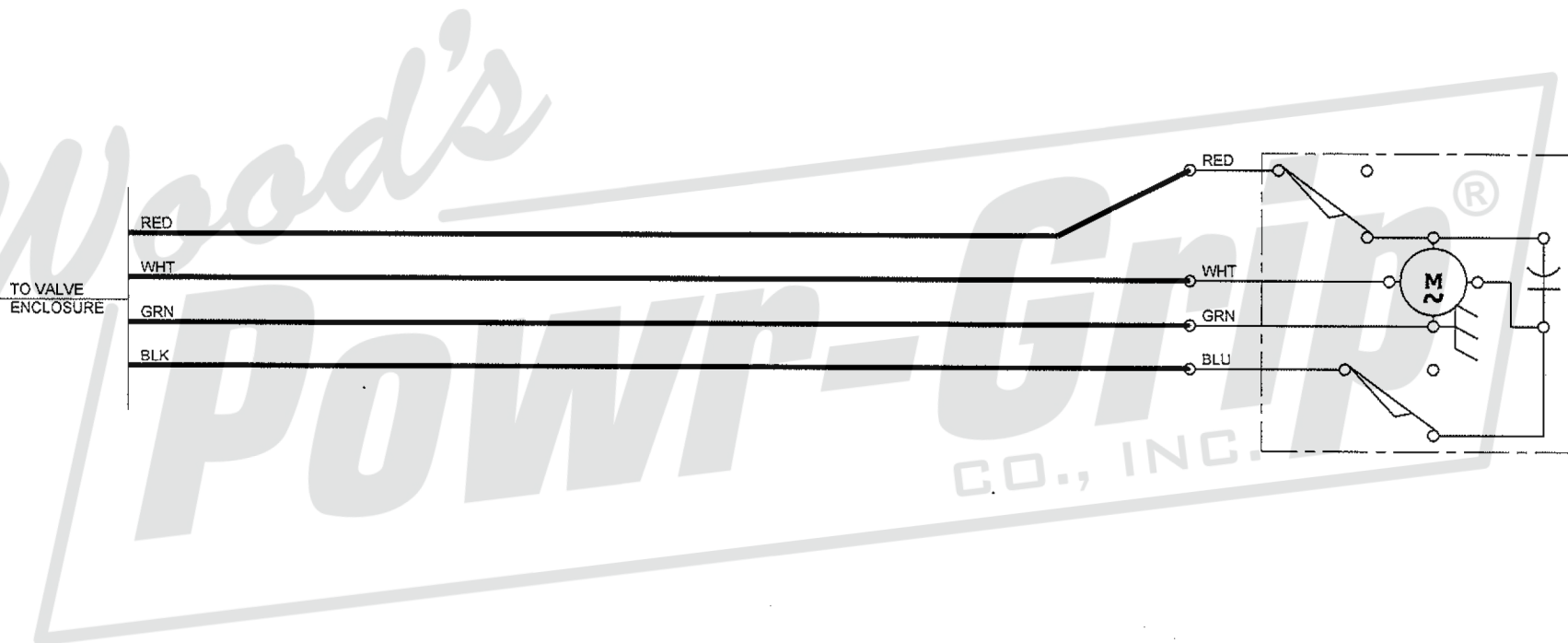
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WPG LAUREL, MONTANA U.S.A.

PRODUCT MANAGER: DANIEL M.	DATE: 05/29/2007
CHECKED: <i>CR</i>	<i>06-30-15</i>
APPROVED: <i>OMR</i>	<i>6-30-15</i>

**STANDARD FLOW SOLENOID VALVE PACKAGE
POWER TILT
ACTUATOR WIRING DIAGRAM
D716A-W03 [A-W03]**

SIZE: A	SCALE: NONE	REVISION: 01.A	ECN NUMBER: 3683	ECN DATE: 03/11/2015	ECN BY: SPE	EST. WEIGHT: N/A
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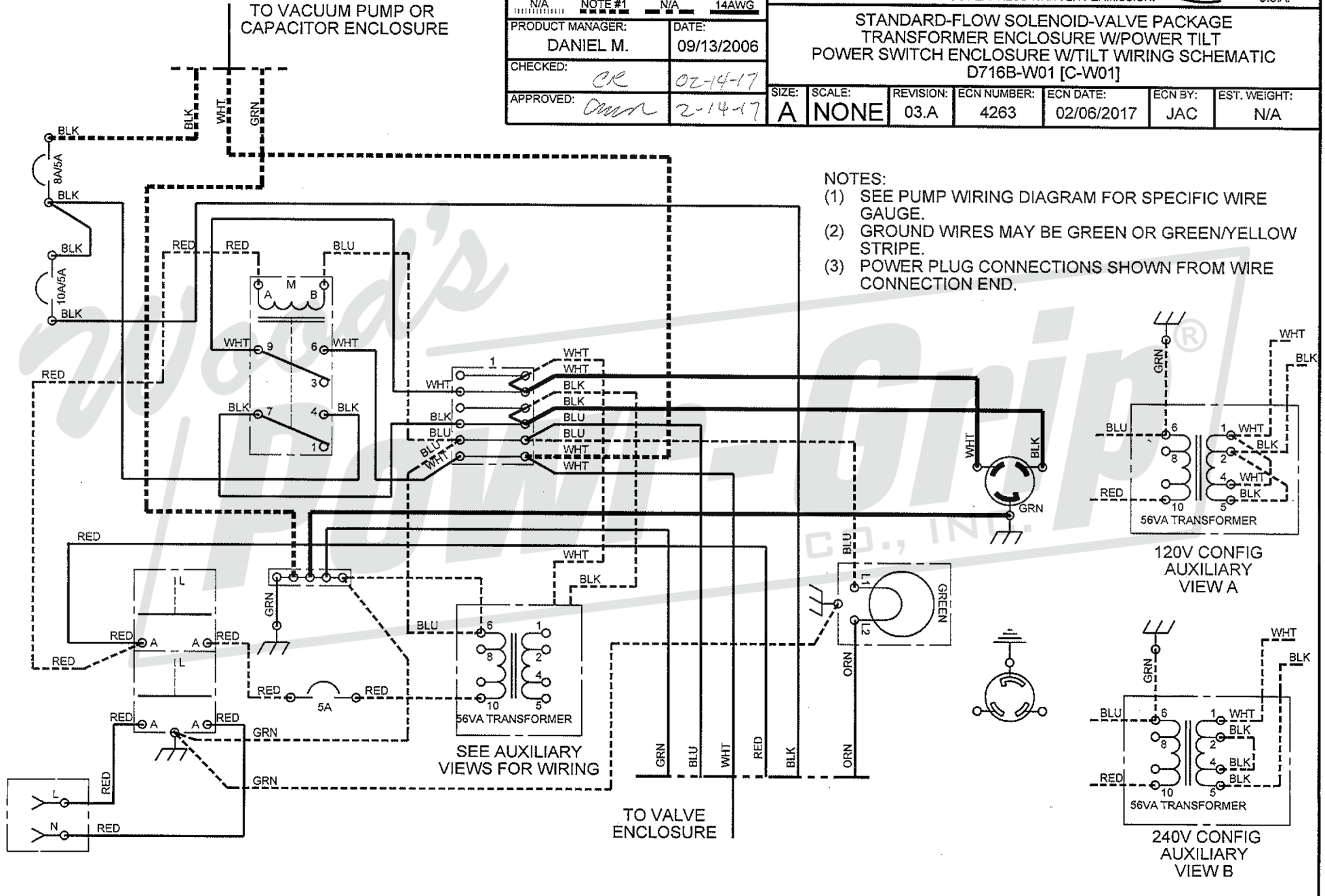
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LINE STYLES AND WIDTHS FOR WIRE UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

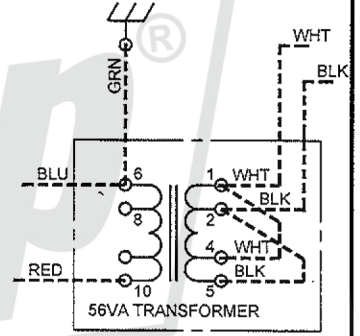
N/A	20AWG	N/A	16AWG
N/A	NOTE #1	N/A	14AWG

PRODUCT MANAGER: DANIEL M.	DATE: 09/13/2006
CHECKED: <i>CR</i>	DATE: 02-14-17
APPROVED: <i>DMR</i>	DATE: 2-14-17

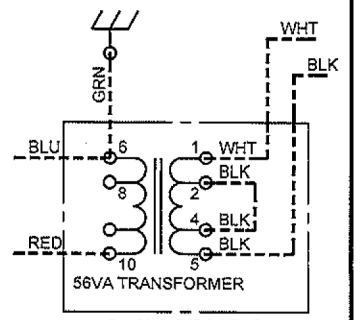
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STANDARD-FLOW SOLENOID-VALVE PACKAGE TRANSFORMER ENCLOSURE W/POWER TILT POWER SWITCH ENCLOSURE W/TILT WIRING SCHEMATIC D716B-W01 [C-W01]						
SIZE: A	SCALE: NONE	REVISION: 03.A	ECN NUMBER: 4263	ECN DATE: 02/06/2017	ECN BY: JAC	EST. WEIGHT: N/A



- NOTES:
- (1) SEE PUMP WIRING DIAGRAM FOR SPECIFIC WIRE GAUGE.
 - (2) GROUND WIRES MAY BE GREEN OR GREEN/YELLOW STRIPE.
 - (3) POWER PLUG CONNECTIONS SHOWN FROM WIRE CONNECTION END.



120V CONFIG
AUXILIARY
VIEW A



240V CONFIG
AUXILIARY
VIEW B