

KEEP FOR FUTURE REFERENCE



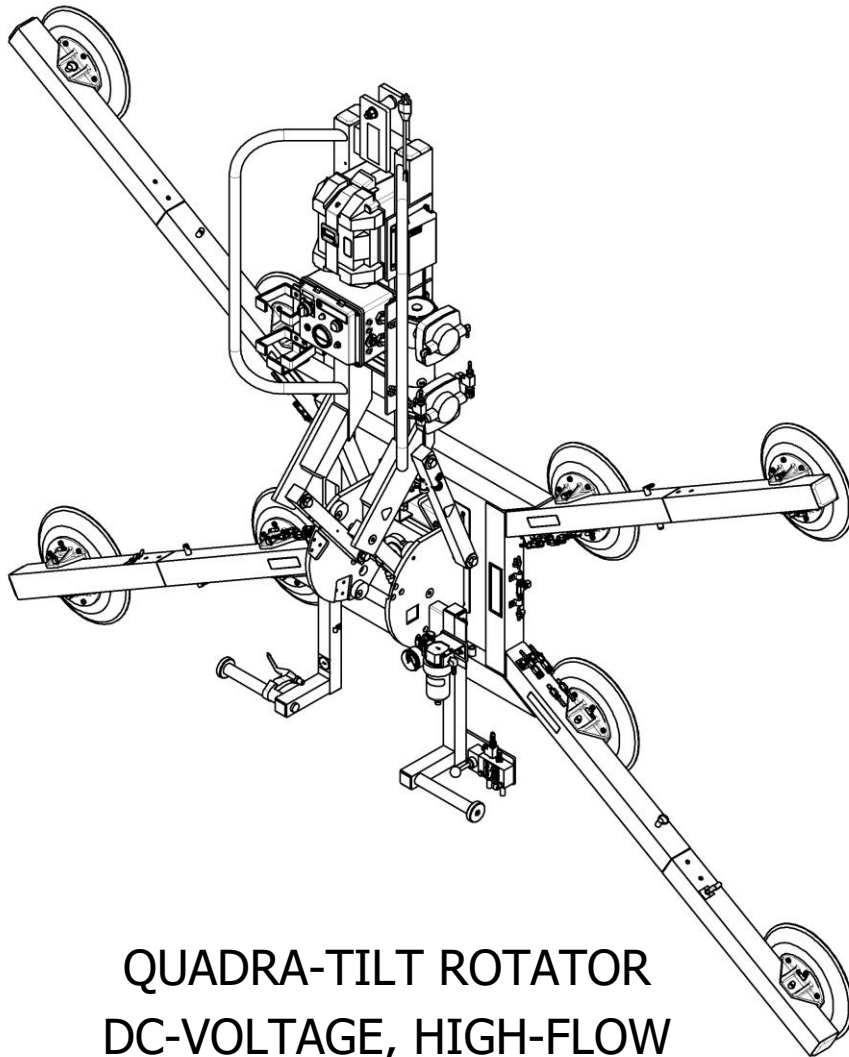
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INSTRUCTIONS

International Version

MODEL NUMBERS: MRTA8HV11DC,
MRTA811LDC

SERIAL NUMBER: _____
(please see serial label and record number here)



**QUADRA-TILT ROTATOR
DC-VOLTAGE, HIGH-FLOW**



***READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS AND WARNINGS
BEFORE OPERATING THIS LIFTER***



DESIGNED FOR THE MATERIALS HANDLING PROFESSIONAL

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SPECIFICATIONS

Description:	CE	Designed for use with a crane or other hoisting equipment, MRTA8-DC lifters employ vacuum to hold a load for lifting, and they provide manual 360° rotation and mechanically assisted, manual 90° tilt movements for load manipulation.	
Model Number:		MRTA8HV11DC	MRTA811LDC
Vacuum Pads:		10" [25 cm] nom. diameter, lipped (Model HV11) (Eight, standard rubber, spring-mounted for ¼" [7 mm] travel, with #60 filter screen)	11" [28 cm] nom. diameter, lipped (Model G3370) (Eight, standard rubber, spring-mounted for ¼" [7 mm] travel, with #60 filter screen)
Pad Spread: ¹ (to outer edges)			
Length - Maximum:		122 1/4" [3105 mm]	123 1/4" [3130 mm]
- Minimum:		50" [1270 mm]	51" [1295 mm]
Width - Maximum:		73 1/2" [1867 mm]	74 1/2" [1892 mm]
- Minimum:		12 3/4" [327 mm]	13 3/4" [352 mm]
Lifter Weight:		304 lbs [138 kg]	300 lbs [136 kg]
Load Capacity		(rated at 16" Hg [-54 kPa] on clean, smooth, nonporous flat surfaces ²)	
Per-Pad:		150 lbs [68.5 kg]	175 lbs [79.5 kg]
Maximum:		1200 lbs [545 kg]	1400 lbs [635 kg]
Power Source:		12 volts DC, 26 amps	
Battery Capacity:		28 amp-hours	
Tilt Capability:		Manual, 90°, with four-bar tilt linkage that minimizes operator effort and automatically holds a correctly attached load in the upright or flat position.	
Rotation Capability:		Manual, 360°, with automatic latching (when desired).	
Vacuum Pumps:		2 diaphragm type, 1 SCFM [28 liters/minute] nominal airflow <i>or</i> 1 diaphragm type, 3 SCFM [85 liters/minute] nominal airflow	
Vacuum Reserve Tank:		Vacuum reservoir helps prevent immediate vacuum loss in case of power failure and extends battery life by reducing pump cycles required to maintain vacuum.	
Vacuum Gauge:		Dial gauge indicates current vacuum level in positive inches of Hg and negative kPa.	
Low Vacuum Warning Light:		Red light is energized until vacuum level is sufficient to lift maximum load weight (higher than 16" Hg [-54 kPa]) and whenever vacuum loss causes pumps to re-engage.	
Options:		<i>Available</i> with Tilt Lock. When engaged, this option ensures that the upright or flat orientation of the load is not compromised by accidental or unexpected forces. See separate instructions about other options.	
Operating Elevation:		Maximum = 6,000' [1,828 m]	
Operating Temperatures:		32° to 104° F [0° to 40° C]	
Service Life:		This lifter is designed to have a service life of 20,000 lifting cycles, when used and maintained as intended. Vacuum pads, filter elements and other wear-out items are excluded; see MAINTENANCE and REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST for more information. For the DISPOSAL OF THE LIFTER after its service life, see INTENDED USE.	
ASME Standard BTH-1:		Design Category "B", Service Class "0" (see www.wpg.com for more information)	

!!-CE-!! Note: This symbol appears in the *INSTRUCTIONS* manual only when requirements of a CE Standard are *different* from requirements of other standards that also apply to this vacuum lifter. CE requirements are mandatory in geographical areas where CE Standards apply, but may be optional in other locations.

¹ To identify the Pad Spread for any specific pad frame configuration, see the illustrations in ASSEMBLY: TO CHANGE THE PAD FRAME CONFIGURATION.

² Load Capacity is based on a friction coefficient of 1; see MAINTENANCE: VACUUM PAD MAINTENANCE: Friction Coefficient for additional information.

WARNINGS



Powr-Grip is pleased to offer the most reliable vacuum lifters available. Despite the high degree of security provided by this product, certain precautions must be observed to protect the operator and others.



Always wear personal protective equipment that is appropriate for the material being handled. Follow trade association guidelines.

Always operate the lifter under conditions approved for its design (see INTENDED USE: OPERATING ENVIRONMENT).

Never operate a lifter that is damaged, malfunctioning, or missing parts.

Never operate a lifter if the sealing edge of any vacuum pad is cut or otherwise damaged.

Never remove or obscure warning labels.

Never operate a lifter if the Maximum Load Capacity or any warning appears to be missing or obscured.

Always make certain the contact surfaces of the load and all vacuum pads are clean prior to attaching the pads (see MAINTENANCE: VACUUM PAD MAINTENANCE).

Never exceed the Maximum Load Capacity or attempt to lift loads that the lifter is not designed for (see INTENDED USE: LOAD CHARACTERISTICS).

Never attempt to lift cracked or broken glass with this lifter.

Always position the vacuum pads correctly on the load prior to lifting (see OPERATION: To ATTACH THE PADS TO A LOAD).

Never lift a load when any vacuum indicator shows inadequate vacuum.

Never touch the vacuum release controls during a lift. This may result in loss of vacuum and release of the load.

Never allow people to ride on the lifter or the load being lifted.

Never lift a load higher than necessary or leave suspended loads unattended.

Never lift a load over people.

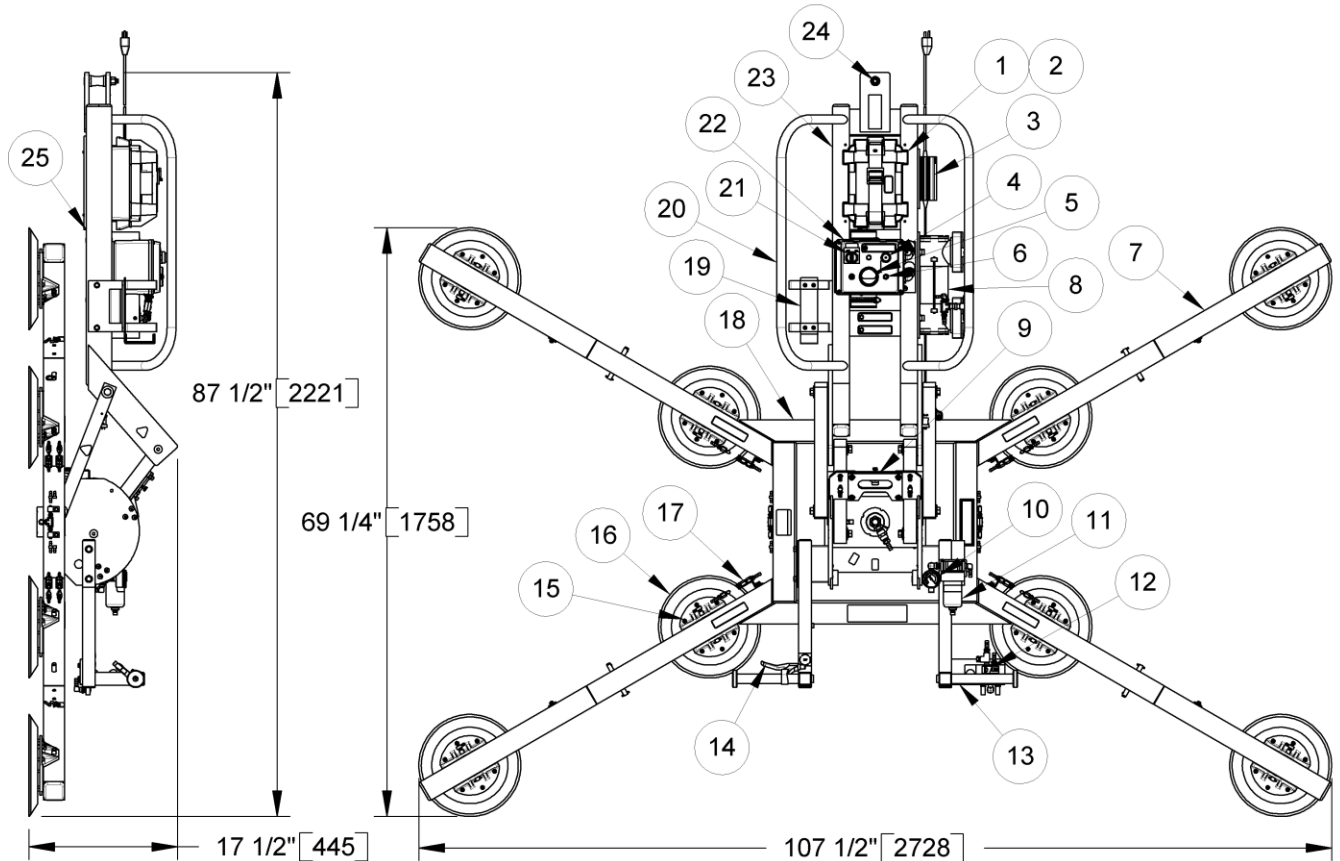
Always keep other personnel far enough away from the lifter to avoid injury in the event of an unexpected load release.

Always place the power control in the inactive position and, when possible, disconnect the power source before opening any enclosure on the lifter. (Only applicable to powered lifters)

Always remember that modifications to the lifter could compromise its safety. Wood's Powr-Grip cannot be responsible for the safety of a lifter that has been modified by others. For consultation, contact Wood's Powr-Grip (see LIMITED WARRANTY).

OPERATING FEATURES

Note: Components featured in the following instructions for assembling, operating or maintaining the vacuum lifter are underlined> on their first appearance in each section.



Standard MRTA811LDC shown with 3-SCFM [85 liters/minute] vacuum generating system.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 BATTERY BOX with ... | 9 TILT LOCK (OPTION) | 18 PAD FRAME |
| 2 BATTERY | 10 VACUUM GAUGE | 19 HOIST PENDANT BASKET |
| 3 BATTERY CHARGER | 11 AIR FILTER | 20 CONTROL HANDLE |
| 4 LOW VACUUM WARNING LIGHT | 12 VACUUM CONTROL VALVE | 21 POWER SWITCH |
| 5 BATTERY GAUGE | 13 CONTROL HANDLE | 22 Enclosure with VACUUM SWITCH |
| 6 BATTERY TEST BUTTON | 14 ROTATION RELEASE LEVER | 23 LIFT BAR |
| 7 EXTENSION ARM | 15 MOVABLE PAD MOUNT | 24 LIFT SPOOL |
| 8 VACUUM PUMP(S) | 16 VACUUM PAD | 25 VACUUM RESERVE TANK |
| | 17 QUICK CONNECTOR | |

ASSEMBLY


- 1) Open the shipping container and remove all materials for restraining or protecting the vacuum lifter. Save the container for use whenever the lifter is transported.
- 2) Suspend the lifter from a crane as follows: Select hoisting equipment (crane and hoist, when applicable) rated to carry the maximum load weight plus the lifter weight (see SPECIFICATIONS: Maximum Load Capacity and Lifter Weight).

Note: Any application of the lifter must conform to all statutory or regulatory standards that relate to the hoisting equipment when used in its geographical location (eg, relevant OSHA standards in the USA).

 **WARNING: Hoisting equipment hook must be fitted with restraining latch to prevent lift spool from slipping off under any circumstances.**

If the lifter is equipped with the optional tilt lock, make sure it is either disengaged or locked out (see OPERATION: TO LIFT AND MOVE THE LOAD: Using or Locking out the Optional Tilt Lock). Then raise the lift bar to a vertical orientation and attach the hoisting equipment hook to the lift spool.

Note: Some hoisting equipment hooks could interfere with an upright load that extends beyond the lifter's pad frame. If the load would contact the hook during lifter operation, the operator must prevent this by attaching a sling (or other rigging that does not interfere with the load) between the hook and the lift spool.

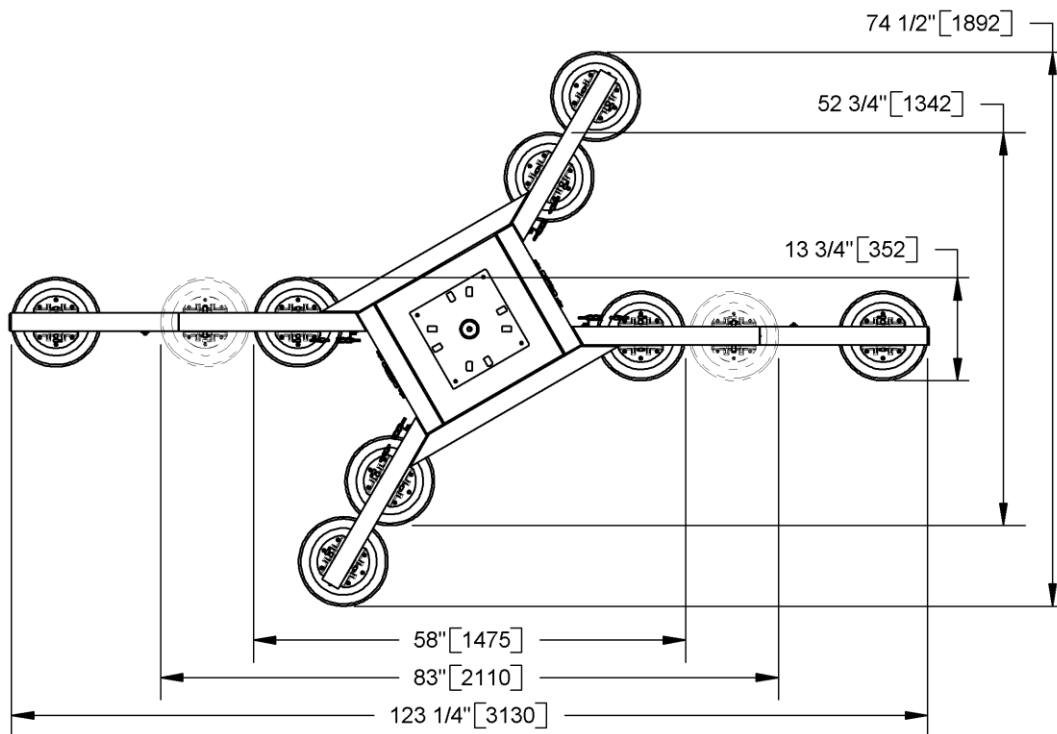
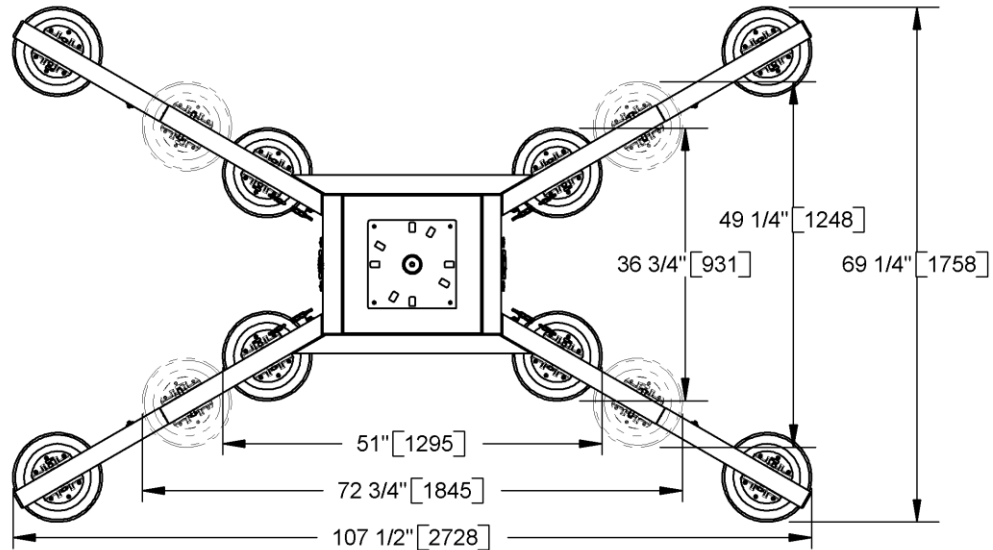
 **WARNING: Any sling used must be rated to carry maximum load weight plus lifter weight.**

Use the hoisting equipment to raise the lifter out of the shipping container, being careful to avoid damaging any vacuum pads. The control pendant for the hoisting equipment can be attached to the lifter by inserting it into the hoist pendant basket provided. Remove the pad covers and save them for use whenever the lifter is stored.

- 3) Arrange the pad frame in the configuration that will provide optimal support of the load while lifting (see TO CHANGE THE PAD FRAME CONFIGURATION to follow).
- 4) Connect the electrical connectors uniting the battery to the battery charger and the vacuum generating system. Now the lifter is operational.
- 5) Perform Operational and Load Tests for the lifter as directed in MAINTENANCE: TESTING SCHEDULE.

To CHANGE THE PAD FRAME CONFIGURATION

The lifter offers a variety of pad frame configurations to accommodate different load dimensions and weights (see SPECIFICATIONS: Pad Spread and Load Capacity). The following illustrations show several possible configurations. Select a configuration to provide optimal support across the load surface and to minimize load overhang (see OPERATION: BEFORE USING THE LIFTER).



Note: Smaller dimensions indicate Pad Spread when extension arms are removed (see To Install/Remove Extension Arms to follow). Shaded circles indicate alternative locations of vacuum pads (see to Reposition Movable Pad Mounts to follow).

Configurations are created by installing or removing the pad frame's extension arms, by repositioning or removing the movable pad mounts, and by connecting or disconnecting the vacuum hoses to certain vacuum pads. Always assemble the pad frame in a symmetrical arrangement, to keep the lifter balanced (see illustrations).

To support the maximum load weight, all vacuum pads must be installed on the pad frame and all vacuum hoses must be connected to the vacuum pads. To support the largest load dimensions, all extension arms must also be installed on the pad frame. To support smaller weights and dimensions, some extension arms or vacuum pads may be removed, and the corresponding vacuum hoses may be disconnected, ***provided that the lifter still has sufficient capacity to support the load in question.***

⚠ *WARNING: Removing or disconnecting any vacuum pad reduces lifter's load capacity.*

To calculate the load capacity when some vacuum pads are disconnected, consult the Per-Pad Load Capacity (see SPECIFICATIONS) and multiply by the number of pads currently in use (see To Reposition [or Remove] Movable Pad Mounts to follow). Make sure all vacuum hoses are secure and routed to avoid being pinched, snagged, abraded or otherwise damaged while the lifter is in operation.

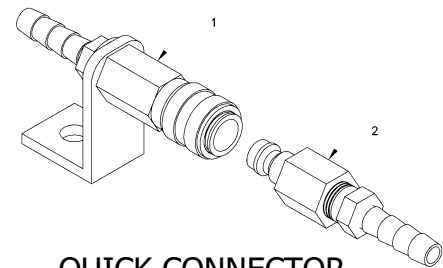
⚠ *WARNING: Make sure all vacuum hoses are coiled or routed so they cannot become entangled, kinked or punctured during rotation or tilt.*

Note: Whenever a vacuum hose is disconnected from the vacuum system, the corresponding vacuum pad does not contribute to the load capacity, whether or not the pad is mounted on the pad frame.

To Connect/Disconnect Vacuum Hoses

The vacuum hose for each vacuum pad is connected to or disconnected from the vacuum system by means of a quick connector. To connect the vacuum hose, push the male and female ends of the connector together until they lock. To disconnect the vacuum hose, move the release ring on the female end until the connector separates.

⚠ *WARNING: Make sure vacuum hoses are coiled or routed to avoid damage during rotation or tilt.*



QUICK CONNECTOR
1 FEMALE END
2 MALE END

Make sure all vacuum hoses are secure and routed to avoid being punctured, pinched, kinked, entangled, abraded or otherwise damaged while the lifter is in operation.

To Reposition (or Remove) Movable Pad Mounts

- 1) Remove the cotterless hitch pin from one movable pad mount.
- 2) Move the pad mount to the desired position on the pad frame and align the holes for the cotterless hitch pin in the pad mount with the corresponding holes in the pad frame.
- 3) Secure the pad mount by pushing the cotterless hitch pin through the holes until the retaining ball emerges on the far side of the pad mount.
- 4) Make sure that the vacuum hose connecting the vacuum pad to the vacuum system is not pinched, kinked, cut or abraded and that it will not interfere with lifter operations.
- 5) Repeat steps #1-4 to position other pad mounts as needed. Always position vacuum pads in a symmetrical arrangement, and make sure that all vacuum hoses are functioning correctly.

To remove a vacuum pad from the pad frame all together, disconnect the corresponding vacuum hose and remove the pad mount as directed above. Make sure to store the pad and its mount in a clean, dry location to protect them from environmental exposure.

Note: When you are assembling a linear configuration (see illustration), a third vacuum pad may be mounted in line on each of two pad arms. Although these additional pads do help prevent load breakage, ***they must not be included in calculations of load capacity***, because each arm of the pad frame has a maximum structural capacity of 350 lbs [159 kg].

To Install/Remove Extension Arms

- 1) Remove the cotterless hitch pin from one extension arm.
- 2) Insert the end of the extension arm in its socket on the pad frame, so that the holes align for the cotterless hitch pin.
- 3) Secure the extension arm in the pad frame by pushing the cotterless hitch pin through the holes until the retaining ball emerges on the far side of the pad frame socket.
- 4) Remove the end of the quick connector from the spring clip on the extension arm, and connect the vacuum hose as directed above.
- 5) Repeat steps #1-4 to install other extension arms as needed for the pad frame configuration desired.
- 6) To remove extension arms, reverse this procedure. Store removed extension arms in a clean, dry location to protect them from environmental exposure.

About Secondary Rotation Stops

The lifter features two sets of holes in the rotation wear plate, which function as stops for the rotation latch. Rotation stops allow the operator to secure the load at each quarter turn of the rotation, keeping the long dimensions of an upright load either parallel or perpendicular to the ground. The secondary stops are rotated approximately 30° from the primary stops, to provide the same load positioning when the pad frame is in a linear configuration (see illustration).

Note: When you are assembling a linear configuration, be sure to install extension arms in the two sockets as shown in the illustration, since the secondary rotation stops do not align correctly when the arms are placed in the other two sockets.

INTENDED USE

LOAD CHARACTERISTICS

 **WARNING: This lifter is NOT intended for lifting hazardous materials, such as explosives or radioactive substances.**

The operator must verify that the lifter is intended to handle each load, in accordance with the following requirements:

- The load must not exceed the maximum allowable weight specified under Maximum Load Capacity (see SPECIFICATIONS).
- The load must be a single piece of nonporous or semiporous material with a flat and relatively smooth contact surface.³ To determine whether the load is too porous or rough, perform the test under Vacuum Level on Other Surfaces (see OPERATION: TO ATTACH THE PADS TO A LOAD).
- The load's contact surface must be suitable for obtaining a friction coefficient of 1 with the lifter's vacuum pads (see MAINTENANCE: VACUUM PAD MAINTENANCE: Friction Coefficient), as verified by a friction test, or capacity should be derated appropriately. If necessary, contact Wood's Powr-Grip for help.
- In order to avoid damaging the vacuum pads, the load's surface temperature must not exceed the allowable Operating Temperatures (see SPECIFICATIONS). However, if such an application cannot be avoided, Wood's Powr-Grip does offer a heat-resistant rubber compound and other solutions that may enable you to lift loads with higher surface temperatures. Contact Wood's Powr-Grip or an authorized dealer for more information.
- While the *minimum* length and width of the load are determined by the Pad Spread (see SPECIFICATIONS), the *maximum* length and width are determined by the allowable overhang, or the amount of load material that can extend sideways beyond the vacuum pads without breaking or otherwise being damaged.

The allowable overhang depends on the kind of load material being lifted, the thickness of the material, and the angle at which it is handled (if any). Since materials such as glass, stone or sheet metal each have different physical properties, the allowable overhang must be evaluated separately for each type of load. If necessary, contact Wood's Powr-Grip or an authorized dealer for help in determining the recommended overhang in a specific situation.

- In order to maintain load stability in the upright position, the maximum allowable thickness of loads is 1½" [3.8 cm] at the maximum weight (see SPECIFICATIONS: Maximum Load Capacity).⁴ This allowance assumes that the load is centered correctly on the lifter's pad frame (see OPERATION: TO ATTACH THE PADS TO A LOAD: Positioning the Lifter on the Load) and that no other forces, such as wind pressure, are affecting the load. Either of these circumstances could reduce the allowable load thickness.

³ Lifters that feature concave vacuum pads can also attach to some curved loads. Since curvature affects the lifting capacity, contact Wood's Powr-Grip for help in determining the Load Capacity for a particular curved load.

⁴ This allowance does **not** account for the use of Pad Spacers. ***Pad Spacers can reduce load stability in the upright position and, in some cases, the allowable thickness of loads.***

Conversely, allowable thickness increases as load weight decreases. In addition, an operator may be able to manually counteract the tendency of unstable loads to tilt out of the upright position, provided that the operator maintains control of the load at all times (see OPERATION: TO LIFT AND MOVE THE LOAD: About the Tilt Linkage and TO TILT THE LOAD). If necessary, contact Wood's Powr-Grip for help in determining the maximum thickness permitted when handling any specific load.

Note: Vacuum pads can stain or deform load surfaces with light colors or soft coatings. The operator should test such surfaces before using the lifter on them.

OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

The operator must determine whether the lifter is intended to be used in each work environment, in accordance with the following restrictions:

 **WARNING: Never use lifter in dangerous environments.**

- This lifter is not intended for use in any environment that is inherently dangerous to the operator or likely to compromise the lifter's ability to function. Environments containing explosives, caustic chemicals and other dangerous substances must be avoided when using the lifter.
- The lifter's work environment is limited by the Operating Elevation and Operating Temperatures indicated in SPECIFICATIONS.
- The lifter's work environment must be free of metal particles or any other contaminants that could damage lifter components through airborne contact or any other means of transmission in the environment. If such contaminants cause a vacuum pump failure, they could result in a load release and injury to the operator or others nearby.

 **WARNING: Environmental contaminants could result in vacuum pump failure.**

- Using the lifter in wet environments may require the operator to take special precautions. Moisture on contact surfaces of the load or vacuum pads diminishes the lifter's slip resistance, thereby reducing the lifting capacity (see MAINTENANCE: VACUUM PAD MAINTENANCE: Friction Coefficient).

 **WARNING: Moisture reduces slip resistance of vacuum pads.**

-
- **!!-CE-!!** If the lifter is employed in a construction area, CE Standard EN 13155 requires the use of a secondary positive holding device, such as a sling system, designed to support the load in case of a vacuum system failure.

 **WARNING: Where CE Standards apply, secondary positive holding device is required for lifting loads in construction zones.**

DISPOSAL OF THE LIFTER

After the vacuum lifter has reached the end of its service life, you must dispose of the lifter in compliance with all local codes and regulatory standards that are relevant for the geographical region.

Note: This lifter is equipped with a battery, which may be subject to special disposal regulations.

OPERATION

BEFORE USING THE LIFTER

The operator must determine whether the lifter is capable of performing each intended task, in accordance with the SPECIFICATIONS and INTENDED USE sections of this *INSTRUCTIONS* manual. In addition, all of the following preparations must be completed prior to lifting any load.

Taking Safety Precautions

The operator must be trained in all relevant industry and regulatory standards for the operation of the vacuum lifter in its geographical location (eg, ASME B30.20 in the USA).

The operator must read and understand this *INSTRUCTIONS* manual, including all **WARNINGS**, before using the lifter. If necessary, contact Wood's Powr-Grip or an authorized dealer for assistance.

⚠ WARNING: Always wear appropriate personal protective equipment.

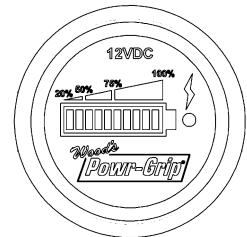
The operator must wear any personal protective equipment and take any other precautions required to handle the load safely. Consult appropriate trade association guidelines to determine what precautions are necessary for each type of load material.

Performing Inspections and Tests

⚠ WARNING: Always check battery energy before using lifter.

(See MAINTENANCE: BATTERY TEST)

Perform all inspections and tests required by the INSPECTION and TESTING SCHEDULES (see MAINTENANCE). In addition, if the lifter has been in storage, always conduct a VACUUM TEST before placing it in service (see MAINTENANCE).



CAUTION: Examine each air filter regularly, and empty when necessary.

The lifter is equipped with one or more air filters to help protect the vacuum system from contaminants. In order for a filter to function, the operator must empty the filter bowl before enough liquid accumulates to contact any portion of the filter element (see MAINTENANCE: AIR FILTER MAINTENANCE).

Confirming the Pad Frame Configuration

⚠ WARNING: Load capacity of lifter can vary, depending on pad frame configuration.

Make sure the pad frame has been assembled in the configuration that will provide optimal support of the load while lifting (see ASSEMBLY: TO CHANGE THE PAD FRAME CONFIGURATION). The pad frame configuration selected must be appropriate, both for the weight and for the dimensions of the load in question.

TO APPLY THE PADS TO A LOAD

Powering up the Lifter

Make sure the lever on the vacuum control valve is in the center position (see OPERATION: To RELEASE THE PADS FROM THE LOAD: About Energy Conservation Mode to follow). Place the power switch in the "on" (☐) position (blue indicator light turns on).⁵ The power switch must remain in the "on" position while operating the lifter.⁶

 **WARNING: Never turn power off while operating lifter.**

Placing the power switch in the "off" (○) position during lifter operation could result in the release of the load and possible injury to the operator (see TO LIFT AND MOVE THE LOAD: In Case of Power Failure to follow).

Positioning the Lifter on the Load

Make certain that the contact surfaces of the load and all vacuum pads are free of any contaminants that could prevent the pads from sealing against the load (see MAINTENANCE: VACUUM PAD MAINTENANCE).

Center the lifter's pad frame to within 2" [5 cm] of the load center, since off-center loading can cause the load to tilt or rotate unexpectedly (see TO LIFT AND MOVE THE LOAD: About the Tilt Linkage and TO ROTATE THE LOAD EDGEWISE to follow), and it may also damage the lifter.⁷ Make sure that all vacuum pads will fit entirely on the load's contact surface (see SPECIFICATIONS: Pad Spread) and that they will be loaded evenly while lifting (see SPECIFICATIONS: Per-Pad Load Capacity). Then position the lifter on the load so that all pads are touching the contact surface.

⁵ After the power switch is placed in the "on" position, the low vacuum warning light and the vacuum pumps turn on until the lifter attains full vacuum. Since the lifter is operating in energy conservation mode at this stage, the pumps and warning light may subsequently turn off. However, this does **not** indicate that the lifter is ready to lift a load.

⁶ If a vacuum pump fails to function while the power switch is in the "on" position, examine the circuit breaker (adjacent to power switch) to determine whether it has interrupted the electrical circuit to the pump. Although the operator can reset the circuit breaker, the power interruption may indicate an electrical problem that requires attention. Correct any deficiency before resuming normal operation of the lifter (see wiring diagram provided).

⁷ The lifter is designed to handle the maximum load weight (see SPECIFICATIONS: Maximum Load Capacity) when the load's center of gravity is positioned within 2" [5 cm] of the pad frame's center point. Occasional loading deviations are permissible, provided that the operator can maintain control of the load at all times and that the load weight is low enough to avoid damaging the lifter.

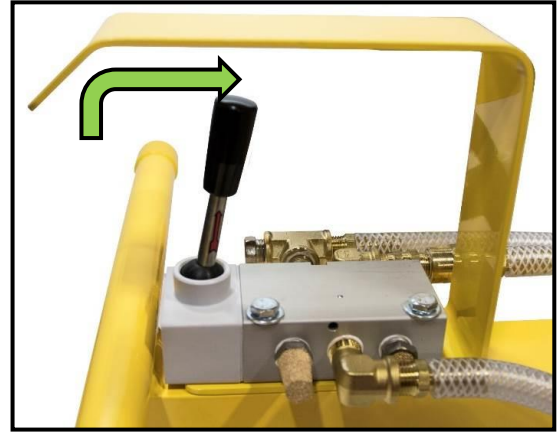
Sealing the Pads against the Load

Move the lever on the vacuum control valve to the "apply" (↩) position. This causes air to be drawn immediately at the vacuum pads.⁸ Apply the lifter to the load until all pads seal against it.

⚠ WARNING: Keep valve lever in "apply" position throughout lift.

The valve lever must remain in the "apply" position throughout the entire lift. Any interruption of the airflow during lifter operation could result in the release of the load and possible injury to the operator.

Note: If a vacuum pad has been lying against a hard object (as during shipping), it may be slightly distorted. Although initially it may be difficult to apply the pad to a load, this condition should correct itself with continued use.



Reading the Vacuum Gauge

The vacuum gauge indicates the current vacuum level in the lifter's vacuum system. The *green* range indicates vacuum levels sufficient for lifting the maximum load weight, whereas the *red* range indicates vacuum levels that are **not** sufficient for lifting the maximum load weight. The gauge needle should show a sudden surge in vacuum as the vacuum pads seal against the load. If it takes more than 5 seconds for the vacuum level to reach 5" Hg [-17 kPa], press on any pad that has not yet sealed.


⁸ To conserve battery energy and reduce the time required to apply the pads to a load, do not place the valve lever in the "apply" position unless the vacuum pads are contacting the load.

Vacuum Level on Optimal Surfaces

When the lifter is attached to clean, smooth, nonporous load surfaces, it should be able to maintain a vacuum level in the green range on the vacuum gauge, except when used at high elevations (see SPECIFICATIONS: Operating Elevation). If not, make sure the vacuum switch is adjusted correctly (see MAINTENANCE: VACUUM SWITCH ADJUSTMENT). If the vacuum switch cannot be adjusted to maintain a vacuum of 16" Hg [-54 kPa], perform the VACUUM TEST (see MAINTENANCE) to determine whether there is a deficiency in the vacuum generating system.

Vacuum Level on Other Surfaces

When the lifter is attached to contaminated, rough or porous load surfaces, it may not be able to maintain a vacuum level in the green range on the vacuum gauge, due to leakage in the seal between the vacuum pads and the load surface.⁹ In the case of contamination, thoroughly clean the contact surfaces of the load and the vacuum pads (see MAINTENANCE: VACUUM PAD MAINTENANCE: Cleaning), and reapply the lifter to the load. If the load has rough or porous surfaces, ***the operator must conduct a test to determine whether the lifter is designed to lift the load***, as follows:

- 1) Make sure the lifter's vacuum generating system is functioning correctly (see MAINTENANCE: VACUUM TEST).
- 2) Apply the vacuum pads to the load as previously directed.
- 3) After the vacuum pumps stop running, place the power switch in the "off" () position.
- 4) Raise the load a minimal distance, to assure that it is supported by the lifter.
- 5) Monitor the vacuum gauge while the load is suspended for 5 minutes: ***The lifter must maintain a minimum vacuum level of 10" Hg [-34 kPa] during this time.*** If not, the load does not possess the characteristics required for using this lifter.¹⁰

⁹ Contaminated loads can also cause the vacuum pumps to run frequently or continuously. Since excessive pumping quickly reduces battery energy, the operator should clean the load when possible, to minimize pumping.

¹⁰ Certain load materials are too rough or porous to allow the lifter to form a seal which can be maintained for 5 minutes without power. However, in geographical locations where CE Standards do not apply, it may be possible to use the lifter to lift such loads. Contact Wood's Powr-Grip for more information.

TO LIFT AND MOVE THE LOAD

About the Tilt Linkage

⚠ WARNING: Make sure load is positioned correctly on lifter; unbalanced loads may tilt unexpectedly.

The lifter's tilt linkage is designed to automatically hold a balanced load in either the upright or the flat position. However, an unbalanced load may tilt unexpectedly from the flat position to the upright position or vice versa, when lifted. This could result in load damage or injury to anyone positioned in the tilt path of the load. To minimize the potential for these problems, make certain **prior to lifting any load** that it has allowable characteristics (see INTENDED USE: LOAD CHARACTERISTICS) and is attached correctly to the lifter (see TO APPLY THE PADS TO A LOAD preceding).

About the Optional Tilt Lock

When a lifter is equipped with a tilt lock, this option can be used to prevent tilt motion due to wind loads or other unexpected forces. Since the tilt linkage normally holds a balanced load in position, the tilt lock should only be needed if the operator cannot maintain control of the load using the control handle or other appropriate means (such as when using the lifter to install glass in multi-story buildings). The tilt lock is a secondary safety device and does not eliminate the need to load the lifter correctly (see OPERATION: TO APPLY THE PADS TO A LOAD preceding).

CAUTION: Failure to load lifter correctly may damage tilt lock or other lifter components.

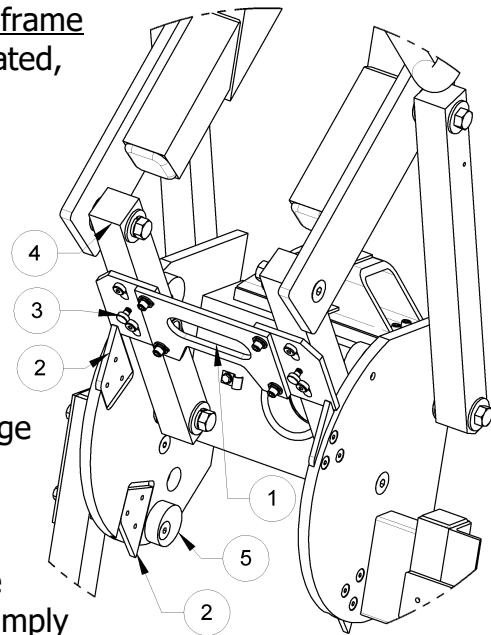
The tilt lock can be set to engage automatically when the pad frame reaches the vertical or horizontal position, or it can be deactivated, depending on the application.

To Use the Tilt Lock

To allow automatic locking, make sure the lock handle/catch plate assembly (#1) is set to slide up and lock behind the lock ramp plates (#2) when the pad frame moves to either the vertical or horizontal position. If not, pull outward on the round knobs of the two spring plungers (#3) and turn them 90° to release the handle/catch plate assembly. Make sure that the catch plates slide freely along the bars of the tilt linkage (#4) before you attempt to tilt the pad frame. If the catch plates do not lock behind the ramp plates or if the pad frame exhibits excessive play in either the vertical or the horizontal orientation, the stop cams (#5) for the tilt linkage may require adjustment. Once the tilt lock is set to the automatic mode, simply pull on the lock handle to disengage the lock.

To Deactivate the Tilt Lock

Make sure the lock handle/catch plate assembly (#1) is secured so that it *cannot* lock behind the ramp plates (#2). If otherwise, turn the round knobs of the spring plungers (#3) 90° and then slide the lock handle/catch plate assembly upward until the spring plungers engage. Make sure that the catch plates do not slide along the bars of the tilt linkage (#4).



- 1) LOCK HANDLE/CATCH PLATES
- 2) LOCK RAMP PLATE
- 3) SPRING PLUNGER
- 4) TILT LINKAGE
- 5) TILT STOP CAM

Load Capacity and the Warning Light

The lifter's Load Capacity is rated at a vacuum level of 16" Hg [-54 kPa] (see SPECIFICATIONS). After the lifter has attained this level, the vacuum pumps turn off automatically, to conserve battery energy. At the same time, the low vacuum warning light turns off, to indicate that the lifter is ready to lift the maximum load weight.

 **WARNING: Never attempt to lift load while red warning light is illuminated.**

Do not attempt to lift the load while the warning light is illuminated; such an attempt could result in a load release and possible injury to the operator.

Monitoring Vacuum Indicators

The low vacuum warning light and the vacuum gauge must remain completely visible to the operator, so that they can be monitored throughout the entire lift.

 **WARNING: Vacuum indicators must be visible to operator throughout entire lift.**

If the vacuum system experiences leakage while the lifter is attached to the load, the vacuum pumps turn on automatically, as required to maintain sufficient vacuum for lifting the maximum load weight. The low vacuum warning light also turns on and remains illuminated while the pumps are running, to signal the reduction in vacuum to the operator.

If the pumps and warning light turn on while you are lifting a load, make sure the vacuum gauge shows a vacuum level of 16" Hg [-54 kPa] or higher. If not, move away and stay clear of the load until it can be lowered to the ground or a stable support.

 **WARNING: Stay clear of any suspended load while vacuum level is lower than 16" Hg [-54 kPa].**

Discontinue lifter use until the cause of the vacuum loss can be determined. If the pumps run at intervals of ten minutes or less while the lifter is attached to clean, smooth, nonporous materials, the leakage is likely to be in the vacuum system. In this event, perform the VACUUM TEST (see MAINTENANCE) and inspect the vacuum pads for damage (see MAINTENANCE: VACUUM PAD MAINTENANCE: Inspection). If the vacuum loss cannot be remedied immediately, perform inspection and maintenance as needed to identify and correct any deficiency before resuming normal operation of the lifter.

Controlling the Lifter and Load

When the vacuum indicators show that the lifter is ready, use the hoisting equipment to raise the lifter and load as needed to clear any obstacles in their path. Use the control handles to keep the lifter and load in the desired orientation while they are suspended from the crane. Once sufficient clearance is established, the load can be tilted or rotated as desired (see TO TILT THE LOAD and TO ROTATE THE LOAD EDGEWISE to follow).

In Case of Power Failure

The lifter is equipped with a vacuum reserve tank, designed to maintain vacuum temporarily in case of a power failure (ie, in battery).

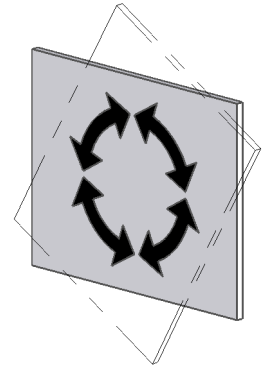
⚠ WARNING: Stay clear of any suspended load in the event of a power failure.

Although the lifter is designed to support the load for at least 5 minutes without power, this depends on many factors, including the condition of the load and the lifter's vacuum system (see INTENDED USE: LOAD CHARACTERISTICS and MAINTENANCE: VACUUM PAD MAINTENANCE, VACUUM TEST). If a power failure occurs, keep all personnel clear of the suspended load until it can safely be placed on the ground or a stable support. Correct any deficiency before resuming normal operation of the lifter.

To ROTATE THE LOAD EDGEWISE

⚠ WARNING: Make sure load is positioned correctly on lifter (see To APPLY); unbalanced loads may rotate unexpectedly when latch is disengaged.

Remember that the load is longer in its diagonal dimensions than in its side dimensions. Make sure there is sufficient clearance for the load to rotate without contacting the operator or any nearby objects. Maintain a firm grip on the pad frame or use other appropriate means to keep the load under control at all times. Squeeze the rotation release lever to disengage the rotation latch, and rotate the load to the desired position.¹¹ To stop the load's motion automatically at each quarter turn, simply let go of the rotation release lever immediately before the end of the turn, so that the rotation latch engages at the next stop. Whenever rotation is not required, keep the rotation latch engaged, to prevent accidental damage to the load and possible injury to the operator.

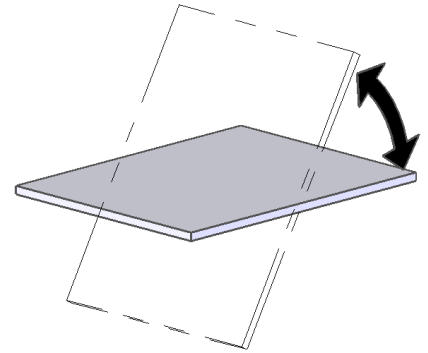


¹¹ If the load's center of gravity is not centered on the pad frame, it may be necessary to relieve pressure on the rotation latch by applying force to the pad frame in the appropriate direction of rotation.

TO TILT THE LOAD

⚠ WARNING: Always keep hands and fingers away from bars of tilt linkage.

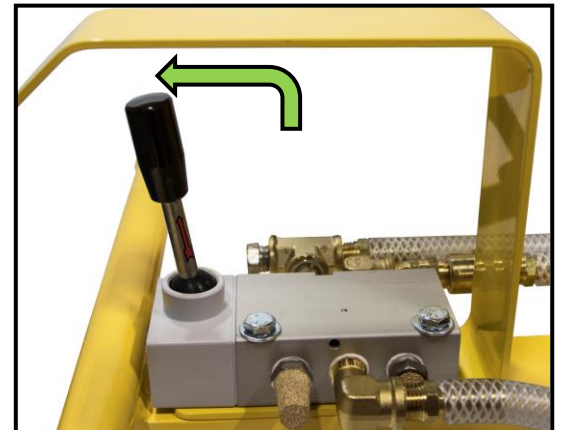
Remember that the load requires more vertical space when tilted to the upright position, as well as more horizontal space when tilted to the flat position. Make sure there is sufficient clearance for the load to tilt without contacting the operator or any nearby objects. If the lifter is equipped with the optional tilt lock, also make sure it is either disengaged or locked out (see OPERATION: TO LIFT AND MOVE THE LOAD: Using or Locking out the Optional Tilt Lock). Then lift upward or press downward on the lower control handles to tilt the load as desired. Since the tilt linkage is designed to automatically maintain the load in either the upright or the flat position, the load force on the control handles changes direction during the tilt. If load size permits, maintain control with the handles throughout the tilt. For loads with overhang, it may be necessary to release the control handles as the load approaches the flat position. If so, keep the load under control using hand cups or other appropriate means.



TO RELEASE THE PADS FROM THE LOAD

⚠ WARNING: Load must be fully supported before releasing vacuum pads.

When the load is at rest and fully supported, move the lever on the vacuum control valve to the “release” (|→) position, as shown. This forces air into the vacuum pads, quickly breaking the vacuum seal. After the pads have disengaged completely from the load, move the lifter away. Then place the lifter in energy conservation mode (below).

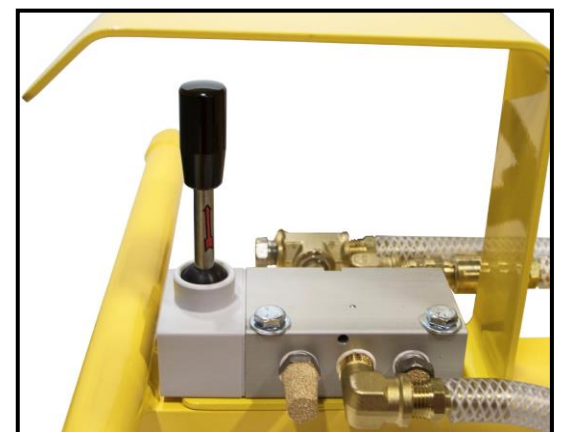


About Energy Conservation Mode

To conserve battery energy between lifts, move the lever on the vacuum control valve to the *center* position, as shown.

⚠ WARNING: Never move valve lever to center position while lifting load.

Moving the valve to the center position while the lifter is supporting a load could result in a load release and personal injury.



AFTER USING THE LIFTER

Place the power switch in the "off" (○) position (blue indicator light turns off).

CAUTION: Do not set lifter against any surfaces which could soil or damage vacuum pads.

Use the hoisting equipment to gently lower the lifter onto a stable support; then detach the hoisting equipment hook from the lift spool.

If the lifter is transported to another location, use the original shipping container and secure the lifter so as to protect the vacuum pads and all other components from damage while in transit.

Storing the Lifter

Use the covers supplied to keep the vacuum pads clean.

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!!-CE-!! In accordance with CE Standard EN 13155, the lifter is designed to rest on relatively horizontal surfaces without tipping over. To store the lifter in this way, set the lifter with the pads facing downward on a clean, smooth, flat surface. Then lower the lift bar to a horizontal orientation and place a support under the lift spool.

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Charge the battery completely when placing it in storage and at six-month intervals thereafter (see MAINTENANCE: BATTERY RECHARGE). After charging the battery, disconnect the electrical connectors uniting the battery to the battery charger and to the vacuum generating system, in order to minimize power drainage. Preferred temperatures for storing the battery are 32° to 70° Fahrenheit [0° to 21° Celsius]. Higher temperatures require the battery to be charged more frequently. Storage at temperatures above 100° Fahrenheit [38° Celsius] should be avoided.

MAINTENANCE

 **WARNING:** Always make sure battery is disconnected before servicing lifter.

Note: One or more wiring diagrams are provided in the final section of this *INSTRUCTIONS* manual for reference when servicing the lifter or trouble-shooting a deficiency.

INSPECTION SCHEDULE

Perform inspections routinely, according to the following frequency schedule:

Every-Lift Inspection

- Examine the vacuum pads and load surface for contamination or debris (see VACUUM PAD MAINTENANCE to follow).
- Examine the vacuum pads, controls and indicators for visual damage (see VACUUM PAD MAINTENANCE to follow).
- Test the battery for adequate charge (see BATTERY TEST to follow).

If a battery's charge appears to be inadequate, charge and retest the battery (see BATTERY RECHARGE to follow). If any other deficiency is detected during the inspection, correct it before using the lifter and perform the Frequent Inspection to follow.

Frequent Inspection

(following every 20-40 hours' use; or whenever lifter is out of service for 1 month or more)

- Examine the lifter's structure for visual damage.
- Examine the vacuum system (including vacuum pads, fittings and hoses) for visual damage.
- Examine the air filter for conditions requiring service (see AIR FILTER MAINTENANCE to follow).
- Perform the VACUUM TEST to follow.
- Check for unusual vibrations or noises while operating the lifter.

If any deficiency is detected during the inspection, correct it before using the lifter and perform the Periodic Inspection to follow.

Periodic Inspection

(following every 250-500 hours' use; or whenever lifter is out of service for 1 year or more)

- Examine the entire lifter for external evidence of looseness, excessive wear, deformation, cracks, excessive corrosion, dents to structural or functional components, cuts, or any deficiency which might constitute a hazard.
- Inspect all parts of the electrical system for damage, wear or contamination that could constitute a hazard, in compliance with all local codes and regulatory standards that are relevant for the geographical region.

CAUTION: Be sure to use appropriate cleaning methods for each type of electrical component, as specified by codes and standards. Improper cleaning can damage components.

- Keep a written record of all Periodic Inspections.

If any deficiency is detected during the inspection, correct it before using the lifter. If necessary, return the lifter to Wood's Powr-Grip or an authorized dealer for repair (see LIMITED WARRANTY).

Infrequent Use

If a lifter is used less than 1 day in a 2-week period, perform the Periodic Inspection *each time before using the lifter.*

TESTING SCHEDULE

Perform these tests when placing the lifter in service *initially* and *each time following a repair or modification.* Correct any deficiency and retest before using the lifter.

Operational Tests

- Perform the VACUUM TEST to follow.
- Test all features and functions of the lifter (see OPERATING FEATURES, OPERATION and MAINTENANCE).

Load Test

Prove that the lifter can lift 100% of its Maximum Load Capacity (see SPECIFICATIONS), using an actual load or an equivalent simulation.¹² Employ the following method to test with an actual load:

- 1) Place a test load with appropriate LOAD CHARACTERISTICS (see INTENDED USE) on a stable support. Make sure the load is oriented in the upright position.¹³
- 2) Apply the vacuum pads to the load as previously directed.
- 3) After the vacuum pump stops running, place the power switch in the "off" (⊖) position.
- 4) Raise the load a minimal distance, to assure that it is supported by the lifter.
- 5) Hold the load for 5 minutes. The load must not slip or fall during this time period. If it does, conduct a VACUUM TEST and inspect each vacuum pad as indicated under VACUUM PAD MAINTENANCE: Inspection (see sections to follow). Correct any deficiency that is found and retest the lifter.

Note: See MAINTENANCE topics to follow for additional directions about inspecting and testing specific lifter components.

¹² ASME Standard B30.20 requires the lifter to be tested to 125% of its Load Capacity.

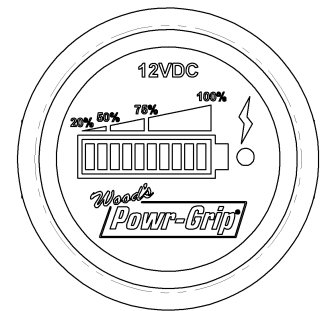
¹³ Flat Lifters are exempt from this requirement.

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Unless specified elsewhere in this *INSTRUCTIONS* manual, the lifter does not require maintenance on a routine basis. Instead, maintenance must be performed whenever a deficiency is indicated by routine inspections or tests. Any maintenance warranted must be performed before resuming normal operation of the lifter.

BATTERY TEST

The lifter is equipped with a battery gauge to help the operator evaluate whether the battery has adequate energy for lifting. Factors such as the condition of the battery, the time required to execute a lift, and the porosity of the load combine to determine how much battery energy is needed. ***It is the operator's responsibility to evaluate these conditions and to make sure the battery has sufficient energy to complete a lift safely.*** Check the battery energy before every lift and also at the end of each day's use, to decide whether a charge is needed (see BATTERY RECHARGE to follow).¹⁴ Never use the lifter when battery energy registers lower than 50% (that is, when only red lights are illuminated), regardless of the estimated energy requirement.



⚠ *WARNING: Never use lifter if battery energy is lower than 50% of capacity.*

When the power switch is in the "on" (⏻) position, the battery gauge automatically monitors the energy level of the battery. However, the battery gauge shuts off temporarily while the vacuum pump is running, to prevent an inaccurate reading. When the pumping cycle is completed, the battery gauge requires a few moments to stabilize before it displays an accurate energy reading again.

When the power switch is in the "off" (⏻) position, the battery energy can be checked manually using the battery test button. If the lifter has not been used since the battery was charged, the battery gauge may falsely indicate an energy level that is higher than actual, due to a "surface charge" on the battery. After the pump runs for approximately one minute, the surface charge dissipates, allowing the operator to take an accurate energy reading.

¹⁴ The battery charger must be disconnected from its AC power source in order to test the battery energy; otherwise, the energy reading on the battery gauge would not be accurate.

BATTERY RECHARGE

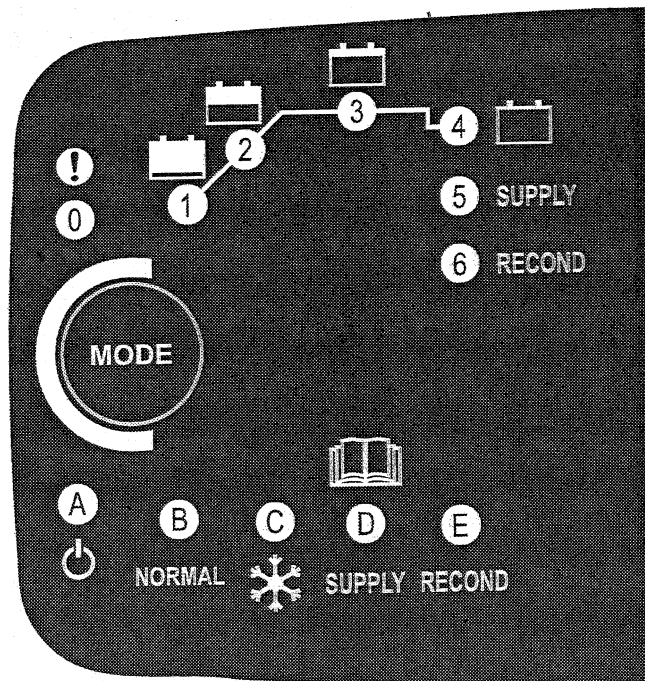
Only use a battery charger supplied by or approved by Wood's Powr-Grip; other chargers may reduce battery life. Charge the battery as soon as possible after any extended use of the lifter, or whenever the battery gauge indicates diminished energy (see BATTERY TEST preceding). Temperatures higher than 70° Fahrenheit [21° Celsius] require the battery to be charged more frequently. Place the lifter's power switch in the "off" (⊖) position prior to charging the battery; the charger does not function while the power switch is in the "on" (⊕) position.

Identify the input voltage marked on the charger and plug it in to an appropriate power source.¹⁵ The power source must be equipped with a ground fault circuit interrupter, in order to reduce the risk of electrical shocks.

⚠ WARNING: Power source must be equipped with ground fault circuit interrupter.

Press the "MODE" button to select "NORMAL" mode. After the mode has been selected, the charger should begin to charge the battery automatically. Lights #1-4 in the illustration indicate the level of charging that has been attained.¹⁶ When the battery is fully charged, the charger switches to a maintenance mode and charging level light #4 (green) turns on. The blue light on the battery gauge also turns on, to indicate that the battery is fully charged. Be sure to unplug the charger and check the battery energy again before operating the lifter (see BATTERY TEST preceding).

When the lifter and its charger are used as directed, the battery should take no more than 8 hours to charge completely.¹⁷ However, following long-term use, a battery gradually loses the capacity to hold a charge. After reaching charging level #3, the charger analyzes the battery voltage, to determine whether or not the battery is holding a charge. If the battery does not hold a charge adequately, the charger's red error light (!) turns on, indicating that the battery needs to be replaced (see REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST).



¹⁵ Any external power supply must conform to all applicable local codes.

¹⁶ If none of the charging level lights turns on, the battery connection or the battery itself may be faulty. If the red error light (!) turns on immediately, the battery leads may be reversed or the charger terminals may be short-circuited; once the problem has been corrected, the charger should function normally. The red error light can indicate other problems, depending on the mode selected and level of charging; if necessary, contact Wood's Powr-Grip for assistance.

¹⁷ The charger is designed to automatically sense the energy level of the battery and reduce the charging rate when the battery is fully charged. Accordingly, the charger does not need to be unplugged until the lifter is going to be used again.

VACUUM PAD MAINTENANCE

Friction Coefficient

The friction coefficient represents the lifter's ability to resist load slippage when the load is oriented in any position except horizontal. If the contact surfaces of either the load or the vacuum pads are not clean, dry and in good condition, slippage is more likely to occur.

The Load Capacity of most Powr-Grip lifters is based on a friction coefficient of 1 (only Flat Lifters are exempt from this requirement). However, a vacuum pad's ability to maintain this friction coefficient is reduced by factors such as contamination, wear, age and exposure to sunlight, as well as the condition of the load's contact surface (see INTENDED USE: LOAD CHARACTERISTICS). Pads that have surface contamination must be thoroughly cleaned (see Cleaning discussion to follow). Over time, the rubber in a pad may experience hardening or leaching of chemicals, resulting in stiffness or surface glaze. Pads that exhibit wear, stiffness or glaze must be replaced. In addition, all pads should be replaced on a regular basis, preferably after no more than 2 years, to ensure that the friction coefficient is not compromised. If necessary, contact your dealer or Wood's Powr-Grip for more information.

Inspection

Inspect each vacuum pad for the following deficiencies routinely, as directed in the preceding INSPECTION and TESTING SCHEDULES. Correct any deficiency before using the lifter.

- Contaminates on the pad face or sealing edges: Soil build-up can prevent pads from sealing adequately or reduce the friction coefficient (see discussion preceding). Follow the directions to clean pads as necessary (see discussion to follow).
- Filter screen missing from pad face: This screen helps prevent debris from plugging the vacuum hose and the air filter. Replace any missing screen immediately (see REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST).
- Nicks, cuts or abrasions in sealing edges: Pad damage can reduce the lifting capacity. Replace any damaged pad immediately (see REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST).

 **WARNING: Replace vacuum pad if sealing edge has any nicks, cuts or abrasions.**

- Wear, stiffness or glaze: See Friction Coefficient preceding. Replace any pad that exhibits wear, stiffness or glaze (see REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST).

Cleaning

Regularly clean the face of each vacuum pad to remove oil, dust and any other contaminants. Acceptable cleaning agents include soapy water and other mild cleansers. Do *not* use solvents, petroleum-based products (including kerosene, gasoline and diesel fuel) or any harsh chemicals for cleaning. Do *not* use unauthorized rubber cleaners or conditioners, such as those intended for cleaning tires or vinyl surfaces, because those products can leave a hazardous film on vacuum pads which significantly reduces their lifting capacity (see Friction Coefficient preceding). The use of any unauthorized cleaning agent is prohibited because it could damage the pad and/or create a hazard to the operator or others.


 **WARNING: Never use solvents, gasoline or other harsh chemicals to clean vacuum pad.**

 **WARNING: Never use unauthorized rubber cleaners or conditioners to clean vacuum pad.**

To prevent liquid from contaminating the vacuum system during cleaning, cover the suction hole in the recess for the filter screen or make sure the pad faces downward. Use a clean sponge or lint-free cloth to apply an authorized cleanser and wipe the pad face clean. A toothbrush (or similar brush with bristles *that do not harm rubber*) may be used to remove contaminants clinging to sealing edges.¹⁸ Wipe all residue from the pad face, and allow the pad to dry completely before using the lifter.

VACUUM TEST

Test the vacuum system for leakage routinely, as directed in the preceding INSPECTION and TESTING SCHEDULES.

- 1) Clean the face of each vacuum pad as previously directed (see VACUUM PAD MAINTENANCE: Cleaning).
- 2) Apply the lifter to a clean, smooth, nonporous surface. The surface should be flat or possess no more curvature than the lifter is designed for (if any).¹⁹ When the pumping cycle is completed, the vacuum level should register above 16" Hg [-54 kPa] on the vacuum gauge (if not, see VACUUM SWITCH ADJUSTMENT to follow).
- 3) After the vacuum pump stops running, leave the pads attached to the surface and place the power switch in the "off" () position, to interrupt the energy flow from the battery.
- 4) Monitor the vacuum gauge: *The vacuum level should not decrease by more than 4" Hg [-14 kPa] in 10 minutes.*

 **WARNING: If lifter fails vacuum test, discontinue use immediately.**

Correct any deficiency in the vacuum system before using the lifter. Contact Wood's Powr-Grip or an authorized dealer for assistance.

¹⁸ If these cleaning methods are not successful, contact Wood's Powr-Grip or an authorized dealer for assistance.

¹⁹ Any test material used must be fully and independently supported, and capable of bearing the lifter's weight. Do not use the lifter to lift the test material during the vacuum test.

VACUUM PUMP MAINTENANCE – DYNAFLO DV1032102

⚠ WARNING: Before proceeding with any maintenance, disconnect power source.

If the vacuum pump takes too long to attain full vacuum, it may require maintenance. Replace the diaphragm or the head assembly (see REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST), as necessary to obtain acceptable pump performance.

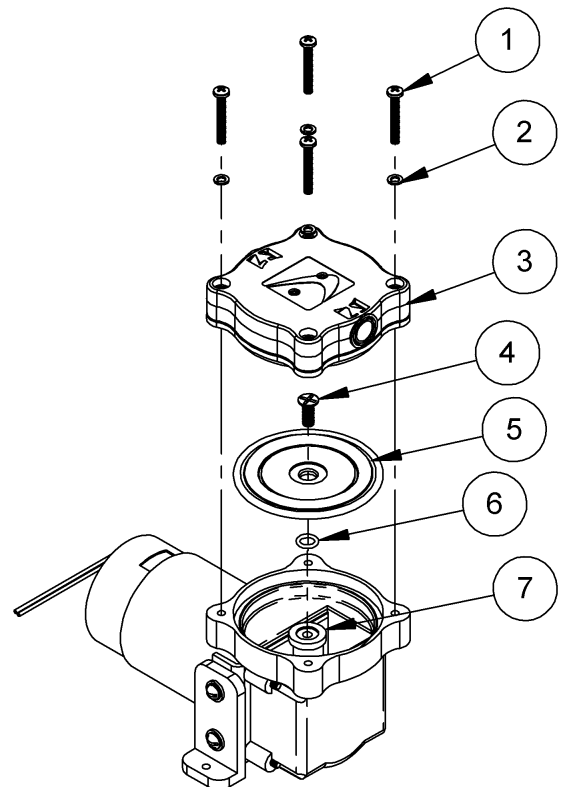
CAUTION: Do not over-tighten the head screws, because this may damage the threads in the pump body.

Replacing the Diaphragm

- 1) Remove the four head screws (1) and lock washers (2), and remove the head assembly (3).
- 2) Remove the diaphragm retaining screw (4), diaphragm (5), rubber O-ring (6) and flat washer (7). Be sure to note the diaphragm orientation for reassembly.
- 3) Replace the flat washer, rubber O-ring, diaphragm and diaphragm retaining screw.
- 4) Reverse the steps above for reassembly, as shown.

Replacing the Head Assembly²⁰

- 1) Remove the hose fittings from the head assembly, and carefully clean the threads. Be sure to note the fitting locations for reassembly.
- 2) Remove the four head screws (1), lock washers (2) and head assembly (3).
- 3) Replace the head assembly, and reverse the steps above for reassembly, as shown.
- 4) Reinstall the hose fittings, using an appropriate thread sealant.



- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 HEAD SCREW | 5 DIAPHRAGM |
| 2 LOCK WASHER | 6 RUBBER O-RING |
| 3 HEAD ASSEMBLY | 7 FLAT WASHER |
| 4 DIAPHRAGM RETAINING SCREW | |

²⁰ **CAUTION:** Depending on the product, the head assembly (3) may be rotated to an orientation different from the one shown. When removing the head assembly, always take note of its orientation and install it the same way during reassembly. Make sure that the intake and exhaust ports remain in their original positions.

VACUUM PUMP MAINTENANCE — THOMAS 2907CDC22/12

⚠ WARNING: Before proceeding with any maintenance, disconnect power source.

If the vacuum pump takes too long to attain full vacuum, it may require maintenance (see OPERATING FEATURES for location of pump). Replace the diaphragms, valve flappers or head gaskets as necessary to obtain acceptable pump performance (see REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST). Perform the following procedures on both heads of the pump.

Replacing a Diaphragm (1)

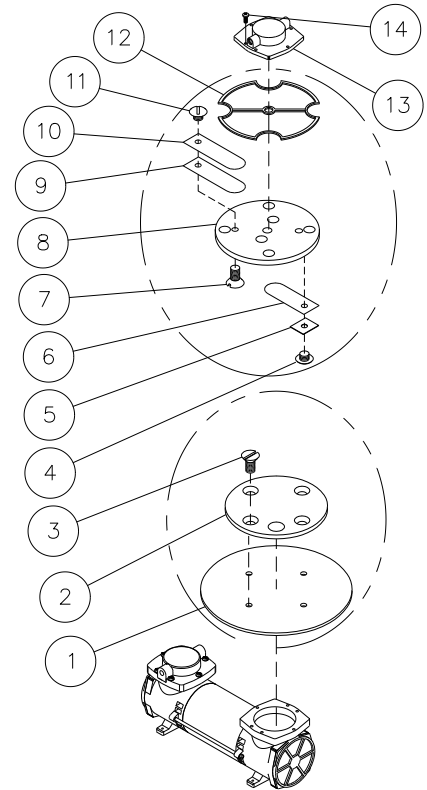
- 1) Remove the six head screws (14) and remove the head (13).
- 2) Remove the four diaphragm hold-down screws (3) and the diaphragm hold-down plate (2).
- 3) Replace the diaphragm (1) and reverse the above procedure for reassembly.

Replacing an Intake Valve Flapper (6)

- 1) Remove the six head screws (14) and remove the head (13).
- 2) Remove the intake valve flapper screw (4) and the intake valve keeper (5).
- 3) Replace the intake valve flapper (6) and reverse the above procedure for reassembly.

Replacing a Set of Exhaust Valve Flappers (9 & 10) and a Head Gasket (12)

- 1) Remove the six head screws (14) and remove the head (13).
- 2) Turn the head upside-down and remove the five valve plate screws (7).
- 3) Lift out the valve plate (8) to access the exhaust valve flappers (9 & 10) and head gasket (12).²¹
- 4) Remove the exhaust valve flapper screw (11) and replace the exhaust valve flappers.
- 5) Replace the head gasket and reverse the above procedure for reassembly.



1 DIAPHRAGM	5 INTAKE VALVE KEEPER	10 EXHAUST VALVE FLAPPER (METAL)
2 DIAPHRAGM HOLD-DOWN PLATE	6 INTAKE VALVE FLAPPER (METAL)	11 EXHAUST VALVE FLAPPER SCREW
3 DIAPHRAGM HOLD-DOWN SCREWS	7 VALVE PLATE SCREWS	12 HEAD GASKET
4 INTAKE VALVE FLAPPER SCREW	8 VALVE PLATE	13 HEAD
	9 EXHAUST VALVE FLAPPER (PLASTIC)	14 HEAD SCREWS

²¹ **CAUTION:** Depending on the product, the vacuum system may require the valve plate (8) to be rotated to an orientation different from the one shown. When removing the valve plate, always take note of its orientation in the pump head (13), and install the valve plate the same way during reassembly. In all cases, the valve plate must be oriented so that its intake hole is matched with the head port that connects to the check valve.

VACUUM SWITCH ADJUSTMENT

Vacuum Switch Function

A vacuum switch controls the low vacuum warning light and the vacuum pump (see OPERATING FEATURES for location of vacuum switch): The power switch activates the warning light and the pump, which evacuates the vacuum pads.²² After the lifter attains a vacuum level sufficient for lifting the maximum load weight (hereafter, "minimum lifting level"), the vacuum switch automatically turns off the pump and the warning light.²³ In order to maintain sufficient vacuum, the vacuum switch automatically turns on the pump and warning light again before vacuum decreases to a level that is lower than the minimum lifting level.

Conditions Requiring Readjustment

At the factory, the vacuum switch is set to maintain the minimum vacuum level specified for the Load Capacity (see SPECIFICATIONS). However, shipping vibrations or shocks, normal wear, or other conditions may adversely affect this adjustment. Periodically verify the switch adjustment by comparing how the vacuum pump and the low vacuum warning light function in relation to the vacuum level registered on the vacuum gauge, as follows:

- If the pump and the warning light do not *turn off after* vacuum increases to a level much *higher* than the minimum lifting level, the vacuum switch may be adjusted to maintain a lower vacuum level. Otherwise, the pump would continue to run unnecessarily after the lifter has attained sufficient vacuum to lift the maximum load weight.
- If the pump and the warning light do not *turn on before* vacuum decreases to a level *lower* than the minimum lifting level, the vacuum switch ***must be adjusted to maintain a higher vacuum level.***²⁴ Otherwise, the lifter would not maintain sufficient vacuum to lift the maximum load weight.

²² If the warning light does not turn on when the power switch is placed in the ON position, the light bulb may be burned out. Replace the bulb when necessary.

²³ When using the lifter at high elevations, reduced atmospheric pressure may prevent the vacuum generating system from attaining the vacuum level set at the factory. In this case, the pump would continue to run and the warning light would stay illuminated continuously. If the ability to lift the maximum load weight is not required, the operator can adjust the vacuum switch to maintain a lower vacuum level, allowing the pump to cycle normally. However, be advised that ***lifting capacity decreases proportionally with decreasing vacuum***, based on the vacuum level specified for the Load Capacity (see SPECIFICATIONS). For example, if a lifter's Load Capacity is rated at 16" Hg [-54 kPa], lifting capacity decreases by 6.25% for each inch of Hg subtracted from (or for each 3.4 kPa added to) the vacuum level. ***Always maintain a minimum vacuum level of 10" Hg [-34 kPa]***, regardless of the vacuum level specified for the original Load Capacity. In addition, lifter markings should be adjusted to reflect the revised Load Capacity and the vacuum gauge should be marked to indicate the revised minimum lifting level.

²⁴ In order to observe lifter functions while vacuum is decreasing, it may be necessary to create a controlled leak in the vacuum system (eg, by breaking the seal between one or more vacuum pads and the test surface).

Adjustment Procedure

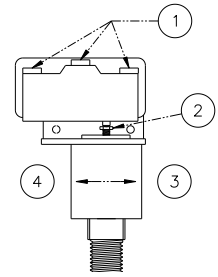
⚠ WARNING: Lifting capacity decreases whenever vacuum switch is adjusted to maintain lower vacuum level.

- 1) Using a 1/4" open-end wrench (as provided), turn the adjustment screw about 1/6th turn at a time (approximately one flat of the screw head).

To maintain a *lower* vacuum level, turn the screw *clockwise* (when viewing vacuum switch from end with electrical connectors).

To maintain a *higher* vacuum level, turn the screw *counter-clockwise* (when viewing vacuum switch from end with electrical connectors).

- 2) Recheck the vacuum switch setting following each 1/6th turn of the adjustment screw. In order to test the adjustment accurately, release the vacuum pads completely before reapplying them to a test surface.



- 1 ELECTRICAL CONNECTORS
- 2 ADJUSTMENT SCREW
- 3 TO MAINTAIN HIGHER VACUUM
- 4 TO MAINTAIN LOWER VACUUM

REPLACEMENT PARTS LIST

Stock No.	Description	Qty.
93220	Vacuum Pump – Diaphragm Type – 1 SCFM– 12 V DC (Dynaflor)	2
66464	Spring Plunger with Round Knob – 1/4-20 Thread (for optional tilt lock)	2
66197AM	Dynaflor Pump Diaphragm Kit	2
66197	Dynaflor Pump Head Assembly	2
66191	Thomas Pump Gasket	2
66189	Thomas Pump Valve Flapper – Plastic (for exhaust port)	2
66186	Thomas Pump Valve Flapper – Metal (for intake & exhaust ports)	4
66183	Thomas Pump Diaphragm	2
66135	Vacuum Pump – Diaphragm Type – 3 SCFM – 12 V DC (Thomas)	1
65443	Vacuum Hose – 3/8" ID (approx. 48" in length)	*
65440AM	Vacuum Hose – 1/4" ID x 120" Length – Coiled	2
65440	Vacuum Hose – 1/4" ID (approx. 120" in length)	*
65438	Vacuum Hose – 1/8" ID (approx. 6" in length)	*
65277	Vacuum Control Valve with Lever	1
65244	Solenoid Valve – 12 V DC – 6 W (for vacuum reserve tank)	1
65301	Handle Grip Foam (approx. 73" in length)	1
65212	Check Valve – 1/4 NPT	1
65211AM	Check Valve – 1/8 NPT – 0.15 psi	1
65014	Pad Spring – Wave Type (for HV11 pad)	8
65010	Pad Spring – Coil Type (for G3370 pad)	8
64713AU	Battery Charger – 240 V AC – Australian Type	1
64712US	Battery Charger – 100 / 120 V AC	1
64711EU	Battery Charger – 240 V AC	1
64667	Battery – 12 V DC – 28 Amp-Hours	1
64590	Battery Gauge	1
64464	Circuit Breaker – 30 A	1
64283	Bulb – 13 V – Bayonet (for low vacuum warning light)	1
64256AM	Blue Indicator Light – 12 V DC	1
64236	Vacuum Switch – 1/4 NPT	1
64200	Push-Button Switch (for battery test button)	1
64190	Contact Block (for power switch)	1
59028	Movable Pad Mount – 2-1/2" Tubing Size	8
53132	Hose Fitting – Tee – 5/32" ID	2
53120	Pad Fitting – Elbow – 3/16" ID	8
49646T	Vacuum Pad – Model G3370 / 11" [28 cm] Diameter – Lipped (for MRTA811LDC)	8
49605T	Vacuum Pad – Model HV11 / 10" [25 cm] Diameter – Lipped (for MRTA8HV11DC)	8
49150	End Plug – 2-1/2" x 2-1/2" x 1/4" Tubing Size	4
49130	End Plug – 2" x 3" x 1/4" Tubing Size	2
49122	End Plug – 2" x 2" x 1/4" Tubing Size	6
29353	Pad Cover	8
20270	1/4" Open-End Wrench (for adjusting vacuum switch)	1
16132	Filter Element Kit (for 4.4 oz bowl size air filter)	1
16057	Quick Connector – 1/8 FNPT – Male End	8
16056	Quick Connector – 1/8 FNPT – Female End	8
15910	Vacuum Gauge – 1/8 NPT – CBM	1
15650AM	360° Rotating Union – 1/4 NPT	1
13532	Cotterless Hitch Pin – 1/2" Dia. x 5" Length	12
11726AM	Clamp Collar – 2.157-18 Thread – 1-Piece	1
10900	Shoulder Bolt – Socket Head – 5/16" x 1/2" x 1/4-20 Thread (for mounting pads)	48

* Replacement vacuum hose is sold by the foot (approx. 30.5 cm).

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

LIMITED WARRANTY

Powr-Grip 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 hereafter to obtain warranty service. If inspection shows that the problem is due to defective workmanship or materials, Powr-Grip 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.

The product has been damaged, misused or neglected.

If a problem is not covered under warranty, Powr-Grip 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, Powr-Grip then will proceed with repairs.

TO OBTAIN REPAIRS OR WARRANTY SERVICE

For purchases in *North America*:

Contact the Technical Service Department at Wood's Powr-Grip Co. When factory service is required, ship the complete product—prepaid—along with your name, address and phone number to the street address hereafter.

For purchases in *all other localities*:

Contact your dealer or the Technical Service Department at Wood's Powr-Grip Co. for assistance.

Wood's Powr-Grip Co., Inc.
908 West Main St. / P.O. Box 368
Laurel, MT USA 59044

phone 800-548-7341

phone 406-628-8231

fax 406-628-8354

FILE DIRECTORY:
FILE (SHEET):

TYPE:
STANDARD

714-W01 [W01]

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3 SCFM DC POWER UNIT

N/A
BATTERY CHARGER WIRING DIAGRAM

D714-W01 [W01]

SIZE: **A** NONE
SCALE: **01.A**
REVISION: **01.A** ECN NUMBER: **3623** ECN DATE: **01/07/2015**
ECN BY: **LER** EST. WEIGHT: **0 LBS**

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

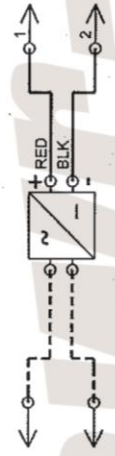
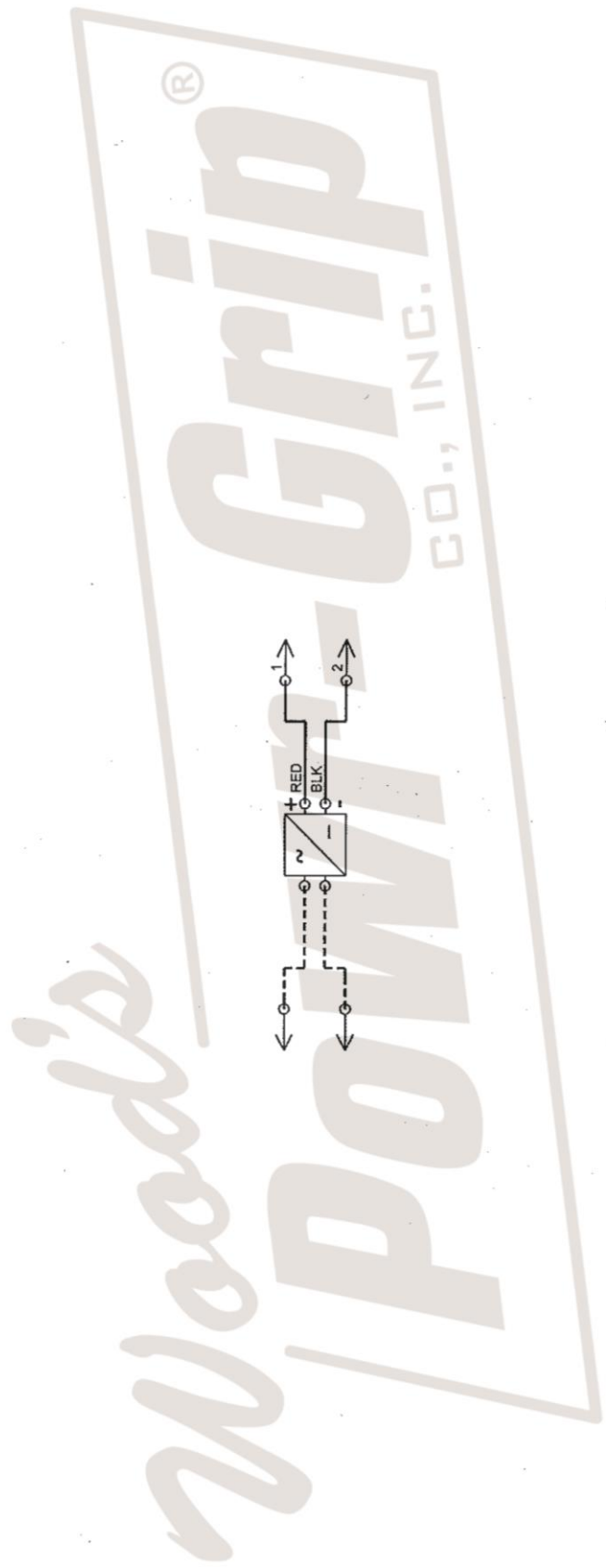
LINE STYLES AND WIDTHS FOR WIRE UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

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

PRODUCT MANAGER: **NATHAN G.** DATE: **10/21/2009**

CHECKED: *CR* DATE: **01-19-15**

APPROVED: *Chen* DATE: **2-16-15**



FILE DIRECTORY:
FILE (SHEET):

TYPE:
STANDARD

714E-W01 [E-W01]

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3 SCFM DC VACUUM SYSTEM
LOW COST REMOTE
VACUUM PACKAGE WIRING SCHEMATIC
D714E-W01 [E-W01]

SIZE: SCALE: **A NONE** REVISION: ECN NUMBER: 4361 ECN DATE: 06/23/2017 EST. WEIGHT: N/A

WIRE LEGEND: CONTROLLED BY WIRING SYMBOLS DRAWING EXCEPT AS NOTED AND BELOW.
LINE STYLES AND WIDTHS FOR WIRE UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

..... N/A 20AWG 14AWG 16AWG 10AWG

PRODUCT MANAGER: DANIEL M.
DATE: 01/22/2003
CHECKED: *CP* 07-06-17
APPROVED: *DM* 7-6-17

