

“The Key to Pneumatic Tool Longevity”

Be sure to follow all tool safety guidelines and practices!

Check your compressor pressure: excessive pressure will add wear to all tool components, like pistons, latches and steel.

All pneumatic hand held tools are designed to run at 90 psi

If your compressor unloads at 110 psi (idle), this should have more than enough pressure to get air to a tool. Pressure drop for 100 ft of ¾” hose running a 90 lb breaker (85 cfm) is only about 7 psi, so there is plenty of pressure to run the tool.

Clean air hoses before hooking up a tool: Connect hose to compressor and carefully hold hose end up and away from all people and slowly open service valve for a few seconds. This will get debris, stones and water out of the hose before you hook up the tool. (Inspect for hose damage and leaks before use)

Be sure tool is kept properly oiled: valves, pistons and steel shanks need some lubrication. Most tools have a built in oiler, or for high production jobs a whip hose with an inline oiler should be used. You should be able to see oil and water vapor coming out the exhaust, and when changing steel you should see oil on the shank. It’s always a good idea to run a little tool oil into the tool inlet before it is put away. Be sure to use proper lubricants, air tool oil or compressor oil is OK, use only recommended oils with a high flash point. Diesel cannot be used as a lubricant. A good tool cleaner can be a mix of tool oil and non-flammable cleaner, this should remove excess sludge and lubricate the tool for storage. Store tools in vertical position.

Keep your steel sharp: Dull steel will not properly transfer power from the tool to the concrete you are breaking. Power not put into the concrete will then be absorbed back into the tool causing premature damage to pistons and bolts.

Keep constant down pressure on the tool: This will help prevent tip heat build up and mushrooming the steel plus less vibration to the operator. Also, do not pry with the tool as this can cause steel to break and tool chuck to wear prematurely.

Keep bolts tight: Front head bolts on breakers to 90 ft lbs, side rod bolts should be tightened with two threads showing out of the bottom on the nuts. Rivet Busters need handles tightened to around 50 ft lbs. 4 bolt Chippers around 15 ft lbs, just compressing the plastic washers.

Avoid dryfiring or free running: Dryfire is running the tool with the points and chisels not planted firmly in the concrete. Dryfiring a tool takes all the energy developed from the piston and puts it into the tool instead of the concrete. This causes damage to the tool and more vibration to the operator.

