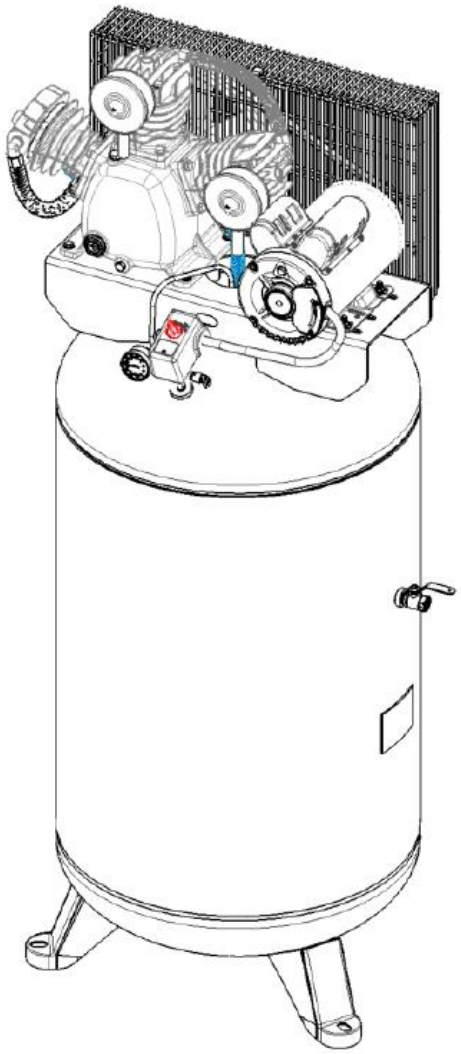
Model: MP-6580V2

TWO STAGE 175 PSI

80 GALLON TANK



⚠ WARNING!

This manual provides critical safety instructions on the proper setup, operation, maintenance, and service of this machine/tool. Save this document, refer to it often, and use it to instruct other operators.

Failure to read, understand and follow the instructions in this manual may result in fire or serious personal injury—including amputation, electrocution, or death.

The owner of this machine/tool is solely responsible for its safe use. This responsibility includes but is not limited to proper installation in a safe environment, personnel training and usage authorization, proper inspection and maintenance, manual availability and comprehension, application of safety devices, cutting/ sanding/grinding tool integrity, and the usage of personal protective equipment.

The manufacturer will not be held liable for injury or property damage from negligence, improper training, machine modifications or misuse.

⚠ WARNING!

Some dust created by power sanding, sawing, grinding, drilling, and other construction activities contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. Some examples of these chemicals are:

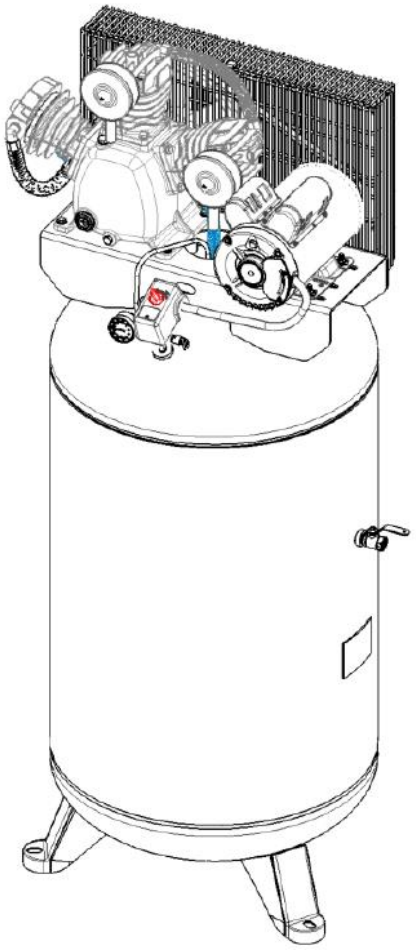
- Lead from lead-based paints.
- Crystalline silica from bricks, cement and other masonry products.
- Arsenic and chromium from chemically-treated lumber.

Your risk from these exposures varies, depending on how often you do this type of work. To reduce your exposure to these chemicals: Work in a well ventilated area, and work with approved safety equipment, such as those dust masks that are specially designed to filter out microscopic particles.

Table of Contents

Controls & Components

The pump compresses the air and discharges it into the tank, where the air is stored. The pressure switch (located internally) then shuts down the motor and relieves air pressure in the pump and transfer tube when the air pressure in the tank reaches the cut-out pressure. As compressed air is used, and the pressure level in the tank drops to the cut-in pressure, the pressure switch restarts the motor automatically, without warning, and the pump resumes compressing air.



Compressor Controls

Power Switch: This switch turns the compressor power ***ON*** and ***OFF***.

Pressure Relief Valve: If the pressure switch does not shut down the motor when pressure reaches the pre-set level, this valve will pop open automatically to prevent over-pressurization. To operate manually, pull the ring on the valve to relieve air pressure in the tank.

Tank Pressure Gauge: This gauge measures the pressure level of the air stored in the tank. It is not adjustable by the operator and does not indicate line pressure.

Drain Valve: Located at the bottom of the tank, this is used to release moisture that accumulated through usage.

Safety Instructions for Machinery

OWNER'S MANUAL. Read and understand this owner's manual BEFORE using machine.

TRAINED OPERATORS ONLY. Untrained operators have a higher risk of being hurt or killed. Only allow trained/supervised people to use this machine. When machine is not being used, disconnect power, remove switch keys, or lock-out machine to prevent unauthorized use—especially around children. Make your workshop kid proof!

DANGEROUS ENVIRONMENTS. Do not use machinery in areas that are wet, cluttered, or have poor lighting. Operating machinery in these areas greatly increases the risk of accidents and injury.

MENTAL ALERTNESS REQUIRED. Full mental alertness is required for safe operation of machinery. Never operate under the influence of drugs or alcohol, when tired, or when distracted.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT INJURY RISKS. You can be shocked, burned, or killed by touching live electrical components or improperly grounded machinery. To reduce this risk, only allow qualified service personnel to do electrical installation or repair work, and always disconnect power before accessing or exposing electrical equipment.

DISCONNECT POWER FIRST. Always disconnect machine from power supply BEFORE making adjustments, changing tooling, or servicing machine. This prevents an injury risk from unintended startup or contact with live electrical components.

EYE PROTECTION. Always wear ANSI-approved safety glasses or a face shield when operating or observing machinery to reduce the risk of eye injury or blindness from flying particles. Everyday eyeglasses are NOT approved safety glasses.

WEARING PROPER APPAREL. Do not wear clothing, apparel or jewelry that can become entangled in moving parts. Always tie back or cover long hair. Wear non-slip footwear to reduce risk of slipping and losing control or accidentally contacting cutting tool or moving parts.

HAZARDOUS DUST. Dust created by machinery operations may cause cancer, birth defects, or long-term respiratory damage. Be aware of dust hazards associated with each workpiece material. Always wear a NIOSH-approved respirator to reduce your risk.

HEARING PROTECTION. Always wear hearing protection when operating or observing loud machinery. Extended exposure to this noise without hearing protection can cause permanent hearing loss.

REMOVE ADJUSTING TOOLS. Tools left on machinery can become dangerous projectiles upon startup. Never leave chuck keys, wrenches, or any other tools on machine. Always verify removal before starting!

USE CORRECT TOOL FOR THE JOB. Only use this tool for its intended purpose—do not force it or an attachment to do a job for which it was not designed. Never make unapproved modifications—modifying tool or using it differently than intended may result in malfunction or mechanical failure that can lead to personal injury or death!

AWKWARD POSITIONS. Keep proper footing and balance at all times when operating machine. Do not overreach! Avoid awkward hand positions that make workpiece control difficult or increase the risk of accidental injury.

CHILDREN & BYSTANDERS. Keep children and bystanders at a safe distance from the work area. Stop using machine if they become a distraction.

GUARDS & COVERS. Guards and covers reduce accidental contact with moving parts or flying debris. Make sure they are properly installed, undamaged, and working correctly BEFORE operating machine.

FORCING MACHINERY. Do not force machine. It will do the job safer and better at the rate for which it was designed.

NEVER STAND ON MACHINE. Serious injury may occur if machine is tipped or if the cutting tool is unintentionally contacted.

STABLE MACHINE. Unexpected movement during operation greatly increases risk of injury or loss of control. Before starting, verify machine is stable and mobile base (if used) is locked.

USE RECOMMENDED ACCESSORIES. Consult this owner's manual or the manufacturer for recommended accessories. Using improper accessories will increase the risk of serious injury.

UNATTENDED OPERATION. To reduce the risk of accidental injury, turn machine ***OFF*** and ensure all moving parts completely stop before walking away. Never leave machine running while unattended.

MAINTAIN WITH CARE. Follow all maintenance instructions and lubrication schedules to keep machine in good working condition. A machine that is improperly maintained could malfunction, leading to serious personal injury or death.

DAMAGED PARTS. Regularly inspect machine for damaged, loose, or mis-adjusted parts—or any condition that could affect safe operation. Immediately repair/replace BEFORE operating machine. For your own safety, DO NOT operate machine with damaged parts!

MAINTAIN POWER CORDS. When disconnecting cord-connected machines from power, grab and pull the plug—NOT the cord. Pulling the cord may damage the wires inside. Do not handle cord/plug with wet hands. Avoid cord damage by keeping it away from heated surfaces, high traffic areas, harsh chemicals, and wet/damp locations.

EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES. If at any time you experience difficulties performing the intended operation, stop using the machine! Contact Technical Support.

Safety Guidelines - Definitions

Safety is a combination of common sense, staying alert, and knowing how your compressor works. Read this manual to understand this compressor.

DANGER

means if safety information is not followed someone **will** be seriously injured or killed.

WARNING

means if safety information is not followed someone **could** be seriously injured or killed.

CAUTION

means if safety information is not followed someone **may** be moderately injured.

Important Safety Instructions

Improper operation or maintenance of this product could result in serious injury and property damage. Read and understand all warnings and operation instructions before using this compressor.

Before Using the Air Compressor

Things You Should Know

Air compressors are utilized in a variety of air system applications. Because air compressors and other components (hoses, connectors, air tools, spray guns, etc.) make up a high-pressure pumping system, the following safety precautions should be observed at all times.

Only persons familiar with these rules of safe operation should use the air compressor.

1. Read the instruction manual carefully before attempting to assemble, disassemble, or operate your system. Be thoroughly familiar with the controls and the proper use of the equipment.
2. Review and understand all safety instructions and operating procedures in this manual.
3. Review the maintenance methods for this compressor (See **Maintenance Operations** section on **Page 19**).

Inspect Your Work Area

1. Keep work area clean.
2. Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents. Floors must not be slippery from wax or dust.

Inspect Your Compressor

1. To reduce the risk of injury from accidental starting, turn switch off and disconnect the power before checking compressor.
2. If any part is missing, bent, or broken in any way, or any electrical part does not work properly, keep the compressor off and disconnected.
3. Check hoses for weak or worn conditions before each use, making certain all connections are secure. Do not use if defect is found.

WARNING

Do not operate compressor if damaged during shipping, handling, or use. Damage may cause compressor to burst and cause injury or property damage.

DANGER

This compressor is not designed for and should not be used for breathing air applications.

Power Supply

Availability

Before installing the machine, consider the availability and proximity of the required power supply circuit. If an existing circuit does not meet the requirements for this machine, a new circuit must be installed. To minimize the risk of electrocution, fire, or equipment damage, installation work and electrical wiring must be done by an electrician or a qualified service personnel in accordance with all applicable codes and standards.

⚠ WARNING

Electrocution or fire may occur if machine is not correctly grounded and attached to the power supply. Use a qualified electrician to ensure a safe power connection.

Full-Load Current Rating

The full-load current rating is the amperage a machine draws at 100% of the rated output power. On machines with multiple motors, this is the amperage draws by the largest motor or sum of all motors and electricals devices that might operate at one time during normal operations.

Full load Amp is 22 AMP (MP-6580V2)

The Required Circuit Breaker will be 30 AMP

Required Wire Size is #10

The full-load current is not the maximum amount of amps that the machine will draw. If the machine is overloaded, it will draw additional amps beyond the full-load rating.

If the machine is overloaded for a sufficient length of time, damage, overheating, or fire may result—especially if connected to an undersized circuit. To reduce the risk of these hazards, avoid overloading the machine during operation and make sure it is connected to a power supply circuit that meets the requirements in the following section.

Circuit Information

A power supply circuit includes all electrical equipment between the main breaker box or fuse panel in your building and the incoming power connections inside the machine. This circuit must be safely sized to handle the full-load current that may be drawn from the machine for an extended period of time. (If this machine is connected to a circuit protected by fuses, use a time delay fuse marked D.)

⚠ CAUTION

For your own safety and protection of property, consult an electrician if you are unsure about wiring practices or applicable electrical codes.

Note: *The circuit requirements in this manual are for a dedicated circuit—where only one machine will be running at a time. If this machine will be connected to a shared circuit where multiple machines will be running at the same time, consult a qualified electrician to ensure the circuit is properly sized.*

Circuit Requirements for 220V

These machines are prewired to operate on a power supply circuit that has a verified ground and meets the following requirements:

Grounding Requirements

These machines must be grounded! In the event of certain types of malfunctions or breakdowns, grounding provides a path of least resistance for electric current in order to reduce the risk of electric shock.

Power supply connections that are hardwired to the power source must be connected to a grounded metal permanent wiring system, or to a system having an equipment-grounding conductor.

⚠ WARNING

Serious injury could occur if you connect one of these machines to power before completing the setup process. DO NOT connect to power until instructed later in this manual.

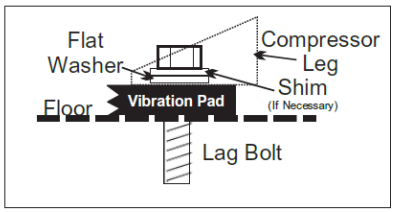
Extension Cords

Since these machines must be permanently connected to the power supply, an extension cord cannot be used.

When Installing or Moving the Compressor

WARNING

This compressor is extremely top heavy. It must be bolted to the floor with vibration pads (see figure below) before operating to prevent equipment damage, injury, or death. **DO NOT** tighten bolts completely as this may cause stress to the tank welds.



To Reduce the Risk of a Dangerous Environment

1. Keep work area well lit.
2. Operate compressor in a well-ventilated area free from flammable liquids and vapors.
3. Operate compressor in a ventilated area so that compressor may be properly cooled and the surrounding air temperature will not be more than 100°F.
4. Never use a compressor in a wet environment.
5. Protect material lines and air lines from damage or puncture. Keep hose and wires away from sharp objects, chemical spills, oil, solvents, and wet floors.

WARNING

Do not secure compressor with toggle bolts into drywall. Drywall sheeting or plaster will not support the weight of the compressor.

6. A minimum clearance of 18 inches between the compressor and a wall is required because objects could obstruct airflow.
7. The compressor should be located where it can be directly wired to a circuit breaker. The compressor should be wired by a qualified electrician.
8. Never store flammable liquids or gases in the vicinity of an operating compressor.
9. **Do not** locate the compressor air inlet near steam, paint spray, sandblasting areas, or any other source of contamination. The debris could damage the motor and pump.

WARNING

Never use plastic (PVC) pipe for compressed air. Serious injury or death could result.

CAUTION

Never use the shipping pallet for mounting the compressor.

NOTICE

Electric compressors are not suitable for outdoor installation.

WARNING

Never install a shut-off valve between the compressor pump and tank. Personal injury and/or equipment damage could occur.

Before Each Use

Inspect Your Work Area

1. Keep work area clean. Cluttered areas and benches invite accidents.

2. The floor must not be slippery from wax or dust.

Inspect Your Compressor

1. To reduce the risk of injury from accidental starting, turn the switch off and disconnect power.

2. If any part is missing, bent, or broken in any way, or any electrical part does not work properly, keep the compressor off and disconnect power. **Do not** use if defect is found.

3. Check hoses for weak or worn condition before each use, making certain all connections are secure. **Do not** use if a defect is found.

4. Pull pressure relief valve ring daily to ensure proper function and clear possible obstructions.

Plan Ahead to Protect Eyes, Hands, Face and Ears

Dress for Safety

1. Wear safety glasses meeting ANSI Z87.1 (or in Canada CSA Z94.3-99) and use hearing protection when operating the unit. Everyday glasses are not safety glasses.

2. Wear shoes to prevent shock hazards.

3. Tie back long hair.

Pay Attention to Your Hands

⚠ WARNING

Keep fingers away from running compressor. Fast moving and hot parts may cause injury and/or burns.

⚠ WARNING

Be careful when touching the exterior of compressor, pump, motor, and air lines; they may become hot enough to cause injury.

⚠ WARNING

Never operate the compressor without a belt guard. The compressor can start automatically without warning. Personal injury or property damage could occur from contact with moving parts.

⚠ CAUTION

The compressor may be hot even if the unit is stopped.

⚠ WARNING

Use of a mask or respirator per chemical manufacturers' instructions may be necessary if there is a chance of inhaling toxic fumes. Read mask and respirator instructions carefully. Consult a safety expert if you are not sure about the use of certain masks or respirator.

When Operating

1. Do not exceed the pressure rating of any component of the system. Exceeding the maximum pressure rating of tools or accessories could cause an explosion resulting in serious injury.

2. Release pressure within the system slowly to prevent flying dust and debris.

3. If the equipment starts to abnormally vibrate, STOP the compressor immediately and check for the cause.

4. Never use oxygen, carbon dioxide, or other bottled gases as a power source for air tools and never connect to an air source that is capable of exceeding 90 PSI.

5. DO NOT use inflator nozzles for dusting applications.

⚠ WARNING

Never change the safety valve or pressure switch settings. Keep safety valve free from paint and other accumulations. See machine ID label for maximum operating pressure. Do not operate with the pressure switch set higher than the maximum operating pressure.

Spraying Precautions

WARNING

Never point a nozzle or spray gun at yourself or any other person or animal. Accidental discharge may result in serious injury.

Reduce the Risk of a Dangerous Environment

WARNING

Extreme caution should be taken when spraying flammable liquids as the spark from a motor or pressure switch may cause a fire or explosion. Ample ventilation must be provided.

WARNING

Spray in a well-ventilated area to keep fumes from collecting and causing serious injury and fire hazards.

1. **Do not** spray in the vicinity of open flames or other places where a spark can cause ignition. **Do not** smoke when spraying paint, insecticides, or other flammable substances.

Be Informed About the Materials You Use

1. When spraying with solvents or toxic chemicals, follow the instructions provided by the chemical manufacturer. Consult a safety expert if unsure about the use of masks or respirators.

2. If the material you intend to spray contains trichloreoethane and methylene chloride, do not use accessories that contain aluminum or galvanized materials, as these chemicals can react with galvanized components causing corrosion and weakening equipment. Use stainless steel accessories.

Glossary of Terms

Air Filter
Porous element contained within a metal or plastic housing attached to the compressor cylinder head which removes impurities from the intake air of the compressor.

Air Tank
Cylindrical component which contains the compressed air.

Check Valve
Device which prevents compressed air from flowing back from the air tank to the compressor pump.

Electric Motor
Device which provides the rotational force necessary to operate the compressor pump.

Pressure Gauge
Device which shows the tank or regulated pressure of the compressed air.

Pressure Switch
Device which automatically controls the ON/OFF cycling of the compressor. It stops the compressor when the cut-off pressure in the tank is reached and starts the compressor when the air pressure drops below the cut-in pressure.

PSI (Pounds per Square Inch)
Measurement of the pressure exerted by the force of air. The actual PSI is measured by a pressure gauge on the compressor.

Pump
Device which produces the compressed air with a reciprocating piston contained within a cylinder.

Safety Valve
Device which prevents air pressure in the air tank from rising over a predetermined limit.

Thermal Overload Switch
Device, integrated into the electric motor winding, which automatically shuts OFF the compressor if the temperature of the electric motor exceeds a predetermined limit.

Starting the Compressor

Prior to actually running the compressor, check the following items:

Crankcase oil - Check oil level at sight glass. Oil level should be 1/2 full (or slightly higher) in the oil sight glass.

Make sure all rags, tools, oil, etc. are away from the unit.

Open the air system to free it of any pressure.

Switch the compressor on for a few revolutions to make sure the rotation is correct. Correct rotation is clockwise when facing the sight glass on the pump.

Operate the compressor for a few minutes unloaded (air system open) then allow the compressor to pump up. Make sure the electrical pressure switch properly switches off the compressor when the air pressure reaches the PSI indicated below:

CAUTION

Make sure the pressure in the tank does not exceed its rating. If the pressure gauge indicates a pressure that is higher than the maximum pressure, shut off compressor immediately and call your distributor.

Draining the Tank

Oil and moisture residue must be drained from the air receiver daily or after each use. Accumulations of oil residue in the receiver can be ignited by embers of carbon created by the heat of compression—causing an explosion, damage to property, and injury to personnel.

⚠ WARNING

Do not open a manual tank drain valve on any air tank containing more than 30 PSI of air pressure!

⚠ WARNING

Never attempt to relieve an air tank by removing a pipe plug or any other system component!

Manually Draining Air Tank:

Disconnect & lockout the compressor from the power source.

Tank(s) subjected to freezing temperatures may contain ice. Store the compressor in a heated area before attempting to drain moisture from the tank(s). Reduce the air pressure in the tank to 30 PSI by pulling the pressure relief valve ring.

⚠ WARNING

Never attempt to relieve an air tank by removing a pipe plug or any other system component!

Manually Draining Air Tank:

Disconnect & lockout the compressor from the power source.

Tank(s) subjected to freezing temperatures may contain ice. Store the compressor in a heated area before attempting to drain moisture from the tank(s). Reduce the air pressure in the tank to 30 PSI by pulling the pressure relief valve ring.

Put on safety glasses to protect your eyes from debris that escaping air and moisture may propel before you slowly open the drain valve and allow the moisture and air mixture to drain from the tank.

Once the moisture has been completely drained, close the drain valve.

We recommend inspecting your tank at scheduledintervals. Tanks should be visually inspected yearly and hydrostatically inspected every 10 years.

Refer to federal, state or provincial, or local codes for mandatory airtank maintenance information.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Low discharge pressure.	1. Compressor too small for application. 2. Air leaks. 3. Restricted intake air. 4. Blown gasket(s). 5. Broken or misaligned valves.	1. Reduce air demand or use a compressor with more air capacity. 2. Listen for air leaks. Apply a soap solution to all fittings and connections. Bubbles will form at points of leakage. Tighten or replace fittings or connections. 3. Clean or replace air filter. 4. Replace necessary gaskets. 5. Remove head and inspect for broken or misaligned valves. Replace valves, if broken. ⚠ **WARNING** Install a new head gasket each time head is removed.
Excessive noise "knocking".	1. Loose drive pulley or flywheel. 2. Low on oil. 3. Worn connecting rod or connecting rod bearing. 4. Noisy check valve.	1. Tighten drive pulley or flywheel bolt. 2. Check for proper oil level. Low or dirty oil may cause bearing damage. 3. Replace connecting rod and/or connecting rod bearings. 4. Replace check valve. ⚠ **WARNING** Do not remove check valve with air pressure in tank.
Excessive oil carryover.	1. Worn piston rings. 2. Restricted intake air. 3. Too much oil in compressor. 4. Incorrect oil viscosity.	1. Replace with new piston rings. 2. Clean or replace air filter. 3. Drain oil to proper oil level. 4. Use a quality non-detergent oil specified for your machine (**Page 4**).
Water in tank and/or discharge line.	1. Normal. Amount of water will increase as humidity in the air increases.	1. Drain tank at least once per day. Add an inline filter to reduce moisture in the air line.
Will not run or motor hums.	1. Low voltage. 2. Malfunctioning pressure switch. 3. Malfunctioning check valve.	1. Check voltage with volt meter across both legs of incoming power. Check reset button on motor. 2. Repair or replace pressure switch. 3. Replace check valve or pressure switch. ⚠ **WARNING** Do not remove check valve with air pressure in tank.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE (Cont.)

Tank does not hold pressure when not running and shut off valve is closed.	1. Malfunctioning check valve. 2. Loose fittings or connections. 3. Crack or pin hole in tank.	1. Replace check valve. ⚠ **WARNING** Do not remove check valve with air pressure in tank. 2. Tighten or replace fittings or connections. 3. Replace tank. Do not attempt to repair tank.
Pressure switch unloader constantly leaking air.	1. Malfunctioning check valve.	1. Replace check valve if unloader bleeds constantly. ⚠ **WARNING** Do not remove check valve with air pressure in tank.
Pressure switch not unloading.	1. Malfunctioning pressure switch.	1. Replace pressure switch if it does not release air pressure briefly when unit shuts off. ⚠ **WARNING** Do not remove pressure switch with air pressure in tank.
Excessive vibration.	1. Improper installation. 2. Loose belts. 3. Misaligned flywheel or drive pulley.	1. Make sure unit is mounted on a level surface with vibration pads. 2. Replace belts. Align and tighten properly. 3. Align flywheel and drive pulley.
Overheating.	1. Compressor too small for application. 2. Cooling surfaces dirty. 3. Improper cooling.	1. Reduce air demand or use a compressor with more air capacity. 2. Clean all cooling surfaces of dirt and dust. 3. Install compressor in an area with adequate cool, dry air.
Breaker or reset repeatedly trips.	1. Incorrect breaker size. 2. Low voltage. 3. Malfunctioning motor. 4. Loose electrical connections. 5. Malfunctioning pressure switch. 6. Malfunctioning check valve.	1. Make sure the breaker is sized properly (**Page 9-10**). 2. Check voltage with volt meter across both legs of incoming power. 3. Replace motor. 4. Check all electrical connections. 5. Adjust or replace pressure switch. 6. Replace check valve. ⚠ **WARNING** Do not remove check valve with air pressure in tank.

Maintenance Operations

1. Do regular maintenance; keep all nuts, bolts, and screws tight to be sure equipment is in safe working condition.

2. Inspect tank yearly for rust, pin holes, or any other imperfections that could cause it to become unsafe.

WARNING

NEVER attempt to repair or modify a tank! Welding, drilling, or any other modification will weaken the tank, resulting in damage from rupture or explosion. Always replace worn, cracked or damaged tanks.

3. Clean electrical equipment with an approved cleaning agent, such as a dry, non-flammable cleaning solvent.

4. Drain tanks of moisture after each day's use. If unit will not be used for a while, it is best to leave the drain cock open until such time as it is to be used. This will allow moisture to completely drain out and help prevent corrosion of inside of tank.

5. Always disconnect from power source before working on or near a motor, or its connected load. If power disconnect poin is out-of-sight, secure it in the "OFF" position and tag it to prevent unexpected application of power.

WARNING

Disconnect power and depressurize system before servicing air compressor. Slightly open drain cock after shutting off compressor.

Daily

Check oil level at sight glass. Oil level should be 1/2 full (or slightly higher) in the oil sight glass.

Drain moisture from tank.

Verify the pressure switch unloader is working by listening for a brief hissing sound when the compressor shuts off.

Visually check the compressor for loose parts, excessive noise or vibration. Tighten any necessary part.

Monthly

With compressor disconnected from power, check the belts for tension. Belts should not move up and down when the compressor runs. When compressor is stopped, belts should not have more than 1/4 in. of play when depressed. Be careful not to overtighten belts during adjustment.

Remove and check air filter; replace if necessary.

Change oil every 3 months or 300 hours. A compressor-grade 30 weight non-detergent oil should be used for

To order parts, or other services and inquiries, contact us by phone at (832) 415-6995 or email at CS@megacompressor.com.

Wiring

WARNING

ALL ELECTRICAL WIRING SHOULD BE DONE BY A QUALIFIED ELECTRICIAN!

Adequate wiring and motor protection should be provided for all stationary compressors. Wiring used for other machinery should not be used. A qualified electrician familiar with local electrical codes in your area should be used. Size supply wiring per NEC (National Electric Code) requirements.

WARNING

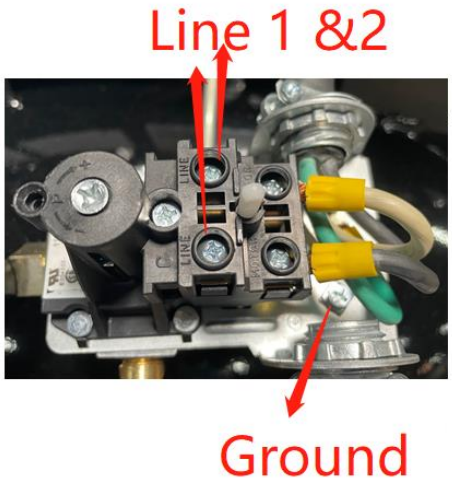
To reduce the risk of electrical hazards, fire hazards, or damage to the compressor, use proper circuit protection. Your compressor is wired at the factory for operation using the voltage shown. Connect the compressor to a power source with the correct breaker size.

WARNING

Electrical connections must be properly grounded. Ground connections should be connected at the grounding screw.

CAUTION

Overheating, short circuiting, and fire damage will result from inadequate wiring.



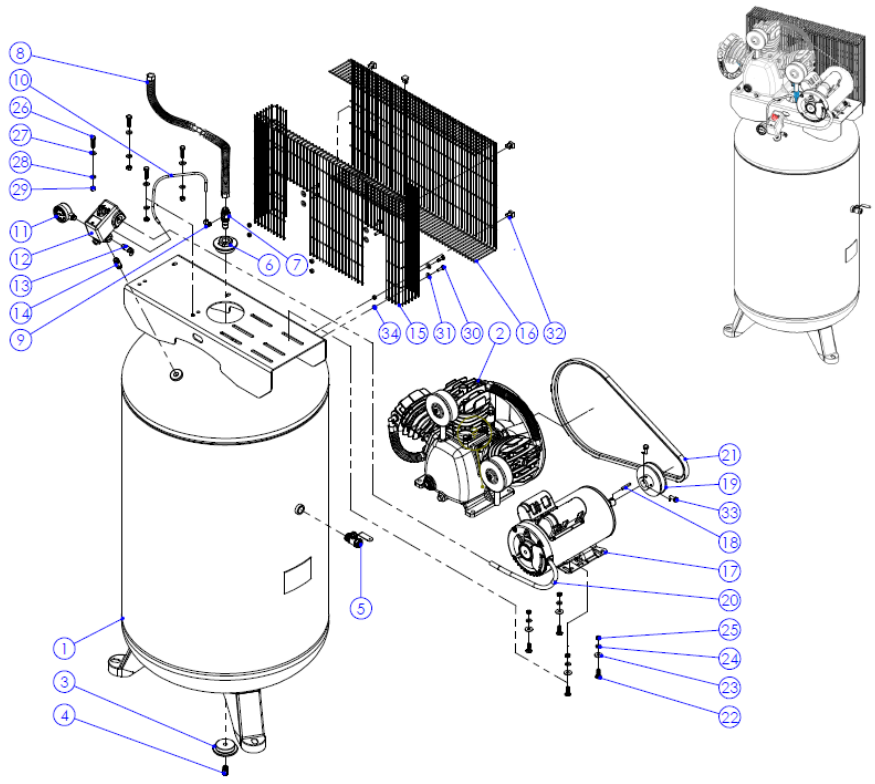
Incoming power should be connected to the posts marked (LINE).

Do not make connections on prewired posts marked "MOTOR"!

Electrical connections must be properly grounded. Ground connections should be connected at a grounding screw.

Parts Break Down For MP-6580V2

MP-6580V2 MAIN PARTS		V-20210804
NO.	DESCRIPTION	Q'TY
1	TANK	1
2	AIR COMPRESSOR PUMP	1
3	JOINT 2.0-1/4 in	1
4	DRAIN VALVE	1
5	AIR VALVE	1
6	JOINT 2.0-1/2 in	1
7	CHECK VALVE	1
8	OUTLET PIPE	1
9	ELBOW JOINT	1
10	RELEASE PIPE	1
11	PRESSUER GAUGE	1
12	PRESSURE SWITCH	1
13	SAFETY VALVE	1
14	NIPPLE JOINT	1
15	BELT GUARD-IN	1
16	BELT GUARD-OUT	1
17	MOTOR	1
18	SHAFT KEY	1
19	MOTOR PULLEY	1
20	MOTOR CABLE	1
21	BELT	1
22	LOCK BOLT FOR MOTOR	4
23	WASHER FOR MOTOR	8
24	SPRING WASHER FOR MOTOR	4
25	LOCK NUT FOR MOTOR	4
26	LOCK BOLT FOR PUMP	4
27	WASHER FOR PUMP	4
28	SPRING WASHER FOR PUMP	4
29	LOCK NUT FOR PUMP	4
30	LOCK BOLT FOR BELT GUARD-IN	6
31	WASHER FOR BELT GUARD-IN	6
32	LOCK PLUG FOR BELT GUARD-OUT	5
33	LOCK BOLT FOR MOTOR PULLEY	2
34	LOCK NUT FOR BELT GUARD-IN	6

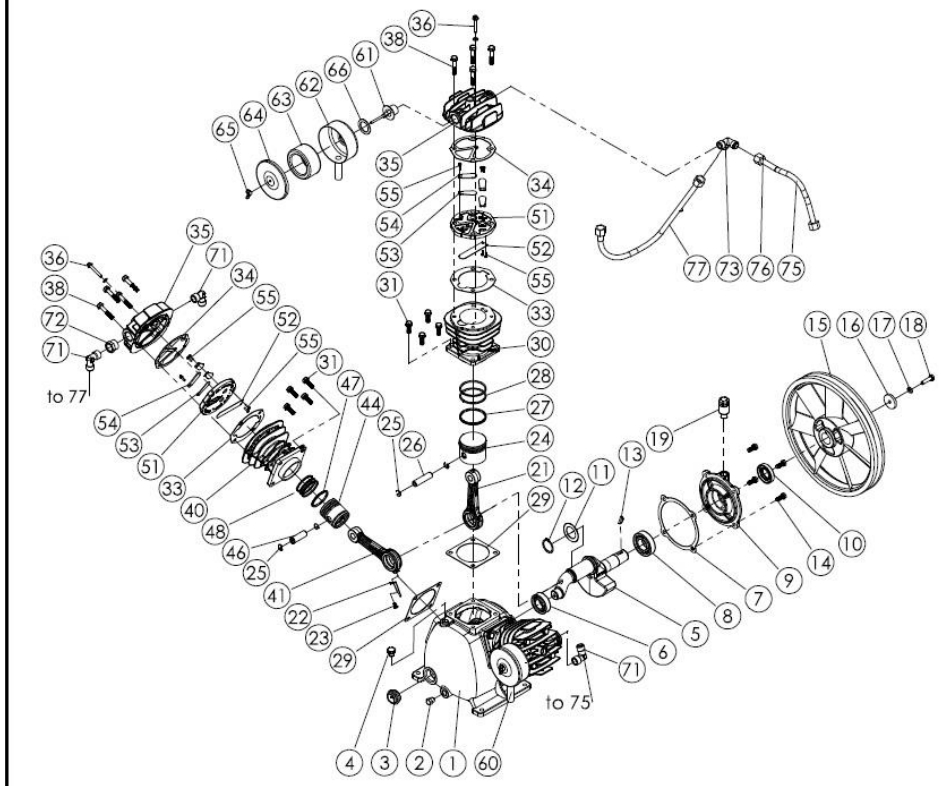


ASSEMBLED IN USA

Pump Break Down For MP-6580V2

TWO STAGE PUMP

MPT65H Bare Exploded View



MPT65H Bare Spare Parts

No.	description	Q'ty
1	crankcase	1
2	oil plug	1
3	oil glass	1
4	oil cap	1
5	crankshaft	1
6	rear bearing	1
7	gasket of front cover	1
8	front bearing	1
9	front cover	1
10	oil seal	1
11	trust plate of connecting rod	1
12	snap ring	1
13	bare pulley key	1
14	lock blot of front cover	4
15	bare pulley	1
16	pulley washer	1
17	spring washer	1
18	lock blot of bare pulley	1
19	breather cap	1
21	connecting rod of one stage	2
22	oil splash plate	2
23	lock blot of oil splash plate	2
24	piston of one stage	2
25	snap ring	6
26	piston pin of one stage	2
27	compressor oil ring of one stage	2
28	compression ring of one stage	4
29	gasket of cylinder	3
30	cylinder of one stage	2
31	lock bolt of cylinder w/spw	12
33	gasket of valve seat	3
34	gasket of cylinder head	3
35	cylinder head	3
36	lock bolt of valve seat center	3
38	lock bolt of head w/spw	12
40	cylinder of two stage	1
41	connecting rod of two stage	1
44	piston of two stage	1
46	piston pin of two stage	1
47	compressor oil ring of two stage	1
48	compression ring of two stage	3
51	valve seat	3
52	inlet valve plate	3
53	outlet valve plate	6
54	outlet trust plate	6
55	lock bolt of valve plate	18
60	air cleaner assembly set	2
61	joint of air cleaner	2
62	body of air cleaner	2
63	air filter	2
64	cover of air cleaner	2
65	lock nut	2
66	gasket of joint	2
71	outlet elbow	3
72	bush joint	1
73	outlet tri-fork elbow	1
75	outlet pipe 1'st	1
76	nut of outlet pipe	4
77	outlet pipe 2'nd	1

Warranty Statement

Warranty

Guarantee MegaPower Inc. warrants that all MegaCompressor® compressors will be free of defects in material and workmanship for a period of twelve months from the date of initial retail purchase, or eighteen months from the date of manufacture, whichever may occur first. Should any failure to conform to this warranty be reported to the company within said period, the company shall, upon purchaser shipping the compressor to our plant transportation prepaid, correct such nonconformity by suitable repair or, at its option, furnish a replacement part F.O.B. our plant. MegaPower Inc,. shall not be liable for any unauthorized repairs, replacements, adjustments to the compressors, or the costs of labor performed by the purchaser. This warranty is expressly in lieu of all other warranties expressed, implied or statutory (including, but not limited to, warranties of merchantability and fitness for purpose) and of any other obligations, and/or liabilities on the part of MegaPower Inc,. MegaPower Inc neither assumes nor authorizes any other person to assume for it any other obligations or liability in connection with or with respect to any compressor. MegaPower Inc shall in no event be liable neither for any consequential, incidental or special damages nor for the improper selection of any compressor for a particular application. MegaPower Inc is devoted to continual quality control and thorough research of the products we build. It is our creed to give you, the user, all the experience and engineering available in the production of every piece of equipment we produce. Our line covers the complete needs of today's varied air requirements. Rely on MegaCompressor® for all the newest and finest features that are available for the modern compressor.