VEVOR®

MINI AIR COMPRESSOR
INSTRUCTION MANUAL

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MINI AIR COMPRESSOR INSTRUCTION MANUAL TC-802

NEED HELP? CONTACT US!

Have product questions? Need technical support? Please feel free to contact us:

CustomerService@vevor.com

This is the original instruction, please read all manual instructions carefully before operating. VEVOR reserves clear interpretation of our user manual. The appearance of the product shall be subject to the product you received. Please forgive us that we won't inform you again if there is any technology or software updates on our product.

Thanks for purchasing our air compressor and please readthis Instruction Manual carefully and thoroughly beforeoperating the air compressor to receive optimum resluts.

NOTICE

Clean the Airbrush IMMEDIATELY after use.Delayed or inadequate cleaningwill permanently clog the Airbrush.

A. FEATURES

·Piston type,oil free
·It can start with pressure, continuous working, powerful.
·Much safer!thermally protected!
·It will turn offautomatically when the power over heated.
·Low noise, 47db.
·Auto stop function.
·Pressure-adjustable.
·GS, CE, ETL, ROHS Approved.

B. SPECIFICATIONS

US specifications:	**UK/EU/AU specifications:**
Model: TC-802	Model: TC-802
Voltage: 120V~	Voltage: 220-240V~
Frequency: 60Hz	Frequency: 50Hz
Current: 1.2A	Power: 110W
Phase: 1	Speed: 1450r/min
Duty: CONT	Class: I
Working Pressure: 42-55psi	Max. Working pressure: 4.0 Bar
Power Source: 3-Wire	

C. SAFETY

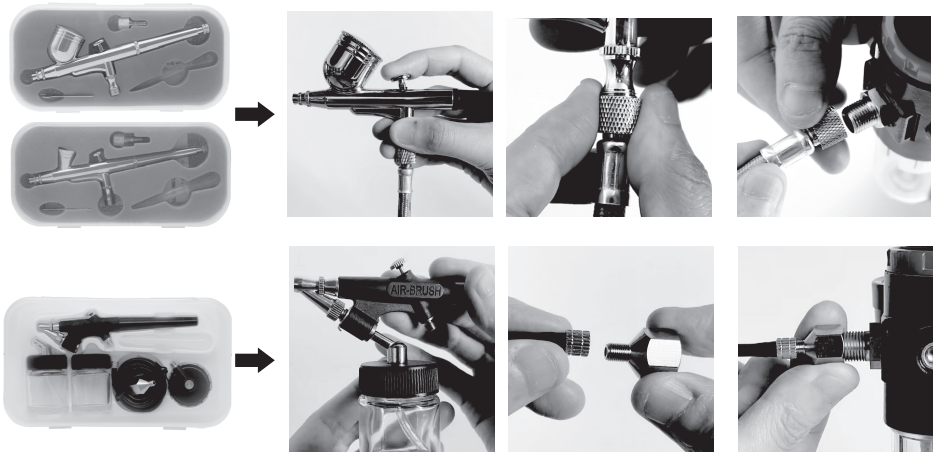
1. Do not use the Compressor for other purpose than the one it has beendesigned for.

2. Do not process other fluid than air.
3. Do not operate the compressor in explosive atmospheres,such as in the presence of flammable liquids, gases or dust.
4. Always make sure the unit is unplugged from the electrical line before performing any service, maintenance or cleaning.
5. Do not expose this unit to rain or moisture.
6. Do not allow children and other untrained people to use or play with the compressor.

7. To avoid the risk of burning, be aware that after extensive use of the compressor, some parts can be very hot. Allow the compressorto cool down before touching it.
8. Do not leave the compressor unattended while running.

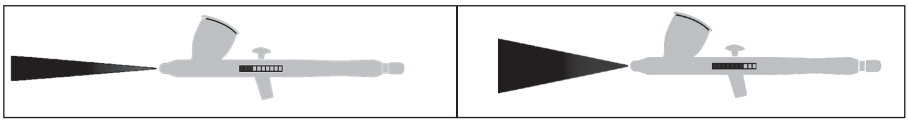
D. INSTALLATION

1. After taking the compressor out of its packaging, please check, it carefully for any damages due to shipping
2. Install the compressor on a flat surface in a suitable sized,dry roomwith good ventilation, where the temperature is not likely to rise above94 degrees Farenheits (35 degress Centigrades)
3. Insert the power cord into a grounded outlet. Be sure the electrical line rating is proper to the appliance (refer to thedata label) ,that the electrical line is protected and equipped of theground line.
4. Connect one end of the air hose to the air outlet of the compressor.



E. HOW TO SPRAY

1.Turn on the compressor.
2.Fill fluid in the cup after thinning appropriately.
3.Press down on the airbrush trigger to release air from the nozzle. Slowly and gently draw back on the trigger to release paint from the needle. The air will atomize the paint and create a fine spray.
4.Continue to move the trigger back slowly to achieve the consistency you need for your spray technique.



5.The spray pattern is in accordance with distance between a work surface and airbrush. Keep the distance from the work piece at about 3”to 5”, depending on the air flow and paint type. For very delicate work, you may reduce the distance up to 1" from the work piece.
If you need a smaller pressure and gentler airflow , you can reduce the outlet air pressure on the pressure regulator when compressor at auto stop(clock at 4bar). Operation by picture,pressure adjust range from 4-0Bar.

6.To avoid paint build up, start moving the airbrush before pressing the trigger. When finished with the stroke, release the trigger while still moving the airbrush. Doing this will produce a smoother finish. Do not stop moving the airbrush while spraying. If the airbrush stops even briefly while spraying, paint can build up and run down the work piece.
7.When finished using the compressor, turn its power switch off. Release any remaining air. Air hose fittings and compressor body may get hot. Allow fittings to cool before disconnecting, or wear gloves to prevent burns.
8.Perform maintenance on the compressor according to the instructions on the following pages.
9.Clean the airbrush thoroughly IMMEDIATELY after EVERY use, according to instructions on the following pages.
Note: Do not use the compressor continuously for longer than 20 minutes. Allowthe compressor to cool down for 15 minutes after every 20 minutes workingcycle. Motor is equipped with a thermal protector with automatic reset.

F. HOW TO MIX PAINT FOR AIRBRUSH

Warning: The air brush shall be filled with special paint and dilute accordingly.Do not use normal paint like lacquer and nail polish directly, or the noozle will beblocked and cannot use any more. Most paints designed for airbrushes do not need to be thinned.And other paint should mixed with thinner/reducer. Each paint type requires a specific thinner/reducer. We suggest to thin paint according to the manufacturer's directions and mix thoroughly. Or refer to the following steps:
Step 1.Choose your paint. Different projects call for different paint, so select the right paint for the job.
Step 2.Match the thinner/reducer to your paint.

You can use one or multiple of the following when thinning water-based airbrush paints:	• The Manufactured Reducer (Water-Based) • Distilled Water (But don't use a lot) • Airbrush Acrylic Medium (Ether by itself, or along side the others listed above)
You can use one of the following when thinning solvent-based airbrush paints:	•The Manufactured Reducer (Solvent-Based) • Mineral Spirits • Lacquer Thinner

Tip:Water colors, Tempera and acrylic paints can usually be thinned with distilled water. Enamal paints are solvent based, and are generally thinned with mineral spirits.Lacquer paints are solvent based, and are thinned with lacquer thinner.

Step 3.Pour the needed amount of paint into a mixing cup.
Step 4.Determine the mixing ratio. The ratio of thinner to paint depends on the brand of paint and the surface you're painting.Most paints will have thinning instructions on the can that include the recommended thinner and thinning ratio.
Step 5.Add the proper ratio of thinner to the amount of paint in the mixing cup. If the paint you are using does not have any instructions, Generally, you want to start with a ratio of two parts paint to one part thinner. If the paint is still too thick, add more thinner until you achieve the desired consistency. Conversely, if the paint is too thin, add more paint to thicken it up. then thin the paint to a watery consistency , until it flows like milk.
Step 6.Slowly stir the mixture with a mixing stick until the paint is thoroughly mixed.
Step 7.Pour the thinned paint through a paint strainer into a second mixing cup. This step is optional, but insures that there is no dirt or debris in the paint.
Tip:Test the mixture on a scrap piece of material before beginning your project
Warning:Follow any manufacture's safety instructions that may be included with the paint, and use a little common sense. Solvent based paints and thinners/reducers are flammable, so keep them away from open flames. Use solvent based paints in a well ventilated area, and wear a respirator if needed.

G. HOW TO CLEAN AIRBRUSH

1. Empty the jar and clean it with solvent.
2. Turn on the compressor and connect the airbrush.
3. Refill cup with water or solvent, then block the needlecover with a finger and press the opreation lever. Theair flows backward into nozzle to clean the paints remained in the air brush.
4. Disconnect the airbrush from the compressor.
5. Remove the nozzle and needle and soak them in solvent until clean. Use an old toothbrush and toothpicks to remove any paint.
CAUTION: Do not immerse the airbrush.
Note: Do not use metal objects to clean the nozzle to prevent damage to passages. If the needle is bent, have it replaced by a qualified technician.
6. Use solvent to wipe down the airbrush body.
7. Lubricate the airbrush after cleaning. A non-silicon oil or a light lubricant may be used on threaded connections before storing.

H. INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Compressor
Note: These procedures are in addition to theregular checks and maintenance required tooperate the compressor and other air-operated tools.
1. **BEFORE EVERY USE,** inspect the general condition of the compressor. Check for:
- loose screws,
- misalignment or bending of moving parts,
- damaged air supply hose,
- cracked or broken parts,
- any other condition that may affect its safe operation.
2. **AFTRE EVERY USE**
a. Drain the water trap.
- With the compressor running, drain themoisture by loosening the nut at bottom of thedrain valve. The moisture will be forced out.
- Turn off and disconnect the compressor from its power source.
- Close the drain valve.
b. Wipe the compressor with a piece of clean cloth.

Airbrush
Note: These procedures are in addition to the regular checks and maintenance required to operate the compressor and other air-operated tools.
1.**BEFORE EYERY USE,** inspect the general condition of the tool. Check for:
- bent needles,
- loose screws,

- misalignment or bending of moving parts,
- clogged nozzle,
- cracked or broken parts,
- any other condition that may affect its safe operation.

2. **AFTRE EVERY USE,** clean the airbrush, according to following instructions.

I. TROUBLESHOOTING

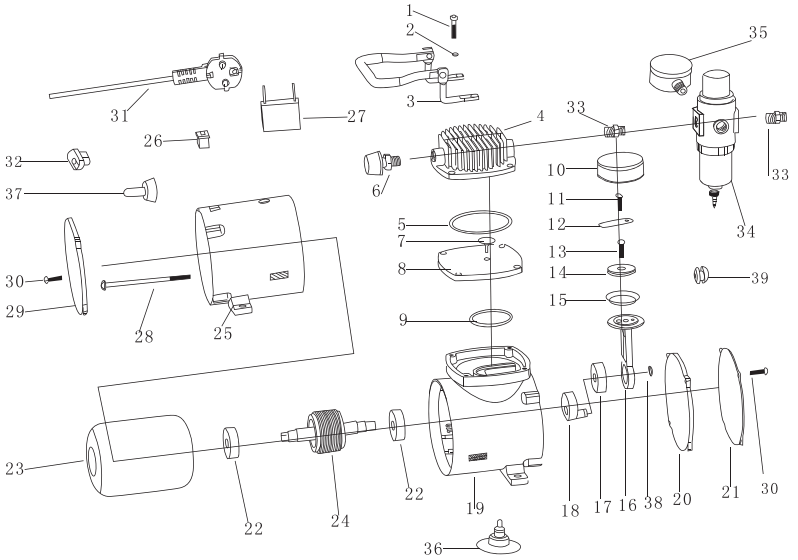
Airbrush

Problem	Possible Casuses	Likely Solutions
Poor Paint Atomization	1. Low paint level. 2. Paint not properly thinned. 3. Clogged nozzle. 4. Loose/damaged needle.	1. Refill the airbrush with paint. 2. Thin paint. 3. Clean nozzle. 4. Adjust or replace the needle.
Will Not Spray	No pressure at the airbrush.	Check the air hoses.
Overspray (Paint Spraying Further Than Intended)	1. Improper application speed. 2. Improper distance from workpiece.	1. Move moderately and parallel to the subject. 2. Adjust the distance from the intended object.
Nozzle Leakage	1. Dirty nozzle. 2. Worn or damaged nozzle.	1. Clean the nozzle. 2. Replace the nozzle and/or needle.
Air Leaking from Nozzle	1. Dirty air valve/seat. 2. Sticky air valve. 3. Damaged air valve spring. 4. Worn/damaged air valve/seat.	1. Clean the air valve/seat. 2. Lubricate the air valve/seat. 3. Replace the air valve spring. 4. Replace the air valve.
Follow all safety precautions whenever diagnosingor servicing the tool. **Disconnect the air supply before servicing the tool.**		

Compressor

Problem	Possible Casuses	Likely Solutions
The Motor Does Not Work.	1. No electrical power. 2. Damaged power cord. 3. The electrical wiring within the unit is defective. 4. The power switch is defective.	1. Plug the power cord into a working, grounded, electrical outlet. 2. Have a qualified service technician replace the power cord. 3. Have a qualified service technician-replace the electrical wiring. 4. Have a qualified service technicianre-place the power switch.
The Motor Runs, but it Makes Irregular or Knocking Noises.	1. The bearing is loose or damaged. 2. The screws in the connection rod are loose.	1. Have a qualified service technician replace the bearing. 2. Tighten the screws, or replace them if necessary.
Not Enough Pressure When Spraying or Painting.	1. Loose air connection(s). 2. The air hose is damaged. 3. The screws on the cylinder cover are loose.	1. Check all the air connections, and tighten them if necessary. 2. Replace the air hose. 3. Tighten the screws.
Poor Spray Pattern.	1. Loose air connection(s). 2. The paint is too thick. 3. The airbrush nozzle is plugged or dirty.	1. Check all the air connections, and tighten them if necessary. 2. Add paint thinner and mix thoroughly. 3. Clean or change the nozzle.
Motor Runs Properly, but No Air Pressure or Lack of Air Delivery.	1. The valve plate is loose or out of place. 2. The retainer ring is damaged after excessive use at high pressure.	1. Open the front cover and make sure the valve plate is in the proper position. Tighten the screws if necessary. 2. Have a qualified service technician replace the retainer ring.

J. PARTS LIST



INDEX NO.	DESCRIPTION	PARTS NO.	QTY	INDEX NO.	DESCRIPTION	PARTS NO.	QTY
1	SCREW	TC-20-01	4	24	ROTARY MOTOR	TC-20-24	1
2	WASHER	TC-20-02	8	25	REAR BODY	TC-20-25	1
3	HANDLE	TC-20-03	1	26	POWER SWITCH	TC-20-26	1
4	CYLINDER HEAD	TC-20-04	1	27	CONDENSER	TC-20-27	1
5	O-RING	TC-20-05	1	28	SCREW	TC-20-28	4
6	PRESSURE SWITCH	TC-20-06	1	29	REAR COVER	TC-20-29	1
7	CHECK VALVE	TC-20-07	1	30	SCREW	TC-20-30	8
8	CYLINDER BLOCK	TC-20-08	1	31	POWER CABLE	TC-20-31	1
9	O-RING	TC-20-09	1	32	LINE BUTTON	TC-20-32	1
10	CYLINDER	TC-20-10	1	33	NIPPLE	TC-20-33	2
11	SCREW	TC-20-11	1	34	FILTER	TC-20-34	1
12	VALVE PLATE	TC-20-12	1	35	MANOMETER	TC-20-35	1
13	SCREW	TC-20-13	1	36	MOTOR FOOT	TC-20T-36	4
14	PISTON PLATE	TC-20-14	1	37	PRESSING WIRE HAT	TC-20-37	6
15	PISTON RING	TC-20-15	1	38	SNAP RING	TC-20-38	1
16	PISTON ROD	TC-20-16	1	39	LINE BUSHING	TC-20-39	1
17	BEARING	TC-20-17	1				
18	CRANKSHAFT	TC-20-18	1				
19	FRONT BODY	TC-20-19	1				
20	PAPER PAD	TC-20-20	1				
21	FRONT COVER	TC-20-21	1				
22	BEARING	TC-20-22	2				
23	STATIONARY MOTOR	TC-20-23	1				

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