OPERATING & MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

PLANK & PALLET SYSTEMS

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ASE SYSTEMS

The Ergonomics & Productivity Specialists!

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ASSEMBLY

When your system arrives, it should require only basic assembly. Depending on your order request, the standard shipment includes the following:

PLANKS

- Usually 2 units depending on qty ordered.
- Each Plank is usually fitted with two elements, a box tube manifold with automatic flow control valves at narrow end.
- One on/off ball valve.
- Interconnect Hoses (connects the planks with quick disconnect adapters

PALLETS

- Usually one unit with four or six elements and box tube manifold with automatic flow control valves.
- One on/off ball valve.
- One pressure regulator with gauge.

1) Immediately after opening, inspect contents to verify proper quantity, size, and model numbers.
2) Record system operating specifications (see box below) – it will help during setup and operation.
3) Follow Procedures detailed in "Setting Up the Move" for setting up.

System Operating Specifications

Please record this information for your system – it will help during setup and operation.

Model/Size of Air Casters: _____ Rated Operating Pressure:_____

Max. Load Weight per Air Caster:_____ Effective Lift Height: _____

PLANK/PALLET
QUICK START GUIDE

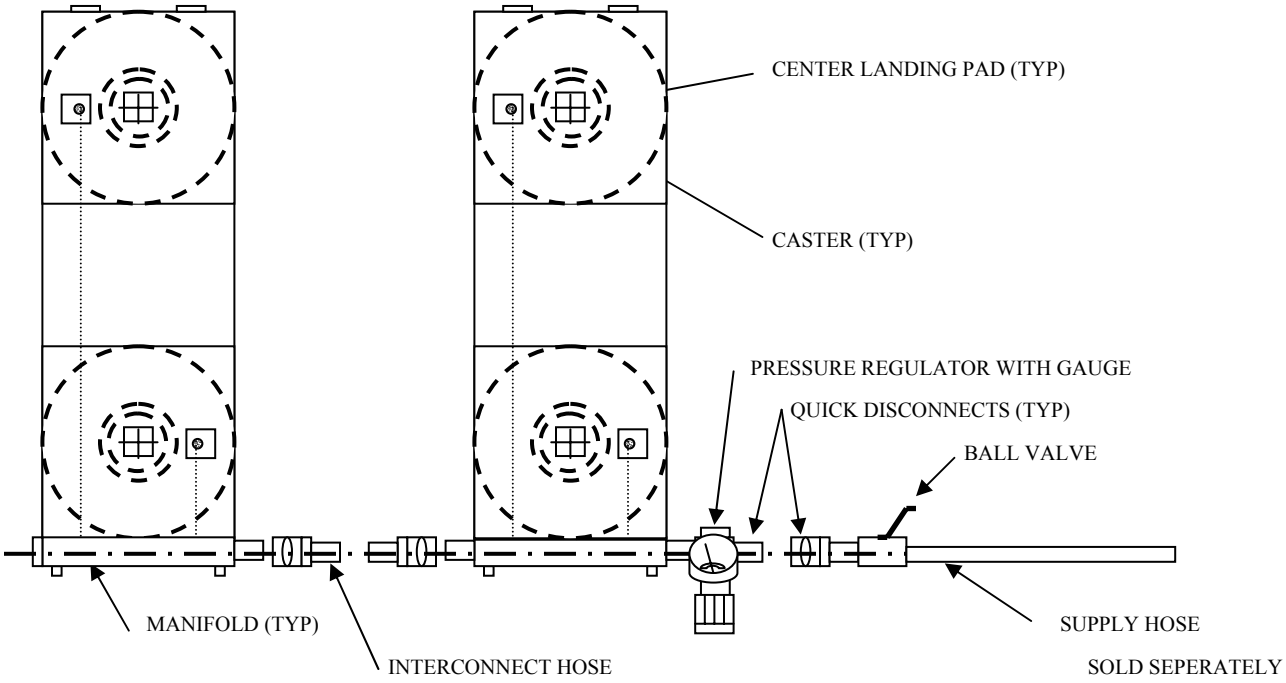
It is important to read entire manual and note safety issues prior to operating this equipment. Once you have done this and become familiar with your actual operating conditions, you may check this section for reference.

TO OPERATE

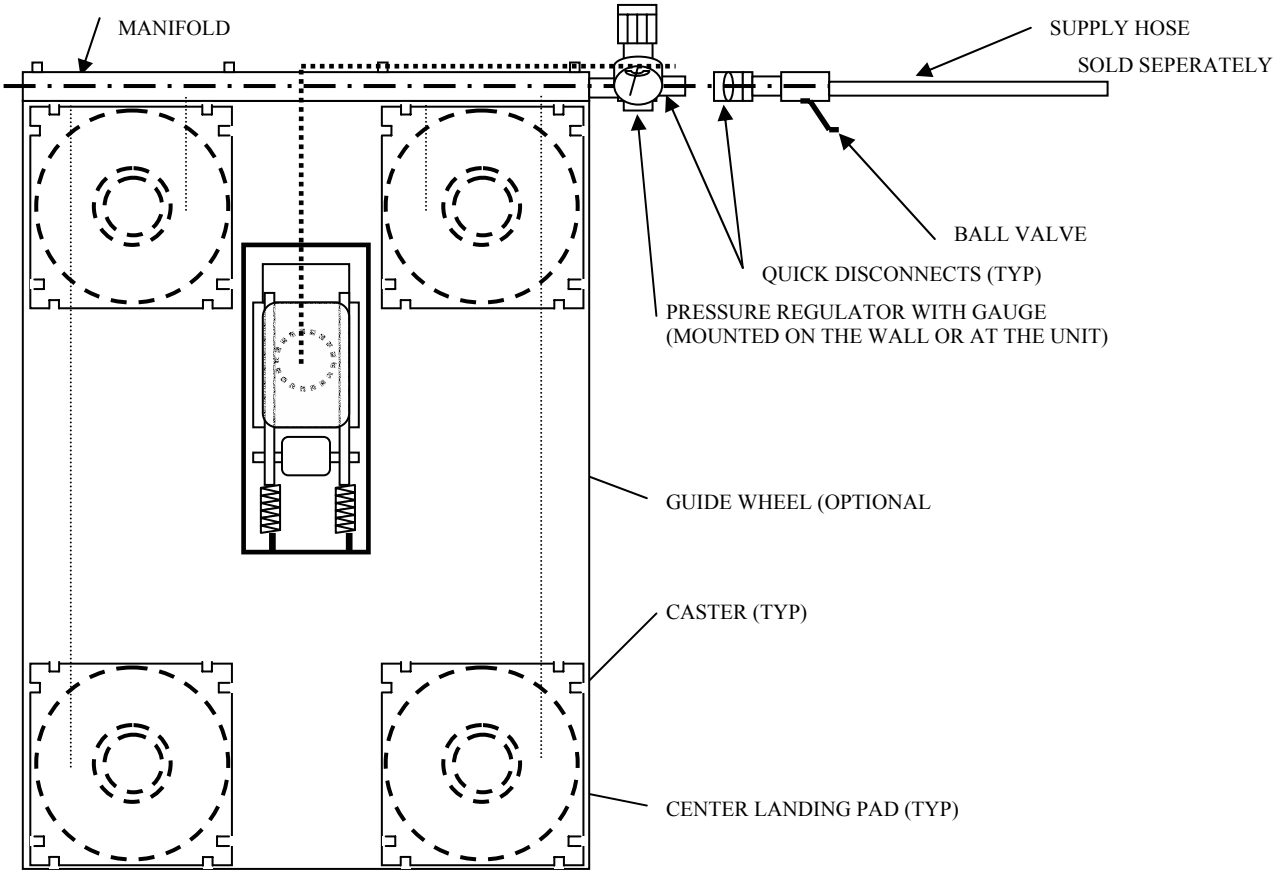
1) Clean any debris from all hose assemblies and supply lines.
2) For safety, first connect the ball valve and PT fitting to the end of the supply hose that will be attached to the Plank/Pallet.
3) Connect air supply hose to air supply source.
4) Ensure the regulator is turned off (CCW) or to its minimum setting. Note: Gently pulling up on regulator knob will unlock (pushing down on a knob will lock in position).
5) Connect ball valve, PT fitting and supply hose to Plank/Pallet, ensuring ball valve is in off position (ball valve handle is perpendicular to ball valve body). If using Planks, then connect the interconnect hose between Planks.
6) Slowly turn on air supply at source. Then slowly open inlet ball valve on the Plank/Pallet system.
7) Gradually increase pressure to Casters by turning the regulator knob clockwise in small even increments until load begins to lift. Always keep load under control. Continue increasing pressure in small increments until load floats evenly.
8) To shut system down, stop movement of load. Then slowly turn inlet ball valve on the Plank/Pallet to closed position. **System shutdown while in motion may damage unit.**

9) After shutdown, turn all regulator knobs counterclockwise until closed.

PLANKS
(with four casters)



PALLET
(with four casters)



BEFORE YOU BEGIN
Safety and Setup

1) Always inspect each component before use. Check for damaged or missing parts.
2) Compressed air is a great tool but does require care in operation. Escaping air can create hazards if not controlled.
3) **Never disconnect a pressurized airline** – the line can whip and cause injury. Use caution when releasing air to minimize blowing dust and debris, which could cause eye injury.
   Wear safety glasses.
4) Inspect operating surface and sweep free of any dirt buildup or production debris.
5) Ensure surface is free of any puddles of any abrasive chemicals, cutting oils or fire-resistant hydraulic fluid. Should Air Casters come in contact with any of these substances, clean Air Caster fabric as soon as possible with warm, soapy solution, rinse and wipe dry.
6) Check all air and mechanical connections that may have loosened during shipment or last equipment use.
7) Check air supply lines and main supply line and blow them clear of dirt or debris first before each hookup to your system.
8) Secure your load so it doesn't shift once the Air Casters are inflated.
9) Establish your path for the move ahead of time. Consider floor condition, air supply location and sufficient clearance for move.

Operating Surface

The operating surface is critical to the efficient operation of air film products. Surfaces with porosity rob your system of air, either destroying air film, or causing you to operate with air volumes much more than the air supply you would normally

require. A smooth, non-porous surface such as sealed, hand-trowelled concrete or vinyl tile is ideal.

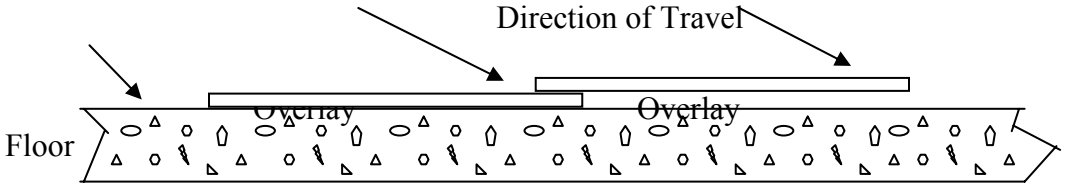
Unsealed concrete may be permanently upgraded for air film handling use by sealing with many kinds of commercial penetrating sealers. Fill cracks with a sealistic compound filler. For information on achieving sealed concrete floors,

Consult with a representative at ASE Systems.

To move loads over cracks that cannot be permanently filled, such as door moldings floor joints or elevator gaps, inexpensive overlay materials such as thin-gage sheet metal or non-embossed linoleum can be used.

For a straight path move, overlay tracks (over which your Load Modules can float) can be formed by shingling so that the Air Casters are always moving from the higher to the lower overlay. (See drawing below for example).

For applications requiring moves across larger cracks, gaps, or steps, ask your representative if the increased capabilities of the Gapmaster would be right for you



Surface Grades

The flexible Air Caster (attached to the underside of the Plank/Pallet) is constructed to contour and conform to out-of-plane surface undulations. A normal factory floor with a deviation of ¼" in any 10' circle is satisfactory.

Friction is so low that a floating load will float downhill on a slight grade. A restraining force equal to the downhill component of the load weight (140 lbs. for a 14,000 load on a 1-% grade) must be applied. If drifting is not permissible, restrain loads with common rigging methods such as tether lines, winches and guide rails.

Air Supply

Blow out plant airlines to clear them of any dirt or obstructions before coupling to your system.

VOLUME:

The volume of air required by an Air Plank/Pallet System depends on the size and quantity of casters.

To check if your compressor will provide the air volume needed, multiply the horsepower rating of your compressor by four to give you its approximate SCFM output.

COMPRESSOR OUTPUT FORMULA
Example:
A 25hp electric motor multiplied x 4 = 100scfm

**This is only a guideline. For true compressor output, when in doubt, use a flow meter with the appropriate pressure gage to check the output of a vintage compressor.*

To minimize the loss of air pressure at needed air volume, keep supply lines as short and as large as feasible. Keep air pressure high in the hose and regulate it down at or near the main inlet into your system.

Use only flow-through hose fittings, couplings and pressure regulators as supplied or specified by ASE Systems.

PRESSURE:

Supply air at a pressure sufficient to float your load. Allow for pressure loss through hose, fittings and components. 100 psi is recommended plant air supply pressure. This will allow for pressure drops in the system, and leave enough for the required operating pressure at your Plank/Pallet. This is 25 psig for Standard Neoprene (N) and Urethane (U) Air Casters and 15 psig for Gapmasters (G) Air Casters. In Heavy-Duty Air Casters (HD), the operating pressure is 50 psig.

AIR HOSES:

Check with ASE Systems for the recommended minimum hose sizes for your Plank/Pallet System:

WARNING

Caution: Air under pressure can be a risk if nor handled properly. Assure air supply is off & lines vented before disconnecting. Exercise appropriate caution & assure hoses/fittings can not be accidentally released when under pressure – tie fittings or use fittings with safety locks.

SETTING UP THE MOVE

BALANCING YOUR LOAD

Basic Even Loading

Standard Plank/Pallet Systems are sized according to your maximum load weights and dimensions. Every effort should be taken to ensure that each Plank/Pallet requires relatively the same pressure by not being loaded significantly higher than the rest. This can often be achieved by strategically placing the Planks/Pallet beneath the load. The air pressure required for any load will be the load weight (including any structure) divided by the area of the Air Caster(s) carrying the load (e.g. 3500 pounds/140 sq. in. =25psi).

Uneven Loading

Air Plank/Pallet Systems are equipped with automatic flow controls to provide compensation for unequal load conditions. This system is effective when up to 60% of the load

weight is positioned over one Plank, or at one end of each Plank or Pallet

Special Notes

Check to make sure your load is within the minimum/maximum specifications for you Air Plank/Pallet System.

AIR PLANK/PALLET INSTALLATION

Know how your load's weight is distributed. A good understanding of your load will allow you to position the Plank/Pallet System in the easiest and most effective manner. The low profile of Air Casters/Load Modules makes them easy to insert under loads. The low lift height keeps your move safely lower to the floor compared to other methods; however, as with all lift methods, the width of the Air Plank/Pallet must be sufficient to assure that the load does not tip or become unstable. This condition could be created by loads that excessively overhang the footprint of the Air Casters.
In addition, **the vertical center of gravity (CG) can be no more than twice the width between centers of the Air Casters.**

Check floor surface under the load and be certain it is clean. Remove all oil, sand, chips, debris, etc. Make sure that your structure is strong enough to carry the load where the Planks/Pallets are placed. Insert the Planks/Pallets under the load in the most balanced position (see balancing your load). Air Planks/Pallets can be placed directly beneath your load in the gap between the floor and load. If no gap exists, raise or jack load just enough to insert the Air Planks/Pallets. Air Jacks can also be used in conjunction with the Air Planks/Pallets.
Call ASE Systems for information on Air Jacks.

The specified deflated "lift height" for you system will help you determine adequate spacing.

The possibilities for configuration are endless, so you may need to make slight adjustments to get your Load Modules into just the right spot.

Always ensure that fittings are not under the load. It is possible for fittings to appear free of harm's way, but damaged when Air Casters are inflated.

Note: Some form of restraint is required to control the load once floating, if the floor is not free from slope or if side clearance is small.

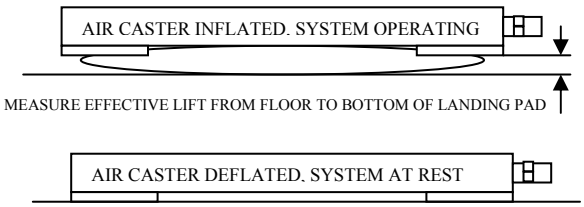
AIR CASTER ADJUSTING – INITIAL SETTING

You can estimate operating air pressure and lift height in advance. There are three common ways to adjust Air Caster pressure/flow to obtain the proper lift height for effective, smooth and economical operation. Until you become familiar with your equipment, we recommend that you use a combination of these under different conditions to achieve optimum performance.

1. Pressure Readings: This is helpful for predicting required pressure in advance of a move – or when determining changes. Find load and area of Air Caster, and then calculate torus bag pressure to support load. This can also be calculated by taking the load weight fraction of the rated maximum load of your system.

   The Air Caster's "operating pressure" is 25 psi at full capacity for most models and 50 psi at full capacity for heavy-duty models. When the load is not at capacity of Air Casters, required pressure to move the load may be less. This refers to the pressure actually found inside the torus bag. Due to pressure loss through the system, the gauge will read slightly higher.

2. Effective Lift Height: Refers to the difference between the inflated and deflated height



3. Visual/Audible Inspection: When properly inflated, air will just begin escaping from between the Air Caster and floor. This can be visually and audibly detected by looking for wisps or hearing the start of air escaping. The light escaping air can also be felt – but use caution and never put fingers or hands below or between loads that could shift or drop. See chart below Step 11 for more information.

MAKING THE MOVE

Now that you have installed the Load Modules and balanced the load, you are ready to lift and make your move.
Read entire manual prior to moving a load.

CONNECT AIR & HOSES

1) Ensure all hoses and fittings are clear of debris and are in good condition. Check for worn or missing parts. Ensure supply hose length is sufficient for its move to destination or to next air supply source.

2) For safety, first connect the ball valve and PT fitting to the end of the supply hose that will be attached to the Air Plank/Pallet.

3) Connect air supply hose to air supply source.

4) Ensure regulator is turned off (CCW) or to their minimum setting. Note: Gently pull up on regulator knobs to unlock (pushing down on knob will lock in position).

5) Connect ball valve, PT fitting and supply hose to the Air Plank/Pallet, ensuring ball valve is in off position (ball valve handle is perpendicular to ball valve body).

6) For Air Planks: connect the interconnect hose(s) between the Planks. Where possible, route hoses to keep them off the floor.

SAFETY NOTE:
If 2 supply hoses are joined together, the cam locks on hose ends should be secured, i.e. cable tied or taped down, to ensure they don't get caught and disconnect during your move.

TURNING ON AIR

7) Slowly turn on air supply at source.

8) Slowly open inlet ball valve on the Air Plank/Pallet system.

INFLATE/LIFT

9) Gradually increase pressure to Air Casters by turning the regulator knob clockwise in small even increments – until pressure is about one-half desired (see Air Caster Adjusting). Check to see that all Air Casters are contacting the floor. Gradually increase pressure until you can hear air escaping, then back off slightly.

10) Inspect the load and restraints (if used) to assure structure integrity and that the Air Casters are parallel to the floor.

11) Continue increasing pressure in small increments until air hiss is again heard and load floats evenly (responds to push. Remember there are 3 ways to determine proper lift height (see Air Caster Adjusting). The chart below will help determine height requirements visually and audibly. If an Air Plank/Pallet bounces or "hops", one of its Casters may be over-inflated and require less air volume. Adjust accordingly by decreasing pressure.
Always keep load under control.

Operating Conditions

Observe	Cause	Remedy
Below rated Lift	Too little	Increase air

Height, no air escaping, Air Caster Squeals/rubs	pressure/flow	Flow; check instructions
Near rated Lift Height; Friction reduced and load can begin drifting; wisps starting to show escaping air	Ideal air pressure/flow	--
Excess air escaping; Load bouncing or hopping	Too much pressure/flow	Reduce air Flow

NOTE

Verify proper inflation before moving load. Indication of proper inflation is that the load may "drift" slightly to find the lowest section of floor (This will not happen with Gapmaster models). See prior section Air Caster Adjusting – Initial Setting for discussion of achieving proper airflow.

WARNING

Keep hands, feet, hoses and other objects from under the load at all times. Sudden pressure loss can result in severe injury to personnel or damage to equipment. Never leave a system unattended while inflated or floating.

MOVE

12) Ensure there are sufficient personnel to safely control load. Remember: It takes as long or longer to stop a moving load as it took to get it started. **Plan Ahead!**

CAUTION

Watch the regulator's gauge to verify it has reached 0 psi before disconnecting any hoses. **If you have any doubt that a hose is fully discharged, do not disconnect.**

17) For Air Planks, interconnect hose may now be removed from under load
18) You may now disconnect ball valve & PT fitting from Air Plank/Pallet
19) Turn off main air supply at source. Main air supply line must be equipped with a self-relieving ball valve

WARNING

13) Move load to destination. Check Load Modules frequently while moving load. Unequal loading may cause Load Modules to shift. Always stay on established path.

CAUTION

If one or more Air Casters deflates, or sticks; shut down system and determine cause. **Do Not Force**. Injury to personnel or damage to load or Air Casters may occur. See Troubleshooting Section 2.

STOP

14) When you have reached destination, bring system to complete stop before shutting down.
Do not shut off air while in motion unless in emergency.

15) To shut down, turn ball valve off at the control console by turning ball valve handle perpendicular to ball valve. The Air Casters will deflate and the load will drop slowly to rest.

Note: Ensure that main air system pressure returns to zero.

SAFETY NOTE

Supply Hose is still fully charged – do not disconnect!!!

16) Turn off regulator, counterclockwise. Do not turn off regulators *before* turning off ball valve, to keep air from becoming trapped between ball valve and regulator.

Do not disconnect supply hose from source until supply pressure has been turned off and discharged from supply hose downstream of supply hose ball valve.

20) If self-relieving ball valve is in place on main air supply line and supply pressure has been turned off and discharged from supply hose downstream of supply hose ball valve (check for soft hose), main air supply line may now be disconnected downstream from the ball valve and stored.

If ball valve/shutoff is not relieving, discharge supply line by completing the following steps:

DISCONNECT

21) Shut off main supply line ball valve.

22) Open Air Plank/Pallet ball valve. Main air supply pressure gauge indicates pressure.

23) Slowly open regulator to Air Plank/Pallet system, and allow air to escape through air casters.

24) When main air supply pressure gauge reads 0 psi, and supply hose is soft, close regulator and ball valve on the Air Plank/Pallet system.

25) After supply line has fully discharged, disconnect from source.

26) Inspect all components for damage prior to storage.

Air Plank System (typ)

Air Pallet
(shown with optional handle and wheels)

TROUBLESHOOTING

CHECK THE FOLLOWING LIST FOR THE SOURCE OF YOUR PROBLEM AND ITS CORRECTION. CONTACT YOUR ASE REPRESENTATIVE FOR UNUSUAL CONDITIONS.

1. AIR LEAKS

CHECK AND CORRECT:

1) Check all hoses and fittings, including the interconnect hoses. (for Air Planks)

2) Check to make sure regulators are fully closed before turning on ball valve on Air Plank/Pallet.

3) Consult ASE for assistance.

2. ONE OR ALL OF AIR CASTERS FAIL TO INFLATE PROPERLY

A. Air may not be getting to Air Casters. Some common things to check are:

1) Inadequate air supply.
2) Restrictive fittings or undersized hose lines.
3) Obstructions in lines or debris in valves or system inlets.
4) Leaks in connections internal or external to system.
5) Valve(s) or regulator(s) partially turned off.
6) System overloaded.
7) System mishandled during prior move "brought to sliding stop" by turning off air. Casters possibly folded under when system was deflated.
8) Object caught under Air Casters or something stuck to face of Air Caster.
9) Surface is rough, porous or contains cracks; no air film seal can be established. Use overlays or upgrade surface.
10) C.G. of load too far off center excessively overloading some Air Casters.
11) Air Caster is damaged or worn and requires replacing, or Air Caster was mounted incorrectly.
12) Unusual ramp angle has caused Air Casters to ground out or floor is too wavy and Air Casters cannot inflate to floor to establish seal.

B. Air Caster(s) did not properly seal to the floor. Check:

1) Air Casters not correctly placed in Load Module – inlet holes do not match.
2) Load has tilted to one side, so one Air Caster is not completely on the floor.

3. UNEVEN INFLATING OF AIR CASTERS

CHECK AND CORRECT:

1) Ensure all regulators are fully closed before turning on ball valve.
2) Load is tilted to one side, so Air Caster is not completely on the floor.

4. AIR CASTERS APPEAR TO BE EQUALLY INFLATED, BUT LARGE FORCE IS REQUIRED TO MOVE LOAD

CHECK AND CORRECT:

1) Inadequate supply pressure and/or volume. Consider increasing supply and/or hose size, and decreasing hose lengths.
2) Air Casters are over inflated. Too much air pressure can cause torus bag to drag. This decreases the life of the torus bag and makes it harder to move. Adjust regulator just until unit floats freely, then increase by 2-3 psi.
3) Floor grade is too great. Unit will want to travel toward lowest point. See "Operating Surfaces" in previous section.

4) Load is improperly balanced. Reposition load so that the C.G. is centered. See "Balancing Your Load".

5) Urethane Air Casters (U), when new, may have a sticky coating such as Armor All® or water on the operating surface. After initial break-in period, additional friction reducing coatings should not be necessary.

5. AIR CASTERS ARE WHISTLING OR SQUEALING

CHECK AND CORRECT:

A slight hissing noise in the air supply system is normal. A squeal or whistle will occur when crossing a small crack or hole or traversing a slight step or when floating over thin non-rigid overlays (plastic). A continuous and load squealing noise may indicate:

1) Excess air being applied. Turn pressure down until noise stops and load floats freely.
2) System loaded too far off-center and operates only with excess air to those Air Casters carrying a light load. See "Balancing Your Load".
3) Inlet hole into Air Caster not sealed by removal of protective mylar from double-backed gasket tape or other air leaks in connections.
4) With a light load, the guide wheel pressure may be set too high, thereby lifting the front of the unit

6. TWO AIR CASTERS ARE CARRYING THE LOAD, CAUSING A DIAGONAL ROCKING

CHECK AND CORRECT:

1) Valves, Air Caster inlets, or regulators to non-supporting Air Casters are obstructed or partially closed. Clear obstruction or open regulators further.
2) Too much air is being supplied while Air Casters are too lightly loaded. Reduce pressure.

7. AIR CASTER(S) HAVE STRAIGHT-LINE CUTS OR SCRATCHES

CHECK AND CORRECT:

1) There are obstructions in the travel path, which are damaging torus bag. Thoroughly check and remove obstructions.

8. SYSTEM HAS TROUBLE CROSSING GAPS OR STEPS

CHECK AND CORRECT:

1) The travel path includes a crack, gap, or step, which exceeds the capabilities of the Air Caster. Fill crack or use overlay on steps and gaps.

For applications requiring moves across larger cracks, gaps, or steps, ask your representative if the increased capabilities of the Gapmaster would be right for you.

9. AIR CASTER(S) TILT WHEN INFLATED, CAUSING INSTABILITY

CHECK AND CORRECT:

1) The load is not centered on the Air Plank/Pallet. Ensure each side has its portion of the load directly on center. See "Balancing Your Load".

10. REGULATOR LEAKING (OUT OF RELIEF BLEEDER HOLE IN BONNET) OR WILL NOT SHUT OFF

CHECK AND CORRECT:

1) Contamination or debris in regulator mechanism. Clean regulator or replace.
2) Damaged parts in regulator (internal). Order a regulator rebuild kit.

SAFETY NOTE: **Flow Sensor (Safety Fuse)**

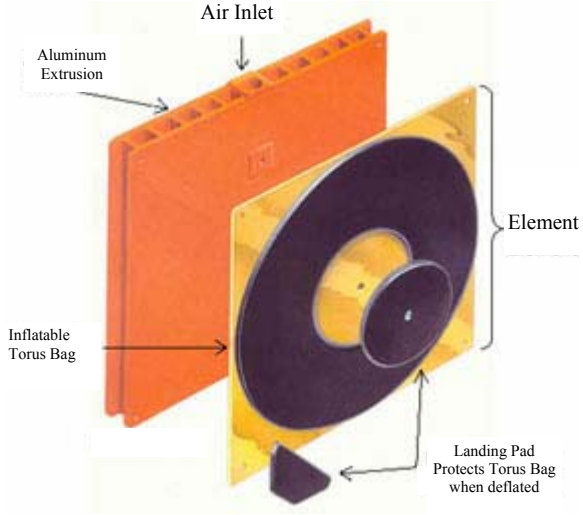
For supply hoses, it is strongly recommended to fit a Flow Sensor at the main air supply outlet. This will cut off the air supply to the main hose should it become detached whilst under pressure. This will stop the dangers associated to a whipping hose.
Flow Sensors (Safety Fuses) are sized to the diameter and length of the hose.
These can be ordered through your ASE representative.

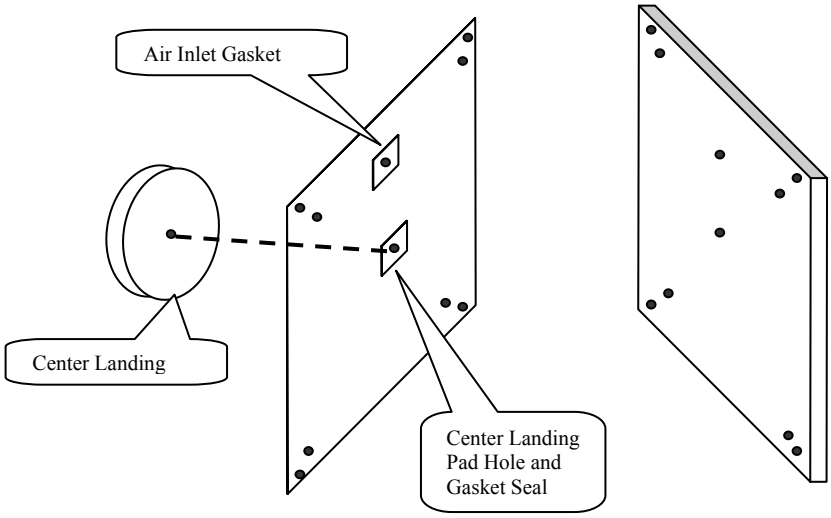
MAINTENANCE
PREVENTIVE AND PERIODIC

As you begin to use your system, you'll discover the need for minimum maintenance. Although very simple preventive maintenance is required, the key to maintaining long equipment life rests on your attention to follow these easy, routine procedures.

1) Inspect operating surface and sweep free of any dirt buildup or production debris. Ensure surface is free of any chemical, oils or hydraulic fluid. Should Air Casters come in contact with any of these substances, clean the Air Caster fabric as soon as possible with warm, soapy solution, rinse and wipe dry.
2) Check all fittings, hoses and components for wear, damage, or missing parts.
3) Store equipment indoors. Do Not subject equipment to harsh environment (i.e. extreme heat, cold, humidity, etc).
4) Clean Air Casters with a cloth free of solvents or with a stiff brush (not wire) to remove any accumulation of dirt form the Air Caster fabric (as needed).
5) Check inside the Air Caster's torus for any dirt or small object, which may have lodged there. Use a little air to ensure nothing is lodged in the inlet (as needed).
6) Re-coat the Air Caster outer fabric with protective urethane should fabric lose its shine after excessive equipment usage. Consult your sales person for proper Aero-Coat Kit and re-coating instructions.
7) Check Air Casters thoroughly for any cuts or tears in fabric or worn areas which may result in failure during operation under load (weekly, depending on usage). To prevent failure possibility, replace Air Caster with a spare replacement element.
8) Check regulator for leaks or damage. Call ASE if a regulator rebuild kit or replacement parts are needed.

Typical Air Caster Element assembly





For Replacement Air Casters or other parts, call ASE Systems Inc. (800-245-2163).

REPLACEMENT AIR CASTER INSTRUCTIONS

Fixed-Mount Air Casters

1) Disconnect air from system.
2) Remove center bolt, center landing pad, and corner mounting bolts*. Save all hardware.

> *For GapMaster models, no center-landing pad is used. Instead, corner-landing pads are used. On 27" models and up, corner pads and a center pad are used.

3) Remove any seal material from mounting surface. Apply new seals to air inlet hole and center mounting hole of Air Caster.
4) Inspect mounting assembly for damage for missing parts prior to installing new Air Caster.
5) Line up inlet hole of new Air Caster with inlet hole on mounting surface. Holes must line up for proper operation.
6) Re-install landing pad(s) and all mounting hardware in original locations.

> **Caution:** Never inflate Air Caster with bag facing up. Possible eye damage.

7) Inflate Air Caster briefly to ensure proper operation.

Slide-Mounted Air-Casters

For Air Casters 21" and bellow, unlock corner slide locks (2 each per Air Caster) with standard screwdriver. Using extraction tool # 11157 included with shipment, slide the Air Caster out. Reverse instructions to insert new Air Caster Element.

For Air Casters 27" and above, loosen hex head bolt, turn the slide lock. Using extraction tool # 11157 (included with shipment) slide the Air Caster out. Reverse instructions to insert new Air Caster.

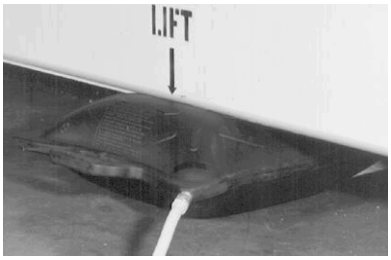
Note: Install Air Caster with inlet in proper position (see label on unit for proper inlet position). If Air Caster is installed incorrectly, i.e. inlet hole is not in correct position; Air Caster will not inflate.

ACCESORIES

AIR JACK

Specifically designed for industrial lifting or jacking aplications, Air-jacks are built tough for continouous use in demanding rigging applications. And because Air-jacks are lightweight and portable, they are easy to handle, store, transport and set up.

Inflatable Air-Jacks are designed to jack or lift heavy loads and can be inserted into spaces less than one inch high.



The low profile of the Air-jacks requires less than one inch (25mm) of insertion space and inflate to full hieght in just seconds. Air-jacks are available in a variety of sizes with single jack capacity up to 73 tons, (66.2 Mtons) to provide virtually limitless lifting capacities.
The BN64 series console and up include an extra quick-disconnect fitting with auto-shut-off suitable for the air-jack system.

PORTABLE STORAGE BOX

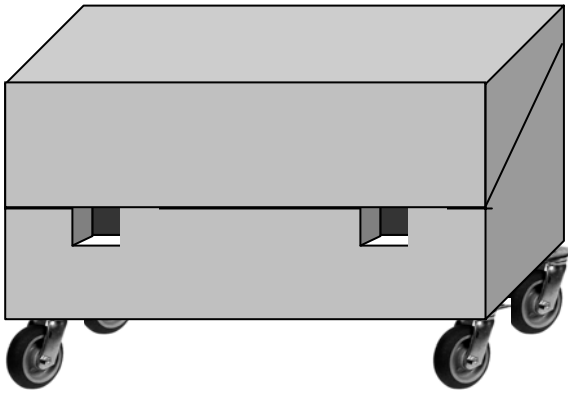
Keep your Load Module set and accessories together in a secure storage box

Designed to hold:

- Load Modules
- Interconnect hoses
- Control Console

- Supply hose and reel
- Air jack, controller and hose

- Utility shelf for parts and fittings



For increased mobility, unit can be supplied with casters

HOSE REELS

Keep your supply hose safe and tidy

- Fully automatic self-retracting reel wraps, stores, & protects hose.
- High-quality steel construction & durable epoxy powder-coat finish.
- Self-lubricated flange bearings.
- Heavy ribbed steel discs with rolled edges for maximum strength & safety.
- Lubricated factory-balanced spring motor, constructed on in-house proprietary custom machinery, ensures the highest quality & long lasting reliability.

PLANNING ANOTHER MOVE?

Air Caster handling equipment is rapidly gaining a wide variety of uses in diverse load handling applications. Air Caster systems are available – or may be Custom Engineered – for different load sizes and shapes from 500 pounds to 5,000 tons. When planning to use your equipment in another location or under different load conditions, check with your factory-trained Representative for recommendations.

WARRANTY

ASE Systems Inc. warrants its products to be free of defects I material and workmanship for a period of 12 months from the date of shipment of original equipment, when operated in accordance with the manufacture's instructions and product specifications. This warranty is limited to the repair or replacement, without charge, F.O.B. factory, of any product or part thereof determined by ASE Systems to have failed due to defective material or workmanship.

ASE Systems Inc. shall not be liable for any direct, indirect, special, consequential or commercial damages or for injuries to persons or damage to property arising form the use or operation of or any way connected with the product, from whatever cause arising.

ASE Systems Inc. makes no other warranty, express or implied, of any kind, including any warranty or merchantability or fitness for any particular use.

ASE SYSTEMS

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