

READ THIS FIRST



Model G0707 G0708
*****IMPORTANT UPDATE*****
 For Machines Mfd. Since 09/25
 and Owner's Manual Revised 02/25

For questions or help with this product contact Tech Support at (570) 546-9663 or techsupport@grizzly.com

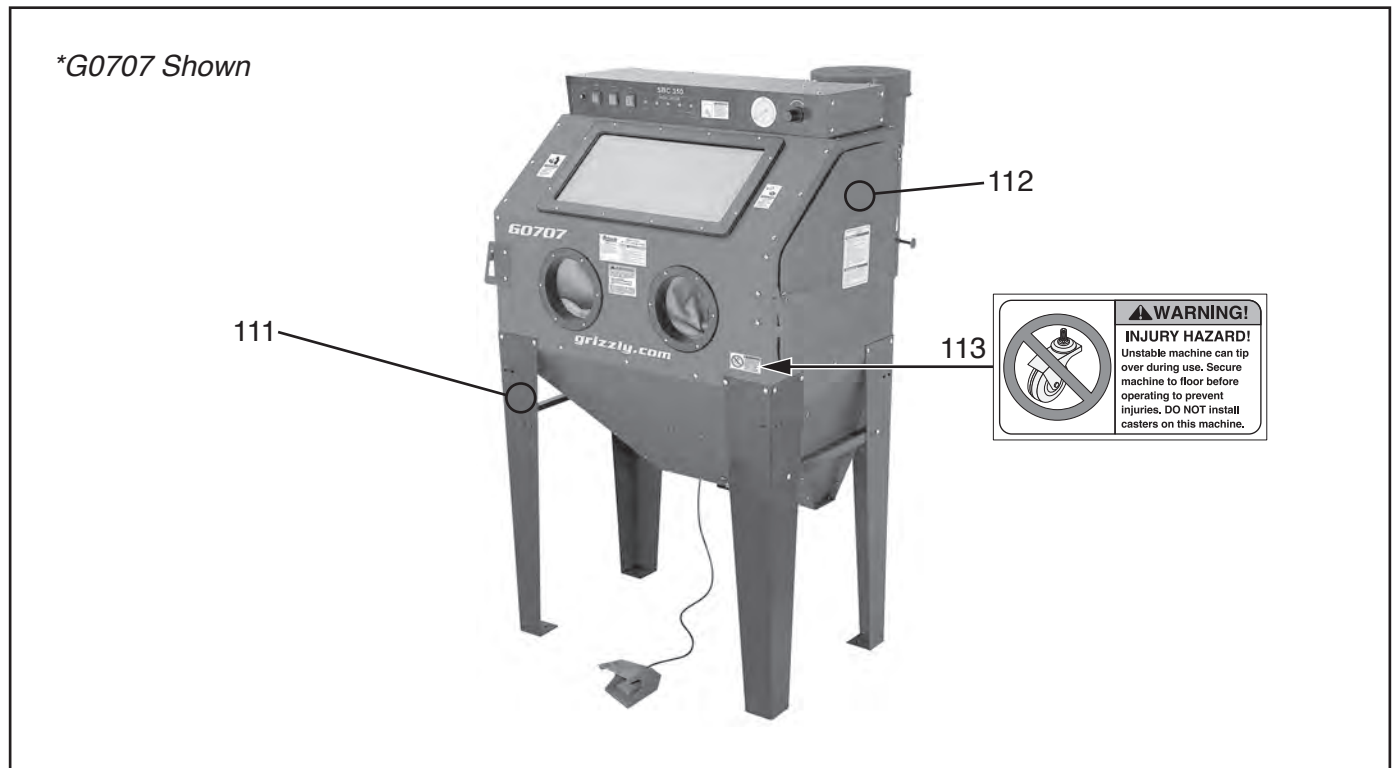
The following changes were recently made since the owner's manual was printed:

- Labels & Cosmetics changed.
- Mounting to Shop Floor section updated.

Aside from this information, all other content in the owner's manual applies and **MUST** be read and understood for your own safety. **IMPORTANT: Keep this update with the owner's manual for future reference.**

For questions or help, contact our Tech Support at (570) 546-9663 or techsupport@grizzly.com.

Revised Labels & Cosmetics



| REF | PART # | DESCRIPTION |
|-----|----------|--------------------------------|
| 111 | P0707111 | TOUCH-UP PAINT - GRIZZLY BLACK |
| 112 | P0707112 | TOUCH-UP PAINT - GRIZZLY GREEN |

| REF | PART # | DESCRIPTION |
|-----|----------|----------------------|
| 113 | P0707113 | CASTER WARNING LABEL |

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 #KS23765 PRINTED IN CHINA

Mounting to Shop Floor

Number of Mounting Holes 4
Diameter of Mounting Hardware..... 3/8"

Anchoring machinery to the floor prevents tipping or shifting that may occur during operations involving large or heavy workpieces. Due to the dynamic forces encountered during operations with this machine, you **MUST** secure the machine to the floor.

If the machine will be installed in a commercial or workplace setting, local codes may legally require that it be anchored to the floor.

Anchoring to Concrete Floors

Lag shield anchors with lag screws (see below) are a popular way to anchor machinery to a concrete floor, because the anchors sit flush with the floor surface, making it easy to unbolt and move the machine later, if needed. However, anytime local codes apply, you **MUST** follow the anchoring methodology specified by the code.

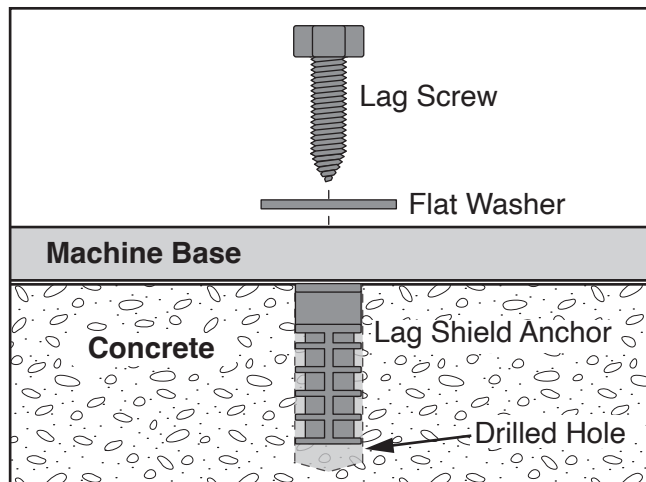


Figure 1. Popular method for anchoring machinery to a concrete floor.

⚠ CAUTION

Anchor studs are stronger and more permanent alternatives to lag shield anchors; however, they will stick out of the floor, which may cause a tripping hazard if you decide to move your machine.

Leveling

Leveling machinery helps components remain straight and flat during the lifespan of the machine, and helps to stabilize the machine during operations. Components on a machine that is not level may slowly twist due to the dynamic loads placed on the machine during operation.

IMPORTANT: Use only hand tools to secure machine to floor. Do not tighten with impact tools, which can permanently twist and bend components and pull a level machine out of alignment.

If needed, use metal shims between the legs and shop floor when leveling the machine. See the figure below for an example of a level offered by Grizzly on our website at www.grizzly.com.



Figure 2. Model T21562 AngleCube 2" Digital Level/Bevel.



Grizzly *Industrial, Inc.*®

MODEL G0708 24" X 48" BLAST CABINET OWNER'S MANUAL

(For models manufactured since 12/23)



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#CR12333 PRINTED IN CHINA

V4.02.25

*****Keep for Future Reference*****



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.

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INTRODUCTION

Manual Accuracy

We are proud to provide a high-quality owner's manual with your new machine!

We made every effort to be exact with the instructions, specifications, drawings, and photographs in this manual. Sometimes we make mistakes, but our policy of continuous improvement also means that **sometimes the machine you receive is slightly different than shown in the manual.**

If you find this to be the case, and the difference between the manual and machine leaves you confused or unsure about something, check our website for an updated version. We post current manuals and manual updates for free on our website at **www.grizzly.com**.

Alternatively, you can call our Technical Support for help. Before calling, make sure you write down the **manufacture date** and **serial number** from the machine ID label (see below). This information is required for us to provide proper tech support, and it helps us determine if updated documentation is available for your machine.

Grizzly Industrial MODEL GXXXX MACHINE NAME

| SPECIFICATIONS | WARNING! |
|----------------------|---|
| Motor: _____ | To reduce risk of serious injury when using this machine: |
| Specification: _____ | 1. Read manual before operation. |
| Specification: _____ | 2. Wear safety glasses and respirator. |
| Specification: _____ | 3. Make sure machine is properly adjusted/setup and |
| Weight: _____ | 4. Make sure the motor has stopped and disconnect |
| Date: _____ | 5. DO NOT expose to rain or dampness. |
| _____ | 6. DO NOT modify this machine in any way. |
| _____ | 7. _____ |
| _____ | 8. _____ |
| _____ | 9. _____ |
| _____ | 10. Maintain machine carefully to prevent accidents. |

Manufactured for Grizzly in Taiwan

Contact Info

We stand behind our machines! If you have questions or need help, contact us with the information below. Before contacting, make sure you get the **serial number** and **manufacture date** from the machine ID label. This will help us help you faster.

Grizzly Technical Support
1815 W. Battlefield
Springfield, MO 65807
Phone: (570) 546-9663
Email: techsupport@grizzly.com

We want your feedback on this manual. What did you like about it? Where could it be improved? Please take a few minutes to give us feedback.

Grizzly Documentation Manager
P.O. Box 2069
Bellingham, WA 98227-2069
Email: manuals@grizzly.com

Machine Description

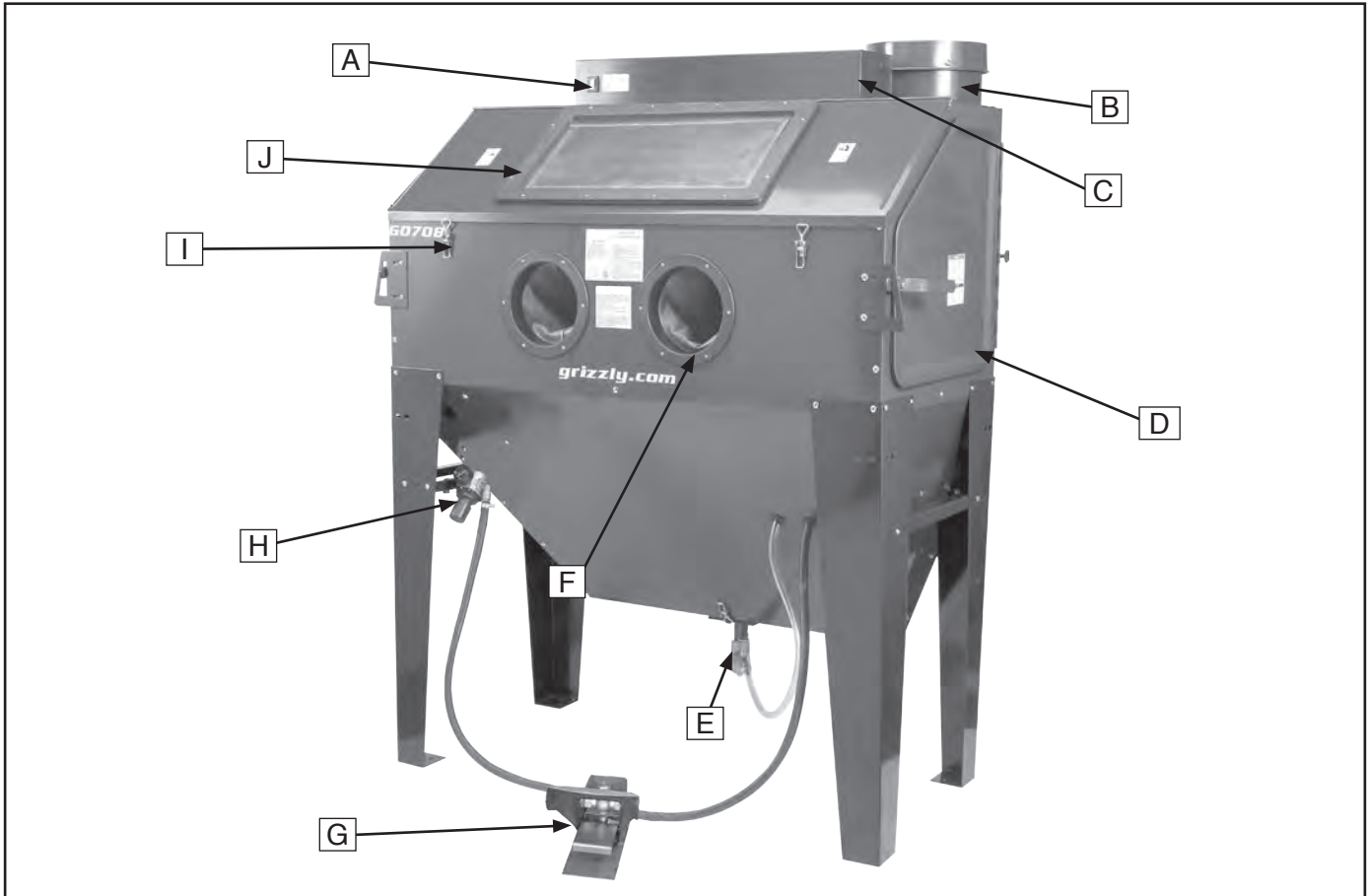
This blast cabinet is designed for high-use media blasting operations, where air flow up to 16 CFM and air pressure up to 120 PSI can be used. Air pressure is fully adjustable with an air pressure regulator, and the media output can be adjusted with the media flow valve. Blasting operations through a hand-held blast gun are controlled by a foot valve, and most operations can be carried out with all types of blasting media.

An internal set of LED work lamps provide illumination during blasting operations, and a built-in dust collector maintains blasting environment visibility. The cabinet is equipped with front and side loading doors for ease of workpiece loading and unloading. Media is quickly unloaded through the hopper dump port door, and reloaded through one of the doors.



Identification

Become familiar with the names and locations of the controls and features shown below to better understand the instructions in this manual.



- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| A. Power Switch | F. Gloves |
| B. Dust Collector | G. Foot Pedal Blasting Switch |
| C. LED Lamp Assembly | H. Pressure Regulator w/Gauge |
| D. Side-Loading Door | I. Front Loading Door Latch |
| E. Metering Valve and Dump Chute | J. Viewing Window |





MACHINE DATA SHEET

Customer Service #: (570) 546-9663 · To Order Call: (800) 523-4777 · Fax #: (800) 438-5901

MODEL G0708 24" X 48" BLAST CABINET

Product Dimensions:

Weight 276 lbs.
Width (side-to-side) x Depth (front-to-back) x Height 52-1/2 x 36 x 66 in.
Footprint (Length/Width) 24 x 47-1/2 in.

Shipping Dimensions:

Type Cardboard
Content Machine
Weight 346 lbs.
Length x Width x Height 50 x 49 x 30 in.

Electrical:

Power Requirement 120V, Single-Phase, 60 Hz
Full-Load Current Rating 11A
Minimum Circuit Size 15A
Connection Type Cord & Plug
Power Cord Included Yes
Power Cord Length 6 ft.
Power Cord Gauge 14 AWG
Plug Included Yes
Included Plug Type 5-15
Switch Type Sealed ON/OFF Rocker Switch

Motor:

Main

Horsepower 1-1/2 HP
Phase Single-Phase
Voltage 110V
Amps 11A
Type Universal Brush Type
Power Transfer Direct
Bearings Shielded and Permanently Lubricated

Main Specifications:

Operation Information

Design Type Floor
Suggested Operating Air Pressure Range 60 - 120 PSI
Maximum Air Pressure 120 PSI
Recommended Air Supply 5 - 35 CFM
Maximum Abrasive Capacity 250 lbs.
Suggested Abrasive Capacity 55 lbs.
Abrasive Type Dry Only
Load & Unload Access Front and Sides



Filter Information

Dimensions6-3/4 x 12 in.
Type.....Pleated
Filtration Rating 5 Microns

Construction

BodyWelded Heavy-Duty Steel
Paint Type/ Finish..... Powder Coated

Other Specifications:

Country of Origin..... China
Warranty.....1 Year
Assembly Time..... 60 Minutes
Serial Number Location ID Label

Features:

- Dual Side Loading Doors
- Front Loading Door
- Spare Blast Tips
- Spare Window Protection Sheets
- Included Dust Collector Filter
- Screened Work Table
- Adjustable Hopper Flow Valve
- Foot Pedal Blasting Control
- Hopper Dump Gate
- Easy-Clean Dust Collector
- Reusable Dust Collector Filter Element
- External LED Lighting System



SECTION 1: SAFETY

For Your Own Safety, Read Instruction Manual Before Operating This Machine

The purpose of safety symbols is to attract your attention to possible hazardous conditions. This manual uses a series of symbols and signal words intended to convey the level of importance of the safety messages. The progression of symbols is described below. Remember that safety messages by themselves do not eliminate danger and are not a substitute for proper accident prevention measures. Always use common sense and good judgment.



Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **WILL** result in death or serious injury.



Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **COULD** result in death or serious injury.



Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, **MAY** result in minor or moderate injury. It may also be used to alert against unsafe practices.

NOTICE

Alerts the user to useful information about proper operation of the machine to avoid machine damage.

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.



WARNING

WEARING PROPER APPAREL. Do not wear loose clothing, gloves, neckties, 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 our Technical Support at (570) 546-9663.



Additional Safety for Blast Cabinets

WARNING

Serious injury or death can occur from not using proper protective equipment. Connecting and using system with higher rated PSI than this machine may cause it to burst. To reduce the risk of these hazards, operator and bystanders MUST completely heed hazards and warnings below.

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT. Media blasting presents a real hazard of silicosis and other lung contamination injuries! These injuries are permanent and can get worse over time. If you use media blasting equipment without the proper headgear, eye protection, and respirator, your lungs and eyes may become permanently damaged. DO NOT use this blast cabinet unless you know how to use it. Protect yourself correctly, and keep all unprotected bystanders away. For latest types of protective equipment and acceptable respirator types, contact your local OSHA or NIOSH office.

MAINTAINING MACHINE. To prevent accidental contamination of shop air, check the blast cabinet for any leaks before use, and reseal immediately.

WORK AREA SAFETY. To prevent accidental contamination of shop air, clean dust collector and filters often, and repair any suction hose leaks immediately.

SAFE MAINTENANCE. To prevent accidental blasting injury or shock, disconnect air supply and power before doing maintenance.

SAFE ENVIRONMENT. To avoid media escaping from the cabinet or to prevent an entrapment hazard for animals or children, always close and latch shut the blast cabinet doors when not in use.

LEAVING THE AREA. To prevent accidental blasting injury, disconnect air supply when leaving the blast cabinet.

MAINTAINING COMPONENTS. To prevent accidental contamination or blast injury, replace tips, hoses, lenses, and gloves when they become worn.

LOADING & UNLOADING. To prevent accidental blasting injury, disconnect the air supply before loading or unloading the workpiece from the blast cabinet.

SAFE MEDIA BLASTING. Do not use system over the rated PSI or lines and seals may burst and cause injury. To prevent dust exposure, always secure the door(s) before beginning media blasting operations.

WARNING

Like all machinery there is potential danger when operating this machine. Accidents are frequently caused by lack of familiarity or failure to pay attention. Use this machine with respect and caution to decrease the risk of operator injury. If normal safety precautions are overlooked or ignored, serious personal injury may occur.

CAUTION

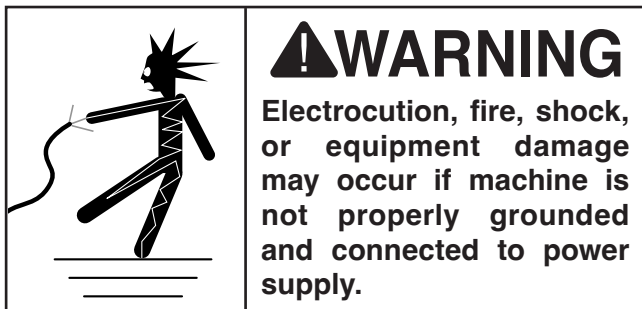
No list of safety guidelines can be complete. Every shop environment is different. Always consider safety first, as it applies to your individual working conditions. Use this and other machinery with caution and respect. Failure to do so could result in serious personal injury, damage to equipment, or poor work results.



SECTION 2: 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 qualified service personnel in accordance with all applicable codes and standards.



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 drawn by the largest motor or sum of all motors and electrical devices that might operate at one time during normal operations.

Full-Load Current Rating at 120V 11 Amps

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 specified circuit requirements.

! WARNING

Serious injury could occur if you connect machine to power before completing setup process. DO NOT connect to power until instructed later in this manual.

120V Circuit Requirements

This machine is prewired to operate on a power supply circuit that has a verified ground and meets the following requirements:

Nominal Voltage 110V, 115V, 120V
Cycle 60 Hz
Phase Single-Phase
Power Supply Circuit 15 Amps

A power supply circuit includes all electrical equipment between the breaker box or fuse panel in the building and the machine. The power supply circuit used for this machine must be sized to safely handle the full-load current 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 electrical codes in your area.

Note: *Circuit requirements in this manual apply to a dedicated circuit—where only one machine will be running on the circuit at a time. If machine will be connected to a shared circuit where multiple machines may be running at the same time, consult an electrician or qualified service personnel to ensure circuit is properly sized for safe operation.*



Grounding & Plug Requirements

This machine **MUST** be grounded. In the event of certain malfunctions or breakdowns, grounding reduces the risk of electric shock by providing a path of least resistance for electric current.

This machine is equipped with a power cord that has an equipment-grounding wire and a grounding plug. Only insert plug into a matching receptacle (outlet) that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances. **DO NOT** modify the provided plug!

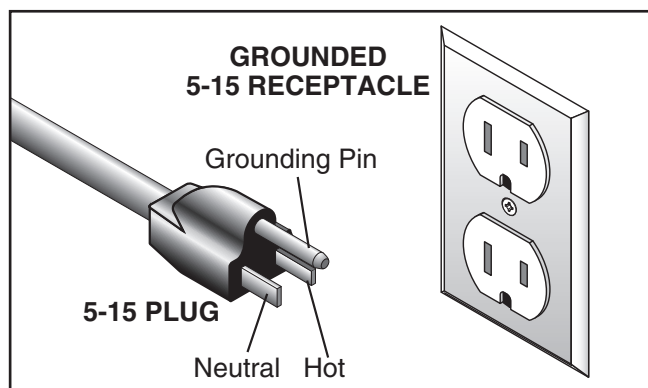


Figure 1. Typical 5-15 plug and receptacle.

⚠ CAUTION

SHOCK HAZARD!

Two-prong outlets do not meet the grounding requirements for this machine. Do not modify or use an adapter on the plug provided—if it will not fit the outlet, have a qualified electrician install the proper outlet with a verified ground.

Improper connection of the equipment-grounding wire can result in a risk of electric shock. The wire with green insulation (with or without yellow stripes) is the equipment-grounding wire. If repair or replacement of the power cord or plug is necessary, do not connect the equipment-grounding wire to a live (current carrying) terminal.

Check with a qualified electrician or service personnel if you do not understand these grounding requirements, or if you are in doubt about whether the machine is properly grounded. If you ever notice that a cord or plug is damaged or worn, disconnect it from power, and immediately replace it with a new one.

Extension Cords

We do not recommend using an extension cord with this machine. If you must use an extension cord, only use it if absolutely necessary and only on a temporary basis.

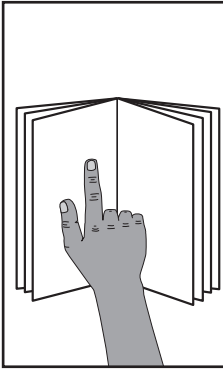
Extension cords cause voltage drop, which can damage electrical components and shorten motor life. Voltage drop increases as the extension cord size gets longer and the gauge size gets smaller (higher gauge numbers indicate smaller sizes).

Any extension cord used with this machine must be in good condition and contain a ground wire and matching plug/receptacle. Additionally, it must meet the following size requirements:

Minimum Gauge Size 14 AWG
Maximum Length (Shorter is Better).....50 ft.

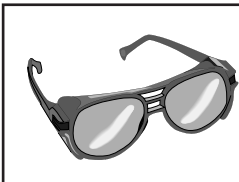


SECTION 3: SETUP



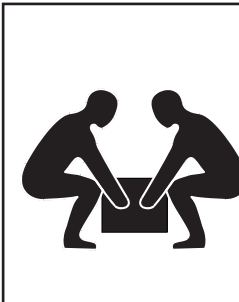
!WARNING

This machine presents serious injury hazards to untrained users. Read through this entire manual to become familiar with the controls and operations before starting the machine!



!WARNING

Wear safety goggles during the entire setup process!



!WARNING

This machine and its components are very heavy. Get lifting help or use power lifting equipment such as a forklift to move heavy items.

Needed for Setup

The following are needed to complete the setup process, but are not included with your machine.

| Description | Qty |
|--|--------|
| • Safety Goggles for Each Person..... | 1 |
| • Forklift..... | 1 |
| • Wrench 10mm | 1 |
| • Additional People (For Lifting) | 1 |
| • Screwdriver Phillips #2 | 1 |
| • Wrench or Nut Driver $\frac{3}{8}$ " | 1 |
| • Exterior-Grade Silicone Caulking | 1 Tube |

Unpacking

This machine was carefully packaged for safe transport. When unpacking, separate all enclosed items from packaging materials and inspect them for shipping damage. ***If items are damaged, please call us immediately at (570) 546-9663.***

IMPORTANT: Save all packaging materials until you are completely satisfied with the machine and have resolved any issues between Grizzly or the shipping agent. *You MUST have the original packaging to file a freight claim. It is also extremely helpful if you need to return your machine later.*



Inventory

The following is a list of items shipped with your machine. Before beginning setup, lay these items out and inventory them.

If any non-proprietary parts are missing (e.g. a nut or a washer), we will gladly replace them; or for the sake of expediency, replacements can be obtained at your local hardware store.

NOTICE

If you cannot find an item on this list, carefully check around/inside the machine and packaging materials. Often, these items get lost in packaging materials while unpacking or they are pre-installed at the factory.

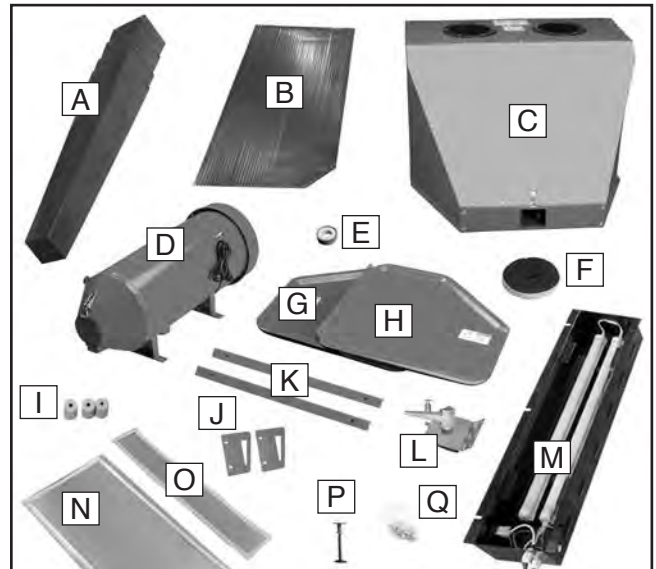


Figure 2. Inventory.

| Box 1 (Figure 2) | Qty |
|--|------------|
| A. Legs..... | 4 |
| B. Table..... | 1 |
| C. Cabinet..... | 1 |
| D. Dust Collector Assembly w/Filter | 1 |
| E. Teflon Tape..... | 1 |
| F. Sealing Strip 1/4" x 3/4" x 79"..... | 1 |
| G. Left Door..... | 1 |
| H. Right Door | 1 |
| I. Blast Tip Set..... | 1 |
| —Blast Tip 6mm ID..... | 1 |
| —Blast Tip 7mm ID..... | 2 |
| J. Door Latch Receivers | 2 |
| K. Side Leg Supports..... | 2 |
| L. Hopper Chute Door w/Metering Valve..... | 1 |
| M. Light Assembly | 1 |
| N. Viewing Window Dust Sheets 23 1/2" x 10"..... | 5 |
| O. Lamp Window Dust Sheets 21 1/2" x 4" | 5 |
| P. Canister Plunger Assembly | 1 |
| Q. Bolt Bag..... | 1 |
| —Phillips Head Screws M6-1 x 12..... | 35 |
| —Flange Nuts M6-1 | 31 |
| R. Pressure Regulator w/Gauge (Not Shown) | 1 |
| S. Light Window Glass (Not Shown) | 1 |
| Fasteners (Not Shown) | Qty |
| T. Door Hinge Pins..... | 4 |
| U. Phillips Head Screws M6-1 x 12 | 8 |
| V. Flange Nuts M6-1..... | 8 |
| W. Push-On Hose Adapter | 1 |
| X. Door Hinges | 4 |

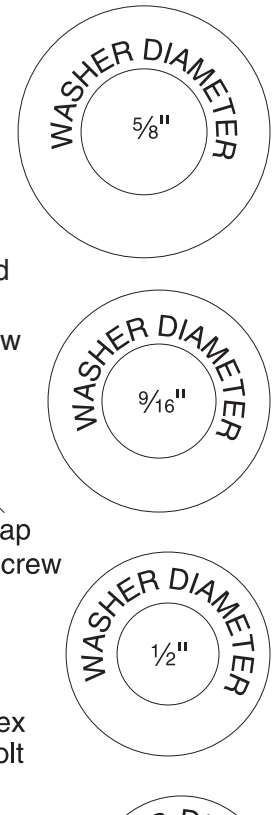
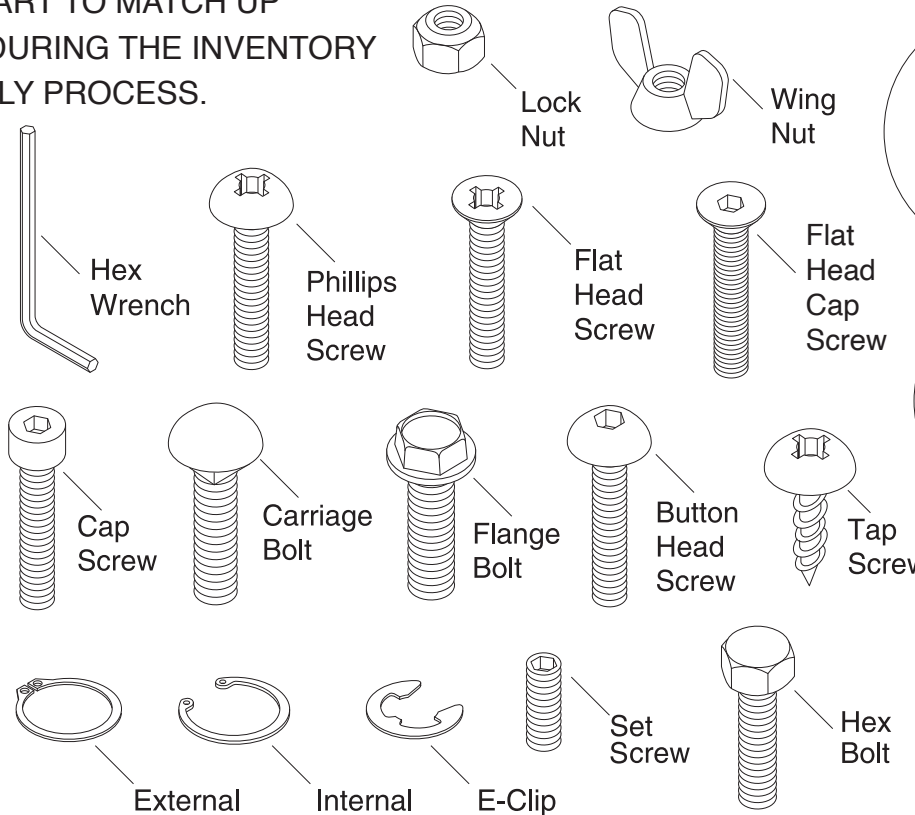


Hardware Recognition Chart

USE THIS CHART TO MATCH UP HARDWARE DURING THE INVENTORY AND ASSEMBLY PROCESS.

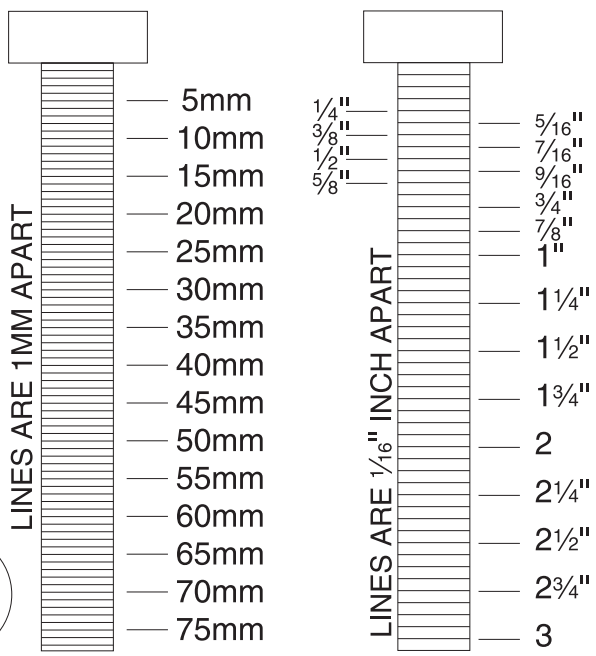
MEASURE BOLT DIAMETER BY PLACING INSIDE CIRCLE

- #10
- 1/4"
- 5/16"
- 3/8"
- 7/16"
- 1/2"



- Key
- Flat Washer
- Lock Washer
- Hex Nut

- 4mm
- 5mm
- 6mm
- 8mm
- 10mm
- 12mm
- 16mm



WASHERS ARE MEASURED BY THE INSIDE DIAMETER



Site Considerations

Weight Load

Refer to the **Machine Data Sheet** for the weight of your machine. Make sure that the surface upon which the machine is placed will bear the weight of the machine, additional equipment that may be installed on the machine, and the heaviest workpiece that will be used. Additionally, consider the weight of the operator and any dynamic loading that may occur when operating the machine.

Space Allocation

Consider the largest size of workpiece that will be processed through this machine and provide enough space around the machine for adequate operator material handling or the installation of auxiliary equipment. With permanent installations, leave enough space around the machine to open or remove doors/covers as required by the maintenance and service described in this manual. **See below for required space allocation.**

| | |
|---|---|
|  | <p>⚠ CAUTION Children or untrained people may be seriously injured by this machine. Only install in an access restricted location.</p> |
|---|---|

Physical Environment

The physical environment where the machine is operated is important for safe operation and longevity of machine components. For best results, operate this machine in a dry environment that is free from excessive moisture, hazardous chemicals, airborne abrasives, or extreme conditions. Extreme conditions for this type of machinery are generally those where the ambient temperature range exceeds 41°–104°F; the relative humidity range exceeds 20–95% (non-condensing); or the environment is subject to vibration, shocks, or bumps.

Electrical Installation

Place this machine near an existing power source. Make sure all power cords are protected from traffic, material handling, moisture, chemicals, or other hazards. Make sure to leave access to a means of disconnecting the power source or engaging a lockout/tagout device, if required.

Lighting

Lighting around the machine must be adequate enough that operations can be performed safely. Shadows, glare, or strobe effects that may distract or impede the operator must be eliminated.

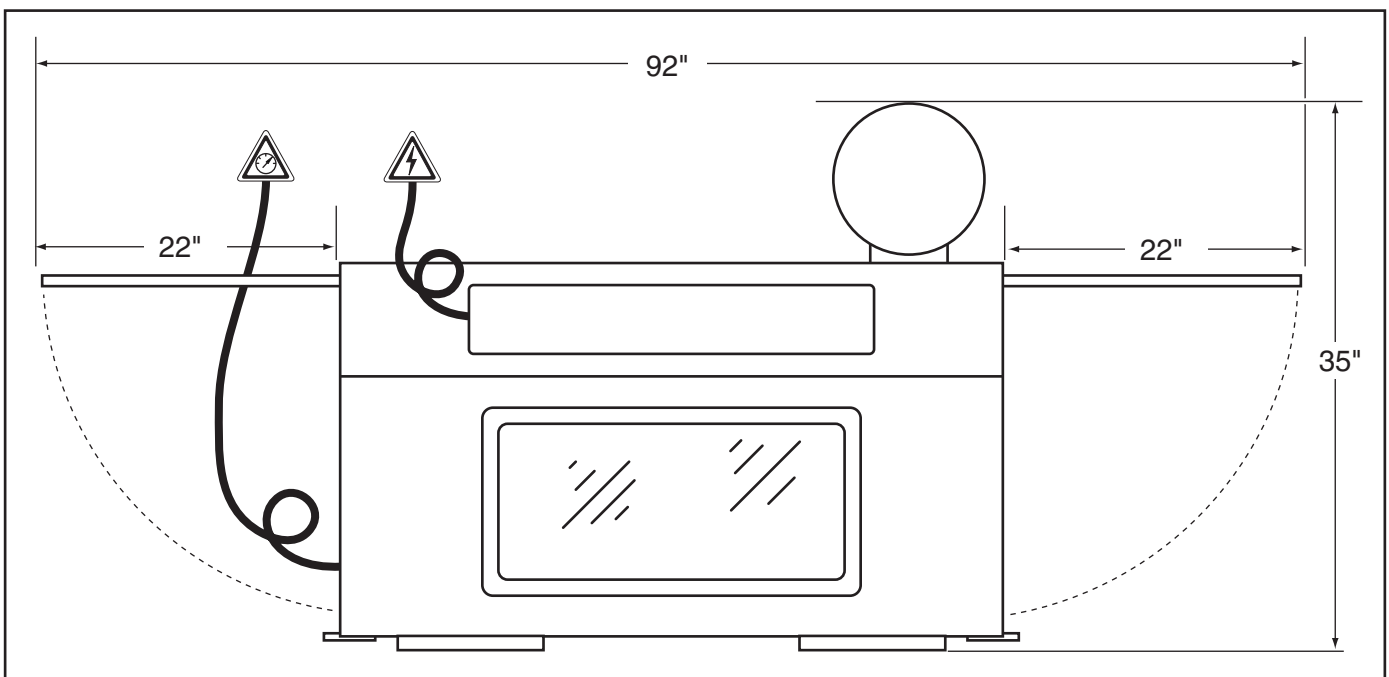


Figure 3. Space required for full range of movement.



Mounting to Shop Floor

Although not required, we recommend that you mount your new machine to the floor. Because this is an optional step and floor materials may vary, floor mounting hardware is not included. Generally, you can either bolt your machine to the floor or mount it on machine mounts. Both options are described below. Whichever option you choose, it is necessary to level your machine with a precision level.

Bolting to Concrete Floors

Lag shield anchors with lag bolts (Figure 4) and anchor studs are two popular methods for anchoring an object to a concrete floor. We suggest you research the many options and methods for mounting your machine and choose the best that fits your specific application.



Figure 4. Typical fasteners for mounting to concrete floors.

NOTICE

Anchor studs are stronger and more permanent alternatives to lag shield anchors; however, they will stick out of the floor, which may cause a tripping hazard if you decide to move your machine.

Using Machine Mounts

Using machine mounts, shown in Figure 5, gives the advantage of fast leveling and vibration reduction. The large size of the foot pads distributes the weight of the machine to reduce strain on the floor.



Figure 5. Machine mount example.

NOTICE

We strongly recommend securing your machine to the floor if it is hardwired to the power source. Consult with your electrician to ensure compliance with local codes.



Air Supply Setup

The ability of this blast cabinet to accomplish its task is directly related to how well the air supply system is designed. For this blast cabinet to operate at its maximum potential with the largest blast tip, the CFM feeding the regulator should be 16 CFM at 120 PSI.

Refer to your compressor Owner's Manual and make sure that the compressor can handle the load of a blasting cabinet. Often a 5 HP compressors are used, but the duration of the work shift and tip size installed must be reduced so the compressor duty cycle is not exceeded. Ignoring this requirement could lead to compressor overheating and failure. The rule of thumb is that, the smaller the compressor, the less CFM available, and greater cool-down time required.

If this blast cabinet is to be used at full capacity in eight-hour work shifts at the maximum air pressure of 120 PSI using the largest tip, an industrial-grade compressor capable of delivering up to 16 CFM may be required.

For smaller compressors, make sure to increase the compressor maintenance interval and verify that your compressor has the best cooling airflow possible.

When filling or servicing the blast cabinet, there is a risk of subjecting the compressor to airborne media or dust. Be sure to locate the blast cabinet away from the compressor operating environment. If even small amounts of fine media dust enter the compressor through the intake or during general service, rings, pistons, valves, and bearings can be quickly destroyed.

Remove any in-line oilers, make the supply line long enough to allow the compressed air to fully cool before it reaches the gun, and install an in-line water separator or air dryer. Tilt air supply lines slightly back toward the compressor so residual condensation in the lines will run back to the tank instead of the media blasting unit. For a general summary of the typical air system of this blast cabinet and supply system, refer to the **Air System Diagram on Page 38**

If using an existing air system, eliminate air supply restrictions and pressure drops that may occur at small quick-disconnect fittings, elbows, small supply piping, undersized water separators, kinked lines, or rust-filled piping.

Typically, when installing a new supply line for the blast cabinet with a 125 foot run or less, the air supply line up to the regulator inlet should have an inside diameter of $\frac{3}{4}$ ". For runs up to 300', a supply line with a 1" inside diameter is recommended.

If an air compressor is not available or the blast cabinet is to be used at a remote location, NEVER connect this blast cabinet to pressurized bottled gasses such as oxygen bottles used in welding operations. Line ruptures or explosions can occur, causing equipment damage, serious injury, or death.

Make sure to install an air supply quick-disconnect fitting or a shut-off valve that can be locked out to prevent the air pressure from accidentally being turned on. These items allow for the blast cabinet to be serviced safely or allow it to sit idle when not in use.



Assembly

The machine must be fully assembled before it can be operated. Before beginning the assembly process, refer to **Needed for Setup** and gather all listed items. To ensure the assembly process goes smoothly, first clean any parts that are covered or coated in heavy-duty rust preventative (if applicable).

To assemble machine:

1. With help of assistant, lay sheet of cardboard on floor to protect media blasting cabinet, and place cabinet on its back.
2. Using #2 Phillips screwdriver, fasten (4) legs to underside of cabinet with (16) M6-1 x 12 Phillips head screws and flange nuts (see **Figure 6**).
3. Attach (2) side supports (see **Figure 6**) to left and right set of legs with (4) M6-1 x 12 Phillips head screws and flange nuts.

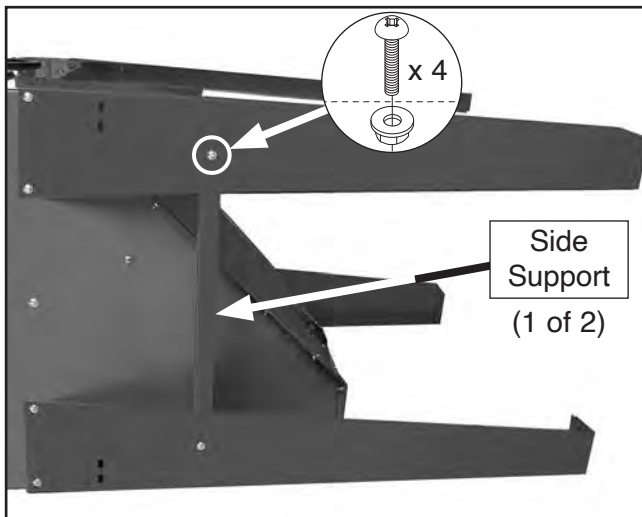


Figure 6. Leg installation.

4. With help of assistant, stand blast cabinet up on legs.
5. Remove lamp box from inside of cabinet, place glass and lamp box onto top of cabinet, and fasten them to cabinet with (6) M6-1 x 12 Phillips head screws.

6. Fasten pressure regulator w/gauge and regulator "L" bracket (see **Figure 7**) to left front leg using (2) M6-1 x 12 Phillips head screws and flange nuts.

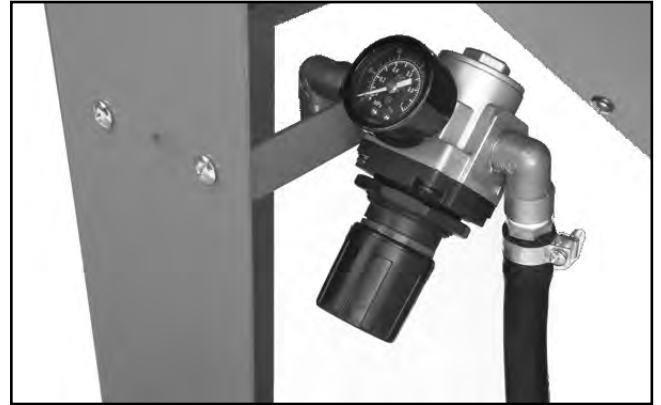


Figure 7. Regulator assembly.

7. Using (3) M6-1 x 12 Phillips head screws and flange nuts, fasten hopper chute w/metering valve to hopper, as shown in (see **Figure 8**). When secured, latch hopper door closed.



Figure 8. Hopper chute w/metering valve installed

8. Using Phillips screwdriver, remove suction port baffle (see **Figure 9**).

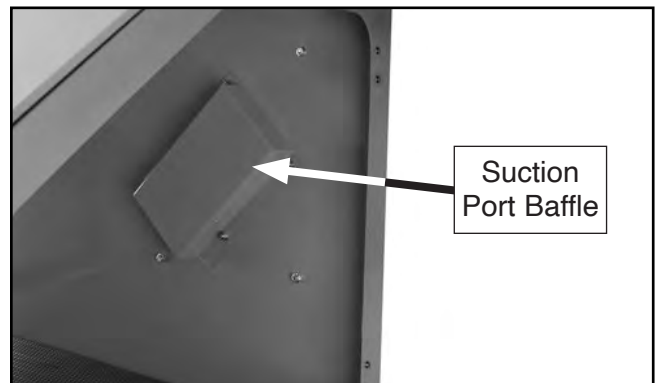


Figure 9. Suction port baffle.



- Place lamp window glass on top of cabinet, then use (6) M6-1 x 12 Phillips head screws to fasten LED light assembly to cabinet as shown in **Figure 10**.

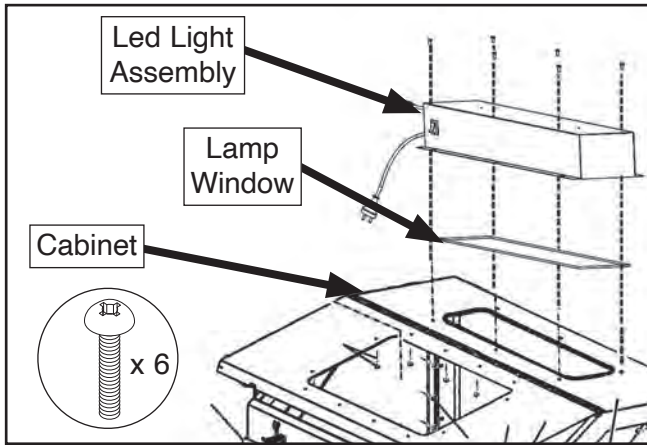


Figure 10. Fastening LED light assembly to cabinet.

- Using (4) M6-1 x 12 Phillips head screws and flange nuts, fasten dust collector to rear of cabinet, so suction port protrudes through hole cut into the back of cabinet (see **Figure 11**).

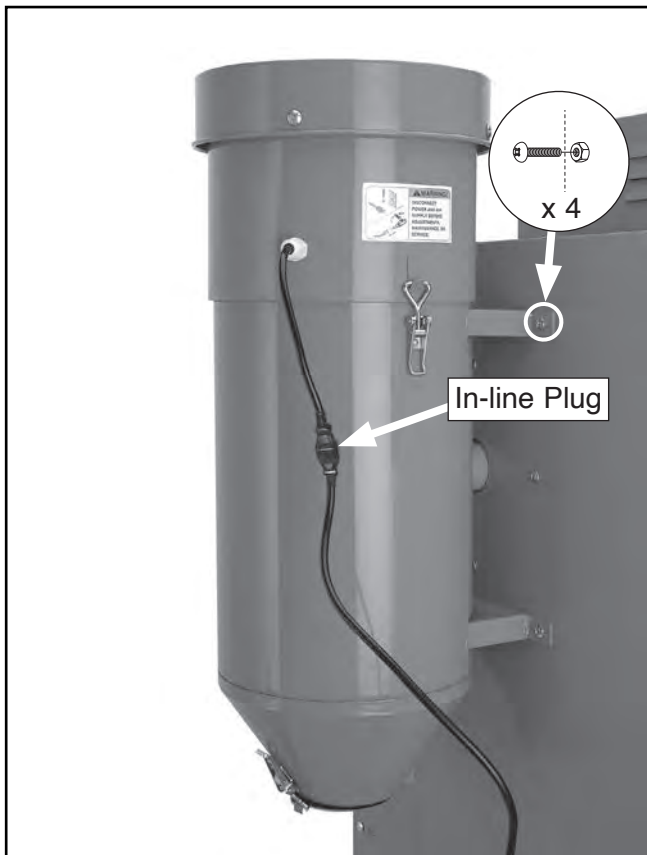


Figure 11. Dust collector.

- Plug dust collector into in-line power supply plug protruding from LED light assembly (see **Figure 11**).
- Unlatch dust collector motor (see **Figure 11**), lift dust collector out of canister, and set it aside.
- Working from inside of canister, insert canister plunger through canister wall so it can be seen protruding from outside of canister.
- Place spring on plunger shaft, and thread jam nut and knob onto plunger, as shown in (see **Figure 12**).

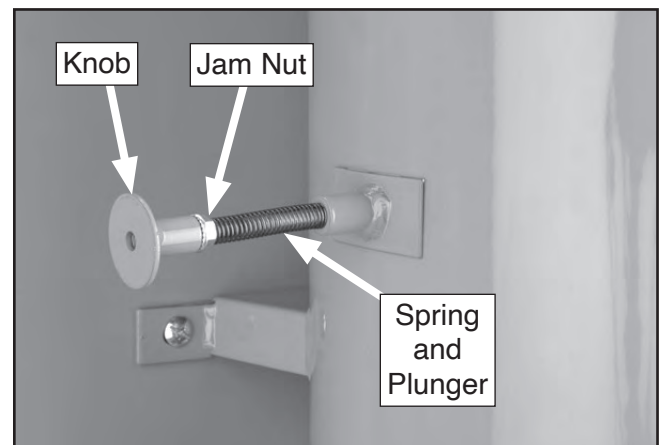


Figure 12. Canister plunger.

- Re-install dust collector into canister.
- Using 10mm wrench, tighten jam nut against knob.



17. Using silicone (not supplied), seal gap between suction port and hole in cabinet wall (see **Figure 13**).

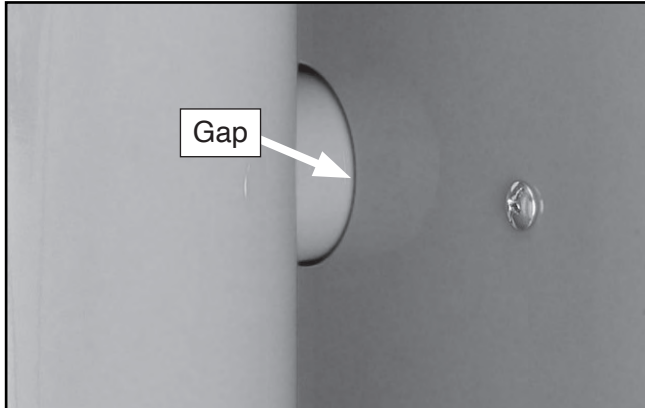


Figure 13. Dust collector suction port.

18. Re-install baffle.

19. Install (4) door hinges on cabinet body with (8) M6-1 x 12 Phillips head screws and M6-1 flange nuts (see **Figure 14**).

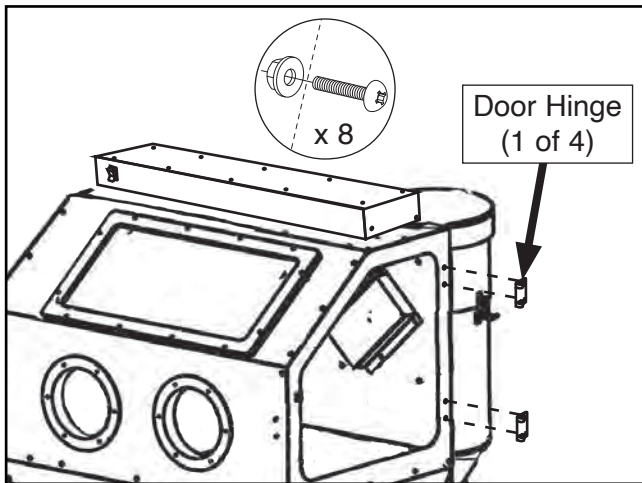


Figure 14. Mounting locations for door hinges.

20. Line up welded hinges on side doors with cabinet hinges, then secure doors with (4) door hinge pins (see **Figure 15**).

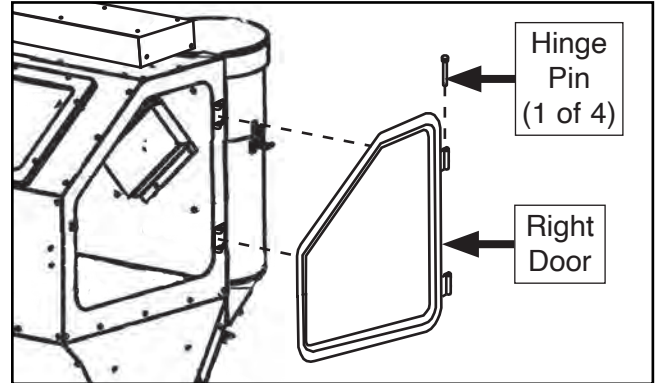


Figure 15. Installing side doors on cabinet.

21. Verify that plastic dust sheet is affixed to inside of cabinet viewing window and lamp window (see **Figure 16**).

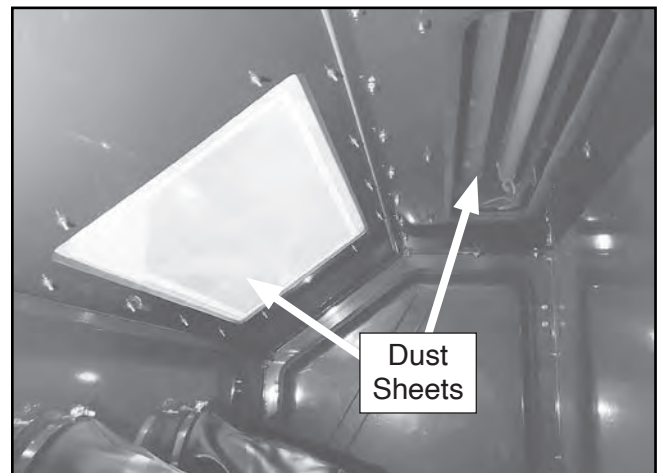


Figure 16. Dust sheets installed on viewing and lamp window.



22. Using fasteners already in cabinet and doors, install (2) door latch receivers, and adjust receivers so doors slightly compress foam seal when closed (see **Figure 17**).

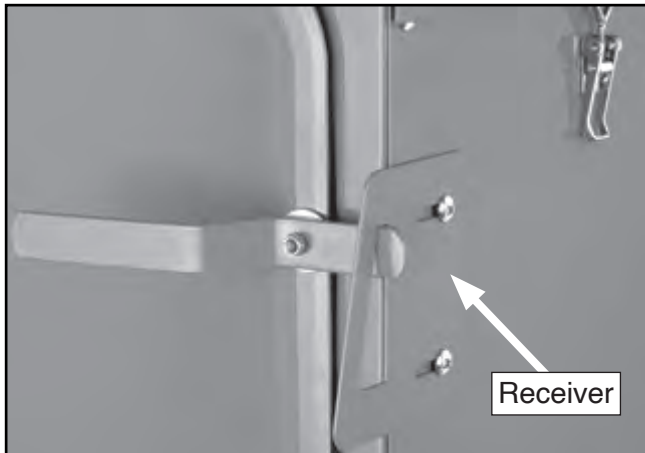


Figure 17. Door latched closed.

23. Place work table into position, then lift work table up, and route blasting gun and hoses to right-front side of work table (see **Figure 18**).

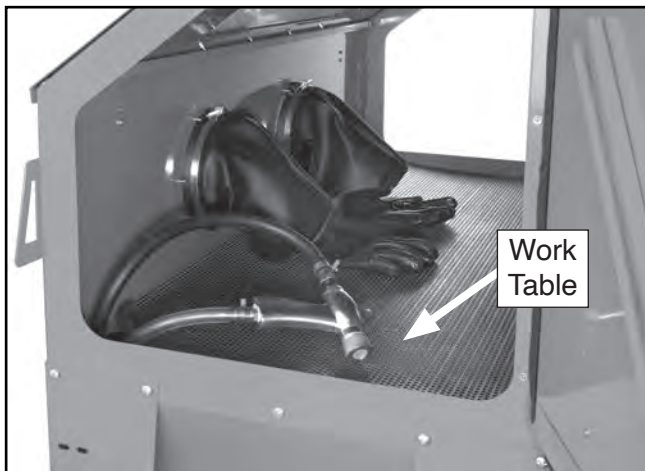


Figure 18. Work table and blast gun positioning.

24. Position foot pedal (see **Figure 19**) between legs where it will be convenient to use. Pedal may also be fastened to floor if unit will not be moved.



Figure 19. Foot pedal positioning.

25. Pour desired amount of media into cabinet through one of side doors. **DO NOT** overfill.
26. Wait 24 hours for silicone sealant to fully setup and dry. Otherwise, when machine is turned **ON** and media blasting begins, seal may be broken, causing leakage.
27. Inspect all seals, hose clamps, glove clamps, and window seals for any potential leaks. Correct as required.



Test Run

Once assembly is complete, test run the machine to ensure it is properly connected to power and safety components are functioning correctly.

If you find an unusual problem during the test run, immediately stop the machine, disconnect it from power, and fix the problem BEFORE operating the machine again. The **Troubleshooting** table in the **SERVICE** section of this manual can help.

The Test Run consists of verifying the following: 1) The dust collector powers up and runs correctly, 2) the power switch works correctly, 3) the air system, controls, and lights work correctly, and 4) there are no air leaks.

!WARNING

Serious injury or death can result from using this machine BEFORE understanding its controls and related safety information. DO NOT operate, or allow others to operate, machine until the information is understood.

!WARNING

DO NOT start machine until all preceding setup instructions have been performed. Operating an improperly set up machine may result in malfunction or unexpected results that can lead to serious injury, death, or machine/property damage.

To test run the machine:

1. Clear all setup tools away from machine.
2. Make sure that the power switch is in the OFF position (see **Figure 20**).

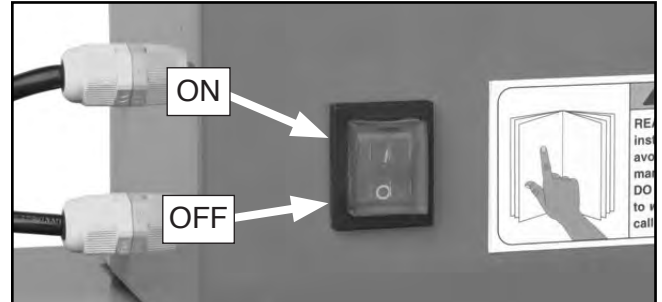


Figure 20. Power switch in OFF position.

3. Connect machine to power supply.
4. Verify that the machine operates correctly by pushing the ON button.
 - When operating correctly, the dust collector runs smoothly with little or no vibration or rubbing noises and LED lights illuminate.
5. Press the OFF button.
6. Put on safety glasses, and connect the blast cabinet to the air supply.
7. Adjust the regulator knob to 120 PSI as shown on the gauge.
8. Close all doors, grasp the blast gun and press the foot pedal. Air should exit from the blast gun.

Note: *If, after this test, regulator gauge needle drops more than a few PSI when you press foot pedal, verify that air supply is not restricted. If set up correctly, blast gun media suction tube should draw 15-17 inches of mercury on manometer.*

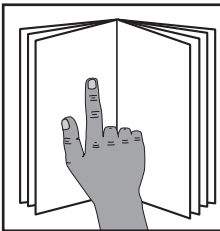
9. Listen for air leaks, and use solution of warm water and dish soap on any areas where possible leaks may be located. Correct and reseal as required.
10. Adjust air pressure down to 60 PSI, disconnect air supply, and disconnect machine from power.



SECTION 4: OPERATIONS

⚠️WARNING

Media blasting presents a real hazard of silicosis and other lung contamination injuries! These injuries are permanent and can get worse over time. If you use media blasting equipment without the proper eye protection and respirator, your lungs and eyes may become irreversibly contaminated. **DO NOT** use this blast cabinet unless you know how to use it, protect yourself correctly, and keep all unprotected bystanders away. For the latest types of protective equipment and acceptable respirator types, contact your local OSHA or NIOSH office.



⚠️WARNING

To reduce your risk of serious injury, read this entire manual **BEFORE** using machine.

⚠️WARNING

Damage to your eyes and lungs could result from using this machine without proper protective gear. Always wear safety goggles and a respirator when operating this machine.



NOTICE

If you have never used this type of equipment before, **WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND** that you read books, trade magazines, or get formal training before beginning any projects. Regardless of the content in this section, Grizzly Industrial will not be held liable for accidents caused by lack of training.

Preparation

⚠️WARNING

NEVER sand blast with the doors open, point the gun at yourself or anyone else, or attempt to service any part of this machine while it is plugged in or connected to air pressure. **ALWAYS** disconnect the blast cabinet from power and air pressure when not in use, or during maintenance or adjustments. Ignoring this warning may lead to severe injury.

To prepare for a typical media blasting operation:

1. Conduct the daily-check of the cabinet.
2. Select and install the required blast tip, load the media, and empty dust collector canister.
3. Empty the air supply water separators, connect power and air to the cabinet, and adjust the regulator to the required air pressure.
4. Remove water, oil, grease, and loose paint or scale from the workpiece, then place the workpiece into blast cabinet.
5. Put on your safety goggles and a respirator, and begin the media blasting operation.



Basic Operation

This section details the correct order of operations for using the Model G0708.

To use the blast cabinet:

1. Conduct the daily check listed in **Maintenance** on **Page 30**.
2. Prepare the workpiece as discussed in **Preparation** on **Page 22**.
3. **PUT ON safety goggles and a respirator.**
4. Select and load the blasting media through one of the doors. Never load media that contains free silica, as this is a leading cause of silicosis. Refer to **Page 26** for media types.

Note: Loading just enough media for the job at hand will help you prevent over-using or having to screen excess media. Typically use enough media to cover the metering valve opening by 6". Keep the metering valve adjusted properly for the type of media blasting being done and the media being used.

Note: If the metering valve screw (**Figure 21**) is turned clockwise and restricts the vents too much, the gun will pulsate and a low-velocity rich-media spray will result. If the metering valve screw is turned counterclockwise too far, opening the vents too much, the gun will be noisy and a lean media spray will result. Under both conditions, low productivity is the ultimate outcome. Trial-and-error is the best way to sort out your adjustments for the type of media and blasting to be done.

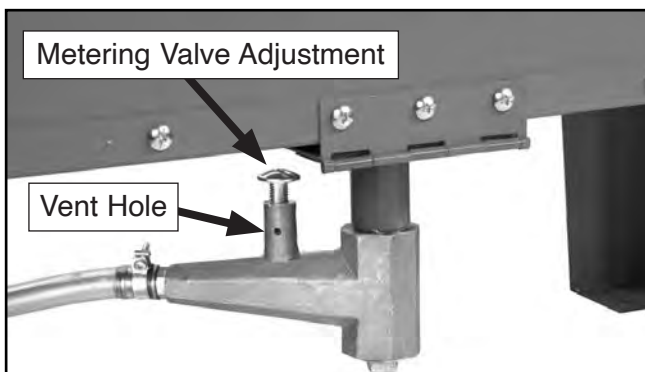


Figure 21. Metering valve.

5. Install the correct tip into the blast gun, in the order shown (**Figure 22**). For lower air use the 6mm tip is used most often. Refer to **Page 26** for air pressure and media options.

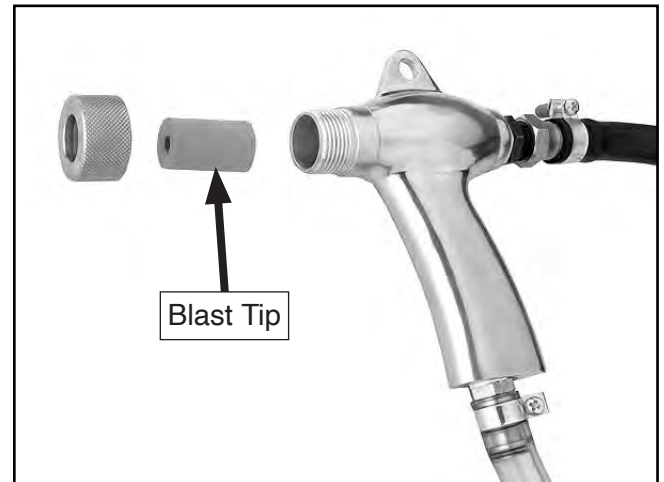


Figure 22. Blast tip installation.

Note: It is very important to maintain concentricity of the tip orifice as it wears. To do this you must rotate the media blasting tip $\frac{1}{4}$ -turn every 10 to 12 hours of use. Worn tips make an inconsistent media spray pattern. As a result, surfaces can be left with streaking or spots of tear-out. Replace any tip that has worn $\frac{1}{16}$ " in diameter larger than its original size.

6. Empty the dust collector canister periodically during long blasting operations and after every use. Every five hours of blasting operations, clean the canister filter using compressed air (see **Figure 23**).



Figure 23. Dust collector dump chute.



7. Empty the applicable water separators and connect the media blasting cabinet to power and to the air supply.
8. Turn the regulator knob to adjust the air pressure to the desired setting (**Figure 24**). *Typically this is a trial-and-error process, but a good range to start at is between 60 and 80 PSI.*



Figure 24. Air pressure regulator.

9. Place the properly-cleaned workpiece into the blast cabinet, close the doors, then move the latches until completely locked (**Figure 25**).



Figure 25. Properly latched door.

10. Inspect the windows (**Figure 26**) for clarity and for any evidence of damage to the protective film. Peel off worn or damaged film and affix new sheets as required. Replace the sheets BEFORE they are worn through. If using an aggressive media, you may have to double the sheets to protect from wear-through before your blasting project is finished. NEVER WIPE WINDOWS WITH WET OR DRY RAGS! Doing so will scratch the viewing surface. Instead, vacuum media away and then gently brush the remnants off the glass with a soft paint brush. If visibility becomes a problem, refer to **Troubleshooting** on **Page 31** for further solutions.

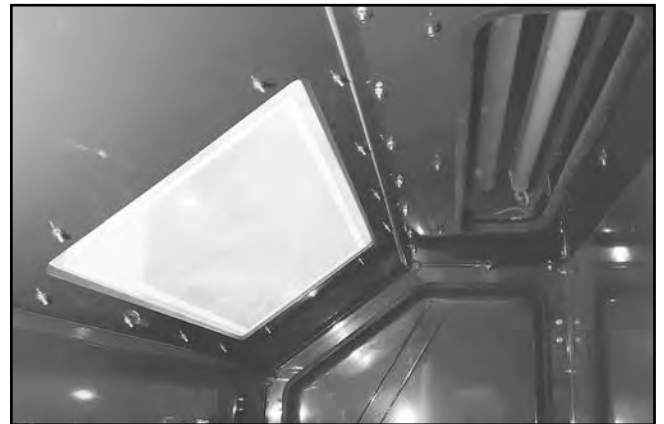


Figure 26. Viewing windows.

11. Push the power switch to start the dust collector and to turn the work lamps **ON** (see **Figure 27**).

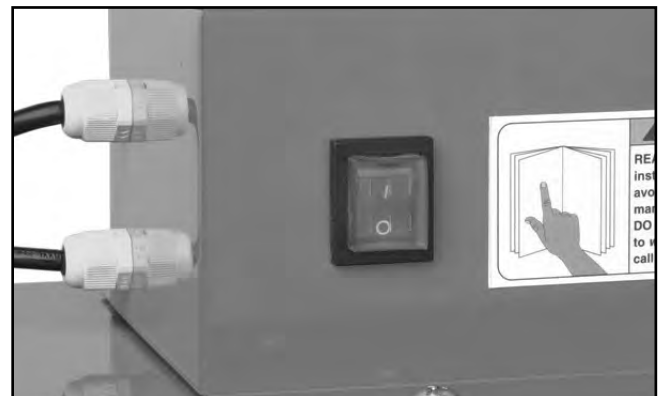


Figure 27. Main power button.

12. Point the blast gun tip at the workpiece in a direction where the ricocheting spray of abrasive will not contact the windows.



13. Slowly press on the foot pedal (see **Figure 28**) and move the blast tip in a slow circular motion. Abrasive media will begin spraying from the blast gun tip.

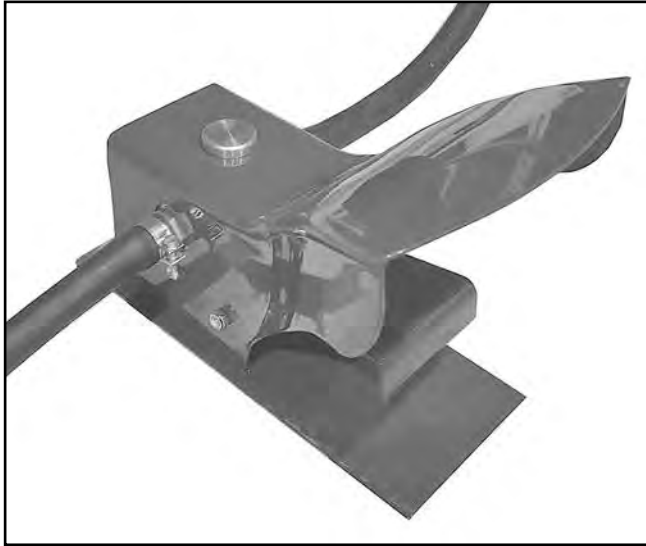


Figure 28. Blast gun ON/OFF control.

Note: For most media blasting operations, maintain a blast distance of six inches. Maintain a blasting spray at a 45°-60° degree angle from the workpiece so the media will ricochet off and not directly impact the lamp or viewing window. Doing this will help maintain workpiece visibility and make the protective viewing window film and media last longer. Do not point the gun at the workpiece where the tip is perpendicular or 90°degrees from the surface.

Note: When media blasting thin materials made of aluminum, copper, brass, wood, or other delicate parts, select the correct media and begin blasting at a low pressure, such as 45 PSI. Next, slowly increase the air pressure until you achieve the finish required. When using some types of glass bead media, you may have to keep the operating pressure between 50-80 PSI, or the media will break down prematurely. Some media like silicon carbide and aluminium oxide can withstand pressures of up to 120 PSI on this machine; however, most media blasting operations should occur at 80 PSI.

Note: If the gun or metering valve begins to clog or becomes completely clogged during use, cover the hole in the blast tip tightly, and pull the gun trigger. Air pressure will be then diverted back through the media suction piping and usually blow out the clog.

If clogging still persists, it is likely that the moisture or contamination ratio in the media is too high, or there could be a loose fitting or leak in a hose. Dry out the media, install a moisture trap, screen or replace the media, or check for leaking hose.

Only use high quality DRY media. DO NOT use regular sand, and recognize when media has broken down and is too fine or loaded up with contaminants to work properly. Worn-out media and contaminants will cause caking and clogging.

If clogging persists, refer to **Troubleshooting on Page 31** for further solutions.

14. Every 20-30 minutes during cabinet use, push the canister plunger in until it stops, then let your thumb slide off of the button so the spring slaps the plunger back against the canister wall. This causes vibration that knocks off the material which is caked onto the outside of the filter (**Figure 29**). Every five hours of cabinet use, service the dust collector filter. Refer to **Maintenance on Page 30** for procedures.



Figure 29. Canister plunger.

15. When media blasting is complete, disconnect the cabinet from power and the air supply.



Blasting Media

Media Cost vs. Productivity

Often it is assumed that by using low-cost media, such as basic builder's sand or play sand, the worker can enjoy increased productivity costs because sand is so cheap. However, since sand is a "Dull Media," the blasting tip size must be increased and higher air pressure and more CFM are required to increase the blast velocity to overcome the dull media problem. This compensation usually results in longer compressor duty cycles that can overheat some units.

Compressor maintenance cycles, power consumption, and water separator service intervals may increase. Additionally, general sand can cause increased down-time from clogging tips, hoses, and valves, and generally create a hazardous, silica-laden environment.

With the correct research, excellent productivity can be achieved using sharp media with a smaller tip and less air pressure than with dull media at a higher pressure.

Maximizing Media Life

Screen the used media with a series of wire mesh screens to refine it to one consistent size. When using the blasting cabinet, experiment with using the least amount of media as possible. The result of using less media is that you will have less material to screen or discard and more fresh media for mixed projects. Store media in a dry place.

Some of the common blasting media types are listed in this section with the MOH scale hardness value. All media have benefits and drawbacks, such as the quality of surface finish, media life, toxicity, and the precautions that must be taken to prevent environmental damage or personal injury to your respiratory system. However, all media presents a health risk. Never use media that contains free silica.

Aluminum Oxide (8.5-9)

For surface finishing, aluminum oxide is one of the most common and widely used media. Having an angular shape, it is considered an extremely sharp, has extended blasting times, and is highly recyclable.

Silicon Carbide (9-9.5)

This blast media is considered to be the hardest available. The crystal structure is sharp, cutting is fast and aggressive. This media is often use to engrave and etch glass and stone. Shorter blasting periods also result from this hard and sharp media. Silicon carbide has no free silica and it can be recycled many times.

Sand Type Media (6-7)

This media is easy to find and gives an average finish that is acceptable for many projects. Sand has a good recycling life and is economical. However, the cutting ability at lower air pressure and CFM can be poor—with a higher hazard of silicosis and machine clogging. Many sand-type media contain free silica and present a health hazard for silicosis.



Steel Type Media

This aggressive media creates a rough finish that accepts paint well. The media is very durable and has a long life; however, it **MUST** be kept very dry to prevent rusting. The main types are as follows:

- Steel Grit (8-9):** Compared to aluminum oxide, steel grit is softer and has a low habit of fracture, which leaves an excellent etched surface on rubber coatings, paints, and other coatings. This is a popular choice for aircraft applications. Steel grit comes in many grit sizes and hardness.
- Steel Shot (6-7.5):** Steel shot is one of the most widely used media for stripping, cleaning, and general improvements of metal surfaces. This media has a rounded-ball shape and comes in many grades, sizes, and hardness. In most instances, this type of media gives the surface a shiny or polished look. Steel shot peening also serves as a method to strengthen machinery parts such as impeller fins, bearing parts, springs, and torsional components. This media does not create high amounts of dust and has a superior recycle rate.

Glass and Garnet Type Media

Glass media contains no free silica or heavy metals and is non-toxic and inert. This media works well for soft metals and is a common choice when critical tolerances of machine parts must not be affected. The life of this media is limited and is not well-suited for repetitive screening and recycling.

- Glass Beads (5.5):** Just as the name indicates, this media is round in shape, chemically inert, and has no dangerous free silica. The glass beads come in various grit sizes and hardness. It is manufactured from lead-free, soda lime-type glass. Unlike angular abrasives that cut, these beads burnish and leave a bright finish that typically will have no dimensional change. The beads can be recycled many times. Common applications are honing wood, blending surfaces, polishing, peening, finishing surfaces, removing scratches, and basic cleaning of most materials.

- Crushed Glass (5.5):** This media is created from recycled bottle glass, and other glass. The media described here has a sharp cutting behavior, as the particles are angular shaped. Often this media is used to remove epoxy coatings, glues, polyurethanes, vinyls, elastomers, rubbers and tar. Surfaces have less imbedded particles with this media, and as a result, the finishes are usually very light and clean-looking.
- Garnet (6.5-7.5):** This is a very effective blast media typically used in shipyards and the oil and gas sector where steel pipes and fittings must be cleaned. This media is also used on brick, stone, and stainless steel. It is naturally occurring and very dense and hard. The recyclability is good, and it is a common choice for use in cabinet-type blast cabinets.

Slag Media

Slag media are by-products of various types of smelting and coal burning processes. Be aware that some slag media may contain unwanted by-products from these processes.

- Copper Slag (7-8):** This media is considered an expendable media and is a very good alternative to sand media. Copper slag is a by-product from the copper manufacturing process and it is very economical but non-reusable. Compared to the use of silica sand usage, it does not present a silicosis health hazard. Blasting operations best suited for this media are cleaning rust, mill scale, and paint from steel. Copper slag leaves a good surface that is ready to anchor and bond coatings and paints. The structure is blocky and sharp-edged.
- Coal Slag (6-7):** This type of media is made from liquid coal slag from utility boilers. The material is hardened and crushed into a fast-cutting media that is sharp and angular. This media creates little dust, but can release hazardous pollutants into the air. Various grit sizes can be used from light blasting operations to heavy-duty rust, paint, and mill scale removal. The resulting finish is a good surface ready to anchor and bond coatings and paints.



Plastic Beads

Plastic abrasives are available in a variety of types such as urea, melamine, and acrylic compositions. These beads are shaped just as indicated and give reliable and consistent stripping results. Paints, varnishes, rusts, and oxidation can be stripped from soft metals, plastics, and wood. The aerospace and automotive industry are chief consumers of this blast media.

- Urea (3-4):** Considered to be an environmentally-friendly choice, urea is the most commonly used plastic media. It is recyclable and is an excellent choice for stripping tough coatings when speed is a high priority and the surface is not critical.
- Melamine (3-4):** Also a long-lasting recyclable media, this abrasive is the most aggressive in the family of the plastic beads. Due to its hardness, it can strip hard-to-remove coatings and be the substitute for some of the other types of glass beads.
- Acrylic (3-4):** This is a multipurpose blast media that is one of the longest lasting types available. It is often used for stripping sensitive surfaces or delicate parts that may consist of multiple types of compounds. It is available in a wide range of grit sizes.

Soft Blast Media

There are many types of "Soft" blast media, many of which are minerals, inert, and organic. Some blast cabinets with dust collection systems require special filters or dust collectors for soft types of media. For the Model G0708, filter cleaning interval will have to be increased to maintain flow.

- Ground Walnut: (4.5-5)** This is a soft media that is produced from crushed or ground walnut shells. The structure is multi-faceted and angular with no free silica in the media. Durability is excellent, and this media is a good choice for blasting operations where the paint, varnish, or coating must be cleaned but not marred or removed. Hardwoods, jewelry, and electrical items can also be cleaned with this media. Using a larger grit under higher pressure settings, paint and varnishes, and engine parts can be cleaned of coke and carbon deposits.

- Pumice (6-7):** This media is the softest media available and is a natural volcanic ash that is an inert mineral. Pumice can be used for the most sensitive blasting operations where the painted or finished surface must be entirely unaffected by the removal of the foreign matter. The structure is block-shaped and is honeycombed.
- Ground Corn Cob (4.5):** Is an organic, soft blasting grit that has an angular shape. It has excellent surface cleaning behavior that is similar to ground walnut and peanut shells. Corn cob media is commonly used to strip bark off of wood, light coatings, and dirt without surface damage or grain blowout. It is available in a selection of grit sizes.
- Sodium Bicarbonate (2.4):** Baking soda is inert and has an excellent ability to remove and absorb the dirt or contaminants from a surface. It will notpeen or cut the underlying workpiece. This important media can be used where small ports and bores must be cleaned without the hazard of clogging the passages. The workpiece and its passages can be cleaned with water as this blast media is water soluble.



SECTION 5: ACCESSORIES

⚠️ WARNING

Installing unapproved accessories may cause machine to malfunction, resulting in serious personal injury or machine damage. To reduce this risk, only install accessories recommended for this machine by Grizzly.

NOTICE

Refer to our website or latest catalog for additional recommended accessories.

G0957—80-Gallon 5 HP Extreme-Series Air Compressor

This compressor operates with a maximum pressure of 175 PSI and delivers 18.5 CFM at 90 PSI and 24 CFM at 40 PSI. The fan pulley and cooling fin design provide efficient cooling to keep the unit from overheating. Includes a tank pressure gauge, 1/2" NPT threaded fitting, and an oil sight glass.



Figure 30. G0957 80-Gallon 5 HP Extreme-Series Air Compressor.

H2499—Small Half-Mask Respirator

H3631—Medium Half-Mask Respirator

Wood dust has been linked to nasal cancer and severe respiratory illnesses. If you work around dust everyday, a half-mask respirator can be a lifesaver. Also compatible with safety glasses!



Figure 31. Half-mask respirator.

Sandblasting Media

G6535—15 lbs. Aluminum Oxide 220 Grit.

G6536—15 lbs. Aluminum Oxide 120 Grit.

G6537—15 lbs. Aluminum Oxide 60 Grit.

G6538—15 lbs. Glass Bead 50-Micron Grit.

T34117—40 lbs. Glass, Fine

T34118—40 lbs. Glass, Medium

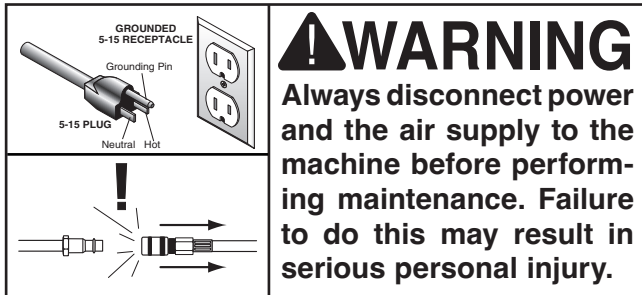
T34119—40 lbs. Glass, Coarse

order online at www.grizzly.com or call 1-800-523-4777



SECTION 6: MAINTENANCE

Schedule



WARNING
Always disconnect power and the air supply to the machine before performing maintenance. Failure to do this may result in serious personal injury.

For optimum performance from this machine, this maintenance schedule must be strictly followed.

Ongoing

To minimize your risk of injury and maintain proper machine operation, shut down the machine immediately if you ever observe any of the items below, and fix the problem before continuing operations:

- Loose fasteners/clamps/bolts.
- Leaks in fittings, hoses, or door seals.
- Damaged/worn window protective films.
- Incorrect air pressure or media for task.
- Worn or damaged wires/cords.
- Any other unsafe condition.

Daily Maintenance

- Drain water in air separators.
- Empty dust collector.
- Blow out/clean dust collector filter.
- Rotate blast tips to compensate for wear.

Monthly Maintenance

- Use soapy water to check fittings/hoses for leaks. Bubbles indicate leak.
- Inspect suction lines carefully for leaks/collapsed spots during operation.
- Clean/vacuum dust buildup from inside cabinet and off motor.
- Inspect work gloves for holes/wear.
- Empty cabinet, wipe down inside, and inspect for leaks/damage.
- Repaint bare metal portions of cabinet (with windows covered).
- Replace filter as required.

Cleaning



Wipe down the exterior of the cabinet with a light solution of mild dish soap and water, then dry with a clean towel. To avoid scratching windows, never wipe windows with wet or dry rags. Instead, vacuum media away and then gently brush the remnants off of the glass with a soft paint brush.

The blast cabinet is equipped with 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter x 12" long pleated filter that is designed to filter media and contaminants from air that re-enters the shop. During operation, basic de-caking is done manually every 20 to 30 minutes with the canister plunger. Empty the canister (see **Figure 32**) at least every five hours of use. Typically this media is discarded as it has a high ratio of fine dust contaminants. For major cleaning, unlatch the top of the dust collector and remove the filter element. Inspect all sealing foam and replace as required. Clean the filter canister pleats by carefully blowing it from the inside out with compressed air. If usability of the filter is in question, or any holes or tears exist, replace it.



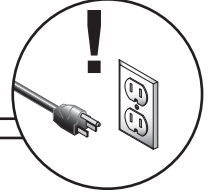
Figure 32. Dust collector service.



SECTION 7: SERVICE

Review the troubleshooting procedures in this section if a problem develops with your machine. If you need replacement parts or additional help with a procedure, call our Technical Support. **Note:** *Please gather the serial number and manufacture date of your machine before calling.*

Troubleshooting



Motor & Electrical

| Symptom | Possible Cause | Possible Solution |
|---|---|--|
| Dust collector does not start, or power supply breaker immediately trips after startup. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incorrect power supply voltage or circuit size. 2. Power supply circuit breaker tripped or fuse blown. 3. Wiring broken, disconnected, or corroded. 4. Motor brushes worn out. 5. Power switch at fault. 6. Motor or motor bearings at fault. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure correct power supply voltage and circuit size. 2. Ensure circuit is free of shorts. Reset circuit breaker or replace fuse. 3. Fix broken wires or disconnected/corroded connections. 4. Remove/replace brushes (Page 33). 5. Replace switch. 6. Replace motor. |
| Dust collector stalls or is underpowered. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Filter element at fault. 2. Motor wires connected incorrectly. 3. Motor brushes worn out. 4. Motor overheated. 5. Extension cord too long. 6. Motor or motor bearings at fault. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean filter(s)/empty bag(s) (Page 30). 2. Correct motor wiring connections. 3. Replace motor brushes (Page 33). 4. Clean motor, let cool, and reduce workload. 5. Move machine closer to power supply; use shorter extension cord. 6. Replace motor. |
| Dust collector has vibration or noisy operation. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Motor or component loose. 2. Motor mount loose/broken. 3. Motor fan rubbing on fan cover. 4. Motor bearings at fault. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace damaged or missing bolts/nuts or tighten if loose. 2. Tighten/replace. 3. Fix/replace fan cover; replace loose/damaged fan. 4. Test by rotating shaft; rotational grinding/loose shaft requires bearing replacement. |
| LED lights are dim or will not illuminate. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. LED light(s) at fault. 2. Power switch at fault. 3. Wiring at fault. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace LED light(s). 2. Test/replace switch. 3. Repair for open or shorted wiring connections. |

Operations

| Symptom | Possible Cause | Possible Solution |
|--|--|--|
| Intermittent, clogging, or no media spray at the blast gun; or striping is occurring on the workpiece. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suction tube has been clogged from a contaminant. 2. Incorrect media. 3. Worn or incorrect blast tip. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cover blast tip and press foot pedal to use air pressure to purge foot valve and suction system. Repeat this step periodically during blasting operations 2. Verify that the media chosen is the correct material for your blasting operation (Page 26), and that the media is not worn out or contaminated with moisture. Screen or replace media as required. 3. Disconnect machine from air and inspect blast tip for wear and rotate ¼-turn to unworn tip area. Replace or install with correct blast tip. |



Operations (Cont.)

| Symptom | Possible Cause | Possible Solution |
|--|--|---|
| Intermittent, clogging, or no media spray at the blast gun; or striping is occurring on the workpiece. | 4. Low air flow or pressure up to cabinet. | 4. Troubleshoot air supply system and verify the compressor, supply lines, moisture separators, and air dryers have the correct air flow and are in good working order. |
| | 5. Blasting system has incorrect air flow or pressure. | 5. Adjust the air regulator on cabinet to maintain correct air pressure and flow, and verify no hose kinks or clogs exist. |
| | 6. Cabinet is overloaded with media. | 6. Remove media but leave just enough for blasting operation. |
| | 7. Media metering valve is out of adjustment. | 7. Turn the metering valve adjustment screw clockwise in small increments until proper media output is achieved (Page 23). |
| | 8. Blast gun is damaged or has bad seals. | 8. Disassemble blast gun, clean and reseal. |
| | 9. Foot valve is damaged, clogged, or has leaks. | 9. Clean and reseal foot valve. |

Filter Replacement

!WARNING

Wear safety goggles and a respirator when cleaning the cabinet or the filter. Failure to comply can cause serious personal injury.



Replace the filter when it no longer cleans the air—even after being cleaned with compressed air.

To replace the filter:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Unlatch (see **Figure 33**) the dust collector and lift the entire motor and filter unit out of the canister and place it on a workbench upside down.

3. Spin the wing nut off of the retaining stud, and remove the filter (see **Figure 33**).
4. Place a new five-micron filter over the retaining stud, then reinstall the wing nut and the dust collector.

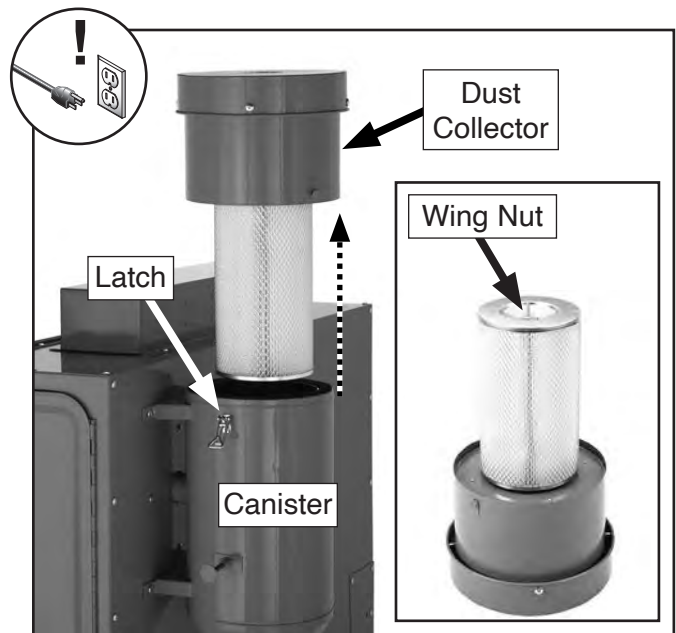


Figure 33. Dust collector and filter.



Motor Brush Replacement

During the life of your media blasting cabinet, you may find it necessary to replace the dust collector motor brushes. If the motor operates loudly, or the dust collector still has low suction after a new filter has been installed, the motor brushes likely have reached the end of their usable life and need to be replaced.

| Tools Needed | Qty |
|---|-----|
| Phillips Screwdriver #2 | 1 |
| Standard Screwdriver #2 | 1 |
| Acetone and Cotton Rag..... | 1 |
| Crocus Cloth (From Local Auto Parts Store)..... | 1 |
| Brush Set..... | 1 |

To replace the brushes:

1. DISCONNECT MACHINE FROM POWER!
2. Unlatch the dust collector and lift the entire motor and filter unit out of the canister and place it on a workbench for ease of service (see **Figure 34**).

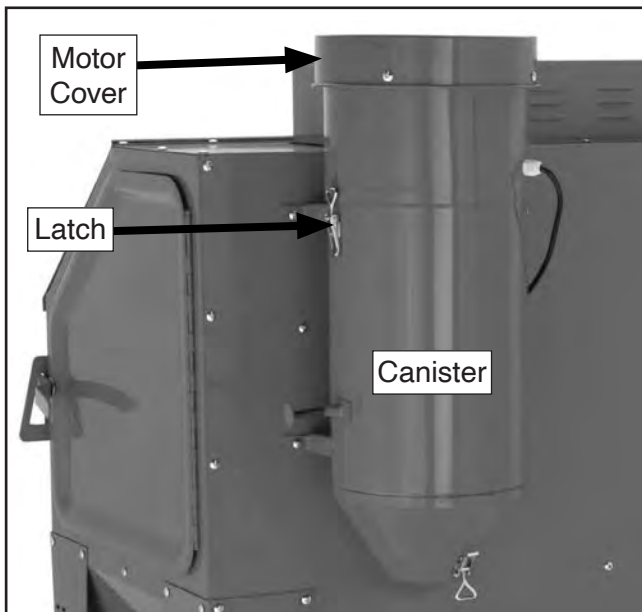


Figure 34. Motor cover.

3. Using the Phillips screwdriver, remove the four motor cover screws and the cover (see **Figure 34**).

4. While pulling the fan cover upwards, use a standard screwdriver to slightly pry out the cover lock tangs (see **Figure 35**) and remove the cover from the motor.

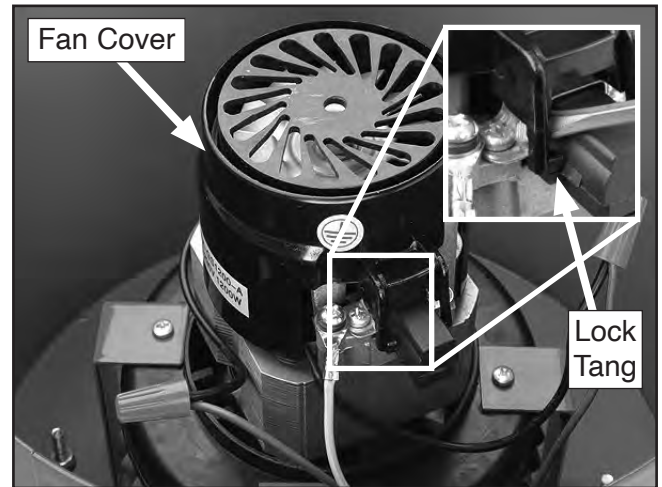


Figure 35. Brush removal.

5. Using the Phillips screwdriver, remove the two retainer screws for each brush housing and remove the retainers (see **Figure 36**).

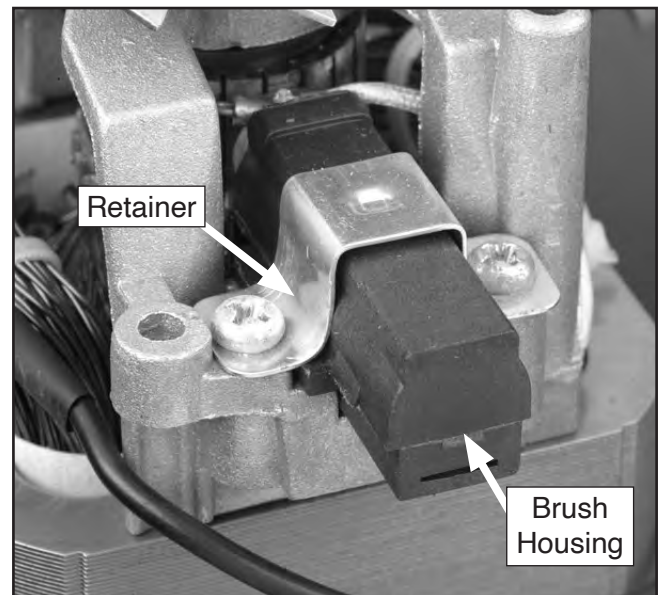


Figure 36. Retainer removal.



- Lift each brush housing out of its seat and unplug the power wire (see **Figure 37**).

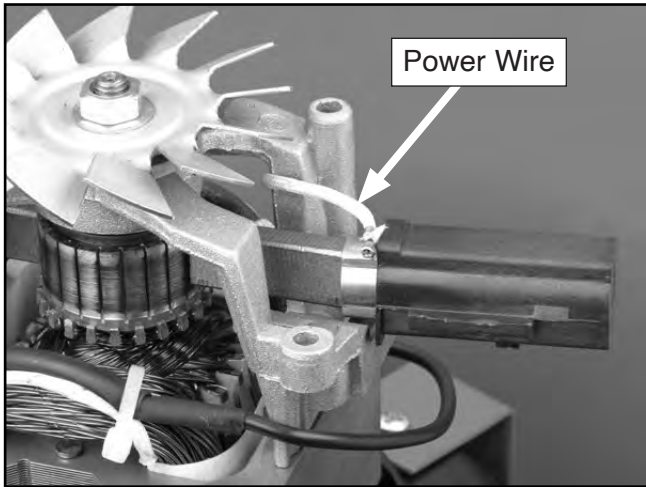


Figure 37. Brush housing removal.

- Slide brush assembly apart, clean the housings and brass sleeves with mineral spirits, and allow the parts to dry (see **Figure 38**).

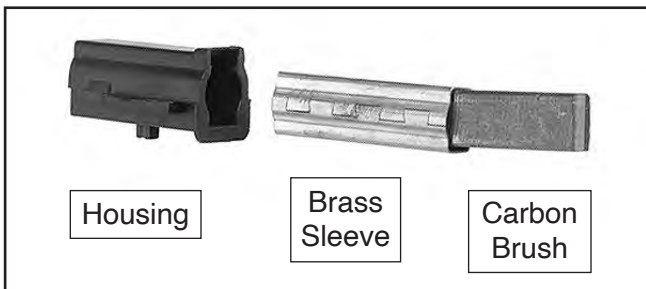


Figure 38. Brush assembly.

- Reassemble the housings with the brass sleeves and the new carbon brushes (see **Figure 38**) and set aside.
- Inspect commutator surface (see **Figure 39**).

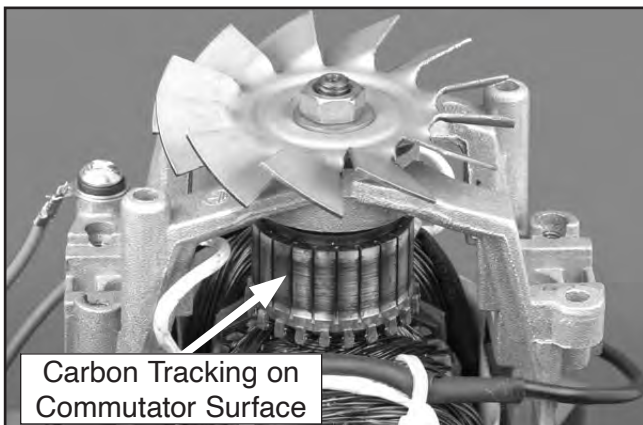


Figure 39. Commutator.

—If the brushes have worn deep grooves in the commutator, we recommend replacing the motor. Typically the labor involved with re-turning the commutator on a lathe and then undercutting the insulator segments far exceeds the price of a new motor.

—If the commutator only has minor wear and black-colored carbon tracking (see **Figure 39**), use a fine crocus cloth to polish the commutator where the brushes ride. DO NOT use emery cloth or sandpaper to clean the commutator or you will make it out-of-round, which will cause the new brushes to arc, overheat, and wear out quickly.

Finish the cleaning process by using acetone and a cotton rag to wipe off any oils or contaminants from the commutator.

- Insert the power wire spade terminal into the brush assembly between the brass sleeve and the housing (see **Figure 40**).

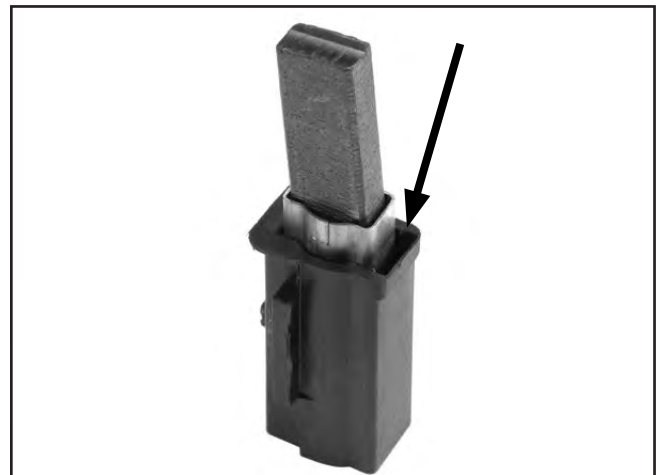


Figure 40. Brush power lead location.



11. Place the brush housing into the brush seat on the motor, and place the retainer over the brush housing so the lock lug drops into the slot in the brush housing (see **Figure 41**).

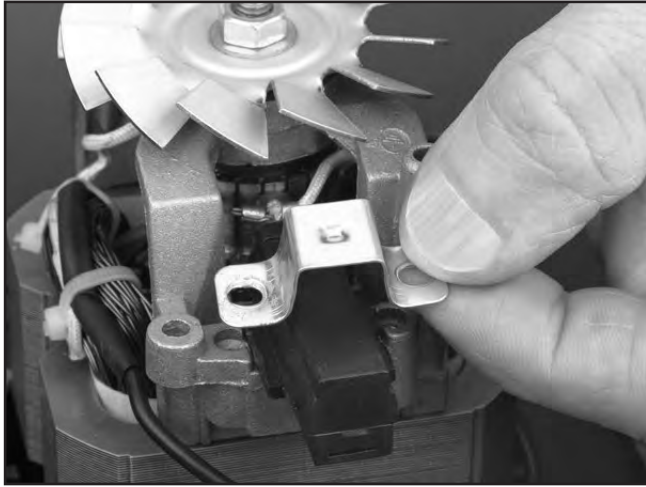


Figure 41. Brush retainer installation.

12. Install and tighten the brush housing retaining screws.
13. When the brush housings are installed, make sure to route the brush power wires well away from the commutator, as shown in **Figure 42**, or the commutator will wear into the wire, causing an electrical short.

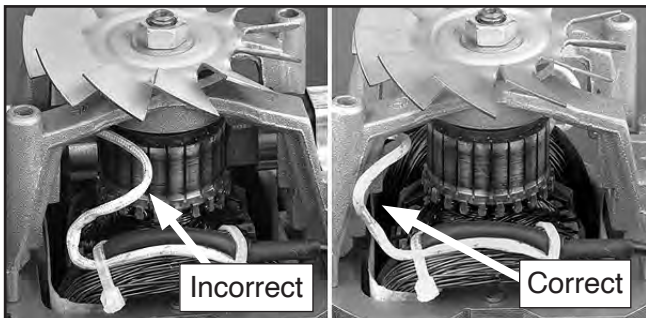


Figure 42. Safe power wire routing.

14. Place the fan cover back onto the motor so the lock tangs lock onto the brush housings, as shown in **Figure 43**.

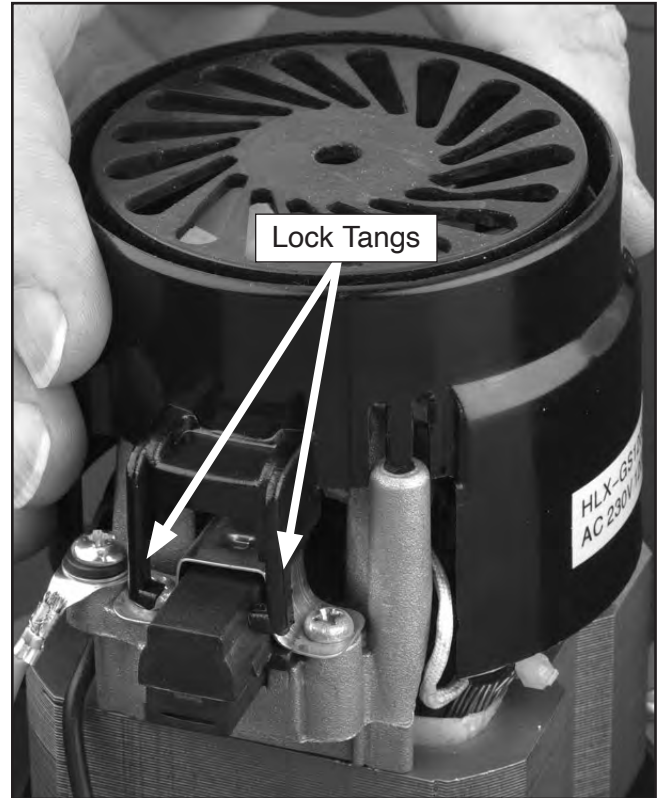


Figure 43. Fan cover installation.

15. Route the motor cover and the dust collector assembly into the canister, and latch the dust collector in place.
16. Test the dust collector operation.



SECTION 8: WIRING

These pages are current at the time of printing. However, in the spirit of improvement, we may make changes to the electrical systems of future machines. Study this section carefully. If there are differences between your machine and what is shown in this section, call Technical Support at (570) 546-9663 for assistance BEFORE making any changes to the wiring on your machine.

WARNING

Wiring Safety Instructions

SHOCK HAZARD. Working on wiring that is connected to a power source is extremely dangerous. Touching electrified parts will result in personal injury including but not limited to severe burns, electrocution, or death. Disconnect the power from the machine before servicing electrical components!

MODIFICATIONS. Modifying the wiring beyond what is shown in the diagram may lead to unpredictable results, including serious injury or fire. This includes the installation of unapproved after-market parts.

WIRE CONNECTIONS. All connections must be tight to prevent wires from loosening during machine operation. Double-check all wires disconnected or connected during any wiring task to ensure tight connections.

CIRCUIT REQUIREMENTS. You MUST follow the requirements at the beginning of this manual when connecting your machine to a power source.

WIRE/COMPONENT DAMAGE. Damaged wires or components increase the risk of serious personal injury, fire, or machine damage. If you notice that any wires or components are damaged while performing a wiring task, replace those wires or components.

MOTOR WIRING. The motor wiring shown in these diagrams is current at the time of printing but may not match your machine. If you find this to be the case, use the wiring diagram inside the motor junction box.
















CAPACITORS/INVERTERS. Some capacitors and power inverters store an electrical charge for up to 10 minutes after being disconnected from the power source. To reduce the risk of being shocked, wait at least this long before working on capacitors.

EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES. If you are experiencing difficulties understanding the information included in this section, contact our Technical Support at (570) 546-9663.

NOTICE

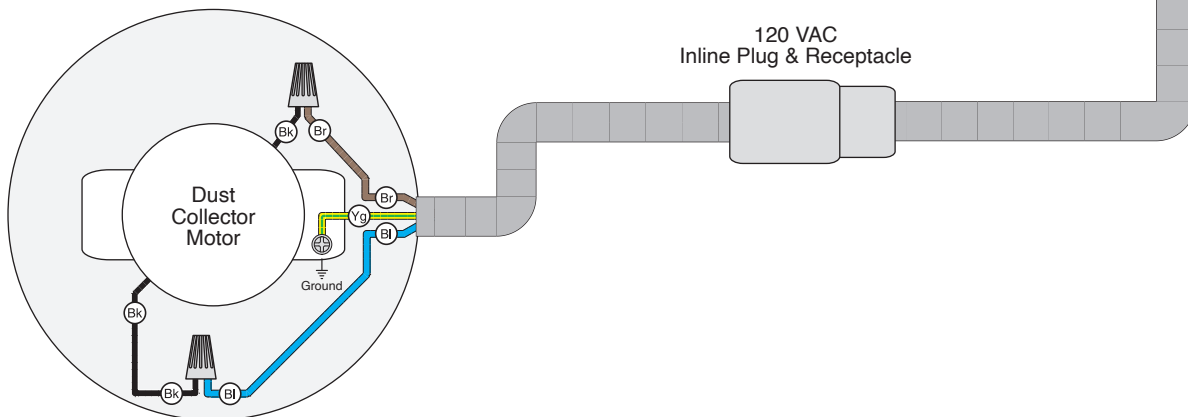
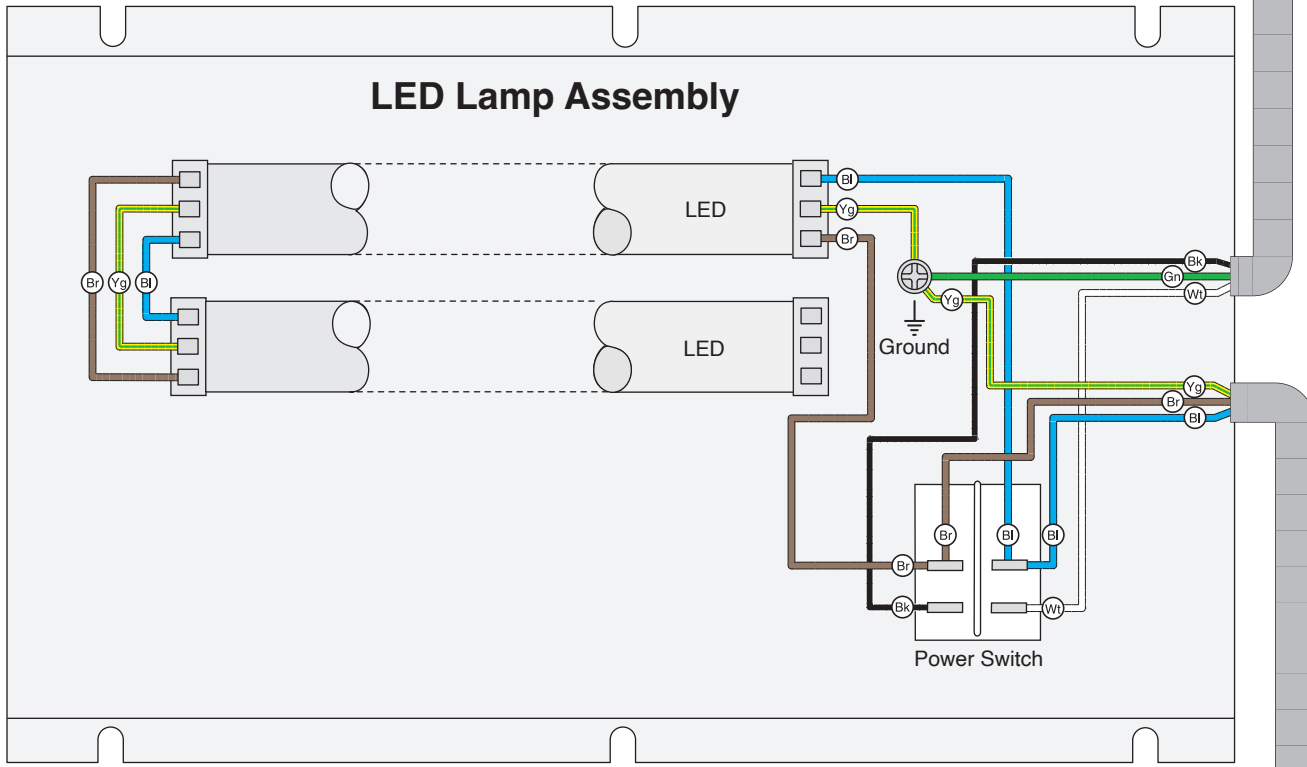
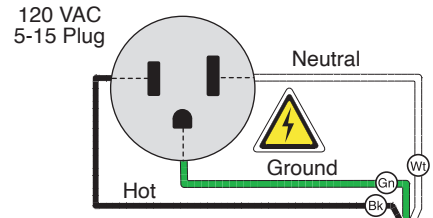
The photos and diagrams included in this section are best viewed in color. You can view these pages in color at www.grizzly.com.

COLOR KEY

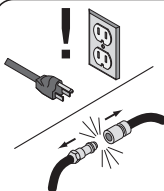
| | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|--------|---|--------------|---|------------|---|
| BLACK |  | BLUE |  | YELLOW |  | LIGHT BLUE |  |
| WHITE |  | BROWN |  | YELLOW GREEN |  | BLUE WHITE |  |
| GREEN |  | GRAY |  | PURPLE |  | TURQUOISE |  |
| RED |  | ORANGE |  | PINK |  | | |

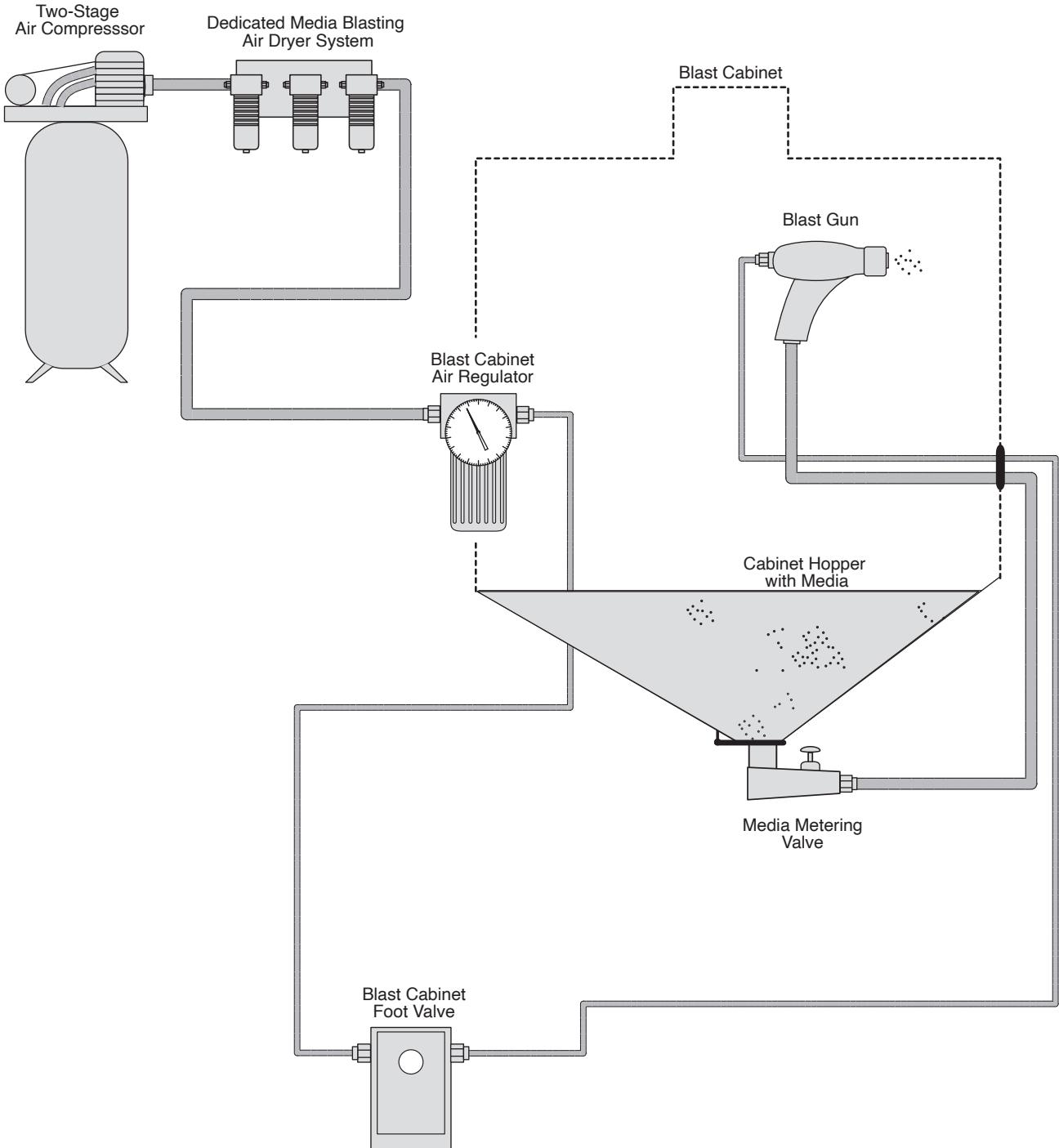


Wiring Diagram



Air System Diagram

| | |
|--|--|
|  | WARNING! DISCONNECT POWER AND AIR SUPPLY BEFORE ADJUSTMENTS, MAINTENANCE, OR SERVICE. |
|--|--|



Electrical Component Photos

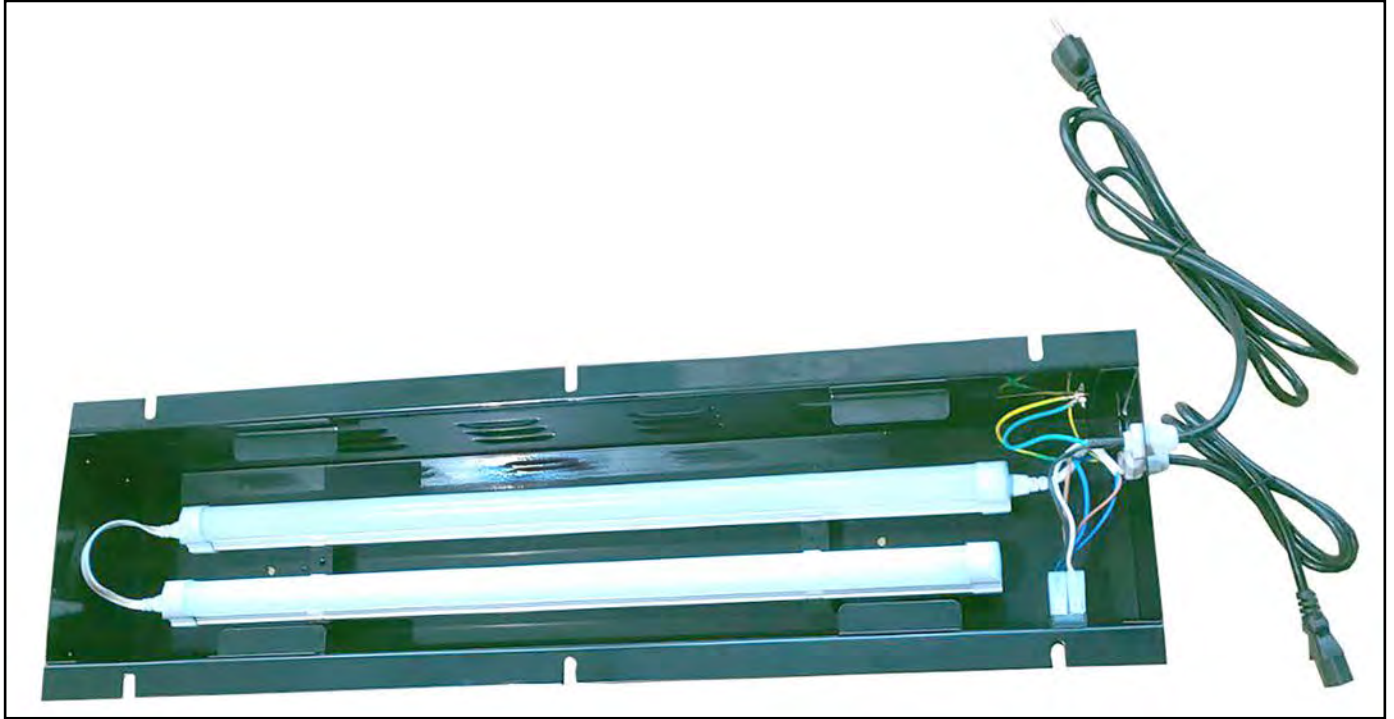


Figure 44. LEDs and power switch system.



Figure 45. Dust collector unit.

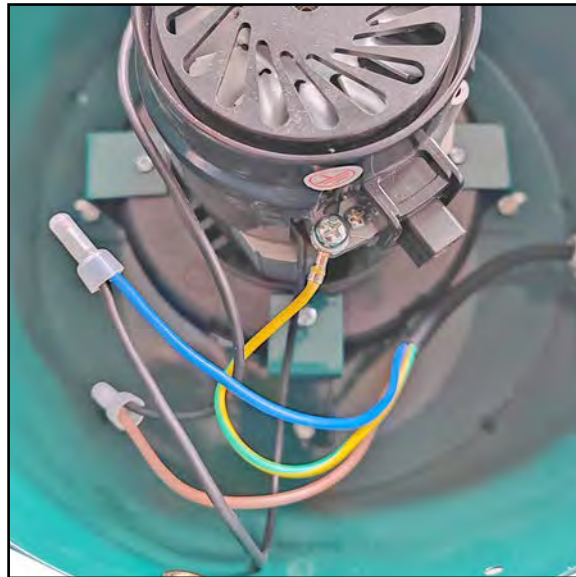
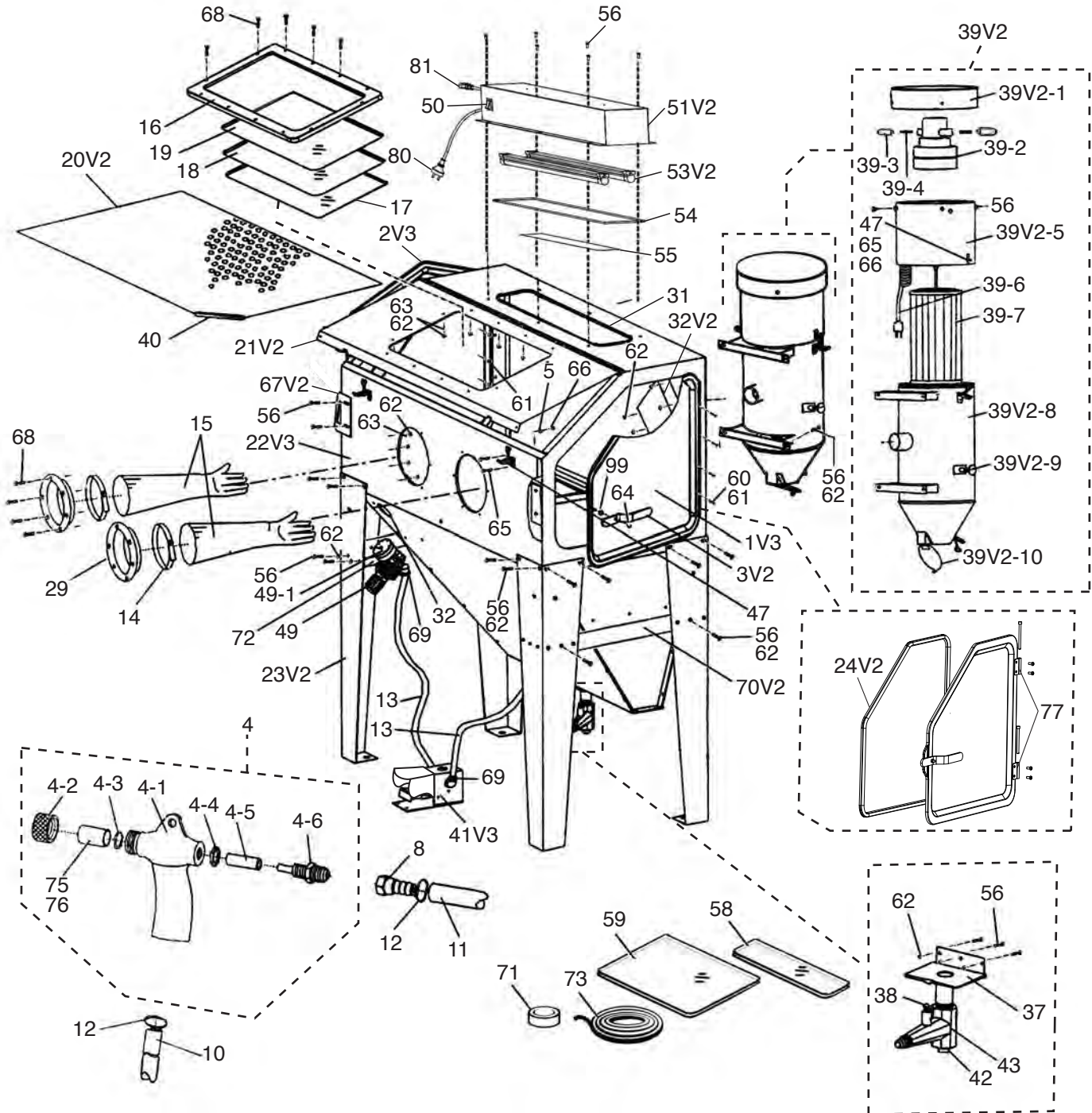


Figure 46. Dust collector motor.

SECTION 9: PARTS

We do our best to stock replacement parts when possible, but we cannot guarantee that all parts shown are available for purchase. Call (800) 523-4777 or visit www.grizzly.com/parts to check for availability.

Main



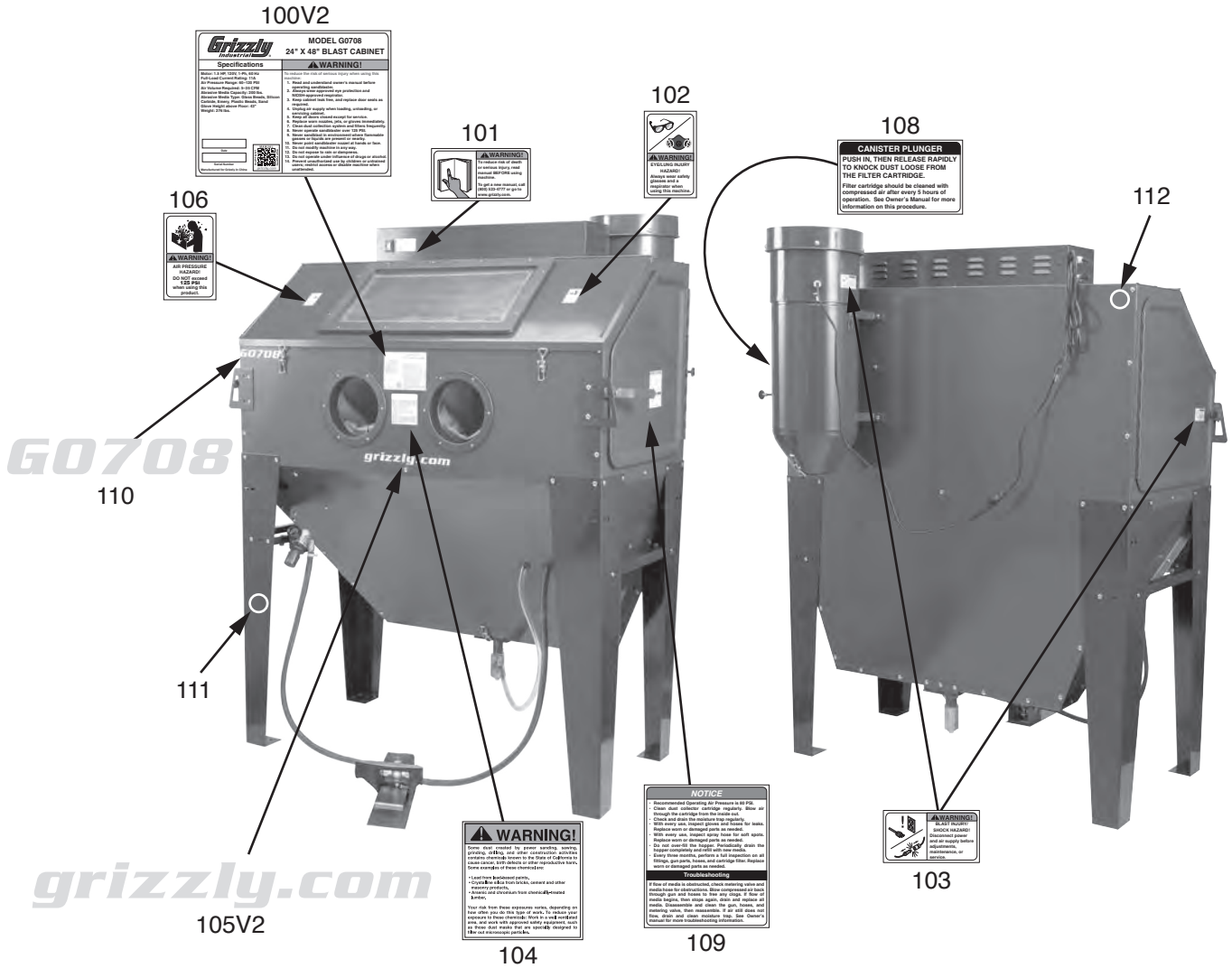
Main Parts List

| REF | PART # | DESCRIPTION |
|--------|--------------|------------------------------|
| 1V3 | P0708001V3 | RIGHT DOOR V3.12.23 |
| 2V3 | P0708002V3 | LEFT DOOR V2.12.23 |
| 3V2 | P0708003V2 | DOOR LEVER V2.12.23 |
| 4 | P0708004 | BLAST GUN ASSEMBLY |
| 4-1 | P0708004-1 | BLAST GUN BODY |
| 4-2 | P0708004-2 | NOZZLE NUT |
| 4-3 | P0708004-3 | O-RING 17.8 X 2.4 P18 |
| 4-4 | P0708004-4 | BRASS JET NUT |
| 4-5 | P0708004-5 | AIR JET SLEEVE |
| 4-6 | P0708004-6 | AIR JET |
| 5 | P0708005 | FLAT WASHER 4MM |
| 8 | P0708008 | PUSH-ON SWIVEL FITTING 3/8" |
| 10 | P0708010 | MEDIA HOSE 1/2" ID |
| 11 | P0708011 | AIR HOSE 1/2" ID |
| 12 | P0708012 | HOSE CLAMP 1/2" |
| 13 | P0708013 | AIR HOSE |
| 14 | P0708014 | GLOVE CLAMP |
| 15 | P0708015 | SANDBLASTING GLOVES |
| 16 | P0708016 | WINDOW FRAME |
| 17 | P0708017 | WINDOW FILM 21-1/2" X 9-3/4" |
| 18 | P0708018 | VIEWING WINDOW GLASS |
| 19 | P0708019 | PLEXIGLASS WINDOW |
| 20V2 | P0708020V2 | WORK TABLE V2.12.23 |
| 21V2 | P0708021V2 | FRONT LOADING DOOR V2.12.23 |
| 22V3 | P0708022V3 | BLAST CABINET BODY V3.12.23 |
| 23V2 | P0708023V2 | LEG V2.12.23 |
| 24V2 | P0708024V2 | DOOR GASKET V2.01.21 |
| 29 | P0708029 | GLOVE MOUNTING RING |
| 31 | P0708031 | SEAL |
| 32V2 | P0708032V2 | BAFFLE PLATE V2.12.23 |
| 36 | P0708036 | VENTED WORK TABLE |
| 37 | P0708037 | DUMP CHUTE DOOR |
| 38 | P0708038 | FLOW ADJUSTMENT SCREW |
| 39V2 | P0708039V2 | DUST COLLECTOR ASSY V2.12.23 |
| 39V2-1 | P0708039V2-1 | MOTOR COVER V2.12.23 |
| 39-2 | P0708039-2 | UNIVERSAL MOTOR 110V |
| 39-3 | P0708039-3 | PLASTIC/BRASS BRUSH HOLDER |
| 39-4 | P0708039-4 | CARBON BRUSH |
| 39V2-5 | P0708039V2-5 | MAIN HOUSING V2.12.23 |
| 39-6 | P0708039-6 | MALE POWER CORD 14G 3W |

| REF | PART # | DESCRIPTION |
|---------|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| 39-7 | P0708039-7 | CARTRIDGE FILTER 5-MICRON |
| 39V2-8 | P0708039V2-8 | CANISTER V2.12.23 |
| 39V2-9 | P0708039V2-9 | CANISTER PLUNGER W/SPRING V2.12.23 |
| 39V2-10 | P0708039V2-10 | CLEANOUT DOOR V2.12.23 |
| 40 | P0708040 | RUBBER EDGE SEAL |
| 41V3 | P0708041V3 | FOOT VALVE V3.12.23 |
| 42 | P0708042 | VALVE PLUG |
| 43 | P0708043 | MEDIA METERING VALVE |
| 47 | P0708047 | LATCH ASSEMBLY |
| 49 | P0708049 | AIR PRESSURE REGULATOR W/GAUGE |
| 49-1 | P0708049-1 | AIR PRESSURE GAUGE |
| 50 | P0708050 | POWER SWITCH |
| 51V2 | P0708051V2 | LAMP COVER V2.12.23 |
| 53V2 | P0708053V2 | LED BULB V2.12.23 |
| 54 | P0708054 | LAMP WINDOW GLASS |
| 55 | P0708055 | WINDOW COVER FILM 21-1/2" X 4" |
| 56 | P0708056 | PHLP HD SCR M6-1 X 12 |
| 58 | P0708058 | SMALL WINDOW COVER FILM (5 PACK) |
| 59 | P0708059 | LARGE WINDOW COVER FILM (5 PACK) |
| 60 | P0708060 | FLAT HD SCREW M5-.8 X 10 |
| 61 | P0708061 | HEX NUT M5-.8 |
| 62 | P0708062 | FLANGE NUT M6-1 |
| 63 | P0708063 | FLAT WASHER 6MM |
| 64 | P0708064 | LOCK NUT M6-1 |
| 65 | P0708065 | PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 6 |
| 66 | P0708066 | HEX NUT M4-.7 |
| 67V2 | P0708067V2 | LATCH RECEIVER V2.12.23 |
| 68 | P0708068 | PHLP HD SCR M4-.7 X 25 |
| 69 | P0708069 | HOSE CLAMP 1/2" |
| 70V2 | P0708070V2 | CROSS BRACE V2.12.23 |
| 71 | P0708071 | TEFLON TAPE |
| 72 | P0708072 | REGULATOR MOUNTING BRACKET |
| 73 | P0708073 | ADHESIVE DOOR SEAL 1/4" X 3/4" X 79" |
| 75 | P0708075 | BLAST TIP 7MM ID |
| 76 | P0708076 | BLAST TIP 6MM ID |
| 77 | P0708077 | PIVOT HINGE |
| 80 | P0708080 | MACHINE POWER CORD 14G 3W |
| 81 | P0708081 | FEMALE POWER CORD 14G 3W |
| 99 | P0708099 | FENDER WASHER 6MM |



Labels & Cosmetics



| REF | PART # | DESCRIPTION |
|-------|------------|----------------------------|
| 100 | P0708100 | MACHINE ID LABEL |
| 101 | P0708101 | READ MANUAL LABEL |
| 102 | P0708102 | GLASSES/RESPIRATOR LABEL |
| 103 | P0708103 | DISCONNECT AIR/POWER LABEL |
| 104 | P0708104 | DUST WARNING LABEL |
| 105V2 | P0708105V2 | GRIZZLY.COM LABEL V2.01.15 |

| REF | PART # | DESCRIPTION |
|-----|----------|--------------------------------|
| 106 | P0708106 | AIR PRESSURE HAZARD LABEL |
| 108 | P0708108 | FILTER CLEANING LABEL |
| 109 | P0708109 | GENERAL WARNING LABEL |
| 110 | P0708110 | MODEL NUMBER LABEL |
| 111 | P0708111 | GRIZZLY TOUCH UP PAINT - BLACK |
| 112 | P0708112 | GRIZZLY TOUCH UP PAINT - GREEN |

⚠ WARNING

Safety labels help reduce the risk of serious injury caused by machine hazards. If any label comes off or becomes unreadable, the owner of this machine **MUST** replace it in the original location before resuming operations. For replacements, contact (800) 523-4777 or www.grizzly.com.



WARRANTY & RETURNS

Grizzly Industrial, Inc. warrants every product it sells for a period of **1 year** to the original purchaser from the date of purchase. This warranty does not apply to defects due directly or indirectly to misuse, abuse, negligence, accidents, repairs or alterations or lack of maintenance. This is Grizzly's sole written warranty and any and all warranties that may be implied by law, including any merchantability or fitness, for any particular purpose, are hereby limited to the duration of this written warranty. We do not warrant or represent that the merchandise complies with the provisions of any law or acts unless the manufacturer so warrants. In no event shall Grizzly's liability under this warranty exceed the purchase price paid for the product and any legal actions brought against Grizzly shall be tried in the State of Washington, County of Whatcom.

We shall in no event be liable for death, injuries to persons or property or for incidental, contingent, special, or consequential damages arising from the use of our products.

The manufacturers reserve the right to change specifications at any time because they constantly strive to achieve better quality equipment. We make every effort to ensure that our products meet high quality and durability standards and we hope you never need to use this warranty.

In the event you need to use this warranty, contact us by mail or phone and give us all the details. We will then issue you a "Return Number," which must be clearly posted on the outside as well as the inside of the carton. We will not accept any item back without this number. Proof of purchase must accompany the merchandise.

Please feel free to write or call us if you have any questions about the machine or the manual.

Thank you again for your business and continued support. We hope to serve you again soon.

For further information about the warranty, visit <https://www.grizzly.com/forms/warranty> or scan the QR code below to be automatically directed to our warranty page.



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