

Spray Gun



Foreword.

This manual describes Important Safety Instructions, Installation, Operation, Maintenance and Troubleshooting.

After reading manual you should always strictly follow the instructions to protect against damage to the equipment and personal injury to operators or other people working in the work area.

Important Safety Instructions

1. Toxic fumes produced when spraying certain materials can create intoxication and serious damage to health. Always wear protective eyewear, gloves and a respirator to prevent the toxic fumes hazard, solvent and paint coming into contact with your eyes or skin. (see fig 1)
2. Never use oxygen, combustible or any other bottle gas as a power source this could would cause explosion and serious personal injury. (see fig 2)
3. Paint and solvent can be highly Flammable or combustible. Use in a well-ventilated spray booth and avoid any ignition sources, such as smoking, open flames and sparks(see fig 3)
4. Disconnect tool from air supply hose before doing tool maintenance and during non-operation, for emerge stop and prevention of unintended operation, a ball valve near the gun to air supply is recommend.

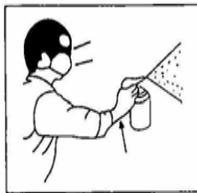


Fig 1

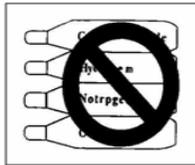


Fig 2

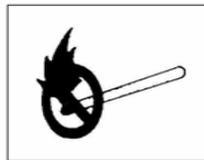
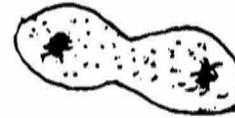


Fig 3

The centre of



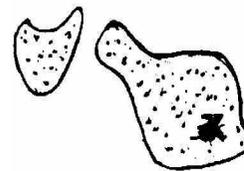
Too high air pressure
Pattern too narrow

Reduce air pressure.

Material too thin.

Regulate material
viscosity

Pattern inconsistent



Too low and atomisation air
pressure.

Increase air pressure.

Material too thick.

Regulate material
viscosity

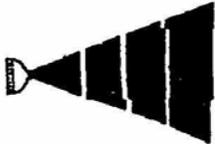
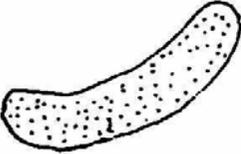
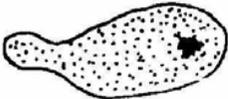
Incomplete cleaning will cause adverse pattern sharp and particles.

Note; Clean fully and promptly two-component paint after use.

CAUTION: Never use wire or other hard objects to clean the nozzle, fluid needle, this will cause the damage of them. Never immerse the whole gun into solvent such as thinner may damage the air cap, fluid nozzle, fluid needle.

Troubleshooting

CAUTION: If any of the following symptoms appear during your operation, stop using the tool immediately, or serious personal injury could resulted. Only a qualified person and authorised service centre can perform any repairs or replacements of tool. Disconnect tool from air supply performing any service procedure.

Symptom	Problems	Solutions
Fluttering or spitting Spray	Dry or worn needle packing set letting air seep into fluid.	Tighten or change
	Material container joint cap leaking.	Tighten.
Pattern is arc.	Dust or foreign matter on air cap blocking fan holes.	Remove obstruction from horn holes or
	Uneven volume from air cap holes causes fluid deviation.	Submerge it in thinner suitable solvent and wipe clean.
Pattern is not evenly spray.	Material build up the outside of the fluid nozzle tip centre hole or partially clogged nozzle orifice.	Remove obstruction never use a wire or hard things.
	Loose fluid nozzle.	Tighten it.

- Use clean, dry and regulate compressed air ratted at 4.5-6bar, never exceed maximum permissive operating pressure.
- Only use parts, nozzles and accessories recommended by manufacture.
- Before operating the tool, make sure all screws and caps are securely tightened in case of leaking.
- Make daily inspection for free movement of trigger and nozzle to insure the tool can operate well.
- Never use homogenate hydrocarbon solvent, which can chemically react with aluminium and zinc parts.
- Do not point the tool at you or others.

Operating instructions

Power Source

This tool needs to operate on clean, dry compressed air at a regulated pressure at 4.5~6bar. The compressed air may contain moisture and other contaminate that would rust or wear internal parts of the tool. A filter can be used to remove most of these foreign matters and to prolong the life of the tool. Fig 4

Use a filter and pressure regulator located as close to the tool as possible.

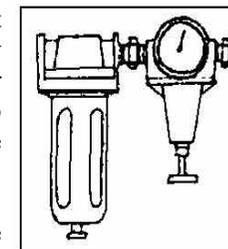


Fig 4

CAUTION:

The air pressure in airline system should be 4.5-6bar. Too low or too high an air pressure will damage to tool and influence the painting effect.

Preparing for Work

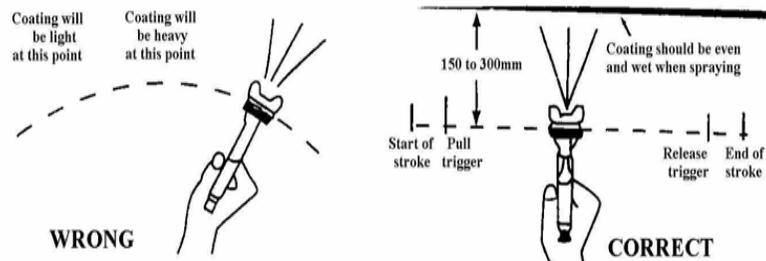
1. Check and replace any damaged or worn parts on the tool
2. Make sure the trigger and nozzle are clean and operate smoothly.
3. Connect the gun to air supply, check the fluid cap, container and air hose are connected tightly to the spray gun.
4. The required air pressure will need to be adjusted to match the viscosity of the paint. Air pressure of 4.3-6 bar should be used, the more viscous the paint the higher the pressure.
5. Pour paint into the container cup.

Gun Handling

The proper handling of the gun will let you achieve the desired paint finish.

1. Grip the gun and start the stroke before the trigger is pulled and the trigger should be released before the stroke is ended, this gives better control of the gun and improved paint application.
2. Keep an approximate distance of 150-300mm between gun and surface to be sprayed, keep the spray gun parallel to the surface, applying a number of light coats allowing each to dry before applying the next, do not apply a small number of heavy coats as running will occur.

CAUTION: To avoid the spillage, keep the gun as close to vertical as possible.



Adjustment

The desired spray pattern, volume of fluid output easily be obtained by regulating the Fan Adjusting Knob, Fluid Needle Adjusting Knob and Air pressure.

Fan Adjusting Knob, located either on the side or at the rear of the gun; Turn clockwise to reduce fan air flow - makes spray pattern round Turn anticlockwise increases fan air flow - makes spray pattern a fan

Fluid Needle Adjusting Knob, located at rear of gun; Turn clockwise reduces fluid flow - less paint Turn anticlockwise increases fluid - more paint

Air pressure, regulator on air line;
Lower pressure for less viscous (thinner) paint
Higher pressure for more viscous (thicker) paint
DO NOT EXCEED 6BAR

CAUTION

1. Never spray foods or chemicals through the spray gun.
2. Connect the fluid hose or pot assembly to spray gun tightly.

Maintenance

1. Pour remaining paint into another container, and then clean the paint passage and air cap. Spray a small amount of thinner through the gun to clean passage.
2. Clean other sections with a soft brush soaked with thinner and soft cloth.
3. Clean paint passages fully before disassembly.
4. Remove fluid nozzle after removing the fluid needle or while keeping fluid needle pulled back with the trigger section.