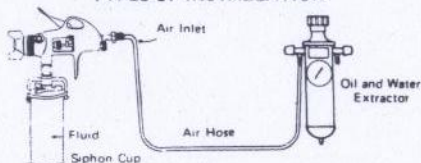


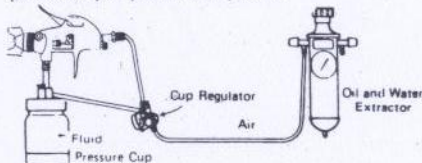
Your new model Spray Gun is normally used for touch-up, stenciling and small work spraying. Like any other fine precision instrument, its most efficient operation depends on a knowledge of its construction, operation, and maintenance. Properly handled and cared for, it will produce beautiful, uniform finishing results long after other spray guns have worn out.

TYPES OF INSTALLATION



SIPHON FEED CUP HOOKUP

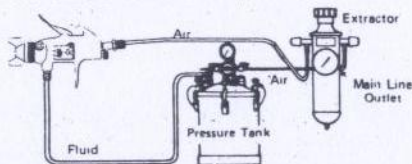
Air pressure for atomization is regulated at extractor. Amount of fluid is adjusted by fluid control screw on gun, viscosity of paint, and air pressure.



PRESSURE FEED CUP HOOKUP

Air pressure for atomization is regulated at extractor, fluid pressure at cup regulator. For heavy fluids and internal mix nozzle spraying, fluid adjusted by control screw on gun.

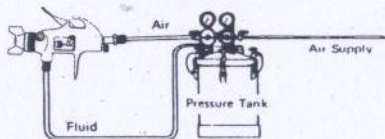
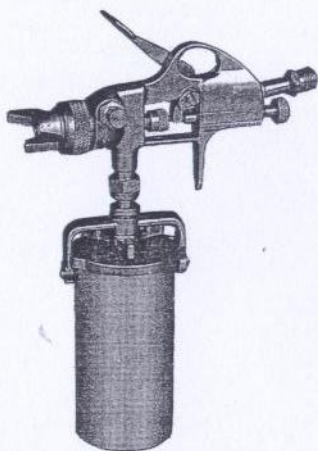
Pressure cup also available less regulator.



PRESSURE FEED TANK HOOKUP

(Single regulator)

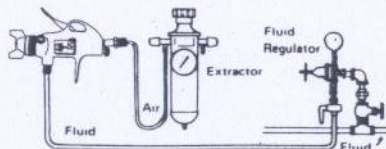
Air pressure for atomization is regulated at extractor, fluid pressure regulated at tank regulator



PRESSURE FEED TANK HOOKUP

(Double regulator)

Air pressure for atomization and fluid supply is regulated by two individual air regulators on tank



PRESSURE FEED CIRCULATING HOOKUP

Air pressure atomization regulated at extractor. Fluid pressure regulated at fluid regulator.

General Maintenance

SPRAY GUN

1. Immerse only the front end of the gun until solvent just covers the fluid connection.
2. Use a bristle brush and solvent to wash off accumulated paint.
3. Do not submerge the entire spray gun in solvent because:
 - a. the lubricant in the leather packings will dissolve and the packings will dry out.
 - b. the lubricant at wear surfaces will dissolve causing harder operation and faster wear.
 - c. residue from dirty solvent may clog the narrow air passages in the gun.
4. Wipe down the outside of the gun with solvent dampened rag.
5. Lubricate gun daily. Use a light machine oil on:
 - a. fluid needle packing.
 - b. air valve packing.
 - c. side port control packing.
 - d. trigger pivot point.
 Coat the fluid control spring with vaseline.
6. Caution: Never use lubricants containing silicone. This material may cause finish defects.

PRECAUTIONARY NOTE

All parts on a spray gun should be screwed in hand tight at first; this will avoid the possibility of cross threading the parts. If the parts can not be turned by hand easily, make sure you have the correct parts, unscrew, realign, and try again. NEVER use undue force in mating parts.

AIR NOZZLE, FLUID NOZZLE, NEEDLE ASSEMBLY

1. All nozzles and needles are precision made. They should be handled with care.
2. Except as described in 5., do not make any alterations in the gun. To do so could cause finishing difficulties.
3. To clean nozzles, soak them in solvent to dissolve any dried material, then blow them clean with air.
4. Do not probe any of the holes in the nozzles with metal instruments. If probing is necessary, use only a tool that is softer than brass.
5. Adjust the fluid needle valve so that when gun is triggered, air-flow occurs before fluid-flow.

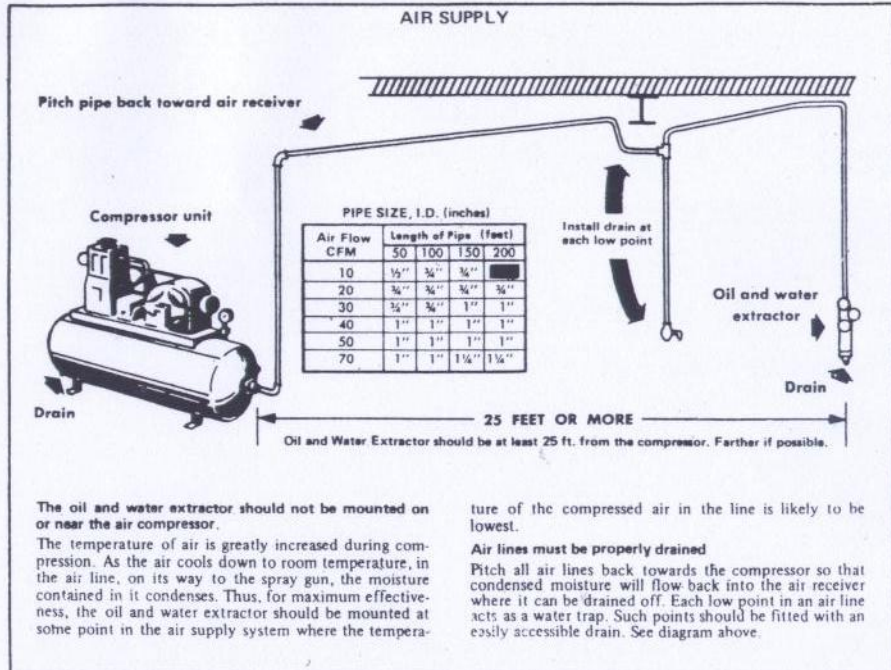
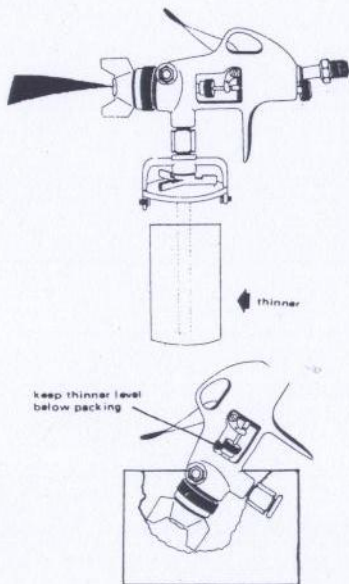
POINTERS ON CLEANING

WHEN USED WITH A CUP

A compatible solvent should be siphoned through gun by inserting tube from siphon cup in an open container of solvent. Trigger gun intermittently to thoroughly flush passageways and internal parts.

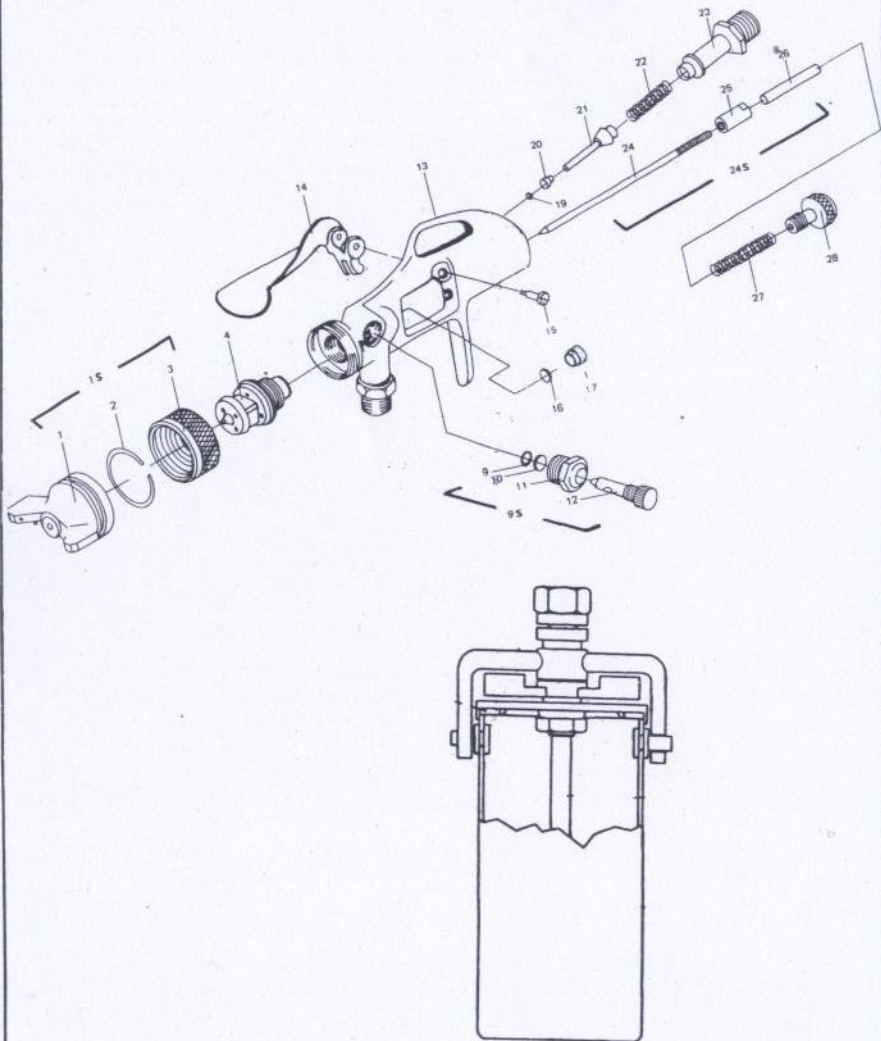
WHEN USED WITH PRESSURE CUP

Shut off the air supply to the Pressure Tank and release the pressure in the tank. Hold a piece of cloth over the gun nozzle and pull the trigger, the air will back up through the fluid nozzle and force the fluid out of the hose and into the tank. Remove paint from tank, clean tank and put enough compatible solvent into the tank to clean the hose and gun thoroughly. Spray this through the gun triggering the gun intermittently until it is clean, then blow out the fluid hose to dry it and remove all traces of materials by attaching it to the air line.



Fluid Nozzle Orifice Size	Air Consumption CFM		Pat at 8"	Compressor Required	Air Connection
	30 psi	50 psi			
φ1.8 MM	2.8	4.0	8"	1 H.P. (0.75 W)	1/4" NP S(M)

TOUCH UP GUN



PARTS LIST

PART			PART		
NO	DESCRIPTION	QTY.	NO	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
1	NOZZLE CAP	1	17	NUT	1
2	INNER RING	1	19	PACKING	1
3	CAP RING	1	20	VALVE NUT	1
4	FLUID NOZZLE	1	21	STEM ASSEMBLY	1
9	RING	1	22	SPRING	1
10	PACKING	1	23	AIR CONNECTION	1
11	BODY	1	24	STEM	1
12	STEM	1	25	LOCK NUT	1
13	BODY	1	26	REAR LOCKNUT	1
14	TRIGGER	1	27	SPRING	1
15	SCREW, Trigger	1	28	SCREW	1
16	PACKING	4	29	CUP	1

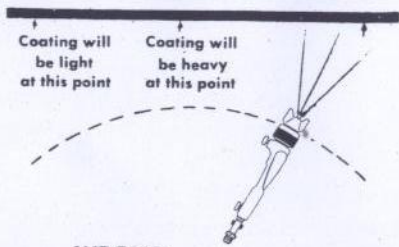
GUN HANDLING

The first requirement for a good resultant finish is the proper handling of the gun. The gun should be held perpendicular to the surface being covered, and moved parallel with it. The stroke should be started before the trigger is pulled and the trigger should be released before the stroke is ended. This gives accurate control of the gun and material.

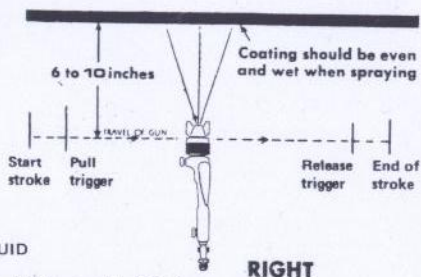
The distance between gun and surface should be 6 to 10 inches depending on material and atomizing pressure. The material deposited should always be even and wet. Lap each stroke over the preceding stroke to obtain a uniform finish.

NOTE: 1. To reduce overspray and obtain maximum efficiency; always spray with the lowest possible atomizing air pressure.

2. Using fore finger to control trigger provides you sensitive spraying operation.

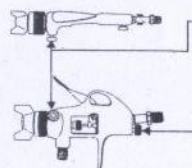


WRONG



RIGHT

CONTROLLING THE FAN SPRAY AND THE FLUID



→ Spray width adjustment. Turn right for round, left for fan.

→ Fluid control screw. Turn to right to decrease flow, left to increase.

1. If a fluid pressure tank is used. The amount of fluid can also be controlled by regulating the pressure on the tank.
2. As width of spray is increased, more material must be allowed to pass through the gun to obtain the same coverage on the increased area.
3. The direction of the fan spray; either horizontal or vertical, is obtained by turning the air nozzle to the desired position, then tightening the retainer ring.

SIPHON SPRAYING.

Set atomization pressure at approximately 50 psi for lacquer, and 60 psi for enamel. Test spray. If the spray is too fine, reduce the air pressure or open fluid control screw. If the spray is too coarse, close the fluid control screw. Adjust the pattern width and repeat adjustment of spray if necessary.

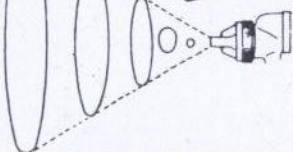
PRESSURE SPRAYING

After selecting correct size fluid orifice, set fluid pressure for desired flow. Open atomization air and test spray. If spray is too fine reduce air pressure. If spray is too coarse, raise air pressure. Adjust pattern width and repeat adjustment of spray.

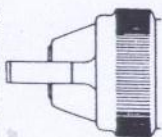
Keeping fluid control screw in open position will reduce fluid needle wear.

NOTE To reduce overspray and obtain maximum efficiency, always spray with the lowest possible atomization air pressure

The spray pattern of the gun is variable from round to flat with all patterns in between.



In normal operation, the wings on the nozzle are horizontal as illustrated here. This provides a vertical fan shaped pattern which gives maximum even, uniform, material coverage as the gun is moved back and forth parallel to the surface being finished.



FAULTY SPRAY (and how to correct them)

A faulty spray is caused by improper cleaning or dried material around the fluid nozzle tip or in the air nozzle. Soak these parts in a solvent that will soften the dried material and remove with a brush or cloth. Never use metal instruments to clean the air or fluid nozzles. These parts are carefully machined and any damage to them will cause a faulty spray. If either the air nozzle or fluid nozzle is damaged, the part must be replaced before a perfect spray can be obtained.

PATTERN	CAUSE	CORRECTION
	Dried material in side-port "A" restricts passage of air. Greater flow of air from cleaner side-port "B" forces fan pattern in direction of clogged side.	Dissolve material in side-ports with thinner, then blow gun clean. Do not poke into openings with metal instruments.
	Dried material around the outside of the fluid nozzle tip at position "C" restricts the passage of atomizing air at one point through the center opening of air nozzle and results in pattern shown. This pattern can also be caused by loose air nozzle.	Remove air nozzle and wipe off fluid tip, using rag wet with thinner. Tighten air nozzle.
	A split spray or one that is heavy on each end of a fan pattern and weak in the middle is usually caused by (1) too high an atomization air pressure, or (2) by attempting to get too wide a spray with thin material.	Reducing air pressure will correct cause (1). To correct cause (2), open material control to full position by turning to left. At the same time, turn spray width adjustment to right. This will reduce width of spray but will correct split spray pattern.
	(1) Dried out packing around material needle valve permits air to get into fluid passage-way. This results in spitting. (2) Dirt between fluid nozzle seat and body or loosely installed fluid nozzle will make gun spit. (3) A loose or defective swivel nut on siphon cup or material hose can cause spitting.	To correct cause (1) back up knurled nut (E), place two drops of machine oil on packing, replace nut and tighten with fingers only. In aggravated cases, replace packing. To correct cause (2), remove fluid nozzle (F), clean back of nozzle and nozzle seat in gun body using rag wet with thinner, replace nozzle and draw up tightly against body. To correct cause (3), tighten or replace swivel nut.