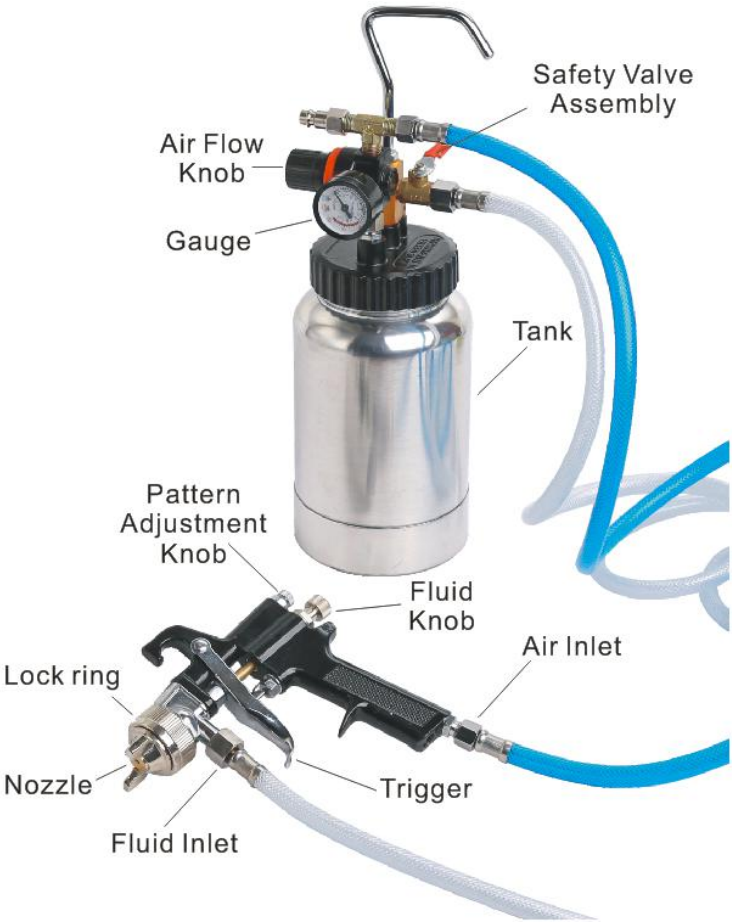
3. TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION



4. UNPACKING AND CHECKING

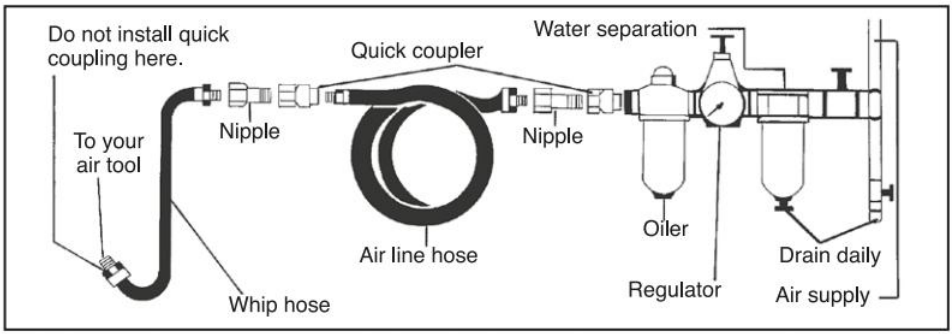
Carefully remove the product from the packaging and examine it for any sign of damage that may have happened during shipping. Lay the contents out and check them against the parts shown below. If any part is damaged or missing; please contact the seller and do not attempt to use the product.

5. AIR SUPPLY

1. Ensure tool air valve (or trigger) is in “off ” position before connecting to the air supply.
2. You will require an air pressure of 50psi, and an air flow according to specification.

WARNING! Ensure the air supply is clean and does not exceed 50psi while operating the tool. Too high an air pressure and unclean air will shorten the product life due to excessive wear, and may be dangerous causing damage and/or personal injury.

3.Drain the compressor’s air tank daily. Water in the air line will damage the tool.
4.Clean the compressor’s air inlet filter weekly.
5.Line pressure should be increased to compensate for unusually long air hoses (over 8 metres). The minimum hose diameter should be 1/4” I.D. and fittings must have the same inside dimensions.
6. Keep hose away from heat, oil and sharp edges. Check hose for wear, and make certain that all connections are secure.
7.Vibration may cause failure if a quick change coupling is connected directly to the tool.
8.To overcome this, connect a leader hose to the tool. A quick change coupling may then be used to connect the leader hose to the air line recoil hose. See fig 1.



6. OPERATION

Workpiece and Work area Set up

1. Designate a work area that is clean and well lit. The work area must not allow access by children or pets to prevent distraction and injury.
2. Route the air hose along a safe path to reach the work area without creating a tripping hazard or exposing the air hose to possible damage. The air hose must be long enough to reach the work area with enough extra length to allow free movement while working.
3. Before spraying, mask nearby objects not being sprayed and lay cloths (not included) on the floors.

Before First Use

NOTICE: Before first use, clean the Spray Gun thoroughly. If not removed, the material used for testing and corrosion prevention will contaminate paint.

1. Remove Nozzle by hand.
2. Depress Trigger to retract Fluid Needle, then remove Fluid Tip with spray gun wrench (sold separately).Release Trigger.

Note: Do not bend Fluid Needle.

3. Remove Fluid Knob by hand, then remove Fluid Spring and Fluid Needle.

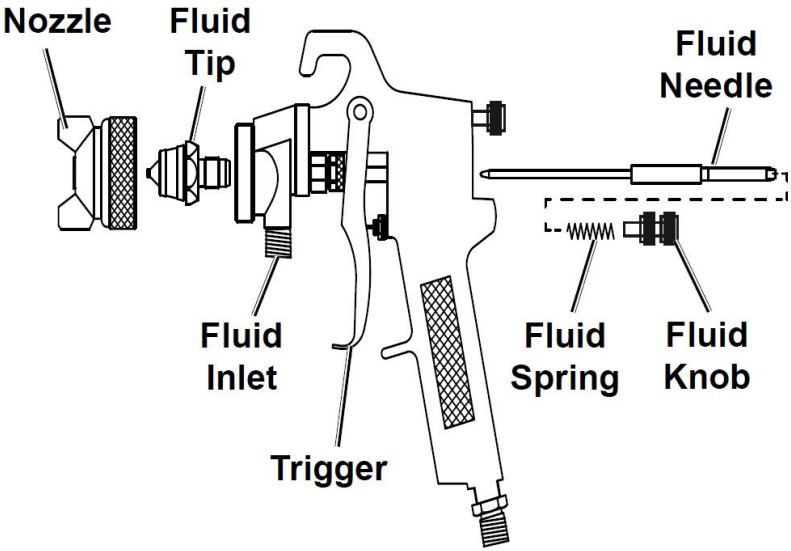


Figure C

Note: Do not immerse Spray Gun Body in liquid. Do not allow liquid to enter the air inlet.

4. Place parts, other than Spray Gun Body, into container with warm soapy water.Allow to soak, then scrub parts, using brushes and toothpicks from spray gun cleaning kit (sold separately).

Note: To prevent damage to the passages, do not use metal objects to clean the Nozzle and Fluid Tip.

5. Clean inside of Spray Gun by pouring warm soapy water into the Nozzle opening, then run a flexible round brush (sold separately) through the passage between the Nozzle opening and Fluid Inlet.

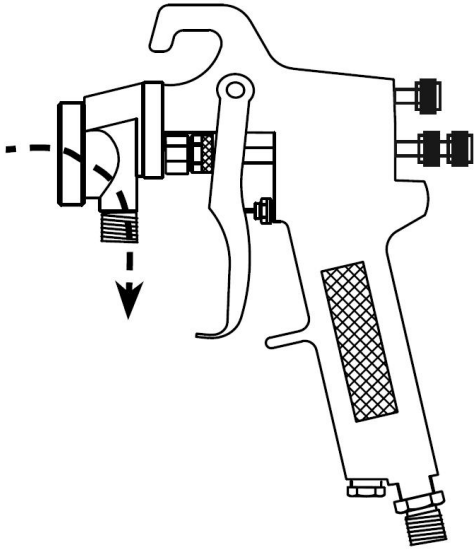


Figure D

6. Wipe down Spray Gun Body with a clean cloth and warm soapy water.
7. Rinse tank, along with any tubes or filters, in warm soapy water.
8. Make sure all parts are free from grease and oil.Repeat cleaning if necessary.
9. Rinse all parts and inside of Spray Gun, except Air Inlet, with warm water.
10. Thoroughly blow dry all parts and inside of Spray Gun with compressed air.
11. Reassemble Spray Gun, making sure to retract Fluid Needle when replacing Fluid Tip.

Spray Gun Setup Adjustment

WARNING: TO PREVENT SERIOUS INJURY : Do not adjust or tamper with any control or component in a way not specifically explained within this manual. Improper adjustment can result in tool failure or other serious hazards.

CAUTION! Keep hands away from Trigger while making adjustments.

1. Thread the tank to the Gun Body and tighten until the tank is securely in place.
Note: This Spray Gun can be used for spraying oil-based or latex paints.

Paint Preparation and Filling

Note: Proper paint mixture is essential.Follow the manufacturer's directions.Most paints will spray easily if they are thinned properly.

2. Thin the paint according to manufacturer's directions and mix thoroughly.
3. Carefully strain the paint through
4. a paint strainer or a piece of cheesecloth.

5. Fill the tank to 3/4 full.Close tank.
6. Start the air compressor and set the regulator to needed pressure.
Do not exceed maximum air pressure.
7. Test the consistency by spraying on a piece of scrap material.
If it still appears too thick, add a very small amount of thinner (not included) and mix thoroughly.Use the proper thinner for the type of paint.Thin CAUTIOUSLY.Proceed slowly, adding minimal amounts at a time.**DO NOT exceed the manufacturer's thinning recommendations.**

Fluid Adjustment

8. Loosen Collar on Fluid Knob.Turn the Fluid Knob counter clockwise until it is open enough to show 3 or 4 threads.

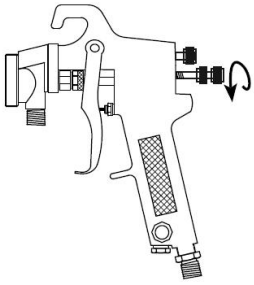


Figure E

9. Fully depress the Trigger.

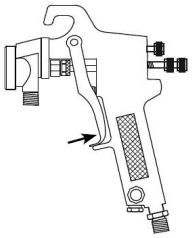


Figure F

10. Turn the Fluid Knob clockwise until it reaches a natural stopping point.

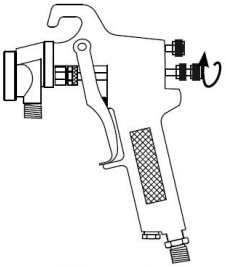


Figure G

11. Release the trigger.
12. Tighten Collar on Fluid Knob to lock fluid adjustment settings.

Air Adjustment

13. Attach Spray Gun to Regulator on Tank.Use Regulator to measure airflow PSI.
14. Adjust the air supply pressure during operation with the Trigger fully depressed and the Air Knob on the Tank fully open.Fine tune airflow with Air Knob on Tank.

Pattern Adjustment

15. Use the Pattern Knob to adjust the spray pattern.

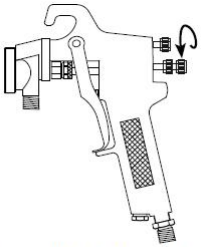


Figure H: Pattern Knob

Turn Pattern Knob counterclockwise (all the way open) to flatten the spray pattern.Turn it clockwise for a round spray pattern -see Figure I: Pattern Adjustment.

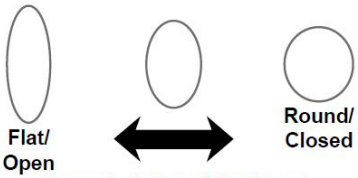


Figure I: Pattern Adjustment

Fan Direction

16. To change the direction of the fan from horizontal to vertical, loosen the Lock Ring and turn the Nozzle 90°.

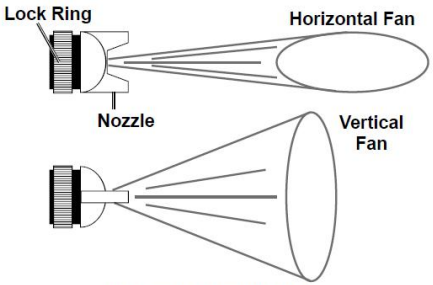


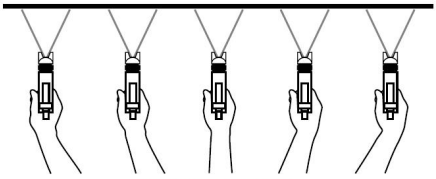
Figure J: Fan Direction

16. After the adjustment, tighten the Lock Ring by hand.

Spraying Technique

IMPORTANT: Proper spraying technique is ESSENTIAL to achieve good results.

1. First, clean and prepare the Spray Gun according to the instructions.
2. Keep the Spray Gun upright and at a right angle to the workpiece - See Figure K and Figure L.



Correct Gun Angle
Move your arm, not just your wrist.
Point gun directly towards the surface and maintain an even, steady distance and speed.

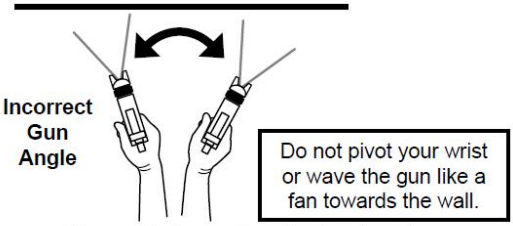


Figure K: Spray Gun Angle - top view

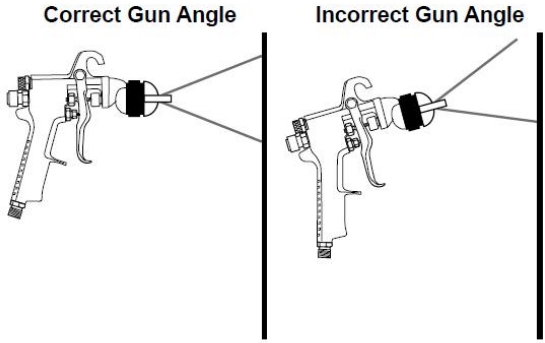


Figure L: Spray Gun Angle - side view

3. Using two hands, one to steady the tank and the other to operate the Spray Gun, aim Nozzle at the workpiece.

CAUTION: DO NOT STOP WHEN SPRAYING. Spraying materials will start to

set and dry as soon as they come in contact with the air.They will cause a permanent clog if not cleared immediately.If discontinuing spraying for more than half an hour, turn off the air supply, disconnect tank from Gun Body and thoroughly rinse tank and Gun Body with fresh, clean water.

4. Pull Trigger slowly and move Spray Gun in parallel strokes to the workpiece. Keep the distance from the workpiece at about 6″ to 9″, depending on the flow adjustment and the paint.

5. To avoid paint build up, start moving the Spray Gun **before** squeezing the Trigger.When finished with the stroke, release the Trigger while still moving the Spray Gun - see Figure M.Doing this will produce a smoother finish.Do not stop moving the Spray Gun while spraying.If the Spray Gun stops even briefly while spraying the paint will build up and run down the workpiece.

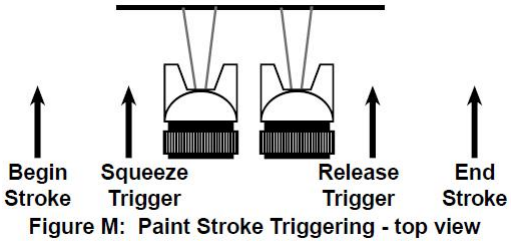


Figure M: Paint Stroke Triggering - top view

Note: The stroke speed, the Fluid Knob adjustment, and the distance from the workpiece, will determine how much paint is being applied.Apply two thin coats rather than one thick coat.

CAUTION! Air hose fittings may get hot. Allow fittings to cool before disconnecting, or wear gloves to prevent burns.

6. To prevent accidents, release trigger, detach air supply, safely discharge any residual air pressure, and again release trigger after use.

7. Clean the Spray Gun IMMEDIATELY after EVERY use, in between coats, and when it will be idle for more than 5 minutes.

7. MAINTENANCE

WARNING! Disconnect tool from air supply before changing accessories, servicing or performing maintenance.
Replace or repair damaged parts. Use genuine parts only. Unauthorised parts may be dangerous and will invalidate the warranty.

1. If the air supply does not include an oiler, lubricate the air tool daily with a few drops of air tool oil dripped into the air inlet to prolong its life.
2. Clean the tool after use.
3. Loss of power or erratic action may be due to the following:
a) Excessive drain on the air line. Moisture or restriction in the air pipe. Incorrect size or type of hose connectors. To remedy check the air supply .
b) Grit or gum deposits in the tool may also reduce performance. If your model has an air strainer (located in the area of the air inlet), remove the strainer and clean it. Flush the tool out with gum solvent oil or an equal mixture of SAE No 10 oil and paraffin. Allow to dry before use.
4. For a full service contact your local seller.
5. When not in use, disconnect from air supply, clean tool and store in a safe, dry, childproof location.

Cleaning

a. Follow solvent manufacturer's clean up instructions and safety precautions.
b. Flush Spray Gun a full hose length from air compressor.
c. If collecting flushed solvents in metal container, transfer to nonmetal container, and flush metal container.
d. Work far away from any ignition sources in a vapor free area.
e. Keep class ABC fire extinguisher nearby.

Solvent Selection

Follow the paint and solvent manufacturer's recommendations for cleaning, solvent type, and disposal.

IMPORTANT: Do not use mineral spirits with latex paints, doing so will make the paint very difficult to remove.

After Every Use

1. Use solvent recommended by paint manufacturer.
2. Remove the tank, along with any tubes or filters.Carefully scrape paint out of tank.Dispose of excess paint properly, then clean tank and accessories with solvent.
3. Reduce air pressure to minimum, then fill the tank with solvent and spray it

through the Spray Gun into the spent solvent container, while shaking the Spray Gun.Once the tank is empty, repeat the process until the solvent comes out clean.

4. Disconnect from the air source.

5. After disconnecting, point the Spray Gun into the spent solvent container and squeeze the Trigger again to make sure no air remains.

Note: Do not immerse Spray Gun Body in solvent. Do not allow solvent to enter the air inlet.

6. Remove Nozzle by hand and soak it in solvent until it is clean.Use brush and toothpicks (sold separately) to remove any paint.

Note: To prevent damage to the passages, do not use metal objects to clean the Nozzle.

7. Wipe down Spray Gun Body with a clean cloth and solvent.

8. Make sure all parts are free from residual paint.

9. If switching from oil-based to latex paint, after cleaning with solvent, clean all parts with warm soapy water.

10. Rinse with warm water, then thoroughly blow dry all parts with compressed air.

11. Reassemble Spray Gun.

12. Use spray gun lubricant (sold separately) on EXTERNAL moving parts.(See Figure N)

NOTICE: Do not use any kind of lubricant in air supply or air inlet. The lubricant will mix with paint, causing poor results.

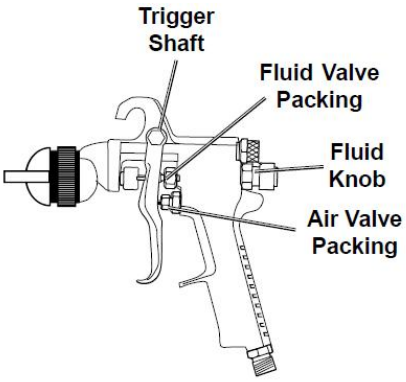


Figure N

Spent Solvent Disposal

After cleaning, dispose of spent solvent according to the solvent manufacturer's directions and local hazardous waste standards.

User-Maintenance Instructions

Procedures not specifically explained in this manual must be performed only by a qualified technician.

WARNING!

TO PREVENTSERIOUS INJURY:

Detach the air supply and safely discharge any residual air pressure in the tool before performing any inspection, maintenance, or cleaning procedures.
TO PREVENTSERIOUS INJURYFROM TOOL FAILURE: Do not use damaged equipment. If abnormal noise, vibration, or leaking air occurs, have the problem corrected before further use.

Inspection

Note: These procedures are in addition to the regular checks and maintenance explained as part of the regular operation of the air-operated tool.

BEFOREEACH USE, inspect the general condition of the tool.Check for:

- loose screws,
- misalignment or binding of moving parts,
- clogged nozzle or fluid tip,
- damaged air supply hose,
- cracked or broken parts, and
- any other condition that may affect its safe operation.

Air Supply Maintenance

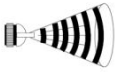
Every day, perform maintenance on the air supply according to the component manufacturers' instructions**.**

Storage

Store in a dry, secure area out of reach of children.

8.TROUBLESHOOTING - SPRAY PATTERN DIAGNOSIS

Note: The drawings on the left below resemble symptoms of spray pattern problems.Refer to the accompanying possible causes and likely solutions to the right.

Problem		Possible Causes	Likely Solutions
	Heavy center pattern	1. Pattern Knob partially closed. 2. The paint is too thick. 3. The air pressure is too low.	1. Open Pattern Knob more. 2. Thin paint according to the manufacturer's instructions. 3. Increase air pressure within the Operating Air Pressure.
	Light center pattern	1. High air pressure. 2. Fluid Knob not open enough. 3. Pattern Knob open too far.	1. Reduce air pressure. 2. Open Fluid Knob. 3. Partially close Pattern Knob.
	Heavy top/ bottom pattern	1. Nozzle plugged. 2. Nozzle loose or dirty seal. 3. Dried paint on Fluid Tip. 4. Damaged Fluid Needle.	1. Clean Nozzle. 2. Clean and tighten Nozzle and seal. 3. Use a nonmetallic point to clean Fluid Tip. 4. Replace Fluid Needle and Fluid Tip.
	Pattern on right or left only	1. Dirt on one side of Fluid Tip. 2. Holes on one side of Nozzle are plugged. 3. Damaged Fluid Needle.	1. Use a nonmetallic point to clean Fluid Tip. 2. Use a nonmetallic point to clean Nozzle. 3. Replace Fluid Needle and Fluid Tip.
	Jerky or Fluttering Spray	1. Loose or damaged Nozzle. 2. Paint level low. 3. Obstruction in Fluid Inlet. 4. Dry or loose Fluid Needle Packing Nut.	1. Tighten or replace. 2. Refill paint tank. 3. Back flush with solvent. 4. Lubricate or tighten Packing Nut.
	Follow all safety precautions whenever diagnosing or servicing the tool. Disconnect air supply before service.		

General Troubleshooting Chart

Problem	Possible Causes	Likely Solutions
Sputtering Spray	1. Low paint level. 2. tank tipped. 3. Clogged Air Vent on tank. 4. Loose Fluid Inlet connection. 5. Loose/damaged Fluid Tip/Seat.	1. Refill. 2. Hold upright. 3. Clean Air Vent hole. 4. Tighten Fluid Inlet connection. 5. Adjust or replace Fluid Tip and Fluid Needle.
Will Not Spray	1. No pressure at Spray Gun. 2. Fluid Knob not open enough. 3. Fluid too thick.	1. Check air hoses. 2. Open Fluid Knob. 3. Thin fluid or increase air pressure. (Do not exceed maximum.)
Over spray (Paint drifting to unintended objects.)	1. Improper application speed. 2. Improper distance from workpiece. 3. Too much air pressure.	1. Move moderately and parallel. 2. Adjust distance. 3. Reduce air pressure.
Fluid Tip Leakage	1. Dirty Fluid Tip. 2. Broken Fluid Needle Spring. 3. Worn or damaged Fluid Tip.	1. Use a nonmetallic point to clean Fluid Tip. 2. Replace Fluid Needle Spring. 3. Replace Fluid Tip and Fluid Needle.
Air Leaking from Nozzle	1. Dirty Air Valve/Seat. 2. Sticking Air Valve. 3. Damaged Air Valve Spring. 4. Worn/damaged Air Valve/Seat. 5. Bent Air Valve Stem.	1. Clean Air Valve/Seat. 2. Lubricate Air Valve/Seat. 3. Replace Air Valve Spring. 4. Replace Air Valve assembly. 5. Replace Air Valve Stem.

9. DISPOSAL

At the end of the machine's working life, or when it can no longer be repaired, ensure that it is disposed of according to national regulations.
Contact your local authority for details of collection schemes in your area.
In all circumstances:
Do not dispose of this tool with domestic waste.
Do not incinerate.
During decommissioning of the equipment, certain hazards should be understood and avoided:
. Only with the line pressure released shall the equipment be disassembled.
.Goggles should be worn.

10. SYMBOLS

In this manual and/or on the machine the following symbols are used:

	Denotes risk of personal injury, loss of life or damage to the tool in case of non-observance of the instructions in this manual.
	Wear hearing protection.
	Wear safety goggles.
	Contact with or inhalation of dust coming free during use (e.g. lead-painted surfaces, wood and metal) can endanger your health and the health of bystanders. Always wear appropriate protective equipment, such as a dust mask. Always use proper dust extraction during use.
	Wear gloves.