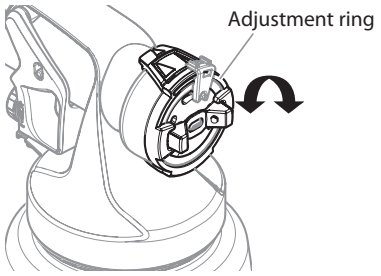
# Spray Pattern Adjustment

## *Adjust Spray Shape*

The spray pattern shape is adjusted by turning the adjustment ring to either the vertical or horizontal positions. The positions of the air cap and the corresponding spray pattern shapes are illustrated below.

Test each pattern and use whichever pattern is suitable for your application.

**NEVER trigger the gun while adjusting the ears on the air cap. NEVER point the spray gun at any part of the body.**




**Horizontal pattern**

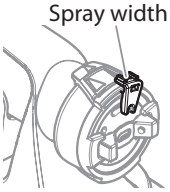

→ Use 'up and down' spraying motion

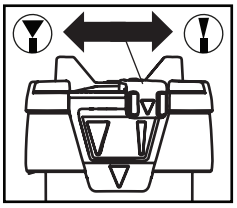
**Vertical pattern**


→ Use 'side to side' spraying motion

## *Adjust Spray Width*

The spray width lever on the spray gun determines the width of the spray pattern.



**Wide pattern**
- → For coating large surfaces
- → Use higher air power
- → Use higher material flow

**Narrow pattern**
- → For coating smaller areas, corners and edges
- → Use lower air power
- → Use lower material flow

# Proper Spraying Technique

**The room you are spraying must be properly masked in order to prevent overspray from covering woodwork, floors or furnishings. Make sure you have properly masked the room per the instructions on the enclosed "Taping Guide".**

If spraying with an air-assisted spray system is new or unfamiliar to you, it is advisable to practice on a piece of scrap wood or cardboard before beginning on your intended workpiece and/or test with water.

## *Surface Preparation*

All objects to be sprayed should be thoroughly cleaned before spraying material on them. Areas not to be sprayed may, in certain cases, need to be masked or covered.

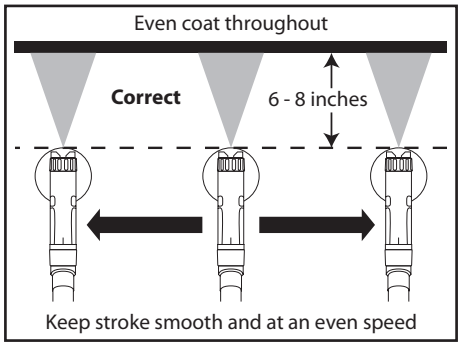
## *Spray Area Preparation*

The spray area must be clean and free of dust in order to avoid blowing dust onto your freshly sprayed surface.

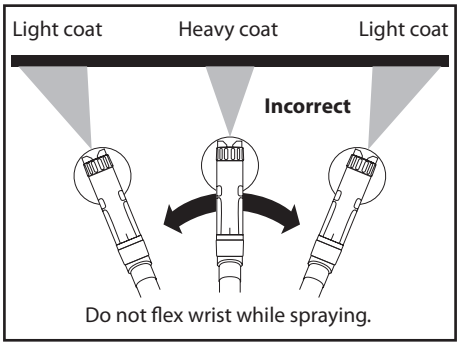
## *How to Spray Properly*

**It is important to keep your arm moving whenever the gun is being triggered. If you pause or linger in one spot too long, too much material will be sprayed to the surface.**

- Position the spray gun perpendicular to and six (6) or more inches from the spray surface, depending upon the spray pattern size desired. With reduced material flow and air power, you can get closer to the spraying surface.
- Spray parallel to the surface with smooth passes at a consistent speed as illustrated below. Doing this will help avoid irregularities in the finish (i. e. runs and sags).




- Always apply a thin coat of material on the first pass and allow to dry before applying a second, slightly heavier coat.
- When spraying larger surfaces, overlap each spray pass by at least 50% This will ensure full coverage.
- When spraying, always trigger the spray gun after spray pass has begun and release trigger before stopping the pass. Always keep the gun pointed squarely at the spray surface and overlap passes slightly to obtain the most consistent and professional finish possible.




**Note:** When you quit spraying for any length of time, turn the turbine OFF and place the spray gun into the spray gun holder on the turbine.

When you restart, wipe the nozzle with a damp cloth to remove any dried paint.

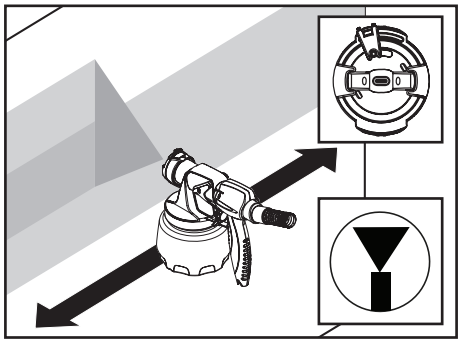
# Proper Spraying Technique

## *Pattern Examples*

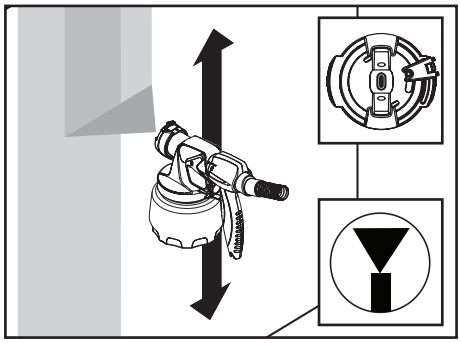
Use the images and guidelines below in order to assist you in achieving the desired spray pattern for your project. These are meant to be general starting points - you may have to slightly modify certain controls on the system in order to get the exact performance you need.

### *Large Surface Projects*

Generally, high material flow and air power are needed for spraying large surface areas, such as walls and decks.



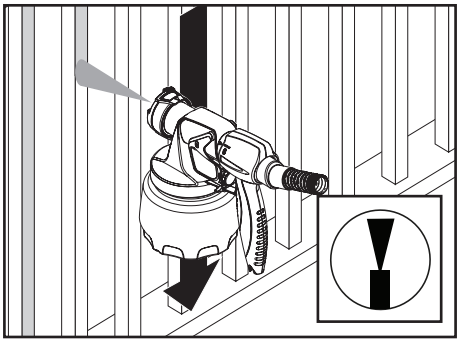
- The air cap position will determine the movement direction of the spray gun.



### *Small Surface Projects*

Generally, low material flow and air power are needed for spraying smaller surface areas, such as corners, lattice, or spindles.

For this type of project, reduce power, material flow and switch to a narrow width.



- If you feel the material is going on too thin, increase the material flow.
- If you feel the material is going on too thick, decrease the material flow even further or move the spray gun further away from the surface.

**Note:** If after following the guidelines on these two pages you are still not getting the spray performance you need, refer to the 'Troubleshooting' section on page 16.

Besides adjusting the controls, other factors that should be considered when spraying:

- **Distance from the spray object -** if you are too far from the spraying surface, the material will go on too thin, and vice versa.
- **Material thickness -** if the spray pattern runs and/or is too splotchy, the material may need to be thinned.

**Note:** Only thin the material if absolutely necessary to improve spray performance. Optimal spray performance should be acheived simply by adjusting the various controls on the unit.

- **Spray gun movement -** moving the gun too quickly will cause the spray pattern to be too thin and excess overspray. Moving the gun too slowly will cause the spray pattern to be too coarse or thick.

# Cleanup

## Flushing the unit

### *Before you begin:*

When cleaning, use the appropriate cleaning solution (warm, soapy water for latex materials; mineral spirits for oil-based materials)

**IMPORTANT: Never clean air cap or air holes in the nozzle with sharp metal objects. Do not use solvents or lubricants containing silicone.**

**Special cleanup instructions for use with flammable solvents (must have a flashpoint above 70ºF (21ºC):**

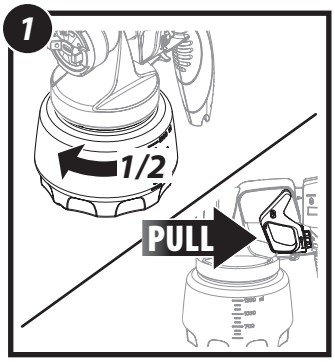
- **Always flush spray gun outside.**
- **Area must be free of flammable vapors.**
- **Cleaning area must be well-ventilated.**
- **Do not submerge turbine!**

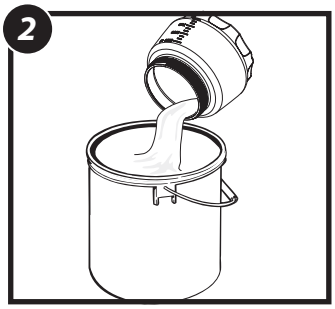
### *To Flush the Unit:*

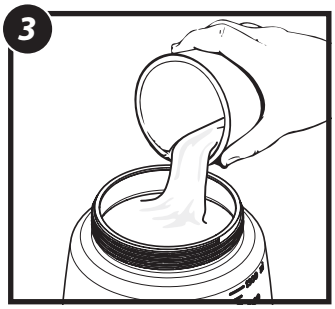
1. Unplug the power cord. Loosen the material container by 1/2 turn, but do not remove it. This will relieve any pressure left over in the system.
   Pull the trigger so that the material inside the spray nozzle drains back into the container.
2. Unscrew the container and remove. Empty any remaining material back into the material container.
3. Pour a small amount of the appropriate cleaning solution into the cup (Water=1/2 full. Mineral spirits=1/4 full).
4. Attach the cup to the nozzle and plug in the sprayer.
5. Spray the cleaning solution into a safe area.
   While spraying, gently shake the spray gun. This slight agitation will help break up smaller particles of spray material.
6. Unplug the power cord. Loosen the material container by 1/2 turn, but do not remove it. This will relieve any pressure left over in the system.
   Pull the trigger so that the material inside the spray nozzle drains back into the container.

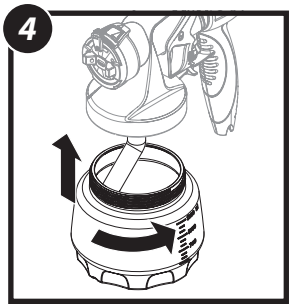
**IMPORTANT: If you cleaned the sprayer using mineral spirits, repeat steps 1-6 using warm, soapy water.**

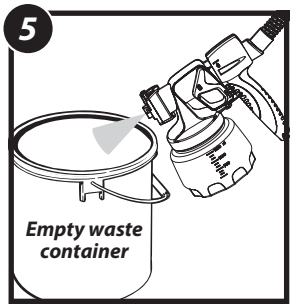
**Move on to "Cleanup - Cleaning the Nozzle", next page.**

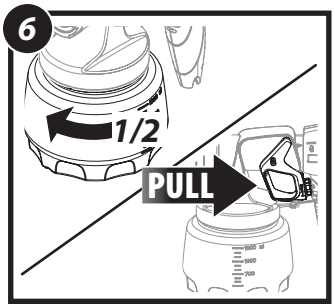


# Cleanup (continued)

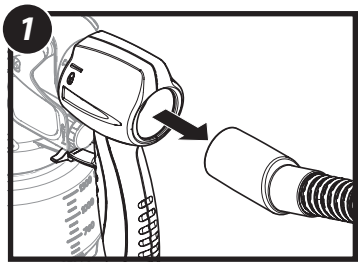
## Cleaning the Gun

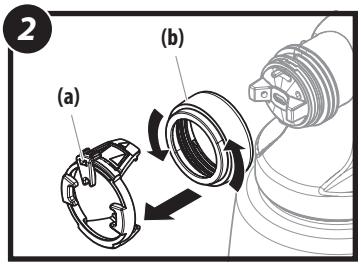
### *To Clean the Spray Gun:*

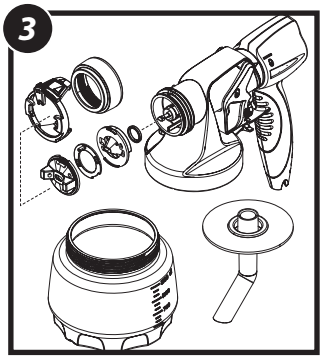
1. Make sure power cord is unplugged. Remove the air hose from the rear of the spray gun handle.
2. Remove the adjustment ring (a) carefully from the connecting nut (b). Loosen the connecting nut.
3. Remove the parts as shown*. Clean all parts with a cleaning brush and the appropriate cleaning solution.
4. Clean the air vent (c) on the suction tube with a soft bristled cleaning brush.
5. Push the tab below the trigger, twist and separate the spray gun from the handle. Wipe the outside of the material container and the spray gun with a damp cloth until clean.

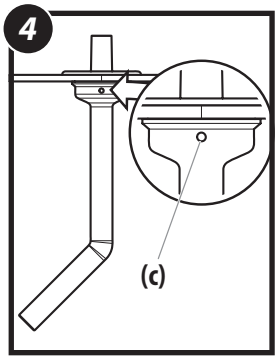
   Clean the rear of the nozzle (d) with the appropriate cleaning solution. Use a thin layer of petroleum jelly to lubricate the O-ring (e).

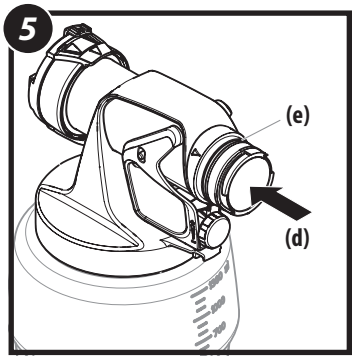
   To reassemble, see the instructions on the next page**.



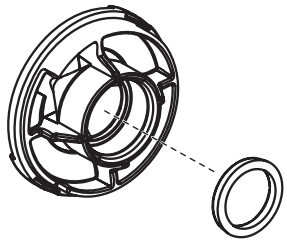




***Nozzle seal**

The nozzle seal may become stuck inside the spray nozzle when the nozzle is removed. If this occurs, make sure to pull it out.



** It is important that the nozzle seal inside the nozzle be re-installed properly. Make sure the cup side of the seal (the side with the groove) is facing out towards the front of the nozzle. Improper installation will cause leakage.