

# Spray Gun



L-990S

Read this Instruction Manual carefully and understand it completely, basic precaution should be strictly followed to prevent the damage to the tool and injury to the operator. Retain this manual for further reference. And you should pay more attention to the Technical Data.



# ISO

## Contain:

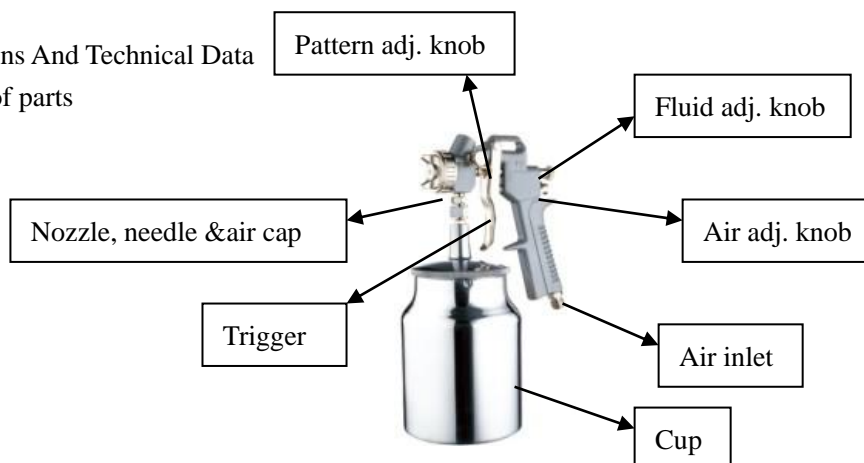
- Description
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- Maintenance/Storing
- Troubleshooting/Repairs
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## Description

A high pressure spray gun is ideal for refinishing a wide variety of home improvement projects.

## Specifications And Technical Data

- Name of parts

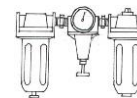


## 2. Technical Data

Item No.	L-990S
Type of Feed	Suction
Standard Dia. of Nozzle	1.5mm
Air inlet pressure	3.5bar
Paint Capacity	1000cc
Pattern width	80-150mm
Avg. Air Consumption	4m <sup>3</sup> /h
Paint discharge rated(viscosity 18-23seconds)	160-180ml/min
Spray distance	150-200mm

### Important Safety Instruction

1. For toxic vapors produced by spraying certain materials can intoxication and serious damage to health. Always wear safety glasses, gloves and respirator to prevent the toxic vapor hazard, solvent and pointing paint coming into contact your eyes or skin.
2. Never use oxygen, combustible or any other bottle gas as a power source or would cause explosion and serious personal injury.
3. Fluid and solvent can be highly flammable or combustible. Pis use the tool only in well-ventilated area, and avoid any ignition source, such as smoking, open flames and decrial hazard.
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.
5. Use clean, dry and regulate compressed air rated at 3.0-4.0bar, never exceed maximum permissive operating pressure 8.3 bar(120psi)
6. Never use homogenate hydrocarbon solvent, which can chemically react with aluminum and zinc parts and chemically compatible with Alum. And zinc parts.
7. Never point gun at you and others at any time.
8. Before operating the tool, make sure all the screws & caps are securely tightened in case of leaking.
9. Before painting, make inspection for free movement of trigger and nozzle to insure tool can operate well.
10. Never modify this tool for any other applications. Only use parts, nozzles and accessories recommended and accessories recommended by manufactures.



### Instructions For Operation

#### Preparation

1. After unpacking the product, inspect carefully for any damage that may have occurred during transit. Make sure to tighten fittings, bolts, etc., before putting unit into service.
2. Thoroughly mix and thin paint in accordance with the paint manufacturer's instructions. Most material will spray readily if thinned properly.
3. Strain material through filter, cheese cloth or a paint strainer.
4. Fill the canister about 3/4 full and start the air compressor.

**WARNING** *DO NOT EXCEED Maximum Pressure of Spray Gun or any other parts in the compressor system.*

5. After connect the gun to air supply, please make sure that the fluid cap, container and air hose have been

connected tightly with spray gun.

6. Set up a piece of cardboard or other scrap material to use as a target and adjust for best spray pattern.

**WARNING** *Never aim or spray at yourself or any body else which would cause serious injury.*

7. Test the consistency of the material by making a few strokes on a cardboard target. If material still appears too thick, add a small amount of thinner. **THIN WITH CARE!** Do not exceed paint manufacturer's thinning recommendations.

### Adjustment

Pattern adjustment: Turning pattern adjusting knob to the right until tight will make spray pattern round, or turning left make spray pattern ellipse.

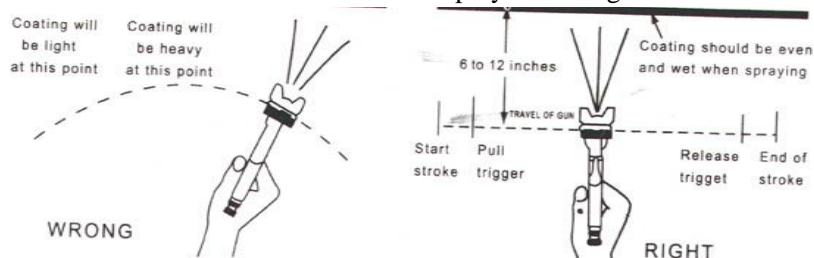
Fluid (paint) adjustment: Turn the paint adjusting knob clockwise will decrease the volume of fluid output and counter-clockwise will increase fluid output.

### Operation

1. Begin spraying. Always keep the gun at right angles to the work.
2. Keeping the nozzle about 6-12 inches from the work surface. Grip the gun keeping perpendicular with spraying area then move it parallel for several times, stopping gun movement in mid-stroke will cause a build-up of paint and result in runs. Do not fan the gun from side to side while painting. This will cause a build-up of paint in the center of the stroke and an insufficient coating at each end.
3. Trigger the gun properly. Start the gun moving at the beginning of the stroke **BEFORE SQUEEZING THE TRIGGER** and release the trigger **BEFORE STOPPING GUN MOVEMENT** at the end of the stroke. This procedure will blend each stroke with the next without showing overlap or unevenness.
4. The amount of paint being applied can be varied by the speed of the stroke, distance the surface and adjustment of the fluid control knob.
5. Overlap strokes just enough to obtain an even coat.

Note: Two thin coats of paint will yield better results and have less chance of runs than one heavy layer.

6. Use a piece of cardboard as a shield to catch overspray at the edges of the work to protect other surfaces.



### Maintenance

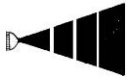

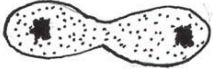

**Incomplete cleaning could cause function failures and a degradation of the fan form.**

1. Remove any remaining paint by pouring it into another container.
2. Disassemble the spray gun making sure to remove the needle before disassembling the nozzle to avoid damage to the housing of the nozzle closure.
3. Clean all the paint passages and the nozzle. Clean the other components using a brush soaked in solvent.
4. Reassemble the spray gun and spray a small quantity of solvent to eliminate all the residues in the paint passages.

### Storing

1. When not using spray gun, turn the fluid adjustment knob counter-clockwise to open which will reduce spring tension on needle fluid tip.
2. Spray gun Must BE well cleaned and lightly lubricated.

### Trouble shooting

Symptom	Problems	Solution
Fluttering or spitting 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. material level too low</li> <li>2. container tipped too far.</li> <li>3. loose fluid inlet connection</li> <li>4. loose or damaged fluid tip /seat</li> <li>5. dry or loose fluid needle packing nut.</li> <li>6. air vent clogged</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Add material into container</li> <li>2. Hold more upright</li> <li>3. tighten</li> <li>4. adjust or replace</li> <li>5. lubricate and or tighten</li> <li>6. clear vent hole</li> </ol>
Pattern is arc	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. worn or loose fluid nozzle</li> <li>2. material build up on air cap</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. tighten or replace fluid nozzle</li> <li>2. remove obstructions from holes, but don't use metal objects to clean it.</li> </ol>
Pattern is not evenly spread 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. material build up on air cap.</li> <li>2. fluid nozzle dirty or worn.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. clean or replace air cap</li> <li>2. clean or replace fluid nozzle</li> </ol>
The center of pattern too narrow 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. material too thin or not enough</li> <li>2. atomization air pressure too high</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. regulate material viscosity</li> <li>2. reduce air pressure</li> </ol>
Pattern width of fan-sharp is enough 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. material too thick</li> <li>2. atomization air pressure too high</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. regulate material viscosity</li> <li>2. reduce air pressure</li> </ol>
Air leaking from air cap without pulling trigger	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. sticking air valve stem</li> <li>2. contaminate on air valve or seat</li> <li>3. worn or damaged air valve or seat</li> <li>4. broken air valve spring</li> <li>5. bent valve stem</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. lubricate</li> <li>2. clean</li> <li>3. replace</li> <li>4. replace</li> <li>5. replace</li> </ol>
Fluid leaking from packing nut	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. packing nut loose</li> <li>2. packing worn or dry</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. tighten, but do not restrict needle</li> <li>2. replace or lubricate</li> </ol>
Excessive overspray	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. too high atomization pressure</li> <li>2. too far from work surface</li> <li>3. improper stroking</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. reduce pressure</li> <li>2. adjust to proper distance</li> <li>3. move at moderate pace, parallel to surface</li> </ol>
Will not spray	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. no pressure at gun</li> <li>2. fluid control not open enough</li> <li>3. fluid too heavy</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. check air lines</li> <li>2. open fluid control</li> <li>3. thin fluid or change to pressure feed system</li> </ol>

**Parts list**

L-990S

1	Locating knob	12	Needle spring	23	Pot
2	Air cap	13	Needle adjust screw	24	Gasket
3	Gasket	14	Switch spring seat	25	Air inlet fitter
4	Fluid nozzle	15	Switch spring	26	Gun body
5	Needle seal gasket	16	Air valve stem	27	Cup lid
6	Needle seal screw	17	Gasket	28	Screw nut
7	Trigger	18	Seal screw	29	Joint screw
8	Trigger pin	19	O ring	30	Screw
9	Seal screw	20	Pattern adjust screw	31	Joint
10	Seal screw	21	O ring	32	Tube
11	Needle subassembly	22	Pattern adj. screw seat		

