



HUSKY MULTI-PURPOSE SPRAY GUN



DESCRIPTION

This gun is designed to spray most types of paints and materials. It is ideal for home use.

This spray gun:

- Comes from the factory as a pressure feed, non-bleeder type; convertible to siphon feed.
- Uses internal or external mix air caps.
- Has fluid control knob.
- Adjusts for vertical or horizontal patterns.
- May be used with a paint tank.

SPECIFICATIONS

Feed type.....	Pressure/Siphon
Mix type.....	Internal/External
Bleed type.....	Non Bleeder
Fluid nozzle I.D.....	.055" (1.4mm)
Max. Inlet Air Pressure.....	50 PSIG
Air Req'd.....	4.3 average
(SCFM @ 40 psi).....	7.4 continuous
Pattern Size.....	8" @ 40psi 8" Distance from workpiece
Air Inlet.....	1/4 NPS (M)
Fluid Inlet.....	3.8 NPS (M)
Fluid Nozzle Material.....	Steel
Fluid Needle Material.....	Stainless steel

GENERAL SAFETY RULES

- Be familiar with the controls and the proper use of the equipment.

WARNING: Use a face mask/respirator and protective clothing when spraying. Always spray in a well ventilated area to prevent health and fire hazards.

DANGER: Never spray closer than 25 feet to the compressor! If possible, locate compressor in separate room. Never spray into the compressor, compressor controls or the motor.

- Do not smoke or eat when spraying paint, insecticides, or other flammable substances.

WARNING: Do not spray flammable materials in vicinity of open flame or near ignition sources. Motors, electrical equipment and controls can cause electrical arc that will ignite a flammable gas or vapor. Never store flammable liquids or gases in the vicinity of the compressor.

WARNING: Do not spray acids, corrosive materials, toxic chemicals, fertilizers or pesticides. Using these materials could result in death or serious injury.

- Keep visitors away and NEVER allow children or pets in the work area.

WARNING: Never aim or spray at yourself or anyone else or serious injury could occur.

- Always work in a clean environment. To avoid injury and damage to the workpiece, do not aim the spray gun at any dust or debris.

WARNING: Do not use pressure that exceeds the operating pressure of any of the parts (hoses, fittings, etc.) in the painting system.

CAUTION: Keep hose away from sharp objects. Bursting air hoses may cause injury. Examine air hoses regularly and replace if damaged.

- Always use a pressure regulator on the air supply to the spray gun.

NOTICE: Failure to install appropriate water/oil removal equipment may result in damage to machinery or workpiece.

SET UP

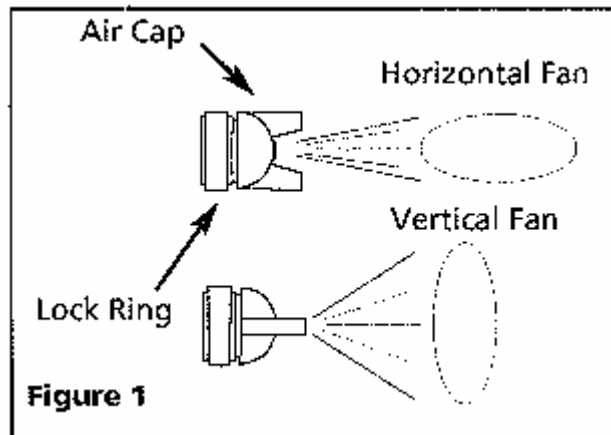
Use of Air Caps

- Internal Mix—Generally used with slow drying, heavy bodied materials and for faster material application. NOT to be used with fast drying paints and lacquers which will clog the opening in the air cap. **Internal mix caps must be used with pressure feed operation.**

- External mix—Used for quick drying, light bodied materials such as lacquers and synthetic enamels. Better for finer finish work. **These caps can be used with either siphon or pressure feed.**

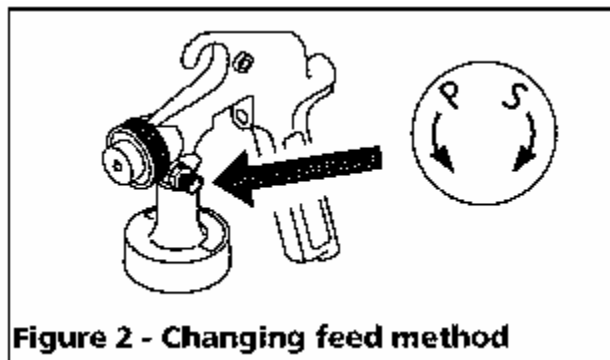
Fan Direction

- The direction of the fan (horizontal or vertical) can be changed by loosening the lock ring and turning the air cap 90 degrees (See Figure 1). Hand tighten lock ring after adjustment.



Fluid Feed

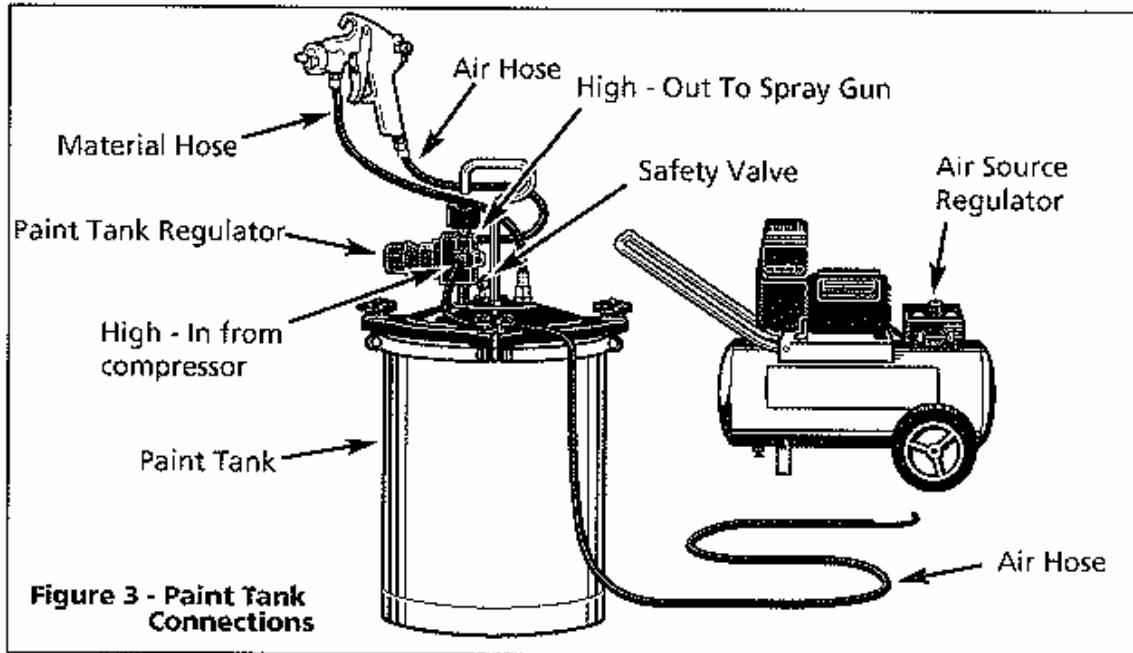
- This model is capable of pressure or siphon feed.
- The gun is shipped in siphon feed mode but should be checked before use to ensure the desired feed method is selected.
- The feed method is easily changed by fully turning the side knob. (Fig 2)



Using a Pressurized Paint Tank

- This model is readily adaptable for use with a pressurized paint tank. This allows continuous spraying of large quantities of paint without stopping. It also allows the gun to be used while being held in ANY position without spilling paint.
- The proper connections to make when using a pressurized paint tank are as illustrated in Figure 3.
- Do not use a paint tank without reading those instructions.
- Prepare the spray gun for use with the paint tank as follows:

1. Remove the canister.
2. Unscrew the material tube.
3. After the tube is removed, locate the brass locknut and remove the nut using a 14mm hex socket.
4. Remove the canister top and gasket.
5. Attach the material hose from the paint tank to the spray gun.
6. Pressure/siphon valve knob must be tightened clockwise (S direction) when using a pressurized paint tank connected as shown in Figure 3. This will prevent pressurized air from escaping out of the canister pressure valve port when the canister is not used.



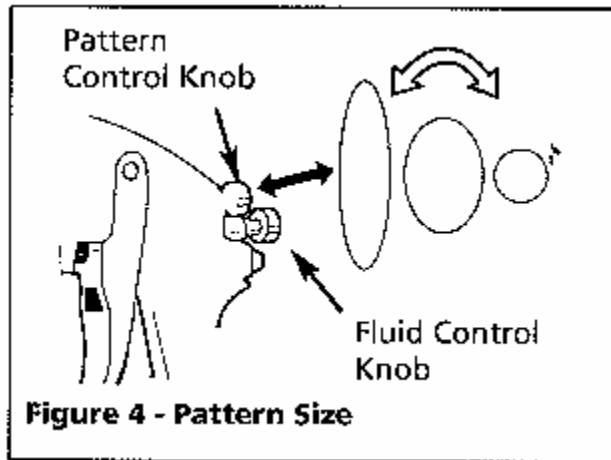
PREPARATION

Material Preparation

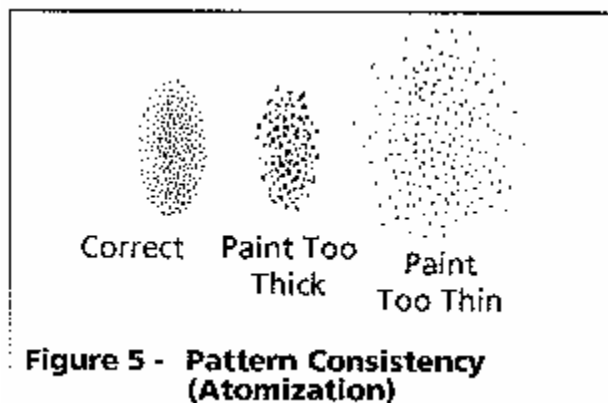
1. Before using desired material in the spray gun, spray a compatible thinner or solvent through the gun to remove any contaminants and residue.
2. Thoroughly mix the material in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. If necessary, thin per paint manufacturer's instructions. Strain material through a paint strainer. Test the consistency of the material by making a few strokes on a cardboard target. Be sure the spray material is clean and free from lumps.
3. Fill the canister about $\frac{3}{4}$ full with material and start the air compressor. Be sure the hose(s) is long enough to allow a full movement of the gun across the surface to be painted.
4. Be sure that the air pressure regulator is set for the proper operation of the gun. Refer to the specifications section. Air pressure should be checked at the spray gun inlet with the trigger pulled.
5. Set up a piece of cardboard or other scrap material to use as a target and adjust for best spray pattern.

Material & Pattern Adjustments

- **Notice:** Always test spray gun on scrap material to avoid damage to workpiece.
1. Adjust air pressure to the spray gun according to the recommendations supplied with the spray material. This air pressure usually falls between 30-50 PSI.
 2. Set pattern size to desired shape. For full pattern, open pattern control knob by turning counterclockwise. For a round pattern, turn pattern control knob clockwise (see Figure 4).



3. Turn fluid control knob fully clockwise until closed.
4. With gun 8" away from surface, trigger a short, one second burst while turning fluid control knob counterclockwise. Observe the spray pattern on the target and adjust the fluid control knob until the desired pattern is obtained. See Figure 5
 - If there is sagging, too much material is being applied. If there is an "orange peel" effect, the material is too thick.
 - If the spray is too fine (excessive overspray), caused by too much air for the amount of paint being sprayed, reduce the air pressure or open the fluid control to spray more material.
 - If the spray is too coarse (spitting globs), reduce the amount of material with the fluid control knob or thin the material.



Distance Adjustments

- Start 6” away from work surface.
- If pattern begins to run, move back an inch and try again.
- The pattern will be dry and thin and may feel rough if sprayed from too far away.

Speed Of Stroke Adjustments

- If speed of stroke is too slow, paint will be wet on work surface and may run.
- If speed of stroke is too fast, paint will be dry and uneven on work surface.

Water/Oil In Compressed Air

- All compressor pumps discharge some condensed water, oil or contaminants with the compressed air.
- **IMPORTANT:** This condensation will cause “fish eyes” to appear in the paint job. Install appropriate water/oil removal equipment (such as filters and dryers) and controls as necessary for intended application.
- **NOTICE:** Failure to install appropriate water/oil removal equipment may result in damage to machinery or workpiece.

OPERATION

1. Begin spraying. Always keep the gun at right angles to the work by flexing your wrist while making the paint stroke.
2. Keep the nozzle about 6 to 9 inches from the work surface throughout the stroke and always keep the gun in motion while spraying. Stopping gun movement in mid-stroke will cause a build up of material and result in “runs.”
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 “feather” each stroke with the next without showing overlap or unevenness.
4. The amount of material being applied can be varied by the speed of the stroke, distance from the surface and adjustment of the fluid control knob.
5. Overlap strokes just enough to obtain an even coat.
6. Use a piece of cardboard as a shield to catch overspray at the edges of the work to protect other surfaces. Use masking tape to cover other areas if needed.
7. **NOTE:** Two thin coats of material will yield better results and have less chance of runs than one heavy layer.

MAINTENANCE

Daily Clean-Up

- **Lean spray gun immediately after use.** Paint and other materials dry quickly in the small passages rendering gun useless due to the difficulty of removing hardened materials from the passages inside the gun.
- **NOTE:** In the instructions below, “solvent” refers to the specific solvent for the material used (e.g.: lacquer, thinner etc)
 1. Spray guns with canister—Remove and empty the canister; then rinse with a solvent recommended for the paint or other material used.

2. Refill canister with clean solvent and attach the gun. Spray solvent through the gun while shaking the gun vigorously. Wipe the gun exterior with a solvent soaked rag. Repeat until the gun is clean.
3. Remove the air cap and soak in solvent until clean. Use a small brush for stubborn stains if necessary. Toothpicks or small brushes may be used to clean air passages; however, **never use metal objects to clean precisely drilled passages. Damaged passages will cause improper spraying.**
4. Clean gaskets with a solvent soaked rag. To prevent equipment damage, **do not immerse gasket or spray gun body in solvents.**
5. After using water to clean out water based paints or materials, spray mineral spirits through the gun to prevent corrosion.
6. Use a non-silicone oil on all moving parts when reassembling. Use Vaseline or light grease on all threaded connections prior to storage.
7. Clean and flush gun thoroughly to neutralize any contaminants corrosive to the spray gun.

Cleaning a Gun Used With a Paint Tank

- **WARNING:** Shut off the air supply to the tank and release the pressure in the tank.
 1. Open the vent on the paint tank. If using an external mix air cap, loosen the cap slightly.
 2. Reduce air pressure to 10-20 psi. Hold a piece of wadded cloth tightly around the air cap opening(s) and pull the trigger. The air will back up through the fluid tip and force the paint out of the hose and back into the tank.
 3. Pour the paint from tank and use solvent and rags to clean.
 4. Put enough solvent into the tank to wash the hose and gun thoroughly. Close the tank and spray from the gun until the solvent comes out clean.
 5. Remove and blow out the material hose with compressed air to get rid of any trace of solvent in the hose.
- **WARNING:** When blowing out the hose, the open end should be aimed away from any person to avoid blowing solvent into the eyes or on the skin causing possible injury.

Troubleshooting Chart

Symptom	Possible Cause(s)	Corrective Action
Spray pattern too small	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dried material lodged in openings of air cap 2. Lumpy material 3. Not enough material 4. Insufficient fluid pressure 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean air cap 2. Thin and strain material 3. Open fluid control knob further 4. Increase air pressure. Do not exceed 50 psi
Unsatisfactory spray pattern	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Material too heavy 2. Dirty air cap 3. Too much material being applied 4. Spray pattern too wide 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thin material 2. Clean 3. Close fluid control knob to reduce material flow 4. Close fluid control knob further or move closer to the work
Too much spray mist	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Too much air pressure for material being sprayed 2. Material too thin 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce air pressure 2. Mix with thicker material. Reduce air pressure. Open fluid control knob gradually
Leakage around fluid packing nut	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Packing too loose 2. Worn or dry packing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tighten packing nut. Replace packing if tightening does not stop leakage 2. Replace or lubricate with non-silicone oil
Leakage around canister and canister cover	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Canister gasket not seating properly 2. Canister not tightened securely 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clean gasket. Replace if necessary 2. Tighten securely. Apply a small amount of Vaseline® or mineral type grease on the threads when assembling the canister to the canister cover
Orange Peel (Rough rolling appearance similar to an actual orange peeling)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Material drying too fast 2. Gun too far from surface 3. Material too thick 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use a slower solvent or add a retarding agent 2. Move gun closer to surface 3. Thin material per thinning instructions
Runs and sags	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Material too thin 2. Moving gun too slow 3. Excessive material flow 4. Gun too close to surface 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Add material to increase thickness 2. Move gun more quickly 3. Turn material control knob clockwise to reduce flow 4. Move gun further from surface
Mottled, rough surface finish	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Too much thinner 2. Poor spray technique 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce thinner 2. Refer to "Operation" for spraying instructions