US

SURFACE AND JOB PREPARATION

With any paint job you should always ensure that you have prepared your surface to get the best finish. You must ensure all surfaces are free from dust, dirt, rust and grease. Lightly pressure wash decks or exterior surfaces and ensure they are dry before painting.

With pre-coated or pre-painted surfaces and lightly rub down with sandpaper to ensure a good key for the paint. With bare wood surfaces wipe with a wet rag to ensure the surface is free of dust.
Even though HVLP has very little overspray it is recommended masking of edges and other areas and using a drop cloth to ensure you protect those areas you wish to remain untouched.

VISCOSITY & THINNING

Viscosity is a technical term used to indicate if a liquid is thin or thick. Having the correct viscosity of paint is important to ensure the paint atomizes correctly and sprays well giving you a good quality finish. If your material is thin like water then the viscosity is said to be low, while if thick like latex interior paint then viscosity is said to be high. Viscosity is measured in seconds.

You should always test the viscosity (or thickness) of paint before spraying to see if thinning is required. The correct viscosity is important to ensure the paint atomizes correctly and sprays evenly.

Your spray station comes equipped with a viscosity cup The viscosity cup will help you determine the thickness of the paint. To test a liquids viscosity, dip the viscosity cup into the material and fill up to the top. Time how long it takes for the paint to empty the viscosity cup - stop when the continuous flow ends from the bottom of the cup. This will then determine if the material needs to be thinned before being sprayed.

The spray station 3500 has a viscosity rating of 160 seconds. If the paint has emptied the viscosity cup in less than 160 seconds then you will not need to thin your paint or material. If it is above this then thinning will be required. (see thinning section).

THINNING

Paint is “thinned” by adding the substance upon which the paint is based. If it is water-based paint then water is added; if oil based then mineral spirit or manufacturer’s recommended thinner. If the paint requires thinning, start with a 10% dilution of the paint. To do this, partially fill a container with one quart of paint. The viscosity cup supplied with the unit holds 1/10 of a quart. Block the hole in the viscosity cup with your finger and fill up with the required thinner. Add the thinner to the paint and stir, and re-measure the viscosity. If the paint requires additional thinning, repeat this step by adding 5% (5% will be equal to half a viscosity cup) with the required thinner until desired viscosity is achieved.

If mixing larger batches of paint, for instance a gallon then add four viscosity cups of appropriate thinner which is approximately 10% of a gallon. If further thinning is required repeat by adding two viscosity cups (approx 5% of a gallon) until desired viscosity is achieved.

We would also recommend you follow the paint/coating manufacturer’s guide for thinning in conjunction with a spray gun. If in doubt please contact the manufacturers of the paint.

FILLING THE PAINT CONTAINER

As some paints, wood preservatives and other sprayable materials contain particles that have differing qualities or you may be using an old paint, we recommend that you filter your material when filling the paint container of the spray gun or backpack, through either a funnel with a filter on it or through hosiery. This will ensure that no large particles enter the paint container, so preventing blockages and providing you with trouble-free spraying.

Fill the paint container (12) with the material to be sprayed. DO NOT OVERFILL above the start of the threaded neck. Push the pick-up tube (11) firmly into the base of the spray gun body. Screw the paint container onto the spray gun body tightly.

ALWAYS MAKE SURE THAT THE TURBINE IS ON A STABLE SURFACE AND FREE FROM DUST AND DEBRIS OR LIQUIDS.

Connect the hose (13) to the back of the spray gun. Connect the power cord in to the electrical outlet. **ALWAYS KEEP THE TURBINE AS FAR AWAY FROM THE SPRAYING AREA AS POSSIBLE TO PREVENT PAINT CONTAMINATING THE MOTOR. MASK ANY AREA YOU DO NOT WISH TO SPRAY.**

Tip: If you are spraying a ceiling angle the pickup tube (11) to the rear of the container or if you are spraying a floor surface angle the pickup tube to the front of the container. This will ensure you spray as much material as possible in the container before you need to refill the container.

Uncoil the air Hose and attach it to the back of the spray gun and the other end to the spray station.

Uncoil the power cable and plug in to the electrical outlet.

An airtight seal is essential for the correct operation of this spray gun. Before operating the unit please ensure that the paint container (12) is securely fixed to the spray gun body and the the gasket is in place.

OPERATION

Once you have set up and are ready to spray, turn the unit on. You will recognize the sound to be similar to that of a vacuum cleaner. Air will continually flow through the front of the gun but no paint will be sprayed until the trigger on the spray gun is pulled.

US

STARTING TO SPRAY

We recommend you spend some time practicing on cardboard, newspaper or scrap wood to familiarize yourself with how the spray gun works and the flow rate (i.e. how fast the material will spray) before starting any work regardless of experience level.

Start with the paint flow dial (4) at its minimum setting so the trigger can not be pulled. Do not forget that the paint flow adjuster controls the quantity of paint sprayed. The spray gun will allow you to have great control for the spraying.

The gun has 3 spray patterns which can be changed by the external spray pattern adjuster from either a horizontal oval fan pattern, to a round detailed pattern to a vertical fan pattern. When adjusting through patterns you will notice the oval fan pattern width reduce and increase as it moves from horizontal to vertical positions. This is useful when you have particular size items you need to spray. The maximum with you can spray is 8" down to 1" on the round pattern.

Horizontal oval fan pattern  – is ideal for spraying up and down and for edges left to right (Fig.2).

Vertical oval fan pattern  – is ideal for spraying left to right and for edges top to bottom (Fig.2).

Round Spray  – is ideal for detailed areas or small objects (Fig.2).

Spraying with your spray station is very intuitive and through a little practice you will very quickly become a good sprayer.

When practicing – adjust the paint flow dial (Fig.4), and spray patterns to see the effect this has.

TECHNIQUE

It is recommended you spend some time practicing on cardboard to familiarize yourself with how the spray gun works and the flow rate of the how fast the material. When spraying always keep your arm at the same distance from the surface as possible and avoid moving your wrist as this will help give you an even paint distribution. You should spray a maximum of 10"-12" from a surface, this will give you your maximum spray width.
The most commonly used technique for painting a large surface is the 'crisscross' technique, i.e. you spray the paint in a horizontal strip and then cross over these strips by spraying the paint in vertical strips. When spraying always keep your arm at the same distance from the surface as possible and avoid moving your wrist as this will help give you an even paint distribution.

BE CAREFUL NOT TO APPLY TOO MUCH PAINT IN THE SAME AREA AS THIS WILL LEAD TO SAGS AND DRIPS – APPLYING LIGHT COATS IS ALWAYS BETTER UNTIL YOU GAIN CONFIDENCE AS YOU CAN ALWAYS GO BACK OVER WHAT YOU HAVE SPRAYED.

The most commonly used technique for painting a large surface is the 'crisscross' technique, i.e. you spray the paint in a horizontal strip and then cross over these strips by spraying the paint in vertical strips.

1) To achieve a horizontal strip adjust to the horizontal position then pull the trigger and move your arm up and down (Fig.3).

2) When you get to the end of the line, release the trigger for a moment and then spray the product in the opposite direction slightly over lapping the last strip you have sprayed (Fig.3).

3) Next, to achieve a vertical strip adjust the spray direction plate to the horizontal position then pull the trigger and move your arm up and down over the horizontal strips you just have sprayed slightly overlapping the last strip you have sprayed (Fig.3).

HINT: HVLP technology produces warm air through the air cap allowing the paint to dry quicker which can enhance the final effect and allow you to apply additional coats if necessary much sooner although you should follow the paint manufacturers recommended drying/curing times where possible.

TOP TIPS

- Always test spray onto cardboard to set up the gun as the flow rate will vary dependant on what you are spraying.
- Evenly control the speed of movement of the spray gun. A fast speed will give a thin coat and a slow speed will give a heavy coat.
- If spraying small areas or objects, keep the paint flow dial low as this will avoid excessive use of paints and will minimize overspray.
- Avoid stopping and starting when spraying a surface as this can lead to too much or not enough material on a surface.
- To ensure edges are covered, commence spraying just to the side or above/below the area being sprayed.
- If using a latex paint regularly wipe the needle/tip to ensure the airflow and paint flow are not restricted.
- Do not spray outside when humidity is above 60% or temperature is above 90˚F or below 45˚F.

US

CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

SPRAY GUN

- Remove the paint container (12).
- Pour any leftover paint into its container so that it can be used for the future. Pull the trigger to allow paint to run out of the pick-up tube (11).
- Pour a quantity of the respective thinner into container, shake the spray gun lightly, reassemble the spray gun, then spray this liquid though the spray gun. Repeat this until the thinner being sprayed is coming through with no traces of paint.
- Clean any traces of paint off the outside of the spray gun.
- Clean the paint container gasket (10).
- Unscrew air cap ring (2).
- Remove the air cap (3).
- Remove the spray direction plate (4).
- Using the needle and fluid tip tool - pincer end A (1) remove the fluid tip (1).
- Insert the needle and fluid tip end B (1) into the inner tube and unscrew the Needle anticlockwise, then pull to release the needle.
- Place all of these items into a container and clean, then using a brush and the respective thinners.
- Clean the inside of the body of the spray gun.
- Thoroughly dry all parts before reassembling.
- Reassemble parts in reverse order.
- Ensure the air cap ring (2) is fully tightened and the fluid tip is pushed into place so that the spray gun needle will shut off.

NB: Ensure the spray direction plate is free to move. If necessary loosen the air cap ring (2) slightly.

FLUID TIP AND NEEDLE

- Unscrew air cap ring (2).
- Remove the air cap (3).
- Remove the spray direction plate (4).
- Using the needle and fluid tip tool - pincer end A (1) remove the fluid tip (1).
- Insert the needle and fluid tip end B (1) into the inner tube and unscrew the needle anticlockwise, then pull to release the needle.
- Place all of these items into a container and clean, then using a brush and the respective thinners.
- Clean the inside of the body of the spray gun.
- Thoroughly dry all parts before reassembling.
- Reassemble parts in reverse order.
- Ensure the air cap ring (2) is fully tightened and the fluid tip is pushed into place so that the spray gun needle will shut off. NB: Ensure the spray direction plate is free to move. If necessary loosen the air cap ring (2) slightly.
- NEVER DISPOSE OF PAINTS OR SOLVENTS DOWN THE DRAIN. ALWAYS USE YOUR LOCAL WASTE COLLECTION SITE.
- The motor unit itself does not require any specific maintenance apart from checking that the filter is not clogged up (the filter can be removed and washed). The filter can be found in the base of the motor unit.

HINT: Before removing or re-inserting the needle and fluid tip ensure the spray gun has been flushed through with water or the appropriate thinner so the inner tube is clean.

HINT: When done immediately, the cleaning operation can take you less than 5 minutes. If taking a break, leave the spray gun in a plastic bag to prevent the paint from drying.

TURBINE UNIT

The turbine unit only requires minimal maintenance.

- Ensure its filter (14) element is kept clean at all times.

This is the filter underneath the outlet body of the turbine. Disconnect the unit from the outlet, turn on it's side and remove foam material. This can be washed out if necessary and replaced when dry. From time to time this filter will need replacing.

AFTER USE

- The hose is stored by coiling it between the motor housing and hose cover.
- The power cord is stored by wrapping around the base of the unit and locating the plug in the space at the back of the unit.

Place the gun into the slot on the top of the turbine near the handle using the storage adaptor.

FLUID TIPS AND NEEDLES

The fluid tip and needle that is supplied with your spray gun is ideal for most applications, however if you want to use you spray station to achieve a finer finish when spraying a material such as polyurethane, varnish or lacquer we recommend you invest in a fine finish tip and needle see chart below. Tips and needles may be obtained from the dealer where you purchased your spray station from, if not you can call our toll free number 888-783-2612 to purchase these directly.