

5.5 HORSEPOWER, GASOLINE—POWERED

GM 7000 Airless Paint Sprayer

3000 psi (210 bar) Maximum Working Pressure

Model 231—326

This is a basic sprayer without a hose or a gun.

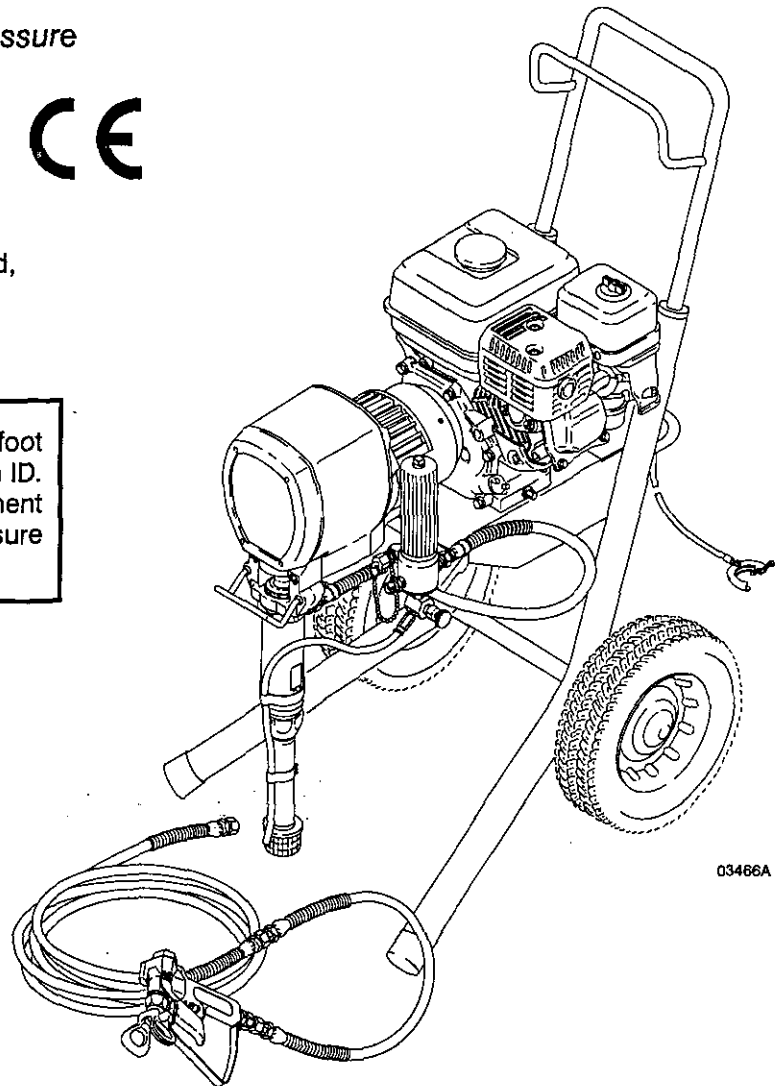


Model 231—327

This is a complete sprayer with hoses and a Contractor gun, a RAC IV™ DripLess™ Tip Guard, and a 517 size SwitchTip™

CAUTION

Always use a minimum hose length of 100 foot (30.4 m) 1/4 inch ID or 50 foot (15.2 m) 3/8 inch ID. An undersized hose may result in poor equipment performance and damage to the clutch or pressure control.



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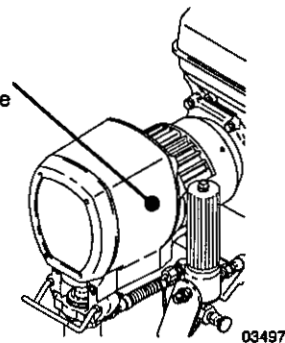
Danger Labels



NOTE: This is an example of the English language DANGER label on your sprayer. If you have painters who do not read English, order one of the labels to the right to apply to your sprayer. The drawing shows the best placement of these labels for good visibility.

Order the labels directly from Graco, free of charge. Call 1-800-328-0211.

Apply other language here

French	185-956
Spanish	185-961
German	186-041
Greek	186-045
Korean	186-049
English	185-593



! DANGER !			
	FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD		SKIN INJECTION HAZARD
<p>Spray painting, flushing or cleaning equipment with flammable liquids in confined areas can result in fire or explosion.</p> <p>Use outdoors or in extremely well ventilated areas. Ground equipment, hoses, containers and objects being sprayed.</p> <p>Avoid all ignition sources such as static electricity from plastic drop cloths, open flames such as pilot lights, hot objects such as cigarettes, arcs from connecting or disconnecting power cords or turning light switches on and off.</p> <p>Failure to follow this warning can result in death or serious injury.</p>	<p>Liquids can be injected into the body by high pressure airless spray or leaks - especially hose leaks.</p> <p>Keep body clear of the nozzle. Never stop leaks with any part of the body. Drain all pressure before removing parts. Avoid accidental triggering of gun by always setting trigger safety when not spraying.</p> <p>Never spray without a tip guard.</p> <p>In case of accidental skin injection, seek immediate "Surgical Treatment".</p> <p>Failure to follow this warning can result in amputation or serious injury.</p>	<p>READ AND UNDERSTAND ALL LABELS AND INSTRUCTION MANUALS BEFORE USE</p>	

Notes

WARNINGS

High Pressure Spray Can Cause Serious Injury. For Professional Use Only.
Observe All Warnings. Read and understand all instruction manuals before operating equipment.

FLUID INJECTION HAZARD

General Safety

This equipment generates very high fluid pressure. Spray from the gun, leaks or ruptured components can inject fluid through your skin and into your body, and cause extremely serious injury, including the need for amputation. Also, fluid injected or splashed into the eyes or on the skin can cause serious damage.

Never point the spray gun at any one or at any part of the body. Never put your hand or fingers over the spray tip. Never try to "blow back" paint; this is not an air spray system.

Always have the tip guard in place on the spray gun when spraying.

Always follow the **PRESSURE RELIEF PROCEDURE**, below, before cleaning or removing the spray tip or servicing any system equipment.

Never try to stop or deflect leaks with your hand or body.

Be sure equipment safety devices are operating properly before each use.

Medical Alert—Airless Spray Wounds

If any fluid appears to penetrate your skin, get **EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE AT ONCE. DO NOT TREAT AS A SIMPLE CUT.** Tell the doctor exactly what fluid was injected.

Note to Physician: *Injection in the skin is a traumatic injury. It is important to treat the injury surgically as soon as possible. Do not delay treatment to research toxicity. Toxicity is a concern with some exotic coatings injected directly into the blood stream. Consultation with a plastic surgeon or reconstructive hand surgeon may be advisable.*

Spray Gun Safety Devices

Be sure all gun safety devices are operating properly before each use. Do not remove or modify any part of the gun; this can cause a malfunction and result in serious injury.

trigger safety

Whenever you stop spraying, even for a moment, always lock the gun trigger safety, making the gun inoperative. Failure to lock the trigger safety can result in accidental triggering of the gun.

Diffuser

The gun diffuser breaks up spray and reduces the risk of fluid injection when the tip is not installed. Check diffuser operation regularly. Follow the **PRESSURE RELIEF PROCEDURE**, below, then remove the spray tip. Aim the gun into a metal pail, holding the gun firmly to the pail. Using the lowest possible pressure, trigger the gun. If the fluid emitted is *not* diffused into an irregular stream, replace the diffuser immediately.

Tip Guard

Always have the tip guard in place on the spray gun while spraying. The tip guard alerts you to the fluid injection hazard and helps reduce, but does not prevent, the risk of accidentally placing your fingers or any part of your body close to the spray tip.

Trigger Guard

Always have the trigger guard in place on the gun when spraying to reduce the risk of accidentally triggering the gun if it is dropped or bumped.

Spray Tip Safety

Use extreme caution when cleaning or changing spray tips. If the spray tip clogs while spraying, lock the gun trigger safety immediately. Always follow the **Pressure Relief Procedure**, below, and then remove the spray tip to clean it.

NEVER wipe off build-up around the spray tip until the pressure is fully relieved and the gun safety is locked.

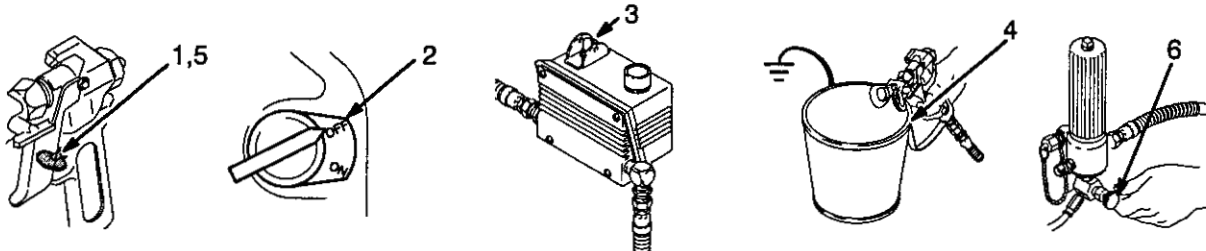
Pressure Relief Procedure

To reduce the risk of serious injury, including fluid injection, splashing fluid or solvent in the eyes or on the skin, or injury from moving parts or electric shock, always follow this procedure whenever you shut off the sprayer, when checking or servicing any part of the spray system, when installing, cleaning or changing spray tips, and whenever you stop spraying.

1. Lock the gun trigger safety.
2. Turn the engine switch to OFF.
3. Move the pressure control switch to OFF.

4. Unlock the gun trigger safety. Hold a metal part of the gun firmly to the side of a grounded metal pail, and trigger the gun to Relieve the pressure.
5. Lock the gun trigger safety.
6. Open the pressure drain valve, having a container ready to catch the drainage. Leave the valve open until you are ready to spray again.

If you suspect that the spray tip or hose is completely clogged, or that pressure has not been fully relieved after following the steps above, wrap a rag around the tip guard retaining nut or hose end coupling and VERY SLOWLY loosen the part to Relieve the pressure gradually, then loosen completely. Now clear the tip or hose.



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MOVING PARTS HAZARD

Moving parts can pinch or amputate your fingers or other body parts. **KEEP CLEAR** of moving parts when starting or operating the sprayer.

Follow the **Pressure Relief Procedure** on page 4 before checking or servicing any part of the sprayer, to prevent it from starting accidentally.

EQUIPMENT MISUSE HAZARD

General Safety

Any misuse of the spray equipment or accessories, such as overpressurizing, modifying parts, using incompatible chemicals and fluids, or using worn or damaged parts, can cause them to rupture and result in fluid injection, splashing in the eyes or on the skin, or other serious injury, or fire, explosion or property damage.

Never alter or modify any part of this equipment; doing so could cause it to malfunction.

Check all spray equipment regularly and repair or replace worn or damaged parts immediately.

Always wear protective eyewear, gloves, clothing and respirator as recommended by the fluid and solvent manufacturer. Noise protection for the ears is recommended when the sprayer is operating. Refer to the Sound Level in the **Technical Data** on page 40.

System Pressure

This sprayer can develop 3000 psi (210 bar) *Maximum Working Pressure*. Be sure all spray equipment and accessories used are rated to withstand this pressure. Do not exceed the maximum working pressure of any component or accessory used in the system.

Fluid and Solvent Compatibility

All chemicals used in the sprayer must be chemically compatible with the wetted parts shown in the **Technical Data** on page 40. Consult your chemical supplier to ensure compatibility.

Do not use 1,1,1-trichloroethane, methylene chloride, other halogenated hydrocarbon solvents or fluids containing such solvents in this equipment, which contains aluminum and/or zinc parts. Such use could result in a serious chemical reaction, with the possibility of explosion, which could cause death, serious injury and/or substantial property damage.

HOSE SAFETY

High pressure fluid in the hoses can be very dangerous. If the hose develops a leak, split or rupture due to any kind of wear, damage or misuse, the high pressure spray emitted from it can cause a fluid injection injury or other serious injury or property damage.

All fluid hoses must have strain reliefs on both ends! The strain reliefs help protect the hose from kinks or bends at or close to the coupling which can result in hose rupture.

Tighten all fluid connections securely before each use. High pressure fluid can dislodge a loose coupling or allow high pressure spray to be emitted from the coupling.

Never use a damaged hose. Before each use, check the entire hose for cuts, leaks, abrasion, bulging cover, or damage or movement of the hose couplings. If any of these conditions exist, replace the hose immediately. Do not try to recouple high pressure hose or mend it with tape or any other device. A repaired hose cannot contain the high pressure fluid.

Handle and route hoses carefully. Do not pull on hoses to move equipment. Keep hoses clear of moving parts and hot surfaces of the pump and gas engine. Do not use fluids or solvents which are not compatible with the inner tube and cover of the hose. Do not expose Graco hoses to temperatures above 180° F (82° C) or below -40° F (-40° C).

Hose Grounding Continuity

Proper hose grounding continuity is essential to maintaining a grounded spray system. Check the electrical resistance of your fluid hoses at least once a week. If your hose does not have a tag on it which specifies the maximum electrical resistance, contact the hose supplier or manufacturer for the maximum resistance limits. Use a resistance meter in the appropriate range for your hose to check the resistance. If the resistance exceeds the recommended limits, replace it immediately. An ungrounded or poorly grounded hose can make your system hazardous. Also read **FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD**, below.

FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD

Static electricity is created by the flow of fluid through the pump and hose. If every part of the spray equipment is not properly grounded, sparking may occur, and the system may become hazardous. Sparking may also occur when plugging in or unplugging a power supply cord or using a gasoline engine. Sparks can ignite fumes from solvents and the fluid being sprayed, dust particles and other flammable substances, whether you are spraying indoors or outdoors, and can cause a fire or explosion and serious injury and property damage.

If you experience any static sparking or even a slight shock while using this equipment, **stop spraying immediately**. Check the entire system for proper grounding. Do not use the system again until the problem has been identified and corrected.

Grounding

To reduce the risk of static sparking, ground the sprayer and all other spray equipment used or located in the spray area. CHECK your local electrical code for detailed grounding instructions for your area and type of equipment. **BE SURE** to ground all of this spray equipment:

1. *Sprayer*: connect a ground wire and clamp (supplied) to a true earth ground.

2. *Fluid hoses*: use only grounded hoses with a maximum of 500 foot (150 m) combined hose length to ensure grounding continuity. See **Hose Grounding Continuity**, above.
3. *Spray gun*: obtain grounding through connection to a properly grounded fluid hose and sprayer.
4. *Object being sprayed*: according to local code.
5. *Fluid supply container*: according to local code.
6. *All solvent pails used when flushing*, according to local code. Use only metal pails, which are conductive. Do not place the pail on a non-conductive surface, such as paper or cardboard, which interrupts the grounding continuity.
7. *To maintain grounding continuity when flushing or relieving pressure*, always hold a metal part of the gun firmly to the side of a grounded metal pail, then trigger the gun.

Flushing Safety

Reduce the risk of fluid injection injury, static sparking, or splashing by following the flushing procedure given on page 17 of this manual. Follow the **Pressure Relief Procedure** on page 4, and remove the spray tip before flushing. Hold a metal part of the gun firmly to the side of a grounded metal pail and use the lowest possible fluid pressure during flushing.

GASOLINE ENGINE HAZARD

Never fill the fuel tank while the engine is running or hot. Fuel spilled on a hot surface can ignite and cause a fire.

Always pour fuel in slowly to avoid spilling. Also read **FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD**, above, and **Fueling** on page 13.

NEVER operate the engine in a closed building unless the engine exhaust is piped outside. The exhaust contains carbon monoxide, a poisonous, odorless and invisible gas which can cause serious illness and even death if inhaled.

IMPORTANT

United States Government safety standards have been adopted under the Occupational Safety and Health Act. These standards – particularly the General Standards, Part 1910, and the Construction Standards, Part 1926 – should be consulted.

Avertissement

La pulvérisation à haute pression peut causer des blessures très graves.
Réservé exclusivement à l'usage professionnel. Observer toutes les consignes de sécurité.
Bien lire et bien comprendre tous les manuels d'instructions avant d'utiliser le matériel.

RISQUES D'INJECTION

Consignes générales de sécurité

Cet appareil produit un fluide à très haute pression. Le fluide pulvérisé par le pistolet ou le fluide sous pression provenant de fuites ou de ruptures peut pénétrer sous la peau ou à l'intérieur du corps et entraîner des blessures très graves, voir même une amputation. Même sans être sous pression, le fluide éclaboussant ou entrant dans les yeux peut aussi entraîner des blessures graves.

Ne jamais pointer le pistolet vers quelqu'un ou vers une partie quelconque du corps. Ne jamais mettre la main ou les doigts sur l'ajutage du pulvérisateur. Ne jamais essayer de "refouler" la peinture. Cet appareil n'est pas un compresseur pneumatique. Toujours garder la protection de l'ajutage en place sur le pistolet pendant la pulvérisation.

Toujours observer la **Marche à Suivre Pour Détendre la Pression** donnée plus loin, avant de nettoyer ou d'enlever l'ajutage du pulvérisateur, ou d'effectuer un travail quelconque sur une partie de l'appareil.

NE JAMAIS essayer d'arrêter ou de dévier les fuites avec la main ou le corps.

Avant chaque utilisation, bien s'assurer que les dispositifs de sécurité fonctionnent correctement.

Soins médicaux

En cas de pénétration de fluide sous la peau: **Demander Immédiatement Des Soins Médicaux D'urgence.** Ne pas soigner cette blessure comme une simple coupure.

Avis au médecin: La pénétration des fluides sous la peau est un traumatisme. Il est important de traiter chirurgicalement cette blessure immédiatement. Ne pas retarder le traitement pour effectuer des recherches sur la toxicité. Certains revêtements exotiques sont dangereusement toxiques quand ils sont injectés directement dans le sang. Il est souhaitable de consulter un chirurgien esthétiques ou un chirurgien spécialisé dans la reconstruction des mains.

Dispositifs de sécurité du pistolet

Avant chaque utilisation, bien s'assurer que tous les dispositifs de sécurité du pistolet fonctionnent correctement. Ne pas enlever ni modifier une partie quelconque du pistolet; ceci risquerait d'entraîner un mauvais fonctionnement et des blessures graves.

Verrou de sécurité

A chaque fois que l'on s'arrête de pulvériser, même s'il s'agit d'un court instant, toujours mettre le verrou de sécurité du pistolet sur la position, "fermée" ou "sécurité" ("safe"), pour empêcher le pistolet de fonctionner. Si le verrou de sécurité n'est pas mis, le pistolet peut se déclencher accidentellement.

Diffuseur

Le diffuseur du pistolet sert à diviser le jet et à réduire les risques d'injection accidentelle quand l'ajutage n'est pas en place. Vérifier le fonctionnement du diffuseur régulièrement. Pour cette vérification, détendre la pression en observant la **Marche à Suivre Pour Détendre la Pression** donnée plus loin enlever l'ajutage du pulvérisateur. Pointer le pistolet dans un seau en métal, en le maintenant fermement contre le seau. Puis, en utilisant la pression la plus faible possible, appuyer sur la gâchette du pistolet. Si le fluide projeté n'est pas diffusé sous forme de jet irrégulier, remplacer immédiatement le diffuseur.

Protection de l'ajutage

Toujours maintenir la protection de l'ajutage en place sur le pistolet du pulvérisateur pendant la pulvérisation. La protection de l'ajutage attire l'attention sur les risques d'injection et contribue à réduire, mais n'évite pas le risque, que les doigts ou une partie quelconque du corps ne passent accidentellement à proximité immédiate de l'ajutage du pulvérisateur.

Consignes de sécurité concernant l'ajutage du pulvérisateur

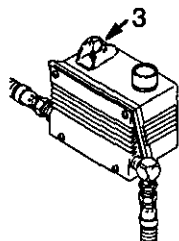
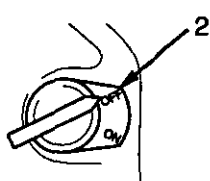
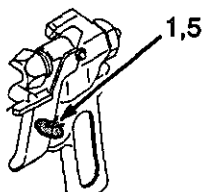
Faire extrêmement attention à l'occasion du nettoyage ou du remplacement des ajutages du pulvérisateur. Si l'ajutage se bouche pendant la pulvérisation, mettre immédiatement le verrou de sécurité du pistolet. Toujours bien observer la **Marche à Suivre Pour Détendre la Pression** puis enlever l'ajutage du pulvérisateur pour le nettoyer.

Ne jamais essayer ce qui s'est accumulé autour de l'ajutage du pulvérisateur avant que la pression ne soit complètement tombée et que le verrou de sécurité du pistolet ne soit engagé.

Marche À Suivre Pour Détendre La Pression

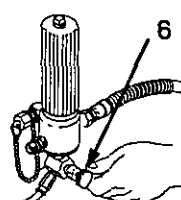
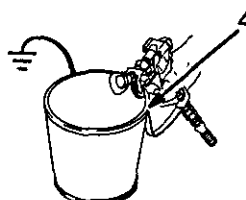
Pour réduire les risques de blessures graves, y compris les blessures par projection de fluide ou celles causées par de éclaboussures dans les yeux ou sur la peau, par des pièces en mouvement, toujours bien observer cette marche à suivre chaque fois que l'on arrête le pulvérisateur, à l'occasion de la vérification, du Égale ou du nettoyage du système ou lors du changement des ajutages.

1. Engagé le verrou de sécurité du pistolet.
2. Mettre le levier d'arrêt du moteur sur ARRET (OFF).
3. Basculer l'interrupteur de commande de pression sur ARRET (OFF).



4. Désengagé le verrou de sécurité du pistolet. Tout en maintenant une partie métallique du pistolet fermement appuyé contre le côté d'un seau en métal, actionner le pistolet pour libérer la pression.
5. Engagé le verrou de sécurité du pistolet.
6. Ouvrir la soupape de sécurité et la laisser ouverte jusqu'à ce que l'on soit prêt à se servir de nouveau du pulvérisateur.
7. Débrancher le fil de la bougie.

Si l'on soupçonne que le tuyau ou l'ajutage est complètement bouché ou que la pression n'a pas été complètement libérée après avoir procédé aux opérations ci-dessus, desserrer très lentement un raccord de bout de tuyau ou l'écrou de retenue de la protection de l'ajutage et libérer progressivement la pression.



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RISQUES EN CAS DE MAUVAISE UTILISATION DU MATERIEL

Consignes générales de sécurité

Toute utilisation anormale de l'appareil de pulvérisation ou des accessoires comme, par exemple, la mise sous une pression excessive, les modifications de pièces, l'utilisation de produits chimiques et de matières incompatibles et l'utilisation de pièces usées ou abîmées peut causer des dégâts à l'appareil ou des ruptures de pièces et entraîner une injection de liquide ou d'autres blessures sérieuses, un incendie, une explosion ou d'autres dégâts.

Toujours porter une protection pour les yeux, des gants, des vêtements protecteur et un dispositif pour la respiration correspondant aux recommandations des fabricants de fluides et solvants.

Pression

Ce pulvérisateur peut produire une *Pression Maximum De Travail 210 bar (3000 lb/po.2)* S'assurer que tous les éléments du pulvérisateur et ses accessoires sont conçus pour résister à la pression maximum de travail de ce pulvérisateur. NE PAS dépasser la pression maximum de travail d'aucun des éléments ou accessoires utilisés avec cet appareil.

Compatibilité chimique des corps

Bien s'assurer que tous les corps des solvants utilisés sont chimiquement compatibles avec les parties mouillées indiquées dans les "Données techniques", à page 40. Toujours lire soigneusement les documents et brochures du fabricant des fluides et solvants utilisés avant de s'en servir dans ce pulvérisateur.

MESURES DE SECURITE CONCERNANT LES TUYAUX FLEXIBLES

Le fluide à haute pression circulant dans les tuyaux peut être très dangereux. En cas de fuite sur le tuyau, de fissure, déchirure ou rupture à la suite de l'usure, de dégâts ou d'une mauvaise utilisation, les projections de fluide haute pression qui en proviennent peuvent entraîner des blessures graves par pénétration sous la peau ou par contact, ainsi que des dégâts matériels.

Tous les tuyaux flexibles doivent avoir des ressorts spirale de protection aux 2 bouts! Les spirales de protection contribuent à éviter la formation de pliures, de boucles ou de nœuds sur les tuyaux qui pourraient entraîner la rupture du tuyau à l'endroit du raccord ou à son voisinage.

SERRER fermement tous les raccords avant chaque utilisation. Le fluide sous pression peut faire sauter un raccord desserré ou produire un jet à haute pression s'échappant par le raccord.

NE Jamais Utiliser un tuyau endommagé. NE Pas essayer de refaire le raccord d'un tuyau haute pression ni de réparer le tuyau avec du ruban adhésif ou par tout autre moyen. Un tuyau réparé ne peut pas résister au fluide sous pression.

Manipuler les tuyaux avec précaution et choisir soigneusement leur chemin. Ne pas déplacer le fluide en tirant sur le tuyau. Ne pas utiliser de fluides ou de solvants que ne sont pas compatibles avec l'enveloppe intérieur ou extérieure de tuyau. NE PAS exposer le tuyau à fluides des températures supérieures à 82°C (180°F) ou inférieures à -40°C (-40°F).

Continuité de la mise à la terre des tuyaux

Une bonne continuité de la mise à la terre des tuyaux est essentielle pour maintenir la mise à la terre de l'ensemble de vaporisation. Vérifiez la résistance électrique de vos tuyaux à fluides et à air, au moins une fois par semaine. Si votre tuyau ne comporte pas d'étiquette qui précise la résistance électrique maximum, prenez contact avec le fournisseur de tuyaux ou la fabricant pour avoir les limites de résistance maximum. Utilisez un mètre de résistance de la gamme appropriée pour votre tuyau et vérifiez la résistance. Si celle-ci dépasse les limites recommandées, remplacez le tuyau immédiatement. Un tuyau sans mise à la terre ou avec une mise à la terre incorrecte peut entraîner des risques pour votre système. Lisez aussi LES RISQUES D'INCENDIE OU D'EXPLOSION.

RISQUES D'INCENDIE OU D'EXPLOSION

De l'électricité statique est produite par le passage du fluide à grande vitesse dans la pompe et dans les tuyaux. Si toutes les pièces de l'appareil de pulvérisation ne sont pas convenablement reliées ou à la masse ou à la terre, des étincelles peuvent se produire et l'appareil risque d'être dangereux. Des étincelles peuvent également se produire à l'occasion du branchement ou du débranchement du cordon d'alimentation ou de l'utilisation d'un moteur à essence. Les étincelles sont suffisantes pour allumer les vapeurs de solvants et le fluide pulvérisé, les fines particules de poussière ainsi que d'autres substances inflammables, quand on pulvérisé à l'intérieur ou à l'extérieur, et elles peuvent causer un incendie ou une explosion, ainsi que des blessures graves et des dégâts matériels.

S'il se produit des étincelles d'électricité statique, ou si vous ressentez la moindre décharge, **arrêtez immédiatement la pulvérisation**. Vérifiez que le système avant que le problème soit identifié et corrigé.

Mise à la terre ou à la masse

Pour réduire les risques de production d'étincelles d'électricité statique, le pulvérisateur et tous les équipements utilisés ou se trouvant dans la zone de pulvérisation doivent être reliés à la terre ou à la masse. Pour connaître le détail des instructions de mise à la terre dans la région et le type particulier d'équipement, Consulter le code ou les réglementations électriques locales. S'assurer que tous les équipements de pulvérisation suivants sont bien reliés à la terre:

1. *Pulvérisateur*: Relier le file de masses et le collier (fourni) à une bonne terre.

2. *Pistolet*: Réaliser la mise à la terre en le raccordant à un tuyau flexible et à un pulvérisateur déjà convenablement reliés à la terre.
3. *Tuyaux flexibles*: Afin d'assurer la continuité de la mise à la terre, n'utiliser que des tuyaux comportant une mise à la terre et ayant une longueur maximum combinée de 150 m (500 pieds). Se reporter également au paragraphe, "Continuité du circuit de mise à la terre des tuyaux".
4. *Réceptacle d'alimentation*: observer le code ou les réglementations locales.
5. *Objets, matériel ou surfaces recevant la pulvérisation*: observer le code ou les réglementations locales.
6. *Tous les seaux de solvant* utilisés pour le rinçage: observer le code ou les réglementations locales. *N'utiliser que des seaux métallique* conducteurs de l'électricité. Ne pas mettre le seau sur une surface non conductrice comme sur du papier ou du carton car cela interromprait la continuité de la mise à la terre.
7. *Pour conserver la continuité de la mise à la terre quand on rince le matériel ou quand on libère la pression*, toujours maintenir une partie métallique du pistolet fermement appuyée contre le côté d'un seau en métal puis appuyer sur la détente du pistolet.

Mesures de Sécurité concernant le Rinçage

Pour réduire les risques de blessures par pénétration de la peau et les risques dus aux étincelles d'électricité statique ou aux éclaboussures, observe la marche à suivre pour le rinçage donnée à la page 16 de ce manuel.

RISQUES DUS AUX MOTEURS A ESSENCE

NE JAMAIS remplir le réservoir de carburant quand le moteur tourne ou quand il est chaud. Le carburant renversé sur une surface chaude peut s'enflammer et causer un incendie. Toujours verser le carburant lentement pour éviter d'en renverser. Lire **RISQUES D'INCENDIE OU D'EXPLOSION**.

NE JAMAIS faire tourner un moteur dans un bâtiment fermé à moins que les gaz d'échappement ne soient dirigés au dehors. Les gaz d'échappement contiennent de l'oxyde de carbone, un gaz toxique, inodore et invisible qui peut entraîner des malaises graves ou même la mort si l'on le respire.

ADVERTENCIA

**EL ROCIADO a ALTA PRESIÓN PUEDE CAUSAR GRAVES LESIONES.
SOLO PARA USO PROFESIONAL. RESPETE LOS AVISOS DE ADVERTENCIA.
Lea y entienda todo el manual de instrucciones antes de manejar el equipo.**

PELIGRO DE INYECCION DE FLUIDO

Seguridad general

Este equipo general un fluido a una presión muy alta. El rociado de la pistola, los escapes de fluido o roturas de los componentes pueden inyectar fluido en la piel y el cuerpo y causar lesiones extremadamente graves, incluyendo a veces la necesidad de amputación. También, el fluido inyectado o salpicado en los ojos puede causar graves daños.

Nunca apuntar la pistola hacia alguien o alguna parte del cuerpo. Nunca colocar la mano o los dedos encima de la boquilla. Nunca tratar de "hacer retornar la pintura"; este NO es un sistema de rociado de aire.

Siempre tener colocado el protector de la boquilla en la pistola mientras se está pulverizando.

Siempre seguir el **procedimiento de descarga de presión**, dado más abajo, *antes* de limpiar o sacar la boquilla o de dar servicio a cualquier del sistema.

Nunca tratar de parar o desviar los escapes con la mano o el cuerpo.

Asegurar que todos los aparatos de seguridad del equipo están funcionando bien antes de cada uso.

Tratamiento médico

Si pareciera que un poco de fluido penetró la piel, conseguir **Tratamiento Médico De Urgencia De Inmediato. No Tratar La Herida Como Un Simple Corte.** Decir al médico exactamente *cua* fluido fue.

Aviso al médico: *Si se llega a inyectar este fluido en la piel se causa una lesión traumática. Es importante tratar quirúrgicamente la lesión a la brevedad posible. No demorar el tratamiento para investigar la toxicidad. La toxicidad es algo de sumar importancia en algunas pinturas exóticas cuando se inyectan directamente al torrente sanguíneo. Será conveniente consultar a un especialista en cirugía plástica o reconstructiva de las manos.*

Aparatos de seguridad de la pistola pulverizadora

Asegurar que todos los aparatos protectores de la pistola están funcionando bien antes de cada uso. No sacar ni modificar ninguna pieza de la pistola pues podría causar el malfuncionamiento de la misma con las consiguientes lesiones personales.

Pestillo de seguridad

Cada vez que se deje de pulverizar, aunque sea por un breve momento, siempre colocar el pestillo de seguridad en la posición "cerrada", lo que deja la pistola inoperante. El no hacerlo puede llevar al disparo imprevisto de la pistola.

Difusor

El difusor de la pistola dispersa el chorro pulverizado y reduce el riesgo de inyección cuando no está instalada la boquilla. Revisar con regularidad el funcionamiento del difusor. Seguir el **procedimiento de descarga de presión**, dado más abajo, y después sacar la boquilla. Apuntar la pistola a un balde metálico, sosteniéndola bien firme contra él. Utilizando la presión más bajo posible, disparar la pistola. Si el fluido emitido *no sale disperso* en un chorro irregular, reemplazar de inmediato el difusor.

Protector de la boquilla

Siempre tener el protector de la boquilla colocado en la pistola mientras se está pulverizando. Este protector llama la atención contra el peligro de inyección y ayuda a reducir, pero no evita, la colocación accidental de los dedos o cualquier otra parte del cuerpo cerca de la boquilla.

Seguridad de la boquilla pulverizadora

Tener mucho cuidado al limpiar o cambiar las boquillas. Si llegara a obstruirse mientras está pulverizando, enganchar el pestillo de la pistola de inmediato. Siempre seguir el **procedimiento de descarga de presión** y después sacar la boquilla para limpiarla

NUNCA limpiar la acumulación de pintura alrededor de la boquilla antes de que se haya descargado por completo la presión y el pestillo esté enganchado.

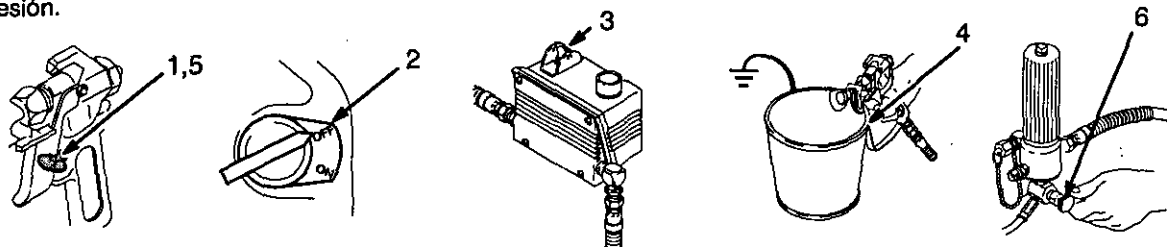
Procedimiento De Descarga De Presión

Para reducir el riesgo de sufrir graves lesiones corporales, incluyendo la inyección de fluidos, salpicaduras en los ojos o la piel, o lesiones causadas por piezas en movimiento, siempre seguir este procedimiento al apagar la máquina pulverizadora, al revisar, ajustar o limpiar el sistema, o al cambiar las boquillas.

1. Enganchar el pestillo de seguridad de la pistola.
2. Mover el interruptor de parada del motor a OFF.
3. Mover el interruptor de control de presión a OFF.
4. Desenganchar el pestillo de seguridad de la pistola. Mantener una parte metálica de la pistola firmemente contra el lado de un balde de metal y activar la pistola para descargar la presión.

5. Volver a enganchar el pestillo de seguridad de la pistola.
6. Abrir la válvula de alivio de presión y dejarla abierta hasta que se esté nuevamente listo para pulverizar.
7. Desconectar el cable de la bujía.

Si se sospecha que la boquilla o la manguera esté completamente obstruida, o que no se ha descargado por completo la presión después de haber seguido el procedimiento anterior, aflojar MUY LENTAMENTE un adaptador de extremo de la manguera o la tuerca de renovación del protector de la punta y descargar gradualmente la presión.



PELIGRO POR MAL USO DEL EQUIPO

Seguridad general

Cualquier mal uso del equipo pulverizador o los accesorios, tal como sobre presurización, modificación de piezas, uso de materiales y productos químicos incompatibles, o utilización de piezas dañadas o desgastadas, puede hacer que se rompan y causen la inyección de fluido u otras lesiones corporales graves, incendio, explosión o daños a la propiedad.

Siempre usar gafas, guantes, vestimentas protectoras y un respiradero, tal como recomiendan los fabricantes del fluido y del solvente.

Presión del sistema

Esta pulverizadora puede desarrollar 210 barías (3000 psi) de *Presión De Trabajo Máxima*. Asegurar que todo el equipo pulverizador y sus accesorios tienen la capacidad para aguantar la presión máxima de trabajo de ningún componente o accesorio de este sistema.

Compatibilidad de fluido

Siempre leer las instrucciones del fabricante del fluido y solvente antes de usarlos en esta pulverizadora en la página 40.

SEGURIDAD EN EL USO DE LAS MANGUERAS

El fluido que escapa a alta presión por las mangueras puede ser muy peligroso. Si en la manguera se desarrolla un escape, una rotura o rajadura debido a cualquier tipo de desgaste, daño o maltrato, el chorro a alta presión emitido por allí puede causar una lesión por inyección u otras lesiones corporales graves o daños a la propiedad.

Todas las mangueras para fluidos tienen que tener guardas de resorte en ambos extremos! Estas protegen las mangueras contra dobleces o retorcidas en los acoplamientos o cerca de ellos, los que podrían traducirse en roturas de la manguera.

Antes de usarlas, apretar bien firmes todas las conexiones. El fluido a alta presión puede desalojar un acoplamiento suelto o dejar que por él escape un chorro a alta presión.

Nunca usar una manguera que está dañada. Siempre revisarla en busca de cortaduras, escapes, abrasión, cubierta abultada, o acoplamientos sueltos o dañados. Si llegara a encontrarse cualquiera de estas condiciones, reemplazar de inmediato la manguera. No intentar reacoplar una manguera de alta presión o enmendarla con cinta adhesiva u otro material similar. Una manguera que ha sido remendada no aguante el fluido al alta presión.

Manejar y pasar cuidadosamente las mangueras. No tirar de las mangueras para mover el equipo. No usar fluidos o solventes que sean incompatibles con el tubo interno y la cubierta de la manguera. No exponer las mangueras a temperaturas sobre 82° C (180°F) o bajo -40°C (-40° F).

Continuidad del circuito de puesta a tierra de la manguera

La continuidad del circuito de puesta a tierra apropiado es esencial para mantener conectado a tierra el sistema pulverizador. Es indispensable revisar la resistencia eléctrica máxima de las mangueras de aire y de fluido por lo menos una vez a la semana. Si la manguera no tiene una etiqueta en la cual se especifica la resistencia eléctrica máxima, ponerse en contacto con el proveedor o fabricante de la manguera para la información sobre los límites de resistencia. Usar un metro de resistencia en la gama apropiada para comprobar la resistencia; si excede los lites recomendados, reemplazarla de inmediato. Es muy arriesgado tener una manguera sin puesta a tierra o con la puesta a tierra en malas condiciones. Leer también la información sobre **RIESGO DE INCENDIO O EXPLOSION**, más arriba.

PELIGRO DE INCENDIO O EXPLOSION

El flujo a alta velocidad del fluido al pasar por la bomba y manguera crea electricidad estática. Si todas las partes del equipo pulverizador no tienen buena tierra, pueden ocurrir chispas, convirtiéndolo al sistema en algo peligroso. También, pueden producirse chispas al enchufar o desenchufar el cordón eléctrico o al usar un motor de gasolina. Estas chispas pueden inflamar los vapores de los solventes y el chorro de fluido pulverizado, partículas de polvo y otras sustancias inflamables, sea al aire libre o bajo techo, lo que podría causar una explosión o incendio y graves lesiones corporales y daños a la propiedad.

Si ocurre una chispa de electricidad estática o incluso un ligero choque eléctrico mientras se usa el equipo, **dejar de pulverizar de inmediato**. Revisar todo el sistema en busca de una tierra apropiado. No usar de nuevo el sistema hasta haber identificado y solucionado el problema.

Puesta a tierra

Para reducir el riesgo de chispas estáticas, conectar a tierra la pulverizadora y todo el otro equipo de pulverizar que se use o se encuentre en el lugar que se va a rociar. Consultar el código eléctrico de la localidad para las instrucciones sobre las conexiones a tierra exigidas para la zona y tipo de equipo. Asegurar de conectar a tierra todo este equipo pulverizador:

1. **Pulverizadora:** Conectar el alambre de tierra y la abrazadera (suministrada) a una buena conexión a tierra.

2. **Mangueras para fluidos:** usar solamente mangueras con puesta a tierra de una longitud combinada de 150 m (500 pies), para asegurar buena continuidad a tierra. Referirse también al párrafo sobre **continuidad a tierra de la manguera**.
3. **Pistola:** hacer la puesta a tierra conectándola a una manguera de fluido y pulverizadora bien conectadas a tierra.
4. **Suministrar un recipiente:** de acuerdo al código local. Usar **solamente baldes de metal**, que sean conductivos. No colocar el balde en una superficie no conductiva, como papel o cartón, que interrumpe la continuidad a tierra.
5. **Objeto que se está rociando:** de conformidad con el código local.
6. **Todos los baldes de solvente** usados durante el lavado, de conformidad con el código local.
7. **Para mantener la continuidad a tierra durante el lavado o descarga de presión,** siempre apoyar una parte metálica de la pistola bien firme contra el costado de **balde de metal**, después apretar el gatillo.

Seguridad durante el lavado

Para reducir el riesgo de que se inyecte o salpique fluido en la piel, o que ocurra una descarga de electricidad estática, siempre seguir las instrucciones Para el Lavado, dadas en la página 17. Seguir el **Procedimiento de Descarga de Presión** en la página 8, y quitar la **boquilla de metal** y usar la presión más baja posible de fluido durante el lavado.

PRECAUCIONES PARA LOS MOTORES DE GASOLINA

Nunca llenar el tanque de combustible mientras el motor está funcionando o caliente. El combustible derramado en una superficie caliente puede encenderse y provocar un incendio. Siempre verter el combustible lentamente para evitar derrames. Leer **PELIGRO DE INCENDIO O EXPLOSION**.

NUNCA hacer funcionar el motor en un edificio cerrado sin encaminar los gases de escape hacia el aire libre. Los gases de escape contienen monóxido de carbono, un gas venenoso, sin olor e invisible que podría causar enfermedades graves, incluso la muerte, al inhalarse.

Introduction

GM7000 BASIC COMPONENTS

Your new GM7000 Sprayer functions and operates differently than other airless paint sprayers. This section will help you become familiar with the sprayer before operating it. Refer to Fig. 2 on page 11.

Pressure Control

The pressure control includes an ON/OFF switch (A) for the sprayer, the pressure adjusting knob (B), and a pressure-sensing device. The pressure control engages and disengages the clutch to control pressure.

Engine

The engine (1) is a 5.5 horsepower, four stroke, gasoline engine. Its function is to drive the displacement pump to supply paint. An adjustable throttle allows you to adjust the engine speed for a large or a small orifice spray tip. When the oil level is too low, the engine shuts off automatically and cannot be restarted until the oil level is replenished.

Clutch

The clutch (4) is engaged by the electric power generated by the gasoline engine. The power is controlled by the pressure switch.

Drive Assembly

The permanently-lubricated drive assembly (20) transfers power from the gasoline engine to the displacement pump.

Displacement Pump

The positive-displacement, volume-balanced pump (28) provides equal fluid delivery on both the up and down pump strokes. The pump has a wetcup which, when filled with Graco Throat Seal Liquid, helps prevent damage to the throat packings and piston rod.

Fluid Filter

The fluid filter (51) strains the paint to help avoid clogs in the hose and the spray tip. The filter includes a reusable element and a pressure drain valve for relieving the fluid pressure.

Hoses

The grounded, nylon spray hoses have spring guards on both ends. The 50 foot (15.2 m) hoses (202) have a 1/4 in. ID. The 3 foot (0.9 m), 3/16 in. ID whip hose (203) provides more flexible gun movement. The nylon hose material acts as a pulsation dampener to absorb pressure fluctuations.

Spray Gun & RAC™ IV DripLess™ Tip Guard

The Graco high pressure spray guns have a trigger safety which prevents accidental triggering when the safety is locked. See L in Fig.1. The gun (204) provided with the sprayer also has a filter for final paint straining. The Reverse-A-Clean™ IV (RAC IV) SwitchTip™ uses high pressure fluid to remove clogs from the spray tip without removing the spray tip from the gun. The Reverse-A-Clean™ IV DripLess™ tip guard is a safety feature which helps reduce the risk of a fluid injection injury.

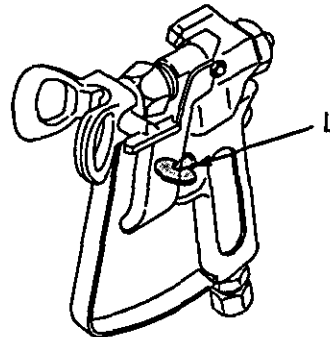
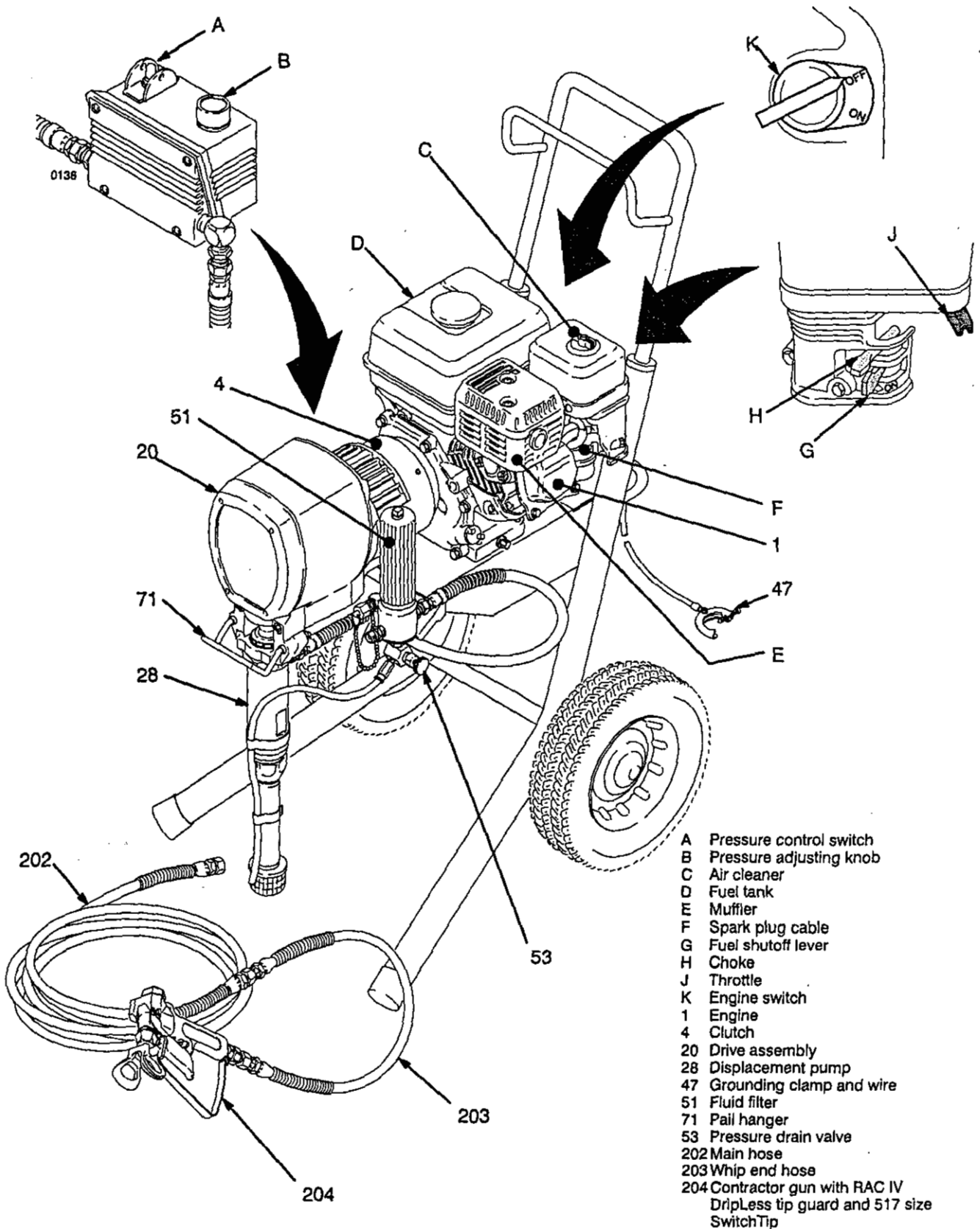


Fig. 1

01020

Introduction



- A Pressure control switch
- B Pressure adjusting knob
- C Air cleaner
- D Fuel tank
- E Muffler
- F Spark plug cable
- G Fuel shutoff lever
- H Choke
- J Throttle
- K Engine switch
- 1 Engine
- 4 Clutch
- 20 Drive assembly
- 28 Displacement pump
- 47 Grounding clamp and wire
- 51 Fluid filter
- 71 Pail hanger
- 53 Pressure drain valve
- 202 Main hose
- 203 Whip end hose
- 204 Contractor gun with RAC IV DripLess tip guard and 517 size SwitchTip

Fig. 2

03467A

Setup

NOTE: A 55 gallon (200 liter) suction tube kit, Part No. 236-951, is available.

CAUTION

To avoid damaging the pressure control, which may result in poor equipment performance and component damage, follow these precautions.

1. Always use nylon spray hose. Never use a wire braid hose; it is too rigid to act as a pulsation dampener.
2. Always use a minimum hose length of 100 foot (30.4 m) x 1/4 inch ID or 50 foot (15.2 m) x 3/8 inch ID hose at each outlet.
3. Never install any shutoff device between the filter (51) and the main hose (202). See Fig. 3.
4. Always use the main filter outlet (60) for a one gun operation. Never plug this outlet.

1. Connect hose and gun. (Refer to Fig. 3.)

- a. Remove the plastic cap (56) from the 1/4 npsm (m) filter outlet nipple (60). Screw the first 50 foot (15.2 m) main fluid hose (202) onto the nipple. Connect the second 50 foot hose (202) to the first 50 foot with the coupling nipple (205). Read the CAUTION, above.
- b. Connect the whip end hose (203) between the main fluid hoses and the inlet adapter of the gun (204).
- c. **DO NOT** use thread sealant, and **DO NOT** install the spray tip yet!

WARNING

If you are supplying your own hoses and spray gun, be sure the hoses are electrically conductive, that the gun has a tip guard, and that each part is rated for at least 3000 psi (210 bar) *Maximum Working Pressure*. This is to reduce the risk of serious injury caused by static sparking, fluid injection or over-pressurization and rupture of the hose or gun.

2. **Two gun hookup.** Remove the cap (56) from the secondary hose outlet. Connect the second outlet hoses to the sprayer as explained in Step 1, above.
3. **Fill packing nut/wetcup.** Fill the packing nut/wet-cup (416) 1/3 full with Graco Throat Seal Liquid (TSL), supplied. See Fig. 2.

4. **Check the engine oil level.** Refer to the Honda engine manual, supplied. This is a summary of the information: Remove one of the oil fill plugs (M); the oil should be almost overflowing. See Fig. 4. Add oil as necessary.

Recommended lubrication oil: Use a high-quality, detergent oil, SAE 10W-40, classified "FOR SERVICE SE or SF", for regular use and for breaking-in a new engine.

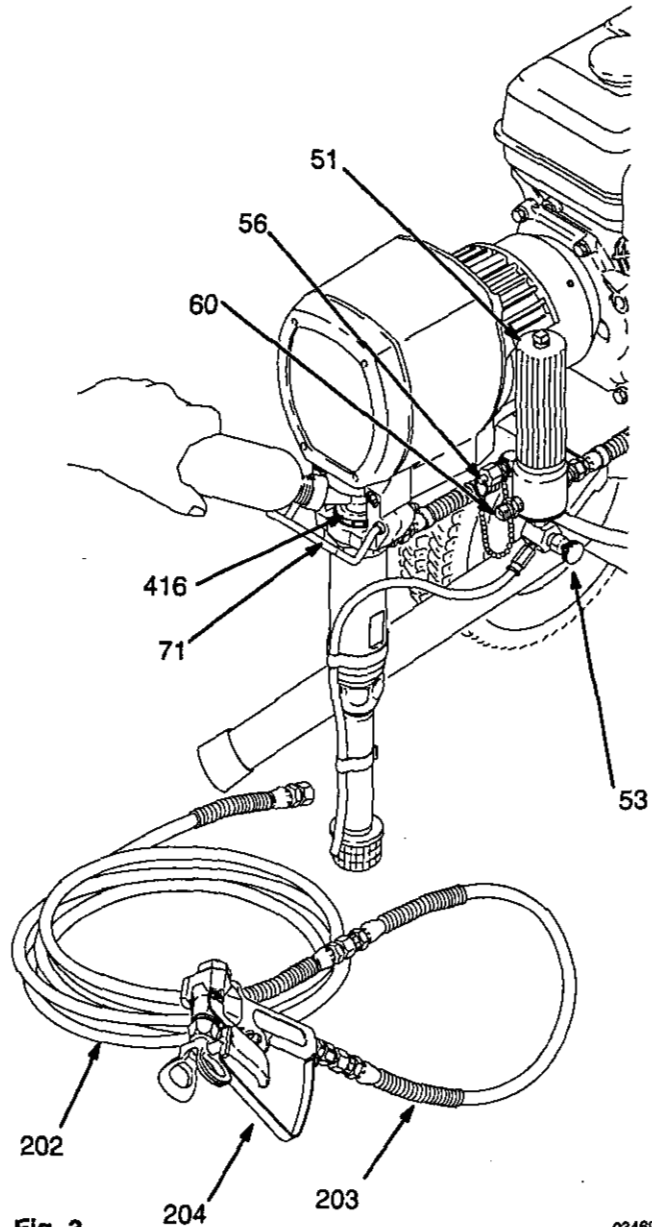


Fig. 3

03469

Setup

5. **Be sure your system is properly grounded before operating it.** Read and follow the warning section, FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD, on page 5. Use the grounding wire and clamp (47) whenever the sprayer is used as a stationary unit.
6. **Fill the gas tank.** See the Fueling section, below.
7. **Flush the pump** to remove the lightweight oil which was left in the pump to protect it from rust.
 - a. Before using water-base paint, flush with mineral spirits, followed by soapy water, and then flush with clean water.
 - b. Before using oil-base paint, flush with mineral spirits, only.
 - c. See Flushing on page 17 for the flushing procedure.
8. **Prepare the paint** according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
 - a. Remove any skin that may have formed.
 - b. Stir the paint to mix the pigments.
 - c. Strain the paint through a fine nylon mesh bag (available at most paint dealers) to remove the particles that could clog the filter or spray tip. This is probably the most important step toward trouble-free spraying.
9. **Keep the sprayer upright and level** during operation and whenever it is being moved. See the last CAUTION on page 15.

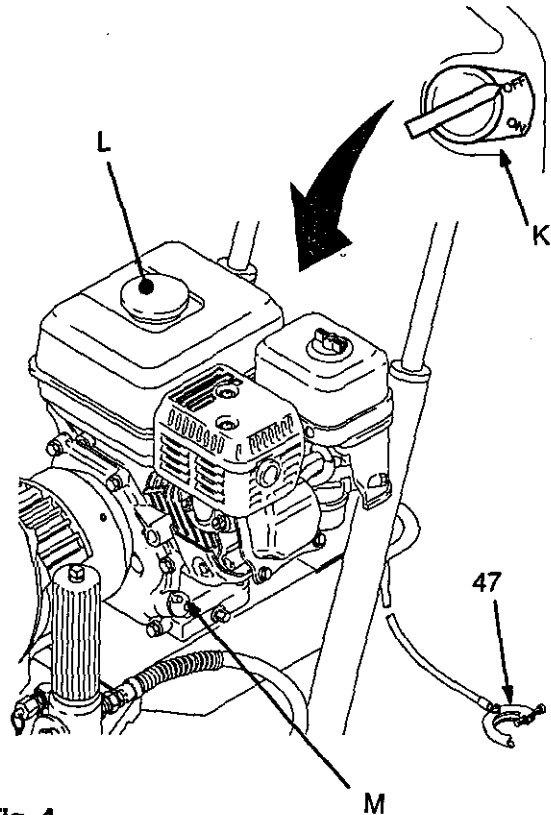


Fig. 4

03470

Fueling

WARNING

Gasoline is extremely flammable and explosive under certain conditions.

Always turn the engine switch (K) to off before refueling.

Refuel in a well-ventilated area.

Do not smoke or allow flames or sparks in the area where the engine is refueled or where the gasoline is stored.

Do not overfill the tank. Make sure the gas fill cap (L) is securely closed after refueling.

Be careful not to spill fuel when fueling. Fuel vapor or spilled fuel can ignite. If any fuel is spilled, make sure the area is dry before starting the engine.

1. **Fuel specifications.** Use automotive gasoline with a pump octane number $[(R + M)/2]$ of 86 or higher, or a research octane number of 91 or higher. Unleaded fuel minimizes the combustion chamber deposits.
2. **Gasolines containing alcohol (gasohol).** Do not use gasohol which contains methanol, if the gasohol does not contain cosolvents and corrosion inhibitors for methanol. Even if it does contain such additives, do not use the gasohol if it contains more than 5% methanol.
3. **General.** Do not use any oil and gasoline mixtures or contaminated gasoline. Avoid getting any dirt, dust or water in the fuel tank.
4. **Tank Capacity.** 0.95 gallons (3.6 liter). Always leave at least 1/2 in. at the top of the tank for expansion.
5. **Shut off the engine before refueling.**
6. **After refueling, tighten the fuel tank cap firmly.**

Startup

Before You Start the Sprayer

1. See **Flushing** on page 17 to determine if you should flush the sprayer.
2. Be sure the gas tank is full.
3. Check the engine oil level.

NOTE: The engine stops automatically, or will not start, if it is low on oil. Refer to the oil fill procedure in the Honda engine manual or to step 4., page 12.

4. Be sure the spark plug cable is firmly pushed onto the plug.

Starting the Sprayer

NOTE: Refer to Fig. 5 as you start the sprayer.

1. When starting a sprayer that **IS NOT PRIMED**, remove the spray tip.
2. If a **secondary hose and gun is not installed**, be sure the cap is securely plugging the secondary outlet fitting.
3. Place the suction tube into the paint, water or solvent container, depending on whether you are flushing or are ready to spray.
4. Open the black fuel shutoff lever by pushing it in the direction of the arrow.

CAUTION

Never try to start the engine unless fluid pressure is relieved and the pressure control switch is OFF. Trying to start the engine when it is pressurized could damage the recoil system.

5. Turn the pressure control switch to OFF.
6. To start the engine:
 - a. Turn the pressure adjusting knob all the way counterclockwise to the lowest pressure setting.
 - b. Slide the metal throttle lever away from the fuel tank to maximum position (fully left).

- c. If the engine is cold, close the choke by moving the gray lever.
- d. If the engine is warm, close the choke by moving the gray lever only half way or not at all.
- e. Turn the engine switch to ON.

WARNING

A rope which recoils too quickly may hit someone and cause serious injury. The rope could also jam in recoil assembly.

- f. Hold the frame of the sprayer with one hand and pull the starter rope rapidly and firmly. Continue holding the rope as you let it return. Pull and return the rope until the engine starts.
 - g. Open the choke as soon as the engine starts, except in cold weather. In cold weather, leave the choke closed for 10 to 30 seconds before opening it to keep the engine running.
7. **Unlock the gun trigger safety.**
 8. **To start the pump:**
 - a. Open the pressure drain valve.
 - b. Turn the pressure control switch to ON.
 - c. Turn the pressure control knob about 1/4 turn from minimum pressure. Run the pump until fluid is flowing smoothly from the pressure drain valve, indicating the pump is fully primed.
 - d. Close the pressure drain valve. Hold a metal part of the gun firmly against a grounded metal pail and squeeze the trigger until fluid flows from the gun.
 - e. Release the trigger. Lock the gun trigger safety.
 9. **If you have not primed the sprayer with paint yet,** move the suction tube to the paint container. Unlock the gun trigger safety. Trigger the gun into the water/solvent pail just until paint appears. Release the trigger and lock the trigger safety. Repeat for the second gun if two guns are used.

WARNING

To reduce the risk of serious injury from fluid injection, NEVER operate the spray gun with the tip guard removed.

Startup

10. Install the spray tip in the gun. See the separate tip instruction manual, 307-848, supplied.
11. Adjust the engine speed and pump pressure. Unlock the gun trigger safety. Trigger the gun onto a test paper to check the spray pattern and atomization. Turn the pressure adjusting knob until you get a good pattern. Then slowly lower the throttle setting as far as you can without changing the spray pattern.

CAUTION

Always use the lowest needed fluid pressure and the lowest needed throttle setting, to increase the life of the sprayer. Higher settings cause excessive clutch cycling, premature tip wear and premature pump wear.

CAUTION

Close the black fuel shutoff lever whenever you are transporting the sprayer to prevent fuel from flooding the engine.

Keep the sprayer upright and level when operating it and when transporting it. This prevents crankcase oil from leaking into the combustion chamber, which makes startup very difficult.

- A Pressure control switch
- B Pressure adjusting knob
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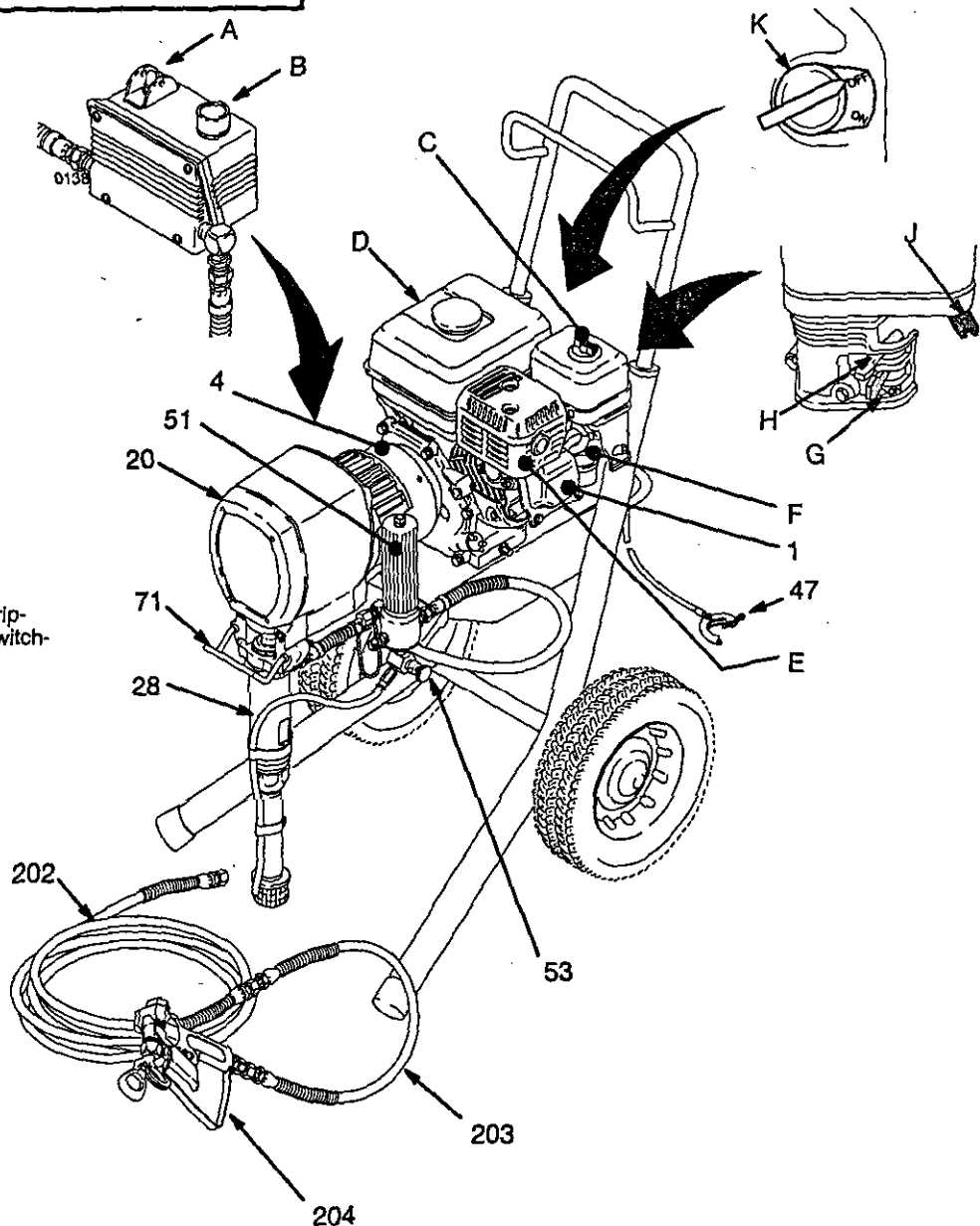


Fig. 5

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Maintenance

WARNING

To reduce the risk of serious injury, including fluid injection or splashing in the eyes or on the skin, or injury from moving parts, always follow the **Pressure Relief Procedure Warning**, below, before checking, adjusting, cleaning or shutting down the sprayer. *Disconnect the spark plug!*

DAILY: Check the engine oil level and fill as necessary.

DAILY: Check and fill the gas tank.

AFTER THE FIRST 20 HOURS OF OPERATION

Drain the oil and refill with clean oil.

WEEKLY: Remove the cover of the air filter and clean the element. Replace the element, if necessary. If operating in an unusually dusty environment, check the filter daily and replace it, if necessary.

Replacement elements can be purchased from your local HONDA dealer.

CAUTION

For detailed engine maintenance and specifications, refer to the separate engine manual, supplied.

WEEKLY: Check the level of the TSL in the displacement pump packing nut. Fill the nut, if necessary. Keep TSL in the nut to help prevent fluid buildup on the piston rod and premature wear of the packings.

AFTER EACH 100 HOURS OF OPERATION:

Change the oil.

SPARK PLUG: Use only an (NGK) BP6ES or BPR6ES plug. Gap the plug to 0.025 to 0.030 inch (0.7 to 0.8 mm). Use a spark plug wrench when installing and removing the plug.

WARNING

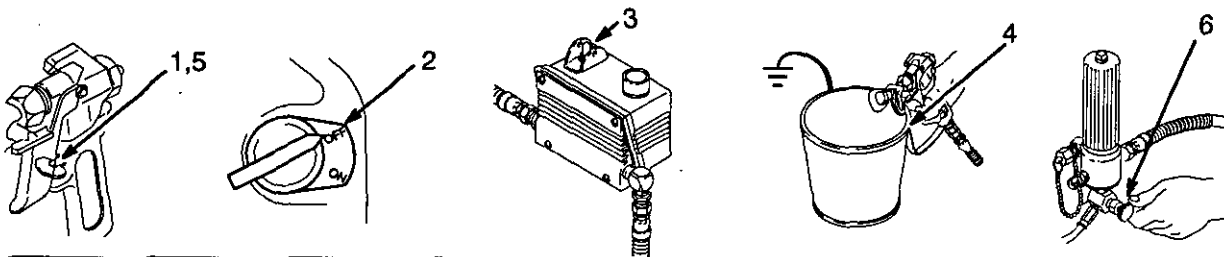
Pressure Relief Procedure

To reduce the risk of serious injury, including fluid injection, splashing fluid or solvent in the eyes or on the skin, or injury from moving parts or electric shock, always follow this procedure whenever you shut off the sprayer, when checking or servicing any part of the spray system, when installing, cleaning or changing spray tips, and whenever you stop spraying.

1. Lock the gun trigger safety.
2. Turn the engine switch to OFF.
3. Move the pressure control switch to OFF.

4. Unlock the trigger safety. Hold a metal part of the gun firmly to the side of a grounded metal pail, and trigger the gun to Relieve the pressure.
5. Lock the gun trigger safety.
6. Open the pressure drain valve. Leave the valve open until you are ready to spray again.
7. Disconnect the spark plug cable.

If you suspect that the spray tip or hose is completely clogged, or that pressure has not been fully relieved after following the steps above, VERY SLOWLY loosen the tip guard retaining nut or hose end coupling to Relieve the pressure gradually, then loosen completely. Now clear the tip or hose.



02084

Flushing

When to Flush

1. **New Sprayer.** This sprayer was factory tested in lightweight oil, which was left in to protect the pump parts.

Before using water-base paint, flush with mineral spirits, followed by a soapy water flush, and then a clean water flush.

Before using oil-base paint, flush with mineral spirits.

2. **Changing Colors.** Flush with a compatible solvent such as mineral spirits or water.
3. **Changing from water-base to oil-base paint.** Flush with warm, soapy water, then mineral spirits.
4. **Changing from oil-base to water-base paint.** Flush with mineral spirits, followed by warm, soapy water, and then a clean water flush.

CAUTION

To prevent pump corrosion, never leave water or any type of paint in the sprayer when it is not in use. Pump the water or the paint out with mineral spirits.

5. **Storage.**

Water base paint: flush with water, then mineral spirits and leave the pump, hose and gun filled with mineral spirits. Shut off the sprayer, remove the spark plug cable, and open the pressure drain valve to Relieve the pressure. Leave the drain valve open.

Oil base paint: flush with mineral spirits and leave the pump, hose and gun filled with mineral spirits. Shut off the sprayer, remove the spark plug cable, and open the pressure drain valve to Relieve the pressure. Leave the drain valve open.

6. **Startup after storage.**

Before using water-base paint, flush out the mineral spirits with soapy water, and then with clean water.

When using oil-based paint, flush out the mineral spirits with the paint to be sprayed.

How to Flush

NOTE: The word solvent refers to water or oil-based solvent.

1. Relieve the pressure. See page 16.
2. Remove the filter bowl (A) and screen (B); see instruction manual 307-273, supplied. Install the bowl and support (C), without the screen, to flush. Clean the screen separately. See Fig. 7.
3. Close the pressure drain valve.

4. Put the suction tube in a grounded pail of solvent.
5. Remove the spray tip from the gun(s).

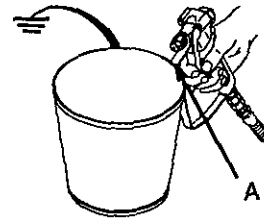


Fig. 6

01024

WARNING

To reduce the risk of static sparking and splashing when flushing, always remove the spray tip from the gun, and hold a metal part of the gun firmly to the side of, and aimed into, a grounded metal pail. See Ref. A in Fig. 6.

6. Follow **Startup** on page 13. Keep the gun triggered until clean solvent comes from the nozzle. Release the trigger and lock the gun trigger safety.

NOTE: For two guns, unlock the gun trigger safety on the second gun and trigger that gun until clean solvent comes from the nozzle. Flush the first gun and then the second gun at least one more time.

7. Check all fluid connections for leaks. Relieve the pressure before tightening any connections. Start the sprayer. Recheck the connections for leaks.
8. Remove the suction tube from the solvent pail. Unlock the gun trigger safety. Trigger the gun to force solvent from the hose. Do not let the pump run dry for more than 30 seconds, to avoid damaging the pump packings. Relieve the pressure.
9. Remove the strainer, suction tube and suction hose and clean them separately to be sure all paint sediment is removed. Dried paint can build up in these parts and later cause performance problems.
10. Unscrew the filter bowl and reinstall the clean screen. Reinstall the bowl, hand tight only.
11. Follow **Storage** or **Changing Colors**, to the left. Relieve the pressure.

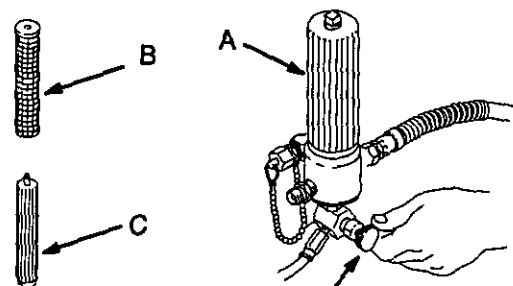


Fig. 7

53

03471A

Troubleshooting

WARNING

To reduce the risk of serious injury, including fluid injection or splashing in the eyes or on the skin, or injury from moving parts, always follow the **Pressure Relief Procedure Warning**, page 16, before checking, adjusting, cleaning or shutting down the sprayer. *Disconnect the spark plug!*

Check everything in the chart before disassembling the sprayer.

PROBLEM	CAUSE	SOLUTION
The engine or sprayer won't start.	The engine switch is not on.	Turn on the switch.
	The engine is out of gas.	Refill the gas tank. See page 13.
	The engine oil level is low.	Try to start the engine. Replenish the oil, if necessary. See Step 4., page 12.
	The spark plug cable is disconnected or it is damaged	Reconnect the spark plug cable or replace the spark plug.
	There is frozen water in the pressure control.	Allow the sprayer to thaw completely before starting it.
The engine won't "pull over".	There is oil seeping into the combustion chamber.	Remove the spark plug. Pull the starter rope 3 or 4 times. Clean or replace the plug. Try to start the engine. Keep the sprayer upright to avoid oil seepage.
The engine operates, but the displacement pump does not operate.	The pressure control switch is turned off.	Turn on the switch.
	The pressure setting is too low.	Turn the pressure adjusting knob clockwise to increase pressure.
	The fluid filter (51) is dirty.	Clean the filter. See page 17.
	The tip or the tip filter is clogged.	Clean the tip or the tip filter. See the gun instruction manual.
	The displacement-pump rod is stuck due to dried paint.	Repair the pump. See page 32.
	The connecting rod is worn or damaged.	Replace the connecting rod. See page 20.
	The drive housing is worn or damaged.	Replace the drive housing. See page 21.
	The electrical power is not energizing the field.	Check the wiring connections. See page 25. With the pressure control switch turned on and the pressure turned to maximum, use a test light to check the power at the black and white wires from the pressure control. Have the pressure control checked by an authorized Graco dealer.
	The clutch is worn, damaged, or incorrectly positioned.	Replace the clutch. See page 24.
The pinion assembly is worn or damaged.	Repair or replace the pinion assembly. See page 22.	

PROBLEM	CAUSE	SOLUTION
The pump output is low on the upstroke.	The inlet screen (31) is clogged.	Clean the screen.
	The piston ball (425) is not seating.	Service the piston ball—check. See page 32.
	The piston packings are worn or damaged.	Replace the packings. See page 32.
	The gasket (417) in the displacement pump is worn or damaged.	Replace the gasket. See page 32.
The pump output is low on the downstroke or on both of the strokes.	The inlet screen (31) is clogged.	Clean the screen.
	The piston packings are worn or damaged.	Replace the packings. See page 32.
	The intake valve ball is not seating properly.	Clean the intake valve. See page 32.
	The engine speed is too low.	Increase the throttle setting. See Step 11., page 15.
	The clutch is worn or damaged.	Replace the clutch. See page 24.
The paint leaks into the wetcup.	The wetcup is loose.	Tighten the wetcup just enough to stop leakage.
	The throat packings is worn or damaged.	Replace the packings. See page 32.
	The displacement rod is worn or damaged.	Replace the rod. See page 32.
The fluid delivery is low.	The inlet screen is clogged.	Clean the inlet screen.
	The pressure setting is too low.	Increase the pressure. See Step 11., page 15.
	The engine speed is too low.	Increase the throttle setting. See Step 11., page 15.
	The fluid filter (51), the tip filter or the tip is clogged or dirty.	Clean the filter. See page 17. Or, see the gun instruction manual.
	There is a large pressure drop in the hose.	Use a larger diameter hose.
Fluid is spitting from the gun.	There is air in the pump or the hose.	Check and tighten all the fluid connections. Reprime the pump. See page 13.
	The tip is partially clogged.	Clear the tip. See the gun instruction manual.
	The fluid supply is low or empty.	Refill the fluid supply. Prime the pump. See page 14. Check the fluid supply often to prevent running the pump dry.
The pump is difficult to prime.	There is air in the pump or the hose.	Check and tighten all the fluid connections. Reduce the engine speed and cycle the pump as slowly as possible during priming.
	The intake valve is leaking.	Clean the intake valve. Be sure ball seat is not nicked or worn and that the ball seats well. Reassemble the valve.
	The pump packings are worn.	Replace the pump packings. See page 32.
	The paint is too thick.	Thin the paint according to the supplier's recommendations.
	The engine speed is too high.	Decrease the throttle setting before priming the pump. See Step 11., page 15.

Bearing Housing & Connecting Rod

WARNING

To reduce the risk of serious injury, including fluid injection or splashing in the eyes or on the skin, or injury from moving parts, always follow the **Pressure Relief Procedure Warning**, page 16, before checking, adjusting, cleaning or shutting down the sprayer. *Disconnect the spark plug!*

NOTE: Steps 1 to 13 refer to Fig. 8.

1. Remove the screws (68) and the front cover (23).
2. Remove the spring clips (112, 114) and the drain hose (113). Unscrew the suction tube (30) from the pump, holding a wrench on the pump intake valve (B) to keep the pump from loosening.
3. Disconnect the pump outlet hose (59) from the displacement pump outlet nipple (87).
4. Use a screwdriver to push up the retaining spring (26) at the top of the pump. Push the pin (25) out the rear.
5. Loosen the jam nut (27) with an adjustable wrench. Unscrew and remove the displacement pump.
6. Use a hex key wrench to remove the four screws (73) and lockwashers (74) from the bearing housing (21).
7. While pulling the connecting rod (22) with one hand, lightly tap the lower rear of the bearing housing (21) with a plastic mallet to loosen it from the drive housing (20). Pull the bearing housing and the connecting rod assembly (22) off the drive housing.
8. Inspect the crank (A) for excessive wear and replace parts as needed.
9. Evenly lubricate the inside of the bronze bearing (C) in the bearing housing (21), and the inside of the connecting rod link (D), with high-quality motor oil (*do not use grease*). Liberally pack the roller bearing (E) in the connecting rod assembly (22) with bearing grease.
10. Assemble the connecting rod (22) and bearing housing (21).
11. Clean the mating surfaces of the bearing and drive housings.
12. Align the connecting rod with the crank (A) and carefully align the locating pins (F) in the drive housing (20) with the holes in the bearing housing (21). Push the bearing housing onto the drive housing or tap it into place with a plastic mallet.

CAUTION

DO NOT use the bearing housing screws (73) to align or seat the bearing housing with the drive housing. These parts must be aligned using the locating pins (F), to help avoid premature bearing wear.

13. Install the screws (73) and lockwashers (74) on the bearing housing. Tighten evenly to 40 ft-lbs (54 N.m).
14. Refer to Installing the Pump on page 31.

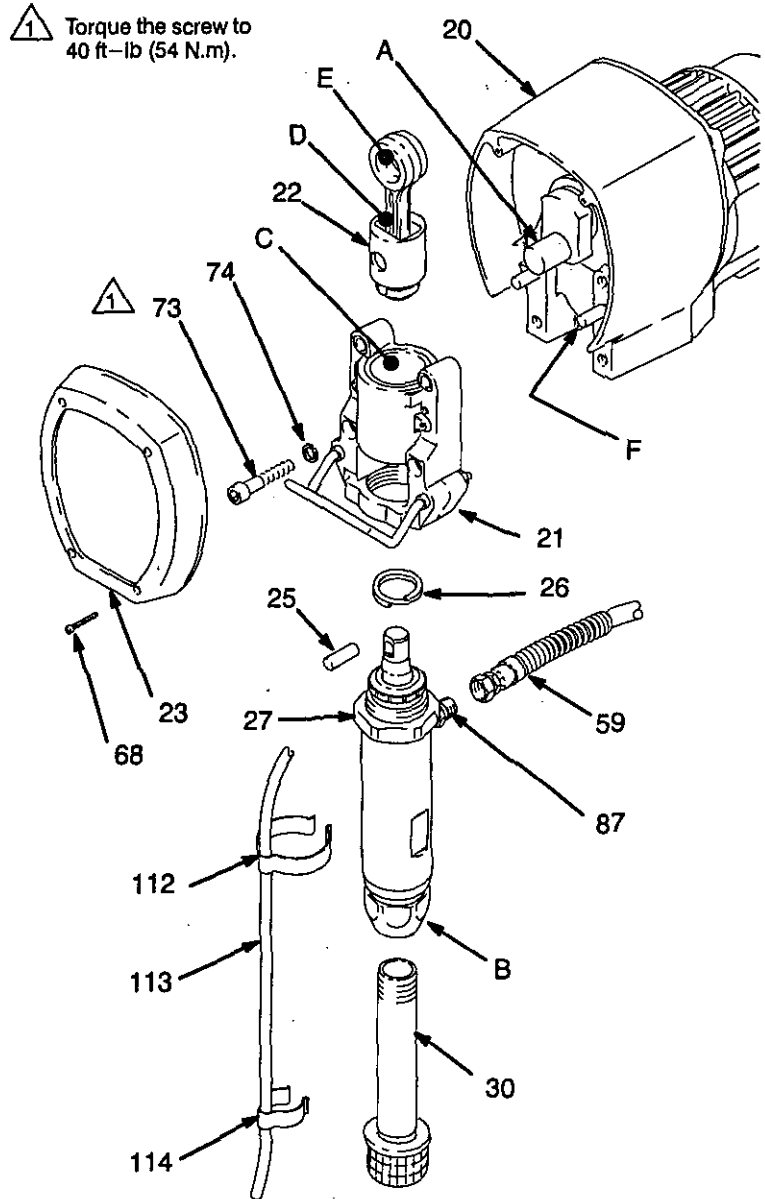


Fig. 8

03472

Drive Housing

WARNING

To reduce the risk of serious injury, including fluid injection or splashing in the eyes or on the skin, or injury from moving parts, always follow the **Pressure Relief Procedure Warning**, page 16, before checking, adjusting, cleaning or shutting down the sprayer. *Disconnect the spark plug!*

CAUTION

DO NOT drop the gear cluster (18) when removing the drive housing (20). The gear cluster is easily damaged. The gear may stay locked in the drive housing or pinion housing.

DO NOT lose the thrust balls (20b or 19d) located at each end of the gear cluster, or allow them to fall between the gears. The ball, which is heavily covered with grease, usually stays in the shaft recesses, but could be dislodged. If the balls are caught between the gears and not removed, they will seriously damage the drive housing. If the balls are not in place, the bearings will wear prematurely.

NOTE: Refer to Fig. 9 for this procedure.

1. Remove the bearing housing. Follow Steps 1 to 7 on page 20.
2. Remove the two screws (24) and lockwashers (29) from the drive housing (20).
3. Remove the four screws (17) and lockwashers (29) from the pinion housing (19).
4. Lightly tap around the drive housing (20) to loosen the drive housing. Pull the drive housing straight off the pinion housing. Be prepared to support the gear cluster (18), which may also come out.
5. Liberally apply bearing grease to the gear cluster (18). A tube of grease is supplied with each replacement gear cluster. Use a full 7 ounces (190 grams) of grease. Be sure the thrust balls (20b and 19d) are in place.
6. Place the washer (20a) on the shaft protruding from the large shaft of the drive housing (20). Align the gears and push the new drive housing straight onto the pinion housing and locating pins (B).
7. Starting at Step 3, work backwards to reassemble the sprayer. Or, move ahead to the next section in this manual if further service is needed.

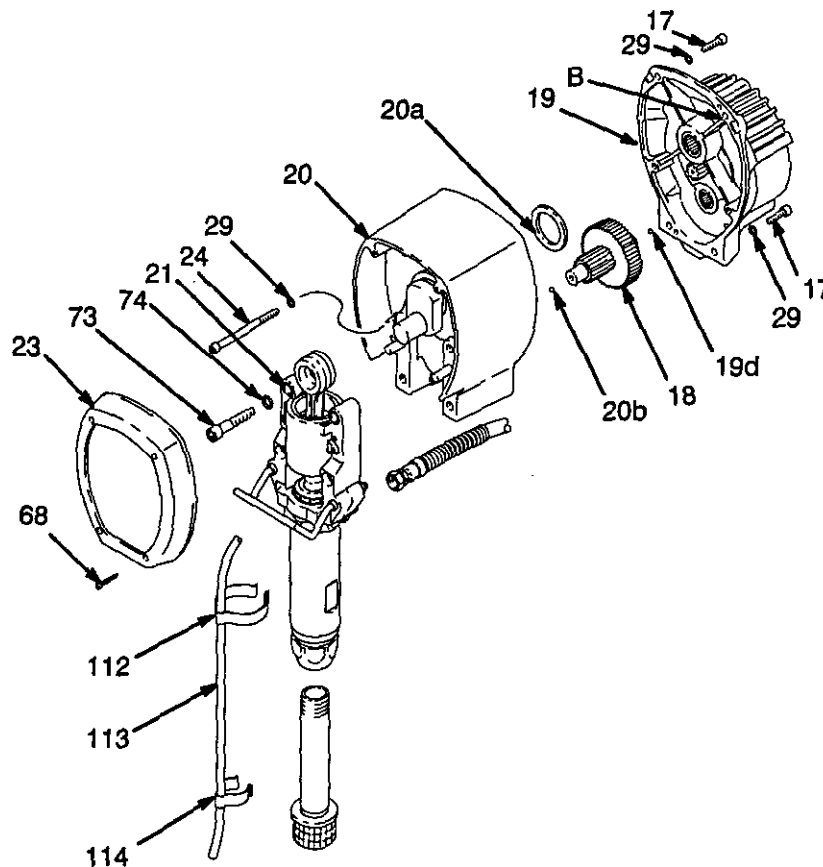


Fig. 9

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Pinion, Clutch, Clamp, Field, & Engine

Disassembling these parts can start from the pinion housing, or from the clutch if no pinion service is needed.

If starting from the pinion housing, first follow Steps 1 to 4 of **DRIVE HOUSING**, on page 21, and then continue with the procedure below.

If starting from the clutch, see page 24.

NOTE: To disassemble the pinion, go to page 23. To disassemble more of the sprayer, go to page 24. To reassemble the sprayer from this point, skip ahead to **Reassembly**, page 29, Step 7.

Pinion Housing Removal

WARNING

To reduce the risk of serious injury, including fluid injection or splashing in the eyes or on the skin, or injury from moving parts, always follow the **Pressure Relief Procedure Warning**, page 16, before checking, adjusting, cleaning or shutting down the sprayer. *Disconnect the spark plug!*

NOTE: Refer to Fig. 10 for Steps 1 to 3.

1. Remove the two bottom screws (10) and lockwashers (11) first, then remove the two side screws (10) and lockwashers (11), and last remove the top screw (10) and lockwasher (11).
2. Pull the pinion housing (19) away from the clutch housing. The armature (4a) will come with it.
3. Pull the armature (4a) off the hub (19j) of the pinion housing. Also see Fig. 11.

CAUTION

Do not lose the thrust ball (19d). Refer to the **CAUTION** on page 21 for more information.

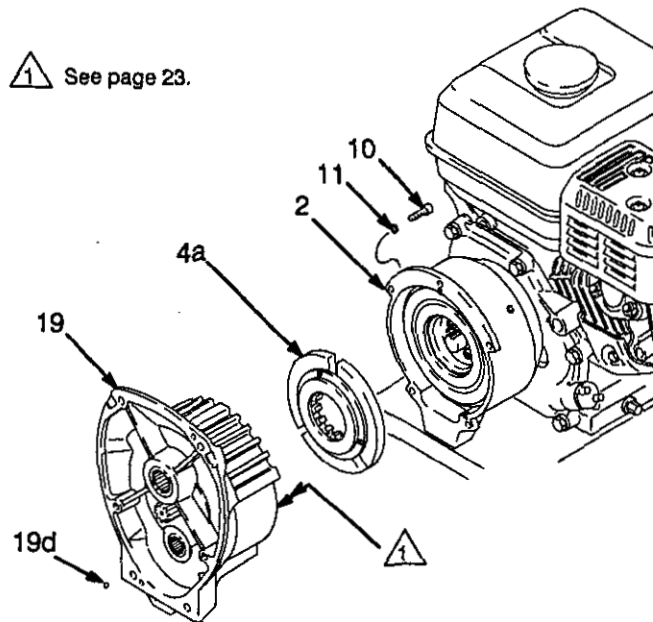


Fig. 10

03474

Pinion Housing

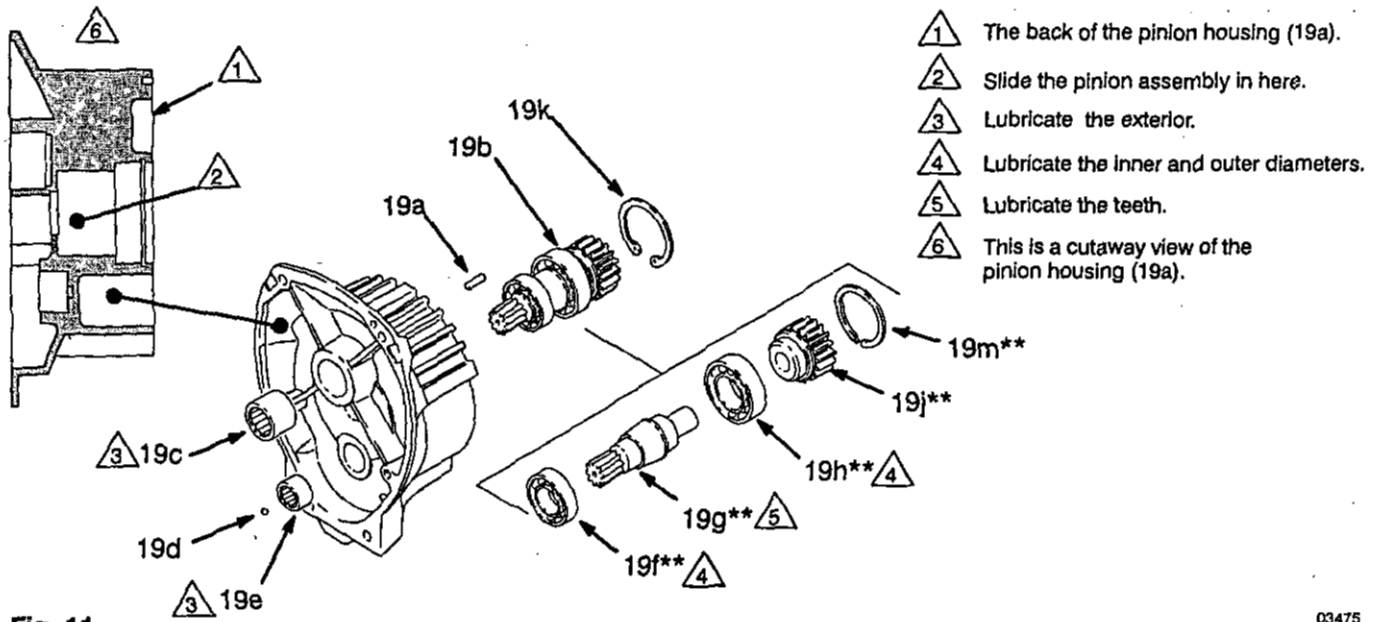


Fig. 11

03475

Repairing the Pinion

NOTE: Refer to Fig. 11 except where noted.

NOTE: A hydraulic press is required if you purchase the pinion parts individually. Otherwise, use Repair Kit No. 236-982, which includes the shaft and bearings pre-assembled and lubricated.

If using Repair Kit 236-982, follow Steps 1 to 5, below.

1. Remove the small ring (19m**) from the hub (19j) and the large ring (19k) from the bearing recess of the pinion housing (19a).
2. Push on the front of the shaft (19g**) to force the bearing and hub assembly out of the housing (19a).
3. Install the new shaft assembly into the pinion housing, pushing it to the shoulder of the housing (19a).
4. Install the rings (19k and 19m**).
5. Go to **Reassembly**, page 29, Step 7., or continue on page 24.

- A Place the steel blocks as shown to press off the large bearing (19h).
- B Hydraulic press
- C Use a round steel bar to push on the shaft (19g)
- D Position two steel bars as shown (front bar not shown).
- E Position two steel bars as shown.
- F Platform of hydraulic press

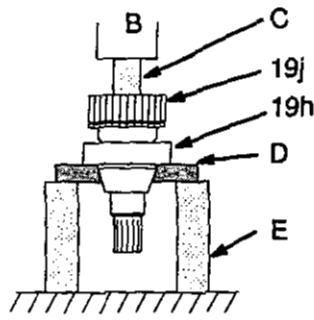


Fig. 12

03499

If purchasing parts separately, use these instructions. Disassemble as far as needed for the parts being replaced.

NOTE: The old bearings (19h and 19f) will be damaged when removed. Have extra bearings on hand if you need to remove them for any reason.

1. Remove the small ring (19m) from the hub (19j).
2. Remove the snap ring (19k) from the bearing recess of the pinion housing (19a).
3. Push on the front of the shaft (19g) to force the bearing (19h) and hub (19j) assembly out of the housing.
4. **Using a hydraulic press**, place pieces of steel bar stock on the inner race of the large bearing (19h) and press the shaft through the hub and bearing. Then turn over the shaft and press out the small bearing (19f). See Fig. 12.
5. Apply lubricant to the parts as shown in Fig. 11.
6. Press fit the following parts: Large bearing (19h) to the large shoulder of the shaft (19g). Small bearing (19f) to the shoulder of the shaft (19g). Hub (19j) onto the shaft (19g) all the way to the large bearing (19h).
7. Install the shaft assembly, pushing it to the shoulder of the housing (19a).
8. Install the snap ring (19k). Install the small ring (19m).
9. Go to **Reassembly**, page 29, Step 7., or continue on page 24.

Clutch

WARNING

To reduce the risk of serious injury, including fluid injection or splashing in the eyes or on the skin, or injury from moving parts, always follow the **Pressure Relief Procedure Warning**, page 16, before checking, adjusting, cleaning or shutting down the sprayer. *Disconnect the spark plug!*

NOTE: The clutch assembly (4) includes the armature (4a) and rotor (4b). The armature and rotor must be replaced together so they wear evenly.

NOTE: If the pinion assembly (19) is not yet separated from the clutch housing (2), follow Steps 1 to 4. Otherwise, start at Step 5.

NOTE: Refer to Fig. 13 for this procedure.

1. Relieve the pressure.
2. Disconnect the hose (59) from the displacement pump. Remove the spring clips and drain hose (113).
3. Remove the two bottom screws (10) and lockwashers (11) first, then remove the two side screws (10) and lockwashers (11), and last remove the top screw (10) and lockwasher (11).
4. Tap lightly on the back of the bearing housing (21) with a plastic mallet to loosen the assembly (D) from the clutch housing. Pull the assembly away.
5. The armature (4a) was removed with the pinion housing. Remove the armature from the pinion hub.
6. There are two ways to remove the rotor (4b).
 - a. Remove the four socket head capscrews (16) and lockwashers (11). Install two of the screws in the threaded holes (E) in the rotor. Alternately tighten the screws until the rotor comes off. See Fig. 13.
 - b. You can use a standard steering wheel puller (A). However, two 1/4-22- x 3 or 4 in. long screws (B) are also needed. Replace the short screws of the steering wheel puller with the longer screws (B). Turn the screws (B) into the threaded holes (E) of the rotor (4b). Tighten the cap screw (C) of the tool until the rotor comes off. See the Detail in Fig. 13.
7. Skip ahead to **Reassembly**, page 29, Step 6., or continue on the next page.

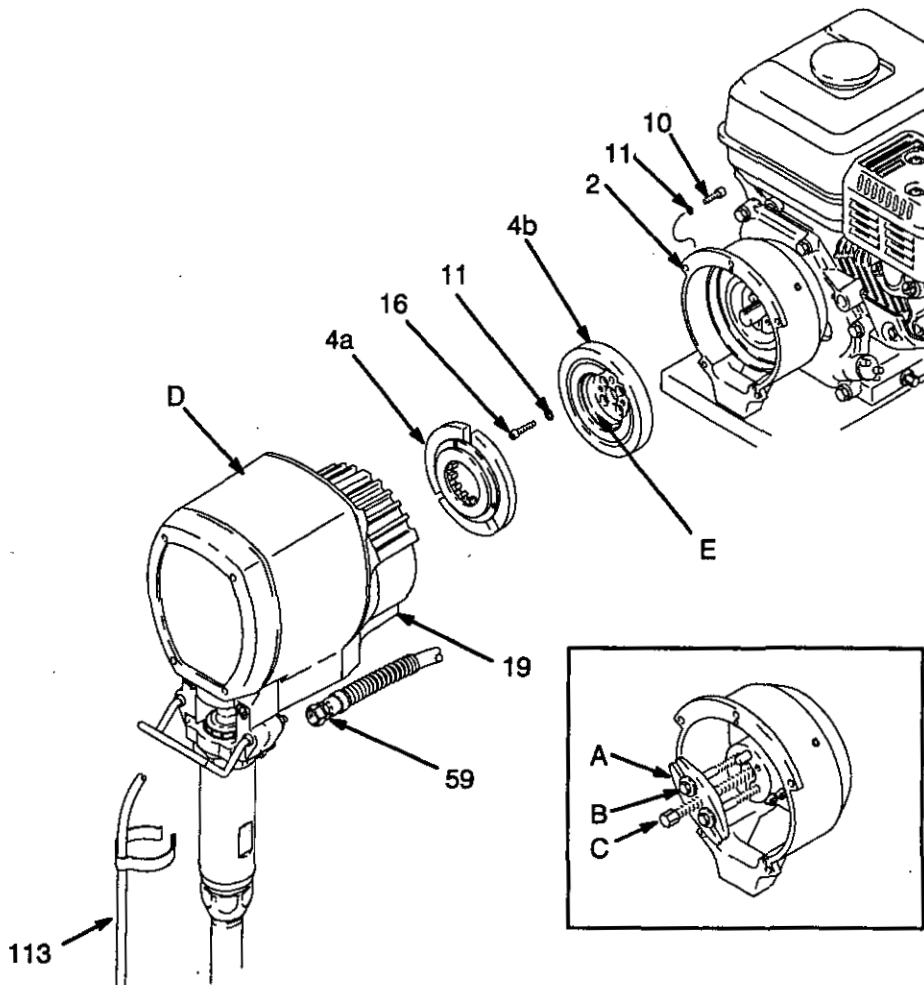


Fig. 13

03476

Engine

NOTE: The engine must be removed before the Field, Clamp and Clutch Housing can be removed.

8. Working under the mounting plate (A) of the cart, remove the screw (15), lockwasher (80) and washer (99) which hold the clutch housing (2) to the cart. See Fig. 14, which is the view from under the engine mounting plate.
9. Still working under the mounting plate, remove the two locknuts (111) and then pull the screws (14) out of the base of the engine. Disconnect the red wire from the engine lead (B). Disconnect the black and white wires from the field. Loosen the clamp (97). Pull the wires carefully through the grommets (66) before removing the engine. See Fig. 14 and 15.
10. Lift the engine carefully and place it on a work bench.
11. Remove the **Field and Wiring Harness, Clamp and Clutch Housing**, as instructed on pages 26 and 27.
12. Skip ahead to **Reassembly**, page 28, Step 1.

NOTE: All service to the engine must be performed by an authorized HONDA dealer.

- △ 1 To the field.
- △ 2 To the engine.

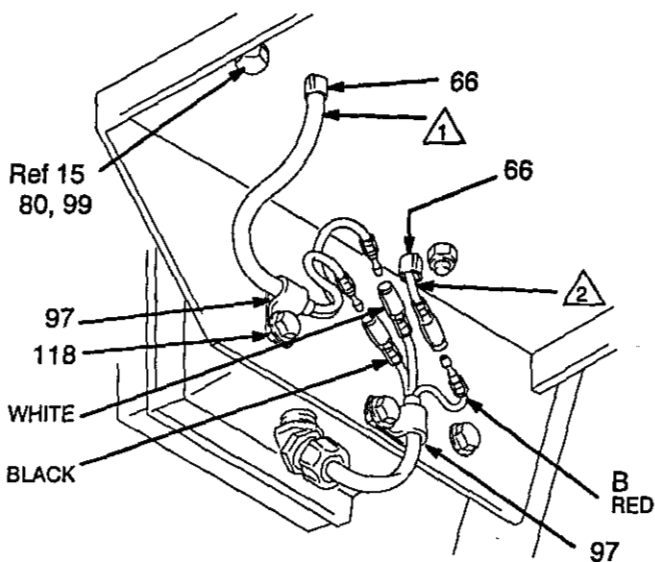


Fig. 14

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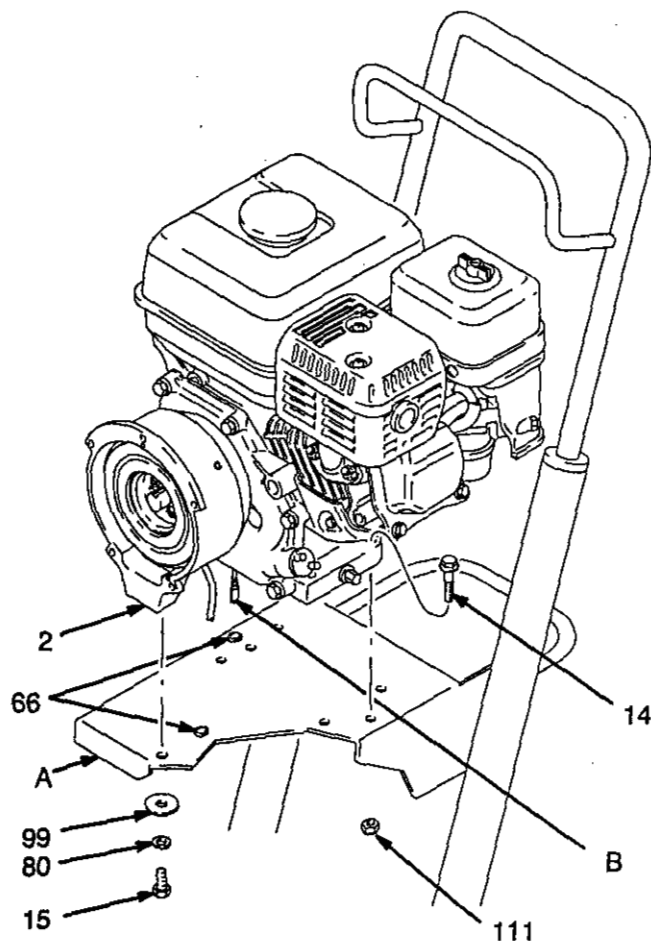


Fig. 15

03477A

Field & Wiring Harness

NOTE: Refer to Fig. 16.

1. Remove the engine from the cart. See page 25.
2. Pull the plastic caps (B) off the wire screws (98) in both places on the field. Loosen the screws and release the wires (96).
3. Loosen the four setscrews (12) holding the field (6) to the clutch housing (2).
4. Pull off the field.
5. Skip ahead to **Reassembly**, page 28, Step 4. or continue on page 27.

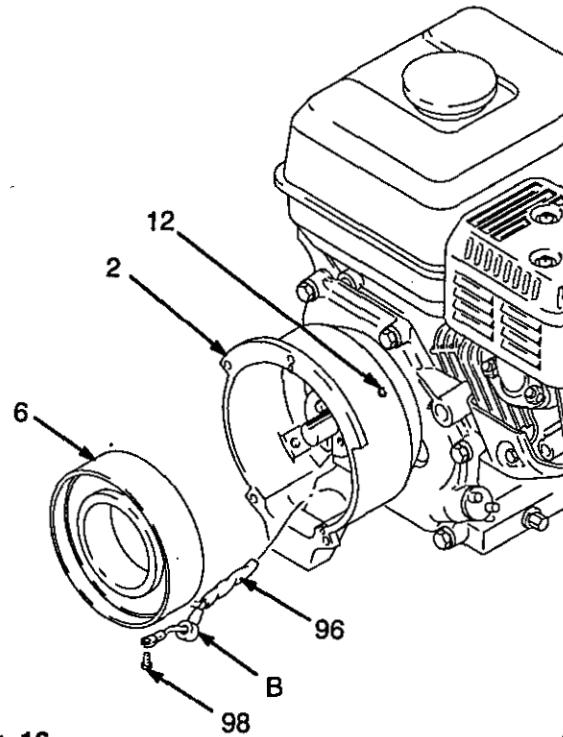


Fig. 16

03479

Clamp

NOTE: A standard steering wheel puller and two 1/4-28 x 3 or 4 in. long screws are required to remove the clamp.

NOTE: Refer to Fig. 17.

1. Loosen the two screws (16) on the clamp (3), working through the slot at the bottom of the clutch housing (2).
2. Install two screws (B) of the tool (A) in two of the threaded holes in the clamp (3). Tighten the screw (C) until the clamp comes off.
3. Skip ahead to **Reassembly**, page 28, Step 3., or continue to the right.

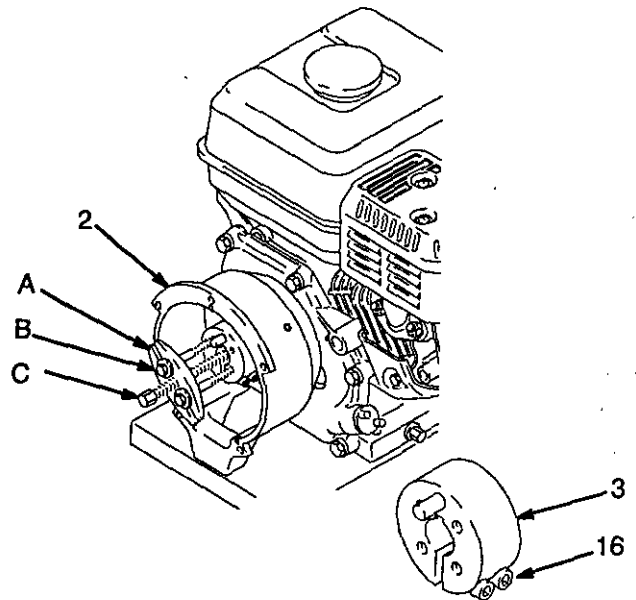


Fig. 17

03480

Clutch Housing

NOTE: Refer to Fig. 18.

1. Remove the four capscrews (8) and lockwashers (9) which hold the clutch housing (2) to the engine.
2. Remove the capscrew (15), lockwasher (80) and washer (99) from beneath the mounting plate (D).
3. Remove the engine key (13).
4. Pull off the clutch housing (2).
5. Skip ahead to **Reassembly**, page 28, Step 1.

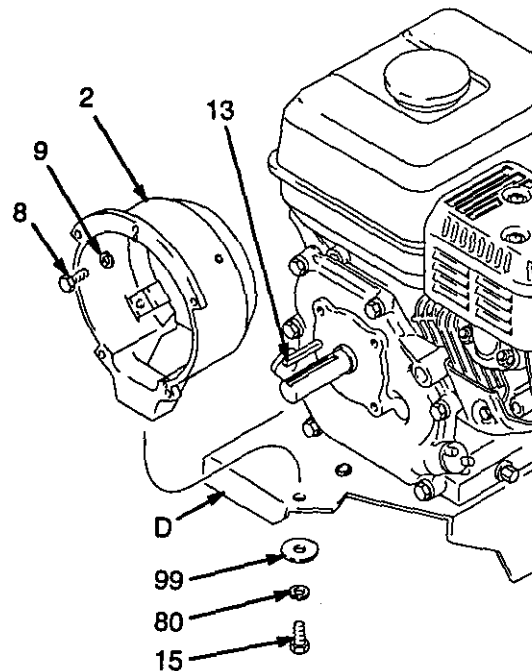


Fig. 18

03481

Reassembly

1. Install the **clutch housing (2)**, capscrews (8) and lockwashers (9) on the engine. See Fig. 19.
2. Install the engine shaft **key (13)**. See Fig. 19.
3. Press the **clamp (3)** onto the engine shaft (A). Maintain the 1.99 inch \pm 0.01 (50.55 mm) dimension shown in Fig. 20.

To check the dimension, place a rigid, straight steel bar (B) across the face of the clutch housing (2). Use an accurate measuring device to measure the distance between the bar and the face of the clamp. Adjust the clamp as necessary. Torque the two screws (16) to 120 in-lb (14 N.m).

4. Install the **field (6)** in the clutch housing (2). Working through the slot in the clutch housing, connect the wires of the harness (96) to the screws (98) in both places on the field (wires can be attached to either connection). Pull the plastic caps (C) up and snap them over the screws. With the setscrew holes in the field and the clutch housing (2) aligned, tighten the setscrews (12) oppositely and evenly, to 27 in-lb (3.2 N.m). See Fig. 19.

- 1 Torque the screws oppositely and evenly to 27 in-lb (3.2 N.m).
- 2 Slot.

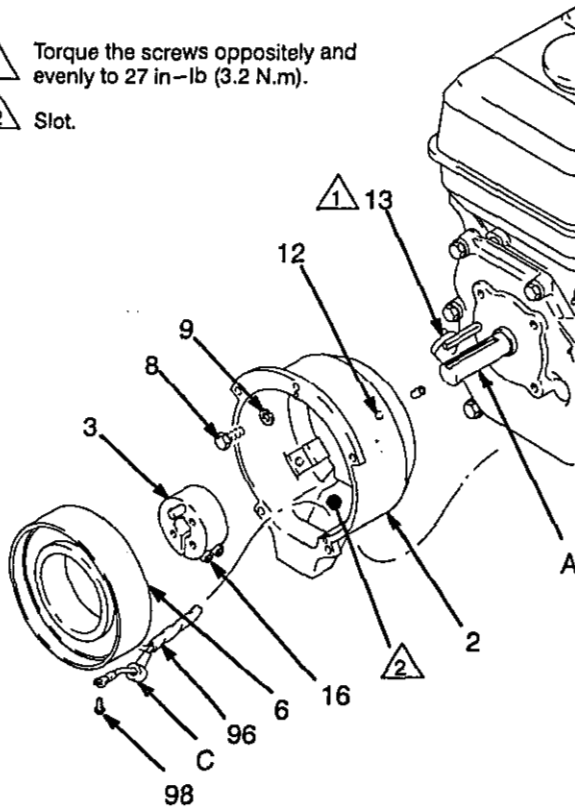


Fig. 19

03482

- 1 The face of the housing.
- 2 1.99 inch (50.55 mm).
- 3 Torque the screws to 120 in-lb (14 N.m).

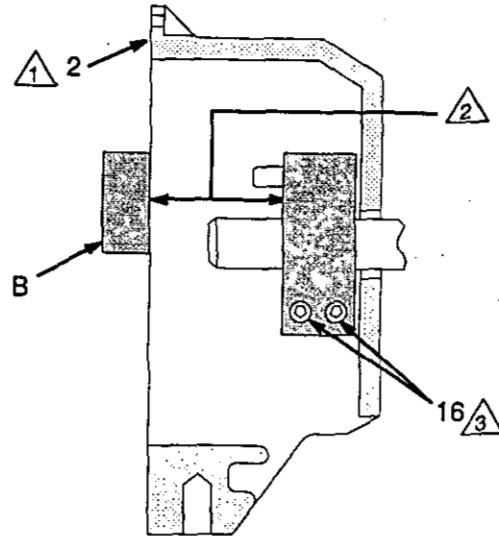


Fig. 20

03483

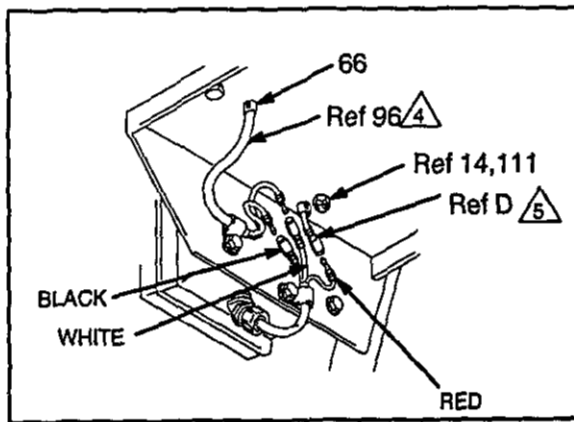
5. Place the **engine (1)** assembly on the cart. Align the mounting holes. Carefully guide the engine wire (D) and wiring harness (96) from the field, through the appropriate grommets (66) in the mounting plate (E). Install the flange screws (14) and locknuts (111). Torque to 15 ft-lb (20.4 N.m). Install the cap-screw (15), lockwasher (80) and washer (99) from under the engine mounting plate to the clutch housing (2). Connect the engine wire (D) to the red wire, and connect the black and white wires as shown in the Detail drawing in Fig. 21.

Reassembly

6. Be sure the face of the rotor (4b) and the field are free of all oil and contaminants. Remove any burrs on the outside edge of the rotor. Install the rotor, lockwashers (11) and capscrews (16). Torque the capscrews to 7 ft-lb (9.5 N.m). See Fig. 21.

After installing the rotor (4b), pull the engine recoil rope to assure the engine turns freely, and there is no friction between the rotor (4b) and the field (6). If there is friction, loosen the setscrews (12) and reposition the field. Tighten the setscrews oppositely and evenly to 27 in-lb (3.2 N.m).

7. Be sure the face of the armature (4a) is clean. Assemble the armature to the shaft in the pinion housing (19). A retaining ring located within the armature makes it difficult to assemble these parts. Follow this procedure for the best results. First, lock a few splines of both parts. While they are locked, use a screwdriver to gently push the retaining ring into the armature, and finish engaging the splines. Push the armature onto the shaft until it contacts the ring (19m). See Fig. 21.
8. Assemble the pinion housing (19) to the clutch housing, using the capscrews (10) and lockwashers (11). See Fig. 21.



- 1 Torque the screw to 7 ft-lb (9.5 N.m).
- 2 Torque the screw to 15 ft-lb (20.4 N.m).
- 3 The face must be clean.
- 4 To the field.
- 5 To the engine.
- 6 Spline

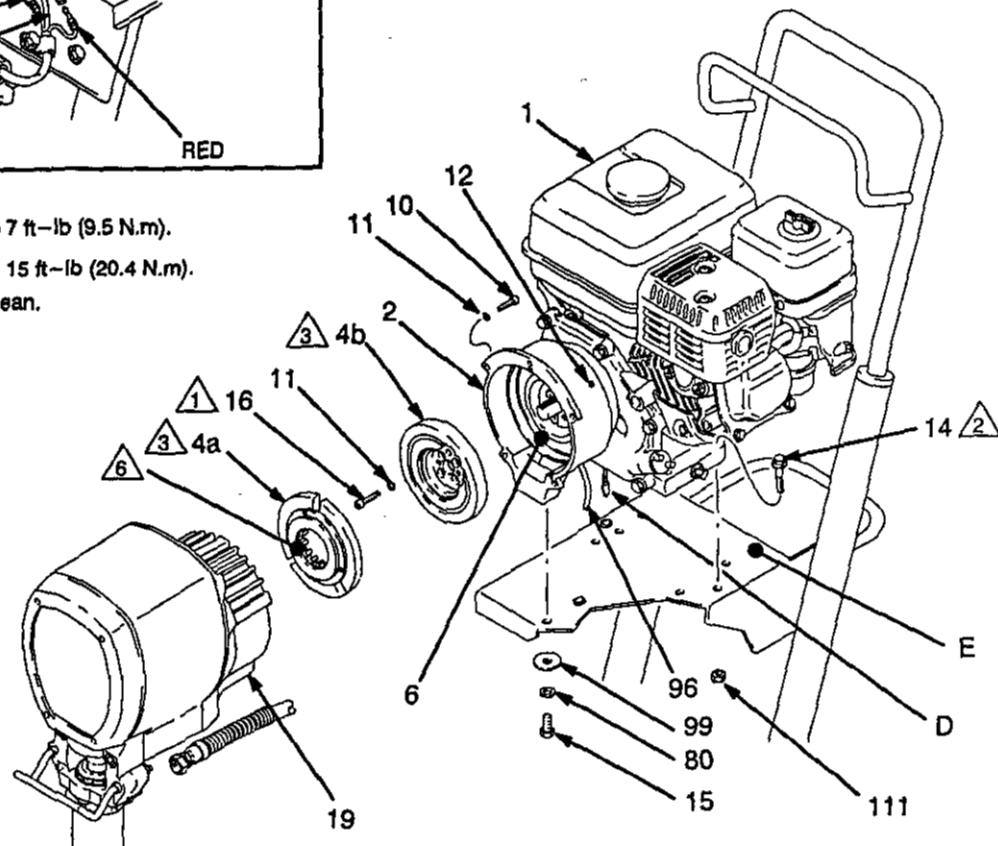


Fig. 21

03484
03478

Pressure Control Replacement

WARNING

To reduce the risk of serious injury, including fluid injection or splashing in the eyes or on the skin, or injury from moving parts, always follow the **Pressure Relief Procedure Warning**, page 16, before checking, adjusting, cleaning or shutting down the sprayer. *Disconnect the spark plug!*

1. Disconnect both hoses at the pressure control while holding the fitting or elbow (A) firmly. See the **CAUTION**, below. Note the original location of each hose to be sure you reassemble them correctly at the end of this procedure. See Fig. 22.

CAUTION

Do not allow the elbow (A) to turn when removing or connecting the hoses. Turning the fitting or elbow can shift the calibration of the pressure control.

2. Remove the four mounting screws and washers (302, 303, 304) from the pressure control cover (76). See Fig. 23.
3. Carefully remove the pressure control cover (76) so as not to stress the cables.
4. Disconnect the black and white wires of the pressure control cable (314) from the pressure control cover.
5. Disconnect the potentiometer cable assembly (310) from the pressure control cover.
6. Disconnect the white power lead (B) from the ON/OFF switch.
7. Loosen the ground terminal screw (317) and disconnect the ground lead (C).
8. Pull off the pressure control cover.

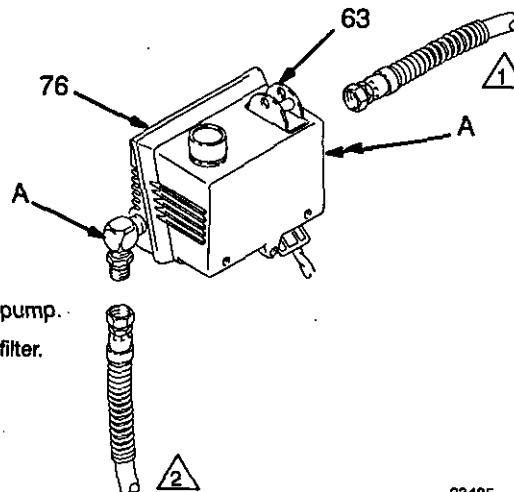


Fig. 22

03485

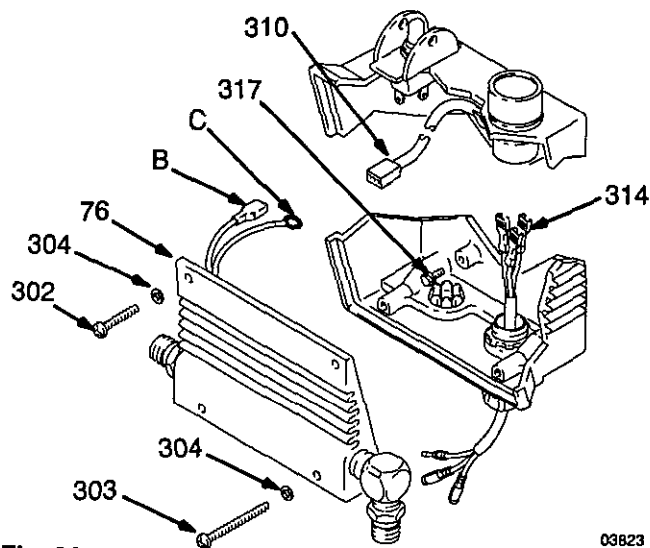


Fig. 23

03823

WARNING

Do not attempt to adjust or calibrate the pressure control. If the pressure control is faulty, replace it.

9. Reassemble in the reverse order; attach ground wire (C), power lead (B), and the black and white connectors. Attach the pressure control cover (76) using the four mounting screws and washers (302, 303, 304).

Removing and Installing Pump

WARNING

To reduce the risk of serious injury, including fluid injection or splashing in the eyes or on the skin, or injury from moving parts, always follow the **Pressure Relief Procedure Warning**, page 16, before checking, adjusting, cleaning or shutting down the sprayer. *Disconnect the spark plug!*

Removing the pump. (See Fig. 24.)

1. Flush the pump. See page 17. Relieve the pressure.
2. Hold the intake valve (423) with a wrench and unscrew the suction tube (30). Remove the hose (59). Remove the spring clips (112,114) and drain hose (113).
3. Push the retaining spring (26) up. Push the pin (25) out the rear.
4. Loosen the locknut (27). Unscrew the pump. See page 32 for how to repair the pump.

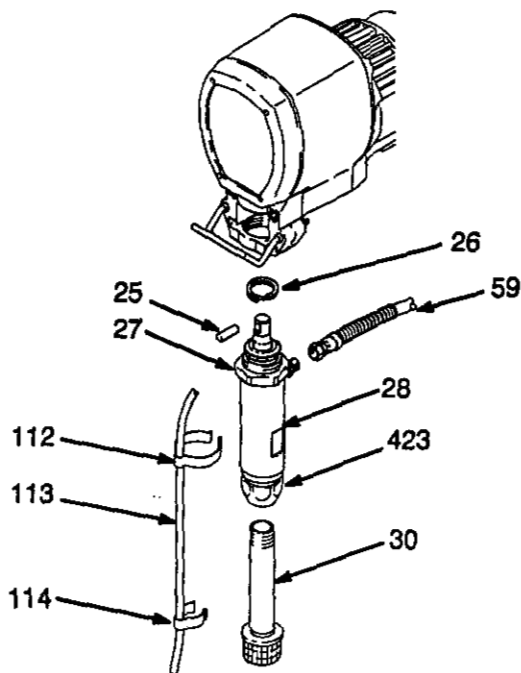


Fig. 24

03486

Installing the pump. (See Fig. 25.)

1. Screw the pump about 3/4 of the way into the bearing housing (21). Hold the pin (25) up to the pin hole on the connecting rod (22) and continue screwing in the pump until the pin slides easily into the hole.
2. Back off the pump until the top threads of the pump cylinder are flush with the face of the bearing housing and the outlet nipple faces back.
3. Push the retaining spring (26) into the groove all the way around the connecting rod. Tighten the locknut (27) to 145 ft-lb (179 N.m) using a wrench and a light hammer.
4. Connect the pump outlet hose. Install the suction tube parts. Install the spring clips and drain hose.

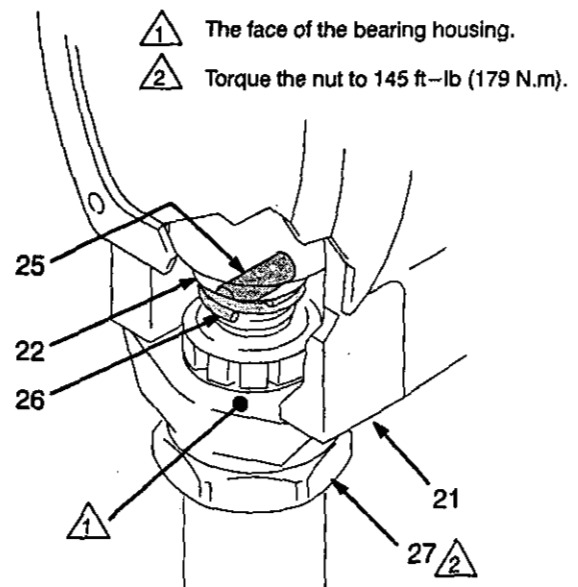


Fig. 25

0031

Displacement Pump Repair

WARNING

To reduce the risk of serious injury, including fluid injection or splashing in the eyes or on the skin, or injury from moving parts, always follow the **Pressure Relief Procedure Warning**, page 16, before checking, adjusting, cleaning or shutting down the sprayer. *Disconnect the spark plug!*

Disassembly Procedure

1. Relieve the pressure. See page 16. Remove the pump from the sprayer. See page 31.
2. Disassemble the intake valve (423). See Fig. 26.
3. Clean and inspect the parts. Replace any worn or damaged parts. Use a new o-ring (401*). If no further service is needed, reassemble the intake valve and torque it into the cylinder to 110 ft-lb (146 N.m).

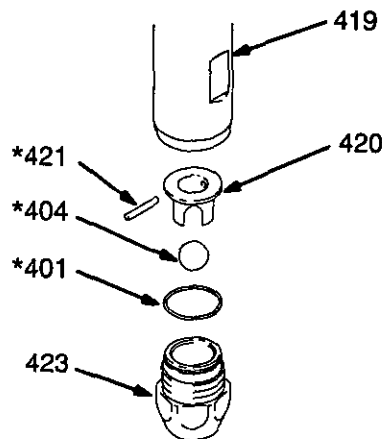


Fig. 26

03487

4. To disassemble the rest of the pump, remove the packing nut (416) and plug (405). See Fig. 33.
5. Use a plastic mallet to tap the piston rod (424) down. Pull the rod out through the bottom of the cylinder.
6. Remove the throat packings. See Fig. 30.

WARNING

Always use the special sleeve removal tool, P/N 236-963, to remove the sleeve. Other removal methods could cause the pump to rupture, resulting in serious injury. If the sleeve cannot be removed easily using the tool, return the sleeve and cylinder to your Graco distributor for removal.

7. Remove the sleeve. Position the sleeve removal tool within the cylinder with the large retaining nut at the bottom. Place the retaining nut in a vise. Tighten the vise. See Fig. 27.
8. Using a hex key wrench (A) or socket wrench with the provided hex bar, tighten the top nut by turning the wrench clockwise. This expands the cylinder. See Fig. 27.
9. Place the cylinder flats in the vise. Tighten the vise. Remove the wrench (A). Use a rod and mallet to tap and dislodge the sleeve and sleeve removal tool. See Fig. 28.
10. To remove the sleeve from the sleeve removal tool, clamp the bottom nut of the tool in the vise. Place the wrench (A) in the top nut and turn it counterclockwise to collapse the tool. Remove the sleeve. See Fig. 29.
11. Disassemble the piston valve (422). See Fig. 30.

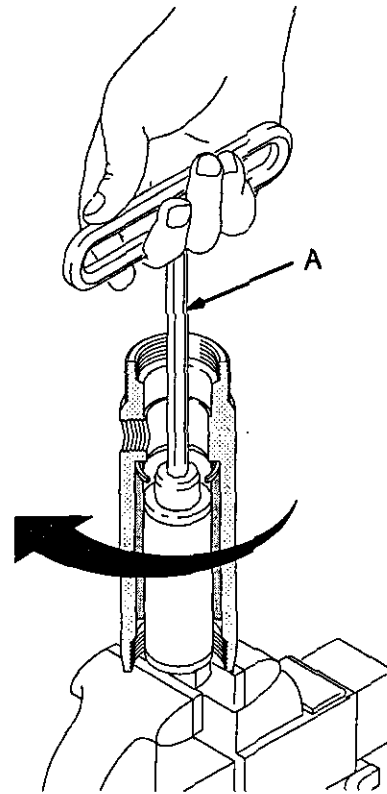


Fig. 27

03647

Displacement Pump Repair

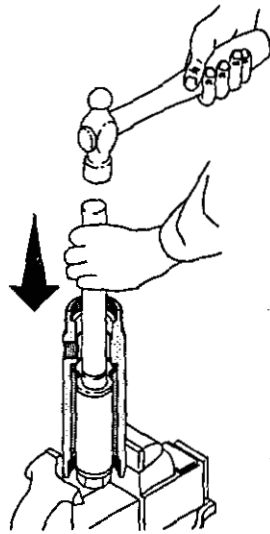


Fig. 28

03648

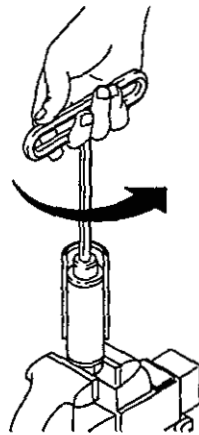


Fig. 29

03649

Reassembly Notes

- A pump Repair Kit, P/N 236-564, is available. For the best results, use all the new parts in the kit, even if the old ones still look good. Parts included in the kit are shown with an asterisk, e.g., (410*) in the text and drawings.
- Check the outside of the piston rod (424) and the inside of the sleeve (418) for scoring or scratches. If the parts are damaged, new packings will not seal properly. Replace these parts if needed.
- Alternate leather and plastic packings as shown in Fig. 30. The lips of the throat "V" packings must face down. The lips of the piston "V" packings must face up. The lips of the U-cup seal (403) face down. Incorrect installation damages the packings and causes the pump to leak.

- Soak leather packings in oil before reassembling the pump.

Reassembly Procedure

- Stack the backup washer (414), seal (403*), female gland (415*), alternate the packings (412*,406*), and then male gland (410*) onto the piston valve (422). See Fig. 30.
- Tighten the packing retaining nut (411) onto the piston valve (22) to the torque specified in Fig. 30.
- Put the ball (425*) on the piston valve (422). See Fig. 30.

CAUTION

Step 4, tightening the piston valve into the rod, is critical. Follow the procedure carefully to avoid damaging the packings by overtightening.

- Apply one drop of adhesive, supplied, to the threads of the piston valve. Then hand tighten the valve assembly into the piston rod just until the nut (411) contacts the rod. See Fig. 30.

Note the alignment of the piston (422) to the nut (411). Maintain this alignment through Steps 5, 6 and 7.

- Place the flats at the top of the rod (424) in a vise.

- Torque the nut to 4 in-lb (0.45 N.m).
- Apply one drop of sealant to these threads.
- The lips of the u-cup seal face down.
- Alternate the three poly (412) and two leather (406) packings so the lips of the v-packings face up.

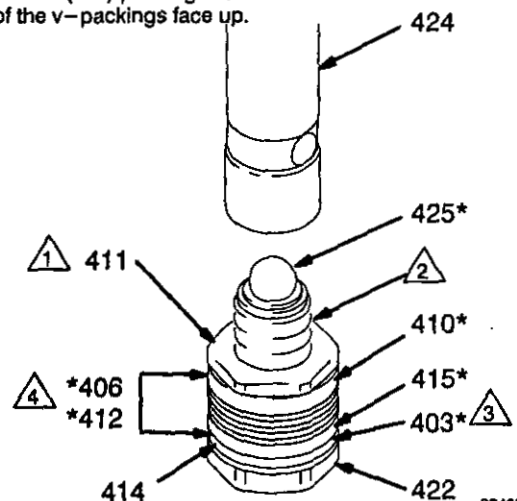


Fig. 30

03489

Displacement Pump Repair

1 Do not allow the nut (411) to move from its original torque setting when installing the piston onto the rod.

2 Torque the nut against the rod to 19 ft-lb (27 N.m.)

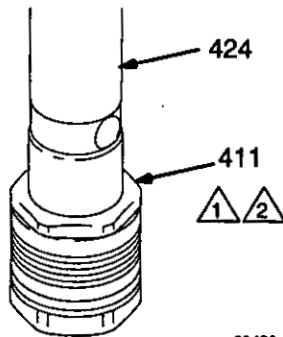


Fig. 31 03490

6. Use a wrench to **CAREFULLY** tighten the nut (411) against the piston rod to 19 ft-lbs (25 N.m). See Fig. 31.

Use two wrenches to maintain the alignment mentioned in Step 4, page 33.

7. Put a new o-ring (417*) firmly in the cylinder groove. See Fig. 33.

8. One at a time stack the male gland (408*), alternate the packings (413*, 407*), and then install the female gland (409*), into the top of the cylinder (419). See Fig. 33.

9. Install the packing nut (416) and plug (405), but leave loose for now. See Fig. 33.

NOTE: Do not install the sleeve (418) upside down. The tapered end (A) is the bottom of the sleeve. See Fig. 32.

10. Coat the piston rod and packings with oil. Carefully slide the assembly (B) into the top of the sleeve. Then slide the sleeve/piston rod assembly into the bottom of the cylinder. This procedure helps prevent damaging the packings during reassembly. See Fig. 32.

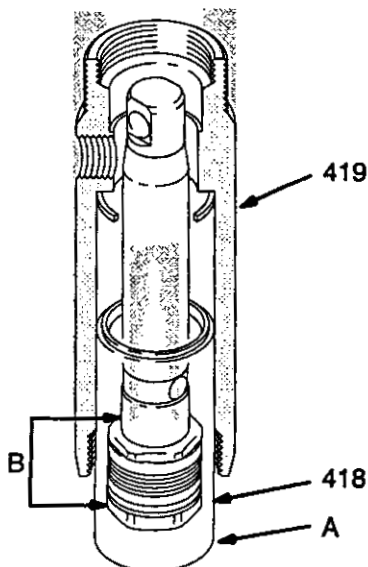


Fig. 32 03491

- 1 The leather v-packings.
- 2 The lips of the throat's V-packings face down.
- 3 The poly v-packings.
- 4 The lips of the piston's V-packings face up.
- 5 The U-cup seal; The lips of the seal faces down.
- 6 Torque to the intake valve to 110 ft-lb (146 N.m).

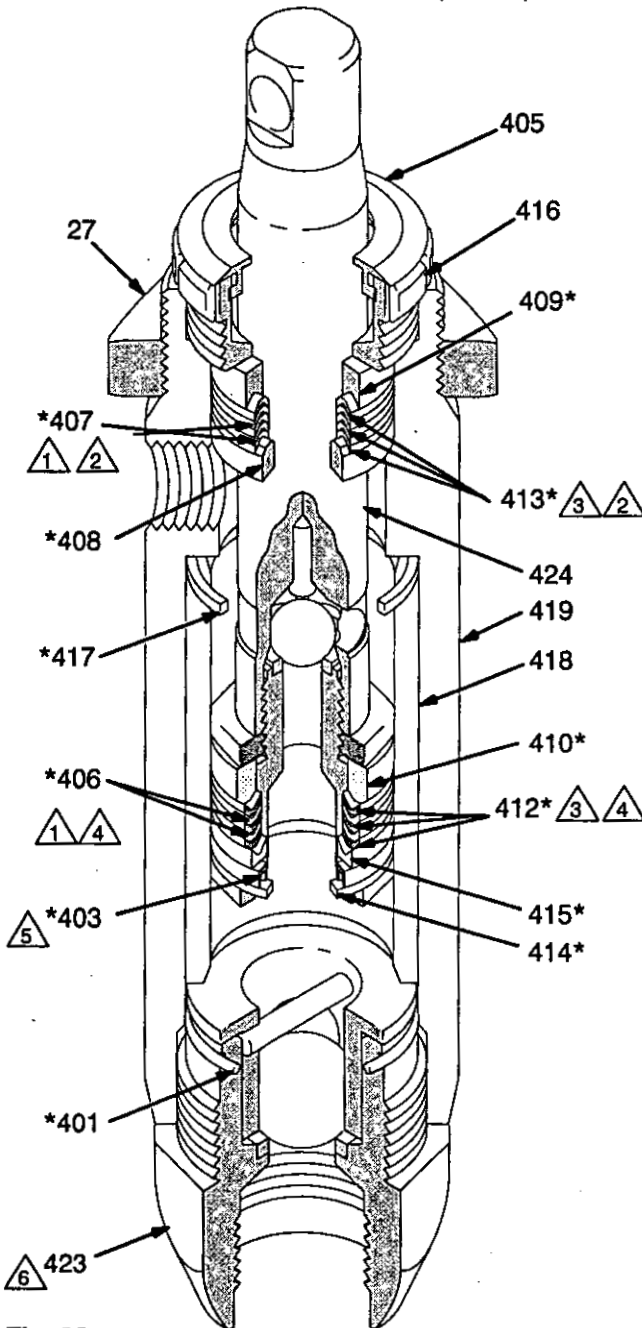


Fig. 33 03492

11. Screw down the cylinder locknut (27) until it is finger tight at the bottom of the external cylinder threads.

12. Put the flats of the intake valve (423) in a vise. Install a new o-ring (401*) and screw the intake valve into the pump cylinder. See Fig. 33. Torque the valve to 110 ft-lb (146 N.m).

13. Reinstall the pump. See page 31.

Parts List – Displacement Pump

Model 236-533

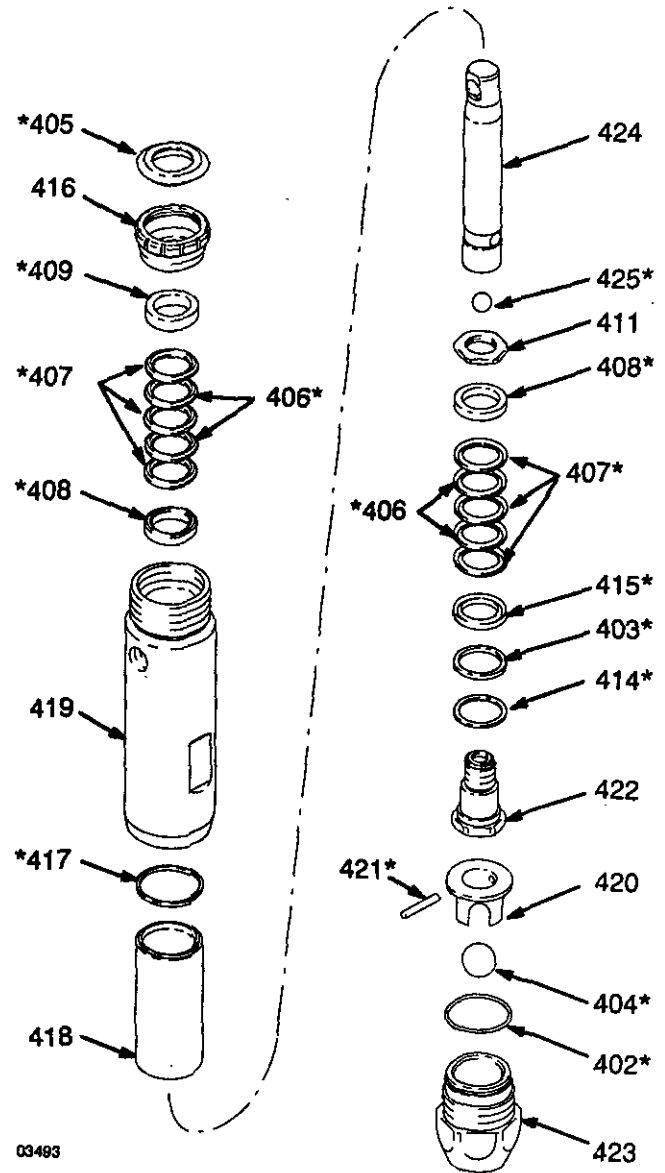
Includes items 402 to 427

Ref No.	Part No.	Description	Qty
402*	112-588	PACKING, o-ring, PTFE	1
403*	112-589	SEAL, u-cup, polyurethane	1
404*	102-972	BALL; sst	1
405*	112-590	PLUG	1
406*	112-591	V-PACKING, leather	4
407*	112-592	V-PACKING, polyurethane	6
408*	189-585	GLAND, male	2
409*	189-584	GLAND, female	1
411	189-586	NUT, hex, retaining	1
414*	189-587	WASHER, backup	1
415*	189-588	GLAND, female	1
416	189-589	NUT, packing	1
417*	189-590	O-RING, PTFE	1
418	189-591	SLEEVE, cylinder	1
419	189-592	CYLINDER	1
420	189-593	GUIDE, ball	1
422	236-536	VALVE, piston	1
423	236-558	VALVE, intake	1
424	236-535	ROD, piston	1
425*	105-445	BALL	1
427*	112-593	PIN, ball stop	1

Displacement Pump Accessories

236-963 Sleeve Removal Tool
Required for removing the sleeve (418).

236-564 Packing Repair Kit
The contents are marked with an * in the parts list, above. Keep a repair kit on hand to reduce down time.



03493

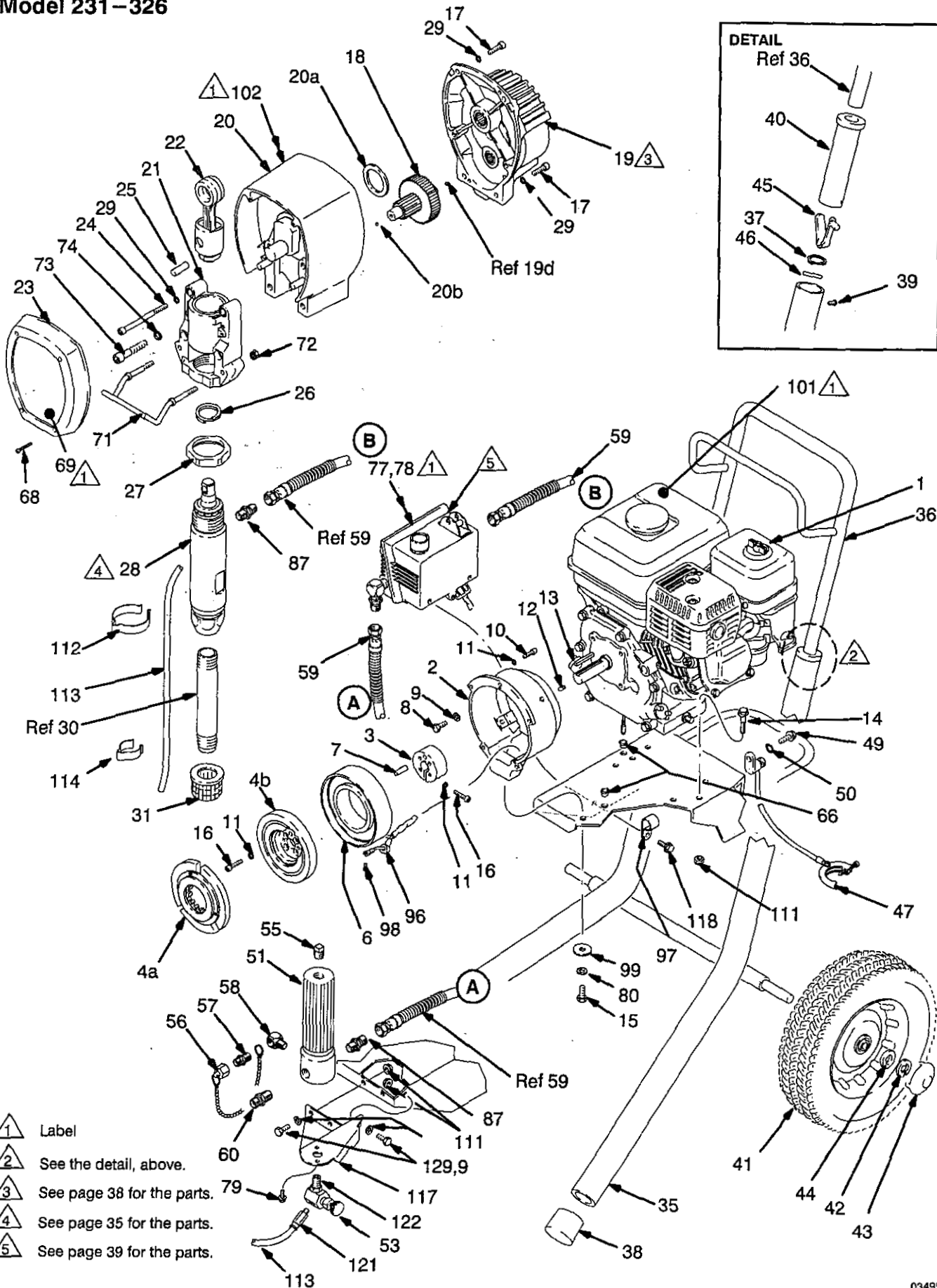
Manual Change Summary

The following part number changes have been made.

Assembly Changed	Ref No.	Part Status	Part No.	Name
231-326 Sprayer	111	Add (3)	110-838	Locknut
	118	Delete (3)	110-963	Screw
	119	Delete (3)	110-996	Locknut
	129	Add (3)	101-344	Screw

Parts Drawing – Basic Sprayer

Model 231–326



- △ 1 Label
- △ 2 See the detail, above.
- △ 3 See page 38 for the parts.
- △ 4 See page 35 for the parts.
- △ 5 See page 39 for the parts.

Parts List – Basic Sprayer

Ref No.	Part No.	Description	Qty	Ref No.	Part No.	Description	Qty
1	108-802	ENGINE	1	46	108-068	PIN, spring, straight, 3/16 x 1 1/4 inch	2
2	183-397	CLUTH HOUSING	1	47	222-011	GROUNDING CLAMP & WIRE	1
3	183-517	CLAMP, mounting, rotor	1	49	100-078	SCREW, hex washer head, No. 8 x 3/8 inch	1
4	236-568	CLUTCH ASSEMBLY	1	50	157-021	LOCKWASHER, No. 8	1
		Includes items 4a and 4b	1	51	236-789	FLUID FILTER	1
4a		.ARMATURE	1	53	224-775	See 307-273 for parts	1
4b		.ROTOR	1	55	100-040	PRESSURE DRAIN VALVE	1
6	183-400	FIELD	1	56	220-285	PLUG, pipe, sq head, 3/8 npt	1
7	108-800	PIN, dowel, spring, 5/16 x 1 inch	1	57	162-453	CAP	1
8	108-842	CAPSCREW, hex head, 5/16-24 x 3/4 inch	4	58	100-840	NIPPLE, 1/4 npsm x 1/4 npt, 1-3/16 inch long	1
9	100-214	LOCKWASHER, 5/16 inch	7	59	236-814	ELBOW, street, 1/4-18 npt (m x f)	1
10	100-644	CAPSCREW, socket head, 1/4-20 x 3/4 inch	5	60	164-672	HOSE, 3/8 inch ID, cpld 3/8 npsm (fbc), 32 1/2 inch (737 mm), spring guard both ends	2
11	105-510	LOCKWASHER, spring, 1/4 inch	11	66	108-805	NIPPLE, hex, 3/8 npt(m) x 1/4 npsm(m)	1
12	108-801	SETSCREW, 1/4-20	4	68	108-850	BUSHING, snap	2
13	183-401	KEY, parallel, 3/16 inch sq x 7/8 inch	1	69	189-667	SCREW, filh, 10-24 x 2 inch	4
14	110-837	FLANGE SCREW, hex head, 5/16-18 x 1 1/2 inch	2	70	102-556	LABEL, identification	1
15	100-469	CAPSCREW, hex head, 3/8-16 x 3/4 inch	1	71	189-672	RIVET	2
16	108-803	CAPSCREW, socket head, 1/4-28 x 1 inch	6	72	110-814	HANGER, pail	1
17	101-864	CAPSCREW, socket head, 5/16-18 x 1 inch	4	73	112-599	NUT, retainer	2
18	236-571	GEAR REDUCER	1	74	112-600	CAPSCREW, socket head, 7/16-14 x 2.25 inch	4
19	236-572	PINION HOUSING ASSEMBLY	1	75	187-112	LOCKWASHER, spring, 7/16 inch	4
		See parts on page 38	1	77	189-668	PLATE, designation	1
20	236-962	DRIVE HOUSING	1	78	189-670	LABEL, identification, control, top	1
		Includes items 20a to 20d	1	79	110-997	LABEL, identification, control, bottom	1
20a	106-227	.WASHER, bronze	1	80	100-133	FLANGE SCREW, hex head, 1/4-20 x 5/8 inch	2
20b	100-069	.BALL, sst	1	86	206-994	LOCKWASHER, spring, 3/8 inch	1
20c	110-293	.TUBE, grease	1	87	162-485	THROAT SEAL LIQUID, 8 ounce (0.27 liter)	1
21	236-570	BEARING HOUSING	1	96	220-980	NIPPLE, pipe, 3/8 npt(m) x 3/8 npsm(m)	2
22	236-569	CONNECTING ROD	1	97	108-868	HARNES, wiring	1
23	236-573	COVER, HOUSING	1	98	108-860	CLAMP, wire	2
24	112-603	CAPSCREW, socket head, 5/16-18x4 inch	2	99	108-851	SCREW, mach, bdgh, 8-32 x 1/4 inch	2
25	189-664	PIN, straight, 3/8 x 1/8 inch	1	101▲	181-867	WASHER, plain, 3/8 inch	1
26	189-665	SPRING, retaining	1	102▲	185-953	LABEL, Warning	1
27	189-583	NUT, hex, 2 5/8-16	1	111	110-838	LABEL, Danger	1
28	236-533	DISPLACEMENT PUMP	1	112	189-673	LOCKNUT, heavy hex, 5/16-18	5
		See page 35 for parts	1	113	186-495	CLIP, spring	1
29	104-008	LOCKWASHER, 5/16	6	114	181-102	TUBE, bypass	1
30	189-674	TUBE, intake	1	117	186-638	CLIP, spring	1
31	189-920	STRAINER	1	118	110-963	BRACKET, filter mounting	1
33	108-982	TUBE, connector	1	121	108-982	FLANGE SCREW, hex head, 5/16-18 x 3/4 inch	3
35	236-788	CART FRAME	1	122	187-189	CONNECTOR, tube	1
36	220-918	CART HANDLE & HOSE RACK	1	129	101-344	NIPPLE, 1/4-18 npt x 1/8-27 npt	1
37	183-350	WASHER, plain	2			CAPSCREW, hex head, 5/16-18, .875 inch	3
38	112-125	PLUG, tubing	2				
39	108-795	SCREW, mach, pan head, 10-32 x 5/16 inch	4				
40	187-604	SLEEVE	2				
41	179-811	WHEEL, semi-pneumatic	2				
42	101-242	RING, retaining	2				
43	104-811	HUBCAP	2				
44	154-636	WASHER, 5/8 inch	2				
45	111-590	BUTTON, snap	2				

▲ Replacement Danger and Warning labels, tags, and cards are available free.

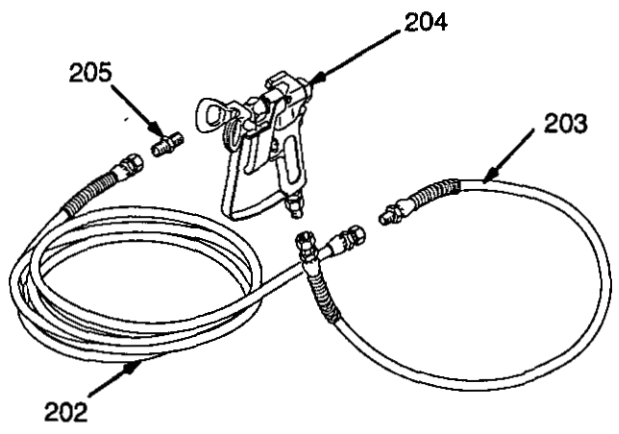
Parts List & Drawing – Complete Sprayer

Model 231–327

GM7000 Airless Paint Sprayer

Includes items 201 to 205

Ref No.	Part No.	Description	Qty
201	231–326	GM7000 Upright Basic Sprayer See parts list on page 37	1
202	223–541	HOSE, grounded, nylon; 1/4 inch ID; cpld 1/4 npsm(fbe); 50 foot (15 m); spring guards both ends	2
203	214–701	HOSE, grounded, nylon; 3/16 inch ID; cpld 1/4 npsm(m) x 1/4 npsm(f) swivel; 3 foot (0.9 m); spring guards both ends	1
204	220–955	"CONTRACTOR inch SPRAY GUN Includes RAC IV™ DripLess™ Tip Guard and 517–size SwitchTip™ See 307–614 for parts	1
205	156–971	NIPPLE, 1/4–18 npt(m) x 1/4–18 npt(m)	1



03822

Parts List & Drawing – Pinion Assembly

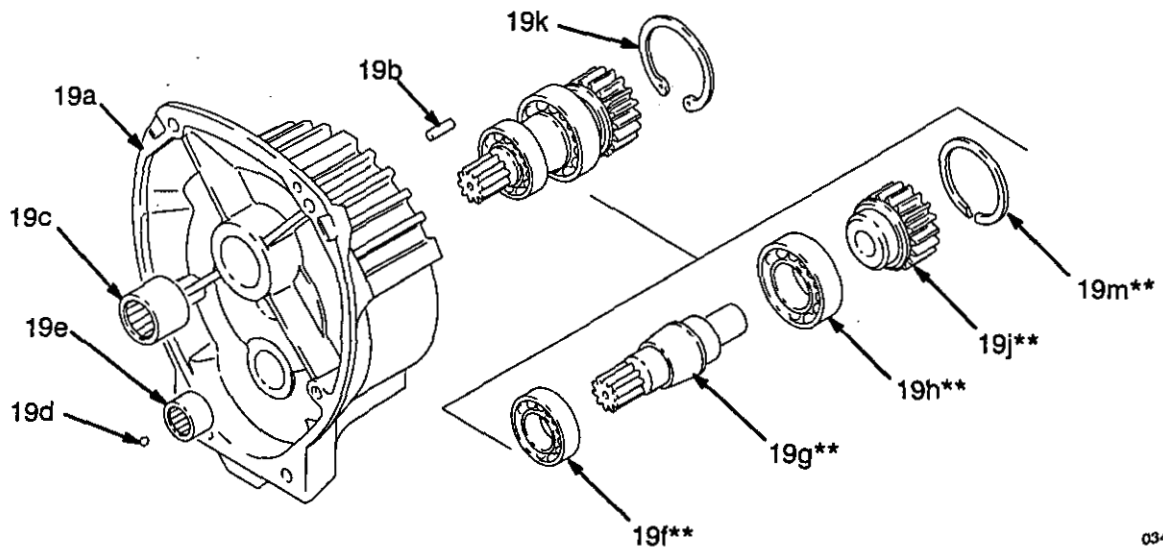
Ref No. 19

Pinion Housing Assembly 236–572

Includes items 19a to 19m

Ref No.	Part No.	Description	Qty	Ref No.	Part No.	Description	Qty
19a	189–620	.PINION HOUSING	1	19h**	108–798	.BALL BEARING, large	1
19b	105–489	.PIN	2	19j**	183–396	.HUB, armature	1
19c	112–596	.BEARING	1	19k	108–799	.RETAINING RING, large	1
19d	100–069	.BALL	1	19m**	108–796	.RETAINING RING small	1
19e	107–088	.BEARING	1				
19f**	108–797	.BALL BEARING, small	1				
19g**	189–617	.PINION SHAFT	1				

**Included in Repair Kit No. 236–982.



03494

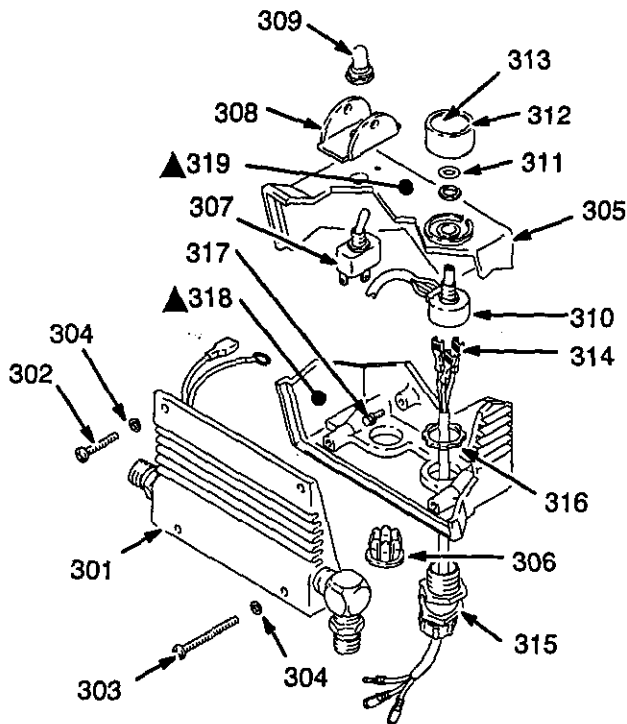
Parts List – Pressure Control

Basic Pressure Control for the GM7000 Sprayers

Ref No.	Part No.	Description	Qty	Ref No.	Part No.	Description	Qty
301	236-780	ENGINE CONTROL BOARD	1	312	112-373	KNOB	1
302	107-251	SCREW, panhead, 10-24 x 1 inch	2	313	185-565	LABEL	1
303	112-610	SCREW, panhead, 10-24 x 2 inch	2	314	231-817	CONDUCTOR	1
304	100-020	LOCKWASHER, No. 10	4	315	108-852	CONNECTOR, 45°	1
305	189-095	HOUSING,	1	316	112-376	LOCKNUT	1
306	112-614	PLUG	1	317	100-078	SCREW, hex head, 8-24 x .375 inch	1
307	105-679	TOGGLE SWITCH	1	318▲	189-286	LABEL, warning	1
308	107-255	GUARD	1	319▲	189-246	LABEL, warning	1
309	105-659	BOOT	1				
310	236-352	POTENTIOMETER, pressure adjustment	1				
311	108-358	SEAL	1				

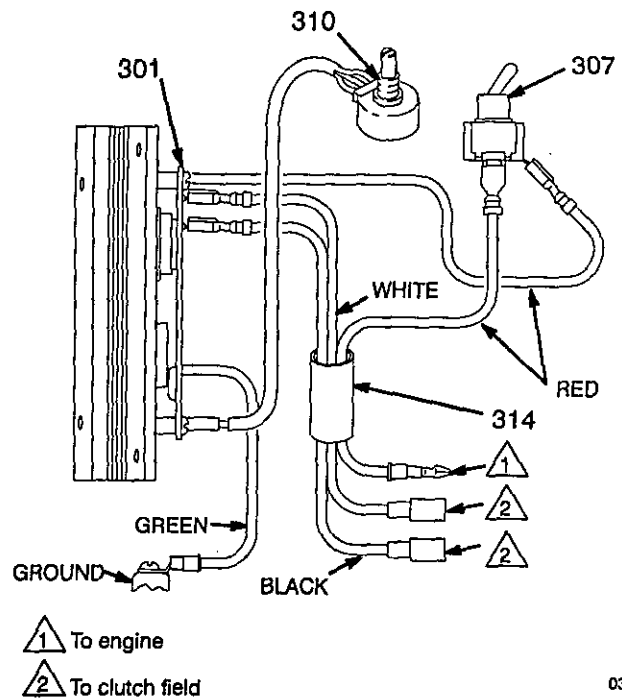
▲ Replacement Danger and Warning labels, tags, and cards are available free.

Parts Drawing – Pressure Control



03498

Wiring Schematic – Pressure Control



03496

Technical Data

Engine	5.5 horsepower, Honda
Maximum working pressure	3000 psi (210 bar)
Noise – sound power	105 dBa
	measured at 3.1 feet (1 m)
Cycles/gallon (liter)	78 (20)
Maximum delivery	1.75 gpm (6.7 liter/min)
Fuel tank capacity	0.95 gallons (3.6 liter)
Maximum tip size	1 gun with 0.043 inch tip
	2 guns with 0.029 inch tip
	3 guns with 0.025 inch tip
	4 guns with 0.021 inch tip
Inlet paint strainer	8 mesh
	stainless steel screen, reusable
Outlet paint filter	60 mesh (250 micron)
	stainless steel screen, reusable
Pump inlet size	1 inch npt (f)
Fluid outlet size	3/8 npsm from fluid filter
Wetted parts	
<i>Displacement Pump</i>	stainless steel, carbon steel,
	polyurethane, uhmw polyethylene,
	Delrin®, leather
<i>Filter</i>	aluminum, carbon steel, stainless steel

NOTE: Delrin® i

Dimensions

Weight (dry, without packaging)	150 lb (68 kg)
Height	31.6 inch (803 mm)
Length	31.5 inch (800 mm)
Width	22.5 inch (572 mm)

Graco Phone Numbers

TO PLACE AN ORDER, contact your Graco distributor, or call this number to identify the distributor closest to you: **1-800-367-4023 Toll Free**

FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, service repair information or assistance regarding the application of Graco equipment: **1-800-543-0339 Toll Free**

The Graco Warranty and Disclaimers

WARRANTY

Graco warrants all equipment manufactured by it and bearing its name to be free from defects in material and workmanship on the date of sale by an authorized Graco distributor to the original purchaser for use. As purchaser's sole remedy for breach of this warranty, Graco will, for a period of twelve months from the date of sale, repair or replace any part of the equipment proven defective, with the exception of defects in parts on the drive train/gear box on EM and GM sprayers or power train on EH and GH sprayers, which will be repaired or replaced for twenty-four months from the date of sale for Gas-Hydraulic (GH) and Gas-Mechanical (GM) sprayers and for thirty-six months from the date of sale for Electric-Mechanical (EM), Electric-Hydraulic (EH), 390st and 490st sprayers. This warranty applies only when the equipment is installed, operated and maintained in accordance with Graco's written recommendations.

This warranty does not cover, and Graco shall not be liable for, any malfunction, damage or wear caused by faulty installation, misapplication, abrasion, corrosion, inadequate or improper maintenance, negligence, accident, tampering, or substitution of non-Graco component parts. Nor shall Graco be liable for malfunction, damage or wear caused by the incompatibility with Graco equipment of structures, accessories, equipment or materials not supplied by Graco, or the improper design, manufacture, installation, operation or maintenance of structures, accessories, equipment or materials not supplied by Graco.

This warranty is conditioned upon the prepaid return of the equipment claimed to be defective to an authorized Graco distributor for verification of the claim. If the claimed defect is verified, Graco will repair or replace free of charge any defective parts. The equipment will be returned to the original purchaser transportation prepaid. If inspection of the equipment does not disclose any defect in material or workmanship, repairs will be made at a reasonable charge, which charges may include the costs of parts, labor and transportation.

DISCLAIMERS AND LIMITATIONS

The terms of this warranty constitute purchaser's sole and exclusive remedy and are in lieu of any other warranties (express or implied), **including warranty of merchantability or warranty of fitness for a particular purpose**, and of any non-contractual liabilities, including product liabilities, based on negligence or strict liability. Every form of liability for direct, special or consequential damages or loss is expressly excluded and denied. In no case shall Graco's liability exceed the amount of the purchase price. Any action for breach of warranty must be brought within two (2) years of the date of sale.

EQUIPMENT NOT COVERED BY GRACO WARRANTY

Graco makes no warranty, and disclaims all implied **warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose**, with respect to accessories, equipment, materials, or components sold but not manufactured by Graco. These items sold, but not manufactured by Graco (such as electric motor, switches, hose, etc.) are subject to the warranty, if any, of their manufacturer. Graco will provide purchaser with reasonable assistance in making any claim for breach of these warranties.

Sales Offices: Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Los Angeles, Mt. Arlington (N.J.)
Foreign Offices: Canada; England; Korea; Switzerland; France; Germany; Hong Kong; Japan

GRACO INC. P.O. BOX 1441 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55440-1441

PRINTED IN U.S.A. 308-398 September, 1994; Revised March, 1995