



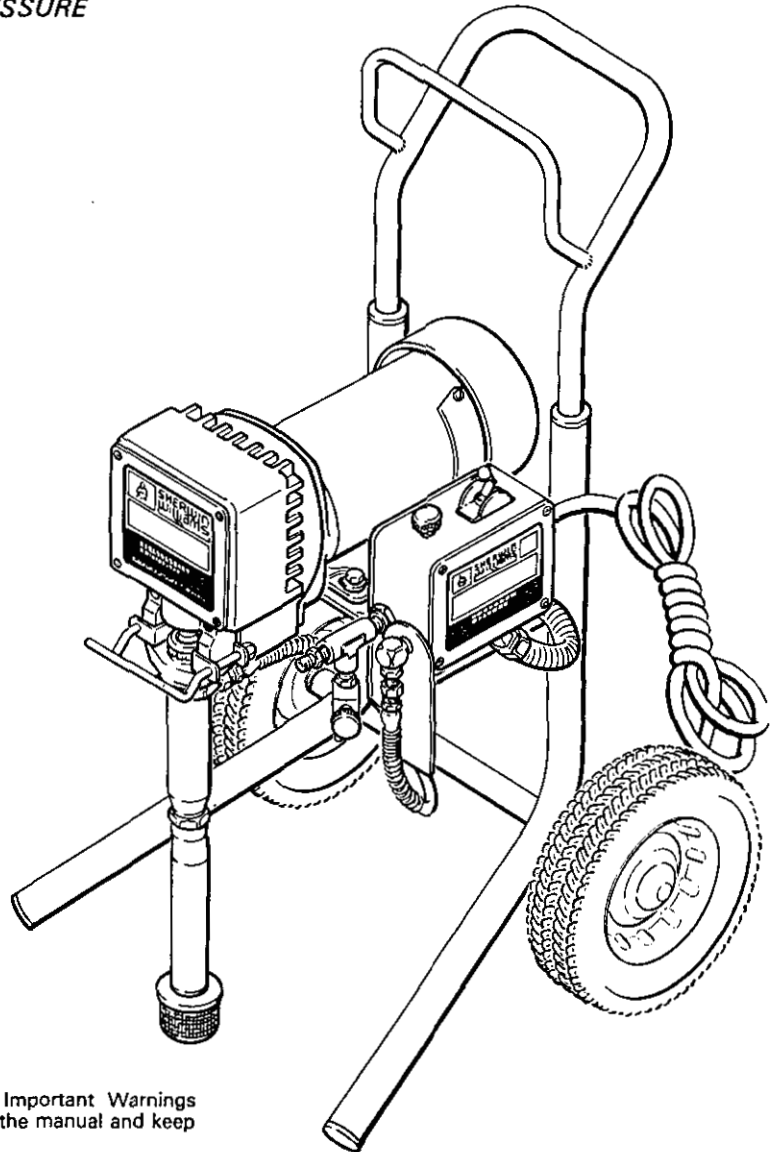
# **SUPER NOVA™ 700** AIRLESS PAINT SPRAYER

2500 psi (175 bar) MAXIMUM WORKING PRESSURE

Model 820-066, Series A  
Basic Sprayer, without hose or gun

## INDEX

Warnings .....	2, 3
Avertissement .....	4, 5
Advertencia .....	6, 7
Components .....	8
Setup .....	9
Operation .....	10, 11
Shutdown & Care .....	11
Flushing Guidelines .....	12
Application Methods .....	13
Troubleshooting Guide .....	14, 15
Repair Section	
Displacement Pump .....	16, 17
Bearing Housing & Connecting Rod .....	18
Drive Housing .....	19
Motor .....	20, 21
Pressure Control .....	22
Calibration .....	23
Parts List & Drawings	
Sprayer .....	24, 25
How To Order Replacement Parts .....	25
Displacement Pump .....	26
Pressure Control .....	27
Technical Data .....	Back Cover
Warranty .....	Back Cover



This manual contains Important Warnings and Instructions. Read the manual and keep it for reference.

### WARNING

#### **Hazard of Using Fluids Containing Halogenated Hydrocarbons**

Never use 1,1,1-trichloroethane, methylene chloride, other halogenated hydrocarbon solvents or fluids containing such solvents in this equipment. Such use could result in a serious chemical reaction, with the possibility of explosion, which could cause death, serious bodily injury and/or substantial property damage.

Consult your fluid suppliers to ensure that the fluids being used are compatible with aluminum and zinc parts.

# WARNING

## 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 bodily 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 anyone or at any part of the body. NEVER put 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 bodily injury.

#### Safety Latch

Whenever you stop spraying, even for a moment, always set the gun safety latch in the closed or "safe" position, making the gun inoperative. Failure to set the safety latch 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

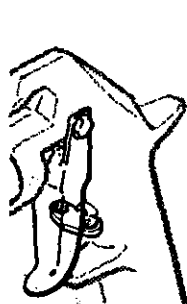
Use extreme caution when cleaning or changing spray tips. If the spray tip clogs while spraying, engage the gun safety latch immediately. ALWAYS follow the **Pressure Relief Procedure** and then remove the spray tip to clean it.

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

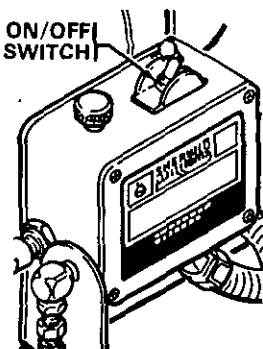
#### Pressure Relief Procedure

To reduce the risk of serious bodily 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) Engage the gun safety latch. (2) Turn the ON/OFF switch to OFF. (3) Unplug the power supply cord. (4) Disengage the gun safety latch. (5) Hold a metal part of the gun firmly to the side of a grounded metal pail, and trigger the gun to relieve pressure. (6) Engage the gun safety latch. (7) Open the pressure relief valve, having a container ready to catch the drainage. (8) Leave the pressure relief valve open until you are ready to spray again.

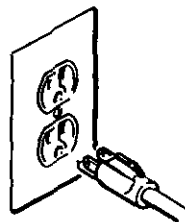
If you suspect that the spray tip or hose is completely clogged, or that pressure has not been fully relieved after following the steps above, VERY SLOWLY loosen the tip guard retaining nut or hose end coupling and relieve pressure gradually, then loosen completely. Now clear the tip or hose.



ENGAGE SAFETY



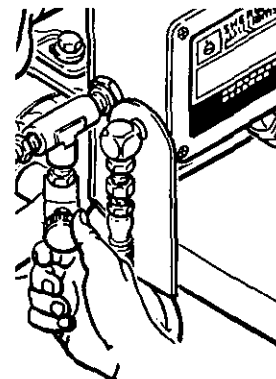
TURN SWITCH TO OFF



UNPLUG CORD



DISENGAGE SAFETY AND TRIGGER GUN; ENGAGE SAFETY AGAIN



OPEN PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE

## 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 bodily injury, 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 and clothing as recommended by the fluid and solvent manufacturer.

### System Pressure

This sprayer can develop *2500 psi (175 bar) MAXIMUM WORKING PRESSURE*. Be sure that all spray equipment and accessories are rated to withstand the maximum working pressure of this sprayer. DO NOT exceed the maximum working pressure of any component or accessory used in the system.

### Fluid and Solvent Compatibility

BE SURE that all fluids and solvents used are chemically compatible with the wetted parts shown in the Technical Data on the back cover. Always read the fluid and solvent manufacturer's literature before using them in this sprayer.

## 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 bodily injury or property damage.

**ALL FLUID HOSES MUST HAVE SPRING GUARDS ON BOTH ENDS!** The spring guards 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. Do not use fluids or solvents which are not compatible with the inner tube and cover of the hose.

### 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**.

## FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD

Static electricity is created by the high velocity 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. 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 bodily injury and property damage. Always plug the sprayer into an outlet at least 20 feet (6 m) away from the sprayer and the spray area. Do not plug in or unplug any power supply cords in the spray area when there is any chance of igniting fumes still in the air.

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*: plug the power supply cord, or extension cord, each equipped with an undamaged three-prong plug, into a properly grounded outlet. Do not use an adapter. All extension cords must have three wires and be rated for 15 amps.
2. *Fluid hoses*: use only grounded hoses with a maximum of 500 feet (150 m) combined hose length to ensure grounding continuity. Refer to **Hose Grounding Continuity**.
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 specific flushing procedure given on page 12 of this manual. Follow the **Pressure Relief Procedure** on page 2, and remove the spray tip before flushing. Hold a metal part of the gun firmly to the side of a metal pail and use the lowest possible fluid pressure during flushing.

## 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. Unplug the sprayer, and follow the **Pressure Relief Procedure** on page 2, before checking or servicing any part of the sprayer to prevent it from starting accidentally.

## 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 IMMEDIATEMENT DES SOINS MEDICAUX 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 esthétique 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 ris-

querait 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. Voir la Fig. 3.

### Diffuser

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 puis 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 gachette 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.

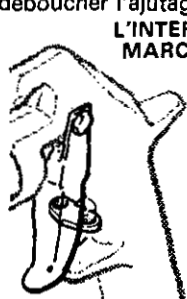
NE JAMAIS essayer ce qui s'est accumulé autour de l'ajutage du pulvérisateur avant que la pression ne soit complètement tombée et que le verrou de sécurité du pistolet ne soit engagé.

### Marche à Suivre pour Détendre la Pression

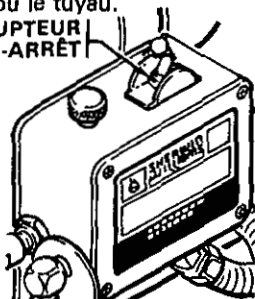
Pour réduire les risques de blessures graves, y compris les blessures par injection de fluide ou celles causées par des éclaboussures dans les yeux ou sur la peau, des pièces en mouvement ou par électrocution, toujours bien observer cette marche à suivre à chaque fois que l'on arrête le pulvérisateur, à l'occasion de la vérification ou de la réparation d'une pièce de l'appareil de pulvérisation, à l'occasion de l'installation, du nettoyage ou du remplacement des ajutages et d'une manière générale à chaque arrêt. 1) Engager le verrou de sécurité du pistolet. 2) Mettre l'interrupteur Marche-Arrêt sur ARRET ("OFF"). 3) Débrancher le cordon d'alimentation. 4) Désengager le verrou de sécurité du pistolet. 5) En maintenant une partie métallique du pistolet fermement appuyée contre le côté d'un seau en métal, appuyer sur la gachette du pistolet pour libérer la pression. 6) Engager le verrou de sécurité du pistolet. 7) Ouvrir la soupape de sécurité en prenant soin d'avoir un récipient prêt à récupérer le liquide. 8) Laisser la soupape ouverte jusqu'à ce que le pulvérisateur soit de nouveau prêt à être utilisé.

Si l'on soupçonne que l'ajutage du pulvérisateur ou le tuyau est complètement bouché, ou que la pression n'a pas été complètement libérée après avoir procédé aux opérations ci-dessus, desserrer TRES LENTEMENT l'écrou de retenue de la protection de l'ajutage ou le raccord du bout du tuyau et libérer progressivement la pression, puis terminer le desserrage. On peut maintenant déboucher l'ajutage ou le tuyau.

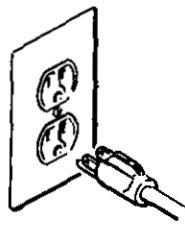
L'INTERRUPTEUR  
MARCHÉ-ARRÊT



1



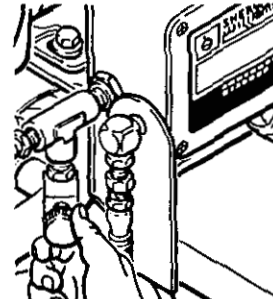
2



3



4,5,6



7

## 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.

NE JAMAIS altérer ou modifier une pièce de cet appareil; ceci risquerait d'entraîner son mauvais fonctionnement.

VERIFIER régulièrement tout l'appareil de pulvérisation et ses équipements et réparer ou remplacer immédiatement les pièces usées ou abîmées.

### 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. Avant chaque utilisation, vérifier entièrement chaque tuyau pour déceler les coupures, fuites, abrasions, boursouffures de l'enveloppe ou toute autre détérioration ou jeu des raccords. Si l'on constate l'une de ces détériorations, il faut remplacer le tuyau immédiatement. NE PAS essayer de refaire le raccord d'un tuyau haute pression ni de réparer le tuyau avec du ruban adhésif ou

#### 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 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. 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 pulvérise 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. Toujours brancher le pulvérisateur dans une prise se trouvant à au moins 6 m (20 pieds) de l'appareil et de l'endroit où se fait la pulvérisation. Ne pas brancher ou débrancher un cordon d'alimentation quel qu'il soit dans la zone où se fait la pulvérisation quand il y a le moindre risque que des vapeurs encore présentes dans l'air prennent feu.

S'il se produit des étincelles d'électricité statique, ou si vous ressentez la moindre décharge, **ARRETEZ IMMEDIATEMENT LA PULVERISATION**. Vérifiez que le système entier est bien mis à la terre. Ne vous servez pas du 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:** Brancher le cordon d'alimentation ou la rallonge qui doivent être équipés d'une prise à 3 fiches en bon état, dans une prise de courant convenablement mise à la terre. Ne pas utiliser d'adaptateur. Toutes les rallonges doivent avoir 3 fils et être prévues pour 15 ampères.

#### Pression

Ce pulvérisateur peut produire une **PRESSION MAXIMUM DE TRAVAIL 175 bar (2500 lb/po.<sup>2</sup>)**. 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", au dos de la couverture. Toujours lire soigneusement les documents et brochures du fabricant des fluides et solvants utilisés avant de s'en servir dans ce pulvérisateur.

par tout autre moyen. Un tuyau réparé ne peut pas résister au fluide sous pression.

**MANIPULER LES TUYAUX AVEC PRECAUTION ET CHOISIR SOIGNEUSEMENT LEUR CHEMIN.** Ne pas déplacer le fluide en tirant sur le tuyau. Ne pas utiliser de fluides ou de solvants qui ne sont pas compatibles avec l'enveloppe intérieure ou extérieure du tuyau.

#### 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** ci-dessus.

2. **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 (1500 pieds). Se reporter également au paragraphe "Continuité du circuit de mise à la terre des tuyaux".

3. **Pistolet:** Réaliser la mise à la terre en le raccordant à un tuyau flexible et à un pulvérisateur déjà convenablement reliés à la terre.

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 solvants** utilisés pour le rincage: observer le code ou les réglementations locales. **N'utiliser que des seaux métalliques** 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 Rincage

Pour réduire les risques de blessures par pénétration de la peau et les risques dus aux étincelles d'électricité statique ou aux éclaboussures, observer la marche à suivre pour le rincage donnée à la page 12 de ce manuel. Observer la "**Marche à Suivre pour Détendre la Pression**" donnée à la page 4 en **enlever l'ajutage du pulvérisateur avant le rincage**. Maintenir une partie métallique du pistolet fermement appuyée contre le côté d'un seau *en métal* et utiliser la pression la plus faible possible pendant le rincage.

# ADVERTENCIA

**EL ROCIADO A ALTA PRESION 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 genera 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 equipo 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 MEDICO DE URGENCIA DE INMEDIATO. NO TRATAR LA HERIDA COMO UN SIMPLE CORTE.** Decir al médico exactamente cual fluido fue.

**Aviso al medico:** 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 suma 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

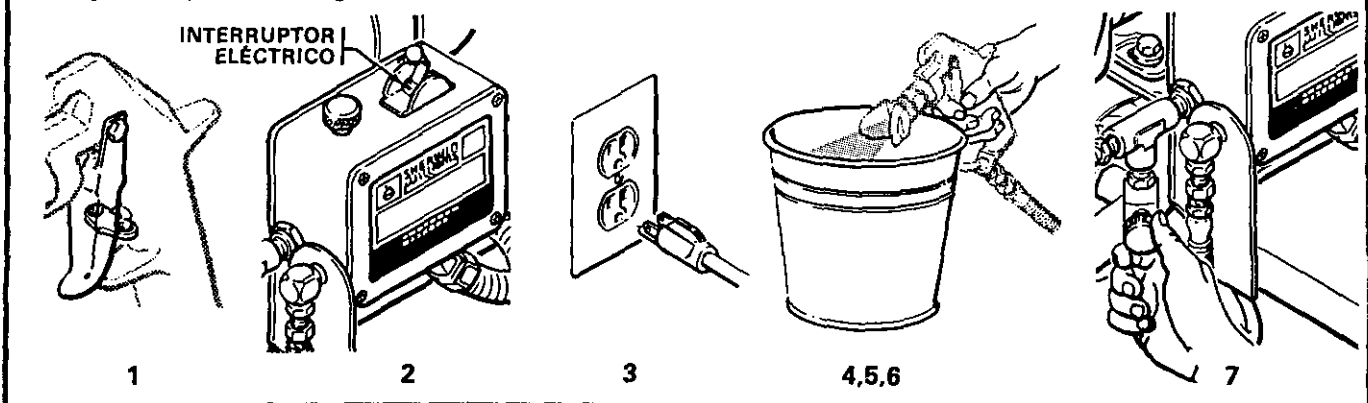
Tener mucho cuidado al limpiar o cambiar las boquillas. Si llegara a obstruirse mientras está pulverizando, enganchar el pestillo de la pistola de inmediato. SIEMPRE seguir el procedimiento de descarga de presión y después sacar la boquilla para limpiarla.

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 inyección o lesiones causadas por piezas en movimiento o choque eléctrico, siempre seguir este procedimiento al apagar la máquina pulverizadora, al revisar o dar servicio a cualquier parte del sistema de pulverización, al instalar, limpiar o cambiar las boquillas, y cada vez que se deja de pulverizar. (1) Enganchar el pestillo de la pistola. (2) Mover el interruptor eléctrico (ON/OFF) a la posición OFF (apagado). (3) Desenchufar el cordón eléctrico. (4) Desenganchar el pestillo de la pistola. (5) Sujetar una parte metálica de la pistola bien firme contra un balde de metal, y disparar la pistola para descargar la presión. (6) Enganchar el pestillo de la pistola. (7) Abrir la válvula de presión y tener listo un recipiente para recibir la pintura. (8) Dejar la válvula de alivio de presión abierta hasta que se esté nuevamente listo para pulverizar.

Si se sospecha que la boquilla o la manguera está completamente obstruida, o que no se ha descargado por completo la presión después de haber seguido el procedimiento anterior, aflojar MUY LENTAMENTE la tuerca de retención del protector de la boquilla o acoplamiento de la punta de la manguera y descargar gradualmente la presión, después, aflojarlo por completo. Luego, despegar la boquilla o la manguera.





## PELIGRO POR MAL USO DEL EQUIPO

### Seguridad general

Cualquier mal uso del equipo pulverizador o los accesorios, tal como sobrepresurización, 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 daño a la propiedad.

**NUNCA** alterar o modificar ninguna pieza de este equipo; el hacerlo podría causar una avería.

**REVISAR** con regularidad el equipo pulverizador y reparar o reemplazar de inmediato las piezas dañadas o desgastadas.

### Presión del sistema

Esta pulverizadora puede desarrollar 175 barías (2500 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 esta pulverizadora. **NO** exceder la presión máxima de trabajo de ningún componente o accesorio de este sistema.

### Compatibilidad de fluido

**ASEGURAR** que todos los fluidos y solventes usados son químicamente compatibles con las piezas mojadas ilustradas en la hoja de datos técnicos en la contratapa. Siempre leer las instrucciones del fabricante del fluido y solvente antes de usarlos en esta pulverizadora.

## 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 a 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.

### 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 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, 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 límites 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, convirtiendo al sistema en algo peligroso. También, pueden producirse chispas al enchufar o desenchufar el cordón eléctrico. 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. Enchufar siempre la pulverizadora a un tomacorriente que se encuentre a por lo menos 6 m (20 pies) de la máquina y del área que se va a rociar. No enchufar o desenchufar ningún cordón eléctrico en el lugar donde se está rociando cuando todavía exista la posibilidad de que queden vapores inflamables en el aire.

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 apropiada. 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:** enchufar el cordón eléctrico, o cable extensor, cada uno con un enchuf de tres patas en buen estado, a un tomacorriente con puesta a tierra apropiado. No usar un adaptador. Todos los cables extensores tienen que tener tres hilos y una capacidad de 15 amperios.

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 de la localidad.

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. 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.

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 del **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 12. Seguir el **procedimiento de descarga de presión** en la página 6, y quitar la **boquilla rociadora antes de lavar**. Apoyar una parte metálica de la pistola bien firme contra el costado de un **balde de metal** y usar la presión más baja posible de fluido durante el lavado.

## PELIGRO DE LAS PIEZAS MOVILES

Las piezas en movimiento pueden pinchar o amputar dedos u otras partes del cuerpo. **MANTENERSE ALEJADO** de las piezas en movimiento durante el arranque o funcionamiento de la pulverizadora. Desenchufar la pulverizadora y descargar la presión antes de revisar o dar servicio, a cualquier parte de pulverizadora, para impedir que arranque inesperadamente.

### IMPORTANT

Se han adoptado las normas de seguridad del gobierno de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica bajo el Acta de Seguridad y Salud Ocupacional. Deberán consultarse estas normas, en especial las Generales, Parte 1910, y las Normas de Construcción, Parte 1926.

## TERMS

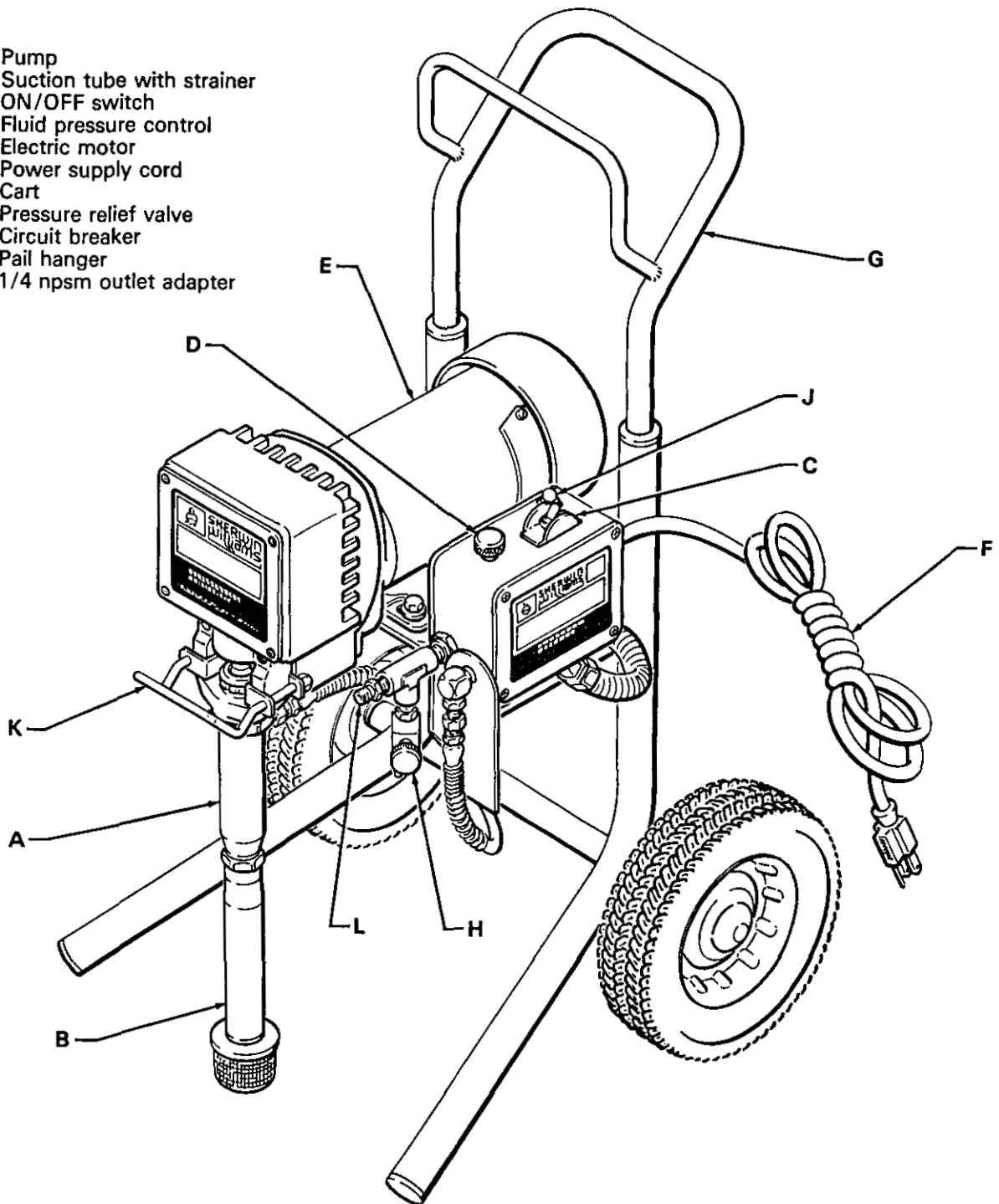
**WARNING:** Alerts user to avoid or correct conditions that could cause bodily injury.

**CAUTION:** Alerts user to avoid or correct conditions that could cause damage to or destruction of equipment.

**NOTE:** Identifies essential procedures or extra information.

# SUPER NOVA 700™ Sprayer Components

- A. Pump
- B. Suction tube with strainer
- C. ON/OFF switch
- D. Fluid pressure control
- E. Electric motor
- F. Power supply cord
- G. Cart
- H. Pressure relief valve
- J. Circuit breaker
- K. Pail hanger
- L. 1/4 npsm outlet adapter





## SETUP

1. **Connect Hose and Gun (Refer to Fig 1.)**
  - a. Screw a 50 ft (15.2 m) main fluid hose onto the outlet adapter.
  - b. Connect a smaller diameter whip hose between the fluid hose and the gun inlet connection for more flexible gun movement.
  - c. Don't use thread sealant, and don't install the spray tip yet!

### WARNING

If you are supplying your own hoses and spray gun, be sure they are electrically grounded and rated for at least **2500 psi (175 bar) Working Pressure**, and that the gun has a tip guard. This is to reduce the risk of serious bodily injury caused by static sparking and fluid injection or over-pressurizing and rupturing the equipment.

### CAUTION

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

1. Always use flexible, grounded spray hose of at least 50 ft (15.2 m) long.
  2. Never use a wire braid hose as it is too rigid to act as a pulsation dampener.
  3. Never install any shutoff device between the pressure control and the main hose. See Fig 2.
  4. Always use the main filter outlet for one-gun operation. Never plug this outlet.
2. **Fill Packing Nut/Wet-Cup (See Fig 2.)**

Fill the packing nut/wet-cup 1/3 full with the Throat Seal Liquid (TSL), supplied.
  3. **Check Electrical Service**
    - a. Be sure the electrical service is 120 V, 60 HzAC, 15 Amp (minimum) and that the outlet you use is properly grounded.
    - b. Use an extension cord which has 3 wires of a minimum 12 gauge size, and a maximum of 150 ft (45 m) long. Longer lengths may affect sprayer performance.
  4. **Plug in the Sprayer**
    - a. Be sure the ON/OFF switch is OFF. Refer to Fig 3.
    - b. Plug the power supply cord into a grounded electrical outlet that is at least 20 ft (6 m) away from the spray area to reduce the chance of a spark igniting the spray vapors.
    - c. Do not remove the third prong of the power supply cord plug, which is the grounding prong, and do not use an adapter.
  5. **Flush the pump** to remove the lightweight oil which was left in to protect pump parts after factory testing.
    - a. *Before using water-base paint*, flush with mineral spirits followed by soapy water, and then a clean water flush.
    - b. *Before using oil-base paint*, flush with mineral spirits only.

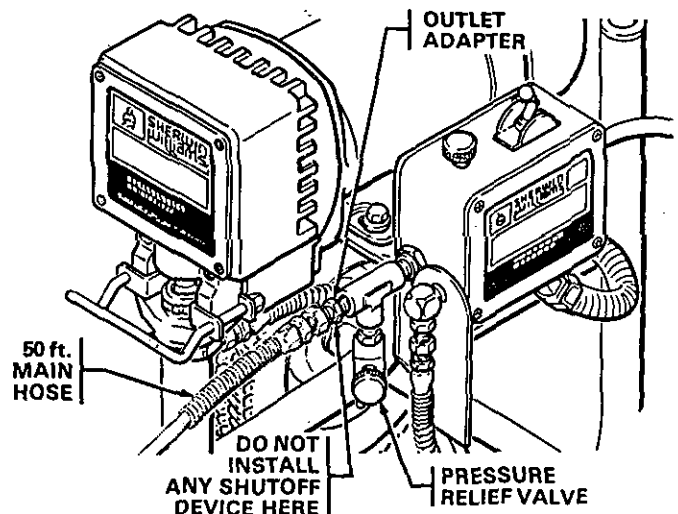


Fig 1

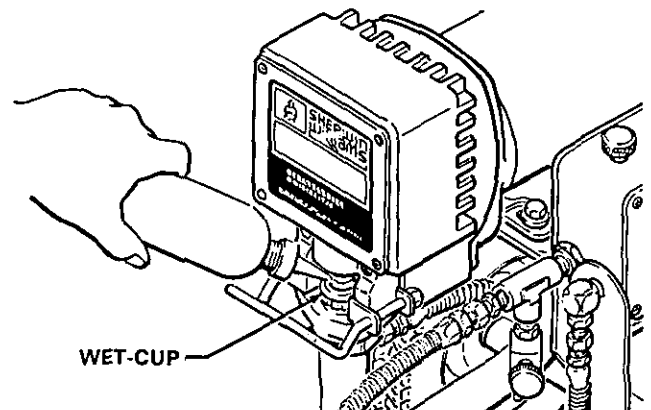


Fig 2

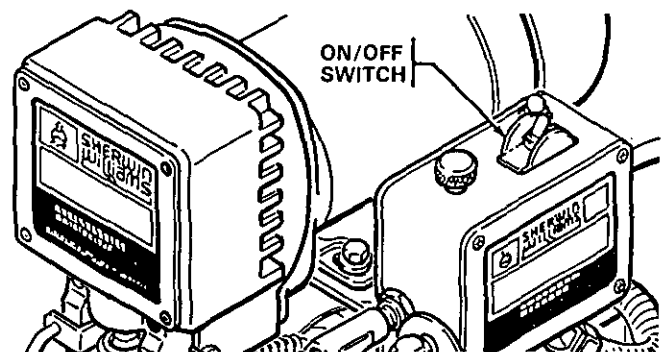


Fig 3

- c. See **FLUSHING GUIDELINES** on page 12 for flushing procedure.
6. **Prepare the paint** according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
    - a. Remove any skin that may have formed.
    - b. Stir the paint to dissolve pigments.
    - c. Strain the paint through a fine nylon mesh bag (available at most important step toward trouble-free spray paint dealers) to remove particles that could clog the filter or spray tip. *This is probably the most important step toward trouble-free spray painting.*

**WARNING**

**Pressure Relief Procedure**

To reduce the risk of serious bodily injury, including fluid injection or splashing 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. Engage the gun safety latch.
2. Turn the ON/OFF switch to OFF.
3. Unplug the power supply cord.
4. Disengage the gun safety latch.
5. Hold a metal part of the gun firmly to the side of a metal pail, and trigger the gun to relieve pressure.
6. Engage the gun safety latch.
7. Open the pressure relief valve, having a container ready to catch the drainage.
8. Leave the pressure relief valve open until you are ready to operate the sprayer 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, VERY SLOWLY loosen the tip guard retaining nut or hose end coupling and relieve pressure gradually. Then loosen the nut completely. Now clear the tip or hose obstruction.*

2. **Install the Tip Guard and Spray Tip**
  - a. Be sure the gun safety latch is engaged.
  - b. Install the tip and tip guard according to the instructions supplied with them.
3. **Adjusting the Spray Pattern**
  - a. Increase the pressure adjusting knob setting just until spray from the gun is completely atomized. To avoid excessive overspray and fogging, and to decrease tip wear and extend the life of the sprayer, always use the lowest possible pressure needed to get the desired results.
  - b. If more coverage is needed, use a larger tip rather than increasing the pressure.
  - c. Test the spray pattern. To adjust the direction of the spray pattern, engage the gun safety latch and loosen the retaining nut. Position the tip so the groove is horizontal for a horizontal pattern or vertical for a vertical pattern. Then tighten the retaining nut.

1. **Prime the Sprayer with Paint.**
  - a. Close the pressure relief valve. See Fig 1.
  - b. Don't install the spray tip yet!
  - c. Put the suction tube into the paint container.
  - d. Turn the pressure adjusting knob all the way counterclockwise to lower the pressure setting.
  - e. Disengage the gun safety latch.
  - f. Hold a metal part of the gun firmly against and aimed into a metal waste container. See Fig 4. Squeeze the trigger and hold it open, turn the ON/OFF switch to ON, and slowly increase the pressure setting until the sprayer starts. This procedure reduces the risk of static electric discharge and splashing. Keep the gun triggered until all air is forced out of the system and the paint flows freely from the gun. Release the trigger and engage the safety.

**NOTE:** If the pump is hard to prime, place a container under the pressure relief valve and open it. When fluid comes from the valve, close it. Then disengage the gun safety latch and proceed as in Step 1f, above.

- g. Check all fluid connections for leaks. If any are found, follow the **Pressure Relief Procedure Warning**, above, then tighten connections.

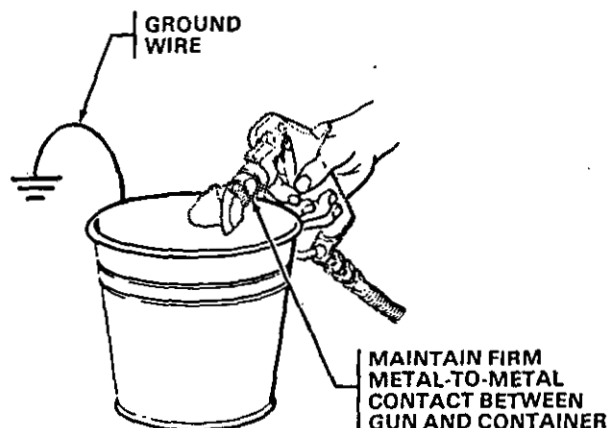


Fig 4

4. **Operating Tips.** These suggestions will help prevent the motor from running too hot or operating intermittently.
  - a. Decrease the pressure when using a small tip.
  - b. Keep the sprayer in a shaded area when spraying outdoors.
  - c. Turn off the sprayer and relieve pressure whenever you stop spraying.

#### 5. Cleaning a Clogged Tip

**WARNING**

To reduce the risk of serious bodily injury from fluid injection or splashing in the eyes or on the skin, use extreme caution when cleaning or changing spray tips. If the spray tip clogs while spraying, engage the gun safety latch immediately, then follow the procedure in Steps 5a and 5b, below.

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

- a. Clean the front of the tip frequently during the day's operation. *First*, follow the **Pressure Relief Procedure Warning** on page 10. Then use a solvent-soaked brush to keep paint from building up and clogging the tip.
- b. If the spray tip does clog, refer to the instructions supplied with it, the tip guard or gun for clearing a clog and/or cleaning the tip.

### SHUTDOWN AND CARE

1. **Check the packing nut/wet-cup daily.** First follow the **Pressure Relief Procedure Warning** on page 10. Be sure the wet-cup is 1/3 full of TSL at all times to help prevent paint buildup on the piston rod and premature wear of packings. The packing nut should be tight enough to stop leakage, but no tighter. Overtightening may cause binding and excessive packing wear. Use a screwdriver and light hammer to adjust the nut. See Fig 5.
2. **Clean the fluid filter (if used) often** and whenever the sprayer is stored. First follow the **Pressure Relief Procedure Warning** on page 10.
3. **Flush the sprayer at the end of each work day** and fill it with mineral spirits to help prevent pump corrosion and freezing. See "Flushing Guidelines" on page 12.

**CAUTION**

Never leave water or any paint in the sprayer overnight to: (1) prevent pump corrosion; (2) to prevent the paint or water from freezing in the pump and pressure control which can cause loss of pressure, stalling or serious sprayer damage. Always use mineral spirits for the final flush. Relieve pressure. This leaves a protective coating of mineral spirits in the sprayer.

4. For very short shutoff periods, leave the suction tube in the paint, follow the **Pressure Relief Procedure Warning** on page 10, and clean the spray tip.
5. **Coil the hose and hang it on the hose rack** when storing it, even for overnight, to help protect the hose from kinking, abrasion, coupling damage, etc.

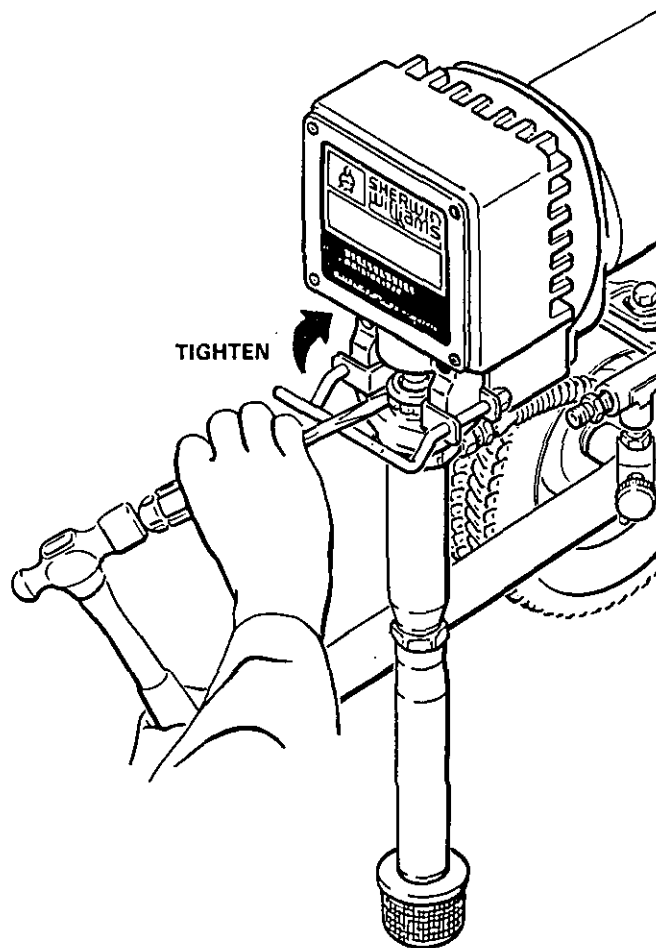


Fig 5

## FLUSHING GUIDELINES

### When to Flush

1. **New Sprayer.** Your new sprayer was factory tested in lightweight oil which was left in to protect pump parts.  
**Before using water-base paint,** flush with mineral spirits, followed by soapy water, and then a clean water flush.  
**Before using oil-base paint,** flush with mineral spirits only.
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 soapy water, then mineral spirits.
4. **Changing from oil-base to water-base paint.** Flush with mineral spirits, followed by soapy water, then a clean water flush.

### 5. Storage.

**Water-base paint:** flush with water, then mineral spirits and leave the pump, hose and gun filled with mineral spirits. Shut off and unplug the sprayer, open the pressure relief valve to relieve pressure and leave open.

**Oil-base paint:** flush with mineral spirits. Shut off and unplug the sprayer, open the pressure relief valve to relieve pressure and leave open.

### 6. Startup after storage.

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

**When using oil-base paint,** flush out the mineral spirits with the paint to be sprayed and the sprayer is ready to use.

### How to Flush

1. Follow the **Pressure Relief Procedure Warning** on page 2 or 10.
2. Remove the filter bowl and screen, if used. Refer to the instructions supplied with your filter.
3. Close the filter pressure relief valve.
4. Pour one-half gallon (2 liters) of compatible solvent into a bare metal pail. Put the suction tube in the pail.
5. Remove the spray tip from the gun.

#### WARNING

To reduce the risk of static sparking and splashing, 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 when flushing.

6. Disengage the gun safety latch. Point the spray gun into a grounded metal waste container and with a metal part of the gun firmly touching the metal container, squeeze the gun trigger. See Fig 6. **This procedure helps reduce the risk of static sparking and splashing.** With the gun triggered, turn the ON/OFF switch to ON and slowly turn the pressure adjusting knob clockwise *just until* the sprayer starts. Keep the gun triggered until clean solvent comes from the nozzle. Release the trigger and engage the gun safety latch.
7. Check all fluid connections for leaks. If any leak, first follow the **Pressure Relief Procedure Warning** on page 2 or 10. Now tighten the connections, start the sprayer, and recheck the connections for leaks.

8. Remove the suction tube from the pail. Disengage the gun safety and 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!** Then turn ON/OFF switch to OFF and engage the gun safety latch.
9. Unplug the power supply cord. Open the pressure relief valve and leave open until you are ready to use the sprayer again. Reinstall the filter, if used.
10. If you have flushed with mineral spirits and are going to use a water-base paint, flush with soapy water followed by a clean water flush. Then repeat Step 1.

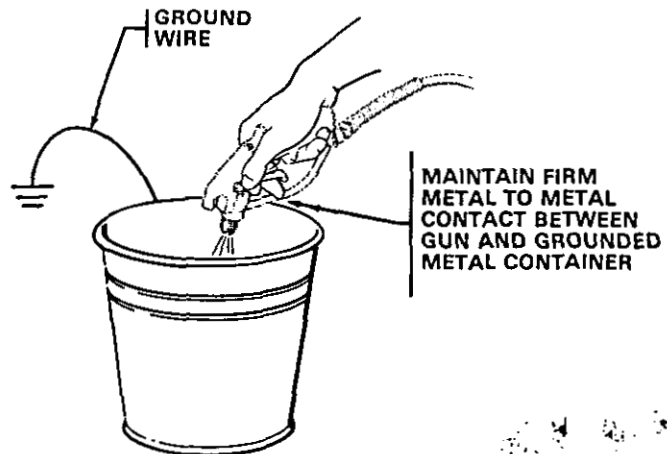


Fig 6

## APPLICATION METHODS

Always hold the gun perpendicular to the surface and keep the gun at an even 12 to 14 in. (300-356 mm) from the surface you are spraying. See Fig 7.

Begin moving the gun in a horizontal direction at a steady rate. Start the spray stroke off the target surface and pull the trigger *as the gun is moving*. Then, while the gun is still moving, and as you approach the other edge, release the trigger. This method avoids excess paint buildup at the end of each stroke.

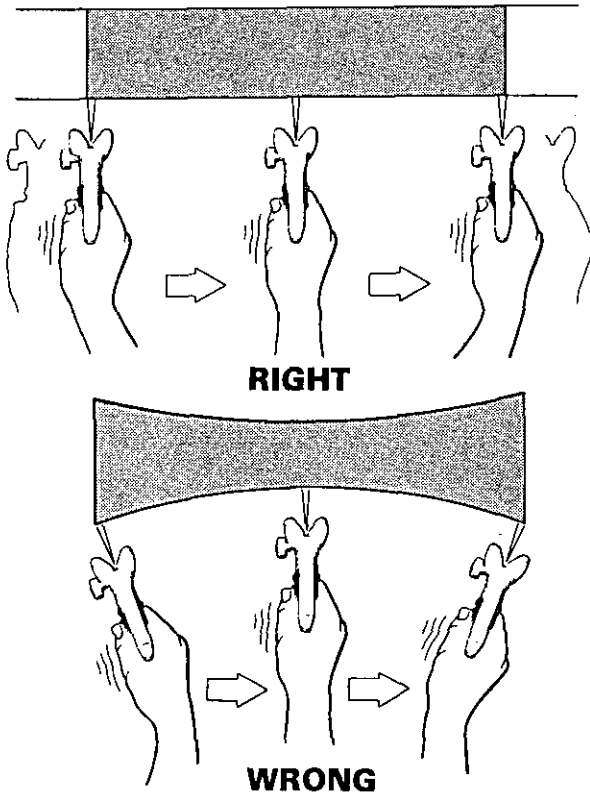


Fig 7

The correct speed for moving the gun will allow a full, wet coating to be applied without runs or sags. Lapping each stroke about 50% over the previous stroke produces uniform paint thickness. And spraying in a uniform pattern alternately from right to left, then left to right, provides a professional finish. See Fig 8.

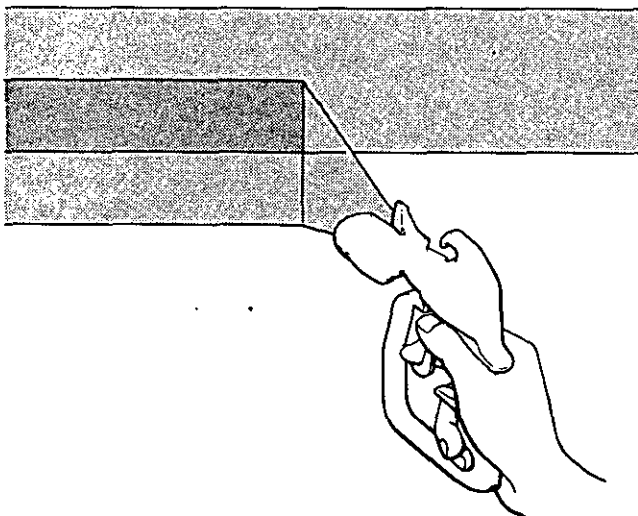


Fig 8

*The best way to control the rate of coverage is with the gun tip size.* A small tip orifice applies less paint and a narrower pattern. A larger tip orifice applies more paint and a wider pattern.

Do not try to increase coverage by increasing the fluid pressure! Using the lowest pressure necessary to get the desired results will help prolong the life of your sprayer and minimize paint lost by overspray.

*For interior corners, such as on a bookcase or inside a cabinet, aim the gun toward the center of the corner to spray.* By dividing the spray pattern this way, the edges on both sides are sprayed evenly. See Fig 9.

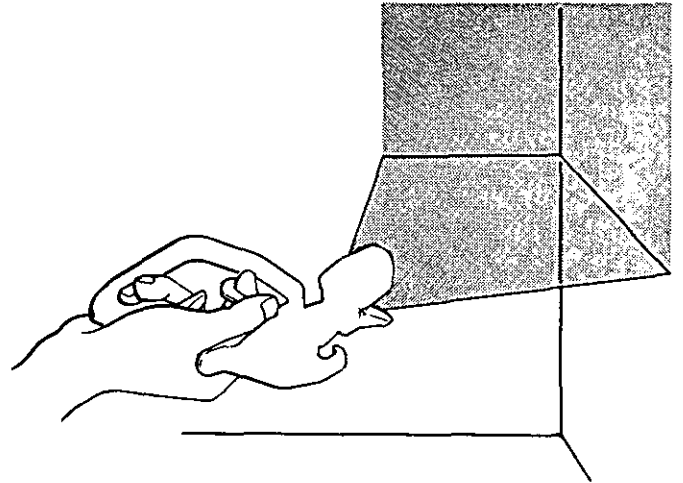


Fig 9

*If there is a wind, angle the spray pattern into the wind to minimize drifting.* Paint from the ground to the roof.

**Shrubs.** When next to the house, tie back shrubs from the surface to be painted with rope and stakes. Then cover them with a canvas dropcloth as the paint approaches the area. Remove the canvas dropcloth as soon as the area is painted, to prevent possible damage to the shrubs.

**Concrete walks.** If the walkways will be walked on, cover them with a canvas dropcloth to avoid slipping. Otherwise a plastic dropcloth is all that is needed.

**Electrical outlets and lamps.** Protect electrical outlets with masking tape. Cover lamps with plastic bags secured with masking tape.

**Nearby objects.** Move objects such as automobiles, picnic tables, lawn furniture, etc. upwind of the surface to be sprayed. In the case of a nearby home, make a protective barrier by hanging plastic between two long poles.

**WARNING**

**Pressure Relief Procedure**

To reduce the risk of serious bodily injury, including fluid injection; splashing in the eyes or on the skin; 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. Engage the gun safety latch.
2. Turn the ON/OFF switch OFF.
3. Unplug the power supply cord.
4. Disengage the gun safety latch.
5. Hold a metal part of the gun firmly to the side of a grounded metal pail, and trigger the gun to relieve pressure.
6. Engage the gun safety latch.
7. Open the pressure relief valve, having a container ready to catch the drainage.
8. Leave the pressure relief valve open until you are ready to spray again.

*If you suspect 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 and relieve pressure gradually, then loosen completely. Now clear the tip or hose.*

**TROUBLESHOOTING CHART**

PROBLEM	CAUSE	SOLUTION
Electric motor won't run	Power or extension cord unplugged, or damaged or building circuit fuse blown Motor overload switch* has opened  Pressure setting too low Pressure control frozen or damaged by over pressurization	Check, reset or replace  Unplug power cord, relieve pressure, allow to cool, decrease pressure Increase Thaw**, change, remove or clean***, replace, see page 22
Electric motor stops while spraying	Power or extension cord unplugged, or building circuit fuse blown Motor overload switch* has opened  Pressure setting too low Spray tip or filter plugged Wrong type extension cord	Check, reset or replace  Unplug power cord, relieve pressure, allow to cool, decrease pressure Increase Remove and clean Use maximum 150 ft (45 m), 3 wires 12 gauge minimum, grounded extension cord
Electric motor runs, but low or no paint output and pump not stroking (See PROBLEM "Not enough paint pressure", on page 15, also.)	Piston ball check not seating Piston packings worn or damaged Intake valve ball check not seating Pump frozen Filter upside down Pressure control frozen or damaged by over pressurization Gear train damaged Worn pump parts Sprayer not primed	Service, see page 16 Replace, see page 16 Service, see page 16 Thaw** Remove and reinstall Thaw**, change, remove or clean***, replace, see page 20 Replace Service, see page 16 Prime sprayer, see page 10
Paint leaks into wet-cup	Throat packings worn or damaged	Replace, see page 16



Excessive surge at spray gun	Spray tip or filter plugged Spray tip too big or worn Paint too viscous Wrong type hose	Remove and clean Change spray tip Thin Use minimum 50 ft (15.2 m) grounded, flexible hose (wire braid hose unacceptable)
Not enough paint pressure	Pressure setting too low Spray tip too big or worn Pressure control frozen or damaged by over pressurization Worn pump parts	Increase Change spray tip Thaw**, change, remove or clean***, replace, see page 22 Service, see page 16
Tails or fingers in spray pattern	Pressure setting too low Outlet filter (if used) dirty or plugged Spray tip too big or worn Paint supply low or pail empty Paint too viscous Wrong type hose	Increase Clean—see filter manual Change spray tip Fill Thin Use minimum 50 ft (15.2 m) grounded, flexible hose (wire braid hose unacceptable)
Paint runs or sags	Spray tip too big or worn	Change spray tip
Spitting from spray gun	Paint supply low or pail empty Sprayer sucking air or gun needle not seating	Fill Tighten fittings, service gun—see gun manual
Static sparking from spray gun	Sprayer or work not grounded	Check, ground

\*The electric motor has an overheating protector switch which automatically resets on cooling. If it opens and the electric motor shuts itself off, unplug the power cord and let the sprayer cool for 30 to 60 minutes.

\*\*Freezing results from failure to replace water-base paint or flushing water with mineral spirits solvent.

\*\*\*Over pressurization results from (1) using less than 50 ft (15.2 m) of nylon spray hose, (2) using a wire braid spray hose, (3) adding a shutoff device between the pump outlet and the spray gun, (4) attaching a spray hose to the pressure relief valve, or (5) using a clogged or incorrectly assembled filter.

## DISPLACEMENT PUMP

### WARNING

Before doing this procedure, follow the **Pressure Relief Procedure Warning** on page 14 to reduce the risk of an injection injury, injury from moving parts or electric shock.

### Removing the Pump (Refer to Fig 10)

1. Flush the pump, if possible, and relieve pressure again. Stop the pump with the piston rod (223) in its lowest position.
2. Unscrew the suction tube (3) from the pump. Hold the wrench on the pump intake valve (222) to keep the pump from loosening.
3. Unscrew the hose (30) from the nipple (32) on the pump outlet and remove the hose.
4. Use a screwdriver to push the retaining spring (49) aside and push out the pin (50). See Detail A.
5. Loosen the locknut (6) and unscrew the pump from the bearing housing (51). See Detail A.

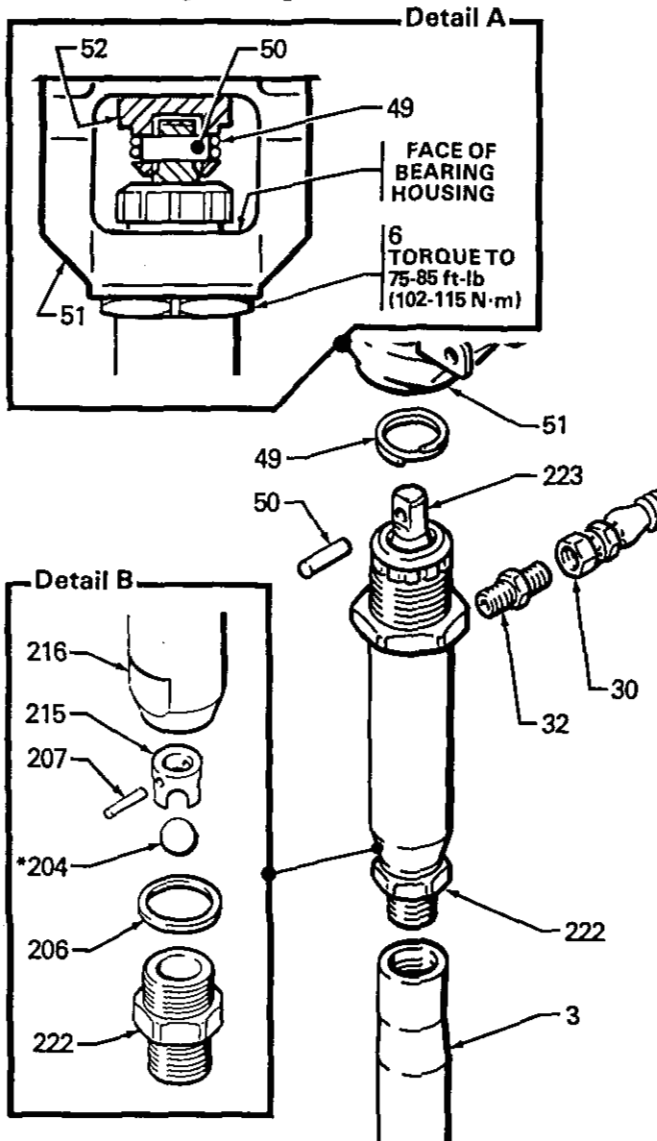


Fig 10

### Disassembling the Pump (Refer to Figures 10 and 11)

1. Unscrew the intake valve (222) from the cylinder (216). Remove the gasket (206), ball guide (215), stop pin (207) and ball (204) from the valve. See Detail B. Clean and inspect the parts for wear or damage, replacing parts as needed. *Always* use a new gasket, included in the Repair Kit.

2. Unscrew and remove the packing nut (221) and plug (201).
3. Use a plastic mallet to tap the piston rod *down*, then pull the rod out through the *bottom* of the cylinder.
4. Remove the throat packings (209, 218) and glands (211, 212).
5. Clamp the flats of the piston rod in a vise. Use a 7/8 in. wrench to loosen the retaining nut (214). Then use the wrench to unscrew the piston valve (224) from the rod.
6. Remove the backup washer (219), wiper (205), packings (208, 217) and glands (213, 220).

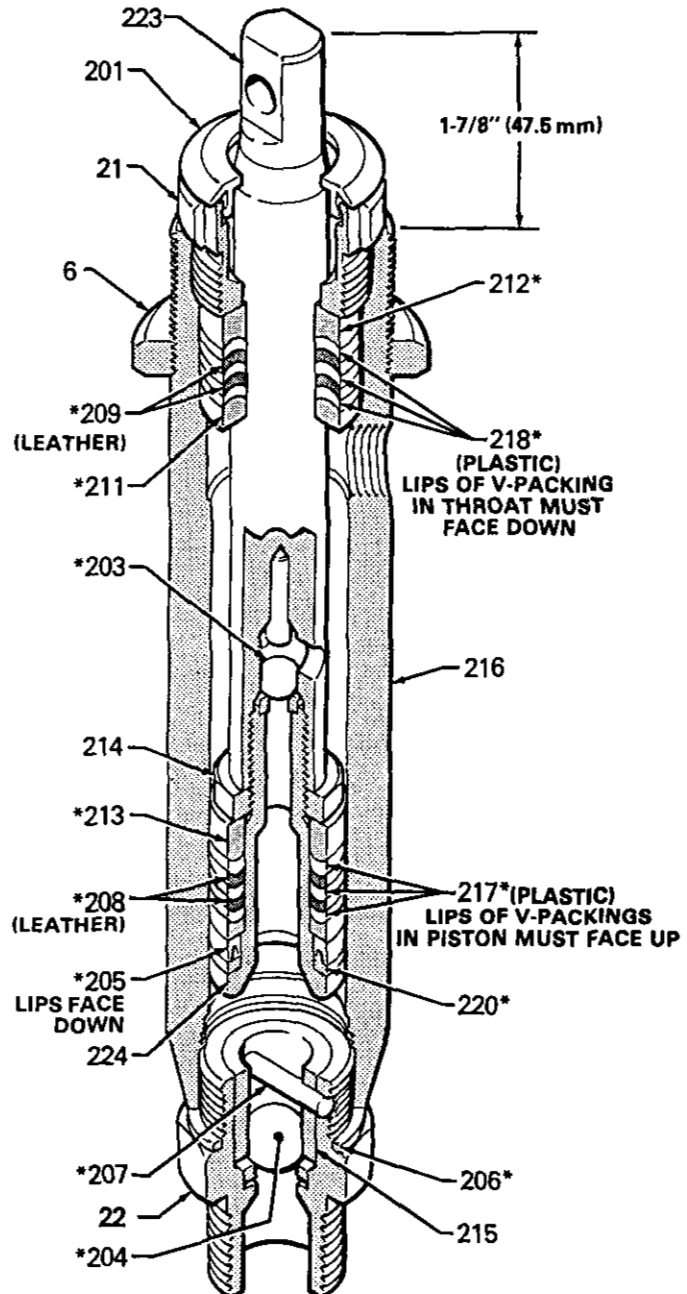


Fig 11

## Reassembling the Pump

### Assembly Notes:

- A. Use the appropriate repair kit to repair the displacement pump. See the parts pages for ordering. Reference numbers in parentheses with an asterisk, for example, (210\*), show the parts included in the kit. Use all the new parts even if the old ones still look good for the best results.
- B. Alternate leather and plastic packings as shown in Fig 11. The lips of the *throat V-packings face down*, against pressure, and the lips of the *piston V-packings face up*, against pressure. The lips of the U-cup wiper (205), *face down*. Incorrect installation damages the packings and results in the pump leaking.
- C. Coat the piston rod, inside of the cylinder and the packings with a lightweight oil to help prevent packing damage when inserting the piston rod.

### Reassembly

1. Check the outside of the piston rod (223) and the inside of the cylinder (216) for scoring or scratches. If the parts are damaged, new packings will not seal properly. Replace these parts if needed.
2. Stack the backup washer (219\*), wiper (205\*), female gland (220\*), packings (217\*, 208\*) and male gland (213\*) onto the piston valve (224). See Fig 12.
3. Tighten the retaining nut (214) onto the piston valve (224) and torque to 3-4 in-lb (0.34-0.35 N·m).
4. Make a light pen mark on the packings where they align with one flat on the nut. See Fig 13.

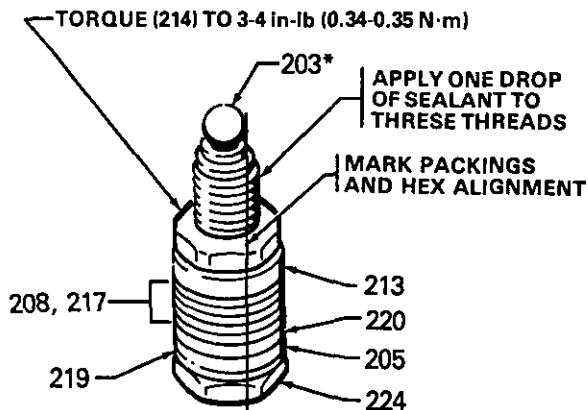


Fig 12

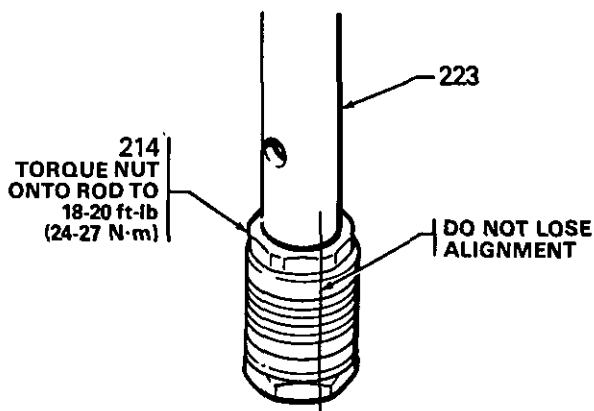


Fig 13

5. Place the ball (203) on the piston valve (224). See Fig 12. Apply *one drop* of thread locking compound, supplied with repair kit, on threads of the piston valve. Then hand tighten the valve assembly into the piston rod just until the nut (214) meets the face of the rod. See Fig 13.
6. Place the flats at the top of the rod in a vise.

### CAUTION

Step 7, tightening the piston valve into the rod, is critical. Follow the procedure carefully to avoid damaging the packings by overtightening.

7. *Without changing the tightness of the nut against the packings*, tighten the nut (214) onto the piston rod to 18 to 20 ft-lbs (24 to 27 N·m). If the pen mark on the packings loses alignment, back the nut off and try again.
8. Stack the male gland (211\*), packings (218\*, 209\*) and female gland (212\*), one at a time, into the top of the cylinder. See Fig 11.
9. Install the packing nut (221) and plug (201), but leave loose for now.
10. Insert the piston rod (223) through the *bottom* of the pump cylinder. Push the rod up until it extends 1-7/8 in. (47.5 mm) beyond the top of the cylinder. See Fig 11.
11. Screw down the cylinder locknut (6) until it is finger tight at the bottom of the external cylinder threads.
12. Place flats of the intake valve in a vise. Install a new gasket (206\*) and screw the pump cylinder into the valve. See Fig 10.
13. Screw the displacement pump about 3/4 of the way into the bearing housing (51). Hold the pin (50) up to the pin hole in the connecting rod assembly (52) and continue screwing in the pump until the pin slides easily into the hole. 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 (32) is straight back. Push the retaining spring (49) into the groove all the way around the connecting rod. Tighten the locknut (6) very tight—about 75-85 ft-lb (102-115 N·m)—with a 2 in. open-end wrench and a light hammer. See Fig 10, Detail A.

### WARNING

Be sure the retaining spring (49) is firmly in the groove of the connecting rod, *all the way around*, to prevent it from working loose due to vibration. See Fig 10, Detail A.

If the pin works loose, it or other parts could break off due to the force of the pumping action. These parts could be projected through the air and result in serious bodily injury or property damage, including damage to the pump, connecting rod or bearing housing.

### CAUTION

If the locknut (6) loosens during operation, the threads of the bearing housing (51) will be permanently damaged. Be sure to tighten the locknut firmly. See Fig 10, Detail A.

14. Tighten the packing nut (221) just enough to stop leakage, but no tighter. Fill the wet-cup/packing nut 1/3 full with Throat Seal Liquid.

## BEARING HOUSING & CONNECTING ROD REPLACEMENT (See Fig 14 and 15)

### WARNING

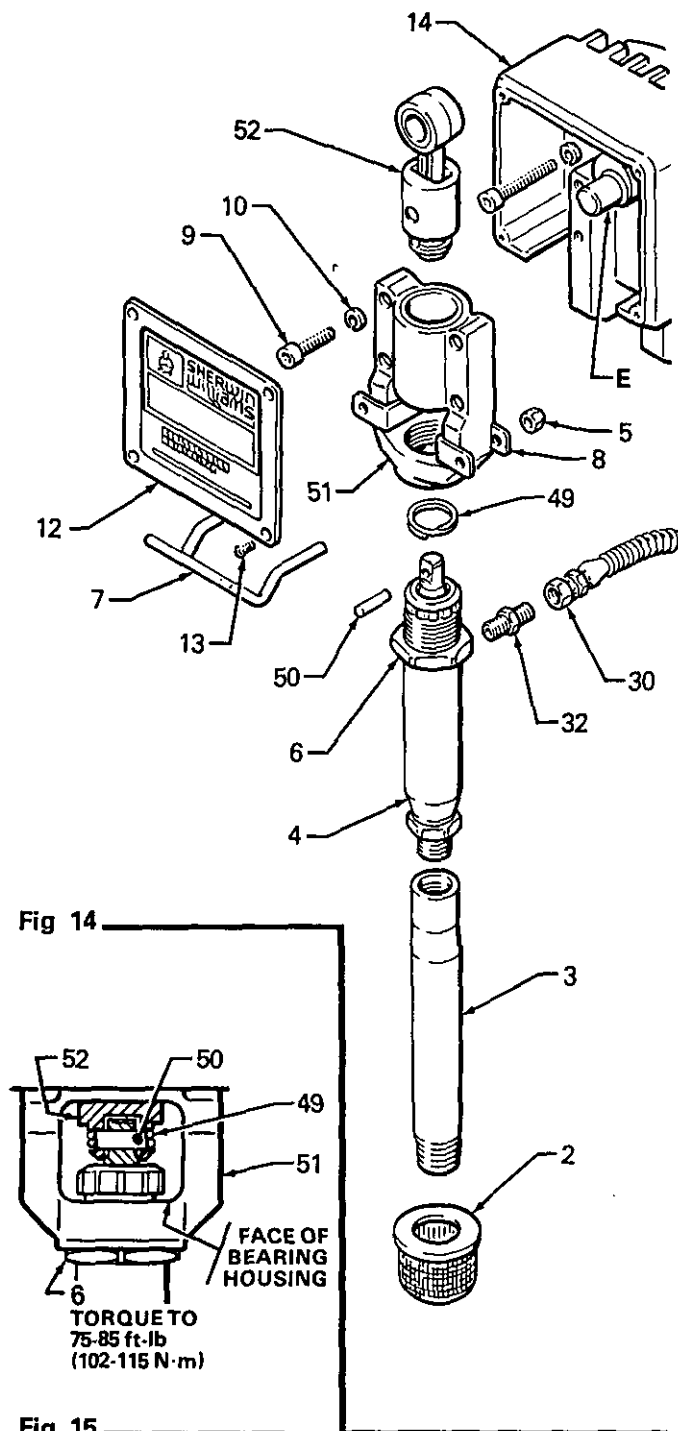
Before doing this procedure, follow the **Pressure Relief Procedure Warning** on page 14 to reduce the risk of an injection injury, injury from moving parts or electric shock. *Unplug the sprayer!*

1. Stop the sprayer at the bottom of its stroke to get the crank (E) in its lowest position. If the crank (E) must be lowered manually, carefully rotate the blades of the fan with a screwdriver.
2. Remove the front cover and screws (12, 13).
3. Unscrew the suction tube (3) from the pump, holding a wrench on the pump intake valve to keep the pump from loosening.
4. Disconnect the pump outlet hose (30) from the displacement pump outlet nipple (32).
5. Use a screwdriver to push aside the retaining spring (49) at the top of the pump. Push the pin (50) out the rear.
6. Loosen the jam nut (6) with an adjustable wrench. Unscrew and remove the displacement pump.
7. Use a 3/16" hex key wrench to remove the four screws (9) and lockwashers (10) from the bearing housing.
8. Lightly tap the lower rear of the bearing housing (51) with a plastic mallet to loosen it from the drive housing. Then pull the bearing housing and the connecting rod assembly (52) straight off the drive housing.
9. Inspect the crank (E) for excessive wear and replace parts as needed.
10. Evenly lubricate the inside of the bronze bearing in the bearing housing with high quality motor oil. Liberally pack the roller bearing in the connecting rod assembly (52) with bearing grease.
11. Assemble the connecting rod (52) and bearing housing (51).
12. Clean the mating surfaces of the bearing and drive housings.
13. Align the connecting rod with the crank (E) and carefully align the locating pins in the drive housing with the holes in the front cover (12). 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 (9) to try to align or seat the bearing housing; the bearing and drive housing will not align properly and will result in premature bearing wear.

14. Install the screws (9) and lockwashers (10) on the bearing housing and tighten evenly.
15. Screw the displacement pump about 3/4 of the way into the bearing housing (51). Hold the pin (50) up to the pin hole in the connecting rod assembly (51) and continue screwing in the pump until the pin slides easily into the hole. 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 (32) is facing back. Push the retaining spring (49) into the groove all the way around the connecting rod. Tighten the locknut (6) very tight—about 75-85 ft-lb (102-115 N·m)—with a 2 in. open end wrench and a light hammer. See Fig 15.



### WARNING

Be sure the retaining spring (49) is firmly in the groove of the connecting rod, *all the way around*, to prevent the pin (50) from working loose due to vibration. See Fig 18.

If the pin works loose, it or other parts could break off due to the force of the pumping action. These parts could be projected through the air and result in serious bodily injury or property damage, including damage to the pump, connecting rod or bearing housing.

16. Reinstall the front cover and screws (9, 10). Reconnect the suction tube (3) and pump outlet hose (30).

## DRIVE HOUSING REPLACEMENT (See Fig 16)

### WARNING

Before doing this procedure, follow the **Pressure Relief Procedure Warning** on page 14 to reduce the risk of a fluid injection injury, injury from moving parts or electric shock. *Unplug the sprayer!*

**NOTE:** Stop the sprayer at the bottom of its stroke to get the crank (E) in its lowest position. To lower it manually, carefully rotate the blades of the fan with a screwdriver.

1. Remove the front cover and screws (12, 13).
2. Disconnect the pump outlet hose (30) from the displacement pump outlet nipple (32).
3. Use a 3/16 in. hex key wrench to remove the four screws (9) and lockwashers (10) from the bearing housing.
4. Lightly tap the lower rear of the bearing housing (51) with a plastic mallet to loosen it from the drive housing. Then pull the bearing housing and connecting rod assembly straight off the drive housing.
5. Use a 1/4 in. hex key wrench to remove the four screws (53) and lockwashers (54) from the rear of the motor front end bell (F), and the two screws (42) and lockwashers (54) from the front of the drive housing (14).
6. Lightly tap the drive housing with a plastic mallet to loosen it from the front end bell, then pull it straight off.

### CAUTION

DO NOT allow the gear cluster (56) to fall when removing the drive housing (14). It is *easily* damaged if dropped. The gear may stay engaged in either the front end bell or the drive housing.

DO NOT lose the thrust balls (14c and 16b) located at each end of the gear cluster (56) or allow them to fall between gears. The ball, which is heavily covered with grease, usually stays in the shaft recesses, but could be dislodged. If caught between gears and not removed, the balls will seriously damage the drive housing. If the balls are not in place, the bearings will wear prematurely.

7. Liberally apply bearing grease to the gear cluster (56). Check to be sure the thrust balls (14c and 16c) are in place.
8. Place the bronze-colored washer (14b) and then the silver-colored washer (14a) on the shaft protruding from the big gear in the drive housing (14). Align the gears and push the new drive housing straight onto the front end bell and locating pins.
9. Starting at Step 5 and working backwards, continue to reassemble the sprayer.

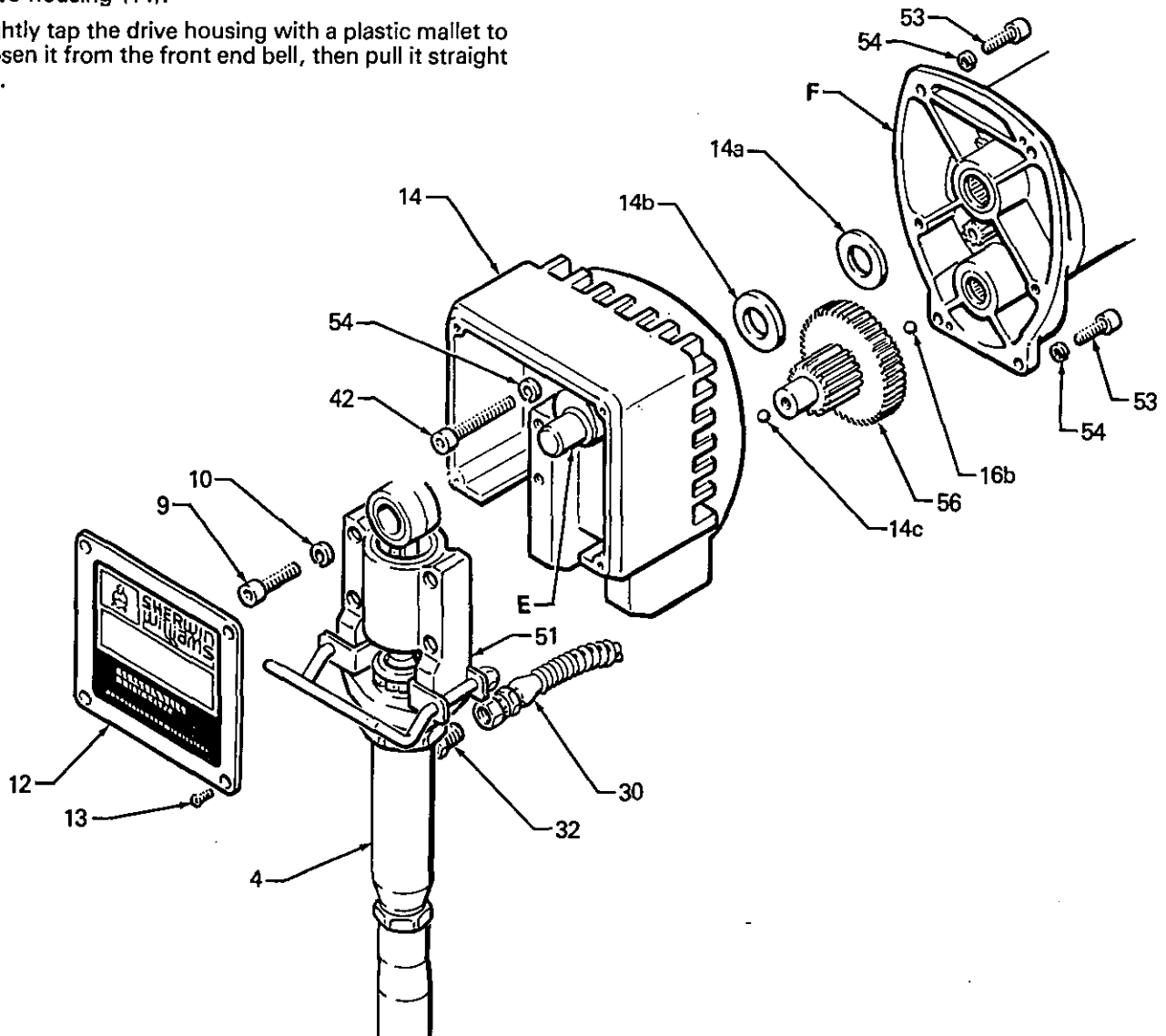


Fig 16

## MOTOR REPLACEMENT (Refer to Figs 17 and 18)

### WARNING

Before doing this procedure, follow the **Pressure Relief Procedure Warning** on page 14 to reduce the risk of a fluid injection injury, injury from moving parts, or electric shock. *Unplug the sprayer!*

1. Disconnect the pump outlet hose (30) from the displacement pump outlet nipple (32).
2. Remove the screws (20) and pressure control cover (21). See Fig 18. Disconnect the four motor leads: a red one from the pressure switch (F), a red one from the over-pressure switch (G), and two black ones from the rectifier (117). See Fig 17.
3. Use an adjustable wrench to loosen the conduit connector nut (103a) at the pressure control assembly (23).
4. Swing the conduit (27) away from the conduit elbow (103).
5. Remove the conduit seal (18) from around the wires in the pressure control. Pull the motor leads through the elbow, one at a time.

### CAUTION

Always pull the motor leads one at a time to avoid loosening the terminals which could result in a bad connection and poor sprayer performance.

6. Loosen the nut of the connector (25) at the motor and pull the conduit (27) away from the motor, then pull the leads through the conduit, one at a time.
7. Unscrew the connector elbow from the motor.
8. Pull the wires through the elbow, one at a time.
9. Remove the front cover and screws (12, 13).
10. Use a 1/4" hex key wrench to remove the four screws (53) and lockwashers (54) from the rear of the motor front end bell (F) and the two screws (42) and lockwashers (54) from the front of the drive housing (14).
11. Use a plastic mallet to gently tap the displacement pump (4) from the rear to loosen the drive housing from the front end bell. Then pull the drive housing away from the end bell.

### CAUTION

DO NOT allow the gear cluster (56) to fall when removing the drive housing (14). It is *easily* damaged if dropped. The cluster may stay engaged in either the front end bell or the drive housing.

DO NOT lose the thrust balls (14c and 16b) located at each end of the gear cluster (56) or allow them to fall between gears. The ball, which is heavily covered with grease, usually stays in the gear recesses, but could be dislodged. If caught between gears and not removed, the balls will seriously damage the drive housing. If the balls are not in place, the bearings will wear prematurely.

12. While supporting the motor to keep the sprayer from tipping, remove the nuts (33), lockwashers (34), flat washers (31), and capscrews (35) holding the motor mounting plate to the frame. Lift the motor assembly off the frame.
13. Place the new motor assembly on the frame.

14. Liberally grease the gear cluster (56) and pinion gear (P). Pack all bearings in the motor front end bell. Be sure the thrust balls (14c and 16b) are in place.
15. Place the bronze-colored washer (14b) and then the silver-colored washer (14a) on the shaft protruding from the big gear in the drive housing (14).
16. Align the gears and push the drive housing (14) straight onto the front end bell and locating pins.
17. Starting at Step 10 and working backwards, continue to reassemble the sprayer.

**NOTE:** Use a turning motion on the conduit when feeding wires through it.

### WARNING

All wires connected to the over-pressure switch (G) and pressure switch (F) must be insulated at the terminals to reduce the risk of electric shock if someone touches these parts when the power is turned on. When replacing the motor, insulate the new wires with shrink tubing or electrical tape.

18. Reinstall the conduit seal (18) around the wires in the conduit elbow (103) at the pressure control to keep contaminants from entering the pressure control.
19. Reinstall the pressure control cover.

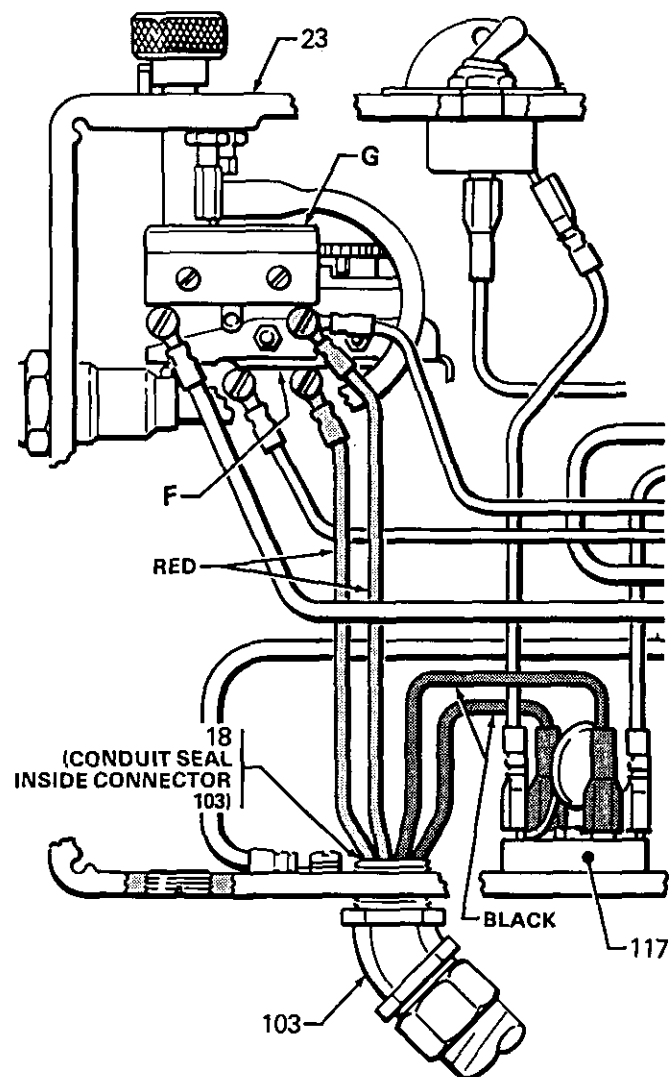


Fig 17



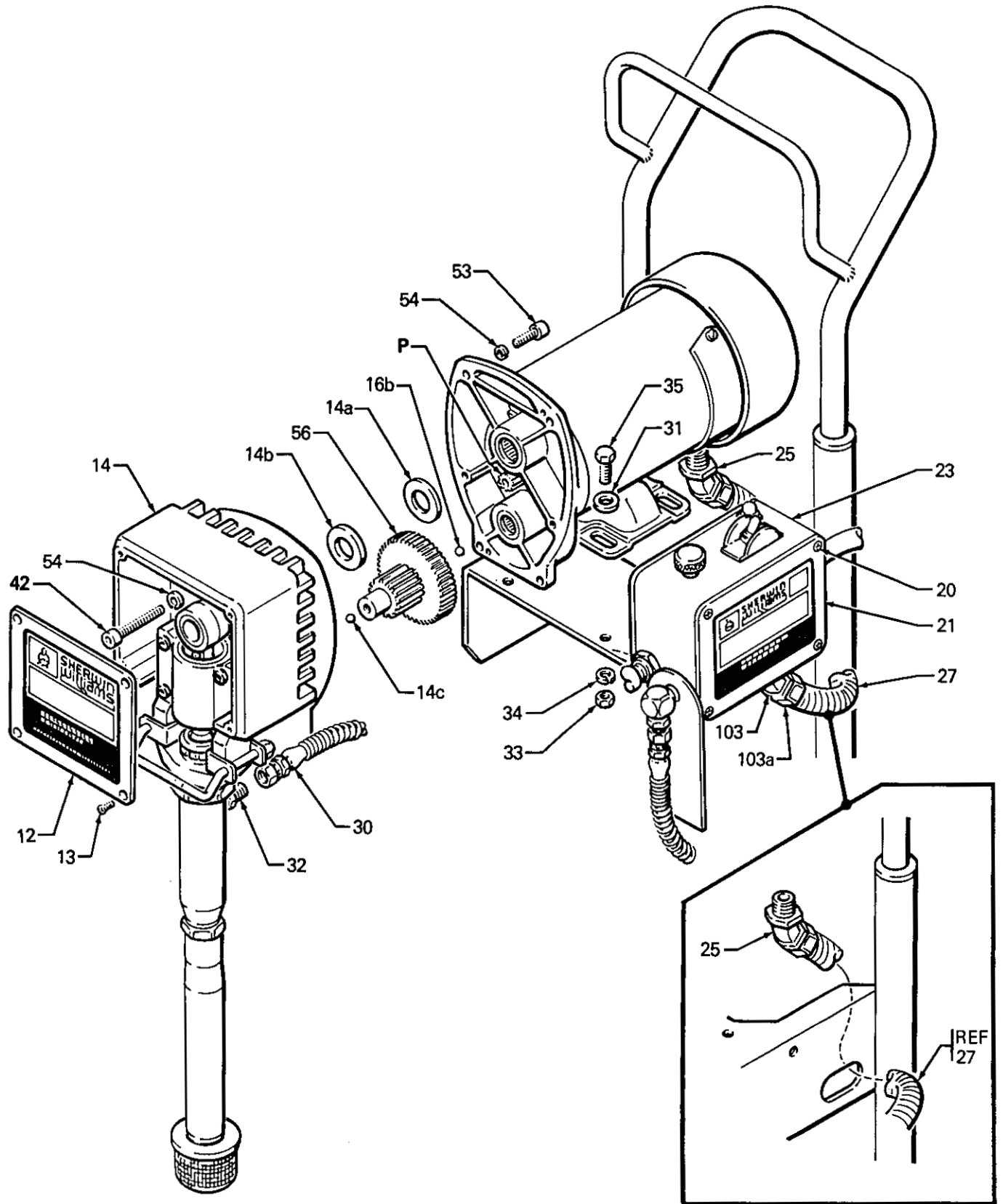


Fig 18

**REMOVING and REPLACING PRESSURE CONTROL** (See Figure 19 and Parts Drawing on page 27)

**WARNING**  
 To reduce the risk of serious bodily injury, including fluid injection; splashing in the eyes; injury from moving parts or electric shock, always follow the **Pressure Relief Procedure Warning** on page 14 before continuing.

Disconnect the fluid hoses (30 & K) from the pressure control. See Fig 19.

**CAUTION**  
 DO NOT remove the tee (105e) or elbow (105d) from the pressure control unless damaged. Any twisting or jarring of the pressure control fitting could alter the factory setting of the control or permanently damage the control. If you must remove them, use extreme caution. Hold the hex (J) steady with a wrench. Remove nipple (105f), then elbow (105d), and then tee (105e).

Remove the screws (20) and cover (21) from the pressure control. Disconnect the three power cord leads from: the grounded screw (106), the overpressure switch (G) and the circuit breaker (115). Disconnect the four motor leads: two black leads from the rectifier (117), one red lead from the pressure switch (F) and one red lead from the overpressure switch (G). Refer to the Parts Drawing on page 23.

Unscrew the conduit nut (103a) from the conduit. Pull the pressure control (23) away from the conduit while carefully guiding the wires through the connector (103). Refer to the Parts Drawing on page 23.

Loosen the knurled part of the strain relief bushing (101), and unscrew it from the pressure control. Slide the bushing up on the power cord. Unscrew the conduit connector (103) from the box. Refer to the Parts Drawing on page 23.

Remove the screws (35) and lockwashers (34). Remove the pressure control (23) from the frame (L). See Fig 19.

Remove the power supply cord and strain relief bushing from the old box and assemble to the new box. Replace all other parts in the reverse order of disassembly.

**WARNING**  
 All wire connected to the over-pressure switch (G) and pressure switch (F) must be insulated at the terminals to reduce the risk of electric shock if someone touches these parts when the power is on. When installing the new pressure control, be sure the terminals mentioned are covered with shrink tubing or electrical tape.

**CAUTION**  
 Failure to observe the following may cause poor performance or excessive pressure and permanent damage to the pressure control:

- (1) Always use grounded, flexible spray hose at 50 ft (15.2 m) minimum length.
- (2) Never use a wire braid spray hose.
- (3) Never add any type of shutoff device between the pump outlet and the spray gun.
- (4) Be sure to check filter for clogging or incorrect assembly if tip clogging frequency increases.
- (5) Never allow flushing water or water base paint to freeze in the system.

**WARNING**  
 Before using the sprayer, perform the **Pressure Control Calibration** procedure on page 23 to be sure the sprayer does not exceed its maximum working pressure.

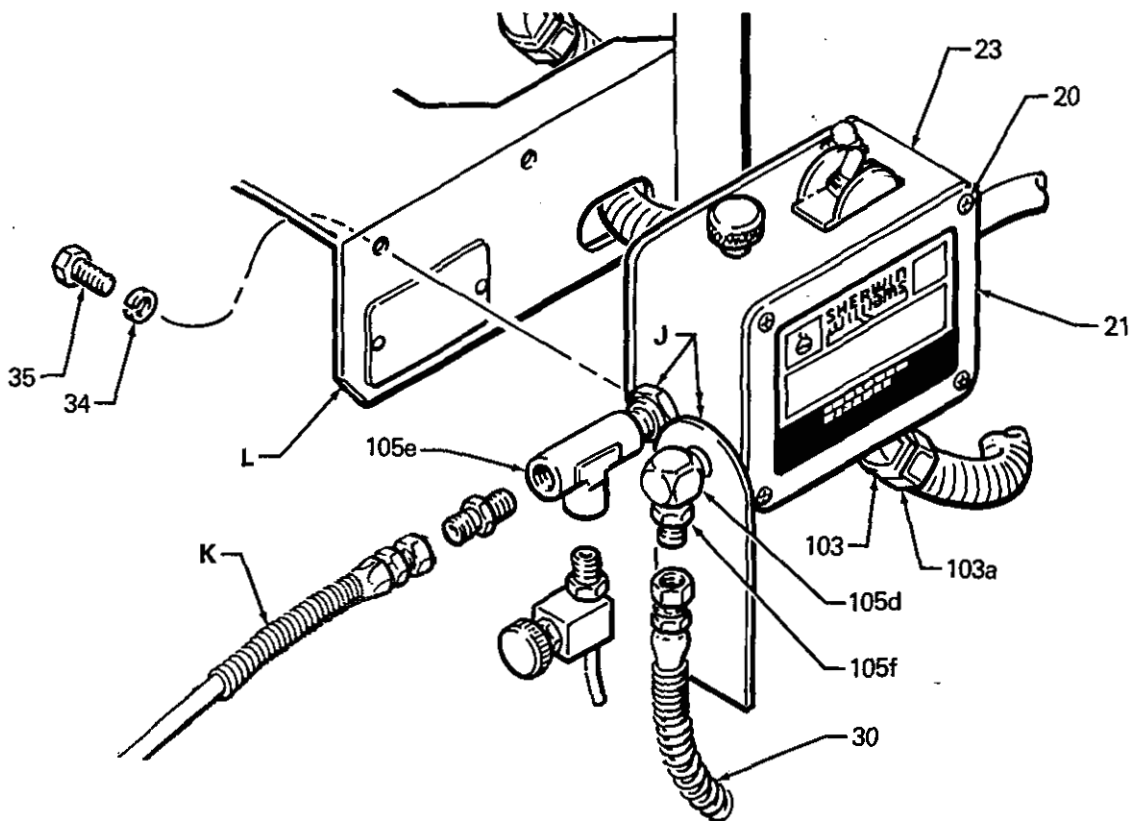


Fig 19

## WARNING

**USE EXTREME CAUTION WHEN PERFORMING THIS CALIBRATION PROCEDURE** to reduce the risk of a fluid injection injury or other serious bodily injury which can result from component rupture, electric shock, fire, explosion, or moving parts.

This procedure sets the sprayer to 2750 psi (190 bar) **MAXIMUM WORKING PRESSURE**.

This procedure must be performed whenever a microswitch, or pressure control assembly is removed and reinstalled or replaced to be sure the sprayer is properly calibrated.

Improper calibration can cause the sprayer to over-pressurize and result in component rupture, fire or explosion. It may also prevent the sprayer from obtaining the maximum working pressure which would result in poor sprayer performance.

NEVER attempt to increase the fluid outlet pressure by performing these calibrations in any other way. NEVER EXCEED 2750 psi (190 bar) **MAXIMUM WORKING PRESSURE**. Normal operation of the sprayer at higher pressures could result in component rupture, fire or explosion.

ALWAYS use a *new* 50 foot (15.2 m) spray hose rated for 3000 psi (210 bar) **MAXIMUM WORKING PRESSURE** when performing this procedure. A used, underrated hose could develop a high pressure leak or rupture.

AVOID touching the wire in the pressure control assembly when the control box cover is removed to reduce the risk of electric shock.

**Tools Needed:**

- NEW 50 ft (15.2 m) 3000 psi (210 bar) airless spray hose, Part No. 210-541
- Needle valve, Part No. 102-715 or 103-067
- 3/8" open end wrench
- Fluid-filled pressure gauge, Part No. 102-814
- 5 gallon pail and water
- Mineral spirits (for flushing after test)

1. Follow the **Pressure Relief Procedure Warning** on page 14. Install the new 50 ft (15.2 m) spray hose to the sprayer outlet. On the other end of the hose install the needle valve. Install the fluid-filled pressure gauge in the top port of the fluid filter.
2. Open the needle valve *slightly*. Turn the pressure control knob (D) to the minimum setting. Plug in the sprayer and turn the switch ON. Increase the pressure setting just enough to start the sprayer. Prime the hose, being sure to eliminate all air from the system.
3. Open the needle valve a little more—enough to allow the pump to run continuously—and turn the pressure control knob to maximum. Now, *very slowly* start to close the needle valve, but don't close it all the way. Observe the pressure at which the pump stalls, which should be approximately 2750 psi (190 bar).

**NOTE:** The slower the pressure is brought up, the easier it is to note the exact stall pressure. Closing the needle valve quickly causes the pressure to rise too fast which gives a false reading.

*If the pressure is lower:* unplug the sprayer and relieve pressure. Use a 3/8" open end wrench to turn the pressure adjustment nut, at the bottom of the pressure control knob shaft (R), *counterclockwise* 1/8 turn or less, then repeat steps 2 and 3.

*If the pressure is higher:* unplug the sprayer and relieve pressure. Turn the pressure adjustment nut *clockwise* 1/8 turn or less and repeat steps 2 and 3. Repeat until the proper stall pressure is obtained.

4. Now check to see at what pressure the sprayer starts to run again after stalling. Plug in the sprayer, turn it on, close the needle valve, and set the pressure at maximum. Allow the sprayer to run until it stalls.
5. Now open the needle valve very slowly while observing the pressure gauge. Check to see if the pressure drops to approximately 2300 psi (161 bar) before starting again.

*If the pressure is lower:* shut off and unplug the sprayer, but do not relieve pressure. Turn the differential wheel (F) *counterclockwise* just one notch and repeat Steps 4 and 5. Check the pressure drop again, and repeat if necessary.

**NOTE:** If you adjust the differential wheel, recheck the stall pressure (steps 2 and 3) to be sure the stall pressure has not changed.

6. Follow the **Pressure Relief Procedure Warning** on page 14, flush the water out with mineral spirits, relieve pressure again, then remove the test hose, needle valve and pressure gauge.

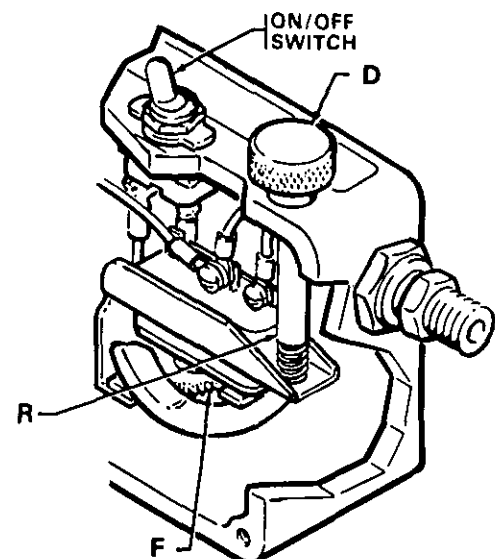
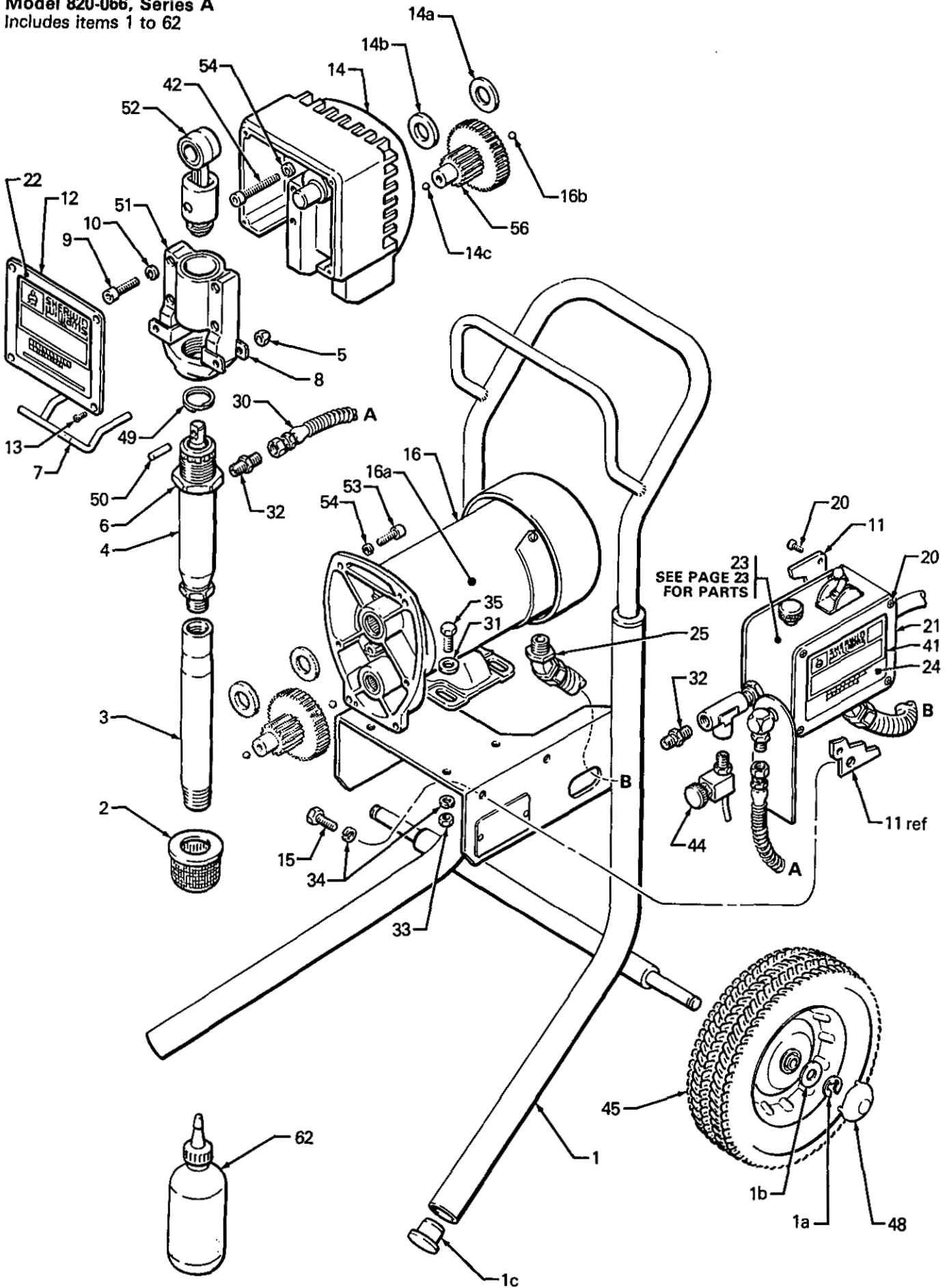


Fig 20

# PARTS DRAWING

Model 820-066, Series A  
Includes items 1 to 62



## PARTS LIST

Model 820-066, Series A

Basic Sprayer

Includes items 1 to 62

REF NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY
1	820-365	CART ASSEMBLY Includes replaceable items 1a-1c	1
1a	820-469	.RING, retaining	2
1b	820-294	.WASHER, plain, 5/8"	2
1c	820-538	.PLUG, plastic	2
2	820-497	STRAINER	1
3	820-399	TUBE, intake	1
4	820-356	DISPLACEMENT PUMP See page 26 for parts	1
5	820-511	NUT, retainer	2
6	820-353	NUT, hex	1
7	820-512	HANGER, pail	1
8	820-510	BRACKET	2
9	820-416	CAPSCREW, sch; 1/4-20 unrc-3a × 1.0"	4
10	820-315	LOCKWASHER, spring, 3/8"	4
11	820-398	BRACKET, mounting	1
12	820-501	COVER, drive housing	1
13	820-307	SCREW, mach, ovh; 8-32 unc-2a × 0.375"	4
14	820-057	DRIVE HOUSING Includes replaceable items 14a-14c	1
14a	820-539	.WASHER, silver-colored	1
14b	820-515	.WASHER, bronze-colored	1
14c	820-457	.BALL, 1/4" sst	1
15	820-547	CAPSCREW; 5/16-18 unc-2a × 0.75"	2
16	820-062	MOTOR, electric, 3/4 HP Includes replaceable items 16a-16d	1
16a	*178-094	.LABEL, warning	1
16b	820-457	.BALL, 1/4", sst	1
16c	820-438	.TERMINAL	2
16d	820-428	.TERMINAL	2
18	820-491	SEAL, conduit (see page 23)	1
20	820-325	SCREW, mach, ovh; 10-24 × 1/2"	8
21	820-541	COVER, pressure control	1
22	820-064	LABEL, identification	1
23	820-058	PRESSURE CONTROL See page 23 for parts	1
24	*820-327	LABEL, warning	1
25	820-507	CONNECTOR, conduit, 45°	1
27	820-323	CONDUIT, electrical; <i>specify length when ordering</i>	0.79'
30	820-524	HOSE, nylon; 1/4" ID cpld 1/4 npsm(fbe) 29" (740 mm), spring guards both ends	1
31	820-540	FLAT WASHER	4
32	820-421	NIPPLE, 1/4 npsm × 1/4 npt	2
33	820-267	NUT, hex; 5/16-18	4
34	820-258	LOCKWASHER, spring; 3/8"	6
35	820-257	CAPSCREW, hex hd; 5/16-18 × 7/8"	4
41	820-065	LABEL, identification	1
42	820-506	CAPSCREW, sch; 1/4-20 unc-3a × 2.75"	2
43	820-319	TAG, caution	1
44	820-505	VALVE, pressure relief	1
45	820-333	WHEEL, semi-pneumatic	2
48	820-263	HUBCAP	2
49	820-304	SPRING, retaining	1
50	820-306	PIN, str, hdls; 0.3125" dia × 1.023"	1
51	820-499	HOUSING, bearing	1
52	820-496	ROD, connecting	1
53	820-500	CAPSCREW, sch; 1/4-20 unrc-3a × 1.0"	4
54	820-273	LOCKWASHER, 1/4"	6
56	820-495	GEAR REDUCER	1
62	206-994	THROAT SEAL LIQUID (TSL); 8 oz.	1

307 numbers in description refer to separate instruction manuals.

\*Extra warning labels supplied at no extra charge.

## HOW TO ORDER REPLACEMENT PARTS

1. To be sure you receive the correct replacement parts, kit or accessories, always give all of the information requested in the chart below.
2. Check the parts list to identify the correct part number; **do not use the ref. no. when ordering.**
3. Order all parts from your nearest Graco distributor.

6 digit PART NUMBER	QTY	PART DESCRIPTION

### Repair Kit

The following repair kit is available for the Super Nova 700 Sprayer. Any other parts you need must be ordered individually.

### Motor Brush Kit 820-536

Includes two motor brushes for the 820-062 motor and repair instructions.

**PARTS DRAWING AND LIST**

**Model 820-356, Series B**  
**Carbon Steel Displacement Pump**  
 Includes items 201 to 224

REF NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY
201	820-395	PLUG	1
203	*820-276	BALL; sst	1
204	*820-277	BALL; sst	1
205	*820-381	SEAL, U-cup; polyurethane	1
206	*820-352	GASKET, brass	1
207	*820-382	PIN, ball stop	1
208	*820-383	V-PACKING, leather	2
209	*820-384	V-PACKING, leather	2
211	*820-385	GLAND, packing, male; carbon steel	1
212	*820-386	GLAND, packing, female; Delrin®	1
213	*820-387	GLAND, packing, male; Delrin®	1
214	820-388	NUT, hex	1
215	820-389	GUIDE, ball; sst	1
216	820-354	CYLINDER, carbon steel	1
217	*820-390	V-PACKING, plastic; PE	3
218	*820-391	V-PACKING, plastic	3
219	*820-492	WASHER, backup	1
220	*820-393	GLAND, packing	1
221	820-534	NUT, packing/wet-cup	1
222	820-355	VALVE, intake	1
223	820-357	ROD, piston, carbon steel	1
224	820-360	VALVE, piston	1

\*Included in repair kit 820-520.

**Repair Kit 820-520**  
 (Must be purchased separately)

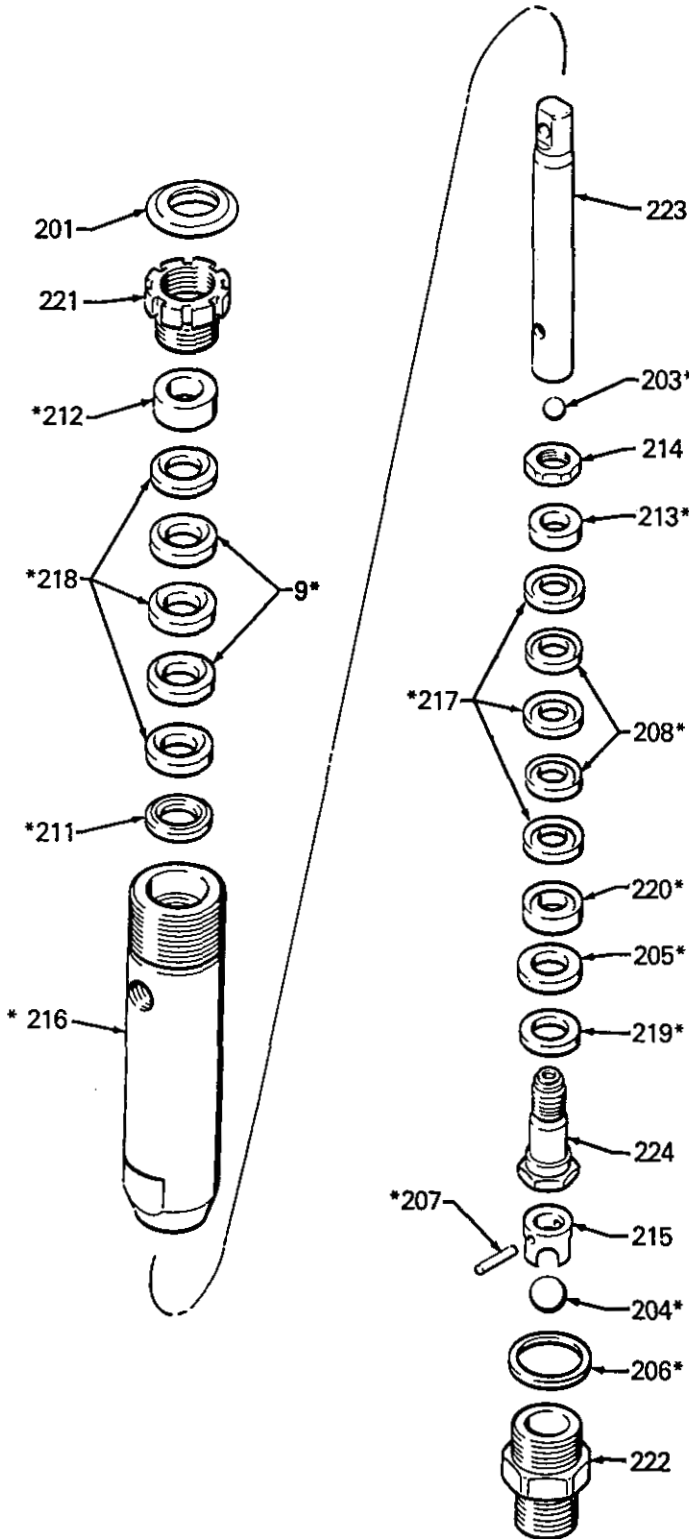
Consists of:

Ref No.	Qty
203	1
204	1
205	1
206	1
207	1
208	2
209	2
211	1
212	1
213	1
217	3
218	3
219	1
220	1

**HOW TO ORDER REPLACEMENT PARTS**

1. To be sure you receive the correct replacement parts, kit or accessories, always give all of the information requested in the chart below.
2. Check the parts list to identify the correct part number; **do not use the ref. no. when ordering.**
3. Order all parts from your nearest Graco distributor.

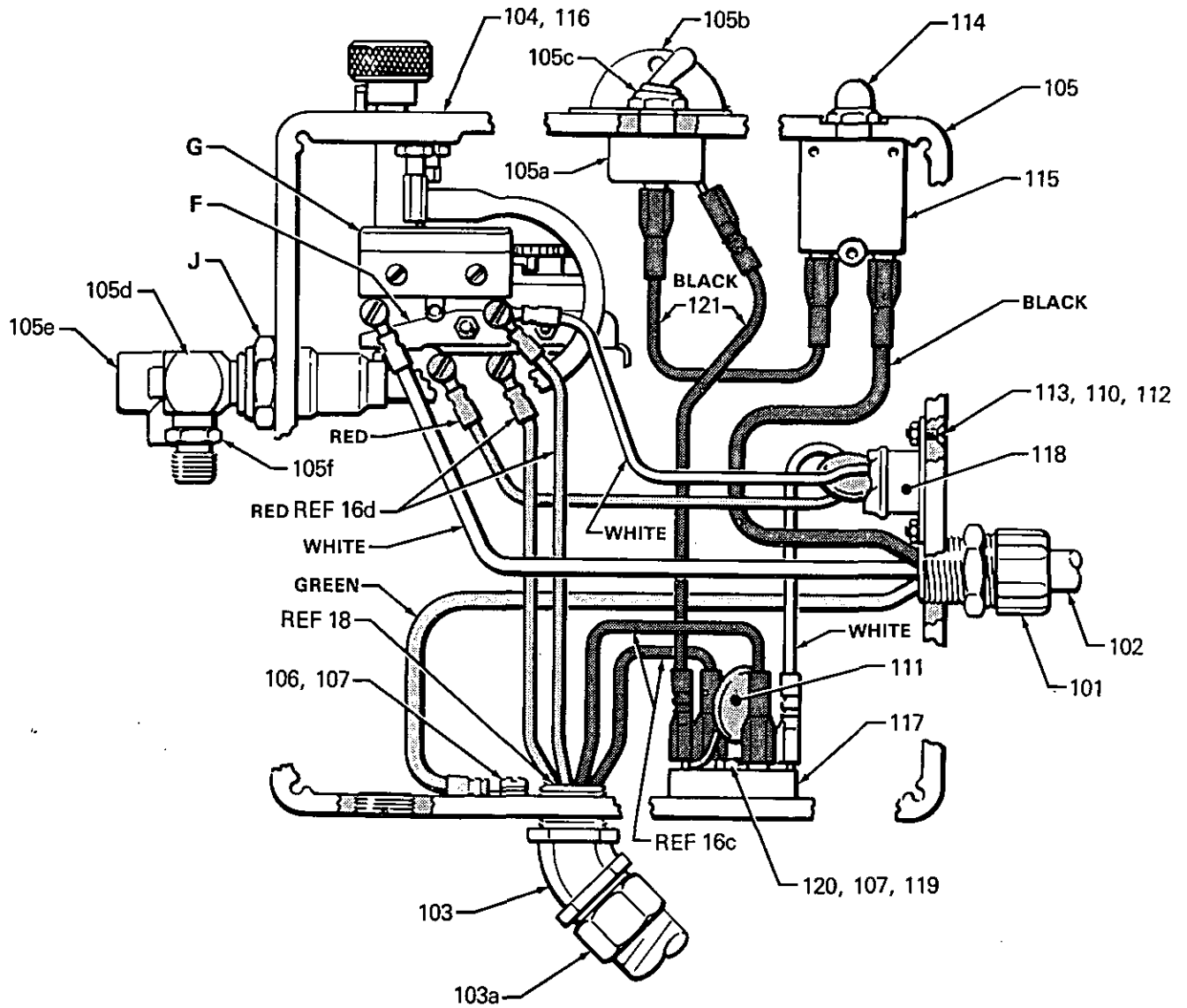
6 digit PART NUMBER	QTY	PART DESCRIPTION





# PARTS DRAWING

**Pressure Control Assembly**  
**Part No. 820-058**  
 Includes items 101 to 121



## PARTS LIST

REF NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	REF NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY
101	820-527	BUSHING, strain relief	1	111	820-543	VARISTOR	1
102	820-537	CORD, power supply, 8-1/2'	1	112	820-530	LOCKWASHER, No. 6	2
103	820-507	CONNECTOR, conduit, 45°	1	113	820-531	SCREW, mach, flat head; No. 6-32 x 5/8"	2
104	*820-320	LABEL, warning	1	114	820-432	BOOT, circuit breaker	1
105	820-542	BOX, pressure control, bare Includes replaceable items 105a to 105f	1	115	820-366	CIRCUIT BREAKER	1
105a	820-342	.ON/OFF SWITCH	1	116	*178-797	LABEL, warning	1
105b	820-433	.GUARD, locking	1	117	820-544	RECTIFIER	1
105c	820-341	.BOOT, on/off switch	1	118	820-532	TRIAC	1
105d	820-410	.ELBOW, street; 1/4 npt(m x f)	1	119	820-545	SCREW, mach, filhd; No. 8-32 UNC-2a x 0.812"	1
105e	820-547	.TEE, 3/8 npt(m) x 1/2 npt(m)	1	120	820-546	NUT, hex, mscr; No. 8-32 UNC-2a	1
105f	820-421	.NIPPLE, 1/4 npt(m) x 1/4 npsm	1	121	820-451	JUMPER WIRE	2
106	820-424	SCREW, mach, slot pan head; No. 8 x 5/16"	1				
107	820-448	LOCKWASHER, No. 8 internal	2				
110	820-529	NUT, hex, mscr; No. 6-32 UNC-2B	2				

See "How To Order Replacement Parts" on page 23.

\*Additional warning labels are available at no charge.

## DIMENSIONS

Height: 41 in. (1041 mm)  
Length: 20.5 in. (521 mm)  
Width: 20.5 in. (521 mm)  
Weight: 95 lb (34 kg) without hoses or gun

## TECHNICAL DATA

Electric motor: Industrial grade TEFC  
Electric cord: No. 14 AWG, 3 wire, use 12 ga  
(min) 3-wire extension cord  
Paint pump: 2500 psi (175 bar) maximum work-  
ing pressure; 0.65 gpm output.  
Wetted parts: Carbon steel, aluminum, leather,  
Delrin<sup>®</sup> polyethylene, stainless steel  
Electrical requirements: 120 VAC, 60 Hz, 15 amp circuit  
Delrin<sup>®</sup> i

### ONE YEAR LIMITED WARRANTY

The Sherwin-Williams Company warrants to the original purchaser for a period of 12 months from the date of purchase that such unit is free from defective material and workmanship when the unit is installed and operated in accordance with the recommendations and instructions of The Sherwin-Williams Company.

This one year limited warranty does not apply to damage or wear caused by abrasion, corrosion or misuse, negligence, accident, faulty installation or tampering in a manner to impair normal operation.

In the event of breach of this warranty The Sherwin-Williams Company will repair or replace such defective parts free of charge if such parts are returned to any Sherwin-Williams Area Distribution Branch in the United States as shown on the last page of this owner's manual. All transportation costs under this warranty, including return to the factory, if necessary, are to be born by the purchaser (and prepaid by him).

There is no other express warranty. The Sherwin-Williams Company hereby disclaims any and all implied warranties, including but not limited to, those of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose, to the extent permitted by law. The duration of any implied warranties which cannot be disclaimed is limited to the time period (one year) as specified in the express warranty. Liability for consequential, incidental or special damages under any and all warranties is excluded to the extent permitted by law.