

INSTRUCTION FOR:

GRAVITY FEED SPRAY GUN

MODEL No: SSG1/GX

Thank you for purchasing a Sealey product. Manufactured to a high standard this product will, if used according to these instructions and properly maintained, give you years of trouble free performance.



IMPORTANT: PLEASE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. NOTE THE SAFE OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS, WARNINGS AND CAUTIONS. USE THE PRODUCT CORRECTLY AND WITH CARE FOR THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH IT IS INTENDED. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY CAUSE DAMAGE OR PERSONAL INJURY, AND WILL INVALIDATE THE WARRANTY. PLEASE KEEP INSTRUCTIONS SAFE FOR FUTURE USE.

1. SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

- Familiarise yourself with this products application and limitations, as well as the specific potential hazards peculiar to the spray gun.
- ☐ WARNING! Disconnect the spray gun from the air supply before changing accessories, servicing or performing any maintenance.
- ✓ Paint cup remains pressurised after gun is disconnected from air line. DO NOT pull the trigger, but depressurise by gently opening cup.
- Maintain the spray gun in good condition (use an authorised service agent).
- ✓ Replace or repair damaged parts. Use recommended parts only. Non authorised parts may be dangerous and will invalidate the warranty.
- ✓ Locate the spray gun in an adequate working area for its function, keep area clean and tidy and free from unrelated materials, and ensure there is adequate ventilation and lighting.
- ✓ Keep the spray gun clean for best and safest performance.
- ✓ Ensure the air system is suitable to the spray gun air consumption, (see specifications).
- ✓ Wear approved respiratory protection and safety eye goggles.
- ✓ Remove ill fitting clothing. Remove ties, watches, rings, and other loose jewellery, and tie back long hair.
- ✓ Keep children and unauthorised persons away from the working area.
- ✓ When not in use ensure the air supply is turned off.
- ✓ Avoid unintentional operation.
- **X** DO NOT point spray gun at yourself, at other persons or animals.
- X DO NOT carry the by the air hose, or yank the hose from the air supply.
- X DO NOT use the spray gun for any purpose other than for which it is designed.
- X DO NOT allow untrained persons to operate the spray gun.
- X DO NOT get the spray gun wet or use in damp or wet locations or areas where there is condensation.
- X DO NOT operate gun if any parts are missing or damaged as this may cause failure or personal injury.
- X DO NOT direct air from the air hose at yourself or others.
- ✓ When not in use switch the spray gun off, and disconnect from the air supply.

2. SPECIFICATIONS

The SSG1/GX is a well balanced spray gun suitable for applying finishing coats. Supplied with a plastic gravity feed pot the gun has the following specifications:

Standard Set up: 1.4mm
Air Pressure: 15-50psi

3. AIR SUPPLY CONNECTION

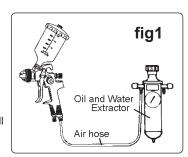
3.1. Hooking up to air supply.

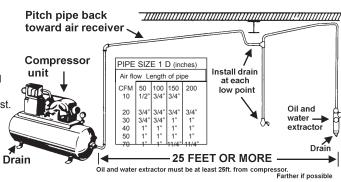
Air pressure for atomization is regulated at the extractor. The amount of fluid is adjusted by the fluid control screw on the gun

- 3.1.1. Ensure the spray gun air valve (or trigger) is closed before connecting to the air supply.
- 3.1.2. You will require an air pressure between 15-50psi, and an air flow of 80-225 L/min.
- WARNING! Ensure the air supply is clean and does not exceed 50 psi while operating the gun.
- 3.1.3. Keep hose away from heat, oil and sharp edges. Check hoses for wear, and make certain that all connections are secure.

3.2. Air supply from compressor unit. (fig 1).

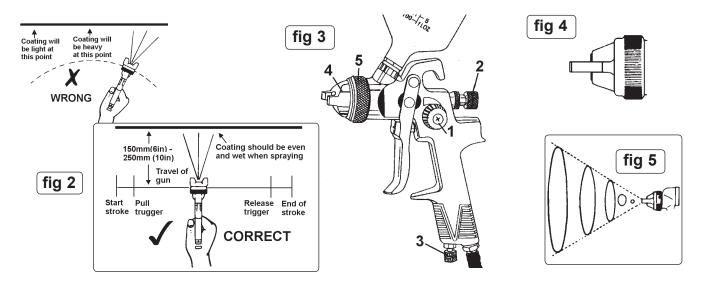
- 3.2.1. The oil and water extractor should not be mounted on or near the air compressor. The air temperature is greatly increased during compression. As the air cools down to room temperature (in the airline on the way to the spray gun) the moisture in it condenses.
- 3.2.2. For maximum effectiveness, the oil and water extractor should be mounted at some point in the air supply system where the temperature of compressed air in line is likely to be at its lowest.
- 3.2.3. Air lines must be properly drained. Pitch all air lines back toward the compressor so that condensed moisture will flow back into the receiver where it can be drained off. Each low point in the air line acts as a water trap. Such points must be fitted with an easily accessible drain.





4. OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

- 4.1. For best results, make sure to handle the gun correctly. It should be held perpendicular to the surface being sprayed and move parallel to it. Start the stroke before squeezing the trigger and release the trigger before finishing the stroke. This will enable you to accurately control the gun and material (fig 2).
- 4. 2. Spray from a distance of about 6 to 10 inches depending on the material and the atomizing pressure. The material deposited should always be even and wet. Each stroke must overlap the preceding stroke to obtain a uniform finish. To reduce over spray and obtain maximum efficiency, spray with the lowest possible atomizing air pressure.
- 4. 3. Controlling the fan spray and the fluid.
 - a) Use the material (paint) control knob (fig 3.2) to increase or decrease the amount of paint flow.
 - b) The atomizing air flow is controlled by knob (1). The volume of air input is controlled by knob (3).
 - b) As width of spray is increased more material must pass through the gun to obtain the same coverage on the increased area.
 - c) Turn the air nozzle (4) to achieve a horizontal or vertical fan spray. Lock the nozzle with retaining ring (5). The spray pattern of the gun is variable from round to flat with all patterns in between. In normal operation, the wings on the nozzle are horizontal as fig 4. This provides a vertical fan-shaped pattern which gives maximum uniform and even coverage when moving the gun back and forth, parallel to the work surface fig 5.



5. CLEANING & MAINTENANCE

FOR OPTIMUM PERFORMANCE IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO ENSURE THE GUN IS CORRECTLY CLEANED AFTER EACH USE.

Disconnect form the air supply before attempting any cleaning or maintenance.

5.1. Cleaning the gun

- 5.1.1. Immerse the front end of the gun only in solvent until the solvent just covers the fluid connection.
- 5.1.2. Use a bristle brush and solvent to wash off accumulated paint.
- 5.1.3. Do not immerse the entire gun in solvent. This will cause lubricants to dissolve and packing to dissolve and dry out. Dirty solvent may also clog the small narrow passages in the gun (fig 6).
- 5.1.4. Flush the gun through with clean thinners.
- 5.1.5. Wipe the outside of the gun with a dampened solvent rag.

5.2. Air nozzle, fluid nozzle and needle assembly

- 5.2.1. To clean the nozzles, soak them in solvent to dissolve any dried material then blow them clean with air. Handle all nozzles carefully and do not make any alterations in the gun.
- 5.2.2. If you need to probe the holes in the nozzles, be sure to use a tool that is softer than brass; do not use metal instruments.
- 5.2.3. Adjust the fluid needle valve so that when the gun is triggered, air flow occurs before fluid flow.

5.3. Further cleaning hints and tips

- 5.3.1. When cleaning with a cup, a compatible solvent should be siphoned through the gun by inserting the tube from the siphon cup in an open container of solvent. Trigger the gun intermittently to thoroughly flush passageways and internal parts.
- 5.3.2. When cleaning with a pressure cup, shut off the air supply to the pressure tank and release the pressure in the tank. Hold a piece of cloth over the gun nozzle and pull the trigger. The air will back up through the fluid nozzle and force the fluid out of the hose and into the tank. Remove paint from the tank, clean the tank and put enough compatible solvent into the tank to clean the hose and gun thoroughly. Spray this through the gun while triggering the gun intermittently until it is clean, then blow out the fluid hose to dry it. Remove all traces of materials by attaching it to the air line.

5.4. Maintenance

Take care when re-assembling. Screw parts hand tight to avoid cross-threading. If a part cannot easily be turned by hand, check that you have the correct part, or unscrew, realign and try again. **DO NOT** use excessive force when re-assembling.

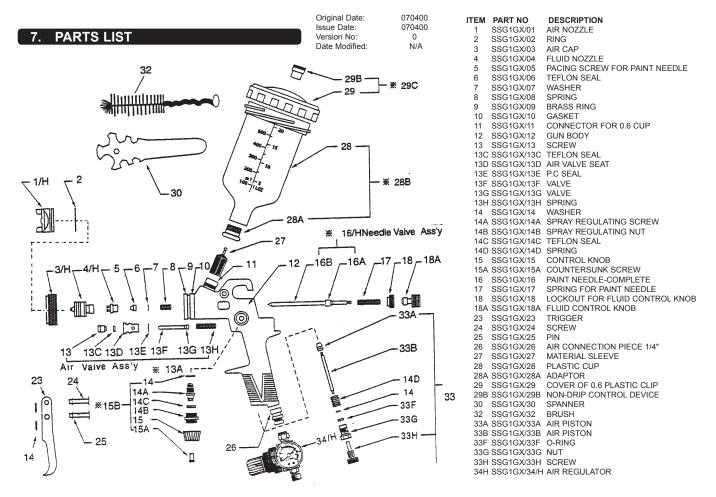
- 5.4.1. Lubricate the gun daily with a light machine oil. Be sure to lubricate the fluid needle packing, air valve packing, side port control packing and trigger pivot point. Do not use lubricants containing silicone.
- 5.4.2. If you change the nozzle size, ensure the complete nozzle set is exchanged. Insert paint nozzle before putting the paint needle in.
- 5.4.3. To change the needle packing use the socket spanner provided. Note: the handle the teflon seal and self tensioning spiring with care.



6. TROUBLESHOOTING

A faulty spray is usually cause by improper cleaning or dried material around the fluid nozzle tip or in the air nozzle. Soak these parts in a solvent that will soften the dried material and remove with a brush or a cloth. Never use metal instruments to clean the air or fluid nozzles These parts are carefully machined and any damage to them will cause a faulty spray. If either the air nozzle or fluid nozzle is damaged, the part must be replaced before a perfect spay can be obtained.

| VIEW OF PROBLEM | POSSIBLE REASON FOR PROBLEM | SOLUTION |
|---|--|--|
| | Dried material in a dirty side port restricts passage of air. Greater flow of air from the cleaner side port forces a fan pattern in the direction of the clogged side. | Dissolve material in the side ports with thinner, then blow the gun clean. Do not poke into the opening with metal instruments. |
| | Dried material around the outside of the fluid nozzle tip restricts the passage of atomizing air at one point through the centre opening of the air nozzle and results in the pattern shown. This pattern can also be caused by a loose air nozzle. | Remove the air nozzle and wipe off fluid tip using a rag dampened with thinner. Tighten the air nozzle |
| | A split spray or one that is heavy on each end of a fan pattern and weak in the middle is usually caused by too high an atomization air pressure or by attempting to get too wide a spray with thin material. | Dried material in a dirty side port restricts passage of air. Greater flow of air from the cleaner side port forces a fan pattern in the direction of the clogged side. |
| | Dried out packing around the material needle valve permits air to get into the fluid passageway. This results in spitting. Dirt between the fluid nozzle seat and body or loosely in stalled fluid nozzle will cause the gun to spit. A loose or defective swivel nut on the siphon cup or material hose can cause spitting. | Unscrew the knurled nut slightly and place two drops of machine oil on the packing then replace the nut and finger tighten. In extremely aggravated cases, replace the packing. Remove the fluid nozzle, clean the back of the nozzle and the nozzle seat in the gun body using a rag dampened with thinner. Replace the nozzle and secure it tightly against the body. Tighten or replace the swivel nut. |
| Material bubbles or "boils" in paint cup. | Atomised air flowing through the paint channel to pot. The paint nozzle is not tight enough. Air nozzle is not completely screwed in. The air net clogged and the seat is defective or nozzle insert is damaged. | Tighten, clean or replace parts accordingly. |



NOTE: It is our policy to continually improve products and as such we reserve the right to alter data, specifications and component parts without prior notice. IMPORTANT: No liability is accepted for incorrect use of this product.

WARRANTY: Guarantee is 12 months from purchase date, proof of which will be required for any claim.

INFORMATION: For a copy of our latest catalogue and promotions call us on 01284 757525 and leave your full name and address, including postcode.



Sole UK Distributor, Sealey Group, Kempson Way, Suffolk Business Park, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk,





www.sealey.co.uk

01284 703534