VEVOR® HVLP SPRAY GUN

User Manual

1020 Optional Nozzle:1.4/1.8mm
2007 Optional Nozzle:1.0mm

NEED HELP? CONTACT US!

Have product questions? Need technical support? Please feel free to contact us:

CustomerService@vevor.com

This is the original instruction, please read all manual instructions carefully before operating. VEVOR reserves clear interpretation of our user manual. The appearance of the product shall be subject to the product you received. Please forgive us that we won't inform you again if there is any technology or software updates on our product.

No	Description	No	Description
1	Screw	21	Trigger Pin I
2	Switch Spring	22	Trigger
3	Air Valve	23	Snap Retainer
4	Switch Washer	24	Cup Lid
5	O-ring (4.9*1.5)	25	Cup
6	Switch Seat	26	Fliter
7	Sealing Washer	27	Fluid Inlet Plug
8	Sealing Screw	28	Needle
9	Rounded Nut	29	Needle Spring
10	Air Cap Washer	30	Screw
11	Atomization	31	Plug Screw
12	Nut Housing	32	Screw
13	O-ring (17*1.5)	33	Screw
14	Nozzle	34	Pattern Plug Screw
15	Nozzle Washer	35	O-Ring(11.2x1.6)
16	Direction Screw	36	Snap Retainer
17	Sealing Washer	37	Pattern Plug Seat
18	Washer	38	Gun Body
19	Spring	39	Air Inlet
20	Trigger Pin II		

Manufacturer: Zhejiang Rongpeng Air Tools Co.,Ltd.
Address: Shuiquetou Village,Pengjie Town,Luqiao District,Taizhou City,Zhejiang Province,China,318057
Made in China

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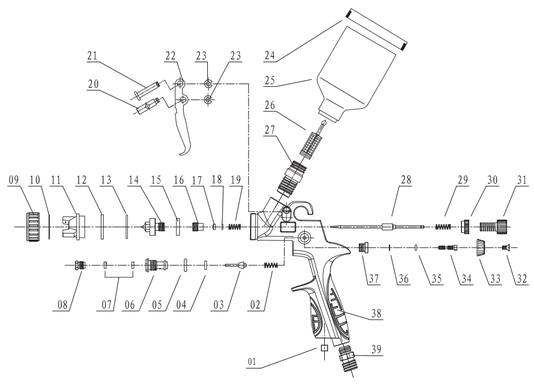
Parts 2007

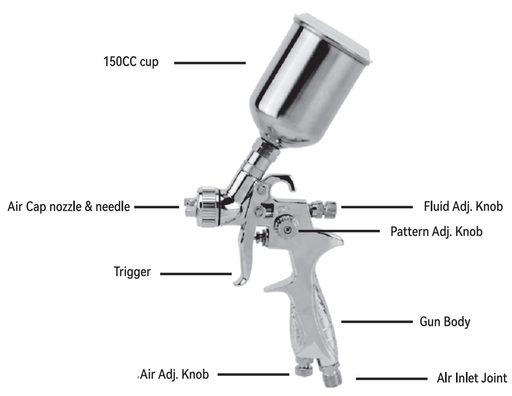


DESCRIPTION

HVLP(High volume low pressure) spray guns supply a low 10 psi pressure through the air cap which make spraying softer, more easily controlled and results in less over-spray with high transfer efficiency. The primer, top-coat and touch-up guns in this kit feature stainless steel needle and nozzle sets to accommodate a variety of coatings. The spray guns include knobs for full adjustment of spray-pattern, fluid control and air pressure. These spray guns are designed to provide consistent atomization and particle size for painting all kinds of surfaces. Light weight, ergonomic design and easy trigger action reduce operator fatigue.

SPECIFICATIONS AND TECHNICAL DATA

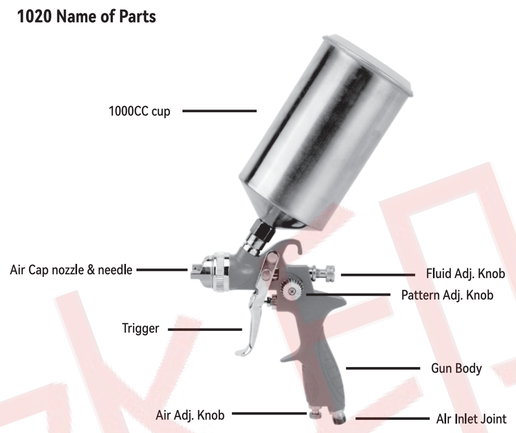
2007 Name of Parts



2007 Technical Data

Technical Data	2007
Type of Feed	Gravity
Air inlet	1/4"
Standard Nozzle	1.0mm
Weight	0.50kgs (1.11 lbs)
Recommended air pressure	3.0-4.0bar
Max. pressure of air	8.3 bar (120psi)
Avg. / Air Consumption	3.5-6.0cfm
Pattern Width	110-160mm
Paint Capacity	150CC cup

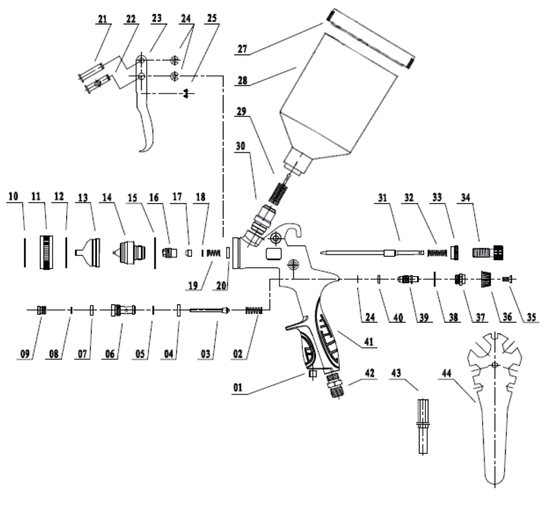
1020 Name of Parts



No	Description	No	Description
1	Screw	23	Trigger
2	Switch Spring	24	Snap Retainer
3	Air Valve	25	Trigger Washer
4	Switch Washer	26	/
5	O-ring (8.5*1.2)	27	Cup Lid
6	Switch Seat	28	Cup
7	Washer	29	Filter
8	Washer	30	Inlet Connector
9	Direction Screw	31	Needle
10	Spring	32	Needle Spring
11	Rounded Nut	33	Combi.Needle
12	Air Cap Washer	34	Screw
13	Atomization	35	Screw
14	Nozzle	36	Bolt
15	Washer	37	Screw
16	Direction Screw	38	Washer
17	Washer	39	Plug Screw
18	Washer	40	O-Ring(11.2x1.6)
19	Spring	41	Gun Body
20	Washer	42	Air Inlet
21	Trigger Pin I	43	Wrench
22	Trigger Pin II	44	Tool Wrench

PARTS LIST

Parts 1020



1020 Technical Data

Technical Data	1020
Type of Feed	Gravity
Air inlet	1/4"
Standard Nozzle	1.4mm、1.8mm
Recommended air pressure	2-3.5bar (28.8 - 51psi)
Max. pressure of air	8.3 bar (120psi)
Paint Capacity	1000cc
Avg. / Air Consumption	118 - 201 l / min (4.2-7.1cfm)
Pattern Width	180-250mm
Weight	0.70kgs (1.54 lbs)
A-weighted sound pressure level	72.3 dB(A)
Sound power level	83.3 dB(A)

Included Accessories

1. 8054 Filter (18 teeth)
2. AR150A Pressure regulating gauge (18 teeth)
3. Three American internal thread joints
4. Flter screens (3 installed, 3 installed)
5. Raw material tape
6. Hex wrench
7. Tool wrench
8. Wrench
9. Small brush

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

1. Toxic vapors produced by spraying certain materials can create intoxication and serious damage to health. Always wear safety glasses, gloves and respirator to prevent the toxic vapor hazard, solvent and pointing paint coming into contact your eyes or skin. (see fig 1)

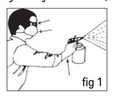


fig 1

2. Always spray in a well ventilated area to prevent health and fire hazards. Refer to Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) of anything you spray.

3. Never use oxygen, combustible or any other bottle gas as a power source or would cause explosion and serious personal injury. (see fig 2)

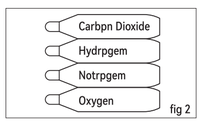


fig 2

4. Never spray closer than 25 feet to the compressor! If possible, locale compressor in separate room. Never spray into the compressor, compressor controls or pump.

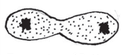
5. Fluid and solvent can be highly flammable or combustible. Use the tool only in well-ventilated areas, and avoid any ignition sources, such as smoking, open flames and sparks.(see fig 3)


fig 3

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

8. When spraying and cleaning, always follow the instructions and safety precautions provided by the material manufacturer.

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

Symptom	Problems	Solution
 Pattern is not Evenly spread.	1. Material build up on Air cap. 2. Fluid nozzle dirty or worn.	1. Clean or replace Air cap. 2. Clean or replace Fluid nozzle.
 The center of Pattern too narrow.	1. Material too thin or not enough. 2. Atomization air pressure too high.	1. Regulate material viscosity. 2. Reduce air pressure.
 Pattern width of fan-sharp is not enough.	1. Material too thick. 2. Atomization air pressure too low.	1. Regulate material viscosity. 2. Increase air pressure.
Air leaking from air cap without pulling trigger.	1. Sticking air valve stem. 2. Contaminate on air valve or seat. 3. Worn or damaged air valve or seat. 4. Broken air valve spring. 5. Bent valve stem.	1. Add material into container. 2. Hold more upright. 3. Tighten. 4. Adjust or replace. 5. Lubricate and or tighten. 6. Clear vent hole.
Fluid leaking from packing nut.	1. Packing nut loose. 2. Packing worn or dry.	1. Tighten, but do not restrict needle. 2. Replace or lubricate. (non-silicone oil)
Excessive overspray.	1. Too high atomization pressure 2. Too far from work surface 3. Improper stroking. (arcing, gun motion too fast)	1. Reduce pressure. 2. Adjust to proper distance. 3. Move at moderate pace, parallel to surface.
Will not spray.	1. No pressure at gun. 2. Fluid control not open enough. 3. Fluid too heavy.	1. Check air lines. 2. Open fluid control. Thin fluid or change to pressure feed system.

MAINTENANCE

Incomplete cleaning could cause function failures and a degradation of the fan form.

1. Remove any remaining paint by pouring it into another container.
2. Disassemble the spray gun making sure to remove the needle before disassembling the nozzle to avoid damage to the housing of the nozzle closure.
3. Clean all the paint passages and the nozzle. Clean the other components using a brush soaked in solvent.
4. Reassemble the spray gun and spray a small quantity of solvent to eliminate all the residues in the paint passages.

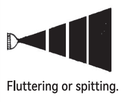
WARNING!

Never use metal or other objects that could damage the holes in the nozzle and cap.
Never immerse the spray gun completely in solvent. Never use components or parts that are not manufacturer originals.

Storing

1. When not using spray gun, turn the fluid adjustment knob counter-clockwise to open which will reduce spring tension on needle fluid tip.
2. Spray gun MUST BE well cleaned and lightly lubricated.

Trouble shooting

Symptom	Problems	Solution
 Fluttering or spitting.	1. Material level tool low. 2. Container tipped too far. 3. Loose fluid inlet connection. 4. Loose or damaged fluid tip/seat. 5. Dry or loose fluid needle packing nut. 6. Air vent clogged	1. Add material into container. 2. Hold more upright. 3. Tighten. 4. Adjust or replace. 5. Lubricate and or tighten. 6. Clear vent hole.
 Pattern is arc.	1. Worn or loose Fluid nozzle. 2. Material build up on Air cap.	1. Tighten or replace Fluid nozzle. 2. Remove obstructions from hoes, but don't use metal objects to clean it.

10. Disconnect tool from air supply before doing tool maintenance and during storage, to quickly cut the air supply and to prevent accidental discharge, install a ball valve close to the gun to act as a shut-off valve.

11. Use clean, dry compressed air and regulate pressure to 43.5 - 60psi (3.0 - 4 bar), never exceed maximum permissive operating pressure 4.0bar (60psi).(see fig 4)

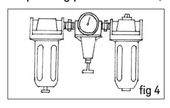


fig 4

12. Never use homogenate hydrocarbon solvent, which can chemically react with aluminum and zinc parts and chemically compatible with Alum, and zinc parts.

13. Never point gun at yourself or others.

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

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

16. Keep hose away from sharp objects. Damaged air hoses may cause injury. Examine air hoses regularly and replace if damaged.

17. Before operating the tool, make sure all the screws & caps are securely tightened to prevent leaking.

18. Before painting, inspect tool for free operation of trigger and nozzle to insure tool is in good working order.

19. Never modify this tool for any other applications. Only use parts, nozzles and accessories recommended and accessories recommended by the manufacture.

20. Do not use the tool in explosive conditions or around moving parts.

21. Some hazards resulting from contact with and/or breathing of toxic, gases, dusts, mists, vapours etc. maybe created by operation of the equipment. Follow the recommendations of the coating etc. manufacturer.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Preparation

1. After unpacking the product, inspect carefully for any damage that may have occurred during transit. Make sure to tighten fittings, bolts, etc., before putting unit into service.

2. Thoroughly mix and thin paint in accordance with the paint manufacturer's instructions. Most materials will spray readily if thinned properly.

3. Strain material through filter, cheese cloth or a paint strainer.

4. Fill the canister about ¾ full and start the air compressor.

WARNING!

DO NOT EXCEED Spray Gun or any other parts in the compressor system MAXIMUM PRESSURE.

5. After connect the gun to air supply, please make sure that the fluid cap, container and air hose have been connected tightly with spray gun.

6. Set up a piece of cardboard or other scrap material to use as a target and adjust for best spray pattern.

WARNING!

Never aim or spray at yourself or anybody else which would cause serious injury.

7. Test the consistency of the material by making a few strokes on a cardboard target. If material still appears too thick, add a small amount of thinner. THIN WITH CARE! Do not exceed paint manufacturer's thinning recommendations.

Adjustment

The desired pattern, volume of fluid output and fine atomization can easily be obtained by regulating the Pattern Adjusting Knob, Material (PAINT) Adjusting Knob and Air Adjusting Knob.

PATTERN ADJUSTMENT:

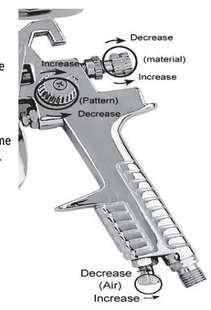
Turning Pattern Adjusting Knob to the right until tight will make spray pattern round, or turning left make spray pattern ellipse.

Material (PAINT) ADJUSTMENT:

Turn the Paint Adjusting Knob clockwise will decrease the volume of fluid output and counter-clockwise will increase fluid output.

AIR Inlet ADJUSTMENT:

Turning the Air Adjusting valve clockwise will decrease the air volume. And counter-clockwise will increase the air volume.



Operation

1. Begin spraying. Always keep the gun at right angles to the work .

2. Keep the nozzle about 6 to 12 inches from the work surface. Grip the gun keeping perpendicular with spraying area then move it parallel for several times. Stopping gun movement in mid-stroke will cause a build up of paint and result in runs. Do not fan the gun from side to side while painting. This will cause a build-up of paint in the center of the stroke and an insufficient coating at each end.

3. Trigger the gun properly. Start the gun moving at the beginning of the stroke BEFORE SQUEEZING THE TRIGGER and release the trigger BEFORE STOPPING GUN MOVEMENT at the end of the stroke. This procedure will blend each stroke with the next without showing overlap or unevenness .

4. The amount of paint being applied can be varied by the speed of the stroke, distance from the surface and adjustment of the fluid control knob.

5. Overlap strokes just enough to obtain an even coat.

NOTE:

Two thin coats of paint will yield better results and have less chance of runs than one heavy layer.

6. Use a piece of cardboard as a shield to catch overspray at the edges of the work to protect other surfaces.