

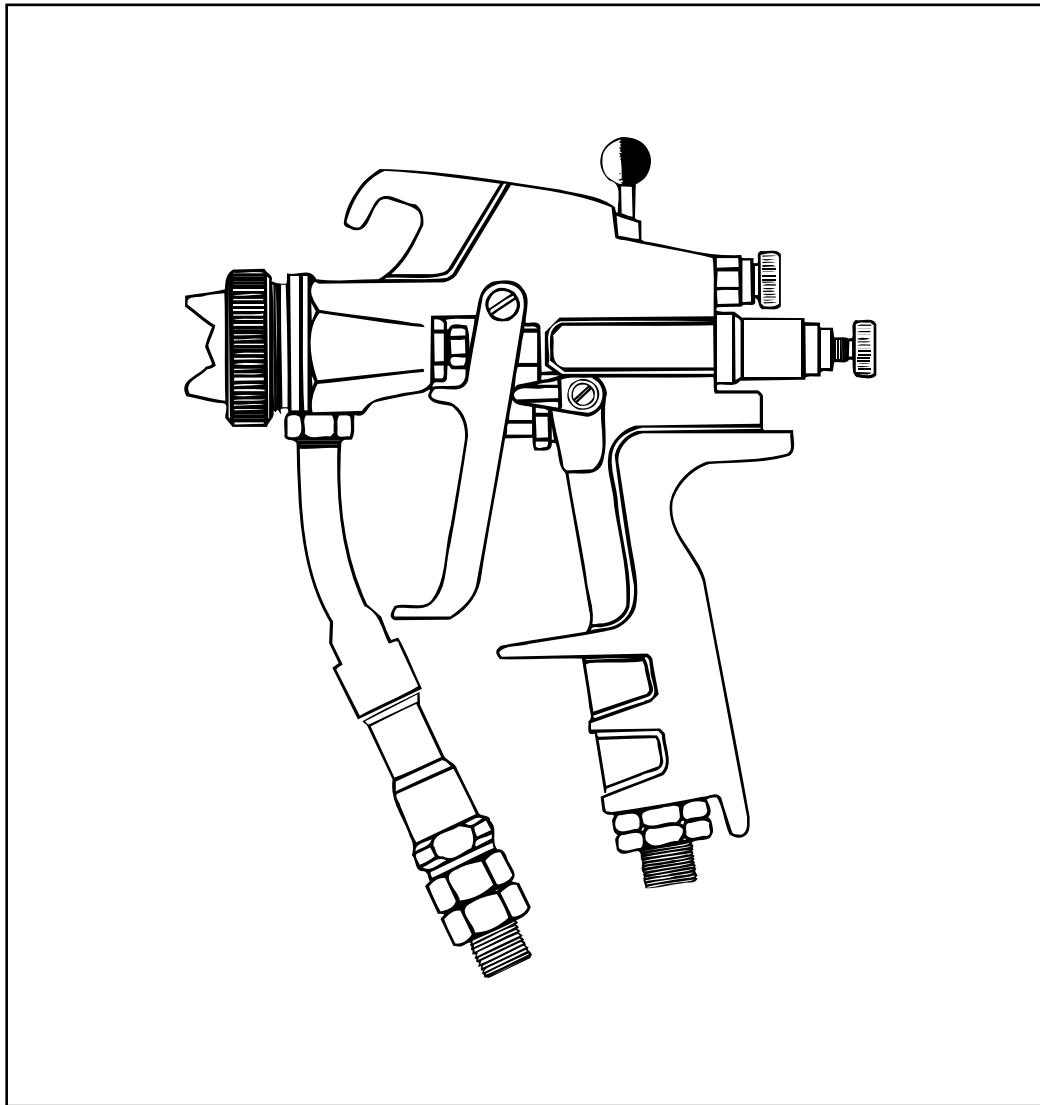
# **Speeflo<sup>®</sup>**

**Owner's Manual**

**For professional use only**

**Do not use this equipment before reading this manual!**

## ***Air Assisted* Airless Spray Gun**



**Model Number 922-095**

**NOTE: This manual contains important warnings and instructions. Please read and retain for reference.**

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## Safety Precautions

This manual contains information that must be read and understood before using the equipment. When you come to an area which has one of the following symbols, pay particular attention and make certain to heed the safeguard.



**This symbol indicates a potential hazard which may cause serious injury or loss of life. Important safety information will follow.**



This symbol indicates a potential hazard to you or to the equipment. Important information that tells how to prevent damage to the equipment or how to avoid causes of minor injuries will follow.

**NOTE: Notes give important information which should be given special attention.**



**HAZARD: Injection injury - A high pressure stream produced by this equipment can pierce the skin and underlying tissues, leading to serious injury and possible amputation. See a physician immediately.**

**DO NOT TREAT AN INJECTION INJURY AS A SIMPLE CUT! Injection can lead to amputation. See a physician immediately.**

**The maximum operating range of the gun is 3500 PSI/250BAR fluid pressure.**

### PREVENTION:

- NEVER aim the gun at any part of the body.
- NEVER allow any part of the body to touch the fluid stream. DO NOT allow body to touch a leak in the fluid hose.
- NEVER put your hand in front of the gun. Gloves will not provide protection against an injection injury.

- ALWAYS lock the gun trigger, shut the pump off, and release all pressure before servicing, cleaning the tip or guard, changing tip, or leaving unattended. Pressure will not be released by turning off the motor. The PRIME/SPRAY knob must be turned to PRIME to relieve the pressure. Refer to the PRESSURE RELIEF PRESSURE described in the pump manual.
- ALWAYS remove the spray tip before flushing or cleaning the system.
- The paint hose can develop leaks from wear, kinking and abuse. A leak can inject material into the skin. Inspect the hose before each use.
- NEVER use a spray gun without a trigger lock and trigger guard in place and in good working order.
- All accessories must be rated at or above 3500 PSI/250 BAR. This includes spray tips, guns, extensions, and hose.

### NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:

**Injection into the skin is a traumatic injury. It is important to treat the injury as soon as possible. DO NOT delay treatment to research toxicity. Toxicity is a concern with some coatings injected directly into the blood stream. Consultation with a plastic surgeon or reconstructive hand surgeon may be advisable.**

**HAZARD: EXPLOSION OR FIRE - Solvent and paint fumes can explode or ignite. Severe injury and/or property damage can occur.**

### PREVENTION:

- Provide extensive exhaust and fresh air introduction to keep the air within the spray area free from accumulation of flammable vapors.
- Avoid all ignition sources such as static electric sparks, open flames, pilot lights, and hot objects. Connecting or disconnecting power cords or working light switches can make sparks.
- Do not smoke in spray area.
- Fire extinguisher must be present and in good working order.
- Place paint pump at a minimum of 3 feet (preferably more) into a separate, well ventilated room from the spray object or at least 20 feet from the spray object in a well ventilated area (add more hose if necessary). Flammable vapors are often heavier than air. Floor area must be extremely well ventilated. The paint pump contains arcing parts that emit spark and can ignite vapors.
- The equipment and objects in and around the spray area must be properly grounded to prevent static sparks.
- Use only conductive or grounded high pressure fluid hose. Gun must be grounded through hose connections.
- Power cord must be connected to a grounded circuit.
- Always flush unit into a separate metal container, at low pump pressure, with spray tip removed. Hold gun firmly against side of container to ground container and prevent static sparks.
- Follow the material and solvent manufacturer's warnings and instructions.
- Use extreme caution when using materials with a flashpoint below 70° F (21° C). Flashpoint is the temperature that a fluid can produce enough vapors to ignite.
- Plastic can cause static sparks. Never hang plastic to enclose a spray area. Do not use plastic drop cloths when spraying flammable materials.
- Use lowest possible pressure to flush equipment.

### GAS ENGINE (WHERE APPLICABLE)

Always place pump outside of structure in fresh air. Keep all solvents away from the engine exhaust. Never fill fuel tank with a running or hot engine. Hot surface can ignite spilled fuel. Always attach ground wire from pump unit to a grounded object, such as a metal water pipe. Refer to engine owner's manual for complete safety information.

**HAZARD: EXPLOSION HAZARD DUE TO INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS - Will cause severe injury or property damage.**

**PREVENTION:**

- Do not use materials containing bleach or chlorine.
- Do not use halogenated hydrocarbon solvents such as mildewcide, methylene chloride and 1,1,1 - trichloroethane. They are not compatible with aluminum.
- Contact your coating supplier about the compatibility of material with aluminum.

**NOTE: All wetted parts of the Speeflo air assisted airless spray gun are constructed from stainless steel, allowing the use of halogenated hydrocarbon solvents as long as other equipment, parts, and components are not constructed of aluminum.**

**HAZARD: HAZARDOUS VAPORS - Paints, solvents, insecticides, and other materials can be harmful if inhaled or come in contact with the body. Vapors can cause severe nausea, fainting, or poisoning.**

**PREVENTION:**

- Use a respirator or mask if vapors can be inhaled. Read all instructions supplied with the mask to be sure it will provide the necessary protection.
- Wear protective eyewear.
- Wear protective clothing as required by coating manufacturer.

**HAZARD: GENERAL - This product can cause severe injury or property damage.**

**PREVENTION:**

- Read all instructions and safety precautions before operating equipment.
- Always disconnect the motor from the power supply before working on the equipment.
- Follow all appropriate local, state, and national codes governing ventilation, fire prevention, and operation.
- The United States Government Safety Standards have been adopted under the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA). These standards, particularly part 1910 of the General Standards and part 1926 of the Construction Standards should be consulted.
- Use only manufacturer authorized parts. User assumes all risks and liabilities when using parts that do not meet the minimum specifications and safety devices of the pump manufacturer.
- Before each use, check all hoses for cuts, leaks, abrasion or bulging of cover. Check for damage or movement of couplings. Immediately replace the hose if any of these conditions exist. Never repair a paint hose. Replace it with another grounded high-pressure hose.
- All hoses, swivels, guns, and accessories must be pressure rated at or above 3500PSI/250 BAR.
- Do not spray outdoors on windy days.
- Wear clothing to keep paint off skin and hair.

## General Information

1. All wetted parts of the Speeflo Air Assisted Airless Spray Gun are constructed from stainless steel, with a maximum working fluid pressure of 3500 PSI/250 BAR.
2. Increased Transfer Efficiency — Provides material savings, lowers solvent emissions, assists in environmental compliance, and lowers spray booth maintenance.
3. Improved Productivity — Faster production rates compared to air-spray and HVLP systems.
4. Enhanced Finish Quality — Provides superior atomization of a broad range of coatings, including low VOC coatings such as water-based and high solids.

## Specifications

### Connection Data

1. The maximum permissible air pressure is 8 bar (114 psi). The recommended working pressure is 1.5 bar (21-42 psi). The working pressure depends on the viscosity of the material being sprayed, the size of the tip, and the application type.
2. Maximum permissible material temperature in operation without gloves is 40° C. (104° F.)
3. Maximum permissible material temperature in operation with gloves is 60° C. (140° F.)
4. Maximum permissible material pressure is 250 bar (3500 psi).

### Material Consumption and Flow Rate Data

The rate of material consumption depends on nozzle size and pump pressure. The measurements for material flow rate are based on the following data:

1. Working pressure: 40 bar (580 psi)
2. Nozzle size: 0.23mm (.009")
3. Material viscosity: 45 sec. DIN mm/20° C.(68° F)
4. Material flow rate: 0.26 lar/min

### Air Consumption of Spray Gun

The air consumption of the spray gun is adjusted for maximum air regulation as follows:

#### Round Jet

- 1.5 bar (21psi) = 5.2 cbm/h = 86.7 lar/mi n= 3.1 cfm
- 2.0 bar (28psi) = 6.7 cbm/h = 111.7 lar/min = 3.9 cfm
- 3.0 bar (42psi) = 9.5 cbm/h = 158.3 lar/min = 5.6 cfm

#### Flat Jet

- 1.5 bar (21psi) = 3.0 cbm/h = 5.0 lar/min = 1.8 cfm
- 2.0 bar (28psi)-4.2 cbm/h = 70.0 lar/min = 2.5 cfm
- 3.0 bar (42psi) = 6.1 cbm/h = 101.7 lar/min = 3.6 cfm

**NOTE: These values can be reduced by approximately 80% to 20% of the original ones by using the air regulation knob (see parts list).**

# Operation



**This equipment produces a fluid stream at extremely high pressure. Read and understand the warnings in the Safety Precautions section at the front of this manual before operating this equipment.**

**NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to the item numbers in the parts list near the back of this manual.**

## Prestart

Perform the following procedure to prepare your spray gun for spraying.

1. Before the first operation, flush the fluid inlet with a cleaning agent.
2. Connect the air supply hose to the swivel air connection (25) and tighten securely with a wrench. The swivel air connection thread is 1/4" NPS(M). Air is used for atomization and round jet air.

**NOTE: Use a moisture air separator in your air supply system. Clean and dry air increases the quality of the spray results and increases the life of your high pressure spray gun.**



**Follow the Pressure Relief Procedure as outlined in this section.**

3. Attach the high pressure fluid hose to the swivel material connection (12) and tighten securely with a wrench. The swivel material connection thread is 1/4" NPS(M). Use only high pressure fluid hose with a minimum rating of 250 bar (3500 psi).

## Starting to Spray

1. Start the spray pump.
2. Flush the system according to the instructions supplied with the spray pump. Check that all seals and connections are secure and that there are no leaks.
2. Unlock the gun trigger lock (40) by turning it 90° counterclockwise.
3. Pull the trigger (43) up to the first pressure point.
4. Fully operate the trigger (43) until paint starts to flow.
5. Move the gun trigger lock (40) to the locked position when spraying is complete.

**NOTE: To prevent paint from dripping from the nozzle, pull trigger to first pressure point.**

## Pressure Relief Procedure

1. Move the gun trigger lock to its locked position.
2. Shut off the pump.
3. Shut off the air supply.
4. Release fluid pressure from entire system
5. Move the trigger lock to its unlocked position and trigger gun.
5. Move the trigger lock to its locked position.

# Adjusting the Spray Gun

## Jet Regulation

The air atomization is regulated by the air regulation knob (36).

- Turn the air regulation knob clockwise to decrease air and atomization.
- Turn the air regulation knob counterclockwise to increase air and atomization.

## Trigger Pressure

The trigger pressure should be adjusted according to the material pressure. Spring pressure is adjustable for material pressures between 80-250 bar (1138-3500 psi). To increase trigger pressure turn set screw (42) clockwise.

## Flat Jet Regulation

The flat jet fan pattern is regulated by the set screw (37).

- Turning the set screw clockwise lowers air pressure with little adjustment to the fan pattern.
- Turning the set screw counterclockwise increases air pressure with high adjustments to fan pattern.

## Flat Jet Direction Adjustment



**Follow the Pressure Relief Procedure as outlined in this section.**

1. Loosen lock nut (34).
2. Turn nozzle set (39) to desired position.
3. Tighten lock nut (34) hand tight.

## Pre-Air Adjustment

1. Unscrew the breech ring cap (33) and remove needle (14).
2. Release needle carrier (28) with gun wrench SW-7, by holding needle end (47).
3. Adjust needle as follows:
  - To increase pre-air, turn screw (38) counterclockwise.
  - To decrease pre-air, turn screw (38) clockwise.
4. Secure needle by tightening needle carrier (9).

## Choosing the Correct Filter

Choose the correct gun filter and tip size for the viscosity of the material to be sprayed.

<b>Material Viscosity</b>	<b>Filter</b>	<b>Tip Size</b>
Very Light	150 – 295 mesh filter	.007 – .009
Light	80 – 150 mesh filter	.009 – .011
Medium	80 mesh filter	.011 – .019

## Maintenance

Perform the following procedures to keep your gun working efficiently and trouble-free.

### Cleanup

#### Daily

1. Flush the gun with the appropriate solvent after every use.

### ⚠ WARNING

**Always remove the tip and adjust the pressure to its lowest possible setting before flushing the gun. Always hold the the gun firmly against a metal container while flushing.**

2. Store the gun in a dry place. Do not leave the gun in water or other solvents.

### Cleaning the Nozzle

### ⚠ WARNING

**Follow the Pressure Relief Procedure as outlined in the Operation section of this manual.**

1. Remove the lock nut (34).
2. Remove the nozzle set (39) and clear passages by blowing compressed air from front of nozzle set.
3. Insert the nozzle set (39) and adjust to desired setting.
4. Tighten the lock nut (34) hand tight.

### Cleaning the Filter

Clean the filter on a regular basis to prevent clogging.

### ⚠ WARNING

**Follow the Pressure Relief Procedure as outlined in the Operation section of this manual.**

1. Remove the lower paint hose part (4) with gun wrench SW-17 while supporting the upper paint hose part of the paint tube with an adjustable wrench.
2. Unscrew the filter from the paint tube by turning the filter counterclockwise.
3. Clean the filter with a soft bristle brush. Do not use a wire brush.
4. Reverse the procedure to reassemble. Make sure the sealing (3) is installed correctly in the upper paint hose of the paint tube.

### Lubrication

Lubricate the o-ring, needle guide, needle seal, and lever bearing daily with a silicone-free lubricant.

## Parts Replacement

### ⚠ WARNING

**Follow the Pressure Relief Procedure as outlined in the Operation section of this manual. For parts replacement, remove the gun from the fluid pump.**

**NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to the item numbers in the parts list near the back of this manual.**

### Replacing the Paint Needle

1. Remove the breech ring cap (33).
2. Remove the spring (46), compression washer (45), and complete needle (14) from the gun.
3. Reverse steps 1 and 2 to insert the new needle with pressing disc and spring.

### Replacing the Sealing Kit

Perform the following procedure when inverted cup seal (10) is defective.

1. Remove the breech ring cap (33).
2. Remove the spring (46), compression washer (45), and complete needle (14) from the gun.
3. Dismantle the trigger (43) by loosening lever screw (23) and removing lever axle (19).
4. Remove tightening nut (32).
5. Remove complete connection piece.

**NOTE: There are two sealing o-rings between packing gland nut (26) and the gun body .**

6. Unscrew packing gland (11). Substitute distancing gland (31) and inverted cup seal (10) with o-rings (8).
7. Reverse steps 1 – 6 to re-install.

**NOTE: Do not over-tighten packing gland (11).**

### Replacing the Valve Seal

1. Dismantle the trigger (43) by loosening lever screw (23) and removing lever axle (19).
2. Remove valve packing gland (22).
3. Remove valve packing gland seal (26).
4. Insert new, well lubricated packing gland seals (22).
5. Reverse steps 1 and 2 to reassemble.

### Replacing the Spray Tip

1. Remove lock nut (34).
2. Remove nozzle set (39).
3. Remove tip (35) from nozzle set (39).
4. Immerse tip in cleaning fluid.
5. Reverse steps 1 – 3 to install the new tip.

### Packing Ring Defect - Sealing Ring

1. Remove lock nut (34).
2. Remove nozzle set (39).
3. Release packing gland (11).
4. Unscrew breech ring cap (33) and remove needle with springs and pressing discs.
5. Remove sealing retaining screw (38) with socket wrench SW-10.
6. Inspect ball on needle (14).
7. Reverse steps 1 – 5 to re-install.

# Spray Tip Selection Chart

Speeflo Part #	Tip I.D. Number	Angle	Orifice Diameter	Flow Rate					
				100 bar (lt/min)	1500 psi (GPM)	150 bar (lt/min)	2134 psi (GPM)	200 bar (lt/min)	2845 psi (GPM)
922-409	423001	40°	.23mm .009"	.25	.066	.31	.082	.35	.92
922-411	428001	40°	.28mm .011"	.37	.087	.47	.124	.55	.145
922-611	628001	65°	.28mm .011"						
922-413	433001	40°	.33mm .013"	.57	.160	.70	.185	.81	.214
922-613	633001	65°	.33mm .013"						
922-813	833001	80°	.33mm .013"						
922-415	438001	40°	.38mm .015"	.72	.190	.92	.243	1.10	.291
922-615	638001	65°	.38mm .015"						
922-417	443001	40°	.43mm .017"	.98	.260	1.20	.317	1.40	.370
922-617	643001	65°	.43mm .017"						
922-419	448001	40°	.48mm .019"	1.30	.340	1.50	.396	1.80	.476
922-619	648001	65°	.48mm .019"						
922-819	848001	80°	.48mm .019"						
922-421	453001	40°	.53mm .021"	1.52	.400	1.90	.502	2.20	.581
922-621	653001	65°	.53mm .021"						
922-821	853001	80°	.53mm .021"						
922-423	458001	40°	.58mm .023"	1.83	.480	2.20	.581	2.80	.687
922-623	658001	65°	.58mm .023"						
922-425	643001	40°	.63mm .025"	2.13	.560	2.60	.687	3.10	.820
922-625	663001	65°	.63mm .025"						
922-825	863001	80°	.63mm .025"						

## Additional Tips

<b>Part #</b>	<b>Description</b>
922-631	Optima Tip, 60° x .031"
922-635	Optima Tip, 60° x .035"
922-541	Optima Tip, 60° x .041"
922-226	Optima Tip, 20° x .026"

# Troubleshooting

## Problem

Decrease in paint flow

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Irregular pattern

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Gun will not shut off

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Paint needle seal leaking

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Air will not shut off

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Low or no pre-air

## Cause

1. Gun filter clogged
  2. Viscosity too high
  3. Nozzle too wide or worn
  4. Material pressure low
- 

1. Airless tip clogged
  2. Gun filter clogged
  3. Tip too wide or worn
  4. Viscosity too high
  5. Low atomization
  6. Air cap dirty
  7. Atomizing air pressure too high or too low
- 

1. Seal washer or needle ball worn
  2. Needle spring has lost stress
  3. Needle seal too strong thus needle cannot be moved through the spring
- 

1. Needle seal worn
  2. Packing gland too loose
- 

1. Valve spring fatigue
  2. Valve seal worn
  3. Valve seal defective
- 

1. Pre-air stroke screw not properly adjusted

## Solution

1. Clean or replace filter
  2. Thin the paint
  3. Insert a new tip
  4. Increase air inlet pressure of the pump
- 

1. Replace tip
  2. Clean or replace filter
  3. Replace tip
  4. Reduce the paint
  5. Open air regulation
  6. Clean with a bristle brush (not wire)
  7. Adjust pressure regulation valve
- 

1. Replace the seal washer or needle ball
  2. Replace the needle spring
  3. Replace sealing kit
- 

1. Replace sealing kit
  2. Tighten packing gland
- 

1. Replace spring
  2. Replace valve seal
  3. Replace valve seal
- 

1. Adjust pre-air

# Sécurité

## ⚠ AVERTISSEMENT

**DANGER: BLESSURES PAR PERFORATION** - Le jet de peinture à haute pression produit par cet appareil peut perforer la peau et les tissus sous-jacents et entraîner de sévères blessures pouvant nécessiter une amputation. Consultez immédiatement un médecin.

**NE PAS TRAITER UNE BLESSURE PAR PERFORATION COMME UNE SIMPLE COUPURE!** Une perforation peut entraîner des risques d'amputation. Consultez immédiatement un médecin.

**Pression de service maximale du fluide dans l'appareil : 3500 lb/po2 / 250BAR.**

### MESURES PRÉVENTIVES:

- NE JAMAIS diriger le pistolet vers une quelconque partie du corps.
- NE JAMAIS mettre une quelconque partie du corps en contact avec le jet de liquide. NE JAMAIS se mettre au contact d'un jet de liquide provenant d'une fuite du flexible d'alimentation en liquide.
- NE JAMAIS placer votre main devant le pistolet. Des gants ne vous protégeront pas contre les risques de blessures par perforation.
- TOUJOURS verrouiller la gâchette du pistolet, fermer la pompe à liquide et décompresser l'appareil lorsque vous travaillez sur celui-ci, nettoyez le protecteur de tête, remplacez la tête de pulvérisation ou vous éloignez de l'appareil. Couper le moteur ne décompresse pas l'appareil. Vous devez, pour le décompresser, placer le bouton AMORÇAGE/PULVERISATION en position AMORÇAGE. Reportez-vous, pour cela, à la PROCÉDURE DE DÉCOMPRESSION décrite dans de ce manuel.
- TOUJOURS s'assurer que le protecteur de tête est en place lorsque vous pulvérisiez. Le protecteur de tête offre une certaine protection contre les blessures par perforation mais sa principale fonction est d'ordre préventif.
- TOUJOURS ôter la tête de pulvérisation avant de purger ou nettoyer l'appareil.
- Le flexible d'alimentation en peinture peut fuir à la suite d'une usure, de chocs ou de mauvais traitements. Une fuite peut entraîner une perforation de la peau. Inspecter le flexible avant chaque utilisation.
- NE JAMAIS utiliser un pistolet dont la gâchette n'est pas munie d'un loquet ou un cran de sécurité qui soit en état de fonctionner.
- Tous les accessoires doivent être homologués pour une pression égale ou supérieure à 3 500 lb/po2 / 250BAR. Cela s'applique, entre autres, aux têtes de pulvérisation, aux accessoires du pistolet et aux flexibles.

**AVERTISSEMENT AUX MÉDECINS :** Une perforation sous-cutanée constitue un traumatisme. Il est important de traiter la blessure de façon chirurgicale aussitôt que possible. **NE RETARDEZ PAS ce traitement pour des recherches de toxicité.** La toxicité n'est un risque que dans les cas où certains produits de revêtement pénètrent dans le flux sanguin. Il peut être nécessaire de faire appel à des soins de chirurgie plastique ou de reconstruction de la main.

**DANGER: RISQUES D'EXPLOSION OU D'INCENDIE** - Les vapeurs dégagées par le solvant ou la peinture sont explosives et inflammables et peuvent causer des corporels sérieux ou dommages matériels.

### MESURES PRÉVENTIVES:

- Veiller à éviter toute accumulation de vapeurs inflammables en vous assurant que la zone où la pulvérisation a lieu est suffisamment ventilée.
- Veiller à éviter la présence de toute source incandescente telle qu'étincelle électrostatique, flamme nue, flamme-pilote, objet brûlant, cigarette et étincelle provenant du branchement ou du débranchement d'un cordon d'alimentation électrique ou d'un commutateur.
- Ne pas fumer dans la zone d'épandage.
- Toujours avoir un extincteur en état de fonctionner à portée de la main.
- Placer la pompe à peinture à une distance d'au moins un mètre (3 pi) (on recommande d'ailleurs une plus grande distance) de l'objet qui doit être vaporisé dans une pièce séparée bien aérée, ou à une distance d'au moins six mètres (20 pi) de celui-ci dans une zone bien aérée (utiliser d'autres tuyaux si nécessaires). Les vapeurs inflammables sont souvent plus lourdes que l'air. Le plancher doit être extrêmement bien aéré. La pompe à peinture contient des pièces pouvant créer des étincelles et enflammer les vapeurs présentes dans l'air.
- Le matériel utilisé, ainsi que les objets se trouvant à proximité de la zone de pulvérisation, doivent être convenablement reliés à la terre afin d'éviter toute étincelle ou toute décharge électrostatique.
- N'utiliser que des flexibles d'alimentation en liquide à haute pression conducteurs ou reliés à la terre dans les cas d'utilisation sans air comprimé. S'assurer que le pistolet est convenablement relié à la terre par l'intermédiaire du flexible.
- Le cordon d'alimentation doit être raccordé à un circuit mis à la terre.
- Toujours purger l'appareil dans un contenant métallique séparé, en s'assurant que la pompe soit à basse pression et que le chapeau soit retiré. Tenir le pistolet fermement contre la paroi du contenant pour mettre celui-ci à la terre et empêcher l'émission d'étincelles causées par l'électricité statique.

- Se conformer aux consignes et recommandations de sécurité du fabricant du solvant ou du produit.
- S'entourer de toutes les précautions possibles lorsqu'on utilise des produits ayant un point d'éclair inférieur à 21 °C (70 °F). Le point d'éclair d'un fluide est la température à laquelle les vapeurs émanant du fluide peuvent s'enflammer au contact d'une flamme ou d'une étincelle.
- Le plastique peut être une source d'étincelles provoquées par l'électricité statique. Ne jamais utiliser une couverture en plastique pour fermer une zone d'épandage ni utiliser des toiles de protection en plastique lors de la pulvérisation de matières inflammables.
- Lorsque vous purgez l'appareil, veillez à utiliser à la pression minimale.

### MOTEUR À ESSENCE (DANS LES CAS OÙ CELA S'APPLIQUE)

Toujours placer la pompe à l'extérieur de la structure à l'air frais. Garder tous les solvants loin de l'échappement du moteur. Ne jamais remplir le réservoir à carburant lorsque le moteur est en marche ou lorsqu'il est chaud ; les surfaces chaudes risquent d'enflammer le carburant déversé accidentellement. Toujours raccorder un fil de mise à la terre entre la pompe et un objet mis à la terre, tel qu'une conduite d'eau métallique. Se reporter au guide d'utilisation du moteur pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements concernant la sécurité.

**DANGER: RISQUES D'EXPLOSION PAR INCOMPATIBILITÉ DES MATÉRIAUX** - Peuvent être à l'origine de corporels sérieux ou dommages matériels.

### MESURES PRÉVENTIVES:

- Ne pas utiliser de matériaux contenant des agents de blanchiment ou du chlore.
- Ne pas utiliser des solvants à base d'hydrocarbure halogéné tels que l'agent anticryptogamique, le chlorure de méthylène et le trichloro-éthane-1,1,1. Ces produits ne sont pas compatibles avec l'aluminium.
- Communiquer avec votre fournisseur de revêtement pour connaître la compatibilité du matériau avec l'aluminium.

**NOTA: Les parties submersibles du pistolet à dépression à commande pneumatique Speeflo sont en acier inoxydable, permettant l'utilisation de solvants à base d'hydrocarbures halogénés (à condition qu'aucun de ses accessoires, pièces ou composants soit en aluminium).**

**DANGER: VAPEURS NOCIVES** – la peinture, les solvants, les insecticides et autres matériaux peuvent être nocifs lorsqu'ils sont inhalés ou en contact avec le corps. Les vapeurs peuvent causer une nausée importante, des évanouissements ou un empoisonnement.

### MESURES PRÉVENTIVES:

- Utiliser un respirateur ou un masque chaque fois qu'il y a des risques d'inhalation de vapeurs. Lire attentivement toutes les instructions se rapportant au masque pour vérifier que celui-ci vous assure une protection suffisante contre les vapeurs toxiques.
- Porter des lunettes de protection.
- Porter des vêtements de protection, conformément aux directives du fabricant de revêtement.

**DANGER: GÉNÉRALITÉS** - Peut causer des dommages matériels ou corporels sérieux.

### MESURES PRÉVENTIVES:

- Avant d'utiliser tout équipement, lire attentivement toutes les instructions et les consignes de sécurité
- Toujours débrancher le moteur de l'alimentation électrique avant d'effectuer des travaux sur l'appareil.
- Se conformer à la législation locale, provinciale ou fédérale pour tout ce qui concerne la ventilation, la prévention des incendies et les conditions générales d'utilisation.
- Les normes de sécurité du Gouvernement américain sont régies par le Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA). Il est important de consulter ces normes, en particulier la section 1910 sur les normes générales et la section 1926 sur les des normes de la construction.
- N'utiliser que les pièces autorisées par le fabricant. L'utilisateur assume tous les risques et responsabilités lorsqu'il utilise des pièces qui ne sont pas conformes aux caractéristiques techniques minimales ainsi qu'aux dispositifs de sécurité du fabricant de la pompe.
- Vérifier, avant toute utilisation, que les flexibles ne présentent pas d'entaille ou de fuite, que le couvercle ne soit pas gonflé et que les raccords ne soient pas endommagés. Si le flexible a subi l'un des dommages précités, remplacez-le immédiatement. Ne jamais réparer un flexible d'alimentation en peinture. Le remplacer par un autre flexible mis à la terre.
- Tout flexible, raccord orientable, pistolet et accessoire utilisé avec cet appareil doit pouvoir fonctionner à une pression égale ou supérieure à 3 500 lb/po2 / 250BAR.
- Ne jamais pulvériser lorsqu'il vente.
- Porter des vêtements pour protéger la peau et les cheveux contre tout contact avec la peinture.



# Seguridad

## ⚠️ ADVERTENCIA

**PELIGRO: LESIÓN POR INYECCIÓN** - La corriente de pintura de alta presión que produce este equipo puede perforar la piel y tejidos subyacentes, lo que conduciría a lesiones serias y una posible amputación. Consulte de inmediato a un médico.

**NO TRATE LAS LESIONES POR INYECCIÓN COMO SI FUERAN SIMPLES CORTADAS!** Una inyección puede conducir a una amputación. Consulte de inmediato a un médico.

El rango de operación máximo de la unidad es 3500 PSI / 250BAR de presión de fluidos.

### PARA PREVENIR:

- NO dirija NUNCA la punta de la pistola hacia alguna parte del cuerpo.
- NO permita NUNCA que alguna parte del cuerpo tenga contacto con la corriente del fluido. EVITE tener contacto con corrientes de fluido que salgan de fugas que haya en la manguera.
- NO ponga NUNCA la mano enfrente de la manguera. Los guantes no ofrecen ninguna protección contra lesiones por inyección.
- Bloquee SIEMPRE el gatillo de la pistola, apague la bomba de fluido y libere toda la presión antes de dar mantenimiento, limpiar el protector de la boquilla, cambiar la boquilla o dejar desatendido el equipo. La presión no se liberará al apagar el motor. Para liberar la presión debe girarse la perilla PRIME/SPRAY (cebar/atomizar) hasta la posición PRIME. Consulte el PROCEDIMIENTO PARA LIBERAR LA PRESIÓN que se describe en este manual.
- Mantenga puesto SIEMPRE el protector de la boquilla mientras atome. El protector de la boquilla ofrece cierta protección contra lesiones por inyección pero es principalmente un dispositivo de advertencia.
- Quite SIEMPRE la boquilla del atomizador antes de enjuagar o limpiar el sistema.
- Pueden desarrollarse fugas en la manguera de pintura por causa del desgaste, retorcimientos o el abuso. Una fuga es capaz de inyectar el material en la piel. Cada vez que use la manguera de pintura, inspecciónela antes.
- NO use nunca una pistola de atomización que no tenga un bloqueador o un protector de gatillo puesto y que funcione.
- Todos los accesorios deben tener una capacidad de 3500 lb/pulg<sup>2</sup> / 250BAR o mayor. Esto incluye las boquillas de atomizador, pistolas, extensiones y mangueras.

**NOTA PARA EL MÉDICO:** La inyección dentro de la piel es una lesión traumática. Es importante que la lesión se trate quirúrgicamente tan pronto como sea posible. NO retrase el tratamiento por investigar la toxicidad. La toxicidad es motivo de preocupación con algunos revestimientos que se inyectan directamente en la corriente sanguínea. Es recomendable consultar a un cirujano plástico o reconstructor de manos.

**PELIGRO: EXPLOSIÓN O INCENDIO** - Los vapores de solventes y pintura pueden explotar o incendiarse, causando con esto lesiones severas y/o daños en la propiedad.

### PARA PREVENIR:

- Debe proveerse un escape y aire fresco para hacer que el aire que está dentro del área de atomización se mantenga libre de acumulaciones de vapores inflamables.
- Evite todas las fuentes de ignición como son las chispas electrostáticas, llamas abiertas, flamas de piloto, objetos calientes, cigarrillos, y chispas que se generan al conectar y desconectar las extensiones o de apagadores de luz que estén funcionando.
- No fume en la zona de trabajo.
- Debe haber un equipo para extinguir incendios permanentemente y en buenas condiciones.
- Coloque la bomba para pintar a un mínimo de 1 m (de preferencia más) en una habitación aparte, bien ventilada, alejada del objeto que va a pintar o a por lo menos 6 m de dicho objeto, en una zona bien ventilada (utilice una manguera más larga, si es necesario). Los gases inflamables a menudo son más pesados que el aire. La zona del piso debe tener la debida ventilación. La bomba para pintar contiene piezas que forman arcos que emiten chispas y pueden encender los gases.
- El equipo que se utilice, así como los objetos que estén dentro y alrededor del área de atomización, deben conectarse a tierra de manera apropiada para prevenir las descargas eléctricas y las chispas.
- Use solamente mangueras para fluidos de alta presión, conductoras o conectadas a tierra, para aplicaciones sin aire. Asegúrese de que la pistola esté conectada a tierra de manera apropiada, mediante conexiones de manguera.
- El cable de alimentación debe enchufarse a un circuito aterrado.
- Siempre enjuague la unidad en un recipiente de metal por separado, con presión baja en la bomba y sin la boquilla. Sostenga la pistola firmemente contra el recipiente para ponerlo a tierra y evitar chispas estáticas.

- Siga las advertencias y avisos de seguridad del fabricante de los materiales y solventes.
- Tenga muchísimo cuidado al usar materiales cuyo punto de ignición sea inferior a 70° F (21° C). El punto de ignición es la temperatura a la cual pueden encenderse los vapores emanados por un fluido al exponerlos a llamas o chispas.
- El plástico puede causar chispas estáticas. Nunca cuelgue plástico en las ventanas ni en las puertas del área donde va a pintar. No utilice plástico para proteger el piso cuando pinte materiales inflamables.
- Cuando enjuague el equipo utilice la presión más baja posible.

### MOTOR DE GAS (SEGÚN CORRESPONDA)

Coloque siempre la bomba fuera del edificio, al aire libre. Mantenga todo solvente alejado del escape del motor. Nunca llene el tanque de combustible si el motor está encendido o caliente. La superficie caliente puede encender el combustible derramado. Conecte siempre un conductor de tierra desde la unidad de la bomba a un objeto puesto a tierra, por ejemplo una tubería de agua metálica. Consulte el manual del motor para obtener información completa de seguridad.

**PELIGRO: PELIGRO DE EXPLOSIÓN DEBIDO A MATERIALES INCOMPATIBLES** - Podría causar lesiones severas o daños en la propiedad.

### PARA PREVENIR:

- No utilice materiales que contengan blanqueador o cloro.
- No use solventes con hidrocarburos halogenados, tales como productos para eliminar el moho, cloruro de metileno y 1,1,1-tricloroetano. Estos no son compatibles con el aluminio.
- Comuníquese con el proveedor del producto para obtener información de compatibilidad con materiales de aluminio.

**NOTA:** Todas las piezas mojadas de la pistola Speeflo asistida por aire están fabricadas de acero inoxidable, lo cual permite el uso de disolventes de hidrocarburo halogenados siempre y cuando otros equipos, piezas y componentes no sean de aluminio.

**PELIGRO: GASES PELIGROSOS** - Las pinturas, solventes, insecticidas y otros materiales pueden ser perjudiciales si se inhalan o entran en contacto con el cuerpo. Los gases pueden causar náusea, desmayos o envenenamiento graves.

### PARA PREVENIR:

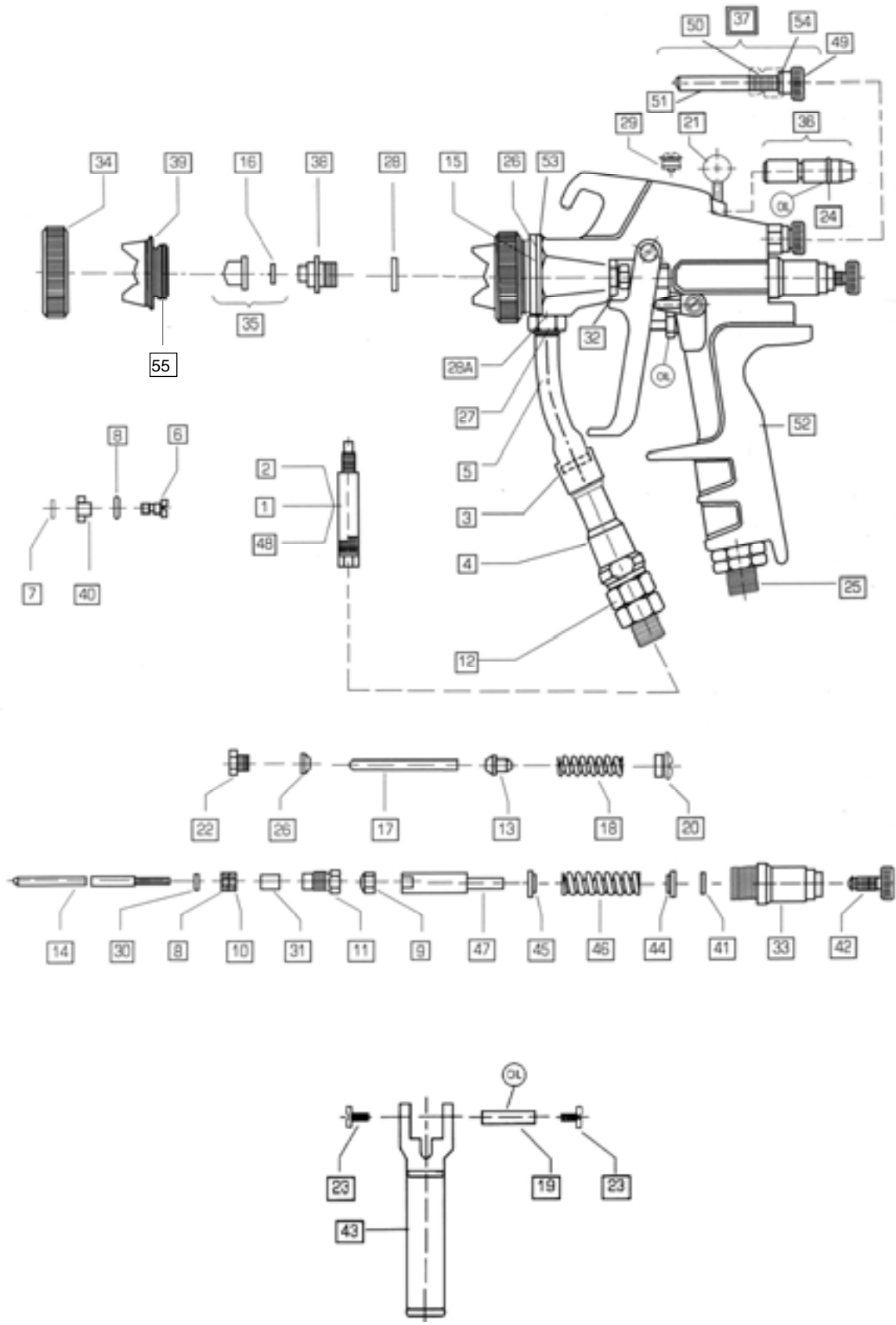
- Use una mascarilla respiratoria o careta siempre que exista la posibilidad de que se puedan inhalar vapores. Lea todas las instrucciones que vengan con la careta para estar seguro de que se tendrá la protección necesaria contra la inhalación de vapores dañinos.
- Use gafas protectoras.
- Use ropa de protección, según lo requiera el fabricante del producto.

**PELIGRO: GENERAL** - Puede causar daños en la propiedad o lesiones severas.

### PARA PREVENIR:

- Lea todas las instrucciones y advertencias de seguridad antes de hacer funcionar cualquier equipo.
- Desconecte siempre el motor del suministro eléctrico antes de dar servicio al equipo.
- Observe todos los códigos locales, estatales y nacionales apropiados que rigen las medidas de ventilación, prevención de incendios y operación.
- Los Estándares de Seguridad del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos se han adoptado bajo el Acta de Seguridad y Salud Ocupacionales (OSHA por sus siglas en inglés). Deben consultarse estos estándares, particularmente la parte 1910 de los Estándares Generales y la parte 1926 de los Estándares de la Construcción.
- Utilice únicamente piezas autorizadas por el fabricante. El usuario asume todos los riesgos y responsabilidades si usa piezas que no cumplen con las especificaciones mínimas y dispositivos de seguridad del fabricante de la bomba.
- Antes de usarla cada vez, revise todas las mangueras para ver que no tengan cortadas, fugas, una cubierta desgastada por abrasión o con abolladuras, así como uniones dañadas o que se hayan movido. Si existiera cualquiera de estas condiciones, reemplace la manguera inmediatamente. No repare nunca una manguera de pintura. Reemplácela con otra manguera conectada a tierra.
- Todas las mangueras, soportes giratorios, pistolas y accesorios que se usen con esta unidad deben tener una capacidad de presión de 3500 lb/pulg<sup>2</sup> o mayor.
- No atome en días con viento.
- Use ropa que evite el contacto de la pintura con la piel y el cabello.

# Parts List



## Spray Gun

Item	Part #	Description	Quantity
1	922-020	Filter, 100 mesh (yellow).....opt.	
2	922-021	Filter, 180 mesh (red) .....opt.	
3	922-022	Sealing.....1	
4	922-023	Lower Paint Hose Part.....1	
5	922-024	Upper Paint Hose Part.....1	
6	922-025	Screw.....1	
7	922-026	Washer.....1	
8	922-027	O-Ring .....2	
9	922-028	Needle Carrier .....1	
10	922-029	Inverted Cup Seal.....1	
11	922-030	Packing Gland .....1	
12	922-031	Swivel Material Connection .....1	
13	922-032	Valve .....1	
14	922-033	Needle Complete.....1	
15	922-045	O-Ring .....1	
16	922-035	Sealing.....1	
17	922-036	Pin.....1	
18	922-037	Compression Spring .....1	
19	922-038	Lever Axle.....1	
20	922-039	Locking Screw .....1	
21	922-040	Feeler Complete .....1	
22	922-041	Valve Packing Gland .....1	
23	922-044	Flat Head Screw .....2	
24	922-045	O-Ring .....1	
25	922-046	Swivel Air connection.....1	
26	922-047	Valve Packing Gland Seal .....1	
27	922-048	Jam Nut .....1	
28	922-049	Sealing Ring, Aluminum .....1	
28a	922-049	Sealing ring, aluminum.....1	
29	922-051	Locking screw.....1	
30	922-052	Seal washer.....1	
31	922-053	Piston distance .....1	
32	922-055	Tightening Nut .....1	
33	922-056	Breech ring cap .....1	
34	922-057	Lock nut .....1	
35	922-615	Tip, 60 x .015 (as shown) .....1	
36	922-060	Air regulation knob complete.....1	
37	922-061	Set screw complete .....1	
38	922-062	Sealing retaining screw .....1	
39	922-063	Air cap.....1	
40	922-065	Safety lever.....1	
41	922-066	Prong ring .....1	
42	922-067	Set screw .....1	
43	922-068	Trigger complete.....1	
44	922-069	Compression washer, small.....1	
45	922-070	Compression washer, large .....1	
46	922-071	Compression spring.....1	
	922-074*	Compression spring, light-duty (optional) 1	
47	922-072	Needle end .....1	
48	922-073	Filter, 80 mesh (white) .....1	
49	922-054	Set screw .....1	
50	922-058	Regulating insert.....1	
51	922-050	Round wire circ.....1	
52	922-064	Gun body .....1	
53	922-042	O-ring.....1	
54	922-059	Connection.....1	
55	922-075	Gasket .....1	

## Repair Kit — Major (P/N 922-105)

Item	Part #	Description	Quantity
7	922-026	Washer.....1	
8	922-027	O-Ring .....2	
10	922-029	Inverted Cup Seal.....1	
11	922-030	Packing Gland .....1	
13	922-032	Valve .....1	
14	922-033	Needle Complete.....1	
15	922-045	O-Ring .....1	
16	922-035	Sealing.....1	
18	922-037	Compression Spring .....1	
22	922-041	Valve Packing Gland .....1	
26	922-047	Valve Packing Gland Seal .....1	
28	922-049	Sealing Ring, Aluminum .....2	
30	922-052	Seal washer.....1	
31	922-053	Piston distance .....1	
41	922-066	Prong ring .....1	
44	922-069	Compression washer, small.....1	
45	922-070	Compression washer, large .....1	
46	922-071	Compression spring.....1	
53	922-042	O-ring.....1	

**\*NOTE:** This spray gun is designed to handle fluid pressures up to 3500 PSI. The lower the fluid pressure (500–800 PSI), the harder the trigger pull might be — depending on the application. A light-duty compression spring (P/N 922-074) is included with this gun that will ease the trigger pull in lower pressure situations. This light-duty compression spring should be used only with pumps that have a maximum fluid pressure output of 1400 PSI. Above 1400 PSI, a gun trigger fitted with this light-duty compression spring will not function properly and could remain open, causing severe injury and/or property damage.



Standard compression spring  
(w/ thin pressure disc)



Light-duty compression spring  
(w/ thick pressure disc)

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