



Airless Spray Technology

Owner's Manual
For professional use only

Do not use this equipment before reading this manual!

740i

Airless Sprayer



Model Numbers:

High Rider Bare
High Rider Complete
Low Rider Bare
Low Rider Complete

800-120
800-121
800-122
800-123

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



Important Safety Information • Read all safety information before operating the equipment. **SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.**



This symbol indicates a hazardous situation, which, if not avoided could result in death or serious injury.



To reduce the risks of fire or explosion, electrical shock and the injury to persons, read and understand all instructions included in this manual. Be familiar with the controls and proper usage of the equipment.

HAZARD: Injection injury

A high pressure paint 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 sprayer is 3300 PSI / 22.8 MPa fluid pressure.

PREVENTION:

- NEVER aim the gun at any part of the body.
- Do not aim the gun at, or spray any person or animal.
- 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 valve or pressure bleed valve must be turned to their appropriate positions to relieve system pressure. Refer to the PRESSURE RELIEF PROCEDURE described in this manual.
- ALWAYS keep the tip guard in place while spraying. The tip guard provides some protection but is mainly a warning device.
- ALWAYS remove the spray tip before flushing or cleaning the system.
- Paint hose can develop leaks from wear, kinking and abuse. A leak can inject material into the skin. Inspect the hose before each use. Do not use hose to lift or pull equipment.
- NEVER use a spray gun without a working trigger lock and trigger guard in place.
- All accessories must be rated at or above 3300 PSI / 22.8 MPa. This includes spray tips, guns, extensions, and hose.
- Do not leave the unit energized or under pressure while unattended. When the unit is not in use, turn off the unit and relieve the pressure in accordance with the PRESSURE RELIEF PROCEDURE described in this manual.
- Verify that all connections are secure before operating the unit. Unsecured parts may eject at great force or leak a high pressure fluid stream causing severe injury.
- Always engage the trigger lock when not spraying. Verify the trigger lock is functioning properly.

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: 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: EXPLOSION OR FIRE

Solvent and paint fumes can explode or ignite. Property damage and/or severe injury can occur.



PREVENTION:

- Provide extensive exhaust and fresh air introduction to keep the air within the spray area free from accumulation of flammable vapors. Solvent and paint fumes can explode or ignite.
- Do not spray in a confined area.
- Avoid all ignition sources such as static electric sparks, open flames, pilot lights, electrical appliances, and hot objects. Connecting or disconnecting power cords or working light switches can make sparks. Paint or solvent flowing through the equipment is able to result in static electricity.
- Do not smoke in spray area.
- Fire extinguisher must be present and in good working order.
- Place pump at least 25 feet (7.62 meters) 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 pump contains arcing parts that emit sparks and can ignite vapors.
- The equipment and objects in and around the spray area must be properly grounded to prevent static sparks.
- Keep area clean and free of paint or solvent containers, rags and other flammable materials.
- Use only conductive or grounded high pressure fluid hose. Gun must be grounded through hose connections.
- For electric units — 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. Know the contents of the paints and solvents being sprayed. Read all Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) and container labels provided with the paints and solvents. Follow the paint and solvent manufacturer's safety 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.
- Do not spray onto pump assembly.





Important Safety Information • Read all safety information before operating the equipment. **SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.**

HAZARD: EXPLOSION HAZARD DUE TO INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS

Will cause property damage or severe injury.

PREVENTION:

- Do not use materials containing bleach or chlorine.
- Do not use halogenated hydrocarbon solvents such as bleach, 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.



HAZARD: GENERAL

Can cause severe injury or property damage.

PREVENTION:

- Read all instructions and safety precautions before operating 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 requirements of the pump manufacturer.
- All hoses, fittings, and filter parts must be secured before operating spray pump. Unsecured parts can eject at great force or leak a high pressure fluid stream causing severe injury.
- 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.
- Do not kink or over-bend the hose. Airless hose can develop leaks from wear, kinking and abuse. A leak can inject material into the skin.
- Do not expose the hose to temperatures or pressures in excess of those specified by manufacturer.
- Do not spray outdoors on windy days.
- Wear clothing to keep paint off skin and hair.
- Do not operate or spray near children. Keep children away from the equipment at all times.
- Do not overreach or stand on an unstable support. Keep effective footing and balance at all times.
- Use lowest possible pressure to flush equipment.
- Stay alert and watch what you are doing.
- Do not operate the unit when fatigued or under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- For electric units — Always unplug cord from outlet before working on equipment.
- Do not use the hose as a strength member to pull or lift the equipment.
- Do not lift by cart handle when loading or unloading.

Grounding Instructions

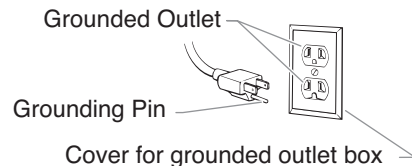
This product must be grounded. In the event of an electrical short circuit, grounding reduces the risk of electric shock by providing an escape wire for the electric current. This product is equipped with a cord having a grounding wire with an appropriate grounding plug. The plug must be plugged into an outlet that is properly installed and grounded in accordance with all local codes and ordinances.

WARNING - Improper installation of the grounding plug can result in a risk of electric shock.

If repair or replacement of the cord or plug is necessary, do not connect the green grounding wire to either flat blade terminal. The wire with insulation having a green outer surface with or without yellow stripes is the grounding wire and must be connected to the grounding pin.



Check with a qualified electrician or serviceman if the grounding instructions are not completely understood, or if you are in doubt as to whether the product is properly grounded. Do not modify the plug provided. If the plug will not fit the outlet, have the proper outlet installed by a qualified electrician.



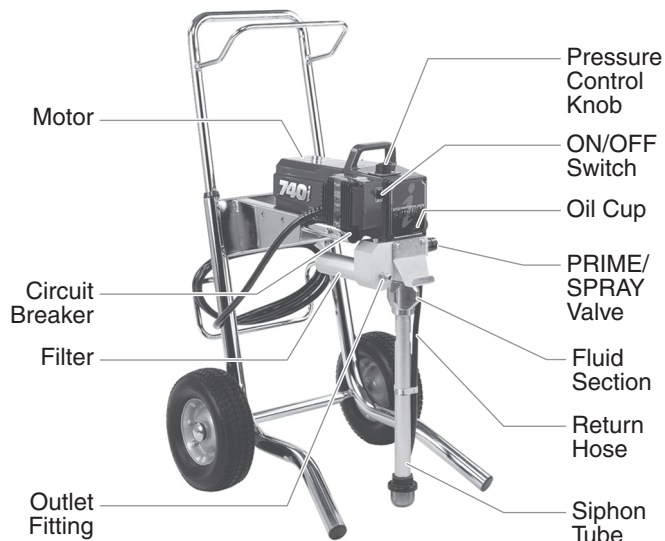
IMPORTANT: Use only a 3-wire extension cord that has a 3-blade grounding plug and a 3-slot receptacle that will accept the plug on the product. Make sure your extension cord is in good condition. When using an extension cord, be sure to use one heavy enough to carry the current your product will draw. An undersized cord will cause a drop in line voltage resulting in loss of power and overheating. A 12 gauge cord is recommended. If an extension cord is to be used outdoors, it must be marked with the suffix W-A after the cord type designation. For example, a designation of SJTW-A would indicate that the cord would be appropriate for outdoor use.

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General Description

This airless sprayer is a precision power tool used for spraying many types of materials. Read and follow this instruction manual carefully for proper operating instructions, maintenance, and safety information.



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.

Setup

Perform the following procedure before plugging in the power cord of an electric unit.

1. Ensure that the siphon tube/suction set and the return hose are attached and secure.
2. Using a wrench, attach a minimum of 50' of 1/4" nylon airless spray hose to the unit. Tighten securely.
3. Attach an airless spray gun to the spray hose. Using two wrenches (one on the gun and one on the hose), tighten securely.

NOTE: Do not attach the tip to the spray gun yet. Remove the tip if it is already attached.



Make sure all airless hoses and spray guns are electrically grounded and rated for at least 3300 psi (22.8 MPa) fluid pressure.

4. Make sure the pressure control knob is in its OFF position in the black zone.
5. Make sure the ON/OFF switch is in its OFF position.
6. Fill the oil cup with one tablespoon of piston seal lubricant (Piston Lube).

IMPORTANT: Never operate unit for more than ten seconds without fluid. Operating this unit without fluid will cause unnecessary wear to the packings.

7. Make sure the electrical service is 120V, 15 amp minimum.
8. Plug the power cord into a properly grounded outlet at least 25' from the spray area.

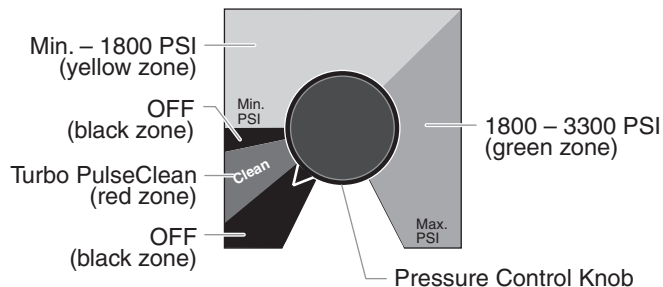
IMPORTANT: Always use a minimum 12 gauge, three-wire extension cord with a grounded plug. Never remove the third prong or use an adapter.

Preparing a New Sprayer

If this sprayer is new, it is shipped with test fluid in the fluid section to prevent corrosion during shipment and storage. This fluid must be thoroughly cleaned out of the system with mineral spirits before you begin spraying.

IMPORTANT: Always keep the trigger lock on the spray gun in the locked position while preparing the system.

1. Place the siphon tube into a container of mineral spirits.
2. Place the return hose into a metal waste container.
3. Set the pressure to minimum by turning the pressure control knob to the "Min" setting in the yellow zone.



4. Move the PRIME/SPRAY valve down to the PRIME position.
5. Turn the unit on by moving the ON/OFF switch to the ON position.
6. Allow the sprayer to run for 15-30 seconds to flush the test fluid out through the return hose and into the waste container.
7. Turn the unit off by moving the ON/OFF switch to the OFF position.

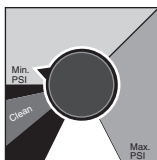
Preparing to Paint

Before painting, it is important to make sure that the fluid in the system is compatible with the paint that is going to be used.

NOTE: Incompatible fluids and paint may cause the valves to become stuck closed, which would require disassembly and cleaning of the sprayer's fluid section.

IMPORTANT: Always keep the trigger lock on the spray gun in the locked position while preparing the system.

1. Place the siphon tube into a container of the appropriate solvent. Examples of the appropriate solvent are water for latex paint or mineral spirits for oil-based paints.
2. Place the return hose into a metal waste container.
3. Set the pressure to minimum by turning the pressure control knob to the "Min" setting in the yellow zone.
4. Move the PRIME/SPRAY valve down to the PRIME position.
5. Turn the unit on by moving the ON/OFF switch to the ON position.
6. Allow the sprayer to run for 15–30 seconds to flush the old solvent out through the return hose and into the metal waste container.
7. Turn the unit off by moving the ON/OFF switch to the OFF position.



NOTE: Make sure that the spray gun does not have a tip or tip guard installed.

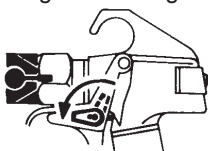
8. Move the PRIME/SPRAY valve up to the SPRAY position.
9. Turn the unit on.
10. Unlock the gun by turning the gun trigger lock to the unlocked position.



Ground the gun by holding it against the edge of the metal container while flushing. Failure to do so may lead to a static electric discharge, which may cause a fire.



11. Trigger the gun into the metal waste container until the old solvent is gone and fresh solvent is coming out of the gun.
12. Lock the gun by turning the gun trigger lock to the locked position.
13. Set down the gun and increase the pressure by turning the pressure control knob slowly clockwise into the green zone.
14. Check the entire system for leaks. If leaks occur, follow the "Pressure Relief Procedure" in this manual before tightening any fittings or hoses.
15. Follow the "Pressure Relief Procedure" in this manual before changing from solvent to paint.



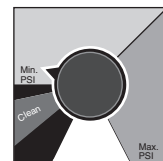
Trigger lock in locked position.



Be sure to follow the pressure relief procedure when shutting down the sprayer for any purpose, including servicing or adjusting any part of the spray system, changing or cleaning spray tips, or preparing for cleanup.

Painting

1. Place the siphon tube into a container of paint.
2. Place the return hose into a metal waste container.
3. Set the pressure to minimum by turning the pressure control knob to the "Min" setting in the yellow zone.
4. Move the PRIME/SPRAY valve down to the PRIME position.
5. Turn on the sprayer by moving the ON/OFF switch to the ON position.
6. Allow the sprayer to run until paint is coming through the return hose into the metal waste container.
7. Turn off the sprayer by moving the ON/OFF switch to the OFF position.
8. Remove the return hose from the waste container and place it in its operating position above the container of paint.
9. Move the PRIME/SPRAY valve up to the SPRAY position.
10. Turn on the sprayer.
11. Unlock the gun by turning the gun trigger lock to the unlocked position.



Ground the gun by holding it against the edge of the metal container while flushing. Failure to do so may lead to a static electric discharge, which may cause a fire.



12. Trigger the gun into the metal waste container until all air and solvent is flushed from the spray hose and paint is flowing freely from the gun.
13. Lock the gun by turning the gun trigger lock to the locked position.
14. Turn off the sprayer.
15. Attach tip guard and tip to the gun as instructed by the tip guard or tip manuals.



POSSIBLE INJECTION HAZARD. Do not spray without the tip guard in place. Never trigger the gun unless the tip is in either the spray or the unclog position. Always engage the gun trigger lock before removing, replacing or cleaning tip.

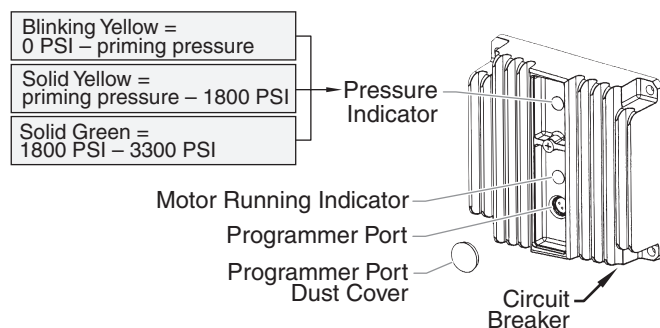
Trigger lock in locked position.

16. Turn on the sprayer.
17. Increase the pressure by turning the pressure control knob slowly clockwise toward the green zone and test the spray pattern on a piece of cardboard. Adjust the pressure control knob until the spray from the gun is completely atomized. Try to keep the pressure control knob at the lowest setting that maintains good atomization.

NOTE: Turning the pressure up higher than needed to atomize the paint will cause premature tip wear and additional overspray.

Electronic Pressure Control Indicators

The following is a description of the indicators on the electronic pressure control.



Pressure Relief Procedure



Be sure to follow the pressure relief procedure when shutting the unit down for any purpose, including servicing or adjusting any part of the spray system, changing or cleaning spray tips, or preparing for cleanup.

1. Lock the gun by turning the gun trigger lock to the locked position.
2. Turn off the sprayer by moving the ON/OFF switch to the OFF position.
3. Turn the pressure control knob counterclockwise to its OFF position in the black zone.
4. Unlock the gun by turning the gun trigger lock to the unlocked position.
5. Hold the metal part of the gun firmly to the side of a metal container to ground the gun and avoid a build up of static electricity.
6. Trigger the gun to remove any pressure that may still be in the hose.
7. Lock the gun by turning the gun trigger lock to the locked position.
8. Move the PRIME/SPRAY valve down to the PRIME position.



Spraying



POSSIBLE INJECTION HAZARD. Do not spray without the tip guard in place. Never trigger the gun unless the tip is in either the spray or the unclog position. Always engage the gun trigger lock before removing, replacing, or cleaning tip.

Spraying Technique

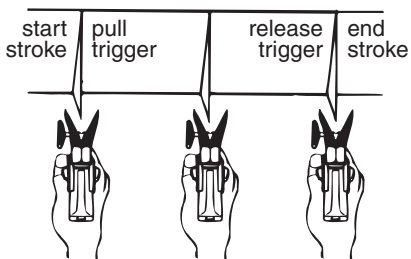
The following techniques, if followed, will assure professional painting results.

Hold the gun perpendicular to the surface and always at equal distance from the surface. Depending on the type of material, surface, or desired spray pattern, the gun should be held at a distance of 12 to 14 inches (30 to 35 cm).

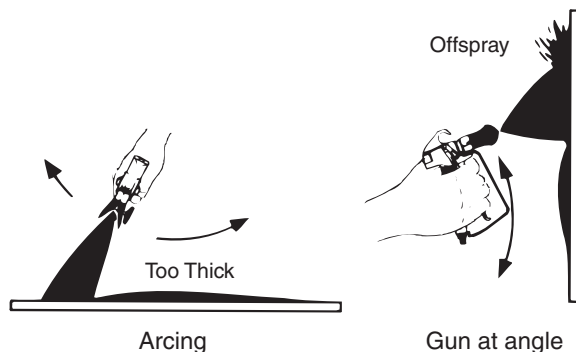
Move the gun either across or up and down the surface at a steady rate. Moving the gun at a consistent speed conserves material and provides even coverage. The correct spraying speed allows a full, wet coat of paint to be applied without runs or sags.

Holding the gun closer to the surface deposits more paint on the surface and produces a narrower spray pattern. Holding the gun farther from the surface produces a thinner coat and wider spray pattern. If runs, sags, or excessive paint occur, change to a spray tip with a smaller orifice. If there is an insufficient amount of paint on the surface or you desire to spray faster, a larger orifice tip should be selected.

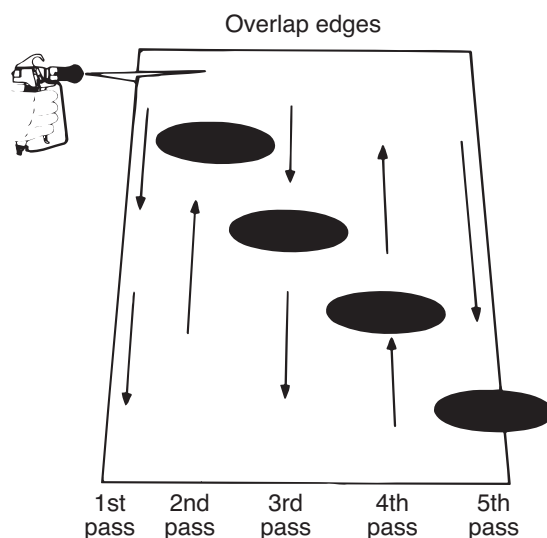
Maintain uniform spray stroke action. Spray alternately from left to right and right to left. Begin movement of the gun before the trigger is pulled.



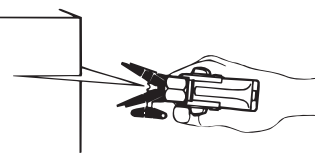
Avoid arcing or holding the gun at an angle. This will result in an uneven finish.



Proper lapping (overlap of spray pattern) is essential to an even finish. Lap each stroke. If you are spraying horizontally, aim at the bottom edge of the preceding stroke, so as to lap the previous pattern by 50%.



For corners and edges, split the center of the spray pattern on the corner or edge and spray vertically so that both adjoining sections receive approximately even amounts of paint.



When spraying with a shield, hold it firmly against the surface. Angle the spray gun slightly away from the shield and toward the surface. This will prevent paint from being forced underneath.

Shrubs next to houses should be tied back and covered with a canvas cloth. The cloth should be removed as soon as possible. Titan gun extensions are extremely helpful in these situations.

Nearby objects such as automobiles, outdoor furniture, etc. should be moved or covered whenever in the vicinity of a spray job. Be careful of any other surrounding objects that could be damaged by overspray.

Practice

1. Be sure that the paint hose is free of kinks and clear of objects with sharp cutting edges.
2. Turn the pressure control knob counterclockwise to its lowest setting.
3. Turn the PRIME/SPRAY valve up to its SPRAY position.

4. Turn the pressure control knob clockwise to its highest setting. The paint hose should stiffen as paint begins to flow through it.
5. Unlock the gun trigger lock.
6. Trigger the spray gun to bleed air out of the hose.
7. When paint reaches the spray tip, spray a test area to check the spray pattern.
8. Use the lowest pressure setting necessary to get a good spray pattern. If the pressure is set too high, the spray pattern will be too light. If the pressure is set too low, tailing will appear or the paint will spatter out in gobs rather than in a fine spray.



Good spray pattern



Paint tailing pattern

Cleanup



Special cleanup instructions for use with flammable solvents:

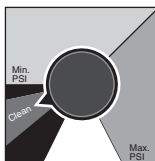
- Always flush spray gun preferably outside and at least one hose length from spray pump.
- If collecting flushed solvents in a one gallon metal container, place it into an empty five gallon container, then flush solvents.
- Area must be free of flammable vapors.
- Follow all cleanup instructions.

IMPORTANT: The sprayer, hose, and gun should be cleaned thoroughly after daily use. Failure to do so permits material to build up, seriously affecting the performance of the unit.



Always spray at minimum pressure with the gun nozzle tip removed when using mineral spirits or any other solvent to clean the sprayer, hose, or gun. Static electricity buildup may result in a fire or explosion in the presence of flammable vapors.

1. Follow the "Pressure Relief Procedure" found in the Operation section of this manual.
2. Remove the gun tip and tip guard and clean with a brush using the appropriate solvent.
3. Place the siphon tube into a container of the appropriate solvent. Examples of the appropriate solvent are water for latex paint or mineral spirits for oil-based paints.
4. Place the return hose into a metal waste container.
5. Move the PRIME/SPRAY valve down to its PRIME position.
6. Set the pressure to Turbo PulseClean by turning the pressure control knob to its PULSE CLEAN position.
7. Turn on the sprayer by moving the ON/OFF switch to the ON position.
8. Allow the solvent to circulate through the unit and flush the paint out of the return hose into the metal waste container.
9. Turn off the sprayer by moving the ON/OFF switch to the OFF position.
10. Move the PRIME/SPRAY valve up to its SPRAY position.
11. Turn on the sprayer.



Ground the gun by holding it against the edge of the metal container while flushing. Failure to do so may lead to a static electric discharge, which may cause a fire.



12. Trigger the gun into the metal waste container until the paint is flushed out of the hose and solvent is coming out of the gun.
13. Continue to trigger the spray gun into the waste container until the solvent coming out of the gun is clean.

NOTE: For long-term or cold weather storage, pump mineral spirits through the entire system. For short-term storage when using latex paint, pump water mixed with Titan Liquid Shield through the entire system (see the Accessories section of this manual for part number).

14. Follow the "Pressure Relief Procedure" found in the Operation section of this manual.
15. Unplug the unit and store in a clean, dry area.

IMPORTANT: Do not store the unit under pressure.

Maintenance



Before proceeding, follow the Pressure Relief Procedure outlined previously in this manual. Additionally, follow all other warnings to reduce the risk of an injection injury, injury from moving parts or electric shock. Always unplug the sprayer before servicing!

General Repair and Service Notes

The following tools are needed when repairing this sprayer:

Phillips Screwdriver	3/8" Hex Wrench
Needle Nose Pliers	5/16" Hex Wrench
Adjustable Wrench	1/4" Hex Wrench
Rubber Mallet	3/16" Hex Wrench
Flat-blade Screwdriver	5/32" Hex Wrench

1. Before repairing any part of the sprayer, read the instructions carefully, including all warnings.

IMPORTANT: Never pull on a wire to disconnect it. Pulling on a wire could loosen the connector from the wire.

2. Test your repair before regular operation of the sprayer to be sure that the problem is corrected. If the sprayer does not operate properly, review the repair procedure to determine if everything was done correctly. Refer to the Troubleshooting Charts to help identify other possible problems.
3. Make certain that the service area is well ventilated in case solvents are used during cleaning. Always wear protective eyewear while servicing. Additional protective equipment may be required depending on the type of cleaning solvent. Always contact the supplier of solvents for recommendations.
4. If you have any further questions concerning your TITAN Airless Sprayer, call TITAN:

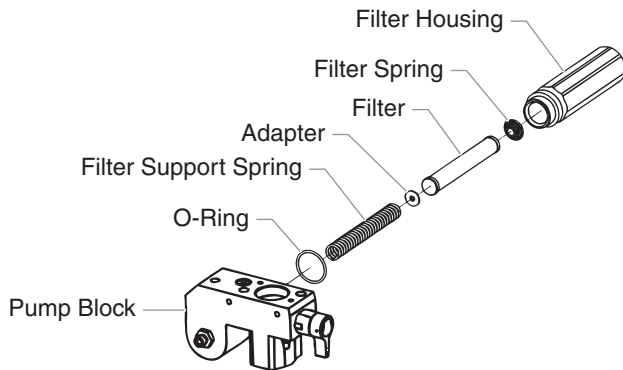
Customer Service (U.S.)	1-800-526-5362
Fax	1-800-528-4826
Customer Service (Canada).....	1-800-565-8665
Fax.....	1-905-856-8496
Customer Service (International)	1-201-337-1240
Fax	1-201-405-7449

Replacing the Filters

Pump Filter

1. Loosen and remove the filter housing by hand.
2. Slip the filter off of the filter support spring.
3. Inspect the filter. Based on inspection, clean or replace the filter.
4. Inspect the o-ring. Based on inspection, clean or replace the o-ring.
5. Slide the new or cleaned filter over the filter support spring with the adapter in place. Push the filter into the center of the pump block.
6. Slide the filter housing over the filter and thread it into the pump block until secure.

NOTE: The filter housing should be hand-tightened, but make sure the filter housing is seated fully into the pump block.

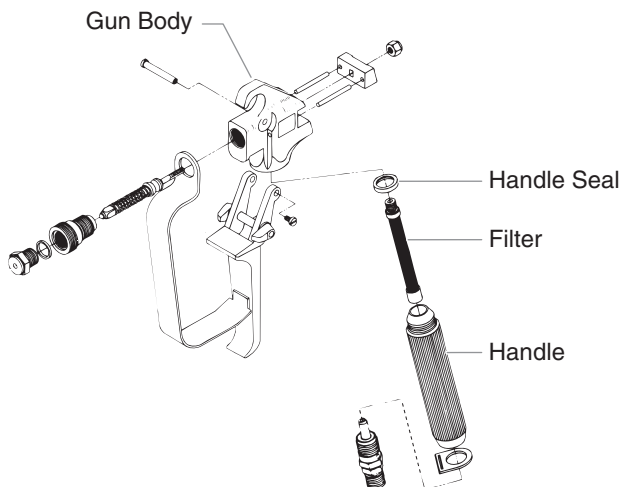


Gun Filter

1. Move the gun trigger lock to the unlocked position.
2. Loosen and remove the handle from the gun body.
3. Turning clockwise, unscrew the filter from the gun body.

NOTE: Left-handed threads require turning the filter clockwise to remove.

4. Turning counterclockwise, screw the new or cleaned filter into the gun body.
5. Make sure the handle seal is in position and thread the handle into the gun body until secure.
6. Move the gun trigger lock to the locked position.



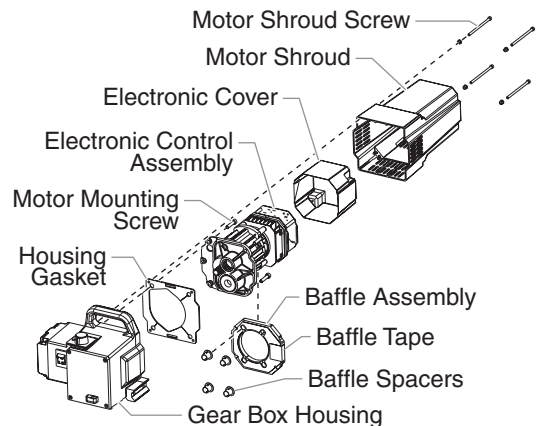
NOTE: For more detail, part number information, and assembly drawings at larger scale, please see the LX -80 Professional Airless Gun Owner's Manual (#313-012).

Replacing the Motor (with Electronic Control)



Electrostatic discharge (ESD) potential could cause damage to electronic control. Use Titan ESD wrist strap P/N 700-1037 or equivalent when working on electronic control with electronic cover removed.

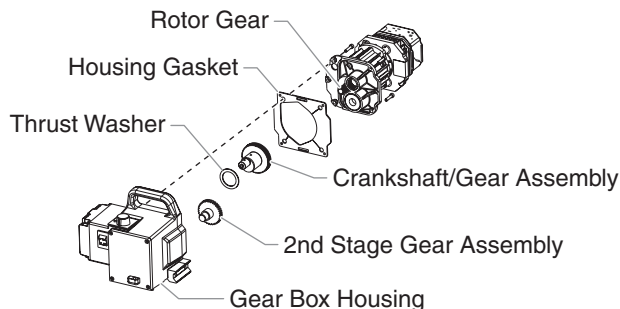
1. Unplug the unit.
2. Loosen and remove the four motor shroud screws. Remove the motor shroud.
3. Release the baffle tape on the side of the baffle assembly and slip the baffle assembly off of the motor. Remove the four baffle spacers.
4. Slide the electronic cover off of the electronic control assembly on the motor.
5. Loosen and remove the four heat sink assembly mounting screws. Pull back the heat sink assembly to access and disconnect the two wires coming from the motor.
6. At the electronic control assembly:
 - a. Disconnect the white wire coming from the power cord and the white wire coming from the ON/OFF switch.
 - b. Disconnect the three wires coming from the potentiometer and the phone jack-style connector coming from the transducer.
 - c. Disconnect the seven wires coming from the indicator lights assembly.
7. Loosen and remove the four motor mounting screws.
8. Pull the motor out of the gear box housing.
9. With the motor removed, inspect the gears in the gear box housing for damage or excessive wear. Replace the gears, if necessary.



10. Install the new motor into the gear box housing. Make sure the housing gasket is positioned properly.
11. Secure the motor with the four motor mounting screws.
12. Reconnect the wires to the electronic control assembly (refer to the electrical schematic in the Parts List section of this manual).
13. Connect the two motor wires to the heat sink assembly.
14. Position the electronic cover over the electronic control assembly.
15. Position the heat sink assembly on the gear box housing and secure in position with the four heat sink assembly mounting screws.
16. Slip the baffle assembly around the motor. Secure the baffle assembly with the baffle tape. Slip the four baffle spacers into position between the rear bell of the motor and the baffle assembly.
17. Slide the motor shroud over the motor. Make sure the housing gasket is positioned properly.
18. Secure the motor shroud with the four motor shroud screws.

Replacing the Gears

1. Unplug the unit.
2. Loosen and remove the four motor shroud screws. Remove the motor shroud.
3. Release the baffle tape on the side of the baffle assembly and slip the baffle assembly off of the motor. Remove the four baffle spacers.
4. Slide the electronic cover off of the electronic control assembly on the motor.
5. Loosen and remove the four heat sink assembly mounting screws. Pull back the heat sink assembly to access and disconnect the two wires coming from the motor.
6. At the electronic control assembly:
 - a. Disconnect the white wire coming from the power cord and the white wire coming from the ON/OFF switch.
 - b. Disconnect the three wires coming from the potentiometer and the phone jack-style connector coming from the transducer.
 - c. Disconnect the seven wires coming from the indicator lights assembly.
7. Loosen and remove the four motor mounting screws.
8. Pull the motor out of the gear box housing.
9. Inspect the rotor gear on the end of the motor for damage or excessive wear. If this gear is completely worn out, replace the motor.
10. Remove and inspect the 2nd stage gear assembly for damage or excessive wear. Replace, if necessary.
11. Remove and inspect the crankshaft/gear assembly for damage or excessive wear. If damaged or worn, replace the crankshaft/gear assembly.



NOTE: Refill the gear box in the pump housing with five ounces of Lubriplate (P/N 314-171).

12. Install the motor into the gear box housing. Make sure the housing gasket is positioned properly and the thrust washer is in place.
13. Secure the motor with the four motor mounting screws.
14. Reconnect the wires to the electronic control assembly (refer to the electrical schematic in the Parts List section of this manual).
15. Connect the two motor wires to the heat sink assembly.
16. Position the electronic cover over the electronic control assembly.
17. Position the heat sink assembly on the gear box housing and secure in position with the four heat sink assembly mounting screws.
18. Slip the baffle assembly around the motor. Secure the baffle assembly with the baffle tape. Slip the four baffle spacers into position between the rear bell of the motor and the baffle assembly.
19. Slide the motor shroud over the motor. Make sure the housing gasket is positioned properly.
20. Secure the motor shroud with the four motor shroud screws.

Replacing the Transducer

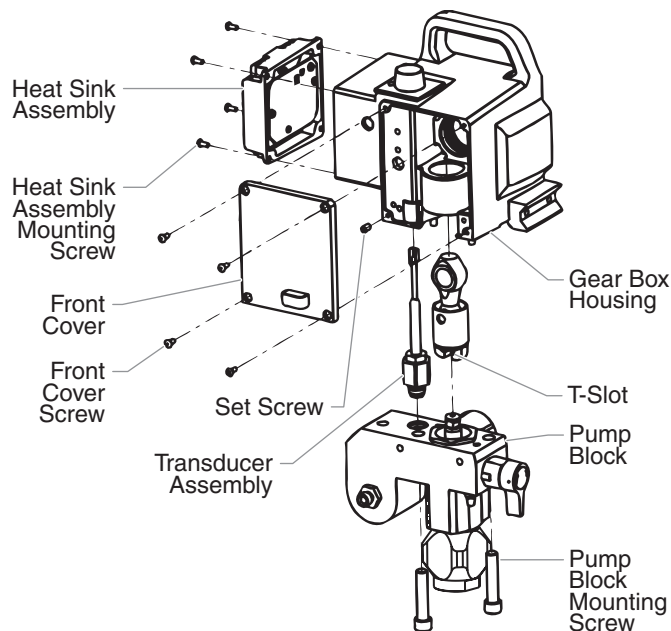
1. Loosen and remove the four front cover screws. Remove the front cover.
2. Stop the sprayer at the bottom of its stroke so that the piston is in its lowest position. Turn off and unplug the sprayer.



Before proceeding, follow the Pressure Relief Procedure outlined previously in this manual. Additionally, follow all other warnings to reduce the risk of an injection injury, injury from moving parts or electric shock. Always unplug the sprayer before servicing!

3. Tilt the pump back for easy access to the fluid section.
4. Using a 3/8" hex wrench, loosen and remove the two pump block mounting screws.
5. Pull the pump block down approximately 1/2" from the gear box housing to clear the transducer.
6. Slide the pump block and piston rod forward until the piston rod is out of the T-slot on the slider assembly.
7. Loosen and remove the four heat sink assembly mounting screws.
8. Pull back the heat sink assembly for access to the transducer wire plug-in.
9. Follow the wire from the transducer to the heat sink assembly and unplug the transducer wire from the heat sink assembly.
10. Using an 1/8" hex wrench, loosen and remove the set screw from the bottom of the gear box housing.
11. Slide the transducer assembly out of the bottom of the gear box housing.
12. Install the new transducer assembly into the gear box housing.
13. Thread the set screw into the gear box housing and tighten securely.
14. Plug the transducer wire into the heat sink assembly where the old transducer wire was located.
15. Reassemble the pump by reversing steps 1–8.

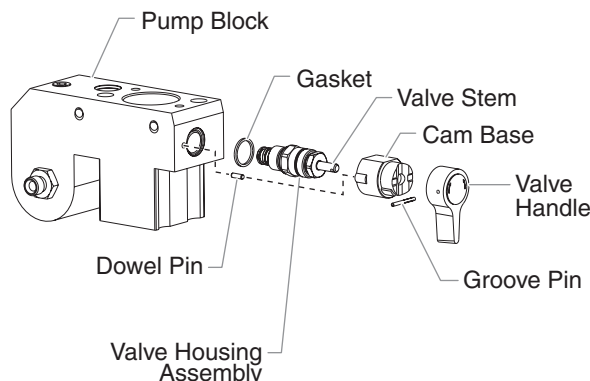
IMPORTANT: Make sure the transducer is aligned properly with the hole in the pump block during reassembly. Improper alignment may cause damage to the transducer gasket.



Replacing the PRIME/SPRAY Valve

Perform the following procedure using PRIME/SPRAY valve replacement kit P/N 800-915.

1. Push the groove pin out of the valve handle.
2. Remove the valve handle and the cam base.
3. Using a wrench, loosen and remove the valve housing assembly.
4. Make sure the gasket is in place and thread the new valve housing assembly into the pump block. Tighten securely with wrench.
5. Place the cam base over the valve housing assembly. Lubricate the cam base with grease and line up the cam with the pump block using the dowel pin.
6. Line up the hole on the valve stem with the hole in the valve handle.
7. Insert the groove pin into the valve handle and through the valve stem to secure the valve handle in position.



Servicing the Fluid Section

Use the following procedures to service the valves and repack the fluid section. Perform the following steps before performing any maintenance on the fluid section.

1. Loosen and remove the four front cover screws. Remove the front cover.
2. Stop the sprayer at the bottom of its stroke so that the piston is in its lowest position. Turn off and unplug the sprayer.



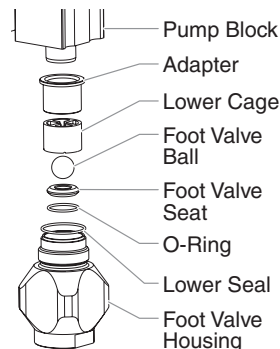
Before proceeding, follow the Pressure Relief Procedure outlined previously in this manual. Additionally, follow all other warnings to reduce the risk of an injection injury, injury from moving parts or electric shock. Always unplug the sprayer before servicing!

3. For High Rider units, remove the return hose from the clamp on the siphon tube. Unscrew the siphon tube from the foot valve housing.
4. For Low Rider units, remove the retaining clip from the bottom of the foot valve housing. Unscrew the return hose from the pump block and remove the suction set assembly.
5. Tilt the pump back for easy access to the fluid section.

Servicing the Valves

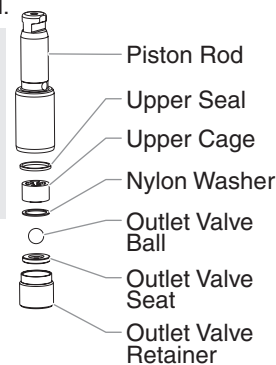
The design of Titan's fluid section allows access to the foot valve and seat as well as the outlet valve and seat without completely disassembling the fluid section. It is possible that the valves may not seat properly because of debris stuck in the foot valve seat or outlet valve seat. Use the following instructions to clean the valves and reverse or replace the seats.

1. Loosen and remove the foot valve housing from the pump block.
2. Remove the lower cage, foot valve ball, foot valve seat, and o-ring from the foot valve housing.
3. Clean out any debris in the foot valve housing and examine the valve housing and seat. If the seat is damaged, reverse or replace the seat.
4. Remove the adapter from the pump block.
5. Using a 3/8" hex wrench, loosen and remove the outlet valve retainer from the piston rod.



NOTE: Always service the outlet valve with the piston rod attached to the pump. This will prevent the piston rod from rotating during disassembly of the outlet valve.

6. Remove the upper seal, upper cage, nylon washer, outlet valve ball, and outlet valve seat from the outlet valve retainer.
7. Clean out any debris and examine the outlet valve retainer and outlet valve seat. If the seat is damaged, reverse or replace the seat.
8. Clean and inspect the upper cage and outlet valve ball. Replace if they are worn or damaged.
9. Reassemble the valves by reversing the steps above.



NOTE: During reassembly, make sure the o-ring between the pump block and foot valve housing is lubricated with grease and in position.

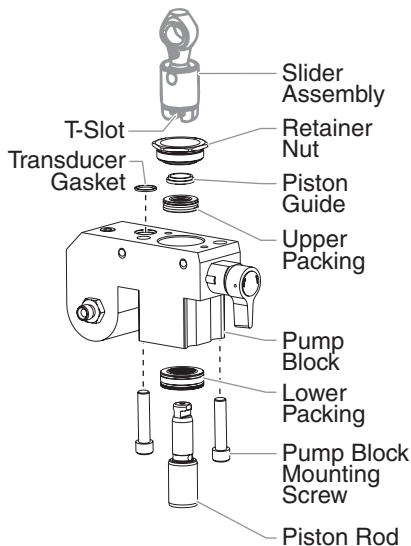
Repacking the Fluid Section

NOTE: The factory-installed packings are black in color. The replacement packings in the packing replacement kit are white.

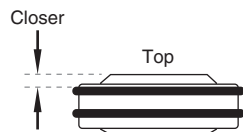
1. Remove the foot valve assembly using the steps in the "Servicing the Valves" procedure above.

NOTE: The outlet valve does not need to be disassembled from the piston rod for this procedure.

2. Using 3/8" a hex wrench, loosen and remove the two pump block mounting screws.
3. Pull the pump block down approximately 1/2" from the gear box housing.
4. Slide the pump block and piston rod forward until the piston rod is out of the T-slot on the slider assembly.
5. Slide the piston rod out through the bottom of the pump block.
6. Loosen and remove the retainer nut and piston guide from the pump block.
7. Remove the upper and lower packings from the pump block.
8. Clean the pump block.
9. Locate the new upper and lower packings and pack the areas between the packing lips with grease. Lubricate the o-rings on the exterior of the packings with grease.
9. Inspect the piston rod for wear and replace if necessary.
10. Insert the upper packing into the top of the pump block with the raised lip on the packing facing down.
11. Insert the piston guide into the retainer nut. Thread the retainer nut into the pump block until it is hand tight.
12. Pre-form the lower packing using the lower packing sizing tool (included in the repacking kit).
13. Insert the lower packing partially into the bottom of the pump block so that the side that has the o-ring closest to the face of the packing faces up.
14. Push the lower packing into position using the lower packing insertion tool (see Fluid Section Assembly parts list for lower packing insertion tool P/N).
15. Inspect the piston rod for wear and replace if necessary.



Install upper packing with raised lip and o-ring facing down.



Install lower packing with the side that has the o-ring closest to the top of the packing facing up.

NOTE: Coat the piston guide tool and the piston rod with grease before inserting them into the pump block.

16. Place the piston insertion tool (included in the repacking kit) over the top of the piston rod.

17. Insert the piston rod into the bottom of the pump block, through the lower packing, through the upper packing, and out through the retainer nut. Using a rubber mallet, tap the bottom of the piston rod lightly until the piston rod is in position in the pump block.

NOTE: When repacking the fluid section, make sure the raised lip on the bottom of the lower packing is fully outside the packing around the piston rod after insertion of the piston rod.

18. Remove the piston insertion tool from the top of the piston rod.
19. Using a wrench, tighten the retainer nut into the pump block. Torque to 25-30 ft. lbs.
20. Slide the top of the piston rod into the T-slot on the slider assembly.
21. Position the pump block underneath the gear box housing and push up until it rests against the gear box housing.

IMPORTANT: Make sure the transducer is aligned properly with the hole in the pump block during reassembly. Improper alignment may cause damage to the transducer gasket.

22. Thread the pump block mounting screws through the pump block and into the gear box housing. Tighten securely.
23. Reassemble the foot valve assembly into the pump block.

NOTE: During reassembly, make sure the o-ring between the pump block and foot valve housing is lubricated with grease and in position.

24. For High Rider units, thread the siphon tube into the foot valve housing and tighten securely. Make sure to wrap the threads on the siphon tube with PTFE tape before assembly. Replace the return hose into the clamp on the siphon tube.
25. For Low Rider units, insert the elbow on the suction set assembly into the bottom of the foot valve housing. Position the retaining clip up into the foot valve housing to secure the suction set assembly.
26. Thread the return hose into the pump block and tighten securely.
27. Place the front cover on the gear box housing and secure in position using the four front cover screws.
28. Turn on the sprayer by following the procedure in the "Operation" section of this manual and check for leaks.

NOTE: Repacking kit P/N 800-450 is available. For best results use all parts supplied in this kit.

Troubleshooting

Problem

Cause

Solution

A. The unit will not run.

1. The unit is not plugged in.
2. Tripped breaker.
3. The pressure is set too low (pressure control knob set at minimum setting does not supply power to unit).
4. Faulty or loose wiring.
5. Excessive motor temperature.
6. ON/OFF switch is defective.

1. Plug the unit in.
2. Reset the breaker.
3. Turn the pressure control knob clockwise to supply power to the unit and increase the pressure setting.
4. Inspect or take to a Titan authorized service center.
5. Allow motor to cool.
6. Replace the ON/OFF switch.

B. The unit will not prime.

1. The PRIME/SPRAY valve is in the SPRAY position.
2. Air leak in the siphon tube/suction set.
3. The pump filter and/or inlet screen is clogged.
4. The siphon tube/suction set is clogged.

1. Rotate the PRIME/SPRAY valve clockwise to the PRIME position.
2. Check the siphon tube/suction set connection and tighten or re-tape the connection with PTFE tape.
3. Remove the pump filter element and clean. Remove the inlet screen and clean.
4. Remove the siphon tube/suction set and clean.

C. The unit will not build or maintain pressure.

1. The spray tip is worn.
2. The spray tip is too large.
3. The pressure control knob is not set properly.
4. The pump filter, gun filter, or inlet screen is clogged.
5. Material flows from the return hose when the PRIME/SPRAY valve is in the SPRAY position.
6. Air leak in the siphon tube/suction set.
7. There is external fluid leak.
8. There is an internal fluid section leak (packings are worn and/or dirty, valve balls are worn).
9. Worn valve seats

1. Replace the spray tip following the instructions that came with the spray gun.
2. Replace the spray tip with a tip that has a smaller orifice following the instructions that came with the spray gun.
3. Turn the pressure control knob clockwise to increase the pressure setting.
4. Remove the pump filter element and clean. Remove the gun filter and clean. Remove the inlet screen and clean.
5. Clean or replace the PRIME/SPRAY valve.

10. Motor powers but fails to rotate

D. Fluid leakage at the upper end of the fluid section.

1. The upper packings are worn.
2. The piston rod is worn.

6. Check the siphon tube/suction set connection and tighten or re-tape the connection with PTFE tape.
7. Check for external leaks at all connections. Tighten connections, if necessary.
8. Clean the valves and service the fluid section following the "Servicing the Fluid Section" procedure in the Maintenance section of this manual.
9. Reverse or replace the valve seats following the "Servicing the Fluid Section" procedure in the Maintenance section of this manual.
10. Take unit to a Titan authorized service center.

E. Excessive surge at the spray gun.

1. Wrong type of airless spray hose.
2. The spray tip worn or too large.
3. Excessive pressure.

1. Replace hose with a minimum of 50' of 1/4" grounded textile braid airless paint spray hose.
2. Replace the spray tip following the instructions that came with the spray gun.
3. Rotate the pressure control knob counterclockwise to decrease spray pressure.

F. Poor spray pattern.

1. The spray tip is too large for the material being used.
2. Incorrect pressure setting.
3. Insufficient fluid delivery.
4. The material being sprayed is too viscous.

1. Replace the spray tip with a new or smaller spray tip following the instructions that came with the spray gun.
2. Rotate the pressure control knob to adjust the pressure for a proper spray pattern.
3. Clean all screens and filters.
4. Add solvent to the material according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

G. The unit lacks power.

1. The pressure adjustment is too low.
2. Improper voltage supply.

1. Rotate the pressure control knob clockwise to increase the pressure setting.
2. Reconnect the input voltage for 120V AC.

Patents

These products are covered by one or more of the following U.S. patents:

4,500,119

4,768,929

Notes



Consignes de sécurité important • Lire toutes ces consignes avant d'utiliser l'appareil. GARDER CES CONSIGNES.



Indique une situation à risque, laquelle, si elle n'est pas évitée, peut entraîner des blessures graves, voire la mort.



Pour réduire les risques d'incendie ou d'explosion, de choc électrique et de blessure, vous devez lire et comprendre les directives figurant dans ce manuel. Familiarisez-vous avec les commandes et l'utilisation adéquate de l'équipement.

DANGER : INJECTION CUTANÉE

A high pressure paint stream produced by this Le jet de haute pression produit par cet appareil peut transpercer la peau et les tissus sous-jacents, causant des blessures graves pouvant entraîner l'amputation.



NE PAS TRAITER ce type de BLESSURE COMME UNE SIMPLE COUPURE! Une amputation peut en résulter. ON doit consulter un médecin sur-le-champ.

La pression maximale de ce pulvérisateur est d'environ 3 300 PSI / 22,8 MPa.

MESURES PRÉVENTIVES :

- Ne pas pointer le pistolet vers une partie du corps.
- Ne pas pointer le pistolet vers une personne ou un animal; ne pas pulvériser non plus de produit dessus.
- NE JAMAIS mettre une partie du corps devant le jet de produit. NE JAMAIS toucher les fuites du flexible de pulvérisation.
- NE JAMAIS mettre la main, même gantée, devant le pistolet (les gants n'offrent aucune protection contre les blessures par injection).
- TOUJOURS verrouiller la détente, arrêter la pompe et relâcher toute la pression avant d'effectuer la maintenance de l'appareil ou de le laisser sans surveillance, d'en nettoyer le protège-embout ou l'embout, ou de remplacer ce dernier. La pression ne sera pas relâchée par le simple arrêt du moteur; pour ce faire, on doit se servir du bouton PRIME/SPRAY (se reporter à la section Comment libérer la pression, du présent manuel).
- TOUJOURS s'assurer que le protège-embout est en place avant de pulvériser. Il est cependant à noter que, s'il assure une certaine protection, ce dispositif joue surtout un rôle préventif.
- TOUJOURS retirer l'embout avant de vidanger ou de nettoyer l'appareil.
- toujours inspecter le flexible avant de commencer; celui-ci peut présenter des fuites attribuables à l'usure, à une flexion excessive ou à un traitement abusif, lesquelles fuites présentent des risques d'injection cutanée. Ne pas utiliser le flexible pour soulever ou tirer l'équipement.
- NE JAMAIS utiliser de pistolet sans verrou de détente et protège-doigts.
- Tous les accessoires (pistolets, embouts, rallonges, flexibles etc.) doivent pouvoir subir une pression nominale de 3 300 PSI / 22,8 MPa ou plus.
- Ne laissez pas l'appareil sous tension ou sous pression quand vous vous en éloignez. Quand vous n'utilisez pas l'appareil, éteignez-le et libérez la pression conformément aux instructions Comment libérer la pression, du présent manuel.
- Vérifiez que toutes les connexions sont bien serrées avant d'utiliser l'appareil. Toute pièce qui n'est pas fixée solidement risque d'être projetée violemment ou d'entraîner la fuite d'un jet de liquide à une pression extrêmement élevée, ce qui pourrait causer des blessures graves.
- Verrouillez toujours la détente quand vous ne pulvérisiez pas. Vérifiez que le verrou de la détente fonctionne correctement.

REMARQUE À L'INTENTION DES MÉDECINS :

Les injections cutanées sont des lésions traumatiques; il importe donc de les traiter sans délai. On NE DOIT PAS retarder ce traitement sous prétexte de vérifier la toxicité du produit en cause, celle-ci n'étant conséquente que dans le cas d'injection directe de certains produits dans le système sanguin. Il pourrait s'avérer nécessaire de consulter un plasticien ou un spécialiste en chirurgie reconstructive de la main.

DANGER : ÉMANATIONS DANGEREUSES

Certains produits (peintures, solvants, insecticides ou autres) peuvent être nocifs s'ils sont inhalés ou entrent en contact avec l'organisme. Les émanations de ces produits peuvent provoquer de graves nausées, évanouissements ou empoisonnements.



MESURES PRÉVENTIVES :

- Se servir d'un masque ou d'un respirateur s'il y a risque d'inhalation (lire toutes les directives concernant ces dispositifs afin de s'assurer qu'ils offrent la protection requise).
- Porter des lunettes de protection.
- Porter les vêtements de protection prescrits par le fabricant du produit utilisé.



DANGER : EXPLOSION OU INCENDIE

Les émanations de certains produits peuvent exploser ou s'enflammer, et risquent d'entraîner des dommages matériels ou de graves blessures.



MESURES PRÉVENTIVES :

- S'assurer que l'aire de travail est dotée de moyens d'évacuation d'air vicié et d'introduction d'air frais pour éviter l'accumulation de vapeurs inflammables. Les vapeurs dégagées par la peinture ou les solvants peuvent provoquer une explosion ou s'enflammer.
- Ne pas pulvériser de produit dans un endroit clos.
- Ne pas travailler près de sources d'ignition (décharges électrostatiques ou étincelles provoquées par le branchement/débranchement d'appareils ou la commutation d'interrupteurs, d'appareils électriques, flammes nues, veilleuses, objets chauds, etc.). La peinture ou le solvant s'écoulant dans l'équipement peut générer de l'électricité statique.
- Ne pas fumer dans l'aire de travail.
- L'aire de travail doit être munie d'un extincteur en bon état de marche.
- Prévoir un espace d'au moins 7.62 mètres entre la pompe et l'objet à pulvériser s'ils sont dans la même pièce bien ventilée (rallonger le flexible au besoin). Les vapeurs inflammables étant souvent plus lourdes que l'air, l'espace au-dessus du plancher doit être particulièrement bien aéré. La pompe contient des pièces qui produisent des arcs et émettent des étincelles pouvant enflammer les vapeurs.
- Les appareils et objets à l'intérieur ou à proximité de l'aire de travail doivent être adéquatement mis à la terre pour éviter les décharges électrostatiques.
- Veillez à ce que la zone soit propre et exempte de contenants de peinture ou de solvant, chiffons ou autres matériaux inflammables.
- Les flexibles dont on se sert doivent être conçus pour subir les pressions élevées et faits de matériaux conducteurs ou mis à la terre adéquatement; le pistolet sera mis à la terre par le biais de ses raccords aux flexibles.
- Pour les appareils électriques — Le cordon d'alimentation doit être branché à un circuit trifilaire.
- L'appareil doit toujours être vidangé à basse pression, embout retiré, dans un contenant métallique distinct. Tenir le pistolet contre la paroi du contenant de manière à mettre ce dernier à la terre et à prévenir les décharges électrostatiques.
- Toujours respecter les mises en garde et les directives du fabricant des produits et solvants utilisés. On doit connaître les produits contenus dans les peintures et solvants qu'on pulvérise. Lire les fiches techniques santé-sécurité (FTSS) et les étiquettes des contenants fournies avec les peintures et solvants. Suivre les consignes de sécurité du fabricant de peinture et de solvant.
- 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 est la température à laquelle le liquide peut créer suffisamment de vapeurs et s'enflammer.
- Le plastique est générateur de décharges électrostatiques; ne jamais en suspendre pour fermer une aire de travail ou en utiliser en guise de toile de protection lorsqu'on pulvérise un produit inflammable.
- Se servir de la pression la plus basse possible pour vidanger l'appareil.
- Ne pas pulvériser de produit sur la pompe.





Consignes de sécurité important • Lire toutes ces consignes avant d'utiliser l'appareil. GARDER CES CONSIGNES.

DANGER : EXPLOSION CAUSÉE PAR DES PRODUITS INCOMPATIBLES

Ce type d'explosion peut entraîner des dommages matériels ou des blessures graves.



MESURES PRÉVENTIVES :

- Ne pas utiliser de produits contenant du chlore ou du javellisant.
- Ne pas utiliser de solvants à base de halons comme l'eau de javel, les agents antimoissure, le chlorure de méthylène et le trichloroéthane-1-1-1, lesquels ne sont pas compatibles avec l'aluminium.
- Communiquer avec le fournisseur du produit concerné pour en connaître la compatibilité avec l'aluminium.

DANGER : GÉNÉRALITÉS

D'autres dangers peuvent entraîner des dommages matériels ou des blessures graves.

MESURES PRÉVENTIVES :

- Lire toutes les directives et consignes de sécurité avant d'utiliser l'appareil.
- Observer tous les codes locaux, provinciaux, d'état et nationaux régissant la ventilation, la prévention des incendies et le fonctionnement de l'appareil.
- Aux États-Unis, le gouvernement a adopté des normes de sécurité en vertu de l'Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA). Le cas échéant, on doit les consulter, notamment les parties 1910 des normes générales et 1926 des normes de construction.
- N'utiliser que les pièces autorisées par le fabricant; les utilisateurs qui choisiront d'utiliser des composants dont les caractéristiques techniques et les exigences en matière de sécurité sont inférieures devront en assumer tous les risques et responsabilités.
- Tous les raccords, les tuyaux et les bouchons de remplissage doivent être fixés solidement en place avant d'utiliser la pompe de pulvérisation. Toute pièce qui n'est pas fixée solidement risque d'être projetée violemment ou d'entraîner la fuite d'un jet de liquide à une pression extrêmement élevée, ce qui pourrait causer des blessures graves.
- Avant chaque utilisation, examiner tous les flexibles afin de confirmer l'absence de coupures, de fuites, d'abrasions ou de renflements. Vérifier également l'intégrité des raccords. Remplacer sans délai les pièces qui semblent présenter des défauts. Ne jamais tenter de réparer un flexible; remplacer ceux qui font défaut par des modèles haute pression, avec mise à la terre.
- Ne faites pas de nœud avec le tuyau et ne le tordez pas trop. Le tuyau à vide peut présenter des fuites suite à l'usure, les nœuds ou les mauvais traitements. Une fuite risque d'injecter du produit dans la peau.
- N'exposez pas le tuyau à des températures ou des pressions supérieures à celles spécifiées par le fabricant.
- Ne pas pulvériser à l'extérieur par grands vents.
- Porter des vêtements aptes à protéger la peau et les cheveux du produit utilisé.
- Ne pas utiliser le pistolet ou ne pas pulvériser de produits en présence d'enfants à proximité. Éloigner les enfants de l'équipement en tout temps.
- Ne pas s'étirer ni ne travailler sur un support instable. Toujours garder les deux pieds au sol pour rester en équilibre.
- Se servir de la pression la plus basse possible pour vidanger l'appareil.
- Rester vigilant et faire attention à ce que l'on fait.
- Ne pas se servir de l'équipement en cas de fatigue ou si vos aptitudes sont affaiblies par la consommation de drogues ou de boissons alcoolisées.
- Pour les appareils électriques — Débranchez toujours le cordon électrique de la prise avant de travailler sur l'équipement.
- N'utilisez pas le tuyau pour tirer ou soulever l'équipement.
- Ne pas soulever par la poignée de chariot en chargeant ou en déchargeant.

Instructions de mise à la terre

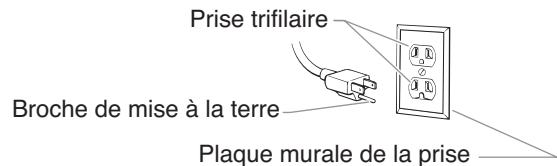
Cet appareil doit être mis à la terre. La mise à la terre réduit les risques d'électrocution lors d'un court-circuit en permettant au courant de s'écouler par le fil de mise à la terre. Cet appareil est muni d'un cordon électrique avec fil de mise à la terre ainsi que d'une fiche de terre. La fiche doit être branchée sur une prise installée correctement et mise à la terre conformément à la réglementation et aux codes en vigueur.

MISE EN GARDE - Le fait de ne pas brancher correctement la fiche trifilaire de l'appareil peut entraîner des risques de choc électrique.



Si on doit réparer ou remplacer le cordon ou la fiche, ne pas raccorder le fil de terre à la borne des broches plates (lames) de cette dernière. Ce fil, normalement vert (avec ou sans rayures jaunes), doit être relié à la broche de terre.

Consulter un technicien ou un électricien qualifié à défaut de comprendre l'ensemble des présentes directives ou en cas d'incertitude quant à la mise à terre de l'appareil. Ne pas modifier la fiche de l'appareil; si elle ne s'adapte pas dans la prise voulue, faire remplacer cette dernière par un électricien qualifié.



IMPORTANT : Utiliser uniquement une rallonge à trois fils munie d'une fiche de terre dans une prise secteur mise à la terre correspondant au type de fiche de l'appareil. S'assurer que votre rallonge est en bon état. Lorsque vous utilisez une rallonge, assurez-vous qu'elle soit d'un calibre suffisant pour supporter l'intensité du courant requise par l'appareil. Une rallonge trop mince entraîne une chute de tension, une diminution de l'intensité et une surchauffe. Une rallonge de calibre 12 est recommandée. Si vous devez utiliser une rallonge à l'extérieur, celle-ci doit comprendre la marque W-A après la désignation indiquant le type de cordon. Par exemple, la désignation SJTW-A indique que le cordon est conçu pour être utilisé à l'extérieur.



Información de seguridad importante • Lea toda la información de seguridad antes de operar el equipo. **GUARDE ESTAS INSTRUCCIONES.**



Indica una situación peligrosa que, de no evitarse, puede causar la muerte o lesiones graves.



Para reducir los riesgos de incendios, explosiones, descargas eléctricas o lesiones a las personas, lea y entienda todas las instrucciones incluidas en este manual. Familiarícese con los controles y el uso adecuado del equipo.

PELIGRO: LESIÓN POR INYECCIÓN

El flujo de pintura a alta presión que produce este equipo puede perforar la piel y los tejidos subyacentes, ocasionando lesiones graves y posible amputación. CONSULTE A UN MÉDICO INMEDIATAMENTE.



¡NO TRATE LA LESIÓN POR INYECCIÓN COMO UNA CORTADURA SIMPLE! La inyección puede ocasionar amputación. Consulte a un médico inmediatamente.

La gama operativa máxima de la pistola es de 3300 PSI / 22.8 MPa de presión del líquido.

PREVENCIÓN:

- NUNCA apunte la pistola a ninguna parte del cuerpo.
- No apunte con la pistola ni rocíe a cualquier persona o animal.
- NUNCA deje que ninguna parte del cuerpo toque el flujo de líquido. NO deje que el cuerpo toque una fuga de la manguera de líquido.
- NUNCA ponga la mano frente a la pistola. Los guantes no protegen contra una lesión por inyección.
- SIEMPRE ponga el seguro del gatillo, apague la bomba y libere toda la presión antes de dar servicio, limpiar la boquilla o protección, cambiar la boquilla o dejar la pistola sin supervisión. No se libera la presión al apagar el motor. Debe girarse la perilla PRIME/ SPRAY (CEBAR/ROCIAR) a PRIME (CEBAR) para aliviar la presión. Consulte el PROCEDIMIENTO PARA ALIVIAR LA PRESIÓN descrito en este manual.
- SIEMPRE mantenga la protección de la boquilla en su sitio al rociar. La protección de la boquilla sirve principalmente de dispositivo de advertencia.
- SIEMPRE retire la boquilla rociadora antes de enjuagar o limpiar el sistema.
- La manguera de pintura puede presentar fugas por desgaste, dobleces y maltrato. La fuga puede inyectar material traspasando la piel. Inspeccione la manguera antes de cada uso. No use mangueras para levantar o tirar del equipo.
- NUNCA use una pistola rociadora sin contar con el seguro y la protección del gatillo.
- Todos los accesorios deben tener capacidades nominales de 3300 PSI / 22.8 MPa como mínimo. Esto incluye las boquillas rociadoras, pistolas, extensiones y manguera.
- No deje el aparato con corriente ni con presión cuando nadie esté pendiente de ella. Cuando no utilice el aparato, apáguelo y libere la presión siguiendo las instrucciones del PROCEDIMIENTO PARA ALIVIAR LA PRESIÓN descrito en este manual.
- Antes de utilizar el aparato, verifique que todas las conexiones son seguras. Las partes no aseguradas pueden ser expulsadas con gran fuerza o filtrar fluido a alta presión y provocar lesiones severas.
- Ponga siempre el seguro del gatillo cuando no esté pulverizando. Verifique que el seguro del gatillo funciona correctamente.

NOTA PARA EL MÉDICO:

La inyección a través de la piel es una lesión traumática. Es importante tratar la lesión tan pronto sea posible. NO retrase el tratamiento para investigar la toxicidad. La toxicidad es un factor a considerar con ciertos revestimientos inyectados directamente en la corriente sanguínea. Puede ser aconsejable consultar con un cirujano plástico o un cirujano especialista en reconstrucción de las manos.

PELIGRO: VAPORES PELIGROSOS

Los pinturas, solventes, insecticidas y demás materiales pueden ser nocivos si se inhalan o toman contacto con el cuerpo. Los vapores pueden causar náuseas graves, desmayos o envenamamiento.



PREVENCIÓN:

- Use un respirador o mascarilla si pueden inhalarse los vapores. Lea todas las instrucciones suministradas con la mascarilla para revisar que brinde la protección necesaria.
- Use lentes protectores.
- Use ropa protectora según lo indique el fabricante del revestimiento.



PELIGRO: EXPLOSIÓN O INCENDIO

Los vapores de solventes y pinturas pueden explotar o inflamarse. Pueden producirse daños materiales, lesiones graves o ambos.



PREVENCIÓN:

- Cuenten con escape y entrada de aire fresco para mantener el aire dentro de la zona de aplicación sin acumulaciones de vapores inflamables. Los gases producidos por solventes o pinturas pueden causar explosiones o incendios.
- No rocíe en lugares cerrados.
- Evite todas las fuentes de ignición como las chispas de electricidad estática, las llamas expuestas, appliances electricidad, las luces piloto y los objetos calientes. La conexión o desconexión de cables eléctricos o interruptores de luz operativos puede producir chispas. Si la pintura o el solvente fluyen por el equipo se puede generar electricidad estática.
- No fume en el área de aplicación.
- Debe haber un extintor de incendios en buen estado.
- Coloque la bomba de pintura a un mínimo de 7.62 meters (25 pies) del objeto a pintar dentro de un área bien ventilada (añada más manguera si es necesario). Los vapores inflamables son generalmente más pesados que el aire. El área debe estar sumamente bien ventilada.
- El equipo y los objetos dentro y alrededor del área a pintar deben estar debidamente conectados a tierra para evitar las chispas de estática.
- Mantenga el área limpia y libre de contenedores de pintura o solvente, trapos y otros materiales inflamables.
- Use solamente una manguera conductora o conectada a tierra para líquidos a alta presión. La pistola debe conectarse a tierra a través de las conexiones de la manguera.
- Para las aparatos eléctricos — Debe conectarse el cable eléctrico a un circuito a tierra.
- Siempre enjuague la unidad dentro de un recipiente metálico separado, con la bomba a baja presión y habiendo sacado la boquilla rociadora. Sostenga la pistola firmemente contra el costado del recipiente para conectar a tierra el mismo y evitar chispas de estática.
- Siga las advertencias e instrucciones del fabricante del material y del solvente. Conozca los contenidos de las pinturas y los solventes con los que rocía. Lea todas las Hojas de Datos sobre Seguridad de Materiales (MSDS) y las etiquetas del contenedor provistas con las pinturas y los solventes. Siga las instrucciones de seguridad del fabricante de pinturas o solventes.
- Tenga muchísimo cuidado al usar materiales cuyo punto de ignición sea inferior a 70°F (21°C). El punto de inflamación es la temperatura a la que un fluido puede producir vapores suficientes para encenderse.
- El plástico puede causar chispas de estática. Nunca cuelgue plásticos para cerrar una zona a pintar. No use mantas plásticas al aplicar materiales inflamables.
- Use la presión más baja posible para enjuagar el equipo.
- No rocíe el ensamblaje de la bomba.





Información de seguridad importante • Lea toda la información de seguridad antes de operar el equipo. GUARDE ESTAS INSTRUCCIONES.

PELIGRO: POSIBLE EXPLOSIÓN DEBIDO A MATERIALES INCOMPATIBLES

Causará daños materiales o lesiones graves.

PREVENCIÓN:

- No use materiales que contengan blanqueador o cloro.
- No use solventes de hidrocarburos halogenados como blanqueador, mohocida, cloruro de metileno y 1,1,1 tricloroetano. No son compatibles con el aluminio.
- Dirijase al proveedor de revestimientos para obtener los datos de compatibilidad del material con el aluminio.



PELIGRO: GENERAL

Puede causar daños materiales o lesiones graves.

PREVENCIÓN:

- Lea todas las instrucciones y las precauciones de seguridad antes de operar el equipo.
- Siga todos los códigos locales, estatales y nacionales correspondientes que rijan la ventilación, prevención de incendios y operación.
- Se han adoptado las normas de seguridad del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos según la Ley de seguridad ocupacional y salud (Occupational Safety and Health Act, OSHA). Deben consultarse estas normas, particularmente el apartado 1910 de las Normas generales y el apartado 1926 de las Normas de construcción.
- Utilice solamente componentes autorizados por el fabricante. El usuario asume todo riesgo y responsabilidad al utilizar componentes que no cumplan con las especificaciones mínimas y requisitos de seguridad del fabricante de la bomba.
- Todos los acopladores, las mangueras y las tapas de los filtros deben estar asegurados antes de operar la bomba de rocío. Las partes no aseguradas pueden ser expulsadas con gran fuerza o filtrar fluido a alta presión y provocar lesiones severas.
- Antes de cada uso, revise todas las mangueras en busca de cortes, fugas, abrasión o hinchazón de la cubierta. Revise si hay daños o movimiento de los acoplamiento. Cambie inmediatamente la manguera si existe alguna de estas condiciones. Nunca repare una manguera de pintura. Cámbiela por otra manguera conectada a tierra apta para alta presión.
- No retuerza ni doble la manguera en exceso. En la manguera airless pueden aparecer fugas a causa del desgaste, de retorcimientos o de un mal uso. Una fuga puede inyectar material en la piel.
- No exponga la manguera a temperaturas o presiones que superen las especificadas por el fabricante.
- No pinte en exteriores en días con viento.
- Use ropa que mantenga la pintura alejada de la piel y el cabello.
- No lo opere ni rocíe cerca de los niños. Mantenga a los niños alejados del equipo en todo momento.
- No se asome ni se pare sobre soportes inestables. Mantenga siempre la posición firme y el equilibrio efectivos.
- Use la presión más baja posible para enjuagar el equipo.
- Manténgase alerta y mire lo que hace.
- No utilice la unidad cuando se encuentre cansado o bajo la influencia de las drogas o el alcohol.
- Para las aparatos eléctricos — Desenchufe siempre el cable antes de trabajar en el equipo.
- No utilice la manguera como elemento de fuerza para tirar del equipo o levantarlo.
- No levantar por la manija del carro al cargar o descargando.

Instrucciones para conectar a tierra

Este producto se debe conectar a tierra. En caso de que ocurra un corto circuito, la conexión a tierra reduce el riesgo de choque eléctrico al proporcionar un alambre de escape para la corriente eléctrica. Este producto está equipado con un cable que tiene un alambre de conexión a tierra con un enchufe de conexión a tierra apropiado. El enchufe se debe enchufar en una toma de corriente que se haya instalado y conectado a tierra debidamente, de acuerdo con todos los códigos y estatutos locales.

ADVERTENCIA - La instalación incorrecta del enchufe a tierra puede ocasionar un riesgo de choque eléctrico.



Si es necesario reparar o cambiar el cable o el enchufe, no conecte el cable verde a tierra a ninguno de las terminales de espiga plana. El cable con aislamiento de color verde por fuera con o sin rayas amarillas es el alambre a tierra y debe conectarse a la espiga a tierra.

Consulte a un electricista o técnico de servicio capacitado si las instrucciones para la conexión a tierra no se entienden claramente o si tiene dudas en cuanto a que el producto esté debidamente conectado a tierra. No modifique el enchufe que se incluye. Si el enchufe no encaja en el receptáculo, pida a un electricista capacitado que instale un receptáculo adecuado.

Receptáculo conectado a tierra



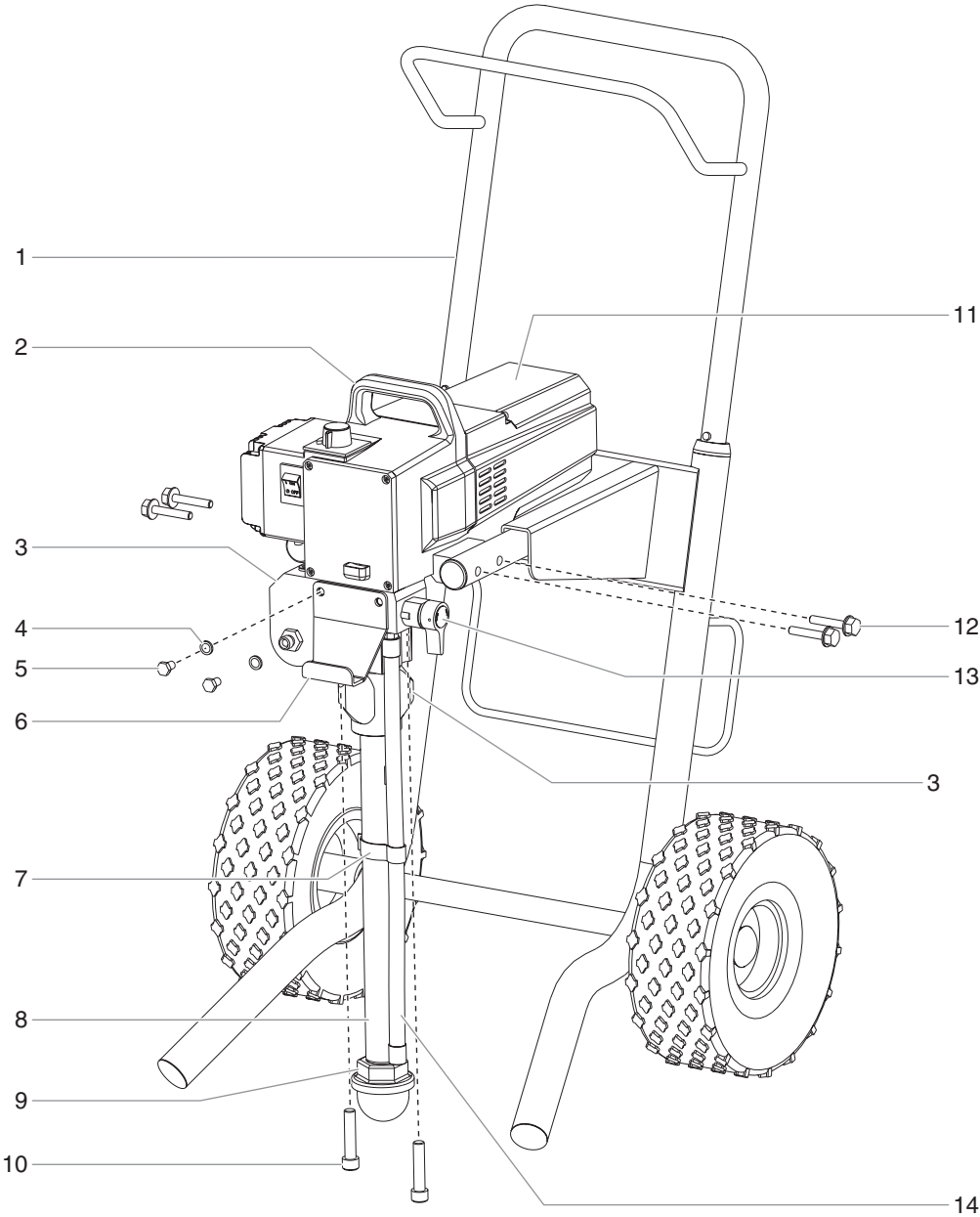
Pata a tierra

Tapa de la caja de receptáculo conectada a tierra

IMPORTANTE: Use solamente extensiones trifilares que tengan un enchufe de conexión a tierra de 3 hojas y un receptáculo de triple ranura que acepte el enchufe del producto. Asegúrese de que su extensión esté en buenas condiciones. Cuando use una extensión, asegúrese de usar una que sea lo suficientemente resistente como para soportar la corriente que descargue su producto. Un cable de un tamaño menor causará una caída de voltaje en la línea que dará como resultado una pérdida de energía y un sobrecalentamiento. Se recomienda usar un cable de calibre 12. Si se utiliza un cable de extensión en el exterior, tiene que estar marcado con el sufijo W-A después de la designación del tipo de cable. Por ejemplo, SJTW-A para indicar que el cable es apropiado para uso en exteriores.

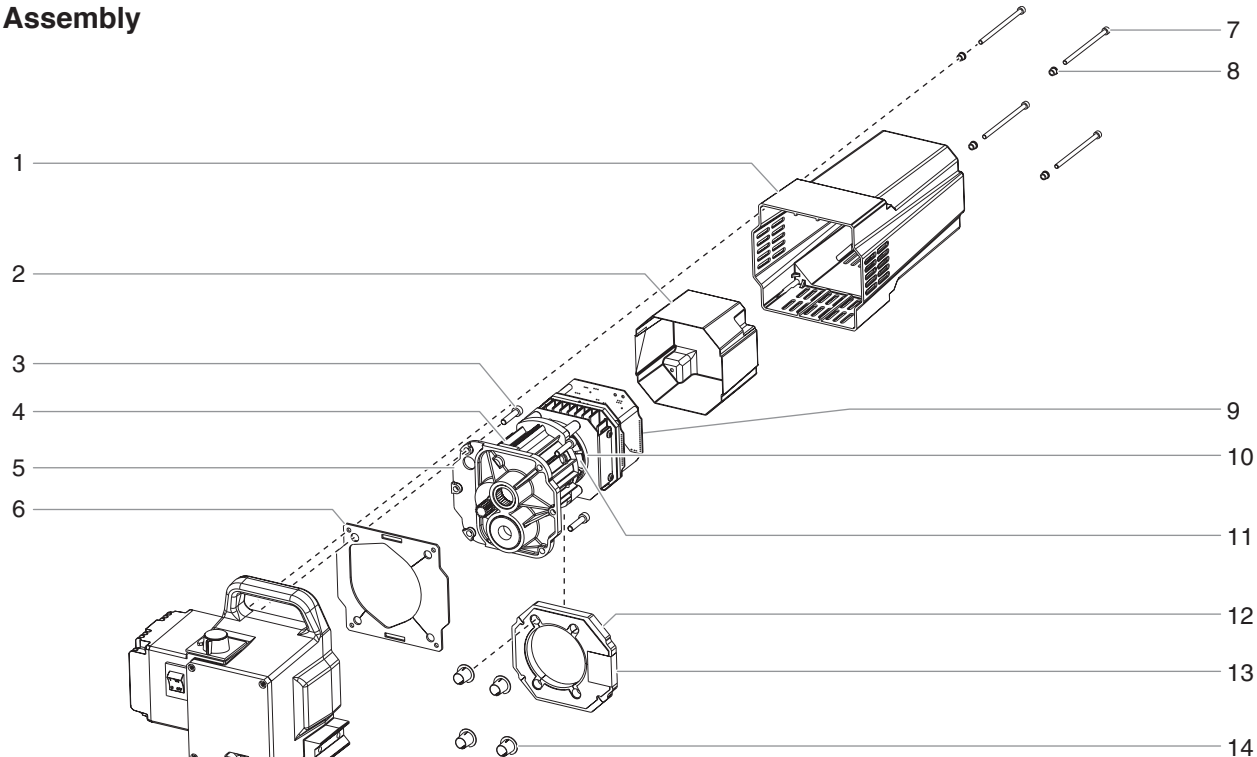
Parts List

Main Assembly



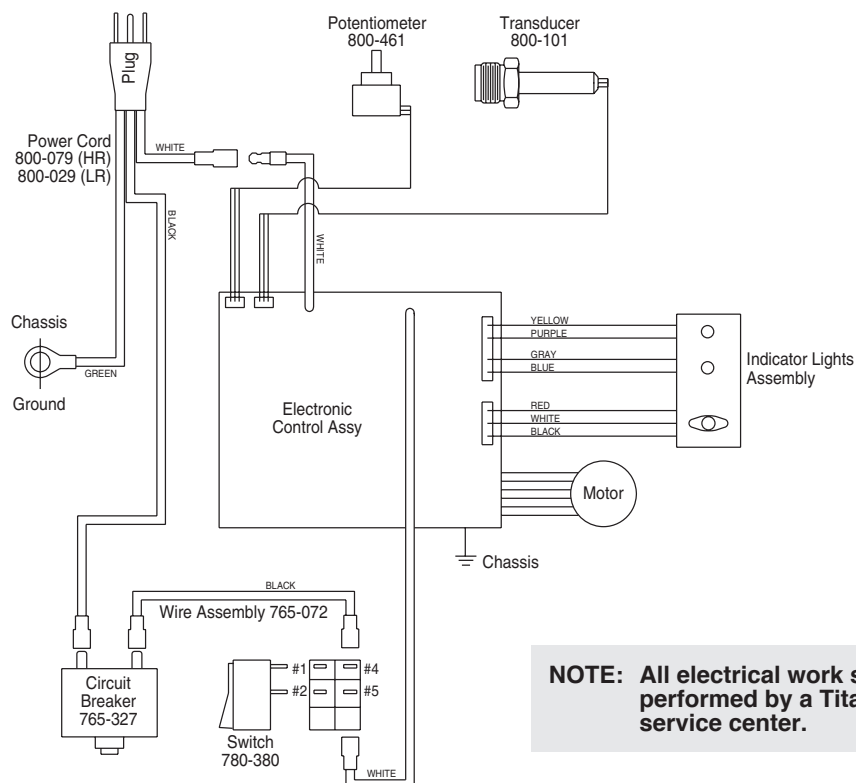
Item	Part #	Description	Quantity	Item	Part #	Description	Quantity
1	800-570	High Rider cart assembly	1	8	705-054	Siphon tube (High Rider)	1
2	-----	Gear box assembly (see separate listing)	1	9	710-046	Inlet screen, 10 mesh (High Rider)	1
3	-----	Fluid section assembly (see separate listing)	1	10	704-117	Screw.....	2
4	763-552	Lock washer	2	11	-----	Motor assembly (see separate listing)	1
5	710-033	Screw.....	2	12	761-178	Screw.....	4
6	704-304	Pail hook.....	1	13	800-915	PRIME/SPRAY valve assembly	1
7	730-334	Hose clamp.....	1	14	702-239	Return hose (High Rider).....	1

Motor Assembly



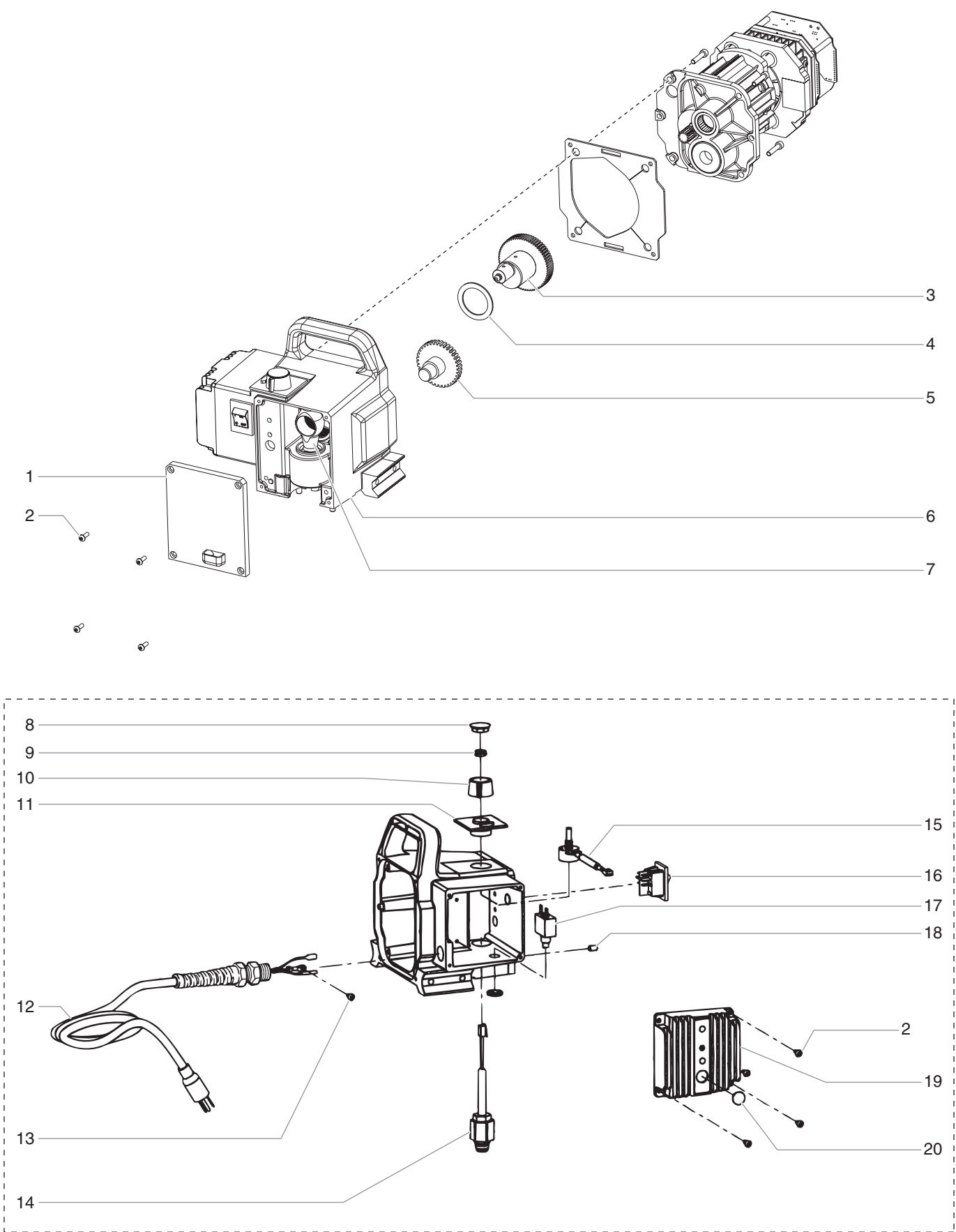
Item	Part #	Description	Quantity	Item	Part #	Description	Quantity
1	800-465	Motor shroud	2	8	704-332	Screw grommet	4
2	705-063	Electronic cover	1	9	800-213	Electronic control assembly, 120V	1
3	700-681	Screw	4	10	800-215	Fan shroud	1
4	800-211	Motor assembly, 120V (includes items 5 and 10–11)	1	11	800-294	Fan assembly	1
5	800-209	Front end bell assembly w/bearings	1	12	800-427	Baffle assembly	1
6	704-331	Housing gasket	1	13	800-416	Baffle tape	1
7	704-181	Screw	4	14	800-439	Baffle spacer	4

Electrical Schematic



NOTE: All electrical work should be performed by a Titan authorized service center.

Gear Box Assembly

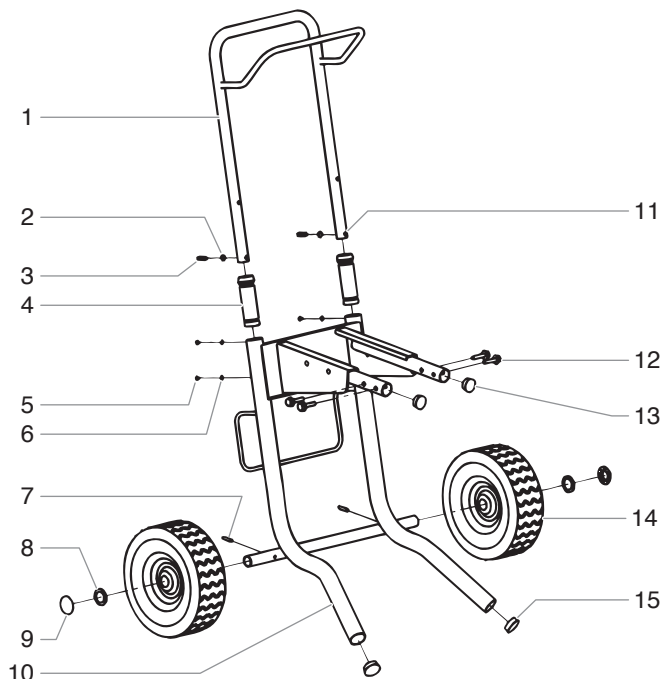


Item	Part #	Description	Quantity
1	800-464	Front cover w/label	1
2	700-139	Screw.....	8
3	704-173	Crankshaft/gear assembly.....	1
4	704-174	Thrust washer.....	1
5	704-176	2nd stage gear.....	1
6	800-067	Gear box housing	1
7	704-301	Slider assembly	1
8	700-175	Cap	1
9	700-176	Seal	1
10	700-159	Pressure control knob.....	1
11	800-274	Potentiometer mount	1

Item	Part #	Description	Quantity
12	800-079	Power cord assembly (high rider).....	1
	800-029	Power cord assembly (low rider)	
13	704-229	Screw.....	1
14	800-101	Transducer assembly	1
15	800-461	Potentiometer	1
16	704-380	On/Off switch.....	1
17	765-327	Circuit breaker	1
18	710-127	Set screw	1
19	800-460	Heat sink assembly (includes item 21)	1
20	704-281	Port plug	1

High Rider Cart Assembly

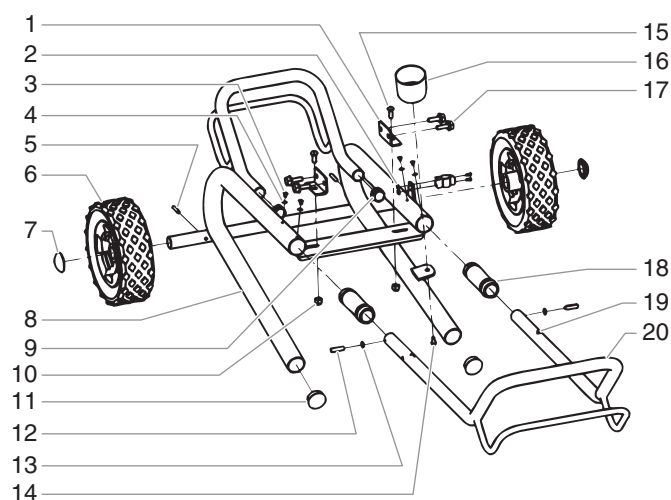
(P/N 800-570)



Item	Part #	Description	Quantity
1	800-463	Handle (includes items 2–6 and 11	1
2	590-506	Washer	2
3	590-508	Roll pin.....	2
4	590-504	Sleeve.....	2
5	856-921	Screw.....	4
6	856-002	Washer	4
7	704-291	Roll pin.....	2
8	704-354	Spacer	2
9	704-355	Cap	2
10	800-462	Frame (includes items 13 and 15)	1
11	590-507	Snap button	2
12	761-178	Hex head screw.....	4
13	710-199	Plug	2
14	800-593	Wheel	2
15	335-018	Plug	2

Low Rider Cart Assembly

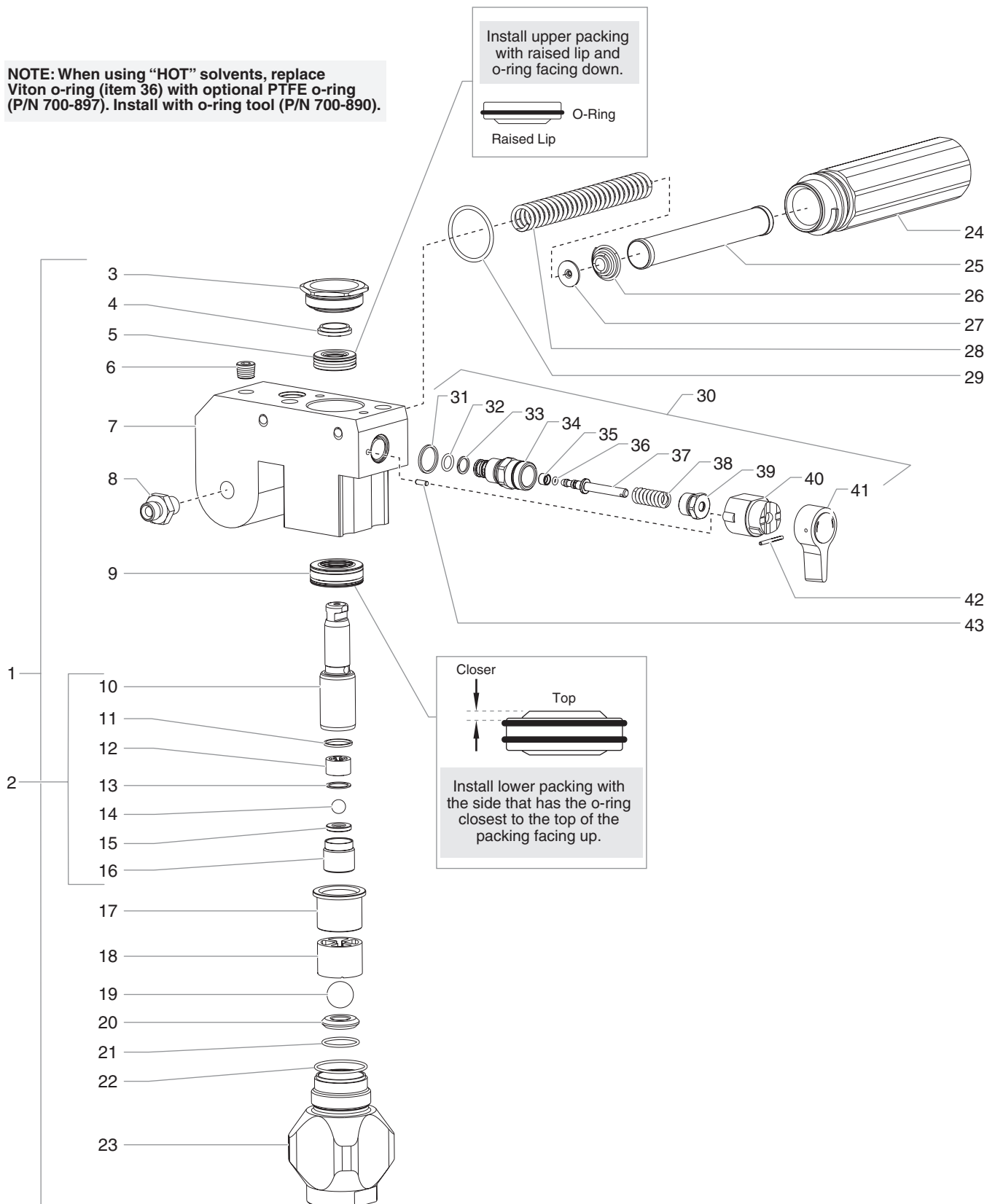
(P/N 705-200)



Item	Part #	Description	Quantity
1	704-307	Mounting bracket.....	2
2	763-549	Hex lock nut.....	2
3	856-921	Screw.....	4
4	856-002	Washer	4
5	704-291	Roll pin.....	2
6	800-468	Wheel	2
7	704-355	Cap	2
8	800-470	Frame (includes items 9 and 11)	1
9	700-674	Cap	2
10	763-549	Lock nut	2
11	335-018	Plug	2
12	590-508	Roll pin.....	2
13	590-506	Washer	2
14	704-188	Screw.....	1
15	773-918	Screw.....	2
16	700-1041	Drip cup	1
17	756-091	Hex head screw.....	4
18	590-504	Sleeve.....	2
19	590-507	Snap button	2
20	800-469	Handle assembly (includes items 1, 3, 4, 12, 13, 18, and 19) ...	1
21	704-354	Wheel spacer (not shown).....	4

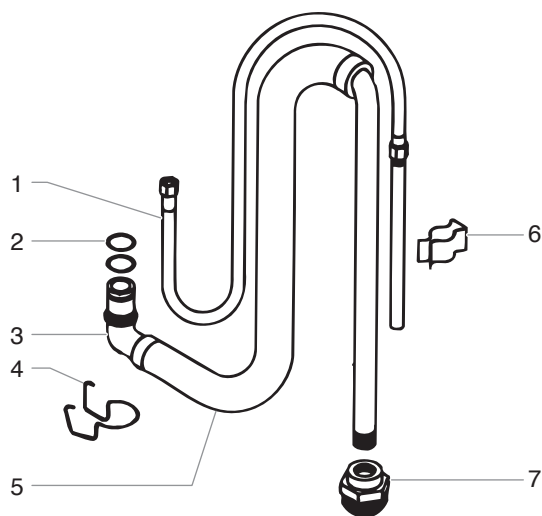
Fluid Section Assembly

NOTE: When using "HOT" solvents, replace Viton o-ring (item 36) with optional PTFE o-ring (P/N 700-897). Install with o-ring tool (P/N 700-890).



Item	Part #	Description	Quantity	Item	Part #	Description	Quantity
1	800-458	Fluid section, High Rider (excludes items 24–41)	1	27	702-251	Adapter	1
	800-466	Fluid section, Low Rider (excludes items 24–41)	1	28	757-105	Filter support spring	1
2	800-451	Piston assembly (includes items 10–16) ..	1	29	704-297	O-ring.....	1
3	705-104	Retainer nut.....	1	30	800-915	PRIME/SPRAY valve assembly (includes items 31–43).....	1
4	705-105	Piston guide.....	1	31	700-537	Gasket.....	1
5	800-454	Upper packing assembly	1	32	221-012	O-ring, Viton	1
6	227-028	Plug	1	33	222-012	O-ring, PTFE.....	1
7	800-453	Pump block (includes item 6)	1	34	700-253	Valve housing	1
8	227-006	Outlet fitting	1	35	800-910	Valve seat.....	1
9	800-456	Lower packing assembly	2	36	700-721	O-ring, Viton	1
10	800-452	Piston rod	1		700-897	O-ring, PTFE (optional)	1
11	800-348	Upper seal	1	37	700-750	Valve stem.....	1
12	800-441	Upper cage	1	38	800-926	Spring	1
13	800-245	Nylon washer.....	1	39	700-248	Valve retainer	1
14	800-247	Outlet valve ball	1	40	700-251	Cam base	1
15	800-243	Outlet valve seat.....	1	41	700-697	Valve handle.....	1
16	800-336	Outlet valve retainer	1	42	700-759	Groove pin	1
17	705-103	Adapter.....	1	43	700-823	Dowel pin.....	1
18	800-442	Lower cage	1	44	704-273	Fitting (Low Rider only, not shown)	1
19	800-242	Foot valve ball	1		800-459	Fluid section complete, high rider (includes items 1–43)	1
20	800-241	Foot valve seat	1		800-467	Fluid section complete, low rider (includes items 1–44)	1
21	762-058	O-ring.....	1		800-450	Repacking kit (includes items 4, 5, 9, 11, 13, 14, 17, 19, and 20–22, as well as packing grease P/N 700-203 and lower packing insertion tool P/N 705-138)	1
22	762-103	Lower seal	1		705-138	Lower packing insertion tool	1
23	705-106	Foot valve housing (High Rider)	1				
	705-141	Foot valve housing (Low Rider)	1				
24	704-252	Filter housing	1				
25	730-067	Filter.....	1				
26	730-083	Filter spring.....	1				

Suction Set Assembly, Low Rider (P/N 704-300)



Item	Part #	Description	Quantity
1	704-263	Return hose assembly	1
2	704-121	O-ring.....	2
	704-109	O-ring (for hot solvents, optional)	1
3	700-1024	Elbow.....	1
4	704-127	Retaining clip	1
5	700-1023	Siphon hose (includes items 2–4, and 7)	1
6	755-135	Clip	1
7	700-805	Inlet screen	1

Accessories

Airless Tip Selection

Tips are selected by the orifice size and fan width. The proper selection is determined by the fan width required for a specific job and by the orifice size that will supply the desired amount of fluid and accomplish proper atomization.

For light viscosity fluids, smaller orifice tips generally are desired. For heavier viscosity materials, larger orifice tips are preferred. Please refer to the chart below.

NOTE: Do not exceed the sprayer's recommended maximum tip size.

The following chart indicates the most common sizes and the appropriate materials to be sprayed.

Tip Size	Spray Material	Filter Type
.011 – .013	Lacquers and stains	100 mesh filter
.015 – .019	Oil and latex	60 mesh filter
.021 – .026	Heavy bodied latex and blockfillers	30 mesh filter

Fan widths measuring 8" to 12" (20 to 30 cm) are preferred because they offer more control while spraying and are less likely to plug.

Liquid Shield Plus

Cleans and protects spray systems against rust, corrosion and premature wear. Now with -25° anti-freeze protection.

Part #	Description
314-483	4 ounce bottle
314-482	1 quart bottle

Piston Lube

Specially formulated to prevent materials from adhering to the piston rod, which becomes abrasive to the upper seals. Piston Lube will break down any material that may accumulate in the oil cup and keep it from drying.

Part #	Description
314-481	4 ounce bottle
314-480	8 ounce bottle

Miscellaneous

Part #	Description
490-012	Hose coupling, 1/4" x 1/4"
730-397	High pressure fluid Gauge
314-171	Lubriplate, 14 ounce individual
314-172	Lubriplate, 6 lb. can
700-1037	Electrostatic discharge (ESD) wrist strap

Labels

Part #	Description
313-1691	740i logo label
313-1673	Warning label (injection/explosion)
313-1847	Shock hazard label
313-1715	Pressure control knob label
313-1743	Indicator lights label
313-1638	"Titan" front label
313-1906	Infinity logo label

Warranty

Titan Tool, Inc., ("Titan") warrants that at the time of delivery to the original purchaser for use ("End User"), the equipment covered by this warranty is free from defects in material and workmanship. With the exception of any special, limited, or extended warranty published by Titan, Titan's obligation under this warranty is limited to replacing or repairing without charge those parts which, to Titan's reasonable satisfaction, are shown to be defective within twelve (12) months after sale to the End User. This warranty applies only when the unit is installed and operated in accordance with the recommendations and instructions of Titan.

This warranty does not apply in the case of damage or wear caused by abrasion, corrosion or misuse, negligence, accident, faulty installation, substitution of non-Titan component parts, or tampering with the unit in a manner to impair normal operation.

Defective parts are to be returned to an authorized Titan sales/service outlet. All transportation charges, including return to the factory, if necessary, are to be borne and prepaid by the End User. Repaired or replaced equipment will be returned to the End User transportation prepaid.

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Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are available on Titan's website or by calling Customer Service.



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