A.C.N. 000 034 346

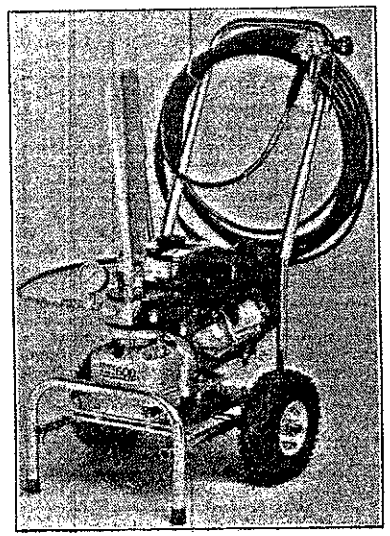
AIRLESS PAINT SPRAYER OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

ALL SPRAY EQUIPMENT MUST BE RETURNED CLEAN OR CLEANING CHARGES WILL APPLY.
READ & UNDERSTAND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS & WARNINGS BEFORE SPRAYING.

– TO COMMENCE SPRAYING –

1. Make sure all connections are screwed together securely.
2. Place suction hose and return (prime) hose into paint container.
3. Turn pressure and return knobs fully anti-clockwise and switch on machine.
4. Run machine until air is purged from return hose and paint is flowing back into container.
5. Turn return knob fully clockwise to stop flow of paint into container and slowly turn pressure control knob clockwise to achieve desired pressure by checking gauge. Begin spraying.

KEEP IT CLEAN
KEEP IT SAFE



– TO STOP SPRAYER OR RELIEVE PRESSURE –

1. Turn pressure control knob anti-clockwise fully.
2. Turn return knob anti-clockwise fully.
3. Trigger the gun to relieve pressure.
4. Switch off – Disconnect power.

Follow above procedure for cleaning unit, with either solvent or water. Depending on type of material being used.

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AIRLESS PAINT SPRAYER OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

WARNING

HIGH PRESSURE SPRAY CAN CAUSE SERIOUS INJURY

1. Handle the spray gun carefully. Never point the gun at yourself or anyone else. Never permit any part of your body to come into contact with the fluid stream of either the gun or any hose leak. Always keep the gun trigger safety lever in a locked position when not spraying. Always use a tip safety guard.
2. Never attempt to remove tip, disassemble or repair gun without relieving pressure as detailed in operating instructions.
3. Never attempt to force the flow of fluid backward through the gun with your finger, hand or hand-held object pressed against the gun nozzle. Never attempt to clean the tip with your fingers while the gun is pressured up.

CAUTION

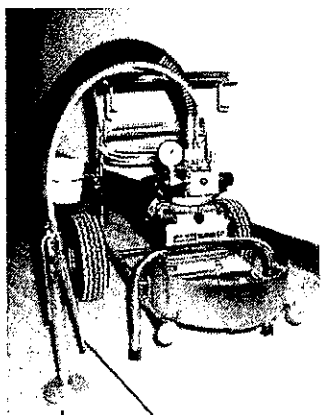
ALWAYS RELIEVE PRESSURE WHEN TURNING OFF MACHINE. STARTING THE MOTOR UNDER PRESSURE WILL CAUSE DAMAGE WHICH WILL NOT BE COVERED BY WARRANTY.

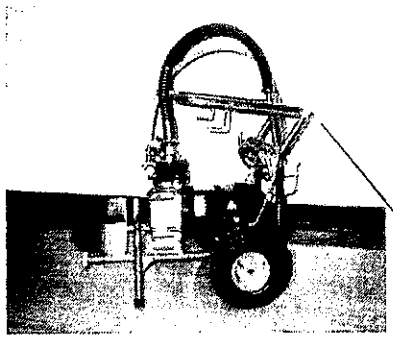
– THIS IS NOT AN AIR SPRAY GUN –

IF YOU ARE INJECTED,
SEE A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY.

DO NOT TREAT AS SIMPLE CUT.

COMPONENTS OF AN OLDFIELDS PRO SERIES AIRLESS SPRAYER





12. Airless sprayer frame (handle folds down)

3. Paint hose (20 metres)

6. Prime hose return

7. Inlet paint filter

1. Tip system

5. Inlet paint suction

8. Paint head

4. Pressure gauge

2. Spraygun with inbuilt filter swivel

10. Pressure control valve

13. 240 volt 50 HZ electric motor.

14. Drum Holder (optional).

11. Hydraulic pump

9. Prime valve

DO NOT USE EQUIPMENT BEFORE READING THIS SECTION

WARNING

POSSIBLE EXPLOSION HAZARD

A HAZARDOUS SITUATION MAY BE PRESENT IN YOUR PRESSURISABLE FLUID COATING SYSTEM!

Halogenated Hydrocarbon Solvents can cause an explosion when used with aluminium or galvanised components in a closed (pressurisable) fluid system (pumps, heaters, filters, valves, spray guns, tanks, etc.)

The explosion could cause serious injury, death, and/or substantial property damage.

Cleaning agents, coatings, paints, etc., may contain halogenated hydrocarbon solvents.

Some Titan Tool Inc.® spray equipment includes aluminium or galvanised components and will be affected by halogenated hydrocarbon solvents.

EXPLANATION OF THE HAZARD:

These are the three key elements to the Halogenated Hydrocarbon (HHC) solvent hazard. These elements are:

1. ***The presence of HHC solvents.*** 1,1,1-Trichloroethane and Methylene Chloride are the most common of these solvents. However, other HHC solvents are suspect if used; either as part of paint or adhesives formulation, or for cleanup or flushing.
2. ***Aluminium or Galvanised Parts.*** Most handling equipment contains these elements. In contact with these metals, HHC solvents could generate a corrosive reaction of a catalytic nature.
3. ***Equipment Capable of Withstanding Pressure.*** When HHC solvents contact aluminium or galvanised parts inside a closed container, such as a pump, spray gun, or fluid handling system, the chemical reaction can, over time, result in a build-up of heat and pressure, which can reach explosive proportions.

When all three elements are present, the result can be an extremely violent explosion. The reaction can be sustained with very little aluminium or galvanised metal: any amount of aluminium is too much.

The reaction is unpredictable. Prior use of an HHC solvent without incident (corrosion or explosion) does NOT mean that such use is safe. These solvents can be dangerous alone (as a cleanup or flushing agent) or when used as a component of a coating material. There is no known inhibitor that is effective under all circumstances. Furthermore, the mixing of HHC solvents with other materials or solvents, such as MEK, alcohol, and toluene, may render the inhibitors ineffective.

The use of reclaimed solvents is particularly hazardous. Reclaimers may not add any inhibitors, or may add incorrect amounts of inhibitors, or may add improper types of inhibitors. Also, the possible presence of water in reclaimed solvents could feed the reaction.

Anodised or other oxide coatings cannot be relied upon to prevent the explosive reaction. Such coatings can be worn, cracked, scratched, or too thin to prevents contact. There is no known way to make oxide coatings or to employ aluminium alloys, which will safely prevent the chemical reaction under all circumstances.

Several solvents suppliers have recently begun promoting HHC solvents for use in coating systems. The increasing use of HHC solvents is increasing the risk. Because of their exemption from many State implementation Plans as Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's), their low flammability hazard, and their not being classified as toxic or carcinogenic substances, HHC solvents are very desirable in many respects.

If you are now using halogenated hydrocarbon solvents in pressurisable fluid systems having aluminium or galvanised wetted parts, IMMEDIATELY TAKE THE FOLLOWING STEPS:

- Empty system, shut off, completely depressurise in accordance with equipment service instructions.
- Remove equipment from service, disassemble in accordance with equipment servicing instructions.
- Inspect all parts for corrosion and/or wear. Replace any damaged parts.
- Thoroughly clean all parts of the equipment with a non-halogenated solvent and reassemble in accordance with equipment servicing instructions.
- Flush equipment with non-halogenated solvent.
- Do NOT reuse equipment with HHC solvents or with materials containing such solvents.
- Material suppliers and/or container labels should be consulted to ensure that the solvents used are compatible with your equipment.

We are aware of no stabilisers available to prevent halogenated hydrocarbon solvents from reaction under all conditions with aluminium components in a closed fluid system.

TAKE IMMEDIATE ACTION. Halogenated hydrocarbon solvents from reaction under all conditions with aluminium components in a closed fluid system.

PLEASE DIRECT THIS IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION to the appropriate people in your company, such as your Plant Manager, Production Manager, Paint Line Supervisor, and others that may be concerned.

HALOGENATED SOLVENTS

DEFINITION - Any hydrocarbon solvent containing any of the following elements:

Fluorine (F) "-fluor-"
Chlorine (C1) "-chlor-"
Bromine (Br) "-bromo-"
Iodine (I) "-iodo-"

EXAMPLES (not all-inclusive):

Fluorocarbon Solvents:
Dichloroflouromethane
Trichloroflouromethane

Brominated Solvents:
Ethylene dibromide
Methylene chlorobromide
Methyl bromine

Iodinated Solvents:
N-butyl iodide
Methyl iodide
Ethyl iodide
Propyl iodide

Chlorinated Solvents:
Carbon tetrachloride
Chloroform
Ethylene dichloride
METHYLENE CHLORIDE or DICHLOROMETHANE
Monochlorobenzene
Orthodichlorobenzene
Perchloroethylene
TRICHLOROETHANE
Thichloroethylene
Monochlorotoluene

Consult your material supplier to determine whether your solvent or coating contains Halogenated Hydrocarbon Solvents.

oldfields

Airless Tips

Airless spray tip recommendation chart

Coatings	Coating Viscosity	Filter Mesh	Orifice Sizes
Varnishes	Light Body	100-150	.009, .011
Lacquer Finishes (Clear)			.009, .011
Sanding Sealers			.009, .011
Shellac (Clear)			.009, .013
Transparent Stain			.011, .013
Water Sealers (Clear)			.011, .013
Solid Stains	Medium Body	60-100	.013, .015
Exterior House Paints			.013-.017
Interior Wall Paints			.015, .017
Interior & Exterior Primers			.017, .019
Commercial Grade Architectural Coatings —	Heavy Body	30-60	
Interior Wall Paints			.017, .019
Interior Wall Primers			.017, .019
Dry Fall (Quick Dry)			.019-.023
One Coat, Primer-Finish Paints			.019-.023
Elastomerics	Extra Heavy		.021-.031
Pigmented Waterproofers			.021-.027
Block Filler			.025-.031

The orifice sizes recommended on this chart are based on fan widths between 8 and 12 inches.

PRO SERIES
OPERATION PROCEDURE

Preparation

1. Connect Paint Hose, Suction Hose, Return Hose and Airless Gun properly
2. Check the oil Levels.
3. Check that unit is switched "off" connect to 240V power. Now the lamp should be lit. Do not exceed 15 metres if using extension cord.

WARNING: All power supplies and cords must be earthed.

Start

1. Turn pressure regulating and relief valves anti-clockwise to their limit.
2. Insert Suction and Return hoses into material to be sprayed.
3. Switch on motor and turn pressure regulating knob (No. 10) slowly clockwise.
4. When material is being returned to the can via the return hose (when bubbles stop appearing in the can) the pump is primed.
5. Turn the relief valve clockwise slowly to its limit. Wait for the hose to fill with material and the pressure gauge indicates approximately 3000 p.s.i. and adjust pressure to suit material.

You are now ready to spray.

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

A. High Pressure

1. Never pull the trigger of the gun toward people. Unlock the trigger ONLY when you spray the paint or take off the nozzle tip.
2. Never use a damaged hose. Due to the high pressure even a small flaw may cause an accident.
3. Pressure is very high and extremely dangerous. You must handle it with meticulous care.
4. Do not raise the pressure unnecessarily.
5. Connect all the attachments properly and tightly so that no paint would leak.

If paint leaks while you are working, stop the pump immediately. Let the air go and lower the pressure.

6. Ensure you are using the correct hose. Refer to page 11 or contact your supplier if in doubt.

DO NOT USE EQUIPMENT BEFORE READING THIS SECTION FOR REFERENCE

WARNING
HIGH PRESSURE SPRAY CAN CAUSE SERIOUS INJURY.

Maximum Working Pressure 3000 psi, 220 Bar

An airless spray gun requires that fluid be introduced to it at very high pressure. Fluids under high pressure, from spray or leaks can penetrate the skin and inject substantial quantities of toxic fluid into the body. If not promptly and properly treated, the injury can cause tissue death or Gangrene and may result in serious permanent disability or amputation of the wounded part. Therefore extreme caution must be exercised when using any airless spray equipment. IF YOU ARE INJECTED, SEE A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. DO NOT TREAT AS A SIMPLE CUT!

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Injection into the skin is a serious, traumatic injury. It is important to treat the injury surgically as soon as possible. Do not delay treatment to research toxicity. Toxicity is a concern with some exotic coatings injected directly into the blood stream. Consultation with a plastic surgeon or a reconstructive hand surgeon may be advised.

1) Handle the spray gun carefully. Never point the gun at yourself or anyone else. Never permit any part of your body to come in contact with the fluid stream of either the gun or any hose leak. Always keep the gun trigger safety lever in a locked position when not spraying. Always use a tip safety guard.

2) Never attempt to remove tip, disassemble or repair gun without first doing the following:

PRESSURE RELIEF PROCEDURE

A. Set trigger safety in a locked position.
B. Shut off pump and in addition unplug electrical cord or turn off air supply.
C. Release fluid pressure from entire system, and trigger gun.
D. Reset trigger safety in a locked position.

3) If tip or line is plugged, follow the pressure relief procedures described above and then loosen safety guard lightly and relieve the pressure before removing completely. After removing, trigger gun to relieve pressure from line.

WARNING (Continued)

4) Never attempt to force the flow of fluid backward through the gun with your finger, hand, or hand-held object pressed against the gun nozzle. THIS IS NOT AN AIR SPRAY GUN.

5) **WARNING:** The paint hose can develop leaks from wear, kinking, abuse, etc. A leak is capable of injecting fluid into the skin, therefore the paint hose should be inspected before each use. Never attempt to plug a hose leak with any part of your body, adhesive tape or any other makeshift device. Do not attempt to repair a spray hose, instead replace it with a new grounded hose. Use only with hoses that have spring guards.

6) Tighten all fluid connections before each use. Never exceed 3,600 psi with this unit. Make sure that all accessory hoses, connections swivels, and so forth can withstand the high pressure which develop, Never exceed the pressure rating of any component in the system.

7) Be sure that the airless equipment being used and the object being sprayed are properly grounded, to prevent static discharge or sparks which could cause fire or explosion. Never exceed 500ft. overall combined hose length to assure electrical continuity. Always hold gun against metal container when flushing system.

8) Always follow the coating and solvent manufacturers safety precautions and warnings. When spraying, always keep area well ventilated.

9) Personal protective equipment may be required depending on type of material being sprayed and conditions of ventilation. Always contact supplier of material for recommendations.

313-045

MEDICAL ALERT

AIRLESS SPRAY WOUNDS

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Injection in the skin is a serious traumatic injury. IT IS IMPORTANT TO TREAT THE INJURY SURGICALLY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. Do not delay treatment to research toxicity. Toxicity is a concern with some exotic coatings injected directly into the bloodstream.

Consultation with a plastic surgeon or a reconstructive hand surgeon may be advisable.

The seriousness of the wound depends on where the injury is on the body, whether the substance hit something on its way in and deflected causing more damage, and many other variables including skin microflora residing in the paint or gun which are blasted into the wound. If the injected paint contains acrylic latex and titanium dioxide that damage the tissue's resistance to infection, bacterial growth will flourish. The treatment that doctors recommend for an injection injury to the hand includes immediate decompression of the closed vascular compartments of the hand to release the underlying tissue distended by the injected paint, judicious wound debridement, and immediate antibiotic treatment.

NATIONAL SPRAY EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

AVERTISSEMENT

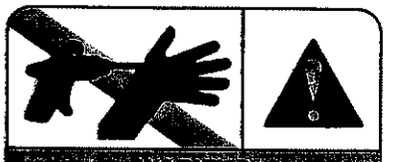
Tous malaises ou blessures causes par un liquide sous haute pression peuvent etre dangereux. Si vous etes blesse ou si vous vous sentez indispose:

- Allez directement a la salle des premiers soins.
- Dites au docteur que vous croyez avoir ete blesse par un jet haute-pression.
- Montrez-lui cette carte.
- Donnez au docteur le nom du materiel avec lequel vous avez ete blesse.

ΠΡΟΕΙΔΟΠΟΙΗΣΗ

Εκαστος τραυματισμός που προξενείται από υγρόν υπό πίεσιν μπορεί να είναι σοβαρός. Εάν τραυματισθήτε ή υποψιάζεσθε τραυματισμόν:

- Πήγαίνετε αί ένεν σταθμόν Πρώτων Βοηθειών άμέσως.
- Πληροφορήστε τόν ίατρόν ότι ύποπτεύεσθε μόλυνσιν.
- Παρουσιάστε αύτήν τήν κάρτεν.
- Περιγράψτε τό είδος ύλικοῦ πού μεκάζετε.



WARNING

Any injury caused by high pressure liquid can be serious. If you are injured or even suspect an injury:

- Go to an emergency room now.
- Tell the doctor you suspect an injection injury.
- Show him this card.
- Tell him what kind of material you were spraying.

PELIGRO

Cualquiera herida causada con liquido a alta presion es peligrosa. Si Ud. es herido o sospecha que esta herido:

- Vease al doctor de emergencia immediatamente.
- Digale que Ud. ha sido herido con liquido inyectodo.
- Ensenele esta tarjeta.
- Digale que clase de liquido es con la que estaba rociando.