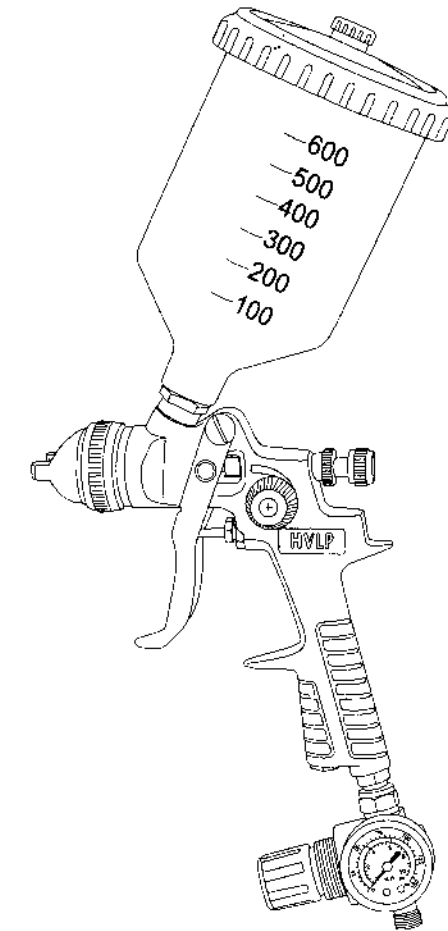


881H/827HF USER MANUAL

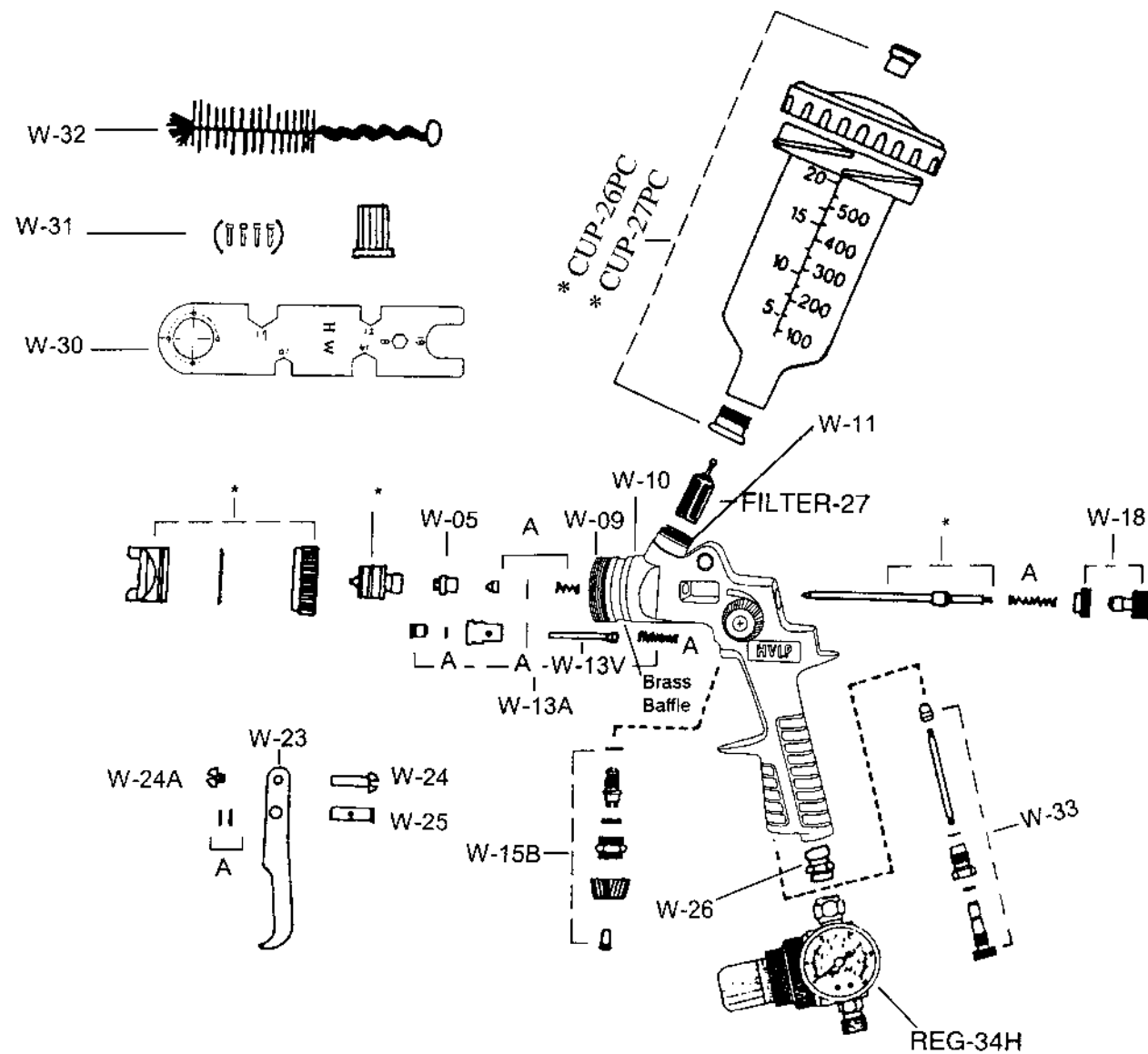


Technic data

1. Inlet pressure: **43 PSI** (Recommand)
2. Air consumption: **13 CFM**
3. CUPS for model **881H** gun:
 - CUP-27AC** 1Liter Aluminum cup female connection
 - CUP-27PC** 0.6Liter Plastic cup female connection
 - CUP-27AS** 0.6Liter Aluminum cup female connectionCUPS for model **827HF** gun:
 - CUP-26AC** 1Liter Aluminum cup male connection
 - CUP-26PC** 0.6Liter Plastic cup male connection
4. Tip size: MM
1.0,1.2,1.3,1.4,1.5,1.7,2.0
5. Accessories:
 - (1) Regulator: Reg-34H
 - (2) gun stand: ACC-815
 - (3) Filter: Filter-27L-3
 - (4) Re-built unit
 - (5) Repair unit
6. Noted:
 - (1) Clock-wise to open #9 brass baffle
 - (2) Use wrench to take off cup after spraying never by hands
 - (3) Visit our Web site: WWW.warwick-sprayguns.com

WARWICK INDUSTRIES INC.1-800-418-3921

881H/827HF SERIES



* - Included in Air cap, nozzle, needle kit

A - Included in Acc repair kit

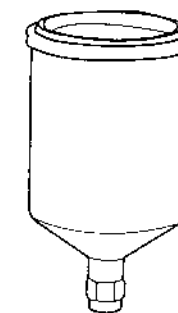
CAUTION

DO NOT REMOVE Brass Baffle attached to front of body of gun.
If you have to remove it, please call us first for assistance.

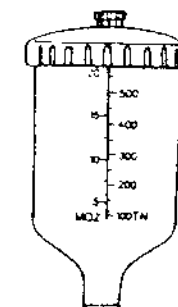
WHEN ORDERING REPAIR PARTS, ALWAYS GIVE PART NUMBER



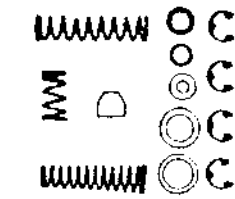
CUP-27AC
1 l Aluminum Cup



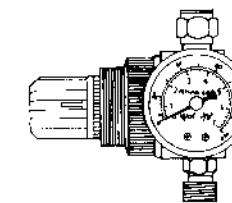
CUP-27AS
0.6 l Aluminum Cup



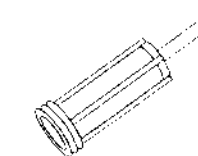
CUP-27P
0.6 l Plastic Cup



ACC-R-827



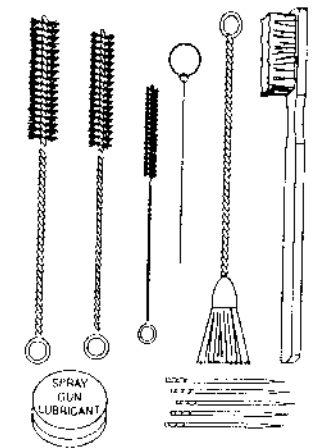
REG-34H



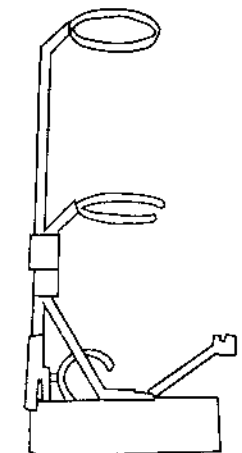
FILTER-27



KIT-827H-1.4
KIT-827H-1.7
KIT-827H-2.0



ACC-812



ACC-815

TROUBLESHOOTING

SPRAY PATTERN/ CONDITION

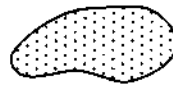
PROBLEM

SOLUTION



One side of nozzle wing is clogged.

Soak nozzle in solvent to loosen clog, then blow air through until clean. To clean orifices use a broom straw or toothpick. Never try and detach dried material with sharp tool.



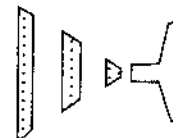
A.) Loose air nozzle.
B.) Material around outside of air nozzle has dried.

A.) Tighten air nozzle.
B.) Take off air nozzle and wipe off fluid tip, using rag moistened with thinner.



A.) Atomization air pressure is set too high.
B.) Trying to spray a thin material in too wide a pattern.

A.) Reduce air pressure.
B.) Increase material control by turning fluid control screw to left, while reducing spray width by turning spray width adjustment screw to right.



Spitting

A.) Packing around needle valve is dried out.
B.) Fluid nozzle loosely installed, or dirt between nozzle and body.
C.) Loose or defective swivel nut on siphon cup.

A.) Back up knurled nut, put a few drops of machine oil on packing, re-tighten nut.
B.) Take off fluid nozzle, clean rear of nozzle and seat in gun body. Replace nozzle and bring in tight to body.
C.) Tighten or change out swivel nut

Improper spray pattern.

A.) Gun improperly adjusted
B.) Dirty air cap
C.) Fluid tip obstructed
D.) Sluggish Needle

A.) Readjust gun. Follow instructions carefully.
B.) Clean air cap
C.) Clean
D.) Lubricate.

Unable to get round spray.

Fan adjustment screw not seating properly.

Clean or replace.

Will not spray.

A.) No air pressure at gun.
B.) Fluid pressure too low with internal mix cap and pressure tank.
C.) Fluid control screw not open enough.
D.) Fluid too heavy for suction feed.

A.) Check air supply and air lines.
B.) Increase fluid pressure at tank.
C.) Open fluid control screw.
D.) Thin material or change to pressure feed.

Fluid leakage from packing nut.

A.) Packing nut loose.
B.) Packing worn or dry.

A.) Tighten, but not so tight as to grip needle.
B.) Replace packing or lubricate

Dripping from fluid tip.

A.) Dry packing.
B.) Sluggish needle
C.) Tight packing nut.
D.) Worn fluid nozzle or needle.

A.) Lubricate.
B.) Lubricate.
C.) Adjust.
D.) For pressure feed, replace with new fluid nozzle and needle.

Thin, sandy coarse finish

A.) Gun held too far from surface
B.) Atomization pressure set too high

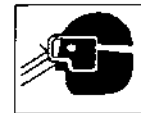
A.) Move gun closer to surface.
B.) Adjust atomization pressure

Thick, dimpled finish resembling orange peel

Gun held too close to surface

Move gun further from surface

WARNING - FOLLOW THESE RULES FOR SAFE OPERATION!



• During cleaning and flushing, solvents can be forcefully expelled from fluid and air passages. Some solvents can cause eye injury.

- Be sure all others in the area are wearing impact-resistant eye and face protection.
- Even small projectiles can injure eyes and cause blindness.



• Air under pressure can cause severe injury. Always shut off air supply, drain hose of air pressure and disconnect tool from air supply when not in use, before changing accessories or when making repairs. Never direct air at yourself or anyone else. Whipping hoses can cause serious injury. Always check for damaged or loose hoses and fittings. Never use quick change couplings at tool. They add weight and could fail due to vibration. Instead, add a hose whip and connect coupling between air supply, and hose whip, or between hose whip and leader hose. Do not exceed maximum air pressure of 63 PSI.

change couplings at tool. They add weight and could fail due to vibration. Instead, add a hose whip and connect coupling between air supply, and hose whip, or between hose whip and leader hose. Do not exceed maximum air pressure of 63 PSI.

- Always use tool a safe distance from other people in work area.
- Maintain tools with care. Keep tools clean and oiled for best and safest performance. Follow instructions for lubricating and changing accessories. Wiping or cleaning rags and other flammable waste materials must be placed in a tightly closed metal container and disposed of later in the proper fashion.
- Do not wear loose or ill-fitting clothing, remove watches and rings.



• Don't over reach. Keep proper footing and balance at all times. Slipping, Tripping and Falling can be a major cause of serious injury or death. Be aware of excess hose left on the walking or work surface.

• Don't force tool. It will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was designed.

- Don't abuse hoses or connectors. Never carry tool by the hose or yank it to disconnect from power supply. Keep hoses from heat, oil and sharp edges. Check hoses for weak or worn condition before each use, making certain that all connections are secure.



• High sound levels can cause permanent hearing loss. Protect yourself from noise. Noise levels vary with work surface. Wear ear protectors.

• When possible, secure work with clamps or vise so both hands are free to operate tool.

- Repetitive work motions, awkward positions and exposure to vibration can be harmful to hands and arms.
- Avoid inhaling dust or handling debris from work processes which can be harmful to your health.
- Operators and maintenance personnel must be physically able to handle the bulk, weight and power of this tool.
- This tool is not intended for use in explosive atmospheres and is not insulated for contact with electric power sources.

• Solvent and coatings can be highly flammable or combustible especially when sprayed. Adequate exhaust must be provided to keep air free of accumulations of flammable vapors.

• Smoking must never be allowed in the spray area.

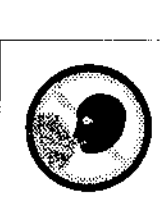
• Fire extinguishing equipment must be present in the spray area.

• Never spray near sources of ignition such as pilot lights, welders, etc.

• Halogenated hydrocarbon solvents - for example; methylene chloride, are not chemically compatible with the aluminum that might be used in many system components. The chemical reaction caused by these solvents reacting with aluminum can become violent and lead to an equipment explosion. Guns with stainless steel fluid passages may be used with these solvents. However, aluminum is widely used in other spray application equipment - such as material pumps, cups and regulators, valves, etc. Check all other equipment items before use and make sure they can also be used safely with these solvents. Read the label or data sheet for the material you intend to spray. If in doubt as to whether or not a coating or cleaning material is compatible, contact your material supplier.



ment explosion. Guns with stainless steel fluid passages may be used with these solvents. However, aluminum is widely used in other spray application equipment - such as material pumps, cups and regulators, valves, etc. Check all other equipment items before use and make sure they can also be used safely with these solvents. Read the label or data sheet for the material you intend to spray. If in doubt as to whether or not a coating or cleaning material is compatible, contact your material supplier.



• Sprayed materials may be harmful if inhaled, or if there is contact with the skin. Adequate exhaust must be provided to keep the air free of accumulations of toxic materials. Use a mask or respirator whenever there is a chance of inhaling sprayed materials. The mask must be compatible with the material being sprayed

and its concentration.

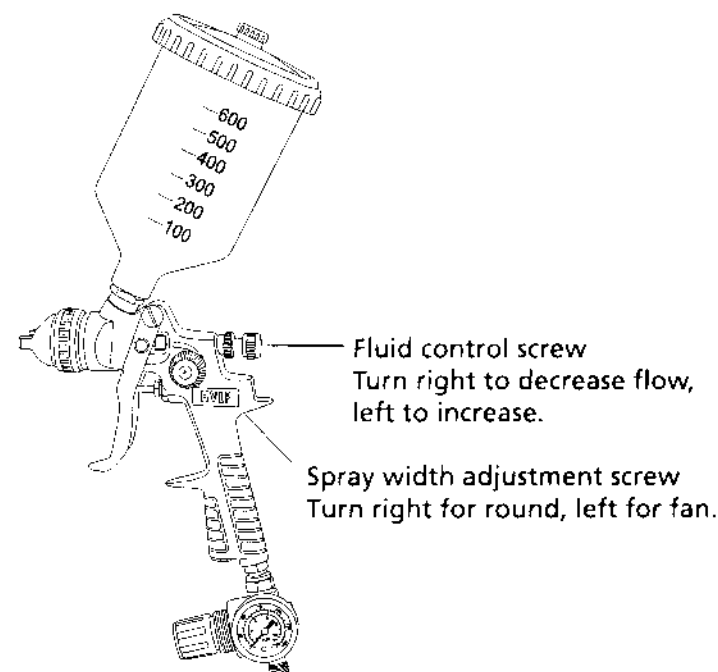
FOR BEST PERFORMANCE, PLEASE BE SURE TO DO THE FOLLOWING BEFORE USING THIS TOOL

- Tighten Packing Nut if Needed
- Tighten the Gun to the Cup securely with the nut and fitting supplied.
- Be sure to have the proper air pressure at the gun to operate. Proper air pressure for this tool should not exceed 63 PSI. We suggested 43 PSI or 60 PSI for inlet air pressure.
- Adjust fluid control screw and spray width adjustment screw to your desired pattern before using on production
- Clean all parts after use.
- Compressor required 1 HP&UP.
- Air consumption :13CFM.

HVLP SPRAY GUN

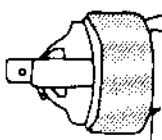
The model you have purchased is a professional high volume, low pressure, spray gun. It is designed to spray very efficiently with virtually no overspray. To accomplish this, the inlet pressure regulation is critical. Please be sure to read pressure requirements carefully.

ADJUSTMENTS

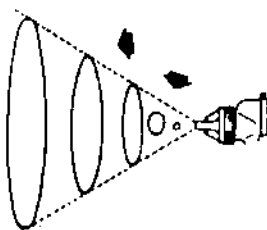


SPRAYING

In normal use, the nozzle wings are horizontal as shown here. This provides a vertical fan-shaped pattern which gives maximum, even, material coverage as the gun is moved back and forth parallel to the surface being finished.



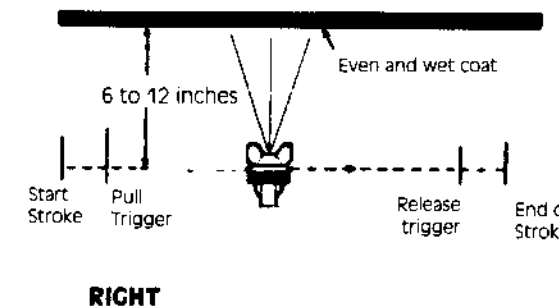
Spray pattern may be infinitely adjusted from round to flat.



Set atomization pressure at no more than 63 PSI. Gauge is included at tool to assure correct setting. For optimum performance, some materials may spray better at PSI ratings below 63. If unsure, always test at PSI ratings before using on final production. Try spray. If it is too fine, decrease the air pressure or open fluid control screw. If the spray is too thick, close the fluid control screw. Regulate the pattern width and repeat adjustment of spray as needed.

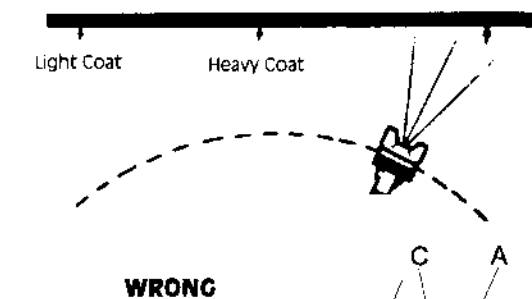
OPERATION

Proper handling of the gun is essential for obtaining a good finish. The gun should be held at a right angle to the surface being covered, and moved parallel with it. For precise control of the gun and material, the trigger should be released before the end of the stroke.



Hold the gun from 6 to 12 inches away from the surface depending on material and atomizing pressure. For a uniform finish, lap each stroke over the preceding stroke, making sure the spray is smooth and wet.

Using the lowest possible atomizing air pressure will reduce overspray and provide maximum efficiency.



CLEANING & MAINTENANCE

SPRAY GUN

1. Submerge the front end of the gun in solvent just until the fluid connection is covered.
2. Paint that has built up on the gun should be removed using a bristle brush and solvent.
3. Never submerge all of the spray gun in solvent because:
 - This will dissolve the lubricant in the leather packings and on wear surfaces, causing them to dry out and resulting in difficult operation and faster wear.
 - Air passages in the gun will become clogged with dirty solvent.
4. Using a rag moistened with solvent, wipe down the outside of the gun.
5. Oil gun daily. Use a drop of lightweight machine oil on:
 - A. fluid needle
 - B. air valve packing
 - C. trigger pivot point

See Fig. 1 for Location of Above Points.
6. Caution: Do not use lubricants which contain silicone. Silicone may cause defects in the finish application.

GRAVITY FEED

Turn off air supply. Disconnect cup from lid. Empty the cup of material. Clean the cup and lid. Add some cleaning solvent to cup. Replace cup cover. Turn on air supply and spray with proper cleaning solvent. Repeat with clean solvent if necessary. Remove solvent, disconnect gun, remove air cap and clean. Wipe gun and cup with rag dampened with solvent.

AIR NOZZLE, FLUID NOZZLE, AIR VALVE ASSEMBLY

1. All nozzles and needles are made to exact standards. They should be handled carefully.
2. To clean nozzles, immerse them in solvent until any dried material is dissolved, then blow them clean.
3. Do not use metal or sharp instrument to probe any of the holes in the nozzles.
4. Air flow should occur before fluid-flow when the gun is triggered. It may be necessary to adjust the fluid control screw to make sure air flows before fluid.
5. Do not alter the gun in any way.

CAUTION

DO NOT REMOVE Brass Baffle attached to front of body of gun. If you have to remove it, please call us before you do it. (See P.2)

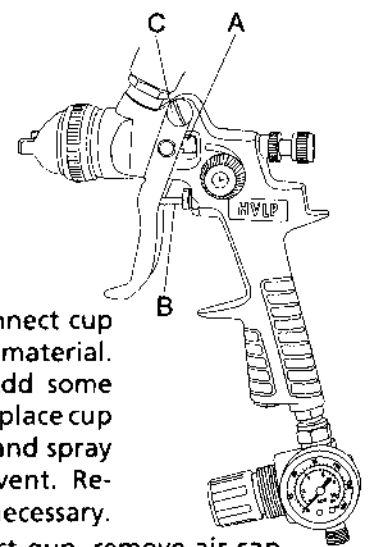


Fig. 1