

TECHNICAL MANUAL

**OPERATOR, ORGANIZATIONAL, DIRECT SUPPORT
AND GENERAL SUPPORT MAINTENANCE
MANUAL INCLUDING REPAIR PARTS LIST**

FOR

**SPRAY OUTFIT, PAINT
(NSN 4940-00-294-9521)
MODEL 50-6525**

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

OCTOBER 1981

Technical Manual
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HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Washington, DC, 7 October 1981

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REPORTING OF ERRORS

You can help improve this manual. If you find any mistakes or if you know of a way to improve the procedures, please let us know. Mail your letter, DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms), or DA Form 2028-2, located in the back of this manual direct to: Commander, US Army Armament Materiel Readiness Command, ATTN: DRSAR-MAS, Rock Island, IL 61299. A reply will be furnished directly to you.

NOTE

This manual is published for the purpose of identifying an authorized commercial manual for the use of the personnel to whom this equipment is issued.

Manufactured by: Eclipse Systems, Inc.
Cork Hill Road
P. O. Box E
Franklin, NJ 07416

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This technical manual is an authentication of the manufacturers' commercial literature and does not conform with the format and content specified in AR 310-3, Military Publications. This technical manual does, however, contain available information that is essential to the operation and maintenance of the equipment.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OPERATING Low Pressure Spray Equipment ASSEMBLY

Unpack carefully. Guns, hose with connections, and wrenches will be found in the tank.

Screw fluid tube into threaded hole in under side of control head, beneath the word Fluid. Be sure this post is tight, otherwise air will get into point line and cause a chatter or intermittent flow of point at the nozzle.

Connect main line air hose (red) to Air Filter.

Attach one end of paint hose (black) to connection marked Fluid on cover. Attach other end of hose to front connection of gun shown as Fluid Intake in illustration below.

Attach one end of air hose (red) to red connection marked Air on cover. Attach other end of hose to air connection on gun grip, shown as Air Intake in illustration below.

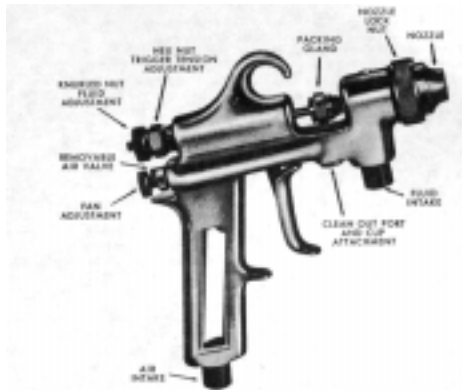
Operation

Mix and strain material thoroughly. Paint, varnish, enamel, etc., should be at hand-brushing consistency. Nitro-cellulose and synthetic lacquers spray at lighter consistency.

Pour material into container. It is not necessary to fill the tank-a small container of material can be placed under the fluid tube. Hand tighten cover until tank is air-tight. **DO NOT USE TOOLS.**

Close air Shut-Off Valve and Air Release Valve on control head by pushing slide valve forward (toward the Air Regulator-Pressure on Fluid). Note illustration for correct position.

LOW PRESSURE GUN



Remove nozzle from gun.

Adjust right hand regulator (Air Regulator-Pressure on Fluid) to apply pressure to container. This is the first regulation of the flow of paint. With about 10 lbs. in the tank pull the trigger all the way back (the Knurled Nut Fluid Adjustment should be in the full open, clockwise position) until fluid flows steadily from the fluid tip. Release trigger.

Put nozzle back on gun. If different spray widths are required a variable width nozzle should be used (i.e. cone-fan). Otherwise the nozzle which gives desired width is recommended. External nozzles are sometimes required on quick drying materials. The Fan Width Control for these is

shown on the back of the gun. This control should be wide open when standard low pressure internal nozzles are used.

Open air Shut-Off Valves. To determine proper pressures begin by adjusting left hand regulator valve (Air Regulator-Spraying Pressure) to 20 lbs. Now with trigger pulled bring the pressure on fluid (right hand regulator) up until the gun begins to spray. Increase atomizing pressure, then pressure on fluid until satisfactory results are obtained. Keep the atomizing pressure as low as possible, increasing it only for greater speed or for heavy viscous materials. For final regulation of material flow, use fluid adjustment on back of gun.

When working, hold gun six to eight inches from the object, at right angles to the surface. Point it directly at the work and carry it along at a steady speed. Release trigger at the end of each stroke.

A slight pull on the trigger emits air only, which can be used for dusting. Pull the trigger all the way back when painting.

A little experimenting will determine the correct pressures and speed for the work.

Cleaning-IMPORTANT

Open Air Release Valve on tank by pushing slide valve back (away from reg.) Wait until Fluid Pressure Air Gage reads zero.

Obstruct nozzle of gun with a rag and pull trigger. The spraying pressure will thus force point out of hose back into the container.

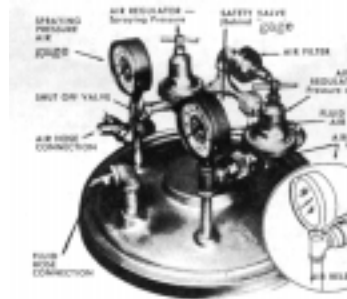
Place a small can of thinner in container under the fluid tube. Tighten cover. Close Air Release Valve. Close Shut-Off Valve (red). Remove nozzle from gun. Pull trigger. Fluid pressure will force thinner through hose and gun, cleaning it satisfactorily. Again obstruct nozzle and pull trigger to blow thinner back in container. Thinner can be saved for use in reducing.

It is not necessary to disconnect gun from hose or container, or to remove fluid tip when cleaning.

DO NOT SOAK GUN IN THINNER, as this dissolves the grease and oil in the trigger action. A drop of oil should be applied occasionally to the back of the gun and trigger action. Difficulty may arise due to improper cleaning.

It is not necessary to take the gun apart to clean it. After the day's work, take the fluid hose off the line and hang it up to drain.

Take up on nut at Packing Gland periodically. If leak does not stop, repack the gland.



NOTE

With internal atomization nozzles air and fluid pressures should be about equal. Not high air and low fluid pressures as with external atomization high pressure equipment. With heavier materials or when spraying at a height considerably above the pressure tank (25 ft. - 50 ft.) slightly higher fluid pressure may be required.

CAUTION: If atomizing air pressure is set too high, it will back pressure the fluid and starve the gun. Conversely, too high a fluid pressure may cause paint to back up into air lines and clog the gun.