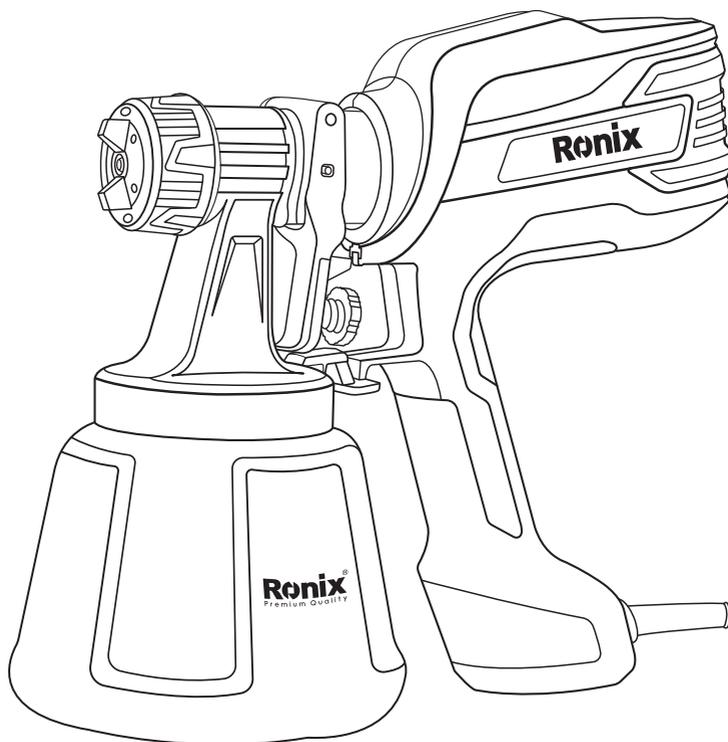


Ronix[®]

Premium Quality

SPRAY GUN

1340

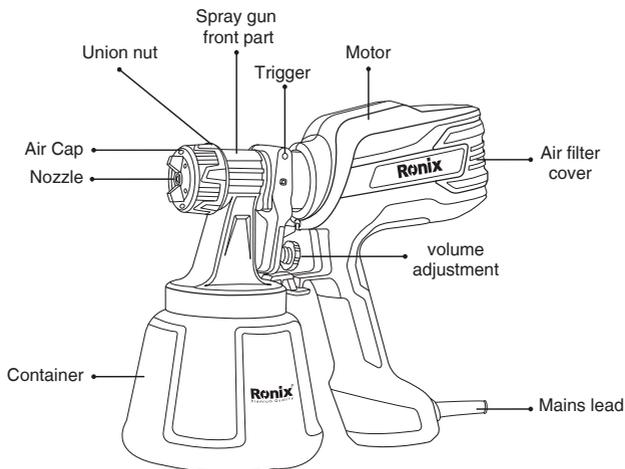


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SPECIFICATION

Model	1340
Voltage	220-240V
Frequency	50-60Hz
Power	450W
Nozzle Size	2.6mm
Air pressure	14.4 Kpa
Max Flow	900ml/min
Max. Viscosity	60din/s
Paint Reservoir	1200ml
Painting System	HVLP
Supplied In	Ronix Color box
Weight	1.75kg
Includes	1×viscosity cup, 1×cleaning needle 3×nozzles: 2.2/1.8/1.5mm 1×cleaning brush,

PART LIST



Please read the Operating Manual carefully and observe the safety information before starting the device. Store the Operating Manual in a safe place close to the product in case it needs to be used by someone else.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS USED

 This symbol indicates a potential danger for you or for the device. Under this symbol you can find important information on how to avoid injuries and damage to the device.

 Danger of electrical shock

 Indicates tips for use and other particularly useful information.



Devices and accessories marked with this symbol are suitable for processing low-viscosity materials such as paints, glazes and wall paints specifically designed for this purpose. If a material bears this logo, it is particularly well suited for use with the relevant device.

GENERAL SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

  Read all safety warnings and all instructions. Failure to follow the warnings and instructions may result in electric shock, fire and/or serious injury. Save all warnings and instructions for future reference. The term “power tool” in the warnings refer to your mains-operated (corded) power tool or battery-operated (cordless) power tool.

■ SAFETY AT THE WORKPLACE

Keep your workplace clean and well lit. Disorder or unlit workplaces may result in accidents.

Never use the tool in hazardous areas that contain flammable liquids, gases or dusts. Power tools generate sparks that can ignite the dust or vapors.

Keep children and other persons away when using the power tool. You can lose control of the tool if you are distracted.

■ ELECTRICAL SAFETY

The tool plug must fit into the socket. The plug may not be modified in any form.

Do not use adaptor plugs together with protective-earthed tools. Unmodified plugs and suitable sockets reduce the risk of an electric shock.

Avoid physical contact with earthed surfaces such as pipes, heating elements, stoves and refrigerators. The risk through electric shock increases if your body is earthed.

Keep the equipment away from rain and moisture. The risk of an electric shock increases if water penetrates electrical equipment.

Do not misuse the mains lead by carrying the tool by the lead, hanging it from the lead or by pulling on the lead to remove the plug. Keep the lead away from heat, oil, sharp edges or moving tool parts. Damaged or twisted leads increase the risk of an electric shock.

If you work outdoors with a power tool, only use extension cables suitable for outdoor use. The use of an extension lead that is suitable for outdoors reduces the risk of an electric shock.

■ SAFETY OF PERSONS

Be attentive. Pay attention to what you are doing and work sensibly with a power tool. Do not use the tool if you are tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication. Just a moment of inattentiveness while using the tool can lead to serious injuries.

Wear personal safety equipment and always wear safety goggles. Wearing personal protective equipment, such as dust mask, non-slip safety shoes, safety helmet or ear protection, depending on the type of power tools, reduces the risk of injury.

Avoid accidental starting-up. Make sure that the electric tool is switched

off before you connect it to the power supply, pick it up or carry it. Accidents can occur if you carry the power tool while your finger is on the switch or if you connect the power tool to the power supply which it is on.

Remove setting tools or wrenches before switching on the power tool. A tool or wrench that is in a rotating tool part can lead to injuries.

Avoid an unnatural posture. Ensure that you are standing securely and have your balance at all times. This ensures that you can control the tool better in unexpected situations.

Wear suitable clothing. Do not wear wide clothing or jewelry. Keep your hair, clothes and gloves away from moving parts. Loose clothing, jewelry or long hair can be caught in moving parts.

Do not lull yourself into a false sense of security and do not think yourself above the safety rules for electric tools, even if you are familiar with the electric tool following extensive practical experience. Careless use can lead to serious injuries in fractions of a second.

■ USAGE AND TREATMENT OF THE ELECTRIC TOOL

Do not overload the tool. Use the power tool designed for the work that you are doing. You work better and safer in the specified performance range if you use the suitable power tool.

Do not use power tools whose switch is defective. A power tool that cannot be switched on or off is dangerous and has to be repaired.

Remove the plug from the socket before carrying out tool settings, changing accessories or putting the tool away. This precautionary measure prevents unintentional starting of the tool.

Store unused power tools so that they are inaccessible to children. Do not let persons use the tool who are not familiar with it or who have not read these instructions. Power tools are dangerous when they are used by inexperienced persons.

Take proper care of your tools. Check whether the moving parts function trouble-free and do not jam, whether parts are broken or damaged so that the tool function is impaired. Have damaged parts

repaired before using the tool. Many accidents have their origin in power tools that have been maintained badly.

Use the power tool, accessories, insert tools, etc. in accordance with these instructions and in a fashion specified for this special tool type. Take the working conditions and the activity to be carried out into consideration. The use of power tools for purposes other than the intended ones can lead to dangerous situations.

Keep the handles and grip surfaces dry, clean and free of oil and grease. Slippery handles and grip surfaces hamper safe operation and control of the electric tool in unforeseen situations.

■ SERVICE

- Have your power tool serviced by qualified repair person using only identical replacement parts. This will ensure that the safety of power tool is maintained.
- Follow instruction for lubricating and changing accessories.

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPRAY GUNS

- You may only spray coating materials such as paints, varnishes, glazes, etc. with a flashpoint of 21°C (32°C in UK) and higher without additional warning. (German classification of coating material is hazard classes A II and A III, see material tin.)
- The device may not be used in workplaces covered by the explosion-protection regulations.
- There must be no sources of ignition such as, for example, open fires, smoke of lit cigarettes, cigars and tobacco pipes, sparks, glowing wires, hot surfaces, etc. in the vicinity during spraying.
- Before working on the spray gun remove the power plug from the socket.
- Do not use the spray guns to spray flammable substances. The spray guns are not to be cleaned with flammable solvents which have a flashpoint under 21°C.

RECOMMENDATION:

Wear a breathing mask and safety glasses when spraying.

⚠ CAUTION!

- Never point the spray gun at yourself, at other people or at animals.
- When working with the tool indoors as well as outdoors ensure that no solvent vapors are sucked in by the spray gun.
- When working outdoors, be aware of the wind direction. Wind can carry the coating substance across greater distances - thus causing damage. When working indoors, provide for adequate ventilation.
- Do not let children handle the device.
- Never open the device yourself in order to carry out repairs in the electrical system!
- Do not lay the spray gun.

RESIDUAL RISKS

Even when the power tool is used as prescribed it is not possible to eliminate all residual risk factors. The following hazards may arise in connection with the power tool's construction and design:

- 1- Damage to lungs if an effective dust mask is not worn.
- 2- Damage to hearing if effective hearing protection is not worn.
- 3- Damages to health resulting from vibration emission if the power tool is being used over longer period of time or not adequately

COATING MATERIALS SUITABLE FOR USE

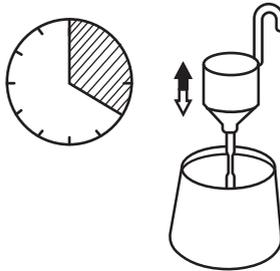
Water- and solvent-based paints, finishes, primers, 2-component paints, clear finishes, automotive finishes, staining sealers and wood sealer-preservatives. All coating materials with the red Perfect Spray logo

COATING MATERIALS NOT SUITABLE FOR USE

Wall paints without the red Perfect Spray logo. Alkali and acidic paints.
Flammable materials.

PREPARATION OF THE COATING MATERIAL

Fill test cup then Hold up and measure the time in seconds until the liquid empties out. This time is called “Runout Time in Seconds”.



▲ NOTE:

Stir the spraying material thoroughly before measuring and fill into the canister.

Material	Runout Time (seconds)
Oil enamel	25-45
Oil based primer	30-50
Varnish	20-55
Lacquer / lacquer sanding sealer	25-40
Oil stain	No thinning required
Clear sealer	No thinning required
Polyurethane	No thinning required
Material flash point must be 70°F (21°C) or higher. 60din/s	

START-UP

⚠ WARNING!

Before connecting to the mains supply, be sure that the supply voltage is identical with the value given on the rating plate.

- Unscrew the container from the spray gun.
- Aligning suction tube.
- If the suction tube is positioned correctly, the container contents can be sprayed without almost any residue.

When working on lying objects: Turn the suction tube forwards. (Fig. 2 A)

Spraying work when working on overhead objects: Turn the suction tube rearwards. (Fig. 2 B)

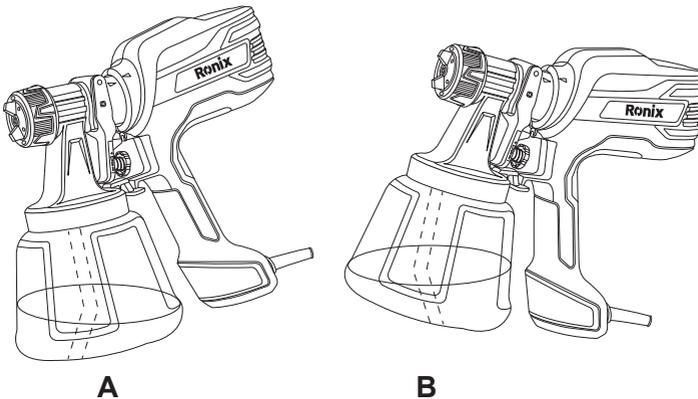


Fig. 2

- Set the container on a sheet of paper, pour in the prepared coating material and screw the container tightly onto the spray gun.
- Connect the front part with the rear part of the gun (Fig. 3).

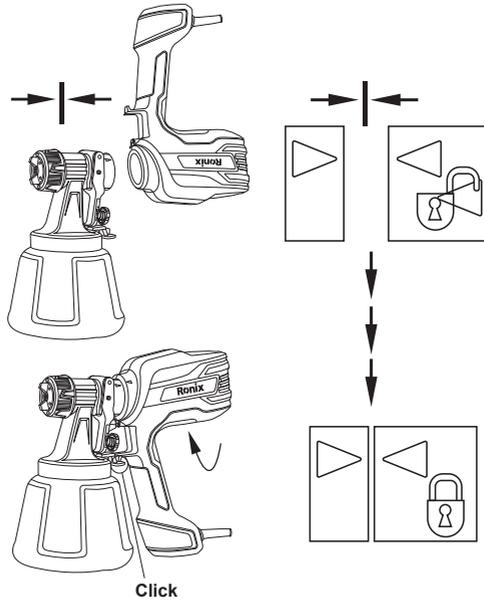


Fig. 3

- Put the machine down only on a level, clean surface. Otherwise the machine could tip over!
- push the trigger guard. The has a two-stage trigger guard. In the first stage the turbine is started. If the trigger guard is pressed further, the material is transported.

ADJUSTING THE DESIRED SPRAY SETTING

Three different spray jet settings can be chosen on the spray gun, depending on the application and target object.

⚠ WARNING!

Danger of injury! Never pull the trigger guard while adjusting the air cap. Turn the air cap (1) to the desired spray setting position. (Fig. 5)

- A = vertical jet → for horizontal surfaces
- B = horizontal jet → for vertical surfaces
- C = circular jet → for corners, edges and hard-to-reach surfaces

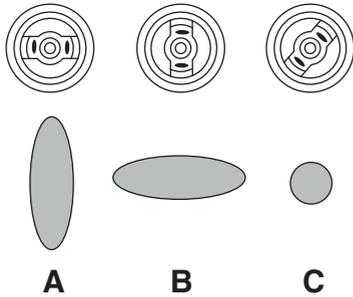


Fig. 4

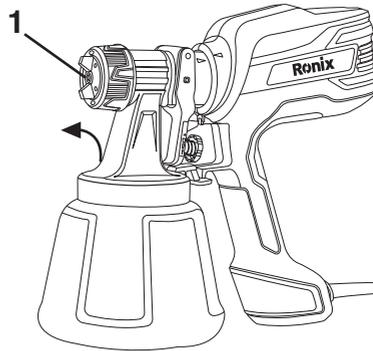


Fig. 5

ADJUSTING THE MATERIAL VOLUME

Set the material volume by turning the regulator on the trigger guard of the spray gun. (Fig.6)

- turn to the left → lower material volume
- + turn to the right → higher material volume

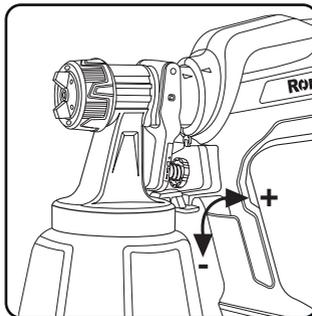


Fig. 6

SPRAY TECHNIQUE

- The spray result depends heavily on the smoothness and cleanliness of the surface to be sprayed. Therefore the surface should be carefully prepared and kept free of dust.

- Cover all surfaces not to be sprayed.
- Cover screw threads or similar parts of the target object.
- It is advisable to test the spray gun on cardboard or a similar surface to find the correct setting.

⚠ IMPORTANT

- Begin spraying outside of the target area and avoid interruptions inside the target area.

⚠ CORRECT

- Be sure to hold the spray gun at an even distance of approx. 5 - 15 cm to the target object. (Fig.7A)

⚠ INCORRECT

- Heavy spray fog build-up, uneven surface quality. (Fig.7B)

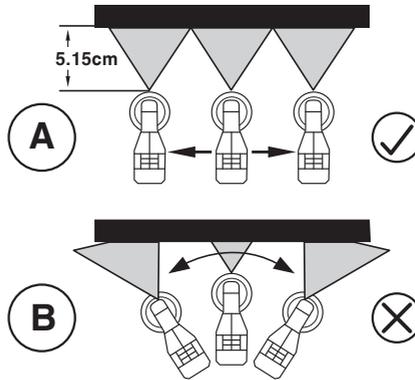


Fig. 7

- Move the spray gun evenly cross-wise or up-and-down, depending on the spray pattern setting.

- An even movement of the spray gun results in an even surface quality.
- When coating material builds up on the nozzle (Fig.8A) and air cap (Fig.8 B). clean both parts with a solvent or water.

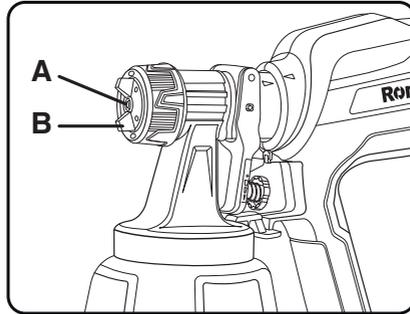


Fig.8

INTERRUPTION OF WORK

- Turn the machine off.
- When processing 2-component varnishes, clean the device immediately.

TAKING OUT OF OPERATION AND CLEANING

Proper cleaning is the prerequisite for problem-free operation of the paint application device. No warranty claims are accepted in case of improper or no cleaning.

- 1- Unplug the power plug. Vent the container in case of longer breaks and after the work has been terminated.
- 2- Divide the spray gun. Press the hook (Fig. 3 b “click”) slightly downwards. Turn the gun front part and gun rear part against each other and take them apart.
- 3- Unscrew the container. Empty any remaining coating material back into the material tin.
- 4- Pour solvent or water into the container. Screw the container back on. Do not use flammable materials for cleaning purposes.
- 5- Assemble the gun again (Fig. 3).
- 6- Insert the power plug, turn on the machine and spray the solvent or water into a container or a cloth.
- 7- Repeat the above procedure until the solvent or water emerging from

the nozzle is clear.

8- Turn off the machine and remove the plug.

9- Screw of the container and empty it. Pull out the suction tube with container seal.

⚠ CAUTION!

Never clean seals, diaphragm and nozzle or air holes of the spray gun with metal objects.

The ventilation hose and diaphragm are only solvent-resistant to a limited extent. Do not immerse in solvent, only wipe.

10- Clean the outside of the spray gun and container with a cloth soaked in solvent or water.

11- Unscrew the union nut (Fig. 10, 1) and remove the air cap (2) and nozzle (3). Clean the air cap, nozzle with a brush and solvent or water.

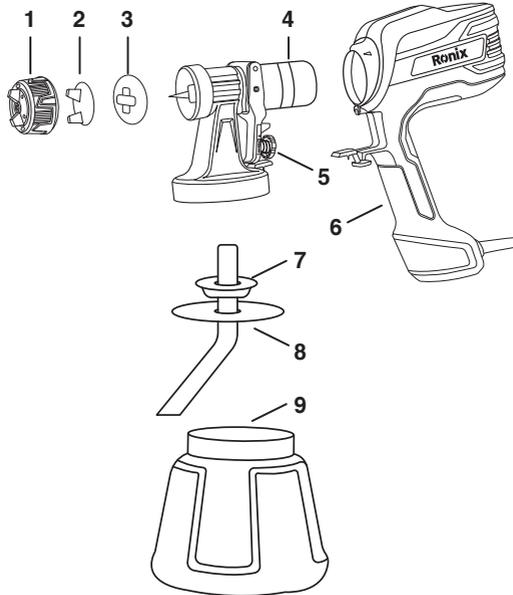


Fig.10

MAINTENANCE

⚠ WARNING!

- Never operate the machine without the air filter; dirt could be sucked in and interfere with the function of the machine. Disconnect plug before changing parts.
- Change the air filter if it is soiled (Fig. 9).

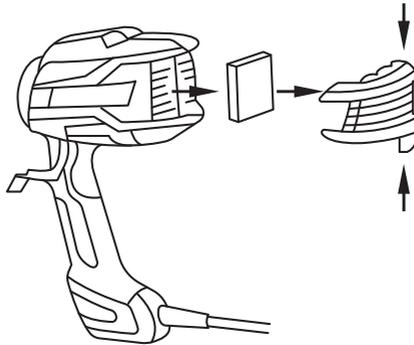


Fig.9

- In order to mount the gun more easily apply lubricating grease (enclosed) liberally to the O-ring at the gun front part. (Fig. 10, Item 4)

CORRECTION OF MALFUNCTIONS

Problem	Cause	Remedy
No coating material emerges from the nozzle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nozzle clogged • Feed tube clogged • Material volume setting turned too far to the left (-) • Feed tube loose • No pressure build-up in container 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Clean → Clean → Turn to the right (+) Insert → Tighten container

<p>Coating material drips from the nozzle</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nozzle loose • Nozzle worn • Nozzle seal is missing or worn • Coating material assembly at air cap, nozzle or needle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Tighten → Change → Insert an intact nozzle seal → Tighten container
<p>Atomization too coarse</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viscosity of coating material too high • Material volume too large Material volume adjusting screw turned too far to the right (+) • Nozzle contaminated • Air filter heavily soiled • Too little pressure build-up in container 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Thin → Turn material volume adjusting screw to the left (-) → Clean → Change → Tighten container
<p>Spray jet pulsates</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coating material in container running out • Air filter heavily soiled • Nozzle seal is missing or worn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Refill → Change → Insert an intact nozzle seal
<p>Too much fog of coating material (Overspray)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distance to the object too large • Too much coating material applied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Reduce distance → Turn material volume adjusting screw to the left (-)
<p>Paint in the ventilating hose</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diaphragm soiled • Diaphragm defective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Clean the diaphragm → Replace the diaphragm

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