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SERVICE BULLETIN SB-2-777-C Replaces SB-2-777-B



FLG4 SIPHON & PRESSURE FEED SPRAY GUNS MODELS: FLG-CNS-115, FLG-HVS-322, & FLG-HVP-315





GUN DESCRIPTION

The FinishLine[™] series are general purpose spray guns for both conventional and HVLP spraying applications suitable for use with a wide variety of common coating materials. Models FLG-HVP-315 and FLG-HVS-322 are HVLP spray guns, and model FLG-CNS-115 is conventional.

SPECIFICATIONS

Maximum Air Pressure:100 psiMaximum Fluid Pressure:100 psiGun Body:ForgedFluid Path:Anodize

100 psi 100 psi Forged Aluminum Anodized Aluminum and Stainless Steel 3/8" NPS male 1/4" NPS male

Fluid Inlet: Air Inlet: Gun Weight Pressure Feed: Siphon Feed w/cup:

19.43 oz / 551 g 26.73 oz / 758 g FLG-CNS-115 Conventional Siphon Feed w/Cup

FLG-HVS-322 HVLP Siphon Feed w/Cup

IMPORTANT! DO NOT DESTROY

It is the customer's responsibility to have all operators and service personnel read and understand this manual.

Contact DeVilbiss for additional copies of this manual.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This manual contains information that is important for you to know and understand. This information relates to USER SAFETY and PREVENTING EQUIPMENT PROBLEMS. To help you recognize this information, we use the following symbols. Please pay particular attention to these sections.



Important safety information – A hazard that may cause serious injury or loss of life.



Important information that tells how to prevent damage to equipment, or how to avoid a situation that may cause minor injury. NOTE

Information that you should pay special attention to.

WARNING



PROP 65 WARNING

WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

The following hazards may occur during the normal use of this equipment. Please read the following chart before using this equipment.

HAZARD	CAUSE	SAFEGUARDS
Fire	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.
Solvent Spray	During use and while cleaning and flushing, solvents can be forcefully expelled from fluid and air passages. Some solvents can cause eye injury.	Wear eye protection.
Inhaling Toxic Substances	Certain materials may be harmful if inhaled, or if there is contact with the skin.	Follow the requirements of the Material Safety Data Sheet supplied by your coating material manufacturer.
		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 mate- rial being sprayed and its concentration. Equipment must be as prescribed by an industrial hygienist or safety expert, and be NIOSH approved.
Explosion Hazard - Incompatible Materials	Halogenated hydrocarbon solvents - for example; methylene chloride and 1,1,1, - Trichloroethane 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 internal passageways may be used with these solvents. However, aluminum is widely used in other spray application equipment - such as material pumps, regula- tors, valves, and this gun and cup. Check all equipment items be- fore 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.
General Safety	Improper operation or maintenance of equipment.	Operators should be given adequate training in the safe use and maintenance of the equipment (in accordance with the requirements of NFPA-33, Chapter 15). Users must comply with all local and national codes of practice and insurance company requirements governing ventilation, fire precautions, operation, maintenance, and housekeeping. These are OSHA Sections 1910.94 and 1910.107 and NFPA-33.
Cumulative Trauma Disorders ("CTD's")	Use of hand tools may cause cumulative trauma disorders ("CTD's").	Pain, tingling, or numbness in the shoulder, forearm, wrist, hands, or fingers, especially during the night, may be early
CTD's, or musculoskeletal disorders, involve damage	CTD's, when using hand tools, tend to affect the upper extremities. Factors which may increase the risk of developing a CTD include:	symptoms of a CTD. Do not ignore them. Should you experience any such symptoms, see a physician immediately. Other early symptoms may include vague discomfort in the hand, loss of
elbows, shoulders, neck, and back. Carpal tunnel syndrome and tendonitis (such as tennis elbow or rotator cuff syndrome) are examples of CTD's.	 High frequency of the activity. Excessive force, such as gripping, pinching, or pressing with the hands and fingers. Extreme or awkward finger, wrist, or arm positions. Excessive duration of the activity. Tool vibration. Repeated pressure on a body part. Working in cold temperatures. 	manual dexterity, and nonspecific pain in the arm. Ignoring early symptoms and continued repetitive use of the arm, wrist, and hand can lead to serious disability. Risk is reduced by avoiding or lessening factors 1-7.
	as sewing, golf, tennis, and bowling, to name a few.	

IMPORTANT: Before using this equipment, read all safety precautions on page 2 and instructions. Keep for future use.



Halogenated hydrocarbon solvents - for example; 1, 1, 1- trichloroethane and methylene chloride - can chemically react with the aluminum in this gun and cause an explosion hazard. Read the label or data sheet for the material you intend to spray. Do not use spray materials containing these solvents with this spray gun.

IMPORTANT: This gun may be used with most common coating and finishing materials. It is designed for use with mildly corrosive and non-abrasive materials. If used with other high corrosive or abrasive materials, it must be expected that frequent and thorough cleaning will be required and the necessity for replacement of parts will be increased.

OPERATION

Strain material thru 60 or 90 mesh screen.

Model FLG-CNS-115:

The No. 1 (conventional) air cap requires an air supply at the gun inlet of approximately 45 psi, measured with the trigger pulled and can be operated from a 3 H.P. compressor.

HVLP Models FLG-HVS-322 and FLG-HVP-315:

The No. 3 (HVLP) air cap requires an air supply at the gun inlet of 23 psi max., measured with the trigger pulled.

This gun was manufactured to provide maximum transfer efficiency by limiting air cap pressure to 10 psi (complies with rules issued by SCAQMD and other air quality authorities).

This gun will produce approximately 10 psi cap pressure at 23 psi inlet pressure, as measured at the gun inlet. An air cap test kit (see ACCESSORIES) should be used to ensure 10 psi cap pressure is not exceeded.

Adjust fluid pressure to deliver the desired paint volume. Adjust air pressure and fluid flow to provide a uniform dispersion of atomized paint throughout the pattern. Keep air pressure as low as possible to minimize bounce - back and overspray. Excessive air pressure will result in split patterns. Low air pressure will result in heavy centered patterns and poor atomization. Excessive fluid flow will result in heavy center spray patterns. Inadequate fluid flows may cause the pattern to split. See "TROUBLESHOOTING" section.

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

To clean air cap and fluid tip, brush exterior with a stiff bristle brush. If necessary to clean cap holes, use a broom straw or toothpick if possible. If a wire or hard instrument is used, extreme care must be used to prevent scratching or burring of the holes which will cause a distorted spray pattern.

To clean fluid passages, remove excess material at source, then flush with a suitable solvent. Wipe gun exterior with a solvent dampened cloth. Never completely immerse in solvent as this is detrimental to the lubricants and packings.

Note

When replacing the fluid tip or fluid needle, replace <u>both</u> at the same time. Using worn parts can cause fluid leakage.



To prevent damage to the fluid tip (2) or fluid needle (7), be sure to either:

- Pull the trigger and hold while tightening or loosening the fluid tip, or
- Remove fluid needle adjusting knob (6) to relieve spring pressure against needle collar.

Spray Gun Lubrication

Daily, apply a drop of SSL-10 spray gun lube at trigger bearing stud and the stem of the air valve. The shank of the fluid needle where it enters the packing nut should also be oiled. The fluid needle packing (7) should be kept soft and pliable by periodic lubrication. Make sure the baffle (4) and retaining ring (1) threads are clean and free of foreign matter. Before assembling retaining ring to baffle, clean the threads thoroughly, then add two drops of SSL-10 spray gun lube to threads. The fluid needle spring (6) and air valve spring (8) should be coated with a very light grease, making sure that any excess grease will not clog the air passages. For best results, lubricate daily.

Page 4 SB-2-777-C

FLG4 SIPHON / PRESSURE FEED SPRAY GUNS AND DeKUPS® DISPOSABLE CUP SYSTEM

Chart 1 – FLG4 HVLP	and Conventional Model	s, Siphon / Pressure

Spray Gun Model Number	Application Type	Number on Air Cap	Air Cap Kit (Ref. No. 1)	Fluid Tip (Ref. No. 2)	Fluid Tip Size Supplied With Gun
FLG-HVP-315	Pressure – HVLP	3	FLG4-1-3-K	FLG-332-15K	1.5 mm
FLG-HVS-322	Siphon/Pressure – HVLP	3	FLG4-1-3-K	FLG-332-22K	2.2 mm
FLG-CNS-115	Siphon / Pressure – Conventional	1	FLG4-1-1-K	FLG-332-15K	1.5 mm

Chart 2 – Fluid Tips

Fluid Tip & Seal (Ref. No. 2) Part No.	Fluid Tip Size (in.)	Fluid Tip Size (mm)	Applications
FLG-332-13K	0.051	1.3	Stains, lacquers, basecoats, clears.
FLG-332-15K	0.059	1.5	General purpose, light to medium viscosity material.
FLG-332-22K	0.086	2.2	Medium viscosity materials.

Chart 3 – HVLP Air Flows (#3 Cap)

Inlet Pressure (PSI)	Air Flow (SCFM)	Cap Presure (PSI)
15	10	6
19	11.5	8
23	13.5	10

DeKUPS®—HOW TO USE THE SYSTEM



Gun Drawing



PARTS LIST

Ref. No.	Replacement Part No.	Description	Ind. Parts Required
1	See Chart 1, p.4	Air Cap & Ring Kit	1
2	See Chart 2, p.4	Fluid Tip & Seal Kit	1
3	FLG-304-K5	Fluid Tip Seal (Kit of 5)	1
4	FLG-305	Baffle	1
5	FLG-465	Spreader Air Adjustment Valve	1
6	FLG4-364-K	Needle Knob, Spring, Bushing & Gasket Kit	
7	FLG4-366-K	FLG4 Needle, Needle Packing & Nut Kit	
8	FLG4-468-K	Air Valve & Gasket Kit	1
9	P-MB-51	Air Inlet Nipple	1
10	FLG4-108-K	Trigger, Trigger Stud & Screw	1
11	JGA-4044	Fluid Inlet & Nut Kit	1
	FLG-463	Air Cap #3 HVLP Test Cap	B.
	JGA-4035-K5	Needle Packing (Kit of 5)	
	FLG4-488-K 🔻	FLG4 Gun Repair Kit (Contains 1 each: Fluid Tip Seal, Needle Packing, Trigger Stud, Trigger Screw, and Gasket for Air Valve & Needle Bushing.)	

Additional Spray Gun Accessories on page 9.

DeKUPS® ACCESSORIES



TROUBLESHOOTING

CONDITION	CAUSE	CORRECTION		
Heavy top or bottom pattern	Horn holes plugged. Obstruction on top or bottom of fluid tip. Cap and/or tip seat dirty.	Clean. Ream with non-metallic point. Clean. Clean.		
Heavy right or left side pattern	Left or right side horn holes plugged. Dirt on left or right side of fluid tip.	Clean. Ream with non-metallic point. Clean.		
Л	 Remedies for the top-heavy, bottom-heavy, right-heavy, and left-heavy patterns: 1. Determine if the obstruction is on the air cap or the fluid tip. Do this by making a test spray pattern. Then, rotate the cap one-half turn and spray another pattern. If the defect is inverted, obstruction is on the air cap. Clean the air cap as previously instructed. 2. If the defect is not inverted, it is on the fluid tip. Check for a fine burr on the edge of the fluid tip. Remove with #600 wet or dry sand paper. 3. Check for dried paint just inside the opening; remove by washing with solvent. 			
Heavy center pattern	Fluid flow too high for atomization air.	Balance air pressure and fluid flow. Increase spray pattern width with spreader adjustment valve.		
	Material flow exceeds air cap's capacity. Spreader adjustment valve set too low. Atomizing pressure too low. Material too thick.	Thin or lower fluid flow. Adjust. Increase pressure. Thin to proper consistency.		
Split spray pattern	Atomization air pressure too high. Fluid flow too low. Spreader adjusting valve set too high.	Reduce at transformer or gun. Increase fluid flow (increases gun handling speed). Adjust.		
Jerky or fluttering spray	*Loose or damaged fluid tip/seat. Material level too low. Container tipped too far. Obstruction in fluid passage. Dry or loose fluid needle packing nut.	Tighten or replace. Refill. Hold more upright. Backflush with solvent. Lubricate or tighten.		
Unable to get round spray	Spreader adjustment screw not seating properly. Air cap retaining ring loose.	Clean or replace. Tighten.		

*Most common problem.

TROUBLESHOOTING (Continued)

CONDITION	CAUSE	CORRECTION
Will not spray	No air pressure at gun. Fluid needle adjusting screw not open enough. Fluid too heavy for gravity feed.	Check air supply and air lines, blow out gun air passages. Open fluid needle adjusting screw. Thin material and/or change to larger tip size.
Paint bubbles in cup	Fluid tip not tight.	Tighten tip.
Fluid leaking or dripping from cup lid	Cup lid loose. Dirty threads on cup or lid. Cracked cup or lid.	Tighten lid. Clean. Replace cup and lid.
Starved spray pattern	Inadequate material flow. Low atomization air pressure.	Back fluid adjusting screw out to first thread, or change to larger tip size. Increase air pressure and rebalance gun.
Excessive overspray	Too much atomization air pressure. Gun too far from work surface. Improper stroking (arcing, gun motion too fast).	Reduce pressure. Adjust to proper distance. Move at moderate pace, parallel to work surface.
Excessive fog	Too much or too fast-drying thinner. Too much atomization (air pressure.)	Remix properly. Reduce air pressure.
Dry spray	Air pressure too high. Gun tip too far from work surface. Gun motion too fast. Gun out of adjustment.	Reduce air pressure. Adjust to proper distance. Slow down. Adjust.
Fluid leaking from packing nut	Packing nut loose. Packing worn or dry.	Tighten, do not bind needle. Replace or lubricate.
Fluid leaking or dripping from front of gun	Packing nut too tight. Dry packing. Fluid tip or needle worn or damaged. Foreign matter in tip. Fluid needle spring broken. Wrong size needle or tip.	Adjust. Lubricate. Replace tip and needle. Clean. Replace. Replace.
Fluid dripping or leaking from bottom of cup	Cup loose on gun. Cup gasket worn or missing below cup. Cup threads dirty.	Tighten. Replace cup gasket. Clean.
Runs and sags	Too much material flow. Material too thin. Gun tilted on an angle, or gun motion too slow.	Adjust gun or reduce fluid flow. Mix properly or apply light coats. Hold gun at right angle to work and adapt to proper gun technique.
Thin, sandy coarse finish drying before it flows out	Gun too far from surface. Too much air pressure. Improper thinner being used.	Check distance. Normally approximately 8". Reduce air pressure and check spray pattern. Follow paint manufacturer's mixing instructions.
Thick, dimpled finish "orange peel"	Gun too close to surface. Too much material coarsely atomized. Air pressure too low. Improper thinner being used. Material not properly mixed. Surface rough, oily, dirty.	Check distance. Normally approximately 8". Follow paint manufacturer's mixing instructions. Increase air pressure or reduce fluid flow. Follow paint manufacturer's mixing instructions. Follow paint manufacturer's mixing instructions. Properly clean and prepare.

ACCESSORIES

