RODAC®
International bv

RC1200H - RC1220H - RC1300H - RC1340L

HVLP / LVLP Gravity Feed Spray Gun &Cup

1.Non-Drip Paint Cup

2.Material Sieve

3.Nozzle set

4.Air Nozzle W/Brass Cap

5.Stepless Regulation For Round and Flat Spray

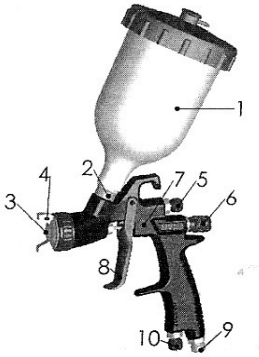
6.Fluid Adjustment

7.Stuffing Box For Air Piston

8.Trigger

9.Air Connection R 1/4"Outside

10.Air Adjusting Valve Ass'y



MODEL NO. **RC1200H - RC1220H - RC1300H - RC1340L**

WHEN ORDERING REPAIR PARTS, ALWAYS GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

*PART NUMBER

*PART DESCRIPTION

*NAME OF ITEM

*MODEL NUMBER

RC1200H - RC1220H -RC1300H - RC1340L

SAVE THIS MANUAL FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

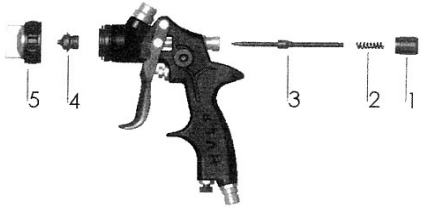
Function

Strong Recommended

Replaceable Spray Gun

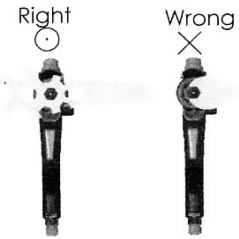
1. A handy tool in the age of multi purpose.
2. This gun helps you save more money.
3. Attraction and economy in one minute.
4. With the following nozzles and needles, you have multi-layered painting effects.
5. Patented air circulation system for optimal atomization.
6. Instant replacement with nozzles in different specifications.

Sequence of removing the nozzle: Remove the ① paint adjuster ② spring ③ needle and ④ the nut before removing the ⑤ nozzle using the provided wrench or an appropriate sleeve correctly. (Fig. 1)



(Fig.1)

Note: Using incorrect tools may cause damage in the nozzle with impacts on the tool. (Fig. 2)



(Fig.2)

Sequence of mounting the nozzle: Mount the ⑤ nozzle using the provided wrench or an appropriate sleeve correctly before mounting ④ the nut ③ the needle ② the spring and ① the paint adjuster. (Fig. 1)

Then connect the HOSE before dripping solvents in paint joints and push the trigger (to release gas rather than paint in the first stage). Check if the paint joint is free of blister, if yes, repeat the mounting sequence, if not, it would suggest that the mount is al right and you can use the gun. (Fig. 3)

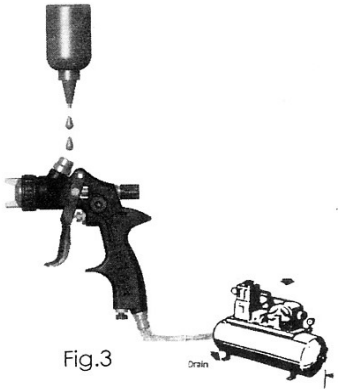
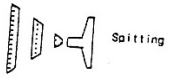


Fig.3

TROUBLESHOOTING

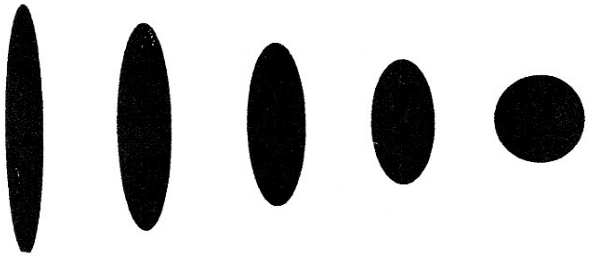
SPRAYPATTERN/CONDITION	PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	One side of nozzle wing is clogged.	Soak nozzle in solvent to loosen clog, then blow air through until clean. To clean orifices use a broom straw or toothpick. Never try and detach dried material with sharp tool.
	a) Loose air nozzle b) Material around outside of air nozzle has dried.	a) Trigger 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.
	a) Packing around needle valve is dried out. b) Fluid nozzle loosely installed, or dirt between nozzle and body. c) Needle sealing damaged.	a) Back up knurled nut, put a few drops of machine oil on packing, retighten nut. b) Take off fluid nozzle, clean rear of nozzle and seat in gun body. Replace nozzle and bring in tight to body. c) Replace 1706 sealing.
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.

Before using the tool, be sure of the following:

1. Before use, be sure that the spraying gun has been properly cleaned.
2. Be sure to adjust the pressure when using the gun. Do not apply excessive pressure, or poor atomization would be created.
3. To avoid undesirable consequences, do not point the gun to yourself or others.
4. Before using the gun, be sure to keep both the atomization and volume adjuster at appropriate position.

Spraying

When in use, the air cap (as shown) runs back and forth in a parallel manner, this manner provides a vertical fan-shaped pattern as the maximum range.



Painting pattern:

1. The range shall cover the use of round-shaped and flat atomization adjuster.
2. The painting distance varies between 15~20cm or 6~9 inches. The recommended pressure shall be 60PSI.

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CLEANING & MAINTENANCE

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 packing 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 packing
   B. air valve packing
   C. trigger pivot point
   See fig. 1 for Location of Above Points.
6. Do not use hard objects to clean the ventilation hole.

WARNING-FOLLOW THESE RULES FOR SAFE OPERATION !

During cleaning and flushing, sovents can be forcefully expelled from fluid and air passages. Some sovents can cause eye injury.
Be sure all others in the area are wearing impactresistant 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 60 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 e placed in a tightly closed metal container and disposed of later in the proper fashion.

Do not wear loose orill-fitting clothing, remove watches and rings.
Do not 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.
Do not 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.

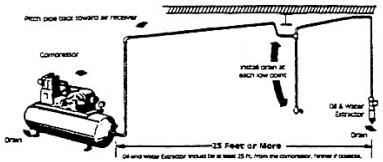
High sound levels can cause permanent hearing loss. Protect yourself from noise. Noise levels vary with work surface. Wear ear protectors.
When possible secure work with clamps or vise so both hands are free to operate tool.
Repetitive work motions, awkward positions and exposure to vibration can be 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 the tool.This tool is not intended for using in explosive atmospheres and is not insulated for contact with eletric 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 ofignition 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 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.

Spray 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 oftoxic materials. Use a mask or respirator whenever there is a chance of inhaling sprayed materials. The mask must be compatible with the material being spryed and its concentration.

AIR SUPPLY

Air Flow	Length of pipe (ft.)			
CFM	50	100	150	200
10	1/2"	3/4"	3/4"	
20	3/4"	3/4"	3/4"	3/4"
30	3/4"	3/4"	1"	1"
40	1"	1"	1"	1"
50	1"	1"	1"	1"
70	1"	1"	1-1/4"	1-1/4"



Never mount oil and water extractor on or near the air compressor. During compression, air temperature is greatly increased. As the air cools down to room temperature, moisture condenses in the air line, on its way to the spray gun. Therefore, always mount the oil and water extractor at a point in the air supply system where the compressed air temperature is lowest.

Drainair lines properly.
Pitch all air lines back towards the compressor so that condensed moisture will flow back into the air receiver where it can be drained off. Each low point in an air line acts as a water trap. Such points should be fitted with an easily accessible drain. See diagram above.

INSTALLATION
This spray gun is rugged in construction, and is built to yield exceptional value. The life of this product and the efficiency of its operation depend upon a knowledge of its construction, use and maintenance.

GRAVITY FEED CUP HOOKUP
Air pressure for atomization is regulated at extractor. Amount of fluid is adjusted by fluid control screw on gun, viscosity of paint, and air pressure.