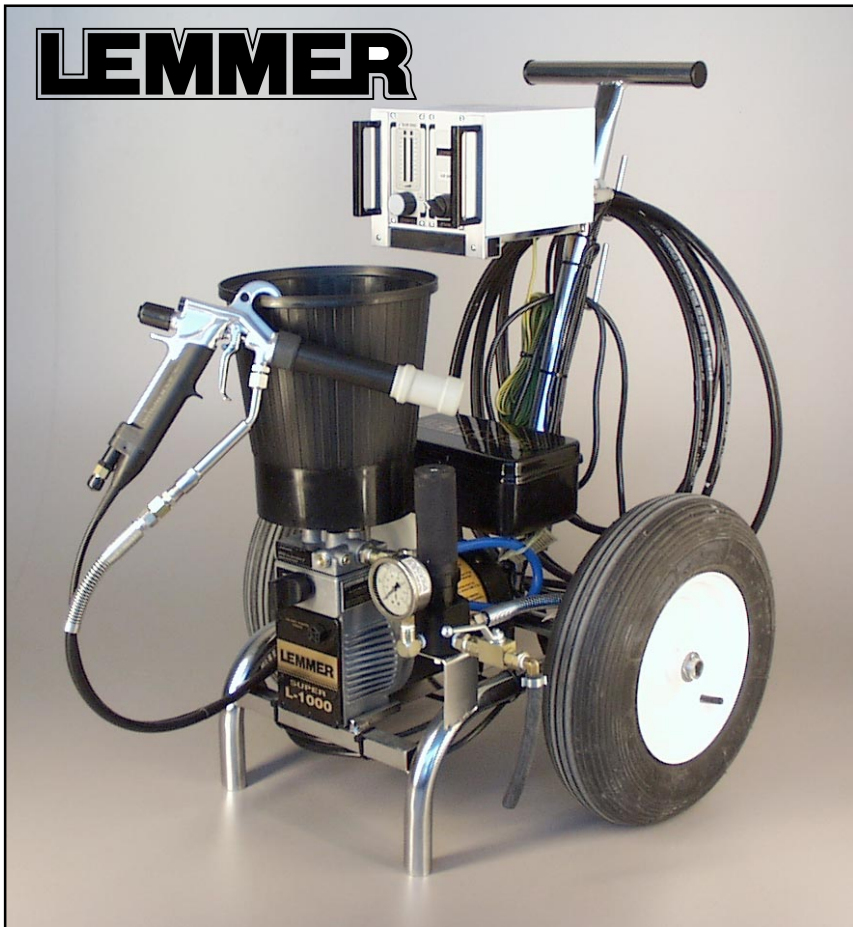


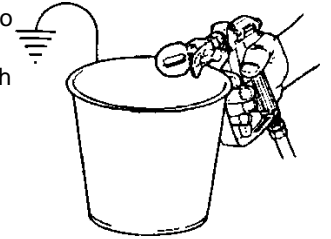
# Electrostatic General Instructions

## LEMMER



### Everything in the spraying area must be grounded.

A quick and practical test is to pull the trigger and move the gun to each separate object until touching it (without spraying any fluid or paint). The control box lights should go to about 20% and no arcing should be heard. If the lights stay 50% or higher, or an arcing is heard, reconnect the ground or add more grounds. (An ungrounded object will collect the charge and release it to the next ground which contacts it and will cause a spark on contact). The operator must also be grounded to prevent a charge build-up. The operator is grounded through the gun handle so if gloves are used, they must be conductive!



**Any spectators must stand behind the operator** to prevent them from building up a charge and thereby possibly causing a spark when touching a grounded object. (Spectators will also avoid receiving a nice even coat of paint).

**The power pack must be turned off when cleaning** the system. Conductive, metal containers must be used when flushing flammable fluids through the system. A metal part of the spray gun should be held firmly against the grounded metal pail when relieving the pressure from the gun.

Always reduce the pressure (turn knob all the way out - counterclockwise) when cleaning or switching the position of the priming knob.

**If a "whistling" noise is heard while spraying,** and the spray pattern is poor, try a larger tip and lower pressure. This condition is caused by a coarsely pigmented coating.

**Best coatings to use for up to 95% efficiency:** Coatings which are thinned with an aromatic reducer (xylene) work the best since aromatic reducers hold the charge the best. Generally darker colours wrap better because they are ground finer (since they hide better) and therefore can use a smaller nozzle which will atomize better and wrap better.

**Coatings which can cause problems:** Whites and yellows usually require a larger nozzle which will not wrap as good since a lower pressure is required with a larger nozzle to keep a reasonable spraying speed. Alcohol based paints have a 50% chance of working, varsol reduced or plastic pigment type paints do not work at all. Usually an aromatic reducer can be used with a slow drying "varsol reduced" type paint and result in an excellent wrap (consult your paint supplier before doing this).

**To clean the gun** it is best to wash it down with a soft brush dipped in thinners. Afterwards a light coating of oil will bring the lustre back and help prevent the next painting session to stick on. Do not submerge the gun in any liquid. We also recommend not to attempt repairing any component of the gun. Usually repairs are simple and only become complicated when disassembled incorrectly.

**WARNING.** Read all instructions carefully before assembling components and operating sprayer. Incorrect procedure could result in damage to the unit, severe personal injury and/or property damage. When spraying flammable materials, sprayer must be placed at least 20 feet from target in a well-ventilated area. Vapours can be ignited by static discharge or electrical sparks and result in severe personal injury. Everything in the spraying area must be grounded. LEMMER airless sprayers generate high fluid pressure. Improper use could result in an injection injury.



**Electrostatic basic principle:** The cascade in the gun handle is powered by low voltage (about 12 volts) and it "cascades" the voltage up to about 90kv. This high voltage/low amperage coming from the electrode is similar to static electricity commonly encountered when walking across a carpet and then getting a static shock when touching a ground such as a light switch. The paint particles have a negative charge and are looking for a ground to release this charge.

Sales and Service Centres Across Canada. Oct 2001.

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