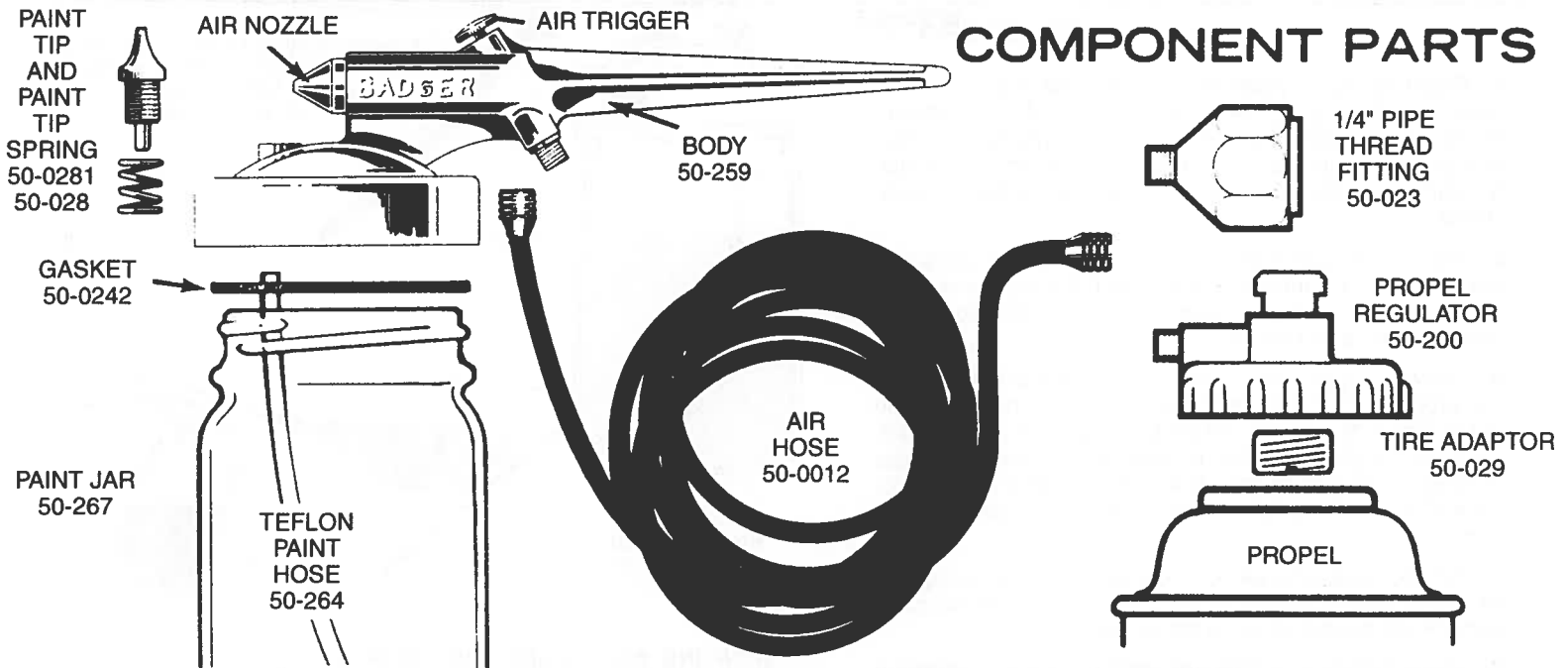




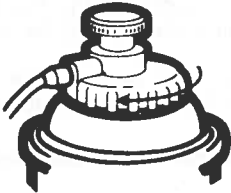
# mini spray gun

# OPERATING INSTRUCTION SHEET



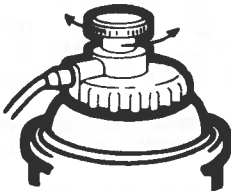
### TO ATTACH

1. Attach air-regulator to air-hose.
2. Attach air-regulator to propel can.
3. Attach other end of air-hose to air-brush by turning in a clockwise motion on to fitting.



### TO TURN ON AIR

1. Turn knob clockwise to desired pressure.
2. For less pressure or to turn off, turn knob in counterclockwise direction.

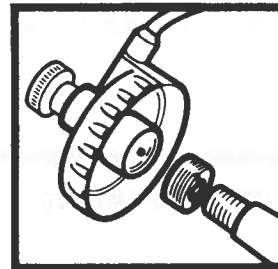


The air-regulator valve is designed for propellant cans. It will adjust pressure from 15 to 50 PSI. For larger jobs and prolonged spraying a compressor or CO<sub>2</sub> tank is recommended.

When air is regulated, pressure should be between 15 to 50 PSI. Normal operating pressure is 30 PSI.

### SPARE TIRE VALVE ADAPTER

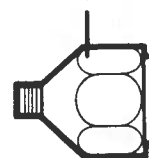
A spare tire from the family car can be used as a power source in place of a can of propellant. Simply inflate the tire (must be on a rim) to 40 lbs. of air. Adapter screws are sold separately.



### MANUFACTURERS NOTES

For larger jobs and prolonged spraying, a compressor or CO<sub>2</sub> tank is recommended. A 1/4" pipe thread fitting is needed (sold separately) to adapt air-hose to air-supply. When using a non tank mounted diaphragm compressor, a small bleeder hole must be drilled in adaptor to prevent back pressure. Drill hole on flat surface just behind the taper, using a number 72 or 1/32" drill. If you should change to a tank mounted compressor, the hole on the adaptor must be sealed, masking or duct tape (not included) may be used or a small drop of solder.

NO. 72 OR 1/32" DRILL



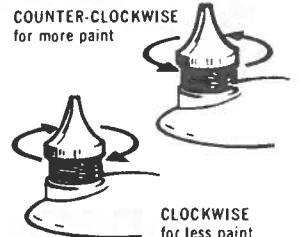
1/4" PIPE ADAPTOR

### TO ADJUST PAINT FLOW

For more paint—turn paint nozzle tip UP (counter-clockwise). For less paint—turn paint nozzle tip DOWN (clockwise).

**Important:** paint tip should not be adjusted above middle of hole in air tip. This is position of maximum paint flow—turn paint tip down from mid-point to adjust paint flow and pattern.

COUNTER-CLOCKWISE for more paint



CLOCKWISE for less paint

## MIXING PAINT

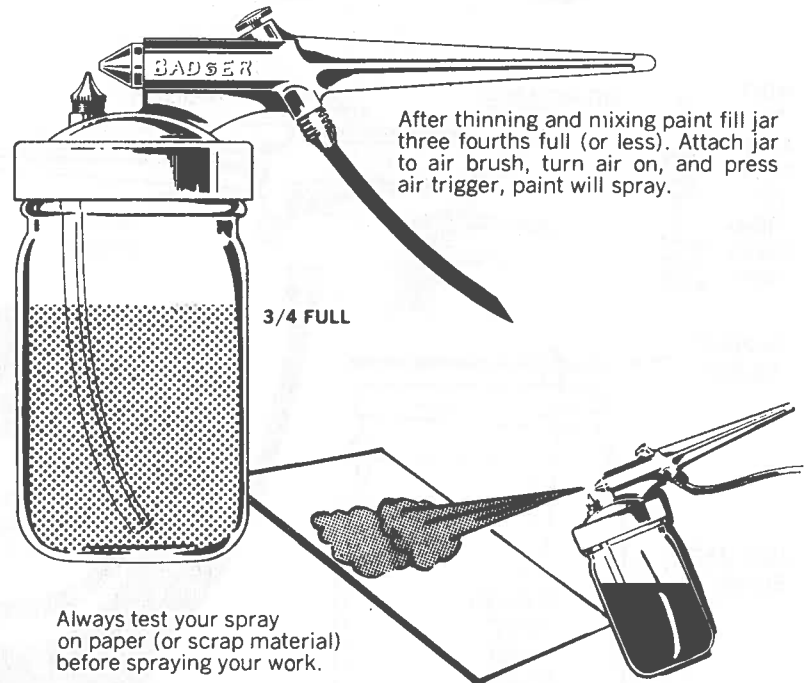


## TO OPERATE

4. Begin spraying. Keep the gun at right angles to your work—by flexing your wrist at each end of every stroke. Never allow a stiffly held wrist to "arc" the stroke. This is a fault common to beginners. Arcing causes poor distribution of materials; too much at the center of each stroke.
5. Keep the distance between nozzle and work uniformly between 6 and 8 inches. Always keep the gun in motion. If you hold it in one spot, your material will *pile up* and an uneven coating will result.
6. Learn to *trigger* your gun—to start and stop the material properly. This means the gun must be moving at the beginning of the stroke before the trigger is pulled. Likewise the trigger must be released before the gun stops moving at the end of the stroke. This *feathers* or blends each stroke with the next without showing unevenness or laps.
7. Overlap your strokes on a flat surface just enough to secure an even coating. A few strokes on some practice surface will quickly develop the needed skill.
8. Use a *frisket* or *cardboard shield* to catch overspray at edges of work and to protect surfaces not to be painted. Where clean separation on any job is required, as in 2-tone finishing, masking tape should be used to cover areas not to be painted.

## DIRECTIONS FOR SPRAYING

1. Thoroughly mix the material, adding thinners as indicated on label. Most materials in common use will spray readily if thinned according to the manufacturer's instructions for brushing. However, if material still appears too thick, add a little more thinner, determining the amount by testing mixture in gun. Be sure the material you use for spraying is clean and free from lumps. Strain it through cheese cloth, regular paint strainer or a piece of common screen wire.
2. Fill the jar about three-quarters full. Make sure that propel can is near enough to the work to allow a full movement of the gun at 4 to 8 inches from the surface to be painted. (Be sure that spray or fumes cannot reach any flame, and that there is plenty of ventilation.)
3. *Make your pattern.* Hold the nozzle of the gun about 6 inches away from a sheet of cardboard or paper, pull the trigger and release it as quickly as possible. The resulting pattern shows whether the gun is properly adjusted to proceed with work.



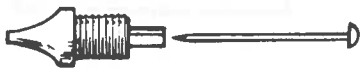
## SPRAYING PROCEDURE FOR LACQUER

Greater care must be used when spraying lacquer than with other materials as lacquer dries very quickly and has a tendency to clog up the gun. To spray lacquer successfully, the operation should be continuous, that is, the gun should not be set down for over a few minutes at a time. Immediately after spraying with lacquer the gun should be thoroughly washed out with a special lacquer cleaner.

## CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS—VERY IMPORTANT



Make sure no paint is left around threads of paint nozzle. It can be unscrewed and wiped clean.



If necessary, paint nozzle tip can be unclogged by inserting a straight pin.

The spray gun must be thoroughly cleaned after using, as paint materials dry quickly in nozzle passages. To clean your Spray Gun, empty and wipe out the cup. Pour a small amount of solvent or thinner in cup, screw on tight, and hold trigger open until the thinner has been blown through the nozzle as in painting. The gun should be shaken while doing this to thoroughly wash out the cup.

Stopping and releasing the spray at the nozzle with the finger tip, causes the thinner to surge violently, and helps clean the material passages in the gun. Finish by wiping off the air and fluid nozzles and cup with cloth that has been moistened with solvent.



**BADGER AIR-BRUSH CO.**  
9128 W. BELMONT AVE. FRANKLIN PARK, IL 60131



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