

Technical Specification

Nozzle Size • 2.5mm (0.1")
 Paint Bottle Capacity • 1 litre (33(US)/35(UK) fl oz
 Paint Bottle Material • PE - Polyethylene
 Spray Gun Material • PP - Polypropylene
 Gun Input Tube OD • 28mm (1.1")
 Air Hose Input Tube OD • 40mm (1.57")

Do not use this product without first reading and understanding all documentation and warning labels. Keep these instructions safe and provide them to all users. For use only as outlined in this document, any other use will be considered as misuse.

If you experience any problems with the product please contact
 email: service@cel-global.com
 phone UK: +44 8453 889769
 phone US: +1 800 233 7592
www.cel-global.com



Wear Eye,
Ear and
Respiratory
protection



Wear
appropriate
clothing



Be aware of
surroundings
at all times



General
Hazard



Contact your
reseller for
disposal.
Contains:
PE, PP

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Important Safety Notes

HAZARD: DAMAGE TO EYES OR SKIN

Sprayed materials can harm people or animals.

PREVENTION:

-Never direct the spray toward a person or animal.
 -Always wear protective clothing, respirator and appropriate eye protection and do not paint in an area without good ventilation.
 -Carefully read and understand the labels on all materials being sprayed AND ensure sufficient knowledge of materials nearby before starting work.

HAZARD: EXPLOSION OR FIRE

Solvent and paint fumes can explode or ignite.
 Severe injury or property damage can occur.

PREVENTION:

- Provide extensive exhaust and fresh air to keep the air within the spray area free from accumulation of flammable and/or harmful vapours.
 - Do not spray or place paint or other flammable materials near ignition sources such as static electric sparks, open flames, pilot lights, electrical appliances, or hot objects. Connecting or disconnecting power cords or working light switches can make sparks.

HAZARD : HAZARDOUS VAPOURS

PAINTS, SOLVENTS, INSECTICIDES, AND OTHER MATERIALS CAN BE HARMFUL IF INHALED OR COME IN CONTACT WITH THE BODY. VAPOURS CAN CAUSE SEVERE NAUSEA, FAINTING, OR POISONING.

PREVENTION:

- Use a respirator or mask. Read all instructions supplied with the mask to be sure it will provide the necessary protection.
 - Wear eye protection.
 - Wear protective clothing as required by coating manufacturer.

HAZARD: TRIPPING AND FALLING

Painting at height or in awkward to reach areas can result in injury or damage to property.

PREVENTION:

-Use scaffolding and harness equipment, not ladders. Secure people and objects so they cannot be knocked from platforms.
 -Keep work areas tidy and free of trip hazard.
 -Be aware of your surroundings at all times.

-Place warning signs around work areas to inform passing people and vehicles.

HAZARD: EXPLOSION AND MIXING WITH SURROUNDING MATERIALS

-Even materials that are not marked as flammable as liquids can ignite when sprayed, surrounding materials can also react with spray and cause dangerous conditions.

PREVENTION:

-Carefully read all labels and warnings
 -Be aware of materials that may be present in your work area and remove dangers before starting work.

Cleaning

Clean all parts immediately after use using the recommended substance as shown on the paint labels.

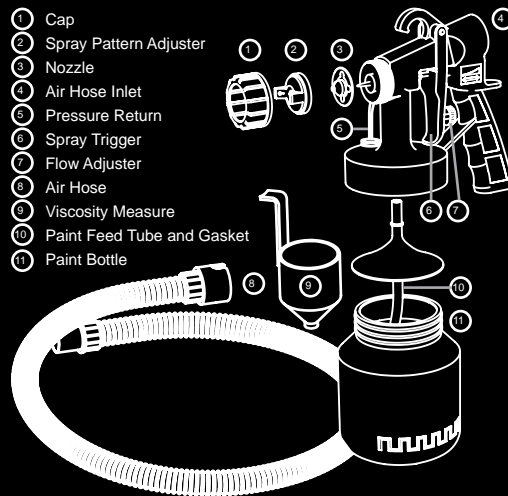
Remove the Paint Bottle and return its content to the paint container. Spray remaining paint from the gun into the container. Clean the Paint Bottle then add a little of the thinner to the bottle and refit the gun, spray the thinner through the gun for at least 30 seconds then immediately remove the Cap, Spray Pattern Adjuster and Nozzle and submerge them in the thinners in the Paint Bottle. Clean the gun and all the parts with a brush in the thinners and wipe dry using a rag or paper towel. **Clean and dry completely before storage.** Dispose of remaining thinners in an environmentally responsible way. **Solvents can cause harm to both people and the environment, never pour them into drains or on areas that lead to waterways.**

Troubleshooting

Material to be sprayed should always be strained to remove any impurities which may enter and clog the system. Impurities in the paint or other material will result in poor performance and a poor finish. Always follow the manufacturer's guide for thinning in conjunction with a spray gun. If in doubt please contact the paint manufacturer.

Problem	Cause	Solution
A. Little or no material flow	1) Nozzle clogged. 2) Suction tube clogged. 3) Material volume setting turned too far to the right (-). 4) Suction tube loose. 5) Material is too thick. 6) Inconsistent paint. 7) Container is loose.	1) Clean. 2) Clean. 3) Turn to the left (+). 4) Insert. 5) Check viscosity. 6) Strain paint. 7) Tighten the container.
B. Material leaking	1) Nozzle loose. 2) Nozzle worn. 3) Nozzle seal worn. 4) Material build-up on spray pattern dial and nozzle	1) Tighten. 2) Replace. 3) Replace. 4) Clean.
C. Atomization is too coarse	1) Viscosity of material too high. 2) Material volume too large. 3) Nozzle clogged. 4) Too little pressure build-up in container.	1) Thin. 2) Turn to the right (-). 3) Clean. 4) Tighten container.
D. Spray jet pulsates	1) Material in container running out. 2) Material is too thick.	1) Refill. 2) Check viscosity.
E. Pattern runs or sags	1) Applying too much material.	1) Adjust material flow or increase movement of spray gun.
F. Too much over-spray	1) Gun too far from spray object. 2) Too much material applied.	1) Reduce distance. 2) Turn material volume setting to right (+).
G. Pattern is very light and spotty.	1) Moving the spray gun too fast.	1) Adjust material flow or decrease movement of spray gun.
H. Large cloud of paint.	1) Gun too close to surface	1) Move gun away from surface and reduce paint flow.

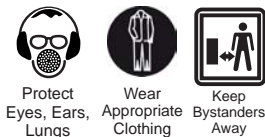
WORK VAC VACspray



WVI-SPI

CEL

Preparation



Gather your safety equipment as part of your set up.

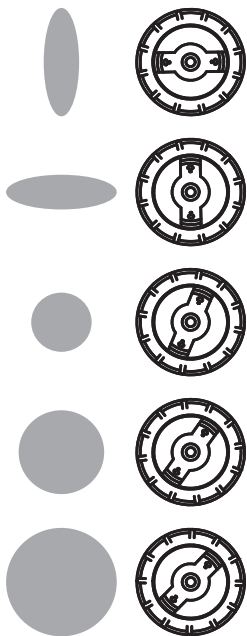
Ensure the workVAC waste bin and filter are very clean before using the Blow Function. Dust and debris can damage or block the nozzle and affect the paint finish.

- With any job, you should always ensure that you have prepared your surface to get the best finish. You must ensure all surfaces are free from dust, dirt, rust and grease. Lightly pressure wash decks or exterior surfaces and ensure they are dry before painting.

- With pre-coated or pre-painted surfaces lightly rub down with sandpaper to ensure a good bond for the paint. With bare wood surfaces wipe a wet rag to ensure the surface is free of dust.

- Mask edges and other areas and use a drop cloth to ensure that you protect those areas you wish to remain untouched. Items in the area being sprayed should be well covered or, ideally, removed.

Spray Pattern Adjuster

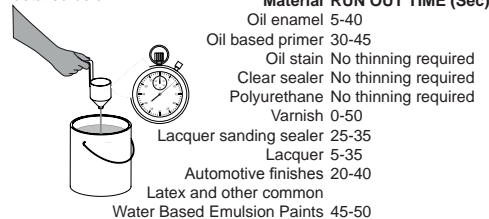


Paint Viscosity

A fine mist with no clotting will give a smooth even finish. Before spraying, the material being used may need to be thinned with the proper solvent as specified by the material manufacturer. Add a small amount of paint to the Paint Bottle and always do a test patch.

Follow the instructions below.

1. Stir the paint or other spraying material thoroughly before measuring the viscosity.
2. Dip the Viscosity Measure completely into the spraying material.
3. Hold the cup completely above the liquid surface and measure (in seconds) the time it takes to empty the liquid out of the cup. This time is referred to below as RUN OUT TIME, ideal times are detailed below.



Add a little of the thinning substance at a time, mix well and test each mixture.

Thin the paint in large batches to save time.

Make fine adjustments using the Flow Adjuster.

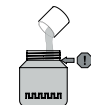
Several thin coats of paint will dry faster and give a better finish than a single coat.

Always save some thinners for cleanup.

THIS UNIT CANNOT BE USED FOR TEXTURED PAINTS. USE OF THESE MATERIALS WILL CAUSE PREMATURE WEAR, WHICH WILL VOID YOUR WARRANTY.

Spray

Do not fill above thread



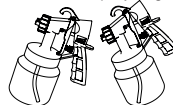
Test Result:

Heavy splatters in centre of spray and sputtering

Adjustment:

Paint mixture is too thick

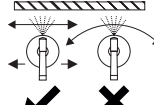
Rotate Paint Pickup Tube to match spray angle



Coarse splatters over entire spray or running down wall

Paint mixture is too thin

Maintain even distance from wall



Streaky/Patchy finish

Maintain 25-30cm distance and an even speed

TIPS

- Always strain the paint/varnish to avoid clogging, a fine mesh or some stocking material can be used.
- Always test spray onto cardboard to set up the gun as the flow rate will vary dependant on what you are spraying.
- Evenly control the speed of movement of the spray gun. A fast speed will give a thin coat and a slow speed will give a heavy coat.
- If spraying small areas or objects, keep the paint flow dial low as this will avoid excessive use of paints and will minimize over-spray.
- Avoid stopping and starting when spraying a surface as this can lead to too much or not enough material on a surface.
- To ensure edges are covered, commence spraying just to the side or above/below the area being sprayed.
- If using a latex/water based paint, regularly wipe the needle tip to ensure the airflow and paint flow are not restricted.
- Do not spray outside when humidity is above 60% or temperature is above 30°C (90° F) or below 8°C (45°F).

Place the workVAC in a location close to the area to be sprayed. If working at height use safe scaffold setups and appropriate safety harnesses, not a ladder. Fit the Air Tube to the Blow output on the workVAC and then into the VACspray. Follow the workVAC instructions to start the workVAC.

The paint Flow Adjuster controls the quantity of paint sprayed. Test the spray and then slowly increase the paint flow until the flow has reached a level you are comfortable with.

It is recommended you spend some time practicing on cardboard to familiarize yourself with how the spray gun works and the flow rate of the material. When spraying, always keep your arm at the same distance from the surface and avoid turning your wrist as this will help give you an even paint distribution. You should spray a maximum of 20-30cm (8"-12") from a surface, this will give you your maximum spray width.

Always apply a thin coat of material on the first pass and allow to dry before applying a second, slightly heavier coat.

BE CAREFUL NOT TO APPLY TOO MUCH PAINT IN THE SAME AREA AS THIS WILL LEAD TO SAGS AND DRIPS— APPLYING LIGHT COATS IS ALWAYS BETTER UNTIL YOU GAIN CONFIDENCE AS YOU CAN ALWAYS GO BACK OVER WHAT YOU HAVE SPRAYED.

The most commonly used technique for painting a large surface is the 'crisscross' technique, i.e. you spray the paint in a horizontal strip and then cross over these strips by spraying the paint in vertical strips.

- 1) To achieve a horizontal strip, adjust to the horizontal position, then pull the trigger and move your arm up and down.
- 2) When you get to the end of the line, release the trigger for a moment and then spray in the opposite direction slightly overlapping the last strip.
- 3) Next, to achieve a vertical strip, adjust the spray direction plate to the horizontal position and then pull the trigger and move your arm up and down over the horizontal strips you just have sprayed, slightly overlapping the last strip you sprayed.