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8MaintenanceEnsure the air line is shut-off and drained of air before removing this tool for service. This will prevent the tool from operating if the throttle is accidentally engaged. DAILY CLEAN UP NOTE: Clean the spray gun immediately after use. ☐ Paint and other materials dry quickly in the small passages rendering the gun useless due to the difficulty of removing hardened paint from the passages inside the gun. An in-line iter-regulator-lubricator is recommended as it increases tool life and keeps the tool in sustained operation. Remove and empty the canister. Rinse with a solvent recommended for the paint or other material used. Reel the canister with clean solvent and attach to the gun. Spray the solvent through the gun while shaking the gun vigorously. Wipe the gun exterior with a solvent soaked rag. Repeat until the gun is clean. ☐ Remove the air cap and soak in solvent until clean. Use a small brush for stubborn stains if necessary. Toothpicks or small brushes may be used to clean air passages. NEVER USE METAL OBJECTS TO CLEAN PRECISELY DRILLED PASSAGES. DAMAGED PASSAGES WILL CAUSE IMPROPER SPRAYING. ☐ Clean the gaskets with a solvent soaked rag. To prevent equipment damage, DO NOT IMMERGE THE GASKET OR SPRAY GUN BODY IN SOLVENTS. ☐ After using water to clean out water based paints or materials, spray mineral spirits through the gun to prevent corrosion. ☐ Use a non-silicone oil on all moving parts when reassembling. Use Vaseline® or light grease on all threaded connections prior to storage.Maintenance Ensure the air line is shut-off and drained of air before removing this tool for service. This will prevent the tool from operating if the throttle is accidentally engaged. DAILY CLEAN UP NOTE: Clean the spray gun immediately after use. ☐☐ Paint and other materials dry quickly in the small passages rendering the gun useless due to the difficulty of removing hardened paint from the passages inside the gun.Troubleshooting Problem Possible Cause Solution Heavy spray pattern to the left or right of the paint surface. ☐☐ Holes in the left or right side of the air cap are plugged. ☐☐ Use only non-metallic paint. ☐☐ Dirt on the left or right side of the fluid tip. ☐☐ Clean the fluid tip. Heavy spray pattern to the top or bottom of the paint surface. ☐☐ Dried material at the top or bottom of the fluid tip. ☐☐ Use only non-metallic paint. ☐☐ The air cap is loose or the seal is dirty. Service Parts 10Service Parts (continued) Reference Part Number Number 1 9F501 Description Reference Part Number Number Air Cap Ring 16 9F5083 Description O-Ring 1a 9F5013 Teflon Gasket 17 9F510 Fluid Adj. Needle Spring 2 9F5021 Air Cap 1 8 mm 18 9F515 Fluid Adj. Spring 2a 9F5021C Air Cap 2 2 mm 19 9F512 Fluid Adj. Knob 3 9F5031 Nozzle 1.8 mm 20 9W8818 Trigger Pin 3a 9F5031C Nozzle 2. Page 2 10Service PartsPage 3 9 HUSKYTOOLS.COM Please contact 1-888-43-HUSKY for further assistance.TroubleshootingProblem Possible Cause SolutionHeavy spray pattern to the left or right of the paint surface. ☐ Holes in the left or right side of the air cap are plugged. ☐☐ Dirt on the left or right side of the uid tip. ☐☐ Use only non-metallic paint. ☐☐ Clean the air cap. ☐☐ Clean the uid tip. Heavy spray pattern to the top or bottom of the paint surface. ☐ Dried material at the top or bottom of the uid tip. ☐☐ The air cap is loose or the seal is dirty. ☐☐ The air cap is plugged. ☐☐ Use only non-metallic paint. ☐☐ Clean the uid tip. ☐☐ Clean and tighten the air cap. Spray gun emits split spray pattern. ☐☐ The fan pattern is open too far. ☐☐ The uid control is turned too far. ☐☐ The atomization air adjustment is too high. ☐☐ Partially close the pattern adjustment. ☐☐ Increase the uid control knob. ☐☐ Reduce the atomization air pressure. The spray gun emits split spray pattern. ☐☐ The fan adjustment is partially closed. ☐☐ The paint material is too thick. ☐☐ Atomization pressure is too low. ☐☐ Open the fan pattern adjustment. ☐☐ Thin paint material to proper viscosity. ☐☐ Increase the atomization pressure. The spray gun emits sputtering spray pattern. ☐☐ The material level is too low. ☐☐ Reel the paint cup. ☐☐ The container is tipped too far. ☐☐ Hold the spray gun upright. ☐☐ Loose uid inlet connection. ☐☐ Tighten the uid cap. ☐☐ Loose or damaged uid tip / seat. ☐☐ Adjust or replace the uid tip or seat. ☐☐ Dry or loose uid needle packing nut. ☐☐ Lubricate and tighten the uid needle and packing nut. ☐☐ The air vent is clogged. ☐☐ Clear the vent hole.Air is leaking from the air cap without pulling the trigger. ☐☐ The air valve stem is sticking. ☐☐ Lubricate the valve stem. ☐☐ There is contaminate on the valve or seat. ☐☐ Clean air valve or seat. ☐☐ The air valve or seat is worn or damaged. ☐☐ Replace air valve or stem. ☐☐ The air valve spring is broken. ☐☐ Replace air valve spring. ☐☐ Valve stem is bent. ☐☐ Replace valve stem.Fluid leaking from uid tip of spray gun. ☐☐ The packing nut is too tight. ☐☐ Adjust the packing nut. ☐☐ The uid tip is worn or damaged. ☐☐ Replace the tip and / or needle. ☐☐ There is foreign matter on the tip. ☐☐ Clean the uid tip. ☐☐ The uid needle spring is broken. ☐☐ Replace uid needle spring.The spray gun emits excessive overspray. ☐☐ The atomization pressure is set too high. ☐☐ Reduce the atomization pressure. ☐☐ The spray gun is held too far away from the work surface. ☐☐ Adjust to the proper distance. ☐☐ Improper stroking (arcing, gun motion too fast). ☐☐ Move the spray gun at a moderate pace, parallel to the surface.The spray gun will not spray. ☐☐ There is no air pressure at the gun. ☐☐ Check the air lines. ☐☐ The uid control is not open enough. ☐☐ Open uid control. ☐☐ The material is too heavy. ☐☐ Thin the material or change over to a pressure feed system. Page 4 11 HUSKYTOOLS.COM Please contact 1-888-43-HUSKY for further assistance.Service Parts (continued)Reference NumberPart Number Description1 9F501 Air Cap Ring 16 9F5083 O-Ring1a 9F5013 Teflon Gasket 17 9F510 Fluid Adj. Needle Spring2 9F5021 Air Cap 1.8 mm 18 9F515 Fluid Adj. Spring2a 9F5021C Air Cap 2.2 mm 19 9F512 Fluid Adj. Knob3 9F5031 Nozzle 1.8 mm 20 9W8818 Trigger Pin3a 9F5031C Nozzle 2.2 mm 21 9F5305 Paint Canister Lid4 9F505 Gun Body 22 9F5302 Suction Tube5 9W7120 Retainer Ring 23 9F5304 Rubber Gasket6 9F5281 Pattern Control Needle 24 9F5301 Paint Canister7 9F5283 Spring 25 9F519 Trigger Lever8 9W71282 Washer 26 9F517 Air Inlet9 9W71062 O-Ring 27 9F5042 Fluid Needle Bushing10 9F5286 Pattern Control Nut 28 9F5041 Fluid Needle Seat11 9W71287 Pattern Control Knob 29 9F5304-1 O-Ring12 9F5081 Fluid Adj. Plug 30 9W9726 Wrench13 9F509 Fluid Adj. Needle 1.8 mm 31 9W7127 Soft Brush13a 9F509C Fluid Adj. Needle 2.2 mm 32 9D41A4105 Needle14 9F5082 O-Ring (2) 33 9D41A4103 Cleaning Brush15 9F508 Fluid Adj. Bushing 1. Do not use hand to tighten or loose your cup! When installing gravity cups tighten/loose only by wrench. Cups are damaged by this can not be refunded or exchanged. 2. Do not clean cup lid in gun washer. Wipe lid clean with solvent on cloth. Cup lid was placed in gun washer for cleaning which can shrink lid and it may cause the lid does not seal and fluid may leak. 3. Do not turning counter clockwise of the baffle or it will damage the internal threads of the gun and the gun will no longer be usable. When cleaning the gun check the condition of the fluid nozzle and the surface of the baffle behind the fluid nozzle. Holes in the baffle must be kept clean. If baffle surface is damaged it must be replaced. Caution: The baffle must be removed using the wrench provided and turning clockwise. 4. When installing a siphon cup, tighten by hand, or a wrench can be used but do not use excessive force. It is advisable to hold the fluid inlet on the gun with a second wrench during this procedure to prevent internal damage to the gun. 5. If you are experiencing leaking problem with 878SHH gun, please make sure you have the following gasket either on your uid cup or inside your cup thread. Additional Operating Tips for Warwick Spray Guns 1. To control inlet air pressure between 43 and 60 PSI - It is recommended that the Warwick gun mounted regulator (Reg 34H) be used for the most precise control of inlet air pressure - If gun is equipped with built-in "cheater" valve (#33) be sure it is completely open 2. If leaking occurs at packing nut (#13a) - Loosen nut, then pull and release trigger 10 times to insure needle moves freely - Hand tighten packing nut - If this procedure does not stop the leak, replace needle packing 3. Continuous air leak from front of gun - Replace air valve assembly (#13a) 4. When installing gravity cups tighten/loose each by wrench. 5. When installing a siphon cup, tighten by hand, or a wrench can be used but do not use excessive force. It is advisable to hold the fluid inlet on the gun with a second wrench during this procedure to prevent internal damage to the gun. 6. When cleaning the gun check the condition of the fluid nozzle and the surface of the baffle behind the fluid nozzle. Holes in the baffle must be kept clean. If baffle surface is damaged it must be replaced. Caution: The baffle must be removed using the wrench provided and turning clockwise. Turning counter clockwise will damage the internal threads of the gun and the gun will no longer be usable. When replacing the baffle be sure to install the gasket (#13a) behind it correctly so the air holes are not blocked. If the fan pattern of the gun cannot be adjusted after the baffle has been replaced check to make sure there is no obstruction in the air passage. (Example: Teflon tape that might have been used on the air inlet fitting might have worked its way into the gun.) 7. Note that the fluid control includes a locking nut to maintain adjuster during use of the gun. Loosen this nut (turning counter-clockwise) before making adjustments, for update parts breakdown information, please check here. COPYRIGHTS IS RESERVED When you unpack the gun, it's protected with anti-corrosion oil, and needs to be cleaned before use. Remove the air nozzle and flush it clean in a jar of thinner. Keep this as your "For Cleaning" jar. Using and reusing as little thinner as possible conserves materials, conserves the environment, and leaves you with very little waste to dispose of. Carefully clean the threads on the nozzle and the gun to remove grease or metal particles left by the manufacturer. Fill the cup halfway with warm soapy water, fasten it to the gun, and then shake it vigorously to wash the cup and siphon tube. Spray the soapy mixture to clean and degrease the workings of the gun (follow the steps in "Using the nozzle" below). Next, clean the gun with lacquer thinner or denatured alcohol to remove what the soapy water couldn't. Wear protective gloves, a respirator, and work in a well-ventilated area — just as you must for all spraying. Note: Experienced finishers use the smallest possible amount of thinner or solvent when they clean a spray gun. This applies to both nitrocellulose lacquer and waterbase. As little as 1 oz. of thinner or water will clean a quart-size gun if you're careful. 2 oz. is more than enough. Rather than spraying thinner through the gun for cleaning, disconnect the hose and use a turkey baster to flush out the gun, siphon tube, and nozzle. Hold the gun upside down and let the fluid flow out the tip into your For Cleaning jar. Repeat the process with another rinse. Wipe the gun and cup dry. From time to time, the small amount of thinner in your For Cleaning jar will become too dirty to reuse. Never pour finishing materials into the sink or onto the ground. To dispose of small quantities of used thinner, evaporation is the best method — or perhaps spray it into the filter of your vent fan (where it will also evaporate). Use caution when handling flammable materials, and don't allow flammable rags to accumulate. The best place for them is outdoors in a metal container made for this purpose. Connecting the air hose To connect to your compressor's air hose, your spray gun will need the correct rubber connector. A male air hose coupling from an automotive supplier or hardware store can be threaded onto the gun's air connector (1/4" NPT thread). Use Teflon pipe tape on the threads. Common air hose sizes are 5/16" and 3/8" (Inner Diameter). For hoses up to 25' long, choose a 5/16" ID. For 50' hoses, a 3/8" ID is preferred. Adjust your air pressure regulator based on the hose length: 15' hose: 30 psi 25' hose: 35 psi 50' hose: 40 psi Using the controls The first time you use a spray gun, practice with water instead of solvent. Fill the cup 1/2 full, and blow all the gun parts dry afterward. Close the fan and fluid controls (turn them clockwise). With a production gun, open the air control at the base of the handle all the way by turning it counter clockwise until it stops. Depress the trigger and slowly open the fluid control knob on the back of the gun — this controls the amount of finish going through the gun. As you open the valve, a round pattern of fluid will appear. Close the valve slightly for precise control when finishing small items, doing touch-ups, or shading. For flat surfaces (like guitar tops), open the valve to increase the amount of finish being delivered. Use this fluid control adjustment together with the fan control adjustment described next. The fan control knob adjusts the width and shape of the fan. Open for a wider pattern, close it for a round pattern. Between the two extremes is an elliptical pattern which will give you good spray coverage at the size you need. Use a wider pattern for covering large areas, and narrow the pattern for small parts. If you increase the fan width, you may also need to open up the fluid delivery. Choose between a horizontal or vertical fan pattern by rotating the air cap horns 90 degrees (loosen the retaining ring to turn the air cap). For a vertical spray pattern, turn the horns horizontal and vice versa. Air pressure affects results The working range is between 15 and 50 psi, with smaller patterns requiring lower pressure. No two sprayers are likely to agree on the same settings, so it's a matter of personal feel. Some typical settings: 15 to 20 psi:Airbrushing, touch-up, shading, sunbursting, and thin finish materials. 20 to 25 psi:Soft, velvet-like coverage, with lacquers in particular. 35 to 45 psi:Average spraying range for sealing and topcoating. 50 psi: waterbase lacquers may need this much pressure. Use the lowest pressure needed to atomize the finish and have it flow out. Start at low pressure, and if you see a pebbly look ("orange peel"), increase the pressure. Thinning The nozzle's 1.8mm orifice can spray many finishes without thinning, working fine for waterbase clays and sealers, solvent lacquers, and some thin varnishes. There are many approaches to thinning finishes, from "ready-to-spray" (no thinning) to a common mixture of 1 part thinner to 2 parts finish. Much more thinner will be needed for spraying light stains or for "melting in" (blending finishes on repairs). Before thinning, try spraying the material unthinned. If the gun splutters or spits, thin gradually until you get a fine spray pattern with no large drops. You may also need to increase the air pressure. Filling the spray gun After gently stirring sealer or lacquer, pour the entire quart into your Production Gun's spray cup. Stand the dripping can on end for a minute as shown, then flip the can over so any drips will fall into the cup — keeping the rim of the can clean. Put the lid on the can to keep it from gumming and drying. Spraying Spray with the gun held about 6-8 inches away from the workpiece and depress the trigger until it lays down a correct swath of finish (a "wet" look for nitrocellulose lacquer, a "half dry" look for waterbase lacquer). Hold the gun perpendicular to the surface being sprayed and move it parallel to the surface, keeping the same distance from the work throughout the spray stroke. Don't swing it in an arc, which will produce light coverage toward each side and heavy coverage in the center. Each pass should overlap the previous one by about a third. Moving the gun too slowly will cause the finish to puddle; moving too fast will leave the surface rough when it dries. To hold a guitar body while spraying, attach a handle to the neck pocket and spray with the neck joint toward the floor, butt end up. Start spraying along one side at the butt end, moving toward the neck joint. Spray the other side, starting at the butt end and again moving toward the neck joint. On the top or back, start at the butt end and spray across the surface from left to right with a vertical spray pattern (the spray pattern is changed from horizontal to vertical by rotating the air cap 90°). Overlap each pass by 1/3, and continue until the entire top or back is coated. By working from the top downward, any overspray droplets that fall downward are dissolved by the wet coat sprayed over them. Moving from the bottom up risks having this overspray land on the finish coat after it's sprayed. When spraying onto a vertical surface, move quickly enough to avoid sagging or runs from too-heavy coverage. Cleaning up after nitrocellulose lacquer If you're spraying nitrocellulose lacquer on and off throughout the day, you don't have to clean the gun until you're done spraying for the day. At that time, detach the gun from the air hose and release the gun from the cup. Pull the trigger so the lacquer in the gun body drips back into the cup. Then follow the cleaning instructions described above. Very likely, some thinner will remain in the cup; leave it in there and fasten the gun back onto the cup until next time. Don't pull the gun's trigger after you're done, so the little bit of thinner in the gun's body stays there, keeping the parts clean and free from sticking. This approach doesn't work for waterbase finishes, however. Cleaning up after waterbase lacquer After every use, waterbase lacquer should be returned to the can, and the gun should be flushed and cleaned with water. Drain the finish from the gun, then add a little water to the spray cup. Swish it around, then spray some through the gun to empty it of finish. Wipe any finish off the parts; then the gun is ready for rinsing in a sink. Hold the gun upside down and flush it with warm water running through the siphon tube and out through the spray nozzle. Dry all parts before putting the gun away. Option: If you have a spray cup cover (available at most automotive finish suppliers), you can leave either nitrocellulose or waterbase lacquer in the cup and cover it — cleaning only in the gun. Before covering the cup, release the finish from the gun body into it. Maintenance Lightly lubricate your spray gun at the four areas marked "OIL" in the photo on page 2. Use a very small amount of light machine oil, and never use a lubricant containing silicone. Oil these parts regularly, to keep them working freely. Troubleshooting Most spraying problems are the result of finish building up at the air nozzle or because a fitting is loose. If your gun won't spray correctly, the likely causes and solutions are listed below. Problem: A dry coat, spitting, or no spray at all. Cause/Solution: Blocked air vent hole in the cup lid. The anti-drip hose and nipples need to be cleaned. Use a toothpick or small brush to remove any dried finish. Soak the lid and anti-drip hose in solvent if necessary. Problem: Finish bubbles inside the cup, or spits around the air nozzle-retaining ring. Cause/Solution: Air leaks. Usually an air leak simply means the air nozzle is loose — tighten its retaining ring. Air leaks also occur if threaded connections are loose. Use Teflon tape on the gun's threaded air input before fastening your hose connector and on the threaded coupling between the gun body and the fluid nipple. Finally, the needle-packing washer may be dry and worn, or the hex-nut cap that tightens the packing may be loose. Problem:Spray pattern is curved into a sausage shape. Cause/Solution: Material buildup on the air nozzle. One of the side-port holes is blocked, so air is coming only from the opposite (clean) port. This forces the fan pattern in the direction of the blocked horn. This problem may also be caused by a partially-plugged fluid nozzle. Remove the air nozzle and soak it in thinner. Squirt thinner through the blocked side-port holes until they are clean. You may need to poke a toothpick or broom straw into the holes to clear them, but never use a metal object to clean them. Problem: Pattern is heavy and wet toward one end. Cause/Solution: Material buildup around the outside of the fluid nozzle orifice, or a partially-plugged fluid nozzle orifice. A loose air nozzle may also be the cause. Remove the air nozzle, soak it in thinner, wipe it clean, and be sure to keep it tight. Problem: Spray wet and heavy in the center. Cause/Solution: Too much material, or the material is too thick. Reduce the air pressure, or increase the material flow. Thin the material. Problem: Spray is split, or heavy and wet on the ends of the fan pattern and weak and dry in the middle. Cause/Solution: Air pressure is too high and you're not spraying enough material. Or, you may be spraying a thin material and attempting to get a fan pattern that is too wide for that material. Reduce the air pressure, or increase the material flow. Also, with the fluid needle wide open you can reduce the spray pattern size by turning the fan control valve inward clockwise. Perhaps you should stop, and start over, adjusting the spray gun from ground zero. Problem: Spray fan is intermittent and pulsating. Cause/Solution: There may not be enough material in the cup, and if you tip the gun excessively, the siphon tube sucks in air and causes spattering. The material may be too heavy for the gun. Often there's an obstruction of dried finish somewhere — look for it. Check for a loose fluid nozzle, or a damaged or dirty fluid nozzle seat. A loose or cracked siphon tube may be the culprit. Look for a dried needle packing, or perhaps a loose or defective swivel hex-nut that connects the gun body to the cup. Fill the cup 1/2 to 2/3 full, and don't over-tip the gun. Back out the needle packing hex-nut and put a drop or two of light oil on the packing (or replace the packing if it can no longer make a seal). Tighten the fluid nozzle, or remove it to clean the contact areas with thinner. Thin material that is too heavy to spray. Note: The factory seats the fluid nozzle very tightly. When removing the fluid needle for the first time, hold the gun in a padded vise and use either a 22mm open-end wrench or an adjustable Crescent wrench to loosen it. When you re-install the tip, apply just enough torque to snug it. However, the fluid nozzle seldom needs to be removed for cleaning if you are conscientious about cleaning the gun regularly. Problem: When triggered, fluid needle moves sluggishly or not at all. Cause/Solution: Finish buildup between fluid nozzle orifice and needle — sealing them together; dirty, gummy needle shaft or packing. Remove the air nozzle and submerge the fluid nozzle portion of the gun in thinner until the hardened finish softens. Then back out the needle packing hex-nut; if the needle is stuck in the packing, squirt some thinner into the packing to loosen it (otherwise you can't remove the needle). To remove the needle, back out the fluid adjustment valve all the way and remove the compression spring. Pull out the needle, and clean it with thinner. Sight through the needle passageway and out through the fluid tip—if it's blocked, clean the passage using a thinner-drenched pipe cleaner. Clean or replace the needle packing before reinstalling it, and put a drop or two of light oil in the packing hole. Occasional Cleaning: Every so often, remove the spray gun head from the lid/siphon tube and run a bristle cleaning brush dipped in thinner through the top of the of the siphon tube at the swivel hex-connector, and out the other end. Clean off any residue from the bristles, dip the brush in thinner, and pull it back through the siphon tube. Repeat this several times. Occasional Lubricating: At times, when removing, cleaning, and replacing threaded fittings, put a small amount of lithium, white grease, or gun lube on the threaded parts. This makes removing them later much easier and provides a more airtight fit. The nozzle should be seated firmly; if not, the gun may sputter when using it. Air-compressor Setup Air lines can be iron, copper, or flexible rubber hose. Our preference is galvanized iron pipe with plumbing fittings as connectors. The heat of compressed air allows it to hold more moisture than cooler air. As the compressed air cools, the moisture condenses in the tank and air lines. As the pressure is released at the gun, the air is cooled even more, further contributing to condensation. Condensation can cause "blushing" in a sprayed finish (blushing is a bluish-white haze indicating moisture trapped beneath the finish — it usually goes away when dry). So run your air lines at a slight uphill angle to drain back toward the compressor, and include drain points with valves. Drain the compressor tank and the drain points frequently. Also, a long run between the compressor and the spray gun is better than a short run (a 50- to 100-foot line is ideal). Don't lay flexible rubber air hose on a concrete floor (as so many do) because it adds to the condensation problem. To further decrease moisture problems, install a regulator, filter, and moisture trap at the end of the air run, near the spray gun. There are a variety of setups available, including combination regulator-filter-moisture traps. The regulator adjusts the spray pressure, and the filter and moisture trap remove oil and water from the compressed air. D-5-55 Siphon Feed Detail Spray Gun Important Safety Instructions Read all warnings and instructions in this manual. Save these instructions. Maximum Air Inlet Pressure: 50 psi (345 kPa, 3.4 bar) Part No. 7030 Spray Gun and 7510 Cup For siphon feed spraying of automotive colors and clears. Ideal for touch-up and detail work. II 2 G SHARPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY • P.O. BOX 1441, MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55440-1441 1-800-742-7731, www.sharpe.com 309991C, 4/2006 THE SPRAY GUN PEOPLE FOR PRODUCT INFORMATION CALL: 1-800-742-7731 An older-model cup gun has developed problems pulling fluid. Is it fixable, or is it time to get new equipment? March 2, 2006 Question I have an older Apollo H/V/L turbine sprayer that uses its original siphon gun. I have been using it for a couple of months to spray pre-cut lacquer and it has worked very well. It has recently started to not want to pull the lacquer out of the can. I took the whole thing apart twice and it all appears to look ok. Now it had degraded to the point where it hardly pulls any liquid out of the can. It just spits a little periodically. The turbine seems to be putting out plenty of air. Does anyone have any recommendations? Can the needle cause this? Forum Responses (Finishing Forum) From contributor J: There is a brass fitting on the side of the gun that runs the small pressure tube to the cup. Remove the pressure tube and blow through it to make sure that it is clear. Next, remove the brass fitting at each end of the pressure tube and make sure they are clean and finally make sure the inside of the gun where these fittings screw in is clean. Also, if your gun leaks when tipped your cup gasket is leaking and losing the pressure required to spray properly. From contributor D: Contributor J's right. It's a pressure problem. From contributor S: Then, it's a pressure feed gun but with an attached cup, not a remote pot. If it has a pvc check valve where the small line connects from the gun to the cup these valves often become fused closed and need to be replaced. Make sure that the cup is getting its supply of pressure ☛ that☛s where to look, as the previous writers already advised. From Paul Snyder, forum technical advisor: Contributor J described the problem well. Turbine spray guns need an air supply to the cup to assist fluid flow. If the air supply is blocked at any point, the gun will spray for a moment and then stop once the cup runs out of air. A leaky cup lid seal will stop the cup from pressurizing and the gun won't spray. I'm not sure if the older Apollo is exactly the same, but the new one has the air hose running from the side of the gun to the top of the cup lid. Under the cup lid there's a "duck bill" style check valve that keeps the finish from running up the hose if you tip the gun too far. You may have a check valve in the middle of the air hose between the cup and gun. Usually, the check valve will stop the fluid from getting all the way to the gun body and drying inside the gun. Instead, the dried finish/blockage is at the cup lid or the check valve. I wouldn't remove the brass fittings, but would pull the air supply hose and make sure air was coming out of the gun fitting and then visually inspect the fitting in the cup lid and clean as required. The "duck bill" check valve can be removed and cleaned if it has dried finish in it. If you have the in-line check valve instead, it may be the type than can be disassembled and cleaned or it may be the type that has to be replaced. Here are a couple pictures of the new gun that show the air supply to the gun and the "duck bill" check valve under the cup lid. Click here for full size image Click here for full size image From the original questioner: Apparently this is a pretty old cup/gun because it doesn't have an air line to the cup. From the original questioner: This is the siphon gun that I have. From contributor J: With a siphon gun there has to be an air inlet that will allow air into the cup to replace the fluid as it is siphoned out. If the inlet is blocked the fluid will not flow. I would suggest that you contact the apollo manufacturer and talk with a tech. From Paul Snyder, forum technical advisor: To the original questioner: That is an old gun. If it's like other guns I've seen with that shape, the air is supplied through the shaft that comes down from the gun body to the cup lid. If so, there should be some sort of seal inside the cup lid that allows air to come down into the cup. I'd remove the cup and check the lid to see if the air supply is blocked with dried finish. Try spraying some water to see if the gun stops after a little bit. If it does, place you finger over the nozzle and pull the trigger. You should feel the water bubbling as the atomization air is forced back through the fluid passage and into the cup. Then the gun will spray for a little bit again. That will let you know the cup isn't getting air. Know you could do better but need a quick fix solution for how to get your spray nozzle to work right now? Take a look at our 7 common spray gun issues and their quick fixes. 1. Why is my spray gun leaking from fluid nozzle? You're not alone, a leaking spray gun is a common problem amongst professional and amateur sprayers alike. It's often caused by the fluid nozzle becoming loose or dried paint blocking the needle. Solution: Remove your spray gun nozzle, clean it and then adjust. We told you it was simple! 2. Why is my spray gun leaking from the needle sealing area? If your spray gun is leaking from the needle sealing area, it's highly likely that your needle packing has become damaged. There's an easy enough fix though, thankfully. Solution: Replace the Teflon packing on your spray gun with a new needle kit. See gun kits here or book in your gun for a service. 3. Why is my spray gun spraying to the left or right? If your spray gun is spraying to either side and creating a sickle shape as it sprays then it's likely that your air holes on the air cap are damaged. Thankfully, it should be easy to fix if the obstruction is on the air cap. Solution: Clean the air holes on the cap. If this doesn't work then you may need to replace your air cap. See aircaps here or book in your gun for a service. 4. Why is my spray gun painting in a teardrop spray pattern? A spray pattern should be an even oval shape so if you're noticing a teardrop effect with your spray, it's likely that one or more holes on the spray cap are clogged. Solution: Remove and clean your air cap. 5. Why is paint spluttering from my spray gun? This is a common problem and will usually mean that your nozzle simply isn't on tight enough. Solution: Tighten nozzle on spray gun. Easy. If this doesn't work then check your air cap is properly matched and that your packings are still intact. 6. Why is my spray gun painting unevenly? If you find that you're getting uneven cover or even a paint splatter effect from your spray gun then it's likely that the air pressure isn't correct for the viscosity of the liquid you're using i.e. air pressure is too low for thicker paint Solution: Readjust the air pressure or the product viscosity until the gun sprays evenly. 7. Why is there an "orange peel" effect on my paint job? Another fairly common scenario here and one that has a few different possibilities: Gun is too close to surface being painted Solution: Adjust distance between gun and surface. Solution: increase air pressure or reduce fluid pressure Incorrect thinner being used Solution: Check paint manufacturer's data sheets and remix quantities if needed. Surface is rough, dirty or oily Solution: Properly prepare the surface you're working on, go back and clean or sand again if necessary.