



Handling and care of spraying equipment

Spraying equipment and installations require regular care and maintenance, like all technical equipment. It is well-known that minor errors can occur from time to time that have a negative impact on the finish appearance. As a guide for you we have thus gathered the most important criteria in the following table to provide advice for avoiding potential defects.

We distinguish between the following spraying devices:

- Automatic systems and manual sprayers for DIY or professional use
- Delivery of the coating material via a piston/diaphragm pump or a gravity feed gun
- Atomizing of the coating material using low-pressure, high-pressure (airless, air-mix) or air flow methods

Problem	Cause	Remedy
Pump runs quickly, without delivering material	- Intake filter blocked - Intake valve jammed	- Clean the filter - Clean the valve
Pump runs quickly, pumping little material	- Pump packing leaking - Piston rods worn - Contamination in the pump	- Replace the pump packing - Replace the piston rod - Disassemble and clean the pump
Excessive wear on packing and piston rod	- Depending on the period of use	- Replace wear parts
Air motor suddenly slows down or stops after initially working	- Priming piston jammed in the pump	- Dismantle and grease the pump - Increase your maintenance work - Do not allow the pump to run dry possibly use an oil mister upstream
Air motor and pump with intermittent failure - manometer shows pressure - no flow of material	Nozzle, swivel joint or downstream filter clogged	- Relieve pressure, clean filter - Fit a fine filter
Intermittent spray jet	- Too large a nozzle	Match the nozzle to the displacement volume as per the manufacturer's instructions



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Problem	Cause	Remedy
Stripes in the spray jet	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Nozzle too large- Nozzle worn- Pressure too low- Material viscosity too high	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Smaller nozzle or new nozzle- Increase pressure- Thin the material- Use a nozzle tip
Spray jet interrupted	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Nozzle clogged	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Clean nozzle- Check the swivel joint filter
Fogging	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Spray pressure too high- Atomization pressure too high	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reduce pressure
Dripping before or after the spray jet	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Trigger not fully pulled- Needle soiled	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Correct the trigger setting- Clean the needle
Excessive material delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Nozzle too large- Material over-thinned-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Use a finer nozzle- Do not thin the material- Admix some of the original material
Filter clogs quickly	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Pre-filter

The relative service life of nozzle material made of tungsten carbide is 1000-3000 hours.

Clean your device on each paint change, and after use. Never clean nozzles, guns and pumps with metal objects to avoid scratching the surfaces. Sticks or special brushes that are offered by the manufacturer are suitable.

Furthermore, there are parts that need occasional lubrication. Moreover, it is advisable to check the air filter for permeability from time to time, and replace it if necessary.

Information for cleaning and maintenance of the sprayer can be found in your manual.

If you cannot resolve the problem, please contact the equipment manufacturer.

Please note:

Even when processing low-emission lacquers/stains, please observe the usual precautions. Always read the label and the product information before use.