

Model D Spray Gun

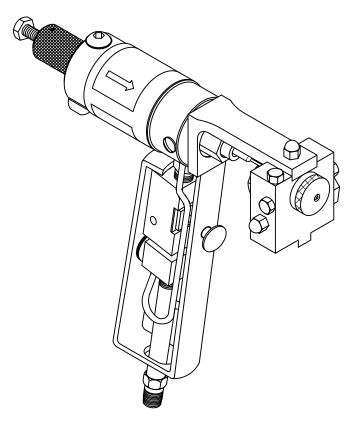
311320L

For use with non-flammable polyurethane foams. For professional use only.

1000 psi (7 MPa, 70 bar) Maximum Working Pressure



Important Safety Instructions Read all warnings and instructions in this manual before using the equipment. Save these instructions.



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Related Manuals

Manual in English	Description
311340	Gusmer Gun Service Kit
311341	Gusmer Directional Valve Kit

Models

Part	Description	Mix Module
295530	D-55	296597
295532	D-62	296598
295533	D-70	296599

Warnings

The following warnings are for the setup, use, grounding, maintenance, and repair of this equipment. The exclamation point symbol alerts you to a general warning and the hazard symbols refer to procedure-specific risks. When these symbols appear in the body of this manual or on warning labels, refer back to these Warnings. Product-specific hazard symbols and warnings not covered in this section may appear throughout the body of this manual where applicable.

 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT Always wear appropriate personal protective equipment and cover all skin when spraying, servicing equipment, or when in the work area. Protective equipment helps prevent serious injury, including long-term exposure; inhalation of toxic fumes, mists or vapors; allergic reaction; burns; eye injury and hearing loss. This protective equipment includes but is not limited to: A properly fitting respirator, which may include a supplied-air respirator, chemically impermeable
gloves, protective clothing and foot coverings as recommended by the fluid manufacturer and local regulatory authority.Protective eyewear and hearing protection.
TOXIC FLUID OR FUMES HAZARD Toxic fluids or fumes can cause serious injury or death if splashed in the eyes or on skin, inhaled or swallowed.
 Read Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) for handling instructions and to know the specific hazards of the fluids you are using, including the effects of long-term exposure. When spraying, servicing equipment, or when in the work area, always keep work area well-ventilated and always wear appropriate personal protective equipment. See Personal Protective Equipment warnings in this manual. Store hazardous fluid in approved containers, and dispose of it according to applicable guidelines.
SKIN INJECTION HAZARD High-pressure fluid from gun, hose leaks, or ruptured components will pierce skin. This may look like just a cut, but it is a serious injury that can result in amputation. Get immediate surgical treatment.
 Do not point gun at anyone or at any part of the body. Do not put your hand over the spray tip. Do not stop or deflect leaks with your hand, body, glove, or rag. Follow the Spray Pattern Adjustment when you stop spraying and before cleaning, checking, or servicing equipment. Tighten all fluid connections before operating the equipment. Check hoses and couplings daily. Replace worn or damaged parts immediately.

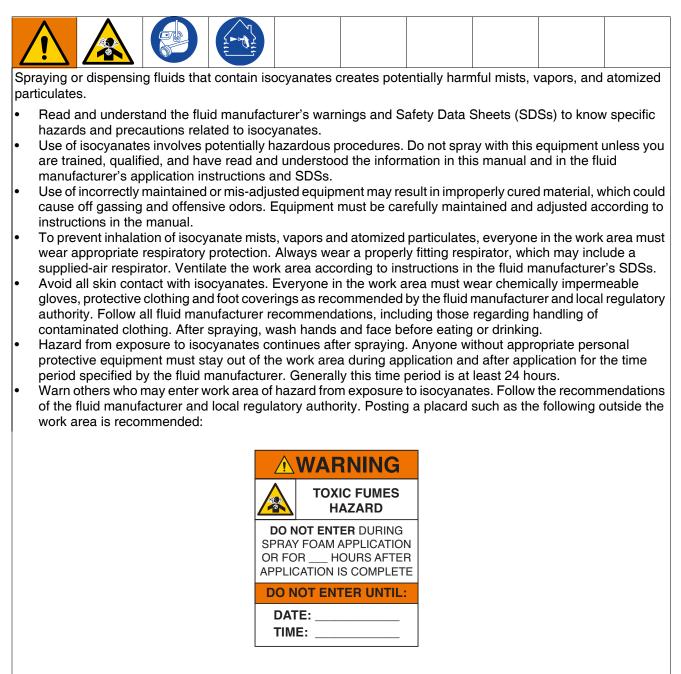
	WARNING
FI	IRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD
	lammable fumes, such as solvent and paint fumes, in work area can ignite or explode. Paint or olvent flowing through the equipment can cause static sparking. To help prevent fire and explosion:
	Use equipment only in well-ventilated area. Eliminate all ignition sources; such as pilot lights, cigarettes, portable electric lamps, and plastic drop cloths (potential static sparking). Ground all equipment in the work area. See Grounding instructions. Never spray or flush solvent at high pressure. Keep work area free of debris, including solvent, rags and gasoline. Do not plug or unplug power cords, or turn power or light switches on or off when flammable fumes are present. Use only grounded hoses. Hold gun firmly to side of grounded pail when triggering into pail. Do not use pail liners unless they are anti-static or conductive. Stop operation immediately if static sparking occurs or you feel a shock. Do not use equipment until you identify and correct the problem.
•	Keep a working fire extinguisher in the work area.
	QUIPMENT MISUSE HAZARD
	lisuse can cause death or serious injury.
	Do not operate the unit when fatigued or under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Do not exceed the maximum working pressure or temperature rating of the lowest rated system component. See in all equipment manuals. Use fluids and solvents that are compatible with equipment wetted parts. See in all equipment manuals. Read fluid and solvent manufacturer's warnings. For complete information about your material, request Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) from distributor or retailer. Turn off all equipment and follow the Spray Pattern Adjustment when equipment is not in use. Check equipment daily. Repair or replace worn or damaged parts immediately with genuine manufacturer's replacement parts only. Do not alter or modify equipment. Alterations or modifications may void agency approvals and create safety hazards. Make sure all equipment is rated and approved for the environment in which you are using it. Use equipment only for its intended purpose. Call your distributor for information. Route hoses and cables away from traffic areas, sharp edges, moving parts, and hot surfaces. Do not kink or over bend hoses or use hoses to pull equipment. Keep children and animals away from work area. Comply with all applicable safety regulations.

MPa/bar/PSI	PRESSURIZED EQUIPMENT HAZARD Fluid from the equipment, leaks, or ruptured components can splash in the eyes or on skin and cause serious injury.
	 Follow the Spray Pattern Adjustment when you stop spraying/dispensing and before cleaning, checking, or servicing equipment. Tighten all fluid connections before operating the equipment. Check hoses, tubes, and couplings daily. Replace worn or damaged parts immediately.
	BURN HAZARD Equipment surfaces and fluid that is heated can become very hot during operation. To avoid severe burns:
	Do not touch hot fluid or equipment.

Important Isocyanate (ISO) Information

Isocyanates (ISO) are catalysts used in two component materials.

Isocyanate Conditions



Material Self-Ignition



Some materials may become self-igniting if applied too thick. Read material manufacturer's warnings and Safety Data Sheets (SDSs).

Keep Components A and B Separate



Cross-contamination can result in cured material in fluid lines which could cause serious injury or damage equipment. To prevent cross-contamination:

- **Never** interchange component A and component B wetted parts.
- Never use solvent on one side if it has been contaminated from the other side.

Moisture Sensitivity of Isocyanates

Exposure to moisture (such as humidity) will cause ISO to partially cure, forming small, hard, abrasive crystal that become suspended in the fluid. Eventually a film will form on the surface and the ISO will begin to gel, increasing in viscosity.

NOTICE

Partially cured ISO will reduce performance and the life of all wetted parts.

- Always use a sealed container with a desiccant dryer in the vent, or a nitrogen atmosphere. **Never** store ISO in an open container.
- Keep the ISO pump wet cup or reservoir (if installed) filled with appropriate lubricant. The lubricant creates a barrier between the ISO and the atmosphere.
- Use only moisture-proof hoses compatible with ISO.
- Never use reclaimed solvents, which may contain moisture. Always keep solvent containers closed when not in use.
- Always lubricate threaded parts with an appropriate lubricant when reassembling.

NOTE: The amount of film formation and rate of crystallization varies depending on the blend of ISO, the humidity, and the temperature.

Foam Resins with 245 fa Blowing Agents

Some foam blowing agents will froth at temperatures above 90°F (33°C) when not under pressure, especially if agitated. To reduce frothing, minimize preheating in a circulation system.

Changing Materials

NOTICE

Changing the material types used in your equipment requires special attention to avoid equipment damage and downtime.

- When changing materials, flush the equipment multiple times to ensure it is thoroughly clean.
- Always clean the fluid inlet strainers after flushing.
- Check with your material manufacturer for chemical compatibility.
- When changing between epoxies and urethanes or polyureas, disassemble and clean all fluid components and change hoses. Epoxies often have amines on the B (hardener) side. Polyureas often have amines on the B (resin) side.

Component Identification

Model D Spray Gun

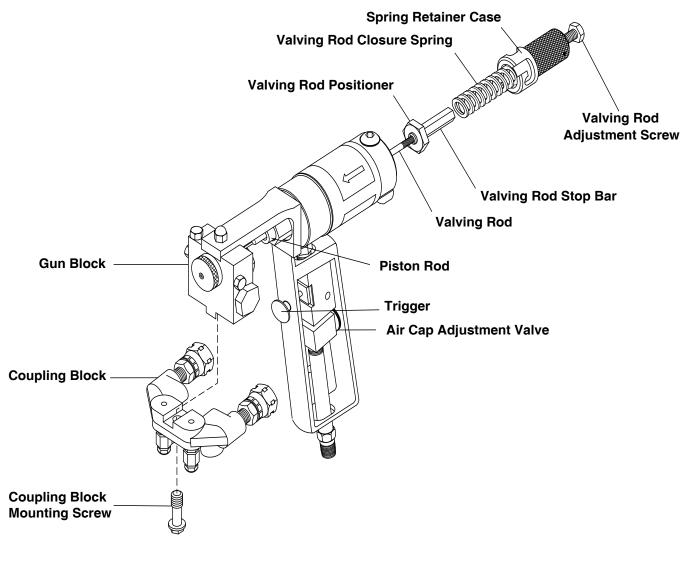
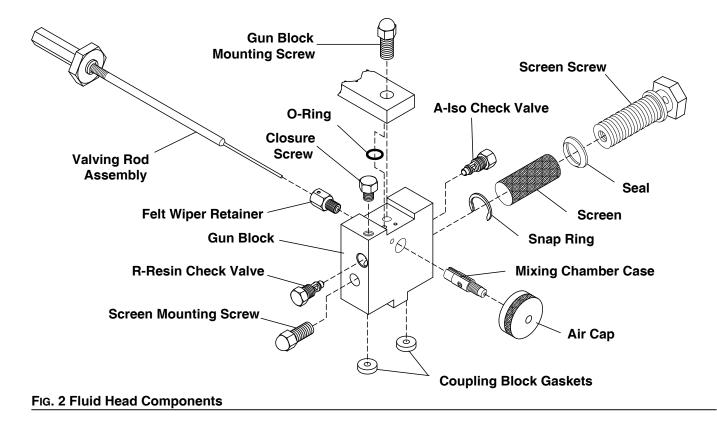


FIG. 1 Major Components

Fluid Head Components



Operation



To prevent accidental gun operation, always disconnect air supply before servicing gun or anytime gun is not in use.

Grounding



The equipment must be grounded to reduce the risk of static sparking. Static sparking can cause fumes to ignite or explode. Grounding provides an escape wire for the electric current.

Check your local electrical code and proportioner manual for detailed grounding instructions.

Spray gun: ground through connection to a properly grounded fluid hose and pump

Pressure Relief Procedure

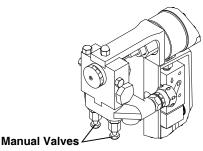


Follow the Pressure Relief Procedure whenever you see this symbol.



This equipment stays pressurized until pressure is manually relieved. To help prevent serious injury from pressurized fluid, such as skin injection or splashing fluid, follow the Pressure Relief Procedure when you stop spraying and before cleaning, checking, or servicing the equipment.

1. Close both manual valves.



- 2. Trigger gun once onto waste area to relieve fluid pressure in front end of gun.
- 3. Disconnect gun air supply, **Air Hose Connection**, page 11.
- 4. If gun is removed from coupling block, follow **Clean Spray Gun**, page 16.



If fluid in hose and proportioner is still under pressure, follow Pressure Relief Procedure in proportioner manual

To relieve pressure in hose after gun is removed, place fluid manifold over containers, facing away from you. Very carefully open fluid valves. Under high pressure, fluid will spray sideways from fluid ports.

Coupling Block

Install Coupling Block

- 1. Inspect coupling block gaskets for damage and wear. Replace if necessary.
- 2. With gaskets in place, fit coupling block to gun block.
- 3. Insert coupling block mounting screw and tighten securely with 5/16 in. nut driver.

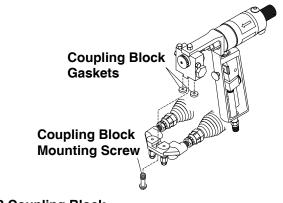


FIG. 3 Coupling Block

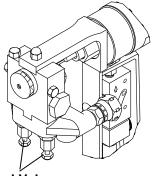
Manual Valves

NOTE: Triggering gun with manual valves closed may cause crossover if gun ports contain residual chemical.



Never open manual valves unless coupling block is secured to gun or exit port is directed into flush pail.

- 1. Open manual valves using 5/16 in. nut driver; turn manual valves counterclockwise approximately three full turns. Do not open until it bottoms out.
- 2. Close manual valves by turning fully clockwise.



Manual Valves

FIG. 4 Manual Valves

Remove Coupling Block



- 1. Disconnect air hose.
- 2. Close both manual valves.
- 3. Remove coupling block mounting screw (FIG. 3).
- 4. Separate coupling block from gun. Do not lose gaskets.
- 5. Use gun cleaner to wipe clean mating surface of gun block and coupling block. Cover exposed opening with grease.

Air Hose Connection

To connect air hoses, pull back sleeve of female fitting, insert male fitting, and slide sleeve forward to secure connection.

To disconnect air hoses, pull back sleeve of female fitting, and remove male fitting.

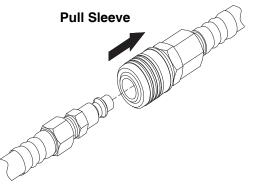


FIG. 5 Air Hose Connection

Valving Rod Adjustment Screw

Use to regulate amount of valving rod travel when gun trigger is depressed with air supply connected. Turn clockwise to decrease travel, and counterclockwise to increase travel.

- 1. Use 5/64 in. hex key wrench to loosen friction lock.
- 2. Turn adjustment screw as required and tighten friction lock until screw no longer easily turns by hand.
- Check friction lock periodically and tighten as required to prevent screw from slipping during operation.

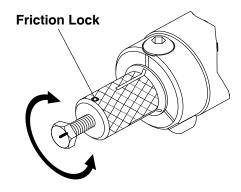


FIG. 6 Valving Rod Adjustment Screw

Air Cap Adjustment Valve

Use to control amount of air that passes through air cap and over mixing chamber tip. Airflow helps keep tip free of sprayed chemical. Too much air may distort spray pattern and create overspread. Too little air will not properly clean end of valving rod.

To open valve, turn knob approximately 1/8 turn counterclockwise.

To close valve, turn knob fully clockwise.

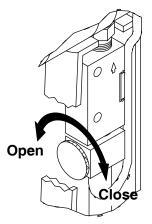


FIG. 7 Air Valve Adjustment

Felt Wiper

Adjust Felt Wiper

- 1. Use 5/16 in. open-end wrench to loosen retainer slightly.
- 2. Slowly tighten it by hand until it seats against rear packings in mixing chamber.
- 3. Use 5/16 in. open-end wrench to tighten retainer another half turn.

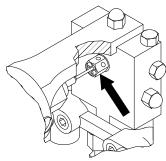


FIG. 8 Felt Wiper

Clean Felt Wiper

- 1. Insert nozzle of flush can into holes of felt wiper.
- 2. Saturate felt with gun cleaner.

Initial Set Up



- 1. Remove coupling block from gun.
- Check valving rod clearance in closed position. Rod should extend approximately 1/32 in. (1 mm) beyond tip of mixing chamber. If it does not, see Adjust Valving Rod procedure, page 18.

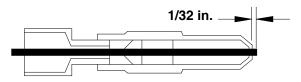


FIG. 9 Valving Rod (Closed Position)

- 3. Adjust valving rod travel to initial setting.
 - a. Loosen friction lock. Turn valving rod adjustment screw clockwise until it stops.
 - b. Turn valving rod adjustment screw 11 turns counterclockwise.
- 4. Connect air supply hose to gun.
- Connect A-isocyanate hose (red-taped) to notched fitting on coupling block. Then connect R-resin hose (blue-taped) to fitting without notches on coupling block.
- 6. Close both manual valves.
- 7. Pressurize the A and R chemical hoses and check for leaks. (Refer to your proportioning system manual.)

- 8. Bleed air from chemical hoses:
 - a. Hold coupling block with exit ports pointed into disposable container.
 - Open each manual valve to allow trapped air to escape. Bleed each side until chemical is free of air.
 - c. Close both manual valves.
- 9. Use clean cloth soaked in gun cleaner to wipe clean coupling block and its mating surfaces.

NOTE: To avoid accumulation of dirt and other contaminants, do not apply grease to mating surfaces of coupling block.

- 10. Install coupling block to gun block.
- 11. Proceed with **Daily Start-Up** procedure or **Daily Shutdown**, page 13, procedure as required.

Daily Start-Up



Ensure gun is attached to coupling block and air hose, and the proportioning unit is at desired temperature and pressure.

- 1. Connect air supply to gun, **Air Hose Connection**, page 11.
- 2. Adjust air cap valve, **Air Cap Adjustment Valve**, page 12.
- 3. Saturate felt in felt wiper with gun cleaner using flush can.

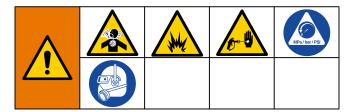
4. Trigger gun multiple times to ensure valving rod moves the full travel quickly and freely.

NOTE: Sluggish valving rod action may result in valving rod sticking in open position when fluid pressure is applied. Always have a 5/16 in. nut driver available to quickly close manual valves on coupling block.

- 5. Open both manual valves, **Manual Valves**, page 11.
- Test spray on disposable surface and adjust spray pattern as needed. (See Spray Pattern Adjustment procedure, page 14.)

NOTE: Do not exceed 1000 psi (7 MPa, 70 bar) maximum fluid working pressure even in static de-triggered conditions, or check valve damage may result

Daily Shutdown



NOTE: Follow when gun is out of service for any length of time. Daily disassembly of gun for cleaning is not recommended if it has been operating properly. However, if you remove the gun from the coupling block, flush and clean thoroughly.

- 1. Follow the Spray Pattern Adjustment, page 14.
- 2. Shut down proportioning unit as required.

Spray Pattern Adjustment





This adjustment may create a large mass "bun" of urethane foam. Very high temperatures created by chemical reaction inside a bun may not dissipate after outside surface has cooled. A large bun may continue to react for several hours after spraying until flash (burning) point of foam is reached. **Always** break buns into smaller pieces so heat can escape.

 Check valving rod clearance in closed position. Rod should extend approximately 1/32 in. (1 mm) beyond tip of mixing chamber. If it does not, see Adjust Valving Rod procedure, page 18.

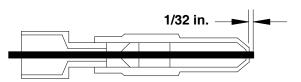


Fig. 10 Valving Rod (Closed Position)

- 2. Adjust valving rod travel to initial setting.
 - a. Loosen friction lock. Turn valving rod adjustment screw clockwise until it stops.
 - b. Turn valving rod adjustment screw 11 times counterclockwise.
- 3. Locate point of valving:
 - a. Aim gun at disposable target.
 - Dispense short (1 second) bursts toward target while simultaneously withdrawing valving rod adjustment screw from retainer case by 1/4-turn increments in counterclockwise direction.

c. Point of valving is reached when chemical stream mists as shown in FIG. 11.

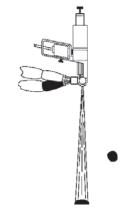
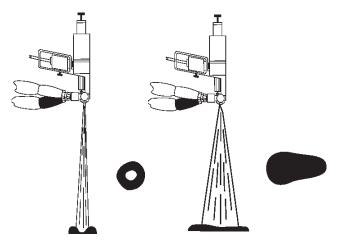


FIG. 11 Point of Valving

 Adjust spray pattern. Note position of notch in hexhead of adjustment screw, then back screw out counterclockwise the number of turns specified in Table 1. Notice spray pattern opens as adjustment is made (Fig. 12).





- 5. Fine tune spray pattern:
 - a. After you back out adjustment screw, make fine adjustments (1/8 turns or less in either direction as required) to obtain pattern shown in .

NOTE: Moving the screw out beyond this point may cause the pattern to split, as shown in FIG. 14.

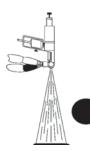


FIG. 13 Desired Pattern

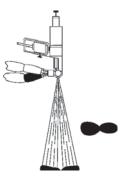


FIG. 14 Split Pattern

b. If full-round pattern cannot be achieved, ensure that material temperature and spray pressure are correct.

- c. If pattern remains closed upon reaching maximum specified number of turns out from point of valving, material temperature is too low
- d. If pattern splits or has hollow center, even with the adjustment screw at minimum number of turns from point of valving, material temperature is too high. Refer to FIG. 12.
- e. After reaching satisfactory spray pattern, note temperatures at proportioner and hose, and position of notch on the adjustment screw. As spraying proceeds, pattern may occasionally streak or change. If this happens, inspect chamber tip and remove any build-up of solid foam with wooden stick or brass wire brush.
- f. If buildup recurs shortly after cleaning tip, remove air cap and ensure inside is clean.
- 6. Reinstall air cap and ensure airflow is properly set.
- If no buildup occurred on air cap, check the following items in this order and readjust if necessary:
 - Check Valving Rod Adjustment Screw/Sleeve setting.
 - Check hose temperature setting.
 - Check primary heater temperature setting.
 - Ensure spray pressures between chemicals are balanced. If they are not, refer to Troubleshooting section of Proportioning Unit Operation Manual for the proportioner in use.
 - Ensure flow of air to air cap is adequate but not excessive.

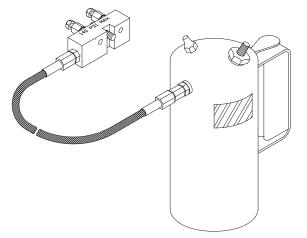
	Turns Out Fron	rns Out From Point of Valving Recommended Distance of Gun		
Chamber	Minimum	Maximum	from Surface	Pattern Size
46-800	1/2 turn	2 turns	12 in. (304-8 mm)	6 in. (152.4 mm)
46-810	1/2 turn	2 turns	12 in. (304-8 mm)	6 in. (152.4 mm)
55-776	1 3/4 turns	2 5/8 turns	18 to 20 in. (457.2 to 508 mm)	8 in. (203.2 to 228.6 mm)
62	2 turns	3 turns	18 to 20 in. (457.2 to 508 mm)	8 to 9 in. (203.2 to 228.6 mm)
70	2 turns	3 turns	18 to 20 in. (457.2 to 508 mm)	10 to 12 in. (254 to 304.8 mm)
78-851	2 turns	3 turns	24 in. (609.6 mm)	14 in. (355.6 mm)

Table 1: Valving Rod Adjustment for Standard Mixing Chambers

Maintenance

Gun Service Kits

Use either the 1-Quart Gun Service Kit (296980) or 3-Gallon Gun Service Kit (296981) to perform daily flushing of spray gun without disassembly.





See your Gusmer Gun Service Kit manual for more information about the 1-Quart Gun Service Kit.

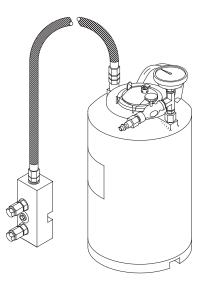


FIG. 16 3-Gallon Gun Service Kit

See your Gusmer Directional Valve Kit manual for more information about the 3-Gallon Gun Service Kit.

Clean Spray Gun



Chemicals used while spraying may cause the gun surface to become hot to touch. Thoroughly flush gun block with gun cleaner before removing valving rod or mixing components from gun block. Also allow chemicals in spray gun to cool before cleaning.

This procedure makes use of the 1-Quart or 3-Gallon Gun Service Kit.

- 1. Close both manual valves.
- 2. Remove gun from coupling block.
- 3. Attach service block of gun service kit to spray gun, and then tighten using 5/16 in. nut driver.
- 4. Pressurize container to 100 psi.
- 5. Open one manual valve on service block.
- 6. Trigger gun while holding against a grounded waste container until there is a fine, unobstructed mist of gun cleaner.
- 7. Release trigger of gun and 1-quart kit, and close manual valves on service block.
- 8. Repeat steps 5-7 for other side of gun.
- 9. After initial cleaning, remove air cap and flush a second time to ensure thorough cleaning.
- 10. Remove service block of gun service kit from spray gun.
- 11. Disconnect air supply.
- 12. Clean screens, check valves and screen screw. See **Remove and Service Filter Screen** procedure, page 17.

NOTE: Inspect air cap, mixing chamber, and gun block for build up of material and clean as required. Do not use metal cleaning devices to clean plastic components.

Repair



NOTE: Clean Center Line Components using Gun Service Kit prior to performing any repair procedures.

Remove and Service Filter Screen

- 1. Perform Spray Pattern Adjustment (page 14) and Clean Spray Gun, page 16.
- 2. Unthread screen mounting screw. Remove screen mounting screw and filter screen assembly from gun block.

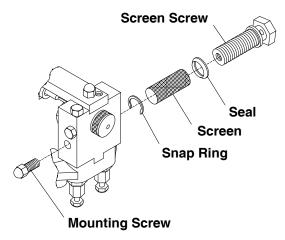


FIG. 17 Filter Screen Assembly

- Remove screen screw retainer (snap ring at end of screw) and screen. If screen is dirty and clogged, replace it.
- 4. Clean and inspect screen cavity. If particles are visible, remove with cleanout drills and flush thoroughly with gun cleaner.

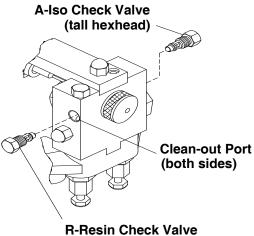
NOTICE

Any remaining material in cavity on down stream side of screen will clog mixing chamber.

- 5. Inspect seal, and replace if worn or damaged.
- 6. Reinstall filter screen assembly. With seal in place, install screen and retainer clip-on screen screw.
- 7. Install screen assembly to gun block. Ensure screw is tight to prevent leakage.
- 8. Flush gun after cleaning cavity and screen. See **Clean Spray Gun**, page 16.

Clean Injection Slots

- 1. Perform **Spray Pattern Adjustment** (page 14) and **Clean Spray Gun**, page 16.
- 2. Remove check valves.



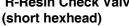


FIG. 18 Check Valves

- 3. Inspect check valves to ensure sleeve is secured, and place check valves in separate containers of gun cleaner.
- 4. Flush cleanout ports with gun cleaner.
- 5. Turn valving rod adjustment screw one full turn counterclockwise to ensure valving rod will be withdrawn completely past injection slot.

 Clean mixing chamber injection slots. With air supply connected to gun, depress and hold trigger to keep valving rod in open position. Insert appropriate cleanout spade into cleanout hole and mixing chamber.

NOTICE

To prevent damage to chamber, do not release trigger while cleanout spade is in chamber slot.

- Flush injection slots. With valving rod in open position, flush each injection slot with gun cleaner. Press flush can needle firmly into cleanout hole to create seal. Continue until gun cleaner sprays out chamber tip.
- 8. Inspect and clean check valves, **Remove Fluid Head Component**, page 19.
- 9. Install tall hexhead check valve on Isocyanate side, and short hexhead on Resin side.
- 10. Adjust valving rod adjustment screw one turn clockwise.

Adjust Valving Rod

In closed position, valving rod should extend approximately 1/32 in. (1 mm) beyond tip of mixing chamber. If it does not, follow this procedure:

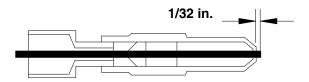


FIG. 19 Valving Rod (Closed Position)

- 1. Perform Spray Pattern Adjustment (page 14) and Clean Spray Gun, page 16.
- 2. Disconnect air supply from gun.
- 3. Remove spring retainer case. Firmly grasp spring retainer case, push in and rotate counterclockwise. Pull spring out of air cylinder.

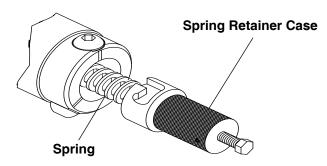


FIG. 20 Retainer Case Removal

- 4. Loosen felt wiper retainer 2-3 turns (DO NOT REMOVE THE FELT WIPER RETAINER).
- 5. Remove valving rod. Push back firmly on piston rod until end of Stop Bar emerges from cylinder

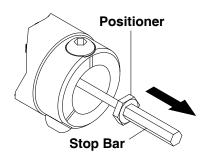


FIG. 21 Valving Rod Removal

- 6. Loosen stop bar from positioner. Turn positioner to adjust length of valving rod as required. Retighten stop bar against positioner.
- 7. Replace valving rod, spring, and spring retainer case. Grasp firmly, push in, and turn clockwise to lock in place.
- 8. Adjust felt wiper and soak with gun cleaner.
- 9. Connect air supply to gun.
- 10. Check action of valving rod. With manual valves closed, press trigger several times and ensure valving rod moves freely.

If you have encountered no problems, spray gun is ready for test spray. Follow **Daily Start-Up** procedure (page 13) and **Spray Pattern Adjustment** procedure (page 14).

Remove Fluid Head Component

NOTE: Refer to Figure 2 to view Fluid Head components.

- 1. Perform Spray Pattern Adjustment (page 14) and Clean Spray Gun, page 16.
- 2. Remove air cap by hand, turning it counterclockwise.
- 3. Remove screen screw assembly. Flush and place in gun cleaner.
- 4. Remove check valves. Flush and place in gun cleaner.
- 5. Flush screen screw and check valve ports.
- 6. Remove spring retainer case by firmly grasping knob of case. Push in and rotate counterclockwise to remove from air cylinder. Pull spring out of air cylinder.
- 7. Loosen felt wiper retainer 2-3 turns. DO NOT REMOVE.
- 8. Remove valving rod. Push back firmly on piston rod until end of valving rod stop bar emerges from cylinder.
- 9. Remove gun block from frame.
- 10. Unscrew felt wiper assembly from rear of mixing chamber. Keep rear of mixing chamber in upright position to prevent possible loss of internal chamber parts. Ensure brass retaining sleeve is not stuck to felt wiper. Place wiper assembly in gun cleaner.
- 11. Remove mixing chamber. Hold gun block in one hand with chamber tip pointing into your palm. Insert mixing chamber knockout tool into rear of gun block and tap with hammer until chamber ejects. Place chamber in gun cleaner.

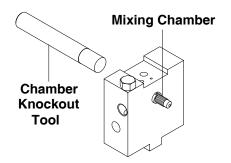


FIG. 22 Mixing Chamber Removal

NOTICE

Matching tapers on mixing chamber and center hole in gun block are machined to an exact fit to hold chambers in place and create a leak-proof seal. When handling or cleaning these parts be careful not to damage finish. Do not use metal tools to clean these parts.

- 12. Remove closure screw in top of gun block. Place screw in gun cleaner and clean entire gun using appropriate cleanout tools and brass brushes. Then flush thoroughly with gun cleaner.
- 13. Disassemble check valve assemblies.

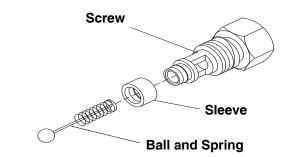


FIG. 23 Check Valves

- a. Remove ball and spring assembly. Hold ball and unscrew assembly. If dirt or material build-up prevents complete removal of the spring, screw it back in. Soak assembly in gun cleaner and try to remove it again. If ball and spring assembly cannot be removed undamaged, replace it.
- b. Use check valve cleanout drill to clean inside of closure screw. Insert the flattened end of cleanout drill into opening at end of screw, avoiding spurs in the closure screw. Do not spin drill until the flat on the drill has cleared spurs.
- c. Spin drill with your fingers to loosen any buildup, then remove drill and flush inside of screw with gun cleaner.
- Next, check area where ball seats for damage. Also check sleeve for damage; it should fit tightly on the end of the screw. If there is damage or if the sleeve fits loosely, replace it.

- e. Replace sleeve if check valve can be threaded all the way into gun block by hand. A good check valve requires the use of a 5/16 in. nut driver to make the last 1/4 turn, compressing the sleeve. This compression is required to create an internal seal in the gun block.
- f. Remove damaged check valve sleeve.
- g. Remove ball and spring. Insert check valve into check valve sleeve removal block (FIG. 24).
- While holding block, and keeping pressure on head of check valve, slice check valve sleeve with razor knife at a 10 - 15 degree angle relative to the plane of removal block.
- Remove check valve from block and peel sleeve off. If check valve sleeve remains in gun block after removing check valve, use extractor tool to remove sleeve.
- j. Insert threaded end of tool into cleanout port and, while pressing tool into gun block, turn it clockwise several times.

k. Withdraw tool from gun block; sleeve should slide out with tool.

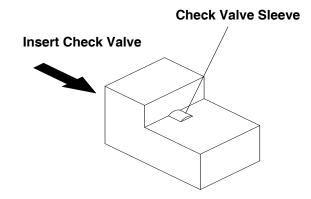


FIG. 24 Sleeve Removal Block

- I. Insert spring assembly into check valve and turn the screw clockwise. When the spring is fully inserted, stem will jump over spurs in screw and make clicking sound. Ensure ball fully seats in check valve. If not, or ball is damaged, replace with new ball and spring assembly.
- 14. Remove retaining ring, washer, and felt wiper from retainer.
- 15. Flush retainer with gun cleaner, insert new felt wiper and washer, then install retaining ring.
- Loosely thread felt wiper retainer into rear of mixing chamber. **Do not tighten**. If not installing to gun block, store assembly in plastic vial with corresponding cleanout spade.

Install Fluid Head Component

NOTE: All gun block parts must be clean and free of damage before installation.

- 1. Remove felt wiper assembly from rear of mixing chamber.
- 2. Ensure internal mixing chamber parts are in place.
- 3. Insert chamber into gun block. Align keyway in chamber with pin protruding from top of hole in block.

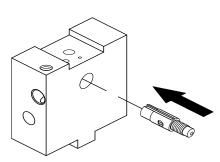


FIG. 25 Mixing Chamber Insertion

4. Press chamber into block so that flange is 1/32 - 1/16 in. above face of gun block.

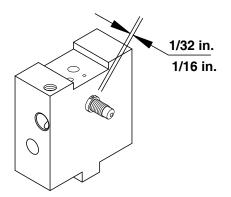


FIG. 26 Chamber Positioning

5. Thread felt wiper assembly into back of mixing chamber. Do not tighten.

NOTE: Failure to install felt wiper in rear of chamber allows internal chamber parts to fall out when chamber is tapped into place.

6. With rear of gun block facing palm of your hand, place mixing chamber insertion block over nose of chamber so it rests squarely on the chamber flange.

Firmly tap insertion block with hammer until flange of chamber is flush with face of gun block (Fig. 27).

Chamber Insertion Block

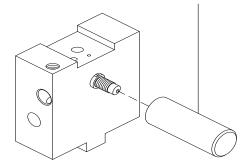
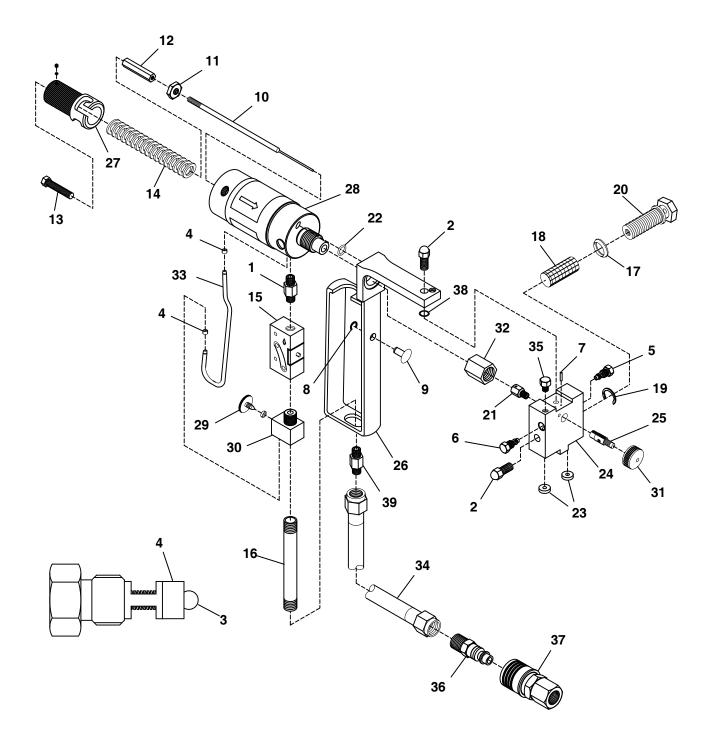


FIG. 27 Chamber Seating

- 7. With o-ring in place on underside of gun frame, assemble block to frame.
- 8. Install valving rod assembly. If using new felt wiper, push valving rod through felt with retainer case off chamber.
- Remove felt wiper and any felt buildup on tip of rod. Install wiper, hand tighten into rear of chamber in gun block.
- 10. Then insert valving rod through piston in air cylinder, guiding it through center of felt wiper retainer. Use firm pressure to carefully push valving rod into mixing chamber until piston of air cylinder bottoms out.
- 11. Check valving rod clearance. If it does not extend approximately 1/32 in. (1mm) beyond tip of mixing chamber, see **Adjust Valving Rod**, page 18.
- 12. Replace valving rod spring and spring retainer case. Grasp knob, push in, and turn clockwise to lock in place.
- 13. Replace air cap.
- 14. Replace check valves and screen screw assembly.
- 15. Replace closure screw in top of gun block.
- 16. Mount gun onto coupling block.
- 17. Connect air supply to gun.
- 18. Adjust felt wiper and soak felt with gun cleaner.
- 19. Close manual valves and press trigger several times to ensure valving rod moves freely.

Parts

Model D Spray Gun Assembly



Model D Spray Gun Assembly

Ref.	Part	Description	Qty.	Ref.	Part	Description	Qty.
1	295591	Hex nipple, 1/8 in. MPT, steel	1	22	111450	O-ring	1
2	295185	Mounting screw, 1/2 in. LG	2	23	296625	Coupling block gasket	
3	296090	Ball and spring assembly (pack of				(pack of 2)	
		10)		24	296121	D gun block, complete	1
4	296091	Check valve sleeve				(includes G, AA, AP)	
		(pack of 10)		25		Mixing chamber (includes Y)	1
5	296614	Kit, A-check valve, includes C and D (pack of 10)				(see Table 1)	
6	296615	Kit, R- check valve, includes C and		26	295590	Gun frame	1
		D (pack of 10)		27	296629	Spring retainer case (includes N)	1
7	295592	Roll pin, 1/16 x 5/16 in. SST	1	28		Air cylinder (see page 25)	1
8		Snap ring (see J)	1	29	296633	Needle valve and packing kit	1
9	296616	Trigger button; includes H	1	30	295182	Needle valve body	1
10 †		Valving rod (see Table 1)	1	31		Air cap (see Table 1)	1
11		Valving rod positioner (see M)	1	32	295183	Retainer nut/dust cover	1
12	296617	Valving rod stop bar;	1	33	296126	Gun air tube, includes D	2
		includes L	4	34	15B772	Air hose	1
13	295171	Valving rod stop adjustment screw	1	35	295482	Closure screw	1
14	296618	Valving rod closure spring	1	36	295596	Coupler plug	1
15*		Air valve	1	37	295597	Coupler	1
16	296620	Pipe nipple	1	38	103557	O-ring	1
17	296621	Screen screw seal (pack of 10)		39	100030	Fitting	1
18	296622	Screen-80 mesh (pack of 10)				Valve Repair Kit 296125 (purchase	
	296623	Screen-80 mesh (pack of 50)		se	eparately).	Includes Needle Valve Packing.	
19	295595	Snap ring	1	* N	lot shown.		
20	296624	Kit, gun block screen screw (includes U, V, W)	1			ed with sharp edges.	
21	296611	Felt wiper assembly (includes retainer, wiper, washer) (pack of 5)					
	297139	Felt wiper (pack of 15) and retainer washers (pack of 3)					

Model	Description	Valving Rod (K)	Mixing Chamber (AC)	Air Cap (AK)	Cleanout Spade★	Coupling Block (see page 26)	Tool Kit★
295530	D-55	296579	296597	296634	295934	295887	296636
295532	D-62	296580	296598	296634	295935	295887	296636
295533	D-70	296581	296599	296635	295935	295887	296636

Table 2: Model D Gun Assembly, Parts by Model Number

	Mixing Chamber Size					
Reference Size	46	55	62	70	78	
K (valving rod)	296578	296579	296580	296581	296582	
AC (chamber)	296594 (N-800) 296595 (N-810) 296584 (L-800) 296590 (L-800-LM) 296585 (L-810) 296591 (L-810-LM)	296597 (N) 296586 (L) 296592 (L-LM)	296598 (N) 296587 (L)	296599 (N) 296588 (L)	296600 (N) 297592 (L)	
AK (air cap)	296838	296634	296634	296635	296635	
Cleanout spade	297007 (pack of 2)	295934 (pack of 2)	295935 (pack of 2)	295935 (pack of 2)	295935 (pack of 2)	

Table 3: Model D Gun Assembly, Parts by Mixing Chamber Size

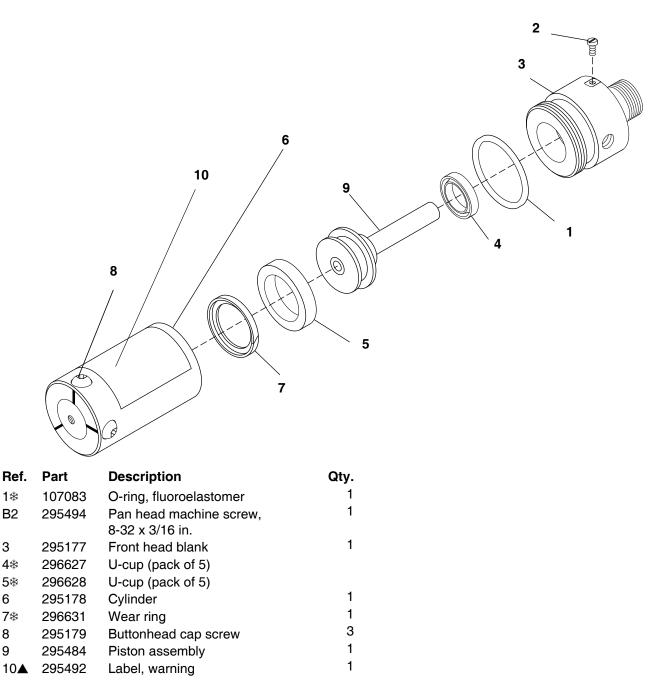
Standard Mixing Chambers

Six standard mixing chambers are available. The following table provides a general description about use and operational performance of each chamber. Actual pattern sizes and outputs achieved may vary depending on material viscosity, hose length, condition of equipment, environment, working pressure, and additional factors.

40.0	
46 Size	Designed for operation in confined areas and for spraying 3/8 to 1/2-in. (.7 to 1.3 cm)
000504 (NL 000)	thicknesses. Gun may be held within 4 in. (10.2 cm) of target without blowing away freshly
296594 (N-800)	applied foam. Pattern diameter is approximately 4 in., with gun 4-in. (10.2-cm) distance from
296584 (L-800)	target. Output is approximately 2 to 3-1/4 pounds/min. (.9 to 1.5 kg/min.).
296590 (L-800-LM)	
46 Size	For the same uses as above. These chambers have an increased output of approximately 3
	to 4-1/2 pounds/min. (1.4 to 2.0 kg/min.).
296595 (N-810)	
296585 (L-810)	
296591 (L-810-LM)	
55 Size	Designed for stud areas of trucks and small- to medium-sized wall applications. Pattern
	diameter is about 8 in. (20.3 cm), with gun 18 to 20 in. (45.7 to 50.8 cm) from target. Output is
296597 (N)	approximately 6 to 8 pounds/min. (2.7 to 3.6 kg/min.).
296586 (L)	
296592 (L-LM)	
62 Size	For very large area applications. Pattern diameter is about 9 in. (22.9 cm) with gun 18 to 20 in.
	(45.7 to 50.8 cm) from target. Output range is about 7 to 10 pounds/min. (3.2 to 4.5 kg/min.).
296598 (N)	
296587 (L)	
70 Size	For very large area applications. Pattern diameter is about 10 in. (25.4 cm) with gun 18 to 20
	in. (45.7 to 50.8 cm) from target. Output range is about 9 to 12 pounds/min. (4.1 to 5.4
296599 (N)	kg/min.).
296588 (L)	
78 Size	For very large area applications. Pattern diameter is about 14 in. (35.6 cm) with gun 24 in.
	(60.9 cm) from target. Output range is about 13-1/2 to 16-1/2 pounds/min. (6.1 to 7.5 kg/min.).
296600 (N)	
297592 (L)	
(=)	

Air Cylinder Assembly

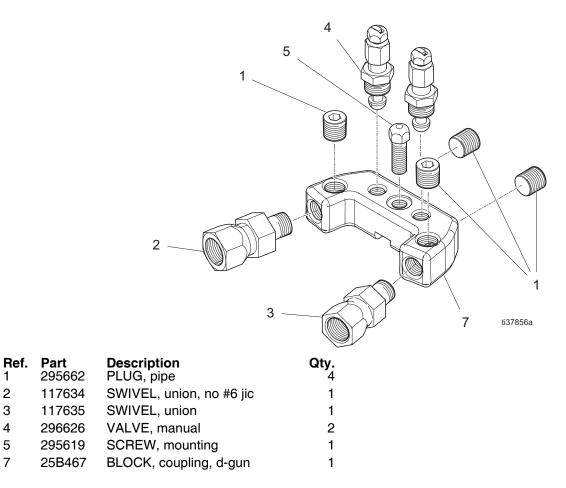
Part Number 296632



* Parts included in Air Cylinder Seal Kit 296725 (purchase separately)

▲ Replacement Danger and Warning labels, tags, and cards are available at no cost.

Coupling Block Assembly



Technical Specifications

	US	Metric
Maximum fluid working pressure	1000 psi	7 MPa, 70 bar
Maximum Air Inlet Pressure	100 psi	0.75 MPa, 7.5 bar
Minimum Air Inlet Pressure	90 psi	0.6 MPa, 6 bar
Maximum Output (flow rate)	16 lb/min*	7.3 kg/min*
Minimum Output (flow rate)	2 lb/min*	0.9 kg/min*
A Component (ISO) Inlet Size	-5 JIC	1/2-20 UNF
R Component (Resin) Inlet Size	-6 JIC	9/16-18 UNF
Length	9.25 in.	24 cm
Height	8 in.	20 cm
Width (without coupling block)	2.4 in.	6 cm
Weight	3 lb	1.4 kg
Wetted Parts	Stainless steel, carbon steel, brass, nylon, acetal, PTFE	
Notes		

sults will vary with operating conditions

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