Paasche®

LSR-1-14
SPRAY GUN

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS AND REPLACEMENT PARTS

WARNING: Spray materials may be harmful if inhaled or allowed to come into contact with skin or eyes. Consult the product label and Material Safety Data Sheet supplied for the spray material. Follow all safety precautions. **CAUTION:** Well Ventilated Area Required to remove fumes, dust or overspray. Check compatibility of materials used with Polyethylene container and PVC Fluid Hose. Secure airhose and fluid hose wrench tight for safety and to prevent leaks.
Maximum Air Pressure 80 P.S.I.
Maximum Fluid Pressure 45 P.S.I.

INTRODUCTION:
This Spray Gun is best suited for thin to thick viscosity materials.
Can be fed from a Siphon/ Gravity Bottle, Pressure Feed Tank, Fluid Pump, or Pressure Feed Cup.

For Gravity Feed, loosen U-58 Nut and then turn fluid inlet of Fluid Body Assembly to top of Spray Gun and connect Gravity Feed Cup. Tighten U-58 Nut. Connect Air hose to Air Inlet at bottom of Spray Gun.

OPERATION:

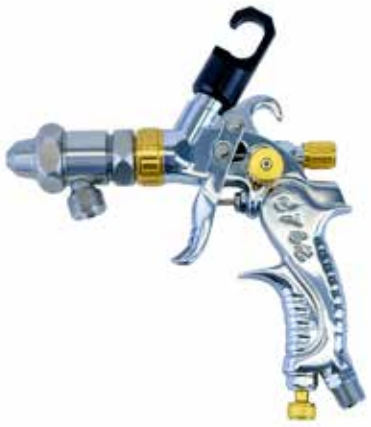
Strain Fluid before spraying.

AIR AND FLUID CONNECTIONS FOR PRESSURE FEED SETUP:

Attach Airhose to 1/4" N.P.T.
1. Air Connection: To remove any accumulated foreign matter blow out all hoses before using.
   a. Air supply to Spray Gun must be turned off before attaching fitting to the Air Inlet.
   b. Attach Air Hose to the Air Outlet on the Air Regulator and Air Inlet on the bottom of the handle on the Spray Gun.

Attach Fluid Hose to 3/8" N.P.S.(Make sure all fittings are tight).
2. Fluid Hose: Run Fluid Hose from Spray Gun to Pressure Pot.
   a. Attach Hose to the fluid inlet of the Fluid Body.

Setup:
1. Blow out all airline hoses before connecting to the spray gun to remove foreign particles.
2. Connect air hose to air inlet fitting.
3. Connect fluid cup or fluid hose to fluid inlet.
4. Tighten all hose connections securely.
5. Adjust air pressure to required amount at the regulator.
6. Adjust fluid volume by turning the fluid control knob.
7. The Fan pattern is controlled by turning the fan control Knob
8. Test spray on some cardboard or news paper for final adjustment before spraying your project.



Paasche Airbrush Company
9511 58th Place
Kenosha WI, 53144
Phone: (800) 621-1907
Website: paascheairbrush.com
E-Mail: info@paascheairbrush.com

Printed in the U.S.A.

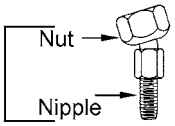
1. **U-3632** (small) O-Ring
2. **U-3633** (Large) O-Ring
3. **U-3687** Packing Set
4. **BUS-7B** Fluid body
5. **LS-5** Needle
6. **U-** Stainless Tip (Select Size)
7. **BSR-15-** AirCap (Select Size)
8. **BUS-12** Aircap Nut

Optional Items: (Not Included)

USP-QT Siphon Bottle

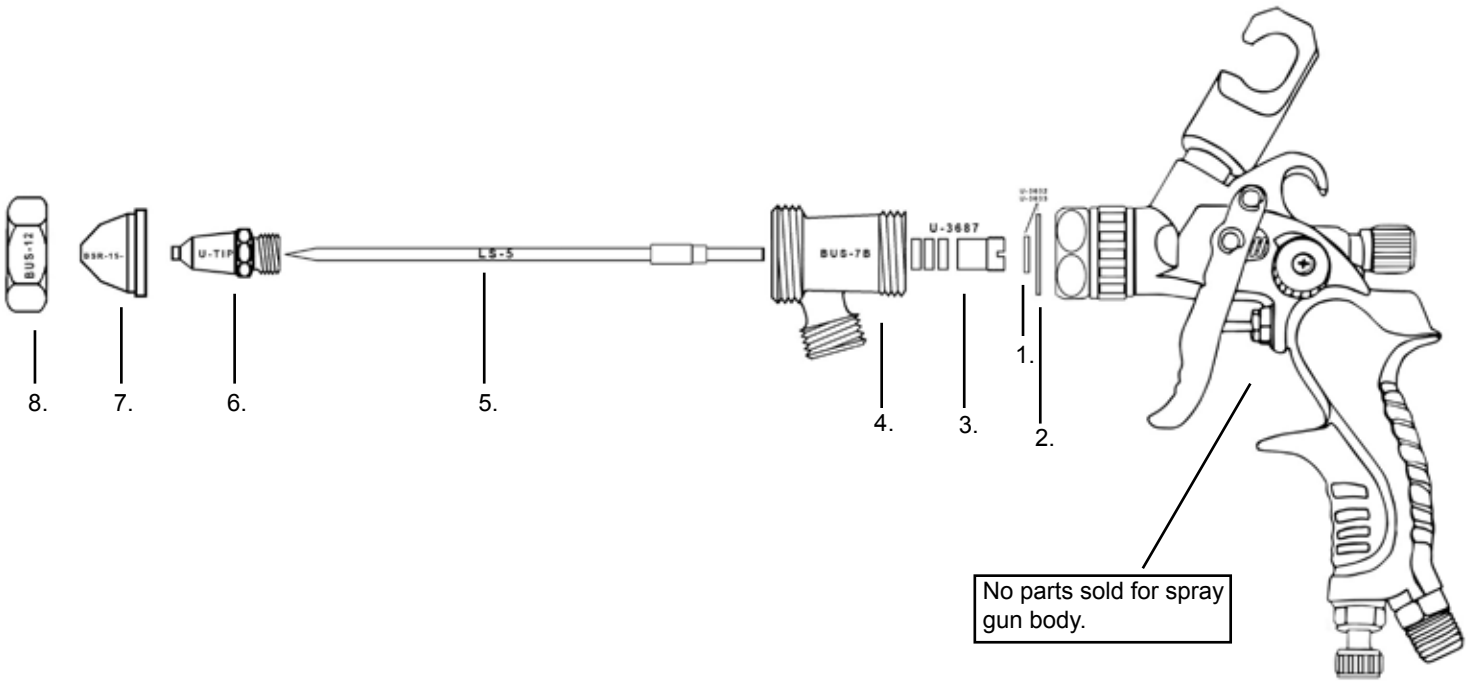
HA-1/4-10 (Clear) Air Hose can be used for both PT-25 & PT-64 Pressure Tanks

Hose Fittings for connection to Fluid Body and Material Tank



LM-14S (Stainless Steel)

LSR-1-14 PARTS LIST



SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

This manual contains information that is important for you to know and understand. This information relates to USER SAFETY and PREVENTING EQUIPMENT PROBLEMS. To help you recognize this information, we use the following symbols. Please pay particular attention to these sections.

WARNING

Important safety information - A hazard that may cause serious injury or loss of life.

CAUTION

Important information that tells how to prevent damage to equipment, or how to avoid a situation that may cause minor injury.

NOTE

Information that you should pay special attention to.

WARNING

The following hazards may occur during the normal use of this equipment. Please read the following chart before using this equipment.

HAZARD	CAUSE	SAFEGUARDS
Fire 	Solvent and coatings can be highly flammable or combustible especially when sprayed.	Adequate exhaust must be provided to keep air free of accumulations of flammable vapors. Smoking must never be allowed in the spray area. Fire extinguishing equipment must be present in the spray area.
Solvent Spray 	During use and while cleaning and flushing, solvents can be forcefully expelled from fluid and air passages. Some solvents can cause eye injury.	Wear eye protection.
Inhaling Toxic Substances 	Certain materials may be harmful if inhaled, or if there is contact with the skin.	Follow the requirements of the Material Safety Data Sheet supplied by your coating material manufacturer. Adequate exhaust must be provided to keep the air free of accumulations of toxic materials. Use a mask or respirator whenever there is a chance of inhaling sprayed materials. The mask must be compatible with the material being sprayed and its concentration. Equipment must be as prescribed by an industrial hygienist or safety expert, and be NIOSH approved.
Explosion Hazard - Incompatible Materials 	Halogenated hydrocarbon solvents - for example; methylene chloride and 1,1,1, - Trichloroethane are not chemically compatible with the aluminum that might be used in many system components. The chemical reaction caused by these solvents reacting with aluminum can become violent and lead to an equipment explosion.	Guns with stainless steel internal passageways may be used with these solvents. However, aluminum is widely used in other spray application equipment - such as material pumps, regulators, valves, and cups. Check all equipment items before use and make sure they can also be used safely with these solvents. Read the label or data sheet for the material you intend to spray. If in doubt as to whether or not a coating or cleaning material is compatible, contact your material supplier.
General Safety	Improper operation or maintenance of equipment.	Operators should be given adequate training in the safe use and maintenance of the equipment (in accordance with the requirements of NFPA-33, Chapter 15). Users must comply with all local and national codes of practice and insurance company requirements governing ventilation, fire precautions, operation, maintenance, and housekeeping. These are OSHA Sections 1910.94 and 1910.107 and NFPA-33.
Cumulative Trauma Disorders ("CTD's") **CTD's, or musculoskeletal disorders, involve damage to the hands, wrists, elbows, shoulders, neck, and back. Carpal tunnel syndrome and tendonitis (such as tennis elbow or rotator cuff syndrome) are examples of CTD's.**	Use of hand tools may cause cumulative trauma disorders ("CTD's"). CTD's, when using hand tools, tend to affect the upper extremities. Factors which may increase the risk of developing a CTD include: 1. High frequency of the activity. 2. Excessive force, such as gripping, pinching, or pressing with the hands and fingers. 3. Extreme or awkward finger, wrist, or arm positions. 4. Excessive duration of the activity. 5. Tool vibration. 6. Repeated pressure on a body part. 7. Working in cold temperatures. CTD's can also be caused by such activities as sewing, golf, tennis, and bowling, to name a few.	Pain, tingling, or numbness in the shoulder, forearm, wrist, hands, or fingers, especially during the night, may be early symptoms of a CTD. Do not ignore them. Should you experience any such symptoms, see a physician immediately. Other early symptoms may include vague discomfort in the hand, loss of manual dexterity, and nonspecific pain in the arm. Ignoring early symptoms and continued repetitive use of the arm, wrist, and hand can lead to serious disability. Risk is reduced by avoiding or lessening factors 1-7.