SPF EQUIPMENT UPDATE

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The comments and opinions in this presentation do not necessarily represent or reflect those of SPFA.
Right Machine for the Right Job

- Air, Electric, Electric/Hydraulic

- Air
  - Lowest up front cost
  - Low output
  - Easy to operate
  - Favored for in-plant applications
  - Large volume of air required: expensive considering electric cost vs machine output
Right Machine for the Right Job

- Electric
  - Good Cost/Value for output level
  - Great for residential use
  - Clean electricity required
  - Easy to operate
  - Lightweight and small space required
  - Built-in alert system
Right Machine for the Right Job

- Electric/Hydraulic
  - Greatest upfront cost
  - Residential and Commercial use (Roofs & Tank insulation)
  - Heavy Duty components
  - Slower cycling for reduced seal wear
  - High flow rate capability
  - Non traditional (1:1) ratios capable
Right Machine for the Right Job

Questions about how to pick the right machine?
Right Gun for the Right Job

- Mechanical Purge
  - Original Technology
  - Requires solvent flushing upon Shutdown
  - Mix module “Adjustable”
  - Valving rod adjustment required
  - Tip/disc used for additional mixing
Right Gun for the Right Job

- **Air Purge**
  - Most popular
  - Less maintenance
  - Steel mix chamber
  - More user friendly for the novice
  - Requires “dry” air
Right Gun for the Right Job

Questions about what type of gun to choose?
Proper “Safe” Start-up and Shutdown

- Put on Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Inspect all equipment wiring for exposure
- Turn Main Power Circuit Breaker to machine OFF before starting generator or connecting to main power source
- Turn hose heat ON, wait until target temperature is reached
- Turn ON A & B primary heaters
- Turn ON proportioner pump driver (air/electric)
Proper “Safe” Gun gun Use

- Always wear PPE when working with spray guns
- Always insure that gun safety mechanism is on while handling gun
- Always relieve ALL chemical pressure from gun before servicing
- Keep all body parts away from front of gun while attached to hoses
- NEVER point gun at self or another person
- Know emergency procedures if “injected”
Care and Maintenance of SPF Equipment

- Proper electrical requirements should be met (see manufacturers recommendations)
- Insure proper ventilation of machine
- Protect equipment from the elements: rain, snow, freezing temps.
- Newer technology on today’s equipment decreases time spent on maintenance
- Maintenance is still critical
Maintenance of Equipment

- Use of PPE is Mandatory
- Relieve pressure before any maintenance is performed
- Inspect pump lube daily and change (if necessary)
- Check all fluid connections - before and after start-up for leakage – repair ALL leaks
- Follow manufacturers prescribed maintenance schedules (daily, weekly, monthly, yearly)
TROUBLESHOOTING EQUIPMENT

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3 Step Troubleshooting

OUTPUT IS NORMAL
Know your 4 Quadrants

Cavitation?  Restriction?

1  2

3  4

Restriction?  Cavitation?

IMPROPER CHEMICAL MIX
STEP 1

Before looking at the gauges, you must know what chemical is coming out of your gun

A or B?
STEP 2

If gauge is below normal, the problem lies in quadrant 1 (supply)

Cover this gauge if this chemical is coming out of the gun

LACKING A
If gauge is above normal, the problem lies in quadrant 3 (hose/gun). Cover this gauge if this chemical is coming out of the gun.
STEP 2

Cover this gauge if this chemical is coming out of the gun

If gauge is above normal, the problem lies in quadrant 2 (supply)

LACKING B
STEP 2

Cover this gauge if this chemical is coming out of the gun

If gauge is above normal, the problem lies in quadrant 4 (hose-gun)

LACKING B
STEP 3

REPAIR PROPER QUADRANT OF EQUIPMENT!
Know What Material Is Lacking!

GET BACK TO SPRAYING GOOD FOAM!
THANK YOU!!