AIR-BRUSH KIT
HOW TO AIR-BRUSH
INSTRUCTION BOOK

MIXING PAINT

You can custom mix any color combination you wish. REMEMBER: Paints must be compatible… that is, mix enamels with enamels, lacquer, etc. Mix thoroughly. Make sure paint is free of lumps…strain if necessary.

THINNING

Most jar paints are too heavy to spray. Enamels should be thinned approximately 1 part paint to 1 part thinner. To thin automotive lacquers, consult the spraying directions on the other side of the paint container.

WHEN USING LACQUER

Lacquer dries very quickly. For best results the operation should be continuous, that is, the air brush should not be set down for more than a few moments before resuming spray. Keep an extra paint jar of thinner handy…remove lacquer jar, attach jar of thinner and spray to clean out any lacquer that may dry in air brush. Also refer to cleaning instructions for additional information.

COMPONENT PARTS

AIR TIP FINE	PLUNGER SPRING	PAINT JAR W/ CPVER
AIR TIP-BRUSHING	AIR HOSE FITTING	COUPLING NUT
PLUNGER HEAD	PROPEL REGULATOR VALVE	5 FT. AIR HOSE
AIR TIP-SEAL	WRENCH	PAINT SEAL
HANDLE	350 JAR ADAPTOR FOR ¾ oz AND 2 oz JAR	COMPLETE ASSEMBLY
SPACER	JAR COVER GASKET	LOCK NUT
O RING x 3	SYPHON TUBE	FLUID NEEDLE FINE
PLUNGER	¾ oz PAINT JAR W/ COVER	

TO ATTACH

1. Attach air-regulator to air-hose.
2. Attach air-regulator to propel can.
3. Attach other end of air-hose to air-brush by turning in a clock wise motion on a fitting.

TO TURN ON AIR

1. Turn knob clock wise to desired pressure.
2. For less pressure or to turn off, turn knob in counter clock wise direction.

Then air regulator valve is designed for propellant cans. It will adjust pressure from 45 to 50 PSI. For large jobs and prolonged spraying a compressor of CO2 tank is recommended. When air is regulated pressure should be between 45 to 50 PSI. Normal operating pressure is 30 PSI.

TO OPERATE

After mixing and thinning paint, tilt paint jar about 2/3 full (or less). Attach jar of paint to air brush, turn air on and press trigger. Test your spray on old newspaper or other materials; make any necessary spray adjustments, and get the "feel" of your brush. (Be sure that paint of fumes cannot reach any flame. Also make sure that there is adequate ventilation.)

ADJUSTING PAINT FLOW

Paint flow and spray pattern are adjusted by turning the fluid cap (see illustration) at front of air-brush. Fluid cap is completely closed when it has been turned clock wise to stop point. Using thumb and index finger turn fluid cap counter clockwise to obtain various degrees of paint flow. Maximum flow will be attained by turning fluid cap approximately 4 half turns counter clock wise.

PAINT MISCELLANEOUS

Do blow test using old newspaper when changing paint illustration (actual object) station nozzle's position, air strength and distance. Remember the condition of mist.

A: 00 (Degrees) Adjustment dial rotation angles

B: Air strength & storing, medium, weak

C: 00mm Nozzle and paint surface distance.

Prepare object to be painted, masking off any area that should not be painted. (Be sure object is clean and free of dust, grease, etc.) Small objects such as models, etc. should be hung or placed on a pedestal so all areas to be sprayed, can be easily reached. (A stand may fashioned from an ordinary wire cost hanger, or bottle, etc.) Hold nozzle of air brush about 6 inches from surface. Use short strokes moving air brush constantly at a steady rate, parallel to the surface. Don't spray too heavy, rather, apply a light coat, let dry then another coat, let dry, etc, until desired coverage is achieved.

LEARN TO TRIGGER

Best results are achieved by a good constant motion. Start motion before pressing trigger, follow through motion after releasing trigger.

If air brush motion is uneven, paint finish will be uneven.

THE MOST COMMON PROBLEM

Runs and sags are caused by one or more of the following errors.

1. "Freezing" or forgetting to release trigger at end of spray.
2. Holding air-brush still or moving too slowly.
3. Holding air-brush too close to surface.

For best results always clean immediately after using. Remove and empty paint jar. Wipe thoroughly including inside of cover. Fill jar ½ full of thinner and reattach to air-brush. Spray up fluid cap with soft cloth and force air and thinner back and forth thru needle, cap and tip.

Should air-brush become clogged, remove needle, cap and tip using the following procedure hold fluid cap and locknut using thumb and index finger. Place wrench

(provide in kit) on a flat surface of fluid needle and turn counter clock wise. Fluid needles can then be easily taken out.

TECHNIQUES TO USE

Masking of frisket is used mostly when more than one color is appeared. A new frisket is out for each color and covering any area that should not be sprayed. Frisket paper is available at our supplies store.

A flat surface mask can cut from acetate or stiff paper. For a sharp edge, hold mask flat in position. For edge, elevate the mask lightly by resting on ruler or other flat object. For contour masking (models, ceramic, etc.) use masking tape, scotch tape, or out to desired shape, make sure edges are pressed firmly against surface. In addition, office supply stores carry. Avery pressure sensitive labels. These labels make excellent masks.

Clean needle, fluid cap and air tip with a small piece of cotton dipped to thinner. To reassemble reverse above procedure.

When using quick drying paint. It is advisable to clean of immense fluid end of brush in a compatible solvent between sprays.

STENCILS

Stencils are used when a design needs to be duplicate, ideal for patterns and decorating. Out it from hard paper, hold firmly to position and spray start with edges and with inward. A reverse stencil also be used, spray along stencil edge.