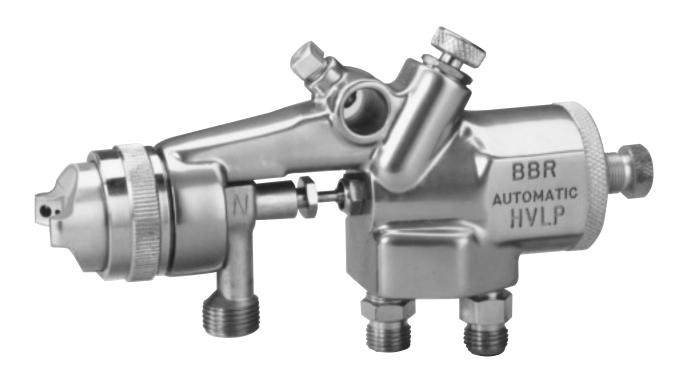


MACH 1A HVLP (MACH 1AV HVLP) Automatic Airspray Gun



Your new Binks MACH 1A HVLP Automatic Spray Gun is exceptionally rugged in construction, and is built to stand up under hard, continuous use. However, like any other fine precision instrument, its most efficient operation depends on a knowledge of its construction, operation and maintenance. Properly handled and cared for, it will produce beautiful, uniform finishing results long after other spray guns have worn out.

The automatic MACH 1A HVLP gun is a conventional style airspray gun with special nozzles and modifications that allow it to operate at high transfer efficiencies in compliance with the "California South Coast Air Quality Management District" regulations as a "high volume, low pressure" airspray gun. High pressure, low volume airflow is converted to high volume, low pressure within the gun body. Special air and fluid nozzles enable the gun to atomize fluid at low air pressures and velocities, creating the "soft spray" effect for high transfer efficiencies.

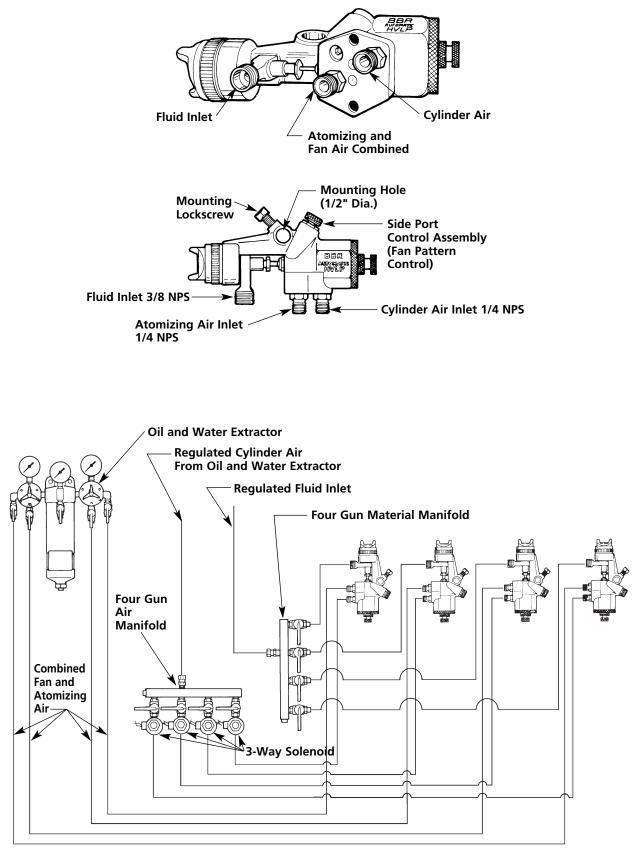
Before removing any components from spray gun, shut off air and material pressure.

NOTE

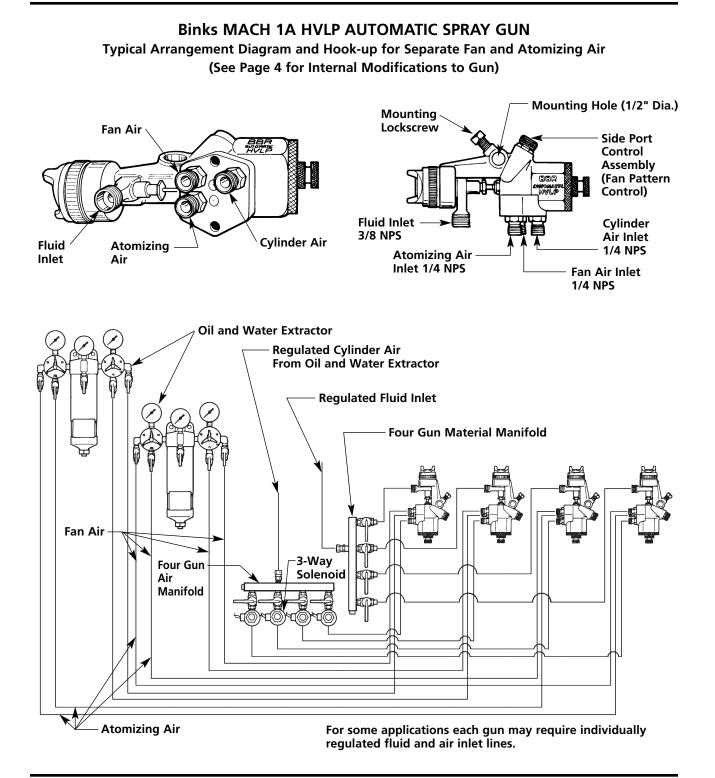
IMPORTANT REGULATORY NOTE regarding the use of this product appears on page 8.

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Binks MACH 1A HVLP AUTOMATIC SPRAY GUN Typical Arrangement Diagram and Hook-up for Combined Fan and Atomizing Air



For some applications each gun may require individually regulated fluid and air inlet lines.



GENERAL NOTES

- 1. Have at least 55-60 P.S.I. air pressure for cylinder's operating air.
- 2. To reduce overspray and obtain maximum efficiency, always spray with lowest possible air pressure that produces an acceptable spray pattern. Fluid pressure should be less than air pressure in most applications.
- 3. The air line from gun to 3-way valve should be as short as possible for rapid operation.
- 4. All air used in the gun should be dirt and moisture free. (This is accomplished by using an oil and water extractor).
- 5. Shut off all fluid and air lines to gun if gun is to stand idle for any length of time. (This is to prevent "buildup" or accumulation of minute leaks in the system from turning on the gun.)

🖉 BINKS

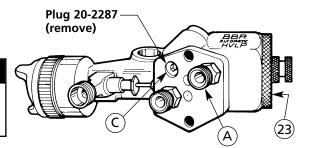
TO CHANGE FROM COMBINED FAN AND ATOMIZING AIR TO SEPARATE FAN AND ATOMIZING AIR

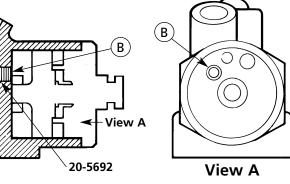
- 1. Unscrew end cap (27) and remove material needle valve (21, 22, 23, 24) (See parts drawing, page 6).
- 2. Remove piston (19) by injecting low pressure air into cylinder air port (A).

Use of excessive pressure will cause piston to exit gun body at high velocity, possibly resulting in damage to the components or personal injury. Point back of the gun in a safe direction and do not use excessive pressure to remove the piston.

- 3. With 5/32" Allen wrench, remove plug (20-5692) from hole (B) on inside of cylinder.
- 4. Insert set screw (20-2141) into position as shown in side cut-away.
- 5. Re-install plug (20-5692).
- 6. Re-install piston, 2 springs, material needle valve and end cap (27). (See assembly drawing, page 6).
 7. Remove plug
- 20-2287 from the fan air port (C).
- 8. Install fitting 71-28 into port (C).

Ay. J. gs. Set Screw (20-2141) Side Cut-Away





SETUP FOR SPRAYING

CONNECTING GUN TO MATERIAL HOSE

Gun should be connected by a suitable length of 3/8" diameter material hose fitted with a connector with a 3/8" NPS(f) nut at gun end. 1/4" diameter hose is recommended for use with low viscosity materials. (Fluid hoses of different composition are available for special fluids.)

CONNECTING GUN TO AIR HOSE

Gun should be connected by a suitable length of 5/16" diameter air hose fitted with a connector with a 1/4" NPS(f) nut at gun end.

OPERATING THE MACH 1 HVLP AUTOMATIC SPRAY GUN

CONTROLLING THE MATERIAL FLOW

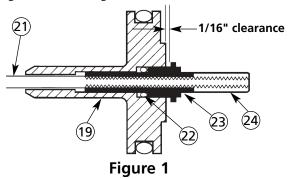
When fed from a pressure supply, an increase in the material pressure will increase the rate of flow. Correct fluid nozzle size ensures correct material flow rate. If necessary, fluid flow can also be adjusted by adjusting the amount of needle travel. This is done by loosening lock nut (28) and adjusting control knob (29) until the correct needle travel is achieved.

ADJUSTING AIR AND FLUID TIMING

A 1/16" gap between the air piston (19) and needle body (23) should be maintained (see figure 1). This will create needle motion that will allow adequate air flow before the fluid starts flowing. The gap may be adjusted by partially removing the material needle valve (21, 22, 23, 24), screwing the needle (21) either in or out of the needle body (23) and locking it back into the gun while being sure to check the clearance between the air valve piston (19) and the needle body (23).

ADJUSTING THE SPRAY PATTERN

The width of the spray pattern is controlled by the side port control assembly (7) on page 6. Turning this control clockwise until it is closed will give a round spray; turning it counterclockwise will widen the spray into a fan shape. The fan spray can be turned anywhere through 360° by positioning the air cap (2) relative to the gun. To effect this: loosen retainer ring; position nozzle, then, re-tighten retainer ring.



NOZZLE AND NEEDLE SELECTIONS HVLP Air Nozzles

HVLP AIR NOZZLES 95P, 97P, 95AS, 95AP, 97AP, 905P■

GUN INLET PSI ●	NOZZLE AIR FLOW SCFM	NOZZLE ATOMIZING PSI
20	11.0	3
30	15.7	5
38	17.5	7
45	19.6	9
50	22.5	10

95P = Standard pressure nozzle for fine finish spraying.
97P = Wide fan nozzle for fine finish of high solid coatings.
95AP = Extra fine atomization nozzle for standard finish materials.
97AP = Extra fine atomization nozzle for high solids/metallics.
905P = Same as 95P but for use w/900 series fluid nozzle.

HVLP AIR NOZZLE 90P■

GUN INLET PSI ●	NOZZLE AIR FLOW SCFM	NOZZLE ATOMIZING PSI
5	4.0	3
7	4.5	5
10	5.0	7
12	5.5	9
15	6.0	10

HVLP AIR NOZZLE 92P■

GUN INLET PSI ●	NOZZLE AIR FLOW SCFM	NOZZLE ATOMIZING PSI
6.0	4.5	3
8.5	6.0	5
11.0	6.8	7
13.5	7.5	9
15.0	8.0	10

92P is for general industrial and automotive finish applications.

HVLP AIR NOZZLE 93P■

GUN INLET PSI ●	NOZZLE AIR FLOW SCFM	NOZZLE ATOMIZING PSI
8.0	5.5	3
11.5	7.0	5
14.5	8.0	7
17.0	9.5	9
18.0	10.0	10

HVLP AIR NOZZLE 94P■

GUN INLET PSI	NOZZLE AIR FLOW SCFM	NOZZLE ATOMIZING PSI
14	7.0	3
21	9.0	5
27	11.0	7
30	12.0	9
33	13.0	10

FLUID NOZZLES

STANDARD NOZZLES

MATERIAL	FLUID NOZZLE NO.	APPLICABLE AIR NOZZLES	COMPATIBLE FLUID NEEDLE†
ULTRA LIGHT: Reduced Flow.	89 (.020" Dia.)	90P, 92P	47-478
VERY LIGHT: Reduced Flow.	90 (.030" Dia.)	93P, 94P	47-478
LIGHT: less than 15 to 20 seconds in a	91 (.040" Dia.)	95P, 97P	47-478
ZAHN 2 Cup, e.g., stains, varnishes, thin lacquers, automotive refinishing materials.	92 (.046" Dia.)	95AP*	47-478
MEDIUM: 20 to 60 seconds in a ZAHN 2 Cup, e.g., general industrial coatings	94 (.055" Dia.)	97AP*	47-478
HEAVY: greater than 60 seconds in a ZAHN 2 Cup.	97 (.070" Dia.)	2774	47-478

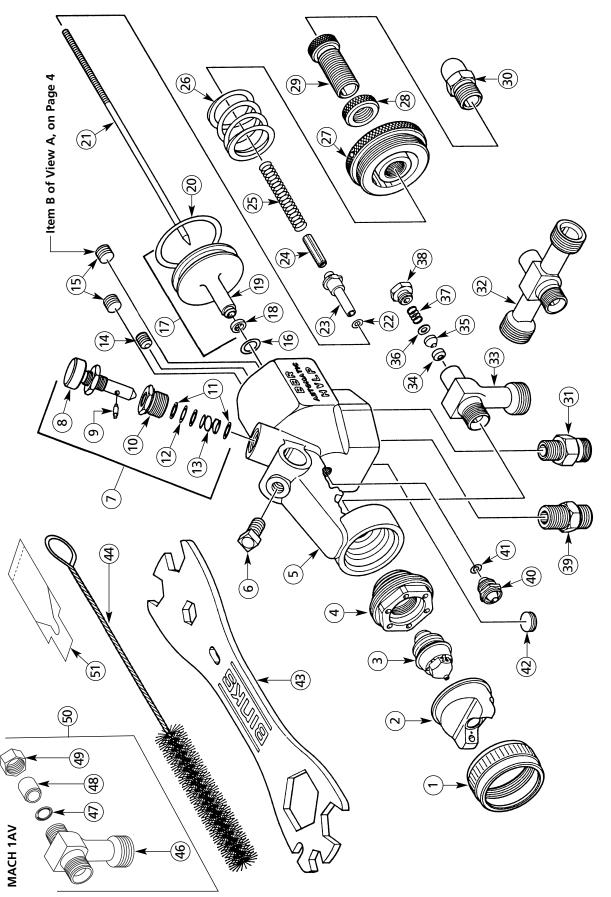
*"Blue Max" fine finish nozzles.

SPECIAL PURPOSE NOZZLES

TYPICAL APPLICATION	FLUID NOZZLE NO.	APPLICABLE AIR NOZZLES	COMPATIBLE FLUID NEEDLE
VERY HEAVY MATERIALS:	94VT (.052")▲ 1.3 mm	94P, 97P	54-3966
Block Filler, Texture Coatings,	901VT (.066")▲ 1.6 mm		54-3967
Fire Retardants, Road Marking Paint, Bitumastics, Adhesives,	903 (.079") 2.0 mm		47-478†
Cellular Plastisols, Underbody	905 (.089") 2.3 mm		47-478†
and Vitreous Coatings,	905VT (.088")▲ 2.3 mm	905P, 907P	54-3968
Special Applications	906 (.100") 2.5 mm		47-478†
	909 (.111") 2.8 mm		47-478†
	909VT (.112")▲ 2.9 mm		54-3969
FEATHERING	90F (.030") 0.8 mm		54-4032
For applications requiring	91F (.040") 1.0 mm		54-4033
more gradual valve opening for fluid flow control with trigger	92F (.046") 1.2 mm	94P, 97P	54-4034
	94F (.055") 1.4 mm	95AP, 97AP	54-4036
	97F (.070") 1.7 mm		54-4039

NOTE: Regulator pressures are based on 25' of 5/16" diameter hose in good condition without Quick-Disconnects or other resrictive fittings. Use the air nozzle test gauge accessory to confirm the atomizing/ regulator pressure relationship for your actual air supply set-up. These recommendations are for "typical" or "average" fluids, and are intended to serve as a starting point. Adjust as necessary for your specific application.

+Stainless steel, standard. Optional nylon tipped stainless steel (47-472) or optional square tip needle (54-4399) also available. ▲ Carbide Tip – used on MACH 1AV gun.



Optional fluid needle cover (30) is for installations that need to be tamper-proof. Needle cover allows gun to be fully opened when triggered.

PARTS LIST

(When ordering, please specify Part No.)

ITEM NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
1	54-3531	RETAINING RING	. 1
2	*	AIR NOZZLE	. 1
3	*	FLUID NOZZLE	. 1
4	54-3543	HEAD INSERT	
5	54-3975	MACH 1A GUN BODY ASSEMBLY	. 1
6	20-1359	SQ. BOLT 5/16-18 x 3/4 Long	. 1
7	54-3720	SIDE PORT CONTROL ASSEMBLY	. 1
8	54-3721	CONTROL SPINDLE	. 1
9	31-258	RETAINING PIN	. 1
10	31-256	STUFFING BOX	. 1
11	31-259	INNER WASHER	. 3
12	20-3620▲	O-RING	. 1
13	31-241	CONTROL SPRING	. 1
14	54-3987 △	PLUG	. 1
15	54-3988 △	PLUG 1/16-20 NPT	. 2
16	20-5286▲	O-RING	
17	54-3706	PISTON ASSEMBLY	. 1
18	54-3729♦	SEAL	. 1
19	54-3722♦	PISTON	
20		O-RING	
21	47-478	NEEDLE (Stainless Steel)	. 1
22	20-3515▲	O-RING (Needle Assembly)	
23	54-3713	NEEDLE BODY	
24	54-3709	NEEDLE LOCKING NUT	
25	54-3719	SPRING (Needle Return)	
	54-4096	OPTIONAL H.D. SPRING (Needle Return	
26	54-3707	SPRING (Piston Return)	
	54-1876	OPTIONAL H.D. SPRING (Piston Return	
27	54-3708	END CAP	. 1
* See	Air and Fluid No:	zzle Chart on page 5.	

* See Air and Fluid Nozzle Chart on page 5.

** Optional fluid needle cover is for installations that need to be tamperproof. Needle cover allows gun to be fully opened when triggered.

ITEM NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
28	54-3732	LOCK NUT	. 1
29	54-3731	CONTROL KNOB	
30	54-3715**	FLUID NEEDLE COVER	1
31	71-28	DOUBLE MALE NIPPLE 1/8 NPT x 1/4 NPS	. 2
32	54-3741	FLUID INLET, RECIRCULATING (Optional)	
33	54-3533	FLUID INLET (Stainless Steel)	
34	54-4264●▲	GLAND ADAPTER	. 1
35	54-4265●▲	NEEDLE SEAL	. 1
36	54-4266●▲	SEAL BACKUP	. 1
37		SPRING	
38	54-4263●▲	PACKING NUT	. 1
39	57-13	DOUBLE MALE NIPPLE 1/4 NPT x 1/4 NPS	. 1
40	54-3716	AIR VALVE GLAND ASSEMBLY	1
41	20-3859▲	O-RING Air Valve Gland	. 1
42	54-3986 ∆	PLUG 1/8-27 NPT	1
43	54-3918	WRENCH (Not Included)	
44	82-469	GUN BRUSH	. 1
45	54-4269	JAM NUT	
46	54-4541∎		
47		O-RING	
48		SPACER	
49	54-4542∎	NUT ASSEMBLY	
50	54-4540∎		
51	54-3871∎	GUNNERS MATE	
	54-4270	NEEDLE BOOT (Not Shown)	1

A Part of Repair Kit 54-3980.

Part of item 17. Also available separately.

• Part of Self-Adjusting Packing Kit (54-4261) without needle.

 \triangle Part of gun body assembly, item 5. \blacksquare For MACH 1AV.

MAINTENANCE

LUBRICATION

Monthly: Remove piston assembly (17) and lubricate the air cylinder chamber and needle valve spring with a coating of petroleum jelly. Also, lubricate side port control assembly (7) with oil. Binks Gunners Mate (54-3871) is recommended.

Never use lubricants containing silicone since these lubricants can cause finish defects.

REMOVAL OF PISTON

First unscrew the end cap (27), remove the springs (25 & 26) and pull out the entire material needle valve (21, 22, 23, 24). Remove piston by applying a few pounds of air pressure to the cylinder air inlet. Air pressure will cause the piston to pop out.

A WARNING

Use of excessive pressure will cause piston to exit gun body at high velocity, possibly resulting in damage to the components or personal injury. Point back of the gun in a safe direction and do not use excessive pressure to remove the piston.

TO REPLACE NEEDLE SEAL AND GLAND ADAPTER IN FLUID INLET

Remove end cap (27), springs (25 & 26) and assembled material needle valve consisting of (21, 22, 23, 24). Proceed to the front of the gun and remove retaining ring (1), air nozzle (2) and fluid nozzle (3). Then, using wrench (43), unscrew head insert (4) and remove fluid inlet (33). Unscrew packing nut (38) and remove spring (37) and seal backup (36). Using a No. 10 x 1-1/4" coarse thread wood screw (Binks Part No. 20-6536) or small sheet metal screw, remove the needle seal (35) and gland adapter (34).

Replace gland adapter (34) and needle seal (35). Re-insert seal backup (36), spring (37) and screw on packing nut (38) a couple of turns so it fits loosely by hand. Reassemble fluid inlet (33) to gun body (5) with head insert (4). Tighten head insert using wrench (43). Reassemble fluid nozzle (3), air cap (2) and retaining ring (1). Re-insert material needle valve (21, 22, 23, 24), springs (25 & 26) and screw on end cap (27). Finally, tighten packing nut (38) until it bottoms out on fluid inlet (33).

CLEANING

In certain states it is now against the law to spray solvents containing Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) into the atmosphere when cleaning a spray gun.

In order to comply with these new air quality laws Binks recommends one of the following two methods to clean your spray finishing equipment:

1. Spray solvent through the gun into a closed system. An enclosed unit, or spray gun cleaning station, condenses sol-

vent vapors back into liquid form which prevents escape of VOC into the atmosphere.

2. Place spray gun in a washer type container. This system must totally enclose the spray gun, cups, nozzles, and other parts during washing, rinsing, and draining cycles. This type of unit must be able to flush solvent through the gun without releasing any VOC vapors into the atmosphere.

CLEANING (Continued)

TROUBLE SHOOTING

Additionally, open containers for storage or disposal of solvent, or solvent-containing cloth or paper, used for surface preparation and clean-up may not be used. Containers shall be non absorbent.

CLEANING

To clean the gun, flush the fluid lines with solvent and blow air

FAULTY SPRAY

ing air pressure.

A faulty spray may be caused by improper cleaning, dried materials around the fluid nozzle tip or in the air cap. Soak these parts in thinners that will soften the dried material and remove with a brush or cloth. If either the air cap (2) or fluid nozzle (3) are damaged, these parts must be replaced before perfect spray can be obtained.

A CAUTION

Never use metal instruments to clean the air or fluid nozzles, these parts are carefully machined and any damage to them will cause faulty spray.

AIR NOZZLE TEST GAUGE ASSEMBLY

97AP Nozzles.

through the lines to make sure all the air passages are dry.

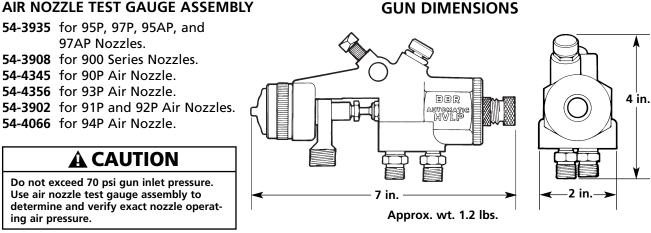
A CAUTION

Never completely submerge the gun in solvent as this will dissolve the lubricating oil and dry out the seals.

INTERMITTENT SPRAY

If the spray flutters, it is caused by one of the following faults:

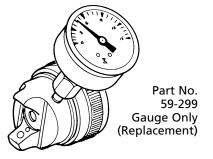
- 1. Insufficient material available. Check supply and replenish if necessary.
- 2. Loose fluid nozzle (3). Tighten but without using undue force (100-120 in. lbs. torque).
- 3. Leakage at material needle valve packing (40). Tighten or replace air valve gland assembly.
- 4. Fluid connection insufficiently tight or dirt on cone faces of connection. Correct as necessary.
- 5. Leaking cylinder air and/or inadequate pressure.
- 6. Inadequate fluid pressure.



IMPORTANT REGULATORY NOTE

Some regulatory agencies prohibit the operation of HVLP spray guns above 10 PSI nozzle atomizing pressure. Users subject to this type of regulation should not exceed 10 PSI (50 PSI gun inlet pressure). It is recommended that the air nozzle test gauge assembly (at right) be used to confirm actual nozzle operating pressure.

It may also be a requirement of some regulatory agencies that users have this gauge nozzle available on site to verify that the gun is being operated within the limits of applicable rules.



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2467R-5 Revisions: (P5) Revised nozzle charts; (P6) Adjusted diagram to show Item 20 as part of Item 17 Assembly, added Items 50 and 51; (P7) Changed Part Nos. of Item Nos. 14, 15 and 42, added Item Nos. 50 and 51.