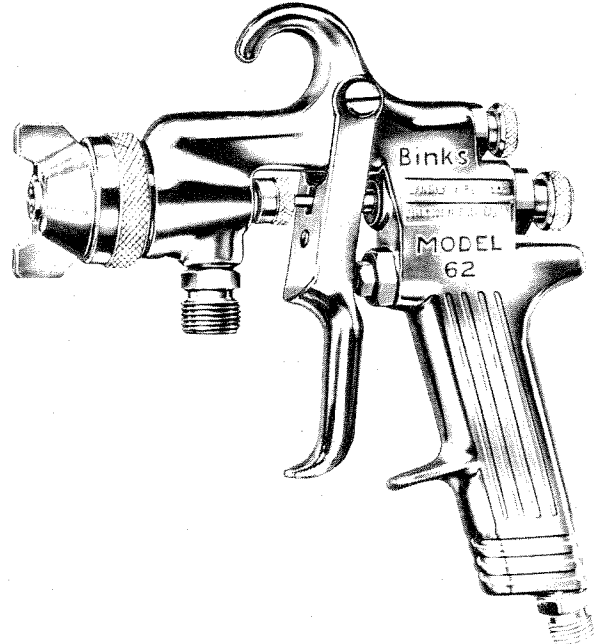
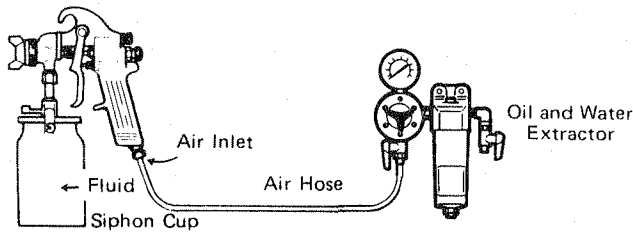


Binks MODEL 62 and 62A SPRAY GUN

Your new Binks 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.

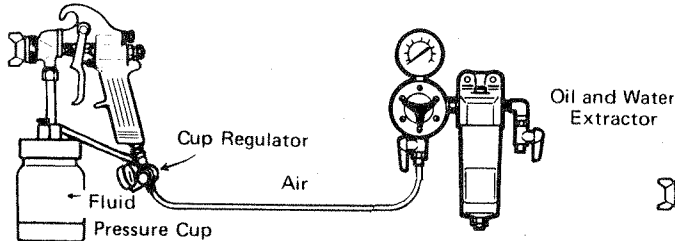


TYPES OF INSTALLATION



SIPHON FEED CUP HOOKUP

Air pressure for atomization is regulated at extractor. Amount of fluid is adjusted by fluid control screw on gun, viscosity of paint, and air pressure.

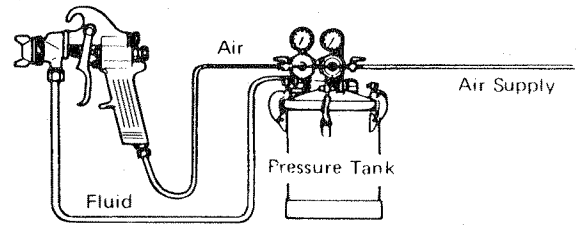


PRESSURE FEED CUP HOOKUP

For fine finishing with limited spraying.

Air pressure for atomization is regulated at extractor; fluid pressure at cup regulator. For heavy fluids and internal mix nozzle spraying, fluid adjusted by control screw on gun.

Pressure cup also available less regulator.

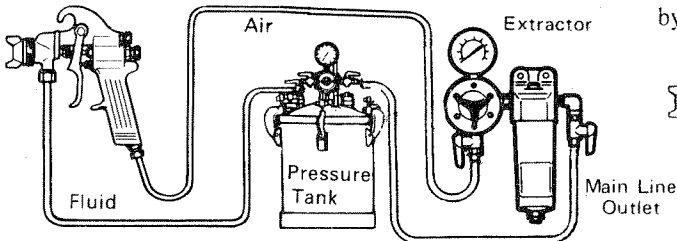


PRESSURE FEED TANK HOOKUP

For portable painting operations.

(Double regulator)

Air pressure for atomization and fluid supply is regulated by two individual air regulators on tank.

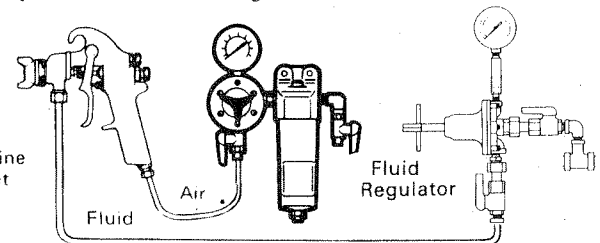


PRESSURE FEED TANK HOOKUP

For medium production spraying.

(Single regulator)

Air pressure for atomization is regulated at extractor, fluid pressure at tank regulator.



PRESSURE FEED CIRCULATING HOOKUP

For heavy production spraying.

Air pressure atomization regulated at extractor. Fluid pressure regulated at fluid regulator.

BINKS

MANUFACTURING COMPANY

9201 West Belmont Avenue, Franklin Park, Illinois 60131

Replaces
Part Sheet
1526R-17

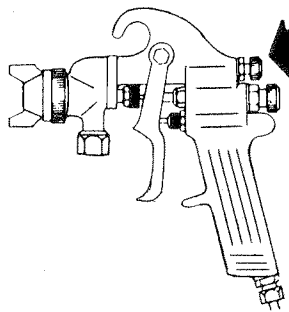
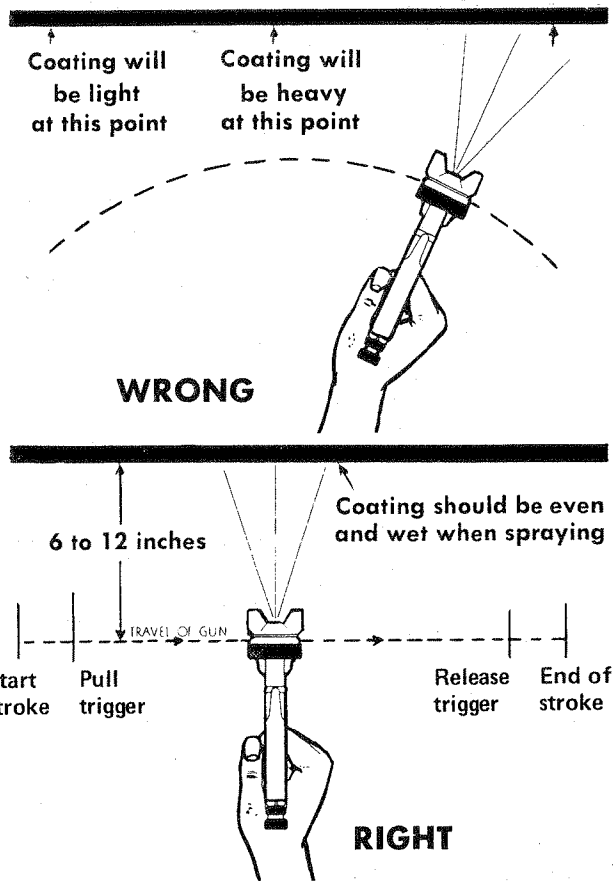
Part Sheet
1526R-18

GUN HANDLING

The first requirement for a good resultant finish is the proper handling of the gun. The gun should be held perpendicular to the surface being covered, and moved parallel with it. The stroke should be started before the trigger is pulled and the trigger should be released before the stroke is ended. This gives accurate control of the gun and material.

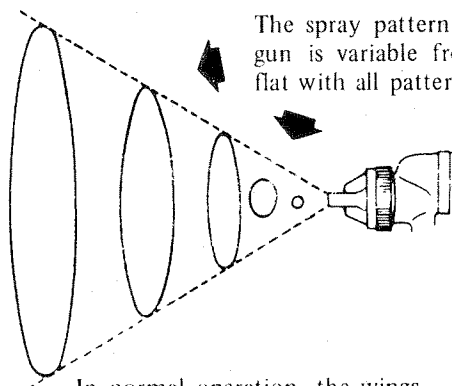
The distance between gun and surface should be 6 to 12 inches depending on material and atomizing pressure. The material deposited should always be even and wet. Lap each stroke over the preceding stroke to obtain a uniform finish.

NOTE: To reduce overspray and obtain maximum efficiency; always spray with the lowest possible atomizing air pressure.

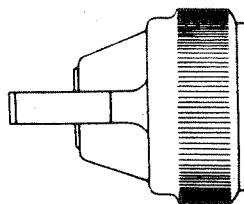


Spray width adjustment (side port control). Turn right for round, left for fan.
Side port control must be fully open when spraying with internal mix nozzles.
Fluid control screw. Turn to right to decrease flow, left to increase.

As width of spray is increased, more material must be allowed to pass through the gun to obtain the same coverage on the increased area.



In normal operation, the wings on the nozzle are horizontal as illustrated here. This provides a vertical fan shaped pattern which gives maximum coverage as the gun is moved back and forth parallel to the surface being finished.



SIPHON SPRAYING

Set atomization pressure at approximately 50 psi for lacquer and 60 psi for enamel. Test spray. If the spray is too fine, reduce the air pressure or open fluid control screw. If the spray is too coarse, close the fluid control screw. Adjust the pattern width and repeat adjustment of spray if necessary.


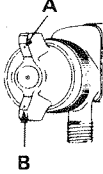
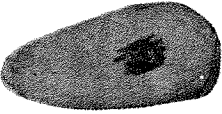
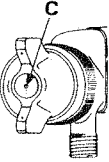
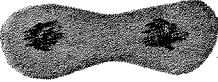
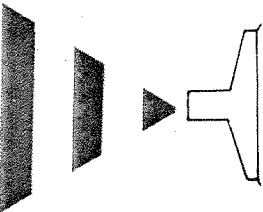
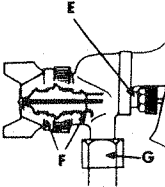
PRESSURE SPRAYING

After selecting correct size fluid orifice, set fluid pressure for desired flow. Open atomization air and test spray. If spray is too fine reduce air pressure. If spray is too coarse, raise air pressure. Adjust pattern width and repeat adjustment of spray.

Keeping fluid control screw in open position will reduce fluid needle wear.

NOTE: To reduce overspray and obtain maximum efficiency, always spray with the lowest possible atomization air pressure.

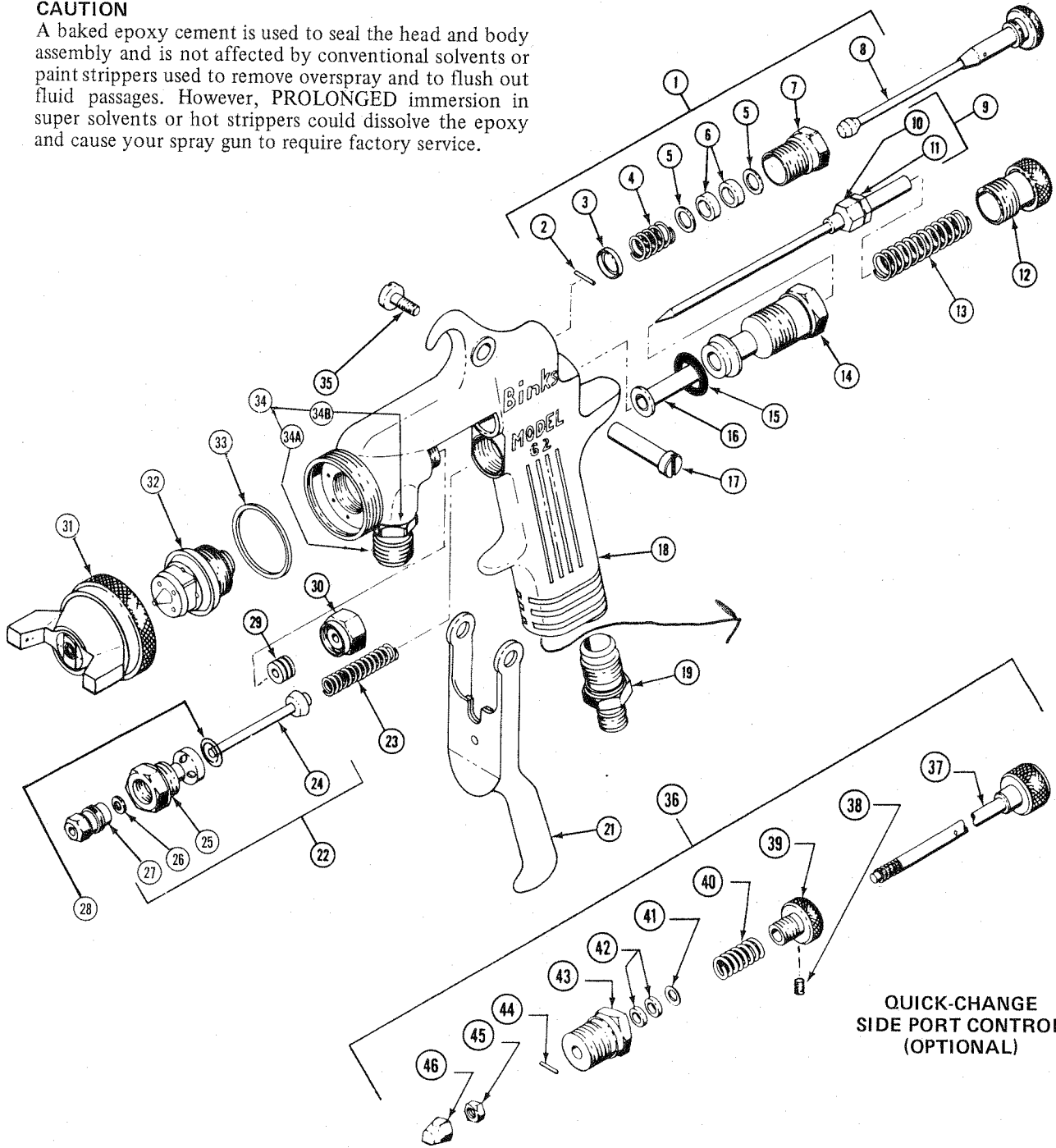
FAULTY PATTERNS and how to correct them

PATTERN	CAUSE	CORRECTION
	<p>Dried material in side-port "A" restricts passage of air. Greater flow of air from cleaner side-port "B" forces fan pattern in direction of clogged side.</p> 	<p>Dissolve material in side-ports with thinner, then blow gun clean. Do not poke into openings with metal instruments.</p>
	<p>Dried material around the outside of the fluid nozzle tip at position "C" restricts the passage of atomizing air at one point through the center opening of air nozzle and results in pattern shown. This pattern can also be caused by loose air nozzle.</p> 	<p>Remove air nozzle and wipe off fluid tip, using rag wet with thinner. Tighten air nozzle.</p>
	<p>A split spray or one that is heavy on each end of a fan pattern and weak in the middle is usually caused by (1) too high an atomization air pressure, or (2) by attempting to get too wide a spray with thin material.</p>	<p>Reducing air pressure will correct cause (1). To correct cause (2), open material control to full position by turning to left. At the same time, turn spray width adjustment to right. This will reduce width of spray but will correct split spray pattern.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">SPITTING</p>	<p>(1) Dirt between fluid nozzle seat and body or loosely installed fluid nozzle will make gun spit. (2) A loose or defective swivel nut on siphon cup or material hose can cause spitting.</p>	 <p>To correct cause (1), remove fluid nozzle (F), clean back of nozzle and nozzle seat in gun body using rag wet with thinner, replace nozzle and draw up tightly against body. To correct cause (2), tighten or replace swivel nut.</p>

Binks MODEL 62 and 62A SPRAY GUN

CAUTION

A baked epoxy cement is used to seal the head and body assembly and is not affected by conventional solvents or paint strippers used to remove overspray and to flush out fluid passages. However, **PROLONGED** immersion in super solvents or hot strippers could dissolve the epoxy and cause your spray gun to require factory service.



**QUICK-CHANGE
SIDE PORT CONTROL
(OPTIONAL)**

FIGURE 1

REPLACEMENT FLUID
INLET CONNECTION
SEATING SURFACE

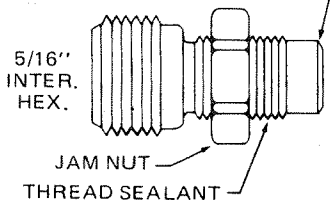
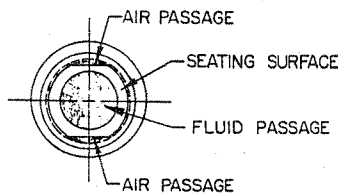


FIGURE 2

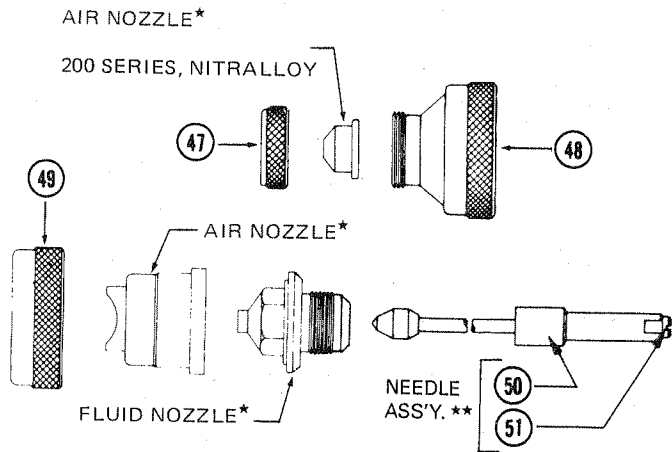
VIEW LOOKING INTO GUN FLUID
PASSAGE WITH INLET CONNECTION
REMOVED.



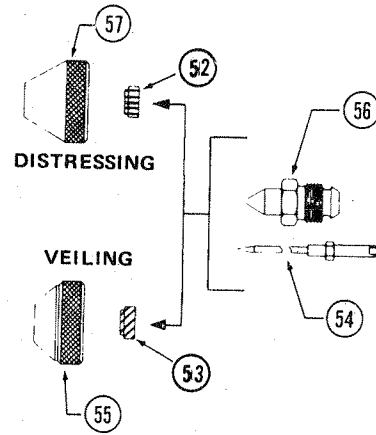
CAUTION

A loose fluid connection, Item 34, D.M. Nipple, can cause fluid and air to intermix. **KEEP TIGHT AT ALL TIMES. DO NOT REMOVE** Item 34 to clean gun. Replace Item 34 **ONLY** if damaged. Replacement Item 34 shown in Figures 1 and 2.

**INTERNAL MIX HEAVY MATERIAL NOZZLES
(OPTIONAL)**



**SPECIAL EFFECTS NOZZLES
(OPTIONAL)**



PARTS LIST

(When ordering, please specify PART NO.)

ITEM NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.	ITEM NO.	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY.
1	54-1711	SIDE PORT CONTROL ASS'Y.....	1	31	★	AIR NOZZLE	1
2	54-1734●	SIDE PORT PIN	1	32	★	FLUID NOZZLE	1
3	54-1736	SIDE PORT WASHER	1	33	54-918●■	FLUID NOZZLE GASKET	1
4	85-53●	SIDE PORT SPRING	1	34	54-2063‡	D.M. NIPPLE & NUT ASS'Y., (62 Gun)	1
5	54-1692	PACKING WASHER	2	34	54-2113‡	D.M. NIPPLE (Only), (62A Gun)..	1
6	54-1735●■	SIDE PORT PACKING	2	34A	54-3252‡	D.M. NIPPLE	1
7	54-1690	SIDE PORT BODY	1	34B	54-3253‡	JAM NUT	1
8	54-1686	SIDE PORT STEM	1	35	82-126●	TRIGGER SCREW	1
9	★★	NEEDLE VALVE ASS'Y.....	1	36	54-1810▲	QUICK-CHANGE SIDE PORT CONTROL	1
10	54-1695	FRONT LOCKNUT	1	37	54-1807†	STEM	1
11	54-1696	REAR LOCKNUT	1	38	20-3593†	SCREW	1
12	54-1691	FLUID CONTROL SCREW	1	39	54-1790†	SCREW	1
13	54-1697●	FLUID CONTROL SPRING	1	40	54-1804†	SPRING	1
14	54-1705	FLUID CONTROL HOUSING	1	41	55-634†	RING	1
15	20-3599●	"O" RING	1	42	55-541†	PACKING	2
16	54-1698	PUSHER SLEEVE	1	43	54-1809†	BODY	1
17	58-266●	TRIGGER STUD	1	44	84-95†	PIN	1
18	54-1770◆	GUN BODY (62 Gun)	1	45	54-1808†	LOCKNUT	1
18	54-1817◆	GUN BODY (62A Gun)	1	46	54-1806†	TIP	1
19	54-768	AIR CONNECTION, (62 Gun), 9/16-24 x 1/4 NPS	1	47	54-1584▲	RETAINER RING	1
19	54-1345	AIR CONNECTION, (62A Gun), 9/16-24 x 9/16-20	1	48	54-1583▲	NOZZLE TIP BASE ASS'Y.....	1
21	54-1683	TRIGGER	1	49	54-2065▲	RING	1
22	54-1712	AIR VALVE ASS'Y.	1	50	52-2163▲	LOCKNUT	1
23	54-750●	AIR VALVE SPRING	1	51	52-2164▲	LOCKNUT	1
24	54-1706●	AIR VALVE STEM	1	52	790▲	STRAIGHT CORE	1
25	54-1703	AIR VALVE BODY	1	53	792▲	SPIRAL CORE	1
26	20-2227●■	"O" RING	1	54	392▲	NEEDLE ASS'Y.	1
27	54-1708●	AIR VALVE SCREW	1	55	793▲	AIR NOZZLE	1
28	54-749●	AIR VALVE GASKET	1	56	794▲	FLUID NOZZLE	1
29	2-56●■	FLUID PACKING, Teflon	1	57	797▲	AIR NOZZLE	1
30	54-1700	PACKING NUT	1		82-221	CLEANING BRUSH (not shown)	1

● Parts included in 6-194 Repair Kit.

■ Parts included in 6-163 Packing Kit.

★★ When ordering, please specify gun model and number stamped on needle stem.
Ref. Nozzle and Needle Selection Chart, page 6.

◆ Includes Item No. 34.

★ When ordering, please specify number stamped on nozzle.
Ref. Nozzle and Needle Selection Chart, page 6.

‡ See inlet connection caution note, page 4.

▲ Optional, please order separately.

† Part of Item 36.

ACCESSORIES:

54-1840 Plug may replace item 1 when using internal mix nozzles.

54-2834 Fluid Control Screw to prevent full shut-off of fluid flow. Use in place of item 12.

NOZZLE AND NEEDLE SELECTION CHART

TYPE OF FLUID TO BE SPRAYED	FLUID x AIR NOZZLES	NOZZLE TYPE ‡	REQUIRED RATE † OF AIR FLOW (CFM) AT			MAX. PATTERN AT 8"	FLUID NEEDLE †	
			30 PSI	50 PSI	70 PSI			
VERY THIN								
14-16 SECS—NO. 2 ZAHN	63 x 63PF	PE	4.5	7.5	10.0	5.0"	363	
	63A x 63P	PE	5.1	8.7	12.2	11.0"	363A	
	63B x 63PB	PE	9.0	14.3	20.0	14.0"	363A	
	66 x 66S	SE	3.4	5.0		9.0"	365	
	66 x 66SA	SE	4.4	7.1		10.0"	365	
WASH PRIMERS	66 x 66SD	SE	7.9	12.1		10.5"	365	
DYES	66 x 66SK	SE	11.0	15.2	19.5	13.0"	365	
STAINS								
THIN								
16-20 SECS—NO. 2 ZAHN	63A x 63P	PE	5.1	8.7	12.2	11.0"	363A	
	63B x 63PJ	PE	9.5	14.2	19.0	15.0"	363A	
	63B x 63PE	PE	9.5	15.0	20.0	13.0"	363A	
	66 x 66SA	SE	4.4	7.1		10.0"	365	
SEALERS	66 x 66SG	SE	6.8	10.5		8.0"	365	
LACQUERS	66 x 66SH	SE	7.8	12.0		12.0"	365	
PRIMERS	66 x 66SK	SE	11.0	15.2	19.5	13.0"	365	
INKS	63A x 220	PI	2.2	3.0	5.0	RD.	363A	
ZINC CHROMATES	63C x 204	PI	3.9	5.5	7.4	9.0"	363A	
LUBRICANTS								
MEDIUM								
19-30 SECS—NO. 2 ZAHN	63B x 63PB	PE	9.0	14.3	20.0	14.0"	363A	
	63C x 63PE	PE	9.5	15.0	20.0	13.0"	363A	
	LACQUERS	63C x 63PG	PE	4.0	6.2	9.2	12.0"	363A
	SYN. ENAMELS	63C x 63PR	PE	9.5	15.5	19.5	18.0"	363A
	VARNISHES	65 x 63PK	PE	11.0	16.5	22.0	15.0"	365
	SHELLACS	66 x 66SF	SE	8.0	12.0		11.0"	365
	FILLERS	66 x 66SH	SE	7.8	12.0		12.0"	365
	PRIMERS	66 x 66SD	SE	7.9	12.1		11.0"	365
	LUBRICANTS	66 x 204	PI	3.9	5.5	7.4	9.0"	365
	HEAVY (CREAM-LIKE)							
OVER 28 SECS—NO. 4 FORD	66 x 204	PI	3.9	5.5	7.4	9.0"	365	
	HOUSE PAINT	67 x 206	PI	6.0	9.5	13.0	15.0"	367
	WALL PAINT (OIL, LATEX)	68 x 201	PI	4.6	6.8	9.1	11.0"	368
	BLOCK SEALERS	66 x 63PB	PE	9.0	14.3	20.0	14.0"	365
	MILL WHITES	67 x 67PB	PE	9.5	14.9	19.5	12.0"	367
	VINYLS	68 x 68PB	PE	9.5	14.1	19.1	12.0"	368
		68 x 206	PI	6.2	9.8	13.2	15.0"	368
		69E x 205	PI	3.8	6.0	9.0	12.0"	368
		68 x 68PB	PE	9.5	14.1	19.1	12.0"	368
		69E x 69PA	PE	10.8	16.0	20.7	9.0"	368
VERY HEAVY								
UNAGGREGATED BLOCK FILLERS TEXTURED COATINGS FIRE RETARDANTS ROAD MARKING PAINT BITUMASTICS	59A x 241	PI	4.1	6.0	8.2	12.0"	359	
	59A x 242	PI	4.1	6.0	8.2	6.0"	359	
	59A x 243	PI	6.4	10.0	13.4	RD.	359	
	59A x 244	PI	7.8	11.5	15.2	12.0"	359	
	59A x 245	PI	7.8	11.5	15.2	6.0"	359	
	59B x 250	PI	7.3	11.0	14.7	RD.	359	
	59B x 251	PI	7.8	11.5	15.2	12.0"	359	
HIGH SOLIDS								
WATERBASE WHITE VINYL GLUE SOLVENT BASE NEOPRENES (CONTACT CEMENTS)	63C x 63PW	PE	11.0	16.0	21.5	14.0"	363	
	65 x 65PR	PE	9.5	15.5	19.5	18.0"	365	
ADHESIVES								
WATERBASE WHITE VINYL GLUE SOLVENT BASE NEOPRENES (CONTACT CEMENTS)	63CSS x 63PB	PE	9.0	14.3	20.0	14.0"	363A	
	66SS x 63PR	PE	9.5	15.5	19.5	15.0"	365	
	67SS x 67PB	PE	9.5	14.1	19.1	12.0"	367	
	63 x 66SD	PE	7.9	12.1	16.2	4.0"	363	
	63A x 66SD	PE	7.9	12.1	16.2	7.0"	363A	
	63B x 66PJ	PE	9.5	14.2	19.0	10.0"	363A	
CERAMICS & SIMILAR ABRASIVE MATERIAL								
GLAZES, ENGOBES PROCELAIN ENAMEL	63CVT x 66PH	PE	11.5	16.4	22.0	13.0"	*363CVT	
	64VT x 64PA	PE	12.1	15.0	21.0	13.0"	364VT	
	67VT x 67PD	PE	10.0	15.0	20.0	15.0"	367VT	
	69VT x 68PB	PE	9.5	14.1	19.1	12.0"	368VT	

‡ PE Pressure feed, external
SE Siphon feed, external
PI Pressure feed, internal

† Be certain air supply is sufficient for nozzles selected.

◆ All needles are stainless steel.
"VT" Needles have tungsten carbide tips.

REFERENCE CHART			
NOZZLE NO.	ORIFICE SIZE	NOZZLE NO.	ORIFICE SIZE
59A	.171	64VT**	.064
59B	.218	65	.059
59C*	.281	66	.070
61	.022	67	.086
62	.022	67VT**	.086
63	.028	68	.110
63A	.040	68VT**	.110
63B	.046	69E	.125
63C	.052		
63CVT**	.052		
63D	.055		

*Not available in Stainless steel.
**Fluid nozzles are stainless steel with tungsten carbide insert.

Binks MODEL 62 and 62A SPRAY GUN GENERAL MAINTENANCE

SPRAY GUN

1. Immerse only the front end of the gun until solvent just covers the fluid connection.
2. Use a bristle brush and solvent to wash off accumulated paint.
3. Do not submerge the entire spray gun in solvent because:
 - a. the lubricant in the leather packings will dissolve and the packings will dry out.
 - b. the lubricant at wear surfaces will dissolve causing harder operation and faster wear.
 - c. residue from dirty solvent may clog the narrow air passages in the gun.
4. Wipe down the outside of the gun with solvent dampened rag.
5. Lubricate gun daily. Use a light machine oil on:
 - a. air valve packing.
 - b. side port control packing.
 - c. trigger pivot point.Coat the fluid control spring with vaseline.
6. Caution: Never use lubricants containing silicone. This material may cause finish defects.

PRECAUTIONARY NOTE

All parts on a spray gun should be screwed in hand tight at first; this will avoid the possibility of cross threading the parts. If the parts can not be turned by hand easily, make sure you have the correct parts, unscrew, realign, and try again. NEVER use undue force in mating parts.

AIR NOZZLE, FLUID NOZZLE, NEEDLE ASSEMBLY

1. All nozzles and needles are precision made. They should be handled with care.
2. Except as described in 5., do not make any alterations in the gun. To do so could cause finishing difficulties.
3. To clean nozzles, soak them in solvent to dissolve any dried material, then blow them clean with air.
4. Do not probe any of the holes in the nozzles with metal instruments. If probing is necessary, use only a tool that is softer than brass.
5. Adjust the fluid needle valve so that when gun is triggered, air-flow occurs before fluid-flow.

POINTERS ON CLEANING

WHEN USED WITH SIPHON CUP

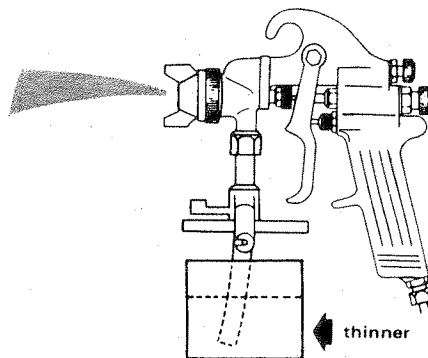
A compatible thinner or solvent should be siphoned through gun by inserting tube in open container of that liquid. Trigger gun repeatedly to flush passageway thoroughly and to clean tip of needle.

WHEN USED WITH PRESSURE TANK

Shut off air supply to tank and release pressure on tank. Open vent and loosen air nozzle. Hold a piece of cloth over the air nozzle and squeeze trigger. Air will back up through fluid nozzle, and force fluid out of hose into tank. Next, put enough thinner into tank to wash hose and gun thoroughly. Spray thinner through the gun until it is clean. Attach fluid hose to air line and blow it out thoroughly to remove all traces of materials and to dry it.

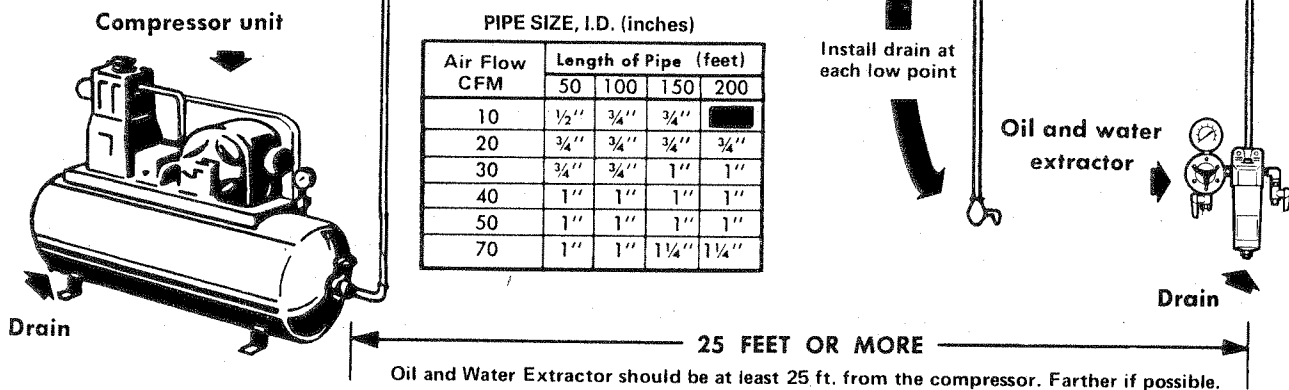
CAUTION

A baked epoxy cement is used to seal the head and body assembly and is not affected by conventional solvents or paint strippers used to remove overspray and to flush out the fluid passage. However, PROLONGED immersion in super solvents or hot strippers could dissolve the epoxy and cause your spray gun to require factory service.



AIR SUPPLY

Pitch pipe away from air receiver



The oil and water extractor should not be mounted on or near the air compressor.

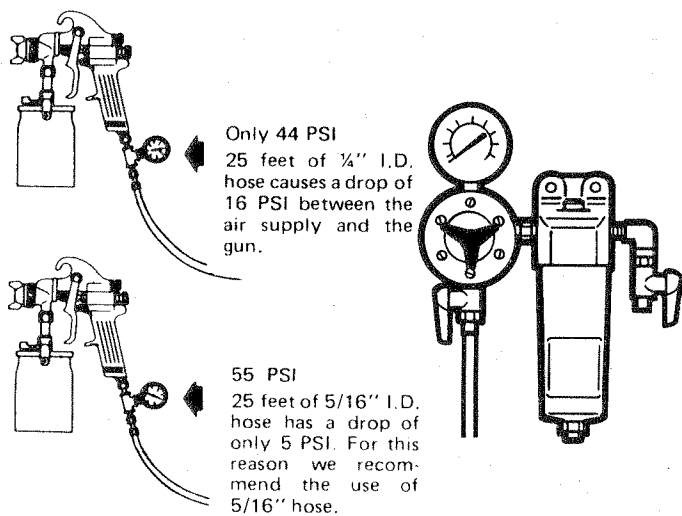
The temperature of air is greatly increased during compression. As the air cools down to room temperature, in the air line, on its way to the spray gun, the moisture contained in it condenses. Thus, for maximum effectiveness, the oil and water extractor should be mounted at some point in the air supply system where the tempera-

ture of the compressed air in the line is likely to be lowest.

Air lines must be properly drained

Pitch all air lines away from the compressor so that condensed moisture can be drained off. Each low point in an air line acts as a water trap. Such points should be fitted with an easily accessible drain. See diagram above.

AIR PRESSURE

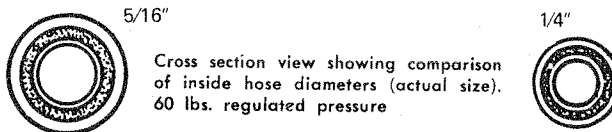


Binks oil and water extractor is important

A Binks Extractor serves a double purpose. It eliminates blistering and spotting by keeping air free from oil and water . . . and its precision air regulator makes possible perfect air pressure control at the gun.

The best spray gun in the world will not operate efficiently without a good compressor and a good oil and water extractor. If you are attempting to get a fine finish without the use of an oil and water extractor you will not succeed.

See below for instructions regarding installation of extractors.



Atomizing pressure must be set to allow for the drop in air pressure between the regulator and the spray gun.