

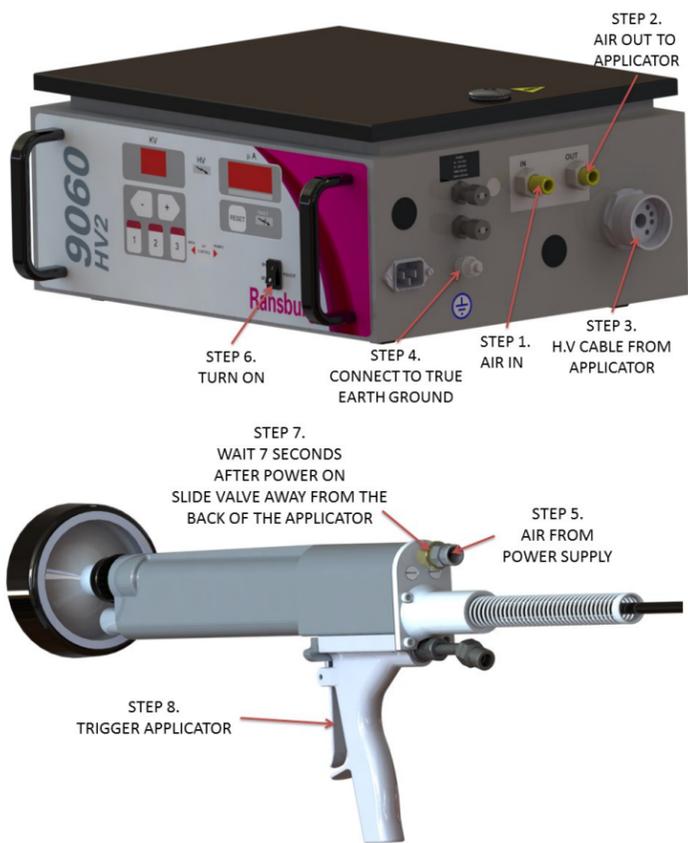
# QUICK START GUIDE

CUSTOMER / TECHNICAL SUPPORT CALL 800-233-3366

Ransburg.

## MODEL 80102-31X AIR MOTOR NO.2 SPRAYGUN

END USER MUST READ AND UNDERSTAND THE SERVICE MANUAL PROVIDED WITH THIS PRODUCT.



### QUICK START INSTRUCTIONS

<b>STEP #1</b>	CONNECT AIR IN.
<b>STEP #2</b>	CONNECT AIR OUT TO APPLICATOR.
<b>STEP #3</b>	CONNECT HV CABLE FROM APPLICATOR.
<b>STEP #4</b>	CONNECT TO TRUE EARTH GROUND.
<b>STEP #5</b>	AIR FROM POWER SUPPLY.
<b>STEP #6</b>	TURN ON POWER SUPPLY.
<b>STEP #7</b>	WAIT 7 SECONDS AFTER POWER ON. SLIDE VALVE AWAY FROM THE BACK OF THE APPLICATOR.
<b>STEP #8</b>	TRIGGER APPLICATOR.

**NOTE:**

IF POWER IS PROVIDED FROM AN ALTERNATE SOURCE SUCH AS PORTABLE GENERATOR THE USER MUST INSURE THE EQUIPMENT IS CONNECTED TO TRUE EARTH GROUND.

## TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

**WARNING:** Before troubleshooting gun and control unit problems, flush the gun with solvent and purge with air. Some of the tests will require high voltage to be applied to the gun, so the gun must be empty of paint and solvent.

FAULT CODE	DESCRIPTION	SOLUTION
<b>CABLE FAULT (CF)</b> PAGE #21	The Cable Fault indicates the control unit does not detect a high voltage section on the end of the cable. The fault typically occurs at a high voltage trigger.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check for loose wiring between the pc board connector and the high voltage section by pulling on each wire. Repair if necessary. Insure both connectors are secure and re-test for CF fault.</li> <li>2. Replace high voltage section or send unit in for repair.</li> <li>3. Send unit in for repair.</li> </ol>
<b>CURRENT LIMIT FAULT (CL)</b> PAGE #21	The Current Limit Fault indicates the current output of the gun has exceeded the maximum allowable output current. It typically occurs with the high voltage on.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Clean outside of the applicator.</li> <li>2. Replace barrel or applicator.</li> <li>3. Send applicator in for repair.</li> </ol>
<b>GROUND FAULT (GF)</b> PAGE #21	The Ground Fault is typically caused by a ground connection problem, and can create a safety hazard. It can occur without high voltage and will not reset.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check for loose wiring between the pc board connector and the high voltage section by pulling on each wire. Repair if necessary. Insure both connectors are secure and re-test for GF fault.</li> <li>2. Adjust the set point to 20kV and turn on the high voltage. A GF fault indicates a faulty pc board - replace.</li> <li>3. Replace high voltage section or send unit in for repair.</li> <li>4. Send unit in for repair.</li> </ol>
<b>OVERLOAD FAULT (OL)</b> PAGE #21	The Over Load Fault indicates the current output has exceeded the overload threshold. This fault is only active if jumper 17 is shorted. The overload threshold is normally set at 10 µA below the maximum output of the applicator.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. This may indicate the paint conductivity is too high (resistance too low) or the outside of the applicator is contaminated with paint.</li> </ol>
<b>BOOT FAULT (BF)</b> PAGE #22	The Boot Fault indicates that an active trigger signal was detected during the start-up sequence.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Turn off the voltage controller.</li> <li>2. Ensure that the gun trigger is not pressed.</li> <li>3. Turn on the voltage controller to verify that a trigger signal is not present and that the unit enters the 'ready' state..</li> <li>4. Send the voltage controller in for repair or contact technical support.</li> </ol>
<b>FEEDBACK FAULT (FF)</b> PAGE #22	The Feedback Fault indicates there is no current feedback or it is incorrect. It typically occurs with the high voltage on.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Securely attach a ground wire to the applicator electrode.</li> <li>2. Set the high voltage to maximum and place a jumper across the flow switch.</li> <li>3. The current reading on the control unit should rise up to the maximum current output. If it does not, send the applicator in for repair.</li> </ol>
<b>OVER VOLTAGE FAULT (OU)</b> PAGE #22	The Over Voltage Fault indicates the output voltage exceeds the design specifications. It typically occurs during a high voltage trigger.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check connections using two finger pull test to ensure they are connected.</li> <li>2. Replace the pc board.</li> <li>3. Send unit in form repair.</li> </ol>
<b>VOLTAGE CABLE FAULT (UC)</b> PAGE #22	The Voltage Feedback Fault indicates the cascade drive signal is not present. It typically occurs when high voltage is triggered.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Turn off the voltage controller and remove the high voltage cable from the voltage controller.</li> <li>2. Turn on the power and place a jumper across the flow switch. If the fault occurs, send the voltage controller in for repair. If no fault occurs, continue.</li> <li>3. Either the high voltage cable or if using a hand gun, the gun resistor tube has failed.. If available, replace the high voltage cable, or continue to test the resistor tube.</li> <li>4. To test the resistor tube, remove the resistor tube from the gun and inspect for signs of burning or arcing. Cracks or black marks indicate failure of the resistor tube, indicating the resistor tube must be replaced. Measure the resistance using a tri-meter connected to the black end of the tube and screwdriver in the other end. The measurement must be 150 to 170 Mega ohms. Replace resistor tube if the reading is not correct.</li> <li>5. Replace high voltage cable or send applicator unit in for repair.</li> </ol>