

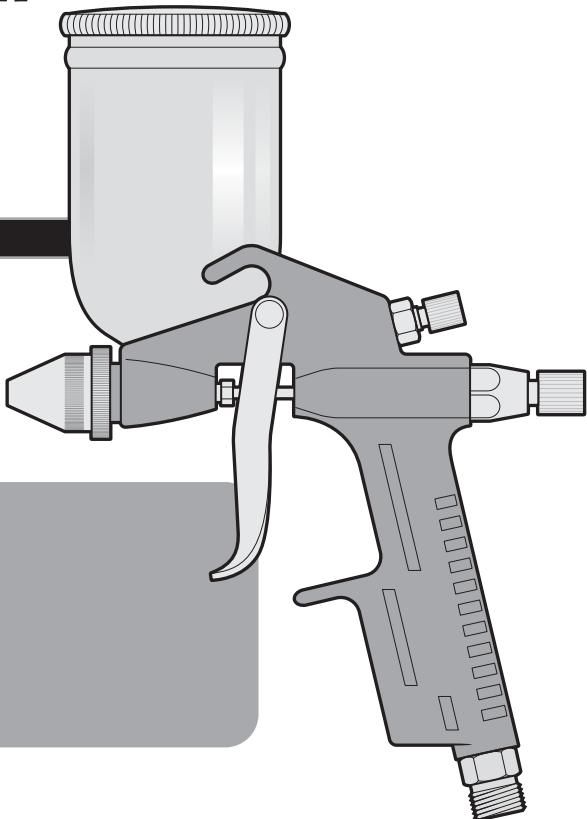
Manual

# Mini Gravity Feed Touch-up Spray Gun

30 PSI - 45 PSI  
Air Pressure

Applies for:

Code	Model
11098	PIPI-400



# PIPI-400



Read the user's manual thoroughly  
before operating this tool.



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## CAUTION

To gain the best performance of the tool, prolong the duty life, make the Warranty valid if necessary, and to avoid hazards of fatal injuries please read and understand this Manual before using the tool.

Keep this manual for future references.

The illustrations in this manual are for reference only. They might be different from the real tool.

## Technical Data

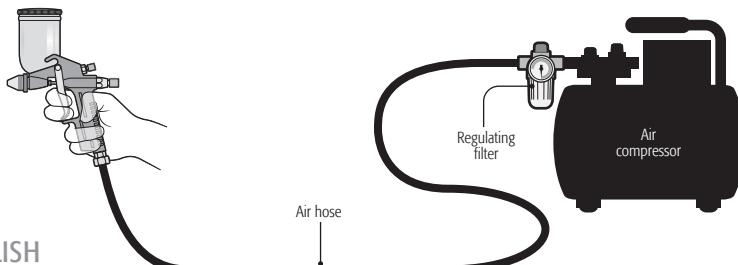
### PIPI-400

Code	•	11098
Description	•	Mini Gravity Feed Touch-up Spray Gun
Jar Capacity	•	4.3 oz
Air Pressure	•	30 PSI - 45 PSI
Connection Diameter	•	1/4 NPT
Air Consumption	•	3 CFM
Nozzle Diameter	•	0.01"

## Pneumatic Requirements

- For household jobs, it is possible to use 1.5 CV compressors with a 25 liters' deposit. For more demanding jobs, like bodywork, industry, etc, we recommend using 3 CV compressors with a 100-liter deposit as minimum.
- Use high-pressure hoses with the adequate length to do the job comfortably.

**CAUTION** • Dust and water condensation inside the compressor tank can cause a deficient finish in the surface to be painted. To prevent that possibility, install a regulating filter between the compressor and the gun.



# Safety Warnings for the Use of Pneumatic Tools

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Keep your work area clean, tidy and well lit.

**CAUTION** Cluttered and dark areas may cause accidents.



Never use the tool in explosive environments or near flammable liquids.



**DANGER** Sparks generated by the tool may cause explosion or fire.

Keep children and visitors at a safe distance when using the tool.

**WARNING** Distractions may cause losing control and cause accidents.



Avoid contact with power lines and circuits.

**DANGER** Find and avoid both power lines and circuits, especially hidden wires and grounded devices.



Stay alert, use care and common sense.

**CAUTION** Do not rely on your knowledge of the tool. Do not get distracted while operating it. It could cause accidents.



Do not use the tool when tired or under the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication.

**DANGER** One second of distraction while using the tool may cause severe injuries.



Use the tool with guards and protective devices in place and in good working conditions.

**WARNING** Failure to comply with these measures may cause severe injuries.



Secure and support the work piece properly.

**CAUTION** Use bench vises and a stable working area.

Do not force the tool.

**CAUTION** It will do the job better and safer at the rate for which it was intended.



Store the tool in a safe place away from the reach of children.

**WARNING** Pneumatic tools are dangerous in inexperienced hands.



Dress properly.

**WARNING** Loose clothing, jewelry or long hair may get caught in moving parts.



Keep your hands away from rotating and/or mobile parts.

**WARNING** Failure to comply with this safety measure exposes you to severe personal injury.



Use adequate personal protection.

**CAUTION** Using safety glasses, anti-dust mask, safety non-skid shoes, helmet and earplugs used in adequate conditions considerably reduce the risk of injury.



Disconnect the air hose from the tool servicing, changing devices or storing.

**WARNING** Reduce the risk of unintentional starting causing accidents.



Never use a tool if the switch is not working or is not properly assembled.

**WARNING** You are exposed to severe personal injury.



Do not overreach.

**CAUTION** Good footing and balance allow you to gain better control of the tool in unexpected situations.



Never pull the air hose.

**WARNING** Do not use it to carry or disconnect the tool pulling out the air supply. Damaged or tangled hoses can burst and shoot residues towards the operator.



Avoid accidental start up.

**WARNING** Make sure the air supply tool is switched off before connecting or moving the tool.



Remove vices before starting the tool.

**DANGER** Additional tools or vices set into a moving part may cause severe injury.



Service the tool and verify it is in excellent working conditions.

**CAUTION** Carefully check all moving parts, alignment and assembly. Make this periodically. Look for damaged or malfunctioning parts to immediately be repaired.



Accessories.

**CAUTION** Use only accessories or spare parts recommended in this MANUAL or certified by  TRUPER.



Never leave a running tool unattended.

**CAUTION** Switch off and disconnect the tool from the air supply after operating and before putting it aside. Avoid severe injury.



## Substances and Materials

**⚠ CAUTION** • The unit is designed to apply covering materials like paint, varnish, enamel, etc. These should have an ignition point not lower than 70 °F. Check the product can label or container.

**⚠ WARNING** • Do not spray substances you are not familiar with and if their potential danger is unknown to you.

**⚠ WARNING** • Do not spray flammable substances.  
• Use care with dangers originated by the sprayed substances. Read the text and information in the cans and containers or the manufacturer specifications.

## While operating the device

**⚠ CAUTION** • Never point the sprayer towards your body, passersby or animals.

• Make sure that the equipment does not absorb any steam solvent.

**⚠ CAUTION** • In the event you need to pause during the application process, do not set the sprayer sideways. Hold it by the hook or somewhere for it be vertical.

## Before operating the unit

**⚠ CAUTION** • The unit shall not be used in enclosed areas or explosive environments.

• If working outdoors consider wind direction. Wind carries the covering to great distances, causes damages and makes the job difficult.

**⚠ CAUTION** • If working indoors, verify there is adequate ventilation.

**⚠ WARNING** • The work area shall be free of any ignition source. Do not smoke while spraying or near the work area.

**⚠ CAUTION** • Wear a face mask and safety goggles when spraying. Prevents damaging lungs and eyes.

• Wearing gloves and an overall is recommended to protect hands and clothes from the product when applying.

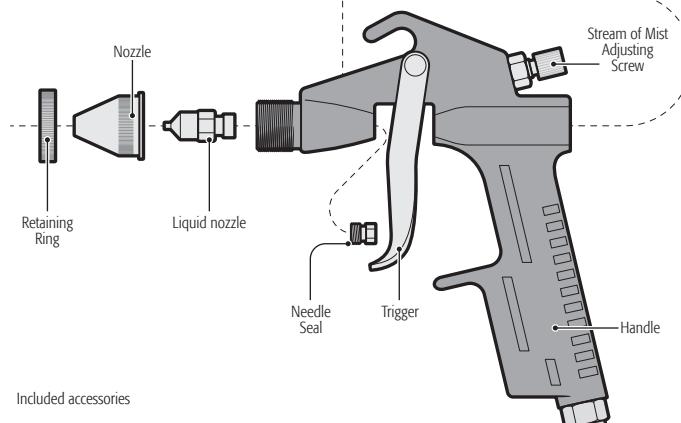
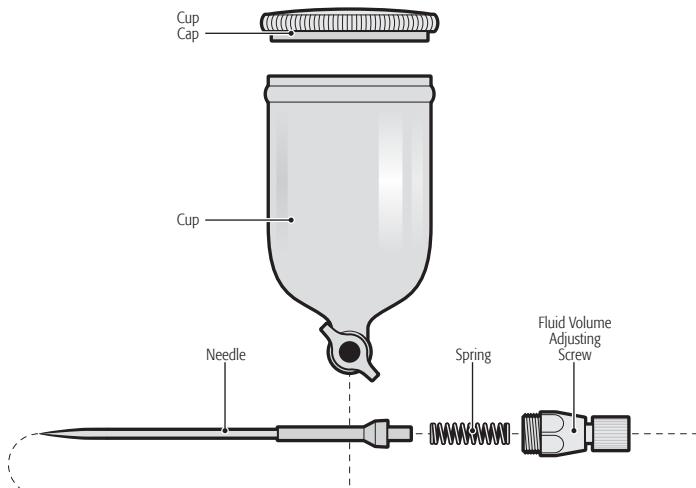


## After operating the unit

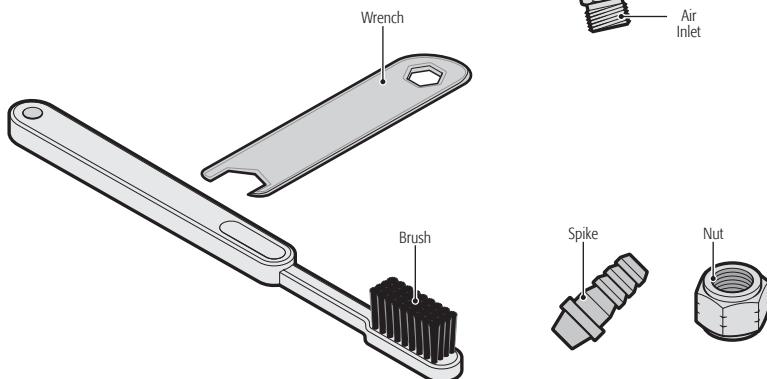
**⚠ WARNING** • When finishing the job clean the gun perfectly to eliminate any product residue. Accumulations can damage the gun and cancel the Warranty

# Parts

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Included accessories



- To get a good job done it is important to prepare the surface to be sprayed. Thin the paint or fluid to get the right viscosity before applying.
- Always confirm that the surface to spray is free of dust, dirt and grease.
- Be sure to cover those areas not needing to be sprayed. Use adhesive tape, newspaper and / or plastic.
- The paint or fluid to spray shall be twirled before filling up the cup to prevent it from settling. It shall be free of lumps or other particles.
- Always check the manufacturer's recommendations regarding the fluid before purchasing.

## Thinning the fluid

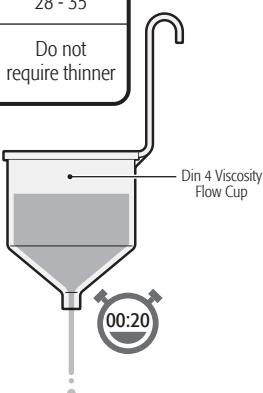
- Most paints are sold ready to apply and need to be thinned before being adequate to apply with a gun. Follow the fluid manufacturer's instructions to thin adequately.
- We recommend using a thinner from 5 to 10 % until reaching the right viscosity to apply the fluid.
- Use the din 4 viscosity flow cup (not included) to determine the right viscosity of the paint. Viscosity is determined counting the seconds that takes the fluid to be discharged from the measuring cup. The following table show the time recommended for different products.

Fluid	Second to discharge
Water based Paint	20 - 25
Primer	24 - 28
Varnish	20 - 25
Oil Based Paint	18 - 22
Enamel Paint	18 - 22
Aluminum Paint	22 - 25
Automotive Sealant	25 - 35
Wood Sealant	28 - 35
Wood Preserver	Do not require thinner
Wood Stain	

## Filling the Cup

- The cup must be mounted on the gun before filling it.
- Open the cup cap and pour the coating material properly thinned as indicated in the previous section.
- Close the cap to start spraying.

- If after thinning the fluid the dispersion capacity is very low, add little by little more dilatant from 5 to 10 % until the dispersion capacity complies with the needs.
- If the paint is too thick, the painted surface will be rough (orange peel). If the paint is too fluid, there is risk it will drip.



# Start Up

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## Volume Selector

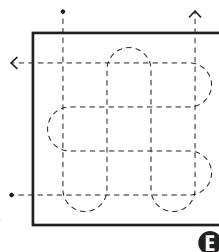
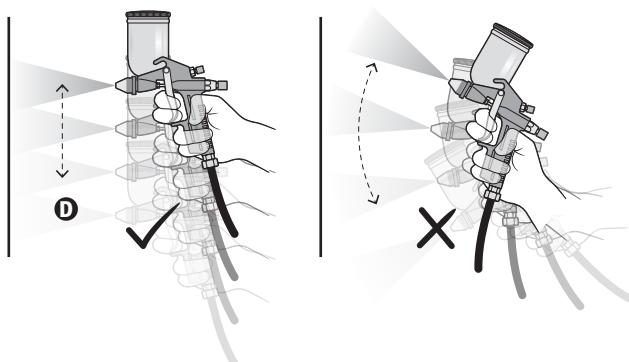
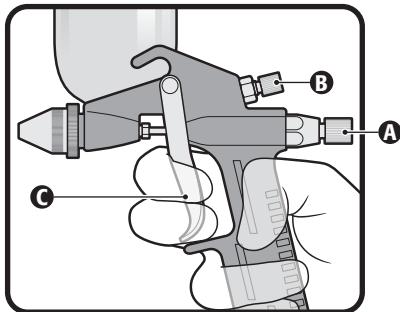
- Turn the screw (**A**) to adjust the volume of fluid to be sprayed. Turning counterclockwise the volume diminish and turning clockwise the volume increase.
- Turn the nut (**B**) to regulate the breath of the mist you are going to spray.

## Spraying Techniques

- To get good results, always keep the gun leveled and parallel to the surface (**D**). Keep the nozzle 2" – 4" away from the surface and spray evenly from one side to the other and up and down. Do not spray in an angle, otherwise, the paint may run through the surface. Make soft and uniform passes. When spraying large areas use a crossed pattern (**E**).
- Displace the gun using a constant and uniform speed. Fast movements produce thin layers and slow movements produce thick layers.
- Apply one layer at a time. If you need another layer see the drying recommendations from the material manufacturer before applying a second layer. Remember that to get a better finish, applying two thin layers as opposed to only one thick layer.
- When spraying small areas turn the adjusting screw to reduce the volume of material to be applied. This way you avoid using too much paint and prevents from over-spraying.
- To assure a uniform application, when possible, avoid pausing while spraying an object.
- Do not tilt the paint gun in an angle bigger than 45°.

## Start up

- Start the compressor.
- Press the trigger (**C**) to open the air flow and starts sucking the fluid from the cup. Aim the gun towards a piece of cardboard until the fluid mist is sprayed.
- Release the trigger to stop the mist flow.



## Cleansing and Care

- It is very important to clean the gun thoroughly after each use.

**WARNING** In the long run, inadequate cleaning will result in poor functioning and will void the warranty.

- Empty the remaining fluid from the cup into a designated container.
- Not removing the cup, press the trigger to remove all the fluid from inside the system.
- Pour a little bit of solvent into the cup.
- Start the compressor and spray into a container until clean solvent passes through the nozzle.
- Disconnect the hose from the gun.
- Disassemble the cup, the sprayer, the nozzle and the needle to clean with a soft brush and solvent.
- Clean the gun body with a piece of cloth dampened with solvent.

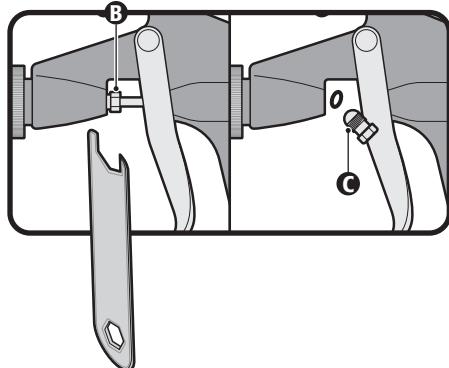
**CAUTION** Do not submerge the gun in solvent.

Otherwise, the washers may get damaged.

- Once the parts are clean, assemble back the gun.

## Needle Seal

- Use special care when adjusting the needle seal. It is important for a good job.
- Adjust the needle seal using the wrench (**B**).
- Periodically check the seal to double check is not damaged. To gain access to the seal remove the needle and remove the seal oppressive piece in the seal (**C**).



# Troubleshooting



## Problem

## Cause

## Solution

Paint drips through the nozzles.

- Dirty or obstructed nozzles.
- Damaged nozzles.

- Clean the nozzles.
- Replace the nozzles.

Paint leaking through the needle seal.

Paint adheres to the needle.

- The seal in the needle is too tight or damaged.

- The seal in the needle is missing.

- Tighten or replace the needle seal (see page 8).

- Set a new seal fro the needle (see page 8).

Wrong fan spraying pattern.

- Dirty or obstructed nozzles.
- Damaged nozzles.
- Obstructed air orifices.

- Clean the nozzles.
- Replace the nozzles.
- Clean the regulator, the sprayer, nozzles, needle, suction pipe, air and paint ducts.

Spray is not consistent.

- The jar has not enough paint.
- Nozzles are not tightened correctly or are damaged.
- Needle seal is loose or damaged.

- Fill up the jar with paint.
- Tighten or replace the nozzles.
- Tighten or replace the needle seal.

There is boiling in the paint deposit.

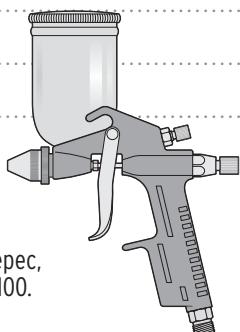
- Nozzles are not tightened correctly or are damaged.
- Filter is dirty or obstructed.
- The jar is not tightened correctly or the jar washer is damaged.

- Clean or replace the nozzles.
- Clean the filter or replace it.
- Tighten the jar. Replace the washer if damaged.

Imported by:  
**Truper, S.A. de C.V.**  
Parque Industrial 1, Parque Industrial Jilotepec, Jilotepec,  
Edo. de Méx. C.P. 54257 Made in China, Tel.: 76 1782 9100.

**[www.truper.com](http://www.truper.com)**

10-2022





**10**  
SÓN A

Ficha de compra:

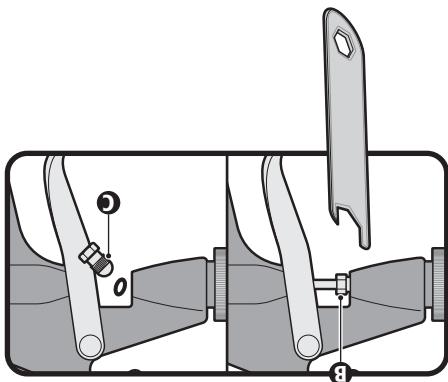
Este producto está garantizado por 10 años contra defectos de fabricación,funcionamiento y mano de obra.Para hacer válida la garantía o adquirir partes o reparaciones,deberá presentar el producto en Corregidora 22, Col. Centro, AIC. Cuautitlán, CDMX C.P. 06060 o en el establecimiento donde lo compró. Para dudas o comentarios consulte www.truper.com o llame al 800 018 7873. Made in China. Importado por Truper, S.A. de C.V. Parque Industrial 1, Parque Industrial Jiutepec, Jiutepec, Edo. de Mex. C.P. 54257.

Código	Modelo	Marca	PPI-400	TRUPER®
11098				

**Poliza de  
Garantía**

**TRUPER®**

Problema	Causa	Solución
Fuga de pintura por el lazo	• Sello de la aguja muy apretado o dañado. • Apriete o remplace el sello de la aguja.	• Sello de la aguja muy apretado o dañado. • Apriete o remplace el sello de la aguja.
Fuga de pintura por el tubo	• Sello de la aguja muy apretado o dañado. • Apriete o remplace el sello de la aguja.	• Sello de la aguja muy apretado o dañado. • Apriete o remplace el sello de la aguja.
Punto de rocio en la aguja	• Limpie las suelas u obstruidas. • Remplace las boquillas. • Llene el vaso con pintura.	• Llene el vaso con pintura. • Remplace las boquillas. • Limpie las suelas u obstruidas.
Incisión seca	• El vaso tiene muy poca pintura. • Apriete o remplace las boquillas.	• El vaso tiene muy poca pintura. • Apriete o remplace las boquillas.
Ebullición en el vaso	• Boquillas mal apretadas o dañadas. • Apriete o remplace las boquillas.	• Boquillas mal apretadas o dañadas. • Apriete o remplace las boquillas.
Deposito de pintura	• Filtro sucio u obstruido. • Limpie el filtro o reemplácelo.	• Vaso mal apretado o empañado en el vaso caso de estor darado.
Deposito de pintura	• Filtro sucio o dañado.	• Vaso mal apretado o empañado en el vaso caso de estor darado.



### Sellos de la aguja

- Remueva la pieza opresora del sello (C).
- Presiente dedos, para tener acceso al sello y retire la aguja y revisar el sello peridiamente para asegurarse que no se ha perdido.
- Ajuste el sello de la aguja con ayuda de una llave (B).
- Tenga especial cuidado con el ajuste del sello de la aguja. Es importante para un buen trabajo.

**A ATENCIÓN** No sumerja la pistola en solvente o los limpiadores podrían dañarla.

- Limpie el cuerpo de la pistola con un trapo humedecido con solvente.
- Desconecte el vaso, el aspirador, la boquilla y la aguja para limpiarlos con un cepillo de cerdas suaves y solvente.
- Desconecte el vaso, el aspirador, la boquilla y la aguja para que salga solvente limpio por la boquilla.
- Enjuague el compresor y rocíe en un contenedor hasta que salga agua limpia.
- Vierta un poco del solvente en el vaso.

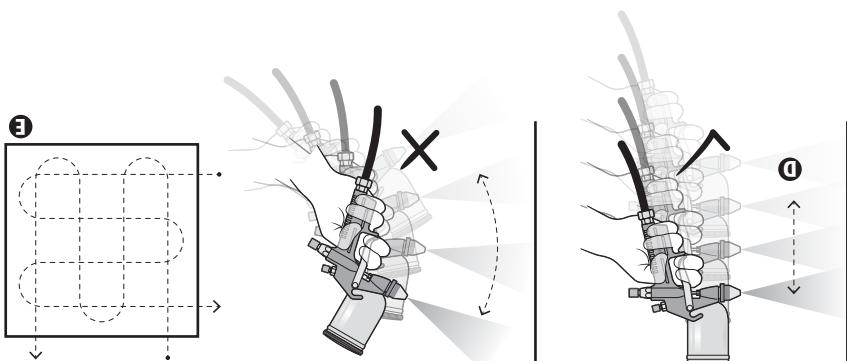
**A ADVERTENCIA** Una limpieza inadecuada a la larga daña como resultado un malfuncionamiento e invalidará la garantía.

- Vacíe el fluido sobrante del vaso en un contenedor después de cada uso.
- Siempre se recomienda un fluido lubricante para retirar todo el fluido del interior del sistema.
- Vacíe el fluido sobrante del vaso en el sistema.
- Vacíe el fluido sobrante del vaso en un contenedor de acuerdo.

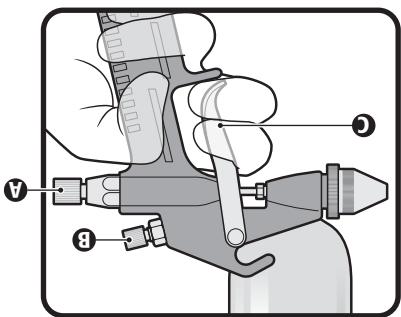
### Limpieza y cuidados

## Mantenimiento

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- No incline la pistola para pintura en un ángulo mayor a 45°. rociado de un objeto. Para asegurar una sprayización uniforme.
- Siempre que sea posible evite hacer pausas durante el utilizar demasiada pintura y previene sobre rociar.
- Cuando rocio reseca padeceñas griez el tomillo de alisar para disminuir el volumen de material a aplicar. Con esto se evita que aplicar solo una capa gruesa.
- Aplicue una capa a la vez. En caso de querer otra capa vea las recomendaciones de secado de pintura del material.
- Aplique pintura en los movimientos lentos producen capas gruesas.
- Desplace la pistola a una velocidad constante y uniforme. áreas grandes, utilice un patrón cruzado (E).
- Desplace la pistola sobre superficies y objetos.
- Pista: obtenga un buen resultado mantenga la pistola nivelada y paralela a la superficie (D). Mantenga la pistola horizontal para detener el flujo de rocio.
- Gire el tomillo (B) para regular la amplitud de rocio con el que se va a trabajar.



- Suelte el gatillo para detener el flujo de rocio.
- Pistola hacia un pedazo de cartón hasta que salga el rocio del material.
- Comience a succionar el material del vaso. Apunte la pistola hacia un suero de cartón hasta que salga el rocio del material.
- Presione el gatillo (C) para abrir el flujo de aire y encienda el compresor.

## Encendido

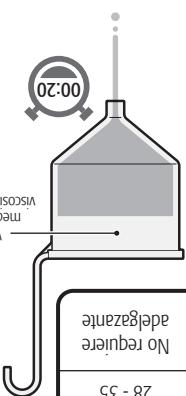
## Ajustes de rocio

- Gire el tomillo (A) para ajustar el volumen de fluido a rociar. En sentido contrario a las manecillas del reloj el volumen disminuye y en sentido de las manecillas del reloj el volumen aumenta.
- Gire el tomillo (B) para regular la amplitud de rocio con el que se va a trabajar.

**Puesta en marcha**

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- Si después de desgazar el material se separado de la dispersión es muy baja la dispersión se diluyente del 5 al 10% poco a poco hasta que cumple con sus necesidades.
- Si la pintura es demasiado espesa, la superficie pintada quedará rugosa (piel de narvala).
- Si la pintura es demasiado líquida, existe el riesgo de que se escape la dispersión.



Materiales	Sección de descarga
Pintura con base de agua	20 - 25
Primer	24 - 28
Barnices	20 - 25
Pinturas con base de aceite	18 - 22
Pinturas de aluminio	18 - 22
Sellador automotriz	22 - 25
Sellador para madera	25 - 35
No requiere preservador de madera	28 - 35
Adelgazante para madera	35 - 40

La siguiente tabla muestra los ítems recomendados para pintura. La viscosidad se determina contando los segundos que tarda el material en ser desagregado del vaso medidor. La viscosidad correcta de la pintura para determinar la viscosidad correcta de la

- Utilice un vaso medidor de viscosidad DIN 4 (no alcancez la viscosidad deseada para aplicar el material).

Se recomienda agregar un diluyente del 5 al 10% hasta en la sección anterior.

- Se recomienda aplicar la viscosidad deseada para adelgazarlo.

Instucciones del fabricante del material para adelgazarlo

- Leer las instrucciones del fabricante del material para adelgazarlo.

aplicación con brocha y necesitan ser adelgazadas antes de usar aderezos para su aplicación con pistola. Siga las

- La mayoría de las pinturas se venden listas para su uso.

• Revisar siempre las recomendaciones del fabricante del material antes de comprenderlos.

- La pintura o material a rociar debe removerse antes de llenar el vaso para evitar asentamientos y dejar libre de grumos u otros partículas.

• Agitar bien la pintura o material a rociar con una sifón, periodico y/o plástico.

- Compruebe que la superficie que se aplicará esté libre de polvo, suciedad y grasa.

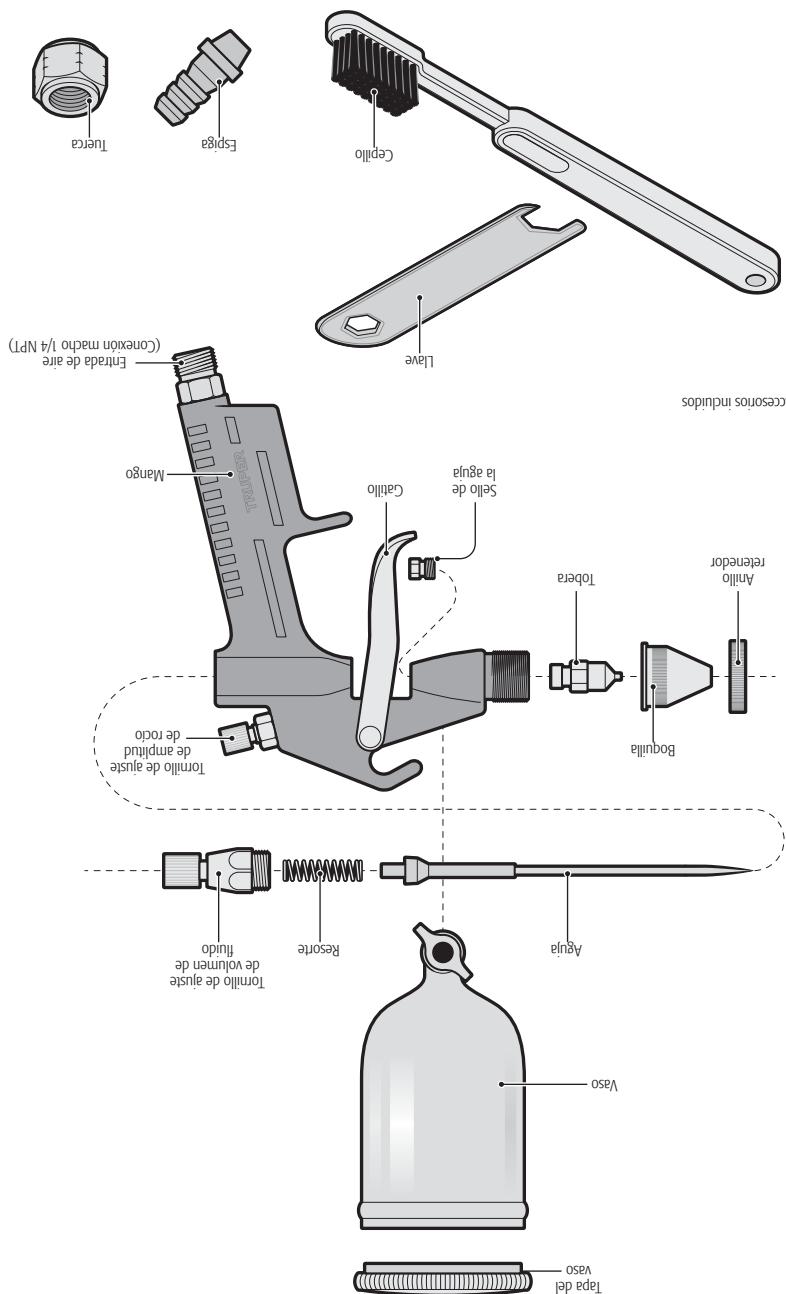
• Para obtener un buen trabajo es importante que prepare la superficie a rociar y adelgace la pintura o material para que

## Adelgazamiento del material

### Llenado del vaso

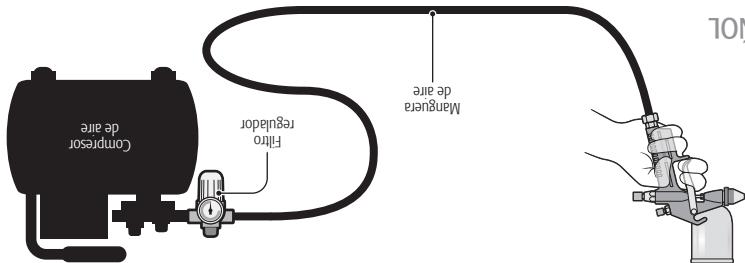
- Coloque la pintura simple que se aplicará correcta antes de su aplicación.
- Quite la viscosidad correcta antes de su aplicación.
- La pintura o material a rociar debe removerse antes de llenar el vaso para evitar asentamientos y dejar libre de grumos u otros partículas.
- Quite la viscosidad correcta antes de llenar el vaso para aplicar la pintura o material a rociar.

## Preparación









- Para trabajos caseros es posible utilizar compresores de 1,5 CV con depósito de 25 litros; para trabajos más demandantes como trabajos en carpintería, industria, etc. se recomienda utilizar compresores de al menos 3 CV con depósito de 100 litros.
- Utilice mangúeras de alta presión con una longitud adecuada para realizar el trabajo en el taller para evitar esta posibilidad.
- A ATENCIÓN • El polvo y agua condensada dentro del tanque del compresor pueden causar un daño adicional de la pieza.

## Reduferimientos neumáticos

0,5 mm

Diametro de la boquilla

84,9 l/min (3 CFM)

Consumo de aire

1/4 NPT

Diametro de conexión

207 kPa (30 PSI) - 310 kPa (45 PSI)

Presión de trabajo

130 ml

Capacidad del vaso

Pistola de gravedad compacta para retoque

Descripción

11098

Código

PPI-400

## Especificaciones técnicas

10	Garantía
9	Solución de problemas
8	Mantenimiento
7	Puesta en marcha
6	Preparación
5	Partes
4	Advertencias de seguridad para pintar
3	Advertencias de seguridad para uso de herramientas neumáticas
2	Requerimientos neumáticos
2	Especificaciones técnicas

Quírese este instructivo para futuras referencias.  
Los gráficos de este instructivo son para referencia, pueden variar del asiento real de la herramienta.  
Para poder sacar el máximo provecho de la herramienta, alargar su vida útil, hacer válida la garantía en caso de ser necesario y evitar riesgos o lesiones graves, es fundamental leer este instructivo por completo antes de usar la herramienta.

## A ATENCIÓN

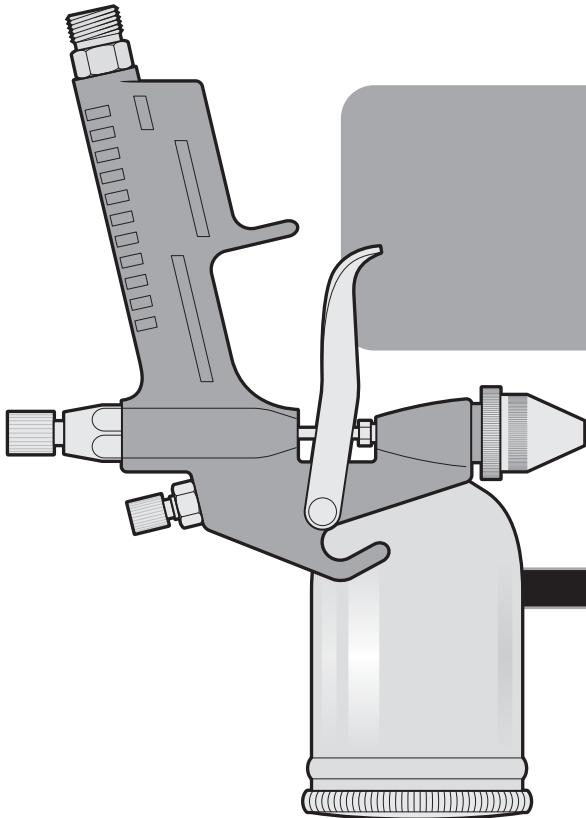
# Indice

# TRUPER®



Lea este instructivo por completo  
antes de usar la herramienta.

**ATENCION**



**PIP1-400**

11098 PIP1-400

Código Modelo

Este instructivo es para:

**Pistola de  
gravedad compacta  
para retoque**

**30 PSI - 45 PSI**  
Presión de trabajo  
310 kPa  
207 kPa

Instructivo de

**TRUPER®**

ESPAÑOL  
ENGLISH