

NJ PHILLIPS POWERED APPLICATOR

A Guide to Operating and Maintaining Your Applicator



CARE AND MAINTENANCE

To ensure continued high performance from the applicator, attention to cleanliness is essential, both for the protection of the user and livestock. On completion of each use of the applicator, the applicator and feed tube **MUST** be thoroughly cleaned in accordance with the following procedure.

- 1** Leave the power source connected to the instrument.
- 2** Place the applicator feed tube into a clean container with a mix of approximately 1 litre/ quart of warm water and 0.5mL/½ cc of non-corrosive detergent.
- 3** Set the dose of the applicator to its maximum and pump the solution through the applicator and feed tube by activating the trigger a number of times until the applicator cylinder and feed tube are clean.

4 Rinse the applicator and feed tube by flushing through with clean water and pump dry by activating the trigger a number of times.

5 Wipe the applicator, feed tube and springs dry, disconnect the feed tube from the applicator and place aside.

6 Immerse the applicator inlet fitting into a small clean container of vegetable oil and draw a small quantity of oil into the cylinder by activating the trigger.

Fully close the regulator valve by turning in a clockwise direction, disconnect the gas tube from both the regulator and the applicator, and place aside.

7 Switch off the power source and release the pressure in the hose. Disconnect the line from the regulator by unscrewing.

LPG USAGE GUIDE

LPG is flammable. You must not smoke while using this equipment or work in the vicinity of fires or heat sources.

You should only use this equipment in very well ventilated areas if you are working indoors, ensure the concentration of LPG in the air will not affect the operator. If you feel any effects such as nausea, shortness of breath or giddiness, cease operation immediately and move to a well ventilated area. Do not recommence work until better ventilation is achieved in the working area.

You generally need a pressure between 40 and 80 psi for the instrument to operate properly.

You should use the lowest pressure that will administer the required dose in the required time.

As the canister is emptied of gas the canister becomes colder – this can reduce the pressure. If you notice the applicator becoming slower it may be because the gas bottle is getting colder and the pressure is dropping. Let the gas bottle warm up and see if the pressure improves. This effect is more noticeable with smaller bottles.

With smaller gas bottles, the instrument may stop operating while there is still 5-10% of the gas in the bottle. That is normal and is not a problem with the instrument.

Below is a guide to the number of shots you will get when using LPG.

Tested with 0.34 kg Primus Bottle

Dose (ml)	Average Shots
50	800
45	900
40	1000
35	1100
30	1300
25	1600
20	2000
15	2500
10	4000
5	8000

DO NOT ATTEMPT TO REFILL LPG BOTTLES UNLESS YOU ARE PROPERLY QUALIFIED.

SEEK THE ADVICE AND SERVICE OF A REGISTERED REFILLING SERVICE.

NEVER REFILL SINGLE USE DISPOSABLE CANISTERS.

IMPORTANT SAFETY WARNING

The applicator, associated equipment and chemicals used with this applicator, pose inherent risks to human health and safety if used incorrectly and without appropriate safety precautions.

To increase yours and others safety; wear appropriate protective gloves, clothing, eye wear and respirators, ensuring the applicator, associated equipment and all chemicals are stored at all times

safely out of the reach of unauthorised persons. Ensure that the applicator and associated equipment is assembled, used, cleaned and maintained strictly in accordance with the directions in this Handbook or those provided in the leaflet accompanying the instrument.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Symptom	Probable Cause	Corrective Action / Check Points
1. Applicator lacks power or not functioning.	Bottle Gas.	Check: 1. Gas, 2. No leaks in gas hose, 3. Gas bottle is full and regulator set to 414 to 550kpa (60-80psi).
	Inadequate gas pressure.	Reset pressure on regulator. Wind control knob fully out and then wind in until the pressure reading on the gauge reaches 414 to 550 kpa (60-80 psi).
	Regulator outlet port and fittings not firmly attached to the regulator.	Ensure the outlet port and brass fittings are firmly screwed into the regulator.
2. Applicator leaking.	Fault in tube connections from pressure regulator to trigger on applicator.	Fully close the regulator control valve, disconnect the applicator from the regulator and return the applicator to stockist or local distributor for service.
3. Applicator will not deliver a full dose.	Applicator not primed or dose set incorrectly.	Prime the applicator and set the dose appropriately.
	Inlet valve and seal ring not sealing, foreign matter lodged under the inlet valve.	Remove the inlet adaptor and inlet valve from the applicator, clean with water and re-assemble.
	Foreign matter lodged in the delivery valve assembly or a blockage in nozzle (or needle mount.)	Remove the nozzle (or needle mount) and delivery valve assembly from the applicator, clean the delivery valve assembly, and re-assemble.
4. Slow applicator (fill and/or delivery rate of product).	Incorrect pressure setting on regulator.	Check and adjust the regulator pressure to operate the applicator between 414 to 550 kpa (60 – 80 psi).
	Kinking or restriction of the feed tube.	Remove restriction or re-position feed tube to avoid kinking.
	Piston seal rings are dry or have not been lubricated.	Remove the cylinder from the handpiece and lubricate the piston seal rings in NJ Phillips Lubricant.
5. Spitting of product from delivery end or air being drawn into cylinder from delivery end of applicator.	Foreign matter lodged in the delivery valve assembly.	Remove the nozzle (or needle mount) and delivery valve assembly, clean valve by rinsing and wiping with a soft cloth and re-assemble.

