



OPERATOR'S INSTRUCTION MANUAL

MODEL : **385 000** _____

ENGINE MODEL : _____

SERIAL : _____

ENGINE SERIAL : _____

DATE OF PURCHASE : _____

PURCHASED FROM : _____



⚠️ WARNING ⚠️

THIS PRODUCT IS DESIGNED AND MANUFACTURED TO PROVIDE SAFE AND DEPENDABLE SERVICE IF OPERATED ACCORDING TO INSTRUCTIONS. THE MANUFACTURER PROVIDES THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE AND CARE OF THIS EQUIPMENT AND RELIES UPON THE PURCHASER TO SEE TO IT THAT THESE INSTRUCTIONS ARE MADE CLEAR TO THE PERSONS WHO WILL ACTUALLY BE USING THE EQUIPMENT. FAILURE TO DO SO COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR EQUIPMENT DAMAGE.



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INTRODUCTION

385 000 SPRAYER

Thank you for purchasing this quality GRIZZLY product. With proper use and care the Sprayer will provide many years of reliable service. For the safety of all job-site personnel it is mandatory that the instructions provided for the use and handling of the equipment be read and thoroughly understood by the operators.



CAUTION

INTENDED USE; THIS MACHINE IS INTENDED TO BE USED ON FLAT, LEVEL ROOFS ONLY FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF SPRAYING ASPHALT PRIMERS AND EMULSIONS. ANY OTHER USE OF THIS EQUIPMENT VOIDS THE MANUFACTURER'S WARRANTY AND IS THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OWNER/USER, SHOULD ANY DAMAGE OR INJURY OCCUR.



PREPARATION

OPERATOR

START BY READING AND FULLY UNDERSTANDING OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS. IF SOMETHING IS NOT UNDERSTOOD, HAVE SOMEONE ELSE READ AND EXPLAIN THE INSTRUCTIONS TO THE OPERATOR OR CALL THE MANUFACTURER FOR INFORMATION. AN UNINFORMED OPERATOR CAN SUBJECT HIMSELF AND OTHERS TO DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY.

WEAR PROPER ATTIRE

Safety glasses are recommended and must be worn if any roof cutting or scraping is being done in the vicinity. Safety glasses and or face shield are also necessary when working with hot stuff.

Wear properly fitting clothes. Tight clothing can restrict movement and slow down reaction time in a dangerous situation.

Loose fitting clothing can be dangerous and cause serious injury if it gets caught in moving mechanical parts. Wear a long-sleeved shirt, buttoned at the cuffs, safety shoes, and pants without cuffs, and knit wrist type gloves.

A hard hat must be worn by operator when working on a job site.

ROOF PREPARATION

INSPECT ROOF DECK

Before allowing equipment and personnel access to roof, make certain roof is strong enough to support the weight. Check load limits of deck with owner, builder or architect. Clear the work area of all potentially dangerous obstacles that could cause personal injury to the operator or others. Keep unauthorized people away from construction area. Check to see that all roof openings are guarded to protect against falls.

WARNING LINE SYSTEM

When operating parallel to roof edge warning line system must be at least six feet from edge. When operating perpendicular to edge warning line must be ten feet from roof edge.



HOISTING MACHINE TO ROOF

WARNING; ALWAYS CHECK DECK LOAD LIMITS WITH BUILDER, OWNER, OR ARCHITECT BEFORE DECIDING TO USE ON THE ROOF.

INSPECT THE HOIST

Make certain hoist is in safe operating condition, to be operated by trained personnel. The hoist should be clear of ground objects and overhead obstacles, such as power lines; it should be secure and properly counterbalanced. Hoist should be inspected for frayed cables, bent frame members or faulty mechanical parts. Make sure everyone on the ground is completely clear of the hoisting area. Do not exceed the weight and size capacity of your hoist. Do not use if you are in doubt.

CONNECTING TO LIFT RINGS

There are three lift rings on the sprayer. Make sure the cover is well fastened to the tank. Always lift the machine by these rings using the proper hooks and cables. Do not attempt to lift the machine by any other part. Make sure the hoist, cable, hook etc. are in good running order, or damage or injury may result.



WEIGHT: 175 lbs



SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- Do not allow other people to be near the machine during operation (except operator)
- Other workers on the job site must wear eye protection when in the vicinity of the Sprayer.
- Check hoses and fittings before operating. Never operate with damaged hoses or fittings.
- Be certain locks on cover are tight.
- Never operate a sprayer that is damaged in any way. Repairs or replacement of damaged components must be made by a qualified mechanic
- Do not modify the equipment. Do not operate a modified piece of equipment.
- Never put hands, fingers or any part of you body in front of the spray tip.
- Never point the spray tip toward another person.
- Wear safety footwear, eye protection and snug fit clothing.
- Operate on flat, level roofs only.
- Keep away from electrical lines.
- Use caution when handling fuel. Gasoline is very flammable. Shut off engine, and allow cooling before refuelling. Clean up gasoline before restarting.
- Shut off engine and release pressure in hose when not actually spraying. Never leave machine unattended while the engine is running.
- Guard all openings on the roof.
- Do not allow anyone to walk in front of the sprayer.
- Do not operate within 10 feet of roof edge (or within 6 feet, if operating parallel to the edge).
- Never lilt the machine during sweeping.
- Do not operate this machine if you are under the influence of alcohol, marijuana, or drugs that could impair judgment and ability.
- Keep the equipment in good condition.
- Do not walk backward while operating.
- Remove loose debris before sweeping.
- The owner or operator must see that all warning decals are in place and legible. Write to GRIZZLY Equipment for replacement decals and instructions.
- Make certain the operator and others in the vicinity wear a respirator and other protective gear as conditions warrant.



OPERATION

BEFORE OPERATION

Check to see that engine is serviced properly. Read Honda operation and safety instructions. Handle gasoline with extreme caution.

Check oil level in engine. Fill to proper level with 10W30 motor oil. (Refer to Honda instructions.)

Check all hoses and connections to ensure they are tight. Any leak will lower pump efficiency. Insert liquid to be sprayed into tank. Maximum capacity 25 US gallons.

ENGINE START-UP

Check to see that engine is serviced properly. Read "Honda Owner's Manual". Check oil level and fuel level. Check to see that spark plug is tight.

PROPER OPERATION

1. Close all valves.
2. Open pressure regulating valve by turning adjustment screw counter clockwise, run the pump for one or two minutes at zero pressure to purge air.
3. Start engine and allow to warm up.
4. Working pressure is adjusted by turning adjustment screw clockwise, infinite control can be obtained with the adjustment screw.
5. Adjust to desired pressure.
6. Squeeze lever valve to spray material. Lever valve can be locked in open position to reduce hand fatigue.
7. Select proper spray nozzle for desired spray coverage.

WARNING; THIS PRODUCT WHEN IN USE CAN BE DANGEROUS AND CAN CAUSE BODILY HARM IF NOT PROPERLY USED OR GUARDED.

CAUTION; STAY AWAY FROM EQUIPMENT WHIN IT IS IN OPERATION

Read information below and the full instructions furnished with product before installing and operating.

1. If equipment is used in freezing conditions, protect pump and system by draining liquid and pumping antifreeze solution through system, coating pump interior. Use antifreeze with rust inhibitor to help prevent rust and corrosion. (Follow same procedure when pump is stored away for season.)
2. Before working on, servicing or making adjustments to equipment, disengage power, shut off engine or motor, make sure all moving parts have stopped, and all pressure in the system is relieved.
3. Do not use sprayer pump for pumping water or other liquids for human or animal consumption.



AFTER USE AND STORAGE

After use, clean out the pump by running it for a few minutes with the solvent for the product being sprayed. This will prevent the formation of chemicals which could interfere with normal operation. When the solvent runs clear, run the pump with the suction line out of the material to ensure complete drainage of the pump.

For winter storage, drain pump completely. Examine pump rollers and replace if necessary.

MAINTENANCE

CAUTION: DISCONNECT SPARK PLUG WIRE BEFORE WORKING ON MACHINE.

ENGINE SERVICE

For the engine read "Honda Owner's Manual". Engine oil should be changed in conformity with "Honda Owner's Manual". Keep the cylinder head clean so that it can cool the engine properly. Frequent oil changes will significantly prolong life of engine. SAE 10W30 is recommended by Honda (see Honda Engines Owner's Manual). Unleaded gasoline is also recommended to increase valve life.

If service or repair of engine is needed, contact an authorized Honda centre. You will need the model, and serial number of your engine.

Grizzly equipment warranty does not cover the engine, which is covered by a separate warranty from Honda.



Save & Display prominently in spraying area

WARNING

Because airless spray units develop extremely high pressures, severe injury may result from any skin penetration.

- **Never put your hand or fingers in front of gun.**
- **Never point gun at your body - or anyone else.**
- **Never leave gun unattended without releasing pressure.**

Before turning "On" pump:

- **Always follow the manufacturer's recommendations on maximum pressures and operating instructions.**
- **Always make sure trigger lock is properly adjusted.**

Before removing or adjusting any part of equipment (including tip) and/or discontinuing spraying operation:

- **Always shut off engine/pump.**
- **Always discharge contents of gun to eliminate pressure.**

Follow the manufacturer's recommendations for maximum pressures, periodic cleaning, maintenance and parts replacement procedures.

Do not operate the equipment if there are any leaks from spray gun, fittings, or hoses. High pressure leaks can penetrate skin causing serious injuries.

Stay Safe !

Caution: If skin is hit by spray liquid, contact physician immediately because any skin penetration can cause permanent injury.

Note to Physician: Injection into skin is a serious, traumatic injury. Contact National Poison Control Center Network, 412-681-6669 for treatment regimen.



SAFETY HAZARDS

Safety hazards are not always obvious to workers. Unlike exposure to health hazards, where illness or injury develop slowly, safety hazards usually result in immediate injury or death.

Broken bones, cuts bruises, sprains, burns and loss of limbs, eyesight and hearing are the kinds of injuries caused by safety hazards.

The rate of occupational injuries in roofing, in fact, ranks in the top ten of all major occupational groups.

FALLS

Falls are the number one cause of serious injury and death to roofers. An estimated 10 percent of all roofing accidents result from falls off roof edges, through roofing openings or off ladders, more than half of the non-fatal accidents result in serious injury.

Unprotected and unguarded roof edges and roof openings create extremely hazardous conditions.

Ladders with cracked, loose or missing steps: with side rails broken or cracked and not attached firmly to the steps; with broken, loose or missing locks, or coated with grease, oils or hardened bitumen can lead to serious injury.

Ladders should always be inspected to make sure they're properly maintained and constructed and that they're long enough to extend three feet above the roof's surface.

Improperly balanced or unstable hoists overturn and will often carry the worker along. Rolls of roofing felt should never be used as counterweight. Workers should know the load capacity; it should be posted.

BURNS

Skin contact with hot asphalt and hot coal tar pitch usually results in second and third degree burns. They usually involve deeper portions of the skin and are easily infected.

An estimated 16 percent of all injuries are burns from hot stuff. The major causes of burns have been from:

Kettle flashes

- Kettle splashes from dropping pieces of coal pitch or asphalt into the kettle
- Slips and trips while carrying hot bitumen in open containers
- Splashes involving transfer operations like from the hot pipe outlet to a hot lugger, from a hot lugger to a mop cart or a pail, or from the kettle to a pail.

HEAVY LIFTING

Sprains and strains, a majority of which involve the back, are the most common roofing injury and one of the most severe. Almost 30 percent of these injuries result in 10 or more days away from work.



FIRE/EXPLOSION

Two conditions must be met in order for fires and explosions to occur. First, there must be an ignition source, a welding arc, spark, cigarette, flame or simply a hot spot as in a kettle or tanker. Secondly, there must be the right mixture of vapours (from asphalt, pitch, solvents) and oxygen.

For kettles and tankers, fire/explosion conditions arise when:

- oversized burners are used to fire the kettle, causing localized overheating of the heating tubes creating a hot spot
- the temperature of the bitumen is brought up to the desired operation temperature too quickly allowing the level of bitumen to drop to the level of the firing tubes, allowing excessively high surface temperatures
- heating the bitumen to its flash point (for asphalt, about 525°-540°; for pitch, about 450°-475°)
- the temperature of the bitumen is hot enough to reach the auto-ignition level
- in tankers, the vent pipe is clogged or plugged so that flammable vapours can build up to explosive levels

Many solvents evaporate quickly at roof temperatures. Explosive mixtures of vapours can be readily formed within confined spaces like high parapet walls, in atriums or in any space where little or no ventilation exists. And any kind of spark or flame can ignite the vapours.

ELECTROCUTION

Low voltage electricity can cause shock, muscle contractions, breathing difficulty, irregular heartbeat, severe burns and death. The route that the current takes through the body affects the degree of injury. Current flowing from one finger to another would not pass vital organ, while from one hand to another would pass through the heart and lungs.

Electrical tools should be properly grounded. The electrical cord should end in a three-prong grounding contact, or the wires should be enclosed in a metal case with a special grounding attachment.

Employers are required to provide ground fault circuit interrupters for all outlets on construction sites that are not part of the permanent wiring of the building. This is actually a fast-acting circuit breaker, which can shut off electricity in a fraction of a second.

Aluminum or other metal ladders pose a serious electrical hazard around electrical equipment and energized lines.

FALLING OBJECTS

Tools, bricks, materials, buckets, boxes, pallets or almost anything dropped from a sufficient height can cause severe damage. Head injuries, one of the highest compensated injuries to workers, often include brain damage. Workers need protective head gear when working beneath people, tools and equipment.

FLYING OBJECTS

Objects can be projected by machines, from welding or grinding operations and can be windblown. Tear-off operations, where power cutters, power brooms and power spudders are generally used, are the major source of flying substances. The part of the body most often injured is the eyes.

UNGUARDED MACHINERY

Exposed blades and chains on powered machinery like hoists and roof cutters can severely lacerate and crush parts of the body. Guards should always be fitted over moving parts to protect workers.

