



AZTEK A220

A220
AIRBRUSH

Single action
external mix
airbrush

*Horned Quick Change
*Lightweight body
*Easy to adjust control
*Fast large area coverage
of ground spraying

Action trigger,
polymerized to
mixture external

*Charging liquid from
*Light construction type
*Light fast
*For surface of ground surface
and for the pulverization general

AZTEK



AZTEK AIRBRUSHES

Airbrushes: A270, A320, A430, A470, A480

Airbrush kits: A270, A320S, A430S, A4308, A470S, A7778, A480S, 9169

CLEANING

DO NOT DISASSEMBLE THE AIRBRUSH TO CLEAN IT. DO NOT DISASSEMBLE TO FIX ANY PROBLEMS. TAKING THE AIRBRUSH APART WILL VOID YOUR WARRANTY.

CLEANING FLUIDS:

All Aztek nozzles, paint cups and the front and sides of most airbrush bodies are resistant to all common solvents including: ACETONE, MEK, MEBK, TOLUENE LACQUER THINNER. These solvents can be used to clean dried and wet paint without damaging the airbrush. Soaking the nozzles in containers of thinner is an effective way to clean them. The nozzles will not swell or grow. They may squeak when they are very clean. Shaking the closed container a couple of times will help loosen the dried paint. You can soak the nozzles and paint cups over night.

Do not soak the A270 airbrush nozzles, it will damage the "O" ring inside, rendering the nozzles un-useable!

If you choose to use other manufacturers paint through an Aztek airbrush, we suggest you find a cleaner strong enough to dissolve the dried paint before you start. We cannot be held responsible for damages to the airbrush body, due to improper cleaning of the airbrush and components. If using other paints you may need to contact the manufacturers of the paints to find and cleaning & thinning products for their paints.

DO NOT IMMERSE THE AIRBRUSH BODY IN ANY THINNERS OR CLEANERS!

Soaking the airbrush in solvents may damage some internal components. Do not stick foreign objects into the front of your airbrush. There are seals that need to be maintained. Clean the front end of the airbrush with the cleaning tool wrench only. Do not disassemble the needle from the nozzle. In most cases it will not reassemble and will not work.

Cleaning

Set the airbrush to max spray and spray all old paint into a cleaning station or (on a scrap of paper.) Set the airbrush to max spray. Use cleaners recommended for the paint that you were spraying. Pour cleaners into airbrush using a bottle or color cup and spray into the cleaning station, until the spray is clear. Do not force solvent into airbrush. If there is low to no flow from the airbrush check the nozzle tip for dried paint. If there is you can remove the nozzle and soak it or you can take a coarse paint brush dipped in solvent and try scrubbing the dried paint off the tip. When finished you can try to spray through solvent. After spraying solvent, follow with water. When clean the airbrush is ready for storage or next color. If further cleaning is needed soak nozzle only in solvent.

DO NOT SOAK THE WHOLE AIRBRUSH!

Nozzle housing cleaning

The cleaning tool will remove deposits left in the airbrush body, which may restrict the flow of paint or air. These deposits may

not be removed with regular blow-through cleaning. The cleaning tool is designed specifically for the airbrush body nozzle housing and cup ports. It is not for use with the color cups or nozzles. Insert reamer end into nozzle housing. Push in gently and rotate 360 degrees and remove. Blow out any clumps of paint which may have come free.

Paint cup port cleaning

Remove blanking plug from port. If tight use the long bar of cleaning tool to push it out. Insert short bar rotate and remove. Clean reamer and repeat. Always remember to replace your blanking plug after cleaning.

Build up of paint on the needle

One of the most common problems is paint build up on the needle or damage to the needle. This can cause air to blow back into the paint stopping any spray. Acryl paint dries faster than enamel paints. This makes them more likely to build up on the needle & tip. When using an airbrush paint will dry faster than normal because of the added airflow through the nozzle. This means that even if you stop for a few minutes you may need to clean out the nozzle tip. If you don't run cleaning or thinning fluid through the airbrush the paint may dry on the tip of the nozzle. This may result in the nozzle or body becoming clogged. Always try to clean your airbrush as soon as you finish spraying. Aztek makes nozzles that are designed to decrease the amount of paint accumulation on the tip of the nozzle. This will not totally prevent the paint from drying inside nozzle. Always use an appropriate cleaner before the paint is fully dry. Soap and water will not remove dried acrylic paint. Use solvent when soaking your nozzles. If using oil-based enamel paint use enamel thinners.

TROUBLE SHOOTING

Airbrush will not spray

The nozzle is not tight enough and air is leaking into the paint line. Use the cleaning wrench; tighten hand tight and another half turn with the nozzle wrench.

The needle tip is bent

Replace with a new nozzle.

The nozzle is clogged with dried paint

See instructions for Paint build up on the nozzle.

Is the paint thin enough?

Try cleaning out all passageways of the airbrush and paint cup and thin the paint to the consistency of whole milk. Check compressor power. Are you getting enough compressed air? If its less than 18-20 psi the airbrush may not spray enamels properly. If you don't know the pressure you can add a regulator to gauge your pressure. Check to see if the propellant has been turned on.

Is air coming out of nozzle when trigger is depressed?

Pressure in your canister of propellant may have dropped, try placing your can in a bowl of room temperature water to maintain a constant pressure and keep can from freezing up. Check airline for kinks. Check that there is a blanking plug in the unused port. Check for paint in paint cup. Remove paint cup and blanking plug and clean between ports. Install new nozzle and thoroughly clean old one.

Air bubbles in paint jar

The nozzle is not in tight enough; air is leaking into paint line. Use cleaning wrench to re-tighten nozzle. Paint buildup on needle causes air to blow back into nozzle. Clean nozzle tip or replace (see cleaning instruction). If the needle tip is bent it can't be fixed. Replace nozzle.

Paint spits in line

Nozzle needs cleaning. Re-clean nozzle and air cap. Paint may be building up on the side walls. Be sure that the paint and nozzle type match. Check consistency of media, re-mix if needed. Poorly mixed or lumpy paint goes through an airbrush at irregular speed. Moisture may be coming from compressor; you may need a moisture trap. Nozzle may be damaged. Replace if needed.

Paint sprays continually

Roller is too far open. Adjust roller setting to loosen trigger. Nozzle needs cleaning or is damaged. You may also have internal airbrush issues and need to return to Testors for inspection and testing.

Spider spray pattern

Air pressure is too great for paint and nozzle, lower psi. Paint is too thin for selected pressure and nozzle. Wrong nozzle for paint and pressure setting, try another nozzle. Airbrush is too close to surface being sprayed.

Reverse Flow

The "Reverse Flow" or "Back Flow" method is common for most other brands of airbrushes, however it should not be used with any Aztek airbrushes. Please do not use this method; the paint should never be forced to flow through the airbrush body. Over time paint may build up on the control mechanism and cause it to fail. The only parts that need to be cleaned are the nozzles and nozzle housing.

Thinners, cleaners and solvents for Testor, Model Master, Pactra and Floquil paints.

Acrylics

The basic thinner for acrylics is water. There are other thinners that are offered. These can all be used when the paint is wet (see list below). When cleaning wet paint from an airbrush use one of the acrylic formulas listed below. If acrylic paint dries on or in your airbrush uses one of the cleaners to remove the dried paint.

Acryl Thinners

Testor Universal Acrylic Thinner 4 oz #50496/50496A
Acryl wet Acryl Cleaners
Testor Universal Acrylic Cleaner 4 oz #50497/50497A
Dried Paint Solvents
Model Master Dried Paint Solvent #50495 1-3/4 oz

Enamels

All enamel thinners are usable with other enamel paints. Model Master, Testor and Floquil are all interchangeable. When cleaning wet paint from the airbrush use thinner. To remove dried paint use enamel thinner or lacquer thinner.

Enamel thinners and wet cleaners:

Testor 8824 Airbrush thinner 1/2 pint
Testor 8825A Airbrush thinner 1-3/4 oz
Model Master 1156X Thinner 1-3/4 oz
Dried Paint Solvents
Floquil F542143 ELO Enamel Paint Remover 8 oz

Lacquers

There are three types of lacquer thinner in the Testor line of products, Model Master Metalizer, Model Master Lacquer and Pactra RC. The thinners for these should not be intermixed. If too much of the wrong thinner is added to the paint the paint may separate and form a non-spray able goo. When cleaning always use the formula made for that brand. Dry paint can be removed with any lacquer thinner.

Lacquer Thinners & Cleaners

Model Master 28016 Auto Lacquer Thinner 1/2 oz
Model Master 2018 Lacquer Thinner 1 oz
Model Master 1419 Metalizer Thinner 1-3/4 oz
Pactra RC68 Thinner 2/3 oz
Pactra RC75 Thinner 3-1/2 oz
Pactra RC95 Thinner 1/2 pint

Airbrush Thinning Ratios

In general when spraying paints through Aztek airbrushes, the paint should be the consistency of whole milk. Never add thinner to the paint jar. If the paint is over thinned the paint can't be thickened. Do not over thin flat Enamels as they can turn glossy if over thinned. Fine detail airbrushing requires practice and varies greatly with the equipment and air pressure used. Experiment on scrap material before you begin painting an actual project. NOTE the numbers listed are only a guide and may vary from color to color.

Testor Model Master Enamel Paints

Gloss; 3 parts paint to 2 parts thinner.
Flat; 3 parts paint to 1 part thinner.
Air pressure setting should be around 20-25 PSI.
Enamels require 48 hours for a full cure.
Thinner; All Enamel solvents

Model Master, Testor Acrylic Paints

Most Model Master & Testor "Acrylic" paints are pre-thinned for airbrushing. Thin paint by adding thinner drip by drop until your consistency has been achieved.
Air pressure should be approximately 18-20 PSI.
Acrylics dry to the touch in minutes, they require 24 hours for full cure.
Thinner; All Acryl thinners

Metalizer

Model Master Metalizer is pre-thinned for spraying and will not need thinning. Air pressure should be around 18-20 PSI.
Metalizer dry to the touch in minutes, they require 24 hours for a full cure. Thinner; 1419 Metalizer Thinner only.

Model Master Auto Lacquer

Model Master Auto Lacquer is not thinned to spray. Add 2 parts thinner to 3 parts paint increase drop by drop.

Air pressure should be approximately 20-25 PSI. Too much high pressure will cause cob web or spider web effect.

Auto Lacquers dry to the touch in minutes; they require 24 hours for full cure. Thinner; 28016 Thinner only.

Racing Finish Paints LEXAN Bodies Lacquers

Mix 9 parts paint to 1 part thinner. You may adjust this ratio to your own preference drop by drop.

Dry time is 5-10 minutes between coats. Full cure 24 hours.

If you achieve a "Cloudy" appearance on the clear Lexan, you may be using too much or too strong of a thinner for these paints. Thinner; RC68, RC75 or RC95 Lacquer Thinner only.

Floquil Polly Scale Acrylics

Floquil Polly Scale Acrylics are not thinned for airbrushing and may be thinned further with water. 3 parts paint to 1 part thinner.

Air pressure should be around 16-18 PSI.

Acrylics dry to the touch in minutes and require a full 24 hours for full cure. Thinner; all Acrylic thinners.

Floquil Enamels

Gloss; 3 parts paint to 2 parts thinner.

Flat; 3 parts paint to 2 parts thinner. Do not over thin flat as they can turn glossy.

Air pressure should be around 21-25 PSI.

Enamels require 48 hours for full cure.

Thinner; all Enamel solvents

Testor Enamels

Gloss; 3 parts paint to 2 parts thinner.

Flat; 3 parts paint to 2 parts thinner. Do not over thin flat as they can turn glossy.

Air pressure should be around 21-25 PSI.

Enamels require 48 hours for full cure.

Thinner; all Enamel solvents