

SERVICE BULLETIN: TURBO LINER INC.

For MH-II Whip Hoses produced before 12/20/05

CAUTION!! Before any work of any kind is performed, make sure that the power and air supplies are shut off and all of the pressure has been bled off of the lines. Special care must be taken when cutting the insulation back to expose these connections. **MAKE SURE THAT YOU DO NOT CUT INTO THE FLUID LINES!!** Also, use extreme caution when using a propane torch for soldering, **DO NOT OVERHEAT OR BURN THE FLUID LINES!!** Use a heat shield of some kind if necessary.

As you may or may not know there have been some problems with the Glas-Craft MH-II whip hose assembly that can cause hot spots and can result in burning through the 10' MH-II whip hose. We have been working with Glas-Craft to cure this problem and coming up with a quick fix solution that a spray technician can perform to avoid these conditions from happening to the whip you currently have in service.



The first area we will cover is the main section hose connection that adjoins the 50' material hose section. At the left you will see just what a hot spot will do to the whip hose, also shown here is an area that has been targeted as a bad wrap. If you look closely the flat copper lead that winds around the hose is folded backwards. In some cases, this positions the copper windings so they are lying against the hose like a knife edge. Over time these will cut into the hose causing a hose failure.

Our main task here is to open up the hose assembly and check all of the electrical connections in the heated whip. There are five connections in the whip. We will utilize a crimp butt connector, soldering it into place to insure a positive connection, alleviating the chance of a hot spot. Secondly, we want to isolate and insulate this connection from the hose for extra insurance.

This is a fairly simple procedure for most technicians, but if you are not comfortable performing this task, please seek the assistance of someone competent to make these upgrade repairs.

Here is what you will need: razor knife, propane torch, heavy duty side cutters, wire crimping pliers, heavy gauge non-insulated butt connectors, rosin core solder, electrical tape, cloth style electrical tape (friction tape), duct tape, zip ties and foam pipe insulation.

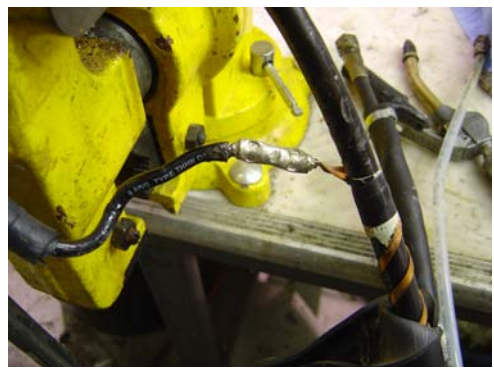
1) Cut and remove the metal crimp band. Carefully cut back the insulation and sheathing to expose the connections.

2) Figure 1 shows a good clean connection. If you find a connector that shows signs of heat or corrosion, replace the butt connector, trim back and /or clean up wire ends as needed prior to soldering.

Figure 1



Figure 2



NOTE: If your hose is using a two screw aluminum block connector as shown in Figure 3, remove and discard this connector and replace it with a crimp style as shown in Figure 1

3) Using a propane torch and rosin core solder, flow solder into the butt connector to make a good solid connection as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 3



Figure 4



4) Tape up the connection with electrical tape, Figure 4, then use two or three wraps of friction tape around the hose to isolate it from the connector as seen in Figure 5.

5) Tape the connector to the hose, and using the rubber sleeve that was cut open earlier, seal up the repair with electrical tape. Use a zip-tie to secure the end, Figure 6. Re-attach the heavy outer insulation using duct tape.

Figure 5



Figure 6



6) Use this procedure for the four ends of the whip. They may vary slightly but the principles apply.

7) The fifth connection is located a couple feet up from the gun end where the two hoses come together. Remove and discard the bolt and terminal connection, Figure 7. Trim one of the leads 4" to 6" shorter than the other (this will ensure that the new connection lays in-line with the hose). Crimp and solder a new connector in place, Figure 8. Tape up this connection and re-install outer insulation. Your updated hose is ready to be put to work.

Figure 7



Figure 8

