

# Sandblaster

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# Manual(s)

*Manuals and other reference materials from the manufacturer or other sources.*

- Model: SkatblastUSA 1536 Champion Abrasive Blasting Cabinet
- Manufacturer: SkatblastUSA
- Manual: Link, Dust Collector Manual

# Member Notes

# Resources

*Where to obtain materials, consumables, and tooling.*

## Additional Resources

[Manufacturer's website](#) and [FAQ](#)

[Skat Blast on Youtube](#)

## Supply Resources

[Grimco Pittsburgh](#) (\$)

[Buttercut Resist](#) (local vinyl cut supplier, \$\$\$)

Highly resilient, rubber sandblast masking used for creating stencils that can be sandblasted. Can be cut by hand or with a [Vinyl Cutter](#).

[Photo Resist Film](#) (\$\$\$)

An advanced photo-imageable film alternative to hand-cut and plotter-cut vinyl. Allows for a finer image quality without the hassle of weeding.

# Tool Tutorial

(Link to PDF Tool Tutorial)

## Warnings

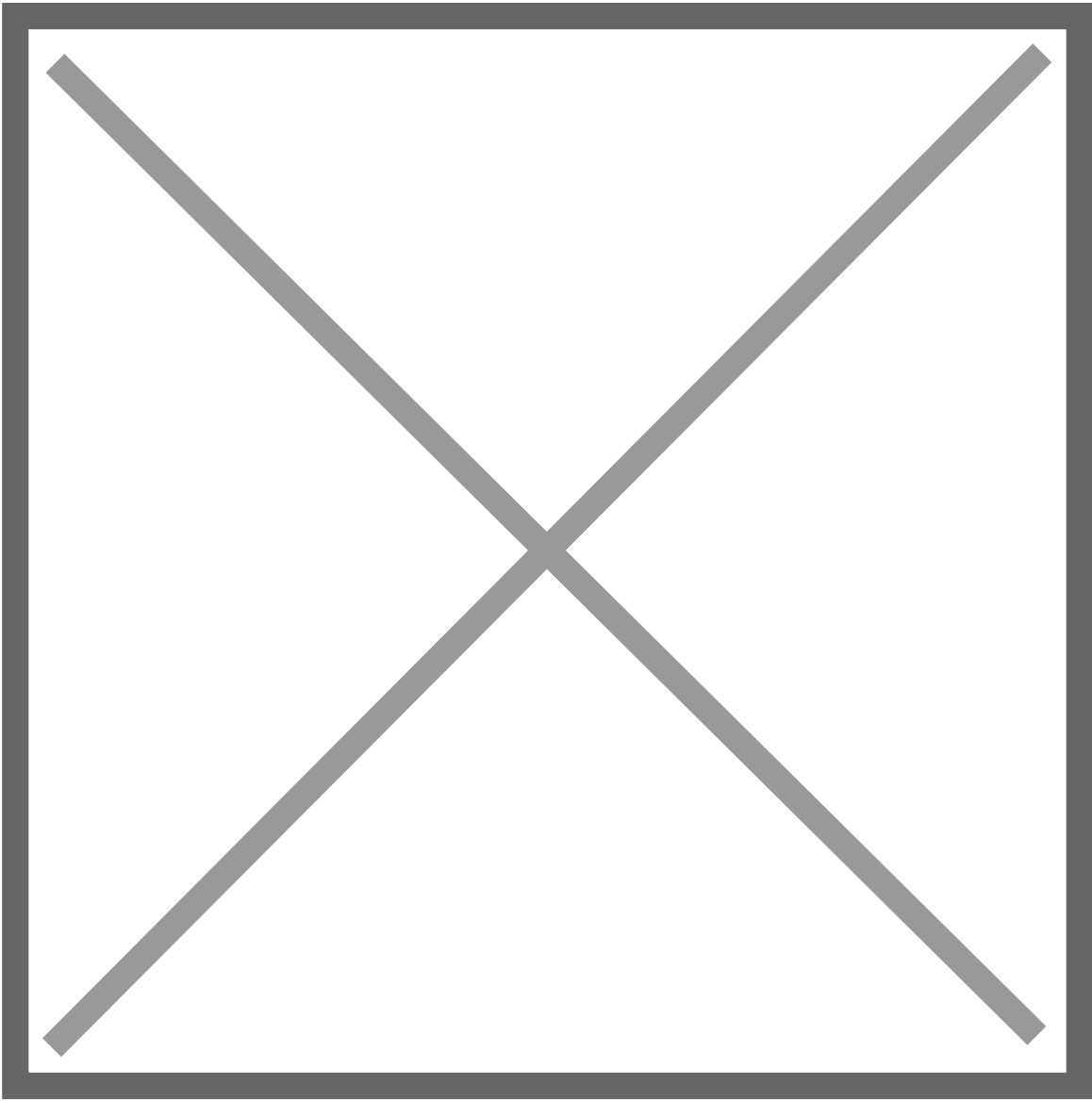
Do not point the gun at the window, gauntlets, or anything other than the item being abraded

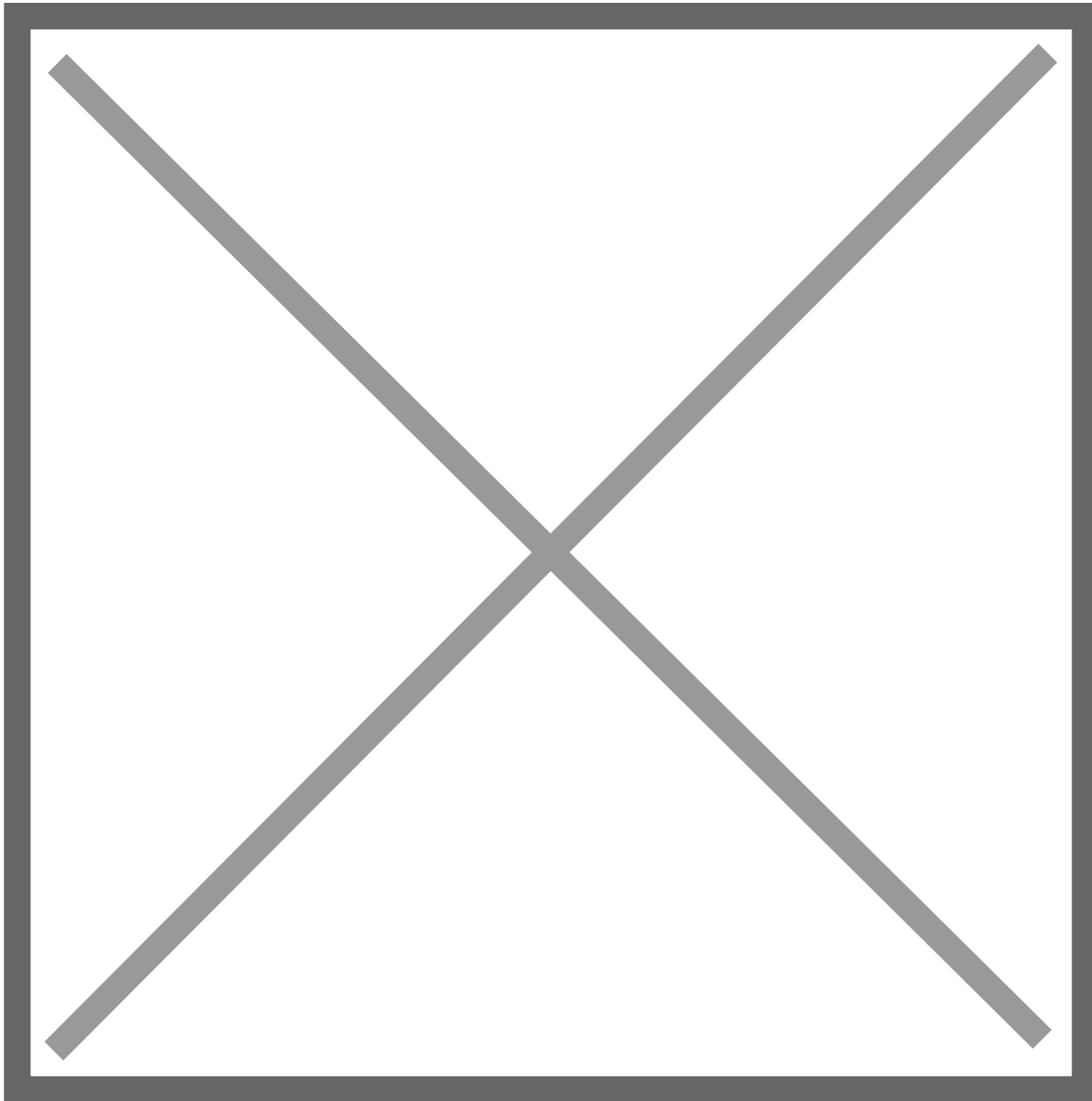
Ensure all doors are closed and properly latched before use

Always disconnect air before working on blasting gun

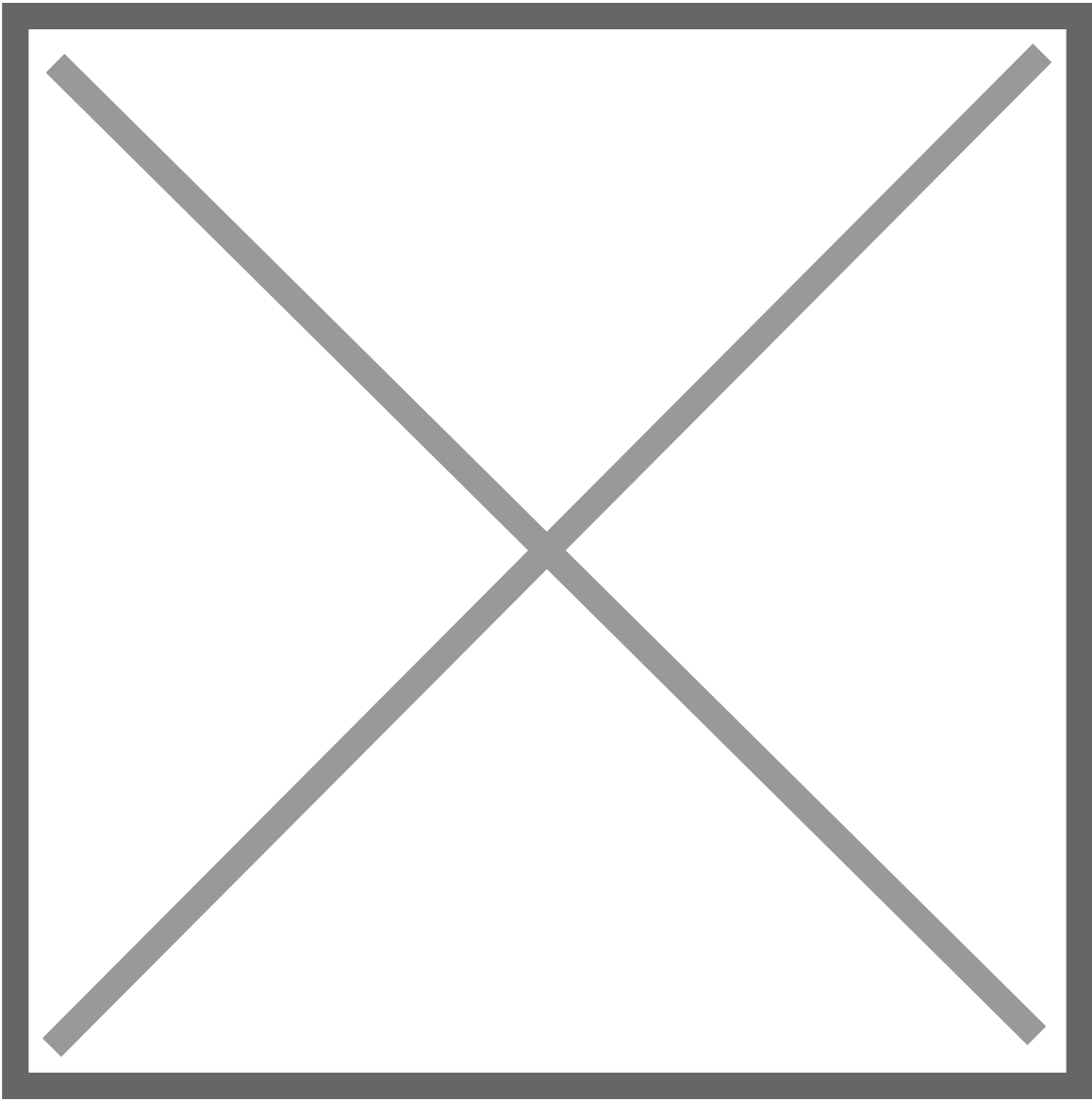
See the [Safety Section](#) for more information.

## Tool Anatomy

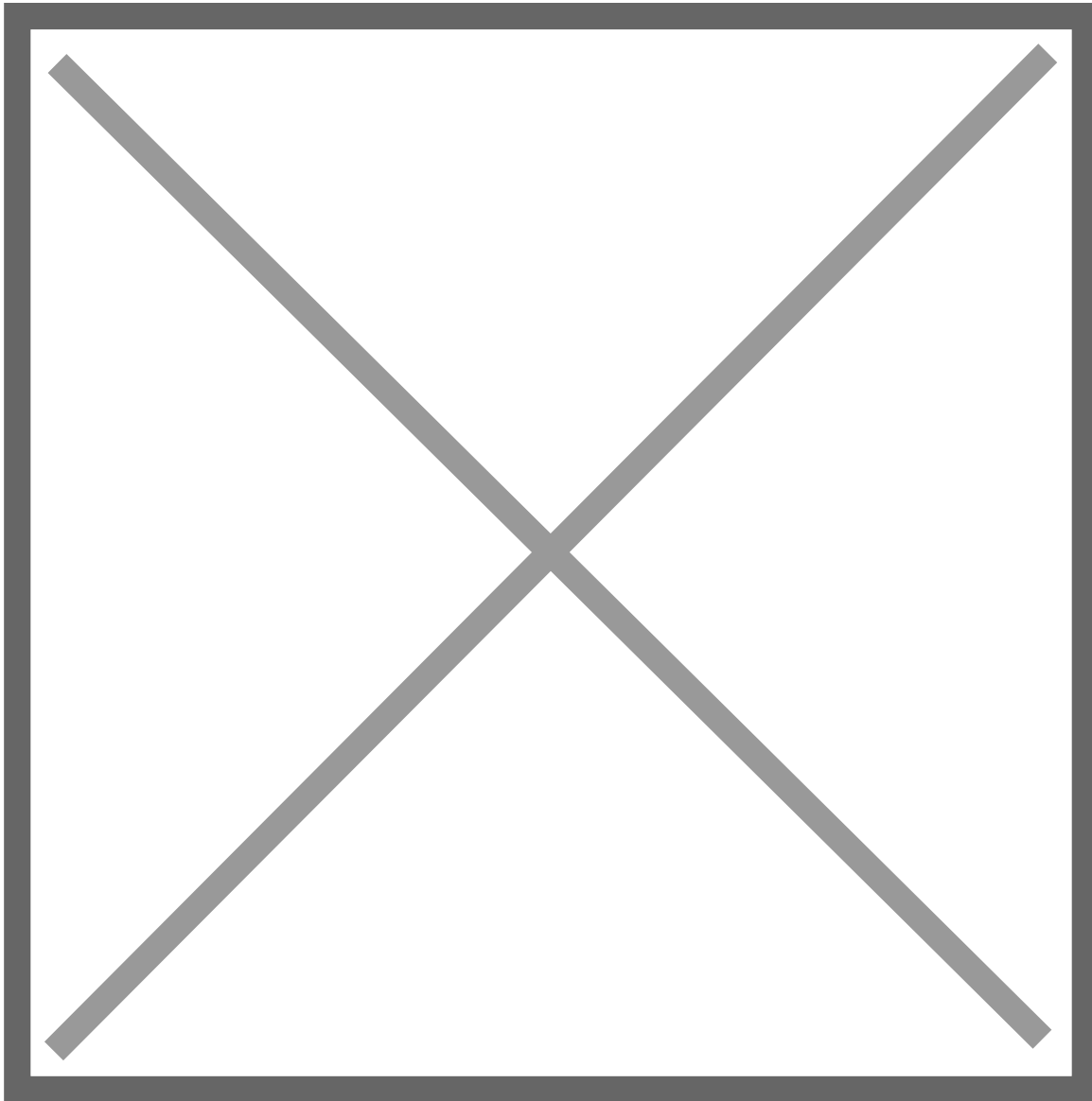




1. Power Switch - on/off switch
2. Maintenance Tag - Manually tracks the usability status with Green/Yellow/Red cards
3. Viewport and protective film - allows the user to see what theyâ??re doing. The replaceable protective film helps preserve the viewport from abrasive damage.
4. Access Doors and Latches - allow access to the interior of the cabinet
5. Siphon hose - pulls media from the hopper to the gun
6. Air Hose - provides air pressure to the sandblaster
7. Blasting gun - directs the stream of abrasive
8. Foot Pedal - must be pressed for blasting to occur
9. Screen Filter- filters debris as material is removed
10. Media hopper - holds the abrasive media underneath the cabinet
11. Trap Door - Easy opening door for quick-access change of abrasive
12. Gauntlet Gloves - permanently affixed heavy gloves that allow the user to manipulate items inside the cabinet with the doors closed.
13. Dust Collector - keeps (most of) the dust generated by the sandblasting process from escaping into the vicinity of the sandblaster







# Tool Safety

## Common Hazards

### **Dust**

The dust produced by the sandblaster is hazardous for your respiration

- Always ensure the access doors are properly latched before sandblasting
- Ensure your PPE is appropriate and properly rated for respiratory protection
- Always wear a respirator when adding/removing abrasive media or doing anything inside the cabinet
- Keep others safe by vacuuming any built-up dust on or around the cabinet

## **Abrasive Damage**

Anything inside the cabinet will be damaged by the abrasive.

- Do not point the gun at the viewport
- Do not allow the abrasive blast to touch or abrade the gauntlets

## **Overloading**

A specific amount of media must be present in the sandblaster - too much or too little will cause problems.

- Do not load more abrasive if you see poor sandblasting performance! Raise the issue to the tech on duty.

# Prohibited Materials

## **Wet, Oily, or Grimy Materials**

Wet or oily materials should not be used in the sandblaster, as it will cause the abrasive to gum up and become useless very quickly.

Large fragments of surface debris (e.g. chipped paint) can also get stuck in the feed tube and prevent abrasive from properly siphoning into the blasting gun.

The pool of abrasive can also be worn down with excess debris.

To avoid this, always remember to do the following before blasting:

- Ensure the material is clear of oil and moisture (e.g. clean with soapy water and dry with a towel)
- Remove dirt or any loose material from the surface by hand before attempting to sandblast.

## **Resilient Materials**

Resilient materials (e.g. items dipped in vinyl, or covered in soft paint or powder coat, etc.), while not prohibited, will not respond well to the abrasive flow, as the particles will tend to bounce off rather than remove the material.

It is strongly recommended that you remove as much of such materials as possible through chemical or manual means, then use the sandblaster to finish up removal in tight crevices and similar.

# Setup

1. Check the level of abrasive supply in the hopper.
2. Ensure that part(s) to be blasted are clean, dry, and oil-free.
3. Unlock latches on the door.
4. Place and secure part(s) inside.
5. Close the door and Lock the latches.
6. Ensure that the foot pedal is locked in the on position
7. Begin operation

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The (a) abrasive level must be below the (b) air inlet. The level of abrasive in the hopper should be roughly 1/3 of the total depth (between 25 and 50 pounds of abrasive). If there is insufficient abrasive in the blast cabinet, or it does not appear to be abrading the material, please submit a [maintenance request](#). **Do not attempt to correct the abrasive level yourself** as this can cause unnecessary contamination of new abrasive and prevent the sandblaster from functioning well.

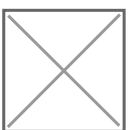
## Operation

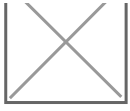
1. Turn on the switch on top of the cabinet to turn on lights and start the vacuum.
2. Put your hands in the gauntlets.
3. Aim the gun and the part at about 45 degrees to one another, a couple inches away.
4. Squeeze the trigger to begin blasting.
5. Move the gun and part closer together or further apart to adjust the blast area.
6. Sweep the gun back and forth smoothly over the area to be blasted.

Before operation, always ensure both latches are firmly secured.



## HOW IT WORKS





(1) Air from

the compressor goes through (2) foot pedal control to (3) power gun. When pedal is pressed, air blows through the power gun, pulling makeup air into (4) pickup tube through (5) power zone, picking up abrasive through (6) gun venturi and out (7) nozzle.

Blast hits object. Most abrasive drops to (8) bottom for recycling. Dust is pulled out (9) vac hose outlet and into (10) vacuum container. (11) Lighter particles stick to (12) internal filter cartridge and clean air exhausts through (13) vac motor and into (14) optional Final Filter.

## Workholding



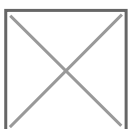
L-brackets (as seen on left) can be used to support workpieces via clamps, magnets, or gravity.

Small parts can be contained inside the basket (as seen on right).

Small parts must be safely secured, lest they take wing and fly about the interior. Use of scrap wood, clamps, baskets, or strong magnets may be required; just be sure to use clean, dry, and oil-free materials such as metal or wood (which you don't mind having abraded).

Larger parts can be held in the gauntlet not holding the gun (so long as there is clearance to avoid affecting the gauntlet with the abrasive), or allowed to rest in the cabinet under their own weight.

## Back-Purging



A rubber ball makes an ideal stop for back-purging.

Press the tip of the siphon gun directly against a piece of rubber or similar material.

Then, squeeze the trigger for a few seconds.

## Cleanup

1. Turn off the switch on top of the cabinet.
2. Sweep or vacuum up any extraneous dust on or around the cabinet
3. If necessary, wipe the interior of the viewport with a dry cloth to improve visibility.
4. Invert (turn inside-out) the gauntlets, so that they can more easily dry out before the next user.

## Troubleshooting

Common Issues	Possible Causes	Resolutions
No abrasive coming out of the gun	Insufficient level of abrasive	Ask a volunteer to add more abrasive, so that the hopper is no more than ¾ full (roughly 25-50 pounds of abrasive)
Abrasive not piled in hopper	Shake the hopper gently with your knee, to encourage the abrasive to settle.	
Siphon hose not in abrasive	Make sure that the siphon hose is in the abrasive hopper, and that there is enough abrasive to cover its lower end well	
Siphon hose clogged	<u>Back-purge</u> the gun and line, by pressing the tip directly against a piece of rubber or similar material, then squeezing the trigger for a few seconds.	
Abrasive action seems poor	Bad angle or distance between gun and part	Experiment with different distances and angles between the gun and the part
Material being removed is soft or resilient	Remove as much of it as possible outside the blaster, using chemical (e.g. paint stripper) or mechanical (e.g. wire brush, scrapers) means. Softer materials take longer to be blasted away.	
The abrasive may be worn down from use, or gummed up from inappropriately damp or oily material.	Please submit a <u>maintenance request</u> , in order to have the abrasive replaced.	

# Special Setups

## Resists

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For etching materials such as glass, or protecting some portions of a part from being abraded, you may wish to use some form of resist—extra material used as a type of stencil to shield those surfaces you wish to protect.

Resists can be made of various materials—almost anything that is not easily abraded and can be securely fastened to the part will work.

For example, you could use the Vinyl Cutter to produce a resist that you could adhere to a glass bottle; after blasting the glass, peel the vinyl resist away, to reveal a clear pattern in the frosted glass.

## Oversized Parts

If you wish to blast parts that are physically too long to fit into the cabinet with the doors closed, it is possible to construct a temporary extension out of materials such as duct tape and heavy cardboard, which you can fasten to the end of the cabinet with the door open.

Consult with a staff member before doing so, so that they can verify the safety, dust resistance, and structural integrity of the extension.