A remotely controlled spray gun in which a nozzle 42 and orifice plate 40 are held in precise axial alignment by alignment member 54, in turn held in alignment with the general outlet 33 of the spray gun by insert 36. By this arrangement, precise repeatability of spray patterns is insured.

7 Claims, 3 Drawing Figures
REMOTELY CONTROLLED SPRAY GUN

ORIGIN OF THE INVENTION

The invention described herein was made in the performance of work under a NASA contract and is subject to the provisions of Section 305 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, Public Law 85-568 (72 Stat. 435; 42 U.S.C. 2457).

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates generally to devices for spraying fluid materials and particularly to portable devices such as spray guns which are directable by robotic control for precise automated spraying.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Certain spray guns or sprayers, including Models 43P and 43PA manufactured by Binks Manufacturing Company of Chicago, Ill., are adapted to spray low viscosity materials and include means for internally mixing components of material to be sprayed. The listed ones are of the airless, or hydraulically atomization type, the Model 43P being a hand-held model, and the Model 43PA being adapted to be machine held as by a robotic arm. The latter model is particularly useful when it is desired to not only effect automatic positioning of the gun, but also where precise control over a spray pattern is particularly desirable or necessary. For example, the Model 43PA has been used to spray polyurethane, or polyisocyanurate foam, is supplied from mixing chamber 16 outward through an opening 31 of annular outlet 33. Annular outlet 33 has an exterior threaded region 34 adapted to enable the mounting of particular nozzle-orifice assemblies by collar nut 35.

As stated above, the present invention specifically encompasses a nozzle-orifice assembly, and it is illustrated by the exploded portion of the drawing.

First, a cylindrical insert 36 made of Teflon™, or other plastic material adapted to have little affinity for the mixture employed, would have an exterior diameter of approximately the diameter of opening 31 of annular outlet 33 and would be precisely dimensioned to effect a frictional fit within opening 31. Typically, the outer diameter of insert 36 would be from 0.277 to 0.280 inch and its inner diameter would be from 0.200 to 0.205 inch. Typically, insert 36 would be on the order of 0.815 plus or minus 0.020 inch long, and it has a tapered end region 38, being tapered toward the spray body wherein the inner and outer diameters merge as shown in FIG. 2.

Normally, and in accordance with the prior art, the fluid outlet of annular outlet 33 would be directly fed to an orifice plate 40 which meters flow to a nozzle 42, the nozzle being particularly configured to effect a selected pattern of spray as, for example, a fan-shaped pattern. A gasket 44 is placed between orifice plate 40 and annular outlet 33, and the two are compressed together in final assembly by collar nut 35. Collar nut 35 has an inwardly extending flange 46 which fits around an annular extension 48 of nozzle 42 and then, via its internal threads 50, threads over and to annular outlet 33. Nozzle nut 35, nozzle 42, and orifice plate 40 are standard items and are generally mass produced. The nozzle and orifice plates must be removable from their encasement by nozzle nut 35 and as the latter has an internal thread 50, it is generally difficult to effect a close radial tolerance, or fit, between the nozzle nut and the nozzle. Worse, it is practically impossible to effect a like refinement by nozzle nut 35 of orifice plate 40, and thus it is literally impossible to maintain coaxial alignment between opening 52 of orifice plate 40 and passageway 49 of nozzle 42, which, conventionally, finally determines a spray pattern. As a result, it has been found that the variable positioning of these members prevents prediction of the precise spray pattern which one can expect. This in turn
of this construction, nozzle maintained in a specific alignment and a precise and predictable spray pattern may be achieved by spray gun applying an axial force to orifice plate 40, alignment to annular extension 48 of nozzle confined by recess member 10.

Gasket same diameter as orifice plate 40.

Outlet slightly greater than the thickness of orifice plate 54.

Thus, alignment member 44 is compressed and seals between the face of spray gun 33, and interface 65 of alignment member 54. Thus, alignment member 54 is secured in a fixed coaxial position with respect to opening 31 of spray gun 10.

Orifice plate 40 and nozzle 42 are precisely radially confined by recess 60, flange 46 applying an axial force to annular extension 48 of nozzle 42 and therefrom applying an axial force to orifice plate 40, alignment member 54, and gasket 44 to annular outlet 33. By virtue of this construction, nozzle 42 and orifice plate 40 are maintained in a specific alignment and a precise and predictable spray pattern may be achieved by spray gun 10.

1 claim:

1. A hydraulic atomization spray gun comprising:

a body member;

a mixing chamber within said body and first and second inlet means for supplying first and second fluids to said mixing chamber;

a cylindrical insert rigidly positionable in said body and positioned to receive fluid from said mixing chamber and to receive said cylindrical insert and to receive said fluid from said mixing chamber.

a cylindrical insert positionable in said body and including means for concentrically securing said collar to said body and applying an axial force to said nozzle, said orifice plate and said annular member for securing said nozzle and orifice plate in said recess.

2. A hydraulic atomization spray gun as set forth in claim 1 wherein:

said body member includes a cylindrical opening communicating with said mixing chamber, and said cylindrical insert is of a yieldable plastic material and frictionally positionable within said cylindrical opening of said body member.

3. A hydraulic atomization spray gun as set forth in claim 2 wherein an end region of said axial passageway of said cylindrical insert is tapered between its inner diameter and its outer diameter, and said last-named end region is positioned as a fluid entrance end region of said insert and supplied fluid by said mixing chamber.

4. A hydraulic atomization spray gun as set forth in claim 3 wherein an end of said end region of said elongated cylindrical region of said annular member is tapered from its inner diameter to its outer diameter, whereby there is a generally smooth fluid transition path from said mixing chamber through said insert and said annular member to said orifice plate.

5. A hydraulic atomization spray gun as set forth in claim 4 wherein:

said body member includes a generally annular protrusion having a threaded outer region and includes said cylindrical opening adapted to communicate with said mixing chamber and to receive said insert, and said annular collar having a threaded interior configured to thread onto said threaded end region of said protrusion and an annular gasket positioned around said cylindrical region of said annular member and compressed by said annular collar between said annular protrusion and said opposite end region of said annular member.

6. A hydraulic atomization spray gun as set forth in claim 1 wherein said body member includes a grippable region and gripping means for gripping said grippable region and control means for orienting said grippable region through said gripping means.

7. A hydraulic atomization spray gun as set forth in claim 5 wherein said body member includes a grippable region and gripping means for gripping said grippable region and control means for orienting said grippable region through said gripping means.