

Taifun[®] GSL

User Manual

english



IMPORTANT

Please read these instructions carefully, before using your Taifun GSL rebuildable tank atomizer.

Thank you for purchasing a Taifun® GSL. With this product you have purchased a high quality rebuildable tank atomizer, which has been designed exclusively for use with e-liquid. Before use it is necessary to install a coil of resistance wire (e.g. NiCr wire), and a suitable wick (e.g. cotton, mesh, PTFE) according to the instructions of this manual.

Furthermore, it is required to fill the atomizer with the provided e-liquid. If you are having trouble making a suitable coil, or if you have no previous experience with rebuildable atomizers, please contact your supplier or **www.smokerstore.de**.

After the attachment of a new coil, the resistance should be measured. To do this, use a multimeter or a suitable battery device with resistance measurement. If a short circuit is detected, the atomizer must never be put into operation. Short circuits can cause damage to the battery device and/or batteries. In this case, please correct the coil or make a new coil.

IMPORTANT

**Please use only liquids which explicitly
are intended for use in e-cigarettes.**

The Taifun® GSL is made of high quality materials and has been thoroughly cleaned prior to delivery. An intensive cleaning is not necessary. Some residues resulting from the already completed cleaning, or the pretreatment of the o-rings with glycerine may be visible.

If you want to clean the atomizer after longer use, a short rinse of all parts under warm water is sufficient.

Please let all parts dry well before assembling the atomizer again. We also recommend moistening the o-rings with a little liquid or glycerin prior to assembly. This increases the durability of the o-rings and simplifies the assembly.

If an o-ring or an insulator is damaged, replace it please. The necessary spare parts are partially included with delivery and can be reordered via your supplier or **www.smokerstore.de**.

Scope of delivery Taifun® GSL

- 1 x Rebuildable Atomizer Taifun® GSL
- 1 x Info card for authenticity verification
- 1 x Drip Tip GSL
- 1 x Sealing rings (spare parts)
- 2 x PTFE tubes (wick)
- 1 x Wooden gift box

Specifications

Diameter:	23mm
Length (without Drip Tip):	50,0 mm
Weight :	approx. 90 g
Capacity:	approx. 5ml
Material:	Stainless steel (1.4301), Borosilicate glass, PTFE (Polytetrafluorethylen)

Attaching a coil (short version)



On the base there are two screws used to fasten the coil (positive and negative pole). The coil should be mounted centrally above the air outlet. Please make sure the coil doesn't touch the surrounding metal parts (e.g. chamber sleeve) to prevent a short circuit.



The wick is guided through the coil, and placed, into the lateral recesses of the base.



The chamber cap is placed onto the chamber sleeve. The orientation of the wick holes plays a decisive role. They should be directly above the cotton.



Now you have to insert the wicks into the wick holes. They are used to transport liquid from the tank to the chamber.

There are several possibilities (eg mesh, PTFE, wick pads).

Detailed instructions and different examples of wicks are at the end of this manual.

→ See **wick-examples**

Airflow Control

Decisive for a good steam development and an intense flavor development of Liquids is a good as possible airflow to the coil.

Therefore the Taifun® GSL hat two separate Airflow Controls. With these you can adjust the airflow both below and above the coil.

To enlarge, or decrease the airflow you can open the holes for air intake, or close by the lateral displacement of the outer rings.

The adjustment of the lower airflow is supplied via the AFC ring which is located on the underside of the base and has two differently sized slots. There are eight air holes under the AFC-ring in total (four on each side).

While on the one side the holes 1,3,5 and 7 are located, the holes 2,4,6 and 8 are placed on the opposite side. Through the slots in the AFC ring you can now alternately open or close another hole on each side.

You have the option either to adjust the air passage between one and eight open air holes.

Another AFC is attached onto the side at the level of the wick. Overall, there are 12 air holes, with 4 holes each mounted at a distance of 120°.

With the AFC ring you can open between one and four holes at the same time. It is advisable to choose the side which is located near the winding and is not blocked by the cotton wool.

Optional an AFC ring with 3 slots is available. It allows to open up to 12 additional air holes.

➔ see **Using the optional AFC ring**



Filling the tank



When filling the tank, the tank must be upside down.
Unscrew the base from the tank.



The liquid can now be poured into the tank.



It is important to ensure that the liquid is filled to maximum at the level of the sealing ring. Otherwise, the liquid passes into the air channel.

During the screwing you should continue to keep the tank upside down.



After screwing together the level of liquid can be seen through the window in the tank (not when using the full-stainless steel tank).

Using the optional AFC ring

The optional AFC-ring for the upper air supply has three slots, to match the air holes of the evaporator chamber.

In order to use it the supplied standard AFC ring must be pulled off. Subsequently, the optional AFC ring is attached.

It is now possible to open up to 12 air holes.

Now, the airflow reaches the wick from 4 directions (1x down, 3x side). This creates a very slight airflow and intensified flavor.

Here you can see the 3 side air intakes.

Here you can see the lower air intake.



Using the 18mm conical AFC ring (lower AFC)



After the atomizer has been unscrewed from the battery, the lower AFC ring can be pulled off downwards.



Then you put the conical AFC ring onto the bottom of the base.



The Taifun® GSL now fits better visually to a mod with 18mm diameter (eg Pipeline Pro Slim).



The two AFC rings side by side in comparison.

Conversion to dripper

Using the dripper cover (optional accessory), the TAIFUN® GSL can be converted to a dripper.

For this purpose the chamber cover must be removed first.

The tank and the top cap from the standard package is not needed for the dripper. Instead, you now use the dripper cap.

The dripper cap is screwed directly onto the chamber sleeve.

The Taifun® GSL Dripper is now fully assembled, and can be used after application of a suitable coil.



Adjusting the positive pole



On some devices, it may be necessary to adjust the positive pole of the Taifun® GSL to match the pole of the device.



For this purpose, the screw has to be screwed 1 or 2 turns with a suitable screwdriver.



Unscrewing the screw too far may cause damage to the positive terminal of the battery. Screw the positive pole only so far beyond as necessary to ensure a clean contact with the battery.



Left: positive pole is completely screwed in
 Middle: positive pole is unscrewed 1-2 turns
 Right: positive pole is unscrewed very far



Standard position of the positive pole

Using the full-stainless steel tank

Instead of the combined steel/glass tank with viewing windows, the stainless steel tank (optional accessory) can be used. For this, the standard tank should be completely drained. Then it can be unscrewed.

The top cap is unscrewed from the tank.

Now, the top cap is screwed onto the full-stainless steel tank.

Once the top cap was screwed, the tank can be refilled.

➔ see **Filling the Tank**

By using the stainless steel tank, the capacity is increased to about 4.2 ml.

IMPORTANT

The full stainless steel tank has two different threads. The top cap is screwed onto the short threads. The long thread of the tank is screwed later on the base.



Changing the glass insert



If the glass in the tank should be damaged, it can be replaced by a spare glass. For suitable replacement parts please contact your dealer or www.smokerstore.de.

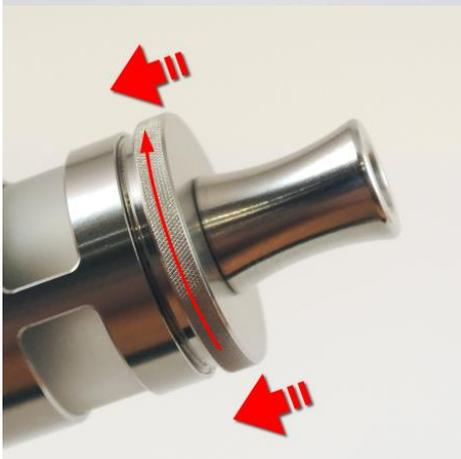


To change the glass, the top cap must be unscrewed from the tank first.



The defective glass can now be carefully removed and be replaced with a new glass insert.

On this occasion you should also check the surrounding O-rings.



Then, the top cap is screwed on again.

The tank can now be filled again.

➔ see **Filling the tank**

Parts of the Taifun® GSL



- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) Base | 12) 18,5x1,5mm o-ring (tank cover) |
| 2) Screw (positive) | 13) tank cover |
| 3) Screw (negative) | 14) glass insert |
| 4) Spring | 15) chamber cap |
| 5) Positive pole | 16) 15x1mm o-ring (chamber cap) |
| 6) 17x1,5mm o-ring (base) | 17) top cap |
| 7) 17 x1mm o-ring (AFC) | 18) 4x1mm o-ring (chimney) |
| 8) chamber sleeve | 19) 17x1,5mm o-ring (top cap) |
| 9) 17x1 mm o-ring (chamber sleeve) | 20) drip tip |
| 10) AFC ring (chamber sleeve) | 21) 2x 5x1,5mm o-ring (drip tip) |
| 11) AFC ring (base) | |

Assembly of the Taifun® GSL



Pic. 1: In the base [1] there are recesses for the two o-rings [6,7].



Pic. 2: In these recesses, the two o-rings [6,7] are attached.



Pic. 3: The spring [4] and the screw [5] are screwed together in the base [1].



Pic. 4: The screw [5] can be adjusted with a screwdriver.



Pic. 5: The long screw [2] is the positive terminal, the short screw [3] the negative. Both are plugged into the base [1] and tightened slightly.



Pic. 6: On these two pole screws [2,3], the coil is attached later.



Pic. 7: When tightening, use a suitable screwdriver.



Pic. 8: The AFC ring [11] is placed on the base [1] and held there by the o-ring [7].



Pic. 9: The AFC-ring [11] should be fitted with easily rotating movements. Be careful not to damage the o-ring.



Pic. 10: On the chamber sleeve [8] there is a recess for the o-ring [9].



Pic. 11: The o-ring [9] is attached to the chamber sleeve [8] in the designated recess.



Pic. 12: Now the AFC-ring [10] can be inserted from the top of the chamber sleeve [8].



Pic. 13: The o-ring [9] holds the AFC-ring [10] in place.



Pic. 14: The chamber cap [15] also has a recess for the o-ring [16].



Pic. 15: After the o-ring is attached, the chamber cap [15] will be carefully plugged into the chamber sleeve [8].



Pic. 16: Slightly not damaging rotating movements are recommended.

Assembly of the Taifun® GSL



Pic. 17: Inside the tank cover is a groove for the o-ring [12].



Pic. 18: The o-ring [12] is now attached to the tank cover [13].



Pic. 19: The glass tank [14] will be inserted into the tank cover [13]. The o-ring [12] seals it.



Pic. 20: The top cap and the chimney form a single unit [17]. In the recesses the o-rings [18,19] are attached.



Pic. 21: The smaller o-ring [18] is used to seal against the chamber cap. The big o-ring [19] seals the tank.



Pic. 22: The top cap [17] is carefully screwed onto the tank cover [13]. The glass insert is fixed in place by the o-ring [19].



Pic. 23: Instead of the tank cover with glass insert, you can also use the full-stainless steel tank.



Pic. 24: The two o-rings [21] be brought up on the drip tip [20].



Pic. 25: We now have 4 components: base [A], the atomizer chamber [B], tank with top cap [C] and the drip tip [D].



Pic. 26: The atomizer chamber [8,10,15] is now screwed onto the base [1.11].



Pic. 27: Finally, the tank [13] is screwed onto the atomizer chamber [8].



Pic. 28: The TAIFUN® GSL is now fully assembled.

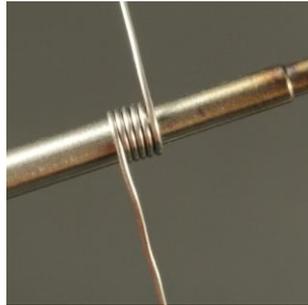
IMPORTANT

It is recommended that you wet the o-rings with liquid, while assembling the Taifun® GSL. This allows the individual parts to screw much better.

Attaching the coil



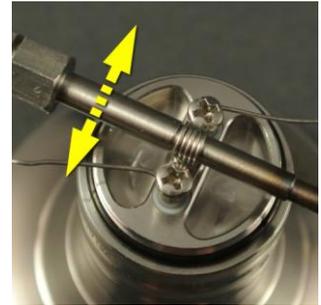
Pic. 1: First, the screws are loosened somewhat for the attachment of the coil.



Pic. 2: On a winding aid several turns of resistance wire being formed into a coil.



Pic. 3: The wire is placed under the screws. These are then tightened carefully.



Pic. 4: Adjust the coil with the winding aid.



Pic. 5: The winding aid can now be removed. Cut off excess wire on both sides.



Pic. 6: The coil should now be exactly centered.

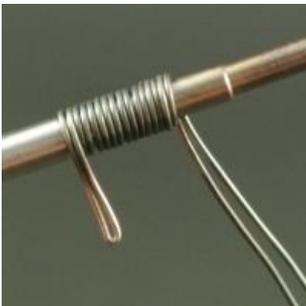


Pic. 7: It should be floating about 1-1.5mm over the air hole.

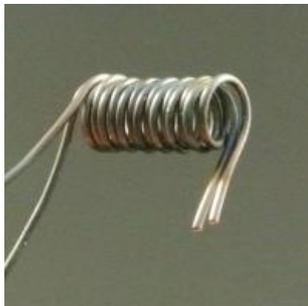


Pic. 8: It is important to make sure that the ends of the wires are not touching the chamber sleeve.

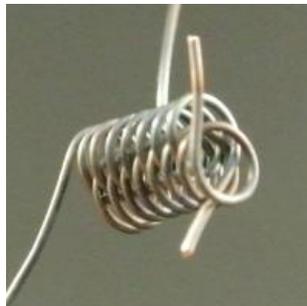
In addition to the shown microcoil, where the individual turns of the wire are close together, "open" coils are also very popular.



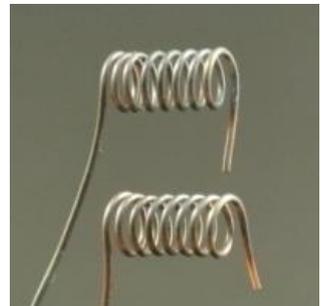
Pic.1: An approximately 25 cm long wire is folded over in the middle, and wrapped in parallel windings around a winding aid.



Pic.2: The folded edge is cut off



Pic.3: Now the two windings can be separated.



Pic. 4: Now you have 2 coils , with even space between the turns.

The winding is then used as usual.

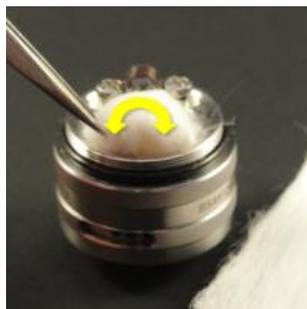
Attaching the cotton (Option A)



Pic. 1: You need two stripes of cotton, approx. 2x4 cm long.



Pic. 2: These are rolled or folded into a small package.



Pic. 3: This will be inserted next to to the winding .



Pic. 4: It might look like a finished winding, however, there is still not cotton in the winding itself.



Pic. 5: The cotton will be pushed through the coil, as usual.



Pic. 6: The ends are shortened.



Pic. 7: The lower buffer will push the cotton of the coil upward.



Pic. 8: If you screwing the chamber sleeve on, the cotton reaches up to the edge.

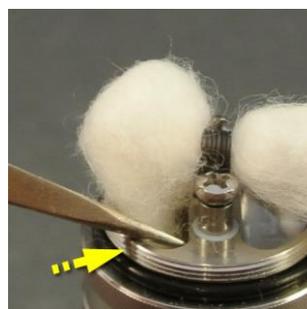
Attaching the cotton (Option B)



Pic. 1: Now you need a cotton strip about 5 cm long which is passed through the coil.



Pic. 2: The cotton may possibly be shortened a bit on the sides.



Pic. 3: Using tweezers, lead the cotton into the side recesses of the base.



Pic. 4: The cotton should thereby fill the depression well, but by no means be stuffed into it.



Pic. 5: A completed coil assembly should look like this.



Pic. 6: The chamber sleeve is screwed carefully. The coil should not be displaced.



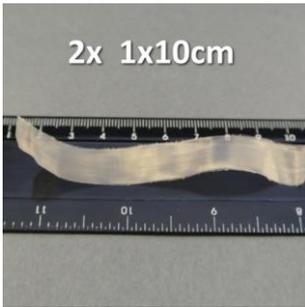
Pic. 7: Put the chamber cap at the chamber sleeve. The wick holes should land above the cotton.



Pic. 8: When you look through the wick holes, you should see the batting.

It is recommended to moisten the cotton wool with liquid prior to installation of chamber cap.

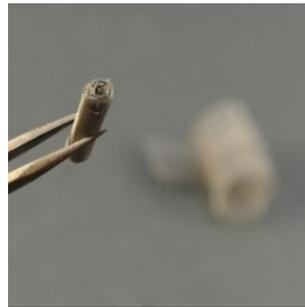
Mesh Wicks



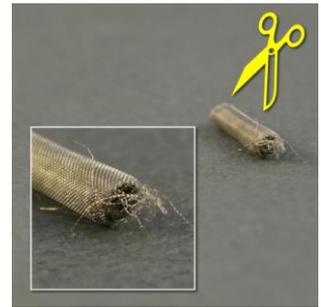
Pic. 1: For these wicks you need two pieces of mesh. These should be approx 1cm wide, and 5-10 cm long.



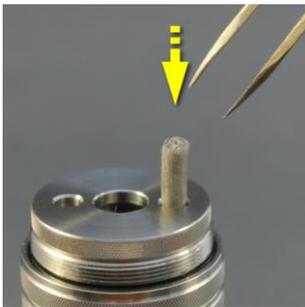
Pic. 2: The mesh is formed into a roll, which is then used as a wick. You should not roll the wick too tight.



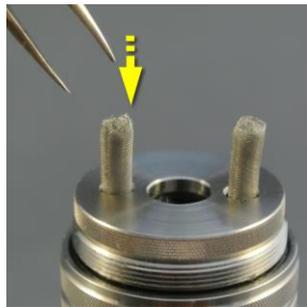
Pic. 3: In the center of the wick a small hole can remain. The longer the mesh piece is, the smaller is the hole in the wick.



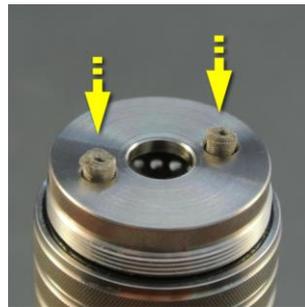
Pic. 4: If the mesh becomes frayed at the edges, it is recommended to remove these thin threads with scissors.



Pic. 5: The first roll is pushed in the chamber cap with slightly rotating movements. Do not apply pressure.



Pic. 6: In the same way the second roll is used. Push until you feel that they rest on the cotton.



Pic. 7: Now cut the rolls approximately 1-2 mm above the chamber cap. Make sure not to deform the rolls.



Pic. 8: Now both rolls should loosely rest on the cotton, but sit tight enough and not fall out by themselves.

Mesh wicks offer an extremely good liquid flow, even with power above 20 watts. Depending on the viscosity of liquids it is recommended to roll the wicks more loosely or tightly.

PTFE Wicks



Pic. 1: Included are several PTFE tubes.



Pic. 2: These are pushed from above through the wick holes until they are stuck.



Pic. 3: The tubes are completely submerged in the chamber cap.



Pic. 4: They should stand out a bit below far from the chamber cap.



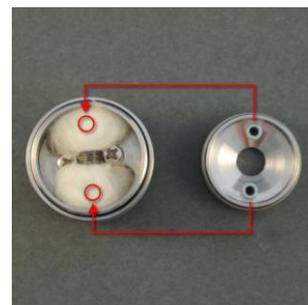
Pic. 5: The second tube is attached in the same manner.



Pic. 6: On the top, both tubes should now be flush with the chamber cap.



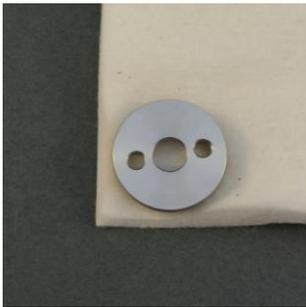
Pic. 7: However, you should definitely pay attention that they do not touch the coil.



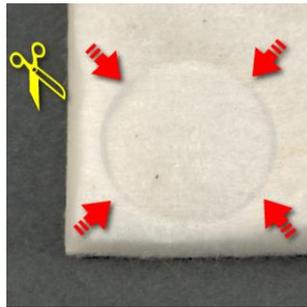
Pic. 8: For this purpose they should be placed just above the cotton.

**PTFE wicks provide good liquid flow until about 20 watts.
At higher powers, it is advisable to use mesh wicks.**

Cotton pad wicks



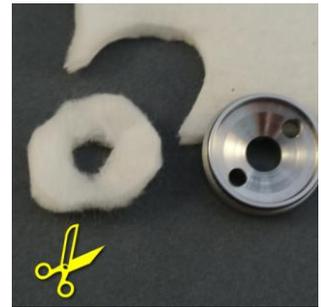
Pic. 1: Place the chamber cap on the corner of a cotton pad, and press it down.



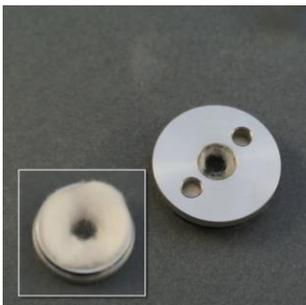
Pic. 2: Cut the pad along the markings.



Pic. 3: Now the cotton should have approx. the size of the chamber cap.



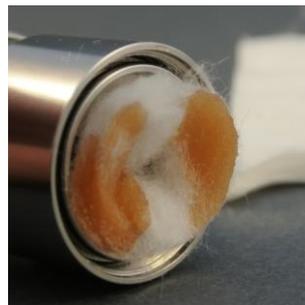
Pic. 4: Cut a small hole in the middle.



Pic. 5: Place the pad in the chamber cap. Make sure the hole in the middle remains free.



Pic. 6: The pad is the connection between the tank and the atomizer chamber.



Pic. 7: Within a few seconds, it will be soaked with liquid, and the liquid can pass on to the cotton in the coil.



Pic. 8: Even after changing the actual coil, the cotton pad wick can still be used.

**Cotton pad wicks provide a very good liquid flow to the coil.
It is recommended to moisten the wick pads with liquid before the first firing of the coil.**

Cotton wick



Pic. 1: Place the chamber cap on the chamber sleeve.



Pic. 2: You can see the cotton through the wick holes.



Pic. 3: Remove two narrow pieces of cotton wool from a cotton pad.



Pic. 4: These pieces are pushed through the wick holes.



Pic. 5: They should thereby rest on the cotton at the sides of the coil and should be pushed until they no longer protrude from the chamber cap holes.



Pic. 6: If you open the chamber again to access the coil, it may happen that the cotton wicks remain hanging on the coil.



Pic. 7: Then it may be necessary that the wicks must be replaced.



Pic. 8: Even if the cotton wicks remain in the wick holes, you should replace them.

Cotton wicks are easy to produce for beginners and operate mostly without problems. Prior to the first firing of the coil they should also be moistened with liquid.

Cotton strips



Pic. 1: The cotton of the coil does not reach to the top of the chamber.



Pic. 2: Cut two stripes of cotton, approx. 1cm long.



Pic. 3: Put the stripes on top of the cotton.



Pic. 4: You can press the edges of the stripes slightly into the chamber.



Pic. 5: Now there should be very much cotton inside the chamber.



Pic. 6: Place the chamber cap on the chamber sleeve. The chamber cap should now have contact with the cotton stripes.



Pic. 7: You may place some additional cotton in the chamber cap holes.



Pic. 8: An enormously great cotton buffer now ensures good liquid flow.

**If you have enough cotton in the chamber, additional wicks are not absolutely necessary.
Prior to the first firing of the coil they should also be moistened with liquid.**



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