



### Choosing the Proper Spray Gun for Your Application



#### High Volume Low Pressure (HVLP)

HVLP was developed to improve transfer efficiency over traditional conventional air spray technology. HVLP transfer efficiency is a minimum of 65% as long as the pressure coming out of the aircap does not exceed 10 psi. This will normally put almost twice as much paint on the panel as a suction feed gun. At this rate a good spray gun will pay for itself in paint saving within the first paint job or two. Finish quality is very good. In some areas, HVLP technology is required to comply with environmental standards.

If you are not in these areas, you can turn the pressure up about 5 lbs. Above the pressure listed for the gun. This will give you better atomization. The max pressure listing on the side of the gun is to meet the VOC specifications for being HVLP, but a slightly higher pressure will sometimes give you a better pattern.

#### Low Volume Low Pressure (LVLP)



### **Compliant**

Compliant technology delivers transfers efficiency equal to or better than HVLP as long as the inlet pressure to the gun does not exceed 35 psi. However, you sometimes need to spray at a higher pressure in order achieve optimum atomization. The finish quality is comparable to air spray, air consumption is lower than HVLP, and the production rates are higher than HVLP. This technology is also capable of atomizing higher viscosity materials.

### **Turbine Sprayers**

Turbine sprayers heat the solvent based paints to make the paints flow better. Your transfer efficiency is like that of an HVLP. However, because your are heating up your painting solvents, it is very hard to adjust your reducers for proper dry times. They tend to dry too quickly to achieve a nice glossy finish.