All Parex USA products can be put into four categories to determine the type of equipment you will need. The categories are Coatings, Textured Finishes, EIFS base coats, and Stucco base coats. Please refer to the Pumping/Spraying Equipment Chart.

There are three basic factors for successfully spraying or pumping Parex USA products.

1. The material viscosity and volume
2. Orifice size of the nozzle
3. Air pressure

You need to determine the type and amount of material you want to spray or pump. If you are going to spray or pump, you must have the proper equipment for the product you intend to use.

Stucco base coats and heavier cement stucco finishes will require equipment that will pump large volumes of materials using piston or rotor/stator pumps. These pumps usually have hoses that range in diameter from 3 inches to 1 inch and are either electric, gas, or diesel powered.

Textured Finishes and non-textured coatings require less volume and can easily be applied with hand held hoppers. Airless and HVLP sprayers can spray non-textured coatings. There are many types of pumps and sprayers and most work very well. Since one type does not work for every product, it is important to supply the following information to determine what equipment is right for your project.

Remember that every job is different and not all jobs are right for spray application. Prep work is very important to protect windows and other surfaces from overspray. Jobs with many windows or lots of prep work may be hand applied faster than spray applied because of the amount of prep work involved. On some jobs more time is spent on prep work than the actual spray application. Other jobs, such as tilt up or poured in place, have large areas of wall space with few windows and openings and are ideal for spraying. Nearby areas potentially exposed to overspray may also rule out spraying. Consider all these variables when determining whether to spray or trowel apply.
The following is a list of equipment suppliers that can recommend the right equipment for your needs.

2. HyFlex Corporation (joe@hyflexcorp.com) 866-849-6246
3. Graco (www.graco.com) 612-623-6000
5. Quikspray (www.quikspray.com) 419-732-2611

**Spraying Parex USA Acrylic Finishes:**

1. Spray Equipment most commonly used:
   a. Hopper Gun
   b. Rotar Stater
   c. Piston Pump
   d. Pressure Pot

2. Key Points
   a. Material Viscosity (workability). All Parex USA Finishes will need water added to aid the flow of material through the spray equipment. Try testing the flow first without the use of air. The material should flow smoothly out the end of the orifice. If the material is still too thick and does not flow smoothly more water should be added. Always keep track of the amount of water used. The same amount must be added to each pail.

   b. Orifice Size (the size of the hole the material has to pass through). Smaller orifices spray fine textures. Larger orifices spray more of a splattered or blotchy texture. You must be sure the aggregate of the material to be sprayed will pass through the orifice.

   c. Air Pressure (5psi to 75 psi). Air pressure plays a very important part in the final appearance of the texture. The same material sprayed through a small orifice with 15 psi of air pressure will have a different texture than if it was sprayed at 45 psi. Always try a range of air pressures. Once the desired texture is achieved keep the same pressure for the entire job. Note: Most finishes are sprayed between 15 and 40 psi. Choose the pressure that right for you.

3. Summary:
   The three key points to any spray texture are material viscosity, orifice size, and air pressure. Always try spraying on a sample wall first. The person who will be doing the spraying should also do the sample. Limit the crew to only two if not one spray person. Even with the same setting a different person can spray a different texture. Whenever possible, use a texture that does not have to be touched after it’s been sprayed. This will reduce some labor cost. Remember that a good spray job is only as good as the prep-work. Protect all surroundings from over-spray and always have enough man power to keep up with the equipment.
# Spray and Pumping Equipment for Parex USA Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Hopper Gun</th>
<th>Airless Sprayer</th>
<th>HVLP (High Volume Low Pressure)</th>
<th>Piston Pump</th>
<th>Rotor/Stator Pump</th>
<th>Other Equipment</th>
<th>Helpful Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acrylic, Elastomeric and Cement Finishes</td>
<td>All finishes with aggregate sizes 0.5mm - 3.0 mm</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Possibility</td>
<td>Adding the correct amount of water up to 20 oz. and air pressure 8 to 40 PSI is important to achieve an acceptable texture. Orifice size 1/8&quot; to 1/2&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stucco</td>
<td>Fiber 47 Armourwall 202, 210, Fastwall Stucco Bases</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Possibility</td>
<td>Small amounts of approved additives may be used to help the flow of material. Contact the Parex USA Tech Support Dept. for approval.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adhesives &amp; Base Coats</td>
<td>All EIFS Base Coats, Stucco Level Coat, WeatherDry and ABC-N1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Possibility</td>
<td>Adding the correct amount of water and air pressure is important to achieve good workability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primers, Non-Textured Coatings, Conditioners, and Secondary Barriers</td>
<td>WeatherSeal Spray &amp; Roll-On</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Possibility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WeatherSeal Trowel-On All DPR Non-Textured Coatings</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Possibility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>310 Primer Clear Sealer and Bonding Agents</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Possibility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>313 Sanded Primer</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Possibility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>