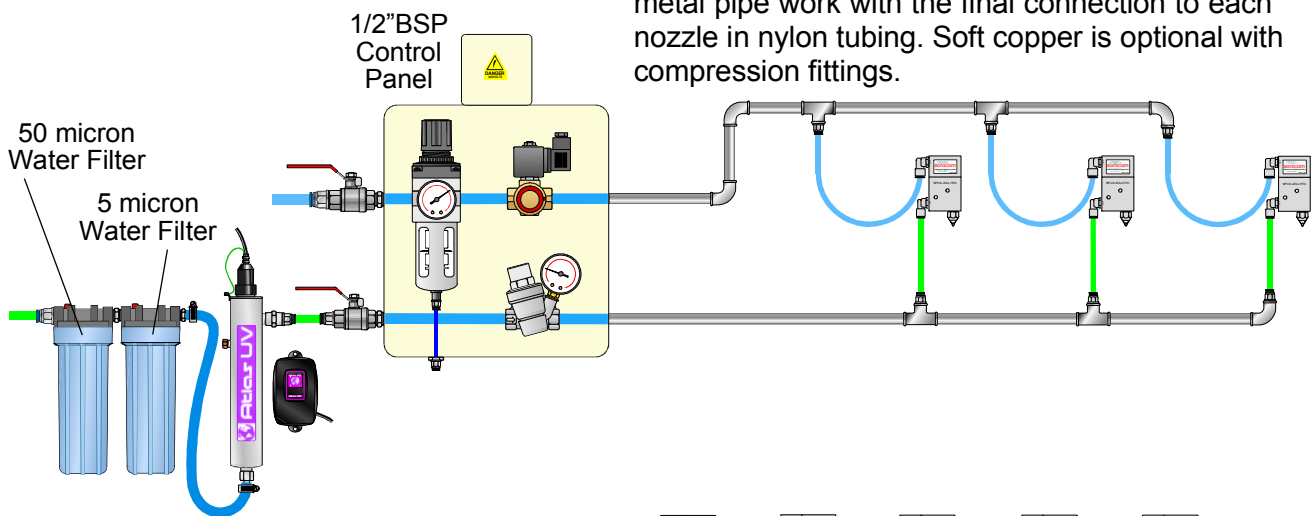
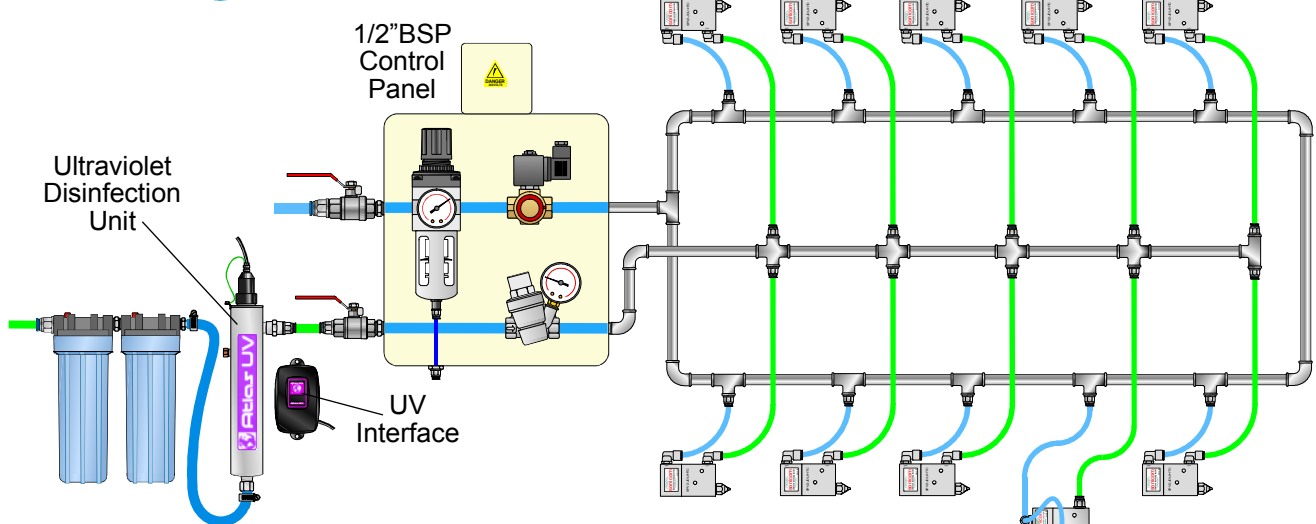


Circuit #1: Illustrates a simple two-nozzle system controlled by a solenoid valve and connected using nylon tubing and plastic push-in type fittings.

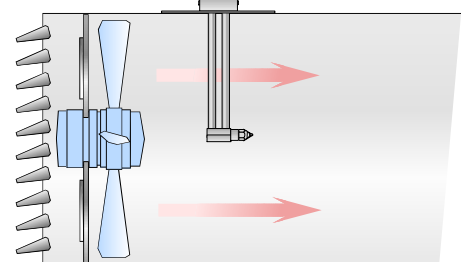


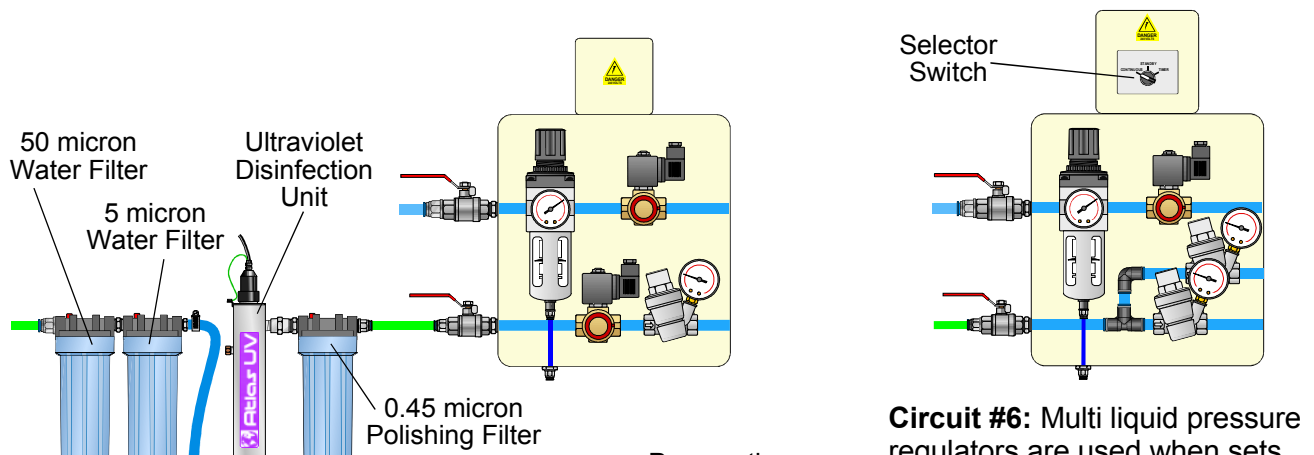
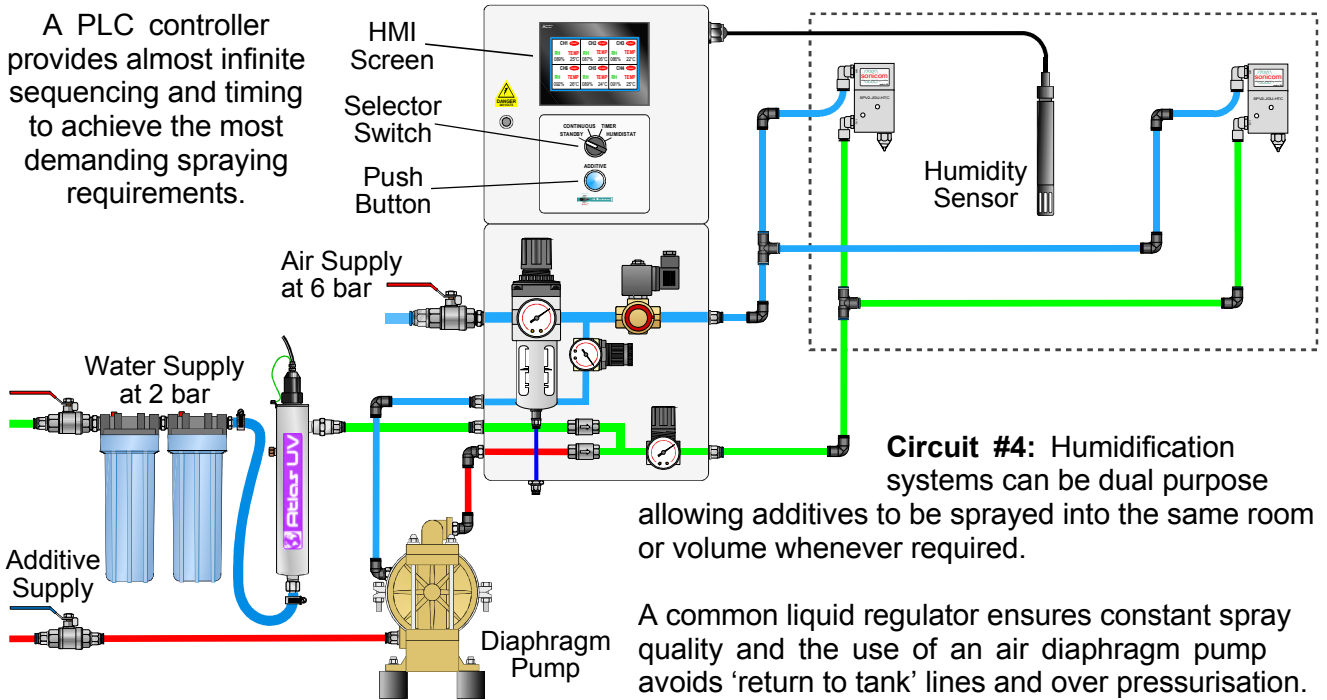
Circuit #2: Shows nozzle assemblies piped using metal pipe work with the final connection to each nozzle in nylon tubing. Soft copper is optional with compression fittings.



Circuit #3: When piping up a number of nozzles it can be advantageous to create a ring main allowing the air to distribute more evenly and avoid starvation to nozzles furthest away from the control panel or source. It is not usually necessary to create a ring for the liquid supply.

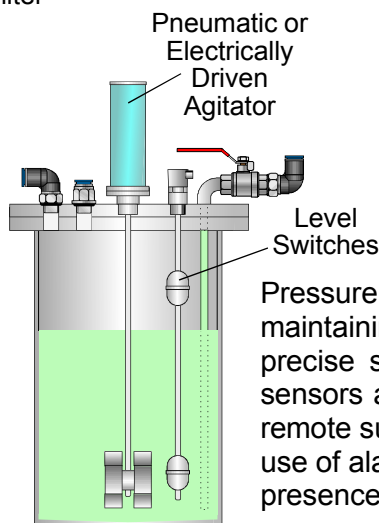
In this circuit, a lance mounted in a duct has been connected to the same bank of nozzles to save having an additional control system.





Two solenoid valves are used when nozzles are mounted in adaptors to stop the water flow when the atomising air is turned off or to allow a timed delay between the two.

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When it is necessary to keep material mixed, a pneumatic or electric motor is fitted to the tank with a submersed agitator head.

Circuit #6: Multi liquid pressure regulators are used when sets of nozzles are mounted at high and low levels and require their own specific pressure settings for optimum spraying results.

Pressure tanks are available for maintaining liquids at an even pressure for precise spraying applications. Level sensors allow for automatic filling from remote supply vessels and facilitate the use of alarm conditions to monitor material presence.