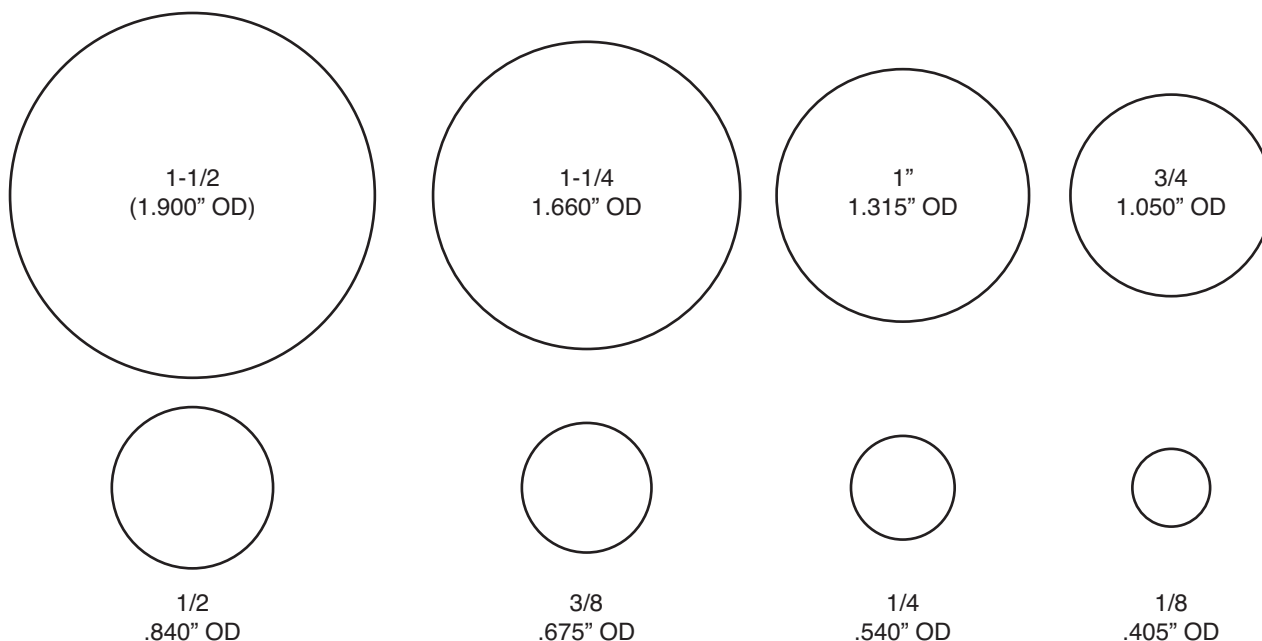


WHAT TYPE OF CONNECTION DO I REQUIRE?

BEX spray nozzles are available in many different connection styles. The most common connection types depend on the industry where the nozzles are being used. Generally, however, the most common connection is the standard tapered, or NPT, pipe thread. The outside diameters of NPT threads are shown below. Most BEX nozzles are also available with BSPT threads. The chart below can also be used for those.

Other common connections include the quick disconnect style, or BEX Zip-Tip®, which is a bayonette style of connection whereby a tip is inserted into a threaded body, and the BEX clip-on K-Ball® series, which is a style of nozzle which connects to a pipe by means of a heavy duty stainless steel clip and eliminates the need for threaded connectors.



WHAT SPRAY CHARACTERISTICS DO I REQUIRE?

A spray may be characterized by describing its spray pattern, flow rate, atomization and spray angle. This catalog describes these characteristics for the listed nozzles, for spraying water under controlled conditions.

SPRAY PATTERN: Common spray patterns (flat, full cone, hollow cone) are all described in this catalog. The spray pattern of a nozzle will generally travel further under higher fluid pressures. However, fine mist-like sprays are very susceptible to air movement, and may be carried away by such movement of air.

FLOW RATE: The flow rates listed in this catalog are for water in U.S. gallons per minute, unless otherwise indicated. "--" in the capacity table means "not recommended at this pressure."

ATOMIZATION: Atomization is primarily dependent on pressure and viscosity, and varies from point to point within a spray pattern. A range of particle sizes is produced, with some average value which varies according to conditions. For this reason, spray droplet sizes are not listed in this catalog. If you require spray droplet information for critical applications, BEX will be pleased to provide you with measurements, using our in-house laser doppler anemometry equipment.

SPRAY ANGLES: The spray angles listed in this catalog are for water spray under controlled conditions. Under low pressure, the sides of the spray may curve due to the acceleration of gravity. Spray angles may also be reduced due to the tendency of spray patterns to interfere with themselves or with spray patterns from adjacent nozzles. Table 1 on page 7 lists theoretical spray coverage for a variety of spray angles at various distances from the nozzle.