

Color Matching

Color matching can be affected by:

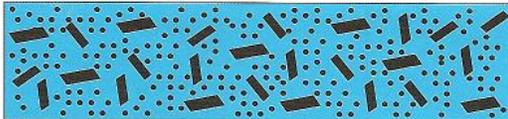
- ▶ Spray gun setups and atomization
- ▶ Air Pressures too high or too low
- ▶ Reducers are too fast or too slow
- ▶ Temperature is too high or low for the products

OEM color variations

The following graphics show several **cross sections** of a metallic color. Although basecoat systems are less susceptible to application variables that alter metallic colors than single stage systems, **it does happen**. The first diagram shows proper application.

NORMAL ORIENTATION OF METALLICS AND PIGMENTS

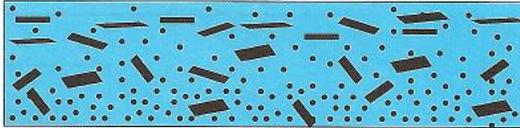
- Standard Color Shade
- Metallic flake and pigment dispersed evenly throughout film.



This is the type of flake orientation that we are looking for. It is consistent throughout the paint.

FLAT ORIENTATION OF METALLICS

- Lighter Color Shade
- Metallic flake toward top of film and flatter.

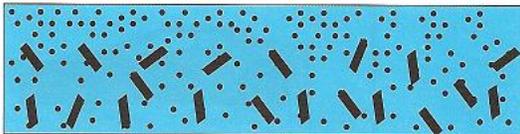


- Pigment toward bottom of film.
- Makes color lighter and grayer.

This flat flake orientation will lead to lighter colors and more light reflection. This can come from fast reducer, too high of gun pressure, poor gun atomization, too fast a painter or too high of temperature and the reducer is flashing too quick.

PERPENDICULAR ORIENTATION OF METALLICS

- Darker Color Shade
- More flake toward bottom of film and more vertical



When your flake settles to the bottom of your paint, you get less reflectiveness and a darker color. This can come from too slow of reducers, too much material (too slow of a painter), too low a temperature or little or no air movement to remove evaporated solvents.

COLOR MATCHING

BLENDING:

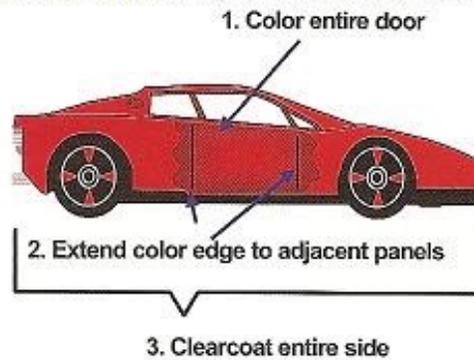
- Blending a color creates an illusion that minimizes a color, texture, or metallic flop mismatch.
- The Rule of thumb is:
Always Be Prepared To Blend!
- We feel it should be Standard Procedure to *prepare* to blend all repairs. Blending is the most effective color matching tool in the painter's arsenal.
- It is far easier to prepare adjacent panels to blend at the beginning of the repair process than in the middle of the repair.

Technicians must use good blending techniques skills to be successful.

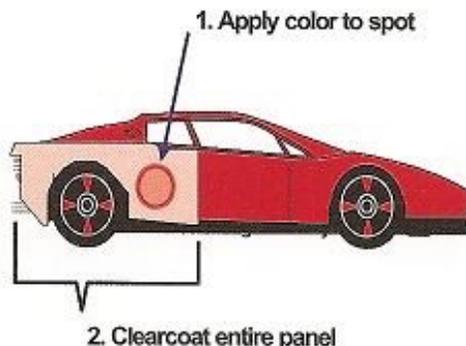
Blending

Blending basecoat is easy. In most cases simply extend each successive coat of color a little beyond the previous coat.

BLENDING: PANEL REPAIR



BLENDING: SPOT REPAIR



In especially challenging situations, the use of a basecoat color blender will mask any color transition in the blending process.