

# **SCH**

**(SUPPLIES) LIMITED**

**Manufacturers & Suppliers of Estate & Garden Machinery**  
**TELEPHONE 01473 328272 • FAX 01473 327177**  
**[www.schsupplies.co.uk](http://www.schsupplies.co.uk)**

## **OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS**



### **Compact Power Sprayer**

**Ref: GBS5**

## DESCRIPTION

The GBS5 sprayer pump is powered by its own rechargeable dry cell battery. The battery and charger are included with the unit. The compact sprayer is mounted on a chassis having four 200mm (8") rubber tyre wheels making it extremely stable and easy to manoeuvre.

## SPECIFICATIONS

Tank Capacity	25L (5 Gallons)
Spray Width	1220mm (48")
Pump Delivery (Open Flow)	7L per minute
Pump Voltage	12v DC bypass
Pump Operation Pressure	3.1 bar
Maximum Fluid Temp	54 °C
Overall Width	430mm (17")
Empty Weight	17kg

## SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

- Never leave your sprayer where someone could trip or walk into it.
- Never allow people to ride on the sprayer.
- Do not use the sprayer in close proximity to other people.
- Do not inhale the chemical.
- Do not allow the chemical to come into contact with food.
- Do not smoke while operating the sprayer with chemicals.
- Do not allow the spray to contaminate rivers or ponds.
- Do not allow children to play with the sprayer.
- Do not spray on windy days.
- Do not use tar-based products.
- Always store the sprayer in a safe place.
- Wear protective clothing and eyewear when operating the sprayer.
- Test and familiarise yourself with the sprayer by using plain water.
- Do not allow the pump to run dry.
- Do not allow the pump to run with the sprayer nozzles closed.

If in doubt, please call the SCH customer help line at **01473 328272**.

## PREPARATION FOR USE

- Fit the battery into the battery compartment
- Place the red / brown wires into the res (+) terminal.
- Place the black / blue wires onto the black (-) terminal
- Place the handle into the rear bracket and fit with retainer pin provided.
  - Red flat for cone spraying – fitted as standard
  - Red wedge for wide angle spraying – supplied separately.
- Fill the container with required spray – mixing and handling as per manufacturer's instructions.

We advise the container is not filled above the 20-litre mark

## MAINTENANCE

- The tank - Flush the machine through with clean water after use.  
Wash out thoroughly twice a year.
- The pump - An inlet filter is fixed to the head of the pump. To clean unscrew the see-through filter bowl and clean. It is very important that on re assembly you place the black 'o' ring seal in the correct position and re fit the bowl.
- Spray nozzles - Make sure they are spraying in an even pattern. There is a filter behind each nozzle which may require cleaning.
- Chassis wheels - Grease twice a year
- Thumb Screws - Remove twice yearly and insert into grease and replace
- General - Check over for tightness of fixings and fittings  
A light spray over with preserving oil in the 'off' season will prolong the sprayer life.
- Make sure to always protect the unit from frost.

## **SPRAYING**

- To commence spraying switch on toggle switch situated on top of the handle.

### Hand Spraying –

- Switch off the sprayer
- Remove the delivery hose from the spray bar (push together and twist)
- Connect the delivery hose to the brass trigger lance
- Switch on the sprayer and begin spraying as required

## **TO FIT: LANCE**

- Remove the black thumbscrew from saddle at the top of the centre post.
- Depress the trigger and place the lance into the saddle with the boom facing forward over the tank.
- Replace the thumbscrew between the trigger and the body of the lance; this holds the lance in place.
- Change the nozzle to the red anvil jet making sure the orifice is facing the ground. To commence spraying depress the black button, moving forward at the required speed

## **TO FIT: SPRAY BOOM**

- Remove the black nozzle holder complete from the end of the trigger lance, replace with the brass adaptor supplied, and fix the boom to the adaptor making sure the orifice faces downwards.

## TROUBLESHOOTING

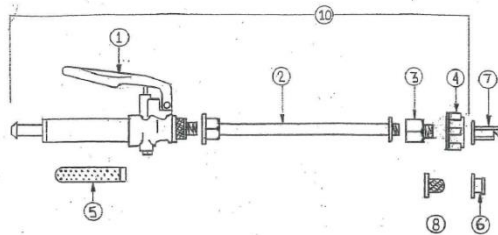
- If the pump fails to operate: - Check the electrical connection
- If the pump fails to deliver: -
  - Check suction hose is in correct position.
  - Check the filter head of pump is clean.
  - If the boom is fitted make sure the nozzles & filters are clear.
  - Check the lance handle is clean by unscrewing the brass barrel, also ensure the nozzle & filter are clear.

## BATTERY CHARGING

- Connect the charger to the plug on the battery wires
- Plug in the charger to the mains supply
- To make sure battery is fully charged leave overnight
- It is advisable to keep the battery charged

The unit will spray on a fully charged battery approximately 2 ½ to 3 hours continuously.

## HAND LANCE



1. Lance Body
2. Lance Tube
3. Nozzle Holder
4. Nozzle Holder Cap
5. Filter
6. Round Nozzle
7. Wedge Nozzle
8. Nozzle Strainer
10. Complete Trigger Assy. Less Nozzle

## **CALLIBRATION**

**Calibrate as directed by the chemical manufacturers' instructions**

## **A SIMPLE GUIDE TO CHEMICAL / FEED APPLICATION**

If the area to be sprayed is 3000 sq. metres. and according to the instructions of the liquid bottle you select says sufficient for 1000 sq. metres. Put 3 bottles in the tank and go over the area (north/south, east/west) until the tank is empty.

Please note that having tested your sprayer with water as advised you may not require a full tank of mixture. Therefore, adjust requirements accordingly.

## **UNDERSTANDING CALIBRATION**

The law requires some 30,00 contractors and employed persons involved in pesticide applications to obtain a Certificate of Competence.

These personnel will receive a good grounding in the safe and efficient use of pesticides. The exemption rules are such that there will be a large pool of people applying pesticides who, at best, will not have undertaken recent training. A few far-sighted employers have incurred not inconsiderable costs by including all their employees on the training courses and will more than recoup on this investment over the years in increased efficiency.

### **Why Calibrate?**

It is now a legal requirement for all users to adhere to the label recommendations with regard to dosage rates, method of application, etc.

Besides being illegal to exceed the maximum recommended dose, getting the application rate wrong can have distinctly adverse effects on the cash flow and budgets.

Consistent overdosing of sites is not only environmentally undesirable; it also increases the risk of damage to non-target species and run- of damage in more sensitive areas. It can, even with a modest spraying programme, cost hundreds of pounds each year in wasted chemical and unnecessary losses.

Under dosing, on the other hand can be equally costly. If weeds, for example are not controlled at the first application, a second later application may be necessary. This may involve higher rates, a more expensive chemical or even hand weeding. Add to this the disruption to work schedules and it becomes evident that careful monitoring and control of all application programmes is essential.

Correct application and efficient monitoring is only possible if all personnel involved have a thorough understanding of calibration techniques.

## TERMINOLOGY

### Treated Area

All chemical data, whether in advisory leaflets or label recommendations, is stated in litre or kilogrammes of product per treated area. The actual area to be treated thus has to be calculated for budgeting, purchasing, job planning and calibration purposes.

### Overall Application

The treated area is equal to the gross area

### Band Application

The treated area is less than the gross area and is calculated thus:

Band width x Band lengths x No of bands

### Spot Application

The treated area is significantly less than the gross area and is calculated thus:

Area of spot =  $0.7855 \times (\text{diameter})^2$  (metres) (derived from  $\pi d^2/4$ )

Treated area (ha) = Area of spot x No of spots per ha  $\div 10,000$

Quite obviously, the smaller the area that can be treated to achieve the desired result; the less costly the operation. With the area calculated, the variables involved can be determined in order to calibrate equipment to complete the spraying operation in a safe and efficient manner.

### Forward Speed

With overall and band applications, control of forward speed is critical in determining how much chemical is applied. This will vary with the type of terrain and must be realistically calculated. In flat terrain where unimpeded progress is possible, forward speed will be greater than in undulating, heavily vegetated conditions. In the latter, trial may be necessary to determine a constant work rate, which can be, maintained both up and downhill.

### Swathe width

The width covered at each pass is known as the swathe width and will vary with, for example, choice of nozzle, operating pressure and height of application. Having selected the appropriate nozzle and operating pressure the height selected must in the case of hand-held equipment be comfortable for the operator.

Equipment is comfortable for the operator. With non-pressurised equipment, such as CDA and gravity systems, there are obviously no operating pressures to worry about.

### Nozzle Output

Nozzle output is critical in all spraying operations and it is important to select a nozzle type appropriate to the viscosity of the concentrate being applied/swathe width required.

### Flow Rate

Flow rate will vary with nozzle type, viscosity, pressure and the ambient temperature at the time of application.

After selecting the most appropriate nozzle for the operation adjustment to pressurise equipment will be necessary to achieve the desired flow rate. Flow rate in powered machinery can be controlled by engine speed and/or internal pressure adjustment.

### Application Rate

Spray coverage of the target being sprayed should be sufficient to give an even application of the correct dose of pesticide on the area to be treated. The manufacturers recommendations must be followed and where there is a choice of options, i.e., high, medium, low, very low volumes, select the most appropriate volume to achieve the desired result.

### Tank Dilution

From the application rate, it is possible to calculate the amount of pesticide required per full tank.

Pesticide per fill (litres) = Tank volume (litres) x Pesticide volume (litres/ha ÷ Diluent's volume (litres/ha)

## CALIBRATION TECHNIQUE

Having determined the above, the next step is to calibrate the actual equipment chosen to apply the required amount of concentrate on the target area.

Each type of application obviously has its own calibration method which must be studied and closely followed, but in general the following notes for spraying equipment will hold good.

It is most important to understand that each applicator will vary slightly from others of the same type and manufacture. Thus, each piece of equipment must be individually calibrated.

The selected nozzles should be filled with water and the correct operating pressure selected.

The output of each nozzle should then be measured by spraying into a measuring jug for a set period of time, e.g., one minute, to give the nozzle output in litres/minutes.

As output will vary from nozzle to nozzle, in boom equipment the output from each nozzle should be checked. In larger boom equipment, at least four nozzles should be checked- one from each section and the output calculated accordingly. If nozzle outputs on boom equipment vary by more than 5%, the faulty nozzles should be replaced.

If output varies by a small amount from the calculated output, with some types of equipment, altering the operating pressure can rectify this. Where the output varies by a large amount, the calibration calculations should be re-checked and the nozzle type changed if necessary.

With all equipment the application pattern is checked and swathe width measured by treating an area of dry soil, concrete, etc.

Once the actual output is known, the forward speed can be calculated, in the case of liquid sprayers, thus: Forward speed (meters/hour) = Measured nozzle output (litres/minute) x 600,000 x (no of nozzles) Volume rate (litres/ha) x Swathe width (meters)

The equipment can then be filled with the recommended mixture of pesticide and dilutants. Never add pesticide concentrate direct to an empty tank, always half-fill the tank with dilutants prior to adding the concentrate and mix thoroughly.

A suitable test area. e.g., A 100m strip can be sprayed at this speed. At the end of this the actual application rate should be determined by topping up the tank using a measuring jug. The forward speed can then be adjusted to ensure that the concentrate is applied at the correct rate.

The serviceability of the equipment can be tested at the same time. Leaks are environmentally unacceptable and waste expensive. Blockages lead to patchy results and both make efficient monitoring impossible.

The full calibration process is only necessary when equipment has not been used for a while, after servicing or after changes in nozzles and pressure are made.

It is however, good practise to check the actual application rate at the commencement of each days work and after lunch. Adjustments can be made as appropriate.

Each employee will require access to a stopwatch and tape measure in order that they can monitor their own output. If resistance is met then this is a good indication that the employee has not understood the reasons behind the calibration process and further training is needed.

The process can be tedious but as operators become more familiar with the techniques, the loss in application time is reduced and more than offset by the improved results obtained.

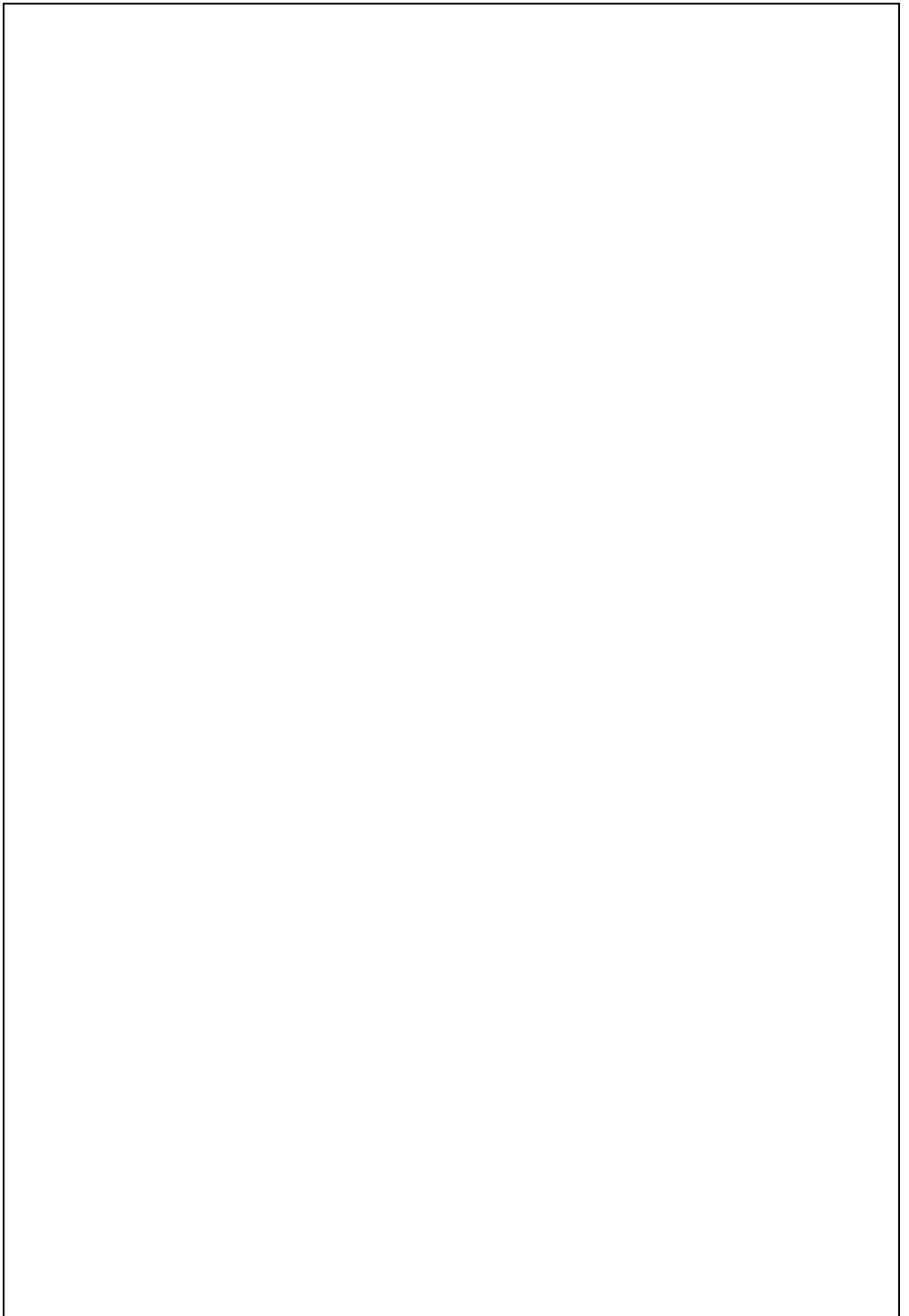
Much can, of course be done by management to simplify the task by the production of job sheets clearly setting out the details of each task and providing space for records to be kept. These when returned, can be filed and the statutory requirement for adequate records to be kept met.

## MANAGEMENT TASKS

1. Analyse the objectives of the operation
2. Select the most effective chemical to achieve these objectives
3. Check the manufacturers recommendations to ensure that it is suitable for the task and select an appropriate application rate
4. Select the most efficient equipment to apply the chemical
5. Calculate the dilution rate per tank: Pesticide per fill =  
Tank volume (l) x Pesticide rate (l/ha) ÷ Dilatant's rate (l/ha)
6. Select an appropriate tank pressure for pressurised equipment
7. Select the correct nozzle to give the required swathe width
8. Calculate the gross area
9. Calculate the ACTUAL area to be treated. Overall application: Treated area = gross area  
Band application (ha): Treated area = Band width (m) x Band length x no of bands  
Width between row (m)  
Spot treatment (ha): Treated area =  $[0.7855 \text{ diam}^2 \text{ (m)}] \times \text{no spots/ha} \div 10,000$
10. Calculate an optimum forward speed based on the equipment to be used, the terrain type and the ease of movement
11. Issue comprehensive yet simple instructions to staff
12. Ensure that a record of the operation and its effectiveness is kept and any problems investigated fully

## SUPERVISORS TASKS

1. Read notes provided and check details
2. Check weather including wind speed and re-schedule operation if unsuitable conditions prevail
3. Ensure all operatives are issued with the correct safety wear, that this is serviceable and worn
4. Fill the sprayer with water and set to correct pressure
5. Measure nozzle flow rates using measuring jug  
Nozzle output (l/min) = quantity of spray in jug (ml) x 60,000 ÷ Time (sec)
6. Adjust pressure to give calculated output (if possible). If significant variation from calculated output, check calibration calculations and, if necessary, change nozzles
7. Spray an area of concrete or dry soil to determine the actual swathe width and for an even droplet pattern. With boom equipment ensure that the spray pattern from each nozzle overlaps correctly
8. Check for leaks and blockages. Blockages should only be cleared by using compressed air and never with wire!
9. Using the actual nozzle output and the actual swathe width determine the actual forward speed required to apply the correct quantity of chemical  
Forward speed = Nozzle output x 600,000 x No of nozzles ÷ Volume rate x swathe width
10. Compare this with the optimum speed and recalculate the operation if necessary
11. Fill the tank with correct quantity of concentrate / dilutants
12. Mark out an appropriate test area, spray and calculate the actual application rate. Adjust the forward speed as appropriate
13. Issue clear and simple instructions based on the actual output of the equipment
14. Monitor the operation and ensure that regular checks on output are made
15. Ensure that tank washings and surplus chemical are disposed of safely in accordance with the law
16. Ensure that adequate records are maintained on the basis of the actual operating parameters



## WARRANTY

Your sprayer is guaranteed for 12 months from date of purchase. This guarantee covers faults which may occur from defective parts or manufacture.

This warranty only covers the sprayer for products that may be diluted with water. Tar based products are not recommended.



If you are missing your free brochure, contact us on **01473 328272**, email **[sales@schsupplies.co.uk](mailto:sales@schsupplies.co.uk)**, or visit our website **[www.schsupplies.co.uk](http://www.schsupplies.co.uk)**

