



BACKPACK SPRAYERS 101: how to purchase, modify, & calibrate

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OUTLINE

Sprayer Types
Modifications
Calibration



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BACKPACK SPRAYER - USES

- Spot treatment
 - e.g medians or landscape beds
- Odd shaped areas
 - circles or triangles
- Around impediments
 - tree, fences, steep slopes
- Directed spraying
 - landscape plants
- Small areas
 - < 1 acre



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BACKPACK SPRAYER - USES



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BACKPACK SPRAYER TYPES

Manual



Battery



Gas



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BACKPACK SPRAYERS - MANUAL TYPES

Piston



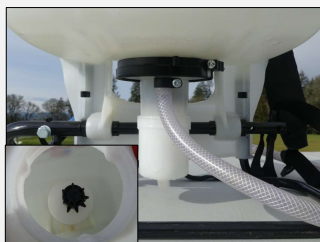
Diaphragm



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MANUAL PUMP TYPE

Piston



Diaphragm



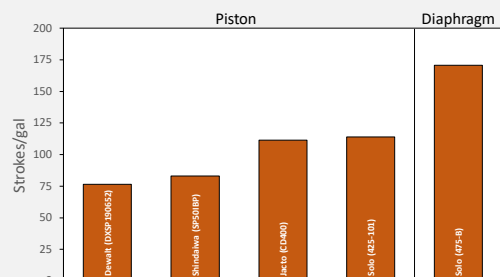
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BACKPACK SPRAYER - TESTING



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PUMP EFFICIENCY



* Test conducted using TeeJet TP9503EVS nozzle at 30 psi (0.26 GPM)

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BACKPACK SPRAYERS - BATTERY

Key Features

- Battery life
- Replaceable battery
- Pressure regulation
- Pump type
- Max pressure/volume (i.e. GPM)



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BACKPACK SPRAYER - COMFORT



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BACKPACK SPRAYER WEIGHTS

Sprayer	Capacity gal	Weight	
		Empty lbs	Full lbs
Dewalt DXSP190652	4	13.5	46.9
Shindaiwa SP501BP	5	13.5	55.2
Jacto CD400	4.2	11.6	46.6
Solo 425-101	4	11	44.4
Solo 475-B	4	11	44.4
Ryobi RY40301	4	12	45.4
Jacto PBJ-16	4.2	11	46.0
Solo 416-Li	5	14	55.7
Solo 433	5.3	18.3	62.5

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BACKPACK SPRAYER - MEASURING

- Easy to read volume measurements
- Easy to see through material



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BACKPACK SPRAYER WANDS

Shindaiwa



Jacto



Dewalt



Solo



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BACKPACK SPRAYER WANDS

Shindaiwa



Jacto

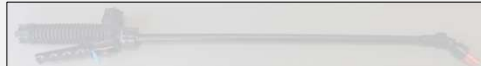


Dewalt



11/16" - 16 ("TeeJet") thread compatible

Solo



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BACKPACK SPRAYER WANDS

Dewalt

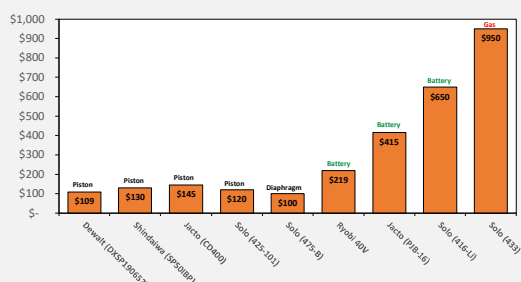


"Spray optimizer"
included with sprayer



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BACKPACK SPRAYER PRICE



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WINNERS

Best Commercial Backpack Sprayer

Shindaiwa (SP501BP)

- Efficient pump
- Comfortable
- Affordable
- Compatible with 11/16" – 16 thread
 - "TeeJet" thread



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WINNERS

Best Homeowner Backpack Sprayer

Dewalt (DXSP190652)

- Efficient pump
- Affordable
- Comes with pressure regulator



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WINNERS

Electric backpack sprayers

- No pumping!
- More affordable
- Light weight

Caveats

- Battery life
- Pump longevity



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FlowZone Typhoon 3

1.12 GPM

120 min run time



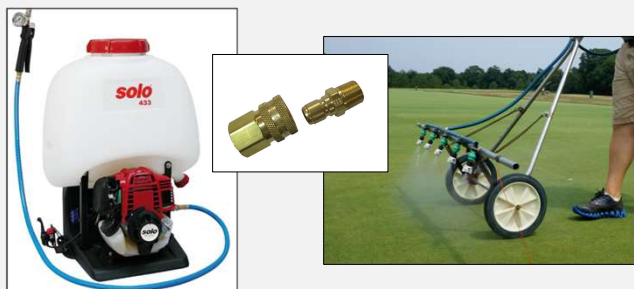
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GAS-POWERED + SPRAYHAWK



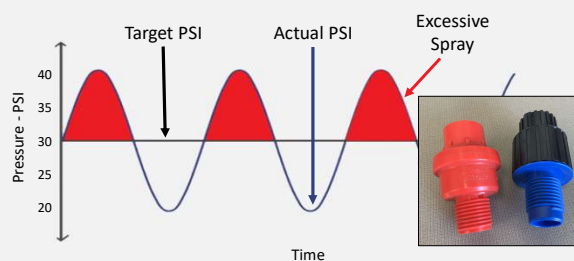
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GAS-POWERED + SPRAYHAWK



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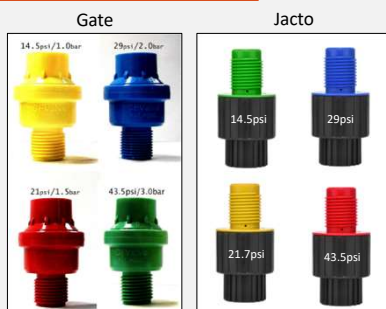
CALIBRATION PROBLEM



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CONSTANT FLOW VALVES (CFV)

- Maintains constant flow and pressure during spray
- Improves accuracy of calibration
- 11/16" – 16 thread required
 - "TeeJet" thread



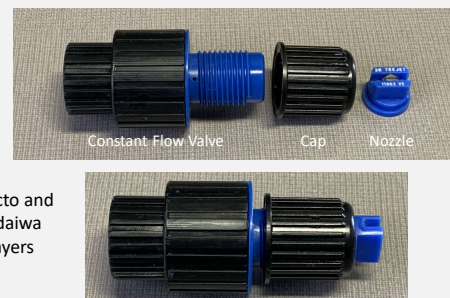
MODIFICATIONS – SPRAY WAND



MODIFICATIONS – CFV/NOZZLE



MODIFICATIONS – CFV/NOZZLE

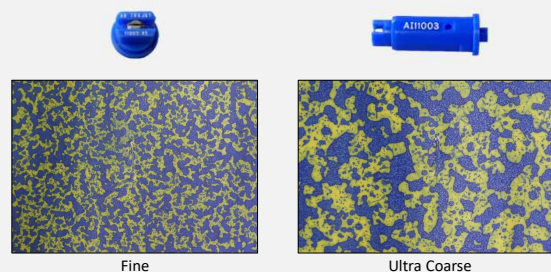


NOZZLE SELECTION



	PSI	DROP SIZE	CAPACITY ONE NOZZLE IN GPM
XR8002	15	M	0.12
XR11002 (50)	20	M	0.14
	30	F	0.17
	40	F	0.20
	50	F	0.22
	60	F	0.24
XR8003	15	M	0.18
XR11003 (50)	20	M	0.21
	30	F	0.26
	40	F	0.30
	50	F	0.34
	60	F	0.37
XR8004	15	C	0.24
XR11004 (50)	20	M	0.28
	30	M	0.35
	40	M	0.40
	50	F	0.45
	60	F	0.48

NOZZLE SELECTION - DROPLET SIZE

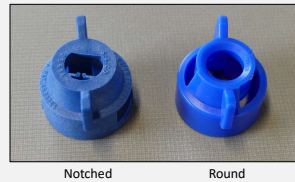


NOZZLE SELECTION – SPOT APPS

Nozzle Pattern



Nozzle Cap



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ACCURATE SPOT APPLICATIONS

- Over application when spot treating with backpack spray
 - Estimated 3 - 5X product rate
- TeeJet MeterJet Spray Gun
 - Each trigger pull releases a predetermined amount of solution
 - Adjustable chamber allows calibration
 - Significant savings in chemicals



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CALIBRATION – 3 STEPS

- 1) Walking speed (MPH)
- 2) Nozzle Output (GPM)
- 3) Spray Width (W; Inches)



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WALKING SPEED (mph)

- I. Mark two points 100 ft apart
- II. Record how long it takes to travel distance
- III. Repeat till you achieve a consistent travel speed
- IV. Calculate travel speed (MPH) by dividing 68.18 by the time required to travel 100 ft
 - Example: $68.18 / 34 \text{ sec} = 2.0 \text{ mph}$



* DO NOT walk too fast

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NOZZLE OUTPUT (GPM)

- I. Fill sprayer half full of water.
- II. Pump the sprayer to pressurize the tank
- III. Pull the handle trigger, start timer for 60 seconds, and collect spray output in a measuring container.
- IV. Determine volume collected and convert the flow rate to gallons per minute (128 fl oz = 1 gal)



* GPM can be determined by looking up the manufacturer's specifications (i.e. TeeJet Catalog)

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SPRAYER WIDTH (W; INCHES)

* Important to maintain constant spray height

- I. Find a comfortable spray height
- II. Spray a test strip using water on dry concrete or gravel
- III. Measure the width of the spray pattern



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CALIBRATION - CALCULATION

$$\text{gal}/1000 \text{ ft}^2 = \frac{136 \times \text{GPM}}{\text{mph} \times W}$$

$$\text{gal}/1000 \text{ ft}^2 = \frac{35.4}{36}$$

$$= 0.98 \text{ gal}/1000 \text{ ft}^2$$

Example

$$\text{mph} = 2.0$$

$$\text{GPM} = 0.26 \text{ gal}$$

$$W = 18 \text{ in}$$

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HANDOUTS

Backpack Sprayer Modification and Calibration
Chris Schmid, Ph.D.

Calibration of backpack sprayers is necessary to determine proper output for each GPM output. The following steps will walk you through the process of determining the correct output for your sprayer.

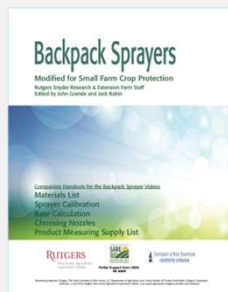
- Walking speed (GPM)** – Walk off two points (20 ft apart) on the surface you will be spraying. Record the amount of time it takes to walk the distance. Repeat the process until you have a consistent time. Divide 100 by the time to find a walking speed you can maintain throughout the spray. (e.g., 100 / 10 = 10 GPM)
- Nozzle output (GPM)** – It is important to use a GPM nozzle with a known output. A nozzle output of 0.26 GPM will make calibration much easier. The nozzle output is listed on the nozzle. If you are using a nozzle with a different output, you will need to adjust the walking speed to match the nozzle output. (e.g., 100 / 10 = 10 GPM)
- Final output (GPM)** – It is important to use a GPM nozzle with a known output. A nozzle output of 0.26 GPM will make calibration much easier. The nozzle output is listed on the nozzle. If you are using a nozzle with a different output, you will need to adjust the walking speed to match the nozzle output. (e.g., 100 / 10 = 10 GPM)
- Sprayer output (GPM)** – It is important to use a GPM nozzle with a known output. A nozzle output of 0.26 GPM will make calibration much easier. The nozzle output is listed on the nozzle. If you are using a nozzle with a different output, you will need to adjust the walking speed to match the nozzle output. (e.g., 100 / 10 = 10 GPM)

Calculate sprayer output using the following equation:

$$\text{gal}/1000 \text{ ft}^2 = \frac{136 \times \text{GPM}}{\text{mph} \times W}$$

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