農用喷霧器之三項試驗

(Three Tests on Sprayer for Farm Usage)

臺大農業試驗場技士

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一、前 言

據農林廳統計:自民國42年推廣農用噴霧器以來 ,至52年年底止,全省已有人力噴霧器 139,439 臺、 動力噴霧器 1,024 臺,普遍使用于作物、蔬菜、果樹 的病蟲害防治,成為常用的農具。目前,本省有多家 廠商製作各式農用噴霧器,為使品質提高,咸覺有建 立產品檢驗標準之必要。

臺大農工系受委託制定農用噴霧器檢驗草案。為 進行此事,已研究擬定多項試驗,希望在此等試驗中 ①了解該項農具之性能,②比較其優劣,③確立檢驗 標準,④建立一迅速確實之檢驗裝置與方法。

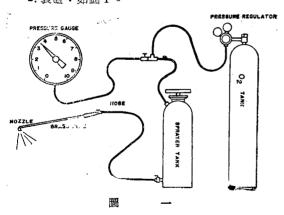
因爲農用噴霧器種類多,打算逐類予以試驗。本 文所載是關于人力全自動式噴霧器已完成之三項試驗 。

二、試驗內容

← 噴霧量 (Nozzle Output) 試驗

1. 目的: 測定噴霧器及噴嘴在某特定壓力條件下 的噴霧量。

2. 裝置:如圖1。



3. 步驟:①將待試噴霧器裝置如圖1。

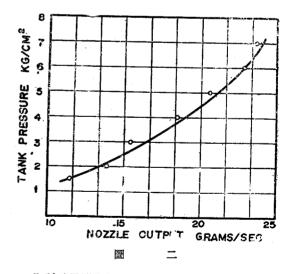
- ②噴霧器筒內灌水(留空氣室),稱其 重量。
- ③由氧氣瓶供給壓力(可供給某一定的 壓力)。
- ④開始噴霧,記錄時間。
- ⑤噴完時,再稱噴霧器筒,知噴出的液

量,除以時間,即爲噴霧量。

4. 數據:

表一:

①空氣室壓力 kg/cm²	② 噴 霧 量 gr/sec	③= ②²×0.0115
7.0	2 3.6	6.4
6.0	22.9	6.0
5.0	20,7	4.9
4.0	18.5	3.9
3.0	15.4	2.7
2,0	13.9	2. 2
1.5	11.4	1.5
空氣室灌滿 7kg/ cm²壓力後即切斷 壓力來源,最後壓 力約2kg/cm²	16.2	



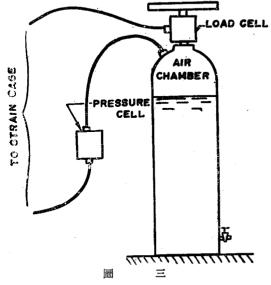
5. 討論及附屬說明:

- ①以上數據是試驗一臺噴霧器,多次試驗的 平均數。
- ②所噴的液體是水。
- ③一般說來,噴霧量約與壓力的平方根成正 比。
- ④本型式噴霧器之使用法,乃先用手幫浦打 氣入空氣室,待空氣室達到相當壓力,然

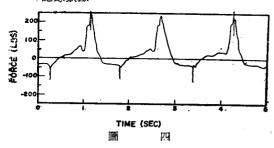
後開啓噴管開關,開始噴藥。而此時空氣 室壓力逐漸下降,直止藥液噴完。表一最 後一欄是正常使用下,該噴霧器之平均噴 霧量。

仁 打氣力量 (Pumping Force) 試驗

- 1. 目的: 測定打氣過程中所需之力量。
- 2. 裝置:如圖3。



- 3. 步骤:①灌水入筒,使空氣室容積爲一定之數 (才能比較優劣)。
 - ②裝置加圖3。
 - ③一人打氣,一人控制Strain Gage。
 - ④在Strain Gage 上的兩個 Channel 分別自動記錄力量與壓力,直止空氣 室壓力到達 100Psi。
- 4. 記錄數據:



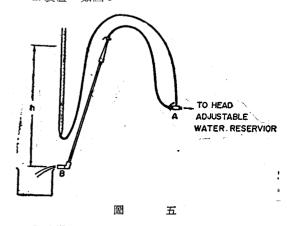
表二:

壓力升高 (Psi)	0~25	25~50	50 ~7 5	75 ~ 100	0~100
所需打氣次數	25.5	27.5	31.5	40.5	125
所需時間 (Sec)	33.0	38.5	53,0	77.5	202

- 7 kg/cm²=93.35 Psi
- 5. 討論及附屬說明:

①圖4爲全部打氣力量記錄之片段,彼時壓

- 力在 80Psi。
- ②被試噴霧器幫浦內徑為 $17/_{16}$ 英寸(約 3.65 公分)行程48.5公分,空氣室容量為5.330 cc。
- ③打氣力量之理論數值可由氣筒之內徑及空氣室之壓力推算而得,實際測得之數值却因磨擦及緩衝彈簧阻力的緣故,甚超過推算之數值。例如,當空氣室壓力爲100Psi時,理論之數值(壓力乘以氣筒內部斷面積)爲162磅,但本試驗實測得之數爲260磅,其中磨擦力約有68磅,此磨擦力之大小實可用以判定該噴霧器機構之優劣。
- ④當空氣室內壓力愈高,非僅所需打氣力量 增大,而且爲增加單位壓力所需之打氣次 數也增多(表二),其增加速度之快速或 緩慢也可顯示其性能之好壞。
- ⑤本試驗,打氣者之體重爲54公斤,所測之 最高打氣力量達118公斤,表示打氣至後 段,不僅靠整個體重,還要加上相當的衝 力。
- ⑥圖4中曲線之零下部份表示:當活塞上行時所受到之磨擦及衝撞阻力。此力量影響藥液筒的穩定。
- (三) 橡皮管、開闢、結頭之能量損失(Hose, Valves, & Fitting Loss)
 - 1. 目的: 測定自噴霧器藥液筒出口至噴嘴(除螺 旋心子及噴孔螺帽) 間壓力之落差。
 - 2. 裝置: 如圖 5。



3. 步驟:

- ①裝置如圖。
- ②調整水頭。
- ③計算出水量,除以時間,即得流量。
- ④改變 h 値,記錄其流量,則該h値即爲該流量時,AB間之水頭損失。
- ⑤在裝置裏,已使 A B 兩點之動壓力(Velocity Head) 相同。

4. 數據:

表三:

鑽孔八喑噹应

表四:

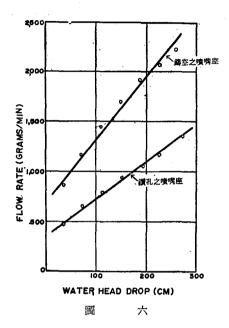
鑄空之噴嘴座

落差h (cm)	流 量 (gr/min)	落差h (cm)	流 量 (gr/min)		
270.0	1,360	256	2,230		
225.0	1,170	224	2,070		
192.0	1, 0 60	185	1,920		
152.0	950	147	1,700		
112.0	800	108	1,450		
72,5	66 0	70	1,170		
34.5	480	35	8 65		

5. 討論及附屬說明:

- ①所得數據乃試驗一組噴管之值。此組噴管包括:開關2個;蝶形接頭1個;圓形皮管接頭1個;5/16"內徑,97公分長之三層橡皮管1節;1公分外徑,59公分長之銅管1節;噴嘴座1個。
- ②表三、表四兩組數據乃更換噴嘴座之結果, 其餘組成另件不變動。噴嘴座是指噴嘴組成 中除去螺旋心子及噴孔螺帽所剩下之座。
- ③此項試驗之流量變動範圍,儘量使其能包含 噴霧量試驗中之噴霧量變動範圍。如此,可 以知道:在實際噴霧中,壓力在噴管中之損 失。

- ④影響水頭損失之因素有:導管之長度、導管 內部粗燥度、導管內徑大小、流速、流體粘 度、開關接頭之孔徑、構造與數量;但與流 體壓力無關。
- ⑤水頭損失約與流量成正比例。



SUMMARY

Sprayers have been used for many years in this country to apply chemicals for the controlling of agricultural pests and insects. There are a great number of manufacturers producing various kinds of sprayers for farm usage, and the number of sprayers sold each year has grown rapidly. Therefore, it is urgently felt that an inspection standard should be made to control its quality.

The Agricultural Engineering Department of National Taiwan University was requisted to work on this subject. A series of tentative test programs have been planned. We hope that in conducting these tests, a general picture of the performance of the various local sprayers may be obtained and a reasonable standard be accordingly established.

Since April 15, 1965 three tests have been finished, which are reported in this paper. The sprayer tested was man-powered compression type.

In the first test, nozzle output at various pressures was measured, and the average output (pressure continually drops from 7 kg/cm² to the end of the spraying) was also computed. The data can be used for computing application rate or other related usage.

In the second test, load cell and pressure cell of strain gage were used to measure and record the pumping force and air chamber pressure. It was found that the friction of the leather bowl was relatively large and the total pumping force was twice as much as the body weight of the operator (59 kg) when the air chamber pressure reaches 7 kg per square cm (about 100 Psi).

In the third test, the hose, valve and fitting loss of the pipe set with alternative nozzle seats were measured. It is found that the cast-hollw nozzle seat causes less pressure drop than the drilled one due to less friction of the former. The water head drop of the pipe set with drilled nozzle seat was about 172 cm at 1,000 cc per minute. of flow rate, that was 2.45 Psi.