



## Rate Calibration: Gandy Spreaders ASB 6500 Series Spreaders

### CALIBRATION

**It is the responsibility of the operator to ensure that each material is properly calibrated in the applicator prior to application to the field.**

**Failure to do so may cause under application which can give ineffective pest control or over application which can result in yield damage or carryover affecting growth of the following crops.**

**The attached charts are to serve only as guides in initial setting, as the chemical, seed or fertilizer is as supplied and run under factory laboratory conditions.**

A few minutes invested before application gives the most effective use of your granular chemical or soil amendment and make wisest use of your turf maintenance efforts.

#### **Remember:**

- Flow rates of chemicals can change because:
- Formulations vary within the same brand or between brands
- Formulations vary between batches or years of manufacture
- Atmospheric conditions alter the chemical's flow-ability
- Poor applicator maintenance changes flow
- Incorrect control/sprocket installation changes rates
- Slide closure, rate gauge or setting has been moved from correct position
- Human error causes miscalculation of rate

#### **To Calibrate:**

- Catch material for weighing. Do not apply directly to field.
- Plan the material you need for quick calibration.
- Example: Scale, recovery bags, calibration tubes, distance measured or timing device.
- Calibration takes minimal time if you are prepared to do it correctly.

### **FOLLOW THE CALIBRATION PROCEDURES ON THE RATE CHART**

#### **CAUTION:**

**Catching material from all or a portion of the outlets (the others being closed) is the recommended calibration procedure, so that no material is applied to the soil until calibration is completed. Doing otherwise is at the operator's risk and responsibility.**



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## ASB 6500 Series Spreaders

Website: [www.gandy.net](http://www.gandy.net) / E-mail: [custsrv@gandy.net](mailto:custsrv@gandy.net)

### General Instructions

- Determine the RATE.** Read the product label and determine the rate to be applied on pounds per acre.  
1 Acre = 43,560 square feet.

If rate is expressed in:	Multiply by:	To get rate in:
Pounds per acre	x 0.023	Pounds per 1,000 sq. feet
Pounds per 100 sq. ft.	x 10.0	Pounds per 1,000 sq. feet
Kilograms per Hectare	x 0.21	Pounds per 1,000 sq. feet
Kilograms per 100 sq. ft.	x 20.8	Pounds per 1,000 sq. feet

- Check your GROUND SPEED.** (Use these distances traveled in one minute):

1 mph	1-1/2 mph	2 mph	2-1/2 mph	3 mph	3-1/2 mph	4 mph	4-1/2 mph	5 mph
88 ft.	132 ft.	176 ft.	220 ft.	264 ft.	308 ft.	352 ft.	396 ft.	440 ft.

**Note:** Ground speed is an important factor in determining the application rate. For example, if you set your gauge for a rate based on 2 mph, but travel 1 mph, you will be applying twice the desired rate.

- Determine the GAUGE SETTING.**

- Check your RESULTS.**

Manufactures of chemicals, fertilizers, and other materials may change their formulations without notice.

Atmospheric conditions also can change the flow of some materials. Check your rate of application to be sure your formulation is the same as the one used in calibration. We recommend this procedure:

- Suspend a calibration pan under spreader.
- Set Gauge.
- Place a sufficient amount of material in the spreader for a practice area.
- Cover a know area, such as 1,000 sq. ft.
- Weigh the contents of the calibration pan.
- Divide the weigh by the known area to determine rate applied.  
If necessary, adjust the gauge up or down and repeat.