



RADMEIR



Different types of poison sprayers produced by Radmehr

Manual sprayer

The procedure of manual sprayers is similar to that of manual air pumps and they are mostly used at homes, in greenhouses and small gardens to exterminate insects. These poison sprayers are made of a tank and a pump, and the pump piston moves by hand inside the cylinder and divides the air into two unequal parts as it moves forward. The piston enters one part of the air into the tank and sends the other part directly out of the small hole in the cylinder. Finally, the air inside the tank spills the liquid into large droplets and sprays it out, and the air in the second part of the droplets turns into fine particles.



Backpack Mist Blower Sprayer

Radmehr Backpack Mist Blower Sprayer tank is usually made of plastic with a capacity of 20 to 23 liters. By the use of this type of sprayer, approximately 2 to 3 hectares can be sprayed daily. The quality of spraying can also be much better due to the presence of very small droplets and poison liquid dripping on the leaf can also be avoided. This type of poison sprayer can be used as a sprayer with minor changes. The system of these sprayers is known as an atomizer. In this system, the liquid is not under pressure and the liquid droplets become very fine particles due to the strong air flow. The particle droplets in this type of sprayer are about 100 microns; therefore, it is possible to spray more than a certain amount of poison.



Potable power and wheeled sprinkler sprayers

These sprayers have a gasoline engine and a piston sprayer pump that are placed on a chassis. Separate barrels are usually being used to carry the poison. These sprayers have a two- or four-stroke, and two-or-three horsepower gasoline engine. Its tank is large with a capacity of about 10 to 200 liters. Pressure generating pump is a type of motor piston pump which works with a sprayer motor. Using a belt or gear, the pump is connected to the sprayer motor. The amount of liquid sprayed is usually about 15 to 20 liters per minute.



Tractor sprayers

These sprayers are designed to be attached to three tractor points and are usually placed on a chassis. Tanks are usually made of plastic or stainless steel. In all types of plastic, the level of liquid inside the tank is usually visible and the liquid amount which has been consumed is known as well. The capacity of tank varies with different types of tractor sprayers and is usually between 150 and 500 liters.



Sprayer trailers or wheeled sprayers

These sprayers are in the form of a trailer, and a large tank of poison liquid is located on a chassis with two rubber carriers. The sprayer is pulled by a tractor. The poison tank is different in sprayers and ranges from 189 to 3785 liters (50 to 1000 gallons).



Ground irrigation pumps produced by Radmehr

Irrigation pump is one of the most widely used and best-selling pumps on the market. The main use of the irrigation pump is in agricultural lands and gardens, which help farmers as water comes to the surface from very deep wells. These pumps are also used for drip irrigation.



Displacement pumps

Displacement pumps, as their name implies, are displaced by pressing on the water. These include displacement pumps, piston pumps, diaphragm pumps, roller tubes, and rotary displacement pumps. Older manual pumps, the same pumps that you had to roll up and down to work with, are considered as the piston displacement pumps. Locust-like pumps, are petroleum well pumps. Displacement pumps are used to transfer liquid, or heavy water and produce high and accurate amount of water or high-pressure water. Furthermore, in the case of oil wells, spray pumps, air compressors and hydraulic systems are used to inject fertilizers.



Centrifugal pumps

The centrifugal pump uses a propeller part to spin water at high speeds located next to a case or chamber. This rotational motion transmits water throughout the pump with the centrifugal force. Centrifugal pumps transfer water by rotating rapidly in the same direction, causing water to escape from the end of the impeller, and eventually the gap and shell structure to drain water from the pump. Centrifugal pumps may be multi-levels or so-called multi-stage, including more than one impeller and cover, and the water which is transferred from one impeller to another is associated with an increase in pressure. The composition of each impeller or cover is related to the floor or stage.



Most centrifugal pumps have an inlet that exists in both according to inlet pipes and the water flow when the pump starts. If there is air inside the pump, water cannot be drawn to the inlet easily. Most centrifugal pumps must be fully filled before the usage. To do this, you must fill the first inlet pump with water and turn on the pump immediately. Most centrifugal pumps are designed to trap water when they are first inserted and actually hold water for their own usage. Some centrifugal pumps are self-priming i.e. filling them up before starting work is not necessary. Portable pumps are inclined to have self-priming for temporary use.



Self-priming centrifugal pumps

Self-priming centrifugal pumps are one of the most common types of centrifugal pumps. The bottom of these pumps is connected to an electrical motor that connects it directly to the drive shaft of the motor. These pumps are single unit. In these kinds of pumps, water enters the shell and during the inlet suction goes to one of the centers of the sides of the pump, which is located above the pump shell. Portable pumps are being considered as self-priming centrifugal pumps. Self-priming centrifugal pumps generally require water filling for the first use (self-priming models are included too), but most are not.



Floating water pump

Floating water pump is a type of centrifugal pump which is fully submersible and motorized. Floating water pumps are made of waterproof and hybrid electric motors in one unit. Considering the larger submersible pump and engine which can exist, is mostly similar to the narrow and tall cylinder we are able to have, so they can be submerged in water easily. Smaller sizes of these submersible pumps are commonly used under wells, ponds, tankers, which are commonly known as well pumps. Larger pumps can also be installed in lakes or rapid river streams. They may also be installed in shallow areas. The common method of installing submersible pumps in lakes and rivers is to attach the submersible pump under water to the pipe shell and to a part of the cylinder. They are attached to the bottom of the submersible pump or to the floating dock.



Turbine pumps

Turbine pumps are a variety of centrifugal pumps that are submerged and attached to a motor shaft drive that is above the water surface. Turbine pumps are comparable to submersible water pumps in terms of energy efficiency. These pumps are being used when the motor size is very large and does not fit inside the submersible pump. Turbine pumps are multi-stage, each floor is considered as a pump. These pumps work like a train pulled by several motors on either side, in fact each of them should be considered as a motor. Turbine pumps are such pumps found in agriculture or urban water wells. When a large motor is located at the bottom of the pump and one of the sides is below, it is more like just one motor has been placed under the well or the tanker. Turbine pumps come in two or three different sizes that are stacked together to combine different control currents.



Jet pumps

A jet pump is combination of a centrifugal pump considering the combination of jet devices which raise the pump capability to draw water from below the pump. When jet pumps are capable of suction as well, their capacity have less current than what is available in most sprinkler systems. But there are some circumstances which all you need is a shallow groundwater. A practical example would be a water pump from a river or pond, where water has different levels and the pump must be installed above the water line. Other uses for water pumps are from shallow sand wells ... As explained above, jet pumps have a lower flow rate than standard centrifugal pumps with the same horsepower. Jet pumps are available in two types: jet pumps for shallow wells and for deep wells. Generally, a shallow water jet pump draws water upwards from a depth of 25 feet below the pump. The deep well model draws water upwards from a depth of 75 or 80 feet below the water surface.



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