
**Equipment for crop protection —
Methods for the laboratory measurement
of spray drift — Wind tunnels**

*Matériel de protection des cultures — Méthodes de mesurage en
laboratoire de la dérive du jet — Souffleries*



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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Equipment for crop protection — Methods for the laboratory measurement of spray drift — Wind tunnels

1 Scope

This International Standard establishes general principles for the measurement of spray drift potential in wind tunnels under controlled laboratory conditions.

This International Standard is applicable where comparative assessment or classification of the relative spray drift potential from spray generators (e.g. nozzles) or spray liquids is needed.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 5682-1, *Equipment for crop protection — Spraying equipment — Part 1: Test methods for sprayer nozzles*

ISO 25358, *Crop protection equipment — Droplet size spectra from atomizers — Measurement and classification*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

spray drift

quantity of spray liquid that is carried out of the sprayed (treated) area by the action of air currents during the application process

3.2

spray drift potential

fraction of the spray, as a percentage of the output of a spray generator, that is displaced downwind as airborne spray

3.3

boundary layer

layer of air in the immediate vicinity of the wind tunnel floor where the local mean horizontal air velocity is retarded to less than 95 % of the nominal air speed