

3. After the seed are in position on the seeder plate, the seeder can be checked for misses by viewing the back of the seeder body and looking for "Lighted Holes" while moving the seeder body in front of the fluorescent light. This is particularly useful when you are first learning to use the seeder and helps you move the seed about the tray in a proper pattern. Note that this "Light Scanning" technique is also quite useful when checking for clogged holes.

4. Next invert the seeder onto the growing tray (Fig. 7 and 8). The angled edges help to center the plate properly on the tray. Rap the back of the seeder body with your knuckles.

5. VALVE ADJUSTMENTS:

Note two generalities: Small, light seed require very little air flow. Larger, heavier seed require greater air flow. Small, light seed require very little vacuum pressure (Bypass valve more open.) Large, heavier seed require more vacuum pressure (Bypass valve more closed).

EXAMPLE 1: When seeding raw petunias, adjust on/off valve so it will only open approximately 3/16 inch (0.5 cm) and adjust the vacuum bypass valve so it is almost completely open.

EXAMPLE 2: When seeding graphite coated marigold seed, adjust the on/off valve so it will open 2/3 of the way open. (It is never necessary to open the on/off valve greater than 2/3 of the way open for any seed). Adjust the vacuum bypass valve so it is almost completely or is completely closed.

6. Normally most people have some initial difficulty with the seeder for the first 10 to 15 minutes. Then they rapidly learn to use the seeder successfully. The most important thing to remember is to set up the seeder as indicated in the instructions and follow the instructions. We are always available to answer any questions.

7. Because of the irregularity of some seed, it is impossible to achieve 100% singulation of seed. Typically, the most accurate seed are highly uniform or pelleted. Some of the most difficult raw seed to singulate are tomato, pepper and marigold seed. With these seed, 80 to 85% singulation is considered normal.

8. Excess multiples or lodging (sticking) of the seed in the holes can normally be attributed to having too high air flow, having too little vacuum bypass (high vacuum level), or both. Excess misses can normally be attributed to having too low air flow, having too much vacuum bypass (low vacuum level), or both. Excess misses can also be attributed to not moving the seed about the plate properly or excessive tapping of the seeder to eliminate multiples.

9. The seeder plates should be kept clean with Windex or similar cleaner. The holes can be cleaned, if they become clogged, with the orifice cleaner. Be sure not to use too large a cleaner in the holes or damage to the plate may occur. Baby powder can be used to prevent small seeds from sticking to the edges of the seeder plate and to the plastic excess seed dumping tray.

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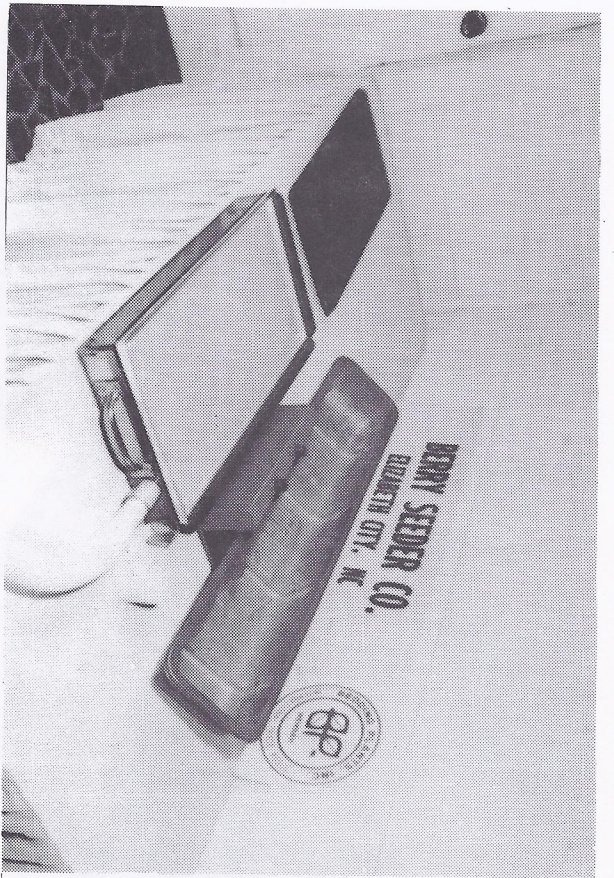


FIG. 1

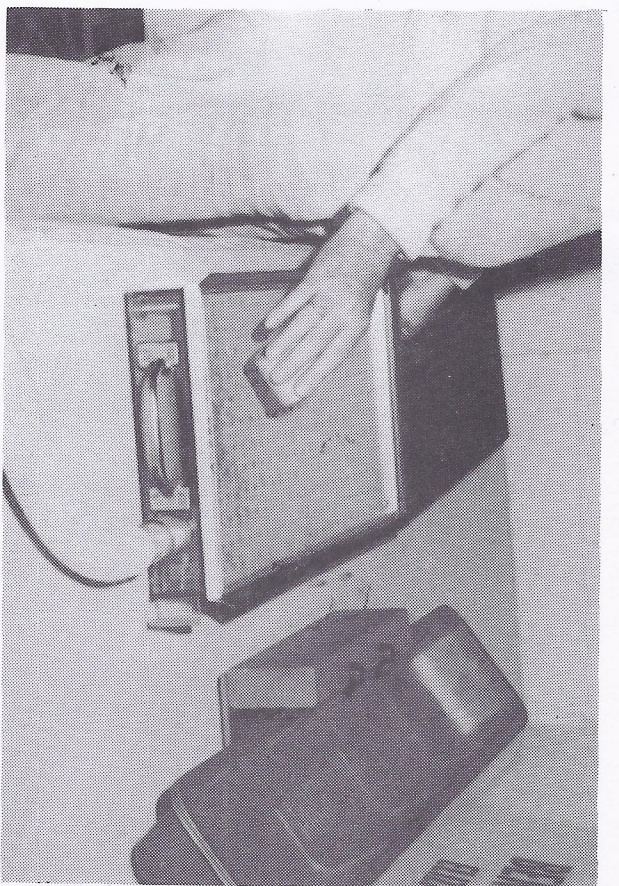


FIG. 2

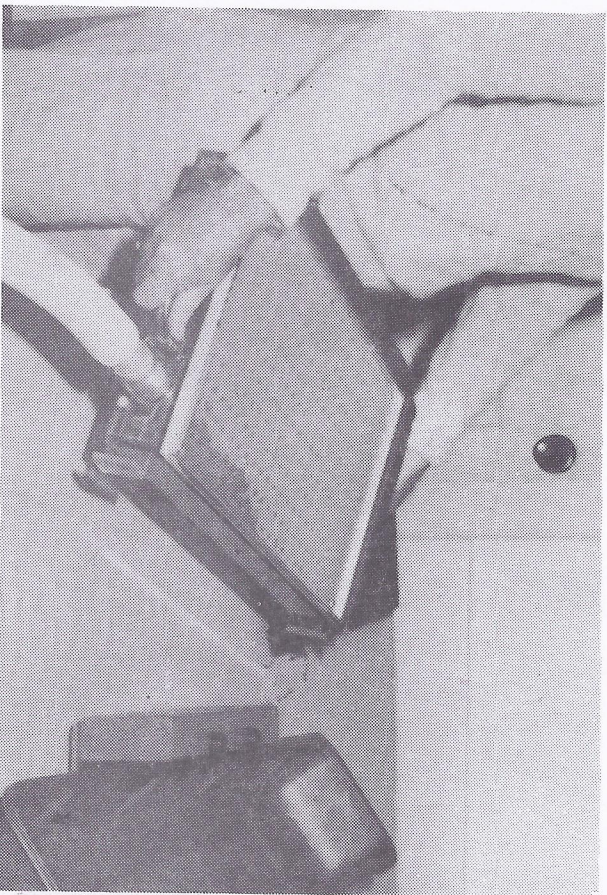


FIG. 3

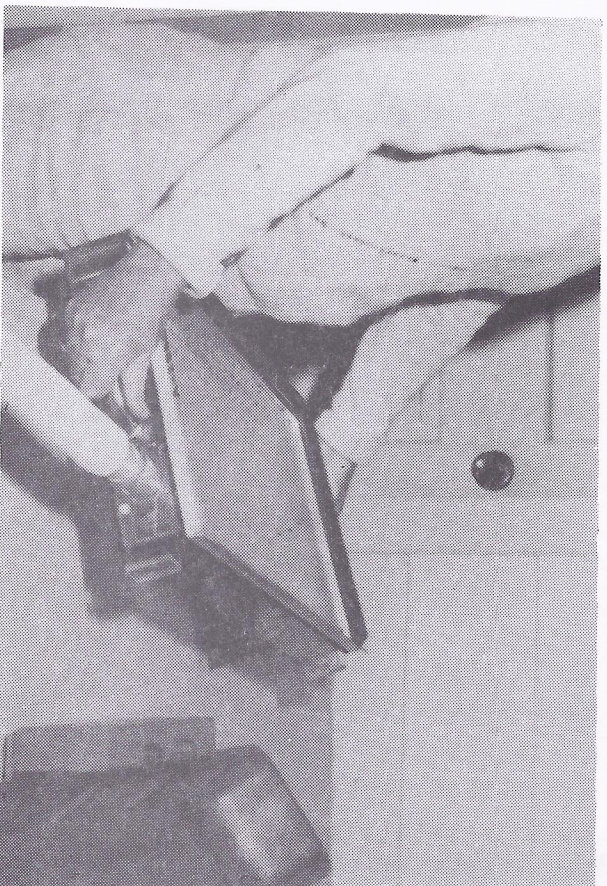


FIG. 4



FIG. 5

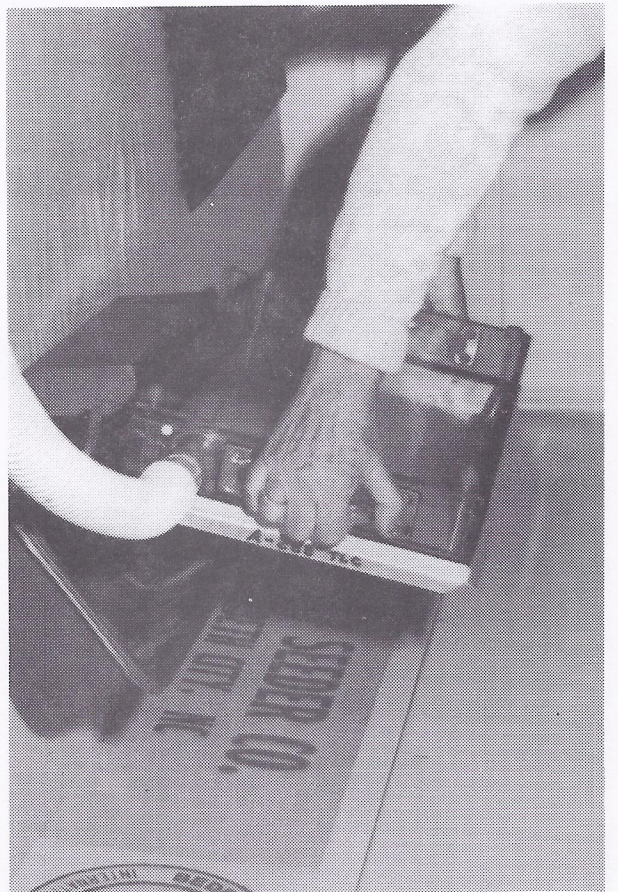


FIG. 6

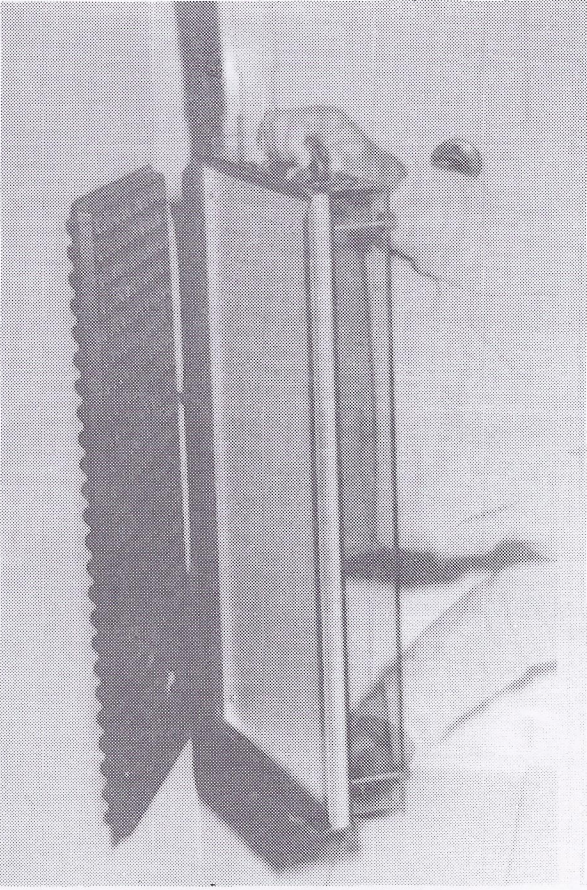


FIG. 7

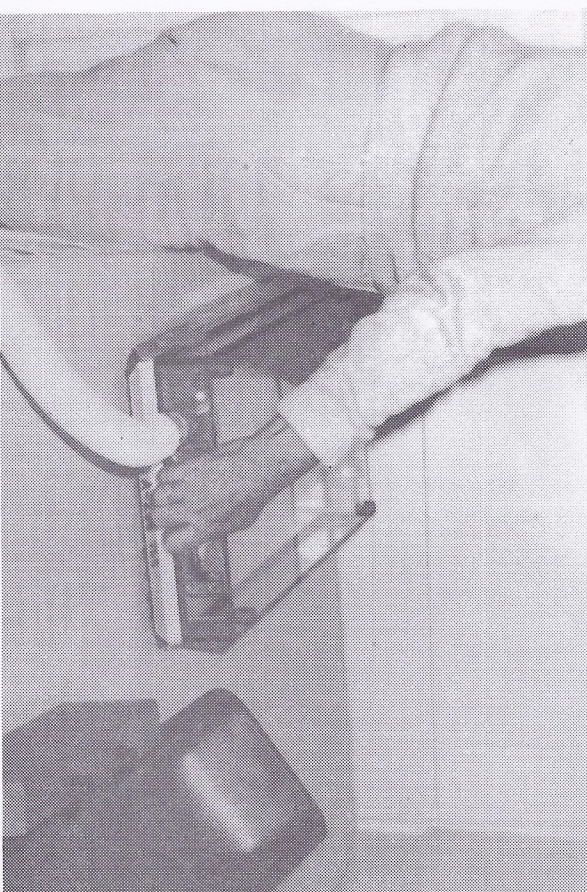


FIG. 8