



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
AIR FORCE HISTORICAL RESEARCH AGENCY
MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE, ALABAMA

13 Sep 2005

AFHRA/RSA

[REDACTED]
Maxwell AFB AL 36112-6424 USA

LTC Paul Cecil USAF (Ret)

[REDACTED]
Round Rock TX 78664

Dear Colonel Cecil

Thank you for your letter. We have attached the 12th Special Operations Squadron history for Oct-Dec 1968, extracted from the history of the 315th Tactical Airlift Wing.

We hope this information is of value to you.

Sincerely

ARCHIE DiFANTE
Archivist, Archives Branch

Attachment:
12th SOC History



CATALOGUED

SUBJECT CORONA HARVEST

CATALOGUED

D.O. NOT DESTROY

No. 228211

16 Nov 66

FROM: L220 400/437

ATTENTION: Calibration Data for SC-113 Herbicide

TO: ATW (LA Cross)

1. Last letter of 25 October 1966, subject, transmitted to you the information, offered to help us solve problems in some tests we have problems that either E and D part can solve.

2. First, I need calibration data on rate of flow of the sprayer through the 4/852-1 internal defoliant flowmeter on the aircraft sent to us in September 1966. The tail boom equipped with 3/8" orifice nozzles as listed in 4-1111, of Lot. 1875-3-4-2. This T.O. does not require five boom and elides a 250 foot swath using only what we call the original Super-Sprayer 30 foot boom has been dismantled since 1964. This outfit has been using two each wing booms with twelve 3/8" nozzles and a tail boom 20 feet long with two at each end. With this configuration and maintaining 97 gpm we get results like this in emptying the tank of 750 gallons at 135k.

- a. Orange 3 to 4 minutes
- b. White 4 to 7 minutes
- c. Blue Unknown because it is untested.

3. You can quickly recognize that the application per acre in earlier local study of pumping water through the sprayer rate to be 183 gallons per minute through the wing booms and 97 gpm through the tail boom for a total of 280 gallons per minute.

4. I need to know:

- a. How much increase in flow will result for each additional nozzle on the wing boom? This is needed for each of agents orange white & blue because of their different viscosities in the 80° - 100° temperature range
- b. How is the total rate of flow affected for each by using 1/4 inch nozzles instead of 3/8 inch?
- c. What ratio of the total flow should go out to insure uniform coverage for the width of the swath?