

Spray Device Having A Replaceable Cartridge

The present invention relates to the application of liquid active substances using a portable spraying device. The subject matter of the present invention is a system comprising a portable spraying device and a replaceable cartridge which contains an active substance concentrate. The subject matter of the present invention is further a method for applying a liquid active substance formulation. A further subject matter of the present invention is a replaceable cartridge which has a memory unit in which information about a degree of dilution to be set for the active substance concentrate contained in the cartridge is stored. A further subject matter of the present invention is a spraying device with a control unit which can read out a memory unit of a cartridge connected to the spraying device and set, on the basis of the read-out information, a degree of dilution for the active substance concentrate contained in the cartridge.

Portable spraying devices for applying active substances such as pesticides, insecticides, herbicides and fungicides are known (DE102013109785A1, US2006/0249223A1, US2006/0102245A1, US2006/0261181A1, US2005/0006400A1).

Spraying devices which are referred to as compression sprayers are widespread in this context. They comprise a tank for holding the liquid to be sprayed. An air pressure pump which is usually manually activated and forms part of the tank contains a customary piston rod structure and activation handle for it. This air pressure pump is used to generate an air pressure by means of the liquid to be sprayed. The tank is pressurized by the operator periodically activating the pump until a desired tank pressure is reached. Owing to the air pressure acting on the spray liquid, the latter exits through a pipe dipping into the liquid in the tank and then flows through a hose, a spray jet valve at the outer end of the hose, an extension pipe and finally through a spraying nozzle to the selected target region.

Pesticides, insecticides, herbicides and fungicides are being increasingly marketed in the form of concentrates nowadays. Concentrates have the advantage of lower transportation costs. The user has to dilute the active substance before use. The dilution instructions are usually provided on the packaging or on an accompanying leaflet.

However, dilution which is performed by the user is disadvantageous for the following reasons:

The user can come into undesired contact with the active substance. It is conceivable that the user will make an error during the calculation of the quantities of concentrate and
5 diluent. A high viscosity of the concentrate can lead to inaccurate volumetric dimensioning of the necessary quantity.

Inaccurate dosing of active substances can result in a series of undesired consequences: the treatment of the sprayed object may be ineffective, or overdosage may occur. It is
10 conceivable that official instructions about dispensed quantities are not complied with. It is conceivable that faults occur in the stock monitoring, since the dispensed quantities have been calculated incorrectly.

A further disadvantage of the spraying device described above is that when another active
15 substance is used the tank firstly has to be cleaned. Under certain circumstances, the cleaning fluid has to be disposed of.

Taking the described prior art as a starting point, the object has been to make available a device for applying active substances which is easy to handle and with which no manual
20 dilution of concentrates is necessary, which outputs an accurately definable quantity of active substance and which is convenient to transport and to be carried and transported by the user, with which no costly cleaning is necessary and which can be used in a versatile way.

25 According to the invention, this object is achieved by means of the subjects of independent Claims 1, 5, 8 and 11. Preferred embodiments can be found in the dependent claims and in the present description.

A first subject of the present invention is a cartridge containing a pesticide, insecticide,
30 herbicide or fungicide concentrate, wherein the cartridge comprises means for reversibly connecting the cartridge to a spraying device, characterized in that the cartridge has an

electronic memory unit, and wherein information about a degree of dilution of the concentrate which is to be set is stored in the memory unit.

A further subject matter of the present invention is a spraying device comprising

- 5 - a container for receiving a diluent,
- an outlet,
- means for feeding the diluent in the direction of the outlet,
- means for reversibly connecting a replaceable cartridge containing a
 pesticide, insecticide, herbicide or fungicide concentrate to the spraying
10 device,
- means for feeding the concentrate in the direction of the outlet, and
 a control unit,

characterized in that the control unit has means for reading out a degree of dilution from an electronic memory unit which is associated with a cartridge, and wherein the control unit
15 has a regulating unit which is designed in such a way that it dilutes the concentrate with the diluent in accordance with the degree of dilution.

A further subject of the present invention is a system comprising:

- a portable spraying device which comprises the following components:
20 - a container for holding a diluent,
 - an outlet,
 - means for feeding the diluent in the direction of the outlet,
 - means for reversibly connecting a replaceable cartridge containing a pesticide,
 insecticide, herbicide or fungicide concentrate to the spraying device,
25 - means for feeding the concentrate in the direction of the outlet, and
 - a control unit
- and a replaceable cartridge which comprises means for reversibly connecting the
 cartridge to the spraying device,

characterized in that the cartridge has an electronic memory unit that is read out by the
30 control unit of the spraying device when the cartridge is connected to the spraying device

and in which information about a degree of dilution which is to be set of the concentrate with the diluent is stored.

A further subject matter of the present invention is a method for applying an active substance formulation comprising the following steps:

- making available a replaceable cartridge with an active substance concentrate, wherein the cartridge comprises an electronic memory unit, wherein a degree of dilution is stored in the memory unit,
- making available a spraying device with a diluent, wherein the spraying device comprises a control unit, wherein the control unit has means for reading out the degree of dilution from the memory unit,
- connecting the replaceable cartridge to the spraying device by means of a user,
- reading out the degree of dilution from the memory unit by means of the control unit,
- regulating the flow/flows of the active substance concentrate and/or of the diluent from their containers in the direction of the outlet, with the result that a mixture of the active substance concentrate and of the diluent exits the outlet, in which mixture the active substance concentrate is diluted according to the read-out degree of dilution.

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According to the present invention, the active substance concentrate and the diluent are present in separate containers. However, the user does not have to carry out the dilution of the active substance concentrate manually himself. Instead, the mixing process takes place automatically during the spraying process. The user does not even have to be concerned with the ratio in which the active substance concentrate and the diluent have to be mixed. The correct mixing ratio is set by a control unit which receives the mixing ratio to be set from the concentrate cartridge and regulates the flow of diluent and/or concentrate in such a way that the mixture leaves the spraying device via the outlet in the correct mixing ratio.

30 The individual elements which characterize the system, the cartridge, the spraying device and the method according to the invention are explained in more detail below. During this explanation, no differentiation is made between the individual subjects of the invention

(cartridge, spraying device, system and method). Instead, the following descriptions apply analogously to all subjects of the invention, irrespective of their context.

One subject matter of the present invention is a portable spraying device. The term
5 "portable" is intended to mean that the device can be transported by a person from one location to another without machine aids.

The spraying device comprises a container for holding the diluent. The diluent is used for mixing with the concentrate in order thereby to bring about dilution of the concentrate.
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The diluent, like the concentrate also, is a liquid. The term "liquid" is to be understood as also including solutions, emulsions and suspensions.

In a preferred embodiment, the diluent is water.
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The concentrate is preferably an active substance concentrate. The term "active substance concentrate" is understood to mean a formulation of an active substance which is present in a more concentrated form and must/should be diluted before its use. An active substance is a substance or mixture of substances which has a biological effect. Examples of active
20 substances are pesticides, insecticides, herbicides and fungicides. In a further preferred embodiment, the concentrate is a pesticide concentrate.

The container for holding the diluent can be composed of any desired material which is compatible with the diluent. The term "compatible" means that the material should not be
25 chemically attacked by the diluent and that the material should be impermeable to the diluent.

The container can be embodied as a tank which withstands excess pressure. The excess pressure can be used to feed the diluent from the tank in the direction of the outlet.
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In a preferred embodiment, the container is operated in unpressurized fashion. The fact that the container does not have to withstand an excess pressure means that it can be fabricated from relatively thin-walled and more lightweight material.

- 5 In one quite particularly preferred embodiment, the container is embodied as a flexible bag. Such a bag preferably has straps so that it can be strapped onto the user's back and carried like a rucksack.

10 In one embodiment, the spraying device is embodied in such a way that during transportation, the user carries part of the spraying device, comprising the container, in one of his hands and another part of the spraying device, comprising the outlet, in the other. The device is preferably embodied in such way that the user can carry and transport part of the spraying device, comprising the container, on his back. Another part, comprising the outlet, continues to be carried with one hand, but the second hand is now free. The device
15 is equipped with corresponding straps for this purpose.

The spraying device according to the invention also has means for feeding the diluent from the container in the direction of the outlet. As already described, the diluent can be fed from the container in the direction of the outlet by means of pressure. This pressure can be
20 generated, for example, with a manually or electrically operated air pump or with a pressure cartridge.

The diluent is preferably fed in the direction of the outlet with an electrically operated pump.

25 The spraying device according to the invention also comprises means for reversibly connecting a replaceable cartridge to the spraying device. The cartridge serves to hold the concentrate. The cartridge and the spraying device have means, compatible with one another, for connecting the cartridge to the spraying device. If the cartridge is connected to the spraying device, the concentrate contained in the cartridge can be fed from the
30 cartridge through parts of the spraying device in the direction of the outlet of the spraying device.

The connection of the cartridge to the spraying device can be effected, for example, using a screw connection or a bayonet connection.

5 The cartridge is replaceable, that is to say it can be connected to the spraying device and removed again. The cartridge is then preferably removed again, and if appropriate replaced by another or new cartridge, when it has been emptied.

10 The cartridge is embodied in such a way that it is impermeable to the concentrate and cannot be chemically attacked by the concentrate.

In a preferred embodiment, the cartridge is embodied at least partially from plastic. Plastics are known to be chemically inert with respect to many substances. They are also lightweight, can be processed well and can be fashioned to virtually any desired shapes.

15 In a preferred embodiment, the cartridge is embodied as a pressurized container. It preferably contains not only the concentrate but also a propellant which is under pressure and which is separated from the concentrate. The cartridge preferably has a valve. The valve is preferably opened automatically when the cartridge is connected to the spraying device. The propellant which is under pressure forces the concentrate out of the cartridge
20 into the spraying device. A further valve which is located in the spraying device stops the further flow of the concentrate. This further valve preferably opens when a user starts an application process, usually by activating a handle.

25 The cartridge which is preferably embodied as a pressurized container can be composed, for example, of aluminium or tin plate – materials which are pressure-resistant and are used, for example, in spray cans (e.g. shaving foam).

It is conceivable that the cartridge contains a bag with the concentrate, wherein the bag is connected to the valve (valve bag system). The propellant surrounds the bag filled with the
30 concentrate and applies the necessary pressure to force the concentrate out of the cartridge (see e.g. DE69820260T2, US5505039, EP0718213A).

It is also conceivable however for the propellant and the concentrate to be separated from one another by a piston (see e.g. DE3934237A1). The propellant applies a pressure to the piston. If the valve is opened, the concentrate is forced out of the cartridge by the piston. For example, the use of a ZIMA piston is conceivable.

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The cartridge can be embodied as a disposable cartridge or multiple-use cartridge.

The cartridge has an electronic memory unit.

- 10 The term electronic storage covers all memory media which store information in or on the basis of electronic (semiconductor) components. Examples are ROM (read only memory), PROM (programmable read only memory), EPROM (erasable programmable read only memory), EEPROM (electrically erasable programmable read only memory), flash EEPROM (e.g. USB memory sticks), FRAM (ferroelectric random access memory),
15 MRAM (magnetoresistive random access memory) and phase-change RAM (phase-change random access memory).

- A degree of dilution or information, on the basis of which a degree of dilution can be determined, is stored in the memory unit. The degree of dilution specifies the ratio with
20 which the concentrate and a diluent (usually water) are to be mixed with one another in order to achieve a desired effect.

- The spraying device has a control unit. The control unit is capable of reading the information on the degree of dilution from the memory unit of the cartridge. The means for
25 reading out the memory unit and the memory unit itself are correspondingly matched to one another. There are a variety of possible ways of implementing this communication between the control unit and memory unit. Some of these possible ways are described below.

- 30 One possible way of reading out is, for example, to provide the cartridge with an RFID tag. An RFID tag has an electronic memory unit. The control unit correspondingly has means in order to read out the electronic memory unit in the RFID tag.

In this case, the reading out takes place in a contactless fashion. In addition to the specified form of communication, other contactless types of communication between the electronic memory unit and the control unit, such as Bluetooth or close-range communication, are
5 conceivable.

However, the communication can also take place in a contact-based fashion. It is, for example, conceivable that both the cartridge and the spraying device have electrical or optical contacts which, when the cartridge is connected to the spraying device, bring about
10 electrical or optical contact between the cartridge and the spraying device, via which contact the control unit can access the electronic memory unit of the cartridge.

In addition to a degree of dilution which is to be set, further information can be stored in the memory unit of the cartridge, such as, for example, the type of active substance, batch
15 number, use-by date and the like.

It is conceivable that the degree of dilution is stored directly in the memory unit of the cartridge. However, it is also conceivable that an identifier for the cartridge and/or the concentrate contained in the cartridge is stored in the memory unit. Such an identifier can
20 be, for example, an identification number. The control unit is able to read out the identifier from the memory unit. It is conceivable that the control unit has a register in which various concentrates are stored together with a degree of dilution which is to be set and the identifier, with the result that the control unit can infer from the register, by reading out the identifier, the degree of dilution which is to be set. However, it is also conceivable that the
25 control unit can access an external database via a mobile network and determine a degree of dilution which is to be set from the external database on the basis of the identifier.

The spraying device according to the invention has means for feeding the concentrate from the cartridge in the direction of the outlet. This means is preferably an electrically operated
30 pump.

In one particularly preferred embodiment, a stepping motor metering pump is used (see e.g. DE102004047584, WO2012048976, DE102009006203). Even small amounts of the concentrate can be added to the diluent by means of the stepping motor drive.

- 5 The control unit determines the necessary or desired degree of dilution and regulates the flow of the diluent and/or of the concentrate correspondingly. Different variants are also conceivable here; a number of them are described below.

10 It is, for example, conceivable that the diluent is fed from the container in the direction of the outlet, and the flow is determined by means of a flowmeter. The flowmeter can be connected to the control unit and can be configured in such a way that it regulates the flow of the concentrate using the flow of the diluent in the direction of the outlet, in such a way that a constant mixing ratio between the concentrate and the diluent is set. Therefore, while the diluent flows, the flow is measured and the precise amount of concentrate which results
15 in a mixture with the desired/necessary mixing ratio (degree of dilution) is fed to the diluent.

The term “constant mixing ratio” is intended to mean that the mixing ratio is within a predefined range over the spraying duration.

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The converse variant is, of course, also conceivable: the concentrate is fed in the direction of the outlet, the flow is measured and the precise amount of diluent which causes the desired/necessary degree of dilution to be set is fed to the concentrate.

- 25 It is also conceivable that the flows of the diluent and concentrate are matched to one another by regulating means in order to achieve the desired/necessary degree of dilution. In such a case, both flows are registered by means of corresponding sensors.

In a preferred embodiment, the diluent is fed from the container in the direction of the outlet with a first electric pump. The flow of the diluent is registered with a flowmeter and the measured values are transferred to the control unit. The control unit is connected to a
30 second electric pump and regulates the flow of the concentrate in the direction of the outlet

in such a way that the concentrate and diluent exit the spraying device via the outlet as a mixture with the desired/necessary mixing ratio.

5 The quantity of liquid flowing per unit of time in the direction of the spraying nozzle is registered with a flowmeter. The term "quantity of liquid" is understood to mean, depending on the measurement method used, the volume or the mass.

10 The flowmeter is preferably one which is usually used in closed pipelines such as, for example, a magneto-inductive flowmeter, a float-type flowmeter, an ultrasonic flowmeter, a Coriolis mass flowmeter, a calorimetric flowmeter or a vortex flowmeter. However, it is also conceivable to use a measuring orifice or a dynamic pressure probe.

15 In a preferred embodiment, the flow measurement is carried out using a differential pressure sensor.

In a further preferred embodiment, an impeller wheel sensor is used for measuring the flow rate. The measuring principle is based on the fact that an impeller wheel assumes a rotational speed in proportion to the rate of flow of a fluid by which the impeller wheel is driven. In order to measure the rotational speed a permanent magnet can be attached to the
20 impeller wheel, which permanent magnet moves along with the impeller wheel. A Hall sensor, past which the permanent magnet moves, can be used as a pulse counter. The number of pulses measured per unit of time is proportional to the rotational speed of the impeller wheel and therefore to the rate of flow of the fluid.

25 Details on the flow measurement can be found, for example, in the following manual: K.W. Bonfig: Technische Durchflussmessung [technical flow measurement], Vulkan-Verlag Essen, 3rd edition 2002, ISBN 3-8027-2190-X.

30 Active substance concentrate and diluent exit the spraying device via the outlet as a mixture.

It is conceivable that diluent and concentrate are combined in a corresponding feed line directly before the outlet. However, it is also conceivable that upstream of the outlet there is a mixing chamber into which the diluent and concentrate are fed via two separate feed lines. The diluent and concentrate are then fed in the mixing chamber before the mixture
5 then exits the spraying device via the outlet.

The thorough mixing of the diluent and concentrate can be promoted by means of suitable measures, for example by means of static mixing elements.

10 Preferably, a spraying nozzle is mounted on the outlet.

A desired spatial distribution of the applied mixture can be achieved using the spraying nozzle. The spraying nozzle usually converts the liquid passing through it into droplets with a specific droplet size distribution which depends, inter alia, on the pressure of the
15 liquid, on the flow rate of the liquid and on the geometry of the spraying nozzle.

The spraying nozzle is preferably replaceable, with the result that a user can select a spraying nozzle which is adapted to the application and to the target object and which has a desired droplet size distribution and spatial distribution of the sprayed material.

20 The spraying nozzle can be, for example, in the form of a lance or pistol or in some other form. The spraying nozzle is preferably embodied in such a way that it is held with one hand by the user and can be directed onto the target object.

The spraying nozzle usually has a handle which is activated by the user in order to start a spraying process. Activation of the handle usually causes a valve to open in such a way
25 that the diluent and the concentrate are fed from their respective containers in the direction of the spraying nozzle and through the spraying nozzle and onto the target object.

In a preferred embodiment, the replaceable spraying nozzle and the control unit have means which permit the control unit to detect the presence of a spraying nozzle and/or the
30 type of the present spraying nozzle. It is conceivable, for example, that the control unit initiates the feeding of the liquids from its containers in the direction of the spraying nozzle only when a spraying nozzle is also connected. If no spraying nozzle is connected, no

feeding occurs, for example for safety reasons. Furthermore, it is conceivable that the control unit adapts the parameters for feeding the liquids to the type of spraying nozzle which is present, in order to permit an optimum spraying result. It is conceivable that a spraying nozzle requires a minimum pressure of the incoming liquid in order to generate a
5 desired spatial distribution of the spraying liquid. This minimal pressure could be encoded at the spraying nozzle in a way that the control unit can read, with the result that the user does not have to set such parameters manually.

A pressure is usually built up upstream of the spraying nozzle. It is conceivable that this
10 pressure has to be in a defined range in order to achieve an optimum spraying result.

In a preferred embodiment, a pressure sensor which is connected to the control unit is therefore mounted upstream of the spraying nozzle. By means of the pressure sensor, the control unit regulates the flow of diluent and/or concentrate in such a way that the pressure
15 always varies within a defined range.

A valve is preferably mounted upstream of the outlet. This valve can be opened and closed manually or automatically.

20 This valve can preferably be activated manually, with the result that the user can direct the spraying nozzle mounted on the outlet onto a target object and start the spraying process by manually opening the valve.

It is also conceivable that the valve is opened automatically. It is conceivable, for example, that the spraying device has a sensor which detects the position of the spraying nozzle in
25 space and automatically opens or closes the valve in a specific position. It is conceivable, for example, that the valve is closed if the spraying nozzle is directed toward the floor and is opened when the spraying nozzle is raised into the horizontal position.

It is also conceivable that the valve is opened automatically when the spraying nozzle approaches the target object. This can be done, for example, by means of sensors or GPS
30 assistance (GPS-Global Positioning System).

In a further preferred refinement, the quantity of applied concentrate is determined and stored. The storage can take place in the control unit of the spraying device and/or in the memory unit of the cartridge. The residual quantity of concentrate which is still in the cartridge is preferably determined and stored. The storage can in turn take place in the
5 control unit of the spraying device and/or in the memory unit of the cartridge.

In a preferred embodiment, an external computer system is associated with the system according to the invention. The term “external” is understood to mean that the computer system is not an integral part of the spraying device and is not part of the cartridge either.
10 The computer system can, however, accept a communicative connection with the control unit of the spraying device and/or the memory unit of the cartridge in order to perform a transfer of data. Data can be transmitted from the computer system to the memory unit, for example in order to transmit product data, the degree of dilution to be set for the concentration or the like. It is also conceivable that data from the memory unit can be
15 transmitted to the computer system, for example about the residual quantity of concentrate contained in the cartridge. It is also conceivable that data from the control unit, such as, for example, data about the quantity of applied concentrate and/or the spraying duration and/or the spraying location and/or the user, is transmitted to the computer system. It is also conceivable that data from the computer system, for example data about an order for a
20 spraying operation, is transferred to the control unit.

The invention will be explained in more detail below with reference to exemplary embodiments without, however, wishing to restrict the invention to these examples.

25 Figure 1 shows a schematic view of an embodiment of the system according to the invention. The system comprises a spraying device according to the invention and a cartridge according to the invention.

The spraying device according to the invention comprises a container (10) with a diluent (11), an outlet (30), means (15) for feeding the diluent (11) from the container (10) in the
30 direction of the outlet (30), a valve (40), means (22b) for connecting a replaceable cartridge (20), an electrically operated pump (25) for feeding a concentrate (21), located in the cartridge (20), from the cartridge (20) in the direction of the outlet (30), a flowmeter (2)

for measuring the flow of the diluent (11) from the container (10) in the direction of the outlet (30) and a control unit (1).

The means (15) for feeding the diluent (11) from the container (10) in the direction of the spraying device (30) are illustrated schematically in figure 1 as an arrow which merely
5 indicates the direction of flow. The arrow does not mean that the corresponding means have to be located at this point on the feed line.

The outlet (30) is embodied as a spraying nozzle. The diluent and the concentrate exit the spraying device in the form of a mixture (50) with a constant mixing ratio via the spraying nozzle.

10 The cartridge (20) according to the invention contains the concentrate (21). The cartridge has means (22a) for reversibly connecting the cartridge (20) to the spraying device. The cartridge (20) according to the invention also has a memory unit (28). A mixing ratio (degree of dilution) is stored in this memory unit (28).

The control unit (1) has access to the memory unit (28) (the access is illustrated by the
15 dashed line) and can read out the mixing ratio stored there.

The control unit (1) is also connected to the flowmeter (2) and the pump (25). If the valve (40) is opened (manually or automatically), the diluent (11) is fed from the container (10) in the direction of the outlet (30). The flow of the diluent (11) is registered by means of the flowmeter (2). The control unit (1) regulates, on the basis of the flow measured by the
20 flowmeter (2), the quantity of concentrate (21) which is fed to the diluent (11) by means of the pump (25), with the result that the mixing ratio read out from the memory unit (28) is set.

Fig. 2 shows a preferred embodiment of the spraying system according to the invention.

25 The spraying device according to the invention comprises a container (10) having a diluent (11), an outlet (30), a first pump (15) for feeding the diluent (11) from the container (10) in the direction of the outlet (30), a valve (40), means (22b) for connecting a replaceable cartridge (20), a second pump (25) for feeding a concentrate (21), located in the cartridge (20), from the cartridge (20) in the direction of the outlet (30), a flowmeter (2) for
30 measuring the flow of the diluent (11) from the container (10) in the direction of the outlet (30), a pressure sensor (3) for measuring the pressure in a feedline to the outlet (30) and a control unit (1).

The outlet (30) is embodied as a spraying nozzle. The diluent (11) and the concentrate (21) exit the spraying device in the form of a mixture (50) with a constant mixing ratio via the spraying nozzle.

5 The container (10) is embodied as a flexible bag. It comprises an opening with a resealable closure (12) above which the diluent (11) can be filled into the bag.

The cartridge (20) according to the invention contains the concentrate (21). The cartridge has means (22a) for reversibly connecting the cartridge (20) to the spraying device. The cartridge (20) according to the invention also has a memory unit (28). A mixing ratio (degree of dilution) is stored in this memory unit (28).

10 The control unit (1) has access to the memory unit (28) (the access is illustrated by the dashed line) and can read out the mixing ratio stored there.

The control unit (1) is also connected to the flowmeter (2), the pump (25) and the pressure sensor (3). If the valve (40) is opened (manually or automatically), the diluent (11) is fed from the container (10) in the direction of the outlet (30). The flow of the diluent (11) is
15 detected by means of the flowmeter (2). The control unit (1) regulates, on the basis of the flow measured by the flowmeter (2), the quantity of concentrate (21) which is fed to the diluent (11) by means of the pump (25), with the result that the mixing ratio which is read out from the memory unit (28) is set.

The control unit (1) regulates the flow of diluent and/or concentrate by means of the
20 pressure sensor (3) in such a way that the pressure in the feedline to the spray nozzle constantly remains in a defined range.

Patent Claims

1. A cartridge comprising:
a concentrate of a pesticide, insecticide, herbicide or fungicide,
a connector configured to removably connect the cartridge to a portable spray device configured to be carried by a user and that can disperse a mixture of the concentrate with a liquid diluent during a spraying process; and
a memory storing data of a dilution ratio of the concentrate with the liquid diluent and that is configured to cause the portable spray device, when connected to the spray device, to combine the liquid diluent and the concentrate into a mixture that is dispersed from an outlet at the dilution ratio over a duration of the spraying process, and wherein the portable spray device is caused to regulate a flow of the concentrate towards the outlet based on a measured flow rate of the liquid diluent to maintain the mixture at the dilution ratio read from data stored in the memory of the cartridge.
2. The cartridge of claim 1, wherein the cartridge comprises an RFID tag and the memory unit is part of the RFID tag.
3. The cartridge of claim 1, wherein the memory is configured to update data stored in the memory during or after the spraying process.
4. The cartridge of claim 1, wherein the memory stores data related to a quantity of concentrate contained in the cartridge.
5. The cartridge of claim 4, wherein the memory is configured to be updated after use of the cartridge to store data related to the quantity of concentrate remaining in the cartridge after the use.
6. The cartridge of claim 1, wherein the cartridge is pressurized.
7. The cartridge of claim 1, wherein the connector comprises a screw connection or a bayonet connection.

8. The cartridge of claim 1, wherein the cartridge is a single-use container.
9. The cartridge of claim 1, wherein the memory stores data identifying the type of concentrate in the cartridge.
10. The cartridge of claim 1, wherein the memory stores data identifying a lot number of the concentrate in the cartridge.
11. The cartridge of claim 1, wherein the memory stores data identifying a shelf life of the concentrate in the cartridge.
12. A portable spray device for diluting a concentrate during a spraying process comprising:
 - a diluent container for containing a liquid diluent;
 - a flowmeter configured to measure a flow rate of the liquid diluent flowing towards an outlet;
 - a connector configured to removably connect to a replaceable cartridge containing a concentrate of a pesticide, insecticide, herbicide or fungicide; and
 - a control unit configured to:
 - read a dilution ratio of the concentrate with the liquid diluent from data stored in a memory unit of the replaceable cartridge, and
 - control delivery of the liquid diluent from the diluent container towards the outlet and the concentrate from the replaceable cartridge towards the outlet according to the read dilution ratio such that the liquid diluent and the concentrate are combined in a mixture that is dispersed from the outlet at the dilution ratio over a duration of the spraying process, wherein the flow of the concentrate towards the outlet is regulated based on the measured flow rate to maintain the dilution ratio read from data stored in a memory unit of the replaceable cartridge, and
 - wherein the portable spray device is configured to be carried by a user.
13. The spray device of claim 12, wherein the spray device is a backpack device.
14. The spray device of claim 12, wherein the spray device comprises a RFID reader configured to read from a RFID tag on the replaceable cartridge.

15. The spray device of claim 12, wherein the spray device is configured to update data stored in the memory of the cartridge during or after the spraying process.
16. The spray device of claim 12, wherein the spray device is configured to update data in the memory of the cartridge related to the quantity of concentrate remaining in the cartridge after a use.
17. The spray device of claim 12, wherein the cartridge is pressurized.
18. The spray device of claim 12, wherein the connector comprises a screw connection or a bayonet connection.
19. The spray device of claim 12, wherein the cartridge is a single-use container.
20. The spray device of claim 12, wherein the spray device is configured to determine a type of concentrate in the cartridge from data stored in the memory of the cartridge.
21. The spray device of claim 12, wherein the spray device is configured to determine a lot number of the concentrate in the cartridge from data stored in the memory of the cartridge.
22. The spray device of claim 12, wherein the spray device is configured to determine a shelf life of concentrate in the cartridge from data stored in the memory of the cartridge.
23. The spray device of claim 12, wherein the diluent container comprises a flexible bag.
24. The spray device of claim 12, wherein the spray device is configured to communicate with an external computer system.
25. The spray device of claim 24, wherein the spray device is configured to communicate with the external computer system using a mobile network.

26. The spray device of claim 24, wherein the spray device is configured to transmit information from the memory of the cartridge to the external computer system.

27. The spray device of claim 12, comprising:

a valve configured to control the spraying process such that when the valve is opened, the portable spray device is configured to disperse the mixture of the diluent and the concentrate through the outlet at the read dilution ratio over the duration of the spraying process.