

FLUSHING OF DRIP SYSTEMS

For effective flushing speeds of 0.5 m/s or more are recommended. Pressure regulating valves must be able to be set to increase the pressure during flushing.

Flushing option 1

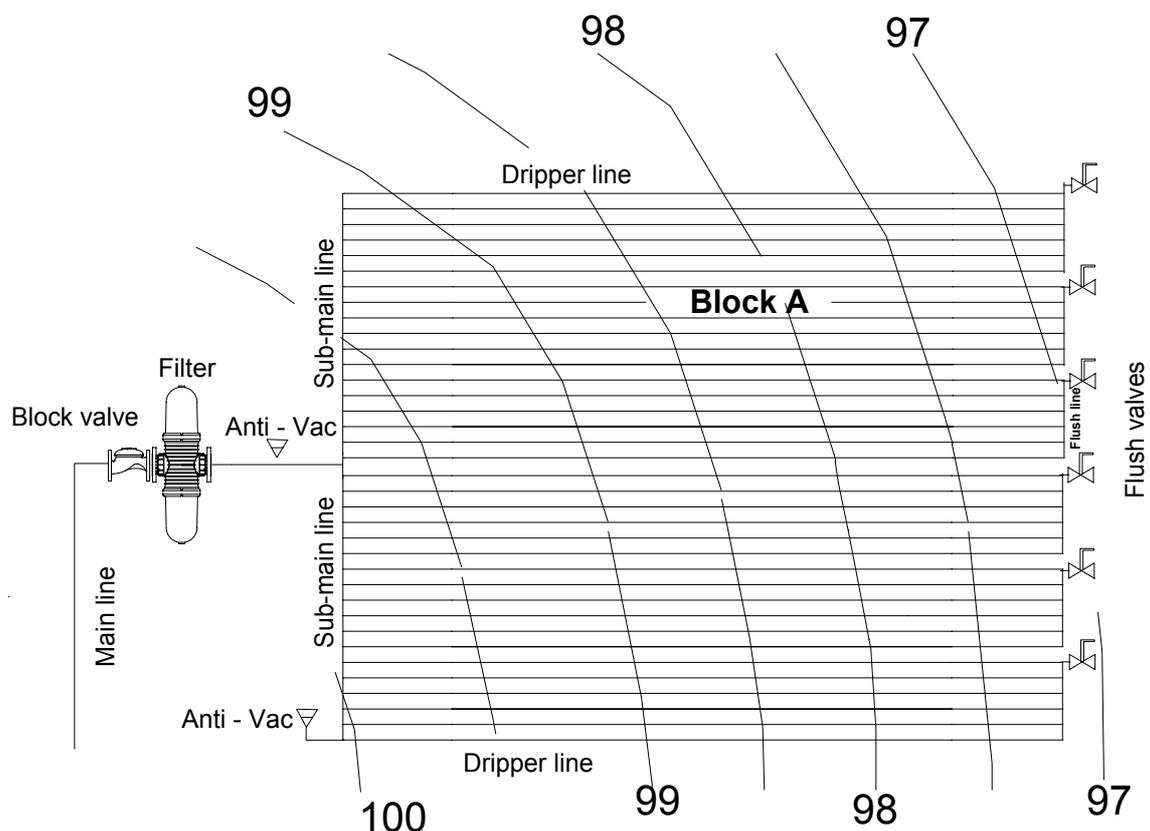
Flush 1 or 2 drip lines at a time (see “Flushing of systems – General”) as with above ground drip irrigation. The lateral ends must therefore be above ground at the sides.

Flushing option 2

Determine the additional flow if the drip line is flushed laterally. Increase the flow of the irrigation block by 10% to make allowances for the flushing of laterals. Divide this flow by l/hour per lateral (see “Flushing of systems – General”). The answer is the number of laterals that must be combined in a flushing manifold.

Example

Tiran 16Q, block flow = 20 000 liters per hour (10% = 2000 l/hour) $2000 \div 285 = 7$ laterals. Choose the size of the flushing manifold with only one diameter so that less than 0.5 meters friction loss occurs of the distance (e.g. 32 mm class 3). If the 10% rule gives an answer of more than 10 laterals, ignore this and use only 10 laterals per flushing manifold.



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Flushing option 3

Divide block “A” in two parts “A.1” and “A.2”. During irrigation valves “v1” + “v2” are open and “v3” + “v4” are closed. During the flushing of the system valves “v1” + “v3” are open and “v2” + “v4” are closed to flush “A.1” When the flushing is over in “A.1”, “v2” + “v4” are opened and “v1” + “v3” are closed to flush “A.2”

In this case the flushing manifold can be a mirror image of the sub-main. Ensure that the correct diameter pipe is chosen to result in less than 0.5 meters friction loss.

