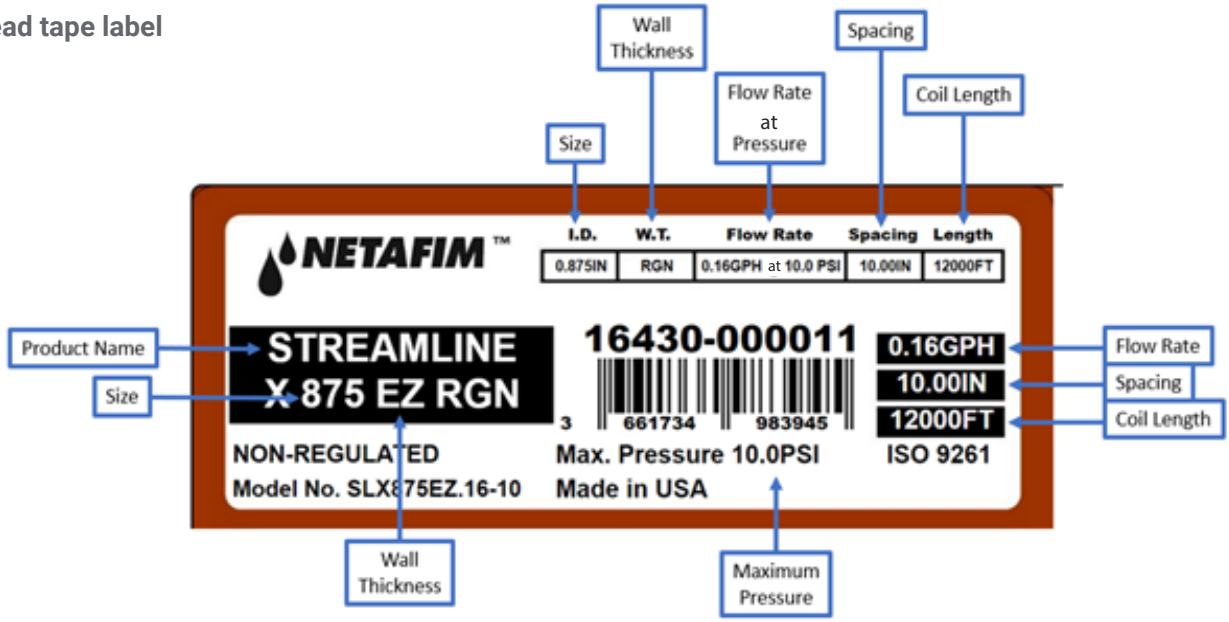
STREAMLINE™ X & EZ QUICK GUIDE

Drip Tape

/ How to read tape label



/ Run lengths per tape size – SLX875RG.16-08,SLX63805.16 - 08

Max length of run (FT) based on emission uniformity				
SLX63805.16 - 08	GPM/100FT	94%	92%	90%
8”	0.34	455FT	550FT	625FT

Max length of run (FT) based on emission uniformity				
SLX875EZ.16 - 08	GPM/100FT	94%	92%	90%
8”	0.40	730FT	885FT	1005FT

/ Emitter styles, flow and spacing

- Netafim uses a molded dripper in our thinwall dripline/tape. A molded dripper is built separate from the pipe and is then welded to the top of the pipe while the pipe is being extruded.
- Other companies use a continuous flow path style dripper. This is built into the pipe while the pipe is being made, typically using some type of melted material and a wheel to create the inlet filter and flow path.
- Tape sizing:

  638 = 5/8”

  875 = 7/8”
- When you use a molded dripper the flow rate is shown in gallons per hour per dripper. When a continuous flow path is used the flow rate is shown in gallons per minute per 100 feet.

/ Correct operating pressure (PSI)

- 638 Series 5 MIL 13 PSI
- 875 Series EZ 10 PSI

/ What is DU?

- DU = Distribution Uniformity is a measurement of how evenly water is being applied to the irrigated area. The more even the distribution the more uniform the crop will be.

/ Single line 40" GPM per acre (AC)

- 638 05 .16 08 = 63 GPM/AC
- 875 EZ .16 08 = 58 GPM/AC

/ 3 lines 80" GPM per acre (AC)

- 638 05 .16 08 = 94 GPM/AC
- 875 EZ .16 08 = 86 GPM/AC

/ Laying tape emitter up and why its important

- We want to see the 2 orange stripes facing up. This means that the dripper is facing upright. The dripper needs to be facing upright to help prevent plugging. All contaminants that enter the tape will settle on the bottom of the pipe when the water is turned off. If the dripper is facing down these contaminants will settle into the dripper and plug the tape.

Thinwall Commonly Used Equations

/ Converting GPH to GPM per 100ft

Information Needed:
GPH of emitter, (gph) = A
Spacing of emitter (inches) = B

Find: GPM / 100' = C

Solution: $C = \frac{A \times 20}{B}$

/ Calculating GPM per acre (gpm/ac)

Information Needed:
GPH of emitter, (gph) = A
Spacing of emitters, (inches) = B
Spacing between drip lines, (inches) = C

Find: GPM per Acre, (gpm/ac) = D

Solution: $D = \frac{A \times 104{,}544}{B \times C}$

/ Calculate precipitation rate or application rate (inches/hour) (this is for full soil coverage over 100% of the area)

Information Needed:
GPH of emitter, (gph) = A
Spacing of emitters, (inches) = B
Spacing between drip lines, (inches) = C

Find: Application Rate, (inches/hour) = D

Solution: $D = \frac{A \times 231.12}{B \times C}$