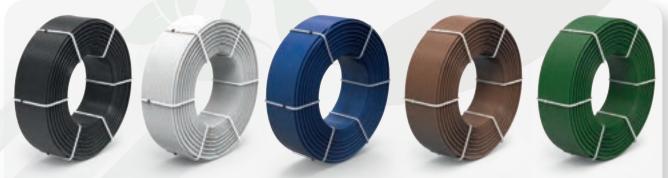


- Easy and safe to use.
- Suitable for seasonal and permanent plantings.
- Resistant to continuous picking and laying.
- Produced from quality raw materials.
- Contains additives resistant to UV rays.
- Resistant to chemicals used in agriculture.



Technical Specifications of Drip Irrigation Pipes

Ø Nominal Diameter	Ø Internal Diameter*	Ø External Diameter	Wall Thickness**	Max Working Pressure
mm	mm	mm	mm	bar
16	13,7	15,5	0,9	3,5
		15,7	1,0	4
		1 <mark>5,9</mark>	1,1	4
		16,1	1,2	4
20	17,7	1	19,7	3,5
		1,1	19,9	3,7
		1,2	20,1	4
		1,3	20,3	4,5
* ± %7 ** ± %10				



Different Color Options Available for Greenhouses and Landscape Applications.









Maintenance and Storage Instructions

- Errors in the use of irrigation drip irrigation pipes usually occur during the land application phase. For this reason, application should be done with a good project. Attention should be paid to material selection. Attention during land application should be avoided and negativities caused by excessive hanging and friction should not be caused.

Choosing the Filter

- The most important problems in drip irrigation systems poor quality irrigation water and the associated is the risk of clogging in drippers. For drip irrigation systems to last longer and work efficiently, filter systems are used.

Fertilization

- Granular or powder fertilizers that are easily soluble in water can be used for fertilization application. At the end of fertilization, watering is continued until there is no fertilized water in the pipes. Fertilizers used in the irrigation system and lime in the water cause clogging of the drippers over time. To remove the blockage, Nitric acid or Phosphoric acid is applied to the system several times during the irrigation season. At the end of the irrigation season, the system should be operated with 0.03% HNO3 (Nitric Acid) to ensure cleaning and to prevent clogging in the system.

HCL (Hydrochloric Acid) or H2SO4 (Sulfiric Acid) must not be used.







