





Oasis Irrigation Equipment Company Limited
The "Rain Maker"

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CYLINDRICAL AND FLAT DRIP LINES.

CYLINDRICAL DRIPLINES	FLAT DRIPLINES
	
1. Usually suitable for thicker pipes.	1. Usually suitable for thin pipes.
2. Longer length of dripper labyrinth, hence less chances of clogging.	2. Short length of labyrinth which means higher chances of dripper clogging.
3. Width and depth dimensions of flow path is more, hence dripper clogging chances are less.	3. Width and depth dimensions of flow path is very small, hence dripper clogging chances are more.
4. Can work under low water pressure conditions without clogging.	4. Needs high water pressure to avoid clogging, hence higher infrastructure cost like high pressure pump, pipes, etc.
5. Possibility to make 1 to 4 holes per dripper. Other than 1 hole, rest of the holes act as tiny air release valves.	5. Possibility to make 1 or in some cases 2 holes. But since both holes are on the same side of pipe, no air release action.
6. Lowest thickness possible to manufacture is 0.5 mm.	6. lowest thickness possible to manufacture is 0.15 mm, so good for 1 crop product.
7. maximum coil size, easy to handle can be 500 mtrs.	7. Thin walled flat dripline can be made of upto 1500 mtrs of pipe per coil.
8. Bonding of pipe and dripper is guaranteed even at very high water working pressures since the dripper is embedded in pipe.	8. Pasting of pipe and dripper is only on one wall of pipe. Bonding is critical. At high water pressures there are chances of dripper getting detached from pipe if not processed properly.