

## CONVERSION TABLE FOR U.S. AND METRIC SYSTEM

METRIC TO U.S.			U.S. TO METRIC		
MULTIPLY		TO OBTAIN	MULTIPLY		TO OBTAIN
millimeter (mm)	x .03937	= inches	inches (in)	x 25.4	= millimeters
centimeters (cm)	x .3937	= inches	inches (in)	x 2.54	= centimeters
meters (m)	x 39.37	= inches	inches (in)	x .254	= meters
meters (m)	x 3.281	= feet	feet (ft)	x .3048	= meters
meters (m)	x 1.094	= yards	yards (yds)	x .9144	= meters
kilometers (km)	x .6214	= miles	miles (mi)	x 1.6093	= kilometers
kilometers (km)	x 1093.62	= yards	yards (yds)	x .0001943	= kilometers
kilometers (km)	x 3280.87	= feet	feet (ft)	x .0003048	= kilometers
liters (l)	x 1.0567	= quarts	quarts (qts)	x .945	= liters
liters (l)	x .2642	= gallons	gallons (gals)	x 3.78	= liters
liters (l)	x .455	= pounds	pounds (lbs)	x 2.2	= liters
temperature in °C	(°C x 1.80) + 32°	= temp. in °F	temperature in °F	(°F - 32) x .5556	= temp. in °C
kilograms/cubic centimeter (kg/cm <sup>3</sup> )	x 14.223	= lb/sq in (PSI)			
cubic feet (cu ft)	x 28.316	= liters			

## MISCELLANEOUS CONVERSION FACTORS

MULTIPLY TO OBTAIN			MULTIPLY TO OBTAIN		
<b>AREA</b>			<b>LENGTH</b>		
acres (ac)	x 43560	= square feet	feet (ft)	x 12	= inches
acres (ac)	x 4046.8	= square meters	kilometers (km)	x .6214	= miles
square meters (sq m)	x 10.764	= square feet	miles (mi)	x 5280	= feet
square feet (sq ft)	x 144	= square inches	miles (mi)	x 1609.34	= meters
square inches (sq in)	x 6.452	= square centimeters	millimeters (mm)	x .03937	= inches
hectares (ha)	x 10000	= square meters	<b>PRESSURE</b>		
hectares (ha)	x 2.471	= acres	PSI	x 6.89476	= kilopascals
<b>POWER</b>			PSI	x .068948	= bars
kilowatts (kW)	x 1.341	= horsepower	bars	x 100	= kilopascals
<b>FLOW</b>			PSI	x 2.31	= feet of head
<b>VOLUME</b>			<b>VOLUME</b>		
cubic feet/minute (cu ft/min)	x .0004719	= cubic meters/second	cubic feet (cu ft)	x 7.48	= gallons
cubic feet/second (cu ft/sec)	x .02832	= cubic meters/second	cubic feet (cu ft)	x 28.32	= liters
cubic yards/minute (cu yd/min)	x .01274	= cubic meters/second	cubic meters (cu m)	x 35.31	= cubic feet
gallons/minute (gal/min)	x .22716	= cubic meters/hour	cubic meters (cu m)	x 1.3087	= cubic yards
gallons/minute (gal/min)	x 3.7854	= liters/minute	cubic yards (cu yd)	x 27	= cubic feet
gallons/minute (gal/min)	x .06309	= liters/second	cubic yards (cu yd)	x 202	= gallons
cubic meters/hour (cu m/hr)	x 16.645	= liters/minute	acres/feet (ac/ft)	x 43,560	= cubic feet
cubic meters/hour (cu m/hr)	x .2774	= liters/second	gallons (gal)	x .003785	= cubic meters
liters/minute (l/min)	x 60	= liters/second	gallons (gal)	x 3.785	= liters
<b>VELOCITY</b>			imperial gallons (ig)	x 1.833	= gallons
feet/second (ft/sec)	x .3048	= meters/second			

## SURGE PRESSURE

$$P = \left( \frac{VL}{T} \right)$$

**WHERE:**

**P** = Pressure rise (PSI) above the static pressure

**V** = Velocity of flow (ft/sec)

**L** = Length of pipe (ft) on the pressure side of the valve

**T** = Closing time of valve (sec)

## WATER PRESSURE

Water pressure varies by .433 PSI for each foot of elevation change, or about 1 PSI for every 2.3 ft. gained or lost.

**DEFINITIONS**

**Static Pressure** – Water pressure without movement

**Dynamic Pressure** – Water pressure with movement

**Precipitation Rate** – How fast water is applied to the soil

**Transpiration Rate** – Amount of water plants require to live

## CONVERSION TABLE FOR U.S. AND METRIC SYSTEM

Pressure drop calculations can be made for valves and strainers for different fluids, flow rates and sizes using the CV values and the following equation:

$$P = \frac{(G)^2 \text{ (specific gravity liquid)}}{(CV \text{ Factor})^2}$$

**WHERE:**

**P** = Pressure drop in PSI; feet of water =  $\frac{PSI}{.4332}$

**G** = Gallons per minute

**CV** = Gallons per minute per 1 PSI pressure drop

## TYPICAL SOLENOID OHM READINGS

Irritrol	24
Hunter	24
Rain Bird PGA	36
Rain Bird DV	40
Weathermatic	30
Toro 252	29
Toro 1"	53

## FRICITION LOSS THROUGH FITTINGS

Friction loss through fittings is expressed in equivalent feet of the same pipe size and schedule for the system flow rate.

Schedule 40 head loss per 100-foot values are usually used for other wall thicknesses and standard iron pipe size outside diameters.

ITEM	1/2"	3/4"	1"	1-3/4"	1-1/2"	2"	2-1/2"	3"	4"	6"	8"	10"	12"	14"	16"	18"	20"	24"
<b>Tee Run</b>	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.3	2.7	4.0	4.9	6.1	7.9	12.3	14.0	17.5	20.0	25.0	27.0	32.0	35.0	42.0
<b>Tee Branch</b>	3.8	4.9	6.0	7.3	8.4	12.0	14.7	16.4	22.0	32.7	49.0	57.0	67.0	78.0	88.0	107.0	118.0	137.0
<b>90 Ell</b>	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.8	4.0	5.7	6.9	7.9	11.4	16.7	21.0	26.0	32.0	37.0	43.0	53.0	58.0	67.0
<b>45 Ell</b>	.8	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.6	3.1	4.0	5.1	8.0	10.6	13.5	15.5	18.0	20.0	23.0	25.0	30.0

## LIGHTING WIRE GAUGE CHART

FEET	WATTS														
	20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	
20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	10	10	10	8	8	
40	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	10	10	10	10	8	8	
60	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	
80	12	12	12	12	12	12	10	10	10	10	8	8	8	8	
100	12	12	12	12	12	10	10	10	10	8	8	8	8		
120	12	12	12	10	10	10	10	8	8	8	8				
140	12	12	10	10	10	10	8	8	8						
160	12	10	10	10	10	8	8	8							
180	12	10	10	10	8	8	8								
200	10	10	10	10	8	8									
220	10	10	10	8	8										
240	10	10	10	8	8										
260	10	10	8	8	8										
280	10	10	8	8	8										
300	10	10	8	8	8										

## DISTRIBUTION UNIFORMITY

Formula for finding low quarter distribution uniformity

$$DU_{lq} = \frac{LQ_{avg}}{V_{avg}}$$

WHERE

**DU<sub>lq</sub>** = Low Quarter Distribution Uniformity

**LQ<sub>avg</sub>** = Average Catch in Lower Quarter

**V<sub>avg</sub>** = Average Catch Overall

## DRIP IRRIGATION

Three Simple Steps to Getting Started

**Step 1:** Determine the water needs of plant. Consult the experts from which you purchased your plant materials, or locate the evapotranspiration (ET) data online.

**Step 2:** Calculate the drip application rate.

$$\text{Application Rate (in/hr)} = \frac{\text{GPH} \times 1.604}{\text{irrigated area (in square feet)}}$$

**Step 3:** Adjust the run times.

$$\text{Run Time (in minutes)} = \frac{\text{in. of water required}}{\text{application rate}} \times 60$$

## CONVERSION FORMULAS

$$V = W/A \quad A = W/V \quad V \times A = W$$

V = Voltage

A = Amperage

W = Watts

## HARDSCAPE

Sand Setting Bed and Compacted Aggregate Base Material Calculation Chart

SQUARE FEET	TONS		YDS <sup>3</sup>		TONS		YDS <sup>3</sup>	
	100	YDS <sup>3</sup>	150	YDS <sup>3</sup>	200	YDS <sup>3</sup>		
1" Sand Setting Bed	0.45	0.3	0.75	0.5	0.9	0.6		
4" Compacted Aggregate Base	2.3	1.3	3.5	2.0	4.6	2.6		
6" Compacted Aggregate Base	3.6	2.0	5.4	3.0	7.2	4.0		
12" Compacted Aggregate Base	7.2	4.0	10.8	6.0	14.4	8.0		

*Calculations are approximate. Quantities may vary depending upon material density and moisture content.*

## FORMULAS

<b>Area of a rectangle</b>	length x width
<b>Area of a triangle</b>	1/2 (base x height)
<b>Area of a circle</b>	3.14 (radius x radius)
<b>Cubic feet</b>	length x width x height (27 cubic feet = 1 yard)

## VOLTAGE DROP

Cable Constant Voltage Drop Formulas  
(run length in feet)

**8 GAUGE**

$$\frac{\text{watts} \times \text{run length} \times 2}{18,960} = \text{Voltage Drop}$$

**10 GAUGE**

$$\frac{\text{watts} \times \text{run length} \times 2}{11,920} = \text{Voltage Drop}$$

**12 GAUGE**

$$\frac{\text{watts} \times \text{run length} \times 2}{7,500} = \text{Voltage Drop}$$

**16 GAUGE**

$$\frac{\text{watts} \times \text{run length} \times 2}{2,200} = \text{Voltage Drop}$$



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