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LAKSHMI ENGINEERING WORKS

Mfg & Supp of: Soil, Cement and Concrete Testing Equipment, Survey, Drawing, Hydrological, Metrological, Geological, Scientific Instruments **(All type of Water Current Meters)**
172(NEW329), Maktoolpuri, Roorkee- 247667 Distt.-Haridwar (Uttarakhand) INDIA
Mobile: 09759467802, Email ID:- lakshmiengworks.in@gmail.com

Subject: PORTFOLIO OF M/s LAKSHMI ENGINEERING WORKS

We take pleasure to introduce ourselves as registered manufacturers & supplier of all kinds of Hydrological & Metrological Instruments as well as River Gauging Instruments.

We are supplying these items to all Government and Semi Government Departments with their entire satisfaction. We are also doing the repair works of these instruments at our workshop. Our all instruments covered a guarantee for one year from the date of supply.

You are therefore requested kindly enlist our firm name on your mailing register & enquire us of our quality instruments, so that we may quote the most competitive prices.

Thanking You

Praveen Dhiman
Lakshmi Engineering Works
Maktoolpuri, Roorkee- 247667
Mob: +91-9759467802
Email: lakshmiengworks.in@gmail.com,
saleslakshmiengworks@gmail.com

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Soil Tensiometer

The Tensiometers are a simple, versatile, and inexpensiveinstruments that provide a direct measurement of soil water tension.

UNPACKING

Remove all packing material carefully. Do not bump or drop the dial gauge or ceramic sensing tip or they could break and will need to be replaced. Take care not to let the sensing tip come in contact with grease or any other similar material that could clog the pores of the ceramic.

Please verify that your shipment is complete. Your order should have a ceramic sensing tip and dial gauge for each tensiometer ordered. If you ordered our Jet Fill Tensiometers, there should also be a Jet Fill Reservoir Cap for each unit as well.

If this is the first time you have ever ordered tensiometers from Soil moisture, it is highly recommended that you order the Service Kit that is needed to service the tensiometers. (The Blue Fluid inhibits algae growth inside the tensiometer and the blue color makes it easier to see accumulated air inside the tensiometer.)

CAUTIONS & WARNINGS

AVOID FREEZING CONDITIONS

Tensiometers should be removed from the field prior to the onset of freezing conditions. Since a tensiometer is a water-filled system, it is essential that the unit be stored and used at temperatures above freezing. Freezing temperatures, of course, will cause the water within the unit to freeze and expand as ice is formed. This can cause breakage of the ceramic tip and distort or rupture the thin-walled Bourdon tube within the dial gauge.

If the Bourdon tube is ruptured, the dial gauge cannot be repaired and will have to be replaced. If the Bourdon tube is distorted but not ruptured, it may be possible to reset the pointer on the gauge to correct the change in calibration caused by freezing.

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

The modular design allows easy replacement of the ceramic cup and dial gauge, and addition of extension tubes and the Service Cap. The tensiometer is available in a variety of lengths, ranging from 6 inches (15 cm) to 60 inches (1.5 m). Series 0240 Insertion Tools can be used for coring a hole in the soil to accept these units. The Service Kit, available separately, is used to refill and maintain the tensiometer.

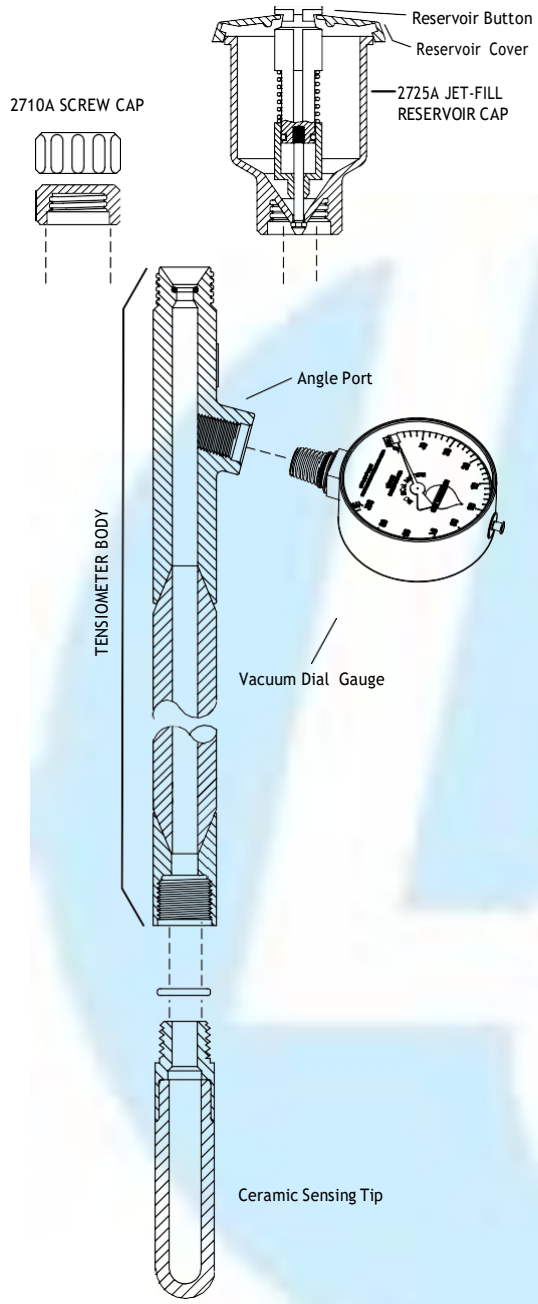
LIMITATIONS:

There are 2 limitations to a tensiometer.

1.) The practical limit of a tensiometer is 80-85 centibars due to the effect of cavitation. Cavitation is the phenomenon were a small air bubble expands to a large air bubble due to the vacuum being created in the tensiometer.

2.) Another important limitation is brought on by the manometer effect of the tensiometer. The water column itself creates a vacuum on the gauge.
For every foot of a tensiometer there is 3cb of vacuum created by the water column. In a 6 foot tensiometer this amounts to 18 centibars. The gauges are designed
so that the needle can be re-zeroed to counter this effect. This same 18 centibars must be subtracted off from the practical limit also so a 6 foot tensiometer would only be effective until about 62-67 centibars before cavitation also becomes a problem.

AQUAINT YOURSELF WITH THE PARTS



Quantity	Part #	Description
1	2060FG3	VACUUM DIAL GAUGE
1	M802X111PKG05	O-RING, CUP SEAL
1	Z2630A-100	TENSIOMETER CERAMIC CUP
1	Z2630A-200L##	TENISOMETER BODY
NOTE: THE TENSIOMETER BODY IS AVAILABLE IN A VARIETY OF LENGTHS, RANGING FROM 6 INCHES (15 CM) TO 60 INCHES (1.5 M).		
1	Z2079	SCREW CAP FOR 2710
1	2075	JET FILL RESERVOIR CAP FOR 2075

Specifcations:

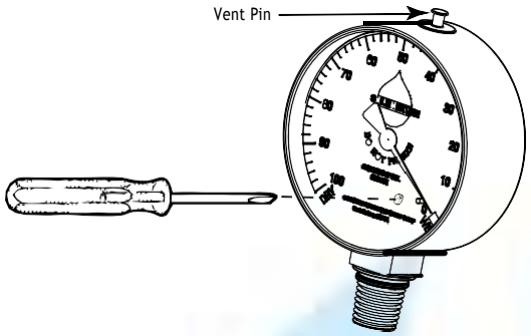
One Bar = 0.9869 Atmospheres
= 100 KiloPascals
= 750 Millimeters of Mercury
= 33.4 Feet of water
= 1020 Centimeters of water
= 14.5 Pounds per square Feet (PSI)
= 100 Centibars

(Fig. 2) 2710A and 2725A Tensiometer Parts

THEORY OF OPERATION

A tensiometer measures the force with which water is held in the soil by the soil particles. This force, referred to as soil suction, tension, or potential, indicates how tightly the water is bound in the soil, and how much energy must be exerted by plant roots to remove and use the water. The basic components of a tensiometer include a porous ceramic cup, a plastic body tube, and a vacuum gauge. The ceramic cup is placed in good hydraulic contact with the soil and allows transfer of water into and out of the tensiometer body according to the tension in the soil. The vacuum inside the tensiometer body equilibrates with the soil water tension, and the dial gauge provides a direct readout of the tension.

REQUIREMENTS PRIOR TO USE / ASSEMBLY



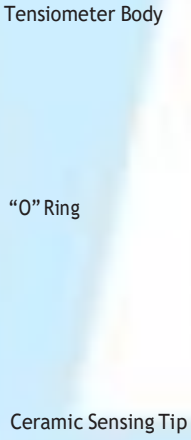
(Fig. 3) Vacuum Gauge Adjustments

ADJUSTING THE POINTER ON THE DIAL GAUGE

The tensiometer dial gauge is hermetically sealed at the factory at sea level. If you live at a higher elevation, the pointer on the dial gauge may read higher than zero when you unpack it. This is due to the lower atmospheric pressure at your elevation.

First, simply press the vent pin located, at the top of the gauge, to release any collected air.

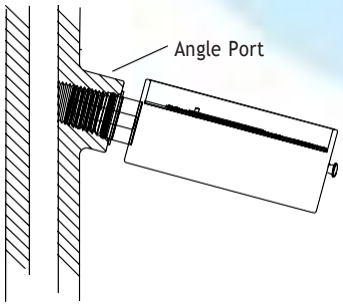
Located on the face of the gage is an insertion point for a small flat-head screwdriver. If the gauge is reading high, turn the screwdriver clockwise an estimated amount to correct the error. If the gauge reads low, turn the screwdriver counterclockwise an estimated amount to correct the error. Repeat the process if necessary until the pointer is on zero.



(Fig. 4) Attaching the Ceramic Tip

ASSEMBLY of UNIT

In order to prevent damaging your order during shipment, both the 2710 and 2725 Tensiometers are packed with the ceramic sensing tip removed. To assemble the unit, invert the tensiometer and insert the "O" ring into the threaded end of the body tube, making sure that it is seated properly in the hole. Next, screw the ceramic sensing tip into the body tube until it makes a tight seal on the "O" ring. Do not over tighten. The "O" ring makes the vacuum seal, not the threads. Damage to the threads will occur as a result of excessive tightening. *(Fig. 4)*



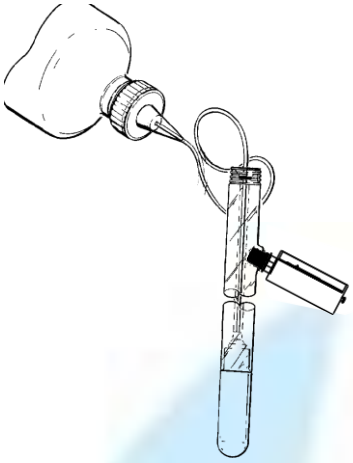
(Fig. 5) Attaching the dial gauge

ATTACHING THE DIAL GUAGE

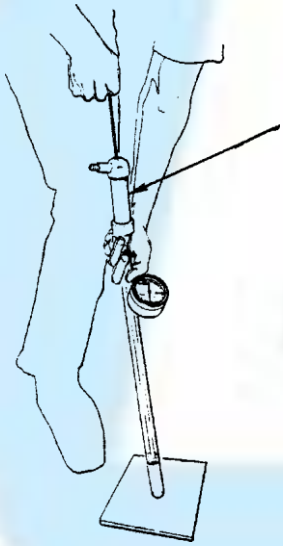
Grease "O" ring with MFTO12PK INC in 2790K1. Next, screw the dial gauge into the threaded angle port in the side of the body tube (see Fig.4). Be sure that the threads on the dial gauge stem line up properly with the threads of the angle port on the tensiometer body. Screw the dial gauge in until the backup washer on the stem touches the body tube and then unscrew dial gauge slightly until the face of the dial gauge is facing up and in the desired position for easy reading. Do no over tighten the dial gauge. The "O" ring on the stem of the dial gauge makes the vacuum seal, not the threads *(Fig. 5)*.

NOTE: The Jet Fill reservoir cap is shipped completely assembled and is easily screwed in place when you are ready to fill it with water.

REQUIREMENTS PRIOR TO USE / ASSEMBLY



(Fig. 6) Filling the Tensiometer



(Fig. 6a) Pulling a vacuum inside the Tensiometer using the 2005G2 Vacuum Hand Pump.

FILLING YOUR TENSIOMETER

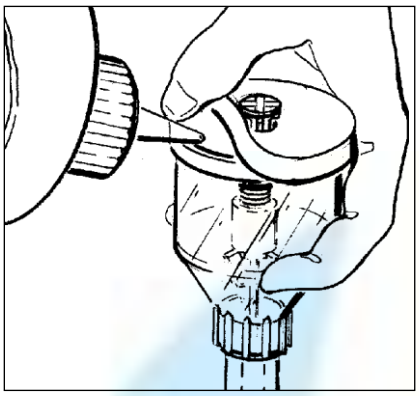
Included with your Service Kit is a bottle of Blue Fluid Concentrate. This Blue Fluid inhibits algae growth inside the tensiometer and the blue color makes it easier to see accumulated air inside the tensiometer. You can also use plain water without the blue additive. Follow the instructions on the bottle to prepare the solution. We include a 16-ounce plastic filler bottle in the Service Kit to use for preparing the solution. Once the solution is ready, screw the service cap with the attached clear plastic tubing onto the filler bottle. Run the plastic tubing down to the bottom of the tensiometer. Squeeze the filler bottle and fill the tensiometer full of fluid *(Fig. 6)*.

Keep the tensiometer in a vertical position until the ceramic sensing tip becomes saturated and fluid drips from the ceramic tip. If you need to fill several tensiometers at once, place them together in a deep sink or empty bucket for support during the filling process. Allow the fluid to drip from the ceramic tips for about 5 minutes to be sure they are thoroughly wetted.

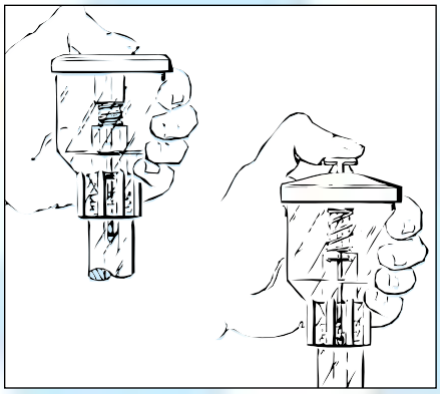
Next, fill the unit completely to the top and pull a vacuum inside the tensiometer using the vacuum hand pump from service kit. *(Fig. 6a)* With the unit held vertically, gently set the ceramic tip on a counter or board for support while the rubber end of the vacuum hand pump is held in tight contact with the “O” ring cap seal of the tensiometer.

Pulling up on the pump handle creates a vacuum inside the tensiometer. You will see air bubbling out of the interior stem of the dial gauge. After each pumping, refill the tensiometer with completely to the top with water or blue fluid solution. Repeat the pumping operation four or five times until no more air bubbles from the stem of the dial gauge. When the unit is ready, seal the tensiometer by screwing on the plastic service cap or Jet Fill Reservoir in place.

REQUIREMENTS PRIOR TO USE / ASSEMBLY



(Fig. 7a) Filling the Jet Fill Tensiometer



(Fig. 7b) Removing the air from the Tensiometer Body

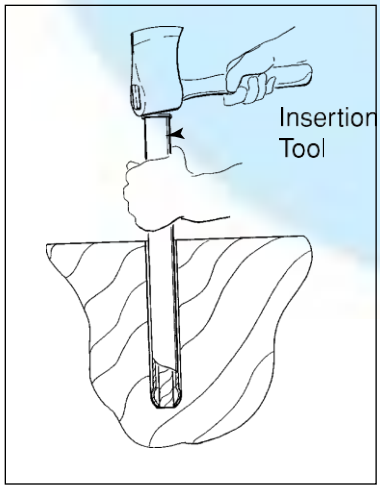
FILLING THE JET FILL TENSIOMETER RESERVOIR

If you have purchased the Jet Fill Tensiometer, you will also need to fill the Jet Fill Reservoir Cap. To fill the reservoir cap, peel the neoprene reservoir cover back from the top of the reservoir and fill it 3/4 full with Blue Fluid Solution or water *(Fig. 7a)*.

If you don't have a hand vacuum pump handy, you can also remove air from the dial gauge by pumping the reservoir button repeatedly after the tensiometer and reservoir have been filled *(Fig. 7b)*. Push the button down quickly 50 to 60 times over a period of a minute or so, while observing the interior stem of the dial. Continue pumping until no more air bubbles come from the interior gauge stem. To let the air escape more easily from the gauge stem, tip the tensiometer at an angle with the dial gauge pointing down while pumping.

NOTE: If you are not able to install the tensiometer immediately after filling, cover the sensing tip with a plastic bag to prevent evaporation of water from the sensing tip.

HOW TO OPERATE UNIT / INSTALLATION

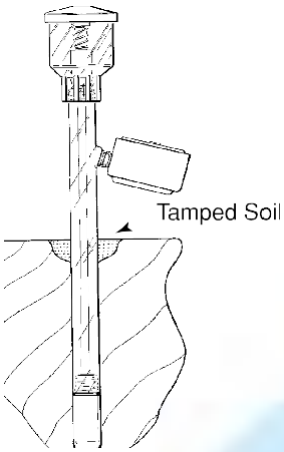


(Fig. 8a) Corong the hole

Soilmoisture tensiometers are readily installed in the soil by using conventional soil sampling tools. The body tube and porous sensing tip of the tensiometer are 7/8" (2.2 cm) in diameter. Installation must be made so that the porous ceramic sensing tips in tight contact with the soil.

The Model 0240L30, 0140L54, 0140L78) Insertion Tools can be used in rock free soils. Standard 1/2" (U.S.) steel pipe can also be used to drive a hole into the soil to accept the tensiometer.

Augers may also be used in rocky soils to core a larger hole. The soil is then sifted and packed around the porous ceramic tip to make good contact before the hole is back filled. The surface soil is tightly tamped around the body tube to seal surface water from entering. In difficult installations, such as in rocky soils or deep installations, a slurry of water and soil can be made up and poured into the bottom of the hole. The sensing tip of the tensiometer is then pushed into the



(Fig. 8b)

slurry to ensure good contact between the tip and the soil. Large holes cored to accept the tensiometer are always backfilled and the soil at the surface tamped tightly around the body tube. *(Fig. 8b)*

After installation, the tensiometer may required several hours before it reads the correction soil suction value. This is due to the disturbance to the soil caused by the installation procedure. The correct reading will be reached more quickly in moist soils than in dry soils.

After this initial installation period, the tensiometer will accurately indicate the soil suction value and will follow closely changes in the soil suction from hour to hour.

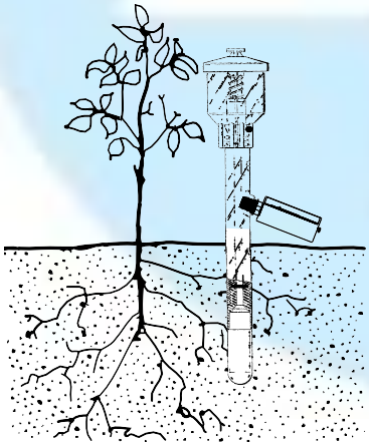
SELECT THE PROPER LENGTH SO THAT THE POROUS CERAMIC SENSING TIP WILL BE IN THE ACTIVE ROOT ZONE.

FOR SHALLOW ROOTED PLANTS *(Fig. 9a)*

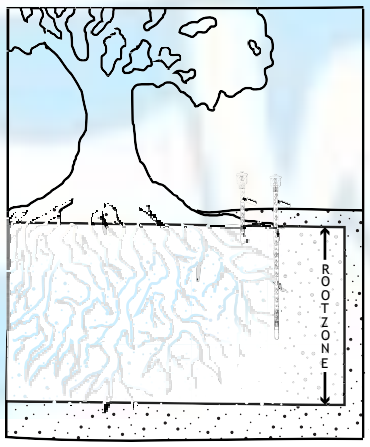
For plants with shallow root systems of less than 18"in depths, such as certain row crops, a single tensiometer with porous ceramic tip located 3/4 of the way down the root zone can give adequate information. The tensiometer tip can be located near the surface when the plant is young and then lowered as the root system develops.

FOR DEEP ROOTED PLANTS *(Fig. 9b)*

For deep rooted plants and trees with large root systems, two tensiometers are installed at the same location. The shallow unit has the sensing tip about 1/4 of the way down the root zone. The deep unit is 3/4 of the way down into the root zone. The shallow unit indicates when to start irrigation.
The deep unit evaluates water penetration and moisture conditions at the bottom of the root zone.



(Fig. 9a)



(Fig. 9b)

TENSIOMETER LOCATION PLACEMENT IN FIELD

"Tensiometer station" is the name given to a tensiometer installation consisting of one or more tensiometers at one place. To monitor moisture conditions in the field, tensiometer stations are located in critical places, required by the irrigation system.

DRIP SYSTEMS

The great variety of drip emitters and bi-wall type tubing lend themselves to a wide range of application, from vast fields of sugarcane and cotton to orchards, landscaped areas, and the growing of nursery stock. This "point source" application of irrigation water, where most of the flow is underground, makes it particularly difficult to judge soil moisture conditions by surface observations. Jet fill stations can reveal the irrigation wetting patterns in the hidden root zone. The station is located within the wetting pattern of a typical emitter. One tensiometer placed near the emitter and down near the maximum rooting depth of the plant will provide information on penetration and when to stop the irrigation cycle. A second tensiometer placed near the lateral extent of the wetting pattern, usually 12" to 18" from the emitter and in the upper root zone will indicate when to start the irrigation cycle. The frequency of the irrigation cycle and length of irrigation can then be adjusted to keep a uniform wetting pattern with good moisture conditions throughout the pattern. In new installations, several tensiometers placed at various depths and distances from the emitter will give definite information on the size and.shape of the wetting zone.

PIVOTS

For pivots, three tensiometers stations should be used for each pivot. One station is located in front of the parked position of the pivot and between the second and third towers from the outside. A second station is located in the same position but 180 degrees away. The third station is located behind the parked position and also between second and third towers. This arrangement provides moisture information typical of the field and is ideal for determining when to start the next irrigation cycle.

BIG GUN/TOW-LINES

For tow lines, a station is located between the first and second sets on a field and between the next-to-last and last sets.

WHEEL AND HAND MOVE LATERALS

A station is located between the first and second sets on the field and between the next-to-last and last sets.

FURROW AND FLOOD

One station is located near the upper end and one hear the lower end of the run for each field or portion of the field irrigated at the same time. Head of water and timing are adjusted in successive irrigations to get as uniform a distribution as possible, using the tensiometer readings as a guide.

SOLID SET SYSTEMS

Solid set irrigation systems can provide great uniformity in the application of irrigation water. A single tensiometer station located where spray is received from a full group of adjacent sprinklers, away from the periphery of the field, can be used to schedule irrigation for each separately irrigated section.

SUBSURFACE IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

In some areas, a high water table during much of the year often combined with a need for irrigation during some of the summer months, makes tile drains a desirable investment. During wet periods, the system provides drainage to remove excess water. In the irrigation mode, water is fed back into the drains and up into the root zone by capillary action through the soil. Jet fill stations located in typical areas of the field provide the critical information to rigidly control the water table height. If the water table is too high, plant growth will be retarded or stopped completely.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS IN LOCAtING TENSIOMETER STATIONS

IN RELATIONSHIP TO PLANTS

For row crops, the tensiometer station is located directly in the row. A place is chosen where plant population is typical of the field. For orchards, the tensiometer station is located just inside the drip line of the tree, preferably on the side receiving the most sun, since water will be depleted faster there.

IN RELATIONSHIP TO TOPOGRAPHY

On hilly fields, tensiometer stations are located in the high and low areas, where drainage conditions may be different. Irrigation practices can be modified to keep moisture levels
as uniform as possible.

IN RELATIONSHIP TO SOIL TYPE

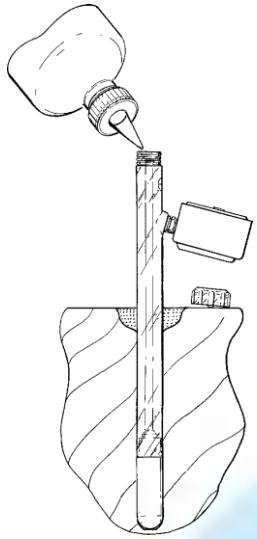
Rates of penetration and storage capacity vary greatly between various soil types. Therefore, tensiometer stations should be located where the soil is most representative of the field to be irrigated. Additional stations should be located where soil type is radically different in order to provide full information for
irrigation timing in those areas
.

GOOD AND POOR GROWTH AREAS

Tensiometer stations located in the good and poor growth areas of a field will quickly reveal whether moisture conditions are the major contributing factor. If so, they will indicate the changing moisture conditions as corrections in irrigation procedures are made.

UNEVEN IRRIGATION DISTRIBUTION

Variations in sprinkler head output, water pressure, wind action, and other factors can result in uneven distribution of irrigation water. Tensiometer stations located in suspected areas can provide positive data on which to base corrective action.



(Fig. 10)

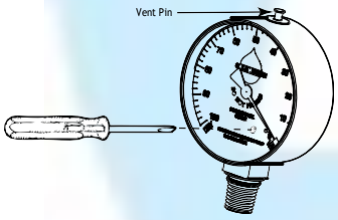
SERVICING YOUR TENSIOMETERS IN THE FIELD

The tensiometers are weatherproof and require little servicing other than occasionally refilling the tensiometer with solution using the filler bottle from your service kit or by pumping the button on the JF reservoir cap to remove accumulated air within the tensiometer.

If the soil in which the tensiometer has been installed is moist and the soil suction readings are low, very little air will accumulate in the body tube of the tensiometer. If, however, the tensiometer has been installed in relatively dry soil and soil suction values are in the range of 40 to 60 centibars, air will accumulate rather quickly for the first few days after installation. This initial accumulation of air is due to air coming out of solution and detaching itself from the internal walls of the tensiometer when exposed to high vacuum for the first time.

After initial installation, check the tensiometer every day or two and remove accumulated air from the Jet Fill Tensiometer by pushing the Jet Fill Reservoir Button or refilling the 14.04.03 style tensiometer with solution (see Figure 12). The Tensiometer should be refilled when the water level inside the tensiometer is 1/2-inch to 1-inch or more below the service cap.

After the first few air removal servicing operations using the vacuum hand pump in the field, the rate of air accumulation will drop off markedly, and air removal servicing will then be required only on a weekly or longer basis.



(Fig. 11) Vacuum Gauge Adjustments

ADJUSTING THE POINTER ON THE DIAL GAUGE

Located on the face of the gage is an insertion point for a small flathead screwdriver. If the gauge is reading high, turn the screwdriver clockwise an estimated amount to correct the error. If the gauge reads low, turn the screwdriver counterclockwise an estimated amount to correct the error. Repeat the process if necessary until the pointer is on zero.

REPLACEMANT PARTS LIST