



Ed Hennessy of K & M looks over a pre-tapped coupling, which simplifies installation of risers and snap valves.

plug-in type sprinkler heads, designed to be used 10 at a time. The piping system was engineered to operate at pressures of approximately 120 psi. depending upon the number of sprinklers being used.

To insure a permanent, trouble-free piping installation, Farm & Golf Course Supply Co. specified the use of K & M asbestos-cement irrigation pipe. This pipe is said to be tough, lightweight and immune to corrosion and electrolysis. A total of 14,000 ft. of asbestos-cement irrigation pipe, in 3, 4, 6 and 8-in. sizes, was installed under the fairways.

#### **Pumping Equipment**

The installation also included appropriate valving and pumping equipment. The piping was divided into a three-zone system. To accomplish this, a master valve at the pump and three zone valves, one for each of the three separate piping zones, were specified. To provide the necessary rate of discharge, a 75-hp electrically operated pumping unit was called for. The problem of water supply was eliminated by taking the water from a stream that flows through the club as well as from the two original wells.

#### **Permanent Tight Seal**

Pipe sections were joined by means of Fluid-Tite couplings which provide a permanent tight seal immediately upon assembly. Because of their unique, patented design, these couplings seal even tighter as the water pressure in the lines

increases. They also assemble easily and allow deflections up to five degrees at each joint. The couplings installed for lateral and riser connections were equipped with the recently introduced pre-tapped threaded brass inserts which eliminate the need for time-consuming field tapping operations.

#### **Pleads with Course Builders to Protect Native Vegetation**

Ray Hills of Los Angeles, a noted landscape artist, at a recent Southern California GCSA meeting at Bel-Air CC, Los Angeles, gave expert testimony to back up one of GOLFDOM's campaigns in calling attention to the immense damage done by destroying native vegetation during golf course construction. There have been hundreds of cases in which trees and other native growth alongside fairways that have been uprooted would have added tremendously to the golf value and distinctive beauty of the course. After the bulldozers have finished, thousands of dollars are spent in a vain effort to grow golf architecture and scenery that, at best, is inferior to that that already has been eliminated.

