Ochsner employs two-wire irrigation system in Dayton

an Ochsner, head groundskeeper for the Dayton (OH) Dragons of the Midwest League, was experiencing "phantom" electrical problems last spring at Fifth Third Field. He called in J.C. Wheaton, manager for Centerville Landscape and Irrigation, Inc., to help him troubleshoot the problem. "The field had a 'gremlin' problem," said Wheaton. "Zones would work one minute, but not function the next day. Then last spring they lost the ability to activate about half of the zones from the controller."

While doing patchwork, Wheaton and his crew discovered that the old system was a "rat's nest" of re-spliced wires and riddled with in-ground connections that weren't even close to the valve boxes. "Dan and I decided to finally fix it once and for all. That's when we started talking about two-wire.

Head groundskeeper Dan Ochsner (left) and JC Wheaton, manager, Centerville Landscape and Irrigation, Inc. at the Dayton Dragon's home field.

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"After doing the math, we found that retrofitting the ballfield with twowire would prove to be much more cost-effective than pouring money into the existing faulty electrical," he said.

Two-wire irrigation control systems use just a single pair of wires that extend from the controller to each valve sequentially in the irrigation network. The two-wire path can be branched in any direction that works best for the site.

"In a conventional, multi-wire installation, we'd dig trenches to accommodate wiring from the controller to each station, then extend the common and run a hot wire back to the controller," said Wheaton, "with costs adding up for labor, wire and materials.

"However, we found that systems with over 300 feet of mainline cost less when installed with two-wire and they are easily expandable."

The ability to add valves at any time and anywhere along the two-wire path is one of the system's best-known features—no retrenching.

"Installing two-wire also doesn't require any special equipment or tools, so we could use the same valves that we were familiar with and the same solenoids and waterproof connectors that were already on our trucks. Even the line is typical irrigation wire," said Wheaton.

Back at the ballfield, Wheaton and Ochsner decided to go with an Underhill 2Wire system. They brought in a new Hunter ICC Controller, but kept the Hunter I-25 and I-40 rotors, along with the 2" HBV (Hunter brass



Underhill decoders are attached to every valve and irrigation programming is relayed to each valve over the two-wire system.



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Hunter ICC is set up for operation with two-wire decoder module, which directs all 13 stations.

valves). They also ran new wire and connected the valves to the two-wire system with Underhill's 2Wire Decoder Receivers. A Hunter rain sensor was added for improved efficiency.

Renovation started April 1, 2008 and was completed in 4 work days, with a little juggling around the Dragons spring schedule.

Since the entire system was going two-wire, when the new ICC was installed, the crew just snapped the Underhill ICC Decoder Module into the first module slot. To verify the ICC module was correctly inserted, the installer pressed and held the Push button until a green LED programming light flashed to indicate the Decoder Module had been correctly mounted. All 13 stations were then enabled.

Each valve decoder/receiver was set with a unique station address before the decoders were installed. That way, when the controller turned on a decoder station, it sent power down the main two-wire cable along with a digital signal (the address) that was specific to each valve decoder. As the decoder/receiver heard its address, it applied voltage to the solenoid, completing communication from the controller to each station.

All Fifth Third Field valve decoder/receivers were programmed with Underhill's portable Programmer/Tester. There is also a built-in decoder programmer on the ICC Decoder Module, which allows the installer to program a valve decoder station number by inserting red and black decoder wires into the ICC Decoder Module.

Connecting Valves and Decoders

The Centerville crew routed the main two-wire cable between each control valve location and the ICC. At the valves, they cut the main cable

Two-wire irrigation control systems use just a single pair of wires that extend from the controller to each valve sequentially in the irrigation network

Hunter I-25 and I-40 rotors at work with new control system.

and stripped back the outer insulation 4 inches on each cut end. They then stripped each conductor one-half inch and the four wires on the decoder one-half inch. After they spliced the decoder's red and black wire into the main cable, they connected the decoder's red wire to the main cable's LI conductor and the black to the L2, then attached each of the decoder's yellow wires to each solenoid wire valve. All wire splice connections were done using waterproof connectors.

Back at the ICC Controller, they routed the main two-wire cable through the conduit and attached the conduit to the controller at the large portal at the right side bottom of the cabinet. They then stripped one-half

Where to use two-wire

Two-wire is used on sites where the costs of installation and maintenance are a consideration, typically systems with more than 300 feet of mainline. Two-wire is also recommended for use on sites that might be installed in phases or unexpectedly expanded, such as a community sports facility or college sports complex. inch of insulation from ends of the main two-wire cables and secured each conductor into the bottom two terminals of the ICC Decoder Module. They finished by connecting the conductor with the decoder's red wires to LI and the conductor with the decoder's black wires to L2.

Ochsner reports they've had great luck with the system, which runs the irrigation every evening with water from an on-site well. He has five zones of 180-degree heads on the perimeter, running for 10 to 18 minutes, and eight zones of 360-degree rotors on the field, typically irrigating for 20 to 30 minutes.

Ready for all kinds of Midwest weather, the field is turfed with Kentucky bluegrass, overseeded with perennial ryegrass and has an efficient sandbased rootzone drainage system. Drain lines are set 18 inches below grade, running parallel at 25-foot intervals.

"My only two-wire recommendation is that the irrigation installer prepare a detailed system plan that identifies each valve and decoder and the overall number of zones. This will save hours of time during troubleshooting, such as locating bad solenoids or identifying non-working zones," said Wheaton.

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