Go from continuous supply of drinking water to intermittent supply and vice versa after.

The first step of having a continuous supply to an intermittent one is an extremely recurring public policy, when investment or planning studies and technology are not going to be coupled to guarantee, not only the current recurring supply in a community, but also to absorb the growth of the city.

One of the tangible effects is the need to have more water to supply in a short period of time to a sector, with restricted service hours; which is often not operationally true, since it happens that the infrastructure was not planned for a speed of traffic with time and enough pressure to reach the end user, a quality and optimal service generates discontent and causes leaks due to overpressures in the initial parts of the sector, as well as shortages in the final parts of the sector, because the service is cut and the pipes are emptied before reaching the necessary pressure to consider having “service”.

This also causes clogging by dragging of the rocks that are in the trenches that cover the pipes when entering the holes caused by high pressure leaks.

Consequently, more water volume is lost with this policy and the problem of leaks grows exponentially, both in lines and in the final part of the user (micrometer), requiring to invest in the detection of these leaks, otherwise the intermittent supply is changed Continuously, there is more and more the cost of replacing pipes to be done.

However, when switching from intermittent to continuous supply, the leaked volume can also be increased, since seeing a constant pressure is where the system administrator is disappointed and returns to the intermittent supply, this can and should be avoided taking into account a management of pressures especially at night to reduce leaks and keep the pipes pressurized to a minimum. This is achieved through the use of hydraulic technology and analysis supported by software

PHOTOS of what is described here in the city of Chihuahua, Mexico

BEFORE established schedule
THEN With pressure management with controller

Detection of leaks and couplings