















RAINFINE irrigation

We have started to make pivot irrigation machines since 2002.

We have good design of toolings and dies for mass production.

We are certified by ISO9001 system.

We have a great team for technical development.

We have efficient installation and training program.

We have a good team for after sale services.







- a. Warehouse in Dalian Free Trade Zone for international market.
- B Warehouse in Dalian factory for domestic market.
- COSCO works as our partner for warehousing logistics and shipment management.
- d. No errors in shipment of all comporents.







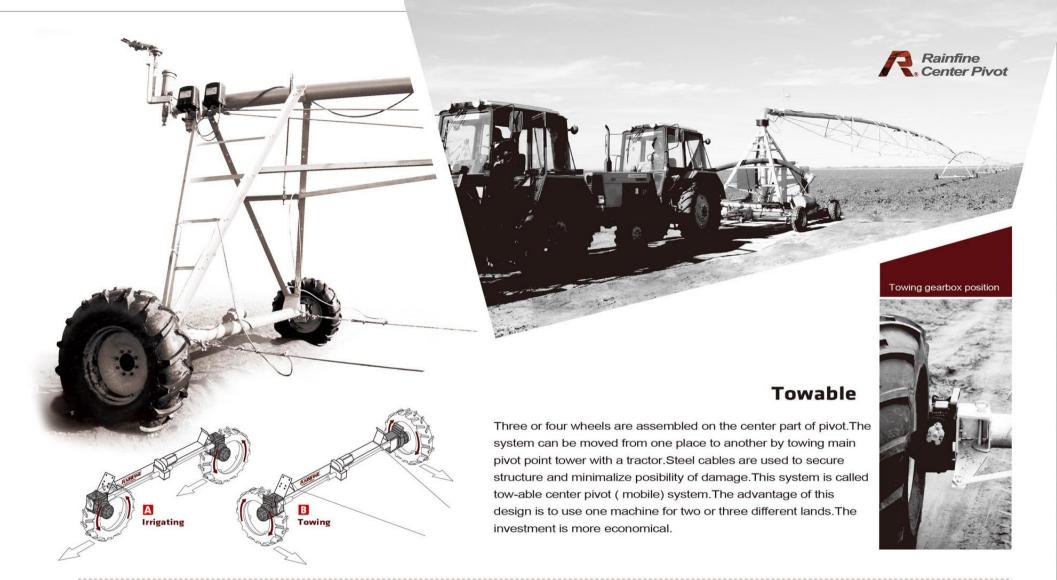
Center Pivot

One end of the machine is fixed and other spans move clock wise by motor driven tires, this system is called fixed center pivot system. River water or bore well water is supplied from the fixed point, transfered through main pipes and sprinklers, applied to the field. The advantage of this system is to use less labor and water resources to irrigate 13ha- 200ha from one water feeding point.

The specially designed steel structure can satisfy different lengths of the machines. The smallest machine is designed only one span plus one overhang (80m in length) which is for small land operation. The heavy duty design can be extended to more than 19 spans (800m). The angles, bolts and pivot anchors are strong enough to fight windstorm.



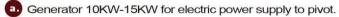












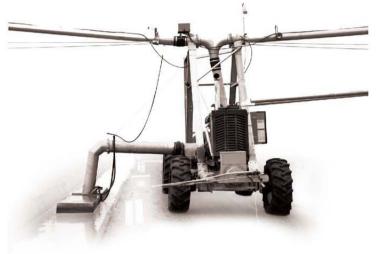
b. End gun on/off control at any angle.

c. End field barrier as part of auto stop reverse system is used for part circle pivots.

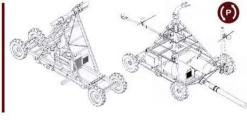






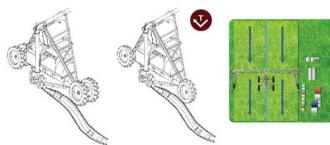












Ditch feed:

- Standard lateral
- Pivoting lateral (require temorary bridges) **Towable lateral** 2 wheels maximum 250m

Hose feed lateral maximum 450m:

- Standard lateral
- Pivoting lateral

Lateral

All the machine works in linear movement by motor driven wheels to irrigate rectangle area, this system is called lateral move system or linear system. Unlike center pivot systems, where the area irrigated is dependent only on the length of the machine, lateral system area is determined by two factors: system length and travel distance.

This system is mainly used for grasses, grains, vegetables, cotton and sugar cane crops. the length can be from 1 span to 18 spans, normally more than 7 spans system is economical.

Determination of lateral move system capacity is critically important since it is necessary to properly design the following:

- Water source system: bore well capacity/pumps/kw.
- **b.** Water supply system: ditch feed / hose feed.
- **a** Lateral move system: pipeline size/power/pump/generator system.













Control Panel

16 Wires Collector Ring

Drivable control panel:

- Irrigation operation / Driving operation
- Tire turning / Tire turning back
- Drive / Stop
- Driving indicator
- Emergency stop

Drivable mobile pivot

- Two wheels on the span can be turned automatically by the motor at the center of the drive tube.
- **b** Four wheels on the pivot point can be turned by the motor at the center of the pivot.
- C. Pivot can be driven by the motors to any place you want.
- d. All the wheels can be turned back to the irrigation position by motors after towing.





The high quality overhang cable is used in longer overhang. This design can help farmers to increase yield with less investment.



Rainfine 500 meters towable pivot in Kazakhstan is used in 3 different fields and is designed to tow every one or two weeks in 400mm furrow potato fields . After 4 years working, the structures and truss rods have no any distortion



Why Rainfine ?

Amazing 22 mm truss rod

Truss rods are the key parts for holding the total weight of the pivot like the bridge sling. The way of processing is very important because if the processing is not correct, the truss rods would be broken when the pivot is working and cause the falling down of the complete machine.

We use high frequency electric heating system to heat the end of the steel rods and use head forging machine to forge both ends of the steel rods.

We use 22mm diameter rods instead of 19mm to make them stronger than other manufacturings.

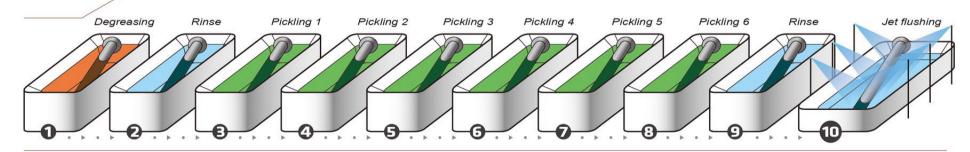
You can find that the steel rod and the headed part are exactly the same Molecular. The quality standard is that this truss rod should be 60,000psi yield strength.



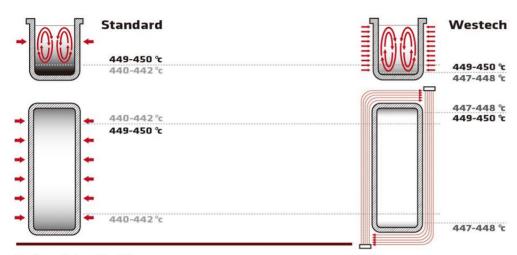




15 Steps | Galvanizing process to ensure quality products.







Galvanizing Kettle:

Inside Dimension: 13,500 long x 2,000 wide x 3,000 mm deep

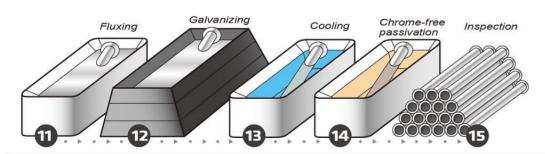
By W. Pilling of Riepe, Germany, the world's leading kettle manufacturer.

50mm wall thickness, European Special Grade Plate (see analysis below)

Typical Analysis: C, .08%; Mn, .5%; P, .02%; S, .02%; Si, traces only

EnviroTherm Pulse Fired High Velocity Galvanizing Furnace:

Rated 15.0 mt / hr., Relay Logic Control system, 4 burner high velocity pulse fired LNG system, 3 term PID temperature control system, 150 mm thickness high density ceramic fiber convoluted module insulation system, four raduis interior corners, kettle support system, dross protection system, auto melt out program, combustion air fan, sealed burner viewing ports, insulated exhaust duct to 4m, epoxy coating. Includes dimensional layout drawing of furnace pit with loadings.



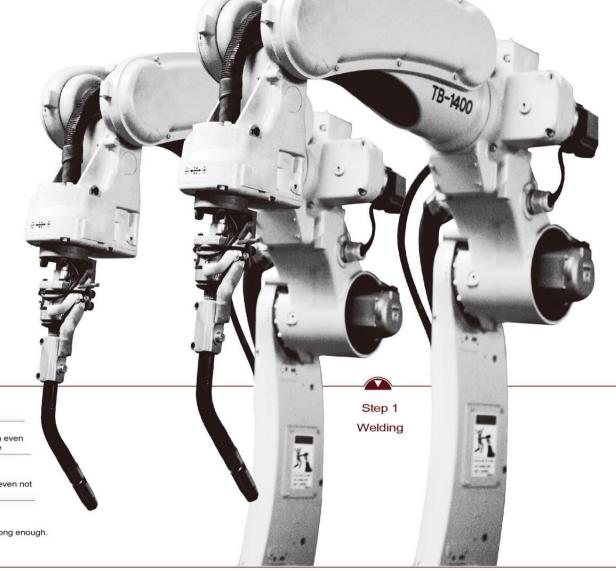


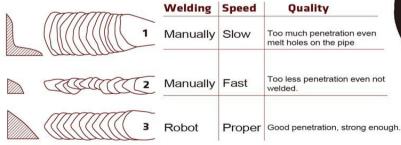


Why Rainfine 0

Who is the welder

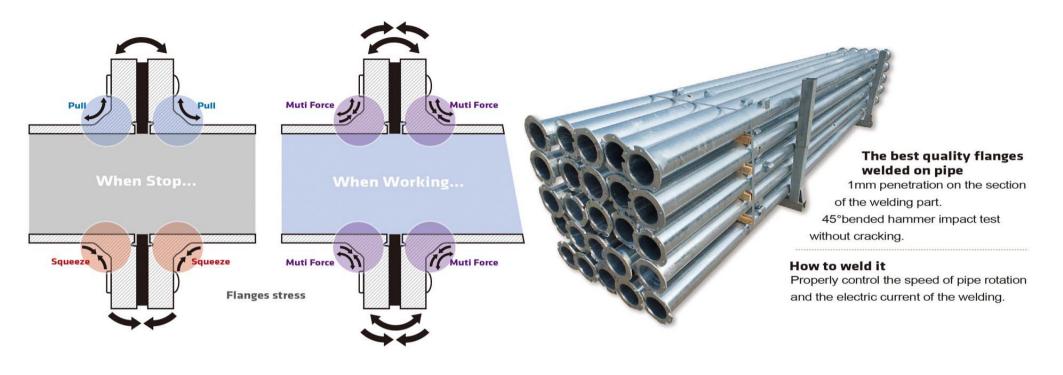
Pivot pipes are the most important parts of the machine. Rainfine uses 8 robots instead of workers to weld the flanges, bracket. This is the guarantee of the quality of all the pipes. On the process of manually welding, it is very difficult to control the welding speed and cause the quality problem as below.

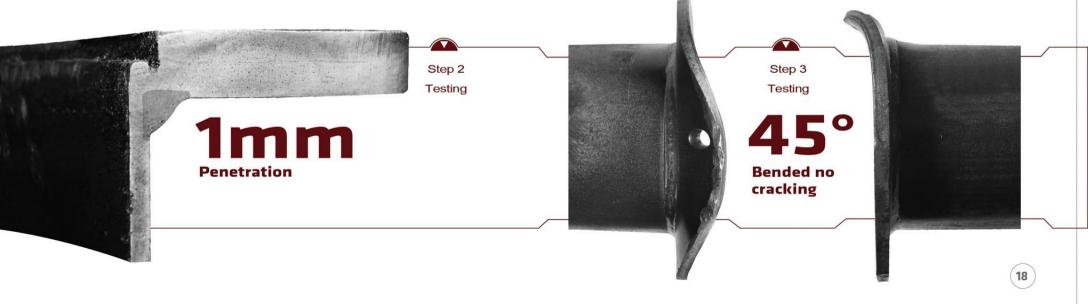




Welding







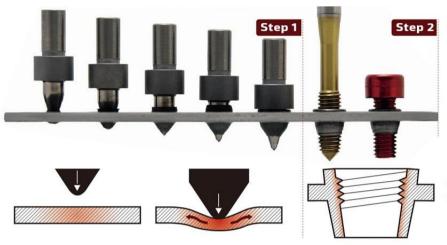


Why Rainfine 3

Why formdrill

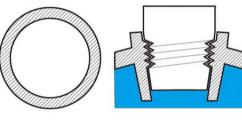
The Formdrill is a thermal drilling and bush-forming tool that attaches to the chuck of any high-powered drill-press. Rotating the Formdrill at high speed under high axial load (the drill-bit being strongly pushed towards the work piece) generates frictional heat.



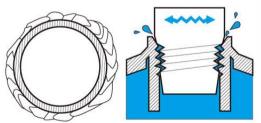


- The temperature of the Formdrill rapidly climbs to around 650-750 °C, while the focal area of metal reaches around 600 °C. This heat softens a small section of the metal's structure and allows the formdrill to penetrate the work piece. There is absolutely no cutting involved during the creation of the hole. Unlike a conventional drill, the strength of the work piece is not compromised by the removal of material. Instead, the heated material Forms away from its original position to form a 360° bush around the periphery of the hole. During initial stages of the Formdrill process, the heated material rises against the tool's leading taper but once the surface is completely penetrated, the bulk of the displaced material forms to the underside of the hole. This underside bush usually projects downwards by three times the thickness of the material, while the raised collar sits only slightly above the surface.
 - Once a bushed hole has been formed in a workpiece, it's quite likely that you'll want to tap a thread into it.









Thread feature:

This can be done using conventional cutting taps or - preferably - with a cold-form Formtap

Again, this process does not involve removal of material. Formtapping results in maximum thread wall strength. Other advantages include quick tapping speed, reduced chance of pitch errors and no straying material.

This is the best way to be sure of the quality of outlet holes on millions of pipes.





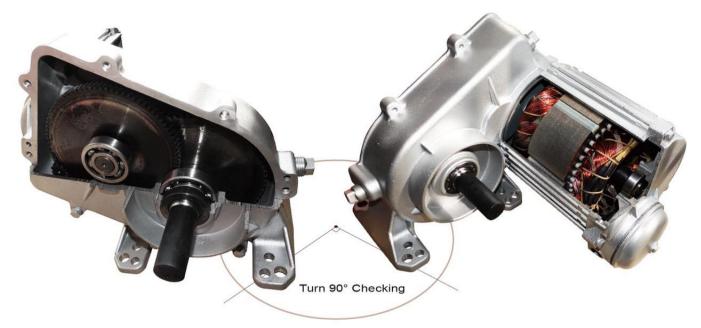
Туре	Tooth profile	Feature	Region	Efficiency
a. Standard	Small meshing angle	Less wear strength	30~90days/Year In Russia	40~45%
b. Heavyduty	Big meshing angle	More wear strength	300days/Year In Africa	55%

Why Rainfine 8

Heavy duty gearbox

- a) The worm consists of high strength forged steel with a Brinell hardness of 210 while the worm gear is manufactured from ductile cast iron with a relatively wide variation of hardness. This is totally different from other manufacturers who make it by grey pig iron.
- b. The worm and gear pressure angle have been designed at 4-1/2 degrees. This angle was selected based upon review of extensive engineering information and has been borne out by extensive testing and proven field result. The 4-1/2 degree pressure angle exceeds the necessary strength requirement while providing a greater efficiency than would be possible with large angle.
- The output shaft is a full 2-1/4" diameter shaft. Although other gearbox may use a larger shaft, the actual strength is determined by the load applied and physical properties of the shaft material. The gearbox overhung load point is relatively small at 1-1/2" from the bearing to the wheel mounting flange. The shaft material is a high-strength, forged steel.
- d. The worm end caps made from cast iron held by 4 bolts to reduce the possibility of working loose in the field unlike system using a threaded nut design.
- Ratio: 50:1





Why Rainfine @ High quality motor

Center motor drive speeds for 50Hz/380V

Motor	Drive speed in 50 Hz (RPM/50Hz)	RATIO	Wheel speed (RPM)	Tire size	Tire perimeter	Speed at 100% timer
				11.2x24	3.23m	97 m/h
				11.2x38	4.42m	133m/h
a	25 RPM	40:1	0.5	14.9x24	3.60m	108m/h
				16.9x 24	3.81m	114m/h
				11.2x24	3.23m	128m/h
				11.2x38	4.42m	175m/h
	33 RPM	40:1	0.66	14.9x24	3.60m	142m/h
	00 M M	40.1	0.00	16.9x 24	3.81m	150m/h
				11.2x24	3.23m	190m/h
<u> </u>	FO DDM	20:1	0.00	14.9x24	3.60m	212m/h
3	59 RPM	29:1	0.98	16.9x 24	3.81m	224m/h

Center motor drive speeds for 60Hz/480V

Motor	Drive speed in 60 Hz (RPM/60Hz)	RATIO	Wheel speed (RPM)	Tire size	Tire perimeter	Speed at 100% timer
				11.2x24	3.23m	116.4 m/h
				11.2x38	4.42m	159.6m/h
a.)	30 RPM	40:1	0.6	14.9x24	3.60m	129.6m/h
				16.9x 24	3.81m	137.4m/h
				11.2x24	3.23m	166.8m/h
				11.2x38	4.42m	228.6m/h
Ь.	43 RPM	40:1	0.86	14.9x24	3.60m	186m/h
	40 10 10	40.1	0.00	16.9x 24	3.81m	196.8m/h
				11.2x24	3.23m	229.2m/h
	50 DDM	20.4	4.40	14.9x24	3.60m	255m/h
9	59 RPM	29:1	1.18	16.9x 24	3.81m	270m/h







RAINFINE Plastic tire

Compare with rubber tire











Dian Widt Rim

 Diameter
 1170mm

 Width
 318mm

 Rim
 10" x 38"

 Weight
 128kg

For center pivot exclusive use Multi-material, solid match

Unique tread design, greater driving force

Mold manufacturing, ensure consistency UV and aging resistant, extend life

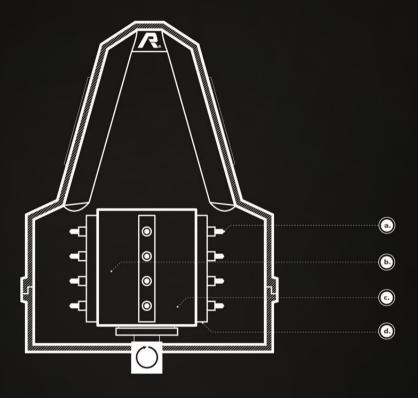
Contructed of super strong composite material, offer you the best solution for center pivot irrigation equipment.

- 1. No worry for going flat forever.
- 2. Highest UV protection from sunshine.
- 3. Self cleaning on muddy soil.
- 4. Wider tread for better flotation.
- 5. Offset tread for good traction on terrain field.
- 6. Fit standard pivot wheel(14.9 x 24).
- 1. Independent 16 pats for easy replacement.
- 8. Less slipping design for tough conditions.
- Long life be 6 years limited warranty.
- No maintenance for seasons.

Why Rainfine ? AANTINE

Collector ring from radar technology

No maintenance.



- Radar plug seat: Easy to install, no disconnection.
- **b.** Fully enclosed slip ring: No moisture condensation no rust.
- Millitary standard radar technology: 60,000 circles rotating life.
- d. 16 wires design for mutifunction pivot / towable / drivable, remote control GPS













Main panel

- Main switch
- Control transformer
- Start / stop switch
- Main contactor
- Fused disconnect in panel rated 600v at 30 amps
- Forward / backward contactors rated 600v at 30 amps
- Lightning arrestor
- System monitor
- Control power
- Pressure switch
- Last tower movement
- · Control circuit power
- · Safety circuit status
- · Forward control circuit
- · Backward control circuit
- · Pump control circuit
- · Monitors voltage 380V power
- · Start / stop with no water
- Running direction (auto-stop/auto-reverse)
- Percentage timer
- Low voltage relay
- · Overloading current relay
- Emergency stop
- · Low water pressure shut off
- Alignment protection

Tower box

- a. Contactor rated 600v at 16 amp min.
- Micro switches rated 277v at 15 amp tested to 10 million cycles.
- C. On-off switch rated 600v at 16amps.

Senninger®











Regulator

Senninger Irrigation Inc. LDN

Senninge Irrigation Inc. Super Spray

Senninger

i-Wobs

Senninger Irrigation Inc. Xi-Wob

Senninger

The function of a pressure regulator in center pivot sprinkler design is to fix a varying inlet pressure to a set outlet pressure regardless of changes in the system pressure due to hydraulic condition, elevation changes, pump scenario, etc. It can uniform depth of water application and control sprinkler performance (droplet size and throw distance).

Minimized losses to wind drift, evaporation and runoff;

Multiple deflector pad design;

Rugged design for traveling through tall crops;

Low pressure - 6 to 15 psi;

Chemigation Pads produce an upward spray under the crop canopy;

Bubbler Pad applies water in a gentle, aerated pattern ideal for direct-to-furrow irrigation; Wide variety of color-coded deflector pads to customize distribution pattern; Full 360o spray pattern;

Low-pressure operation: 6-25 psi; Chemigation pads and hose barb adapter available. Unique off-center rotary action, outstanding uniformity;

Gentle, rain-like application; Excellent distance of throw;

Low pressure operation from 10 to 20 psi, can mean big energy savings over the course of a year.

Large area of coverage Ultra low pressure Easy clean, easy change nozzle

Droplet size needed for type of

soil. Uniformity affects

Application intensity

Excellent distance of throw



Nelson[®]











Regulator



D3000



O3000

Innevation in Interaction**

NELSON

R3000

NELSON

S3000



The function of a pressure regulator in center pivot sprinkler design is to fix a varying inlet pressure to a set outlet pressure regardless of changes in the system pressure due to hydraulic condition, elevation changes, pump scenario, etc. It can uniform depth of water application and control sprinkler performance (droplet size and throw distance).

A fixed-spray sprinkler which produces a variety of patterns dependent upon the specific spray plate;

Flip-over dual spray can allow easy conversion of the spray pattern;
Choose spray plate options to germinate, irrigate, chemigate;
Optional hose drag adapter for Low Energy Precision Application – LEPA;
Part circle available.

Outstanding uniformity and optimal droplets at low operating pressures;

racket unassembled, eliminate debris hang-up and water-pattern misting common to conventional sprinklers;

Long wear-life, reliable operation and durability;

Excellent water application, 10-20 PSI operating pressure;

Wind resistant, maximum water and energy conservation.

Greater throw radius. The wide water pattern from rotating streams equates to lower average application rates, longer soak time and reduces runoff;

High uniformity. Increase overlap from adjacent sprinklers improves uniformity; Reduce wind drift and evaporative loss; Part circle available.

Gentle rain at low pressure;

Utilize a free-spinning acting to produce a gentle, rain-like water pattern;

Designed for more sensitive crops and soils;

Superior uniformity with better overlap and lower application rates; Crop-guarded body for low energy, down in the crop application; Part circle available.





Pressure	Nozzle	11.4mn	n-0.45"	Nozzle	12.7mm	1-0.5"	Nozzle	14.3mr	n-0.56"	Nozzle	e 15.2mr	n-0.6"	Nozzle	16.5mn	n-0.65"	Nozzl	e 17.8mn	n-0.7"	Nozzl	e 19.1m	m-0.75"	Nozz	le 20.3m	ım-0.8"
(Bar)	Flo m³/h	OW I/s	Radius	Flo m³/h	OW I/s	Radius	Flo m³/h	OW I/s	Radius	Flo m³/h	OW I/s	Radius	Flo m³/h	OW I/s	Radius	Flo m³/h	OW I/s	Radius	Flo m³/h	OW I/s	Radius	Flo m³/h	OW I/s	Radius
1.75							9.5	2.64	44	11.4	3.17	48	13.4	3.72	49	15.5	4.3	51	17.7	4.91	54	20.1	5.59	56
2				8.4	2.33	48	10.2	2.82	48	12.2	3.39	51	14.3	3.98	52	16.5	4.59	56	18.9	5.25	58	21.5	5.97	59
2.5	7.6	2.11	47	9.4	2.61	50	11.4	3.16	53	13.6	3.79	55	16	4.45	58	18.5	5.14	60	21.1	5.87	62	24	6.68	64
3	8.3	2.32	50	10.3	2.86	53	12.4	3.46	57	15.9	4.15	59	17.6	4.88	61	20.3	5.63	63	23.1	6.43	66	26.3	7.32	69
3.5	9	2.5	52	11.1	3.09	57	13.4	3.74	60	16	4.48	62	19	5.27	64	21.9	6.08	67	25	6.95	70	28.4	7.9	73
4	9.6	2.67	54	11.9	3.3	59	14.4	3.99	62	17.2	4.79	65	20.3	5.63	67	23.4	6.5	71	26.7	7.43	73	30.4	8.45	76
4.5	10.2	2.84	57	12.6	3.5	62	15.2	4.24	66	18.3	5.08	68	21.5	5.97	71	24.8	6.89	75	28.4	7.88	78	32.3	8.96	80
5	10.8	2.99	60	13.3	3.69	64	16.1	4.46	68	19.3	5.35	70	22.7	6.3	74	26.1	7.26	78	29.9	8.3	80	34	9.45	84
5.5	11.3	3.13	62	13.9	3.87	66	16.9	4.68	70	20.2	5.61	73	23.8	6.6	77	27.4	7.62	81	31.3	8.71	83	35.7	9.9	86
6	11.8	3.27	63	14.6	4.04	68	17.6	4.89	72	21.1	5.86	74	24.8	6.9	79	28.6	7.96	84	32.7	9.09	85	37.2	10.3	87



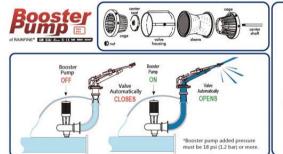




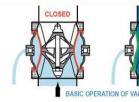


Pressure	Nozzl	e 12mm	1-0.47"	Nozzl	e 14mn	n-0.55"	Nozz	e 16mm	1-0.63"	Nozzl	e 18mm	-0.71"	Nozz	le 20mm	-0.79"	Nozz	e 22mm	-0.87"	Nozz	le 24mm	1-0.94"
(Bar)	Flo m³/h	l/s	Radius	Flo m³/h	OW I/s	Radius	Flo m³/h	OW I/s	Radius	Flo m³/h	OW I/s	Radius	Flo m³/h	OW I/s	Radius	Flo m³/h	OW I/s	Radius	Flo m³/h	OW I/s	Radius
2.0				10.6	2.96	26	13.9	3.86	27.9	17.6	4.89	29.7	21.7	6.04	31.5	26.3	7.3	33.1	31.3	8.69	34.7
2.5				11.9	3.31	28.3	15.5	4.32	30.4	19.7	5.47	32.4	24.3	6.75	34.3	29.4	8.17	36.1	35	9.72	37.8
3.0	9.6	2.66	27.9	13	3.62	30.3	17	4.73	32.6	21.6	5.99	34.7	25.6	7.39	36.7	32.2	8.95	38.7	38.3	10.65	40.5
3.5	10.4	2.87	29.5	14.1	3.91	32.1	18.4	5.11	34.5	23.3	6.47	36.8	28.7	7.99	38.9	34.8	9.66	41	41.4	11.5	43
4.0	11.1	3.07	31.1	15.1	4.18	33.8	19.7	5.46	36.3	24.9	6.91	38.7	30.7	8.54	41	37.2	10.33	43.1	44.3	12.29	45.2
4.5	11.7	3.26	32.5	16	4.44	35.3	20.9	5.8	38	26.4	7.33	40.5	32.6	9.05	42.8	39.4	10.96	45.1	46.9	13.04	47.3
5.0	12.4	3.44	33.8	16.8	4.68	36.8	22	6.11	39.5	27.8	7.73	42.1	34.4	9.54	44.6	41.6	11.55	46.9	49.5	13.74	49.2
5.5	13	3.6	35.1	17.7	4.91	38.1	23.1	6.41	41	29.2	8.11	43.7	36	10.01	46.2	43.6	12.11	48.7	51.9	14.42	51
6.0	13.6	3.76	36.3	18.4	5.12	39.4	24.1	6.69	42.4	30.5	8.47	45.1	37.6	10.46	47.8	45.5	12.65	50.3	54.2	15.06	52.7
6.5	14.1	3.92	37.4	19.2	5.33	40.6	25.1	6.96	43.6	31.7	8.81	46.5	39.2	10.88	49.3	47.4	13.17	51.9	56.4	15.67	54.4

Taper bore nozzle,24°Trajectory







sleeve chamber, the sleeve becomes passage is closed off by the sleeve pressing against the center seat.

Upstream water is applied to the outer The added pressure from the booster pump forces the sleeve outward. Water hydraulically balanced and the flow in the sleeve chamber is evacuated back into the system and the end gun begins to operate.

RF boost	er pump	Pov	ver	Inlet	Outlet	Max.Flow	Max.Head	Max.Suction	Dim.	G.W	.(kg)	20' Loading Qty
Single-Phase	Three-Phase	kW	НР	(Inch)	(Inch)	(m³/h)	(m)	(m)	(mm)	G(s)	G(t)	(pcs)
RFE	B30	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	30	22.5	7.0	425x250x295	25	24.5	800
RFE	B72	2.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	72	18.5	7.0	520x295x355	37	37	540



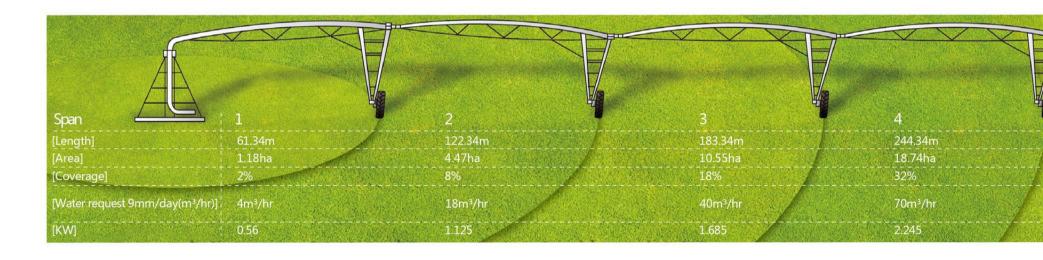


					[Spa	n size
Pipe Size	Span Length	Α	В	С	D	Е
10"-254mm	135'-41.15m	13'2"-4.01m	135'9"-41.37m	9'2"-2.79m	14'2"-4.32m	135'-41.15m
8"-203mm	135'-41.15m	12'10"-3.91m	136'1"-41.47m	9'7"-2.92m	14'7"-4.45m	135'2"-41.20m
8"-203mm	157'-47.85m	12'10"-3.91m	158'-48.16m	9'10"-3.00m	14'10"-4.52m	157'-47.85m
8"-203mm	179'-54.56m	12'10"-3.91m	180'2"-54.91m	9'6"-2.90m	14'10"-4.52m	178'11"-54.53m
6-5/8"-168mm	135'-41.15m	12′10″-3.91m	136'-34.57m	9'8"-2.95m	14'10"-4.52m	135'-41.15m
6-5/8"-168mm	157'-47.85m	12'10"-3.91m	158'1"-48.18m	9'11"-3.02m	15'2"-4.62m	157'1"-47.88m
6-5/8"-168mm	179'-54.56m	12′10″-3.91m	180'2"-54.91m	9'6"-2.90m	14'10"-4.52m	178'11"-54.53m
6-5/8"-168mm	201'-61.26m	12'10"-3.91m	201'3"-61.34m	10'1"-3.07m	15'1"-4.60m	200'2"-61.01m
5-9/16"-141mm	157'-47.85m	12'10"-3.91m	158'-48.16m	9'9"-2.97m	15'1"-4.60m	157'6"-48.01m
5-9/16"-141mm	179'-54.56m	12'10"-3.91m	180'-54.86m	9'6"-2.90m	14'10"-4.52m	179'-54.56m

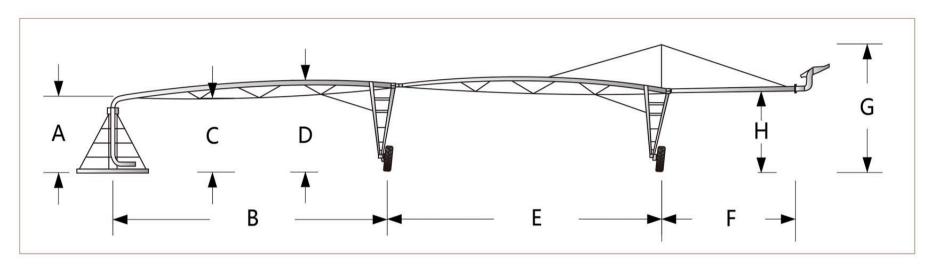
[Overhang size								
Overhand length	F	G	Н					
22'- 6.71m	25' - 7.62m	17'6"-5.33m	11'5"-3.48m					
44' -13.41m	47 ′ - 14.32m	17'6"- 5.33m	11'5"-3.48m					
66'- 20.12m	69' - 21.03m	22'- 6.70m						
88' -26.82m	91 ′ -27.73m	22'- 6.70m						

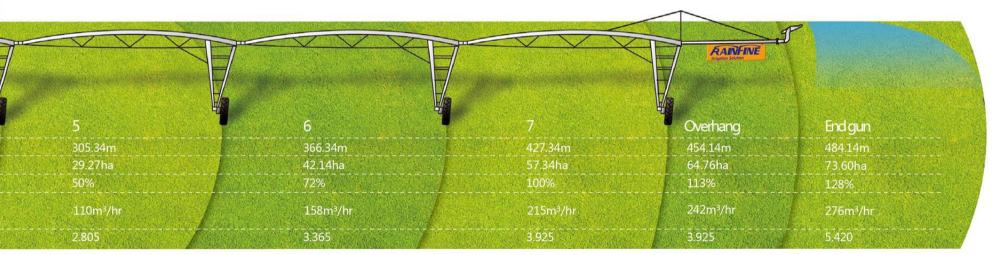
The coverage of a pivot is decided by:

a. Span b. Overhang c. End gun











[Slop 1]

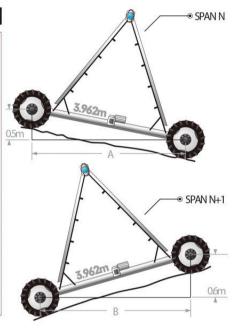
$$A = \sqrt{3.962^2 - 0.5^2} = 3.930$$

SlopN =
$$\frac{0.5}{3.930} \times 100\% = 12.7\%$$

B =
$$\sqrt{3.962^2 - 0.6^2} = 3.916$$

SlopN+1 =
$$\frac{0.6}{3.916} \times 100\% = 15.3\%$$

The maximum allowable slop in this situation is 30%



[Slop 2]

$$A = \sqrt{54.56^2 - 10^2} = 53.63$$

Slop =
$$\frac{10}{53.63}$$
 × 100% = 18%

$$A = \sqrt{41.15^2 - 3^2} = 41.04$$

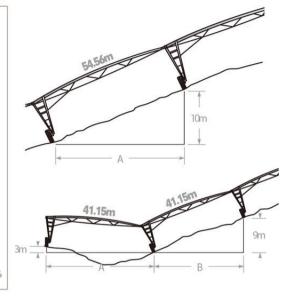
Slop A =
$$\frac{3}{41.04}$$
 × 100% = 7.3%

B =
$$\sqrt{41.15^2-9^2}$$
 = 40.15

SlopB =
$$\frac{9}{40.15}$$
 × 100% = 22.4%

SlopTotal =7.3%+22.4%=29.7%

The maximum allowable slop in this situation is 30%









[Slop 3]

 $A = \sqrt{48^2 - 5^2} = 47.74$

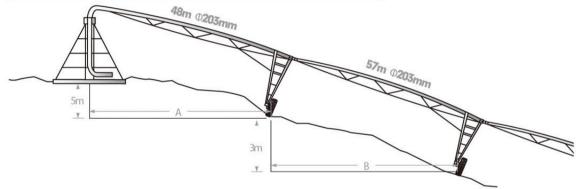
B =
$$\sqrt{57^2-3^2=56.92}$$

SlopA =
$$\frac{5}{47.74} \times 100\% = 10.47\%$$

SlopA =
$$\frac{5}{47.74} \times 100\% = 10.47\%$$
 SlopB = $\frac{3}{56.92} \times 100\% = 5.27\%$

The total continuous slop is slopA+slopB+...

Pipe diameter	Maximum lateral force allowed(kg)
141mm	2727
168mm	4091
203mm	5682
254mm	5682









To save people from poverty and hunger world over, we should work hard everyday.



Rainfine (Dalian) Irrigation Co.,Ltd.

Marketing & Sale's Office:

Room 2101 Section A, Anda Mansion, No.74, Luxun
Rd Zhongshan Dist. Dalian China
Tel:+86-411-82731882
Fax:+86-411-82723748
Mobil:+86-139-4097-2553/133-5228-0266
Website:http://www.centerpivotchina.com
Website:http://www.rainfine.cn

