



# High Temperature Polyethylene (PE-RT)

## Thermal Distribution Application



2016 IDEA Conference  
Austin, TX

# **Overview**

## **Design**

## **Installation**



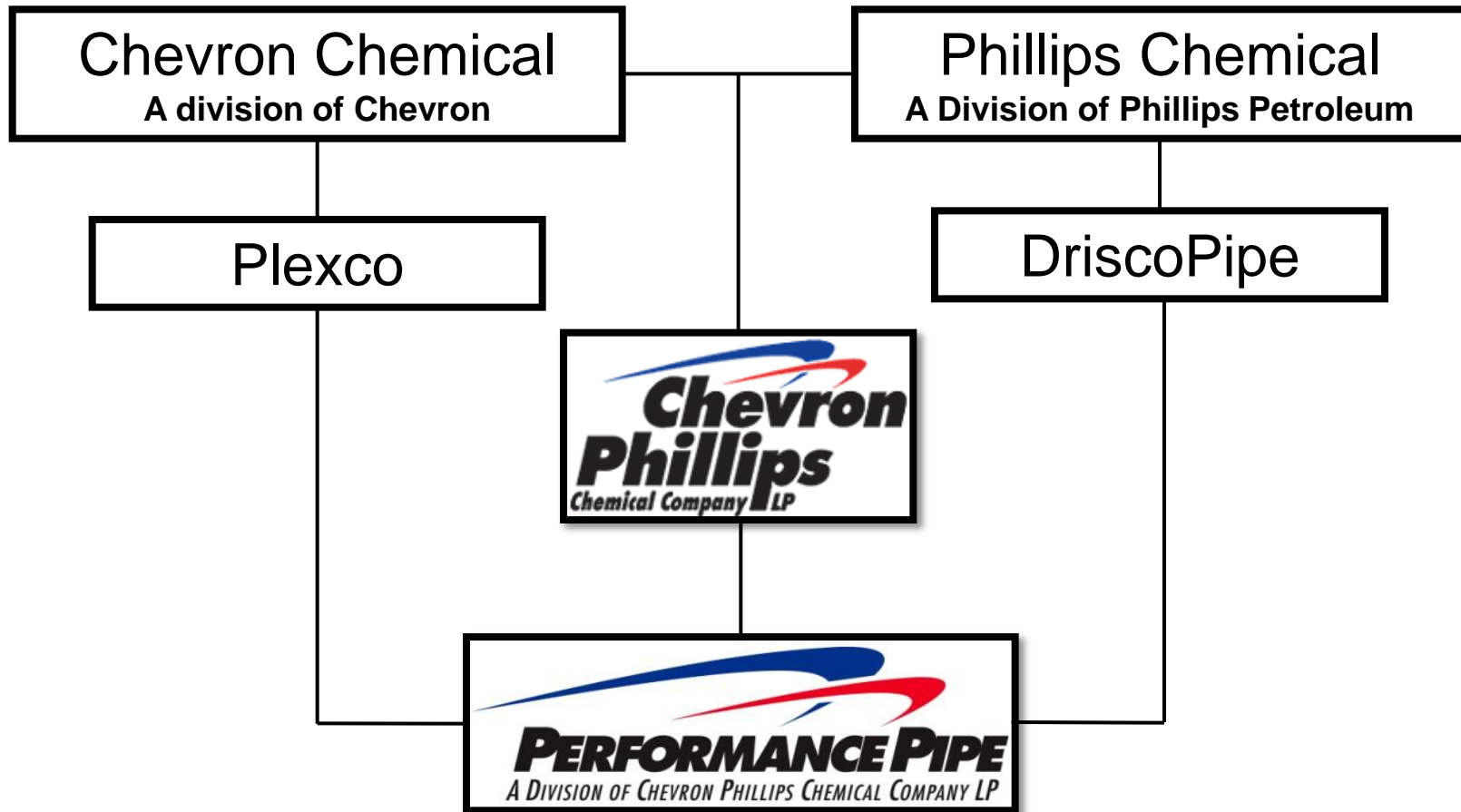
**Overview**

**Design**

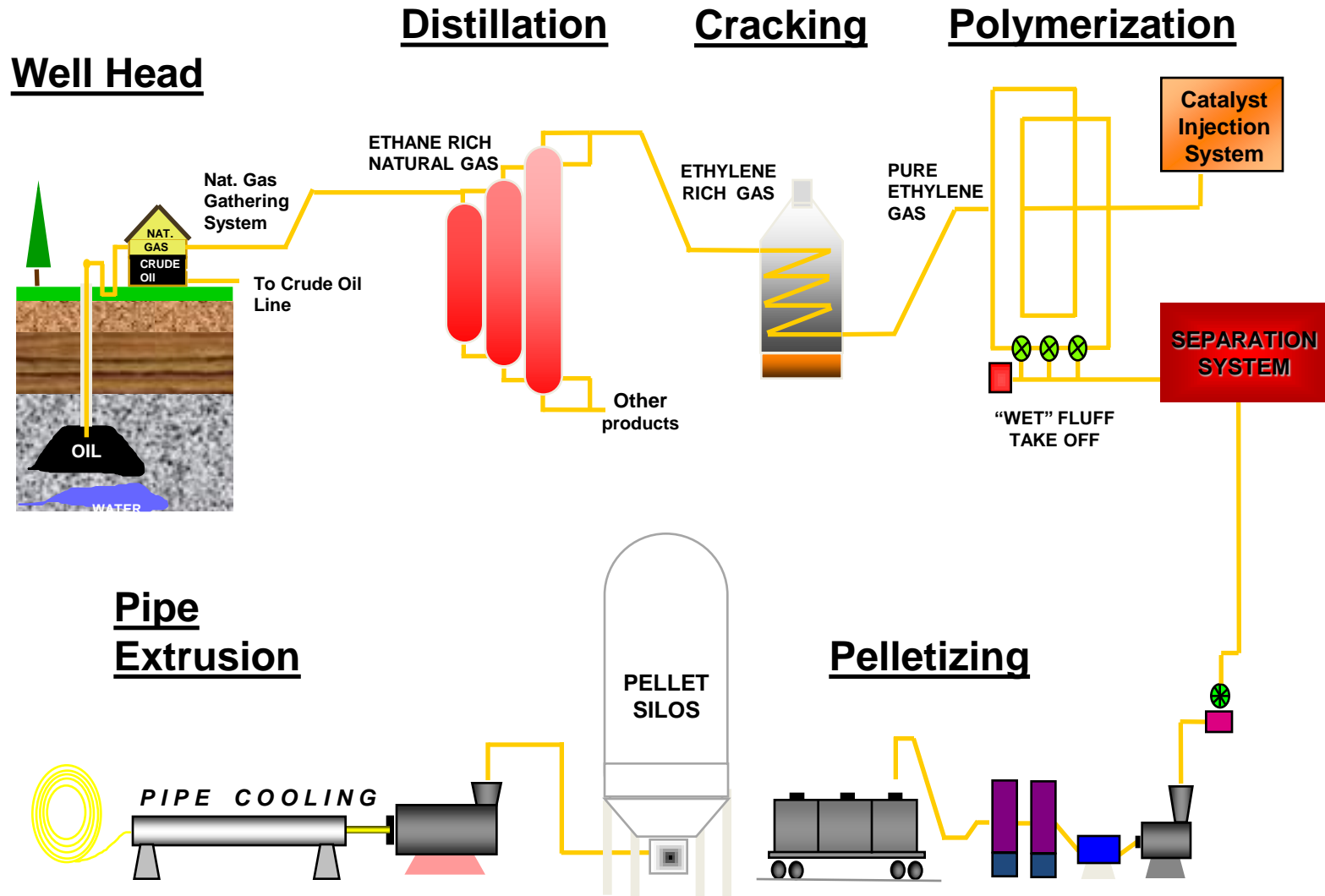
**Installation**



# Company Formation



# From Cradle to Pipe



# PE-RT Pipe Sizes & Pressure Rating

Solid Wall Conventional Extrusion  
OD Controlled Process

- Iron Pipe Size (IPS): 2" - 54"

Standard Dimension Ratios (SDR's)

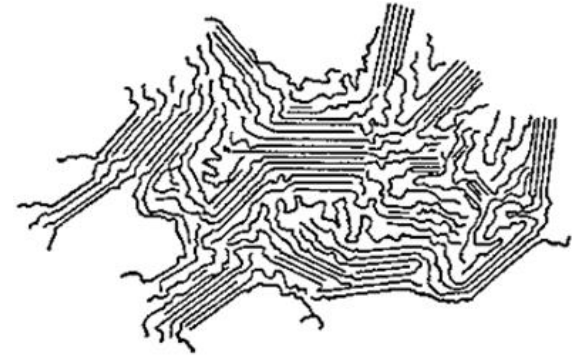
- DR 7.3 to DR 32.5
- Pressure Rated up to 180°F

<b>SDR</b>	<b>PR @ 73°F</b>	<b>PR @ 180°F</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>167</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>13.5</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>26</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>32.5</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>32</b>

# What is Polyethylene?

- **Thermoplastic**

- Plastic that can be repeatedly softened by heating and hardened by cooling
- Process is reversible and repeatable
- Retains all physical properties



- **Semi-Crystalline Polymer**

- Molecules pack in Tight Formations
- Up to 90% Crystalline region
- Side branching effects Density
- Tensile Strength, Stiffness, Abrasion, Hardness, Chemical Resistance

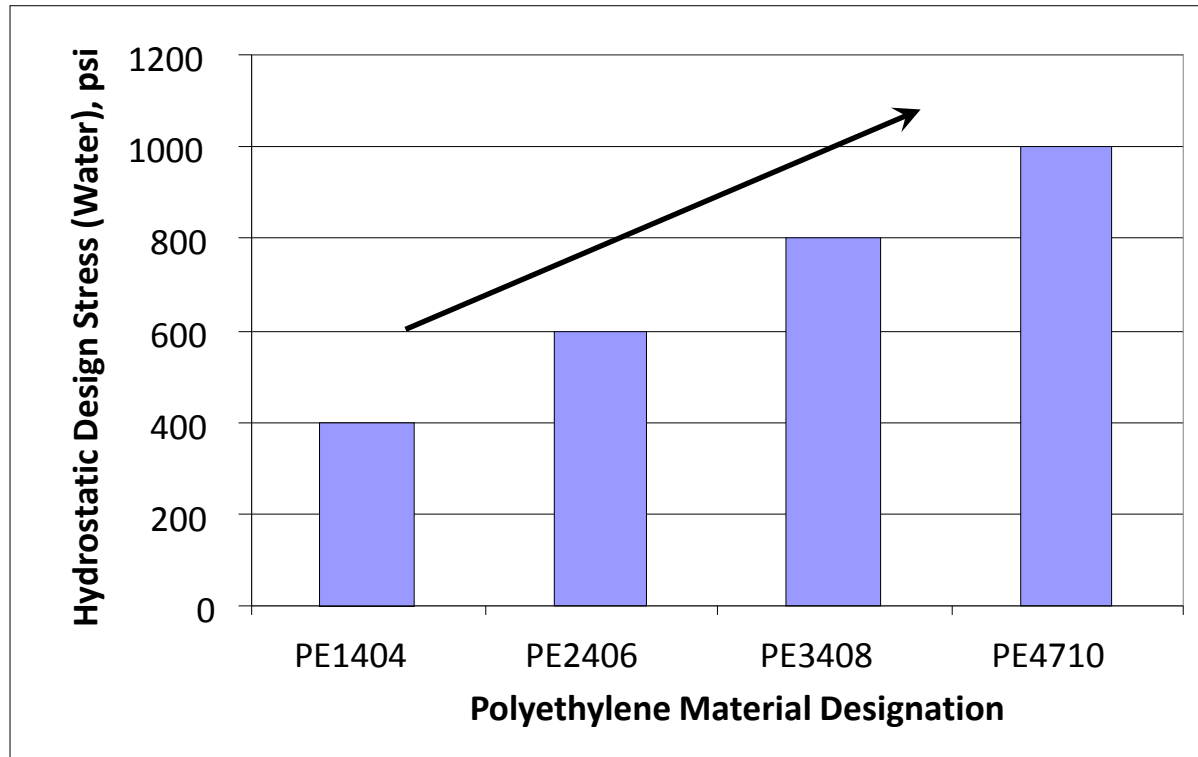


# Benefits of PE-RT HDPE Pipe

- Higher Operating Temperature
- >20 times Stress Crack Resistant
- Use of Native Backfill for Installation
- Higher Chlorine Resistance
- Lightweight and Flexible
- Outstanding Chemical / Corrosion Resistance
- Abrasion Resistance
- Excellent Flow Characteristics
- Full Range of Pipe Sizes, Molded Fittings and Pressure Capabilities



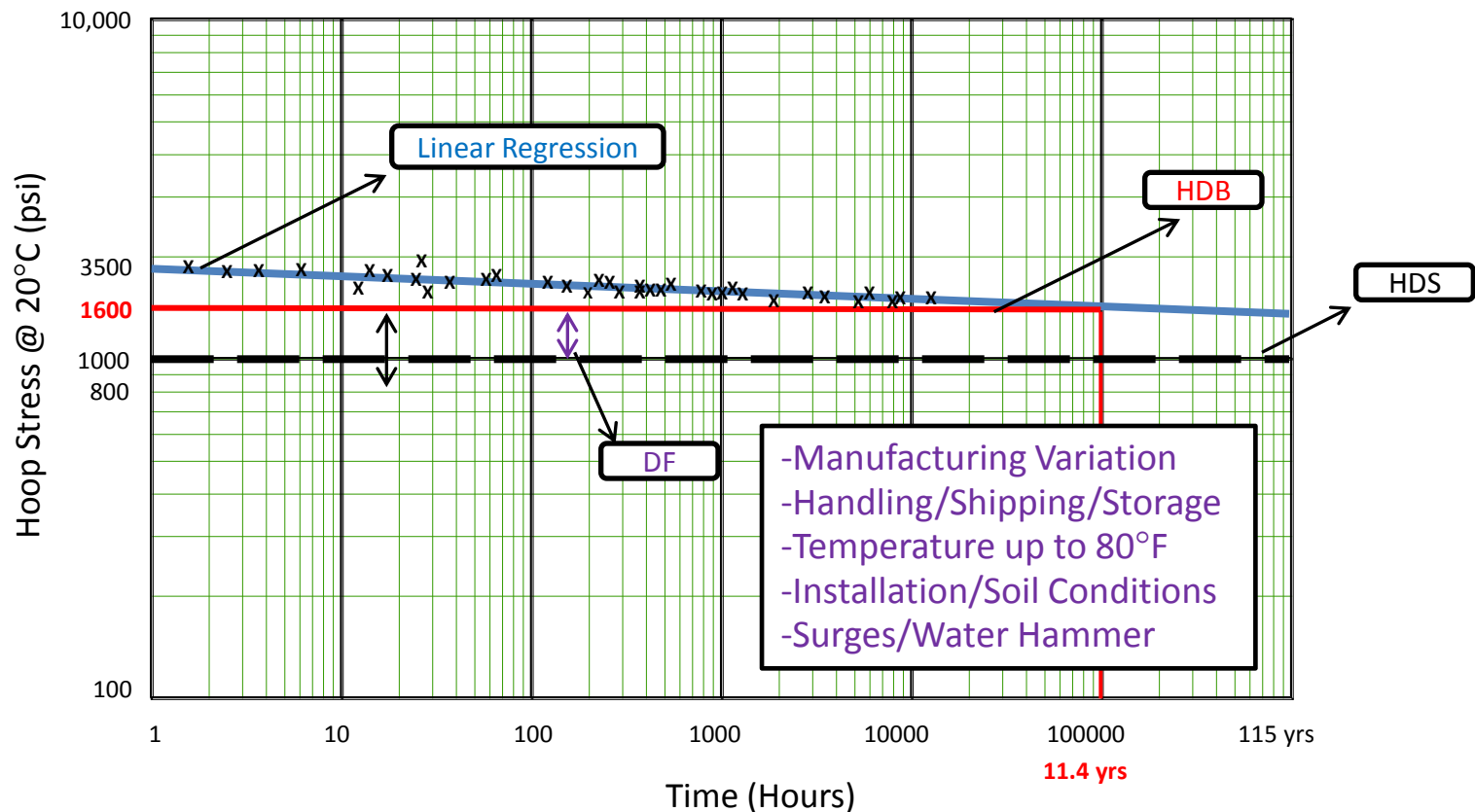
# Resin Evolution



**PE 3408 DR 11= 160 psi**  
**vs.**  
**PE 4710 DR 11 = 200 psi**

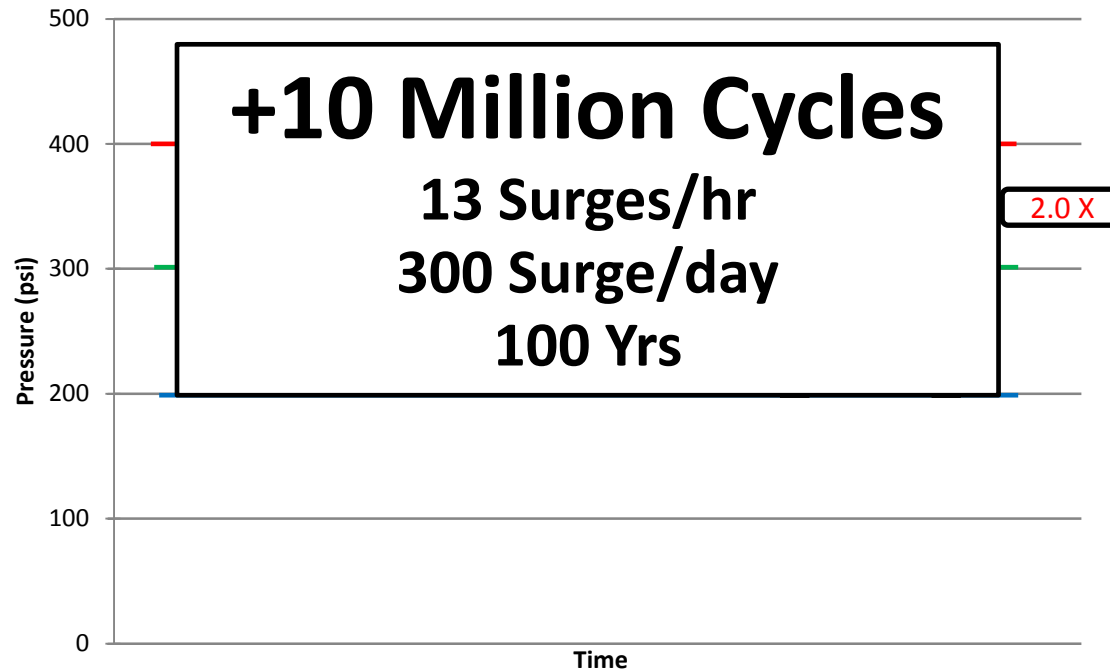
# Long-Term Hydrostatic Strength

1. ASTM D2837 – Testing Standard to obtain Hydrostatic Design Basis (HDB)
2. Data Analysis must yield Straight Line through at least 100,000 hours → 50 yrs
3. Long Term Hydrostatic Strength (LTHS) is determined at 100,000 hours
4.  $HDS = HDB \times DF \rightarrow 1000 \text{ psi} = 1600 \text{ psi} \times 0.63$

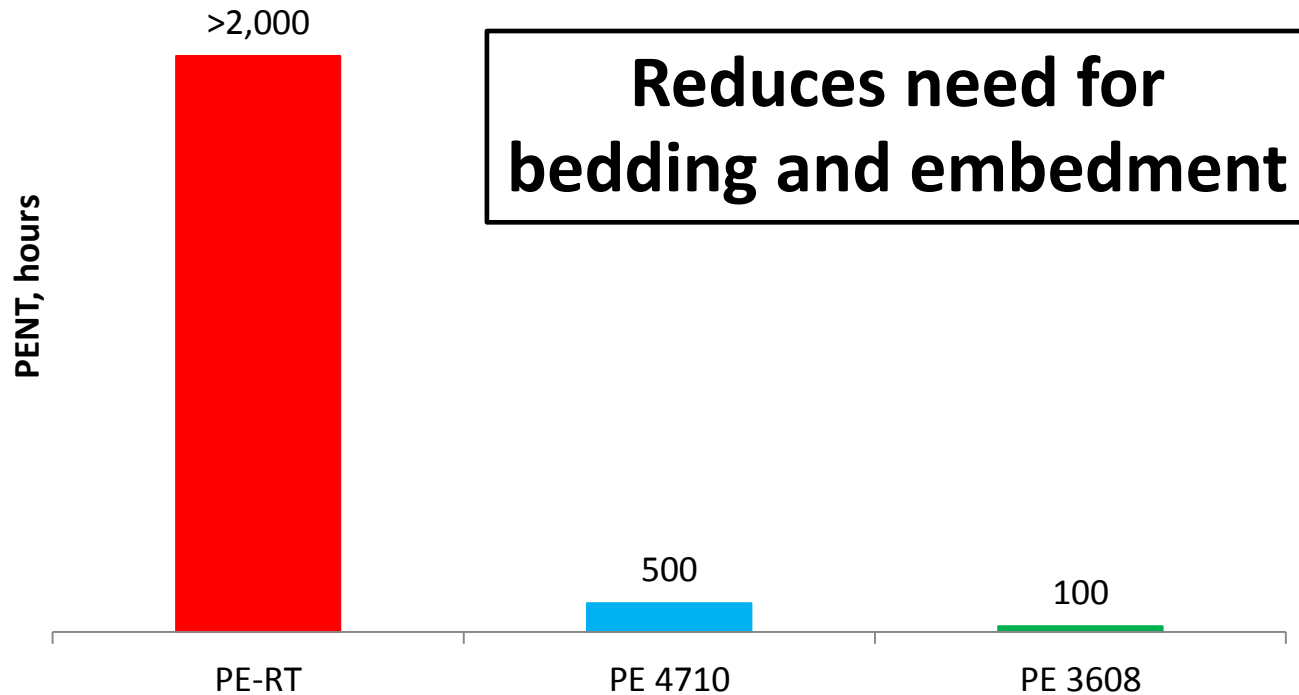


# Long-Term Toughness

1. Total Pressure = Working Pressure (Steady) + Surge Allowance (Anticipated)
2. Reoccurring Surge Allowance = 150% x Pressure Rating
3. Occasional Surge Allowance = 200% x Pressure Rating

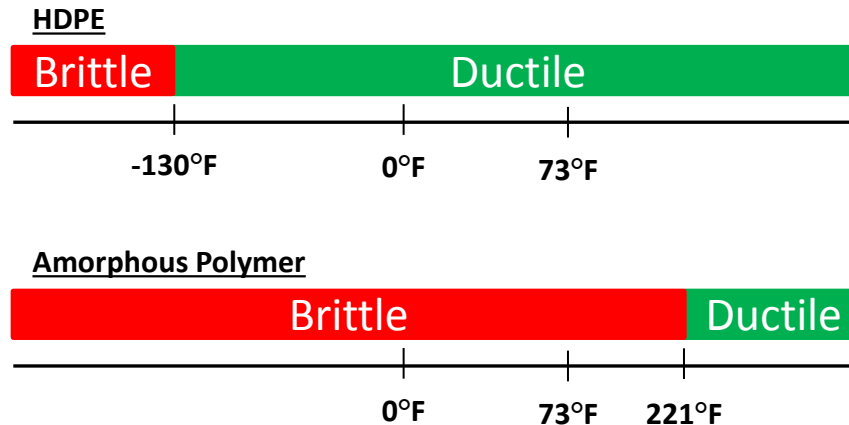


# Resistance to Slow Crack Growth



# Embrittlement Range

1. Water Can Freeze in HDPE pipe without Damage
2. Glass Transition Temperature for PE is -130F



**Increased Toughness  
Larger Deformation  
High Impact  
High RCP Resistance**

# DriscoPlex® 1000 PE-RT Series

## High Temperature PE Pipe

- **IPS Size**
- **2" – 36"**
- **PE 4710**
- **Standards**
  - ASTM D3350
  - ASTM F714/D3035
- **Industrial**
  - Mining
  - Power plants
  - Landfill
  - Pulp and Paper Mill
- **Municipal**
  - Water/Wastewater
  - Dual Containment



**Overview**

**Design**

**Installation**



# Thermal Expansion

1. PE has Higher Coefficient of Thermal Expansion ( $\alpha$ ) than other Piping Materials
2. PE Has Lower Modulus of Elasticity than other Piping Materials
3. PE Thermal Expansion  $\approx 1$  in/10°F/100 ft

Piping Material	Coeff. Thermal Exp/Cont, ( $\alpha$ ) in/in-°F	Elastic Modulus (E) psi	Stress $\sigma = \alpha E \Delta T$ psi
Carbon Steel	$6.1 \times 10^{-6}$	$29 \times 10^6$	$177\Delta T$
Stainless Steel	$9.1 \times 10^{-6}$	$28 \times 10^6$	$255\Delta T$
Polyethylene	$80 \times 10^{-6}$	$0.065 \times 10^6$	$5.2\Delta T$

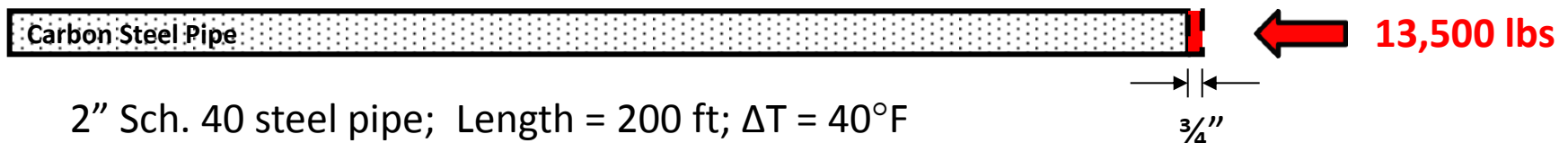
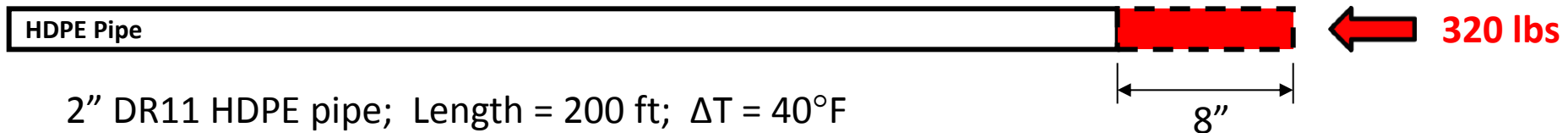
Force to Required to Prevent Thermal Expansion?

$$F = \sigma A$$

$$\sigma = E \alpha \Delta T$$



$$F = E \alpha \Delta T A$$

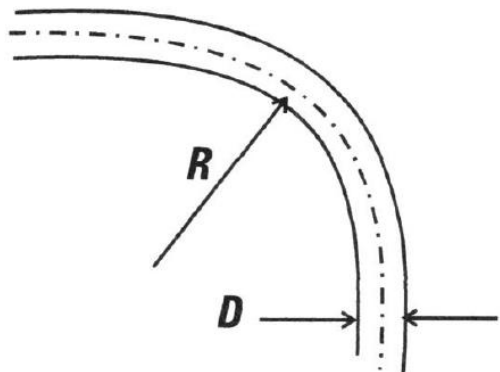
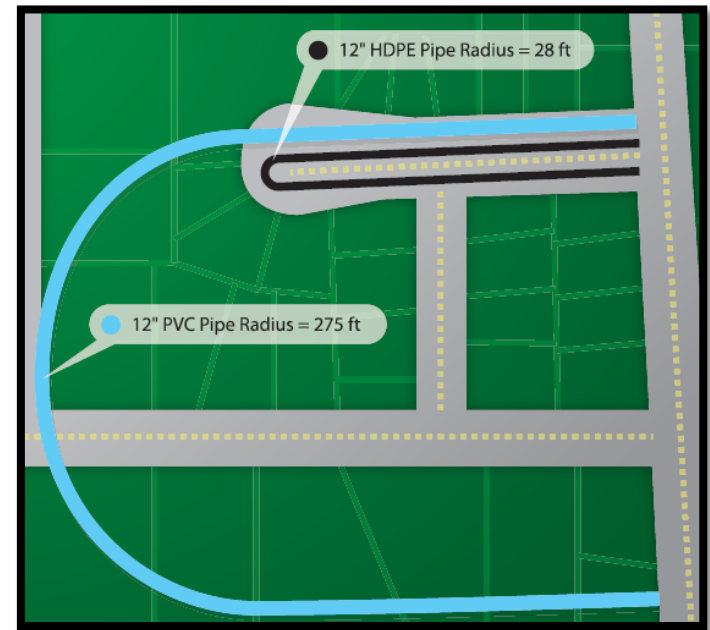




# Bend Radius

1. Function of Pipe Size, DR and Bend Ratio
2. Lower DR = Tighter Bend Capability
3. Short Term vs. Long Term Bend Radius

Pipe DR	Minimum Long Term Bend Ratio, $\alpha$	Minimum Short Term Bend Ratio, $\alpha$
$\leq 9$	20 times pipe OD	10 times pipe OD
11 - 13.5	25 times pipe OD	13 times pipe OD
17 - 21	27 times pipe OD	17 times pipe OD
26	34 times pipe OD	-
32.5	42 times pipe OD	-
41	52 times pipe OD	-
Fitting or flange present in bend	100 times pipe OD	-



*Bend Radius?*

$$R = \alpha \times OD$$

*Lay Length Required?*

$$S = \theta \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} R$$

Example:

$$R = 25 \times 13.2'' = 28 \text{ ft}$$

$$S = 90^\circ \times \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} \times 28' = 44 \text{ ft}$$

**Overview**

**Design**

**Installation**



# Heat Fusion Joining Options

## Butt Fusion



## Electrofusion



## Saddle Fusion



# Fitting Options

**Molded**



**Specialty**



**Fabricated**



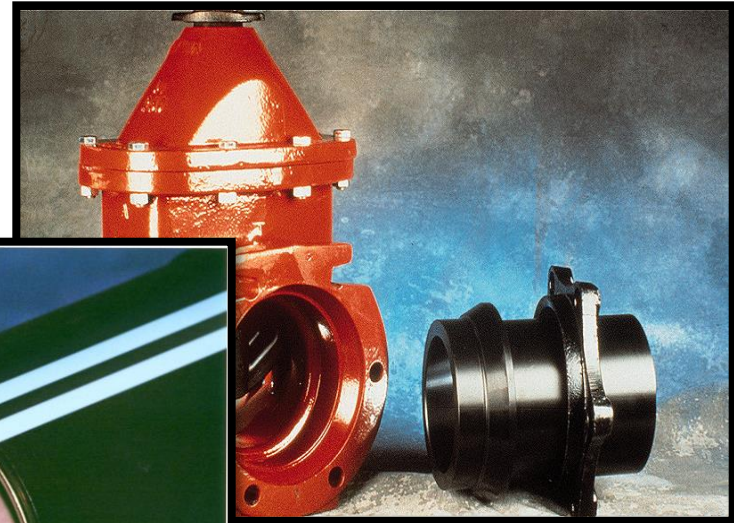


# Mechanical Joining Options

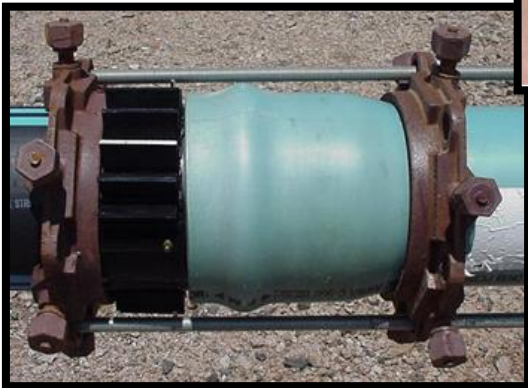
## Flange Adapter



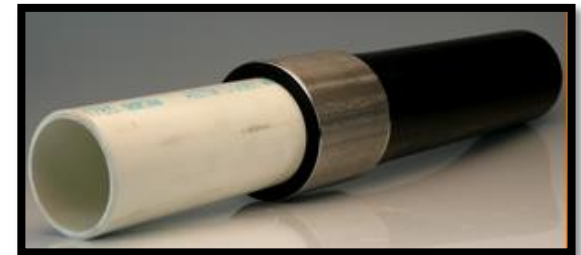
## Mechanical Joint Adapter



## Restraint Device



## Transition Fitting



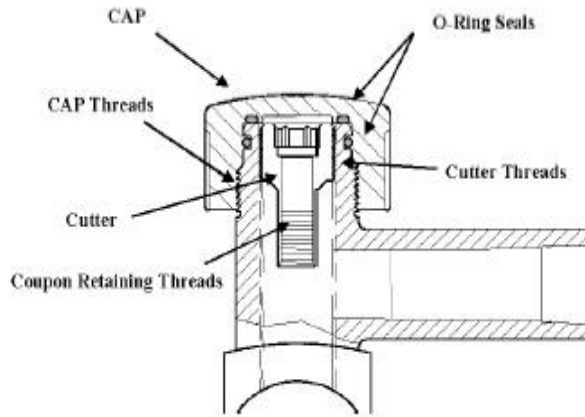
Source: Poly-Cam

# Branching/Tapping Option

## In-line Tapping



## Saddle Tapping Tee



## Mechanical Tapping Saddle



## Electrofusion Branch Saddle

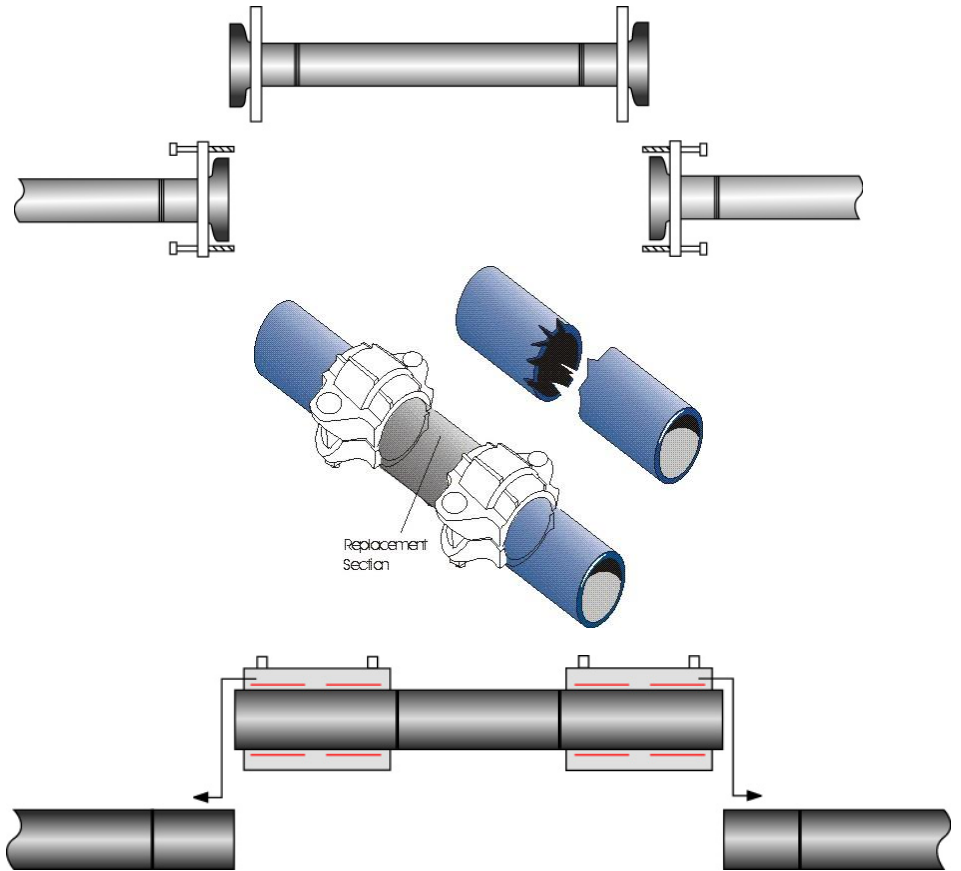


# Repair Options

## Puncture Repair



## Rupture Repair



# Why Use?

## Short-Term

	HDPE	Steel	Iron	PVC
<b>Tensile Strength</b>	3500 psi	Higher	Higher	Higher
<b>Compressive Strength</b>	1150 psi	Higher	Higher	Higher
<b>Modulus of Elasticity</b>	130,000 psi	Higher	Higher	Higher
<b>Poisson's Ratio</b>	0.45	Higher	Higher	Higher

## Long-Term

	HDPE	Steel	Iron	PVC
<b>Corrosion Resistant?</b>	Yes	No	No	Yes
<b>Leak Free Joints?</b>	Yes	Yes	No	No
<b>Seismic Resistant?</b>	Yes	Yes	No	No
<b>Abrasion Resistant?</b>	Yes	Yes	No	No
<b>Toughness?</b>	Yes	No	No	No

### Direct Cost

Design  
Construction  
Equipment  
Installation

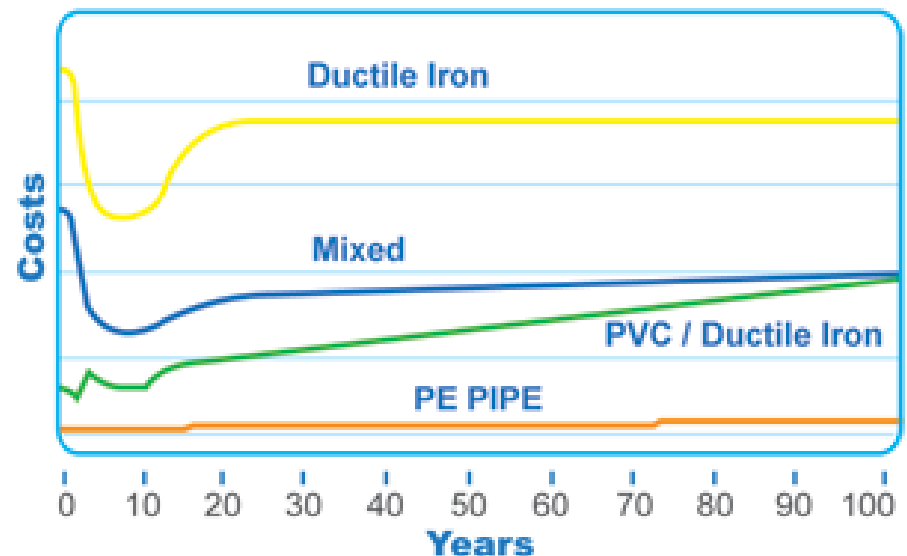
### Operational Cost

Maintenance  
Repair  
Rehabilitation  
Replacement

### Indirect Cost

Water Loss  
Pumping Cost  
Hydraulic Efficiency  
Corrosion Cost  
Failure Penalties

Lowest life cycle cost of all water piping solutions







## QUESTIONS?

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