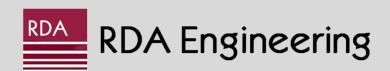
# THIN WALL PIPING What's the Big Deal?

David W. Wade, P.E.

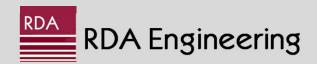






#### **OBJECTIVES**

- History
- Pipe basics
- U.S. vs. European systems
- Codes
- Why consider 'thin wall' systems?
- Future action
   Questions



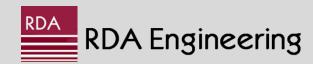


#### PERCEPTION OF PIPE WALL THICKNESS



"Thin Wall"

"Standard"





#### **HISTORY**

Nominal pipe sizes attributed to Robert Briggs – Pascal Iron Works, Philadelphia, 1862.

**ASA Standards Committee formed in 1927** 

ANSI B.36.10 published in 1936





## **HISTORY** (continued)

### **Factors contributing:**

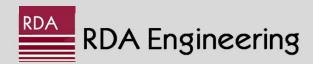
- 1. What the largest mills produced
- 2. Matching existing C.I. sizes
- 3. Conservative designs
- 4. Many threaded joints
- 5. Manufacturing processes
- 6. Steel was abundant



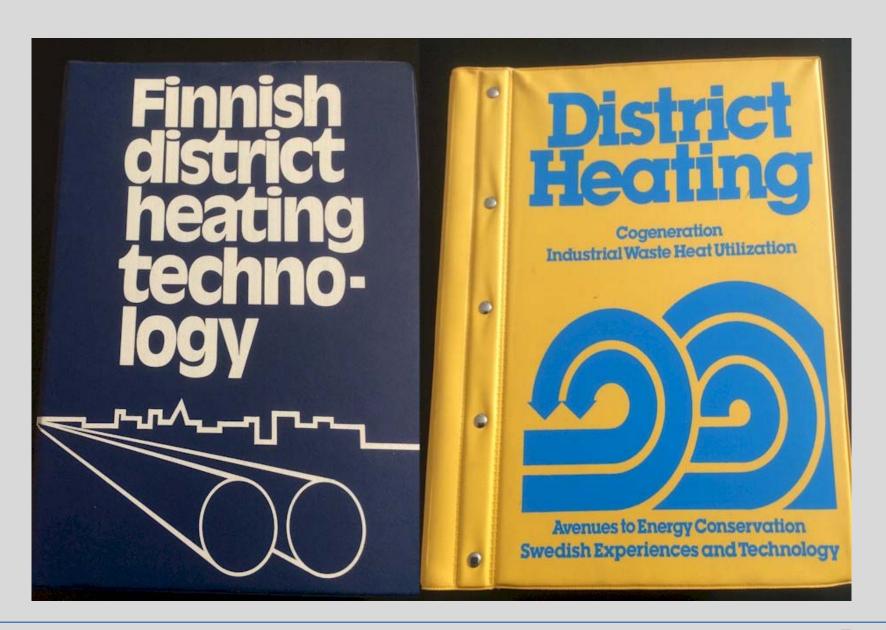


## **EUROPEAN PIPE STANDARDS?**

- IDEA conference proceeding of 1949 notes European preference for hot water due to efficiency
- Reconstruction after World War II included opportunity for district heating development
- District heating manufacturers standards developed in early 1980's



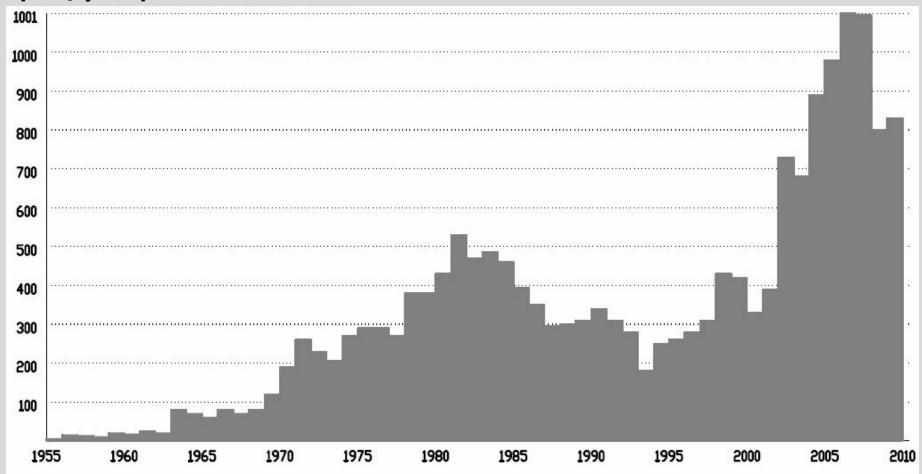








## Annual extension of district heating trench length in Sweden (km/year)







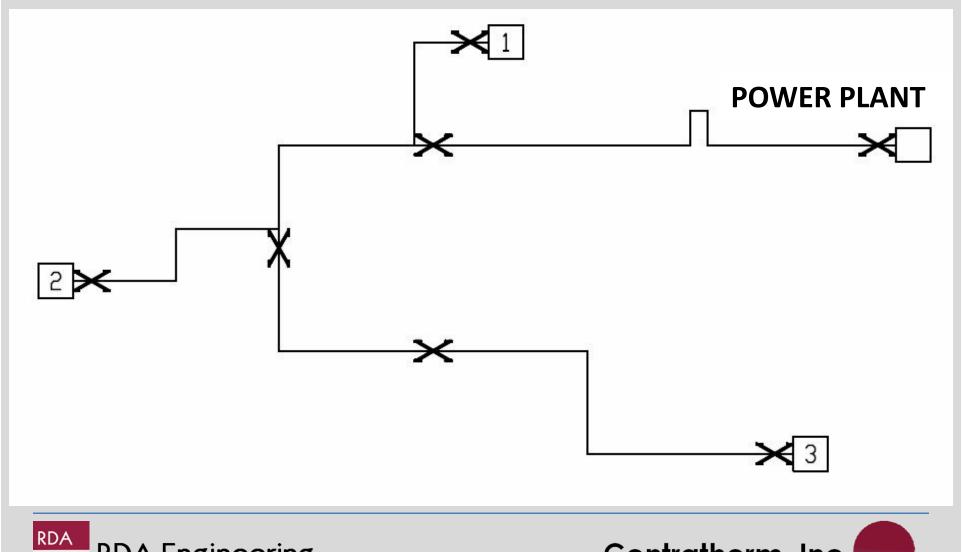
## **CODES**

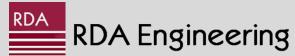
U.	S	
	•	

## <u>European</u>

ASME B 36.10	Welded and Seamless Wrought	EN 10216	Seamless Steel Pipes
	Steel Pipe	EN 10217	Welded Steel Pipes
ASTM A 53	Specification for Steel Pipe	EN253	District Heating Pipes –
ASTM A 106	Specification for Seamless Steel		Pre-insulated Bonded
	Pipe	EN448	Fittings
ASME B 31.1	Power Piping	EN488	Valve Assemblies
ASME B 31.9	Building Services Piping	EN489	Joint Assemblies
ASTM *XXX	Specification for Direct Buried Pre-Insulated Hot Water Piping	EN13941	Design and Installation Bonded Systems
	*Future	EN14419	Surveillance Systems

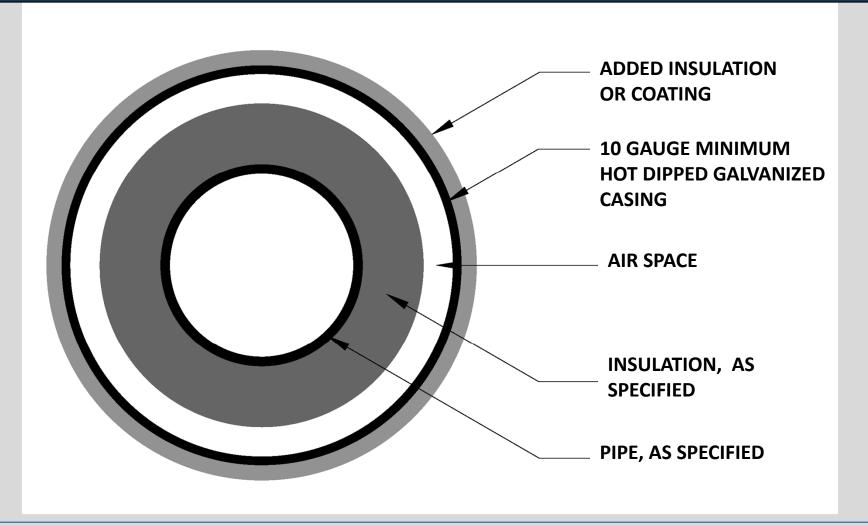
## LAYOUT TO ACCOMMODATE THERMAL EXPANSION

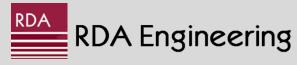




Centratherm, Inc.

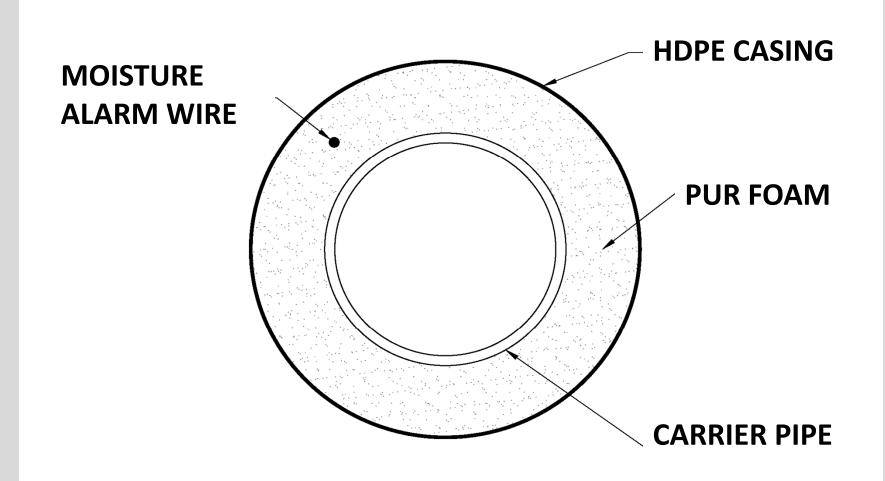
## **CLASS 'A' CONDUIT**

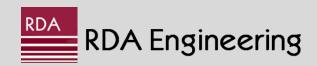






## **BONDED PIPING SYSTEM**

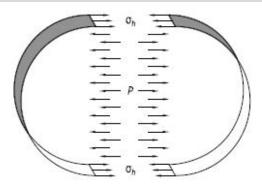






## **DIMENSION EXAMPLE**

<u>U. S</u>	<u>. (Inch)</u>	Std.W	eight	Europ	European (MM)		
Nomir Size	nal ID	<u>OD</u>	<u>Wall</u>	<u>Nominal</u> <u>Size</u>	<u>ID</u>	<u>OD</u>	<u>Wall</u>
2	2.067	2.375	.154	50	54.5	60.3	2.9
4	4.026	4.50	.237	100	107.1	114.3	3.6
6	6.065	6.625	.280	150	160.3	168.3	4.0
10	10.020	10.75	.365	250	263.0	273.0	5.0
14	13.250	14.00	.375	350	344.4	355.6	5.6



## STRESS FROM INTERNAL PRESSURE (PSI)

250 PSI (17 BAR) 360 PSI (25 BAR)

#### THE HOOP STRESS

$$\sigma = \frac{P*D}{2*t}$$

6 inch .280 inch wall std.wt.	2,957	3,857
150 MM 4 MM wall EN253 (.157 inch)	5,274	6,879
14 inch .375 inch wall Sch.40	4,666	6,720
350 MM 5.6 MM wall EN253 (.220 inch)	7,954	11,454

A53, GRADE B

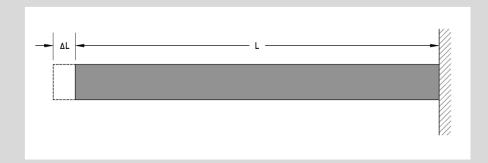
STEEL PIPE YIELD = 35,000 PSI

ASME B 31.1 MAX = 17,100 PSI



Centratherm, Inc.

### THERMAL STRESS



**Free Expansion** 

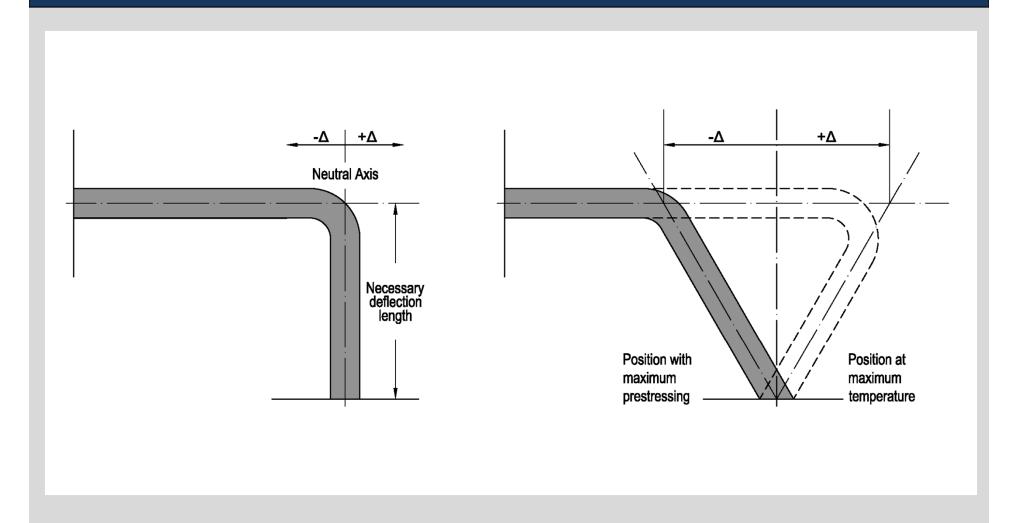
$$\Delta L = \phi \bullet \Delta T \bullet L$$

Fixed Pipe

Stress = 
$$E \bullet \phi \bullet \Delta T$$

E = Modulus of Elasticity $\varphi = Coefficient of Expansion$ 

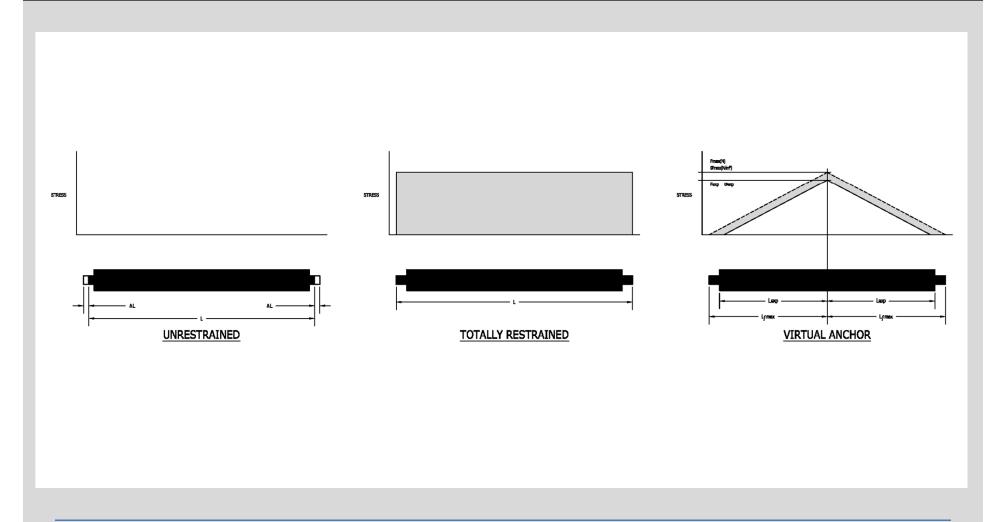
## STRESS DUE TO MOVEMENT







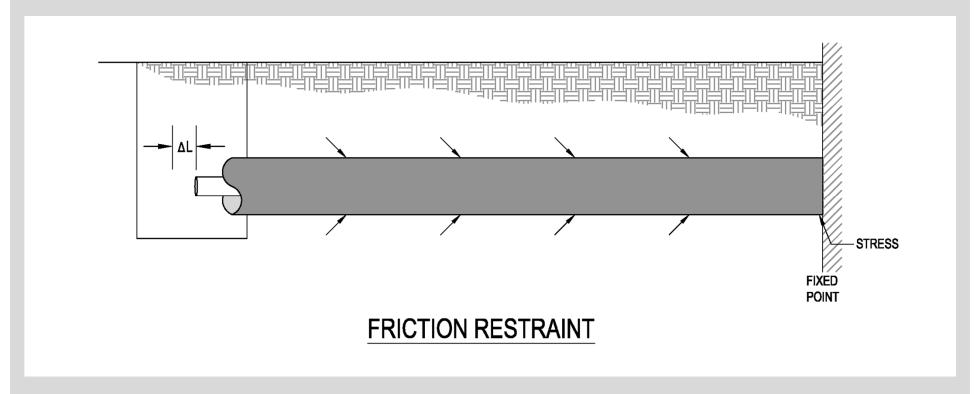
## **BONDED SYSTEM FRICTION RESTRAINT**





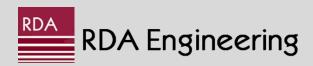


#### **BONDED SYSTEM DESIGN**



**Maximum Restrained Length** 

**Stress at Elbows Lower Due to Restrained Movement** 





## **EN253 PIPE INSTALLATION – U.S.A.**



Hartford, CT

Piqua, OH





## SOME U.S. SYSTEMS USING EUROPEAN EN253 PIPE

Willmar, Minnesota Savannah Regional Hospital

St. Paul, Minnesota Jamestown, New York

Hartford, Connecticut Stanford University

**Baltimore Housing Authority University of Rochester** 

Piqua, Ohio Montpelier, Vermont

Provo, Utah Kennedy Airport





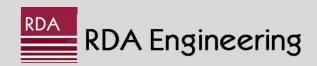
#### WHY CONSIDER THIN WALL SYSTEMS?

- Less expensive
- Pre-insulated components valves
- Moisture alarms
- Simple and efficient design
- Lower maintenance and operating costs



#### **FUTURE ACTIONS**

- 1. Development of ASTM Standard
- 2. Look at systems offered by European manufacturers
- 3. Ask your engineer to investigate
- 4. Write specifications to allow competition by EN253 piping





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