M11

Steel Pipe— A Guide for Design and Installation





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Steel Pipe—A Guide for Design and Installation

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Steel Pipe—A Guide for Design and Installation

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Contents

List of Figures, vii			
List of Tables, xi			
Preface, xiii			
Acknowledgments, xv			
Chapter 1	History, Uses, and Physical Characteristics of Steel Pipe		
Chapter 2	Steel Pipe Manufacture and Testing		
Chapter 3	 Hydraulics of Pipelines, Water Hammer, and Pressure Surge		
Chapter 4	Determination of Pipe Wall Thickness		

iv STEEL PIPE—A GUIDE FOR DESIGN AND INSTALLATION

	Good Practice, 55 References, 55
Chapter 5	External Loads on Buried Pipe
Chapter 6	Pipe Joints
Chapter 7	Fittings Design, Appurtenances, and Miscellaneous Details

Chapter 8	Thrust Restraint for Buried Pipelines161
	Thrust Forces, 161
	Hydrostatic Thrust, 161
	Thrust Resistance, 163
	Thrust Blocks, 163
	Thrust Restraint With Welded Or Harnessed Joints for
	<i>pA</i> Horizontal Thrust, 165
	Gasketed Joints With Small Deflections, 166
	Thrust Restraint With Welded Or Harnessed Joints for
	Horizontal Bends, 168
	Thrust Restraint With Wolded Or Harnessed Joints
	for Vertical Bends 171
	References 171
Chamber 0	Bine on Comparis
Chapter 9	ripe on Supports
	Sadale Supports, 173 Pine Deflection As Beam 178
	Methods of Calculation, 178
	Gradient of Supported Pipelines To Prevent Pocketing, 179
	Span Lengths and Stresses, 179
	Design Example, 180
	Ring Girders, 183
	Ring-Girder Construction for Lowpressure Pipe, 183
	Installation of Ring Girder Spans, 184
	References, 185
Chapter 10	Principles of Corrosion and Corrosion Protection
	General Corrosion Theory, 187
	Typical Corrosion Cells, 189
	Corrosivity Assessment, 195
	Internal Corrosion Protection, 199
	Atmospheric Corrosion Protection, 199
	External Corrosion Protection, 200
	References, 206
Chapter 11	Protective Coatings and Linings
	Requirements for Good Pipeline Coatings and Linings, 209
	Selection of the Proper Coating and Lining, 210
	Coating and lining Application 213
	Good Practice 214
	References, 214
Chapter 12	Transportation Installation and Testing 217
Chapter 12	Transportation and Handling of Coated Steel Pine 217
	Installation of Pipe 219
	Anchors and Thrust Blocks, 227
	Steel Tunnel Liners and Casing Pipe, 228
	Rehabilitation of Pipelines, 229
	Horizontal Directional Drilling, 231
	Subaqueous Pipelines, 232

vi STEEL PIPE-A GUIDE FOR DESIGN AND INSTALLATION

Hydrostatic Field Test, 233 References, 234

Nomenclature	
Glossary	
Appendix A	Pipe Deflection-Improving Embedment Versus Increasing Cylinder Thickness
Appendix B	Harness Ring Assembly Design Example
Appendix C	Harness Rod Placement When Using Multiple Couplings to Accommodate Vertical Differential Settlement
Appendix D	Design of Steel Water Pipelines in Geohazard Areas
Appendix E	Useful Equations and Conversions273 Equations, 273 Conversions, 281
Index, 283	

List of AWWA Manuals, 291

Figures

- 1-1 Steel pipe penstock on bridge, 3
- 1-2 Stress-strain curve for steel, 8
- 1-3 True stress-strain for steel, 8
- 1-4 Stress-strain curves for carbon steel, 10
- 1-5 Plastic and elastic strains, 10
- 1-6 Actual and apparent stresses, 11
- 1-7 Determination of actual stress, 11
- 1-8 Experimental determination of strain characteristics, 13
- 1-9 Effects of strain hardening, 15
- 1-10 Effects of strain aging, 15
- 1-11 Transition curves obtained from Charpy V-notch impact tests, 18
- 2-1 Schematic diagram of process for making spiral-seam pipe, 22
- 2-2 U-ing and O-ing straight-seam double-fusion-welded pipe, 22
- 2-3 Schematic diagram for making plate pipe, 22
- 2-4 Schematic representation of the sequence of operations performed by a typical machine for making electric-resistance-welded tubes from steel strip, 23
- 2-5 Cross section through weld point, 23
- 2-6 Electric-resistance welding using high-frequency welding current, 23
- 2-7 Electric-resistance welding by induction using high-frequency welding current, 23
- 3-1 Solution of the Hazen-Williams formula (based on $V = 1.318Cr^{0.63}s^{0.54}$ for C = 140), 29
- 3-2 The Moody diagram for friction in pipe, 31
- 3-3 Solution of Manning flow formula for n = 0.011, 33
- 3-4 Solution of Scobey flow formula for $K_s = 0.36, 34$
- 3-5 Resistance coefficients of valves and fittings for fluid flows, 38
- 3-6 Surge wave velocity chart for water, 40
- 4-1 Typical pipeline and hydraulic grade profiles for gravity flow, 50
- 4-2 Typical pipeline and hydraulic grade profiles for pumped flow, 50
- 5-1 Vertical stress under an imposed area load, 61
- 5-2 Trench detail, 65
- 6-1 Common pipe field joints: Bell-and-spigot rubber gasket joints (A, B, and C) and field-welded joints (D–G), 74
- 7-1 Basic elbow dimensions, 89
- 7-2 General outlet configurations, 91
- 7-3 Common outlet configuration terminology, 92
- 7-4 Collar and wrapper, 94
- 7-5 Generic sectional view of reinforcement of outlets in welded steel pipe, 95
- 7-6 Scale drawing of the resulting geometry of double outlet, 107
- 7-7 Configurations and welding for outlet not requiring reinforcement, 110

viii STEEL PIPE—A GUIDE FOR DESIGN AND INSTALLATION

- 7-8 Configurations and welding for outlet requiring reinforcement, 110
- 7-9 One-plate wye, 111
- 7-10 Three-plate wye, 111
- 7-11 Two-plate wye, 111
- 7-12 Nomograph for selecting reinforcement plate depths of equal-diameter pipes, 112
- 7-13 *N* factor curves, 113
- 7-14 *Q* factor curves, 113
- 7-15 Selection of top depth, 115
- 7-16A Two-plate integral crotch-plate connections, 116
- 7-16B Two-plate external crotch-plate connections, 116
- 7-17 Wye-branch plan and layout, 117
- 7-18 Plate configurations for third-plate design, 117
- 7-19 Illustration of one-plate design, 118
- 7-20 Site illustration of two-plate design, 120
- 7-21 True-wye plan, 122
- 7-22 Plate configurations for a true wye, 123
- 7-23 Common handling and shipping lifting hole configurations, 125
- 7-24 Approximation of an ellipsoidal head, 125
- 7-25 Harness lug and ring detail, 137
- 7-26 Anchor ring, 143
- 7-27 Tapping main under pressure, 156
- 8-1 Hydrostatic thrust T applied by fluid pressure to typical fittings, 162
- 8-2 Typical thrust blocking of a horizontal bend, 163
- 8-3 Typical thrust blocking of vertical bends, with bearing-type and gravity-type blocks, 164
- 8-4 Horizontal frictional forces that resist horizontal thrust T = pA
- 8-5 Pipe alignment through a curve, 167
- 8-6 Restraint of thrust at deflected gasketed joints on long-radius horizontal curves, 168
- 8-7 Unbalanced thrust at horizontal bends, $T = 2pA \sin \Delta/2$, 169
- 8-8 Unbalanced axial thrust, $F = pA (1 \cos \Delta)$ plus unbalanced thrust normal to axial thrust, $F_2 = pA \sin \Delta$, 169
- 8-9 Restraint of uplift thrust at deflected joints on long-radius vertical curves, 170
- 9-1 Details of concrete saddle: Pipe acting as a self-supporting bridge may rest on suitably padded concrete saddles, 174
- 9-2 Saddle supports for 78-in. pipe, 174
- 9-3 Ring girders provide support for 54-in.-diameter pipe, 174
- 9-4 Expansion joints between stiffener rings, 175
- 9-5 Anchor block, 175
- 9-6 Long-span steel pipe for low pressures, 184
- 9-7 Ring girders on 111-in. pipe, 185
- 10-1 Electrochemical corrosion cell, 188
- 10-2 Electrochemical corrosion cell-alkaline flashlight battery, 188
- 10-3 Dissimilar metal corrosion between stainless-steel base metal and carbon steel fasteners, 190
- 10-4 Corrosion cell-dissimilar electrolytes typical of car battery, 190
- 10-5 Galvanic cell on embedded pipe without protective coating, 190

FIGURES ix

- 10-6 Galvanic cell-pitting action, 191
- 10-7 Corrosion caused by dissimilar metals in contact on buried pipe, 191
- 10-8 Corroding anchor bolt contacting reinforcement is subject to differential pH corrosion in water holding basin, 192
- 10-9 Corrosion caused by new versus old steel pipe, 193
- 10-10 Corrosion caused by cinders, 194
- 10-11 Corrosion caused by dissimilarity of surface conditions, 194
- 10-12 Corrosion caused by dissimilar soils, 194
- 10-13 Corrosion caused by mixture of different soils , 195
- 10-14 Corrosion caused by differential aeration of soil, 195
- 10-15 Stray-current corrosion caused by electrified railway systems, 198
- 10-16 Bonding wire for bell-and-spigot rubber-gasketed joint, 201
- 10-17 Bonding wires installed on sleeve-type coupling, 201
- 10-18 Bonding wires installed on split-sleeve-type coupling, 202
- 10-19 Corrosion monitoring station, 202
- 10-20 Galvanic anode cathodic protection, 203
- 10-21 Cathodic protection—galvanic anode type, 204
- 10-22 Cathodic protection—rectifier type, 205
- 12-1 Pipe stulling and bracing configurations, 220
- 12-2 Steel reliner section, 229
- 12-3 Steel reliner assembly view (not to scale), 230
- 12-4 Steel slipliner section being inserted into host pipe with casing spacers, 231
- 12-5 Subaqueous pipeline—assembly and launching, 232
- 12-6 Subaqueous pipeline—positioning by barge, 233
- 12-7 Subaqueous pipeline—floating string positioning, 233
- A-1 Comparison of improving pipe embedment versus increasing wall thickness for 48-in. pipe, 250
- B-1 Harness lug geometry, 253
- B-2 Harness lug assembly geometry, 254
- B-3 Front harness ring/shell section, 258
- B-4 Back harness ring/shell sections, 260
- B-5 Simplified lug free body diagram, 263
- C-1 Harness rod placement for differential settlement across multiple harnessed joints (section view), 268
- E-1 Cross-section area of partially full cylinder, 273
- E-2 Measuring radius of curvature, 274
- E-3 Pipe with deflected joints or mitered ends in a long-radius curve, 275
- E-4 Spiral pipe helix angle, 276
- E-5 Vertical deflection of a pipe under its own weight on a flat surface, 277
- E-6 Vertical deflection of pipe full of water without support, 278
- E-7 Various ring deflections of a circular ring under load with rigid bottom arc and no side support, 278
- E-8 Combined Elbows FTQ Location, 279

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Tables

- 1-1 Effects of alloying elements, 5
- 1-2 Maximum strain in pipe wall developed in practice, 13
- 3-1 Multiplying factors corresponding to various values of *C* in Hazen-Williams formula, 29
- 3-2 Kinematic viscosity of water, 32
- 3-3 Multiplying factors for friction coefficient values—base n = 0.011, , 33
- 3-4 Multiplying factors for friction coefficient values—base $K_s = 0.36, 34$
- 3-5 Flow equivalents, 37
- 3-6 Velocity of pressure wave for steel pipe, 41
- 5-1 Live-load effect, 59
- 5-2 Newmark vertical influence coefficients, 60
- 5-3 Soil stiffness, E', for pipe embedment materials (psi), 63
- 5-4 Comparison of standard density tests, 63
- 5-5 Unified soil classification, 64
- 7-1 Recommended reinforcement type based on PDV and outlet type, 93
- 7-2 Multiplier for pressure on the convex side of a head, 126
- 7-3 Tie rod schedule for harnessed joints, 128
- 7-4 Dimensions of joint harness tie rods and lugs for rubber-gasketed joints, 136
- 7-5 Minimum fillet weld size for harness lug assembly and anchor ring attachment, 136
- 7-6 Maximum allowable load per tie rod, 138
- 7-7A Dimensional information for anchor rings (100-psi maximum), 144
- 7-7B Dimensional information anchor rings (150-psi maximum), 145
- 7-7C Dimensional information for anchor rings (200-psi maximum), 146
- 7-7D Dimensional information for anchor rings (250-psi maximum), 147
- 8-1 Unit weight of soil, lb/ft³, based on type of soil and relative compaction, 166
- 10-1 Galvanic series of metals and alloys (in seawater) at 77°F, 191
- 10-2 Soils grouped in order of typical corrosive action on steel, 197
- 10-3 Soil resistivity versus degree of corrosivity, 197
- 12-1 Pipe bracing, 219
- 12-2 Bolt torque, 226

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Preface

This manual provides a review of experience and theory regarding design of steel pipe used for conveying water, with appropriate references cited. The manual provides general and technical information to be used as an aid in the design and installation of steel pipe. It is a discussion of recommended practice, not an AWWA standard calling for compliance with certain specifications. Application of the principles and procedures discussed in this manual must be based on responsible judgment.

This manual was first authorized in 1943. In 1949, Committee 8310D on Steel Pipe, appointed one of its members, Russell E. Barnard, to act as editor in chief in charge of collecting and compiling the available data on steel pipe. The first draft of the report was completed by January 1957; the draft was reviewed by the committee and other authorities on steel pipe. The first edition of this manual was issued in 1964 with the title *Steel Pipe—Design and Installation*.

The second edition of this manual was approved in June 1984 and published in 1985 with the title *Steel Pipe*—*A Guide for Design and Installation*. The third edition of the manual was approved in June 1988 and published in 1989. The fourth edition of the manual was approved March 2003 and published in January 2004. This fifth edition was approved August 2016.

Major revisions to this fifth edition are (1) reorganization of the chapters to combine similar content in the same chapters; (2) elimination of some tables which were replaced with formulas and examples; (3) changes in aboveground design and examples to more clearly reflect conditions encountered on a water pipeline; (4) addition of a chapter on thrust design; (5) addition to the fittings chapter to include design of true wyes and crosses, design of crotch plates with higher strength steel, expanded elbow stress design in restrained areas, tangential outlet design was clarified, double outlet design was clarified, strength reduction factors for varying steel strengths of outlets was added, PDV values were clarified to 9000 for test and transient pressures, anchor ring design was added, design of ellipsoidal heads was added, and modified joint harness requirements; (6) added suggested bracing for shipping of pipe; (6) updated the flange bolt torque values and table; (7) buckling of buried pipe was clarified (8) weld details for outlets and crotch plates were added; (9) cement enhanced soil was defined and added; (10) design of welded lap joints was expanded; and (11) Appendixes were added for nomenclature, comparison of increase of E' versus increase of wall thickness, full example of harness ring design, design of harness rod placement for differential settlement, seismic considerations, and useful equations and conversions.

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AWWA MANUAL

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History, Uses, and Physical Characteristics of Steel Pipe

HISTORY

Steel pipe has been used for water lines in the United States since the early 1850s. The pipe was first manufactured by rolling steel sheets or plates into shape and riveting the seams. Recognized very early in its development as a significant benefit, steel pipe offered flexibility that allowed variations in the steel sheet thickness being rolled to handle the different pressures based on the pipe's elevation and the hydraulic gradient. Roll-formed pipe with riveted seams was the dominant method of pipe fabrication until the 1930s when the electric welding process replaced the labor-intensive riveted seams.

In consideration of the relatively low tensile strength of steels produced in the second half of the nineteenth century and the inefficiencies of cold-riveted seams and riveted or drive stovepipe joints, engineers set the allowable design stress at 10,000 psi. As riveted-pipe fabrication methods improved through the early part of the twentieth century, concurrently higher strength steels were being produced. As a result, allowable design stresses progressed in this period from 10,000 psi to 12,500 psi, to 13,750 psi, and finally to 15,000 psi, in all cases maintaining a safety factor of 4 to the steel's tensile strength. Allowable design stresses were adjusted as necessary to account for the inefficiency of the riveted seam. The pipe was produced in diameters ranging from 4 in. through 144 in. and in thicknesses from 16 gauge to 1.5 in. Fabrication methods consisted of single-, double-, triple-, and quadruple-riveted seams, varying in efficiency from 45 percent to 70 percent, depending on the design.

Lockbar pipe, introduced in 1905, had nearly supplanted riveted pipe by 1930. Fabrication involved milling 30-ft-long plates to a width approximately equal to half the intended circumference, cold forming the longitudinal edges, and rolling the plates into