## SLIPLINING Sewer Rehabilitation

Centrifugally Cast Fiberglass Reinforced Polymer Mortar Pipe

## Bijan Khamaian

1/12/17
Seattle


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## Agenda

O Introduction on Hobas
O Slipline Pipe Product details
OFeatures and benefits
O Case histories (Sliplining)
O Questions \& answers

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## Agenda

O Overview of CCFRPM Product
O Overview of Sliplining with Basic Procedure \& Design Considerations

- Common Questions
- What Pipe Will Fit?
- Can I Maintain Capacity?
- How Far Can I Push?

O Summary / Q \& A

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## Product

O Centrifugally Cast Fiberglass Reinforced Polymer Mortar (CCFRPM) Pipe

O Pipe, joints and fittings
O 18 inch to 126 inch diameter ( $450-3200 \mathrm{~mm}$ )

O Up to 20 foot section lengths (6 meter)


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## Company Information

O Licensee of HOBAS Engineering AG of Switzerland
O Worldwide organization

- Over 36,000 miles (58,000 km)
- Over 50 years

O Imported to the U.S. (early 1980's)
O Houston plant start-up (1987)
OU.S. installations = over 9.2 million feet ( $2,750,000$ meters)

## Hobas Pipe USA Since 1987




## 2,110 m $1,200 \mathrm{~mm}$

## 2013 Northwest Trenchless Project of the Year <br> 1

Congratulations to the City of Edmonton, Michels Canada Co., and Stantec Consulting Ltd. for winning the 2013 Northwest Trenchless Project of the year!


Global Organization

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## Houston Factory

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## Applications

O Gravity sewers
OSewer force mains
OIndustrial effluents
O Utility corridors
OWWTP piping

- Yard piping
- Odor contol piping

OPotable and raw water
OSalt water/brine lines
OOutfalls
OCooling water
OStorm water
segregation
OPenstocks

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## Installation Methods

O Direct bury
OMicrotunneling/Jacking
OSliplining
O Above ground
OTunnel carrier

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## Materials

O High quality, commercial grade E-glass fibers

O Thermosetting resin

O Precisely graded aggregates


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## Wall Construction (I-beam principle)



Outer layer (sand and resin)<br>Heavily reinforced (chopped glass and resin)<br>Transition (glass, resin and mortar)<br>Core (polymer mortar)<br>Transition (glass, resin and mortar)<br>Heavily reinforced (chopped glass and resin)<br>Liner (high elongation resin)



Process



## Quality Control Lab

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## Product Testing

O Pipe production is sampled per ASTM requirements

O Tests include stiffness, deflection characteristics and mechanical properties


## Long-term Performance

O Extended pressure and ring bending tests continue for a minumum of 10,000 hours

O Safe operating limits are established by following appropriate standards


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## STRAIN CORROSION TEST RESULT\&

 $\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}\right.$ per ASTM D3262)
## CERTIFICATE

## CONFIRMATION

The Certification Body
of TÜV SÜD Management Service GmbH
certifies that


HOBAS PIPE USA
1413 East Richey Road Houston，TX 77073－3058 USA
has established and applies
an Environmental Management System for
Development，production，sales and customer service of Centrifugally Cast Fiber－Reinforced

Polymer Mortar（CCFRPM）Pipe－Systems．

An audit was performed，Report No． 70772724.
Proof has been fumished that the requirements according to

ISO 14001：2004
are fulfilled．The certificate is valid from 2014－03－25 until 2017－03－24
Certificate Registration No． 1210440115 TMS


## Joints / Couplings

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Low Profile Bell-Spigot



Flush Bell-Spigot

## Flush Bell-Spigot

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## Flush Bell-Spigot

O Elastomeric gasket seal
OPush-together assembly
OFlush to pipe OD
OExcellent performance

- 50 psi lab test
- Zero leakage
- 100 psi ext.


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## Fittings

OElbows
OReducers
OFlanges
OTees
O Laterals
O Nozzles


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## FIBERGLASS Manholes

OT bases
O Risers


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## Standards

- ASTM D3262
- ASTM D3754
o AWWA C950
o AWWA M45

Gravity Sanitary Sewers
Sewer Force Mains \& Industrial
Water Pressure Mains
Fiberglass Pipe Design Manual

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## Advantages of Sliplining

Olmproved flow capacity (increased hydraulics)
ODo live (no BYPA\$\$ pumping required)
OLong pushes (fewer pits)
OEasy to grout with higher safety factors
OElastomeric gasket push together joints

- Smaller pits
- Faster assembly


## Sliplining Experience

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## Sliplining

OSemi Trenchless Method (limited excavation)


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## Sliplining

O New Factory Made Pipe Within An Old Pipe


Sliplining Experience is this too fast?

## "Live"

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## Sliplining Procedure

OExisting Pipe Pr

- Ver:s
- As.
- Exco +N
- Open
- Remov
- Perform
- Mandrel P



## cult



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## Not Round, Not a Problem!



KANALISATION BRUDERHOLZ-ST JAKOB
Neues Normalprofil der Dole 1.42/1.97m.
1:20


Profilausmasse per m Dolenlänge.

| , | Mass | Typ Aim Fels | Typ B im Kies |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Verdraingle Erdmasse | $m \underline{ }$ | 3.75 | 4,36 |
| Belon inklusiv Verpuiz | $m^{3}$ | 1.46 | 2.07 |
| Aussenverapulz (im offenen Graben) | $m^{*}$ | - | 3,33, |
| Traenverpulz $\{$ Wande, $d=1 \mathrm{~cm}$ | $m^{2}$ | 4.30 |  |
|  | $m^{2}$ | 0.35 |  |
| Chnere Sleinzeugfliैche | $m^{2}$ | 0.82 |  |
| Mies fuir Drainage | m 3 | 0.05 |  |
| Lichie Profilfläche | $m^{2}$ | 2.16 |  |
| Lichler Profilumtong | $m$ | 5.47 |  |



Profilausmasse perm Dolenlänge

|  |  | Mase | Typ A in Fels | Ty B in Mies |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Verdraingte Endmasse | $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ | 4.11 | 4.68 |
|  | Beton inkl. Verputz | $m 3$ | 1.52 | 2.10 |
|  | Aussenverputz | $m^{2}$ | - | 3.70 |
|  | dnnen $=\{$ Wände, $\alpha-1 \mathrm{~cm}$ | $m^{2}$ |  | 40 |
|  | verputz Sankert, $d-2 \mathrm{~cm}$ | $m^{2}$ |  | 40 |
|  | Snnere Steinzeugfläche | $m^{2}$ |  | 93 |
|  | Kies für Drainage | $m^{3}$ |  | os |
|  | Lichte Profilfläche | $m^{2}$ |  | 45 |
| Buas A-G Ne 10343 ? | Lichter Profilumfang | m |  | 73 |

2t.m. 24.

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## Liner Sizes <br> Standalone Design

O326 m
DN $1232 \times 1800$ GRP
( 25 mm wall)

O672 m
DN 1302x1900
(27 mm wall)


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## Sliplining Procedure

OLining Process

- Insert Liner Pipe
- Confirm Successful Insertion (video)
- Reinstate Any Laterals
- Grout Annulus
- Final Acceptance (video)

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## Design Considerations

OLiner

- Corrosion Protection
- Leak Prevention
- Hydraulics
- Structural Reinforcement
- Installation

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## Sliplining Advantages Segmental Pipes

OSegmented Systems (gasket sealed)

- Live Insertion
- Small Access Shafts
- Fast Assembly
- Quick Insertion

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## Most Common Questions...

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## Q1 - What Pipe Will Fit?



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## Determining The Diameter

O Diameter Differences

- Generally a 5\% Decrease in Diameter is Successful
- Minimum of about 1" on R


26" CCFRPM (28 OD) into 30" (7\%)

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## Determining the Diameter

OTightest Fit Recorded w/ CCFRPM

- Los Angeles, CA
- 30" nominal, 32.0" OD, installed in 33" Clay (3\%)
- Existing Clay Pipes Were 4' Joint Lengths, CCFRPM Pipes Were 10’ Joint Lengths
- Total Installation 'Run’ Was Only 400’

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## Non Straight Sections

O Determining if the pipes will pass through Pl's, Curves, Offsets

- Accurate Survey
- Pipe Dimensions (Raised or Flush Bell)
- Simply Geometry
- Mandrel "Proof"

O Determining if Pipes Will Seal if they pass

- Worst Case if Liner Pipe Joints Occur at Host Pl's


## Solutions to Non Straight Sections

OShort Pipe Segments

- Denver, CO
- Rehab of Curved Above Ground Sewer by Joint Angular Deflection



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## Short Pipe Segments

O Los Angeles, CA
O 57" \& 63" RCP, with 51" \& 57" CCFRPM

O Seventeen 2.5 ft Long Pipes At The Front Of A 3,500 ft. Push

O Three Curves Each of 45 Foot Radius
O Push Shafts Located so Curved Areas Were At The End Of The Drives

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## Solutions to Non Straight Sections



## Q2 - Can I Maintain Capacity?

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## Manning's

$O Q=(1.49 / n) A R^{2 / 3} S^{1 / 2}$
OReducing Two Simultaneous Equations On The Same Slope

$$
Q_{1} / Q_{2}=\left(n_{2} / n_{1}\right)^{*}\left(D_{1} / D_{2}\right)^{8 / 3}
$$

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## Liner Diameter Reduction

- 4-8 Inch Typical Step Down
o Depends On Wall "t" and Clearance

Liner
Manning's " n " 0.009
0.011

Host
Diameter for equal flow
$13 \%$ Reduction vs. 0.013

13\% Reduction vs. 0.016
17\% Reduction vs. 0.018

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## Capacity Change Scenarios

| Material | Wall "t" vs. <br> Dia. | Typ. Dia. <br> Reduction | Flow <br> Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CCFRPM | $2 \%-3 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $>$ |
| PVC | $3 \%-4 \%$ | $12 \%$ | $>$ |
| HDPE - <br> SW | $4 \%-5 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $=$ |
| HDPE - <br> PW | $6 \%-8 \%$ | $19 \%$ | $<$ |

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## Where Did Flow Data Come From?

OWest Texas (Hazen Williams C=155)

OLACSD (Manning's = 0.010)

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## Q3 - How Far Can I Push?



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## Pushing Distances

OBuoyancy

- Flow Depth Control \& Effects

OEquipment
OFriction

- Pipe Weight


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Flow in Liner


## O

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## Equipment



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## Friction

O Max. Safe Push Distance =

## Pipe Capacity / F of S

(Pipe Weight per foot) (f)

| Diameter (Inches) | Pipe <br> Safe Load (Tons @ FS 3) | Pipe <br> Weight <br> (lb/ft) | Maximum Safe Pushing Distances (ft) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | for $\mathrm{f}=$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1 |
| 24 | 39 | 39 | 10,000 | 5,000 | 3,333 | 2,000 |
| 36 | 82 | 82 | 10,000 | 5,000 | 3,333 | 2,000 |
| 48 | 164 | 141 | 11,631 | 5,816 | 3,877 | 2,326 |
| 60 | 271 | 213 | 12,723 | 6,362 | 4,241 | 2,545 |
| 72 | 448 | 302 | 14,834 | 7,417 | 4,945 | 2,967 |
| 96 | 844 | 520 | 16,231 | 8,115 | 5,410 | 3,246 |

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## Friction Example

O J.O. "B" 1C for LACSD
O 51" \& 57" CCFRPM into 57" \& $63^{\prime \prime}$ RCP

O Max Pushing Force About 100 Tons On All Drives Even In Curves, Pl's and Offsets

O Average Friction Factor Was 0.3, Range of $0.25-0.50$

OMax Push 5,600 ft


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## Sliplining Advantages

OSliplining Can Provide:

- Leak Free Service
- Eliminate Corrosion Deterioration
- Restore Structural Integrity
- Only General Cleaning To Allow Liner Insertion
- No Surface Cleaning or Dependence on Bond

OPreserving Capacity
OLong Insertion Pushes

- Minimal Surface Disruption


## Case Study: Sliplining



## Intercepting Sewer Rehab Evanston, IL

o Deteriorating 120- inch semi-elliptic cast-in-place concrete sewer

- Needed to restore hydraulic and structural integrity


## Easy Installation

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## Intercepting Sewer Rehab Evanston, IL

o 7,000 feet of $110-$ and 104-inch
o Flexible manufacturing allowed for a reduction in diameter after the job had started

- Only two shafts
o 10 foot sections were provided in addition to the 20 foot sections


## Lightweight Sections

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## Summary If you need....

o Corrosion resistance
o Long life
o Leak-free joints
o Structural reliability
o High flow capacity

- Easy installation
o Lower life cycle cost
- Consistent high quality
o Superior service

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## Recent Local Project

## EASTSIDE INTERCEPTOR SECTION 13 REHABILITATION PHASE I




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Pit \#1 South of $8^{\text {th }}$ Street


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Pit \#1 ALT


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## Pit \#3 (never built \$\$)



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## O

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## O

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## Lessons Learned

OProblems

- Unknown Angle Points (Pit \#1A - Requiring an Extra Pit \$\$
- Poor Ground Conditions at Pit \#3 - Difficult pit built \$\$

OSolutions

- Provide a complete survey with the bid docs.
- Provide a complete geo-tech report with the bid docs.
(OLD CREEK BEDS ARE NOT CONTRACTOR FRIENDLY)

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[^0]:    * Stiffness 36, Low Profile Bell Configuration utilized in example

