Selection of Pipe Materials and Incorporation Into Plan Set

DOTSC-Training Presentation Ashley Roder July 28, 2010

To Be Covered

Alternative Pipe Policy Pipe Materials Situation to Use Specific Pipe Wall Thickness Money Matters Clear Zones • End Sections Incorporating Pipes Into Plans

Alternative Pipe Policy

Olicy Statement:

The North Dakota Department of Transportation will allow all available pipe products (materials) that are judged to be of satisfactory quality and equally acceptable on the basis of engineering, economic analysis, and NDDOT experience.

Oncrete Pipe

- > Classes
 - Cement and aggregate contents determine the differences between the classes.

					Pipe Class						
Pipe Size	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class IV Alternate	Class V	Class V Alternate				
(inches)		R	ound Reinf	orced Concrete Pipe Backfill Heights (feet)							
12			1-16	16-24		24-35					
15			1-16	16-24		24-35					
18			1-16	16-24		24-35					
21			1-16	16-24		24-35					
24			1-16	16-24		24-35					
27		3-11	1-3, 11-16	16-24		24-35					
30		3-11	1-3, 11-16	16-24		24-35					
33		3-11	1-3, 11-16	16-24		24-35					
36		3-11	1-3, 11-16	16-24		24-35					
42		3-11	1-3, 11-16	16-24		24-35					
48		3-11	1-3, 11-16	16-24		24-35	24-35				
54		3-11	1-3, 11-16	16-24		24-35	24-35				
60	6-9	3-11	1-3, 11-16	16-24	16-24	24-35	24-35				
66	6-9	3-11	1-3, 11-16	16-24	16-24	24-35	24-35				
72	6-9	3-11	1-3, 11-16	16-24	16-24	24-35	24-35				
78	6-9	3-11	1-3, 11-16	16-24	16-24		24-35				
84	6-9	3-11	1-3, 11-16	16-24	16-24		24-35				
90	6-9	3-11	1-3, 11-16		16-24		24-35				
96	6-9	3-11	1-3, 11-16		16-24		24-35				
102	6-9	3-11	1-3, 11-16		16-24		24-35				
108	6-9	3-11	1-3, 11-16		16-24		24-35				



Metal Pipe

- > Corrugated Steel
 - Aluminum or Zinc coated
- > Polymeric Coated Steel
 - Over Zinc or Aluminum Coated Steel
- > Structural Steel Plate
- > Aluminum Alloy Pipe

• Why is Aluminum or Zinc Used?

- Corrosion Resistant
- Become more resistant after initial oxide forms
- > Self-renewing film



Plastic Pipe

- > High-Density Polyethylene
 - Softer, bendable plastic
 - Best suited for
 - Lower pressure
 - Tight Bending Radius
- > Polyvinyl Chloride
 - Stronger, Stiffer



What Pipe to Use?

- Mainline Drainage
 - > Metal
 - > Concrete
- Approach Drainage
 - > Metal
 - > Concrete
 - > Plastic
- Pipe Extensions
 - Mainline-Match Existing Material
 - Approach-Unlike Material Acceptable
- Storm Drains
 - > Metal
 - > Concrete
 - > Plastic

**Plastic Pipe cannot be used under paved roadways. --Plastic hasn't proven itself yet, was a decision by management

Abrasion

Factors

- > Level 1- No Bedload
- > Level 2-Sand, Gravel, Debris at Velocities of 0-5ft/s
- > Level 3-Sand, Gravel, Debris at Velocities of 5-10ft/s
- Level 4-Sand, Gravel, Debris at Velocities of 10-15ft/s
- Level 5- Sand, Gravel, Debris at Velocities of >15ft/s

Approach Drainage	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
Concrete Pipe (Section 830.01)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Metal Pipe (Section 830.02)	V	V			
Aluminum Coated Corrugated Steel	r Y V	Y Y	Y	V	
Structural Steel Plate Pipe (Zinc Coated)	Y	Y Y	Y Y	Y	
Aluminum Alloy Pipe	Y	Y	Y		
Plastic Pipe (Section 830.03) High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

http://www.dot.nd.gov/manuals/design/designmanual/chapter5/DM-5-05_tag.pdf

Corrosion

Resistivity

- > High resistivity=Low Corrosion
- Resistivity is reduced as water content and concentration of ionic compounds is increased

How it happens

- Electrical current removes metallic ions from one part of the metal and relocates them to another portion of the metal.
- Can also happen in concrete, but much less common

Factors



Zone 1 (> 1250 ohms*cm) Zone 2 (750 - 1250 ohms*cm) Zone 3 (400 - 750 ohms*cm) Zone 4 (< 400 ohms*cm)



Corrosion Zone

Mainline Drainage		Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4
•Concrete Pipe (Section 830.01)		Y	Y	Y	Y
•Metal Pipe (Section 830.02)	Gauge				
Zinc Coated Corrugated Steel	16 ga. 14 ga. 12 ga. 10 ga. 8 ga.	Y Y	Y		
Aluminum Coated Corrugated Steel	16 ga. 14 ga. 12 ga. 10 ga. 8 ga.	Y Y Y	Y Y	γ	

http://www.dot.nd.gov/manuals/design/designmanual/chapter5/DM-5-05_tag.pdf

 Flammability Burning is Expected 	ed in the a a a a a a Mainline Drainage	Area Approach Sto Drainage And	Factors
Concrete Pipe (Section 830.01)	Y	Y	Y
Metal Pipe (Section 830.02) Zinc Coated Corrugated Steel Aluminum Coated Corrugated Stee Polymeric Coated Steel Structural Steel Plate Pipe Aluminum Alloy Pipe	Y el Y N(1) Y Y	Y Y N(1) Y Y	Y Y N(1) Y Y
Plastic Pipe (Section 830.03) Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE)	N/A(2) N/A(2)	N/A(3) N(1)	N(1) N(1)

(1) - N; plastic coated metal or plastic pipe may not be used in flammable applications without the addition of non-flammable segments and/or end treatment as determined by the Designer. (2) - N/A; pipe not allowed for Mainline Drainage applications (3) - N/A; pipe not allowed for Approach Drainage applications

Wall Thickness

(in.)`

Onversion of Gage to Thickness in Inches

Gage No.			5 14	12	10
Uncoated Thickness (in.)	Dostan M	0.059	3 0.0747	0.1046	0.1345
Galvanized Thickness (in.)		0.064	4 0.079	0.109	0.138
Gage No.			8 1	5/16"	3/8"
Uncoated Thickness	NCSA				
(in.)	0.1644 0.1838	0.2145 0.2451	0.2758	0.3125	0.375
Galvanized Thickness					

0.168

Money Matters

Pay Items
 Pipe
 Reinforcement Fabric
 Surfacing Removal



Money Matters

Included In Pipe Pay Item

- > Pipe
- > Trench Excavation
- Disposal of unsuitable excavated material and placement of suitable material on inslope
- > Aggregate Base Course
- > Approved Backfill

Additional Facts

Pipe Conduit measured in linear feet from one edge to the other.

- From opening to opening measured along the top
- Backfill Standard Drawings
 - > 4 Feet or Less
 - > Over 4 Feet



Keep in Mind

Hydraulics Study
 Needed for most pipes
 NDDOT Bridge Division
 Clear Zones

Clear Zones
 Area, starting at the edge of traveled way

Allows a driver to stop safely or for the driver to regain control of the vehicle

Information can be found in the Roadside Design Guide

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO)

End Sections Standard Drawings (714)

- > Concrete
 - Round
 - Arch
 - Elliptical
 - Traversable
- > Steel
 - Round
 - Arch
 - Traversable
- > Aluminum
 - Round
 - Arch

Flared End Section



Traversable End Section

Steeper slopes Culvert does not extend past clear zone 36in



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Pipe List

Common Column Headings

- > Begin Station/Location and Offset
- > End Station/Location and Offset
- > Length/Pipe Conduit Pay Size
- > Diameter
- > Allowable Material
- > Min Thickness
- > Existing Conditions
- > End Sections
- > Backfill

Geotextile Fabric

Geotextile Fabric

- Types
 - > Woven
 - Strong, does not stretch
 - Made by weaving synthetic fabrics together
 - > Unwoven
 - Often used as in drainage as a conduit
- Processes
 - Needle punching: barbed needles are pushed through one or more fiber mats which entangles the fibers.
 - Heat Bonding: Fibers with different melting points are used
 - Resin Bonding: Fibers are coated with resin to bond the fibers together

Geotextile Fabric

• Uses

- > Filtration
- > Drainage
- > Sediment Control
- > Separation
- > Erosion Control
- Moisture Barriers
- > Reinforcements

Pipe List

Begin		End				Pipe Conduit	Pipe Conduit					(A)	Applicable
Station /	Begin	Station /	End		Pipe Conduit	Approach	Storm Drain		Required	Minimum	R1 Fabric	End S	ections	Backfill
Location	Offset	Location	Offset	Length	ray size	ray size	ray size	Allowable Material	Diameter	Inickness	(Pay Item) SY	FA	FA	Detail
								Reinforced Concrete Pipe - Class III (barrel length = 86 LF)	18					
								Zinc Coated Steel (2-2/3" x 1/2" Ribs)	18	0.168				
3A		3		40			18	Aluminum Coated Steel (Type 2)	18	0.138				D-714-27
								Polymeric Coated Steel (over zinc or aluminum coated steel)	18	0.064				
								Reinforced Concrete Pipe - Class III (barrel length = 86 LF)	24					
								Zinc Coated Steel (2-2/3" x 1/2" Ribs)	30	0.168				
4000.00		1000.00	401 04					Zinc Coated Steel (3/4" x 3/4" @ 7-1/2" Ribs)	24	0.168	200			D 714 00
1296+30	44' Lt	1296+30	40' Rt	90	24			Aluminum Coated Steel (Type 2)	30	0.138	298	Ŷ	Ŷ	D-/14-26
								Aluminum Alloy	30	0.060				
								Polymeric Coated Steel (over zinc or aluminum coated steel)	24	0.064				
								Reinforced Concrete Pipe - Class III (barrel length = 94 LF)	30					
4004-05	40214	1004-05	401 04	07				Zinc Coated Steel (2-2/3" x 1/2" Ribs)	30	0.064	240	Y	Y	D 714 05
1304+25	48 Lt	1304+25	49' Rt	87	30			Aluminum Coated Steel (Type 2)	30	0.064	340	(Traversable)	(Traversable)	D-/14-25
								Polymeric Coated Steel (over zinc or aluminum coated steel)	30	0.064				
								Reinforced Concrete Pipe - Class III (barrell length = 36 LF)	18					
								Zinc Coated Steel (2-2/3" x 1/2" Ribs)	18	0.064				
1345+60	67' Rt	1346+04	67' Rt	44		18		Aluminum Coated Steel (Type 2)	18	0.064		Y	Y	N/A
								High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)	18					
								Polymeric Coated Steel (over zinc or aluminum coated steel)	18	0.064				

(A) Not paid for separately, to be included in the price bid for Pipe Conduit.

Plans

Excel to MicroStation

- Copy/Paste-Won't update table if it is changed in excel
- > Edit>Insert Object>From File>Select Excel File to Insert
- Paste Link-Axiom tool (office importer), keeps link and updates table





www.ct.gov

- orrosion-doctors.org
- www.dot.nd.gov
- American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO)
- Orrugated Steel Pipe Design Manual

Published by National Corrugated Steel Pipe Association 2008

www.geotextilefabric.net