

Benefits of PB-1 for pressure piping systems

What does a higher SDR class mean in practice?

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Patrick van Beek - Marketing Manager PB-1

Webinar – March 7, 2019

Agenda

- **LyondellBasell at a glance**
- **PB-1 pipe applications**
- **What is PB-1 ?**
- **Pipe dimensions and SDR Classes**
- **What does a higher SDR-Class mean in practice? - Pipe dimensions**
- **What does a higher SDR-Class mean in practice? - Water hammer**
- **What does a higher SDR-Class mean in practice? - Sound dampening**
- **Summary of PB-1 for pressure piping systems**
- **Real life PB-1 pipe application examples**

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LyondellBasell at a glance

LyondellBasell is a strong, global company delivering outstanding performance

LEADING⁽¹⁾

World's largest licensor of polyolefin technologies.



Producer of **polypropylene compounds** globally
Producer of **oxyfuels** in North America and Europe
Producer of **polypropylene** in North America and Europe
Producer of **polyethylene** in Europe

DIVERSE



Many of our **materials** go into products that people use every day, such as food packaging, electronics, children's toys and fuels.

GLOBAL



Every day, our **employees** work around the clock to safely **advance solutions** to our world's biggest challenges.

GROWING



Increased U.S. ethylene capacity by **21%** since 2012

Expanded polypropylene compounds capacity in **China, India** and **Europe**

Building the first world-scale **Hyperzone HDPE plant** and world's largest **POT/BA plant**

Acquired A. Schulman, expanding our position in the **advanced polymers markets**

One of the world's largest plastics, chemical and refining companies producing products and materials key to advancing solutions to modern challenges

* 2017 data as of December 31, 2017

LyondellBasell at a glance

LyondellBasell delivers innovative products and solutions in five key areas



CHEMICALS

We produce the chemical building blocks for:

- automotive fluids
- furniture, household goods
- coatings, adhesives, cleaners
- cosmetics, personal care products



POLYMERS

Our versatile plastic resins are used to create a variety of products including:

- automotive parts
- packaging
- piping
- textiles
- renewable energy technologies
- agricultural films / irrigation
- healthcare
- food supply products



ADVANCED POLYMERS

Our diverse portfolio is used to create customizable products including:

- automotive parts
- differentiated packaging
- electronics / appliances
- construction materials
 - roofing
 - flooring
- geomembranes
- specialty pipe



FUELS

Our refinery in the U.S., produces:

- gasoline, fuel components
- low-sulfur diesel
- jet fuel
- lubricants
- oxyfuels that help improve air quality



TECHNOLOGIES

We license our state-of-the-art manufacturing and process technologies:

- technologies that are used by chemical and plastics companies around the globe

LyondellBasell delivers innovative products and solutions in five key areas



POLYMERS

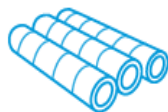
■ piping



Industrial pipe



*Drinking
water pipe*



*Soil & waste
pipe*

Key water pipe applications and materials :

- Pressure pipes for water supply made from high density polyethylene : PE80, PE100
- Piping systems for hot and cold water installations made from PEX, PE-RT, PP-R, PP-RCT and **Polybutene-1 (PB-1)**
- Sewage water pipes made from our polyethylene and polypropylene resins

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PB-1 pipe applications

PB-1 has been in continuous service for pressurized hot and cold water piping systems for >40 years

Interior pipe

- Plumbing for hot and cold drinking water
- Surface heating and cooling (e.g. UFH *)
- Radiator connections



Source: John Guest Ltd.

Exterior pipe

- District heating and cooling
- Geothermal pipelines



Source: Thermaflex Isolatie BV.

Ship building

- Plumbing for hot and cold drinking water



Source: Shutterstock.com



Source: Georg Fischer Piping Systems Ltd.

* UFH = Under Floor Heating

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What is PB-1 ?



Source: Shutterstock.com



Source: LYB

PB-1 is a flexible thermoplastic material, yet high stress and temperature resistant

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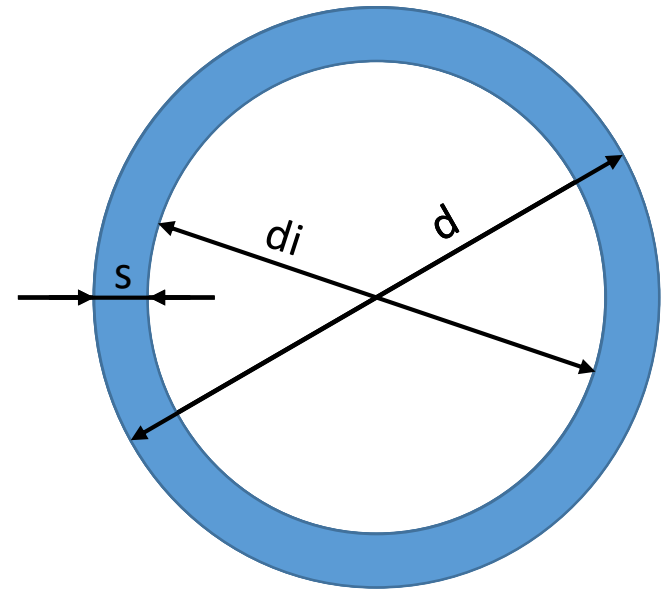
Pipe dimensions and SDR Classes

SDR	13,6			
	d	s	di	Ai
	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm ²]
	25	1,9	21,2	353
	32	2,4	27,2	581
	40	3,0	34	908
	50	3,7	42,6	1.425
	63	4,7	53,6	2.256
	75	5,6	63,8	3.197
	90	6,7	76,6	4.608
	110	8,1	93,8	6.910
	125	9,2	106,6	8.925
	140	10,3	119,4	11.197
	160	11,8	136,4	14.612
	180	13,3	153,4	18.482
	200	14,7	170,6	22.859
	225	16,6	191,8	28.893
	250	18,4	213,2	35.700

$$SDR = d/s$$

$$di = d - 2 \cdot s$$

$$Ai = di^2 \cdot \pi / 4$$



SDR = Standard Dimension Ratio

Pipe dimensions and SDR Classes

SDR	13.6				11			9			7.4			6		
	d	s	di	Ai	s	di	Ai	s	di	Ai	s	di	Ai	s	di	Ai
	[mm]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm ²]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm ²]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm ²]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm ²]	[mm]	[mm]	[mm ²]
25	1.9	21.2	353		2.3	20.4	327	2.8	19.4	296	3.5	18.0	254	4.2	16.6	216
32	2.4	27.2	581		3.0	26.0	531	3.6	24.8	483	4.4	23.2	423	5.4	21.2	353
40	3.0	34	908		3.7	32.6	835	4.5	31.0	755	5.5	29.0	661	6.7	26.6	556
50	3.7	42.6	1,425		4.6	40.8	1,307	5.6	38.8	1,182	6.9	36.2	1,029	8.4	33.2	866
63	4.7	53.6	2,256		5.8	51.4	2,075	7.1	48.8	1,870	8.7	45.6	1,633	10.5	42.0	1,385
75	5.6	63.8	3,197		6.9	61.2	2,942	8.4	58.2	2,660	10.3	54.4	2,324	12.5	50.0	1,963
90	6.7	76.6	4,608		8.2	73.6	4,254	10.1	69.8	3,826	12.3	65.4	3,359	15.0	60.0	2,827
110	8.1	93.8	6,910		10.0	90.0	6,362	12.3	85.4	5,728	15.1	79.8	5,001	18.3	73.4	4,231
125	9.2	106.6	8,925		11.4	102.2	8,203	14.0	97.0	7,390	17.1	90.8	6,475	20.8	83.4	5,463
140	10.3	119.4	11,197		12.7	114.6	10,315	15.7	108.6	9,263	19.2	101.6	8,107	23.3	93.4	6,851
160	11.8	136.4	14,612		14.6	130.8	13,437	17.9	124.2	12,115	21.9	116.2	10,605	26.6	106.8	8,958
180	13.3	153.4	18,482		16.4	147.2	17,018	20.1	139.8	15,350	24.6	130.8	13,437	29.9	120.2	11,347
200	14.7	170.6	22,859		18.2	163.6	21,021	22.4	155.2	18,918	27.4	145.2	16,559	33.3	133.4	13,977
225	16.6	191.8	28,893		20.5	184.0	26,590	25.2	174.6	23,943	30.8	163.4	20,970	37.4	150.2	17,719
250	18.4	213.2	35,700		22.7	204.6	32,878	27.9	194.2	29,620	34.2	181.6	25,901	41.6	166.8	21,852

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What does higher SDR-Class mean in practice? - Pipe dimensions

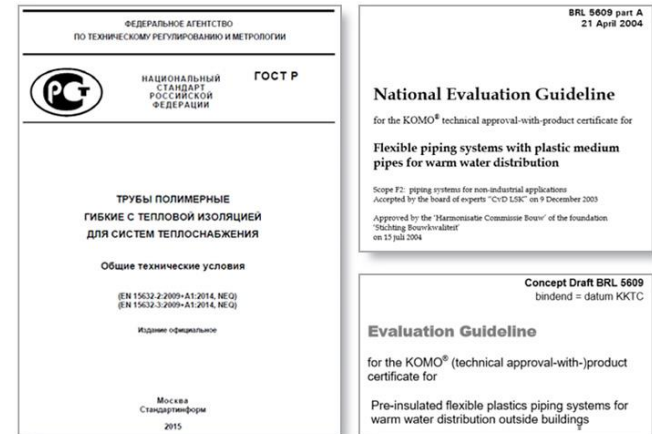
The Dutch guideline BRL 5609 and the Russian standard GOST 56730 for district heating system have the same requirements

Service pipe	Operating Pressure		
	6 bar	8 bar	10 bar
PB-1	SDR 13.6	SDR 11	SDR 9
PEX	SDR 11	SDR 9	SDR 7.4
PE-RT II	SDR 9	SDR 7.4	SDR 6

What does higher SDR-Class mean in practice? - Pipe dimensions

The Dutch guideline BRL 5609 and the Russian standard GOST 56730 for plastic piping systems have the same requirements

T_{design}		T_{max}		T_{mal}	
°C	time years	°C	time years	°C	time hours
80	29	90	1	95	100

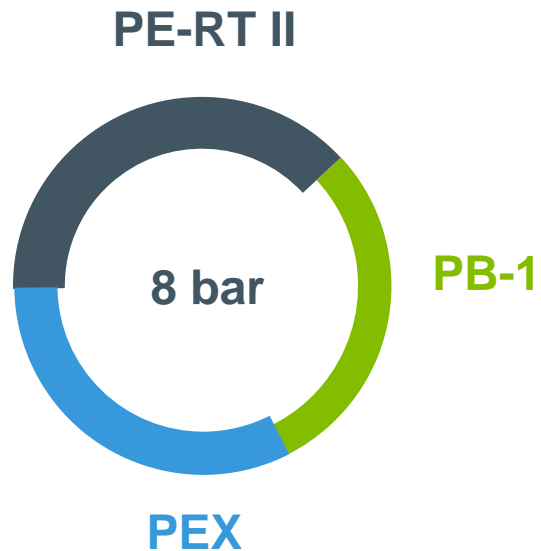


Dutch guideline BRL 5609 & Russian standard GOST 56730

Beside the operating pressures, a temperature/time profile is also defined

What does higher SDR-Class mean in practice? - Pipe dimensions

Example 1 - pipe diameter ø50mm



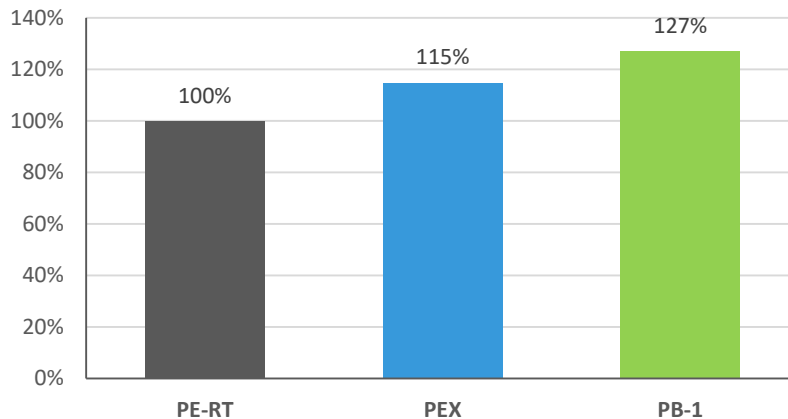
	SDR	outside diameter [mm]	wall thickness [mm]	pipe cross section [mm ²]	weight per meter [kg/m]
PE-RT II	7.4	50	6.9	1,029	0.934
PEX	9	50	5.6	1,182	0.780
PB-1	11	50	4.6	1,307	0.666

What does higher SDR-Class mean in practice? - Pipe dimensions

Example 1 - pipe diameter $\varnothing 50\text{mm}$

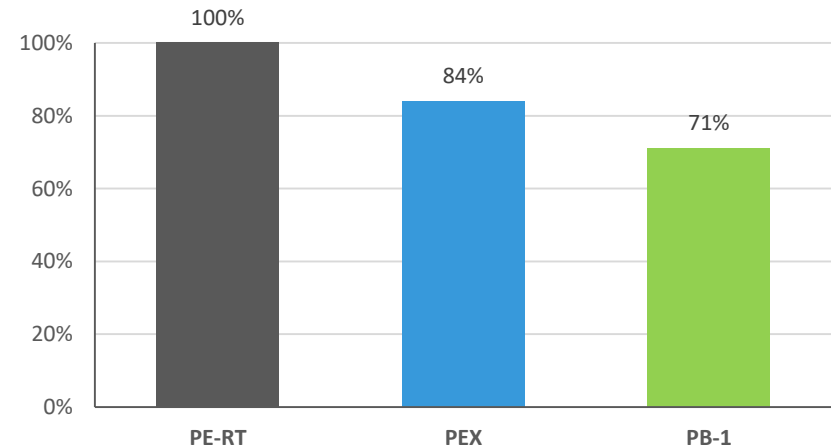


Inside cross section area



PB-1 offers the highest available inside cross section area

Material content per meter pipe



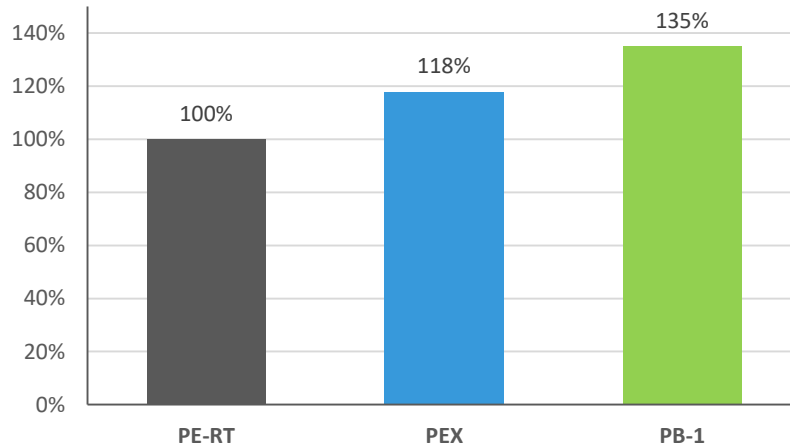
PB-1 provides substantial material savings vs. PE-RT and PEX

What does higher SDR-Class mean in practice? - Pipe dimensions

Example 1 - pipe diameter $\varnothing 50\text{mm}$

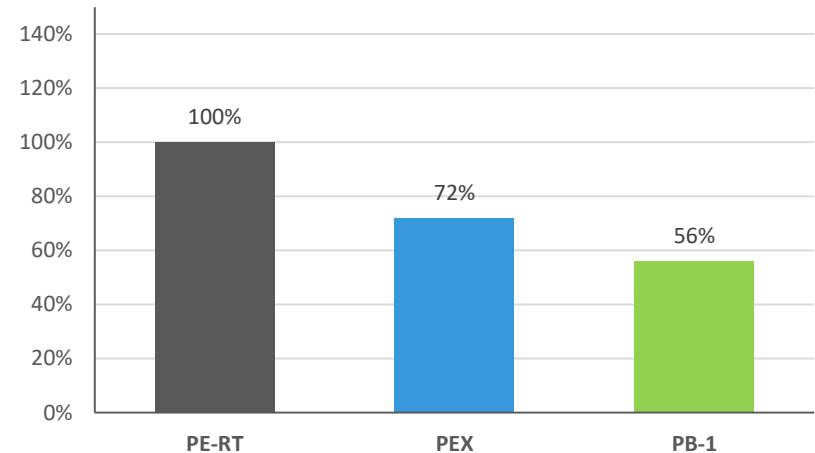


Flow rate at same pressure



At the same pressure, PB-1 pipes yield up to 35% higher output

Pressure loss at same flow rate



PB-1 pipes yield same output at reduced energy consumption / pump capacity

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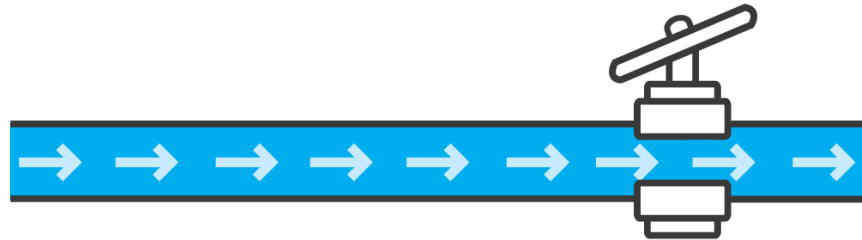
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What is water hammer?

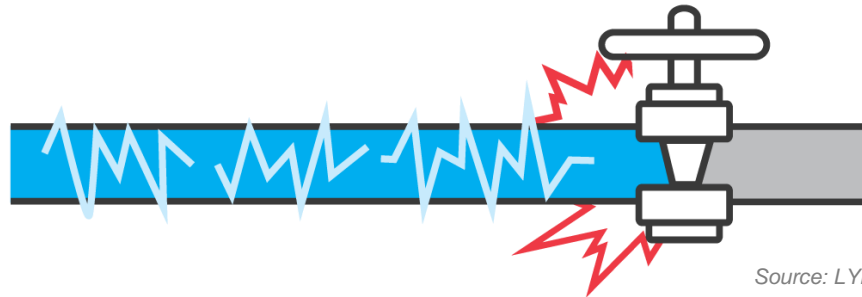
Valve closed – *water still*



Valve open – *water flowing*



Valve closes – *water hammer*



Source: LYB

Repetitive water hammer impacts can be destructive to pipe systems

What does higher SDR-Class mean in practice? - Water hammer

The maximum theoretical value of the pressure surge p_s is:

$$v_0 \cdot a \cdot \rho = p_s$$

v_0 = **velocity** of the medium [m/s]

a = **propagation rate** of the pressure wave [m/s]

ρ = **density** of the medium [kg/m³]

p_s = **pressure surge – water hammer** [N/m²]

What does higher SDR-Class mean in practice? - Water hammer

ISO 10508

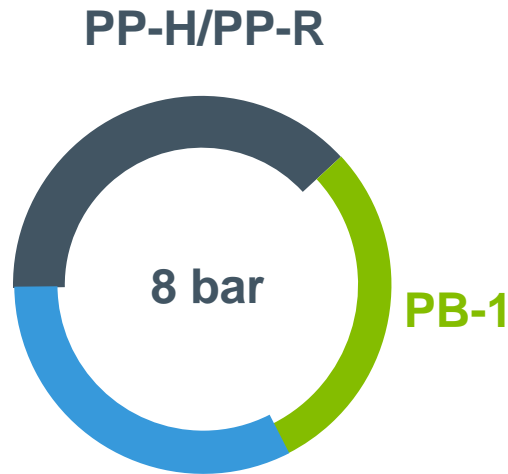
Plastic piping system for hot and cold water installations
– Guidance for classification and design

Application class	T _{design}		T _{max}		T _{mal}		Typical field of application
	°C	time years	°C	time years	°C	time hours	
1	60	49	80	1	95	100	Hot water supply (60°C)
2	70	49	80	1	95	100	Hot water supply (70°C)
3	20	0.5	50	4.5	65	100	Low temperature underfloor heating
	30	20					
	40	25					
4	20	2.5	70	2.5	100	100	Underfloor heating and low temperature radiators
	40	20					
	60	25					
5	20	14	90	1	100	100	High temperature radiators
	60	25					
	80	10					

For the different application classes, different temperature / time profiles are defined

What does higher SDR-Class mean in practice? - Water hammer

Example 2 - pipe diameter $\varnothing 50\text{mm}$



	SDR	wall thickness [mm]	pipe cross section [mm ²]	Weight per meter [kg/m]
PP-H/PP-R	6	8.3	875	1.03
PEX/PE-RT/PPRCT	9	5.6	1,182	0.78 / 0.79 / 0.75
PB-1	13.5	3.7	1,425	0.54

PEX/PE-RT/PP-RCT

Standards :

ISO 15874 for PP, ISO 15875 for PE-X, ISO 15876 for PB-1, ISO 22391 for PE-RT

Again PB-1 is the material with the highest SDR Class, offering the highest cross section and has the lowest weight per meter pipe

What does higher SDR-Class mean in practice? - Water hammer

Example 2 - pipe diameter ø50mm



	SDR	wall thickness [mm]	pipe cross section [mm ²]	velocity [%]	propagation rate [%]	water hammer [%]
PP-H/PP-R	6	8.3	875	100	100	100
PEX/PE-RT/PPRCT	9	5.6	1,182	74	82	61
PB-1	13.5	3.7	1,425	61	40	24

$$v_0 \cdot a \cdot \rho = p_s$$

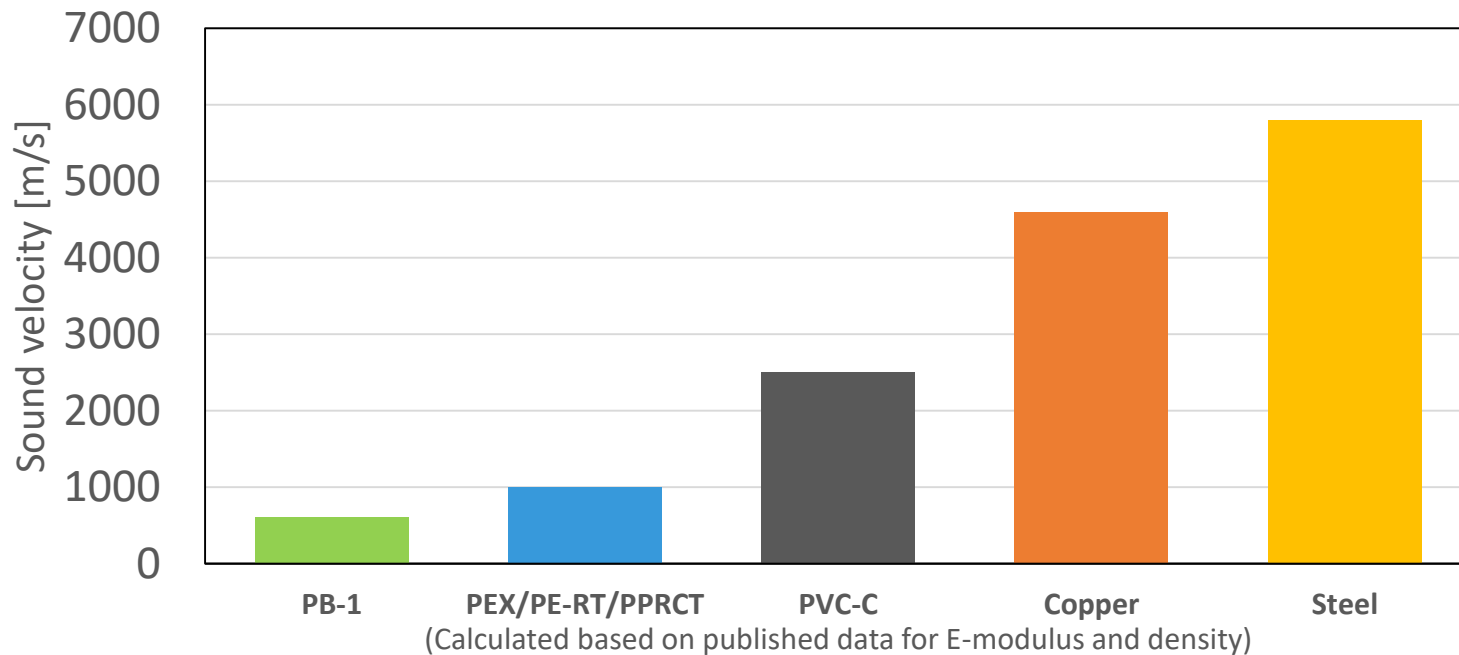
The higher the SDR Class, the lower the water hammer at a given flow rate

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What does higher SDR-Class mean in practice? – Sound dampening

Sound Transmission in Solids



PB-1 offers excellent damping properties to absorb pressure surges and noise from water hammer

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Benefits of PB-1 for pressure piping systems

Summary

The use of PB-1 for pressure pipe systems offers:

- substantial material saving opportunities, while at the same time increasing the capacity of the system
- opportunities for reduced integral installation cost and cost in operation
- a versatile material significantly reducing the negative effects of water hammer, positively affecting the lifetime of the pipe system

PB-1 is the most technically advanced material for pressure piping systems

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PB-1 pipe application Case 1 – District Heating

A challenging renovation schedule for Stadsverwarming Purmerend - The Netherlands

Replacing corroded steel pipes for 4,000 houses

Benefits:

- Flexibility and availability in long lengths
- Much reduced installation times due to the use of pre-fab sections
- Significantly reduced maintenance and operational costs and service downtime:
 - Heat loss -10%
 - Water loss -50%
 - Nominal water pressure -1 bar
 - Unplanned service downtime -84%

More information on www.pbpsa.com



Source: Thermaflex Isolatie BV.

PB-1 pipe application Case 2 – High Rise Building

Setting new boundaries with the BD Bacatá skyscraper in Bogotá - Colombia

A new high-rise building with risers from 50 up to 125mm are exposed to pressurized hot water 24/7

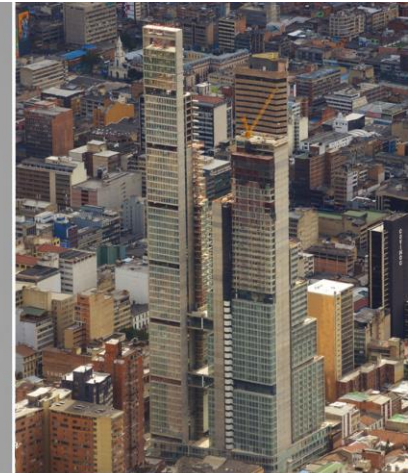
Benefits:

- The flexibility of PB-1 pipes enabled a much faster installation while reducing the number of joints and fittings
- Unmatched resistance to water hammer due to the outstanding absorption characteristics of PB-1

More information on www.pbpsa.com



Source: Shutterstock.com



Source: Shutterstock.com
Source: Nueva Terrain S.L.

PB-1 pipe application Case 3 – Major Building Project

Perfect acoustics for the Royal Albert Hall, London - United Kingdom

A PB-1 pipe system was specified to replace the corroded galvanized steel plumbing system

Benefits:

- The low thermal expansion and inherent flexibility of PB-1 allowed the unique shape of the building to be followed, reducing installation time
- Heat loss was reduced by 40%
- Pipe-borne noise emissions in the auditorium were reduced by 90%

More information on www.pbpsa.com



Source: Shutterstock.com
Source: Georg Fischer Piping Systems Ltd.

Polybutene Piping System Association (PBPSA)

PBPSA is an international association of market leading companies committed to the use of Polybutene-1 (PB-1) for the manufacture of piping systems

Key to Reliability

Modern piping technology for Polybutene-1 piping systems, whether preformed or extruded, is controlled and controlled to provide long-term reliability. There are four main factors that ensure this reliability:

- 1. Material quality
- 2. Manufacturing process
- 3. Installation
- 4. Maintenance

Socket Fusion

The socket fusion method is the most reliable method of joining Polybutene-1 pipes and fittings. It involves heating the ends of the pipes and fittings and then joining them together. This method ensures a strong, leak-proof joint.

Compression

Mechanical compression joints are used when Polybutene-1 pipes and fittings are joined to other materials. These joints are made by using a compression ring to clamp the pipes and fittings together.

Design stress

The maximum allowable stress for Polybutene-1 pipes and fittings is determined by the design stress. The design stress is the maximum stress that the material can withstand without failing.

After 10 years of continuously applied stress, PB-1 retains over 80% more strength than PE-X, PP-HCT and PE-HD type 1, and 70-80% more strength than PE-RT type 1 and PP-H.

Systems for Heating and Cooling

PB-1 piping systems for heating and cooling have become an essential technology for modern, energy-efficient buildings. These systems are made of Polybutene-1 pipes and fittings, which are known for their high strength and durability.

Sustainable Systems

PB-1 piping systems are a sustainable choice for modern buildings. They are made of 100% virgin polybutene-1, which is a renewable resource. Additionally, PB-1 pipes and fittings are 100% recyclable, making them an environmentally friendly choice.

More information on www.pbpsa.com

Q&A session



Patrick van Beek

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Thank you for your attention

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Users should review the applicable Safety Data Sheet before handling the product.

PB-1 may not be used in the manufacture of pipe applications intended for sale or shipment to North America, without prior written approval by Seller for each specific product and application.

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