9001 SERIES

PILSATHERM
PIPES AND FITTINGS
TECHNICAL
CATALOGUE

PP-R PIPES

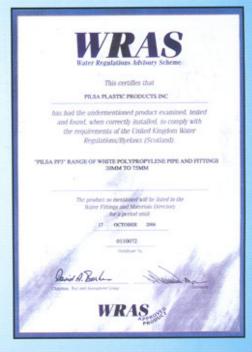


















# PHYSICAL and MECHANICAL PROPERTIES of RAW MATERIAL (PP-R)

Property		Unit	Test Method	Value
Density at	+23°C	g/cm <sup>3</sup>	ISO 1183	0,90-0,91
Melt flow index	MFR 190/5 MFR 230/2,16 MFR 230/5	g/10 min g/10 min g/10 min	ISO 1133 ISO 1133 ISO 1133	0,4-0,6 0,2-0,5 0,8-1,3
Volume flow INDEX	MVR 230/2,16 MVR 230/5	cm <sup>3</sup> /10 min cm <sup>3</sup> /10 min	ISO 1133 ISO 1133	0,4 1,75
Yield stress	50 mm/min	MPa	ISO 527	23-28
Elongation at yield	50 mm/min	%	ISO 527	>10
Tensile modulus	secant	MPa	ISO 527	850
Ball indentation hardness	132 N/30 s	N/mm2	ISO 2039/1	48
Shore hardness D	3 sec value		DIN 53505	65
Charpy impact strength at	+23°C 0°C -30°C	kJ/m2 kJ/m2 kJ/m2	ISO 179/1eU ISO 179/1eU ISO 179/1eU	no failure no failure 43
Charpy notched impact strength at	+23°C 0°C -30°C	kJ/m2 kJ/m2 kJ/m2	ISO 179/1eA ISO 179/1eA ISO 179/1eA	22 4 2,5
Vicat softening temperature	VST/A/50	°C	ISO 306	132
Heat deflection temperature	HDT A HDT B	°C °C	ISO 75/1+2 ISO 75/1+2	49 70
Melting range	7-	°C	DSC	145 - 150
Thermal conductivity	-	W/mK	DIN 52612	0,24
Coefficient of linear thermal expansion (average , 20-90 °C)		1/K	DIN 53752	1,5.10-4
Surface resistance	-	Ohm	DIN VDE 0303	>10 14

Table - 1

#### **RAW MATERIAL**

Pilsatherm PP-R Pipes and Fittings are made of Polypropylene Random Copolymer and designed for hot and cold water supply systems and are also suitable for industrial water conveyance.

### LIFE TABLE OF PILSATHERM PIPES

Maximum permissible operating pressures for pipes made of PP-R, media water, C=1,25\*\*

emperature	Service Life		Pressure Goup	
(°C)	(Years)	PN10	PN20	PN25
(10010)		Maximum P	ermissible Operatir	ng Pressure*
20	1	18,0	36,0	45,3
	10	16,4	32,8	41,3
	50	15,5	30,9	38,9
30	1	15,3	30,6	38,5
	10	13,9	27,7	34,9
	50	13,1	26,1	32,9
40	1	12,9	25,8	32,5
	10	11,8	23,6	29,7
	50	11,0	22,0	27,7
50	1	11,0	22,0	27,7
	10	9,9	19,7	24,9
	50	9,3	18,5	23,3
60	1	9,3	18,5	23,3
	10	8,3	16,6	20,8
	50	7,7	15,3	19,2
70	1	7,8	15,6	19,6
	10	7,8	14,0	17,6
	50	5,1	10,2	12,8
80	1	6,5	13,1	16,4
	10	4,8	9,6	12,0
	50	3,8	7,6	9,6
95	1 5	4,6 3,0	9,2 6,1	11,6 7,6

Legend:

\*Pressure in bar

\*\*C = Safety Factor

Table - 2

## CREEP RUPTURE - INTERNAL PRESSURE TEST ON PIPES MADE OF PILSATHERM PIPES

Long - term resistance to hydrostatic pressure of pipes

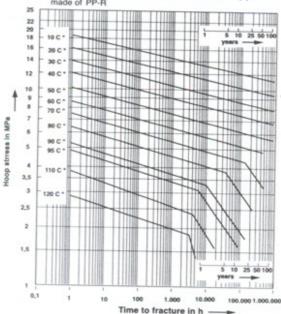


Figure 1.

#### PILSATHERM PIPE WELDING PRINCIPLES

	Cooling Time (min.)	Processing Time (sec.)	Heating Time (sec.)	Welding Depth (mm.)	Pipe Diameter (mm.)
	2	4	6	14	20
Manual	2	4	7	16	25
and and	4	6	8	18	32
23	4	6	12	20	40
0.0	4	6	18	23	50
Welding	6	8	24	26	63
88	8	10	30	28	75

# JOINING PRINCIPLES OF PILSATHERM PIPES



PIPES IS CUT ...

Welding machine is heated up to 260°C. When the control light is switched off, (at 260°C) welding process is started. Pipes should be cut at appropriate length perpendicular to the pipe center Welding distance should be marked from the pipe.



A special shaver is used to take off the PP-R layer and Aluminium Foil.



IF IT IS ALUMINIUM FOILED PIPE... PIPE AND FITTINGS ARE HEATED...

Joining surfaces of pipes and fittings should be clean. If necessary, welding parts should be cleaned with alcohol and should be dried with a dry cloth. During welding, neither the pipe nor the fittings should be moved. Duration of heating should be determined as shown in Table 3



AND ARE JOINED NOT BE SEPERATED AGAIN.

Pipes and fittings should be heated simultaneously after process ends, they should be taken out quickly and without turning they should be joined by pressing one to another axially. Welding machines should be cleaned after every operation for the next use.

## STANDARDS AND CODES OF PRACTICE

Figure

Potable water pipes in private properties Technical requirements for potable water installation (TRWI)

#### E DIN 4725

Warm water floor heating systems Part 1 Terms

Part 2 Thermal testing

Part 3 Thermal performance and design

#### E DIN 4726

Pipelines of plastic materials used in warm water floor heating systems requirements special requirements and testing

#### E DIN 4728

Pipelines of polyporpylene type 2 used in warm water floor heating systems; special requirements and testing

#### DIN 8076 Part 1

Pressure pipes thermoplastic materials -metal compression fittings-

### **DIN 8077**

Pipes of polypropylene, dimensions

#### **DIN 8078**

Pipes of polypropylene General quality requirements, testing

Pipes of thermoplastic, pipe fittings elements

#### for pipes, laying

DIN 16 972 Pipes connections and fittings for pressure pipes of PP-R General quality requirements, testing. Injectiin moulded elbows for socket welding.

dimensions. T-pieces injection moulded for socket welding, dimensions. Sockets and caps injection moulded for socket welding

#### DIN 16 960

Welding of thermoplastic materials; principles

Testing of welds of thermoplastic materials

#### DVS 2207 Part 11

Welding of thermoplastic materials, PP-R Type 1 and Type2, pipes and pipe fittings

#### **DVS 2208 Part 1**

Machines and equipment for the welding of thermoplastic materials, fusion tool welding

## PILSA PP-R PIPE

Pilsa PP-R pipes are manufactured in compliance with Turkish Standards (TS 9937-11451-11755), DIN 8077, DIN 8078. Our products are approved and certified by: WRAS (England), GOST (Russia), Ukrainia Standard (Ukrainia), SJJ (CHİNA), Slovakia, Romania, Poland, Bulgaria and have the certificates of guarantee obtained from the Turkish Standards Institute (TSE).

Pilsa PP-R pipes and fittings also have the certificate from Hygiene Institute (Germany).

#### WHY PILSA?

Being one of the most powerful firms in the country in the plastics sector, PILSA gives the atmost importance to quality and:

- \* Uses the most appropriate raw material,
- \* Has the most advanced high technology,
- \* Produces pipes in compliance with Turkish (TS) and German (DIN) Standards,
- \* Pipes produced can be used not only to carry water but a wide range of fluids,
- \* Has qualified technical staff at your service to solve your problems,
- \* Our name stands for quality.

#### WHY PILSATHERM PIPE?

Pilsatherm has got the following advantages:

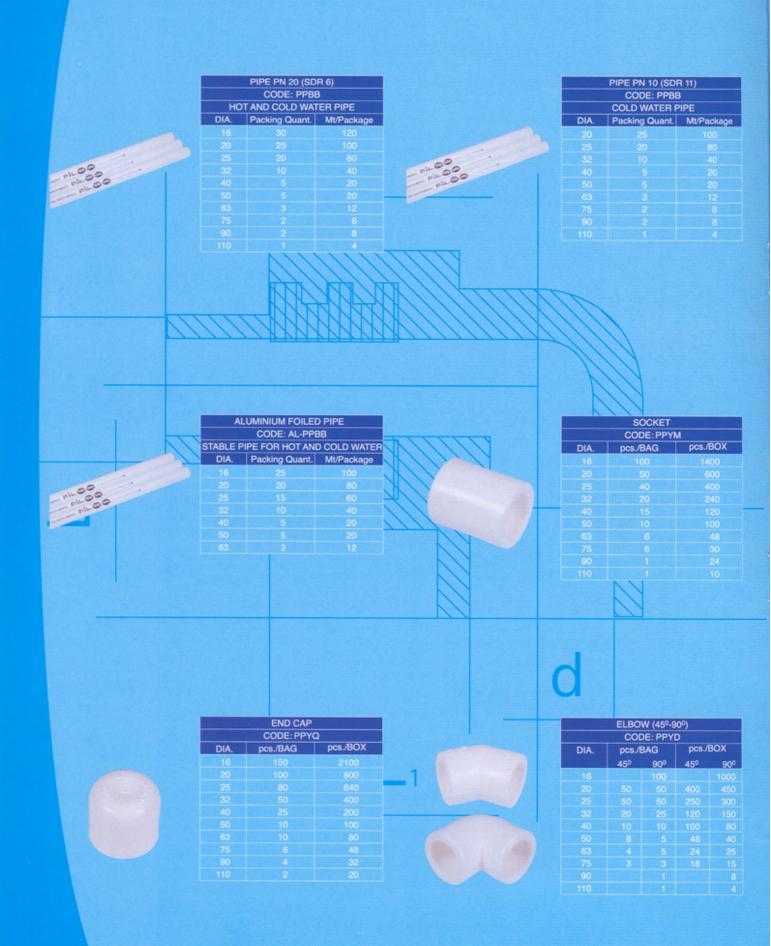
- \* Light weight,
- \* Easy to carry,
- \* Easy to install,
- \* Not dangerous to human life, non toxic, non cancerogeneous,
- \* Low cost of transportation, loading and unloading,
- \* Has much longer service life compared to other piping systems,
- \* Has high resistance against corrosion,
- \* Can easily be connected to any kind of pipe. Due to low cost of plumbing, it has a wide range of applications,
- \* Water is one of the most important compounds contributing to human life; PILSA PP-R Pipes carry this vital fluid to your households in an easy, healthy way at a low cost.

#### **TECHNICAL PROPERTIES OF PILSATHERM PIPES AND FITTINGS**

- \* Raw material: Polypropylene Random Copolymer,
- \* Superior physical characteristics at 90 °C,
- \* High chemical resistance,
- \* Definite solutions to calcification and corrosion,
- \* No bacteria and moss reproduction within the pipes.
- \* Light, easy to install and low labour cost of installation,
- \* Safe to use various pressurized liquids and gas,
- \* No reduction in diameter at the welding points,
- Longer service life, (50 years)
- \* Isolation is not necessary in the buildings,
- \* Operation Pressure: 20 Bars at 20 °C and 10 Bars at 90 °C,
- \* Compared to the metal pipes it expands more and linearly,
- \* Operation temperature is between 70 °C 90 °C; it does not absorb water. It can easily be used in hot humid environment.
- \* Can be used in drinking water systems and has a quality certificate issued by The Ministry of Health and Hygiene-Institute.







**COLOR OPTIONS** 

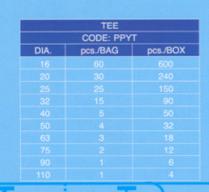
GREEN

WHITE

GREY









	CROSS	
CODE: ISTAVROZ "TE"		
DIA.	pcs./BAG	pcs./BOX
		24





MALE THREADED END CAP CODE: PPDQ DIA. pcs/BAG pcs/BOX		

G

GREY



MALE THREADED TEE				
CODE: PPDT				
DIA. pcs./BAG pcs./BOX				



FEMAL	FEMALE THREADED ADAPTOR			
	CODE: PPIA			
DIA.	pcs./BAG	pcs./BOX		

COLOR OPTIONS

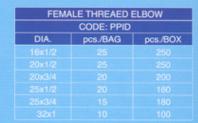
WHITE







MALE THREADED ADAPTOR				
PPDA				
DIA.	pcs./BAG	pcs./BOX		





MAL	MALE THREADED ELBOW		
DIA. pcs./BAG pcs./BOX			
16x1/2	20	240	

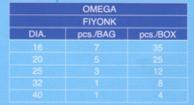
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DIA.	pcs./BAG	pcs./BOX		
	DOLIBLE CLIP	e e		

CC	CODE: DOUBLE CLIPS		
DIA.	pcs./BAG	pcs./BOX	

	AL FOIL CLIPS			
C	CODE: AL FOIL CLIPS			
DIA.	pcs./BAG	pcs./BOX		

BRIDGE CODE: KOPRU DIA. pcs./BAG pcs./BOX

GREY

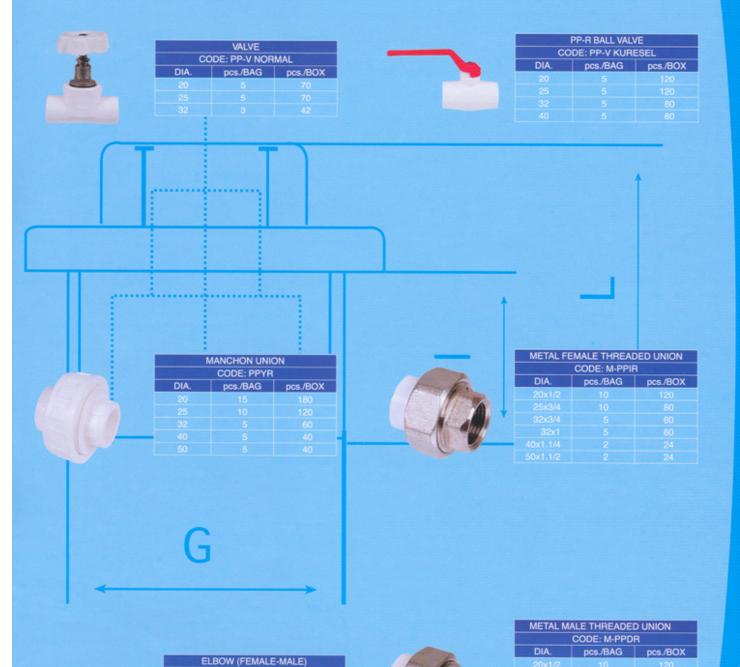


**COLOR OPTIONS** 

WHITE







COLOR OPTIONS

WHITE

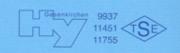
CODE: KUYRUKLU PPYD

pcs./BAG pcs./BOX

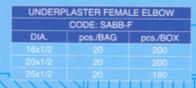
DIA.

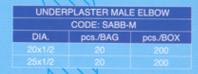
GREY





	UNEQUAL TE				
CODE: PPRT (INEGAL "T")					
DIA.	pcs./BAG	pcs./BOX	DIA.	pcs./BAG	pcs./BOX
			50x32x32	4	32
			75x25x75		
			75x63x75		
			90x75x90		
			110x90x110		





	FEMALE MALE REDUCER CODE: PPR				
	DIA.	pcs./BAG	pcs./BOX		
		100	1.400		
	32/20				

GREY

DIA.	pcs./BAG	pcs./BO>	

SADDLE			
CODE: BRANSMAN			
DIA. pcs./BOX			
	600		
	600		

COLOR OPTIONS

WHITE



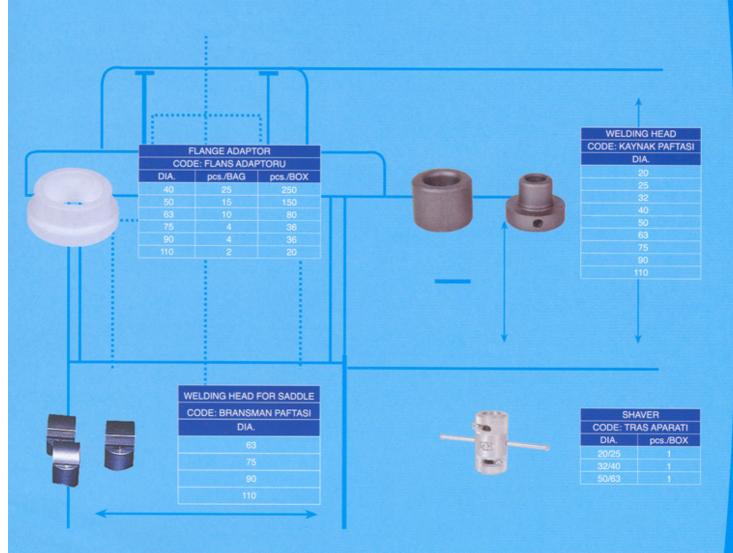




CHROME VALVE CODE: PP-V UCGEN			
DIA.	pcs./BAG	pcs./BOX	



	DECORATIVE VALVE CODE: PP-V DEKORATIF			
DIA.	pcs./BAG	pcs./BOX		





WELDING MACHINE SET CODE: KAYNAK MAKINESI

COLOR OPTIONS
WHITE

GREY

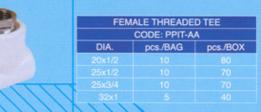


9937 11451 11755

## FITTINGS WITH HEXAGONAL SOCKET



FEMALE THREADED ADAPTOR						
	CODE: PPIA-AA					
DIA.	DIA. pcs./BAG pcs./BOX					
		100				
32x1		60				





FEMALE THREADED ELBOW  CODE: PPID-AA				
DIA. pcs./BAG pcs./BOX				
		90		
		100		

MALE THREADED ADAPTOR CODE: PPDA-AA				
DIA. pcs./BAG pcs./BO				



MALE THREADED TEE					
	CODE: PPDT-AA				
DIA.	pcs./BAG	pcs./BOX			
92v1					

GREY





	MALE THREADED ELBOW CODE: PPDD-AA					
DIA.						
		80				

COLOR OPTIONS
WHITE

# TECHNICAL PROPERTIES OF PILSA ALUMINIUM FOILED PIPE

- \* Raw Material: PP-R and Aluminium foil.
- \* Ideal for central heating and plumbing systems.
- \* Sound resistant.
- \* Resistance to acids and chlorine.
- \* Never deflects under heat, minimum strecthing.
- \* Pressure tolerance: for water at 20 °C 20 bars, for water at 90 °C 10 bars.
- \* It is easy to scrape the outer surface and aluminium foil by a simple pipe shaver. Permanent joint is formed at 260 °C by simple fusion welding.
- \* Because of the plastic property, the pipes are light and plumbing is easy. This saves a considerable amount of time, labour and transportation costs.

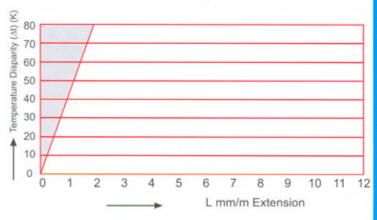


Figure 3

#### Example:

Temperature Disparity ( $\Delta t$ ) = 40 K Length of pipe (L) = 5m Amount of extension ( $\Delta L$ ) = 1.4 mm / mx 5,0 m = 7 mm

## **CALCULATION OF THERMAL EXPANSION**

When PP-R pipe is subjected to a temperature difference, the length of pipe changes in longitudinal direction. The thermal coefficients of linear expansion at different temperatures are shown in table below:

#### LINEAR EXPANSION ELONGATION

Temperature Difference	Test Method	Unit	Coefficient	Elongation per meter
-30°C - 0°C	ASTM D 696 - 44	1/°C	0,65E - 4	0,2 cm
0°C - 30°C	ASTM D 696 - 44	1/°C	1,05E - 4	0,3 cm
30°C - 60°C	ASTM D 696 - 44	1/°C	1,40E - 4	0,4 cm
60°C - 90°C	ASTM D 696 - 44	1/°C	1,70E - 4	0,5 cm

Table 4.

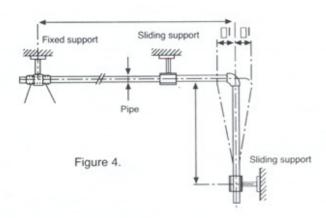
Horizontal pipes conveying hot liquids must be straddled at intervals not exceeding one meter. The pipe must freely move on the straddle. Vertical pipes should be fixed at the top end, if possible, left free at the lower end.

**Example:** When the temperature rises from 0°C to 90°C, one meter pipe elongates.

0.3 + 0.4 + 0.5 = 1.2 cm.

## PLUMBING / DESIGN

PP-R pipes installed in the same way as conventional galvanized metal pipes. However special attention should be paid to the higher expansion rate of PP-R pipes compared to the metal pipes. Pipes can be installed in/on the wall. Since the weights of the PP-R pipes and fittings are about one ninth of the metal pipes, installation of PP-R pipes is easier, adjustment for expansion can be done in one direction. However, one should make it certain that pipes move freely in axial direction. If the expansion can't be managed in one direction U bend or OMEGA compensators should be added to the design. Fixed supports and sliding supports should be chosen in such a way that they do not damage the outer surface of the pipe.



Expansion pipe segments can be produced during the installation. Four elbows and length of pipe are usually sufficient to do this. The pipe length, necessary for free bend (Ls) is calculated by using the formula; Ls= $C\sqrt{d}$   $\Delta L$  where,

Ls= free bend lenght in mm.

d = outer diameter of the pipe in mm.

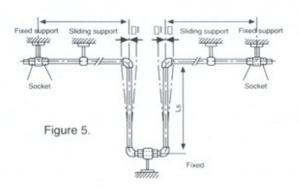
L = elongation in mm.

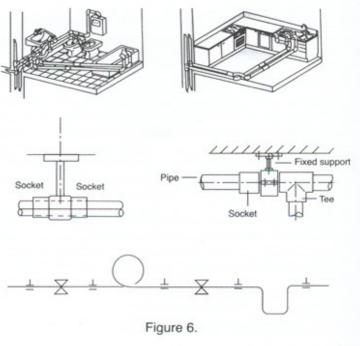
C = material coefficient (3 for PP-R)

or it can directly be determined by using

Figure 8.

When the length of the pipe exceeds 5 meters, it is absolutely recommended to use expansion pipe segment. During installation, bridges are used at the intersection points of pipes so that they lay in the same plane.





## FIXED SUPPORT

Fixed supports are used to fix the pipe at certain points against undesired pipe movements. Fixed supports should be stronger compared to the sliding supports. Fittings are used to construct fixed supports. At the points where direction changes, fixed supports should

not be used. The distance between the fixed supports should be chosen in such a way that pipe elongation is not effected. In general elongation of the pipes is provided by free bending section. Figure 4 and 5 show the effect of elongation and how it is handled in the system.

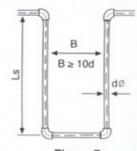
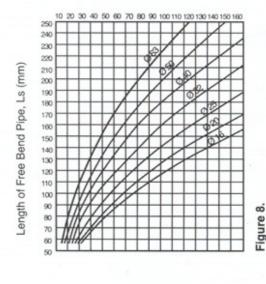
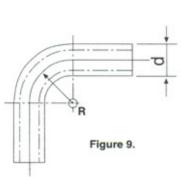


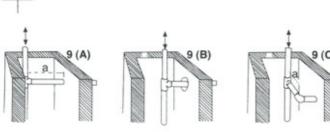
Figure 7.



In some cases pipes are bent by heating. However, pipes should never be allowed to contact to flame, instead heating should be carried out by blowing air. A temperature of 140°C is sufficient to bend the pipes. Recommended radius of curvatures are shown in Table 5. The distance between the two clips in horizontal pipes depends on the factors such as the raw material that pipe is produced from, wall thickness,



weight of the pipe and temperature. Table 5 shows recommended distances between the clips. Practically, same distances can be used for vertical systems.



d	Supported Lengths (water - filled pipes) in cm at							
mm	20°C	30°C	40°C	50°C	60°C	70°C	80°C	
16	75	70	70	65	65	60	55	
20	80	75	70	75	65	60	60	
25	85	85	85	80	75	75	70	
32	100	95	90	85	80	75	70	
40	110	110	105	100	95	90	85	
50	125	120	115	110	105	100	90	
63	140	135	130	125	120	115	105	

d	Radius, min. (R=8xd)	
20	160	
25	200	
32	256	
40	320	
50	400	
63	500	٦

#### APPLICATIONS IN THE MAIN CHIMNEY:

During installation of pipes from the main line to apartments in a building one of the following techniques are used to allow the pipes expand linearly.

Figure 9A: Distance "a" between the tee and wall hole should be provided.

Figure 9B: The hole diameter inside the wall should be bigger than the pipe diameter which crosses the wall.

Figure 9C: L shapen pipe segment is used.

#### ASSEMBLY OF PIPE AND FITTINGS

Beside the raw material of the pipe, the reliability of plumbing systems depends on the fittings and how they are joined. Since the pipes and fittings are produced from the same material, connections which are usually homogeneous:

There are two main coonections:

- a) Threaded connections: Same as in galvanized pipes
- b) Fusion welding:
- 1) Welding done by heating outer surface of the pipe and inner surface of the fitting.
- 2) Electrofusion welding.

Since the electrofusion technique is quite expensive, socket welding is commonly used. When a tensile test is applied to the welded pipe and fitting segment, it is absorved that welding points are not effected even when the pipe segment reaches of the fracture point. These welded parts are as strong as the pipe itself.

#### APPLICATION OF SOCKET WELDING

#### 1- Preparation of welding:

Both ends of pipes are cut as perpendicularly to the pipe axis in required length. Chamfers should be given to the outer ends of the pipe by a knife. Parts to be welded should be cleaned by alcohol and dried by clean fabric or paper before welding. Socket depth (welding distance) is marked from the end of the pipe. Temperature is adjusted to 260 (+) 10 °C in the welding machine. Turning off red light on the welding machine indicates that welding temperature is reached. Heaters in the welding machine should always be kept clean.

#### 2- Welding:

Pipes and fitting are pushed axially towards the heaters of the welding machine. Then they are pulled out simultaneously and joined to each other in axial direction. During this, the operation pipe never should be turned radially. After welding heaters should be cleaned for the next use.

