



The **FASTEST** Solutions for Piping Design and Analysis.

Readme Supplement
CAEPIPE
Version 7.30

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Annexure A
PCF Export

PCF Export

CAEPIPE can export model data from inside the Layout window to a PCF file with the extension .pcf (piping component file). To export a model, select the menu command File > Export to PCF... from the Layout window.

This section brings out the details on how each element and data from CAEPIPE are exported to PCF file. The stress layout developed in CAEPIPE with Y axis vertical is automatically translated to be Z axis as vertical when the layout is exported to PCF file.

Limitations

The Element types and Data types listed below are not transferred to PCF at this time.

Element Types

1. Ball Joint
2. Beam
3. Elastic Element
4. Hinge Joint
5. Tie Rod
6. Comment and
7. Hydrotest Load

Data Types

1. Concentrated Mass
2. Force
3. Harmonic Load
4. Jacket End Cap
5. Spider
6. Threaded Joint
7. Time Varying Load
8. User SIF and
9. Weld

Units

The stress system will be exported to PCF in SI units, when the Length unit selected in CAEPIPE for a stress layout is "m" or "mm". Otherwise, the stress layout will be exported to PCF in English units. The table below provides the details on English and SI units used while exporting to PCF.

Sl. No.	Description of Units	English Units	SI Units
1.	Length	inch	mm
2.	Dimension	inch	mm
3.	Angle	degree	degree
4.	Weight	Lb	kg
5.	Density	lb/in ³	Kg/m ³
6.	Temperature	deg. F	deg. C
7.	Pressure	psi	bar
8.	Stiffness	lb/inch	N/mm
9.	Rotational Stiffness	in-lb/deg	Nm/deg

Basic Header Information

The Basic Header Information attributes that defines the control file identifier and various Units that are used to specify Bores, Co-ordinates, Bolt Diameters, Bolt Lengths and Weights while exporting PCF file are provided below for both English and SI Units.

ISOGEN-FILES ISOGEN.FLS
UNITS-BORE INCH / MM
UNITS-CO-ORDS INCH / MM
UNITS-WEIGHT LBS/KGS
UNITS-BOLT-DIA INCH/MM
UNITS-BOLT-LENGTH INCH/MM

In addition to the above, the layout of stress system is always exported to PCF as a System Isometric using the identifier "SYSTEM-ISOMETRIC-REFERENCE" as the stress system may generally contain one or more individual pipelines that are physically connected in such a way that they form a network.

Additional optional attributes which relate to the "System" are not written to the PCF file at this time.

Pipeline Header Information

Each "From" node defined in CAEPIPE is exported to PCF as a PIPELINE-REFERENCE attribute with its value set to "P" followed by the From Node number used in CAEPIPE.

The Temperature (T1) and Pressure (P1) defined in CAEPIPE for the element followed by the From node is written to PCF using the attributes "PIPELINE-TEMP" and ATTRIBUTE1 respectively in English or SI units as shown below.

For example, a From Node 10 in CAEPIPE with Temperature (T1 = 200 C) and Pressure (P1 = 10 bar) of the element following the "From" node is exported to PCF as

```
PIPELINE-REFERENCE P10
PIPELINE-TEMP 200
ATTRIBUTE1 10
```

Component Identifiers

Each piping component from CAEPIPE is exported to PCF in a self-contained data block that consists of a "Component Identifier" together with a list of attributes that help to identify component location, size and specific requirements related to a physical component in a pipeline.

This section provides in details on how each piping component (element) from CAEPIPE is transferred to PCF along with their list of attributes. Each component from CAEPIPE is exported to PCF with Mandatory attributes, Material Information Attributes and Supplementary Information Attributes. The supplementary information attributes of each component will have eight (8) COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTES as shown in the table below.

Sl. No.	Component Attribute in PCF	CAEPIPE Attribute	English Units	SI Units
1.	COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE1	Section Outer Diameter	'inch'	'mm'
2.	COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE2	Section Wall Thickness	'inch'	'mm'
3.	COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE3	Section Corrosion Allowance	'inch'	'mm'
4.	COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE4	Section Mill tolerance	%	%
5.	COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE5	Section Insulation Density	'lb/in3'	'kg/m3'
6.	COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE6	Section Insulation Thickness	'inch'	'mm'
7.	COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE7	Temperature T1	'deg. F'	'deg. C'
8.	COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE8	Pressure P1	'psi'	'bar'

The co-ordinates for all components and supports are transferred in 'inch' for English Units and 'mm' for SI Units. Similarly, size attribute is transferred in 'inch' for English Units and 'mm' for SI Units. The material type and grade for each component is transferred to PCF through ITEM CODE.

Element types from CAEPIPE

Pipe

Pipe element from CAEPIPE is transferred to PCF as "PIPE" along with their attributes as shown below.

The absolute co-ordinate corresponding to "From" and "To" node is written to "END-POINT" attribute.

For standard pipe sizes, the Nominal Size (NS) corresponding to Outer Diameter (OD) defined for the element via section property is written to "Size" attribute in "inch" for English Units and "mm" for SI Units. For non-standard pipe sizes, OD defined for the element via section property is written to "Size" attribute.

The material properties (Name and Grade) defined for the element via "Material" property is written to PCF using the "ITEM-CODE" attribute.

Section properties of pipe element such as OD, Wall Thickness, Corrosion Allowance, Mill tolerance, Insulation Density and Insulation Thickness are written to "COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE1" through "COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE6" as explained in the Table above.

Temperature T1 and Pressure P1 defined for the pipe element via “Load” property is written to “COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE7” and “COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE8” respectively as explained in the Table above.

The element properties other than those listed above are ignored and not transferred to PCF at this time.

Component Identifier

PIPE

Mandatory Attributes

END-POINT	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	Size
END-POINT	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	Size

Material Information Attributes

ITEM-CODE	data
FABRICATION-ITEM	

Supplementary Information Attributes

COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE1	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE2	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE3	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE4	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE5	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE6	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE7	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE8	data

Jacketed Pipe

The Core Pipe of Jacketed Pipe element of CAEPIPE is transferred to PCF as “PIPE” along with their attributes as explained above. The Jacketed Pipe details are not transferred to PCF at this time as there is no provision available in PCF.

Bend

Bend element from CAEPIPE is transferred to PCF as “ELBOW” along with their attributes as shown below.

The co-ordinate corresponding to “Near” and “Far End” nodes (referred in CAEPIPE as Node number suffixed with A and B) are written to “END-POINT” attributes. The co-ordinate corresponding to “TIP” from CAEPIPE is written to “CENTRE-POINT” attribute of PCF.

For standard component sizes, the Nominal Size (NS) corresponding to Outer Diameter (OD) defined for the element via section property is written to “Size” attribute in “inch” for English Units and “mm” for SI Units. For non-standard component sizes, OD defined for the element via section property is written to “Size” attribute.

The material properties (Name and Grade) defined for the element via “Material” property is written to PCF using the “ITEM-CODE” attribute.

The value of SKEY is written as “ELBW”.

Section properties of element (defined via section property) such as OD, Wall Thickness, Corrosion Allowance, Mill tolerance, Insulation Density and Insulation Thickness are written to “COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE1” through “COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE6” as explained above.

Temperature T1 and Pressure P1 defined for the bend element via “Load” property is written to “COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE7” and “COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE8” respectively as explained above.

Bend radius [inch/mm] and Angle [deg] defined for bend element in CAEPIPE are transferred to “BEND-RADIUS” and “BEND-ANGLE” respectively.

The properties other than those explained above are ignored and not transferred to PCF at this time.

Component Identifier

BEND

Mandatory Attributes

END-POINT	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	Size
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END-POINT	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	Size
CENTRE-POINT	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	

Material Information Attributes

ITEM-CODE	data
FABRICATION-ITEM	
SKEY ELBW	

Supplementary Information Attributes

COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE1	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE2	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE3	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE4	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE5	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE6	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE7	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE8	data
BEND-RADIUS	data
BEND-ANGLE	data

Miter Bend

Miter Bend element from CAEPIPE is transferred to PCF as “ELBOW” along with their attributes as explained above. In addition, the value of SKEY is written as “BEBW” instead of “ELBW”.

Jacketed Bend

The Core Bend of Jacketed Bend element of CAEPIPE is transferred to PCF as “ELBOW” along with their attributes as explained above. The Jacketed Bend details are not transferred to PCF at this time as no provision is available in PCF.

Valve

Valve element from CAEPIPE is transferred to PCF as “VALVE” along with their attributes as shown below.

The co-ordinate corresponding to “From” and “To” node is written to “END-POINT” attributes.

For standard component sizes, the Nominal Size (NS) corresponding to Outer Diameter (OD) defined for the valve element via section property is written to “Size” attribute in “inch” for English Units and “mm” for SI Units. For non-standard component sizes, OD defined for the valve element via section property is written to “Size” attribute.

The material properties (Name and Grade) defined for the valve element via “Material” property is written to PCF using the “ITEM-CODE” attribute.

The value of SKEY is written as “VG**” for Gate and Globe Valve, “CK**” for Check Valve, “ZB**” for Butterfly Valve, “VC**” for Control Valve, “VB**” for Ball Valve and “VP**” for Plug Valve. For valve types other than those explained above, the SKEY is written as “VS**”.

Section properties of valve element (defined via section property) such as OD, Wall Thickness, Corrosion Allowance, Mill tolerance, Insulation Density and Insulation Thickness are written to “COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE1” through “COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE6” as explained above.

Temperature T1 and Pressure P1 defined for the valve element via “Load” property is written to “COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE7” and “COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE8” respectively as explained above.

Empty weight of valve is transferred to “WEIGHT” attribute in ‘lb’ for English Units and ‘kg’ for SI Units.

The valve properties other than those explained above are ignored and not transferred to PCF at this time.

Component Identifier

VALVE

Mandatory Attributes

END-POINT	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	Size
END-POINT	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	Size

Material Information Attributes

ITEM-CODE	data
FABRICATION-ITEM	data
SKEY	data

Supplementary Information Attributes

COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE1	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE2	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE3	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE4	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE5	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE6	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE7	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE8	data
WEIGHT	data

Reducer

Reducer element from CAEPIPE is transferred to PCF as “REDUCER-CONCENTRIC” along with their attributes as shown below.

The co-ordinate corresponding to “From” and “To” node is written to “END-POINT” attributes.

For standard component sizes, the Nominal Sizes (NS) corresponding to Outer Diameter 1 (OD1) and Outer Diameter 2 (OD2) of Reducer element are written to “Size” attributes in “inch” for English Units and “mm” for SI Units. For non-standard component sizes, OD1 and OD2 of reducer element are written to “Size” attributes.

The material properties (Name and Grade) defined for the reducer element via “Material” property is written to PCF using the “ITEM-CODE” attribute.

The value of SKEY is written as “RCBW”.

Section properties defined for the Reducer element (via section property) such as OD, Wall Thickness, Corrosion Allowance, Mill tolerance, Insulation Density and Insulation Thickness are written to “COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE1” through “COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE6” as explained above.

Temperature T1 and Pressure P1 defined for the valve element via “Load” property is written to “COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE7” and “COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE8” respectively as explained above.

The reducer properties other than those explained above are ignored and not transferred to PCF at this time.

Component Identifier

REDUCER-CONCENTRIC

Mandatory Attributes

END-POINT	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	Size
END-POINT	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	Size

Material Information Attributes

ITEM-CODE	data
FABRICATION-ITEM	data
SKEY	RCBW

Supplementary Information Attributes

COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE1	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE2	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE3	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE4	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE5	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE6	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE7	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE8	data

Bellows / Slip Joint / Cut-Pipe

Bellow / Slip Joint / Cut-pipe from CAEPIPE are transferred to PCF as “MISC-COMPONENT” along with their attributes as shown below.

The co-ordinate corresponding to “From” and “To” node of the element is written to “END-POINT” attributes.

The mid-point computed using the “From” and “To” node of the element is written to “CENTRE-POINT” attribute.

For standard component sizes, the Nominal Size (NS) corresponding to Outer Diameter (OD) of the element is written to “Size” attributes in “inch” for English Units and “mm” for SI Units. For non-standard component sizes, OD of the element is written to “Size” attribute.

The material properties (Name and Grade) defined for the element via “Material” property is written to PCF using the “ITEM-CODE” attribute.

The SKEY attribute is written as EXPJ, SLIP and CUTP for Bellows, Slip Joint and Cut-Pipe respectively.

Section properties defined for the element (via section property) such as OD, Wall Thickness, Corrosion Allowance, Mill tolerance, Insulation Density and Insulation Thickness are written to “COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE1” through “COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE6” as explained above.

Temperature T1 and Pressure P1 defined for the element via “Load” property is written to “COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE7” and “COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE8” respectively as explained above.

Empty weight of bellow is transferred to “WEIGHT” attribute in ‘lb’ for English Units and ‘kg’ for SI Units.

The properties other than those explained above are ignored and not transferred to PCF at this time for Bellows / Slip Joint / Cut-Pipe.

Component Identifier

MISC-COMPONENT

Mandatory Attributes

END-POINT	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	Size
END-POINT	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	Size
CENTRE-POINT	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	

Material Information Attributes

ITEM-CODE	data
FABRICATION-ITEM	data
SKEY	EXPJ / SLIP / CUTP

Supplementary Information Attributes

COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE1	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE2	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE3	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE4	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE5	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE6	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE7	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE8	data
WEIGHT	data [only for Bellows]

Flange

Rigid element (with length < OD) and Flange from CAEPIPE is transferred to PCF as “FLANGE” along with their attributes as shown below.

For rigid element, the co-ordinate corresponding to “From” and “To” node is written to “END-POINT” attributes. On the other hand, for flange, the co-ordinate corresponding to flange node is written to “END-POINT” attributes. As the length of flange is zero in CAEPIPE (being a nodal property), both “END-POINT” attributes will have the same values.

For standard component sizes, the Nominal Size (NS) corresponding to Outer Diameter (OD) of the rigid element / flange defined via section property is written to “Size” attributes in “inch” for English Units and “mm” for SI Units. For non-standard component sizes, OD of the rigid element / flange is written to “Size” attribute.

The material properties (Name and Grade) defined for the rigid element / flange via “Material” property is written to PCF using the “ITEM-CODE” attribute.

The SKEY attribute is written as “FL**”.

Section properties defined for the rigid element / flange (via section property) such as OD, Wall Thickness, Corrosion Allowance, Mill tolerance, Insulation Density and Insulation Thickness are written to “COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE1” through “COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE6” as explained above.

Temperature T1 and Pressure P1 defined for the rigid element / flange via “Load” property is written to “COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE7” and “COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE8” respectively as explained above.

Empty weight of rigid element / flange is transferred to “WEIGHT” attribute in ‘lb’ for English Units and ‘kg’ for SI Units.

The properties other than those explained above are ignored and not transferred to PCF at this time

Component Identifier

FLANGE

Mandatory Attributes

END-POINT	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	Size
END-POINT	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	Size

Material Information Attributes

ITEM-CODE	data
FABRICATION-ITEM	data
SKEY	FL**

Supplementary Information Attributes

COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE1	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE2	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE3	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE4	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE5	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE6	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE7	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE8	data
WEIGHT	data

Rigid

Rigid element from CAEPIPE is transferred to PCF as “INSTRUMENT” along with their attributes as shown below when the length of the rigid element is greater than the outer diameter (OD) of the element. On the other hand, when the length is less than OD of the element, then the same is transferred as “FLANGE” to PCF as explained above.

The co-ordinate corresponding to “From” and “To” node of the element is written to “END-POINT” attributes.

The mid-point computed using the “From” and “To” node of the element is written to “CENTRE-POINT” attribute.

For standard component sizes, the Nominal Size (NS) corresponding to Outer Diameter (OD) of the element is written to “Size” attributes in “inch” for English Units and “mm” for SI Units. For non-standard component sizes, OD of the element is written to “Size” attribute.

The material properties (Name and Grade) defined for the element via “Material” property is written to PCF using the “ITEM-CODE” attribute.

The SKEY attribute is written as “INST”.

Section properties defined for the element (via section property) such as OD, Wall Thickness, Corrosion Allowance, Mill tolerance, Insulation Density and Insulation Thickness are written to “COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE1” through “COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE6” as explained above.

Temperature T1 and Pressure P1 defined for the valve element via “Load” property is written to “COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE7” and “COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE8” respectively as explained above.

Empty weight of rigid element is transferred to “WEIGHT” attribute in ‘lb’ for English Units and ‘kg’ for SI Units.

The properties other than those explained above are ignored and not transferred to PCF at this time.

Component Identifier

INSTRUMENT

Mandatory Attributes

END-POINT	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	Size
END-POINT	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	Size
CENTRE-POINT	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	

Material Information Attributes

ITEM-CODE	data
FABRICATION-ITEM	data
SKEY	INST

Supplementary Information Attributes

COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE1	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE2	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE3	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE4	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE5	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE6	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE7	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE8	data
WEIGHT	data

Data Types from CAEPIPE

Anchor

Anchor from CAEPIPE is transferred to PCF as “Support” along with the attributes as shown below. The co-ordinate value corresponding to Anchor node is written to “END-POINT” attribute.

The SKEY attribute is written as “ANCH”.

The stiffnesses and specified displacements defined in CAEPIPE for Anchor are ignored at this time.

Component Identifier

SUPPORT

Mandatory Attributes

CO-ORDS	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	Size
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Material Information Attributes

ITEM-CODE	data
FABRICATION-ITEM	data
SKEY	ANCH

Branch SIF

Branch SIF with their sub-types are transferred from CAEPIPE to PCF as given below.

Sl. No.	Sub-Type of Branch SIF	Component Identifier in PCF
1.	Welding TEE	TEE
2.	Reinforced Fabricated Tee	TEE-SET-ON
3.	Unreinforced Fabricated Tee	TEE-SET-ON
4.	Others	TEE-STUB

As Branch SIF in CAEPIPE is assigned to a node, the co-ordinate value corresponding to “Branch SIF” node is written to “END-POINT”, “CENTRE-POINT” and “BRANCH1-POINT” attributes.

For standard component sizes, the Nominal Size (NS) corresponding to Run Pipe Outer Diameter (OD1) and Branch Pipe Outer Diameter (OD2) of the element is written to “Size” attributes in “inch” for English Units and “mm” for SI Units. For non-standard component sizes, OD1 and OD2 of the element are written to “Size” attributes.

The material properties (Name and Grade) defined for the element via “Material” property on which the Branch SIF is located is written to PCF using the “ITEM-CODE” attribute.

Component Identifier

TEE

Mandatory Attributes

END-POINT	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	Size
END-POINT	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	Size
CENTRE-POINT	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	
BRANCH1-POINT	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	Size

Material Information Attributes

ITEM-CODE	data
FABRICATION-ITEM	data
SKEY	TEBW

Reinforced / Unreinforced Fabricated Tee

Component Identifier

TEE-SET-ON

Mandatory Attributes

BRANCH1-POINT	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	Size
CENTRE-POINT	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	

Material Information Attributes

ITEM-CODE	data
FABRICATION-ITEM	data
SKEY	TESO

Other Tees

Component Identifier

TEE-STUB

Mandatory Attributes

BRANCH1-POINT	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	Size
CENTRE-POINT	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	

Material Information Attributes

ITEM-CODE	data
FABRICATION-ITEM	data
SKEY	TSSO

Guide

Guide from CAEPIPE is transferred to PCF as "Support" along with the attributes as shown below.

The co-ordinate value corresponding to Guide node is written to "END-POINT" attribute.

For standard component sizes, the Nominal Size (NS) corresponding to Outer Diameter (OD) of the element in which the guide is defined is written to "Size" attributes in "inch" for English Units and "mm" for SI Units. For non-standard component sizes, OD of the element are written to "Size" attribute.

The Friction, Stiffness [lb/in or N/mm] and Gap [in or mm] defined at Guide are transferred to "COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE1", "COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE2" and "COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE3" respectively.

Component Identifier

SUPPORT

Mandatory Attributes

CO-ORDS	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	Size
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Material Information Attributes

ITEM-CODE	data
FABRICATION-ITEM	data
SKEY	GUI

Supplementary Information Attributes

COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE1	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE2	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE3	data

Hanger

Hanger from CAEPIPE is transferred to PCF as "Support" along with the attributes as shown below.

The co-ordinate value corresponding to Hanger node is written to "END-POINT" attribute.

For standard component sizes, the Nominal Size (NS) corresponding to Outer Diameter (OD) of the element in which the hanger is located is written to "Size" attributes in "inch" for English Units and "mm" for SI Units. For non-standard component sizes, OD of the element are written to "Size" attribute.

The SKEY attribute is written as "SPRG".

The hanger type and number of hangers entered in CAEPIPE are transferred to "COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE1" and "COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE2" respectively.

Component Identifier

SUPPORT

Mandatory Attributes

CO-ORDS	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	Size
---------	-------------	-------------	-------------------	------

Material Information Attributes

ITEM-CODE	data
FABRICATION-ITEM	data
SKEY	SPRG

Supplementary Information Attributes

COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE1	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE2	data

User Hanger

User Hanger from CAEPIPE is transferred to PCF as "Support" along with the attributes as shown below.

The co-ordinate value corresponding to User Hanger node is written to "END-POINT" attribute.

For standard component sizes, the Nominal Size (NS) corresponding to Outer Diameter (OD) of the element in which the user hanger is defined is written to "Size" attributes in "inch" for English Units and "mm" for SI Units. For non-standard component sizes, OD of the element are written to "Size" attribute.

The SKEY attribute is written as "HANG".

The Spring Stiffness [lb/in or N/mm], Number of hangers, Load [lb or N] and load type [HOT or COLD] defined at User Hanger are transferred to "COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE1", "COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE2", "COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE3" and "COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE4" respectively.

Component Identifier

SUPPORT

Mandatory Attributes

CO-ORDS	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	Size
---------	-------------	-------------	-------------------	------

Material Information Attributes

ITEM-CODE	data
FABRICATION-ITEM	data
SKEY	HANG

Supplementary Information Attributes

COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE1	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE2	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE3	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE4	data

Rod Hanger

Rod Hanger from CAEPIPE is transferred to PCF as "Support" along with the attributes as shown below.

The co-ordinate value corresponding to Rod Hanger node is written to "END-POINT" attribute.

For standard component sizes, the Nominal Size (NS) corresponding to Outer Diameter (OD) of the element in which the rod hanger is defined is written to "Size" attributes in "inch" for English Units and "mm" for SI Units. For non-standard component sizes, OD of the element are written to "Size" attribute.

The SKEY attribute is written as "ROD".

The Number of hangers defined at Rod hanger of CAEPIPE is transferred to "COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE1".

Component Identifier

SUPPORT

Mandatory Attributes

CO-ORDS	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	Size
---------	-------------	-------------	-------------------	------

Material Information Attributes

ITEM-CODE	data
FABRICATION-ITEM	data
SKEY	ROD

Supplementary Information Attributes

COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE1	data
----------------------	------

Constant Support

Constant Support from CAEPIPE is transferred to PCF as "Support" along with the attributes as shown below.

The co-ordinate value corresponding to Constant Support node is written to "END-POINT" attribute.

For standard component sizes, the Nominal Size (NS) corresponding to Outer Diameter (OD) of the element in which the constant support is defined is written to "Size" attributes in "inch" for English Units and "mm" for SI Units. For non-standard component sizes, OD of the element are written to "Size" attribute.

The SKEY attribute is written as "CS".

The Number of hangers defined at this support in CAEPIPE is transferred to "COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE1".

Component Identifier

SUPPORT

Mandatory Attributes

CO-ORDS	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	Size
---------	-------------	-------------	-------------------	------

Material Information Attributes

ITEM-CODE	data
FABRICATION-ITEM	data
SKEY	CS

Supplementary Information Attributes

COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE1	data
----------------------	------

Limit Stop

Limit Stop from CAEPIPE is transferred to PCF as “Support” along with the attributes as shown below.

The co-ordinate value corresponding to Limit Stop node is written to “END-POINT” attribute.

For standard component sizes, the Nominal Size (NS) corresponding to Outer Diameter (OD) of the element in which the limit stop is defined is written to “Size” attributes in “inch” for English Units and “mm” for SI Units. For non-standard component sizes, OD of the element are written to “Size” attribute.

The Upper Limit [in or mm], Lower Limit [in or mm], Stiffness [lb/in or N/mm] and Friction defined at Limit Stop are transferred to “COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE1”, “COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE2”, “COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE3” and “COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE4” respectively. The value of SKEY attribute is written as LSX when the direction is defined as (1.0, 0.0, 0.0), LSY when the direction is defined as (0.0,1.0, 0.0), LSZ when the direction is defined as (0.0, 0.0, 1.0) and LIM for other directions.

Component Identifier

SUPPORT

Mandatory Attributes

CO-ORDS	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	Size
---------	-------------	-------------	-------------------	------

Material Information Attributes

ITEM-CODE	data
FABRICATION-ITEM	data
SKEY	LIM / LSX /LSY / LSZ

Supplementary Information Attributes

COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE1	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE2	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE3	data
COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE4	data

Nozzle

Nozzle from CAEPIPE is transferred to PCF as “Nozzle” along with the attributes as shown below.

The co-ordinate value corresponding to Nozzle node is written to “END-POINT” attribute.

For standard component sizes, the Nominal Size (NS) corresponding to Outer Diameter (OD) of the element in which the nozzle is defined is written to “Size” attributes in “inch” for English Units and “mm” for SI Units. For non-standard component sizes, OD of the element are written to “Size” attribute.

Component Identifier

NOZZLE

Mandatory Attributes

CO-ORDS	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	Size
---------	-------------	-------------	-------------------	------

Restraint

Restraint from CAEPIPE is transferred to PCF as “Support” along with the attributes as shown below.

The co-ordinate value corresponding to Restraint node is written to “END-POINT” attribute.

For standard component sizes, the Nominal Size (NS) corresponding to Outer Diameter (OD) of the element in which the restraint is defined is written to “Size” attributes in “inch” for English Units and “mm” for SI Units. For non-standard component sizes, OD of the element are written to “Size” attribute.

The SKEY value will be filled with type of “Restraint” defined in CAEPIPE. For example, X and Z defined at a “Restraint” in CAEPIPE will be written to SKEY of PCF as “XZ”

Component Identifier

SUPPORT

Mandatory Attributes

CO-ORDS	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	Size
---------	-------------	-------------	-------------------	------

Material Information Attributes

ITEM-CODE	data
FABRICATION-ITEM	data
SKEY	data

Skewed Restraint

Skewed Restraint from CAEPIPE is transferred to PCF as “Support” along with the attributes as shown below.

The co-ordinate value corresponding to Skewed Restraint node is written to “END-POINT” attribute.

For standard component sizes, the Nominal Size (NS) corresponding to Outer Diameter (OD) of the element in which the skewed restraint is defined is written to “Size” attributes in “inch” for English Units and “mm” for SI Units. For non-standard component sizes, OD of the element are written to “Size” attribute.

Translational Stiffness [lb/in or N/mm] or Rotational Stiffness [in-lb/deg or N-m/deg] defined in CAEPIPE will be transferred to COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE1 of PCF. The value of SKEY is filled as TX, TY and TZ for Translational Restraint defined in X, Y and Z directions respectively. Similarly, for Rotational Restraint, the value of SKEY is filled as RX, RY and RZ for Rotational Restraint defined in X, Y and Z directions respectively. For Translational and Rotational Restraint defined in directions other than X, Y and Z, the value of SKEY is filled as “SKEW”.

Component Identifier

SUPPORT

Mandatory Attributes

CO-ORDS	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	Size
---------	-------------	-------------	-------------------	------

Material Information Attributes

ITEM-CODE	data
FABRICATION-ITEM	data
SKEY	TX/TY/TZ / RX/RY/RZ/SKEW

Supplementary Information Attributes

COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE1	data
----------------------	------

Snubber

Snubber from CAEPIPE is transferred to PCF as “Support” along with the attributes as shown below.

The co-ordinate value corresponding to Snubber node is written to “END-POINT” attribute.

For standard component sizes, the Nominal Size (NS) corresponding to Outer Diameter (OD) of the element in which the snubber is defined is written to “Size” attributes in “inch” for English Units and “mm” for SI Units. For non-standard component sizes, OD of the element are written to “Size” attribute.

Stiffness [lb/in or N/mm] defined in CAEPIPE will be transferred to COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE1 of PCF. The value of SKEY is filled as XSNB, YSNB and ZSNB for snubber defined in X, Y and Z directions respectively. For direction of snubber other than X, Y and Z, the value is written as “SNUB”.

Component Identifier

SUPPORT

Mandatory Attributes

CO-ORDS	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	Size
---------	-------------	-------------	-------------------	------

Material Information Attributes

ITEM-CODE	data
FABRICATION-ITEM	data
SKEY	XSNB / YSNB / ZSNB /SNUB

Supplementary Information Attributes

COMPONENT-ATTRIBUTE1	data
----------------------	------

Generic Support

Generic Support from CAEPIPE is transferred to PCF as “Support” along with the attributes as shown below.

The co-ordinate value corresponding to Generic Support node is written to “END-POINT” attribute.

For standard component sizes, the Nominal Size (NS) corresponding to Outer Diameter (OD) of the element in which the generic support is defined is written to “Size” attributes in “inch” for English Units and “mm” for SI Units. For non-standard component sizes, OD of the element are written to “Size” attribute.

The stiffnesses defined in CAEPIPE for Generic Support are ignored at this time

Component Identifier

SUPPORT

Mandatory Attributes

CO-ORDS	E/W co-ords	N/S co-ords	Elevation co-ords	Size
---------	-------------	-------------	-------------------	------

Material Information Attributes

ITEM-CODE	data
FABRICATION-ITEM	data
SKEY	GNSP

Annexure B
Pressure Design of Pipe and Pipe Fittings
according to EN 13480-3 (2012)

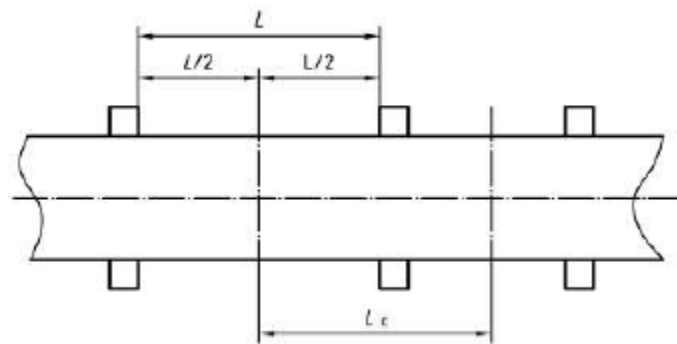
Pressure Design of Pipe and Pipe Fittings according to EN 13480-3 (2012)

Pressure Design of Pipe and Pipe Fittings can be performed using the pre-processor modules added in CAEPIPE which are independent of the flexibility analysis.

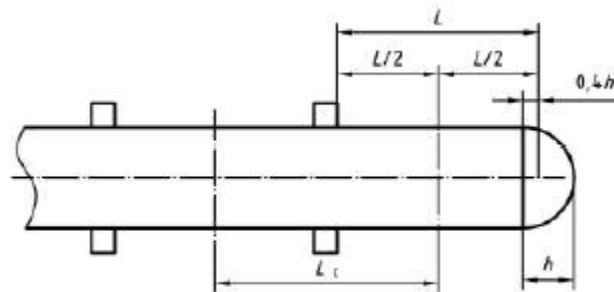
These modules can be launched through Layout frame > Misc > Internal Pressure Design: EN 13480-3 and Layout frame > Misc > External Pressure Design: EN 13480-3 respectively.

Internal pressure design calculations of pipe and pipe fittings according to EN 13480-3 are independent of lengths of pipes defined in CAEPIPE stress model. Hence, these calculations can be performed directly from the existing stress model developed for flexibility analysis.

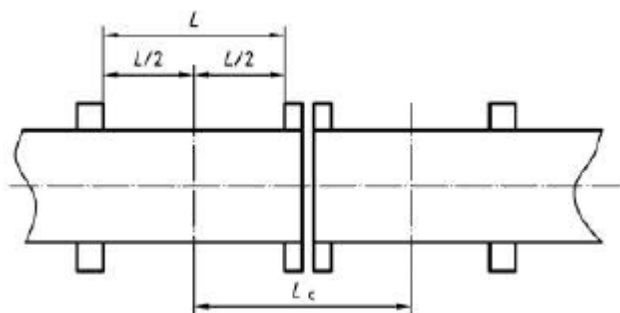
On the other hand, the external pressure design requires the calculation of collapse pressure, which is a function of length between the stiffeners placed on the piping (shown in figures below). Hence, ensure that the nodes are defined in CAEPIPE model only at locations where the stiffeners are provided along the piping in the field. In other words, the existing CAEPIPE stress model (developed for flexibility analysis) need to be edited before performing the external pressure design.



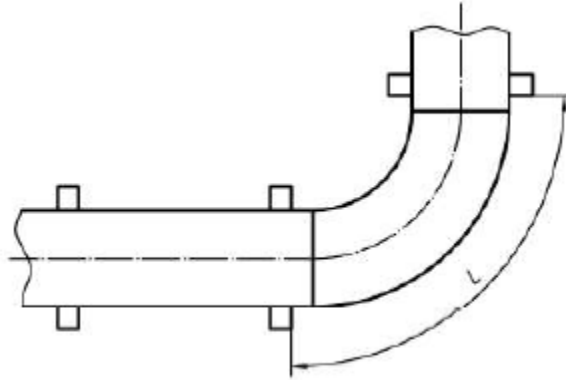
Single Pipe



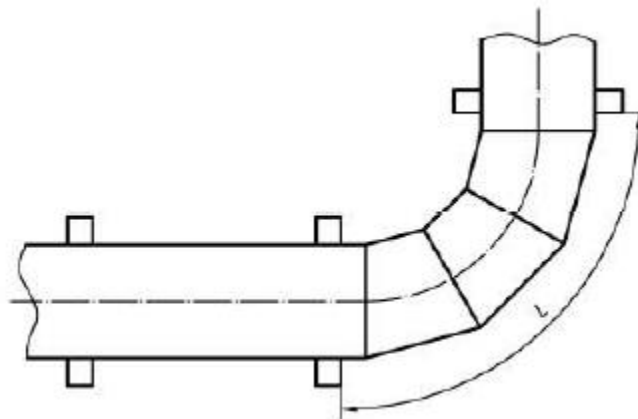
Pipe with bend



Pipe with flange connections



Pipe with bend or elbow with 'L' measured on extrados



Pipe with mitre with 'L' measured on extrados

The procedure given below will help in removing the additional nodes defined for support locations (for flexibility analysis) from the CAEPIPE stress model prior to External Pressure Design Calculations.

1. Create a copy of the existing CAEPIPE stress model (developed for flexibility analysis).
2. Navigate to the required element node in the layout window and use the option "Combine..." through Layout window > Edit.
3. Repeat Step 2 above and remove all other nodes where there are no stiffeners defined.
4. Upon completion, save the model.
5. Launch "External Pressure Design: EN 13480-3" through Layout window > Misc.

**Internal Pressure Design of Pipe and Pipe Fittings
according to EN 13480-3 (2012)**

Design of pipe and pipe fittings under internal pressure according to EN 13480-3 (2012)

Straight Pipes

The minimum required wall thickness for a straight pipe without allowances and tolerances, e_p , is calculated from equation 6.1-1 and 6.1-3 depending on the ratio between inner and outer diameter as follows:

For $D_o/D_i \leq 1.7$

$$e_p = \frac{P_c D_o}{2fz + P_c}$$

For $D_o/D_i > 1.7$

$$e_p = \frac{D_o}{2} \left[1 - \sqrt{\frac{fz - p_c}{fz + p_c}} \right]$$

where,

D_o = outside diameter of pipe

D_i = inside diameter of pipe = $D_o - 2 \times e_n$

e_n = nominal wall thickness of pipe

f = Allowable stress for material at maximum temperature

z = weld efficiency factor = 1.0

p_c = maximum pressure = maximum of CAEPIPE input pressures P1 through P10

e_p = minimum required wall thickness

Elbows

The minimum required wall thickness of the intrados and the extrados of the elbow without allowances and tolerances, e_{p1} / e_{p2} , is calculated from equation B.4.1-3

$$e_{p1} = e_{p2} = e \cdot B$$

$$B = \frac{D_o}{2e} - \frac{R}{e} + \sqrt{\left[\frac{D_o}{2e} - \frac{R}{e} \right]^2 + 2 \frac{R}{e} - \frac{D_o}{2e}}$$

where

D_o = outside diameter of elbow

e = minimum required wall thickness of corresponding straight pipe computed as per Eq. 6.1-1 or 6.1-3

R = radius of the elbow

$e_{p1} = e_{p2}$ = minimum required wall thickness of the elbow

Bends (formed by cold bending of straight pipes)

Wall thickness of the intrados of the bend

The minimum required wall thickness of the intrados of the bend without allowances and tolerances, e_{p1} , is calculated from equation B.4.1-1

$$e_{p1} = e \cdot B_{int}$$

$$B_{int} = \frac{D_o}{2e} + \frac{r}{e} - \left[\frac{D_o}{2e} + \frac{r}{e} - 1 \right] \sqrt{\frac{\left(\frac{r}{e}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{D_o}{2e}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{r}{e}\right)^2 - \frac{D_o}{2e} \left(\frac{D_o}{2e} - 1\right)}}$$

r/e is calculated from

$$\frac{r}{e} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{D_o}{2e}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{R}{e}\right)^2 \right\} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} \left(\left(\frac{D_o}{2e}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{R}{e}\right)^2 \right)^2 - \frac{D_o}{2e} \left(\frac{D_o}{2e} - 1\right) \left(\frac{R}{e}\right)^2}}$$

where

D_o = outside diameter of bend

D_i = inside diameter of bend = $D_o - 2 \times e_n$

e = minimum required wall thickness of corresponding straight pipe computed as per Eq. 6.1-1 or 6.1-3

R = radius of the bend

e_{p1} = minimum required wall thickness of the intrados

Wall thickness of the extrados of the bend

The minimum required wall thickness of the extrados of the bend without allowances and tolerances, e_{p2} , is calculated from equation B.4.1-8

$$e_{p2} = e \cdot B_{ext}$$

$$B_{ext} = \frac{D_o}{2e} - \frac{r}{e} - \left[\frac{D_o}{2e} - \frac{r}{e} - 1 \right] \sqrt{\frac{\left(\frac{r}{e}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{D_o}{2e}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{r}{e}\right)^2 - \frac{D_o}{2e} \left(\frac{D_o}{2e} - 1\right)}}$$

r/e is calculated from

$$\frac{r}{e} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{D_o}{2e}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{R}{e}\right)^2 \right\} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} \left(\left(\frac{D_o}{2e}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{R}{e}\right)^2 \right)^2 - \frac{D_o}{2e} \left(\frac{D_o}{2e} - 1\right) \left(\frac{R}{e}\right)^2}}$$

where

D_o = outside diameter of bend

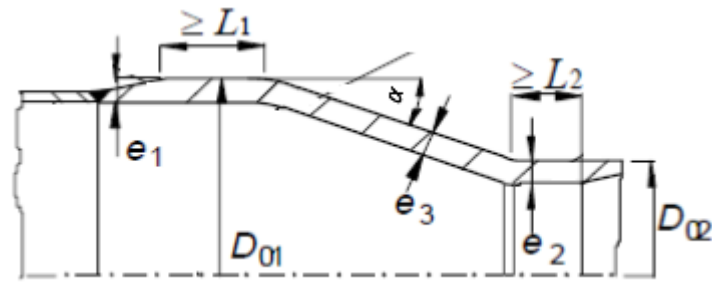
D_i = inside diameter of bend = $D_o - 2 \times e_n$

e = minimum required wall thickness of corresponding straight pipe computed as per Eq. 6.1-1 or 6.1-3

R = radius of the bend

e_{p2} = minimum required wall thickness of the extrados

Reducers



Junction between the large end of a cone and a cylinder without a knuckle

The minimum required wall thickness (e_1) of the larger cylinder adjacent to the junction is calculated from Subsection 6.4.6.2 as the greater of e_{cyl} and e_j where e_j is determined from

$$\beta = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{D_c}{e_j} \frac{\tan \alpha}{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos \alpha}}}} - 0.15 \quad (\text{Eq. 6.4.6 - 2})$$

$$e_j = \frac{p_c \beta D_c}{2f} \quad (\text{Eq. 6.4.6 - 1})$$

The value of e_j is acceptable, if the value given by Eq. 6.4.6-1 is not less than that assumed in Eq. 6.4.6-2

$$e_{con} = \frac{p_c D_e}{2fZ + p_c} \frac{1}{\cos(\alpha)} \quad (\text{Eq. 6.4.4 - 2})$$

$$e_{cyl} = \frac{p_c D_{01}}{2fZ + p_c}$$

$$e_1 = \text{thickness of larger cylinder} = \max(e_j, e_{cyl})$$

$$e_3 = \text{thickness of cone shell} = \max(e_j, e_{con})$$

where

D_e = outside diameter of the cone

D_{01} = outside diameter of the larger cylinder

D_{02} = outside diameter of the small cylinder

D_c = mean diameter of the larger cylinder at the junction with the cone = $D_{01} - e_n$

e_n = nominal wall thickness of the larger cylinder at the junction with the cone

α = cone angle

e_1 = minimum required wall thickness for larger cylinder adjacent to the junction.

e_3 = minimum required wall thickness at cone.

f = Allowable stress for material at maximum temperature

p_c = maximum pressure = maximum of CAEPIPE input pressures P1 through P10

Z = weld efficiency factor = 1.0

Junction between the small end of a cone and a cylinder without a knuckle

The minimum required wall thickness (e_2) of the small cylinder adjacent to the junction is calculated according to Subsection 6.4.8.2 as follows.

$$s = \frac{e_3}{e_{j2}}$$

With e_3 already determined in the earlier section, assume value of e_{j2} and calculate the values of s , τ and β_H

When $s < 1.0$, then

$$\tau = s \sqrt{\frac{s}{\cos \alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{1 + s^2}{2}}$$

When $s \geq 1.0$, then

$$\tau = 1 + \sqrt{s \frac{1 + s^2}{2 \cos \alpha}}$$

$$\beta_H = 0.4 \sqrt{\frac{D_c \tan \alpha}{e_{j2} \tau}} + 0.5 \quad (\text{Eq. 6.4.8 - 4})$$

$$e_{j2} = \frac{p_c D_c \beta_H}{2fZ} \quad (\text{Eq. 6.4.8 - 5})$$

The value of e_{j2} is acceptable, if the value given by Eq. 6.4.8-5 is not less than that assumed for Eq. 6.4.8-4

$$e_{cyl} = \frac{p_c D_{02}}{2fZ + p_c}$$

$$e_2 = \max(e_{j2}, e_{cyl})$$

where

D_{02} = outside diameter of the small cylinder at the junction with the cone

D_c = mean diameter of the small cylinder at the junction with the cone = $D_{02} - e_n$

e_n = nominal wall thickness of the small cylinder at the junction with the cone

α = cone angle

e_2 = minimum required wall thickness of the small cylinder at the junction with the cone

f = Allowable stress for material at maximum temperature

p_c = maximum pressure = maximum of CAEPIPE input pressures P1 through P10

Z = weld efficiency factor = 1.0

**Verification and Validation
for Internal Pressure Design of Pipe and Pipe Fittings**

Straight Pipe due to Internal Pressure
according to SS-EN 13480-3:2012 (E) Issue 1 (2012-06), Chapter 6.1

General			
Material	EN 10216-2 10CrMo9-10 W1.7380		
Design Temperature (Deg.C)	T_d		
Design Stress (MPa)	f		
Design Pressure (MPa)	P_c		
Weld efficiency factor for longitudinal weld (Z)	1.00		
Outer Diameter (mm)	D_o		
Nominal Wall Thickness in Straight Pipe (mm)	e_{nom}		
Corrosion Allowance (mm)	$C_0 = 1.00$		
Negative Tolerance	C_1		
Thinning allowance due to manufacturing	C_2		
Set parameter "Uniform Bend" below to "Yes" or "No" or "NA"			
Input			
	25		221
	50		221
DN :=	150	Td :=	221
	200		221
	300		221
	350		221
	400		221
	500		221

	25			132.8			2.26
	50			132.8			2.26
DN :=	150		f :=	132.8		Pc :=	2.26
	200			132.8			2.26
	300			132.8			2.26
	350			132.8			2.26
	400			132.8			2.26
	500			132.8			2.26
	25			33.7			2.6
	50			60.3			2.9
DN :=	150		Do :=	168.3		enom :=	4.5
	200			219.1			6.3
	300			323.9			7.1
	350			355.6			8
	400			406.4			8.8
	500			508			11
	25			0.325			0
	50			0.3625			0
DN :=	150		C ₁ :=	0.5625		C ₂ :=	0
	200			0.7875			0
	300			0.8875			0
	350			1			0
	400			1.1			0
	500			1.375			0
Result							
Straight Pipe							
Minimum required wall thickness				e_p			
Analysis wall thickness				e_a			
Utilization factor shall be less than or equal to 1 :				$U_p = e_p/e_a$			

	25			1.28			1.18
	50			1.54			1.11
DN :=	150		$e_a :=$	2.94		$\frac{D_0}{D_0 - 2e_{nom}}$:=	1.06
	200			4.51			1.06
	300			5.21			1.05
	350			6.00			1.05
	400			6.70			1.05
	500			8.63			1.05
if $\frac{D_0}{D_0 - 2e_{nom}} < 1.7$, then $e = \frac{P_c D_0}{2fz + P_c}$ (6.1-1) else $e = \frac{D_0}{2} \left[1 - \sqrt{\frac{fz - p_c}{fz + p_c}} \right]$ (6.1-3)							
	25			0.28			0.22
	50			0.51			0.33
DN :=	150		$e_p :=$	1.42		$U_p :=$	0.48
	200			1.85			0.41
	300			2.73			0.52
	350			3.00			0.50
	400			3.43			0.51
	500			4.29			0.50

**Elbows with Uniform Thickness due to Internal Pressure according to
Chapter 6.2.3.3 of SS-EN 13480-3:2012(E) Issue 1 (2012-06)**

General					
Material	EN 10216-2 10CrMo9-10 W1.7380				
Design Temperature (Deg.C)	T_d				
Design Stress (MPa)	f				
Design Pressure (MPa)	P_c				
Weld efficiency factor for longitudinal weld	z	1.00			
Outer Diameter (mm)	D_o				
Nominal Wall Thickness in Straight Pipe (mm)	e_{nom}				
Nominal Wall Thickness of bend intrados (mm)	e_{intnom}				
Nominal Wall Thickness of bend extrados (mm)	e_{extnom}				
Bend Radius (mm)	R				
Corrosion Allowance (mm)	$C_0 =$	1.00			
Negative Tolerance	C_1				
Thinning allowance due to	C_2				
Set parameter "Uniform Elbow" below to "Yes" or "No" or "NA"					
Input					
	150		Uniform Elbow :=	Yes	221
DN :=	200		Uniform Elbow :=	Yes	Td := 221
	300			Yes	221
	350			Yes	221
	350			Yes	221
	400			Yes	221
	500			Yes	221

	150		132.8		2.26
DN :=	200	f :=	132.8	Pc :=	2.26
	300		132.8		2.26
	350		132.8		2.26
	350		132.8		2.26
	400		132.8		2.26
	500		132.8		2.26
	150		168.3		4.5
DN :=	200	Do :=	219.1	enom :=	6.3
	300		323.9		7.1
	350		355.6		8
	350		355.6		8
	400		406.4		8.8
	500		508		11
	150		229		0.5625
DN :=	200	R :=	305	C1 :=	0.7875
	300		457		0.8875
	350		533		1
	350		356		1
	400		610		1.1
	500		762		1.375
	150		0		
DN :=	200	C2 :=	0		
	300		0		
	350		0		
	350		0		
	400		0		
	500		0		
Minimum required wall thickness			e_p		
Analysis wall thickness			e_a		
Utilization factor shall be less than or equal to 1 :			U_f		
	150		2.94		1.04
DN :=	200	$e_a :=$	4.51	$\frac{D_0}{D_0 - 2e_a} :=$	1.04
	300		5.21		1.03
	350		6.00		1.03
	350		6.00		1.03
	400		6.70		1.03
	500		8.63		1.04

if $\frac{D_0}{D_0 - 2e_{nom}} < 1.7$, then $e = \frac{P_c D_0}{2fz + P_c}$ (6.1-1) else $e = \frac{D_0}{2} \left[1 - \sqrt{\frac{fz - p_c}{fz + p_c}} \right]$ (6.1-3)				
	150			1.42
DN :=	200	$e_p := e =$		1.85
	300			2.73
	350			3.00
	350			3.00
	400			3.43
	500			4.29
Result				
Elbows with Uniform Thickness				
$e_{int} = e_{ext} = e_p B$				
$B = \frac{D_0}{2e} - \frac{R}{e} + \sqrt{\left[\frac{D_0}{2e} - \frac{R}{e} \right]^2 + 2 \frac{R}{e} - \frac{D_0}{2e}}$ (B.4.1-11)				
	150			161.27
DN :=	200	$R/e_p :=$		164.99
	300		$D_0/2e_p :=$	59.26
	350			167.23
	350			177.65
	400			177.90
	500			177.78
	150			1.28
DN :=	200	$B :=$	$e_{int} = e_{ext} :=$	1.27
	300			1.27
	350			1.24
	350			1.48
	400			1.24
	500			1.24
	150			0.62
DN :=	200	$U_f :=$		0.52
	300			0.66
	350			0.62
	350			0.74
	400			0.64
	500			0.62

**Bend with Uniform Thickness due to Internal Pressure
according to Chapter 6.2.3.3 of SS-EN 13480-3:2012(E) Issue 1 (2012-06)**

<u>General</u>						
Material	EN 10216-2 10CrMo9-10 W1.7380					
Design Temperature (Deg.C)	T_d					
Design Stress (MPa)	f					
Design Pressure (MPa)	P_c					
Weld efficiency factor for longitudinal weld	z	1.00				
Outer Diameter (mm)	D_o					
Nominal Wall Thickness of bend intrados (mm)	e_{intnom}					
Nominal Wall Thickness of bend extrados (mm)	e_{extnor}					
Bend Radius (mm)	R_1					
Corrosion Allowance (mm)	$C_0 =$	1.00				
Negative Tolerance	C_1					
Thinning allowance due to	C_2					
Set parameter "Uniform Bend" below to "Yes" or "No" or "NA"						
<u>Input</u>						
	150		Uniform	Yes		221
DN :=	200		Bend :=	Yes	Td :=	221
	300			Yes		221
	350			Yes		221
	350			Yes		221
	400			Yes		221
	500			Yes		221

	150		132.8		2.26
DN :=	200	f :=	132.8	Pc :=	2.26
	300		132.8		2.26
	350		132.8		2.26
	350		132.8		2.26
	400		132.8		2.26
	500		132.8		2.26
	150		168.3		4.5
				Eintnom =	
DN :=	200	Do :=	219.1	Eextnom :=	6.3
	300		323.9		7.1
	350		355.6		8
	350		355.6		8
	400		406.4		8.8
	500		508		11
	150		229		0.5625
DN :=	200	R1 :=	305	C1 :=	0.7875
	300		457		0.8875
	350		533		1
	350		356		1
	400		610		1.1
	500		762		1.375
	150		0		
DN :=	200	C2 :=	0		
	300		0		
	350		0		
	350		0		
	400		0		
	500		0		
Minimum required wall thickness of pipe			e		
Analysis wall thickness			ea		
Utilization factor shall be less than or equal to 1 :		Uf = ep / ea			
	150		2.94		1.04
DN :=	200	ea :=	4.51	$\frac{D_0}{D_0 - 2e_a} :=$	1.04
	300		5.21		1.03
	350		6.00		1.03
	350		6.00		1.03
	400		6.70		1.03
	500		8.63		1.04

if $\frac{D_0}{D_0 - 2e_a} < 1.7$, then $e = \frac{P_c D_0}{2fz + P_c}$ (6.1-1) else $e = \frac{P_c D_i}{2fz - P_c}$ (6.1-2)					
	150			1.42	
DN :=	200	e :=		1.85	
	300			2.73	
	350			3.00	
	350			3.00	
	400			3.43	
	500			4.29	
Result					
Pipe Bend with Uniform Thickness					
$e_{int} = e B_{int}$					
$e_{ext} = e B_{ext}$					
$B_{int} = \frac{D_0}{2e} + \frac{r}{e} - \left[\frac{D_0}{2e} + \frac{r}{e} - 1 \right] \sqrt{\frac{\left(\frac{r}{e}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{D_0}{2e}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{r}{e}\right)^2 - \frac{D_0}{2e} \left(\frac{D_0}{2e} - 1\right)}}$					(B.4.1-3)
$\frac{r}{e} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{D_0}{2e}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{R}{e}\right)^2 \right\}} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} \left\{ \left(\frac{D_0}{2e}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{R}{e}\right)^2 \right\}^2 - \frac{D_0}{2e} \left(\frac{D_0}{2e} - 1\right) \left(\frac{R}{e}\right)^2}}$					(B.4.1-4)
	150		161.27	59.26	161.48
DN :=	200	R/e :=	164.99	D ₀ /2e :=	59.26
	300		167.23		167.43
	350		177.65		177.84
	350		118.66		118.99
	400		177.90		178.09
	500		177.78		177.97
	150		1.29		1.83
DN :=	200	B _{int} :=	1.28	e _{int} :=	2.36
	300		1.27		3.48
	350		1.25		3.75
	350		1.49		4.47
	400		1.25		4.28
	500		1.25		5.35

	150			0.62					
DN :=	200		Uf1 :=	0.52					
	300			0.67					
	350			0.62					
	350			0.75					
	400			0.64					
	500			0.62					
$B_{ext} = \frac{D_0}{2e} - \frac{r}{e} - \left[\frac{D_0}{2e} - \frac{r}{e} - 1 \right] \sqrt{\frac{\left(\frac{r}{e}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{D_0}{2e}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{r}{e}\right)^2 - \frac{D_0}{2e}(D_0 - 1)}}$									
					(B.4.1-9)				
	150			0.86				1.23	
DN :=	200		Bext :=	0.87			eext :=	1.60	
	300			0.87				2.37	
	350			0.87				2.62	
	350			0.83				2.50	
	400			0.87				3.00	
	500			0.87				3.75	
	150			0.42					
DN :=	200		Uf2 :=	0.36					
	300			0.46					
	350			0.44					
	350			0.42					
	400			0.45					
	500			0.43					

**Reducer without knuckle due to Internal Pressure
according to SS-EN 13480-3 (2012), Chapter 6.4**

Input				
Material	EN 10216-2 10CrMo9-10 W1.7380			
Design Temperature (Deg.C)	T_d			
Design Stress (MPa)	f			
Design Pressure (MPa)	p_c			
Weld efficiency factor for longitudinal weld (Z)	1.00			
Large Pipe Outer Diameter (mm)	D_{01}			
Small Pipe Outer Diameter (mm)	D_{02}			
Nominal Wall Thickness in Large Pipe (mm)	T_1			
Nominal Wall Thickness in Small Pipe (mm)	T_2			
Semi Angle of Reducer at Apex	α			
Weld efficiency factor for Longitudinal Weld	Z	1.00		
Corrosion Allowance (mm)	C_0	1.00		
Negative Tolerance in Large Pipe	C_{11}			
Negative Tolerance in Small Pipe	C_{s1}			
Negative Tolerance in Reducer	C_1			
Thinning allowance due to manufacturing	C_2			
Enter "Reducer Type" as E for "Eccentric" and C for "Concentric"				

Input							
	200x150		E		221		132.8
	400x200		E		221		132.8
	DN := 400x350	Reducer Type :=	E	Td :=	221	f :=	132.8
	500x300		C		221		132.8
	500x300		E		221		132.8
	500x400		E		221		132.8
	200x150		219.1		6.3		6.3
	400x200		406.4		8.8		8.8
	DN := 400x350	D01 :=	406.4	T1 :=	8.8	enom :=	8.8
	500x300		508		11		11
	500x300		508		11		11
	500x400		508		11		11
	200x150		168.3		4.5		152
	400x200		219.1		6.3		356
	DN := 400x350	D02 :=	355.6	T2 :=	8	L :=	356
	500x300		323.9		7.1		508
	500x300		323.9		7.1		508
	500x400		406.4		8.8		508
	200x150		31.00		0.7875		0.5625
	400x200		46.00		1.1		0.7875
	DN := 400x350	α :=	8.00	Cl1 :=	1.1	Cs1 :=	1
	500x300		20.00		1.375		0.8875
	500x300		32.00		1.375		0.8875
	500x400		18.00		1.375		1.1
	200x150		0.7875		0		2.26
	400x200		1.1		0		2.26
	DN := 400x350	C1 :=	1.1	C2 :=	0	Pc :=	2.26
	500x300		1.375		0		2.26
	500x300		1.375		0		2.26
	500x400		1.375		0		2.26
	200x150		1.55		4.51		2.94
	400x200		4.12		6.70		4.51
	DN := 400x350	e_j :=	0.96	ea1 :=	6.70	ea2 :=	6.00
	500x300		2.53		8.63		5.21
	500x300		3.71		8.63		5.21
	500x400		2.33		8.63		6.70

Result							
Reducers Concentric and Eccentric							
6.4.6 Junction between the large end of a cone and a cylinder without a knuckle							
6.4.6.2 Design							
$e_j = \frac{p_c D_c \beta}{2f}, \beta = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{D_c \tan \alpha}{e_j \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos \alpha}}\right)}}$							
$e_{cyl} = \frac{p_c D_{01}}{2fZ + p_c}$							
$e_{con} = \frac{p_c D_e}{2fZ + p_c} \frac{1}{\cos(\alpha)}$							
$e_1 = \max(e_j, e_{cyl})$							
$e_3 = \max(e_j, e_{con})$							
6.4.8 Junction between the small end of a cone and a cylinder							
6.4.8.2 Design							
$s = \frac{e_3}{e_{j2}} \text{ when } s < 1; \tau = s \sqrt{\frac{s}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{1+s^2}{2}} \text{ when } s \geq 1; \tau = 1 + \sqrt{s \frac{1+s^2}{2 \cos \alpha}}$							
$\beta_H = 0.4 \sqrt{\frac{D_c \tan \alpha}{e_{j2} \tau}} + 0.5$							
$e_{j2} = \frac{p_c D_c \beta_H}{2fZ}$							
$e_{cyl} = \frac{p_c D_{02}}{2fZ + p_c}$							
$e_{p2} = \max(e_{j2}, e_{cyl})$							
Conditions of Applicability							
	200x150		Valid			1.68	
	400x200		Valid			4.48	
	DN := 400x350	Equ. 6.4.1-1 :=	Valid	$e_j :=$		1.04	
	500x300		Valid			2.75	
	500x300		Valid			4.04	
	500x400		Valid			2.53	
	0.933672		1.69			1.85	2.16
	1.328222		4.49			3.43	4.94
$\beta :=$	0.306872	$e_j :=$	1.04	$e_{cyl} :=$	3.43	$e_{con} :=$	3.46
	0.652824		2.76			4.29	4.56
	0.957547		4.05			4.29	5.05
	0.59948		2.54			4.29	4.51

Reducer at the Junction to the Larger Pipe :						
	200x150		1.85		2.16	0.41
	400x200		4.49		4.94	0.67
DN :=	400x350		3.43		3.46	$Uf1:= e1/ea1$ 0.51
	500x300	e1 :=	4.29	e3 :=	4.56	0.50
	500x300		4.29		5.05	0.50
	500x400		4.29		4.51	0.50
Reducer at the Junction to the Small Pipe :						
	200x150		2.16		2.10	1.03
	400x200		4.94		2.93	1.68
DN :=	400x350		3.46		2.27	1.53
	500x300	e3 :=	4.56	ej2 :=	2.86	s:= 1.59
	500x300		5.05		3.84	1.32
	500x400		4.51		3.71	1.21
	200x150		2.11		1.51	
	400x200		3.16		1.62	
DN :=	400x350		2.60		0.77	
	500x300	z :=	2.73	Bh :=	1.06	
	500x300		2.46		1.42	
	500x400		2.26		1.10	
	200x150		2.10		1.42	
	400x200		2.93		1.85	
DN :=	400x350		2.27		3.00	
	500x300	ej2 :=	2.86	ecyl :=	2.73	
	500x300		3.84		2.73	
	500x400		3.71		3.43	
	200x150		2.10			0.71
	400x200		2.93			0.65
DN :=	400x350		3.00			0.50
	500x300	e2 :=	2.86			$Uf2:= e2/ea2$ 0.55
	500x300		3.84			0.74
	500x400		3.71			0.55

Internal Pressure Design Results from CAEPIPE

Pipe material 1: EN 10216-2 10CrMo9-10 Seamless

Density = 7850 (kg/m³), Nu = 0.300, Joint factor = 0.80, Type = CS
Tensile strength = 229.8 (N/mm²)

Temp E (C)	E (kN/mm ²)	Alpha (mm/mm/C)	ff (N/mm ²)	fCR (N/mm ²)
20	211	11.51E-6	137.1	
50	209	11.78E-6	136.9	
100	206	12.10E-6	136.5	
150	203	12.43E-6	132.8	
200	199	12.75E-6	132.8	
250	196	13.08E-6	132.8	
300	192	13.22E-6	132.8	

Pipe Sections (8)

Name	Nom Dia	Sch	OD (mm)	Thk (mm)	Cor.Al (mm)	M.Tol (%)	Ins.Dens (kg/m ³)	Ins.Thk (mm)	Lin.Dens (kg/m ³)	Lin.Thk (mm)	Soil
25	25	3	33.7	2.6	1	12.5					
50	50	3	60.3	2.9	1	12.5					
150	150	3	168.3	4.5	1	12.5	150	100	2700	1	
200	200	3	219.1	6.3	1	12.5	150	120	2700	1	
300	300	3	323.9	7.1	1	12.5	150	140	2700	1	
350	350	3	355.6	8	1	12.5	150	140	2700	1	
400	400	3	406.4	8.8	1	12.5	150	140	2700	1	
500	500	3	508	11	1	12.5	200	140	2700	1	

Pipe Loads (1)

Name	T1 (C)	P1 (bar)	T2 (C)	P2 (bar)	Specific gravity	Add.Wgt. (kg/m)	Wind Load
1	221	22.6	20	-1.00	0.003		

Pressure Design (Internal)

Caepipe

Internal Pressure Design: EN 13480-3 (2012) (179)																
From	To	Element Type	Max. Temp (C)	Max. Press (bar)	All. Stress (N/mm ²)	OD1 (mm)	OD2 (mm)	Cor.All (mm)	Radius (mm)	Cone Angle (deg)	ea1 (mm)	ea2 (mm)	ep1 (mm)	ep2 (mm)	Uf1 (ep1/ea1)	Uf2 (ep2/ea2)
10	20	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1	356		6	6	4.4417	4.4417	0.74	0.74
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1	356		6	6	4.4824	2.4943	0.75	0.42
20	30	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1			6	6	3.0003	3.0003	0.50	0.50
30	40	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1	533		6	6	3.7316	3.7316	0.62	0.62
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1	533		6	6	3.7468	2.6225	0.62	0.44
40	50	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1			6	6	3.0003	3.0003	0.50	0.50
50	60	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1			6	6	3.0003	3.0003	0.50	0.50
60	70	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1	533		6	6	3.7316	3.7316	0.62	0.62
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1	533		6	6	3.7468	2.6225	0.62	0.44
70	80	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1	533		6	6	3.7316	3.7316	0.62	0.62
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1	533		6	6	3.7468	2.6225	0.62	0.44
80	90	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1			6	6	3.0003	3.0003	0.50	0.50
90	100	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1			6	6	3.0003	3.0003	0.50	0.50
100	110	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1			6	6	3.0003	3.0003	0.50	0.50
120	130	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1			6	6	3.0003	3.0003	0.50	0.50
140	150	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1			6	6	3.0003	3.0003	0.50	0.50
150	160	Reducer	221	22.6	132.8	406.4	355.6	1		8	6.7	6	3.4289	3.0003	0.51	0.50
160	170	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	406.4	406.4	1			6.7	6.7	3.4289	3.4289	0.51	0.51
170	180	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	406.4	406.4	1			6.7	6.7	3.4289	3.4289	0.51	0.51
180	190	Reducer	221	22.6	132.8	406.4	219.1	1		46	6.7	4.5125	4.4882	2.9294	0.67	0.65
190	200	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1			4.5125	4.5125	1.8486	1.8486	0.41	0.41
200	210	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1	305		4.5125	4.5125	2.3525	2.3525	0.52	0.52
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1	305		4.5125	4.5125	2.3634	1.6025	0.52	0.36
210	220	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1	305		4.5125	4.5125	2.3525	2.3525	0.52	0.52
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1	305		4.5125	4.5125	2.3634	1.6025	0.52	0.36
220	230	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1			4.5125	4.5125	1.8486	1.8486	0.41	0.41
230	240	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1	305		4.5125	4.5125	2.3525	2.3525	0.52	0.52
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1	305		4.5125	4.5125	2.3634	1.6025	0.52	0.36
240	250	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1	305		4.5125	4.5125	2.3525	2.3525	0.52	0.52
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1	305		4.5125	4.5125	2.3634	1.6025	0.52	0.36

Pressure Design (Internal)

Caepipe

Internal Pressure Design: EN 13480-3 (2012) (179)																
From	To	Element Type	Max. Temp (C)	Max. Press (bar)	All. Stress (N/mm ²)	OD1 (mm)	OD2 (mm)	Cor.All (mm)	Radius (mm)	Cone Angle (deg)	ea1 (mm)	ea2 (mm)	ep1 (mm)	ep2 (mm)	Uf1 (ep1/ea1)	Uf2 (ep2/ea2)
250	260	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1			4.5125	4.5125	1.8486	1.8486	0.41	0.41
260	270	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1			4.5125	4.5125	1.8486	1.8486	0.41	0.41
280	290	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1			4.5125	4.5125	1.8486	1.8486	0.41	0.41
300	310	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1			4.5125	4.5125	1.8486	1.8486	0.41	0.41
310	320	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1	305		4.5125	4.5125	2.3525	2.3525	0.52	0.52
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1	305		4.5125	4.5125	2.3634	1.6025	0.52	0.36
320	330	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1	305		4.5125	4.5125	2.3525	2.3525	0.52	0.52
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1	305		4.5125	4.5125	2.3634	1.6025	0.52	0.36
330	340	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1	305		4.5125	4.5125	2.3525	2.3525	0.52	0.52
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1	305		4.5125	4.5125	2.3634	1.6025	0.52	0.36
340	350	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1			4.5125	4.5125	1.8486	1.8486	0.41	0.41
350	360	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1			4.5125	4.5125	1.8486	1.8486	0.41	0.41
360	370	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1			4.5125	4.5125	1.8486	1.8486	0.41	0.41
370	380	Reducer	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	168.3	1		31	4.5125	2.9375	1.8486	2.0994	0.41	0.71
380	390	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	168.3	168.3	1			2.9375	2.9375	1.42	1.42	0.48	0.48
390	400	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	168.3	168.3	1	229		2.9375	2.9375	1.821	1.821	0.62	0.62
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	168.3	168.3	1	229		2.9375	2.9375	1.8298	1.2277	0.62	0.42
400	410	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	168.3	168.3	1	229		2.9375	2.9375	1.821	1.821	0.62	0.62
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	168.3	168.3	1	229		2.9375	2.9375	1.8298	1.2277	0.62	0.42
410	420	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	168.3	168.3	1	229		2.9375	2.9375	1.821	1.821	0.62	0.62
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	168.3	168.3	1	229		2.9375	2.9375	1.8298	1.2277	0.62	0.42
360	500	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	168.3	168.3	1			2.9375	2.9375	1.42	1.42	0.48	0.48
		Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	168.3	168.3	1	229		2.9375	2.9375	1.821	1.821	0.62	0.62
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	168.3	168.3	1	229		2.9375	2.9375	1.8298	1.2277	0.62	0.42
500	510	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	168.3	168.3	1	229		2.9375	2.9375	1.8298	1.8298	0.62	0.62
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	168.3	168.3	1	229		2.9375	2.9375	1.821	1.821	0.62	0.62
510	520	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	168.3	168.3	1	229		2.9375	2.9375	1.8298	1.2277	0.62	0.42
1000	1010	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1	356		6	6	4.4417	4.4417	0.74	0.74
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1	356		6	6	4.4824	2.4943	0.75	0.42
1010	1020	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1			6	6	3.0003	3.0003	0.50	0.50

Verification_Internal_Pressure

Version 7.30

May 7, 2015

Pressure Design (Internal)

Caepipe

Internal Pressure Design: EN 13480-3 (2012) (179)																
From	To	Element Type	Max.Temp (C)	Max.Press (bar)	All.Stress (N/mm ²)	OD1 (mm)	OD2 (mm)	Cor.All (mm)	Radius (mm)	Cone Angle (deg)	ea1 (mm)	ea2 (mm)	ep1 (mm)	ep2 (mm)	Uf1 (ep1/ea1)	Uf2 (ep2/ea2)
1020	1030	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1	533		6	6	3.7316	3.7316	0.62	0.62
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1	533		6	6	3.7468	2.6225	0.62	0.44
1030	1040	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1			6	6	3.0003	3.0003	0.50	0.50
1040	1050	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1			6	6	3.0003	3.0003	0.50	0.50
1050	1060	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1	533		6	6	3.7316	3.7316	0.62	0.62
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1	533		6	6	3.7468	2.6225	0.62	0.44
1060	1070	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1	533		6	6	3.7316	3.7316	0.62	0.62
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1	533		6	6	3.7468	2.6225	0.62	0.44
1070	1080	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1			6	6	3.0003	3.0003	0.50	0.50
1080	1090	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1			6	6	3.0003	3.0003	0.50	0.50
1090	1100	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1			6	6	3.0003	3.0003	0.50	0.50
1110	1120	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1			6	6	3.0003	3.0003	0.50	0.50
1130	1140	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	355.6	355.6	1			6	6	3.0003	3.0003	0.50	0.50
1140	1150	Reducer	221	22.6	132.8	406.4	355.6	1		8	6.7	6	3.4289	3.0003	0.51	0.50
1150	1160	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	406.4	406.4	1			6.7	6.7	3.4289	3.4289	0.51	0.51
1160	1170	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	406.4	406.4	1			6.7	6.7	3.4289	3.4289	0.51	0.51
1170	1180	Reducer	221	22.6	132.8	406.4	219.1	1		46	6.7	4.5125	4.4882	2.9294	0.67	0.65
1180	1190	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1			4.5125	4.5125	1.8486	1.8486	0.41	0.41
1190	1200	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1	305		4.5125	4.5125	2.3525	2.3525	0.52	0.52
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1	305		4.5125	4.5125	2.3634	1.6025	0.52	0.36
1200	1210	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1	305		4.5125	4.5125	2.3525	2.3525	0.52	0.52
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1	305		4.5125	4.5125	2.3634	1.6025	0.52	0.36
1210	1220	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1	305		4.5125	4.5125	2.3525	2.3525	0.52	0.52
1220	1230	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1	305		4.5125	4.5125	2.3634	1.6025	0.52	0.36
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1	305		4.5125	4.5125	2.3525	2.3525	0.52	0.52
1230	1240	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1	305		4.5125	4.5125	2.3525	2.3525	0.52	0.52
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1	305		4.5125	4.5125	2.3634	1.6025	0.52	0.36
1240	1250	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1			4.5125	4.5125	1.8486	1.8486	0.41	0.41
1250	1260	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1			4.5125	4.5125	1.8486	1.8486	0.41	0.41
1270	1280	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1			4.5125	4.5125	1.8486	1.8486	0.41	0.41

Pressure Design (Internal)

Caepipe

Internal Pressure Design: EN 13480-3 (2012) (179)																
From	To	Element Type	Max.Temp (C)	Max.Press (bar)	All.Stress (N/mm2)	OD1 (mm)	OD2 (mm)	Cor.All (mm)	Radius (mm)	Cone Angle (deg)	ea1 (mm)	ea2 (mm)	ep1 (mm)	ep2 (mm)	Uf1 (ep1/ea1)	Uf2 (ep2/ea2)
1290	1300	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1			4.5125	4.5125	1.8486	1.8486	0.41	0.41
1300	1310	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1	305		4.5125	4.5125	2.3525	2.3525	0.52	0.52
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1	305		4.5125	4.5125	2.3634	1.6025	0.52	0.36
1310	1320	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1	305		4.5125	4.5125	2.3525	2.3525	0.52	0.52
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1	305		4.5125	4.5125	2.3634	1.6025	0.52	0.36
1320	1330	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1	305		4.5125	4.5125	2.3525	2.3525	0.52	0.52
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1	305		4.5125	4.5125	2.3634	1.6025	0.52	0.36
1330	1340	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1			4.5125	4.5125	1.8486	1.8486	0.41	0.41
1340	1350	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1			4.5125	4.5125	1.8486	1.8486	0.41	0.41
1350	1360	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	219.1	1			4.5125	4.5125	1.8486	1.8486	0.41	0.41
1360	1370	Reducer	221	22.6	132.8	219.1	168.3	1		31	4.5125	2.9375	1.8486	2.0994	0.41	0.71
1370	1380	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	168.3	168.3	1			2.9375	2.9375	1.42	1.42	0.48	0.48
1380	1390	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	168.3	168.3	1	229		2.9375	2.9375	1.821	1.821	0.62	0.62
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	168.3	168.3	1	229		2.9375	2.9375	1.8298	1.2277	0.62	0.42
1390	1400	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	168.3	168.3	1	229		2.9375	2.9375	1.821	1.821	0.62	0.62
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	168.3	168.3	1	229		2.9375	2.9375	1.8298	1.2277	0.62	0.42
1400	1410	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	168.3	168.3	1	229		2.9375	2.9375	1.821	1.821	0.62	0.62
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	168.3	168.3	1	229		2.9375	2.9375	1.8298	1.2277	0.62	0.42
1410	1420	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	168.3	168.3	1			2.9375	2.9375	1.42	1.42	0.48	0.48
1350	1500	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	168.3	168.3	1	229		2.9375	2.9375	1.821	1.821	0.62	0.62
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	168.3	168.3	1	229		2.9375	2.9375	1.8298	1.2277	0.62	0.42
1500	1510	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	168.3	168.3	1	229		2.9375	2.9375	1.821	1.821	0.62	0.62
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	168.3	168.3	1	229		2.9375	2.9375	1.8298	1.2277	0.62	0.42
1510	1520	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	168.3	168.3	1			2.9375	2.9375	1.42	1.42	0.48	0.48
170	1600	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	406.4	406.4	1			6.7	6.7	3.4289	3.4289	0.51	0.51
1600	1610	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	406.4	406.4	1	610		6.7	6.7	4.2629	4.2629	0.64	0.64
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	406.4	406.4	1	610		6.7	6.7	4.2803	2.9976	0.64	0.45
1610	1620	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	406.4	406.4	1			6.7	6.7	3.4289	3.4289	0.51	0.51
1160	1850	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	406.4	406.4	1			6.7	6.7	3.4289	3.4289	0.51	0.51
1620	1800	Reducer	221	22.6	132.8	508	406.4	1		18	8.625	6.7	4.2861	3.7079	0.50	0.55

Verification_Internal_Pressure

Version 7.30

May 7,2015

Pressure Design (Internal)

Caepipe

Internal Pressure Design: EN 13480-3 (2012) (179)																
From	To	Element Type	Max. Temp (C)	Max.Press (bar)	All.Stress (N/mm2)	OD1 (mm)	OD2 (mm)	Cor.All (mm)	Radius (mm)	Cone Angle (deg)	ea1 (mm)	ea2 (mm)	ep1 (mm)	ep2 (mm)	Uf1 (ep1/ea1)	Uf2 (ep2/ea2)
1800	1810	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1			8.625	8.625	4.2861	4.2861	0.50	0.50
1810	1820	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1			8.625	8.625	4.2861	4.2861	0.50	0.50
1820	1830	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1			8.625	8.625	4.2861	4.2861	0.50	0.50
1830	1840	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1			8.625	8.625	4.2861	4.2861	0.50	0.50
1840	1850	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1			8.625	8.625	4.2861	4.2861	0.50	0.50
1850	1860	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1			8.625	8.625	4.2861	4.2861	0.50	0.50
1860	1870	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1	762		8.625	8.625	5.3297	5.3297	0.62	0.62
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1	762		8.625	8.625	3.7467	3.7467	0.62	0.43
1870	1880	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1			8.625	8.625	4.2861	4.2861	0.50	0.50
1880	1890	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1	762		8.625	8.625	5.3297	5.3297	0.62	0.62
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1	762		8.625	8.625	3.7467	3.7467	0.62	0.43
1890	1900	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1	762		8.625	8.625	5.3297	5.3297	0.62	0.62
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1	762		8.625	8.625	3.7467	3.7467	0.62	0.43
1900	1910	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1	762		8.625	8.625	5.3297	5.3297	0.62	0.62
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1	762		8.625	8.625	3.7467	3.7467	0.62	0.43
1910	1920	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1	762		8.625	8.625	5.3297	5.3297	0.62	0.62
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1	762		8.625	8.625	3.7467	3.7467	0.62	0.43
1920	1930	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1			8.625	8.625	4.2861	4.2861	0.50	0.50
1930	1940	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1			8.625	8.625	4.2861	4.2861	0.50	0.50
1950	1960	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1			8.625	8.625	4.2861	4.2861	0.50	0.50
1960	1970	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1	762		8.625	8.625	5.3297	5.3297	0.62	0.62
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1	762		8.625	8.625	3.7467	3.7467	0.62	0.43
1970	1980	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1			8.625	8.625	4.2861	4.2861	0.50	0.50
1980	1985	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1			8.625	8.625	4.2861	4.2861	0.50	0.50
1985	1990	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1			8.625	8.625	4.2861	4.2861	0.50	0.50
1990	2000	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1			8.625	8.625	4.2861	4.2861	0.50	0.50
2000	2010	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1			8.625	8.625	4.2861	4.2861	0.50	0.50
2010	2020	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1			8.625	8.625	4.2861	4.2861	0.50	0.50
2020	2030	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1			8.625	8.625	4.2861	4.2861	0.50	0.50
2020	2030	Reducer	221	22.6	132.8	508	406.4	1		18	8.625	6.7	4.2861	3.7079	0.50	0.55
2030	2040	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	406.4	406.4	1			6.7	6.7	3.4289	3.4289	0.51	0.51

Verification_Internal_Pressure

Version 7.30

May 7,2015

Pressure Design (Internal)

Caepipe

Internal Pressure Design: EN 13480-3 (2012) (179)																
From	To	Element Type	Max. Temp (C)	Max.Press (bar)	All.Stress (N/mm2)	OD1 (mm)	OD2 (mm)	Cor.All (mm)	Radius (mm)	Cone Angle (deg)	ea1 (mm)	ea2 (mm)	ep1 (mm)	ep2 (mm)	Uf1 (ep1/ea1)	Uf2 (ep2/ea2)
2040	2045	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	406.4	406.4	1			6.7	6.7	3.4289	3.4289	0.51	0.51
2045	2050	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	406.4	406.4	1			6.7	6.7	3.4289	3.4289	0.51	0.51
2050	2055	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	406.4	406.4	1			6.7	6.7	3.4289	3.4289	0.51	0.51
2055	2060	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	406.4	406.4	1	610		6.7	6.7	4.2629	4.2629	0.64	0.64
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	406.4	406.4	1	610		6.7	6.7	4.2803	2.9976	0.64	0.45
2060	2070	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	406.4	406.4	1	610		6.7	6.7	4.2629	4.2629	0.64	0.64
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	406.4	406.4	1	610		6.7	6.7	4.2803	2.9976	0.64	0.45
2070	2080	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	406.4	406.4	1	406		6.7	6.7	5.083	5.083	0.76	0.76
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	406.4	406.4	1	406		6.7	6.7	5.1299	2.8498	0.77	0.43
2080	2090	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	406.4	406.4	1			6.7	6.7	3.4289	3.4289	0.51	0.51
2090	2100	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	406.4	406.4	1			6.7	6.7	3.4289	3.4289	0.51	0.51
2110	2120	Reducer	221	22.6	132.8	508	406.4	1		18	8.625	6.7	4.2861	3.7079	0.50	0.55
2120	2130	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1	762		8.625	8.625	5.3297	5.3297	0.62	0.62
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1	762		8.625	8.625	5.3514	3.7467	0.62	0.43
2130	2140	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1			8.625	8.625	4.2861	4.2861	0.50	0.50
2010	2200	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	406.4	406.4	1	610		6.7	6.7	4.2629	4.2629	0.64	0.64
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	406.4	406.4	1	610		6.7	6.7	4.2803	2.9976	0.64	0.45
2200	2220	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	406.4	406.4	1	406		6.7	6.7	5.083	5.083	0.76	0.76
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	406.4	406.4	1	406		6.7	6.7	5.1299	2.8498	0.77	0.43
2220	2230	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	406.4	406.4	1			6.7	6.7	3.4289	3.4289	0.51	0.51
2230	2240	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	406.4	406.4	1			6.7	6.7	3.4289	3.4289	0.51	0.51
2250	2260	Reducer	221	22.6	132.8	508	406.4	1		18	8.625	6.7	4.2861	3.7079	0.50	0.55
2260	2270	Elbow	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1	762		8.625	8.625	5.3297	5.3297	0.62	0.62
		Bend	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1	762		8.625	8.625	5.3514	3.7467	0.62	0.43
2270	2280	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	508	508	1			8.625	8.625	4.2861	4.2861	0.50	0.50
1990	2500	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	60.3	60.3	1			1.5375	1.5375	0.50877	0.50877	0.33	0.33
2000	2600	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	60.3	60.3	1			1.5375	1.5375	0.50877	0.50877	0.33	0.33
2090	2700	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	33.7	33.7	1			1.275	1.275	0.28434	0.28434	0.22	0.22
2230	2800	Pipe	221	22.6	132.8	33.7	33.7	1			1.275	1.275	0.28434	0.28434	0.22	0.22

Verification_Internal_Pressure

May 7, 2015

Version 7.30

**External Pressure Design of Pipe and Pipe Fittings
according to EN 13480-3 (2012)**

Design of pipe and pipe fittings under external pressure according to EN 13480-3 (2012)

Pipes, Elbows, Mitre Bends and Reducers

Interstiffener collapse

The thickness of the pipe within the unstiffened length L shall not be less than that determined by the following.

$$P_r \geq k \cdot P_c$$

$$P_y = \frac{S e_a}{R_m}$$

$$P_m = \frac{E_t e_a \varepsilon}{R_m}$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{n_{cyl^2} - 1 + \frac{Z^2}{2}} \left\{ \frac{1}{\left(\frac{n_{cyl^2}}{Z^2} + 1 \right)^2} + \frac{e_a^2}{12 R_m^2 (1 - \nu^2)} (n_{cyl^2} - 1 + Z^2)^2 \right\}$$

$$Z = \frac{\pi R_m}{L}$$

using the calculated value of P_m/P_y , P_r/P_y is determined from Table 9.3.2.1 of Subsection 9.3.2

where

n_{cyl} = integer ≥ 2 to minimize the value of P_m

R_m = mean radius of the pipe

L = length between the stiffener, is calculated from CAEPIPE input as follows

for Pipe, L = length of pipe (= distance between the "From" and "To" node of CAEPIPE)

for Elbow and Mitre bend, L = arc length measured on extrados of elbow and mitre bend

for Reducer, L = Length of the reducer

E_t = Young's modulus of material at design temperature = max of CAEPIPE Temperature T1 through T10

e_a = analysis thickness of reducer at smaller end = e_n - corr.all - mill tolerance

e_n = nominal thickness of reducer at smaller end

k = factor = 1.5

P_c = external pressure = maximum negative CAEPIPE input pressures P1 through P10

S = elastic stress limits for pipe and stiffener

= $R_{p0.2,t}$ for non-austenitic steels

= $(R_{p0.2,t} / 1.25)$ for austenitic steels

$R_{p0.2,t}$ = minimum 0.2% proof strength at temperature of pipe (= Tensile strength of material from CAEPIPE)

Additional check for Reducers

In addition to the above, as stated in Subsection 9.4.2 of EN 13480-3, the moment of inertia, I_x taken parallel to the axis of the cylinder, of the part of the cone and cylinder with a distance of $\sqrt{D_{eq} \cdot e}$ on either side of the junction is not less than:

$$I_x = 0.18 D_{eq} L D_s^2 \frac{p_c}{E_t} \leq I_{xa}$$

where

$$D_{eq} = \text{equivalent diameter} = \frac{\frac{D_1 + D_2}{2}}{\cos(\alpha)}$$

D_1 = outside diameter of larger end of reducer

D_2 = outside diameter of smaller end of reducer

α = cone angle of reducer input in CAEPIPE

I_{xa} = moment of inertia of reducer at smaller end

D_s = diameter of the centroid of the moment of inertia of the stiffening cross section calculated as shown below

$$I_{cone} = (\sqrt{D_{eq} e_1} \cdot e_1) \left(\frac{D_{mcon}}{2} \right)^2 = (A_{cone}) \left(\frac{D_{mcon}}{2} \right)^2$$

$$I_{cyl} = (\sqrt{D_{eq} e_2} \cdot e_2) \left(\frac{D_{mcyl}}{2} \right)^2 = (A_{cyl}) \left(\frac{D_{mcyl}}{2} \right)^2$$

$$I_{stiff} = (A_{cone} + A_{cyl}) \left(\frac{D_s}{2} \right)^2$$

From the above,

$$I_{cone} + I_{cyl} = I_{stiff}$$

and

$$D_s = 2 \sqrt{\frac{I_{stiff}}{(A_{cone} + A_{cyl})}}$$

e_1 = analysis thickness of reducer at larger end = e_{n1} – corr.all – mill tolerance

e_2 = analysis thickness of reducer at smaller end = e_{n2} – corr.all – mill tolerance

e_{n1} = nominal thickness of reducer at larger end

e_{n2} = nominal thickness of reducer at smaller end

**Verification and Validation
for External Pressure Design of Pipe and Pipe Fittings**

**Calculation of Straight Pipe and Elbows due to External Pressure
according to Chapter 9.3 of SS-EN 13480-3:2012 (E) Issue 1 (2012-06)**

General			
Material	EN 10216-2 10CrMo9-10 W1.7380		
Type	Non-austenitic steels; Enter "NS" Austenitic steels; Enter "AS"		
Design Temperature (Deg.C)	T_d		
Yield strength at design temperature	$R_{p0.2T}$		
Design Pressure (MPa)	P_c		
Modulus of Elasticity at Design Temperature	E_t		
Outer Diameter (mm)	D_o		
Nominal Wall Thickness in Straight	e_{nom}		
Bend Radius (mm)	R		
Corrosion Allowance (mm)	$C_0 =$	1.00	
Negative Tolerance	C_1		
Thinning allowance due to manufacturing	C_2		
No. of circumferential waves for an unstiffened length of shell	n_{cyl}		
Unstiffend length of shell	L		
Poisson's ratio	ν	0.3	

Input						
	Pipe: 350		NS		221	229.8
	Elbow: 350		NS		221	229.8
DN :=	Pipe: 350	Material :=	NS	Td :=	221	Rp0.2T := 229.8
	Pipe: 400		NS		221	229.8
	Pipe: 500		NS		221	229.8
	Elbow: 150		NS		221	229.8
	Pipe: 350		0.10		198000	
	Elbow: 350		0.10		198000	
DN :=	Pipe: 350	Pc :=	0.10	Et :=	198000	
	Pipe: 400		0.10		198000	
	Pipe: 500		0.10		198000	
	Elbow: 150		0.10		198000	
	Pipe: 350		355.6		8	1467
	Elbow: 350		355.6		8	1116.52
DN :=	Pipe: 350	Do :=	355.6	enom :=	8	L := 467
	Pipe: 400		406.4		8.8	1500
	Pipe: 500		508		11	1000
	Elbow: 150		168.3		4.5	491.895
	Pipe: 350		1		0	2
	Elbow: 350		1		0	2
DN :=	Pipe: 350	C1 :=	1	C2 :=	0	ncyl := 2
	Pipe: 400		1.1		0	2
	Pipe: 500		1.375		0	2
	Elbow: 150		0.5625		0	2
Result						
Lower Bound Collapse Pressure			Pr			
Utilization factor shall be equal to or greater than 1			Pr/kPc			
9.3.2 Interstiffener collapse						
$P_y = \frac{Se_a}{R_m}$ where $R_m = \text{mean radius of the cylinder}$ (9.3.2-1)						
$P_m = \frac{E_t e_a \varepsilon}{R_m}$ (9.3.2-2)						
$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{n_{cyl}^2 - 1 + \frac{Z^2}{2}} \left\{ \frac{1}{\left(\frac{n_{cyl}^2}{Z^2} + 1\right)^2} + \frac{e a^2}{12 R_m^2 (1 - \nu^2)} (n_{cyl}^2 - 1 + Z^2)^2 \right\}$ (9.3.2-3)						
$Z = \frac{\pi R_m}{L}$ (9.3.2-4)						

	Pipe: 350		6.00		173.80		229.8
	Elbow: 350		6.00		173.80		229.8
DN :=	Pipe: 350	ea :=	6.00	Rm :=	173.80	S :=	229.8
	Pipe: 400		6.70		198.80		229.8
	Pipe: 500		8.63		248.50		229.8
	Elbow: 150		2.94		81.90		229.8
	Pipe: 350		7.93		0.37		0.000715316
	Elbow: 350		7.93		0.49		0.001387256
DN :=	Pipe: 350	Py :=	7.93	Z :=	1.17	E :=	0.018177071
	Pipe: 400		7.74		0.42		0.000898377
	Pipe: 500		7.98		0.78		0.005725034
	Elbow: 150		8.24		0.52		0.001709149
	Pipe: 350		4.89		0.62		
	Elbow: 350		9.48		1.20		
DN :=	Pipe: 350	Pm :=	124.25	Pm/Py :=	15.66		
	Pipe: 400		5.99		0.77		
	Pipe: 500		39.34		4.93		
	Elbow: 150		12.14		1.47		
	Pipe: 350		0.31		0.15		2.441618389
	Elbow: 350		0.58		0.15		4.604731871
DN :=	Pipe: 350	Pr/Py :=	0.96	kPc :=	0.15	Pr :=	7.604026467
	Pipe: 400		0.39		0.15		2.990634655
	Pipe: 500		0.91		0.15		7.263678959
	Elbow: 150		0.67		0.15		5.522284799
	Pipe: 350		16.28				
	Elbow: 350		30.70				
DN :=	Pipe: 350	Pr/kPc :=	50.69				
	Pipe: 400		19.94				
	Pipe: 500		48.42				
	Elbow: 150		36.82				

**Concentric and Eccentric Reducer without knuckle due to External Pressure
according to Chapter 9.4 of SS-EN 13480-3: 2012 (E) Issue 1 (2012-06)**

Input						
Material	EN 10216-2 10CrMo9-10 W1.7380					
Type	Non-austenitic steels; Enter "NS" Austenitic steels; Enter "AS"					
Design Temperature (Deg.C)	T_d					
Design Stress (MPa)	f					
Design Pressure (MPa)	P_c					
Yield strength at design temperature	$R_{p0.2T}$					
Modulus of Elasticity at Design	E_t					
Small Pipe Outer Diameter	D_1					
Nominal Wall Thickness in Small Pipe (mm)	e_{n1}					
Nominal Wall Thickness of Reducer	e_{nom}					
Semi Angle of Reducer at Apex	α					
Corrosion Allowance (mm)	$C_0 =$	1.00				
Negative Tolerance in Small Pipe	C_{s1}					
Negative Tolerance in Reducer	C_1					
Thinning allowance due to manufacturing, Small Pipe	C_{s2}					
Thinning allowance due to manufacturing, Reducer	C_2					
Number of circumferential waves for an unstiffend part of the cylinder	n_{cyl}					
Unstiffend length of shell	L					
Poisson's ratio	v	0.3				
Enter "Reducer Type" as E for "Eccentric" and C for "Concentric"						

Input							
	200x150		C		NS		221
	400x200		C		NS		221
	DN := 400x350	Reducer Type :=	C	Type :=	NS	Td :=	221
	500x400		C		NS		221
	200x150		219.1		6.3		0.7875
	400x200		406.4		8.8		1.1
	DN := 400x350	D :=	406.4	en1 :=	8.8	Cl1 :=	1.1
	500x400		508		11		1.375
	200x150		168.3		4.5		4.5
	400x200		219.1		6.3		6.3
	DN := 400x350	D1 :=	355.6	en2	8	enom :=	8
	500x400		406.4		8.8		8.8
	200x150		30		0.5625		0.5625
	400x200		46		0.7875		0.7875
	DN := 400x350	α :=	8	C1 :=	1	Cs1 :=	1
	500x400		18		1.1		1.1
	200x150		0		0		0.1
	400x200		0		0		0.1
	DN := 400x350	Cs2 :=	0	C2 :=	0	Pc :=	0.1
	500x400		0		0		0.1
	200x150		152		2		229.8
	400x200		356		2		229.8
	DN := 400x350	L :=	356	ncyl :=	2	Rp0.2T :=	229.8
	500x400		508		2		229.8
	200x150		198000		132.8		
	400x200		198000		132.8		
	DN := 400x350	Et :=	198000	f :=	132.8		
	500x400		198000		132.8		

Result								
Reducers Concentric and Eccentric								
Lower Bound Collapse Pressure		Pr						
Utilization factor shall be equal to or greater than 1		Pr/kP						
9.3.2 Interstiffener collapse								
$P_y = \frac{S e_a}{R_m}$ where $R_m = \text{mean radius of the cylinder}$ (9.3.2-1)								
$P_m = \frac{E_t e_a \varepsilon}{R_m}$ (9.3.2-2)								
$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{n_{cyl}^2 - 1 + \frac{Z^2}{2}} \left\{ \frac{1}{\left(\frac{n_{cyl}^2}{Z^2} + 1\right)^2} + \frac{e_2^2}{12 R_m^2 (1 - \nu^2)} (n_{cyl}^2 - 1 + Z^2)^2 \right\}$ (9.3.2-3)								
$Z = \frac{\pi R_m}{L}$ (9.3.2-4)								
	200x150		4.51	193.70	223.6654943			
	400x200		6.70	312.75	450.2213078			
DN :=	400x350	e1 :=	6.70	Dm := (D+D1)/2.0	381.00	Deq :=	384.7443051	
	500x400		8.63	457.20	480.7285289			
	200x150		2.94	114.12	229.8			
	400x200		4.51	247.02	229.8			
DN :=	400x350	e2 :=	6.00	Rm :=	181.54	S :=	229.8	
	500x400		6.70	226.73	229.8			
	200x150		9.09	2.36	0.059300674			
	400x200		6.23	2.18	0.055178791			
DN :=	400x350	Py :=	8.48	DN :=	Z :=	1.60	E :=	0.036390344
	500x400		8.74		1.40		0.027759249	
	200x150		464.30	51.09				
	400x200		296.33	47.54				
DN :=	400x350	Pm :=	265.92	Pm/Py :=	31.35			
	500x400		209.09	23.92				
	200x150		0.96	0.15	8.709931526			
	400x200		0.96	0.15	5.974238107			
DN :=	400x350	Pr/Py (from Table 9.3.2-1) :=	0.96	kPc :=	0.15	Pr :=	8.128947416	
	500x400		0.96	0.15	8.379055655			
	200x150		58.07					
	400x200		39.83					
DN :=	400x350	Pr/kPc :=	54.19					
	500x400		55.86					

9.4 Reducers (Conical Shells)

$$I_x = 0.18 D_{eq} L D_s^2 \frac{p_c}{E_t} \quad (9.4.2-1)$$

$$I_{cone} = \left(\sqrt{D_{eq} e_1 \cdot e_1} \right) \left(\frac{D_{mcon}}{2} \right)^2$$

$$I_{cyl} = \left(\sqrt{D_{eq} e_2 \cdot e_2} \right) \left(\frac{D_{mcyl}}{2} \right)^2$$

$$I_{stiff} = (A_{cone} + A_{cyl}) \left(\frac{D_s}{2} \right)^2$$

From the above,

$$I_{cone} + I_{cyl} = I_{stiff}$$

and

$$D_s = 2 \sqrt{\frac{I_{stiff}}{(A_{cone} + A_{cyl})}}$$

	200x150		214.59		1650343		514731.0597
	400x200		399.70		14697164		2341465.127
DN :=	400x350	Dm,con:=	399.70	lcyl:=	13586469	lcyl:=	8808375.744
	500x400		499.38		34624396		15186946.3
	200x150		199.02		122.4123		514731.0597
	400x200		345.37		1738.027		2341465.127
DN :=	400x350	Ds :=	377.54	lx :=	1774.869	lxa :=	8808375.744
	500x400		461.47		4727.797		15186946.3
	200x150		Valid				
	400x200		Valid				
DN :=	400x350	lx < lxa :=	Valid				
	500x400		Valid				

External Pressure Design Results from CAEPIPE

Pipe material 1: EN 10216-2 10CrMo9-10 Seamless

Density = 7850 (kg/m³), Nu = 0.300, Joint factor = 0.80, Type = CS
 Tensile strength = 229.8 (N/mm²)

Temp (C)	E (kN/mm ²)	Alpha (mm/mm/C)	ff (N/mm ²)	fCR (N/mm ²)
20	211	11.51E-6	137.1	
50	209	11.78E-6	136.9	
100	206	12.10E-6	136.5	
150	203	12.43E-6	132.8	
200	199	12.75E-6	132.8	
250	196	13.08E-6	132.8	
300	192	13.22E-6	132.8	

Pipe Sections (5)

Name	Nom Dia	Sch	OD (mm)	Thk (mm)	Cor.Al (mm)	M.Tol (%)	Ins.Dens (kg/m ³)	Ins.Thk (mm)	Lin.Dens (kg/m ³)	Lin.Thk (mm)	Soil
150	150	3	168.3	4.5	1	12.5	150	100	2700	1	
200	200	3	219.1	6.3	1	12.5	150	120	2700	1	
350	350	3	355.6	8	1	12.5	150	120	2700	1	
400	400	3	406.4	8.8	1	12.5	150	140	2700	1	
500	500	3	508	11	1	12.5	200	140	2700	1	

Pipe Loads (1)

Name	T1 (C)	P1 (bar)	T2 (C)	P2 (bar)	Specific gravity	Add.Wgt. (kg/m)	Wind Load
1	221	22.6	20	-1.00	0.003		

Internal Pressure Design: EN 13480-3 (2012) (13)

From	To	Element Type	Temp (C)	Press (bar)	Press (Pc) (bar)	All.Stress (N/mm2)	Yield (N/mm2)	E (kN/mm2)	OD1 (mm)	OD2 (mm)	Thk1 (mm)	Thk2 (mm)	Cor.All (mm)	Radius (mm)	Length (mm)	Cone Angle (deg)	Pr (bar)	K.Pc (bar)	Pr/(K.Pc) (mm4)	Ix (mm4)	Ixa (mm4)
10	11A	Pipe	221	1.00	1.00	132.8	229.8	198	355.6	355.6	8	8	1		1467		24.4	1.50	16.28		
11A	11B	Elbow	221	1.00	1.00	132.8	229.8	198	355.6	355.6	8	8	1	533	1116.52		46.0	1.50	30.70		
11B	12	Pipe	221	1.00	1.00	132.8	229.8	198	355.6	355.6	8	8	1		467		76.0	1.50	50.69		
12	20	Reducer	221	1.00	1.00	132.8	229.8	198	406.4	355.6	8.8	8	1		356	8	81.3	1.50	54.19	1778.71	8.808376E+6
20	25	Pipe	221	1.00	1.00	132.8	229.8	198	406.4	406.4	8.8	8.8	1		1500		29.9	1.50	19.94		
25	30	Reducer	221	1.00	1.00	132.8	229.8	198	508	406.4	11	8.8	1		508	18	83.8	1.50	55.86	4738.02	1.5186949E+7
30	35	Pipe	221	1.00	1.00	132.8	229.8	198	508	508	11	11	1		1000		72.6	1.50	48.42		
35	40	Reducer	221	1.00	1.00	132.8	229.8	198	508	406.4	11	8.8	1		508	18	83.8	1.50	55.86	4738.02	1.5186949E+7
40	50	Reducer	221	1.00	1.00	132.8	229.8	198	406.4	219.1	8.8	6.3	1		356	46	59.7	1.50	39.83	1741.79	2.3414655E+6
50	60	Reducer	221	1.00	1.00	132.8	229.8	198	219.1	168.3	6.3	4.5	1		152	30	87.1	1.50	58.07	122.677	514731
60	70A	Pipe	221	1.00	1.00	132.8	229.8	198	168.3	168.3	4.5	4.5	1		2771		12.6	1.50	8.41		
70A	70B	Elbow	221	1.00	1.00	132.8	229.8	198	168.3	168.3	4.5	4.5	1	229	491.895		55.3	1.50	36.83		
70B	80	Pipe	221	1.00	1.00	132.8	229.8	198	168.3	168.3	4.5	4.5	1		2771		12.6	1.50	8.41		