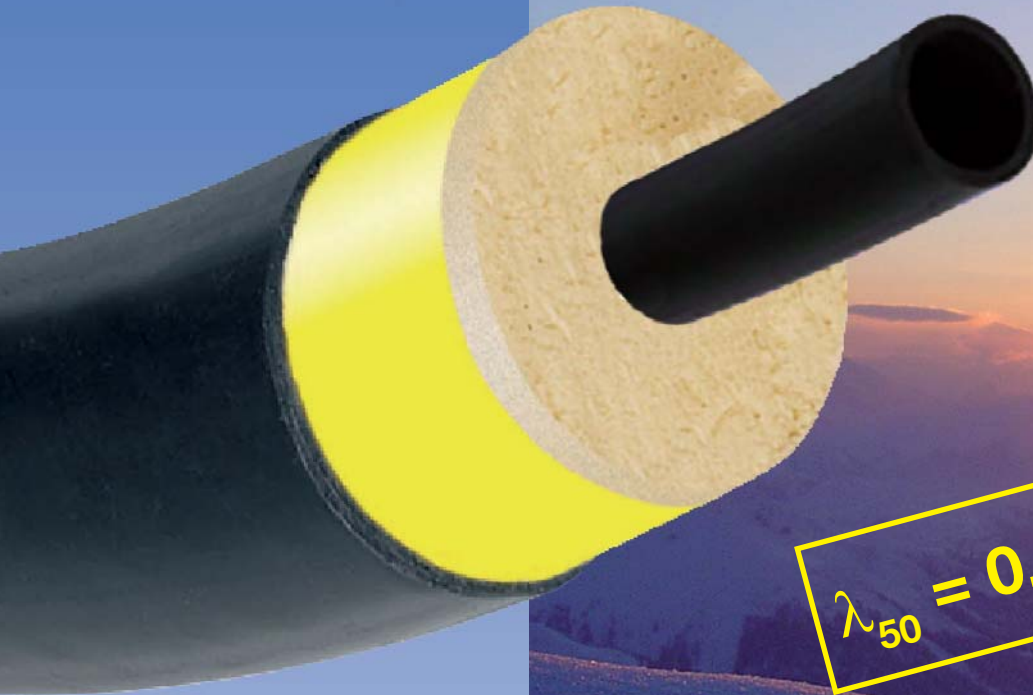
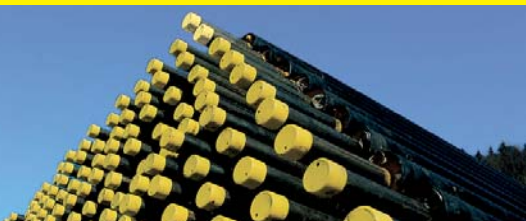




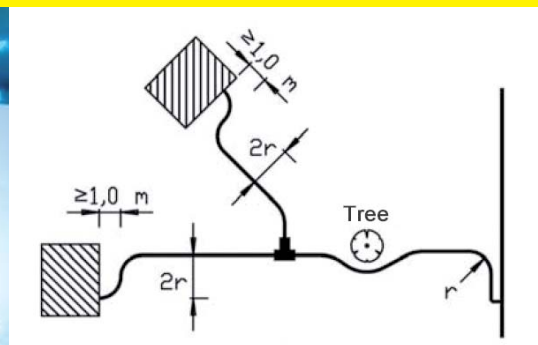
Transporting energy.



$\lambda_{50} = 0,0218 \text{ W/(m}\cdot\text{K)}$



# ISOCLIMA



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# isoclima

The flexible pipe system **isoclima** is especially suitable as cold water pipe in residential building areas, for drinking water supply or as sewage pipe for industry and households.

Due to the continuous production of **isoclima** flex pipes a longitudinal compound pipe system comes into being, that means all three components (carrier pipe + insulation + jacket pipe) are connected nonpositive with each other.

## Advantages

- ⇒ more economic production of the preinsulated pipe system, short delivery times, due to central stock
- ⇒ delivery in coils up to 150 m single lengths
- ⇒ no anchors required for wall penetrations
- ⇒ lower pipe-covering-heights are possible, respectively shallow pipe laying
- ⇒ minimum bending radius starting from 800 mm
- ⇒ requires no pipe-statical calculation (self-compensating)
- ⇒ nearly no assembling work for joint connections (trench can be filled immediately)
- ⇒ more easy trench-buildings in intensively constructed areas, reduction of total time for construction, less traffic-interference etc.

## Heat-Insulation

**isoclima**-pipes are insulated with Polyurethane-hard-foam (PUR) in especially therefore designed prescription. Foamed continuously in the production street around the service pipe, a high quality insulation will be reached, with excellent thermal conductivity,  $\lambda_{50} = 0,0218 \text{ W/(m}\cdot\text{K)}$  at low specific weight, due to an exothermal chemical reaction.

**isoplus** is using generally PUR-foam which is 100% free of chlorofluorocarbon (CFC). Cyclopentan ( $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}$ ) is exclusively used as foaming agent. That means lowest possible ODP- and GWP-value at extremest heat insulation quality. ODP (ozone-reducing potential) = 0, GWP (greenhouse potential) = < 0,001 !

## Jacket Pipe

As jacket pipe for **isoclima** the proved PE-LLD with even surface will be used. **Polyethylene Linear Low Density** is a seamless viscoplastic thermoplastical material. Thermal conductivity  $\lambda_{PE} = 0,33 \text{ W/(m}\cdot\text{K)}$ .

PE-LLD is resistant against nearly all weather conditions and UV-rays, as well as against nearly all chemical reactions in the soil. Therefore PE is recommended in all national and international standards as sole suitable material for direct underground laying.

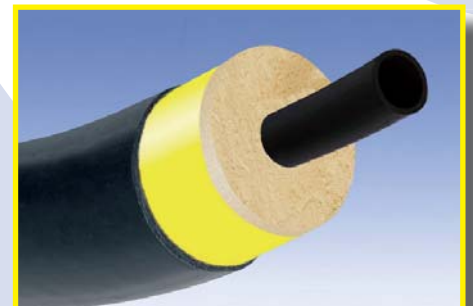
**isoclima** contains a polyethylene-foil between insulation and jacket pipe. This foil will avoid the exchange of PUR-cell-gas as a barrier. That means the energy loss will remain on a constant low level during operation. Generally **isoclima** pipes are produced and delivered **without leak deceting**.

## Carrier Pipe

The **isoclima** pipe consists of a seamlessly extruded, impact- and shatter-resistant, ductile and stable high-density polyurethane known as polyethylene 100. General quality requirements, pipe series, and measurements are in accordance to DIN 8075, DIN 8074 and DIN EN 12201-2. Polyethylene 100 pipes are tested for drinking water suitability from DN 20 to DN 50.

## Connection Technology

A wide range of connection components is available. The connection of the **isoclima** pipe occurs in underground sections, preferably using weldable HD-PE joints; butt welds, mirror-welds and screw-type<sup>1</sup> connections as well as clamp<sup>2</sup> connections are also options. <sup>1,2</sup> Caution, not permitted for drinking water applications!



## Application Range

Maximum operating temperature* $T_{max}$ :	+40 °C*
Minimum operating temperature $T_{min}$ :	-40 °C
Maximum operating pressure* $p_B$ :	11,6 bar*
Leak detecting:	without
Possible liquids:	Cold water, sewage, drinkable water - <b>NOT</b> allowed for gas supply!

\*Design example: A service life of 50 years is achieved at a temperature of 40 °C and a pressure of 11,6 bar. With increasing pressure and increasing temperature decreases the lifetime - context see next page.

Technical data HD-PE 100					
Property	Unit	Value	Property	Unit	Value
Volume weight $\rho$ (at 23 °C)	kg/dm <sup>3</sup>	0,96	Elastic modulus $E$	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	$\geq 1000$
Tensile stress $R_m$	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	32	Thermal conductivity $\lambda$ (at 20 °C)	W/(m·K)	0,40
Yield stress $R_e$	N/mm <sup>2</sup>	$\geq 23$	Specific heat capacity $c$	kJ/(kg·K)	2,35
Wall roughness $k$	mm	0,015	Thermal expansion coefficient $\alpha$	K <sup>-1</sup>	$1,8 \cdot 10^{-4}$

# System

## Dimensions resp. Types

Dimension HD-PE 100 pipe			Jacket-pipe Outside-Ø <b>D<sub>a</sub></b> in mm	Max. delivery length in 1,00 m steps <b>L</b> in m	Max. coil- outside-Ø <b>d<sub>R</sub></b> in mm	Minimum bending- radius <b>r</b> in m	Weight without water <b>G</b> in kg/m
Type	Outside- Ø <b>d<sub>a</sub></b> in mm	Wall- thickness <b>s</b> in mm					
Pressure class SDR 11; ISO-S 5; PN 16, safety factor c = 1,25 (drinkable water, sewage)							
isoclima - 20	20,0	2,0	65	95	2500	0,8	0,65
isoclima - 25	25,0	2,3	75	95	2500	0,8	0,81
isoclima - 32	32,0	2,9	75	95	2500	0,9	0,89
isoclima - 40	40,0	3,7	90	95	2500	0,9	1,21
isoclima - 50	50,0	4,6	110	95	2500	1,0	1,75
isoclima - 63	63,0	5,8	125	150	2500	1,1	2,31
isoclima - 75	75,0	6,8	140	140	2700	1,2	3,04
isoclima - 90	90,0	8,2	160	120	2700	1,4	3,97
isoclima - 110 u	110,0	10,0	160	85	2700	1,4	4,80
isoclima - 110	110,0	10,0	180	85	2700	1,4	5,24

## Context Temperature / Operating time / Operating pressure HD-PE 100

Temperature in °C	Operating time in years	Operating pressure (water) SDR 11; ISO-S 5; PN 16 in bar
10	5	20,2
	10	19,8
	25	19,3
	50	19,0
20	5	16,9
	10	16,6
	25	16,2
	50	16,0
30	5	14,4
	10	14,1
	25	13,8
	50	13,5
40	5	12,3
	10	12,1
	25	11,8
	50	11,6
50	5	10,7
	10	10,4
	15	9,5
60	5	7,7

The values in the table correspond to EN 12201-1. For the calculation of the operating pressure in freely installed pipeline systems, it is recommended to multiply them by a system reduction factor  $f_S = 0,8$  in order to take account of installation influences such as welded joints, flange connections or bending stresses.

# isoclima

## Capacity [P] and Heat loss [q]

Type	Dimensioning				Heat loss
	Water-content $v$ in Liter/m	Volume-flow $V'$ in m <sup>3</sup> /h and (l/s)	Flow-speed $w$ in m/s	Transmittable capacity $P$ in KW at spread*	Koeffizient $u$ in W/(m•K)
				6 K	
isoclima - 20	0,201	0,87 - 1,01 (0,24 - 0,28)	1,2 - 1,4	6 - 7	0,1051
isoclima - 25	0,327	1,41 - 1,65 (0,39 - 0,46)	1,2 - 1,4	10 - 11	0,1121
isoclima - 32	0,539	2,33 - 2,72 (0,65 - 0,76)	1,2 - 1,4	16 - 19	0,1406
isoclima - 40	0,835	3,61 - 4,21 (1,00 - 1,17)	1,2 - 1,4	25 - 29	0,1469
isoclima - 50	1,307	5,65 - 6,59 (1,57 - 1,83)	1,2 - 1,4	39 - 46	0,1515
isoclima - 63	2,075	8,96 - 10,46 (2,49 - 2,91)	1,2 - 1,4	63 - 73	0,1714
isoclima - 75	2,961	15,99 - 18,12 (4,44 - 5,03)	1,5 - 1,7	112 - 126	0,1852
isoclima - 90	4,254	22,97 - 26,04 (6,38 - 7,23)	1,5 - 1,7	160 - 182	0,1990
isoclima - 110 u	6,362	38,93 - 43,51 (10,81 - 12,09)	1,7 - 1,9	272 - 304	0,2810
isoclima - 110	6,362	38,93 - 43,51 (10,81 - 12,09)	1,7 - 1,9	272 - 304	0,2272

\*The mentioned values are based on a medium specific heat capacity [cm] of the water of 4.187 J/(kg•K)

## Pressure loss

### HD-PE 100 Flow nomogram (water)

