

Water Research Foundation Large Pressure Pipe  
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## COLLAPSED-CAN and LOOSE-FIT STEEL LINERS-FABRICATION



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# Presentation Topics

- Fabrication of Complete Cylinder Steel Liners
- Fabrication of Collapsible Cylinder Steel Liners
- Comparison of the Two Steel Liner Systems

# Collapsed-Can & Loose-Fit Steel Liners

**Collapsible Steel Liner**



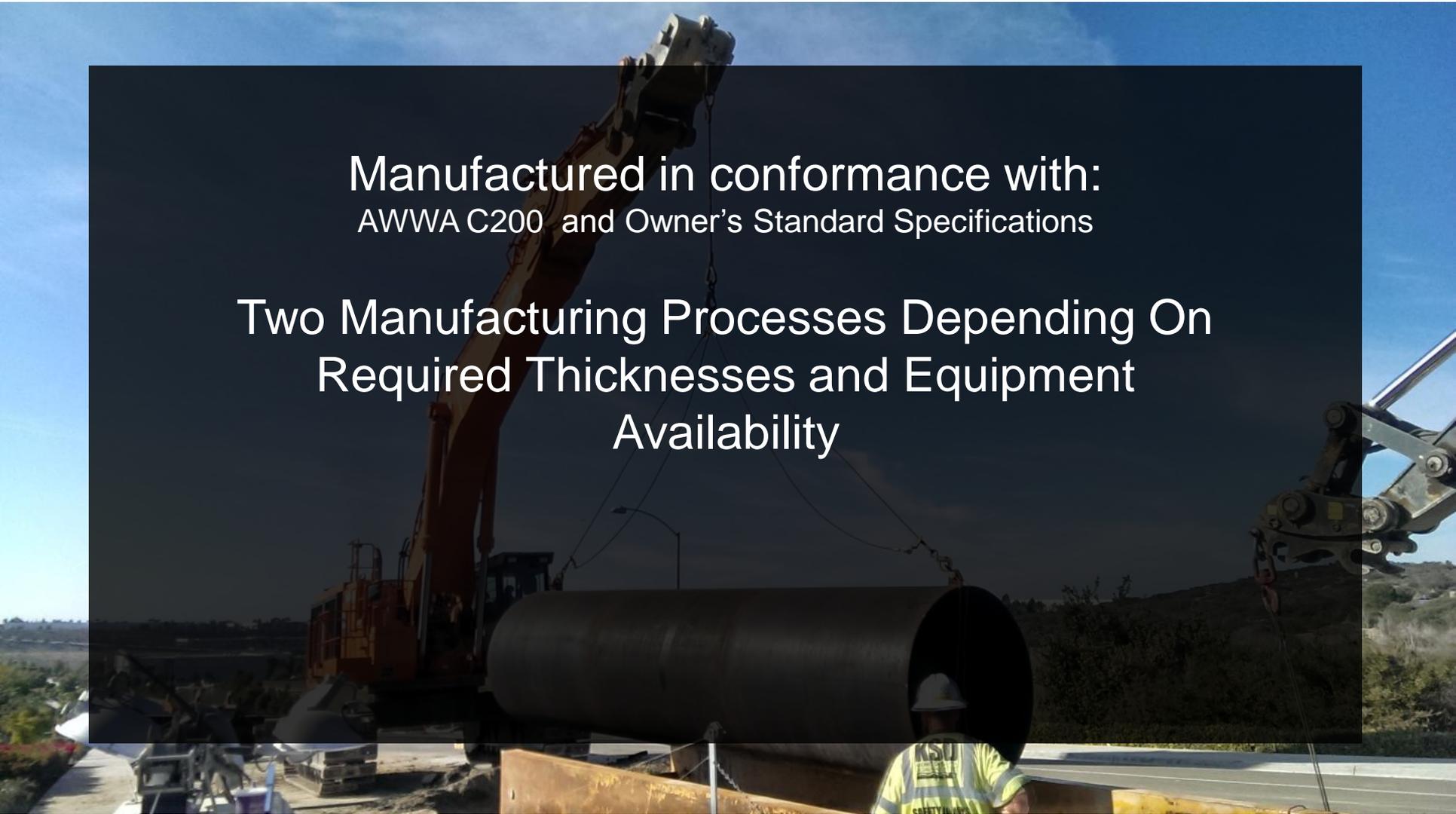
**Complete Cylinder Steel Liner**

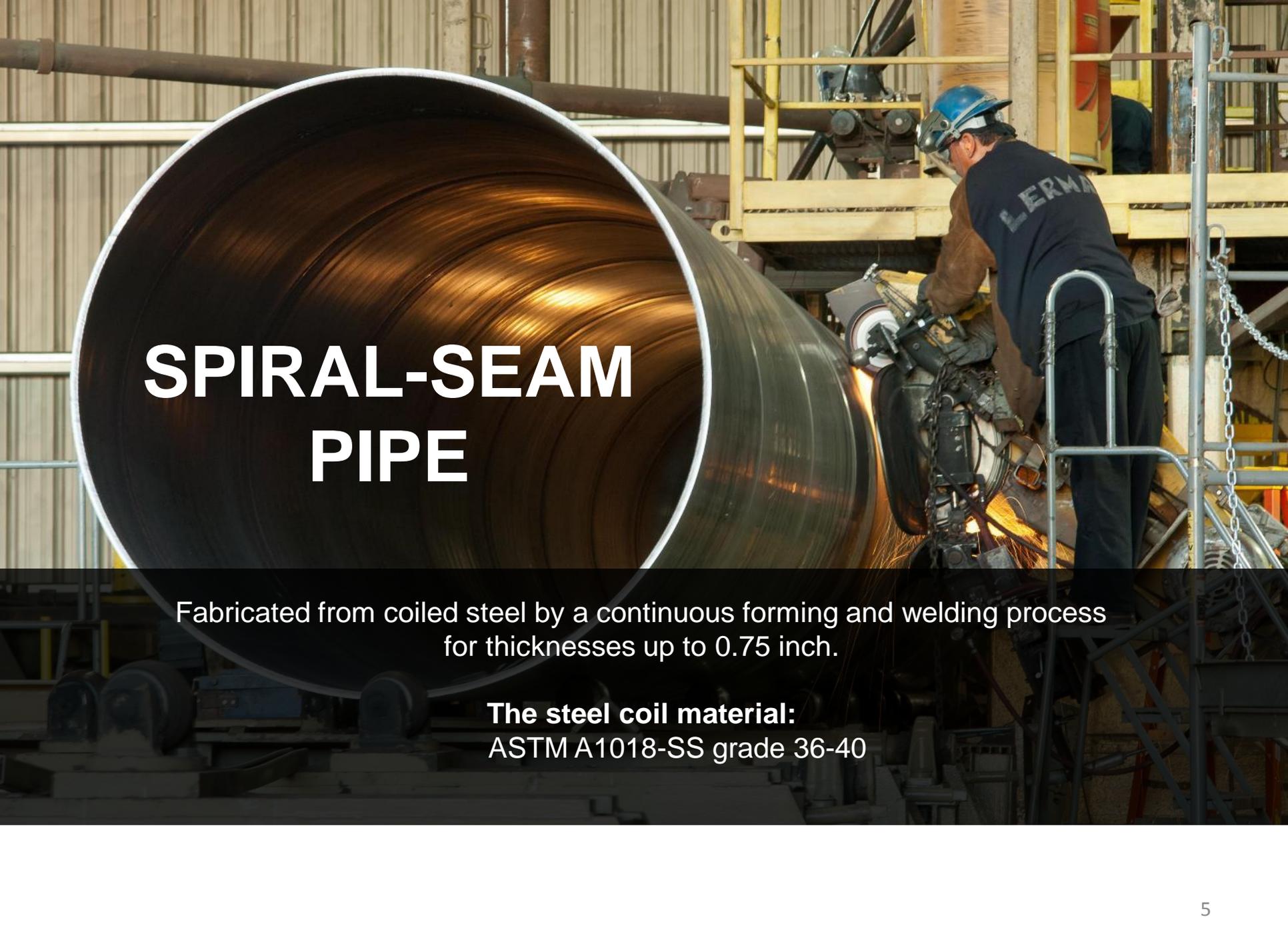


# COMPLETE STEEL CYLINDER FABRICATION

Manufactured in conformance with:  
AWWA C200 and Owner's Standard Specifications

Two Manufacturing Processes Depending On  
Required Thicknesses and Equipment  
Availability

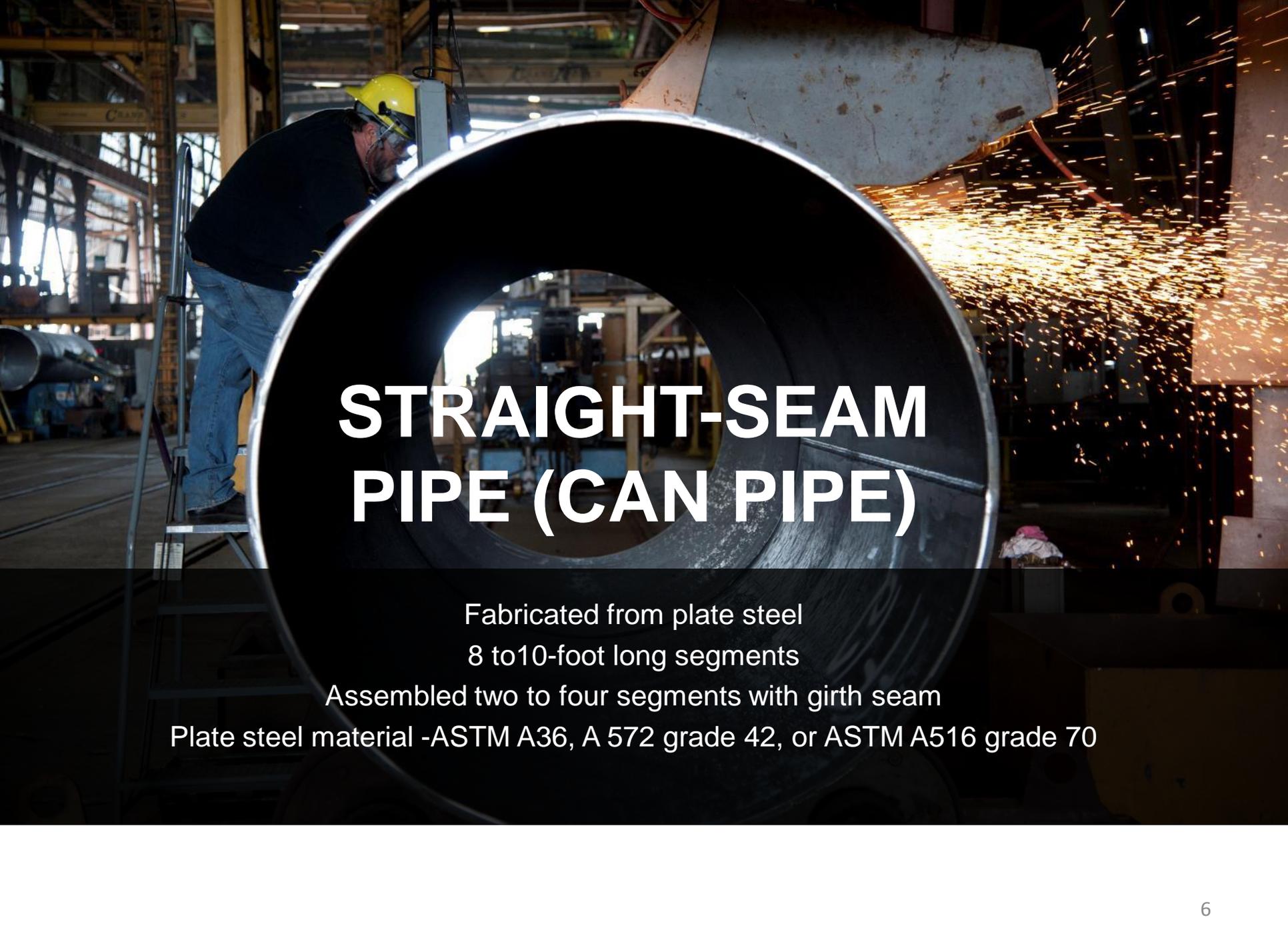




# SPIRAL-SEAM PIPE

Fabricated from coiled steel by a continuous forming and welding process for thicknesses up to 0.75 inch.

**The steel coil material:  
ASTM A1018-SS grade 36-40**



# STRAIGHT-SEAM PIPE (CAN PIPE)

Fabricated from plate steel  
8 to 10-foot long segments

Assembled two to four segments with girth seam

Plate steel material - ASTM A36, A572 grade 42, or ASTM A516 grade 70

# Fabrication of Collapsible Steel Liners

After squaring and cutting plate to exact dimensions, roll the 8 to 10 ft. segments

Fit the longitudinal seam of each segment and tack weld.



# Fabrication of Collapsible Steel Liners

After fitting and tacking two or more segments, weld and test the circumferential joints. Cut holes for couplings can be observed

The double-v-groove complete penetration circumferential butt joint can be radiographically tested.

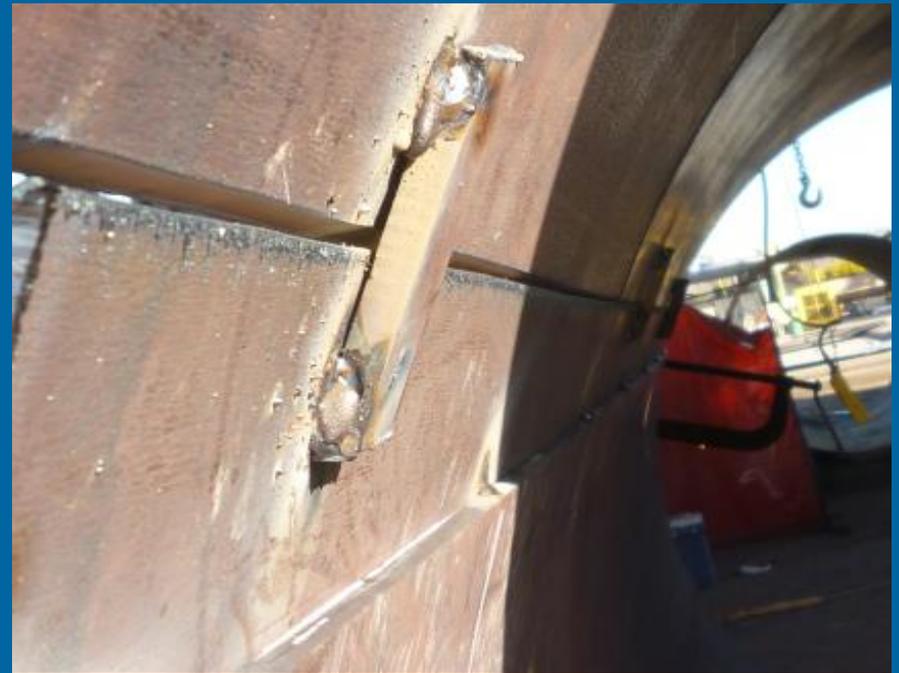


# Fabrication of Collapsible Steel Liners

Cutting 6-inch wide strip for the backup bar

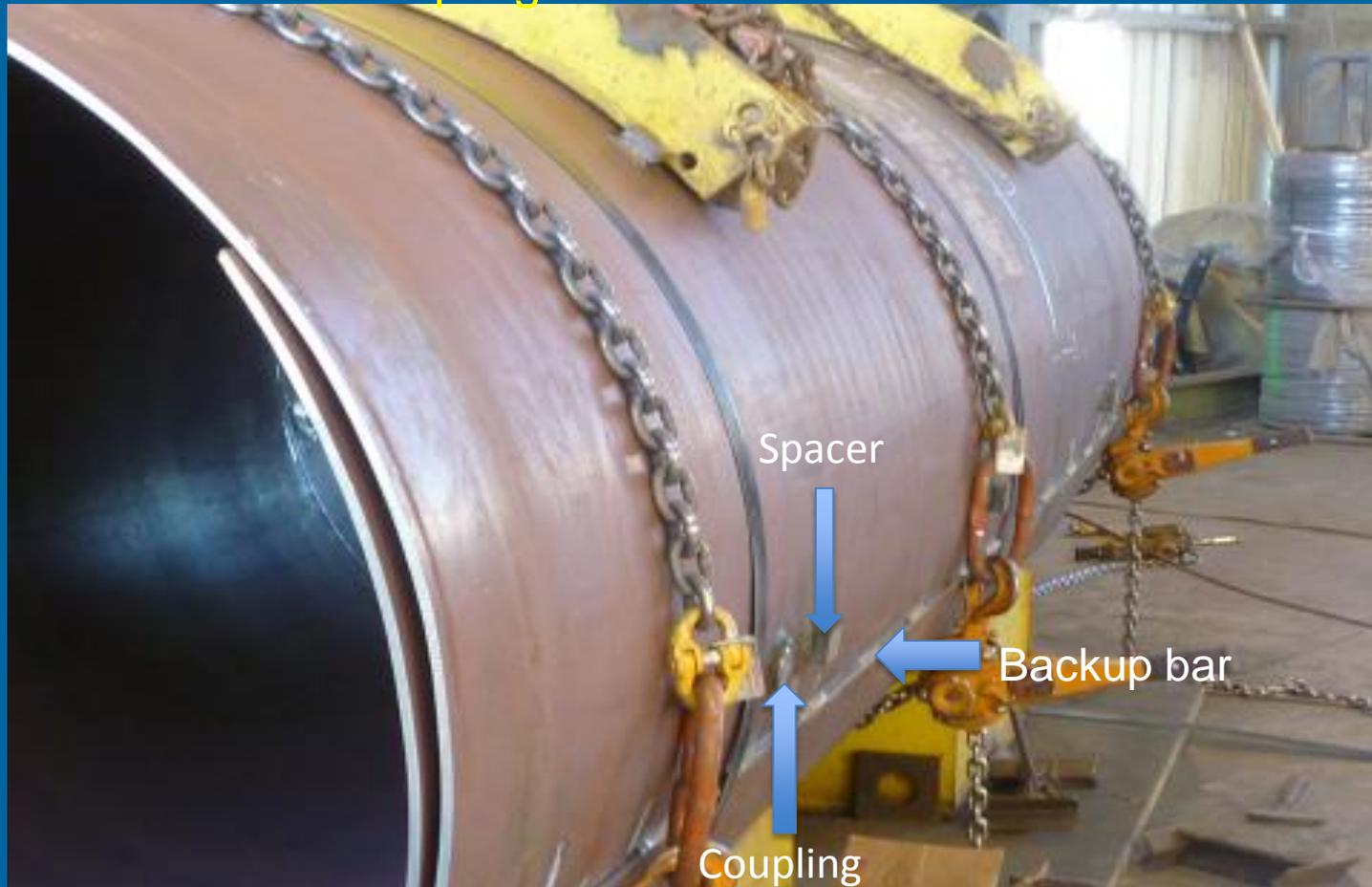


Overlapping the main longitudinal seam 3 inches, the backup bar is held with tack bars until it is skip welded from outside



# Fabrication of Collapsible Steel Liners-Collapsing Station

Backup bar the entire length of the longitudinal seam, spacers and couplings can also be observed



# Comparison of the Two Liner Systems

<b>Complete Cylinder Steel Liner</b>	<b>Collapsible Steel Liner</b>
<p>Fabricated and tested (both destructive and non destructive) including hydro to AWWA C200 and Owner Specifications. Only the field lap-joint fillet weld has to be tested.</p>	<p>Cannot be hydro tested and requires the non-destructive testing of the girth seams and the field longitudinal full penetration groove weld with backup bar besides the field lap joint.</p>
<p>Requires about 6 inch reduction from the host pipe diameter. The slickline (steel tubing) method can be used for grouting.</p>	<p>Requires approx. 3 inch reduction from the host pipe. Less hydraulic capacity loss.</p>
<p>Cheaper to produce due to automation (lower labor) and lower material cost (coil steel versus plate).</p>	<p>More expensive to produce and install.</p>
<p>Can be plant cement-mortar-lined.</p>	<p>Cannot be plant cement-mortar-lined.</p>
<p>Difficult to maneuver.</p>	<p>The collapsed diameter is approx. 12 inch less than the expanded diameter. The initial installation will be easier.</p>

# Collapsible-Can and Loose-Fit Steel Liners-Fabrication

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