

April 2013 issue + Vol. 7

TILE



Editorial

Dear readers,

In this April 2013 issue of the Newsletter, I would like to tell you about the installation of ductile iron pipes to operate a whitewater course and about the installation of a new drinking water pipeline. You can also read my reports on projects where ductile iron pipes have been installed to form firefighting and drainage pipelines, in one case to meet demanding safety standards in a road tunnel and in the other to drain a historic steel bridge.

Have an enjoyable and stimulating read, Sincerely yours,

Cinner

Raimund Moisa



◆ To ensure that security of supply is maintained, the supply utility Wasserzweckverband Ahlenbrunnengruppe of Uttenweiler in Baden-Württemberg has invested in a 3,300 m long DN 300 connect-



Vienna gets a whitewater course

IRON

Information from the European Association for Ductile Iron Pipe Systems · EADIPS®

The first artificial whitewater course in Austria is being built in Vienna. The European Whitewater Slalom Championships are to be held on this world class course on the New Danube river as early as 2014. The competition course is 250 m long. By regulating the flow of the water, it will be possible for a wide variety of activities such as rafting, canoe slalom, hydrospeed and freestyle all to take place on the course.

• DN 600 ductile iron pipes are used first to pump the water for the whitewater facility from the New Danube into the basin of some 6,500 m³ capacity at the finish basin (at $1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$), and then to feed and pump it continuously to and fro between the start and this finish basin. The finish basin is at a level about 7 m higher than the New Danube. The water from the finish basin is pumped into the basin at the start, which is at a 4.5 m higher level, by three propeller pumps with a combined output of 12 m³/s and from the start basin it flows in free fall down the artificially constructed riverbed. For as long as the pumps are switched on, this generates an artificially produced flow of whitewater. The water is changed regularly about every two to three weeks. The crucial factors in selecting the pipes were the quality and long operating life of ductile iron pipes. There is good evidence that ductile iron pipes have these characteristics, because they have been doing their duty on a similar course in Munich since the 1972 Summer Olympics there.

The Ahlenbrunnengruppe utility banks on ductile iron pipes with a cement mortar coating

ing pipeline from the Oggelshausen water meter manhole to the Aichern pumping station. The pipeline has been laid in ductile iron pipes with a cement mortar coating (ZM-U) and TYTON[®] push-in joints. The weather conditions during the installation period were wintry. In spite of this the pipeline, which was planned by the consulting engineers Ing.-Büro Funk of Riedlingen and laid by the installing company Schick Georg Rohrleitungsbau e. K. of Uttenweiler, went into operation on schedule because ductile iron pipes with TYTON[®] push-in joints are no problem to assemble even when the weather is freezing.



Sustainably superior – ductile iron pipe systems



• The four Letten bridges in Zurich were built in 1892/93 as part of the Aussersihler railway viaduct carrying the Lake Zurich line on the right bank of the river Limmat. When the Zurich S-Bahn rail rapid transit system went into operation,

Renovation of the Letten bridges

this stretch of track was taken out of service. From then on the bridges served as favourite crossing points for pedestrians and cyclists. By then these Letten bridges running from the Kloster-Fahr-Weg to the Sihlquai, though a valuable piece of history, were in a poor state of repair. The corrosion protection was almost entirely worn away at many points and the bridges had become severely corroded and needed wholesale renovation. During the renovation of the bridges, new drainage pipelines were installed below them on behalf of the Civic Amenities and Disposal Department of the City of Zurich. The new bridge pipelines for drainage have been installed

using DN 150 ductile iron pipes to EN 598 of the von-Roll*geopur* type with push-in sockets. Fittings in the form of DN 150/100 all-socket tees with a 90° branch have been used to make the connections to the drainage inlets. The drainage pipelines are some 50 m long. The bridges are protected monuments and for this reason there were also special requirements that the pipelines had to meet. The vonRollgeopur pipes were given a standard zinc/bitumen coating in the factory but to ensure that proper care would be taken of the monuments, they were also post-coated with the same special anti-corrosion paint as the iron structure of the bridges had been painted with.

The town of Schwäbisch Gmünd's traffic congestion is relieved by a tunnel

• The volume of traffic of 35,000 vehicles a day on the B 29 federal highway had been causing considerable problems

Dates for your diary

23-26 April 2013

WASSER BERLIN INTERNATIONAL 2013, Berlin

24 April 2013

8th International Pipeline Symposium 2013, held as part of WASSER BERLIN INTERNATIONAL 2013, Berlin

18–19 June 2013 10. Kanalbautage [10th Sewer Installation Day), Bad Soden

Imprint

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Press date: 19 April 2013 Production: schneidermedia.de in the area of the town of Schwäbisch Gmünd. For the federal highway to be developed by building a local bypass, for topographic reasons it meant that a 2,230 m long tunnel had to be built. The latest safety standards were of course taken into account when this was done.

Running parallel to the tunnel is a rescue gallery. This is connected to the tunnel by six cross-passages and rescue vehicles can drive along it. There are 150 emergency telephone booths and positioned opposite these are pillar hydrants connected to a firefighting pipeline. 1,750 m of DN 250 ductile iron pipes fitted with the BLS[®] restrained pushin joint were installed for the fire-fighting pipeline.

The tunnel is drained by a sewer pipeline of ductile iron pipes (1,450 m of DN 300 pipes and 250 m of DN 400 ones) with TYTON[®] push-in joints.



The rainwater which occurs is collected and pre-cleaned upstream of the tunnel in a settling basin for rain. The water having been cleaned in this way, a pumping station then feeds it along a 540 m long pressure pipeline of DN 200 ductile iron sewer pressure pipes with BLS® restrained push-in joints and into the river Rems, which acts as a receiving water. All the ductile iron pipes installed are coated on the outside with zinc and epoxy and are lined with cement mortar.



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