

Static/Live & Dynamic Loading Questionnaire

Calculation of static, live and dynamic loading for buried pipes according to ATV A127, AS/NZS 2566 and NZ Bridge Manual.

Please complete this document as best you can to assist our engineers with preliminary data for pipe profile selection to ensure short and long term performance requirements of AS/NZS2566.1:1998 Buried Flexible Pipelines-Structural Design are met. Installation to AS/NZS 2566.2 Buried Flexible Pipelines

Project Name:					
Location:					
Customer:					
Contact person:			Tel:		
E-mail:					
Request for	Budgetary / Estimate	Tender	Quotation		
Project starting date:		Project completion date:			
	Stati	c analysis return date:			
Pipe ID:		Other sizes may be availa	ble depending on project size, scope and lead time		
Application:			Double Rubber Ring connection		
Connection:			Double Nubber Ning confidence		
Length of pipeline	e:n	n l	PKS type Electro-Fusion connection		
Inner color:)			
Outer color:		Profile pipe	PKS Plus™ pipe Solid wall pipe		
Desired pipe type	e:		The Fide pipe Colid wall pipe		
11 71					
	Design Specific	SN8 pipe required	SN16 pipe required		

Advantages of Polyethylene

- Less carbon footprint than concrete
- Environmentally friendly and 100% recyclable
- UV resistant
- Light weight
- High ring stiffness

- Leak free
- Smooth antibacterial surface
- Bright inner colour therefore inspection friendly
- Standard 5.8m , effective lengths results super fast installation







License Number: 2978







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	l l	_oads	
Flow medium: Density:	kg/m³		
Operating temperature: Tmir			
Operating Pressure:	kPa (otherwise u	npressurized)	
Design life:	Temporary Works	50 years	100 years
Vehicle / traffic loading	•	sidential carpark - 26.7 - 50 kN wheel loading al - Normal loading - 60 s - 80kN wheel loadin Manual - Overloading ks, aircraft pavements ircraft pavements - 20 ircraft pavements - 30	0kN wheel loading g - 120kN wheel loading - 137kN wheel loading 0kN wheel loading
Additional surface or structura	loading:	N/mm2	

Trench (open cut) - Installation Option 1 - AS/NZS 2566.2

Covering height above crown level (h):

Trench width at crown level (b):

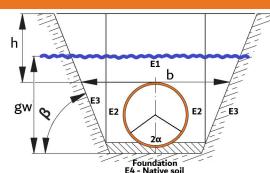
Slope angle (β):

Groundwater height above pipe bed (gw):

Bedding support angle (2α):

120°

180°



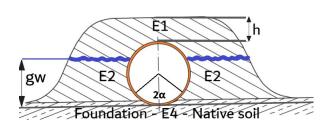
Top of E4 to be minimum 10 N/mm² Young's Modulus

Embankment - Installation Option 2 - AS/NZS 2566.2

Bank covering height (h): ___mm

Groundwater height above pipe bed (gw): __mm

Bedding support angle (2a): 120° 180°



Top of E4 to be minimum 10 N/mm² Young's Modulus



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	Soil type	E1	E2	E3	E4
Zones: E1	G1 - non-cohesive soils (sand,gravel)	G1	G1	G1	G1
	G2 - slightly cohesive soils (sand,gravel)	G2	G2*	G2	G2
	G3 - cohesive mixed soils, coarse clay	G3	G3*	G3	G3
	G4 - clay,loam	G4	G4*	G4	G4
crown E2-pipe zone to the side	Zone E2, G1 should be used!				
of the pipe E3-ground adjacent to the trench or soil installed	Specific weight [kN/m³] *Degree of compaction-Standard Proctor (87%-100%) use 95%				
beside the pipe zone E4-ground below pipe	E -Young's modulus [N/mm²]				

^{*}AS/NZS 2033:2024 States moderate compaction is 87% - 94% Proctor AS/NZS 2033:2024 States well compacted is above 95% Proctor

Group	Specific weight kN/m³	Internal friction angle	Elasticity modulus in N/mm² with degrees of compaction ratio Dpr 85% 90% 92% 95% 97% 100%
G1	20	35	2.0 6 9 16 23 40
G2	20	30	1.2 3 4 8 11 20
G3	20	25	0.8 2 3 5 8 13
G4	20	20	0.6 1.5 2 4 6 10

Notes:



Security Class

Security class A

Definition:

Danger to ground water Impairment of serviceability Breakdown has considerable economic consequence

Security class B

Definition:

No danger to ground water Little impairment of serviceablility Breakdown has little economic consequence