#### NSRIC Inc. (Nature Science Research and Innovation Centre) Ontario (ON), Canada Online Education (OE) Division



## Basic Design and Pipe Drafting

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- 1) Introduction to design concept, engineering design process, how to do design, conceptual design, design cases, design software.
- 2) Introduction pipe drafting and design.
- 3) Steel pipe
- 4) Pipe flanges
- 5) Valves
- 6) Mechanical Equipment
- 7) Flow Diagrams and Instrumentation
- 8) Codes and Specifications
- 9) Isometrics

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Lecture Times : Tuesdays EST 14-16 on class days
Tutorial Times: Sunday EST 14-15
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How to Use Design Software

To start with, we will watch design software videos: <u>AutoCAD 2015</u> (15min); Solidworks <u>link</u> (5min)





In the design of an industrial facility:

- Engineers develop process flow sheets, set up project specifications, and design or select equipment.
- The design drafters use the information supplied by engineers and equipment vendors and apply the knowledge and experience gained in the office and field to design and lay out the facility.
- Facility design and layout **must meet** the customer's expectations as well as comply with safety codes, government standards, client specifications, budget, and start-up date.



- The piping group must provide all other design groups with the information.
- Drafters and designers must coordinate their efforts with other groups.
- It may be necessary for designers to visit the construction site to verify information.

Overview of Pipe Draft and Design-

# **Types of Design Projects**

The types of design projects one could expect to work on may include

power plants; petrochemical complex; pulp and paper plants; fertilizer plants; pipe systems for hospitals and high-rise office buildings; pharmaceutical plants; food and beverage processing plants; synthetic fuel plants; offshore platforms; pipe line installations; water treatment facilities; environmental waste disposal. Overview of Pipe Draft and Design-



# **Types of Design Projects**

Bonus: Many projects will offer the designer opportunities for travel to expand their skills and knowledge of the field of piping design.



Overview of Pipe Draft and

## **Design-Employers**

Employers seek to hire pipe drafters and designers range for various companies:

- engineering and construction companies;
- operating companies;
- architectural firms;
- construction companies;
- fabrication companies.

# Overview of Pipe Draft and Design-

## **Engineering and Construction Companies**

Many clients award the engineering and design phase of a project to one firm and the construction phase to another. Many operating companies have a small engineering design team, they do not have the manpower to design and engineer a grassroots plant or major add-on.



Operating companies are the clients who engage in the day-today operation of a facility.

Designers are exposed to the day-to-day operations of the facility and follow the construction of small projects.



Pipe drafters and designers employed by architectural engineering companies apply their skills to commercial and high-rise buildings.

Pipe drafters and designers must therefore be able to develop drawings such as

- piping flow sheets;
- plot plans;
- equipment location drawings;
- piping arrangement drawings;
- piping isometric drawings.

## Overview of Pipe Draft and Design-Construction Companies



Specialize only in the construction of plants .

The designer is often called upon to make small design changes.



#### Companies

Fabrication companies fabricate and ship much of the piping necessary for the construction of the plant to the job site. Many fabrication drawings called piping spool drawings must be prepared.

## Overview of Pipe Draft and Design- Preparing for Piping Drafting



Before pursuing a job in the field of pipe drafting and design, students should have good manual drafting skills related to line quality and freehand lettering. At the same time, students must acquire knowledge of the latest drafting software programs (AutoCAD, MicroStation etc.).



- A pipe drafter must become familiar with the numerous symbols used to represent fittings, flanges, valves, and mechanical equipment by searching. Often beginning drafters start out making corrections to existing drawings that will allow them to advance to the position of piping designer.
- Drafters who have held field positions as pipe fitters or welders find this real-world experience valuable. Many times this experience allows them to advance at a faster pace.



Students should not neglect their speaking, writing, and math skills. Every company appraises future employees during the interview process not only for technical skills but also for the personal skills needed to interact with the engineering team.

Honesty, reliability, dedication, and a positive attitude contribute much to the successful career of the designer. You may work with people from countries all over the world. Getting along with fellow workers has much to do with successful yearly evaluations and compensation for your efforts.

## Overview of Pipe Draft and Design- Creation of Pipe Drawings



#### Manual Drafting

When older facilities that were originally drawn manually need to be revamped, designers and drafters may still find the need to use traditional drafting techniques.

Need quality line work and lettering: use a 4H lead to draw projection lines and guidelines, and use an H or F lead for other line work and lettering needs.

## Overview of Pipe Draft and Design- Creation of Pipe Drawings



#### CAD Software Tools

There are many different CAD software tools on the market today. To be competitive in the job market, the pipe drafter must learn how to use AutoCAD and/or MicroStation.

Most piping software packages provide the end user with the ability to develop 3D computer models of the completed facility such as PDMS (Plant Design Management System), PDS, SmartPlant3D, CADWorx, PLANT-4D, and MPDS4 etc.



This chapter introduces pipe size, pipe materials, pipe manufacturing and drawing. Pipe is a term used to designate a hollow, tubular body used to transport any commodity possessing flow characteristics such as those found in liquids and gases.

## Steel Pipe – History of Pipe



- Long ago someone discovered that carrying water was timeconsuming and laborious. Ingenuity gave birth to invention and the pipe was born.
- Early humans probably fashioned the first pipe from bamboo.
- Egyptian and Aztec civilizations made pipes from clay.
- The first metallic pipes were made from lead and bronze by the Greeks and Romans.
- The use of iron as a material to manufacture pipe came about with the invention of gun powder. Gun powder, necessitated the invention of stronger gun barrels. Eventually, exotic (rare) metals were developed.

### Steel Pipe – Piping Materials



Pipe is a term used to designate a hollow, tubular body used to transport any commodity possessing flow characteristics.Some of the materials include concrete, glass, lead, brass, copper, plastic, aluminium, cast iron, carbon steel, and steel alloys.

Carbon steel pipe is the most common material.



Seamless pipe is formed by piercing a solid, near-molten, steel rod, called a billet, with a mandrel to produce a pipe that has no seams or joints.



## Steel Pipe – Manufacturing Methods



Butt-welded pipe is formed by feeding a hot steel plate through shapers that will roll it into a hollow circular shape. Forcibly squeezing the two ends of the plate together will produce a fused joint or seam.





Least common spiral-welded pipe is formed by twisting strips of metal into a spiral shape, then welding where the edges join one another to form a seam. This type of pipe is restricted to piping systems using low pressures due to its thin walls.





- Each of the three methods for producing pipe has its advantages and disadvantages. Butt-welded pipe formed from rolled plate that has a more uniform wall thickness and can be inspected for defects prior to forming and welding. This method is particularly useful when thin walls and long lengths are needed.
- As a result, the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) developed strict guidelines for the manufacture of pipe. **Pressure Piping Code B31** was written to govern the manufacture of pipe. In particular, code B31.1.0 assigns a strength factor of 85% for rolled pipe, 60% for spiral-welded pipe, and 100% efficiency for seamless pipe.