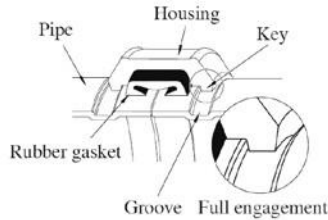


PIPE END PREPARATION

How to process roll-grooves

Shurjoint grooved piping systems require the processing of a roll or cut groove to the pipe ends being connected. The engagement of the housing keys in the grooves is integral in providing a secure and leak-tight joint. It is essential that the grooves are properly processed for optimum joint performance.



Nominal pipe size

Shurjoint couplings and fittings are identified by the nominal IPS pipe size in inches or nominal diameter of pipe (DN) in millimeters. Always check the actual O.D. of the pipe and fittings to be connected, as in some markets it is customary to refer to different O.D. pipes with the same nominal size.

IPS Sizes – Inches		Metric Sizes - millimeters	
Nominal size	Actual size	Nominal size	Actual size
1/2	0.840	15	21.3
3/4	1.050	20	26.7
1	1.315	25	33.4
1 1/4	1.660	32	42.2
1 1/2	1.900	40	48.3
2	2.375	50	60.3
2 1/2	2.875	65	73.0
76.1 mm	3.000	65	76.1
3	3.500	80	88.9
101.6 mm	4.000	90	101.6
108.0 mm	4.250	100	108.0
4	4.500	100	114.3
5	5.563	125	141.3
133.0 mm	5.250	125	133.0
139.7 mm	5.500	125	139.7
159.0 mm	6.250	150	159.0
165.1 mm	6.500	150	165.1
6	6.625	150	168.3
200 JIS	8.516	200	216.3*
8	8.625	200	219.1
250 JIS	10.528	250	267.4*
10	10.750	250	273.0
300 JIS	12.539	300	318.5*
12	12.750	300	323.9
14	14.000	350	355.6
16	16.000	400	406.4
18	18.000	450	457.2
20	20.000	500	508.0
22	22.000	550	558.8
24	24.000	600	609.6
28	28.000	700	711.2
30	30.000	750	762.0
32	32.000	800	812.8
36	36.000	900	914.4
40	40.000	1000	1016.0
42	42.000	1050	1066.8

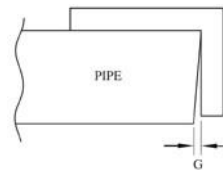
*JIS/KS

Roll groove standard

Roll grooves must meet the specifications and requirements of ANSI/AWWA C-606-04 Table 5. For other pipe sizes not specified in this standard, refer to the applicable groove specifications shown in this catalog or **Shurjoint** installation manual.

Square cut

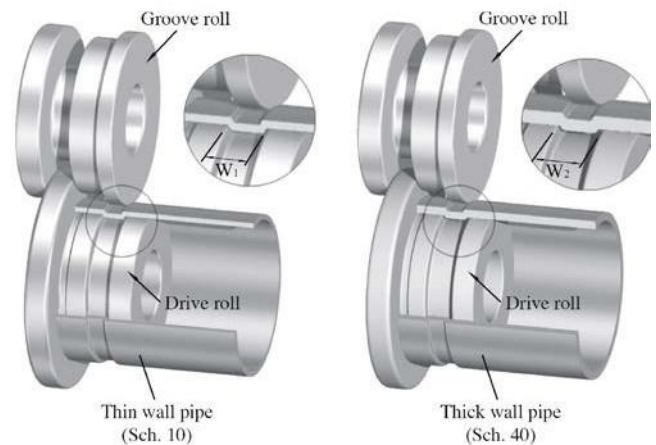
Pipe ends must be square cut. Always use a pipe band-saw or automatic round-saw for cutting pipe. The maximum allowable tolerances from square ends are .03"/0.8mm for sizes up to 3 1/2"/90 mm; 0.045"/1.2 mm for 4" thru 6"/100 mm thru 150 mm and 0.060"/1.6 mm for sizes 8"/200 mm and above.



Pipe Size	G (max)
~3 1/2"	0.030"(0.8 mm)
4 ~ 6"	0.045"(1.2 mm)
8" ~	0.060"(1.6 mm)

Applicable pipe wall thickness

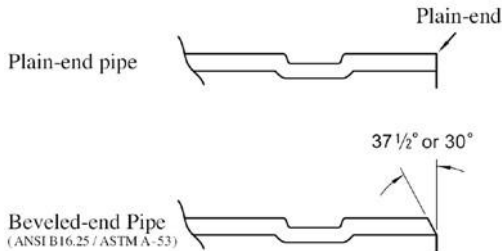
Roll grooves are generally applicable to 0.375"/9.5 mm thick or thinner wall carbon steel pipe, stainless steel pipe, copper tube and aluminum pipe depending on the type of roll-grooving machine and roll set being used. Different wall thicknesses and sizes require the use of different roll sets as with Sch. 10 and Sch. 40 pipe as shown.



Different roll set (Groove & Drive roll)
W2 should be wider than W1

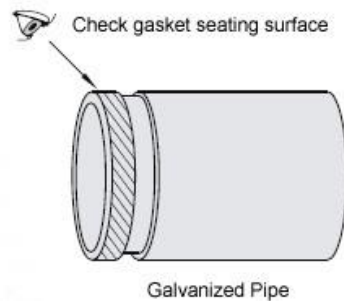
Plain end pipe and beveled end pipe

While plain-end pipe is preferred, the use of beveled end pipe is acceptable providing that the wall thickness is 0.375"/9.5 mm or thinner and the bevel is $37\frac{1}{2}\pm 2\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ or 30° as specified in ANSI B16.25 and ASTM A-53 respectively.



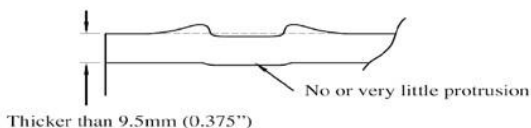
Galvanized pipe

Galvanized pipe is acceptable as long as the gasket seating surface is smooth and free from scale and imperfections that could affect gasket sealing. Whenever you remove welding beads or projections from the sealing surface of galvanized pipe, use caution so as to not overgrind the surface. After grinding, always apply a proper rust prevention coating to this area.



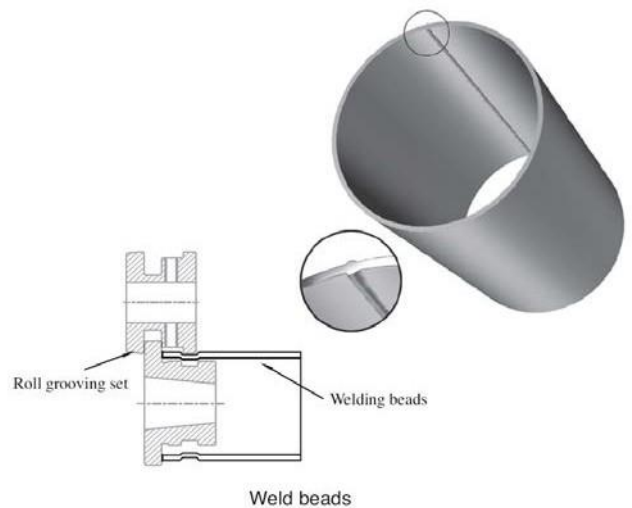
Heavy wall pipe

When you attempt to roll-groove pipe thicker than 0.375"/9.5 mm, the metal may deform and heap up on both sides of the groove rather than radially deforming and protruding on the inside of the pipe. The extra heaped metal on the sealing surface may preclude the coupling housings from making metal-to-metal contact, which could lead to joint failure. In such a case, you should grind off any such extra metal to achieve a flat and smooth sealing surface. A proper rust preventative coating must be applied on the ground surface. Shurjoint strongly recommends the processing of cut-grooves on heavy or thick wall pipe.



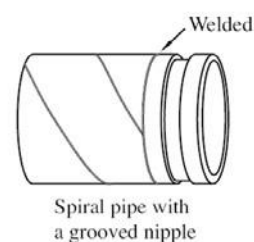
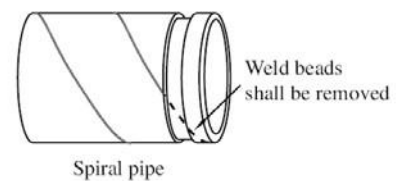
Weld Beads

ERW pipe is one of the most popular types of pipe used today. Depending on the individual pipe and manufacturer, welding beads may remain on the surface (inside and out) of the pipe. Always remove harmful weld beads near the pipe ends as they can cause rattling of the roll grooving machine resulting in inaccurate grooves.



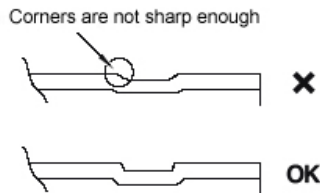
Spiral welded pipe

Spiral welded pipe may be used as long as the weld beads are removed from the gasket seating surface. It is also acceptable and recommended to weld a grooved end nipple to the pipe end as shown below. Whenever you remove weld beads or projections from the gasket seating surface, use caution so as to not over-grind the surface. After grinding, always apply a proper rust-prevention coating to this area.



Stainless steel pipe

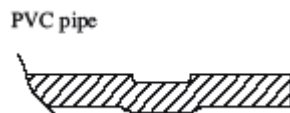
Stainless steel pipe in general is more difficult to groove than carbon steel pipe, as it is more difficult to achieve defined groove corners on stainless pipe. Grooves that are not defined and have too much of a radius could result in joint failure. Care must be taken to process grooves as defined as possible. For this reason, roll-groove machine manufacturers offer a variety of roll sets depending on the pipe material and wall thickness being grooved. Always select the correct roll set for the pipe being grooved.



Caution: If the same roll-set that has been used for carbon steel pipe is used on stainless steel pipe, rust or scale may be transferred to the stainless steel pipe during processing of the groove. Thus we recommend the use of a separate roll set specifically for use with stainless steel pipe. Also use caution to keep roll grooved stainless steel pipe dry prior to installation.

PVC pipe

The same roll set used for carbon steel pipe can be used on applicable PVC pipe. Because PVC is much softer than carbon steel, care must be taken to groove the pipe slowly and with less pressure.

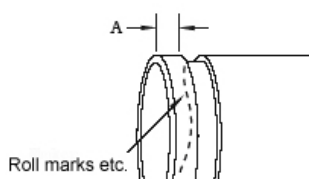


Copper tubing

As copper tubing is thinner than carbon steel pipe, always use a roll set specifically designed for use on copper tubing.

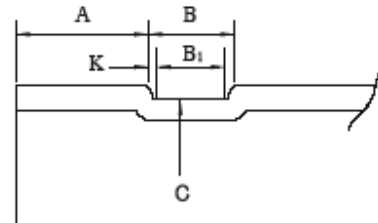
Gasket seating surface (A)

The exterior surface of the gasket seating area shall be free from any indentations, projections, roll marks or other harmful defects such as loose paint, scale, dirt, chips, grease and rust.



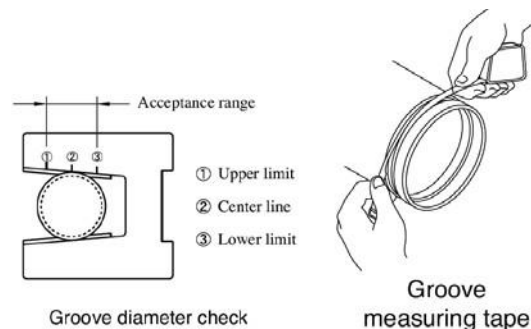
Roll groove profile

Roll grooves should be as defined as possible. To achieve optimum joint performance the "K" dimension should be as small as possible. When processing a roll groove the machine operator should manage the feed pressure of the upper roll set so as to achieve the best possible groove profile.



Groove diameter (C)

The groove diameters are average values. The groove must be of uniform depth around the entire pipe circumference. Use a Shurjoint groove gage or groove measuring tape to check the groove diameter.



Or you can use a coupling housing for a quick check after verification of the groove dimensions. When using a housing segment as a reference always make up a sample and verify the diameter is within the acceptable range. If the housing fits well you may choose to use this as a reference gauge.

