

Field joint coating systems for 3LPP and 3LPE coated pipe



Flame sprayed field Joint coatings

- Polyethylene up to 80°C operating temperature
- Polypropylene up to 110°C operating temperature

Design Aims

- Simple field joint coating application, avoid complex, expensive equipment, minimise carbon footprint.
- Avoid use of elevated preheat temperatures = speeds up the operation and eliminates risk of damage to line coating.
- Minimum steps in application procedure = easy to apply, easy to inspect = repetitive quality.
- Use of high performance Novalac liquid coating as base coat, guarantees high performance.
- Use of high performance, flame spray topcoats developed to give total melt/seal to outer 3LPE /3LPP coating.



Traditional FJC system used in Canada on 3LPE needs 2 uses of induction coil to install, especially in cold weather.



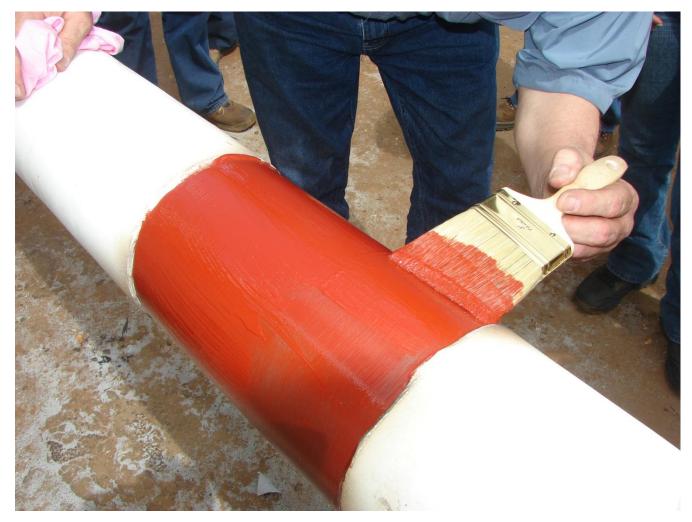


Procedure:

- Apply Novalac base coat by brush or roller.
- Dry flock first PE/PP powder layer onto wet Novalac base coat.
- With IR heater heat FJC surface area to >50°C to melt PE/PP powder and cure Novalac.
- Flame spray PE/PP topcoat.



Liquid Novalac base coat



Flocking PP powder onto wet base coat





Flocking PP powder onto wet base coat





Flame spray Polypropylene



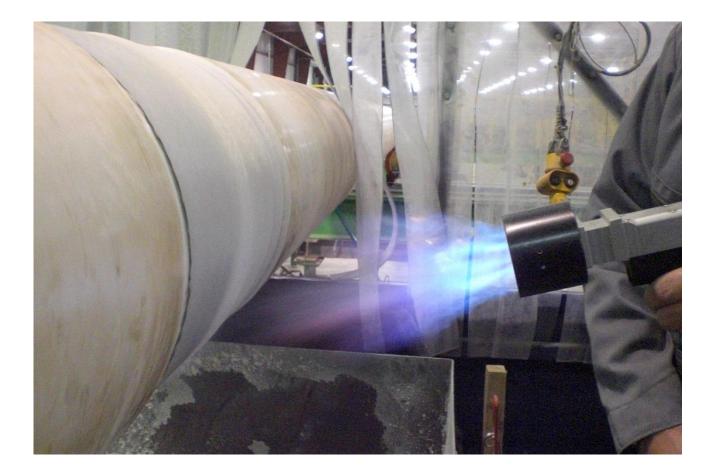


Flame spray Polypropylene





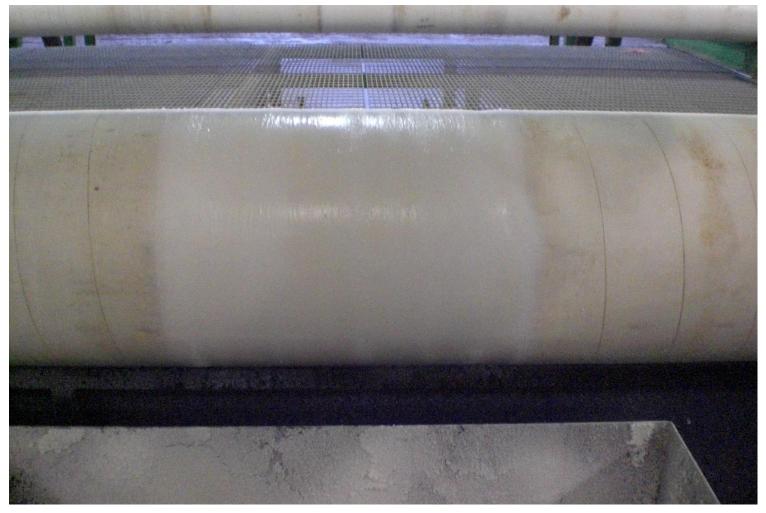
Flame Spray – up to 5 times faster than previous flame spray systems







Finished PP Field Joint 2–5mm thick





Finished PP Field Joint





Finished PP Field Joint





Can be flushed immediately for tie-in burial or lay barge work





Finished joint totally compatible with line coating







PE system basecoat applied and flock in process





Flock layer melted and ready for top coat





Finished PE joint 2.5-5mm thick



IR heater for preheating and curing of Novalac. Lighter/cleaner/lower cost than induction coils



Coatsol flame spray equipment crate with water and oil separators and dehumidifier. Connect to 30 CFM compressor and propane gas bottle to start work.





Manoeuvrable and lightweight Installation Equipment



PP Physical Properties

Oxidative Induction Time (at 220°C)	ISO 21809-1: (ISO 11357-6)	>40 Minutes
Cathodic Disbondment 28 days @ 90°C	CAN/CSA-Z245.20	<5mm radial
Adhesion after hot water soak 28 days @ 80°C	CAN/CSA-Z245.20	Class 1
Peel Strength @ 23°C (over Novalac)	ISO 2180-39: Annex D	>12 N/mm
Peel Strength @ 90°C (over Novalac)	ISO 21809-3: Annex D	>5 N/mm
Hardness @ 25°C	ASTM D-2240 Shore D	>60
Flexibility @ 0°C	CAN/CSA-Z245.20	No cracks @ 3°C PDD
Impact resistance @ 23°C	DIN 30670	>20 Joules
Tensile Elongation (at break) of topcoat @ 25°C (after flame spraying)	ASTM D-638	10%
Taber Abrasion topcoat	ASTM D-4060/84, H18 500Gm load 1000 cycles	55 mg weight loss
Vicat Softening Point	ISO 306	116°C
Applied thickness for system	Min' recommended	2.0 mm

Key Advantages

Excellent in-service performance properties

- Low pre-heat temperatures <50°C. No risk to line coating integrity
- Low carbon footprint
- Lightweight, manoeuvrable, installation equipment
- No electric power required
- Easily installed in cold weather without induction heating
- Manpower reduced compared to other systems
- Complete melt with line coating at overlap
- Superior performance to sleeves, FBE based alternatives
- Simple inspection unlike sleeves or FBE based systems

Key Advantages

- Environmentally friendly. Low carbon footprint. VOC free base coat and inert topcoat powders
- Easy inspection ensures quality every joint; no possibility of entrapped air as with shrink sleeves or other laminated systems
- Fast and easy repair method

Main applications

- Field joint coating on 3LPE + 3LPP
- Repairs to damaged 3LPE + 3LPP
- Coating of induction bends and accessories on 3-layer coated projects
- Rehabilitation of live pipelines to replace failing plant coating or FJC. No need to stop flow in the line

Application Limitations

No Limit on size of pipe. Bigger = more difficult for sleeves in terms of voids and for FBE based systems, bigger = larger coils and cost rises greatly. There is no practical size limitation for either of the two Coatsol flame sprayed systems described