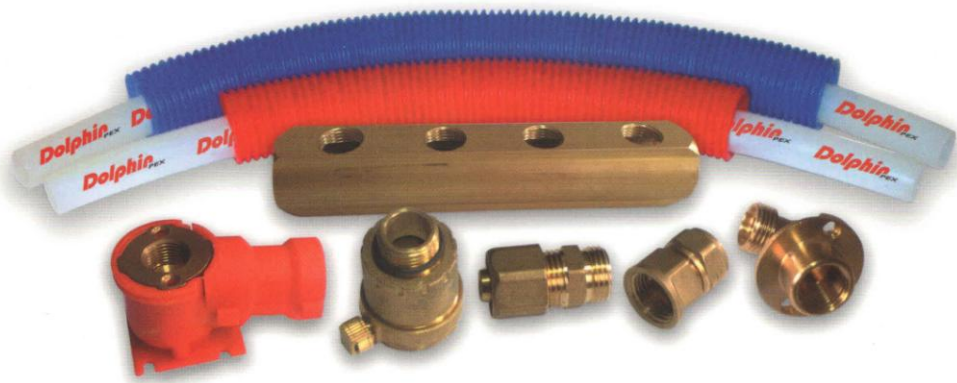


Dolphin^{PEX}



تأسست شركة الميسرة لصناعة البلاستيك عام ٢٠٠٨ وهي من اكبر الشركات الاردنية لصناعة الانابيب والقطع البلاستيك من مواد الـ **UPVC** والـ **CPVC** والـ **PPR** والـ **PEX** والـ **HDPE**

يتم انتاج القطع والانابيب البلاستيكية بأحدث الماكينات الموردة من قبل أشهر المصنعين العالميين في مجال تكنولوجيا السحب والحقن وبإشراف فريق فني مؤهل وذلك لضمان أعلى مستويات الجودة لخدمة القطاعات الصناعية والزراعية والسكان في الاردن وفي الدول المجاورة .

إن نجاح ونمو شركة الميسرة لصناعة وتجارة البلاستيك يقوم على ثلاثة دعائم رئيسية هي: الزبائن، الموظفون والتكنولوجيا.

الزبائن: إن جميع موارد وقدرات الشركة موجهة نحو تحقيق الهدف الأعلى الذي يتمثل بطموحنا : أن نكون شركاء يعتمد عليهم على المدى الطويل لزيائننا لأننا نقدم أعلى مستويات الجودة في الخدمة والمنتج النهائي وبكلفة معقولة .

الموظفون: الموظفون هم أهم الأصول في الشركة ، إن إخلاصهم وتحفزهم نحو تقديم أفضل الخدمات للزيائننا في بيئة عمل صحية ومأمونة هو السبب الرئيسي لنجاحنا .

التكنولوجيا: إن اعتمادنا على أحدث ما توصلت اليه التكنولوجيا في إنتاجنا وإدارة عملياتنا هو عنصر أساسي وفعال في تقدمنا على المنافسين .

أهدافنا : تهدف شركة الميسرة لصناعة وتجارة البلاستيك أن تكون الشركة الرائدة في مجال تصنيع الأنابيب والقطع البلاستيكية في السوق الاردني والشرق الاوسط وذلك عن طريق تقديم أعلى مستويات الجودة في الخدمة والمنتج النهائي

وتعد شركتنا من أشهر الموردين في مجال الأنابيب البلاستيكية الى دولة العراق والاردن وهي ذو خبرة كبيرة في مجال تجارة الانابيب البلاستيكية وقطعها .

وأصبحت الشركة من أقوى المصانع الاردنية في هذا المجال وأصبحت شركة الميسرة من أشهر المصانع في دولة العراق بالإضافة الى الاسواق الخارجية الاخرى مثل دولة اليمن والمغرب العربي والسودان بالإضافة للسوق المحلي الاردني .

والله ولي التوفيق

Introduction

Dolphin_{PEX} (Cross - linked polyethylene)

A polymer is a macromolecule made up of a high number of basic units called monomers. Technically relevant polymers are classified according to their physical characteristics as thermoplastics (plastics), elastomers and thermosetting polymers (diomers).

Polyethylene is a thermoplastic material formed by numerous long chains. Even at moderately high temperatures below the melting point - the material starts to acquire a significant degree of fluidity. The excellent qualities of this material are thus limited by the working temperature. With the cross-linking process, the molecules of the polyethylene are bonded to form a more complex structure and the chemical reaction of cross-linking transforms the product from thermoplastic to thermosetting. The material undergoes a structural change that improves many of its features such as abrasion, chemical resistance and mechanical resistance through time.

Cross linking considerably reduces the material degree of fluidity so that its performance is greatly enhanced. In addition to increased performance at high temperatures cross linked polyethylene maintains the excellent properties of thermoplastics.

Cross-linking greatly increases the safety margin and produces pipes that easily meet international specifications for hot water and heating systems. Cross-linked polyethylene pipes can never be fully cross-linked because this would make them too brittle and highly prone to stress cracking however too little cross linking may not lead to the expected increase in the material performance compared to pure polyethylene ones.

The task is then to find a degree of cross linking which would result in the best mechanical strength while retaining the flexibility needed for working with pipe and at the same time eliminate any stress cracking. The degree of cross-linking ranges from 65% to 89% depending on the cross-linking process used. There are different ways of cross-linking polyethylene. However since this material has no functional units with linking capacity, it is necessary to add another component to it.

A • peroxide method

Extrusion takes place at less than 160 - 170°C to prevent the peroxides mixed with the polyethylene from decomposing and starting to cross link prematurely. This involves low production speeds and very high pressures. Cross-linking always takes place in line but after the pipes calibration, with the extruded pipe passing through a chamber at a temperature of 200 - 230°C which sets off the chemical process of cross-linking the minimum degree of cross linking allowed method is 70%.

B. Silane method

Cross-linking takes place with the creation of chemical bonds due to the presence of silanes. While some of the cross-linking occurs in the extruder, the majority actually takes place in a second stage during which the bars or coils of pipe are placed in a water bath at 70 - 95°C the cross linking process is started by the water and the temperature; it is then accelerated by the addition of a suitable catalyst in this case the minimum degree of cross linking obtained is 65%.

C. Radiation method

This is a physical cross-linking process obtained by using sources that irradiate electromagnetic waves. Radiation (nuclear process) or high power electrons & radiation (electron bombardment process). In this case the minimum degree of cross-linking is 60%.

Fields of applications

Dolphin PEX Pipes are for

Hot and cold water supply using the 'Pipe in Pipe'

- Traditional water supply systems.
- Traditional heating systems using radiators and convectors
- Under - floor heating systems
- Compressed air distribution networks
- Air conditioning applications
- Transportations of chemicals in the industry

Mechanical Properties:

Physical and mechanical properties of **Dolphin** pipe

PROPERTY	UNIT	VALUE	METHOD
Density at 23 °C	Kg/m ³	944	ASTM D - 792
Melt flow rate at 190 °C weight 2.16 kg (MFR 190/2.16)	G/10.min	0.33	Suppliers test method
Tensile strength at break	Mpa	20	ASTM D - 638
Elongation at break	%	400	ASTM D - 638
Tensile creep modulus			ISO R527
At -40 °C	Mpa	2240	
At 0 °C	Mpa	1350	
At 23 °C	Mpa	870	
Flexural creep modulus			Iso 178
At -40 °C	Mpa	498	
At 0 °C	Mpa	312	
At 23 °C	Mpa	183	
Hot elongation , 15 min, 200 C, 0.2 N/mm .			Iec 811
On load	%	30	
After cooling	%	0	
Softening point temperature vIcat	C°	126	ASTM D-1525
Specific heat at 23° C	KJ/kg.K	1.92	
Thermal conductivity	W/m.k	0.38	
Linear thermal expansion coefficient	k ⁻¹	1.9.10 ⁻⁴	ADTM D-696

Advantage of **Dolphin**_{PEX} Pipe

1 Resistance to chemical and electrochemical corrosion

Dolphin_{PEX} is highly resistant to both acid and alkalines as a result it can be used to convey such chemical substance without reducing its physical and mechanical properties.

Given that **Dolphin**_{PEX} is a bad conductor of electricity, it is not prone to destruction by stray current, which perforates metal pipe systems.

2 Resistance to abrasion

Dolphin_{PEX} pipes are highly resistant to abrasion. this feature makes them suitable for conveying solids in water or relining operations where the outer wall of the pipe slides along the inner wall of the pipe to be relined absence of scale and

mould Metal pipes are rough inside this causing scaling which reduces the bore of the pipe

Plastic pipes on the other hand are extremely smooth so that the risk of obstruction caused by the build of scale and

3 Low head loss

The surface of plastics is extremely smooth as it is free from the cracks and micro flows, typical of metal pipes traditionally used for conveying water. this feature results in high flow rates and low head losses.

4 Low thermal conductivity

The low load conductivity of plastics with respect to metal is a very important factor in energy saving the thermal conductivity of pex being a mere 0.38 w/m c as against 45 w/m c for 52w/m c for cast iron and 348 w/m c for copper.

plastics pipe in fact reduce the formation of condensate on the outer surface, which is not the case with metal pipes

5 Low noise

One of the main features of pex is its high coefficient of acoustic insulation, which considerably reduces the noise level during operation. Even in presence of water hammering

6 Rheological memory

This is a particular feature of pex when the pipe is heated to the softening temperature of around 130 C (i.e. the temperature at which the material becomes transparent) it is possible for the pipe to return to its original shape. this means that wrong bending or squashing can be easily corrected. However operation must not be done on piping with

7- Excellent workability

Dolphin_{pe} pipes used in private dwelling usually come in coils. since this material is extremely lightweight they can be handled without any special equipment, The average specific weight of pex is 0.95g/cm as against 7.85 g/cm for steel and 8.9 g/cm for copper. A 100meter coil of 2- mm pipe diameter 16 mm Weighs around 9 kg . Cold bending of **Dolphin_{pe}** pipes can be done without any particular equipment. the radiuses of curvature can be up to eight times the diameter of the pipe .hot bending is necessary for very small curvatures or high -pipe diameters the pipe is heated by hot air to the softening temperature when it becomes transparent it can be shaped as required once the pipe cools it keeps its new shape .due to its rheological memory, wrong bending can be corrected by reheating and repeating the operation.

8- Long life

Taking in to account the normal pressure and temperature values in private dwellings and thanks to the excellent properties of **Dolphin_{pe}** piping system made up using this material have a life expectancy comparable to that of masonry A pipe undergoes mechanical stress because of the inside pressure and thermal stress due to the temperature considering the property of **Dolphin_{pe}** the working temperature can range from - 100 °C to +110 °C. At working temperature below 0 °C the pipe does not become brittle, as metal pipes typically do. However this does not mean that the pipe can withstand the huge stresses generated by the water freezing and expanding inside the pipe.

At temperatures above 0 °C, the regression curve of **Dolphin_{pe}** gives the working pressure values for different temperatures for a working life of 50 years.

9- Non- toxicity

Dolphin_{pe} pipes are hygienically and toxicologically suitable for conveying drinking water and meet the most rigorous standards.

Dolphin_{PEX} Range

Dolphin_{PEX} pipes are produced in conformity with different standards every size has one or more standard references

Outside Diameter	Wall thickness	Inside Diameter	Standard
De(mm)	S (mm)	Di (mm)	
15	2.0	11.0	UNI9338-PN10-SDR11
15	2.5	10.0	UNI 9338 - PN16-SDR7.4
16	1.5	13.0	NFT54-085-S5-SDR 11 UNE EN ISO 15875 -S5-SDR11 DIN 16892-S5-SDR11
16	1.8	12.4	UNE EN ISO 15875- S 4-SDR9 DIN 16892 -S4-SDR 9
16	2.0	12.0	UNI 9338 -PN 10 - SDR 11 DIN 16892-S3. 15-SDR 7.3
16	2.2	11.6	UNI 9338 -PN 16 - SDR 7.4 UNE EN ISO 15875-S3.2 -SDR 9 DIN 16892-S3.15-SDR 7.3
18	2.0	14.0	UNI 9338-PN 10-SDR11
18	2.5	13.0	UNI 9338 -PN 16-SDR7.4
20	1.9	16.2	UNE EN ISO 15875-S5-SDR 11 NF T 54-085-S5-SDR11 DIN 16892-S5-SDR 11
20	2.0	16.0	UNI 9338-PN10-SDR11 ² DIN 16892-S3.15-SDR 7.3
20	2.8	14.4	UNI 9338-PN 16-SDR7.4 UNE EN ISO 15875-S3.2-SDR 7.4 DIN 16892-S3.15-SDR 7.3
22	2.0	18.0	UNI9338-PN 10-SDR 11
22	3.0	16.0	UNI9338-PN 16-SDR7.4
25	2.3	20.4	UNI 9338-PN 10-SDR 11 UNE EN ISO 15875-S5-SDR4 NF T 54-085-S5- SDR 11 DIN 16892-S5-SDR 11
25	3.5	18.0	UNI 9338-PN 16-SDR7.4 ISO 15875-S3.2-SDR 7.4
32	2.9	26.2	UNE ISO 15875-S5-SDR 11 NF T 54-085-S5-SDR 11 DIN 16892-S5-SDR 11
32	3.0	26.0	UNI 9338 -PN 10-SDR 11 DIN 16892-S3.15-SDR 7.3
32	4.4	23.2	UNI 9338-PN 16-SDR 7.4 UNE EN ISO 15875 -S3.2-SDR 7.4 DIN 16892-S3.12-SDR 7.3

Corrugated conduits range

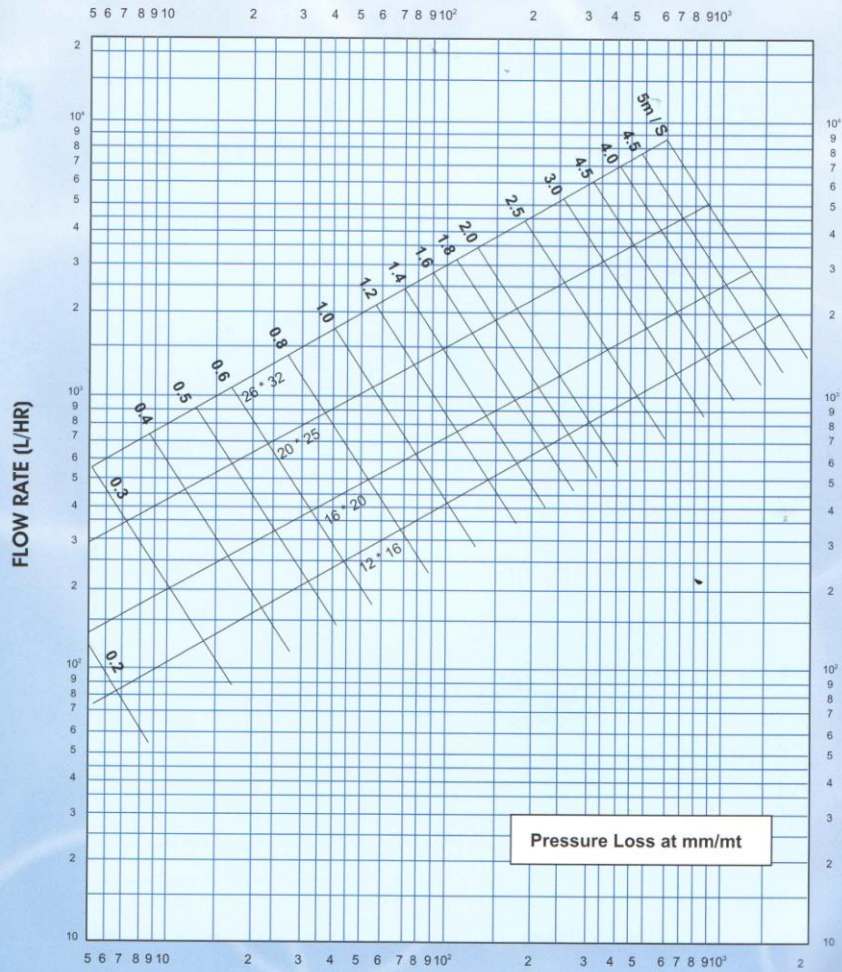
Also New **Dolphin_{PEX}** produce corrugated conduits which are made of virgin high density polyethylene material to insure high flexibility .in case the conduit is accidentally squeezed with a load it is capable to regain its original shape after the load is removed.

item	Out side diameter	colour
Corrugated conduits	19 mm	Blue/Red
Corrugated conduits	25mm	Blue/Red
Corrugated conduits	32mm	Blue/Red
Corrugated conduits	40mm	Blue/Red
Corrugated conduits	50mm	Blue/Red

Working pressure of **Dolphin_{PEX}**

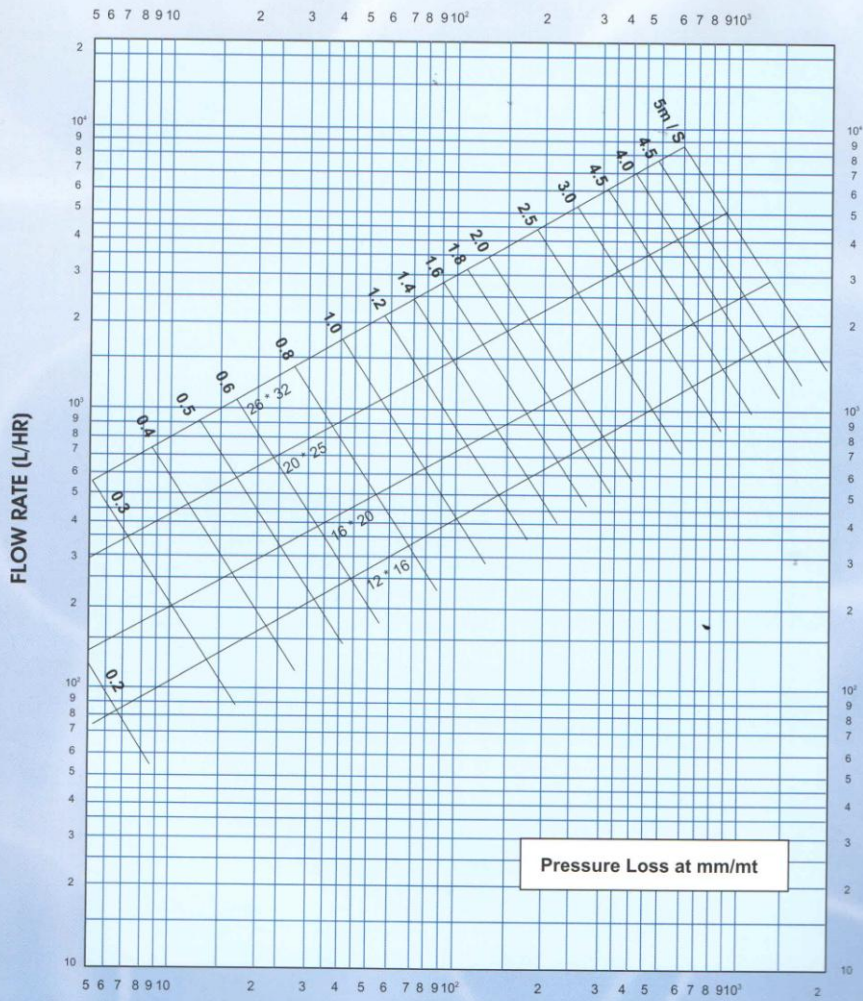
Operating temperature (C)	Service life (years)	Operating pressure (bar)
20	50	12.5
40	50	10.4
60	50	8.0
70	50	7.0
80	25	6.0
90	10	5.5
95	10	5.0

Water Temperature +50 °C



PRESSURE MONOGRAM

Water Temperature +80 °C



Pressure Loss at mm/mt

PRESSURE MONOGRAM

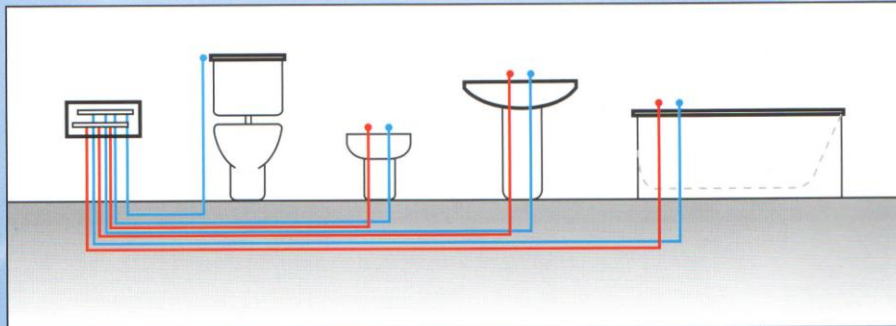
Water supply systems

Dolphin_{ex} pipes are used to convey hot and cold drinking water under pressure in low-temperature cooling and heating systems (radiating panel systems) and in high-temperature ones (radiator systems up to 90 °C). Given the exceptional properties of this material, the pipes can be used for conveying gas and chemical substances and in drainage systems. Finally they are the preferred type to use in relining operation given their high resistance to abrasion.

Sanitary distribution systems

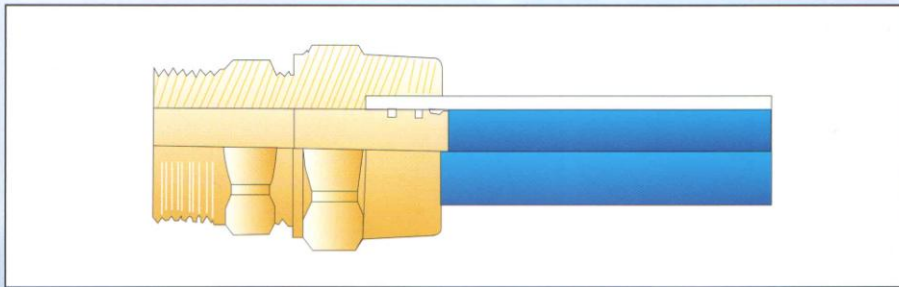
Given the excellent properties of **Dolphin_{ex}**, the pipe made from this material are largely used to build up systems to distribute hot and cold drinking water. **Dolphin_{ex}** pipes are actually highly resistant to corrosion, they are non-toxic and given that their coefficient of acoustic insulation is high, the noise transmission is considerably reduced. **Dolphin_{ex}** pipes applied in sanitary systems are usually placed inside a blue or red corrugated pipe (pipe-in-pipe system) which makes it easy to find out the kind of circuit as well as quickly and easily to replace pieces of pipe which have been damaged. Its lightness and the easiness of its hot and cold bending make the product laying easy. As a matter of fact, bends of eight times the pipe's diameter can be made without using any fitting. However, since cross-linked polyethylene cannot be either melted or glued, it is necessary to use mechanical fitting to make narrower bends, branches, and connections.

Water distribution in sanitary systems



Mechanical fittings to joint **Dolphin** pipes can be either screwing fitting or press - fittings either brass or steel screwing fittings are made in three components; the fitting body, seal sleeve ,a screw nut .While tightening, the screw nut operates on the sleeve deforming and pressing it onto the fitting body as well as onto the pipe. The O-ring placed onto the sleeve makes the hydraulic seal possible

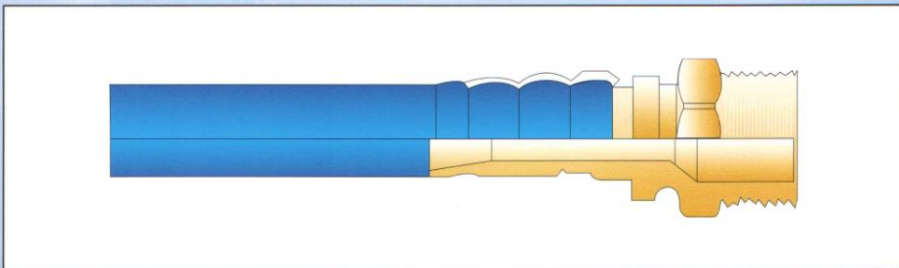
Screwing fitting



Press- fittings are made of a fitting body - which can be made from either brass, steel or even a synthetic material (technopolymers) and from a steel seal sleeve.

Tightening results from the sleeve which is deformed by an electric - pneumatic tool that presses it on the external surface of the pipe The pressure the pipe exerts on the O-rings placed on the fitting body makes the hydraulic seal possible

Press-fitting



Dolphin PEX

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