

# Servi-Sert Interchange & Servi-Sert Retro-Fit



# Presentation Overview

- Explanation of scenarios
  - Ohio natural gas utilities
  - Washington Gas Light
- Solutions Developed
  - Servi-Sert Interchange
  - Servi-Sert Tee Retro-Fit
- Questions

# Ohio Riser Scenario



- An independent study identified problems associated with the installation of “field assembled” risers.
- Study concluded that seal failures of compression style service heads could potentially occur (due to a variety of factors) resulting in gas leakage.
- The problem: costly replacement of these risers due to excavation and restoration of customer’s lawns, sidewalks and other features of the home
- Initial solution: completely excavate and replace the suspect riser with a “factory assembled” riser.

# Ohio Riser Scenario continued

- Ohio utilities sought an alternative solution to costly riser replacement.
- Guidelines for the project:
  - Use field-proven technology
  - quick and easy installation
  - Use common tools
  - Minimize property intrusion and restoration costs



# Connect with integrity, safety, and speed



## Servi-Sert® Interchange Installation Instructions

- 11 Stab the SVS onto the tubing until the threads reach the flex casing.
- 12 Thread the SVS head into the flex until the flex contacts the shoulder of the SVS as shown in the illustration to the right.
- 13 Verify that the polyethylene tubing has been completely stabbed by visually inspecting the windows in the stiffener. If the polyethylene tubing is not visible, use the T-handle expansion tool to properly locate tubing.
- 14 Perform leak test procedures as specified by your company.

Note: This product must be installed by a qualified operator.



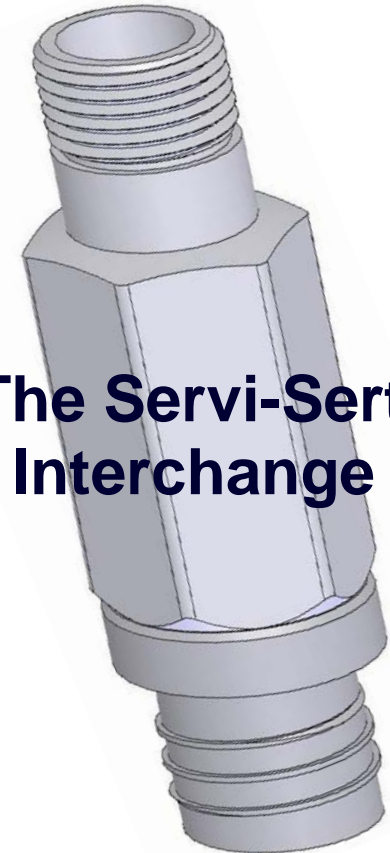
- 1 Unscrew the existing head and remove the stiffener, plastic spacer, and gripper from the old riser.
- 2 Disassemble the riser bracket.
- 3 Remove the swivel nut per your company's approved removal method.
- 4 Using a utility knife, cut the vinyl jacket horizontally 4" below the top of the 1 CTS polyethylene tubing or 6" below the top of the 1-1/4" IPS tubing. Make a vertical cut upwards from the horizontal cut. Remove the vinyl jacket, exposing the steel conduit.
- 5 Unwind the conduit down to the vinyl jacket and trim using a pair of tin-snips. Remove any burrs or sharp edges on the conduit that may hinder installation.

CAUTION: Keep the edges of the conduit away from the polyethylene tubing during removal to prevent the tubing from becoming scratched.

- 6 Using the fitting body as a reference, use a soft marking utensil to mark the PE tubing at the proper distance from the top of the flex casing to the fitting shoulder (1 CTS) or stab depth groove (1-1/4" IPS).
- 7 Check the tubing for any scratches below the mark.
- 8 Using tubing cutters, cut the tubing level on the mark.
- 9 Chamfer the outside diameter of the tubing using an Elster Perfection chamfering tool.
- 10 Remove the protective plastic caps, and lubricate the flex threads on the bottom of the Servi-Sert (SVS) with silicone grease.



## The Servi-Sert® Interchange



United States  
EP-80004.3-EN-P - June 2009  
Supersedes EP-80004.2-EN-P

# Field Photos

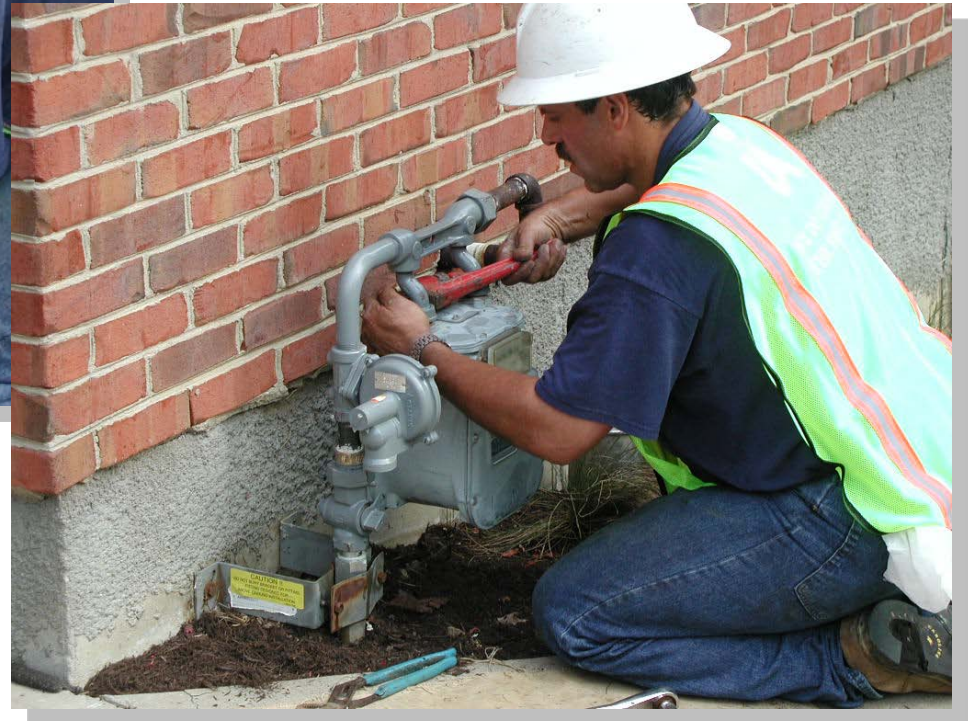


•Old service head is cut off and removed from the existing flex



•Interchange Head is stabbed onto PE service tubing

# Field Photos



# A secure connection...



A measured stab depth PLUS visual indicators insure a gas tight connection



PE tubing shows through slotted stiffener



Elapsed time – 20 minutes



# Benefits of the Interchange Process

- Minimal excavation at the job site - no expensive restoration, excellent PR with customers
- Simple process requiring very few tools
- Entire process takes less than 30 minutes
- *The Perfection Interchange process has proven to greatly reduce rise replacement costs.*

# Washington Gas Light Scenario



- Steel welded tapping tees that are leaking or potentially could leak at the outlet of the tee where service line is connected.
- Compression-style coupling on the outlet of the tee identified as the specific potential leak point.
- WGL determined the welded tapping tee base, tower and outlet portion was still in good condition, functional and safe, but wanted a method of replacing the compression connection.
- The problem: replacement of the tee would be costly, require a welder and a greater area of excavation and restoration.
- WGL was seeking a creative alternative solution utilizing proven technology while taking advantage of any potential cost savings.

# Product Images



Thank you

