
USACE / NAVFAC / AFCEA UFGS-15556A (February 2005)

Preparing Activity: USACE Superseding
UFGS-15556A (February 2002)

UNIFIED FACILITIES GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS

References are in agreement with UMRL dated 23 June 2005

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DIVISION 15 - MECHANICAL

SECTION 15556A

FORCED HOT WATER HEATING SYSTEMS USING WATER AND STEAM HEAT EXCHANGERS

02/05

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SECTION 15556A

FORCED HOT WATER HEATING SYSTEMS USING WATER AND STEAM HEAT EXCHANGERS 02/05

NOTE: This guide specification covers the requirements for forced hot water heating system using a steam or high temperature water heat exchanger.

Comments and suggestions on this guide specification are welcome and should be directed to the technical proponent of the specification. A listing of technical proponents, including their organization designation and telephone number, is on the Internet.

Recommended changes to a UFGS should be submitted as a Criteria Change Request (CCR).

Use of electronic communication is encouraged.

Brackets are used in the text to indicate designer choices or locations where text must be supplied by the designer.

This guide specification includes tailoring options for low temperature systems, steam systems, and high and medium temperature systems. Selection or deselection of a tailoring option will include or exclude that option in the section, but editing the resulting section to fit the project is still required.

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

NOTE: This paragraph is used to list the publications cited in the text of the guide specification. The publications are referred to in the text by basic designation only and listed in

this paragraph by organization, designation, date, and title.

Use the Reference Wizard's Check Reference feature when you add a RID outside of the Section's Reference Article to automatically place the reference in the Reference Article. Also use the Reference Wizard's Check Reference feature to update the issue dates.

References not used in the text will automatically be deleted from this section of the project specification when you choose to reconcile references in the publish print process.

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA)

AWWA C606 (2004) Grooved and Shouldered Joints

AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY (AWS)

AWS A5.8 (1992) Filler Metals for Brazing and Braze Welding

ASME INTERNATIONAL (ASME)

ASME B1.20.1 (1983; R 2001) Pipe Threads, General Purpose, Inch

ASME B16.1 (1998) Cast Iron Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings

ASME B16.11 (2002) Forged Fittings, Socket-Welding and Threaded

ASME B16.15 (1985; R 2004) Cast Bronze Threaded Fittings Classes 125 and 250

ASME B16.18 (2002) Cast Copper Alloy Solder Joint Pressure Fittings

ASME B16.21 (1992) Nonmetallic Flat Gaskets for Pipe Flanges

ASME B16.22 (2002) Wrought Copper and Copper Alloy Solder Joint Pressure Fittings

ASME B16.26 (1988) Cast Copper Alloy Fittings for Flared Copper Tubes

ASME B16.3 (1998) Malleable Iron Threaded Fittings

ASME B16.34 (1996) Valves Flanged, Threaded, and Welding End

ASME B16.39	(1998) Malleable Iron Threaded Pipe Unions
ASME B16.4	(1998) Gray Iron Threaded Fittings
ASME B16.5	(2003) Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings
ASME B16.9	(2003) Factory-Made Wrought Steel Buttwelding Fittings
ASME B31.1	(2004) Power Piping
ASME B40.100	(2000) Pressure Gauges and Gauge Attachments
ASME BPVC SEC IX	(2001) Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code; Section IX, Welding and Brazing Qualifications
ASME BPVC SEC VIII D1	(2001) Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code; Section VIII, Pressure Vessels Division 1 - Basic Coverage

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A 105/A 105M	(2003) Carbon Steel Forgings for Piping Applications
ASTM A 106/A 106M	(2004b) Seamless Carbon Steel Pipe for High-Temperature Service
ASTM A 183	(2003) Carbon Steel Track Bolts and Nuts
ASTM A 193/A 193M	(2004c) Alloy-Steel and Stainless Steel Bolting Materials for High-Temperature Service
ASTM A 234/A 234M	(2004) Piping Fittings of Wrought Carbon Steel and Alloy Steel for Moderate and High Temperature Service
ASTM A 47/A 47M	(1999) Ferritic Malleable Iron Castings
ASTM A 515/A 515M	(2003) Pressure Vessel Plates, Carbon Steel, for Intermediate- and Higher-Temperature Service
ASTM A 516/A 516M	(2004) Pressure Vessel Plates, Carbon Steel, for Moderate- and Lower-Temperature Service
ASTM A 53/A 53M	(2004a) Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless
ASTM A 536	(1984; R 2004) Ductile Iron Castings
ASTM A 653/A 653M	(2004a) Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process

ASTM A 733	(2003) Welded and Seamless Carbon Steel and Austenitic Stainless Steel Pipe Nipples
ASTM B 251	(2002e1) General Requirements for Wrought Seamless Copper and Copper-Alloy Tube
ASTM B 251M	(1997; R 2003) General Requirements for Wrought Seamless Copper and Copper-Alloy Tube (Metric)
ASTM B 265	(2003) Titanium and Titanium Alloy Strip, Sheet, and Plate
ASTM B 32	(2004) Solder Metal
ASTM B 333	(2003) Nickel-Molybdenum Alloy Plate, Sheet, and Strip
ASTM B 395/B 395M	(2002) U-Bend Seamless Copper and Copper Alloy Heat Exchanger and Condenser Tubes
ASTM B 424	(1998a) Ni-Fe-Cr-Mo-Cu Alloy (UNS N08825 and UNS N08221)* Plate, Sheet, and Strip
ASTM B 62	(2002) Composition Bronze or Ounce Metal Castings
ASTM B 650	(1995; R 2002) Electrodeposited Engineering Chromium Coatings on Ferrous Substrates
ASTM B 687	(1999) Brass, Copper, and Chromium-Plated Pipe Nipples
ASTM B 75	(2002) Seamless Copper Tube
ASTM B 75M	(1999) Seamless Copper Tube (Metric)
ASTM B 813	(2000e1) Liquid and Paste Fluxes for Soldering of Copper and Copper Alloy Tube
ASTM B 828	(2002) Making Capillary Joints by Soldering of Copper and Copper Alloy Tube and Fittings
ASTM B 88	(2003) Seamless Copper Water Tube
ASTM B 88M	(2003) Seamless Copper Water Tube (Metric)
ASTM D 1248	(2004) Polyethylene Plastics Extrusion Materials for Wire and Cable
ASTM D 1384	(2004) Corrosion Test for Engine Coolants in Glassware
ASTM D 2000	(2003ae1) Rubber Products in Automotive Applications

ASTM D 3308 (2001) PTFE Resin Skived Tape
ASTM D 596 (2001) Reporting Results of Analysis of Water

EXPANSION JOINT MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (EJMA)

EJMA Stds (2003) EJMA Standards

HYDRONICS INSTITUTE DIVISION OF GAMA (HYI)

HYI-005 (2004) I=B=R Ratings for Boilers,
Baseboard Radiation and Finned Tube
(Commercial)

MANUFACTURERS STANDARDIZATION SOCIETY OF THE VALVE AND FITTINGS
INDUSTRY (MSS)

MSS SP-25 (1998) Standard Marking System for Valves,
Fittings, Flanges and Unions

MSS SP-58 (2002) Pipe Hangers and Supports -
Materials, Design and Manufacture

MSS SP-69 (2002) Pipe Hangers and Supports -
Selection and Application

MSS SP-70 (1998) Cast Iron Gate Valves, Flanged and
Threaded Ends

MSS SP-71 (1997) Gray Iron Swing Check Valves,
Flanged and Threaded Ends

MSS SP-80 (2003) Bronze Gate, Globe, Angle and Check
Valves

MSS SP-85 (2002) Cast Iron Globe & Angle Valves,
Flanged and Threaded Ends

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (NEMA)

NEMA 250 (2003) Enclosures for Electrical Equipment
(1000 Volts Maximum)

PLUMBING-HEATING-COOLING ContractorS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION (PHCC)

NAPHCC NSPC (2003) National Standard Plumbing Code

1.2 SUBMITTALS

NOTE: Review submittal description (SD) definitions
in Section 01330 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES and edit the
following list to reflect only the submittals
required for the project. Submittals should be kept
to the minimum required for adequate quality control.

A "G" following a submittal item indicates that the
submittal requires Government approval. Some

submittals are already marked with a "G". Only delete an existing "G" if the submittal item is not complex and can be reviewed through the Contractor's Quality Control system. Only add a "G" if the submittal is sufficiently important or complex in context of the project.

For submittals requiring Government approval on Army projects, a code of up to three characters within the submittal tags may be used following the "G" designation to indicate the approving authority. Codes for Army projects using the Resident Management System (RMS) are: "AE" for Architect-Engineer; "DO" for District Office (Engineering Division or other organization in the District Office); "AO" for Area Office; "RO" for Resident Office; and "PO" for Project Office. Codes following the "G" typically are not used for Navy, Air Force, and NASA projects.

Choose the first bracketed item for Navy, Air Force and NASA projects, or choose the second bracketed item for Army projects.

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for [Contractor Quality Control approval.] [information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government.] The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01330 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Heating System

Detail drawings consisting of a complete list of equipment and material, including manufacturer's descriptive and technical literature, performance charts and curves, catalog cuts, and installation instructions. Drawings shall also contain complete wiring and schematic diagrams and any other details required to demonstrate that the system has been coordinated and will properly function as a unit. Drawings shall show proposed layout and anchorage of equipment and appurtenances and equipment relationship to other parts of the work including clearances for maintenance and operation.

SD-03 Product Data

Spare Parts

Spare parts data for each different item of material and equipment specified.

Welding

[_____] copies of qualified procedures and list of names and identification symbols of qualified welders and welding operators, prior to welding operations.

Framed Instructions

Proposed diagrams, instructions, and other sheets, prior to posting. The instructions shall show wiring and control diagrams and complete layout of the entire system. The instructions shall include, in typed form, condensed operating instructions explaining preventive maintenance procedures, methods of checking the system for normal safe operation and procedures for safely starting and stopping the system.

SD-06 Test Reports

Testing and Cleaning

Performance test reports in booklet form showing all field tests performed to adjust each component and all field tests performed to prove compliance with the specified performance criteria, upon completion and testing of the installed system. Each test report shall indicate the final position of controls.

Water Treatment Testing

The water quality test report shall identify the chemical composition of the heating water. The report shall include a comparison of the condition of the water with the chemical company's recommended conditions. Any required corrective action shall be documented within the report.

SD-07 Certificates

Bolts

Written certification that the bolts furnished comply with the requirements of this specification, provided by the bolt manufacturer. The certification shall include illustrations of product-required markings, the date of manufacture, and the number of each type of bolt to be furnished based on this certification.

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Operation and Maintenance Manuals

[Six] [_____] copies of operation and [six] [_____] copies of maintenance manuals for the equipment furnished. One complete set, prior to performance testing and the remainder upon acceptance. Operating manuals shall detail the step-by-step procedures required for system startup, operation, and shutdown. Operating manuals shall include the manufacturer's name, model number, parts list, and brief description of all equipment and their basic operating features. Maintenance manuals shall list routine maintenance procedures, water treatment procedures, possible breakdowns and repairs, and troubleshooting guides. Maintenance manuals shall include piping and equipment layout and simplified wiring and control diagrams of the system as installed. Manuals shall be provided prior to the field training course.

1.3 QUALIFICATIONS

Procedures and welders shall be qualified in accordance with the code under which the welding is specified to be accomplished.

1.4 DELIVERY AND STORAGE

All equipment delivered and placed in storage shall be stored with protection from the weather, excessive humidity and excessive temperature variation; and dirt, dust, or other contaminants.

1.5 FIELD MEASUREMENTS

The Contractor shall become familiar with all details of the work, verify all dimensions in the field, and shall advise the Contracting Officer of any discrepancy before performing the work.

1.6 SPARE PARTS

The Contractor shall submit spare parts data for each different item of material and equipment specified, after approval of the related submittals and not later than [_____] months prior to the date of beneficial occupancy. The data shall include a complete list of parts and supplies, with current unit prices and source of supply.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

NOTE: This guide specification covers low temperature forced hot water heating systems using water temperatures of 99 degrees C (210 degrees F) and less, at a working pressure of 207 kPa (30 psig) using a steam or high temperature water heat exchanger. A steam supply pressure of approximately 689 kPa (100 psig) and a high water temperature of 177 to 232 degrees C (350 to 450 degrees F) were used in preparation of this specification. The high temperature water portion of this specification may be used for medium water temperature system of 121 to 177 degrees C (250 to 350 degrees F) if the tests and class of valves, fittings, and piping are adjusted for the temperature and pressure required, but not less than 68 kg (150 pound) class system. The designer should consider all pressure reductions such as pump suction and system cool-down effects and should not consider any pressure increases such as pump discharge heads and system heat-up effects when determining the high or medium temperature water system pressurization required to prevent flash steaming and water hammer.

2.1 GENERAL MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

2.1.1 Standard Products

Materials and equipment shall be the standard products of a manufacturer regularly engaged in the manufacture of such products and shall essentially duplicate items that have been in satisfactory use for at least 2 years

prior to bid opening. Equipment shall be supported by a service organization that is, in the opinion of the Contracting Officer, reasonably convenient to the site.

2.1.2 Nameplates

Each major item of equipment shall have the manufacturer's name, address, type or style, model or serial number, and catalog number on a plate secured to the item of equipment.

2.1.3 Equipment Guards and Access

Belts, pulleys, chains, gears, couplings, projecting setscrews, keys, and other rotating parts exposed to personnel contact shall be fully enclosed or guarded in accordance with OSHA requirements. High temperature equipment and piping exposed to contact by personnel or where it creates a potential fire hazard shall be properly guarded or covered with insulation of a type specified. [Catwalks, operating platforms, ladders, and guardrails shall be provided where shown and shall be constructed in accordance with Section 05500 METAL: MISCELLANEOUS AND FABRICATIONS.]

2.1.4 Asbestos Prohibition

Asbestos and asbestos-containing products shall not be used.

2.1.5 Electrical Work

**NOTE: Select standard efficiency for motors used
less than 750 hours per year and high efficiency for
motors used over 750 hours per year.**

Electrical motor driven equipment specified shall be provided complete with motors, motor starters, and controls. Electric equipment (including motor efficiencies), and wiring shall be in accordance with Section 16402 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. [Standard] [High efficiency] motors shall be used. Electrical characteristics shall be as specified or indicated. Motor starters shall be provided complete with thermal overload protection and other appurtenances necessary for the motor control specified. Each motor shall be of sufficient size to drive the equipment at the specified capacity without exceeding the nameplate rating of the motor. Manual or automatic control and protective or signal devices required for the operation specified, and any control wiring, conduit, and connection to power required for controls and devices but not shown shall be provided.

2.2 PIPING, TUBING, AND FITTINGS

**NOTE: Copper tubing and steel pipe will be
considered as competitive unless one is not
applicable for service.**

2.2.1 General

Piping, tubing, and fittings shall be as follows:

- a. Low temperature water piping shall be black steel or copper tubing

with cast iron, malleable iron or steel, solder-joint, flared-tube or grooved mechanical joint fittings.

- b. Steam pipe shall be black steel with malleable iron or steel fittings.
- c. Condensate return piping shall be black steel Schedule 80 with cast iron or malleable iron, Class 250 minimum.
- d. High temperature water piping shall be black steel, Schedule 40.
- e. Vent piping shall be black steel, Schedule 40, with black malleable iron fittings.

2.2.2 Steel Pipe

Pipe shall conform to ASTM A 53/A 53M or ASTM A 106/A 106M, Grade A or B, black steel, Schedule 40, unless otherwise specified. Steel pipe to be bent shall be ASTM A 53/A 53M, Grade A, standard, or Grade B, extra strong weight. Steam pipe shall be ASTM A 53/A 53M Grade A.

2.2.3 High Temperature Water Piping

Piping shall be Type S for 40 mm 1-1/2 inches and smaller, Type S or Type E for pipe 50 mm 2 inches and larger, schedule 40 steel conforming to ASTM A 53/A 53M, Grade B; or to ASTM A 106/A 106M, Grade B.

2.2.4 Gauge Piping

Piping shall be copper tubing for [steam] [and] [low temperature water]. [Black steel, ASTM A 106/A 106M, seamless, Grade A pipe shall be used for high temperature.]

2.2.5 Copper Tubing

Tubing shall conform to ASTM B 88, ASTM B 88M, Type K or L. Tubing for compressed air tubing shall conform to ASTM B 251M ASTM B 251.

2.2.6 High Temperature Water Fittings

Fittings shall be steel welding fittings conforming in physical and chemical properties to ASTM A 234/A 234M. Buttwelding fittings shall conform to ASME B16.9. Socket welded fittings shall conform to ASME B16.1. Screwed fittings, when required, shall be black forged steel, 2000-pound class, conforming to ASME B16.11. Flanges shall be serrated or raised-faced type.

2.2.7 Malleable Iron Pipe Fittings

Fittings shall conform to ASME B16.3, type required to match adjacent piping.

2.2.8 Cast Iron Pipe Fittings

Fittings shall conform to ASME B16.1 or ASME B16.4 type required to match adjacent piping.

2.2.9 Steel Pipe Fittings

Fittings shall have the manufacturer's trademark affixed in accordance with MSS SP-25 so as to permanently identify the manufacturer.

2.2.9.1 Welded Fittings

Welded fittings shall conform to ASTM A 234/A 234M with WPA marking. Butt welded fittings shall conform to ASME B16.9, and socket welded fittings shall conform to ASME B16.11.

2.2.9.2 Grooved Mechanical Fittings

Standard fittings shall be of malleable iron conforming to ASTM A 47/A 47M, Grade 32510, or ductile iron conforming to ASTM A 536, Grade 65-45-12. Fittings may also be constructed of steel, conforming to ASTM A 106/A 106M, Grade B or ASTM A 53/A 53M.

2.2.9.3 Grooved Mechanical Pipe Joints

NOTE: Gasket material must be specified: EPDM for temperatures to 110 degrees C (230 degrees F); Buna-N for temperatures to 82 degrees C (180 degrees F). Review manufacturer's data for other requirements and limits. Do not use for steam.

Pipe joints shall conform to AWWA C606. Grooved mechanical joint fittings shall be full flow factory manufactured forged steel fittings. Fittings, couplings, gaskets, and pipe grooving tool or grooved end pipe shall be products of the same manufacturer. Mechanical pipe couplings shall be of the bolted type and shall consist of a housing fabricated in two or more parts, a synthetic rubber gasket, and nuts and bolts to secure unit together. Housings shall be of malleable iron conforming to ASTM A 47/A 47M, Grade 32510 or ductile iron conforming to ASTM A 536, Grade 65-45-12. Coupling nuts and bolts shall be of steel and conform to ASTM A 183. Gaskets shall be of molded synthetic rubber, Type [EPDM] [Buna-N] with central cavity, pressure responsive configuration and shall conform to ASTM D 2000.

2.2.10 Joints and Fittings for Copper Tubing

Wrought copper and bronze fittings shall conform to ASME B16.22 and ASTM B 75M ASTM B 75. Cast copper alloy fittings shall conform to ASME B16.18 and ASTM B 828. Flared fittings shall conform to ASME B16.26 and ASTM B 62. Adaptors may be used for connecting tubing to flanges and threaded ends of valves and equipment. Extracted brazed tee joints produced with an acceptable tool and installed as recommended by the manufacturer may be used. Cast bronze threaded fittings shall conform to ASME B16.15. Grooved mechanical joints and fittings shall be designed for not less than 862 kPa 125 psig service and shall be the product of the same manufacturer. Grooved fitting and mechanical coupling housing shall be ductile iron conforming to ASTM A 536. Gaskets for use in grooved joints shall be molded synthetic polymer of pressure responsive design and shall conform to ASTM D 2000 for circulating medium up to 110 degrees C 230 degrees F. Grooved joints shall conform to AWWA C606. Coupling nuts and bolts for use in grooved joints shall be steel and shall conform to ASTM A 183.

2.2.11 Steel Flanges

Flanged fittings including flanges, bolts, nuts, bolt patterns., etc. shall be in accordance with ASME B16.5 class 150 and shall have the manufacturers trademark affixed in accordance with MSS SP-25. Flange material shall conform to ASTM A 105/A 105M. Flanges for high temperature water systems shall be serrated or raised-face type. Blind flange material shall conform to ASTM A 516/A 516M cold service and ASTM A 515/A 515M for hot service. Bolts shall be high strength or intermediate strength with material conforming to ASTM A 193/A 193M.

2.2.12 Pipe Threads

Pipe threads shall conform to ASME B1.20.1.

2.2.13 Nipples

Nipples shall conform to ASTM A 733 or ASTM B 687, standard weight.

2.2.14 Unions

Unions shall conform to ASME B16.39, type to match adjacent piping.

2.2.15 Adapters

Adapters for copper tubing shall be brass or bronze for soldered fittings.

2.2.16 Dielectric Waterways

Dielectric waterways shall conform to the tensile strength and dimensional requirements specified in ASME B16.39. Waterways shall have metal connections on both ends to match adjacent piping. Metal parts of dielectric waterways shall be separated so that the electrical current is below 1 percent of the galvanic current which would exist upon metal-to-metal contact. Dielectric waterways shall have temperature and pressure rating equal to or greater than that specified for the connecting piping. Dielectric waterways shall be internally lined with an insulator specifically designed to prevent current flow between dissimilar metals. Dielectric flanges shall meet the performance requirements described herein for dielectric waterways.

2.2.17 Grooved Mechanical Joints

Rigid grooved pipe joints may be provided in lieu of unions, welded, flanges or screwed piping connections at chilled water pumps and allied equipment, and on aboveground pipelines in serviceable locations, if the temperature of the circulating medium does not exceed 110 degrees C 230 degrees F. Flexible grooved joints will not be permitted, except as vibration isolators adjacent to mechanical equipment. Rigid grooved joints shall incorporate an angle bolt pad design which maintains metal-to-metal contact with equal amount of pad offset of housings upon installation to insure positive rigid clamping of the pipe. Designs which can only clamp on the bottom of the groove or which utilize gripping teeth or jaws, or which use misaligned housing bolt holes, or which require a torque wrench or torque specifications, will not be permitted. Rigid grooved pipe couplings shall be used with grooved end pipes, fittings, valves and strainers. Rigid couplings shall be designed for not less than 862 kPa 125 psi service and appropriate for static head plus the pumping head, and shall provide a water-tight joint. Grooved fittings and couplings, and

grooving tools shall be provided from the same manufacturer. Segmentally welded elbows shall not be used. Grooves shall be prepared in accordance with the coupling manufacturer's latest published standards. Grooving shall be performed by qualified grooving operators having demonstrated proper grooving procedures in accordance with the tool manufacturer's recommendations. The Contracting Officer shall be notified 24 hours in advance of test to demonstrate operator's capability, and the test shall be performed at the work site, if practical, or at a site agreed upon. The operator shall demonstrate the ability to properly adjust the grooving tool, groove the pipe, and verify the groove dimensions in accordance with the coupling manufacturer's specifications.

2.2.18 Flexible Pipe Connectors

Flexible pipe connectors shall be designed for 1.034 MPa 125 psi or 1.034 MPa 150 psi service as appropriate for the static head plus the system head, and 121 degrees C 250 degrees F. Connectors shall be installed where indicated. The flexible section shall be constructed of rubber, tetrafluoroethylene resin, or corrosion-resisting steel, bronze, monel, or galvanized steel. Materials used and the configuration shall be suitable for the pressure, vacuum, temperature, and circulating medium. The flexible section may have threaded, welded, soldered, flanged, grooved, or socket ends. Flanged assemblies shall be equipped with limit bolts to restrict maximum travel to the manufacturer's standard limits. Unless otherwise indicated, the length of the flexible connectors shall be as recommended by the manufacturer for the service intended. Internal sleeves or liners, compatible with circulating medium, shall be provided when recommended by the manufacturer. Covers to protect the bellows shall be provided where indicated.

2.3 MATERIALS AND ACCESSORIES

2.3.1 Iron and Steel Sheets

2.3.1.1 Galvanized Iron and Steel

Galvanized iron and steel shall conform to ASTM A 653/A 653M, with general requirements conforming to ASTM A 653/A 653M. Gauge numbers specified are Manufacturer's Standard Gauge.

2.3.1.2 Uncoated (Black) Steel

Uncoated (black) steel shall conform to [____], composition, condition, and finish best suited to the intended use. Gauge numbers specified refer to Manufacturer's Standard Gauge.

2.3.2 Solder

Solder shall conform to ASTM B 32. Solder and flux shall be lead free. Solder flux shall be liquid or paste form, non-corrosive and conform to ASTM B 813.

2.3.3 Solder, Silver

Silver solder shall conform to AWS A5.8.

2.3.4 Thermometers

Mercury shall not be used in thermometers. Thermometers shall have brass,

malleable iron, or aluminum alloy case and frame, clear protective face, permanently stabilized glass tube with indicating-fluid column, white face, black numbers, and a 225 mm 9 inch scale, and thermometers shall have rigid stems with straight, angular, or inclined pattern.

2.3.5 Gauges

Gauges shall conform to ASME B40.100.

2.3.6 Gaskets for Flanges

Composition gaskets shall conform to ASME B16.21. Gaskets shall be nonasbestos compressed material in accordance with ASME B16.21, 6.6 mm 1/16 inch thickness, full face or self-centering flat ring type. Gaskets shall contain aramid fibers bonded with styrene butadiene rubber (SBR) or nitrile butadiene rubber (NBR). NBR binder shall be used for hydrocarbon service. Gaskets shall be suitable for pressure and temperatures of piping system.

2.3.7 Polyethylene Tubing

Low-density virgin polyethylene shall conform to ASTM D 1248, Type I, Category 5, Class B or C.

2.3.8 Bellows-Type Joints

**NOTE: Select bellows-type or slip-type to satisfy
specific design conditions.**

Joints shall be flexible, guided expansion joints. Expansion element shall be of stainless steel. Bellows-type expansion joints shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of EJMA Stds and ASME B31.1 with internal liners.

2.3.9 Expansion Joints

Expansion joints shall provide for either single or double slip of connected pipes, as required or indicated, and for not less than the traverse indicated. Joints shall be designed for hot water working pressure not less than [_____] kPa psig and shall be in accordance with applicable requirements of EJMA Stds and ASME B31.1. Joints shall be designed for packing injection under full line pressure. End connections shall be flanged or beveled for welding as indicated. Joints shall be provided with anchor base where required or indicated. Where adjoining pipe is carbon steel, the sliding slip shall be seamless steel plated with a minimum of 0.0508 mm 2 mils of hard chrome conforming to ASTM B 650. Joint components shall be fabricated from material equivalent to that of the pipeline. Initial settings shall be made in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations to compensate for ambient temperature at time of installation. Pipe alignment guides shall be installed as recommended by joint manufacturer, but in any case shall not be more than 1.5 m 5 feet from expansion joint except for lines 100 mm 4 inches or smaller, guides shall be installed not more than 600 mm 2 feet from the joint. Service outlets shall be provided where indicated.

2.3.10 Flexible Ball Joints

Flexible ball joints shall be constructed of alloys as appropriate for the

service intended. Where so indicated, the ball joint shall be designed for packing injection under full line pressure to contain leakage. Joint ends shall be threaded (to 50.8 mm 2 inches only), grooved, flanged or beveled for welding as indicated or required and shall be capable of absorbing a minimum of 15-degree angular flex and 360-degree rotation. Balls and sockets shall be of equivalent material as the adjoining pipeline. Exterior spherical surface of carbon steel balls shall be plated with 0.0508 mm 2 mils of hard chrome conforming to ASTM B 650. Ball type joints shall be designed and constructed in accordance with ASME B31.1 and ASME BPVC SEC VIII D1, where applicable. Flanges where required shall conform to ASME B16.5. Gaskets and compression seals shall be compatible with the service intended.

2.3.11 Pipe Hangers, Inserts, and Supports

Pipe hangers, inserts, and supports shall conform to MSS SP-58 and MSS SP-69.

2.4 VALVES FOR LOW TEMPERATURE WATER HEATING AND STEAM SYSTEMS

**NOTE: Valves apply to low temperature water heating
or low pressure steam systems. Delete for high or
medium temperature water systems.**

2.4.1 Check Valves

**NOTE: Indicate the type of valves, vertical lift or
horizontal, on the drawings.**

Sizes 65 mm 2-1/2 inches and less, bronze shall conform to MSS SP-80, Type 3 or 4, Class 125. Sizes 80 mm 3 inches through 300 mm 24 inches, cast iron shall conform to MSS SP-71, Type III or IV, Class 125.

2.4.2 Globe Valves

Sizes 65 mm 2-1/2 inches and less, bronze shall conform to MSS SP-80, Type 1, 2 or 3, Class 125. Sizes 80 mm 3 inches through 300 mm 12 inches, cast iron shall conform to MSS SP-85, Type III, Class 125.

2.4.3 Angle Valves

Sizes 65 mm 2-1/2 inches and less, bronze shall conform to MSS SP-80, Type 1, 2 or 3, Class 125. Sizes 80 mm 3 inches through 300 mm 12 inches, cast iron shall conform to MSS SP-85, Type III, Class 125.

2.4.4 Gate Valves

Sizes 65 mm 2-1/2 inches and less, bronze shall conform to MSS SP-80, Type 1 or 2, Class 125. Sizes 80 mm 3 inches through 1200 mm 48 inches, cast iron shall conform to MSS SP-70, Type I, Class 125, Design OT or OF (OS&Y), bronze trim.

2.4.5 Air Vents

NOTE: Air vent locations will be indicated on

drawings; distinguish between manual vents and automatic air vents.

Air vents shall be provided at all piping high points in water systems, with block valve in inlet and internal check valve to allow air vent to be isolated for cleaning and inspection. Outlet connection shall be piped to nearest open site or suitable drain, or terminated 300 mm 12 inches above finished grade. Pressure rating of air vent shall match pressure rating of piping system. Body and cover shall be cast iron or semi-steel with stainless steel or copper float and stainless steel or bronze internal parts. Air vents installed in piping in chase walls or other inaccessible places shall be provided with an access panel.

2.4.6 Balancing Valves

Balancing valves shall have meter connections with positive shutoff valves.

An integral pointer shall register degree of valve opening. Valves shall be calibrated so that flow in L/minute gpm can be determined when valve opening in degrees and pressure differential across valve is known. Each balancing valve shall be constructed with internal seals to prevent leakage and shall be supplied with preformed insulation. Valves shall be suitable for 121 degrees C 250 degrees F temperature and working pressure of the pipe in which installed. Valve bodies shall be provided with tapped openings and pipe extensions with shutoff valves outside of pipe insulation. The pipe extensions shall be provided with quick connecting hose fittings for a portable meter to measure the pressure differential. One portable differential meter shall be furnished. The meter suitable for the operating pressure specified shall be complete with hoses, vent, and shutoff valves and carrying case. In lieu of the balancing valve with integral metering connections, a ball valve or plug valve with a separately installed orifice plate or venturi tube may be used for balancing. Plug valves and ball valves 200 mm 8 inches or larger shall be provided with manual gear operators with position indicators.

2.4.7 Automatic Flow Control Valves

NOTE: In any facility where technological and occupancy requirements indicate that load imbalances cannot be tolerated and there is a need for automatic control ensuring constant hydronic flow, the design will incorporate automatic flow control valves indicating there location and capacity on the drawings.

The valves shall be designed to be sensitive to pressure differential across the valve to provide the required opening. The valves shall be selected for the flow required and provided with a permanent nameplate or tag carrying a record of the factory-determined flow rate and flow control pressure levels. Valves shall control the flow within 5 percent of the tag rating. Valves shall be suitable for the maximum operating pressure of 862 kPa 125 psi or 150 percent of the system operating pressure, whichever is greater. [Where the available system pressure is not adequate to provide the minimum pressure differential that still allows flow control, the system pump head shall be increased.] Valves shall be suitable for the maximum system operating temperature and pressure. Valve materials shall be same as specified for low temperature heating system check, globe, angle

and gate valves. Valve operator shall be the electric motor type or pneumatic type as applicable. Valve operator shall be capable of positive shutoff against the system pump head.

2.4.8 Gravity Flow Control Valves

Ends shall be soldered, threaded, or flanged type as applicable, and designed for easy cleaning without disconnecting piping. Valves for copper tubing shall be bronze. Valves shall prevent flow due to gravity when circulators are off.

2.4.9 Radiator Valves

Automatic thermostatic radiator valves shall be self-contained [direct sensor] [remote sensor] [wall thermostat] controlled nonelectric temperature control valves. Valve bodies shall be constructed of chrome plated brass and shall be angle or straight pattern as indicated, with threaded or brazed end connections. Valve disc shall be of ethylene propylene or composition material. Thermostatic operators shall be a modulating type consisting of a sensing unit counter balanced by a spring setting.

2.5 VALVES FOR HIGH AND MEDIUM TEMPERATURE WATER SYSTEMS

NOTE: Valves apply to high and medium temperature water systems and high pressure steam systems. Delete for low temperature water heating systems or low pressure steam systems.

2.5.1 Check Valves

NOTE: Indicate the type of valves, vertical lift or horizontal, on the drawings.

Sizes 65 mm 2-1/2 inches and less, bronze shall conform to MSS SP-80, Class 300. Sizes 80 mm 3 inches through 600 mm 24 inches, steel shall conform to ASME B16.34, Class 300 minimum, flanged ends, swing disc; water, oil gas or steam service to 454 degrees C 850 degrees F.

2.5.2 Globe Valves

Sizes 65 mm 2-1/2 inches and less, bronze shall conform to MSS SP-80, Type 1, 2 or 3, Class 300 minimum. Sizes 80 mm 3 inches through 600 mm 24 inches, steel shall conform to ASME B16.34, Class 300 minimum, flanged ends; water, oil, gas, or steam service to 454 degrees C 850 degrees F.

2.5.3 Angle Valves

Sizes 65 mm 2-1/2 inches and less, bronze shall conform to MSS SP-80, Type 1, 2 or 3, Class 300 minimum. Sizes 80 mm 3 inches through 600 mm 24 inches, steel shall conform to ASME B16.34, Class 300 minimum, flanged ends; water, oil, gas, or steam service to 454 degrees C 850 degrees F.

2.5.4 Gate Valves

Sizes 65 mm 2-1/2 inches and less, bronze shall conform to MSS SP-80, Type 1, or 2, Class 300 minimum. Sizes 80 mm 3 inches through 600 mm 24 inches, steel shall conform to ASME B16.34, Class 300 minimum, flanged ends; water, oil, gas or steam service to 454 degrees C 850 degrees F. Gate shall be split wedge (double disc) type.

2.6 COLD WATER CONNECTIONS

Connections shall be provided which include consecutively in line a strainer, backflow prevention device, and water pressure regulator. The backflow prevention device shall be provided as indicated and in compliance with Section 15400 PLUMBING, GENERAL PURPOSE.

2.6.1 Strainers

Basket or Y-type strainers shall be the same size as the pipelines in which they are installed. Strainer bodies shall be rated for [0.862] [1.72] MPa [125] [250] pound service, with bottoms drilled and plugged. Bodies shall have arrows cast on the sides to indicate the direction of flow. Each strainer shall be equipped with a removable cover and sediment basket. Basket shall not be less than 0.795 mm (22 gauge) 22 gauge and shall have perforations to provide a net free area through the basket of at least four times that of the entering pipe.

2.6.2 Pressure Regulating Valve

Valve shall be a type that will not stick nor allow pressure to build up on the low side. Valve shall be set to maintain a terminal pressure approximately 35 kPa 5 psi in excess of the static head on the system and shall operate within a 138 kPa 20 psi variation regardless of initial pressure and without objectionable noise under any condition of operation.

2.7 FLASH TANK

Tank shall be sized and installed as indicated, and shall be of welded construction utilizing black steel sheets not less than 3.175 mm (11 gauge) 11 gauge. Tank shall be provided with a handhole and with tapping for the condensate returns, drip lines, vent line, and condensate discharge line to the condensate receiver. Discharge line shall be equipped with a float trap. Tank shall be ASME rated for [_____] kPa psig in accordance with ASME BPVC SEC VIII D1.

2.8 EXPANSION TANK

Pressurization system shall include a replaceable diaphragm-type captive air expansion tank which will accommodate the expanded water of the system generated within the normal operating temperature range, limiting this pressure increase at all components in the system to the maximum allowable pressure at those components. The only air in the system shall be the permanent sealed-in air cushion contained in the diaphragm-type tank. Sizes shall be as indicated. Expansion tank shall be welded steel, constructed, tested and stamped in accordance with ASME BPVC SEC VIII D1 for a working pressure of [862] [_____] kPa [125] [_____] psig and precharged to the minimum operating pressure. Tank air chamber shall be fitted with an air charging valve. Tank shall be supported by steel legs or bases for vertical installation or steel saddles for horizontal installations.

2.9 AIR SEPARATOR TANK

External air separation tank shall be steel, constructed, tested, and stamped in accordance with ASME BPVC SEC VIII D1 for a working pressure of [862] [_____] kPa [125] [_____] psi. The capacity of the air separation tank indicated is minimum.

2.10 STEAM TRAPS

NOTE: Applicable to steam systems only. A schedule of steam trap selection will be located on drawings showing trap orifice size, capacity (kg/hr (#/hr)), and pressure drop (kPa (psi)), for each trap required. Delete steam traps not required.

2.10.1 Float Traps

Capacity, working pressure, and differential pressure of the traps shall be as indicated.

2.10.2 Float-and-Thermostatic Traps

Traps shall be designed for a steam working pressure of approximately 103 kPa 15 psig, but shall operate with a supply pressure of approximately 35 kPa 5 psig. The capacity of the traps shall be as indicated. Trap capacity shall be based on a pressure differential of 2 kPa 1/4 psi. Each float-and-thermostatic trap shall be provided with a hard bronze, monel, or stainless steel valve seat and mechanism and brass float, all of which can be removed easily for inspection or replacement without disturbing the piping connections. Inlet to each trap shall have a cast iron strainer, either an integral part of the trap or a separate item of equipment.

2.10.3 Bucket Traps

Traps shall be inverted or vertical bucket type with automatic air discharge. Traps shall be designed for a working pressure of 1034 kPa 150 psig, but shall operate under a steam supply pressure of approximately 276 to 690 kPa 40 to 100 psig as required. Each trap shall have a heavy body and cap of fine-grained, gray cast iron. The bucket shall be made of brass; the mechanism of hard bronze; the valve and seat of stainless or monel; or each of equivalent material. Traps shall be tested hydrostatically under a pressure of 1.38 MPa 200 psig. Traps shall have capacities as indicated when operating under the specified working conditions. A strainer shall be installed in the suction connection of each trap. Impact operated traps, impulse-operated traps, or thermodynamic traps with continuous discharge may be installed in lieu of bucket traps, subject to approval. Thermostatic traps designed for a steam working pressure suitable for the application may be furnished in lieu of the traps specified above. Thermostatic traps shall be equipped with valves and seats of stainless steel or monel metal, and shall have capacities based on a pressure differential not in excess of the following:

Steam Working Pressure, kPa (psi)	Differential, kPa (psi)
172 - 345 (25-50)	138 (20)

Steam Working Pressure, kPa (psi)	Differential, kPa (psi)
621 - 689 (90-100)	552 (80)

Steam Working Pressure, psi	Differential, psi
25-50	20
90-100	80

2.11 HEAT EXCHANGERS

NOTE: The following information applicable to the project will be indicated on the drawings:

- a. Capacity of heat exchanger in liters per minute (gpm).
- b. Supply and return temperatures of low temperature water in degrees C (degrees F).
- c. Supply and return temperatures of high or medium temperature water in degrees C (degrees F).
- d. Steam pressure in kPa (psig).
- e. Pressure drops in mm (feet) of water or kPa (psig).
- f. Fouling allowances for steam or high temperature water and for low temperature water will be determined by the system designer. Recommended allowances are listed in the Tubular Exchanger Manufacturers Association (TEMA) Standards. Insert system fouling allowance in blank space.

Heat exchangers shall be multiple pass shell and U-tube type or plate and frame type as indicated, to provide low temperature hot water for the heating system when supplied with [steam] [or] [high temperature hot water] [or] [medium temperature hot water] at the temperatures and pressures indicated. Temperature and pressure for plate and frame exchangers shall not exceed 138 degrees C 280 degrees F and 1.93 MPa 280 psig for medium temperature hot water, or 138 degrees C 280 degrees F and 241 kPa 35 psig for steam. Temperature and pressure for shell and U-tube exchangers shall not exceed 170 degrees C 338 degrees F and 689 kPa 100 psig for steam or 221 degrees C 430 degrees F and 2.76 MPa 400 psig for high temperature hot water. Exchangers shall be constructed in accordance with ASME BPVC SEC VIII D1 and certified with ASME stamp secured to unit. U-tube bundles shall be completely removable for cleaning and tube replacement and shall be free to expand with shell. Shells shall be of seamless steel pipe or welded steel construction and tubes shall be seamless tubing as specified below unless otherwise indicated. Tube connections to plates shall be leakproof. Saddles or cradles shall be provided to mount shell and U-tube exchangers. Frames of plate and frame type exchangers shall be fabricated of carbon steel and finished with baked epoxy enamel. Design fouling factor shall be [_____].

2.11.1 Steam Heat Exchangers, Shell and U-Tube Type

Exchangers shall operate with steam in shell and low temperature water in tubes. Shell and tube sides shall be designed for 1.03 MPa 150 psig working pressure and factory tested at 2.02 MPa 300 psig. Steam, water, condensate, and vacuum and pressure relief valve connections shall be located in accordance with the manufacturer's standard practice. Connections larger than 80 mm 3 inches shall be ASME 1.03 MPa 150 pound flanged. Water pressure loss through clean tubes shall not exceed 41 kPa 6 psi and water velocity shall not exceed 1.8 m/second 6 fps unless otherwise indicated. Minimum water velocity in tubes shall be not less than 300 mm/second 1 fps and assure turbulent flow. Tubes shall be seamless copper or copper alloy, constructed in accordance with ASTM B 75M ASTM B 75 or ASTM B 395/B 395M, suitable for the temperatures and pressures specified. Tubes shall be not less than 19 mm 3/4 inch unless otherwise indicated. Maximum steam inlet nozzle velocity shall not exceed 30.5 m/second 6000 fpm.

2.11.2 High Temperature Water Heat Exchangers, Shell and U-tube Type

Exchangers shall operate with low temperature water in shell and high temperature water in tubes. Shell side shall be designed for 1.03 MPa 150 psig working pressure and factory tested at 2.07 MPa 300 psig. Tubes shall be designed for 2.76 MPa 400 psig working pressure and an operating temperature of 232 degrees C 450 degrees F. High and low temperature water and pressure relief connections shall be located in accordance with the manufacturer's standard practice. Water connections larger than 80 mm 3 inches shall be ASME 4.14 MPa 600 pound flanged for high temperature water, and ASME 4.03 MPa 150 pound flanged for low temperature water. Water pressure loss through clean tubes shall not exceed 41 kPa 6 psig unless otherwise indicated. Minimum water velocity in tubes shall be 300 mm/second 1 fps and assure turbulent flow. Tubes shall be cupronickel or inhibited admiralty, constructed in accordance with ASTM B 395/B 395M, suitable for the temperatures and pressures specified. Tubes shall be not less than 19 mm 3/4 inch unless otherwise indicated.

2.11.3 Steam Heat Exchangers, Plate and Frame Type

Plates, frames and gaskets shall be designed for a working pressure of 2.07 MPa 300 psig and factory tested at 3.10 MPa 450 psig. Steam, low temperature water, condensate, and vacuum and pressure relief valve connections shall be located in accordance with the manufacturer's standard practice. Connections larger than 80 mm 3 inches shall be ASME 4.03 MPa 150 pound flanged. Water pressure drop through clean plates and headers shall not exceed [_____] kPa psig at the flow rates and temperatures indicated. Plates shall be designed to assure turbulent flow at a minimum rate of [_____] L/minute [_____] gpm through any 2 plate segment. Plates shall be corrugated [Type 304 stainless steel] [Type 316 stainless steel] [nickel-iron-chromium alloy conforming to ASTM B 424] [nickel-molybdenum alloy conforming to ASTM B 333] [titanium alloy conforming to ASTM B 265]. Plate thickness shall be not less than [_____] mm inch.

2.11.4 Medium Temperature Water Heat Exchangers, Plate and Frame Type

Plates, frames and gaskets shall be designed for a working pressure of 2.07 MPa 300 psig and factory tested at 3.10 MPa 450 psig. Medium temperature water, low temperature water, and pressure relief valve connections shall be located in accordance with the manufacturer's standard practice. Connections larger than 80 mm 3 inches shall be ASME 2.07 MPa 300 pound flanged. Water pressure drop through clean plates and headers shall not

exceed [_____] kPa psi at the flow rates and temperatures indicated. Plates shall be designed to assure turbulent flow at a minimum rate of [_____] L/second gpm through any 2 plate segment. Plates shall be corrugated [Type 304 stainless steel] [Type 316 stainless steel] [nickel-iron-chromium alloy conforming to ASTM B 424] [nickel-molybdenum alloy conforming to ASTM B 333] [titanium alloy conforming to ASTM B 265]. Plate thickness shall be not less than [_____] mm inch.

2.12 SYSTEM EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES

2.12.1 Circulating Pumps

Pumps for hot water shall be of the single-stage centrifugal type, electrically driven. Pumps shall be supported [on a concrete foundation] [or] [by the piping on which installed] [as indicated]. Pumps shall be either integrally mounted with the motor or direct-connected by means of a flexible-shaft coupling on a cast iron, or steel sub-base. Pump housing shall be of close grained cast iron. Shaft shall be carbon or alloy steel, turned and ground. Shaft seal shall be mechanical-seal or stuffing-box type. Impeller, impeller wearing rings, glands, casing wear rings, and shaft sleeve shall be bronze. Bearings shall be ball-, roller-, or oil-lubricated, bronze-sleeve type, and shall be sealed or isolated to prevent loss of oil or entrance of dirt or water. Motor shall be of a type approved by the manufacturer of the pump.

2.12.2 Condensate Pumping Unit

NOTE: Size condensate pumping rate for three times the expected condensate flow. Size receiver for five times the expected condensate flow for expected condensate flow up to 30 liters per minute (8 GPM). Size receiver two times the expected condensate flow for expected condensate flow over 30 liters per minute (8 GPM).

Pump shall have a minimum capacity, as indicated, of [_____] L/second gpm when discharging against the specified pressure. The minimum capacity of the tank shall be [_____] liters gallons. Condensate pumping unit shall be of the [single] [duplex], [horizontal-shaft] [vertical-shaft] type, as indicated. Unit shall consist of [one pump] [two pumps], [one electric motor] [two electric motors] and a single receiver. Pumps shall be centrifugal or turbine type, bronze-fitted throughout with impellers of bronze or other corrosion-resistant metal. Pumps shall be free from air-binding when handling condensate with temperatures up to 93 degrees C 200 degrees F. Pumps shall be connected directly to dripproof enclosed motors. Receiver shall be cast iron and shall be provided with condensate return, vent, overflow, and pump suction connections, and water level indicator and automatic air vent. Inlet strainer shall be provided in the inlet line to the tank. Vent pipe shall be galvanized steel, and fittings shall be galvanized malleable iron. Vent pipe shall be installed as indicated or directed. Vent piping shall be flashed as specified. Pump, motor, and receiving tank may be mounted on a single base with the receiver piped to the pumps suctions. A gate valve and check valve shall be provided in the discharge connection from each pump.

2.12.2.1 Controls

Enclosed float switches complete with float mechanisms shall be installed in the head of the receiver. The condensate pump shall be controlled automatically by means of the [respective] float switch that will automatically start the motor when the water in the receiving tank reaches the high level and stop the motor when the water reaches the low level. Motors shall be provided with magnetic across-the-line starters equipped with general purpose enclosure and Automatic-Manual-Off selector switch in the cover.

2.12.2.2 Factory Testing

The Contractor shall submit a certificate of compliance from the pump manufacturer covering the actual test of the unit and certifying that the equipment complies with the indicated requirements.

2.12.3 Pressure Gauges and Thermometers

Gauges shall be provided for each heat exchanger and piping as indicated. A thermometer and pressure gauge shall be provided on the high temperature water supply and return mains. Thermometers shall be separable socket type.

2.12.4 Vacuum Relief Valve

Vacuum relief valve shall be installed on the shell of each shell and U-tube steam heat exchanger and on the factory supplied steam inlet nozzle of each plate and frame heat exchanger. On shutoff of steam supply and condensing of steam, the vacuum relief valve shall automatically admit air to the heat exchanger.

2.12.5 Pressure Relief Valves

One or more pressure relief valves shall be provided for each heat exchanger in accordance with ASME BPVC SEC VIII D1. The aggregate relieving capacity of the relief valves shall be not less than that required by the above code. Discharge from the valves shall be installed as indicated. Pressure relief valves for steam heat exchangers shall be located on the low temperature water supply coming from near the heat exchanger as indicated. Relief valves for high temperature water heat exchanger shall be installed on the heat exchanger shell.

2.12.6 Drains

NOTE: Drawings shall indicate low-point drains.

A drain connection with 19 mm 3/4 inch hose bib shall be installed at the lowest point in the low temperature water return main near the heat exchanger. In addition, threaded drain connections with threaded cap or plug shall be installed wherever required for thorough draining of the low temperature water system.

2.12.7 Strainers

**NOTE: Select the correct piping and pipe fittings
(steam or high-temperature water) and delete the**

inapplicable system.

Basket or Y-type strainer-body connections shall be the same size as the pipe lines in which the connections are installed. The bodies shall have arrows clearly cast on the sides to indicate the direction of flow. Each strainer shall be equipped with an easily removable cover and sediment basket. The body or bottom opening shall be equipped with nipple and gate valve for blowdown. The basket for steam systems shall be of not less than 0.635 mm 0.025 inch thick stainless steel, or monel with small perforations of sufficient number to provide a net free area through the basket of at least 2.5 times that of the entering pipe. The flow shall be into the basket and out through the perforations. [For high temperature water systems, only cast steel bodies shall be used.] [The strainer bodies for steam systems shall be of cast steel or gray cast iron with bottoms drilled and plugged.]

2.13 INSULATION

Shop and field applied insulation shall be as specified in Section 15080 THERMAL INSULATION FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS.

2.14 FACTORY PAINTED EXPOSED SPACE HEATING EQUIPMENT

Radiator and convector enclosures shall be coated with the manufacturer's standard rust inhibiting primer for painting in the field as specified in Section 09900 PAINTS AND COATINGS. All other exposed heating equipment shall be painted at the factory with the manufacturer's standard primer and enamel finish.

2.15 RADIATORS AND CONVECTORS

NOTE: Drawings shall indicate the types, sizes, and capacities of radiators and convectors. Show typical piping details on drawings for radiators and convectors.

The radiator and convector shall be the type and size indicated. The supply and return connections shall be the same size. Cast iron radiators and nonferrous convectors shall be tested hydrostatically at the factory and proved tight under a pressure of not less than [_____] kPa psig. A certified report of these tests shall be furnished in accordance with paragraph SUBMITTALS.

2.15.1 Cast Iron Radiators

Cast iron radiators shall be gray cast iron, free from sandholes and other defects. The sections shall be connected with malleable iron nipples not less than 2.286 mm 0.09 inch thick at any point. Cast iron radiators shall be the legless type mounted on the walls by means of hangers as specified. Adjustable radiator hangers shall be secured to the wall and shall hold the radiators near both ends, at both top and bottom, in such manner that the radiators cannot be removed without the use of tools. Not less than two bolts shall be used to secure each hanger to the wall. Necessary angles, bolts, bearing plates, toggles, radiator grips, and other parts required for complete installation of the radiators shall be provided.

2.15.2 Extended-Surface, Steel, or Nonferrous Tube-Type Radiators

**NOTE: The type of cover grille selected for
fin-type radiators shall suit the particular
building involved.**

Radiators shall consist of metal fins permanently bonded to steel or nonferrous pipe cores, with threaded or sweat fittings at each end for connecting to external piping. Radiators shall have capacities not less than those indicated, determined in accordance with HYI-005. Radiators shall be equipped with [expanded-metal cover grilles fabricated from black steel sheets not less than 1.519 mm (16 gauge) 16 gauge, secured either directly to the radiators or to independent brackets.] [solid-front, slotted horizontal-top cover grilles fabricated from black steel sheets not less than 1.214 mm (18 gauge) 18 gauge, secured either directly to the radiators or to independent brackets.] [solid-front, slotted sloping-top cover grilles fabricated from black steel sheets not less than 1.519 mm (16 gauge) 16 gauge, independently secured to masonry with brackets.]

2.15.3 Convectors

Convectors shall be constructed of cast iron or of nonferrous alloys, and shall be installed where indicated. Capacity of convectors shall be as indicated. Overall space requirements for convectors shall not be greater than the space provided. Convectors shall be complete with heating elements and enclosing cabinets having bottom recirculating opening, manual control damper and top supply grille. Convector cabinets shall be constructed of black sheet steel not less than 0.912 mm (20 gauge) 20 gauge.

2.15.4 Radiators and Convectors Control

[The space temperature shall be maintained automatically by regulating water flow to the radiators and convectors by the self contained, automatic thermostatic radiator control valves.] [Controls shall be provided as specified in Section 15951 DIRECT DIGITAL CONTROL FOR HVAC AND OTHER LOCAL BUILDING SYSTEMS.]

2.16 UNIT HEATERS

**NOTE: Indicate capacity of unit heaters and heating
and ventilating units on drawings. Show typical
piping details on drawings for these units.**

In critical areas where maximum noise level limits are required, the sentence in brackets will be retained and the brackets deleted. The maximum acceptable noise limits for these critical areas will be determined in NC level or dbA and should be indicated on the drawings. The sentence in brackets will be deleted for noncritical areas. Sound values will be selected by the designer based on a study of the design goal. The ASHRAE Handbook, Fundamentals, shows the range of sound pressure values for speech communications as being 50 dB for fair, 44 dB for very good, and 38 dB for perfect speech intelligibility.

Heaters shall be as specified below, and shall have a heating capacity not in excess of 125 percent of the capacity indicated. [Noise level of each unit heater for areas noted shall not exceed the criteria indicated.]

2.16.1 Propeller Fan Heaters

Heaters shall be designed for suspension and arranged for [horizontal] [vertical] discharge of air as indicated. Casings shall be not less than 0.912 mm (20 gauge) 20 gauge black steel and finished with lacquer or enamel. Suitable [stationary] [rotating air] deflectors shall be provided to assure proper air and heat penetration capacity at floor level based on established design temperature. Suspension from heating pipes will not be permitted. [Fans for vertical discharge type heaters shall operate at speeds not in excess of 1,200 rpm, except that units with 84.4 MJ 80,000 Btu output capacity or less may operate at speeds up to 1,800 rpm.] [Horizontal discharge type unit heaters shall have discharge or face velocities not in excess of the following]:

[Unit Capacity, Liters per Second	Face Velocity, Meters per Second
Up to 472 (1000)	4.06 (800)
473 (1001)	4.57 (900)
1417 (3001)	5.08 (1,000)]

[Unit Capacity, cfm	Face Velocity, fpm
Up to 1,000	800
1,001 to 3,000	900
3,001 and over	1,000]

2.16.2 Centrifugal Fan Heaters

Heaters shall be arranged for floor or ceiling mounting as indicated. Heating elements and fans shall be housed in steel cabinets of sectionalized steel plates or reinforced with angle-iron frames. Cabinets shall be constructed of not lighter than 1.27 mm (18 gauge) 18 gauge black steel. Each unit heater shall be provided with a means of diffusing and distributing the air. Fans shall be mounted on a common shaft, with one fan to each air outlet. Fan shaft shall be equipped with self-aligning ball, roller, or sleeve bearings and accessible means of lubrication. Fan shaft may be either directly connected to the driving motor or indirectly connected by adjustable V-belt drive rated at 150 percent of motor capacity. All fans in any one unit heater shall be the same size.

2.16.3 Heating Elements

NOTE: For project designs requiring air-supply and distribution systems, consider using the optional choice of referencing Section 15895 AIR SUPPLY, DISTRIBUTION, VENTILATION, AND EXHAUST SYSTEM for the equipment in this paragraph.

[Heating coils and radiating fins shall be of suitable nonferrous alloy with [threaded] [brazed] fittings at each end for connecting to external piping. The heating elements shall be free to expand or contract without developing leaks and shall be properly pitched for drainage. The elements shall be tested under a hydrostatic pressure of 1.38 MPa 200 psig and a certified report of the test shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer.] [Heating coils shall be as specified in Section 15895 AIR SUPPLY, DISTRIBUTION, VENTILATION, AND EXHAUST SYSTEM for types indicated.] Coils shall be suitable for use with water up to 121 degrees C 250 degrees F.

2.16.4 Motors

Motors shall be provided with NEMA 250 general purpose enclosure. Motors and motor controls shall otherwise be as specified in Section 16402 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

2.16.5 Motor Switches

Motors shall be provided with manual selection switches with "Off," and "Automatic" positions and shall be equipped with thermal overload protection.

2.16.6 Controls

Controls shall be provided as specified in 15951 DIRECT DIGITAL CONTROL FOR HVAC AND OTHER LOCAL BUILDING SYSTEMS.

2.17 HEATING AND VENTILATING UNITS

Heating and ventilating units shall be as specified in Section 15895 AIR SUPPLY, DISTRIBUTION, VENTILATION, AND EXHAUST SYSTEM.

2.18 WATER TREATMENT SYSTEM

NOTE: Typically, large amounts of makeup water will not be required for new closed loop heating systems. However, if a large amount of makeup water is anticipated, an automatic chemical feed system should be used in lieu of a shot feeder. The automatic system can be found in Section 15569A WATER AND STEAM HEATING; OIL, GAS OR BOTH; UP TO 20 MBTUH.

The water treatment system shall be capable of [manually] [automatically] feeding chemicals into the heating system to prevent corrosion and scale within the heat exchanger and piping system. All water treatment equipment and chemicals shall be furnished and installed by a water treatment company regularly engaged in the installation of water treatment equipment and the provision of water treatment chemicals based upon water condition analyses. The water treatment company shall provide a water sample analysis taken from the building site, each month for one year.

2.18.1 Chemical Shot Feeder

A shot feeder shall be provided as indicated. Size and capacity of feeder

shall be based upon local requirements and water analysis. The feeder shall be furnished with an air vent, gauge glass, funnel, valves, fittings, and piping. All materials of construction shall be compatible with the chemicals being used.

2.18.2 Make Up Water Analysis

NOTE: A water analysis may be available from the user. If an analysis is not available, an analysis will be performed during the design, and appropriate data will be entered.

The make up water conditions reported per ASTM D 596 are as follows:

Date of Sample	[_____]
Temperature	[_____] degrees [F] [C]
Silica (SiO2)	[_____] ppm (mg/1)
Insoluble	[_____] ppm (mg/1)
Iron and Aluminum Oxides	[_____] ppm (mg/1)
Calcium (Ca)	[_____] ppm (mg/1)
Magnesium (Mg)	[_____] ppm (mg/1)
Sodium and Potassium (Na and K)	[_____] ppm (mg/1)
Carbonate (HCO3)	[_____] ppm (mg/1)
Sulfate (SO4)	[_____] ppm (mg/1)
Chloride (Cl)	[_____] ppm (mg/1)
Nitrate (NO3)	[_____] ppm (mg/1)
Turbidity	[_____] unit
pH	[_____]
Residual Chlorine	[_____] ppm (mg/1)
Total Alkalinity	[_____] ppm (meq/1)
Noncarbonate Hardness	[_____] epm (meq/1)
Total Hardness	[_____] epm (meq/1)
Dissolved Solids	[_____] ppm (mg/1)
Fluorine	[_____] ppm (mg/1)
Conductivity	[_____] microsiemens/cm

2.18.3 Chemicals

The chemical company shall provide pretreatment chemicals that will remove and permit flushing of mill scale, oil, grease, and other foreign matter from the water heating system. The chemical company shall also provide all treatment chemicals required for the initial fill of the system and for a period of one year of operation. The chemical company shall determine the correct chemicals and concentrations required for the water treatment. The chemicals shall not be proprietary and shall meet required federal, state, and local environmental regulations for the treatment of heating water systems and discharge to the sanitary sewer. The chemicals shall remain stable throughout the operating temperature range of the system, and shall be compatible with pump seals and other elements of the system.

2.18.4 Glycol Solutions

NOTE: If freeze protection is not required, this paragraph should be deleted. When a glycol system is used, the size of the HVAC systems should be

corrected due to changes in specific heat and viscosity. ASHRAE's "HVAC Systems and Equipment Handbook" should be consulted for the appropriate calculation procedures. Ethylene glycol should be used for HVAC systems. However, if the heat transfer media has the possibility of mixing with a potable water system, propylene glycol should be used. The required concentration should be entered based upon the anticipated ambient temperature.

A [_____] percent concentration by volume of industrial grade [ethylene] [propylene] glycol shall be provided. The glycol shall be tested in accordance with ASTM D 1384 with less than 0.013 mm 0.5 mils penetration per year for all system metals. The glycol shall contain corrosion inhibitors. Silicate based inhibitors shall not be used. The solution shall be compatible with pump seals, other elements of the system, and all water treatment chemicals used within the system.

2.18.5 Test Kits

All required test kits and reagents for determining the proper water conditions shall be provided.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

All work shall be installed as indicated and in accordance with the manufacturer's diagrams and recommendations.

3.2 COLOR CODE MARKING AND FIELD PAINTING

NOTE: Designer will coordinate color code marking with Section 09900. Color code marking for piping not listed in Table I of Section 09900, will be added to the table.

Color code marking, field painting of exposed pipe, and field painting of factory primed equipment shall be as specified in Section 09900 PAINTS AND COATINGS.

3.3 WELDING

NOTE: If the need exists for more stringent pipe welding requirements, delete the sentences in the first set of brackets.

[Piping shall be welded in accordance with qualified procedures using performance qualified welders and welding operators. Procedures and welders shall be qualified in accordance with ASME BPVC SEC IX. Welding procedures qualified by others, and welders and welding operators qualified by another employer may be accepted as permitted by ASME B31.1. The Contracting Officer shall be notified 24 hours in advance of tests and the tests shall be performed at the work site if practical. The welder or

welding operator shall apply his assigned symbol near each weld he makes as a permanent record.] Structural members shall be welded in accordance with Section 05090A WELDING, STRUCTURAL. [Welding and nondestructive testing procedures for piping shall be as specified in Section 05093 WELDING, PRESSURE PIPING.]

3.4 PIPING

**NOTE: Indicate on the drawings, the direction of
piping pitch, details of branch take-offs from
mains, and pipe size reductions.**

Unless otherwise specified, pipe and fittings installation shall conform to the requirements of ASME B31.1. Pipe shall be cut accurately to measurements established at the job site and worked into place without springing or forcing, completely clearing all windows, doors, and other openings. Cuttings or other weakening of the building structure to facilitate piping installation will not be permitted without written approval. Pipe or tubing shall be cut square, shall have burrs removed by reaming, and shall be so installed as to permit free expansion and contraction without causing damage to building structure, pipe, joints, or hangers. Changes in direction shall be made with factory made fittings, except that bending of pipe up to 100 mm 4 inches will be permitted, provided a pipe bender is used and wide sweep bends are formed. The center line radius of bends shall not be less than six diameters of the pipe. Bent pipe showing kinks, wrinkles, flattening, or other malformations will not be accepted. Vent pipes shall be installed through the roof as indicated and shall be flashed as specified. Horizontal mains shall pitch up or down in the direction of flow as indicated. The grade shall be not less than 25 mm in 12 m 1 inch in 40 feet. Reducing fittings shall be used for changes in pipe sizes. Open ends of pipelines and equipment shall be capped or plugged during installation to keep dirt or other foreign materials out of the systems. Pipe not otherwise specified shall be uncoated. Unions and other components for copper pipe or tubing shall be brass or bronze. Connections between ferrous and copper piping shall be electrically isolated using dielectric unions.

3.4.1 Joints

Except as otherwise specified, joints used on steel pipe shall be threaded for fittings 25 mm 1 inch and smaller; threaded or welded for 32 mm 1-1/4 inches up through 65 mm 2-1/2 inches; and flanged or welded for 80 mm 3 inches and larger. Joints between sections of copper tubing or copper pipe shall be flared or sweated. Pipe and fittings 32 mm 1-1/4 inches and larger installed in inaccessible conduits or trenches beneath concrete floor slabs shall be welded. Unless otherwise specified, connections to equipment shall be made with black malleable iron unions for pipe 65 mm 2-1/2 inches or smaller in diameter, and with flanges for pipe 80 mm 3 inches or larger in diameter.

3.4.2 Low Temperature Systems

Piping may have threaded, welded, flanged or flared, sweated, or grooved mechanical joints as applicable and as specified. Reducing fittings shall be used for changes in pipe sizes. In horizontal lines, reducing fittings shall be the eccentric type to maintain the top of the adjoining pipes at the same level.

3.4.3 Steam Systems

Piping may have threaded, welded, or flanged joints as applicable and as specified. Reducing fittings shall be used for changes in pipe sizes. In horizontal steam lines, reducing fittings shall be the eccentric type to maintain the bottom of the lines at the same level. Grooved mechanical joints shall not be used.

3.4.4 High And Medium Temperature Systems

Temperature systems shall have welded joints to the maximum extent practicable, except screwed joints and fittings may be used at connections to equipment and on piping 65 mm 2-1/2 inches and smaller. Equipment connections 80 mm 3 inches and larger shall be flanged. Piping connections 80 mm 3 inches and larger may be welded or flanged. In horizontal lines, reducing fittings shall be the eccentric type to maintain the tops of adjoining pipes at the same level. Grooved mechanical joints shall not be used.

3.4.5 Threaded Joints

Threaded joints shall be made with tapered threads properly cut, and shall be made tight with PTFE tape complying with ASTM D 3308, or equivalent thread joint compound applied to the male threads only, and in no case to the fittings.

3.4.6 Welded Joints

Joints shall be fusion-welded unless otherwise required. Changes in direction of piping shall be made with welding fittings only. Branch connection may be made with either welding tees or branch outlet fittings. Branch outlet fittings shall be forged, flared for improvement of flow where attached to the run, and reinforced against external strains.

3.4.7 Flanged Joints or Unions

Flanged joints or unions shall be provided in each line immediately preceding the connection to each piece of equipment or material requiring maintenance such as coils, pumps, control valves, and similar items. Flanged joints shall be faced true, provided with gaskets, and made square and tight. Full-faced gaskets shall be used with cast iron flanges.

3.4.8 Flared and Sweated Pipe and Tubing

Pipe and tubing shall be cut square and burrs shall be removed. Both inside of fittings and outside of tubing shall be cleaned with an abrasive before sweating. Care shall be taken to prevent annealing of fittings and hard drawn tubing when making connection. Installation shall be made in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Changes in direction of piping shall be made with flared or soldered fittings only. Solder and flux shall be lead free. Joints for soldered fittings shall be made with silver solder or 95:5 tin-antimony solder. Cored solder shall not be used. Joints for flared fittings shall be of the compression pattern. Swing joints or offsets shall be provided on all branch connections, mains, and risers to provide for expansion and contraction forces without undue stress to the fittings or to short lengths of pipe or tubing.

3.4.9 Mechanical Tee Joint

An extracted mechanical tee joint may be made in copper tube. Joint shall be produced with an appropriate tool by drilling a pilot hole and drawing out the tube surface to form a collar having a minimum height of three times the thickness of the tube wall. To prevent the branch tube from being inserted beyond the depth of the extracted joint, dimpled depth stops shall be provided. The branch tube shall be notched for proper penetration into fitting to assure a free flow joint. Joints shall be brazed in accordance with NAPHCC NSPC. Soldered joints will not be permitted.

3.4.10 Grooved Joints for Copper Tube

Grooves shall be prepared according to the coupling manufacturer's instructions. Grooved fittings, couplings, and grooving tools shall be products of the same manufacturer. Pipe and groove dimensions shall comply with the tolerances specified by the coupling manufacturer. The diameter of grooves made in the field shall be measured using a "go/no-go" gauge, vernier or dial caliper, narrow-land micrometer, or other method specifically approved by the coupling manufacturer for the intended application. Groove width and dimension of groove from end of pipe shall be measured and recorded for each change in grooving tool setup to verify compliance with coupling manufacturer's tolerances. Grooved joints shall not be used in concealed locations.

3.5 CONNECTIONS TO EQUIPMENT

Supply and return connections shall be provided by the Contractor unless otherwise indicated. Valves and traps shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Unless otherwise indicated, the size of the supply and return pipes to each piece of equipment shall be not smaller than the connections on the equipment. No bushed connections shall be permitted. Change in sizes shall be made with reducers or increasers only.

3.5.1 Low Temperature Water and Steam and Return Connections

Connections, unless otherwise indicated, shall be made with malleable iron unions for piping 65 mm 2-1/2 inches or less in diameter and with flanges for pipe 80 mm 3 inches or more in diameter.

3.5.2 High And Medium Temperature Water Connections

Connections shall be made with 13.8 MPa 2000 pound black malleable iron unions for pipe 19 mm 3/4 inch or less in diameter and with flanges for pipe 25 mm 1 inch and larger in diameter.

3.6 BRANCH CONNECTIONS

**NOTE: Indicate on the drawings the direction of
piping pitch, details of branch take-offs from
mains, and pipe size reductions.**

Branches shall pitch up or down as indicated, unless otherwise specified. Connection shall be made to insure unrestricted circulation, eliminate air pockets, and permit drainage of the system.

3.6.1 Low Temperature Water Branches

NOTE: If the system is not to be a one-pipe system,
reference to the special flow fittings brackets will
be deleted.

Branches taken from mains shall pitch with a grade of not less than 25 mm in 3 m 1 inch in 10 feet. [Special flow fittings shall be installed on the mains to bypass portions of water through each radiator. Special flow fittings shall be installed as recommended by the manufacturer.]

3.6.2 Steam Supply and Condensate Branches

Branches taken from mains shall pitch with a grade of not less than 25 mm in 3 m 1 inch in 10 feet, unless otherwise indicated.

3.6.3 High And Medium Temperature Water Branches

NOTE: The following is recommended in the sizing of
branch line connections to a high or medium
temperature water main:

The following table will be used in metric projects.

Diameter of main, mm	Diameter of branch line connection, mm
200	80 minimum
100, 125, 150	50 minimum
50, 65, 80	one pipe size larger than sized branch line, but not more than 50 mm in diameter

The following table will be used in projects
prepared using English (IP) measurements.

Diameter of main, inches	Diameter of branch line connection, inches
8	3 minimum
4, 5, 6	2 minimum
2, 2-1/2, 3	one pipe size larger than sized branch line, but not more than 2 inches in diameter

Branches shall take off at 45 degrees in the direction of the fluid flow from the supply and return lines and should be branched from the top or upper half of the main line unless otherwise indicated. Abrupt reduction in pipe sizes shall be avoided.

3.7 RISERS

The location of risers is approximate. Exact locations of the risers shall be as approved. [Steam supply downfeed risers shall terminate in a dirt pocket and shall be dripped through a trap to the return line.]

3.8 SUPPORTS

NOTE: Steam and high or medium temperature water piping layout shall be analyzed for thermal stresses due to expansion. Spring hangers will be indicated on drawings and used to absorb vertical expansion of piping. Drawings shall detail anchors and pipe guide and indicate location. Submit expansion calculations, including guide and anchor reactions for review.

3.8.1 General

NOTE: Mechanical and electrical layout drawings and specifications for ceiling suspensions should contain notes indicating that hanger loads between panel points in excess of 22 kg (50 pounds) shall have the excess hanger loads suspended from panel points.

Hangers used to support piping 50 mm 2 inches and larger shall be fabricated to permit adequate adjustment after erection while supporting the load. Pipe guides and anchors shall be installed to keep pipes in accurate alignment, to direct the expansion movement, and to prevent buckling, swaying, and undue strain. All piping subjected to vertical movement when operating temperatures exceed ambient temperatures, shall be supported by variable spring hangers and supports or by constant support hangers. Where threaded rods are used for support, they shall not be formed or bent.

3.8.1.1 Seismic Requirements for Pipe Supports, Standard Bracing

NOTE: Provide seismic requirements, if a Government designer (either Corps office or A/E) is the Engineer of Record and show on the drawings. Delete the bracketed phrase if seismic details are not included Sections 13080 and 15070, properly edited, must be included in the contract documents.

All piping and attached valves shall be supported and braced to resist seismic loads as specified under Sections 13080 SEISMIC PROTECTION FOR MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT [and 15070A SEISMIC PROTECTION FOR MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT] [as shown on the drawings]. Structural steel required for reinforcement to properly support piping, headers, and equipment but not shown shall be provided under this section. Material used for supports shall be as specified under Section 05120 STRUCTURAL STEEL.

3.8.1.2 Structural Attachments

Structural steel brackets required to support piping, headers, and equipment, but not shown, shall be provided under this section. Material and installation shall be as specified under Section 05120 STRUCTURAL

STEEL. [Pipe hanger loads suspended from steel joist panel points shall not exceed 222 N 50 pounds. Loads exceeding 222 N 50 pounds shall be suspended from panel points.]

3.8.1.3 Multiple Pipe Runs

In the support of multiple pipe runs on a common base member, a clip or clamp shall be used where each pipe crosses the base support member. Spacing of the base support members shall not exceed the hanger and support spacing required for any individual pipe in the multiple pipe run.

3.8.2 Pipe Hangers, Inserts, and Supports

Pipe hangers, inserts and supports shall conform to MSS SP-58 and MSS SP-69, except as specified as follows:

- a. Types 5, 12, and 26 shall not be used.
- b. Type 3 shall not be used on insulated pipe which has a vapor barrier. Type 3 may be used on insulated pipe that does not have a vapor barrier if clamped directly to the pipe and if the clamp bottom does not extend through the insulation and the top clamp attachment does not contact the insulation during pipe movement.
- c. Type 18 inserts shall be secured to concrete forms before concrete is placed. Continuous inserts which allow more adjustment may be used if they otherwise meet the requirements for Type 18 inserts.
- d. Type 19 and 23 C-clamps shall be torqued per MSS SP-69 and have both locknuts and retaining devices, furnished by the manufacturer. Field-fabricated C-clamp bodies or retaining devices are not acceptable.
- e. Type 20 attachments used on angles and channels shall be furnished with an added malleable iron heel plate or adapter.
- f. Type 24 may be used only on trapeze hanger systems or on fabricated frames.
- g. Where Type 39 saddle or Type 40 shield are permitted for a particular pipe attachment application, the Type 39 saddle shall be used on all pipe 100 mm 4 inches and larger.
- h. Horizontal pipe supports shall be spaced as specified in MSS SP-69 and a support shall be installed not over 300 mm 1 foot from the pipe fitting joint at each change in direction of the piping. Pipe supports shall be spaced not over 1.5 m 5 feet apart at valves.
- i. Vertical pipe shall be supported at each floor, except at slab-on-grade, and at intervals of not more than 4.5 m 15 feet, except that pipe shall be supported not more than 2.4 m 8 feet from end of risers, and at vent terminations.
- j. Type 35 guides using steel, reinforced PTFE or graphite slides shall be provided where required to allow longitudinal pipe movement. Lateral restraints shall be provided as required. Slide materials shall be suitable for the system operating temperatures, atmospheric conditions and bearing loads encountered. Where steel

slides do not require provision for restraint or lateral movement, an alternate guide method may be used. On piping 100 mm 4 inches and larger, a Type 39 saddle may be welded to the pipe and freely rest on a steel plate. On piping under 100 mm 4 inches, a Type 40 protection shield may be attached to the pipe or insulation and freely rest on a steel slide plate. Where there are high system temperatures and welding to piping is not desirable, then the Type 35 guide shall include a pipe cradle, welded to the guide structure and strapped securely to the pipe. The pipe shall be separated from the slide material by at least 100 mm 4 inches or by an amount adequate for the insulation, which ever is greater.

- k. Except for Type 3, pipe hangers on horizontal insulated pipe shall be the size of the outside diameter of the insulation.

3.8.3 Piping in Trenches

NOTE: Detail the methods of supporting pipe in
trenches.

Piping shall be supported as indicated.

3.9 PIPE SLEEVES

NOTE: Sleeves through waterproofing membrane are to be similar to that shown in Josam Manufacturing Co. Figure No. 26420 and couplings similar to that shown in Figure No. 26440. Typical details of pipe sleeves through walls, floors, and roofs are shown in TM 5-805-6, CAULKING AND SEALING. The applicable detail plates will be completed and included in the contract drawings. Sleeve thickness and square- and rectangular opening detail will be determined and indicated.

3.9.1 Pipe Passing Through Concrete or Masonry

Pipe passing through concrete or masonry walls or concrete floors or roofs shall be provided with pipe sleeves fitted into place at the time of construction. Sleeves shall not be installed in structural members except where indicated or approved. Rectangular and square openings shall be as detailed. Each sleeve shall extend through its respective wall, floor, or roof, and shall be cut flush with each surface. Unless otherwise indicated, sleeves shall provide a minimum of 6 mm 1/4 inch annular space between bare pipe or insulation surface and sleeves. Sleeves in bearing walls, waterproofing membrane floors, and wet areas shall be steel pipe or cast iron pipe. Sleeves in nonbearing walls, floors, or ceilings may be steel pipe, cast iron pipe, or galvanized sheet metal with lock-type longitudinal seam and of the metal thickness indicated. Except in pipe chases or interior walls, the annular space between pipe and sleeve or between jacket over insulation and sleeve in nonfire rated walls and floors shall be sealed as indicated and specified in Section 07920 JOINT SEALANTS. Penetrations in fire walls and floors shall be sealed in accordance with Section 07840 FIRESTOPPING.

3.9.2 Pipes Passing Through Waterproofing Membranes

**NOTE: Indicated on drawings details of pipes
through flashing or waterproof membrane, and method
of sealing.**

Pipes passing through waterproofing membranes shall be installed through a 19.5 kg/square meter 4 pound lead-flashing sleeve, a 4.9 kg/square meter 16 ounce copper sleeve, or a 0.813 mm 0.032 inch thick aluminum sleeve, each having an integral skirt or flange. Flashing sleeve shall be suitably formed, and the skirt or flange shall extend 200 mm 8 inches or more from the pipe and shall be set over the roof or floor membrane in a troweled coating of bituminous cement. The flashing sleeve shall extend up the pipe a minimum of 50 mm 2 inches above the highest flood level of the roof or a minimum of 250 mm 10 inches above the roof, whichever is greater, or 250 mm 10 inches above the floor. The annular space between the flashing sleeve and the bare pipe or between the flashing sleeve and the metal-jacket-covered insulation shall be sealed as indicated. At the Contractor's option, pipes up to and including 250 mm 10 inches in diameter passing through roof or floor waterproofing membrane may be installed through a cast iron sleeve with caulking recess, anchor lugs, flashing clamp device, and pressure ring with brass bolts. Waterproofing membrane shall be clamped into place and sealant shall be placed in the caulking recess.

3.9.3 Mechanical Seal Assembly

In lieu of a waterproofing clamping flange and caulking and sealing of annular space between pipe and sleeve or conduit and sleeve, a modular mechanical type sealing assembly may be installed. The seals shall consist of interlocking synthetic rubber links shaped to continuously fill the annular space between the pipe/conduit and sleeve with corrosion protected carbon steel bolts, nuts, and pressure plates. The links shall be loosely assembled with bolts to form a continuous rubber belt around the pipe with a pressure plate under each bolt head and each nut. After the seal assembly is properly positioned in the sleeve, tightening of the bolts shall cause the rubber sealing elements to expand and provide a watertight seal between the pipe/conduit and the sleeve. Each seal assembly shall be sized as recommended by the manufacturer to fit the pipe/conduit and sleeve involved. The Contractor electing to use the modular mechanical type seals shall provide sleeves of the proper diameters.

3.9.4 Counterflashing Alternate

As an alternate to caulking and sealing the annular space between the pipe and flashing sleeve or metal-jacket-covered insulation and flashing sleeve, counterflashing may be by standard roof coupling for threaded pipe up to 150 mm 6 inches in diameter; lead-flashing sleeve for dry vents and turning the sleeve down into the pipe to form a waterproof joint; or tack-welded or banded-metal rain shield round the pipe and sealing as indicated.

3.9.5 Waterproofing Clamping Flange

Pipe passing through wall waterproofing membrane shall be sleeved as specified. In addition, a waterproofing clamping flange shall be installed as indicated.

3.9.6 Fire Seal

NOTE: Fire walls and fire partitions shall be designated on the drawings.

Where pipes pass through fire walls, fire partitions, fire rated pipe chase walls or floors above grade, a fire seal shall be provided as specified in Section 07840 FIRESTOPPING.

3.9.7 Escutcheons

Escutcheons shall be provided at all finished surfaces where exposed piping, bare or covered, passes through floors, walls, or ceilings, except in boiler, utility, or equipment rooms. Escutcheons shall be fastened securely to pipe sleeves or to extensions of sleeves without any part of sleeves being visible. Where sleeves project slightly from floors, special deep-type escutcheons shall be used. Escutcheons shall be chromium-plated iron or chromium-plated brass, either one-piece or split pattern, held in place by internal spring tension or setscrew.

3.10 ANCHORS

NOTE: Detail and indicate locations of pipe anchors.

Anchors shall be provided where necessary or indicated to localize expansion or prevent undue strain on piping. Anchors shall consist of heavy steel collars with lugs and bolts for clamping and attaching anchor braces, unless otherwise indicated. Anchor braces shall be installed using turnbuckles where required. Supports, anchors, or stays shall not be attached in places where construction will be damaged by installation operations or by the weight or expansion of the pipeline.

3.11 PIPE EXPANSION

NOTE: Whenever possible, provisions for the expansion of piping will be made by offsets or changes in the direction of the run of pipe or by expansion loops. Expansion joints, when used, shall be installed in readily accessible locations. Location and details of offsets, expansion joints, and expansion loops will be shown.

The expansion of supply and return pipes shall be provided for by changes in the direction of the run of pipe, by expansion loops, or by expansion joints as indicated. Low temperature water and steam expansion joints may be one of the types specified. [High] [Medium] temperature water system expansion joints may be one of the joints specified, except slip-tube type.

3.11.1 Expansion Loops

Expansion loops shall provide adequate expansion of the main straight runs of the system within the stress limits specified in ASME B31.1. The loops shall be cold-sprung and installed where indicated. Pipe guides shall be

provided as indicated.

3.11.2 Slip-Tube Joints

NOTE: Type I and III slip joint, packed expansion joints are adjustable gland type and require continuing maintenance to contain leakage and are now manufactured by only one company, making them proprietary.

Slip-tube type expansion joints shall be used for steam and low temperature water systems only and shall be installed where indicated. The joints shall provide for either single or double slip of the connected pipes as indicated and for the traverse indicated. The joints shall be designed for a working temperature and pressure suitable for the application and in no case less than [_____] kPa psig. The joints shall be in accordance with applicable requirements of EJMA Stds and ASME B31.1. End connections shall be flanged. Anchor bases or support bases shall be provided as indicated or required. Initial setting shall be made in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations to allow for ambient temperature at time of installation. Pipe alignment guides shall be installed as recommended by the joint manufacturer, but in any case shall be not more than 1.5 m 5 feet from expansion joint, except in lines 100 mm 4 inches or smaller where guides shall be installed not more than 600 mm 2 feet from the joint.

3.11.3 Bellows-Type Joint

Bellows-type joint design and installation shall comply with EJMA Stds standards. The joints shall be designed for the working temperature and pressure suitable for the application and shall be not less than 1.03 MPa 150 psig in any case.

3.11.4 Flexible Ball Joints

NOTE: Ball joints may often be used to advantage instead of loops and expansion joints. Where used, they must be indicated on drawings in detail. Guides for ball joints will be as recommended by the manufacturer. Design details will include dimension between ball center-points in offset leg, and the distance and direction of desired cold set from offset leg centerline. Each expansion unit will consist of two, three, or four joints, but in no case less than two joints, as required to handle the system expansion. The ball joint arrangement at each expansion location must provide for total movement. The ball joint only moves in an angular offset or rotation mode. The configuration of the ball joint link will permit a 2 or 3 ball joint offset to absorb axial and/or lateral movement, but not a single ball joint; therefore, if axial and/or lateral movement is expected, use a 2 or 3 ball joint offset.

Flexible ball joints may be threaded (to 50 mm 2 inches only), flanged, or

welded end as required. The ball-type joint shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the generally accepted engineering principle stated in ASME B31.1, and ASME BPVC SEC VIII D1, where applicable. Flanges shall conform to the diameter and drilling of ASME B16.5. Molded gaskets furnished shall be suitable for the service intended.

3.12 VALVES AND EQUIPMENT ACCESSORIES

NOTE: Indicate type and location of valves on the drawings.

3.12.1 Valves and Equipment

Valves shall be installed at the locations shown or specified, and where required for the proper functioning of the system as directed. Gate valves shall be used unless otherwise indicated, specified, or directed. Valves shall be installed with their stems horizontal to or above the main body of the valve. Valves used with ferrous piping shall have threaded or flanged ends and sweat-type connections for copper tubing.

3.12.2 Gravity Flow-Control Valve

NOTE: Paragraph will be deleted if the system is not to be used for heating domestic hot water or if the system is not an up-feed type with intermittent operation of the circulating pump. A flow-control valve is not required in such instances.

The valve to control the flow of water shall be installed in the supply main near the heat exchanger. The valve shall operate so that when the circulating pump starts, the increased pressure within the main will open the valve; when the pump stops, the valve will close. The valve shall be constructed with a cast iron body and shall be provided with a device whereby the valve can be opened manually to allow gravity circulation. The flow-control valve shall be designed for the intended purpose, and shall be installed as recommended by the manufacturer.

3.12.3 Thermometer Socket

A thermometer well shall be provided in each return line for each circuit in multicircuit systems.

3.12.4 Air Vents

NOTE: Indicate location of all air vents on the drawings and include details for high or medium temperature water vents.

Vents shall be installed where indicated, and on all high points and piping offsets where air can collect or pocket.

3.12.4.1 Water Air Vents

[High] [Medium] temperature water air vents shall be as indicated. Vent discharge lines shall be double-valved with globe valves and shall discharge into a funnel drain.

3.12.4.2 Steam Air Vents

Steam air vents shall be a quick-acting valve that continuously removes air. Valve shall be constructed of corrosion-resisting metal, shall be designed to withstand the maximum piping system pressure, and shall automatically close tight to prevent escape of steam and condensate. Vent shall be provided with a manual isolation valve. A vent shall be provided on the shell of each steam heat exchanger.

3.13 STEAM TRAPS

Float Traps shall be installed in the condensate line as indicated. Other steam traps shall be installed where indicated.

3.14 UNIT HEATERS

Unit heaters shall be installed as indicated and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

3.15 INSULATION

Thickness of insulation materials for piping and equipment and application shall be in accordance with Section 15080 THERMAL INSULATION FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS.

3.16 TESTING AND CLEANING

3.16.1 Pressure Testing

The Contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer [_____] days before the tests are to be conducted. The tests shall be performed in the presence of the Contracting Officer. The Contractor shall furnish all instruments and personnel required for the tests. Electricity, steam, and water will be furnished by the Government. All test results shall be accepted before thermal insulation is installed. The entire low temperature heating system, including heat exchanger, radiators and fittings, shall be hydrostatically tested and proved tight under a pressure of 310 kPa 45 psig for a period of four hours.

3.16.2 Test of Backflow Prevention Assemblies

Backflow prevention assemblies shall be tested in accordance with Section 15400 PLUMBING, GENERAL PURPOSE.

3.16.3 Cleaning

After the hydrostatic and backflow prevention tests have been made and prior to the operating tests, the heat exchanger and piping shall be thoroughly cleaned by filling the system with a solution of 0.5 kg 1 pound of caustic soda or 0.5 kg 1 pound of trisodium phosphate per 200 L 50 gallons of water. Observe the proper safety precautions in the handling and use of these chemicals. The water shall be heated to approximately 66 degrees C 150 degrees F, and the solution circulated in the system for a

period of 48 hours, then drained and the system thoroughly flushed out with fresh water. Equipment shall be wiped clean, with all traces of oil, dust, dirt, or paint spots removed. The Contractor shall be responsible for maintaining the system in a clean condition until final acceptance. Bearings shall be lubricated with oil or grease as recommended by the manufacturer.

3.16.4 Water Treatment Testing

The heating water shall be analyzed [prior to the acceptance of the facility] [and] [a minimum of once a month for a period of one year] by the water treatment company. The analysis shall include the following information recorded in accordance with ASTM D 596.

Date of Sample	[_____]	
Temperature	[_____]	degrees C F
Silica (SiO ₂)	[_____]	ppm (mg/1)
Insoluble	[_____]	ppm (mg/1)
Iron and Aluminum Oxides	[_____]	ppm (mg/1)
Calcium (Ca)	[_____]	ppm (mg/1)
Magnesium (Mg)	[_____]	ppm (mg/1)
Sodium and Potassium (Na and K)	[_____]	ppm (mg/1)
Carbonate (HCO ₃)	[_____]	ppm (mg/1)
Sulfate (SO ₄)	[_____]	ppm (mg/1)
Chloride (Cl)	[_____]	ppm (mg/1)
Nitrate (NO ₃)	[_____]	ppm (mg/1)
Turbidity	[_____]	unit
pH	[_____]	
Residual Chlorine	[_____]	ppm (mg/1)
Total Alkalinity	[_____]	ppm (meq/1)
Noncarbonate Hardness	[_____]	epm (meq/1)
Total Hardness	[_____]	epm (meq/1)
Dissolved Solids	[_____]	ppm (mg/1)
Fluorine	[_____]	ppm (mg/1)
Conductivity	[_____]	microsiemens/cm

3.17 TESTING, ADJUSTING AND BALANCING

Except as specified herein, testing, adjusting, and balancing shall be in accordance with Section 15990A TESTING, ADJUSTING, AND BALANCING OF HVAC SYSTEMS.

3.18 MANUFACTURER'S SERVICES

Services of a manufacturer's representative who is experienced in the installation, adjustment, and operation of the equipment specified shall be provided. The representative shall supervise the installation, adjustment, and testing of the equipment.

3.19 FRAMED INSTRUCTIONS

Framed instructions containing wiring and control diagrams under glass or in laminated plastic shall be posted where directed. Condensed operating instructions, prepared in typed form, shall be framed as specified above and posted beside the diagrams. The framed instructions shall be posted before acceptance testing of the system.

3.20 FIELD TRAINING

A field training course shall be provided for designated operating and maintenance staff members. Training shall be provided for a total period of [_____] hours of normal working time and shall start after the system is functionally complete but prior to final acceptance tests. Field training shall cover all of the items contained in the approved Operation and Maintenance Manuals.

-- End of Section --