
USACE / NAVFAC / AFCEA UFGS-15181A (February 2003)

Preparing Activity: USACE Superseding
UFGS-15181A (December 2001)

UNIFIED FACILITIES GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS

References are in agreement with UMRL dated 25 June 2004

Latest change indicated by CHG tags

SECTION TABLE OF CONTENTS

DIVISION 15 - MECHANICAL

SECTION 15181A

CHILLED AND CONDENSER WATER PIPING AND ACCESSORIES

02/03

PART 1 GENERAL

- 1.1 REFERENCES
- 1.2 SUBMITTALS
- 1.3 QUALIFICATIONS
- 1.4 SAFETY REQUIREMENTS
- 1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING
- 1.6 PROJECT/SITE CONDITIONS
 - 1.6.1 Verification of Dimensions
 - 1.6.2 Drawings
 - 1.6.3 Spare Parts

PART 2 PRODUCTS

- 2.1 STANDARD COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS
- 2.2 NAMEPLATES
- 2.3 ELECTRICAL WORK
- 2.4 PIPING SYSTEM
- 2.5 STEEL PIPE
 - 2.5.1 Fittings and End Connections (Joints)
 - 2.5.1.1 Threaded Connections
 - 2.5.1.2 Flanged Connections
 - 2.5.1.3 Welded Connections
 - 2.5.1.4 Grooved Mechanical Connections
 - 2.5.1.5 Dielectric Waterways and Flanges
- 2.6 COPPER PIPE
 - 2.6.1 Fittings and End Connections (Joints)
 - 2.6.1.1 Grooved Mechanical Connections
 - 2.6.2 Solder
 - 2.6.3 Brazing Filler Metal
- 2.7 VALVES
 - 2.7.1 Gate Valve
 - 2.7.2 Globe and Angle Valve
 - 2.7.3 Check Valve

- 2.7.4 Butterfly Valve
- 2.7.5 Plug Valve
- 2.7.6 Ball Valve
- 2.7.7 Calibrated Balancing Valve
- 2.7.8 Automatic Flow Control Valve
- 2.7.9 Pump Discharge Valve
- 2.7.10 Temperature-Mixing Valve
- 2.7.11 Pressure-Reducing Valve
- 2.7.12 Pressure Relief Valve
- 2.7.13 Float Valve
- 2.7.14 Drain Valves
- 2.7.15 Air Vents
- 2.8 PIPING ACCESSORIES
 - 2.8.1 Strainer
 - 2.8.2 Combination Strainer and Suction Diffuser
 - 2.8.3 Flexible Pipe Connectors
 - 2.8.4 Pressure and Vacuum Gauges
 - 2.8.5 Temperature Gauges
 - 2.8.5.1 Stem Cased-Glass
 - 2.8.5.2 Bimetallic Dial
 - 2.8.5.3 Liquid-, Solid-, and Vapor-Filled Dial
 - 2.8.5.4 Thermal Well
 - 2.8.6 Pipe Hangers, Inserts, and Supports
 - 2.8.7 Escutcheons
 - 2.8.8 Expansion Joints
 - 2.8.8.1 Slip-Tube Type
 - 2.8.8.2 Flexible Ball Type
 - 2.8.8.3 Bellows Type
- 2.9 PUMPS
 - 2.9.1 Construction
 - 2.9.2 Mechanical Shaft Seals
 - 2.9.3 Stuffing-Box Type Seals
- 2.10 EXPANSION TANKS
- 2.11 AIR SEPARATOR TANKS
- 2.12 WATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS
 - 2.12.1 Water Analysis
 - 2.12.2 Chilled and Condenser Water
 - 2.12.3 Glycol Solution
 - 2.12.4 Water Treatment Services
 - 2.12.5 Chilled Water System
 - 2.12.6 Condenser Water
 - 2.12.6.1 Chemical Feed Pump
 - 2.12.6.2 Tanks
 - 2.12.6.3 Injection Assembly
 - 2.12.6.4 Water Meter
 - 2.12.6.5 Timers
 - 2.12.6.6 Water Treatment Control Panel
 - 2.12.6.7 Chemical Piping
 - 2.12.6.8 Sequence of Operation
 - 2.12.6.9 Test Kits
 - 2.12.6.10 Bleed Line
- 2.13 FABRICATION
 - 2.13.1 Factory Coating
 - 2.13.2 Factory Applied Insulation
- 2.14 SUPPLEMENTAL COMPONENTS/SERVICES
 - 2.14.1 Drain and Make-Up Water Piping
 - 2.14.2 Cathodic Protection
 - 2.14.3 Field Applied Insulation

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

- 3.1.1 Directional Changes
- 3.1.2 Functional Requirements
- 3.1.3 Fittings and End Connections
 - 3.1.3.1 Threaded Connections
 - 3.1.3.2 Brazed Connections
 - 3.1.3.3 Welded Connections
 - 3.1.3.4 Grooved Mechanical Connections
 - 3.1.3.5 Flared Connections
 - 3.1.3.6 Flanges and Unions
- 3.1.4 Valves
- 3.1.5 Air Vents
- 3.1.6 Drains
- 3.1.7 Flexible Pipe Connectors
- 3.1.8 Temperature Gauges
- 3.1.9 Pipe Hangers, Inserts, and Supports
 - 3.1.9.1 Hangers
 - 3.1.9.2 Inserts
 - 3.1.9.3 C-Clamps
 - 3.1.9.4 Angle Attachments
 - 3.1.9.5 Saddles and Shields
 - 3.1.9.6 Horizontal Pipe Supports
 - 3.1.9.7 Vertical Pipe Supports
 - 3.1.9.8 Pipe Guides
 - 3.1.9.9 Steel Slides
 - 3.1.9.10 High Temperature Guides with Cradles
 - 3.1.9.11 Multiple Pipe Runs
 - 3.1.9.12 Seismic Requirements
 - 3.1.9.13 Structural Attachments
- 3.1.10 Pipe Alignment Guides
- 3.1.11 Pipe Anchors
- 3.1.12 Building Surface Penetrations
 - 3.1.12.1 Refrigerated Space
 - 3.1.12.2 General Service Areas
 - 3.1.12.3 Waterproof Penetrations
 - 3.1.12.4 Fire-Rated Penetrations
 - 3.1.12.5 Escutcheons
- 3.1.13 Pumps
- 3.1.14 Access Panels
- 3.1.15 Field Applied Insulation
- 3.1.16 Field Painting
 - 3.1.16.1 Color Coding
 - 3.1.16.2 Color Coding Scheme
- 3.2 CLEANING AND ADJUSTING
- 3.3 FIELD TESTS
 - 3.3.1 Hydrostatic Tests
 - 3.3.1.1 Equipment and Component Isolation
 - 3.3.1.2 Tests
 - 3.3.2 Backflow Prevention Assemblies Tests
 - 3.3.3 Condenser Water Quality Tests
- 3.4 DEMONSTRATIONS
- 3.5 ONE-YEAR INSPECTION

-- End of Section Table of Contents --

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SECTION 15181A

CHILLED AND CONDENSER WATER PIPING AND ACCESSORIES 02/03

NOTE: This guide specification covers the requirements for chilled and condenser water piping and accessories.

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.

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

NOTE: Issue (date) of references included in project specifications need not be more current than provided by the latest guide specification. Use of SpecsIntact automated reference checking is recommended for projects based on older guide specifications.

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 NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI)

ANSI Z21.22 (1999; A 2001) Relief Valves for Hot Water Supply Systems

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF SANITARY ENGINEERING (ASSE)

ASSE 1003 (2001) Water Pressure Reducing Valves

ASSE 1017 (2003) Temperature Actuated Mixing Valves for Hot Water Distribution Systems

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA)

AWWA C606 (1997) Grooved and Shouldered Joints

AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY (AWS)

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

AWS BRH (2002) Brazing Handbook

AWS D1.1/D1.1M (2002) Structural Welding Code - Steel

AWS Z49.1 (1999) Safety in Welding, Cutting and Allied Processes

ASME INTERNATIONAL (ASME)

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

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

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 B16.39 (1998) Malleable Iron Threaded Pipe Unions

ASME B16.5 (1996) Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings

ASME B16.9 (2001) Factory-Made Wrought Steel Buttwelding Fittings

ASME B31.1 (2001) Power Piping

ASME B31.9	(1996) Building Services Piping
ASME B40.1	(1991) Gauges - Pressure Indicating Dial Type - Elastic Element
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 106	(2002a) Seamless Carbon Steel Pipe for High-Temperature Service
ASTM A 182/A 182M	(2002) Forged or Rolled Alloy-Steel Pipe Flanges, Forged Fittings, and Valves and Parts for High-Temperature Service
ASTM A 183	(2003) Carbon Steel Track Bolts and Nuts
ASTM A 193/A 193M	(2003) Alloy-Steel and Stainless Steel Bolting Materials for High-Temperature Service
ASTM A 47/A 47M	(1999) Ferritic Malleable Iron Castings
ASTM A 53/A 53M	(2002) Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless
ASTM A 536	(1984; R 1999e1) Ductile Iron Castings
ASTM A 653/A 653M	(2003) 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 117	(2002) Operating Salt Spray (Fog) Apparatus
ASTM B 32	(2003) Solder Metal
ASTM B 62	(2002) Composition Bronze or Ounce Metal Castings
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 88	(2002) Seamless Copper Water Tube
ASTM B 88M	(1999) Seamless Copper Water Tube (Metric)

ASTM D 1384	(2001) Corrosion Test for Engine Coolants in Glassware
ASTM D 2000	(2001) Rubber Products in Automotive Applications
ASTM D 3308	(2001) PTFE Resin Skived Tape
ASTM D 520	(2000) Zinc Dust Pigment
ASTM D 596	(2001) Reporting Results of Analysis of Water
ASTM E 84	(2003) Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials
ASTM F 1007	(1986; R 2002) Pipeline Expansion Joints of the Packed Slip Type for Marine Application
ASTM F 1120	(1987; R 1998) Circular Metallic Bellows Type Expansion Joints for Piping Applications
ASTM F 1199	(1988; R 1998) Cast (All Temperatures and Pressures) and Welded Pipe Line Strainers (150 psig and 150 degrees F Maximum)

EXPANSION JOINT MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (EJMA)

EJMA Stds	(2003) EJMA Standards
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HYDRAULIC INSTITUTE (HI)

HI 1.1-1.5	(1994) Centrifugal Nomenclature
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MANUFACTURERS STANDARDIZATION SOCIETY OF THE VALVE AND FITTINGS INDUSTRY (MSS)

MSS SP-110	(1996) Ball Valves Threaded, Socket-Welding, Solder Joint, Grooved and Flared Ends
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-67	(2002) Butterfly Valves
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-72	(1999) Ball Valves with Flanged or Butt-Welding Ends for General Service
MSS SP-78	(1998) Cast Iron Plug 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)
NEMA MG 1	(2003) Motors and Generators
NEMA MG 2	(2001) Safety Standard for Construction and Guide for Selection, Installation, and Use of Electric Motors and Generators

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 90A	(2002) Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilating Systems
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U.S. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA)

CID A-A-50541	(Basic; Notice 1) Valves, Tank Float, Angle and Globe Pattern (Inch-Pound
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1.2 SUBMITTALS

NOTE: Submittals must be limited to those necessary for adequate quality control. The importance of an item in the project should be one of the primary factors in determining if a submittal for the item should be required.

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 projects.

Submittal items not designated with a "G" are considered as being for information only for Army projects and for Contractor Quality Control approval for Navy projects.

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are [for Contractor Quality Control approval.] [for 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

Piping System

Drawings, at least [5 weeks] [_____] prior to beginning construction, provided in adequate detail to demonstrate compliance with contract requirements. Drawings shall consist of:

- a. Piping layouts which identify all valves and fittings.
- b. Plans and elevations which identify clearances required for maintenance and operation.

SD-03 Product Data

Materials and Equipment

Manufacturer's standard catalog data, at least [5 weeks] [_____] prior to the purchase or installation of a particular component, highlighted to show material, size, options, performance charts and curves, etc. in adequate detail to demonstrate compliance with contract requirements. Data shall include manufacturer's recommended installation instructions and procedures. Data shall be provided for the following components as a minimum:

- a. Piping and Fittings
- b. Valves and Accessories
- c. Expansion Joints
- d. Pumps
- e. Expansion Tanks
- f. Air Separator Tanks
- g. Pipe Hangers, Inserts, and Supports

Water Treatment Systems

[Six] [_____] complete copies, at least [5 weeks] [_____] prior to the purchase of the water treatment system, of the proposed water treatment plan including a layout, control scheme, a list of existing make-up water conditions including the items listed in paragraph "Water Analysis", a list of chemicals, the proportion of chemicals to be added, the final treated water conditions, and a description of environmental concerns for handling the chemicals.

Spare Parts

Spare parts data for each different item of equipment specified.

Qualifications

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

Field Tests

A schedule, at least [2] [_____] weeks prior to the start of related testing, for each test. The schedules shall identify the proposed date, time, and location for each test.

Demonstrations

A schedule, at least [2] [_____] weeks prior to the date of the proposed training course, which identifies the date, time, and location for the training.

Verification of Dimensions

A letter, at least [2] [_____] weeks prior to beginning construction, including the date the site was visited, conformation of existing conditions, and any discrepancies found.

SD-06 Test Reports

Field Tests

[Six] [_____] copies of the report shall be provided in bound 216 x 279 mm (8 1/2 x 11 inch) 8 1/2 x 11 inch booklets. Reports shall document all phases of the tests performed. The report shall include initial test summaries, all repairs/adjustments made, and the final test results.

Condenser Water Quality Tests

Test reports, each month for a period of one year after project completion, in bound 216 x 279 (8 1/2 x 11 inch) 8 1/2 x 11 inch booklets. The reports shall identify the chemical composition of the condenser water. The reports shall also include a comparison of the manufacturer's recommended operating conditions for the cooling tower and condenser in relation to the condition of the condenser water. Any required corrective action shall be documented within the report.

One-Year Inspection

[Six] [_____] copies of an inspection report, at the completion of one year of service, in bound 216 x 279 (8 1/2 x 11 inch) 8 1/2 x 11 inch booklets. The report shall identify the condition of each cooling tower and condenser. The report shall also include a comparison of the condition of the cooling tower and condenser with the manufacturer's recommended operating conditions. The report shall identify all actions taken by the Contractor and manufacturer to correct deficiencies during the first year of service.

SD-07 Certificates

Service Organization

A certified list of qualified permanent service organizations, which includes their addresses and qualifications, for support of the equipment. The service organizations shall be reasonably convenient to the equipment installation and be able to render satisfactory service to the equipment on a regular and emergency basis during the warranty period of the contract.

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Operation Manuals

[Six] [_____] complete copies of an operation manual in bound 216 x 279 (8 1/2 x 11 inch) 8 1/2 x 11 inch booklets listing step-by-step procedures required for system startup, operation, abnormal shutdown, emergency shutdown, and normal shutdown at least [4] [_____] weeks prior to the first training course. The booklets shall include the manufacturer's name, model number, and parts list. The manuals shall include the manufacturer's name, model number, service manual, and a brief description of all equipment and their basic operating features.

Maintenance Manuals

[Six] [_____] complete copies of maintenance manual in bound 216 x 279 (8 1/2 x 11 inch) 8 1/2 x 11 inch booklets listing routine maintenance procedures, possible breakdowns and repairs, and a trouble shooting guide. The manuals shall include piping layouts and simplified wiring and control diagrams of the system as installed.

Water Treatment Systems

[Six] [_____] complete copies of operating and maintenance manuals for the step-by-step water treatment procedures. The manuals shall include testing procedures used in determining water quality.

1.3 QUALIFICATIONS

NOTE: If the need exists for more stringent requirements for weldments, delete the first bracketed statement, otherwise delete the second.

[Piping shall be welded in accordance with the 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 the personally assigned symbol near each weld made, as a permanent record. Structural members shall be welded in accordance with Section 05090A WELDING, STRUCTURAL.] [Welding and nondestructive testing procedures are specified in Section 05093 WELDING PRESSURE PIPING.]

1.4 SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Exposed moving parts, parts that produce high operating temperature, parts which may be electrically energized, and parts that may be a hazard to operating personnel shall be insulated, fully enclosed, guarded, or fitted with other types of safety devices. Safety devices shall be installed so that proper operation of equipment is not impaired. Welding and cutting safety requirements shall be in accordance with AWS Z49.1.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Stored items shall be protected from the weather, humidity and temperature variations, dirt and dust, or other contaminants. Proper protection and care of all material both before and during installation shall be the Contractor's responsibility. Any materials found to be damaged shall be replaced at the Contractor's expense. During installation, piping and similar openings shall be capped to keep out dirt and other foreign matter.

1.6 PROJECT/SITE CONDITIONS

1.6.1 Verification of Dimensions

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

1.6.2 Drawings

Because of the small scale of the drawings, it is not possible to indicate all offsets, fittings, and accessories that may be required. The Contractor shall carefully investigate the plumbing, fire protection, electrical, structural and finish conditions that would affect the work to be performed and shall arrange such work accordingly, furnishing required offsets, fittings, and accessories to meet such conditions.

1.6.3 Spare Parts

The Contractor shall submit spare parts data for each different item of equipment specified, after approval of detail drawings 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, a recommended spare parts list for 1 year of operation, and a list of the parts recommended by the manufacturer to be replaced on a routine basis.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 STANDARD COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS

Materials and equipment shall be standard products of a manufacturer regularly engaged in the manufacturing of such products, which are of a similar material, design and workmanship. The standard products shall have been in satisfactory commercial or industrial use for 2 years prior to bid opening. The 2 year use shall include applications of equipment and materials under similar circumstances and of similar size. The 2 years experience shall be satisfactorily completed by a product which has been sold or is offered for sale on the commercial market through advertisements, manufacturer's catalogs, or brochures. Products having less than a 2 year field service record shall be acceptable if a certified record of satisfactory field operation, for not less than 6000 hours exclusive of the manufacturer's factory tests, can be shown. Products shall be supported by a service organization. System components shall be environmentally suitable for the indicated locations.

2.2 NAMEPLATES

NOTE: In a salt water environment, substitute acceptable non-corroding metal such as but not limited to nickel-copper, 304 stainless steel, or monel. Aluminum is unacceptable. Nomenclature (or system identification) should be established by the designer.

Major equipment including pumps, pump motors, expansion tanks, and air separator tanks 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. Plates shall be durable and legible throughout equipment life and made of [anodized aluminum] [stainless steel] [_____]. Plates shall be fixed in prominent locations with nonferrous screws or bolts.

2.3 ELECTRICAL WORK

NOTE: Where motor starters for mechanical equipment are provided in motor-control centers, the references to motor starters shall be deleted.

Electrical equipment, motors, motor efficiencies, and wiring shall be in accordance with Section 16402 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. Electrical motor driven equipment specified shall be provided complete with motors, motor starters, and controls. Electrical characteristics shall be as shown, and unless otherwise indicated, all motors of 746 kW (1 hp) 1 horsepower and above with open, dripproof, totally enclosed, or explosion proof fan cooled enclosures, shall be high efficiency type. Field wiring shall be in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Each motor shall conform to NEMA MG 1 and NEMA MG 2 and be of sufficient size to drive the equipment at the specified capacity without exceeding the nameplate rating of the motor. Motors shall be continuous duty with the enclosure specified. Motor starters shall be provided complete with thermal overload protection and other appurtenances necessary for the motor control

indicated. Motors shall be furnished with a magnetic across-the-line or reduced voltage type starter as required by the manufacturer. Motor duty requirements shall allow for maximum frequency start-stop operation and minimum encountered interval between start and stop. Motors shall be sized for the applicable loads. Motor torque shall be capable of accelerating the connected load within 20 seconds with 80 percent of the rated voltage maintained at motor terminals during one starting period. Motor bearings shall be fitted with grease supply fittings and grease relief to outside of enclosure. Manual or automatic control and protective or signal devices required for the operation specified and any control wiring required for controls and devices specified, but not shown, shall be provided.

2.4 PIPING SYSTEM

**NOTE: Allow copper tubing if the design pressure,
design temperature, and piping service permit.**

System design, component selection, and system installation, including pressure containing parts and material, shall be based upon a minimum service pressure of 862 kPa at 66 degrees C 125 psi at 150 degrees F; minimum ANSI Class 125. Chilled and condenser water piping shall be steel pipe [with the exception that piping 100 mm 4 inches and smaller may be copper tubing].

2.5 STEEL PIPE

Steel pipe shall conform to ASTM A 53/A 53M, Schedule 40, Type E or S, Grades A or B. Type F pipe shall not be used.

2.5.1 Fittings and End Connections (Joints)

Fittings and end connections shall be as defined herein, except as identified elsewhere. Piping and fittings 25 mm (1 inch) 1 inch and smaller shall have threaded connections. Piping and fittings larger than 25 mm (1 inch) 1 inch and smaller than 80 mm (3 inches) 3 inches shall have either threaded, grooved, or welded connections. Piping and fittings 80 mm (3 inches) 3 inches and larger shall have grooved, welded, or flanged connections. Rigid grooved mechanical connections may only be used in serviceable aboveground locations where the temperature of the circulating medium does not exceed 110 degrees C 230 degrees F. Flexible grooved connections shall be used only as a flexible connector with grooved pipe system. Unless otherwise specified, grooved piping components shall meet the corresponding criteria specified for the similar welded, flanged, or threaded component specified herein. The manufacturer of each fitting shall be permanently identified on the body of the fitting in accordance with MSS SP-25.

2.5.1.1 Threaded Connections

Threaded valves and pipe connections shall conform to ASME B1.20.1. Threaded fitting shall conform to ASME B16.3. Threaded unions shall conform to ASME B16.39. Threaded pipe nipples shall conform to ASTM A 733.

2.5.1.2 Flanged Connections

Flanges shall conform to ASTM A 182/A 182M and ASME B16.5, Class 150. Gaskets shall be nonasbestos compressed material in accordance with ASME

B16.21, 1.59 mm (1/16 inch) 1/16 inch thickness, full face or self-centering flat ring type. These gaskets shall contain aramid fibers bonded with styrene butadiene rubber (SBR) or nitrile butadiene rubber (NBR). Bolts, nuts, and bolt patterns shall conform to ASME B16.5. Bolts shall be high or intermediate strength material conforming to ASTM A 193/A 193M.

2.5.1.3 Welded Connections

Welded valves and pipe connections (both butt-welds and socket-welds types) shall conform to ASME B31.9. Butt-welded fittings shall conform to ASME B16.9. Socket-welded fittings shall conform to ASME B16.11. Welded fittings shall be identified with the appropriate grade and marking symbol.

2.5.1.4 Grooved Mechanical Connections

Fitting and coupling houses shall be malleable iron conforming to ASTM A 47/A 47M, Grade 32510; ductile iron conforming to ASTM A 536, Grade 65-45-12; or steel conforming ASTM A 106, Grade B or ASTM A 53/A 53M. Gaskets shall be molded synthetic rubber with central cavity, pressure responsive configuration and shall conform to ASTM D 2000 Grade No. 2CA615A15B44F17Z for circulating medium up to 110 degrees C (230 degrees F) 230 degrees F or Grade No. M3BA610A15B44Z for circulating medium up to 93 degrees C (200 degrees F) 200 degrees F. Grooved mechanical connections shall conform to AWWA C606. Coupling nuts and bolts shall be steel and shall conform to ASTM A 183. Pipe connections and fittings shall be the product of the same manufacturer.

2.5.1.5 Dielectric Waterways and Flanges

Dielectric waterways shall have a water impervious insulation barrier capable of limiting galvanic current to 1 percent of short circuit current in a corresponding bimetallic joint. When dry, insulation barrier shall be able to withstand a 600-volt breakdown test. Dielectric waterways shall be constructed of galvanized steel and have threaded end connections to match connecting piping. Dielectric waterways shall be suitable for the required operating pressures and temperatures. Dielectric flanges shall provide the same pressure ratings as standard flanges and provide complete electrical isolation between connecting pipe and/or equipment as described herein for dielectric waterways.

2.6 COPPER PIPE

Copper pipe shall conform to ASTM B 88M ASTM B 88, Type K or L.

2.6.1 Fittings and End Connections (Joints)

Wrought copper and bronze solder-joint pressure fittings shall conform to ASME B16.22 and ASTM B 75M ASTM B 75. Cast copper alloy solder-joint pressure fittings shall conform to ASME B16.18. Cast copper alloy fittings for flared copper tube shall conform to ASME B16.26 and ASTM B 62. Brass or bronze adapters for brazed tubing may be used for connecting tubing to flanges and to 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.

2.6.1.1 Grooved Mechanical Connections

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. Pipe connections and fittings shall be the product of the same manufacturer.

2.6.2 Solder

Solder shall conform to ASTM B 32, grade Sb5, tin-antimony alloy for service pressures up to 1034 kPa 150 psig. Solder flux shall be liquid or paste form, non-corrosive and conform to ASTM B 813.

2.6.3 Brazing Filler Metal

Filler metal shall conform to AWS A5.8, Type BAg-5 with AWS Type 3 flux, except Type BCuP-5 or BCuP-6 may be used for brazing copper-to-copper joints.

2.7 VALVES

Valves shall meet the material, fabrication and operating requirements of ASME B31.1. Chain operators shall be provided for valves located 3 m 10 feet or higher above the floor. Valves in sizes larger than 25 mm (1 inch) 1 inch and used on steel pipe systems, may be provided with rigid grooved mechanical joint ends. Such grooved end valves shall be subject to the same requirements as rigid grooved mechanical joints and fittings and, shall be provided by the same manufacturer as the grooved pipe joint and fitting system.

2.7.1 Gate Valve

Gate valves 65 mm (2-1/2 inches) 2-1/2 inches and smaller shall conform to MSS SP-80 and shall be bronze with rising stem and threaded, soldered, or flanged ends. Gate valves 80 mm (3 inches) 3 inches and larger shall conform to MSS SP-70, Type I, II, Class 125, Design OF and shall be cast iron with bronze trim, outside screw and yoke, and flanged or threaded ends.

2.7.2 Globe and Angle Valve

Globe and angle valves 65 mm (2-1/2 inches) 2-1/2 inches and smaller shall conform to MSS SP-80 and shall be bronze with threaded, soldered, or flanged ends. Globe and angle valves 80 mm (3 inches) 3 inches and larger shall conform to MSS SP-85 and shall be cast iron with bronze trim and flanged or threaded ends.

2.7.3 Check Valve

Check valves 65 mm (2-1/2 inches) 2-1/2 inches and smaller shall conform to MSS SP-80 and shall be bronze with threaded, soldered, or flanged ends. Check valves 80 mm (3 inches) 3 inches and larger shall conform to MSS SP-71, Type I, II, III, or IV, Class 125 or 150 and shall be cast iron with bronze trim and flanged or threaded ends.

2.7.4 Butterfly Valve

Butterfly valves shall be in accordance with MSS SP-67, Type 1 and shall be

either the wafer or lug type. Valves shall be bubble tight at [1,000] [1,700] kPa [150] [250] psig. Valve bodies shall be cast iron, malleable iron, or steel. Valves smaller than 200 mm (8 inches) 8 inches shall have throttling handles with a minimum of seven locking positions. Valves 200 mm (8 inches) 8 inches and larger shall have totally enclosed manual gear operators with adjustable balance return stops and position indicators. Valves in insulated lines shall have extended neck to accommodate insulation thickness.

2.7.5 Plug Valve

Plug valves 50 mm (2 inches) 2 inches and larger shall conform to MSS SP-78, have flanged or threaded ends, and have cast iron bodies with bronze trim. Valves 50 mm (2 inches) 2 inches and smaller shall be bronze with NPT connections for black steel pipe and brazed connections for copper tubing. Valve shall be lubricated, non-lubricated, or tetrafluoroethylene resin-coated type. Valve shall be resilient, double seated, trunnion mounted with tapered lift plug capable of 2-way shutoff. Valve shall operate from fully open to fully closed by rotation of the handwheel to lift and turn the plug. Valve shall have weatherproof operators with mechanical position indicators. Valves 200 mm (8 inches) 8 inches or larger shall be provided with manual gear operators with position indicators.

2.7.6 Ball Valve

Ball valves 15 mm (1/2 inch) 1/2 inch and larger shall conform to MSS SP-72 or MSS SP-110 and shall be ductile iron or bronze with threaded, soldered, or flanged ends. Valves 200 mm (8 inches) 8 inches or larger shall be provided with manual gear operators with position indicators.

2.7.7 Calibrated Balancing Valve

NOTE: Plug and ball valves defined above will be used as manual balancing valves and will be indicated on the drawings. A supplemental flow measuring scheme or device must be used to measure flow with a manual balancing valve. A calibrated balancing valve incorporates a flow measuring element and can be used in place of a manual balancing valve and a flow measuring device. Delete the last sentence of this paragraph if inapplicable.

Valve shall be calibrated so that flow can be determined when the temperature and pressure differential across valve is known. Valve shall have an integral pointer which registers the degree of valve opening. Valve shall be constructed with internal seals to prevent leakage and shall be supplied with preformed insulation. Valve's Cv rating shall be as indicated. Valve bodies shall be provided with tapped openings and pipe extensions with positive 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, suitable for the operating pressure specified, shall be provided. The meter shall be complete with hoses, vent, integral metering connections, and carrying case as recommended by the valve manufacturer. 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.

2.7.8 Automatic Flow Control Valve

NOTE: An automatic flow control valve offers complete flow control in many applications; however, the flow control range is dependent on inlet pressure being within a given range, the flow selection is limited, and, in some cases it may require pump power slightly more than alternative balancing means. In any facility where typical load imbalances cannot be tolerated and where automatic control is needed to ensure constant hydronic flow, the design will incorporate automatic flow control valves. The location and capacity of the automatic control valves will be shown on the drawings.

Valve shall automatically maintain a constant flow as indicated. Valve shall modulate by sensing the pressure differential across the valve body. Valve shall be selected for the flow required and provided with a permanent nameplate or tag carrying a permanent record of the factory-determined flow rate and flow control pressure levels. Valve shall control the flow within 5 percent of the tag rating. Valve materials shall be the same as specified for the ball or plug valves. Valve Cv rating shall be as indicated. Valve operators shall be the [electric] [or] [pneumatic] type as indicated. Valve shall be capable of positive shutoff against the system pump head, 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 and differential meter, suitable for the operating pressure specified. The meter shall be complete with hoses, vent, integral metering connections, and carrying case as recommended by the valve manufacturer.

2.7.9 Pump Discharge Valve

NOTE: Pump discharge valves can be used as an alternative to a gate valve, a check valve, and a balancing valve on the discharge side of a pump.

Valve shall perform the functions of a nonslam check valve, a manual balancing valve, and a shutoff. Valve shall be of cast iron or ductile iron construction with bronze and/or stainless steel accessories. Valve shall have an integral pointer which registers the degree of valve opening. Flow through the valve shall be manually adjustable from bubble tight shutoff to full flow. Valves smaller than 50 mm (2 inches) shall have NPT connections. Valves 50 mm (2 inches) and larger shall have flanged or grooved end connections. Valve design shall allow the back seat for the stem to be replaced in the field under full line pressure. Valve's Cv rating shall be as indicated.

2.7.10 Temperature-Mixing Valve

Valve shall be in accordance with ASSE 1017 for water service.

2.7.11 Pressure-Reducing Valve

Valve shall be in accordance with ASSE 1003 for water service.

2.7.12 Pressure Relief Valve

Valve shall prevent excessive pressure in the piping system when the piping system reaches its maximum heat buildup. Valve shall be in accordance with ANSI Z21.22 and shall have cast iron bodies with corrosion resistant internal working parts. The discharge pipe from the relief valve shall be the size of the valve outlet unless otherwise indicated.

2.7.13 Float Valve

Valve shall be in accordance with CID A-A-50541, [Style A (angle pattern)] [and] [or] [Style B (globe pattern)]. Where float rods are extended for tank applications, extension shall be properly supported and guided to avoid bending of float rod or stressing of valve pilot linkage.

2.7.14 Drain Valves

Valves shall be the gate valve type which are in accordance with MSS SP-80. Valve shall be manually-operated, 20 mm 3/4 inch pipe size and above with a threaded end connection. Valve shall be provided with a water hose nipple adapter. [Frost-free type valves shall be provided in installations exposed to freezing temperatures.]

2.7.15 Air Vents

NOTE: Indicate the location of each air vent on the drawings. Distinguish between manual and automatic air vents. Delete automatic air vents if not required.

Manually-operated general service type air vents shall be brass or bronze valves which are furnished with threaded plugs or caps. [Automatic type air vents shall be the ball-float type with brass/bronze or brass bodies, 300 series corrosion-resistant steel float, linkage and removable seat.] Air vents on water coils shall have not less than 3 mm 1/8 inch threaded end connections. Air vents on water mains shall have not less than 20 mm 3/4 inch threaded end connections. Air vents on all other applications shall have not less than 15 mm 1/2 inch threaded end connections.

2.8 PIPING ACCESSORIES

2.8.1 Strainer

Strainer shall be in accordance with ASTM F 1199, except as modified herein. Strainer shall be the cleanable, basket or "Y" type, the same size as the pipeline. Strainer bodies shall be fabricated of cast iron with bottoms drilled, and tapped. The bodies shall have arrows clearly cast on the sides indicating the direction of flow. Strainer shall be equipped with removable cover and sediment screen. The screen shall be made of minimum 0.8 mm (22 gauge) 22 gauge [brass sheet,] [monel,] [corrosion-resistant steel,] with small perforations numbering not less than 60 per square centimeter (400 per square inch) 400 per square inch to provide a net free area through the basket of at least 3.30 times that of

the entering pipe. The flow shall be into the screen and out through the perforations.

2.8.2 Combination Strainer and Suction Diffuser

Unit shall consist of an angle type body with removable strainer basket and straightening vanes, a suction pipe support, and a blowdown outlet. Strainer shall be in accordance with ASTM F 1199, except as modified herein. Unit body shall have arrows clearly cast on the sides indicating the direction of flow. Strainer screen shall be made of minimum 0.8 mm (22 gauge) 22 gauge [brass sheet,] [monel,] [corrosion-resistant steel,] with small perforations numbering not less than 60 per square centimeter (400 per square inch) 400 per square inch to provide a net free area through the basket of at least 3.30 times that of the entering pipe. Flow shall be into the screen and out through the perforations.

2.8.3 Flexible Pipe Connectors

Flexible pipe connectors shall be designed for 862 kPa (125 psig) 125 psig or 1034 kPa (150 psig) 150 psig service as appropriate for the static head plus the system head, and [120] [110] degrees C, [250] [230] degrees F, for grooved end flexible connectors. The flexible section shall be constructed of rubber, tetrafluoroethylene resin, or corrosion-resisting steel, bronze, monel, or galvanized steel. The flexible section shall be suitable for intended service with end connections to match adjacent piping. 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.

2.8.4 Pressure and Vacuum Gauges

Gauges shall conform to ASME B40.1 and shall be provided with throttling type needle valve or a pulsation dampener and shut-off valve. Gauge shall be a minimum of 85 mm 3-1/2 inches in diameter with a range from 0 kPa (0 psig) 0 psig to approximately 1.5 times the maximum system working pressure. Each gauge range shall be selected so that at normal operating pressure, the needle is within the middle-third of the range.

2.8.5 Temperature Gauges

Temperature gauges shall be the industrial duty type and be provided for the required temperature range. Gauges shall have Celsius scale in 1 degree Fahrenheit scale in 2 degree graduations scale (black numbers) on a white face. The pointer shall be adjustable. Rigid stem type temperature gauges shall be provided in thermal wells located within 1.5 m 5 feet of the finished floor. Universal adjustable angle type or remote element type temperature gauges shall be provided in thermal wells located 1.5 to 2.1 m 5 to 7 feet above the finished floor. Remote element type temperature gauges shall be provided in thermal wells located 2.1 m 7 feet above the finished floor.

2.8.5.1 Stem Cased-Glass

Stem cased-glass case shall be polished stainless steel or cast aluminum, 229 mm (9 inches) 9 inches long, with clear acrylic lens, and non-mercury filled glass tube with indicating-fluid column.

2.8.5.2 Bimetallic Dial

Bimetallic dial type case shall be not less than 89 mm (3-1/2 inches), 3-1/2 inches, stainless steel, and shall be hermetically sealed with clear acrylic lens. Bimetallic element shall be silicone dampened and unit fitted with external calibrator adjustment. Accuracy shall be one percent of dial range.

2.8.5.3 Liquid-, Solid-, and Vapor-Filled Dial

Liquid-, solid-, and vapor-filled dial type cases shall be not less than 89 mm (3-1/2 inches), 3-1/2 inches, stainless steel or cast aluminum with clear acrylic lens. Fill shall be nonmercury, suitable for encountered cross-ambients, and connecting capillary tubing shall be double-braided bronze.

2.8.5.4 Thermal Well

Thermal well shall be identical size, 15 or 20 mm (1/2 or 3/4 inch) 1/2 or 3/4 inch NPT connection, brass or stainless steel. Where test wells are indicated, provide captive plug-fitted type 15 mm (1/2 inch) 1/2 inch NPT connection suitable for use with either engraved stem or standard separable socket thermometer or thermostat. Mercury shall not be used in thermometers. Extended neck thermal wells shall be of sufficient length to clear insulation thickness by 25 mm 1 inch.

2.8.6 Pipe Hangers, Inserts, and Supports

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

2.8.7 Escutcheons

Escutcheons shall be chromium-plated iron or chromium-plated brass, either one piece or split pattern, held in place by internal spring tension or set screws.

2.8.8 Expansion Joints

NOTE: Expansion loops, offsets, and bends will be used where possible instead of expansion joints. Indicate all expansion provisions, including necessary details, on the drawings. Locate expansion joints in serviceable areas.

2.8.8.1 Slip-Tube Type

Slip-tube expansion joints shall be in accordance with ASTM F 1007, Class I or II. Joints shall be provided with internally-externally alignment guides, injected semi-plastic packing, and service outlets. End connections shall be flanged or beveled for welding as indicated. Initial settings shall be made in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations to compensate for ambient temperature at time of installation. Pipe alignment guides shall be installed as recommended by the joint manufacturer.

2.8.8.2 Flexible Ball Type

NOTE: The ball joint only moves in an angular offset or rotation mode. The configuration of the ball joint link will require a 2 or 3 ball joint offset to absorb axial and/or lateral movement.

Flexible ball expansion joints shall be capable of 360 degrees rotation plus 15 degrees angular flex movement. Joints shall be constructed of carbon steel with the exterior spherical surface of carbon steel balls plated with a minimum 0.12 mm 5 mils of hard chrome in accordance with EJMA Stds and ASME B31.1. Joint end connections shall be threaded for piping 50 mm (2 inches) 2 inches or smaller. Joint end connections larger than 50 mm (2 inches) 2 inches shall be grooved, flanged, or beveled for welding. Joint shall be provided with pressure-molded composition gaskets suitable for continuous operation at twice design temperature.

2.8.8.3 Bellows Type

Bellows expansion type joints shall be in accordance with ASTM F 1120 with Type 304 stainless steel corrugated bellows, reinforced with equalizing rings, internal sleeves, and external protective covers. Joint end connections shall be grooved, flanged, or beveled for welding. Guiding of piping on both sides of expansion joint shall be in accordance with the published recommendations of the manufacturer of the expansion joint.

2.9 PUMPS

NOTE: Indicate pump capacity, efficiencies, motor sizes, and impeller types on the drawings. Typical impeller types include the double-suction horizontal split-case type, end-suction vertical split-case type, close-coupled end-suction type, and close-coupled in-line type.

Pumps shall be the electrically driven, non-overloading, centrifugal type which conform to HI 1.1-1.5. Pump capacity, efficiency, motor size, and impeller type shall be as indicated on the drawings. Pumps shall be selected at or within 5 percent of peak efficiency. Pump curve shall rise continuously from maximum capacity to shutoff. Pump motor shall conform to NEMA MG 1, be [open] [splash-proof] [totally enclosed], and have sufficient wattage (horsepower) horsepower for the service required. Pump motor shall be equipped with an across-the-line magnetic controller in a NEMA 250, Type 1 enclosure with "START-STOP" switch in the cover.

2.9.1 Construction

NOTE: In most cases, mechanical shaft seals will be the preferred type of shaft seal rather than the stuffing-box type. Although less costly in many cases, the stuffing-box type seals require periodic maintenance which means that the seals are typically only economically justifiable for very large pumps where the first cost difference is great. The shaft

seal selection should be based upon a life cycle
cost comparison.

Shaft seal shall be mechanical-seal or stuffing-box type. Impeller shall be statically and dynamically balanced. Each pump casing shall be designed to withstand the discharge head specified plus the static head on system plus 50 percent of the total, but not less than 862 kPa (125 psig) 125 psig.

Pump casing and bearing housing shall be close grained cast iron. High points in the casing shall be provided with manual air vents; low points shall be provided with drain plugs. Impeller, impeller wearing rings, glands, casing wear rings, and shaft sleeve shall be bronze. Shaft shall be carbon or alloy steel, turned and ground. Bearings shall be ball-bearings, roller-bearings, or oil-lubricated bronze-sleeve type bearings, and be efficiently sealed or isolated to prevent loss of oil or entrance of dirt or water. [Pump and motor shall be mounted on a common cast iron base having lipped edges and tapped drainage openings or structural steel base with lipped edges or drain pan and tapped drainage openings.] [Pump shall be provided with shaft coupling guard.] [Close coupled pumps shall be provided with drip pockets and tapped openings.] Pump motor shall have the required capacity to prevent overloading with pump operating at any point on its characteristic curve. Pump speed shall not exceed 3,600 rpm, except where the pump head is less than 180 kPa 60 feet of water, the pump speed shall not exceed 1,750 rpm. Pump shall be accessible for servicing without disturbing piping connections.

2.9.2 Mechanical Shaft Seals

Seals shall be single, inside mounted, end-face-elastomer bellows type with stainless steel spring, brass or stainless steel seal head, carbon rotating face, and tungsten carbide or ceramic sealing face. Glands shall be bronze and of the water-flush design to provide lubrication flush across the face of the seal. Bypass line from pump discharge to flush connection in gland shall be provided, with filter or cyclone separator in line.

2.9.3 Stuffing-Box Type Seals

Stuffing box shall include minimum 4 rows of square, impregnated TFE (Teflon) or graphite cord packing and a bronze split-lantern ring. Packing gland shall be bronze interlocking split type.

2.10 EXPANSION TANKS

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 shall have a replaceable diaphragm and be the captive air type. Tanks shall accommodate 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. Each tank air chamber shall be fitted with a drain, fill, an air charging valve, and system connections. Tank shall be supported by steel legs or bases for vertical installation or steel saddles for horizontal installations. The only air in the system shall be the permanent sealed-in air cushion contained within the expansion tank.

2.11 AIR SEPARATOR TANKS

**NOTE: Indicate the routing of all vent and
blow-down piping.**

External air separation tank shall have an internal design suitable for creating the required vortex and subsequent 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] [_____] psig. Tank shall have tangential inlets and outlets connections, threaded for 50 mm 2 inches and smaller and flanged for sizes 65 mm 2 1/2 inches and larger. Air released from a tank shall be [to the atmosphere] [vented as indicated]. Tank shall be provided with a blow-down connection.

2.12 WATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS

When water treatment is specified, the use of chemical-treatment products containing hexavalent chromium (Cr) is prohibited.

2.12.1 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.**

Conditions of make-up water to be supplied to the condenser and chilled water systems were reported in accordance with ASTM D 596 and are as follows:

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

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	[_____]	epm (meq/1)
Non-Carbonate Hardness	[_____]	epm (meq/1)
Total Hardness	[_____]	epm (meq/1)
Dissolved Solids	[_____]	ppm (mg/1)
Fluorine	[_____]	ppm (mg/1)
Conductivity	[_____]	micrmho/cm

2.12.2 Chilled and Condenser Water

Water to be used in the chilled and condenser water systems shall be treated to maintain the conditions recommended by this specification as well as the recommendations from the manufacturers of the condenser and evaporator coils. Chemicals shall meet all required federal, state, and local environmental regulations for the treatment of evaporator coils and direct discharge to the sanitary sewer.

2.12.3 Glycol Solution

NOTE: If freeze protection for chilled water 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 or operating temperature.

A [_____] percent concentration by volume of industrial grade [ethylene] [propylene] glycol shall be provided in the chilled water. The glycol shall be tested in accordance with ASTM D 1384 with less than 0.013 mm (0.5 mils) 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 water treatment chemicals used within the system.

2.12.4 Water Treatment Services

NOTE: The services of a water treatment company to treat a chilled water system should only be required if the makeup water available is of very poor quality.

The services of a company regularly engaged in the treatment of [condenser] [condenser and chilled] water systems shall be used to determine the correct chemicals required, the concentrations required, and the water treatment equipment sizes and flow rates required. The company shall maintain the chemical treatment and provide all chemicals required for the [condenser] [condenser and chilled] water systems for a period of 1 year from the date of occupancy. The chemical treatment and services provided over the 1 year period shall meet the requirements of this specification as well as the recommendations from the manufacturers of the condenser and evaporator coils. Acid treatment and proprietary chemicals shall not be used.

2.12.5 Chilled Water System

NOTE: For dual temperature systems (chilled and heated water), coordinate the compatibility of the separate water treatment systems.

A shot feeder shall be provided on the chilled water piping as indicated. Size and capacity of feeder shall be based on local requirements and water analysis. The feeder shall be furnished with an air vent, gauge glass, funnel, valves, fittings, and piping.

2.12.6 Condenser Water

NOTE: Cooling towers with a capacity of greater than 176 kW (50 tons) will be provided with automatic chemical feed and blow down systems. Smaller towers will be provided with continuously activated systems. Indicate the location of the entire water treatment system. Delete all the information under this paragraph if a cooling tower is not used in the system.

The water treatment system shall be capable of [automatically] [continuously] feeding chemicals and bleeding the system to prevent corrosion, scale, and biological formations. [Automatic chemical feed systems shall automatically feed chemicals into the condenser water based on varying system conditions.] [Continuous chemical feed systems shall continuously feed chemicals into the condenser water at a constant rate. The system shall be initially set manually based on the water analysis of the make-up water.]

2.12.6.1 Chemical Feed Pump

One pump shall be provided for each chemical feed tank. The chemical feed pumps shall be positive displacement diaphragm type. The flow rate of the pumps shall be adjustable from 0 to 100 percent while in operation. The discharge pressure of pumps shall not be less than 1.5 times the line pressure at the point of connection. The pumps shall be provided with a pressure relief valve and a check valve mounted in the pump discharge.

2.12.6.2 Tanks

Two chemical tanks shall be provided. The tanks shall be constructed of [high density polyethylene] [stainless steel] with a hinged cover. The tanks shall have sufficient capacity to require recharging only once per 7 days during normal operation. A level indicating device shall be included with each tank. An electric agitator shall be provided for each tank.

2.12.6.3 Injection Assembly

An injection assembly shall be provided at each chemical injection point along the condenser water piping as indicated. The injection assemblies shall be constructed of stainless steel. The discharge of the assemblies shall extend to the centerline of the condenser water piping. Each assembly shall include a shutoff valve and check valve at the point of entrance into the condenser water line.

2.12.6.4 Water Meter

Water meters shall be provided with an electric contacting register and remote accumulative counter. The meter shall be installed within the make-up water line, as indicated.

2.12.6.5 Timers

Timers shall be of the automatic reset, adjustable type, and electrically operated. The timers shall be suitable for a 120 volt current. The timers shall be located within the water treatment control panel.

2.12.6.6 Water Treatment Control Panel

NOTE: The MAN-OFF-AUTO switch should be deleted for continuously fed systems. In areas where a panel could come in contact with the water treatment chemical, choose the stainless steel construction.

The control panel shall be a NEMA 12 enclosure suitable for surface mounting. The panel shall be constructed of [stainless steel] [steel] with a hinged door and lock. The panel shall contain a laminated plastic nameplate identifying each of the following functions:

- (1) Main power switch and indicating light
- (2) MAN-OFF-AUTO selector switch
- (3) Indicating lamp for bleed-off valve
- (4) Indicating lamp for each chemical feed pump
- (5) Set point reading for each timer

2.12.6.7 Chemical Piping

The piping and fittings shall be constructed of [schedule 80 PVC] [stainless steel] suitable for the water treatment chemicals.

2.12.6.8 Sequence of Operation

NOTE: Choose the first set of brackets for automatic chemical feed systems. Choose the second

set of brackets for continuous chemical feed systems.

[The chemicals shall be added based upon sensing the make-up water flow rate and activating appropriate timers. A separate timer shall be provided for each chemical. The blow down shall be controlled based upon the make-up water flow rate and a separate timer.] [The system shall contain an adjustable valve for continuous blow down. The flow rate from the appropriate chemical tanks shall be manually set at the metering pump for continuous chemical feed.] The injection of the chemical required for biological control shall be controlled by a timer which can be manually set for proper chemical feed. Timer set points, blow down rates, and chemical pump flow rates shall be determined and set by the water treatment company.

2.12.6.9 Test Kits

One test kit of each type required to determine the water quality as outlined within the operation and maintenance manuals shall be provided.

2.12.6.10 Bleed Line

**NOTE: Delete the following paragraph on bleed lines
if an automatic chemical system is chosen.**

A bleed line with a flow valve of the needle-valve type sized for the flow requirement or fixed orifice shall be provided in the pump return to the tower. The bleed line shall be extended to the nearest drain for continuous discharge.

2.13 FABRICATION

2.13.1 Factory Coating

**NOTE: For equipment to be installed outdoors,
adequate protection will be specified.
Manufacturers must submit evidence that unit
specimen have passed the specified salt spray fog
test. A 125 hour test will be specified in a
noncorrosive environment and a 500 hour test will be
specified in a corrosive environment.**

Unless otherwise specified, equipment and component items, when fabricated from ferrous metal, shall be factory finished with the manufacturer's standard finish, except that items located outside of buildings shall have weather resistant finishes that will withstand [125] [500] hours exposure to the salt spray test specified in ASTM B 117 using a 5 percent sodium chloride solution. Immediately after completion of the test, the specimen shall show no signs of blistering, wrinkling, cracking, or loss of adhesion and no sign of rust creepage beyond 3 mm 1/8 inch on either side of the scratch mark. Cut edges of galvanized surfaces where hot-dip galvanized sheet steel is used shall be coated with a zinc-rich coating conforming to ASTM D 520, Type I.

2.13.2 Factory Applied Insulation

Factory insulated items installed outdoors are not required to be fire-rated. As a minimum, factory insulated items installed indoors shall have a flame spread index no higher than 75 and a smoke developed index no higher than 150. Factory insulated items (no jacket) installed indoors and which are located in air plenums, in ceiling spaces, and in attic spaces shall have a flame spread index no higher than 25 and a smoke developed index no higher than 50. Flame spread and smoke developed indexes shall be determined by ASTM E 84. Insulation shall be tested in the same density and installed thickness as the material to be used in the actual construction. Material supplied by a manufacturer with a jacket shall be tested as a composite material. Jackets, facings, and adhesives shall have a flame spread index no higher than 25 and a smoke developed index no higher than 50 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84.

2.14 SUPPLEMENTAL COMPONENTS/SERVICES

2.14.1 Drain and Make-Up Water Piping

NOTE: Indicate all drain and makeup water piping on the drawings.

Piping and backflow preventers shall comply with the requirements of Section 15400A PLUMBING, GENERAL PURPOSE. Drains which connect to sanitary sewer system shall be connected by means of an indirect waste.

2.14.2 Cathodic Protection

Cathodic protection systems shall be in accordance with [Section 13110A CATHODIC PROTECTION SYSTEM (SACRIFICIAL ANODE)] [and] [Section 13112A CATHODIC PROTECTION SYSTEM (IMPRESSED CURRENT)].

2.14.3 Field Applied Insulation

Field applied insulation shall be provided and installed in accordance with Section 15080A THERMAL INSULATION FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

Pipe and fitting installation shall conform to the requirements of ASME B31.1. Pipe shall be cut accurately to measurements established at the jobsite, and worked into place without springing or forcing, completely clearing all windows, doors, and other openings. Cutting 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 permit free expansion and contraction without causing damage to the building structure, pipe, joints, or hangers.

3.1.1 Directional Changes

Changes in direction shall be made with fittings, except that bending of pipe 100 mm (4 inches) 4 inches and smaller will be permitted, provided a pipe bender is used and wide weep bends are formed. Mitering or notching

pipe or other similar construction to form elbows or tees will not be permitted. The centerline radius of bends shall not be less than 6 diameters of the pipe. Bent pipe showing kinks, wrinkles, flattening, or other malformations will not be accepted.

3.1.2 Functional Requirements

Horizontal supply mains shall pitch down in the direction of flow as indicated. The grade shall not be less than 2 mm in 1 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 system. Pipe not otherwise specified shall be uncoated. Connections to appliances shall be made with malleable iron unions for steel pipe 65 mm (2-1/2 inches) 2-1/2 inches or less in diameter, and with flanges for pipe 80 mm (3 inches) 3 inches and above in diameter. Connections between ferrous and copper piping shall be electrically isolated from each other with dielectric waterways or flanges.

Piping located in air plenums shall conform to NFPA 90A requirements. Pipe and fittings installed in inaccessible conduits or trenches under concrete floor slabs shall be welded. Equipment and piping arrangements shall fit into space allotted and allow adequate acceptable clearances for installation, replacement, entry, servicing, and maintenance. Electric isolation fittings shall be provided between dissimilar metals.

3.1.3 Fittings and End Connections

3.1.3.1 Threaded Connections

Threaded connections shall be made with tapered threads and made tight with PTFE tape complying with ASTM D 3308 or equivalent thread-joint compound applied to the male threads only. Not more than three threads shall show after the joint is made.

3.1.3.2 Brazed Connections

Brazing shall be performed in accordance with AWS BRH, except as modified herein. During brazing, the pipe and fittings shall be filled with a pressure regulated inert gas, such as nitrogen, to prevent the formation of scale. Before brazing copper joints, both the outside of the tube and the inside of the fitting shall be cleaned with a wire fitting brush until the entire joint surface is bright and clean. Brazing flux shall not be used. Surplus brazing material shall be removed at all joints. Steel tubing joints shall be made in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Piping shall be supported prior to brazing and not be sprung or forced.

3.1.3.3 Welded Connections

Branch connections shall be made with welding tees or forged welding branch outlets. Pipe shall be thoroughly cleaned of all scale and foreign matter before the piping is assembled. During welding, the pipe and fittings shall be filled with an inert gas, such as nitrogen, to prevent the formation of scale. Beveling, alignment, heat treatment, and inspection of weld shall conform to ASME B31.1. Weld defects shall be removed and rewelded at no additional cost to the Government. Electrodes shall be stored and dried in accordance with AWS D1.1/D1.1M or as recommended by the manufacturer. Electrodes that have been wetted or that have lost any of their coating shall not be used.

3.1.3.4 Grooved Mechanical Connections

Grooves shall be prepared in accordance with the coupling manufacturer's instructions. 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, or 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, such as behind solid walls or ceilings, unless an access panel is shown on the drawings for servicing or adjusting the joint.

3.1.3.5 Flared Connections

When flared connections are used, a suitable lubricant shall be used between the back of the flare and the nut in order to avoid tearing the flare while tightening the nut.

3.1.3.6 Flanges and Unions

Except where copper tubing is used, union or flanged joints 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 other similar items. Flanged joints shall be assembled square end tight with matched flanges, gaskets, and bolts. Gaskets shall be suitable for the intended application.

3.1.4 Valves

Isolation gate or ball valves shall be installed on each side of each piece of equipment, at the midpoint of all looped mains, and at any other points indicated or required for draining, isolating, or sectionalizing purpose. Isolation valves may be omitted where balancing cocks are installed to provide both balancing and isolation functions. Each valve except check valves shall be identified. Valves in horizontal lines shall be installed with stems horizontal or above.

3.1.5 Air Vents

Air vents shall be provided at all high points, on all water coils, and where indicated to ensure adequate venting of the piping system.

3.1.6 Drains

Drains shall be provided at all low points and where indicated to ensure complete drainage of the piping. Drains shall be accessible, and shall consist of nipples and caps or plugged tees unless otherwise indicated.

3.1.7 Flexible Pipe Connectors

NOTE: Flexible pipe connectors will be provided where required to absorb expansion and contraction, isolate vibration, absorb noise, compensate offset motion, absorb continuous flexing, and relieve equipment from piping stresses. Where flexible pipe connectors are needed to correct lateral, parallel,

and angular misalignment, their use will be limited to maximum offset as recommended, in writing, by the manufacturer. Flexible pipe connectors will only be used on water piping.

Connectors shall be attached to components in strict accordance with the latest printed instructions of the manufacturer to ensure a vapor tight joint. Hangers, when required to suspend the connectors, shall be of the type recommended by the flexible pipe connector manufacturer and shall be provided at the intervals recommended.

3.1.8 Temperature Gauges

Temperature gauges shall be located on coolant supply and return piping at each heat exchanger, on condenser water piping entering and leaving a condenser, at each automatic temperature control device without an integral thermometer, and where indicated or required for proper operation of equipment. Thermal wells for insertion thermometers and thermostats shall extend beyond thermal insulation surface not less than 25 mm 1 inch.

3.1.9 Pipe Hangers, Inserts, and Supports

Pipe hangers, inserts, and supports shall conform to MSS SP-58 and MSS SP-69, except as modified herein. Pipe hanger types 5, 12, and 26 shall not be used. Hangers used to support piping 50 mm (2 inches) 2 inches and larger shall be fabricated to permit adequate adjustment after erection while still supporting the load. 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.

3.1.9.1 Hangers

Type 3 shall not be used on insulated piping. Type 24 may be used only on trapeze hanger systems or on fabricated frames.

3.1.9.2 Inserts

Type 18 inserts shall be secured to concrete forms before concrete is placed. Continuous inserts which allow more adjustments may be used if they otherwise meet the requirements for Type 18 inserts.

3.1.9.3 C-Clamps

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.

3.1.9.4 Angle Attachments

Type 20 attachments used on angles and channels shall be furnished with an added malleable-iron heel plate or adapter.

3.1.9.5 Saddles and Shields

Where Type 39 saddle or Type 40 shield are permitted for a particular pipe attachment application, the Type 39 saddle, connected to the pipe, shall be used on all pipe 100 mm (4 inches) 4 inches and larger when the temperature of the medium is 16 degrees C 60 degrees F or higher. Type 40 shields

shall be used on all piping less than 100 mm (4 inches) 4 inches and all piping 100 mm (4 inches) 4 inches and larger carrying medium less than 16 degrees C 60 degrees F. A high density insulation insert of cellular glass shall be used under the Type 40 shield for piping 50 mm (2 inches) 2 inches and larger.

3.1.9.6 Horizontal Pipe Supports

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. [Pipe hanger loads suspended from steel joist with hanger loads between panel points in excess of 23 kg 50 pounds shall have the excess hanger loads suspended from panel points.]

3.1.9.7 Vertical Pipe Supports

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, not more than 2.4 m 8 feet from end of risers, and at vent terminations.

3.1.9.8 Pipe Guides

Type 35 guides using, steel, reinforced polytetrafluoroethylene (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.

3.1.9.9 Steel Slides

Where steel slides do not require provisions for restraint of lateral movement, an alternate guide method may be used. On piping 100 mm (4 inches) 4 inches and larger, a Type 39 saddle shall be used. On piping under 100 mm (4 inches), 4 inches, a Type 40 protection shield may be attached to the pipe or insulation and freely rest on a steel slide plate.

3.1.9.10 High Temperature Guides with Cradles

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, whichever is greater.

3.1.9.11 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 an individual pipe in the multiple pipe run.

3.1.9.12 Seismic Requirements

NOTE: Provide seismic details, if a Government designer (either Corps office of A/E) is the Engineer of Record, and show on the drawings. Delete the bracketed phrase if no seismic details

are provided. Sections 13080 and 15070, properly edited, must be included in the contract documents.

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 support shall be as specified under Section 05120 STRUCTURAL STEEL.

3.1.9.13 Structural Attachments

Attachment to building structure concrete and masonry shall be by cast-in concrete inserts, built-in anchors, or masonry anchor devices. Inserts and anchors shall be applied with a safety factor not less than 5. Supports shall not be attached to metal decking. Supports shall not be attached to the underside of concrete filled floors or concrete roof decks unless approved by the Contracting Officer. Masonry anchors for overhead applications shall be constructed of ferrous materials only. Structural steel brackets required to support piping, headers, and equipment, but not shown, shall be provided under this section. Material used for support shall be as specified under Section 05120 STRUCTURAL STEEL.

3.1.10 Pipe Alignment Guides

Pipe alignment guides shall be provided where indicated for expansion loops, offsets, and bends and as recommended by the manufacturer for expansion joints, not to exceed 1.5 m 5 feet on each side of each expansion joint, and in lines 100 mm (4 inches) 4 inches or smaller not more than 600 mm 2 feet on each side of the joint.

3.1.11 Pipe Anchors

Anchors shall be provided wherever necessary or indicated to localize expansion or to 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 in the most effective manner to secure the desired results using turnbuckles where required. Supports, anchors, or stays shall not be attached where they will injure the structure or adjacent construction during installation or by the weight of expansion of the pipeline. Where pipe and conduit penetrations of vapor barrier sealed surfaces occur, these items shall be anchored immediately adjacent to each penetrated surface, to provide essentially zero movement within penetration seal. Detailed drawings of pipe anchors shall be submitted for approval before installation.

3.1.12 Building Surface Penetrations

Sleeves shall not be installed in structural members except where indicated or approved. Sleeves in nonload bearing surfaces shall be galvanized sheet metal, conforming to ASTM A 653/A 653M, Coating Class G-90, 1.0 mm (20 gauge) 20 gauge. Sleeves in load bearing surfaces shall be uncoated carbon steel pipe, conforming to ASTM A 53/A 53M, [Schedule 30] [Schedule 20] [Standard weight]. Sealants shall be applied to moisture and oil-free surfaces and elastomers to not less than 13 mm 1/2 inch depth. Sleeves shall not be installed in structural members.

3.1.12.1 Refrigerated Space

Refrigerated space building surface penetrations shall be fitted with sleeves fabricated from hand-lay-up or helically wound, fibrous glass reinforced polyester or epoxy resin with a minimum thickness equal to equivalent size Schedule 40 steel pipe. Sleeves shall be constructed with integral collar or cold side shall be fitted with a bonded slip-on flange or extended collar. In the case of masonry penetrations where sleeve is not cast-in, voids shall be filled with latex mixed mortar cast to shape of sleeve and flange/external collar type sleeve shall be assembled with butyl elastomer vapor barrier sealant through penetration to cold side surface vapor barrier overlap and fastened to surface with masonry anchors. Integral cast-in collar type sleeve shall be flashed [as indicated.] [with not less than 100 mm (4 inches) 4 inches of cold side vapor barrier overlap of sleeve surface.] Normally noninsulated penetrating round surfaces shall be sealed to sleeve bore with mechanically expandable seals in vapor tight manner and remaining warm and cold side sleeve depth shall be insulated with not less than [100] [_____] mm [4] [_____] inches of foamed-in-place rigid polyurethane or foamed-in-place silicone elastomer. Vapor barrier sealant shall be applied to finish warm side insulation surface. Warm side of penetrating surface shall be insulated beyond vapor barrier sealed sleeve insulation for a distance which prevents condensation. Wires in refrigerated space surface penetrating conduit shall be sealed with vapor barrier plugs or compound to prevent moisture migration through conduit and condensation therein.

3.1.12.2 General Service Areas

Each sleeve shall extend through its respective wall, floor, or roof, and shall be cut flush with each surface. Pipes passing through concrete or masonry wall or concrete floors or roofs shall be provided with pipe sleeves fitted into place at the time of construction. Sleeves shall be of such size as to provide a minimum of 6.35 mm 1/4 inch all-around clearance between bare pipe and sleeves or between jacketed-insulation and sleeves. Except in pipe chases or interior walls, the annular space between pipe and sleeve or between jacket over-insulation and sleeve shall be sealed in accordance with Section 07920 JOINT SEALANTS.

3.1.12.3 Waterproof Penetrations

Pipes passing through roof or floor waterproofing membrane shall be installed through a 5.17 kg/sq. m. (17 ounce) 17 ounce copper sleeve, or a 0.81 mm (0.032 inch) 0.032 inch thick aluminum sleeve, each within an integral skirt or flange. Flashing sleeve shall be suitably formed, and skirt or flange shall extend not less than 200 mm 8 inches from the pipe and 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 roof or floor penetration. 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. Penetrations shall be sealed by either one of the following methods.

- a. Waterproofing Clamping Flange: 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.

- b. Modular Mechanical Type Sealing Assembly: In lieu of a waterproofing clamping flange, a modular mechanical type sealing assembly may be installed. 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. 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 bolt shall cause the rubber sealing elements to expand and provide a watertight seal between the pipe/conduit 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.

3.1.12.4 Fire-Rated Penetrations

Penetration of fire-rated walls, partitions, and floors shall be sealed as specified in Section 07840 FIRESTOPPING.

3.1.12.5 Escutcheons

Finished surfaces where exposed piping, bare or insulated, pass through floors, walls, or ceilings, except in boiler, utility, or equipment rooms, shall be provided with escutcheons. Where sleeves project slightly from floors, special deep-type escutcheons shall be used. Escutcheon shall be secured to pipe or pipe covering.

3.1.13 Pumps

Support, anchor, and guide so that no strains are imposed on pump by weight or thermal movement of piping. Air vents on pump casings shall be provided. Drain outlets on pump bases shall be piped to the nearest floor or other acceptable drains, with necessary clean-out tees.

3.1.14 Access Panels

Access panels shall be provided for all concealed valves, vents, controls, and items requiring inspection or maintenance. Access panels shall be of sufficient size and located so that the concealed items may be serviced and maintained or completely removed and replaced. Access panels shall be as specified in Section 05500A MISCELLANEOUS METAL.

3.1.15 Field Applied Insulation

Field installed insulation shall be as specified in Section 15080A THERMAL INSULATION FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS, except as defined differently herein.

3.1.16 Field Painting

Painting required for surfaces not otherwise specified, and finish painting of items only primed at the factory are specified in Section 09900 PAINTING, GENERAL.

3.1.16.1 Color Coding

NOTE: Color coding for piping identification required by the using agency will be developed and inserted in the "Color Code Schedule" in Section 09900 PAINTING, GENERAL. For Air Force Installations, piping will be color-coded in accordance with Attachment 4 of AFM 88-15.

Color coding for piping identification is specified in Section 09900 PAINTING, GENERAL.

3.1.16.2 Color Coding Scheme

NOTE: Color Coding Scheme may be deleted in accordance with Notes in Section 15400 PLUMBING, GENERAL PURPOSE.

A color coding scheme for locating hidden piping shall be in accordance with [Section 15400A PLUMBING, GENERAL PURPOSE] [Section 15405A PLUMBING, HOSPITAL].

3.2 CLEANING AND ADJUSTING

Pipes shall be cleaned free of scale and thoroughly flushed of all foreign matter. A temporary bypass shall be provided for all water coils to prevent flushing water from passing through coils. Strainers and valves shall be thoroughly cleaned. Prior to testing and balancing, air shall be removed from all water systems by operating the air vents. Temporary measures, such as piping the overflow from vents to a collecting vessel shall be taken to avoid water damage during the venting process. Air vents shall be plugged or capped after the system has been vented. Control valves and other miscellaneous equipment requiring adjustment shall be adjusted to setting indicated or directed.

3.3 FIELD TESTS

Tests shall be conducted in the presence of the Contracting Officer. Water and electricity required for the tests will be furnished by the Government. Any material, equipment, instruments, and personnel required for the test shall be provided by the Contractor. The services of a qualified technician shall be provided as required to perform all tests and procedures indicated herein. Field tests shall be coordinated with Section 15990A TESTING, ADJUSTING, AND BALANCING OF HVAC SYSTEMS.

3.3.1 Hydrostatic Tests

Following the cleaning procedures defined above, all chilled and condenser water piping systems shall be hydrostatically tested as defined herein. Unless otherwise agreed by the Contracting Officer, water (or glycol solution) shall be the test medium.

3.3.1.1 Equipment and Component Isolation

Prior to testing, equipment and components that cannot withstand the test

pressure shall be properly isolated.

3.3.1.2 Tests

Piping shall be hydrostatically tested at a pressure equal to 150 percent of the total system operating pressure for period of time sufficient to inspect every joint in the system and in no case less than 2 hours. Test pressure shall be monitored by a calibrated, test pressure gauge. Leaks shall be repaired and piping retested until test is successful. No loss of pressure shall be allowed. Leaks shall be repaired by rewelding or replacing pipe or fittings. Caulking of joints will not be permitted. Concealed and insulated piping shall be tested in place before concealing.

3.3.2 Backflow Prevention Assemblies Tests

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

3.3.3 Condenser Water Quality Tests

The condenser water shall be analyzed 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.
Silica (SiO ₂)	_____	ppm (mg/l)
Insoluble	_____	ppm (mg/l)
Iron and Aluminum Oxides	_____	ppm (mg/l)
Calcium (Ca)	_____	ppm (mg/l)
Magnesium (Mg)	_____	ppm (mg/l)
Sodium and Potassium (Na and K)	_____	ppm (mg/l)
Carbonate (HCO ₃)	_____	ppm (mg/l)
Sulfate (SO ₄)	_____	ppm (mg/l)
Chloride (Cl)	_____	ppm (mg/l)
Nitrate (NO ₃)	_____	ppm (mg/l)
Turbidity	_____	unit
pH	_____	
Residual Chlorine	_____	ppm (mg/l)
Total Alkalinity	_____	epm (meq/l)
Non-Carbonate Hardness	_____	epm (meq/l)
Total Hardness	_____	epm (meq/l)
Dissolved Solids	_____	ppm (mg/l)
Fluorine	_____	ppm (mg/l)
Conductivity	_____	micrmho/cm

Date of Sample	_____	
Temperature	_____	degrees F.
Silica (SiO ₂)	_____	ppm (mg/l)
Insoluble	_____	ppm (mg/l)
Iron and Aluminum Oxides	_____	ppm (mg/l)
Calcium (Ca)	_____	ppm (mg/l)
Magnesium (Mg)	_____	ppm (mg/l)
Sodium and Potassium (Na and K)	_____	ppm (mg/l)
Carbonate (HCO ₃)	_____	ppm (mg/l)
Sulfate (SO ₄)	_____	ppm (mg/l)
Chloride (Cl)	_____	ppm (mg/l)
Nitrate (NO ₃)	_____	ppm (mg/l)
Turbidity	_____	unit

pH	_____	
Residual Chlorine	_____	ppm (mg/l)
Total Alkalinity	_____	epm (meq/l)
Non-Carbonate Hardness	_____	epm (meq/l)
Total Hardness	_____	epm (meq/l)
Dissolved Solids	_____	ppm (mg/l)
Fluorine	_____	ppm (mg/l)
Conductivity	_____	micrmho/cm

3.4 DEMONSTRATIONS

Contractor shall conduct a training course for the operating staff, as designated by the Contracting Officer, in accordance with the approved Operation Manuals. The training period shall consist of a total [_____] hours of normal working time and start after the system is functionally completed but prior to final acceptance tests. The field posted instructions shall cover all of the items contained in the approved operation and maintenance manuals as well as demonstrations of routine maintenance operations.

3.5 ONE-YEAR INSPECTION

**NOTE: Include this paragraph and the corresponding
submittal requirements if the piping specified by
this specification is to be used in conjunction with
either a cooling tower and/or water-cooled
refrigeration/air-conditioning equipment.**

At the conclusion of the one year period, each connecting [cooling tower] [and] [liquid chiller condenser] shall be inspected for problems due to corrosion, scale, and biological growth. If the equipment is found not to conform to the manufacturers recommended conditions, and the water treatment company recommendations have been followed; the water treatment company shall provide all chemicals and labor for cleaning or repairing the equipment as required by the manufacturer's recommendations.

-- End of Section --