

SECTION 22 10 00 - PLUMBING PIPING**PART 1 - GENERAL****DESCRIPTION**

Provide pipe, pipe fittings, piping specialties, pumps and related items required for complete piping system.

Related Work: The requirements of Section 22 05 00, Common Plumbing Materials and Methods, also apply to this section.

QUALITY ASSURANCE

General: ASTM, and ANSI Standards are indicated. In addition, special standards are referenced where neither ASTM nor ANSI Standards are applicable.

Labeling: All piping shall be continuously and legibly labeled on each length as required by codes and standards and including as a minimum, country of origin, manufacturer's identification marking, wall thickness designation, and applicable standards and approvals. Fittings shall be labeled as required by the referenced standard. Tubular fixture traps shall be stamped with manufacturer's mark and material thickness.

Potable Water Valves: Potable water piping materials not limited to faucets, mixing valves, or pressure reducing valves. Valves shall meet NSF Standard 61, Section 9, for drinking water faucets and shall be brass construction. Brass components which contact water within the faucet shall be from brass which contains no more than 3 percent lead by dry weight.

Concealed Plastic Piping: No concealed plastic piping inside the building unless approved by Code or Governing Authorities.

Definitions: Where piping fluid is not indicated in the following paragraphs, provide similar piping materials for similar fluids (i.e., "make-up water" = "domestic water"; "wet stand pipe" = "fire sprinkler pipe"; "drainage piping" = "sanitary/storm sewer piping").

Plumbing System Disinfection shall be performed by an experienced, qualified, chemical treatment agency.

STORAGE AND HANDLING

Provide factory-applied end caps on each length of pipe and tube. Maintain end caps through shipping, storage and handling as required to prevent pipe-end damage and eliminate dirt and moisture from inside of pipe and tube. Protect flanges and fittings from moisture and dirt by inside storage and enclosure, or by packaging with durable, waterproof wrapping.

SUBMITTALS

Submit catalog data for each product specified.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

PIPING MATERIALS

Copper Pipe and Tube:

Application:

- Domestic water.
- Priming lines.
- Compressed air.
- Non-potable water systems.

Pipe: ASTM B88. Produced by American manufacturer only. Foreign produced piping is not allowed.

Above Ground Domestic Water: Type L hard temper copper with soldered joints.

Underground Domestic Water and Priming Lines: Type L soft annealed with no joints or type K hard tempered copper with silver soldered joints.

Fittings: Wrought copper solder-joint fittings, ANSI / ASME B16.22.

Cast Iron DWV Pipe:

Application: 1-1/2" and larger.

- Sanitary waste
- Plumbing vent
- Rain drain
- Grease waste

Pipe: Hubless cast iron soil pipe, CISPI 301-05/ASTM A 888-05. Produced by American manufacturer only. Foreign produced piping is not allowed.

Fittings: Hubless cast iron fittings: CISPI 301-05/ASTM A 888-05.

Couplings:

Standard Duty: No-hub couplings meeting CISPI 310 and incorporating ASTM C 564 gasket, type 301 SS corrugated shield and type 301 SS clamping bands. Two clamping bands on 1-1/2" thru 4" pipe and four bands on 6" thru 10" pipe.

Heavy Duty: No-hub couplings meeting ASTM C 1540, and FM 1680. ASTM C 564 neoprene gasket, type 304 SS corrugated shield and type 304 SS clamping bands. Four bands on 1-1/2" thru 4" pipe and 6 bands on 5" thru 10" pipe.

Couplings to Dissimilar Pipe in Concealed Locations: Fernco ProFlex with stainless steel outer collar or approved substitute.

Manufacturers: Cast iron pipe and fittings – AB&I, Charlotte Pipe, Tyler Pipe, or approved. All pipe shall be labeled by the manufacturer.

Plastic Pipe – Drain, Waste, Vent (DWV):

Application:

Sanitary waste below slab only; unless noted otherwise. Not allowed for grease waste, or oil waste.

Plumbing vent where concealed.

Rain drain.

Roof overflow drain piping above grade.

Pipe:

Poly(vinyl chloride) (ASTM D1784) (PVC) solid core plastic drain, waste and vent pipe (ASTM D2665 and D1785) and fittings (ASTM D2665) (DWV).

Fittings: Provide fittings of the type indicated, matching piping manufacture. Where not otherwise indicated, provide fittings produced and recommended for the service indicated by the piping manufacturer.

Plastic Pipe:

Application:

Below grade domestic water.

Above grade domestic water when continuously supported per specification and concealed.

Priming lines if covered and protected from damage and light.

Pipe:

Cross-linked polyethylene (PEX) tubing manufactured by PEX-a or Engel Method for Water Service: Tested/listed to ASTM E84, ASTM F876 and F877, and CSA B137.5 listed certified to NSF standards 14 and 61. Rated for 100 PSI at 180° F. UPONOR, AQUAPEX or approved.

Fittings: ASTM F1960 cold expansion fittings. Provide fittings of the type matching piping manufacture and recommended by the piping manufacturer for the service indicated.

Plastic Pipe:

Application:

Waste pipe from science classrooms below grade and above grade.

Plumbing vent for science classrooms.

Pipe and material manufactured from CPVC Type IV, Grade I compounds with a minimum cell classification of 23447. Pipe and Fittings shall conform to ASTM F 2618. Pipe shall be Schedule 40 dimensions. One-Step solvent cement shall be specially formulated for chemical waste applications and conform to ASTM F 493. All pipe, fittings and cement shall be supplied as a system by a single manufacturer and shall be certified by NSF International for use in corrosive waste drainage systems and shall bear the mark "NSF-cw." Charlotte Pipe and Foundry Co., or approved.

Black Steel Pipe:

Applications:

Compressed air.

Pipe: Schedule 40, standard black steel pipe ASTM A-106 or A-53.

Threaded Fittings: For above ground installations only.

Banded class 120 cast iron fittings, ANSI B16.4 to 125 psi.

Banded class 150 malleable iron fittings, ANSI B16.3 to 150 psi.

Plastic Pipe – Drain, Waste, Vent (DWV):

Application:

Sub Surface Drainage/Footing Drain.

Radon vent piping

Pipe:

Pipe shall be manufactured from virgin rigid PVC (polyvinyl chloride) vinyl compounds with a cell class of 12454 as identified in ASTM D 1784. PVC D 2729 Sewer Pipe dimensions and physical properties shall conform to ASTM D 2729. All pipe shall be manufactured in the United States. For active pipe systems provide pipe with perforated holes (1/2" Diameter) at 5" O/C in a row at 120°F apart. For transfer pipes or for passive systems provide solid wall pipe.

Fittings: Provide fittings of the type indicated, matching piping manufacture. Where not otherwise indicated, provide fittings produced and recommended for the service indicated by the piping manufacturer.

Filter Fabric Sleeve: 100% polyester fabric coupling with ASTM D 6707 type "A" fabrics.

MISCELLANEOUS PIPING MATERIALS

Insulating (Dielectric) Fittings: Do not use, see Section 3.3, D.

Soldering and Brazing Materials: Provide soldering materials as determined by the installer to comply with installation requirements.

Tin-Antimony Solder: ASTM B32, Grade 95TA.

Lead-Free Solder: ASTM B32, Grade HB. Harris "Bridgit" approved.

Silver Solder: ASTM B32, Grade 96.5TS.

Flux: Water soluble paste flux.

Brazing filler rod: BCuP rod to suit conditions.

Sleeve Seal: Rubber-link pipe wall and casing closure. Thunderline Link-Seal. For fire rated wall, floor or ceiling penetrations, 3-M "CP-25" caulk, "No. 303" putty and/or "PSS 7904" sealing system.

Strainers: "Y-pattern," iron or bronze body rated for pressures indicated with blow-off connection and 20 mesh stainless steel screen.

PIPING SPECIALTIES

Cleanouts:

Manufacturer: Jay R. Smith, Zurn, Wade, Watts, Josam, Mifab, or approved substitute.

Types:

Tile Floor Cleanouts: Smith 4053-U with square heavy-duty nickel bronze top, bronze plug, and vandalproof screws. Adjustable top where cast into floor slab.

Carpeted Floor Cleanout: Smith 4023-U-X with round heavy-duty nickel bronze top, bronze plug, carpet clamping device, and vandalproof screws. Adjustable top where cast into floor slab.

Concrete Floor Cleanout: Smith 4023 with round heavy-duty nickel bronze top. Stainless steel shallow cover and vandalproof screws. Adjustable top where cast into floor slab.

Wall Cleanouts: Smith 4472-U, bronze ferrule with raised head bronze plug, stainless steel shallow cover and vandalproof screws.

Outside Area Walks and Drives: Smith 4253-U-G with galvanized cast iron body, top secured with vandalproof screws, and bronze plug. Install in 18" x 18" x 6" deep concrete pad flush with grade.

Drains:

Zurn, Jay R. Smith, Josam, Watts, Wade and Mifab are approved. Numbers scheduled on drawings represent minimum acceptable standard for locations involved. Where CECO is listed previously listed manufactures are approved.

Cast iron construction with acid resistant coating, anchor flange, and other options as indicated by model number.

Install 4 pound sheet lead flashing, extending not less than 10" from and clamped to all drains not completely cast-in-place in a homogeneous material.

Trench Drain: See connection schedule for type.

Flashing: Minimum 4# sheet lead; to extend horizontally 10" from edge of vent penetrations or rain drain body and vertically 12" minimum up from roof turned over and down into hub of vent or finished with bronze cap providing counterflashing for screwed pipe.

Shock Arrester: Precharged bellows or sealed piston type manufactured to meet PDI WH-201 and ASSE 1010 Standards. Size in accordance with PDI procedures. Jay R. Smith, PPP, Sioux Chief, Wade, Zurn, Watts, Josam, or approved substitute.

Priming Valves:

Electrically operated priming station with header sized for number of outlets required. Provide with 120v power supply, timer, and solenoid valve tested per UL. Provide with IAPMO approved atmospheric vacuum breaker. Provide in recessed wall box with access door per Section 22 05 00. P.P.P. Inc., PT Series or approved.

Flow operated valves Jay R. Smith 2699 only. Locate in closets, under counters or in walls behind access panels as specified in Section 22 05 00.

McIntosh Primes: Manufactured for connection to flush valve to be with gasket chrome supply line and wall escutcheon.

Use copper or PEX specified previously for all underground priming lines.

Traps: Except chrome plated fixture traps. Recessed drainage pattern for threaded pipe and same grade as pipe for cast iron and plastic pipe; with cleanout plugs in trap body in all above grade locations.

Pressure Reducing Valve: Single seat type with renewable stainless steel seat and valve. Size and capacity as shown on Drawings. Bronze bodies with screwed connections on valves 2-1/2" and smaller and flanged steel bodies on valves 3" and larger. Install each PRV with strainer on inlet or internal strainer. Leslie, Watts, Cash-Acme, Zurn-Wilkins, or approved substitute.

Backflow Preventer: Where indicated on the Drawings, install a reduced pressure backflow preventer complete with shutoff valves, two separate check valves, differential relief valve, and test cocks. USC Foundation for Cross Connection Control, State Health Officials, and serving utility approved. Bronze bodies on units 2" and smaller, and cast iron bodies with bronze trim on units 2-1/2" and larger.

Backflow Preventer: Where indicated on the Drawings, install a double check backflow preventer complete with shutoff valves, two separate check valves, and test cocks. USC Foundation for Cross Connection Control, State Health Officials, and serving utility approved. Bronze bodies on units 2" and smaller, and cast iron bodies with bronze trim on units 2-1/2" and larger.

Domestic Water Balancing Valve: Lead free brass or bronze body or 300 Series stainless steel body with stainless steel trim Victaulic TA Series 76X or approved substitute.

Footing Drain Backwater Valve: P.V.C. construction complying with IPC and IAPMO and UPC listed. Designed for remote installation. Rector seal Extendable Backwater Valve or equal.

EMERGENCY SHOWER/EYEWASH MIXING VALVE

Thermostatic mixing valve for operation of single emergency eye wash or emergency shower. Unit shall include a built-in cold water by-pass, rough bronze finish, solid bimetal thermostat, locking temperature regulator with limit stop factory set for 90 degrees, integral check stops, and dial thermometer and recessed stainless steel cabinet with door and lock. ANSI 7358.1-2014, & ASSE 1071 Certified and low lead compliant. Guardian Model numbers are listed, Haws approved.

MV-1: G3602LF for applications supplying only emergency eye wash units.

MV-2: G3802LF for applications supplying combination eye wash and emergency shower units.

BACKFILL MATERIALS

Subbase Materials: A graded mixture of gravel, sand, crushed stone or crushed slag.

Finely-Graded Subbase Material: Well graded sand, gravel, crushed stone or crushed slag, with 100% passing a 3/8" sieve.

Backfill Material: Soil material suitable for compacting to the required densities, and complying with AASHTO designation M145, Group A-1, A-2-4, A-2-5, or A-3.

Stabilization Fabric: Nonwoven stabilization and drainage fabric. Mirafi 140S or 140M.

PART 3 - EXECUTION**UTILITY SERVICE**

Sanitary and Storm Sewers: Connect sanitary and storm sewers as shown on the Drawings. Verify depth, size and location prior to installation of the new sewer systems.

Water Service: Connect to water system.

PIPE INSTALLATION

General: Install pipe, tube and fittings in accordance with recognized industry practices and plumbing code standards. Install each run accurately aligned with a minimum of joints and couplings, but with adequate and accessible unions and flanges for disassembly, maintenance and/or replacement of valves and equipment. Reduce sizes (where indicated) by use of reducing fittings.

Piping Runs: Route piping close to and parallel with walls, overhead construction, columns and other structural and permanent-enclosure elements of the building. Install piping plumb and level except where pitched for drainage. If not otherwise indicated, run piping in the shortest route which does not obstruct usable space or block access for servicing the building or equipment and avoid diagonal runs. Wherever possible in finished and occupied spaces, conceal piping from view. Do not encase horizontal runs in solid (concrete or CMU) partitions. Ensure waste piping does not contact framing or wall members directly.

Ensure all copper piping is protected from contact with non-copper and plated supports. Provide strut cushion below clamp or 2 layers of UPC listed 10 mil tape.

PIPING JOINTS

General: Provide joints of the type indicated in each piping system, and where piping and joint as manufactured form a system, utilize only that manufacturer's material.

Cast Iron "No-Hub": All joints in accordance with the Cast Iron Soil Pipe Institute (CISPI) Designation No. 310-97 "Installation Procedures for Hubless Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings For Sanitary and Storm Drain, Waste and Vent Piping Applications." Horizontal runs of 5" and greater shall be braced as indicated in Figure 4 for "rodding" restraints. Application of couplings as follows:

Standard Duty Couplings: All vent piping and all drainage and waste piping above grade.

Heavy Duty Couplings: All underground waste installations and any storm drain installations 2 stories or more in height.

Solder Copper Tube and Fitting Joints: In accordance ANSI B 828 with recognized industry practice. Cut tube ends squarely. Copper tubing shall be cut with a wheeled tubing cutter or approved copper tubing cutting tool. The tubing shall be cut square to permit proper joining with the fittings. Remove scale, slag, dirt and debris from inside and outside of tubing and fittings before assembly. The tubing end shall be wiped clean and dry. The burrs on the tubing shall be reamed with a deburring or reaming tool. Apply solder flux to joint areas of both tubes and fittings. Insert tube full depth into fitting, and solder in a manner which will draw solder full depth and circumference of joint. Wipe excess solder from joint before it hardens. "T-Drill" field formed tees may be utilized where the main is at least two pipe sizes larger than the branch.

Insulating (Dielectric) Fittings: Where the "joining of ferrous and non-ferrous piping", use brass valve or brass nipple with length/nominal diameter ratio of 8 or greater rather than dielectric fitting.

Changes in Direction: Use fittings for all changes in direction. Run lines parallel with building surfaces.

Line Grades:

Drainage Lines: Run at maximum possible grade and in no case less than 1/4" per foot within building.

Vents: Pitch for drainage 1/4" per 10'.

Water: Pitch to low points and install hose bib drains. 3' minimum depth of ground cover for all lines outside building unless otherwise noted.

Unions and Flanges: At all equipment to permit dismantling and elsewhere as consistent with good installation practice.

Expansion: Provide loops, swing joints, anchors, runouts and spring pieces to prevent damage to piping or equipment.

CLEANOUTS

Where required by code, at each change of sewer direction 45 degrees or greater and more than 10' long, at end of each branch or main and spaced not greater than 100' apart, as required by code and/or as shown on Drawings.

MISCELLANEOUS PIPING EQUIPMENT

Floor, Wall and Ceiling Plates: Chrome plated pressed steel or brass screw locked split plates on all pipe penetrations in finished spaces.

Strainers: Install in a manner to permit access for cleaning and screen removal and with blow-off valve.

Sleeves: At all penetrations of concrete or masonry construction. PVC, 24 gauge galvanized steel or Schedule 40 galvanized steel pipe. Use steel pipe sleeves through beams, footings, girders or columns and for all penetrations of walls or floors below grade. Where floor finish is ceramic tile, terrazzo, or similar material extend standard steel pipe sleeves 1-1/2" above finished floor. Fabricate sleeves 1" diameter larger than pipe or insulation. PVC and sheet metal sleeves at non-structural penetrations only.

Sleeve Caulking: Caulk below grade pipe with rubber link seal. Grout above grade pipe with cement mortar or approved waterproof mastic. All caulking or grouting shall extend full depth of sleeve. Utilize rubber sealing links in lieu of caulking. Install UL sealing caulk, putty and/or system at all penetrations of fire rated walls, floors and ceiling.

Shock Arrestors: Install at end of mains, in a battery of three or more flush valve-operated fixtures water header, ahead of quick closing and solenoid operated valves. Size per PDI recommendations where size is not indicated. Provide access panels.

Trap Priming: Traps serving floor drains, floor sinks, catch basins, and similar fixtures shall be primed in accordance with Code requirements.

See Section 23 05 00 for Pump Starters.

EXCAVATING

General: Do not excavate for mechanical work until the work is ready to proceed without delay, to minimize the total time lapse from excavation to completion of backfilling. Comply with all applicable Federal and state safety regulations and local erosion control requirements.

Width: Excavate for piping with 6" to 9" clearance on both sides of pipe, except where otherwise shown or required for proper installation of pipe joints, fittings, valves and other work. Excavate for other work to provide minimum practical but adequate working clearances.

Depth for Direct Support: For work to be supported directly on undisturbed soil, do not excavate beyond indicated depths, and hand-excavate the bottom cut to accurate elevations. Support the following work on undisturbed soil at the bottom of the excavations:

Piping of 5" and less pipe/tube size.

Cast-in-place concrete.

BASE PREPARATION

Subbase Installation: Where indicated, install subbase material to receive mechanical work, and compact by tamping to form a firm base for the work. For 4" and larger piping, horizontal cylindrical tanks and similar work, shape the subbase to fit the bottom 90 degrees of the cylinder, for uniform continuous support. Provide finely-graded subbase material for wrapped, coated and plastic pipe and tank. Shape subbases and bottoms of excavation with recesses to receive pipe bells, flanged connections, valves and similar enlargements in the piping systems and set bottom of trench at proper pitch and correct elevations with subbase material.

Previous Excavations: Where piping crosses over an area more than 5' wide which has been previously excavated to a greater depth than required for the piping installation, provide suitable subsidence-proof support for the piping. Comply with the details shown, or where not otherwise shown, provide the following support system:

Excavate to undisturbed soil, in a width equal to the pipe diameter plus 2'. Install 8" courses of subbase material, each compacted to 95% of maximum density, as required to fill excavation and support piping.

BACKFILLING

Do not backfill until installed mechanical work has been tested and accepted wherever testing is indicated. Install drainage fill where indicated, and tamp to a uniform firm density. Backfill with finely-graded subbase material to 6" above wrapped, coated and plastic piping and tanks, and to center line of other tanks (where recommended by tank manufacturer, use "pea gravel" backfill). Condition backfill material by either drying or adding water uniformly, to whatever extent may be necessary to facilitate compaction to the required densities. Do not backfill with frozen materials.

CLEANING

General: Clean all dirt and construction dust and debris from all mechanical piping systems and leave in a new condition. Touch up paint where necessary.

Disinfection of Domestic Water Piping System:

Prior to starting work, verify system is complete and clean.

Open all drains and fixtures valves in the building starting with the valve nearest the water service line and permit the water to run clear for 10 minutes to eliminate grease, cuttings, flux, and foreign matter.

Inject disinfectant at beginning of water system to be disinfected. Introduce free chlorine in liquid form, throughout system to obtain concentration required by local Public Health Department regulations or 50 to 80 mg/L residual.

Bleed water from all potable water outlets to ensure distribution and test for disinfectant residual at minimum 15 percent of outlets.

Maintain disinfectant in system for 24 hours.

If final disinfectant residual tests less than 25 mg/L, repeat treatment.

Flush disinfectant from system until residual is equal to that of incoming water or 1.0 mg/L.

Take samples no sooner than 24 hours after flushing, from 10 percent of outlets and from water entry, and analyze in accordance with AWWA C601. If any sample fails the analysis, repeat the procedure.

Include a copy of the bacteriological analysis in the Operating and Maintenance manuals.

If allowed by local jurisdiction, testing is acceptable in lieu of treatment.

Sanitary and Storm Drainage System:

Remove construction debris from cleanouts, drains, strainers, baskets, traps, etc., and leave same accessible and operable. Place plugs in the end of uncompleted piping at the end of the day or whenever work stops.

Before final acceptance of completed sewer system, flush and clean the entire system with water. Trap and remove solid material obtained from flushing and cleaning from the new system. Do not allow debris to enter the existing sewer system.

TEST

General:

Minimum duration of two hours or longer, as directed for all tests. Furnish report of test observation signed by qualified inspector. Make all tests before applying insulation, backfilling, or otherwise concealing piping or connecting fixtures or equipment. Where part of the system must be tested to avoid concealment before the entire system is complete, test that portion separately, same as for entire system.

Provide all necessary temporary equipment for testing, including pump and gauges. Remove control devices before testing and do not use piping system valves to isolate sections where test pressure exceeds valve pressure rating. Fill each section with water and pressurize for the indicated pressure and time.

Observe each test section for leakage at end of test period. Test fails if leakage is observed or if pressure drop exceeds 5% of test pressure.

Repair:

Repair piping system sections which fail the required piping test by disassembly and re-installation, using new materials to the extent required to overcome leakage. Do not use chemical stop-leak compounds, solder, mastics, or other temporary repair methods.

Drain test water from piping systems after testing and repair work has been completed.

Sewer: Furnish all facilities and personnel for conducting the test. Test in accordance with the requirements of the State Plumbing Inspector and local authorities.

Plumbing Waste and Vent Piping: Hydrostatic test by filling to highest point, but not less than 10' water column on major horizontal portion.

Water Piping: Hydrostatic pressure of 100 psig without loss for four hours.

Tanks and Equipment: Hydrostatic pressure to 1.5 times operating pressure but do not exceed maximum rated pressure.

SUPERVISION AND START-UP

Adjust flush valves, pressure reducing valves, water heater thermostats, and similar equipment.

Master mixing valve start-up procedure: Provide a factory authorized representative to review the installation of the mixing valve and verify that the adjustment has been completed by an authorized agent of the manufacture. Provide documentation in the O&M documents showing adjustment has been completed per manufacture instructions. Record supply and return temperatures. Work shall be completed prior to substantial completion.

END OF SECTION 22 10 00