

## SECTION 031000 - CONCRETE FORMING AND ACCESSORIES

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:

- 1. Form-facing material for cast-in-place concrete.
- 2. Shoring, bracing, and anchoring.

- B. Related Requirements:

- 1. Section 321313 "Concrete Paving" for formwork related to concrete pavement and walks.
- 2. Section 321316 "Decorative Concrete Paving" for formwork related to decorative concrete pavement and walks.

#### 1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. Form-Facing Material: Temporary structure or mold for the support of concrete while the concrete is setting and gaining sufficient strength to be self-supporting.
- B. Formwork: The total system of support of freshly placed concrete, including the mold or sheathing that contacts the concrete, as well as supporting members, hardware, and necessary bracing.

#### 1.4 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

- A. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.

- 1. Review the following:

- a. Special inspection and testing and inspecting agency procedures for field quality control.
- b. Construction, movement, contraction, and isolation joints
- c. Forms and form-removal limitations.
- d. Shoring and reshoring procedures.
- e. Anchor rod and anchorage device installation tolerances.

## 1.5 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each of the following:
  - 1. Exposed surface form-facing material.
  - 2. Concealed surface form-facing material.
  - 3. Void forms.
  - 4. Form ties.
  - 5. Form-release agent.
- B. Shop Drawings: Prepared by, and signed and sealed by, a qualified professional engineer responsible for their preparation, detailing fabrication, assembly, and support of forms.
  - 1. Indicate dimension and locations of construction and movement joints required to construct the structure in accordance with ACI 301.
    - a. Location of construction joints is subject to approval of the Architect.
  - 2. Indicate proposed schedule and sequence of stripping of forms, shoring removal, and reshoring installation and removal.
  - 3. Indicate layout of insulating concrete forms, dimensions, course heights, form types, and details.

## 1.6 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Qualification Data: For testing and inspection agency.
- B. Field quality-control reports.
- C. Minutes of preinstallation conference.

## 1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Testing and Inspection Agency Qualifications: An independent agency, acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, qualified in accordance with ASTM C1077 and ASTM E329 for testing indicated.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Concrete Formwork: Design, engineer, erect, shore, brace, and maintain formwork, shores, and reshores in accordance with ACI 301, to support vertical, lateral, static, and dynamic loads, and construction loads that might be applied, until structure can support such loads, so that resulting concrete conforms to the required shapes, lines, and dimensions.

1. Design wood panel forms in accordance with APA's "Concrete Forming Design/Construction Guide."
  2. Design formwork to limit deflection of form-facing material to 1/240 of center-to-center spacing of supports.
- B. Design, engineer, erect, shore, brace, and maintain insulating concrete forms in accordance with ACI 301, to support vertical, lateral, static, and dynamic loads, and construction loads that might be applied, until structure can support such loads, so that resulting concrete conforms to the required shapes, lines, and dimensions.
1. Design cross ties to transfer the effects of the following loads to the cast-in-place concrete core:
    - a. Wind Loads: As indicated on Drawings.
      - 1) Horizontal Deflection Limit: Not more than 1/360 of the wall height.

## 2.2 FORM-FACING MATERIALS

- A. As-Cast Surface Form-Facing Material:
1. Provide continuous, true, and smooth concrete surfaces.
  2. Furnish in largest practicable sizes to minimize number of joints.
  3. Acceptable Materials: As required to comply with Surface Finish designations specified in Section 033000 "Cast-In-Place Concrete, and as follows:
    - a. Plywood, metal, or other approved panel materials.
    - b. Exterior-grade plywood panels, suitable for concrete forms, complying with DOC PS 1, and as follows:
      - 1) APA HDO (high-density overlay).
      - 2) APA MDO (medium-density overlay); mill-release agent treated and edge sealed.
      - 3) APA Structural 1 Plyform, B-B or better; mill oiled and edge sealed.
      - 4) APA Plyform Class I, B-B or better; mill oiled and edge sealed.
- B. Concealed Surface Form-Facing Material: Lumber, plywood, metal, plastic, or another approved material.
1. Provide lumber dressed on at least two edges and one side for tight fit.
- C. Void Forms: Biodegradable paper surface, treated for moisture resistance, structurally sufficient to support weight of plastic concrete and other superimposed loads.

## 2.3 RELATED MATERIALS

- A. Dovetail Anchor Slots: Hot-dip galvanized-steel sheet, not less than 0.034 inch thick, with bent tab anchors. Temporarily fill or cover face opening of slots to prevent intrusion of concrete or debris.

- B. Chamfer Strips: Wood, metal, PVC, or rubber strips, 3/4 by 3/4 inch, minimum.
- C. Form-Release Agent: Commercially formulated form-release agent that does not bond with, stain, or adversely affect concrete surfaces and does not impair subsequent treatments of concrete surfaces.
  - 1. Formulate form-release agent with rust inhibitor for steel form-facing materials.
- D. Form Ties: Factory-fabricated, removable or snap-off, glass-fiber-reinforced plastic or metal form ties designed to resist lateral pressure of fresh concrete on forms and to prevent spalling of concrete on removal.
  - 1. Furnish units that leave no corrodible metal closer than 1 inch to the plane of exposed concrete surface.
  - 2. Furnish ties that, when removed, leave holes no larger than 1 inch in diameter in concrete surface.
  - 3. Furnish ties with integral water-barrier plates to walls indicated to receive dampproofing or waterproofing.

### PART 3 - EXECUTION

#### 3.1 INSTALLATION OF FORMWORK

- A. Comply with ACI 301.
- B. Construct formwork, so concrete members and structures are of size, shape, alignment, elevation, and position indicated, within tolerance limits of ACI 117 and to comply with the Surface Finish designations specified in Section 033000 "Cast-In-Place Concrete" for as-cast finishes.
- C. Limit concrete surface irregularities as follows:
  - 1. Surface Finish-1.0: ACI 117 Class D, 1 inch.
  - 2. Surface Finish-2.0: ACI 117 Class B, 1/4 inch.
  - 3. Surface Finish-3.0: ACI 117 Class A, 1/8 inch.
- D. Construct forms tight enough to prevent loss of concrete mortar.
  - 1. Minimize joints.
  - 2. Exposed Concrete: Symmetrically align joints in forms.
- E. Construct removable forms for easy removal without hammering or prying against concrete surfaces.
  - 1. Provide crush or wrecking plates where stripping may damage cast-concrete surfaces.
  - 2. Provide top forms for inclined surfaces steeper than 1.5 horizontal to 1 vertical.
  - 3. Install keyways, reglets, recesses, and other accessories, for easy removal.

- F. Do not use rust-stained, steel, form-facing material.
- G. Set edge forms, bulkheads, and intermediate screed strips for slabs to achieve required elevations and slopes in finished concrete surfaces.
  - 1. Provide and secure units to support screed strips
  - 2. Use strike-off templates or compacting-type screeds.
- H. Provide temporary openings for cleanouts and inspection ports where interior area of formwork is inaccessible.
  - 1. Close openings with panels tightly fitted to forms and securely braced to prevent loss of concrete mortar.
  - 2. Locate temporary openings in forms at inconspicuous locations.
- I. Chamfer exterior corners and edges of permanently exposed concrete.
- J. At construction joints, overlap forms onto previously placed concrete not less than 12 inches.
- K. Form openings, chases, offsets, sinkages, keyways, reglets, blocking, screeds, and bulkheads required in the Work.
  - 1. Determine sizes and locations from trades providing such items.
  - 2. Obtain written approval of Architect prior to forming openings not indicated on Drawings.
- L. Construction and Movement Joints:
  - 1. Construct joints true to line with faces perpendicular to surface plane of concrete.
  - 2. Install so strength and appearance of concrete are not impaired, at locations indicated or as approved by Architect.
  - 3. Place joints perpendicular to main reinforcement.
  - 4. Locate joints for beams, slabs, joists, and girders in the middle third of spans.
  - 5. Locate horizontal joints in walls and columns at underside of floors, slabs, beams, and girders and at the top of footings or floor slabs.
  - 6. Space vertical joints in walls as indicated on Drawings.
    - a. Locate joints beside piers integral with walls, near corners, and in concealed locations where possible.
- M. Provide temporary ports or openings in formwork where required to facilitate cleaning and inspection.
  - 1. Locate ports and openings in bottom of vertical forms, in inconspicuous location, to allow flushing water to drain.
  - 2. Close temporary ports and openings with tight-fitting panels, flush with inside face of form, and neatly fitted, so joints will not be apparent in exposed concrete surfaces.

- N. Clean forms and adjacent surfaces to receive concrete. Remove chips, wood, sawdust, dirt, and other debris just before placing concrete.
- O. Retighten forms and bracing before placing concrete, as required, to prevent mortar leaks and maintain proper alignment.
- P. Coat contact surfaces of forms with form-release agent, according to manufacturer's written instructions, before placing reinforcement.

### 3.2 INSTALLATION OF EMBEDDED ITEMS

- A. Place and secure anchorage devices and other embedded items required for adjoining work that is attached to or supported by cast-in-place concrete.
  - 1. Use setting drawings, templates, diagrams, instructions, and directions furnished with items to be embedded.
  - 2. Install anchor rods, accurately located, to elevations required and complying with tolerances in Section 7.5 of AISC 303.
  - 3. Install reglets to receive waterproofing and to receive through-wall flashings in outer face of concrete frame at exterior walls, where flashing is shown at lintels, shelf angles, and other conditions.
  - 4. Install dovetail anchor slots in concrete structures, as indicated on Drawings.
  - 5. Clean embedded items immediately prior to concrete placement.

### 3.3 REMOVING AND REUSING FORMS

- A. Formwork for sides of beams, walls, columns, and similar parts of the Work that does not support weight of concrete may be removed after cumulatively curing at not less than 50 deg F for 24 hours after placing concrete. Concrete has to be hard enough to not be damaged by form-removal operations, and curing and protection operations need to be maintained.
  - 1. Leave formwork for beam soffits, joists, slabs, and other structural elements that support weight of concrete in place until concrete has achieved at least 70 percent of its 28-day design compressive strength.
  - 2. Remove forms only if shores have been arranged to permit removal of forms without loosening or disturbing shores.
- B. Clean and repair surfaces of forms to be reused in the Work.
  - 1. Split, frayed, delaminated, or otherwise damaged form-facing material are unacceptable for exposed surfaces.
  - 2. Apply new form-release agent.
- C. When forms are reused, clean surfaces, remove fins and laitance, and tighten to close joints.
  - 1. Align and secure joints to avoid offsets.

2. Do not use patched forms for exposed concrete surfaces unless approved by Architect.

### 3.4 SHORING AND RESHORING INSTALLATION

- A. Comply with ACI 318 and ACI 301 for design, installation, and removal of shoring and reshoring.
  1. Do not remove shoring or reshoring until measurement of slab tolerances is complete.
- B. In multistory construction, extend shoring or reshoring over a sufficient number of stories to distribute loads in such a manner that no floor or member will be excessively loaded or will induce tensile stress in concrete members without sufficient steel reinforcement.
- C. Plan sequence of removal of shores and reshore to avoid damage to concrete. Locate and provide adequate reshoring to support construction without excessive stress or deflection.

### 3.5 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Special Inspections: Owner will engage a qualified testing and inspecting agency to perform field tests and inspections and prepare test reports.
- B. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified testing and inspecting agency to perform tests and inspections and to submit reports.
- C. Inspections:
  1. Inspect formwork for shape, location, and dimensions of the concrete member being formed.
  2. Inspect insulating concrete forms for shape, location, and dimensions of the concrete member being formed.

END OF SECTION 031000

## SECTION 032000 - CONCRETE REINFORCING

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Steel reinforcement bars.
2. Welded-wire reinforcement.

B. Related Requirements:

1. Section 321313 "Concrete Paving" for reinforcing related to concrete pavement and walks.
2. Section 321316 "Decorative Concrete Paving" for reinforcing related to decorative concrete pavement and walks.

#### 1.2 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

A. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.

1. Review the following:
  - a. Special inspection and testing and inspecting agency procedures for field quality control.
  - b. Construction contraction and isolation joints.
  - c. Steel-reinforcement installation.

#### 1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For the following:

1. Each type of steel reinforcement.
2. Epoxy repair coating.
3. Zinc repair material.
4. Bar supports.
5. Mechanical splice couplers.

B. Shop Drawings: Comply with ACI SP-066:

1. Include placing drawings that detail fabrication, bending, and placement.
2. Include bar sizes, lengths, materials, grades, bar schedules, stirrup spacing, bent bar diagrams, bar arrangement, location of splices, lengths of lap splices, details of mechanical splice couplers, details of welding splices, tie spacing, hoop spacing, and supports for concrete reinforcement.



- C. Construction Joint Layout: Indicate proposed construction joints required to build the structure.

- 1. Location of construction joints is subject to approval of Architect.

#### 1.4 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Qualification Statements: For testing and inspection agency.

- B. Welding certificates.

- 1. Reinforcement To Be Welded: Welding procedure specification in accordance with AWS D1.4/D1.4M.

- C. Material Test Reports: For the following, from a qualified testing agency:

- 1. Steel Reinforcement:

- a. For reinforcement to be welded, mill test analysis for chemical composition and carbon equivalent of the steel in accordance with ASTM A706/A706M.

- 2. Mechanical splice couplers.

- D. Field quality-control reports.

- E. Minutes of preinstallation conference.

#### 1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Testing Agency Qualifications: An independent agency, [ **acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction,** ] qualified in accordance with ASTM C1077 and ASTM E329 for testing indicated.

- B. Welding Qualifications: Qualify procedures and personnel in accordance with AWS D1.4/D 1.4M.

#### 1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Steel Reinforcement: Deliver, store, and handle steel reinforcement to prevent bending and damage.

- 1. Store reinforcement to avoid contact with earth.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 STEEL REINFORCEMENT

- A. Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A615/A615M, Grade 60, deformed.
- B. Low-Alloy Steel Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A706/A706M, deformed.
- C. Headed-Steel Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A970/A970M.
- D. Plain-Steel Welded-Wire Reinforcement: ASTM A1064/A1064M, plain, fabricated from as-drawn steel wire into flat sheets.

### 2.2 REINFORCEMENT ACCESSORIES

- A. Joint Dowel Bars: ASTM A615/A615M, Grade 60, plain-steel bars, cut true to length with ends square and free of burrs.
- B. Bar Supports: Bolsters, chairs, spacers, and other devices for spacing, supporting, and fastening reinforcing bars and welded-wire reinforcement in place.
  - 1. Manufacture bar supports from steel wire, plastic, or precast concrete in accordance with CRSI's "Manual of Standard Practice," of greater compressive strength than concrete.
- C. Mechanical Splice Couplers: ACI 318 Type 2, same material of reinforcing bar being spliced; tension-compression type.
- D. Steel Tie Wire: ASTM A1064/A1064M, annealed steel, not less than 0.0508 inch in diameter.
  - 1. Finish: Plain.

### 2.3 FABRICATING REINFORCEMENT

- A. Fabricate steel reinforcement according to CRSI's "Manual of Standard Practice."

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 PREPARATION

- A. Protection of In-Place Conditions:
  - 1. Do not cut or puncture vapor retarder.
  - 2. Repair damage and reseal vapor retarder before placing concrete.

- B. Clean reinforcement of loose rust and mill scale, earth, ice, and other foreign materials that reduce bond to concrete.

### 3.2 INSTALLATION OF STEEL REINFORCEMENT

- A. Comply with CRSI's "Manual of Standard Practice" for placing and supporting reinforcement.
- B. Accurately position, support, and secure reinforcement against displacement.
  - 1. Locate and support reinforcement with bar supports to maintain minimum concrete cover.
  - 2. Do not tack weld crossing reinforcing bars.
- C. Preserve clearance between bars of not less than 1 inch, not less than one bar diameter, or not less than 1-1/3 times size of large aggregate, whichever is greater.
- D. Provide concrete coverage in accordance with ACI 318.
- E. Set wire ties with ends directed into concrete, not toward exposed concrete surfaces.
- F. Splices: Lap splices as indicated on Drawings.
  - 1. Bars indicated to be continuous, and all vertical bars to be lapped not less than 36 bar diameters at splices, or 24 inches, whichever is greater.
  - 2. Stagger splices in accordance with ACI 318.
  - 3. Mechanical Splice Couplers: Install in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
  - 4. Weld reinforcing bars in accordance with AWS D1.4/D 1.4M, where indicated on Drawings.
- G. Install welded-wire reinforcement in longest practicable lengths.
  - 1. Support welded-wire reinforcement in accordance with CRSI "Manual of Standard Practice."
    - a. For reinforcement less than W4.0 or D4.0, continuous support spacing to not exceed 12 inches.
  - 2. Lap edges and ends of adjoining sheets at least one wire spacing plus 2 inches for plain wire and 8 inches for deformed wire.
  - 3. Offset laps of adjoining sheet widths to prevent continuous laps in either direction.
  - 4. Lace overlaps with wire.

### 3.3 JOINTS

- A. Construction Joints: Install so strength and appearance of concrete are not impaired, at locations indicated or as approved by Architect.

1. Place joints perpendicular to main reinforcement.
  2. Continue reinforcement across construction joints unless otherwise indicated.
  3. Do not continue reinforcement through sides of strip placements of floors and slabs.
- B. Doweled Joints: Install dowel bars and support assemblies at joints where indicated. Lubricate or asphalt coat one-half of dowel length, to prevent concrete bonding to one side of joint.

### 3.4 INSTALLATION TOLERANCES

- A. Comply with ACI 117.

### 3.5 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Special Inspections: Owner will engage a qualified testing and inspecting agency to perform field tests and inspections and prepare test reports.
- B. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified testing and inspecting agency to perform tests and inspections and to submit reports.
- C. Inspections:
1. Steel-reinforcement placement.
  2. Steel-reinforcement mechanical splice couplers.
  3. Steel-reinforcement welding.

END OF SECTION 032000

## SECTION 033000 - CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Cast-in-place concrete, including concrete materials, mixture design, placement procedures, and finishes.

B. Related Requirements:

1. Section 031000 "Concrete Forming and Accessories" for form-facing materials, form liners, insulating concrete forms, and waterstops.
2. Section 032000 "Concrete Reinforcing" for steel reinforcing bars and welded-wire reinforcement.
3. Section 033543 "Polished Concrete Finishing" for concrete floors scheduled to receive a polished concrete finish.
4. Section 312000 "Earth Moving" for drainage fill under slabs-on-ground.
5. Section 321313 "Concrete Paving" for concrete pavement and walks.
6. Section 321316 "Decorative Concrete Paving" for decorative concrete pavement and walks.

#### 1.2 DEFINITIONS

- A. Cementitious Materials: Portland cement alone or in combination with one or more of the following: blended hydraulic cement, fly ash, slag cement, other pozzolans, and silica fume; materials subject to compliance with requirements.
- B. Water/Cement Ratio (w/cm): The ratio by weight of water to cementitious materials.

#### 1.3 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

A. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.

1. Require representatives of each entity directly concerned with cast-in-place concrete to attend, including the following:
  - a. Contractor's superintendent.
  - b. Independent testing agency responsible for concrete design mixtures.
  - c. Ready-mix concrete manufacturer.
  - d. Concrete Subcontractor.
  - e. Special concrete finish Subcontractor.
2. Review the following:

- a. Special inspection and testing and inspecting agency procedures for field quality control.
- b. Construction joints, control joints, isolation joints, and joint-filler strips.
- c. Semirigid joint fillers.
- d. Vapor-retarder installation.
- e. Anchor rod and anchorage device installation tolerances.
- f. Cold and hot weather concreting procedures.
- g. Concrete finishes and finishing.
- h. Curing procedures.
- i. Forms and form-removal limitations.
- j. Shoring and reshoring procedures.
- k. Methods for achieving specified floor and slab flatness and levelness.
- l. Floor and slab flatness and levelness measurements.
- m. Concrete repair procedures.
- n. Concrete protection.
- o. Initial curing and field curing of field test cylinders (ASTM C31/C31M.)
- p. Protection of field cured field test cylinders.

#### 1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For each of the following.

1. Portland cement.
2. Fly ash.
3. Slag cement.
4. Blended hydraulic cement.
5. Silica fume.
6. Performance-based hydraulic cement
7. Aggregates.
8. Admixtures:
  - a. Include limitations of use, including restrictions on cementitious materials, supplementary cementitious materials, air entrainment, aggregates, temperature at time of concrete placement, relative humidity at time of concrete placement, curing conditions, and use of other admixtures.
9. Vapor retarders.
10. Floor and slab treatments.
11. Liquid floor treatments.
12. Curing materials.
  - a. Include documentation from color pigment manufacturer, indicating that proposed methods of curing are recommended by color pigment manufacturer.
13. Joint fillers.
14. Repair materials.

B. Design Mixtures: For each concrete mixture, include the following:

1. Mixture identification.
2. Minimum 28-day compressive strength.
3. Durability exposure class.
4. Maximum w/cm.
5. Calculated equilibrium unit weight, for lightweight concrete.
6. Slump limit.
7. Air content.
8. Nominal maximum aggregate size.
9. Steel-fiber reinforcement content.
10. Synthetic micro-fiber content.
11. Indicate amounts of mixing water to be withheld for later addition at Project site if permitted.
12. Include manufacturer's certification that permeability-reducing admixture is compatible with mix design.
13. Include certification that dosage rate for permeability-reducing admixture matches dosage rate used in performance compliance test.
14. Intended placement method.
15. Submit alternate design mixtures when characteristics of materials, Project conditions, weather, test results, or other circumstances warrant adjustments.

C. Shop Drawings:

1. Construction Joint Layout: Indicate proposed construction joints required to construct the structure.
  - a. Location of construction joints is subject to approval of the Architect.

D. Concrete Schedule: For each location of each Class of concrete indicated in "Concrete Mixtures" Article, including the following:

1. Concrete Class designation.
2. Location within Project.
3. Exposure Class designation.
4. Formed Surface Finish designation and final finish.
5. Final finish for floors.
6. Curing process.
7. Floor treatment if any.

1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

A. Qualification Data: For the following:

1. Installer: Include copies of applicable ACI certificates.
2. Ready-mixed concrete manufacturer.
3. Testing agency: Include copies of applicable ACI certificates.

B. Material Certificates: For each of the following, signed by manufacturers:

1. Cementitious materials.

2. Admixtures.
3. Fiber reinforcement.
4. Curing compounds.
5. Floor and slab treatments.
6. Bonding agents.
7. Adhesives.
8. Vapor retarders.
9. Semirigid joint filler.
10. Joint-filler strips.
11. Repair materials.

C. Material Test Reports: For the following, from a qualified testing agency:

1. Portland cement.
2. Fly ash.
3. Slag cement.
4. Blended hydraulic cement.
5. Silica fume.
6. Performance-based hydraulic cement.
7. Aggregates.
8. Admixtures:

- a. Permeability-Reducing Admixture: Include independent test reports, indicating compliance with specified requirements, including dosage rate used in test.

D. Floor surface flatness and levelness measurements report, indicating compliance with specified tolerances.

E. Research Reports:

1. For concrete admixtures in accordance with ICC's Acceptance Criteria AC198.
2. For sheet vapor retarder/termite barrier, showing compliance with ICC AC380.

F. Preconstruction Test Reports: For each mix design.

G. Field quality-control reports.

H. Minutes of preinstallation conference.

## 1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Installer Qualifications: A qualified installer who employs Project personnel qualified as an ACI-certified Flatwork Technician and Finisher and a supervisor who is a certified ACI Flatwork Concrete Finisher/Technician or an ACI Concrete Flatwork Technician with experience installing and finishing concrete.

1. Post-Installed Concrete Anchors Installers: ACI-certified Adhesive Anchor Installer.



- B. Ready-Mixed Concrete Manufacturer Qualifications: A firm experienced in manufacturing ready-mixed concrete products and that complies with ASTM C94/C94M requirements for production facilities and equipment.
  - 1. Manufacturer certified in accordance with NRMCA's "Certification of Ready Mixed Concrete Production Facilities."
- C. Laboratory Testing Agency Qualifications: A testing agency qualified in accordance with ASTM C1077 and ASTM E329 for testing indicated and employing an ACI-certified Concrete Quality Control Technical Manager.
  - 1. Personnel performing laboratory tests to be an ACI-certified Concrete Strength Testing Technician and Concrete Laboratory Testing Technician, Grade I. Testing agency laboratory supervisor to be an ACI-certified Concrete Laboratory Testing Technician, Grade II.
- D. Field Quality-Control Testing Agency Qualifications: An independent agency, acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, qualified in accordance with ASTM C1077 and ASTM E329 for testing indicated.
  - 1. Personnel conducting field tests to be qualified as an ACI Concrete Field Testing Technician, Grade 1, in accordance with ACI CPP 610.1 or an equivalent certification program.

#### 1.7 PRECONSTRUCTION TESTING

- A. Preconstruction Testing Service: Engage a qualified testing agency to perform preconstruction testing on each concrete mixture.
  - 1. Include the following information in each test report:
    - a. Admixture dosage rates.
    - b. Slump.
    - c. Air content.
    - d. Seven-day compressive strength.
    - e. 28-day compressive strength.
    - f. Permeability.

#### 1.8 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Comply with ASTM C94/C94M and ACI 301.

#### 1.9 FIELD CONDITIONS

- A. Cold-Weather Placement: Comply with ACI 301 and ACI 306.1 and as follows.
  - 1. Protect concrete work from physical damage or reduced strength that could be caused by frost, freezing actions, or low temperatures.

2. When average high and low temperature is expected to fall below 40 deg F for three successive days, maintain delivered concrete mixture temperature within the temperature range required by ACI 301.
3. Do not use frozen materials or materials containing ice or snow.
4. Do not place concrete in contact with surfaces less than 35 deg F, other than reinforcing steel.
5. Do not use calcium chloride, salt, or other materials containing antifreeze agents or chemical accelerators unless otherwise specified and approved in mixture designs.

B. Hot-Weather Placement: Comply with ACI 301 and ACI 305.1, and as follows:

1. Maintain concrete temperature at time of discharge to not exceed 95 deg F.
2. Fog-spray forms, steel reinforcement, and subgrade just before placing concrete. Keep subgrade uniformly moist without standing water, soft spots, or dry areas.

1.10 WARRANTY

A. Manufacturer's Warranty: Manufacturer agrees to furnish replacement sheet vapor retarder/termite barrier material and accessories for sheet vapor retarder/ termite barrier and accessories that do not comply with requirements or that fail to resist penetration by termites within specified warranty period.

1. Warranty Period: 10 years from date of Substantial Completion.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 CONCRETE, GENERAL

A. ACI Publications: Comply with ACI 301 unless modified by requirements in the Contract Documents.

2.2 CONCRETE MATERIALS

A. Source Limitations:

1. Obtain all concrete mixtures from a single ready-mixed concrete manufacturer for entire Project.
2. Obtain each type or class of cementitious material of the same brand from the same manufacturer's plant.
3. Obtain aggregate from single source.
4. Obtain each type of admixture from single source from single manufacturer.

B. Cementitious Materials:

1. Portland Cement: ASTM C150/C150M, Type I,.
2. Fly Ash: ASTM C618, Class C or F.

3. Slag Cement: ASTM C989/C989M, Grade 100 or 120.
  4. Silica Fume: ASTM C1240 amorphous silica.
  5. Performance-Based Hydraulic Cement: ASTM C1157/C1157M: Type GU, general use.
- C. Normal-Weight Aggregates: ASTM C33/C33M, Class 3M coarse aggregate or better, graded. Provide aggregates from a single source.
1. Alkali-Silica Reaction: Comply with one of the following:
    - a. Expansion Result of Aggregate: Not more than 0.04 percent at one-year when tested in accordance with ASTM C1293.
    - b. Expansion Results of Aggregate and Cementitious Materials in Combination: Not more than 0.10 percent at an age of 16 days when tested in accordance with ASTM C1567.
    - c. Alkali Content in Concrete: Not more than 4 lb./cu. yd. for moderately reactive aggregate or 3 lb./cu. yd. for highly reactive aggregate, when tested in accordance with ASTM C1293 and categorized in accordance with ASTM C1778, based on alkali content being calculated in accordance with ACI 301.
  2. Maximum Coarse-Aggregate Size: 1 inch nominal.
  3. Fine Aggregate: Free of materials with deleterious reactivity to alkali in cement.
- D. Air-Entraining Admixture: ASTM C260/C260M.
- E. Chemical Admixtures: Certified by manufacturer to be compatible with other admixtures that do not contribute water-soluble chloride ions exceeding those permitted in hardened concrete. Do not use calcium chloride or admixtures containing calcium chloride in steel-reinforced concrete.
1. Water-Reducing Admixture: ASTM C494/C494M, Type A.
  2. Retarding Admixture: ASTM C494/C494M, Type B.
  3. Water-Reducing and -Retarding Admixture: ASTM C494/C494M, Type D.
  4. High-Range, Water-Reducing Admixture: ASTM C494/C494M, Type F.
  5. High-Range, Water-Reducing and -Retarding Admixture: ASTM C494/C494M, Type G.
  6. Plasticizing and Retarding Admixture: ASTM C1017/C1017M, Type II.
  7. Set-Accelerating Corrosion-Inhibiting Admixture: Commercially formulated, anodic inhibitor or mixed cathodic and anodic inhibitor; capable of forming a protective barrier and minimizing chloride reactions with steel reinforcement in concrete and complying with ASTM C494/C494M, Type C.
  8. Non-Set-Accelerating Corrosion-Inhibiting Admixture: Commercially formulated, non-set-accelerating, anodic inhibitor or mixed cathodic and anodic inhibitor; capable of forming a protective barrier and minimizing chloride reactions with steel reinforcement in concrete.

9. Permeability-Reducing Admixture: ASTM C494/C494M, Type S, hydrophilic, permeability-reducing crystalline admixture, capable of reducing water absorption of concrete exposed to hydrostatic pressure (PRAH).

- a. Permeability: No leakage when tested in accordance with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers CRD C48 at a hydraulic pressure of 200 psi for 14 days.

- F. Water and Water Used to Make Ice: ASTM C94/C94M, potable or complying with ASTM C1602/C1602M, including all limits listed in Table 2 and the requirements of paragraph 5.4

## 2.3 VAPOR RETARDERS

- A. Sheet Vapor Retarder, Class A: ASTM E1745, Class A Insert rating; not less than 10 mils thick. Include manufacturer's recommended adhesive or pressure-sensitive tape.
- B. Sheet Vapor Retarder/Termite Barrier: ASTM E1745, Class A, except with maximum water-vapor permeance of 0.03 perms; complying with ICC AC380. Include manufacturer's recommended adhesive or pressure-sensitive tape.
  1. Low-Temperature Flexibility: Pass at minus 15 deg F; ASTM D146/D146M.
  2. Puncture Resistance: 224 lbf minimum; ASTM E154/E154M.
  3. Water Absorption: 0.1 percent weight-gain maximum after 48-hour immersion at 70 deg F; ASTM D570.
  4. Hydrostatic-Head Resistance: 231 feet minimum; ASTM D5385.
- C. Bituminous Vapor Retarder: ASTM E1993/E1993M, 110-mil-thick, semiflexible, seven-ply sheet membrane, consisting of reinforced core and carrier sheet with fortified asphalt layers, protective weather coating, and removable plastic release liner. Furnish manufacturer's accessories, including bonding asphalt, pointing mastics, and self-adhering joint tape.
  1. Water-Vapor Permeance: 0.0011 grains/h x sq. ft. x inches Hg when tested in accordance with ASTM E154/E154M.
  2. Tensile Strength: 156 lbf/inch when tested in accordance with ASTM E154/E154M.
  3. Puncture Resistance: 140 lbf when tested in accordance with ASTM E154/E154M.

## 2.4 LIQUID FLOOR TREATMENTS

- A. Penetrating Liquid Floor Treatment: Clear, chemically reactive, waterborne solution of inorganic silicate or siliconate materials and proprietary components; odorless; that penetrates, hardens, and densifies concrete surfaces.

## 2.5 CURING MATERIALS

- A. Evaporation Retarder: Waterborne, monomolecular film forming, manufactured for application to fresh concrete.
- B. Absorptive Cover: AASHTO M 182, Class 2, burlap cloth made from jute or kenaf, weighing approximately 9 oz./sq. yd. when dry.
- C. Moisture-Retaining Cover: ASTM C171, polyethylene film burlap-polyethylene sheet.
  - 1. Color:
    - a. Ambient Temperature Below 50 deg F: Black.
    - b. Ambient Temperature between 50 deg F and 85 deg F: Any color.
    - c. Ambient Temperature Above 85 deg F: White.
- D. Curing Paper: 8-feet-wide paper, consisting of two layers of fibered kraft paper laminated with double coating of asphalt.
- E. Water: Potable or complying with ASTM C1602/C1602M.
- F. Clear, Waterborne, Membrane-Forming, Dissipating Curing Compound: ASTM C309, Type 1, Class B.
- G. Clear, Waterborne, Membrane-Forming, Nondissipating Curing Compound: ASTM C309, Type 1, Class B, certified by curing compound manufacturer to not interfere with bonding of floor covering.
- H. Clear, Waterborne, Membrane-Forming, Curing Compound: ASTM C309, Type 1, Class B, 18 to 25 percent solids, nondissipating, certified by curing compound manufacturer to not interfere with bonding of floor covering.
- I. Clear, Solvent-Borne, Membrane-Forming, Curing and Sealing Compound: ASTM C1315, Type 1, Class A.
- J. Clear, Waterborne, Membrane-Forming, Curing and Sealing Compound: ASTM C1315, Type 1, Class A.

## 2.6 RELATED MATERIALS

- A. Expansion- and Isolation-Joint-Filler Strips: ASTM D1751, asphalt-saturated cellulosic fiber.
- B. Semirigid Joint Filler: Two-component, semirigid, 100 percent solids, epoxy resin with a Type A shore durometer hardness of 80 in accordance with ASTM D2240.
- C. Bonding Agent: ASTM C1059/C1059M, Type II, nonredispersible, acrylic emulsion or styrene butadiene.
- D. Floor Slab Protective Covering: 8-feet-wide cellulose fabric.

## 2.7 CONCRETE MIXTURES, GENERAL

- A. Prepare design mixtures for each type and strength of concrete, proportioned on the basis of laboratory trial mixture or field test data, or both, in accordance with ACI 301.
  - 1. Use a qualified testing agency for preparing and reporting proposed mixture designs, based on laboratory trial mixtures.
- B. Cementitious Materials: Limit percentage, by weight, of cementitious materials other than portland cement in concrete as follows:
  - 1. Fly Ash or Other Pozzolans: 25 percent by mass.
  - 2. Slag Cement: 50 percent by mass.
  - 3. Silica Fume: 10 percent by mass.
  - 4. Total of Fly Ash or Other Pozzolans, Slag Cement, and Silica Fume: 50 percent by mass, with fly ash or pozzolans not exceeding 25 percent by mass and silica fume not exceeding 10 percent by mass.
  - 5. Total of Fly Ash or Other Pozzolans and Silica Fume: 35 percent by mass with fly ash or pozzolans not exceeding 25 percent by mass and silica fume not exceeding 10 percent by mass.
- C. Admixtures: Use admixtures in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions.
  - 1. Use high-range water-reducing or plasticizing admixture in concrete, as required, for placement and workability.
  - 2. Use water-reducing and -retarding admixture when required by high temperatures, low humidity, or other adverse placement conditions.
  - 3. Use water-reducing admixture in pumped concrete, concrete for apparatus bay slab and concrete with a w/cm below 0.50.
  - 4. Use corrosion-inhibiting admixture in concrete mixtures where indicated.
  - 5. Use permeability-reducing admixture in concrete mixtures where indicated.

## 2.8 CONCRETE MIXTURES

- A. Class A: Normal-weight concrete used for footings, grade beams, and tie beams.
  - 1. Exposure Class: ACI 318 F0 S0 W1 C1.
  - 2. Minimum Compressive Strength: 3000 psi at 28 days.
  - 3. Maximum w/cm: 0.50.
  - 4. Slump Limit: 5 inches, plus or minus 1 inch.
  - 5. Limit water-soluble, chloride-ion content in hardened concrete to 1.00 percent by weight of cement.
- B. Class C: Normal-weight concrete used for interior slabs-on-ground.
  - 1. Exposure Class: ACI 318 F0 S1 W1 C1.
  - 2. Minimum Compressive Strength: 4000 psi at 28 days.
  - 3. Maximum w/cm: 0.48.
  - 4. Slump Limit: 5 inches, plus or minus 1 inch.

5. Air Content:
    - a. Do not use an air-entraining admixture or allow total air content to exceed 3 percent for concrete used in trowel-finished floors.
  6. Limit water-soluble, chloride-ion content in hardened concrete to 1.00 percent by weight of cement.
- C. Class D: Normal-weight concrete used for concrete on metal deck, and metal pan stairs and landings.
1. Exposure Class: ACI 318 F0 S0 W0 C0.
  2. Minimum Compressive Strength: 4000 psi at 28 days.
  3. Maximum w/cm: 0.50.
  4. Slump Limit: 5 inches, plus or minus 1 inch.
  5. Air Content:
    - a. Do not use an air-entraining admixture or allow total air content to exceed 3 percent for concrete used in trowel-finished floors.
  6. Limit water-soluble, chloride-ion content in hardened concrete to 1.00 percent by weight of cement.
- D. Class G: Normal-weight concrete used for columns, beams and tie beams.
1. Exposure Class: ACI 318 F0 S0 W0 C0.
  2. Minimum Compressive Strength: 4000 psi at 28 days.
  3. Maximum w/cm: 0.48.
  4. Slump Limit: 5 inches, plus or minus 1 inch.
  5. Limit water-soluble, chloride-ion content in hardened concrete to 1.00 percent by weight of cement.

## 2.9 CONCRETE MIXING

- A. Ready-Mixed Concrete: Measure, batch, mix, and deliver concrete in accordance with ASTM C94/C94M, and furnish batch ticket information.
- B. Project-Site Mixing: Measure, batch, and mix concrete materials and concrete in accordance with ASTM C94/C94M. Mix concrete materials in appropriate drum-type batch machine mixer.
  1. For mixer capacity of 1 cu. yd. or smaller, continue mixing at least 1-1/2 minutes, but not more than five minutes after ingredients are in mixer, before any part of batch is released.
  2. For mixer capacity larger than 1 cu. yd., increase mixing time by 15 seconds for each additional 1 cu. yd..
  3. Provide batch ticket for each batch discharged and used in the Work, indicating Project identification name and number, date, mixture type, mixture time, quantity, and amount of water added. Record approximate location of final deposit in structure.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 EXAMINATION

#### A. Verification of Conditions:

1. Before placing concrete, verify that installation of concrete forms, accessories, and reinforcement, and embedded items is complete and that required inspections have been performed.
2. Do not proceed until unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

### 3.2 PREPARATION

#### A. Provide reasonable auxiliary services to accommodate field testing and inspections, acceptable to testing agency, including the following:

1. Daily access to the Work.
2. Incidental labor and facilities necessary to facilitate tests and inspections.
3. Secure space for storage, initial curing, and field curing of test samples, including source of water and continuous electrical power at Project site during site curing period for test samples.
4. Security and protection for test samples and for testing and inspection equipment at Project site.

### 3.3 INSTALLATION OF EMBEDDED ITEMS

#### A. Place and secure anchorage devices and other embedded items required for adjoining Work that is attached to or supported by cast-in-place concrete.

1. Use setting drawings, templates, diagrams, instructions, and directions furnished with items to be embedded.
2. Install anchor rods, accurately located, to elevations required and complying with tolerances in Section 7.5 of ANSI/AISC 303.
3. Install reglets to receive waterproofing and to receive through-wall flashings in outer face of concrete frame at exterior walls, where flashing is shown at lintels, shelf angles, and other conditions.

### 3.4 INSTALLATION OF VAPOR RETARDER

#### A. Sheet Vapor Retarders: Place, protect, and repair sheet vapor retarder in accordance with ASTM E1643 and manufacturer's written instructions.

1. Install vapor retarder with longest dimension parallel with direction of concrete pour.
2. Face laps away from exposed direction of concrete pour.
3. Lap vapor retarder over footings and grade beams not less than 6 inches, sealing vapor retarder to concrete.



4. Lap joints 6 inches and seal with manufacturer's recommended tape.
  5. Terminate vapor retarder at the top of floor slabs, grade beams, and pile caps, sealing entire perimeter to floor slabs, grade beams, foundation walls, or pile caps.
  6. Seal penetrations in accordance with vapor retarder manufacturer's instructions.
  7. Protect vapor retarder during placement of reinforcement and concrete.
    - a. Repair damaged areas by patching with vapor retarder material, overlapping damages area by 6 inches on all sides, and sealing to vapor retarder.
- B. Bituminous Vapor Retarders: Place, protect, and repair bituminous vapor retarder in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions.

### 3.5 JOINTS

- A. Construct joints true to line, with faces perpendicular to surface plane of concrete.
- B. Construction Joints: Coordinate with floor slab pattern and concrete placement sequence.
1. Install so strength and appearance of concrete are not impaired, at locations indicated on Drawings or as approved by Architect.
  2. Place joints perpendicular to main reinforcement.
    - a. Continue reinforcement across construction joints unless otherwise indicated.
    - b. Do not continue reinforcement through sides of strip placements of floors and slabs.
  3. Form keyed joints as indicated. Embed keys at least 1-1/2 inches into concrete.
  4. Locate joints for beams, slabs, joists, and girders at third points of spans. Offset joints in girders a minimum distance of twice the beam width from a beam-girder intersection.
  5. Locate horizontal joints in walls and columns at underside of floors, slabs, beams, and girders and at the top of footings or floor slabs.
  6. Use a bonding agent at locations where fresh concrete is placed against hardened or partially hardened concrete surfaces.
  7. Use epoxy-bonding adhesive at locations where fresh concrete is placed against hardened or partially hardened concrete surfaces.
- C. Control Joints in Slabs-on-Ground: Form weakened-plane control joints, sectioning concrete into areas as indicated. Construct control joints for a depth equal to at least one-fourth of concrete thickness as follows:
1. Grooved Joints: Form control joints after initial floating by grooving and finishing each edge of joint to a radius of 1/8 inch. Repeat grooving of control joints after applying surface finishes. Eliminate groover tool marks on concrete surfaces.

2. Sawed Joints: Form control joints with power saws equipped with shatterproof abrasive or diamond-rimmed blades. Cut 1/8-inch-wide joints into concrete when cutting action does not tear, abrade, or otherwise damage surface and before concrete develops random cracks.
- D. Isolation Joints in Slabs-on-Ground: After removing formwork, install joint-filler strips at slab junctions with vertical surfaces, such as column pedestals, foundation walls, grade beams, and other locations, as indicated.
1. Extend joint-filler strips full width and depth of joint, terminating flush with finished concrete surface unless otherwise indicated on Drawings.
  2. Terminate full-width joint-filler strips not less than 1/2 inch or more than 1 inch below finished concrete surface, where joint sealants, specified in Section 079200 "Joint Sealants," are indicated.
  3. Install joint-filler strips in lengths as long as practicable. Where more than one length is required, lace or clip sections together.
- E. Doweled Joints:
1. Install dowel bars and support assemblies at joints where indicated on Drawings.
  2. Lubricate or asphalt coat one-half of dowel bar length to prevent concrete bonding to one side of joint.
- F. Dowel Plates: Install dowel plates at joints where indicated on Drawings.

### 3.6 CONCRETE PLACEMENT

- A. Before placing concrete, verify that installation of formwork, reinforcement, embedded items, and vapor retarder is complete and that required inspections are completed.
1. Immediately prior to concrete placement, inspect vapor retarder for damage and deficient installation, and repair defective areas.
  2. Provide continuous inspection of vapor retarder during concrete placement and make necessary repairs to damaged areas as Work progresses.
- B. Notify Architect and testing and inspection agencies 24 hours prior to commencement of concrete placement.
- C. Do not add water to concrete during delivery, at Project site, or during placement unless approved by Architect in writing, but not to exceed the amount indicated on the concrete delivery ticket.
1. Do not add water to concrete after adding high-range water-reducing admixtures to mixture.
- D. Before test sampling and placing concrete, water may be added at Project site, subject to limitations of ACI 301, but not to exceed the amount indicated on the concrete delivery ticket.

1. Do not add water to concrete after adding high-range water-reducing admixtures to mixture.
- E. Deposit concrete continuously in one layer or in horizontal layers of such thickness that no new concrete is placed on concrete that has hardened enough to cause seams or planes of weakness.
  1. If a section cannot be placed continuously, provide construction joints as indicated.
  2. Deposit concrete to avoid segregation.
  3. Deposit concrete in horizontal layers of depth not to exceed formwork design pressures and in a manner to avoid inclined construction joints.
  4. Consolidate placed concrete with mechanical vibrating equipment in accordance with ACI 301.
    - a. Do not use vibrators to transport concrete inside forms.
    - b. Insert and withdraw vibrators vertically at uniformly spaced locations to rapidly penetrate placed layer and at least 6 inches into preceding layer.
    - c. Do not insert vibrators into lower layers of concrete that have begun to lose plasticity.
    - d. At each insertion, limit duration of vibration to time necessary to consolidate concrete, and complete embedment of reinforcement and other embedded items without causing mixture constituents to segregate.
- F. Deposit and consolidate concrete for floors and slabs in a continuous operation, within limits of construction joints, until placement of a panel or section is complete.
  1. Do not place concrete floors and slabs in a checkerboard sequence.
  2. Consolidate concrete during placement operations, so concrete is thoroughly worked around reinforcement and other embedded items and into corners.
  3. Maintain reinforcement in position on chairs during concrete placement.
  4. Screed slab surfaces with a straightedge and strike off to correct elevations.
  5. Level concrete, cut high areas, and fill low areas.
  6. Slope surfaces uniformly to drains where required.
  7. Begin initial floating using bull floats or darbies to form a uniform and open-textured surface plane, before excess bleedwater appears on the surface.
  8. Do not further disturb slab surfaces before starting finishing operations.

### 3.7 FINISHING FORMED SURFACES

#### A. As-Cast Surface Finishes:

1. ACI 301 Surface Finish SF-2.0: As-cast concrete texture imparted by form-facing material, arranged in an orderly and symmetrical manner with a minimum of seams.
  - a. Patch voids larger than 3/4 inch wide or 1/2 inch deep.
  - b. Remove projections larger than 1/4 inch.
  - c. Patch tie holes.

- d. Surface Tolerance: ACI 117 Class B.
  - e. Locations: Apply to concrete surfaces to be covered with a coating or covering material applied directly to concrete.
- 2. ACI 301 Surface Finish SF-3.0:
  - a. Patch voids larger than 3/4 inch wide or 1/2 inch deep.
  - b. Remove projections larger than 1/8 inch.
  - c. Patch tie holes.
  - d. Surface Tolerance: ACI 117 Class A.
  - e. Locations: Apply to concrete surfaces exposed to public view.

### 3.8 FINISHING FLOORS AND SLABS

- A. Comply with ACI 302.1R recommendations for screeding, restraighening, and finishing operations for concrete surfaces. Do not wet concrete surfaces.
- B. Scratch Finish:
  - 1. While still plastic, texture concrete surface that has been screeded and bull-floated or darbied.
  - 2. Use stiff brushes, brooms, or rakes to produce a profile depth of 1/4 inch in one direction.
  - 3. Apply scratch finish to surfaces to receive mortar setting beds for bonded cementitious floor finishes.
- C. Float Finish:
  - 1. When bleedwater sheen has disappeared and concrete surface has stiffened sufficiently to permit operation of specific float apparatus, consolidate concrete surface with power-driven floats or by hand floating if area is small or inaccessible to power-driven floats.
  - 2. Repeat float passes and restraighening until surface is left with a uniform, smooth, granular texture and complies with ACI 117 tolerances for conventional concrete.
  - 3. Apply float finish to surfaces to receive trowel finish.
- D. Trowel Finish:
  - 1. After applying float finish, apply first troweling and consolidate concrete by hand or power-driven trowel.
  - 2. Continue troweling passes and restraighen until surface is free of trowel marks and uniform in texture and appearance.
  - 3. Grind smooth any surface defects that would telegraph through applied coatings or floor coverings.
  - 4. Do not add water to concrete surface.
  - 5. Do not apply hard-troweled finish to concrete, which has a total air content greater than 3 percent.

6. Apply a trowel finish to surfaces exposed to view or to be covered with resilient flooring, carpet, ceramic or quarry tile set over a cleavage membrane, paint, or another thin-film-finish coating system.
7. Finish surfaces to the following tolerances, in accordance with ASTM E1155, for a randomly trafficked floor surface:
  - a. Slabs on Ground:
    - 1) Specified overall values of flatness,  $F_F$  35; and of levelness,  $F_L$  25; with minimum local values of flatness,  $F_F$  24; and of levelness,  $F_L$  17.
- E. Trowel and Fine-Broom Finish: Apply a first trowel finish to surfaces indicated on Drawings. While concrete is still plastic, slightly scarify surface with a fine broom perpendicular to main traffic route.
  1. Coordinate required final finish with Architect before application.
  2. Comply with flatness and levelness tolerances for trowel-finished floor surfaces.
- F. Broom Finish: Apply a broom finish to exterior concrete platforms, steps, ramps, and locations indicated on Drawings.
  1. Immediately after float finishing, slightly roughen trafficked surface by brooming with fiber-bristle broom perpendicular to main traffic route.
  2. Coordinate required final finish with Architect before application.
- G. Slip-Resistive Finish: Before final floating, apply slip-resistive aggregate finish to concrete stair treads, platforms, ramps as indicated on Drawings
  1. Apply in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions and as follows:
    - a. Uniformly spread 25 lb/100 sq. ft. of dampened slip-resistive aggregate over surface in one or two applications.
    - b. Tamp aggregate flush with surface, but do not force below surface.
    - c. After broadcasting and tamping, apply float finish.
    - d. After curing, lightly work surface with a steel wire brush or an abrasive stone and water to expose slip-resistive aggregate.

### 3.9 INSTALLATION OF MISCELLANEOUS CONCRETE ITEMS

- A. Filling In:
  1. Fill in holes and openings left in concrete structures after Work of other trades is in place unless otherwise indicated.
  2. Mix, place, and cure concrete, as specified, to blend with in-place construction.
  3. Provide other miscellaneous concrete filling indicated or required to complete the Work.
- B. Curbs: Provide monolithic finish to interior curbs by stripping forms while concrete is still green and by steel-troweling surfaces to a hard, dense finish with corners, intersections, and terminations slightly rounded.

C. Equipment Bases and Foundations:

1. Coordinate sizes and locations of concrete bases with actual equipment provided.
2. Construct concrete bases 4 inches high unless otherwise indicated on Drawings, and extend base not less than 6 inches in each direction beyond the maximum dimensions of supported equipment unless otherwise indicated on Drawings, or unless required for seismic anchor support.
3. Minimum Compressive Strength: 4000 psi at 28 days.
4. Install dowel rods to connect concrete base to concrete floor. Unless otherwise indicated, install dowel rods on 18-inch centers around the full perimeter of concrete base.
5. For supported equipment, install epoxy-coated anchor bolts that extend through concrete base and anchor into structural concrete substrate.
6. Prior to pouring concrete, place and secure anchorage devices.
  - a. Use setting drawings, templates, diagrams, instructions, and directions furnished with items to be embedded.
  - b. Cast anchor-bolt insert into bases.
  - c. Install anchor bolts to elevations required for proper attachment to supported equipment.

D. Steel Pan Stairs: Provide concrete fill for steel pan stair treads, landings, and associated items.

1. Cast-in inserts and accessories, as shown on Drawings.
2. Screed, tamp, and trowel finish concrete surfaces.

3.10 CONCRETE CURING

A. Protect freshly placed concrete from premature drying and excessive cold or hot temperatures.

1. Comply with ACI 301 and ACI 306.1 for cold weather protection during curing.
2. Comply with ACI 301 and ACI 305.1 for hot-weather protection during curing.
3. Maintain moisture loss no more than 0.2 lb/sq. ft. x h, calculated in accordance with ACI 305.1, before and during finishing operations.

B. Curing Formed Surfaces: Comply with ACI 308.1 as follows:

1. Cure formed concrete surfaces, including underside of beams, supported slabs, and other similar surfaces.
2. Cure concrete containing color pigments in accordance with color pigment manufacturer's instructions.
3. If forms remain during curing period, moist cure after loosening forms.
4. If removing forms before end of curing period, continue curing for remainder of curing period, as follows:

- a. Continuous Fogging: Maintain standing water on concrete surface until final setting of concrete.
- b. Continuous Sprinkling: Maintain concrete surface continuously wet.
- c. Absorptive Cover: Pre-dampen absorptive material before application; apply additional water to absorptive material to maintain concrete surface continuously wet.
- d. Water-Retention Sheetting Materials: Cover exposed concrete surfaces with sheetting material, taping, or lapping seams.
- e. Membrane-Forming Curing Compound: Apply uniformly in continuous operation by power spray or roller in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions.
  - 1) Recoat areas subject to heavy rainfall within three hours after initial application.
  - 2) Maintain continuity of coating and repair damage during curing period.

C. Curing Unformed Surfaces: Comply with ACI 308.1 as follows:

- 1. Begin curing immediately after finishing concrete.
- 2. Interior Concrete Floors:
  - a. Floors to Receive Floor Coverings Specified in Other Sections: Contractor has option of the following:
    - 1) Absorptive Cover: As soon as concrete has sufficient set to permit application without marring concrete surface, install prewetted absorptive cover over entire area of floor.
      - a) Lap edges and ends of absorptive cover not less than 12 inches.
      - b) Maintain absorptive cover water saturated, and in place, for duration of curing period, but not less than seven days.
    - 2) Moisture-Retaining-Cover Curing: Cover concrete surfaces with moisture-retaining cover for curing concrete, placed in widest practicable width, with sides and ends lapped at least 12 inches, and sealed by waterproof tape or adhesive.
      - a) Immediately repair any holes or tears during curing period, using cover material and waterproof tape.
      - b) Cure for not less than seven days.
    - 3) Ponding or Continuous Sprinkling of Water: Maintain concrete surfaces continuously wet for not less than seven days, utilizing one, or a combination of, the following:
      - a) Water.
      - b) Continuous water-fog spray.

- b. Floors to Receive Penetrating Liquid Floor Treatments: Contractor has option of the following:
  - 1) Absorptive Cover: As soon as concrete has sufficient set to permit application without marring concrete surface, install prewetted absorptive cover over entire area of floor.
    - a) Lap edges and ends of absorptive cover not less than 12 inches.
    - b) Maintain absorptive cover water saturated, and in place, for duration of curing period, but not less than seven days.
  - 2) Moisture-Retaining-Cover Curing: Cover concrete surfaces with moisture-retaining cover for curing concrete, placed in widest practicable width, with sides and ends lapped at least 12 inches, and sealed by waterproof tape or adhesive.
    - a) Immediately repair any holes or tears during curing period, using cover material and waterproof tape.
    - b) Cure for not less than seven days.
  - 3) Ponding or Continuous Sprinkling of Water: Maintain concrete surfaces continuously wet for not less than seven days, utilizing one, or a combination of, the following:
    - a) Water.
    - b) Continuous water-fog spray.
- c. Floors to Receive Polished Finish: Contractor has option of the following:
  - 1) Absorptive Cover: As soon as concrete has sufficient set to permit application without marring concrete surface, install prewetted absorptive cover over entire area of floor.
    - a) Lap edges and ends of absorptive cover not less than 12 inches.
    - b) Maintain absorptive cover water saturated, and in place, for duration of curing period, but not less than seven days.
  - 2) Ponding or Continuous Sprinkling of Water: Maintain concrete surfaces continuously wet for not less than seven days, utilizing one, or a combination of, the following:
    - a) Water.
    - b) Continuous water-fog spray.
- d. Floors to Receive Chemical Stain:
  - 1) As soon as concrete has sufficient set to permit application without marring concrete surface, install curing paper over entire area of floor.



- 2) Install curing paper square to building lines, without wrinkles, and in a single length without end joints.
- 3) Butt sides of curing paper tight; do not overlap sides of curing paper.
- 4) Leave curing paper in place for duration of curing period, but not less than 28 days.

e. Floors to Receive Urethane Flooring:

- 1) As soon as concrete has sufficient set to permit application without marring concrete surface, install prewetted absorptive cover over entire area of floor.
- 2) Rewet absorptive cover, and cover immediately with polyethylene moisture-retaining cover with edges lapped 6 inches and sealed in place.
- 3) Secure polyethylene moisture-retaining cover in place to prohibit air from circulating under polyethylene moisture-retaining cover.
- 4) Leave absorptive cover and polyethylene moisture-retaining cover in place for duration of curing period, but not less than 28 days.

f. Floors to Receive Curing Compound:

- 1) Apply uniformly in continuous operation by power spray or roller in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions.
- 2) Recoat areas subjected to heavy rainfall within three hours after initial application.
- 3) Maintain continuity of coating, and repair damage during curing period.
- 4) Removal: After curing period has elapsed, remove curing compound without damaging concrete surfaces by method recommended by curing compound manufacturer unless manufacturer certifies curing compound does not interfere with bonding of floor covering used on Project.

g. Floors to Receive Curing and Sealing Compound:

- 1) Apply uniformly to floors and slabs indicated in a continuous operation by power spray or roller in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions.
- 2) Recoat areas subjected to heavy rainfall within three hours after initial application.
- 3) Repeat process 24 hours later, and apply a second coat. Maintain continuity of coating, and repair damage during curing period.

### 3.11 TOLERANCES

- A. Conform to ACI 117.

### 3.12 APPLICATION OF LIQUID FLOOR TREATMENTS

- A. Penetrating Liquid Floor Treatment: Prepare, apply, and finish penetrating liquid floor treatment in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions.
  - 1. Remove curing compounds, sealers, oil, dirt, laitance, and other contaminants and complete surface repairs.
  - 2. Do not apply to concrete that is less than seven days' old.
  - 3. Apply liquid until surface is saturated, scrubbing into surface until a gel forms; rewet; and repeat brooming or scrubbing.
  - 4. Rinse with water; remove excess material until surface is dry.
  - 5. Apply a second coat in a similar manner if surface is rough or porous.
- B. Sealing Coat: Uniformly apply a continuous sealing coat of curing and sealing compound to hardened concrete by power spray or roller in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions.

### 3.13 JOINT FILLING

- A. Prepare, clean, and install joint filler in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions.
  - 1. Do not fill joints until construction traffic has permanently ceased.
- B. Remove dirt, debris, saw cuttings, curing compounds, and sealers from joints; leave contact faces of joints clean and dry.
- C. Install semirigid joint filler full depth in saw-cut joints and at least 2 inches deep in formed joints.
- D. Overfill joint, and trim joint filler flush with top of joint after hardening.

### 3.14 CONCRETE SURFACE REPAIRS

- A. Defective Concrete:
  - 1. Repair and patch defective areas when approved by Architect.
  - 2. Remove and replace concrete that cannot be repaired and patched to Architect's approval.
- B. Patching Mortar: Mix dry-pack patching mortar, consisting of 1 part portland cement to 2-1/2 parts fine aggregate passing a No. 16 sieve, using only enough water for handling and placing.
- C. Repairing Formed Surfaces: Surface defects include color and texture irregularities, cracks, spalls, air bubbles, honeycombs, rock pockets, fins and other projections on the surface, and stains and other discolorations that cannot be removed by cleaning.

1. Immediately after form removal, cut out honeycombs, rock pockets, and voids more than 1/2 inch in any dimension to solid concrete.
    - a. Limit cut depth to 3/4 inch.
    - b. Make edges of cuts perpendicular to concrete surface.
    - c. Clean, dampen with water, and brush-coat holes and voids with bonding agent.
    - d. Fill and compact with patching mortar before bonding agent has dried.
    - e. Fill form-tie voids with patching mortar or cone plugs secured in place with bonding agent.
  2. Repair defects on surfaces exposed to view by blending white portland cement and standard portland cement, so that, when dry, patching mortar matches surrounding color.
    - a. Patch a test area at inconspicuous locations to verify mixture and color match before proceeding with patching.
    - b. Compact mortar in place and strike off slightly higher than surrounding surface.
  3. Repair defects on concealed formed surfaces that will affect concrete's durability and structural performance as determined by Architect.
- D. Repairing Unformed Surfaces:
1. Test unformed surfaces, such as floors and slabs, for finish, and verify surface tolerances specified for each surface.
    - a. Correct low and high areas.
    - b. Test surfaces sloped to drain for trueness of slope and smoothness; use a sloped template.
  2. Repair finished surfaces containing surface defects, including spalls, popouts, honeycombs, rock pockets, crazing, and cracks in excess of 0.01 inch wide or that penetrate to reinforcement or completely through unreinforced sections regardless of width, and other objectionable conditions.
  3. After concrete has cured at least 14 days, correct high areas by grinding.
  4. Correct localized low areas during, or immediately after, completing surface-finishing operations by cutting out low areas and replacing with patching mortar.
    - a. Finish repaired areas to blend into adjacent concrete.
  5. Correct other low areas scheduled to receive floor coverings with a repair underlayment.
    - a. Prepare, mix, and apply repair underlayment and primer in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions to produce a smooth, uniform, plane, and level surface.
    - b. Feather edges to match adjacent floor elevations.

6. Correct other low areas scheduled to remain exposed with repair topping.
  - a. Cut out low areas to ensure a minimum repair topping depth of 1/4 inch to match adjacent floor elevations.
  - b. Prepare, mix, and apply repair topping and primer in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions to produce a smooth, uniform, plane, and level surface.
7. Repair defective areas, except random cracks and single holes 1 inch or less in diameter, by cutting out and replacing with fresh concrete.
  - a. Remove defective areas with clean, square cuts, and expose steel reinforcement with at least a 3/4-inch clearance all around.
  - b. Dampen concrete surfaces in contact with patching concrete and apply bonding agent.
  - c. Mix patching concrete of same materials and mixture as original concrete, except without coarse aggregate.
  - d. Place, compact, and finish to blend with adjacent finished concrete.
  - e. Cure in same manner as adjacent concrete.
8. Repair random cracks and single holes 1 inch or less in diameter with patching mortar.
  - a. Groove top of cracks and cut out holes to sound concrete, and clean off dust, dirt, and loose particles.
  - b. Dampen cleaned concrete surfaces and apply bonding agent.
  - c. Place patching mortar before bonding agent has dried.
  - d. Compact patching mortar and finish to match adjacent concrete.
  - e. Keep patched area continuously moist for at least 72 hours.
- E. Perform structural repairs of concrete, subject to Architect's approval, using epoxy adhesive and patching mortar.
- F. Repair materials and installation not specified above may be used, subject to Architect's approval.

### 3.15 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified testing and inspecting agency to perform tests and inspections and to submit reports.
  1. Testing agency to be responsible for providing curing container for composite samples on Site and verifying that field-cured composite samples are cured in accordance with ASTM C31/C31M.
  2. Testing agency to immediately report to Architect, Contractor, and concrete manufacturer any failure of Work to comply with Contract Documents.
  3. Testing agency to report results of tests and inspections, in writing, to Owner, Architect, Contractor, and concrete manufacturer within 48 hours of inspections and tests.

- a. Test reports to include reporting requirements of ASTM C31/C31M, ASTM C39/C39M, and ACI 301, including the following as applicable to each test and inspection:
  - 1) Project name.
  - 2) Name of testing agency.
  - 3) Names and certification numbers of field and laboratory technicians performing inspections and testing.
  - 4) Name of concrete manufacturer.
  - 5) Date and time of inspection, sampling, and field testing.
  - 6) Date and time of concrete placement.
  - 7) Location in Work of concrete represented by samples.
  - 8) Date and time sample was obtained.
  - 9) Truck and batch ticket numbers.
  - 10) Design compressive strength at 28 days.
  - 11) Concrete mixture designation, proportions, and materials.
  - 12) Field test results.
  - 13) Information on storage and curing of samples before testing, including curing method and maximum and minimum temperatures during initial curing period.
  - 14) Type of fracture and compressive break strengths at seven days and 28 days.
- B. Batch Tickets: For each load delivered, submit three copies of batch delivery ticket to testing agency, indicating quantity, mix identification, admixtures, design strength, aggregate size, design air content, design slump at time of batching, and amount of water that can be added at Project site.
- C. Inspections:
  1. Headed bolts and studs.
  2. Verification of use of required design mixture.
  3. Concrete placement, including conveying and depositing.
  4. Curing procedures and maintenance of curing temperature.
  5. Verification of concrete strength before removal of shores and forms from beams and slabs.
  6. Batch Plant Inspections: On a random basis, as determined by Architect.
- D. Concrete Tests: Testing of composite samples of fresh concrete obtained in accordance with ASTM C 172/C 172M to be performed in accordance with the following requirements:
  1. Testing Frequency: Obtain one composite sample for each day's pour of each concrete mixture exceeding 5 cu. yd., but less than 25 cu. yd., plus one set for each additional 50 cu. yd. or fraction thereof.
    - a. When frequency of testing provides fewer than five compressive-strength tests for each concrete mixture, testing to be conducted from at least five randomly selected batches or from each batch if fewer than five are used.

2. Slump: ASTM C143/C143M:
  - a. One test at point of placement for each composite sample, but not less than one test for each day's pour of each concrete mixture.
  - b. Perform additional tests when concrete consistency appears to change.
3. Slump Flow: ASTM C1611/C1611M:
  - a. One test at point of placement for each composite sample, but not less than one test for each day's pour of each concrete mixture.
  - b. Perform additional tests when concrete consistency appears to change.
4. Air Content: ASTM C231/C231M pressure method, for normal-weight concrete;.
  - a. One test for each composite sample, but not less than one test for each day's pour of each concrete mixture.
5. Concrete Temperature: ASTM C1064/C1064M:
  - a. One test hourly when air temperature is 40 deg F and below or 80 deg F and above, and one test for each composite sample.
6. Unit Weight: ASTM C567/C567M fresh unit weight of structural lightweight concrete.
  - a. One test for each composite sample, but not less than one test for each day's pour of each concrete mixture.
7. Compression Test Specimens: ASTM C31/C31M:
  - a. Cast and laboratory cure two sets of three 6-inch by 12-inch or 4-inch by 8-inch cylinder specimens for each composite sample.
  - b. Cast, initial cure, and field cure two sets of three standard cylinder specimens for each composite sample.
8. Compressive-Strength Tests: ASTM C39/C39M.
  - a. Test one set of three laboratory-cured specimens at seven days and one set of two specimens at 28 days.
  - b. Test one set of three field-cured specimens at seven days and one set of two specimens at 28 days.
  - c. A compressive-strength test to be the average compressive strength from a set of two specimens obtained from same composite sample and tested at age indicated.
9. When strength of field-cured cylinders is less than 85 percent of companion laboratory-cured cylinders, Contractor to evaluate operations and provide corrective procedures for protecting and curing in-place concrete.
10. Strength of each concrete mixture will be satisfactory if every average of any three consecutive compressive-strength tests equals or exceeds specified compressive strength, and no compressive-strength test value falls below

specified compressive strength by more than 500 psi if specified compressive strength is 5000 psi, or no compressive strength test value is less than 10 percent of specified compressive strength if specified compressive strength is greater than 5000 psi.

11. Nondestructive Testing: Impact hammer, sonoscope, or other nondestructive device may be permitted by Architect but will not be used as sole basis for approval or rejection of concrete.
  12. Additional Tests:
    - a. Testing and inspecting agency to make additional tests of concrete when test results indicate that slump, air entrainment, compressive strengths, or other requirements have not been met, as directed by Architect.
    - b. Testing and inspecting agency may conduct tests to determine adequacy of concrete by cored cylinders complying with ASTM C42/C42M or by other methods as directed by Architect.
      - 1) Acceptance criteria for concrete strength to be in accordance with ACI 301, Section 1.6.6.3.
  13. Additional testing and inspecting, at Contractor's expense, will be performed to determine compliance of replaced or additional work with specified requirements.
  14. Correct deficiencies in the Work that test reports and inspections indicate do not comply with the Contract Documents.
- E. Measure floor and slab flatness and levelness in accordance with ASTM E1155 within 72 hours of completion of floor finishing and promptly report test results to Architect.

### 3.16 PROTECTION

- A. Protect concrete surfaces as follows:
1. Protect from petroleum stains.
  2. Diaper hydraulic equipment used over concrete surfaces.
  3. Prohibit vehicles from interior concrete slabs.
  4. Prohibit use of pipe-cutting machinery over concrete surfaces.
  5. Prohibit placement of steel items on concrete surfaces.
  6. Prohibit use of acids or acidic detergents over concrete surfaces.
  7. Protect liquid floor treatment from damage and wear during the remainder of construction period. Use protective methods and materials, including temporary covering, recommended in writing by liquid floor treatments installer.
  8. Protect concrete surfaces scheduled to receive surface hardener or polished concrete finish using Floor Slab Protective Covering.

END OF SECTION 033000

## SECTION 042200 - CONCRETE UNIT MASONRY

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Concrete masonry units.
2. Decorative concrete masonry units.
3. Pre-faced concrete masonry units.
4. Mortar and grout.
5. Steel reinforcing bars.
6. Masonry-joint reinforcement.
7. Embedded flashing.
8. Miscellaneous masonry accessories.
9. Masonry-cell fill.

B. Products Installed but not Furnished under This Section:

1. Cast-stone trim in concrete unit masonry.

C. Related Requirements:

1. Section 031000 "Concrete Forms and Accessories" for installing dovetail slots for masonry anchors.
2. Section 051200 "Structural Steel Framing" for installing anchor sections of adjustable masonry anchors for connecting to structural steel frame.
3. Section 071900 "Water Repellents" for water repellents applied to unit masonry assemblies.
4. Section 076200 "Sheet Metal Flashing and Trim" for exposed sheet metal flashing and for furnishing manufactured reglets installed in masonry joints.
5. Section 089516 "Wall Vents" for wall vents (brick vents).
6. Section 323223 "Segmental Retaining Walls" for dry-laid, concrete unit retaining walls.

#### 1.2 DEFINITIONS

- A. CMU(s): Concrete masonry unit(s).
- B. Reinforced Masonry: Masonry containing reinforcing steel in grouted cells.

#### 1.3 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

- A. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.



#### 1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.
- B. Shop Drawings: For the following:
  - 1. Masonry Units: Show sizes, profiles, coursing, and locations of special shapes.
  - 2. Reinforcing Steel: Detail bending, lap lengths, and placement of unit masonry reinforcing bars. Comply with ACI 315. Show elevations of reinforced walls.
  - 3. Fabricated Flashing: Detail corner units, end-dam units, and other special applications.

#### 1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Qualification Data: For testing agency.
- B. Material Certificates: For each type and size of the following:
  - 1. Masonry units.
    - a. Include material test reports substantiating compliance with requirements.
    - b. For masonry units used in structural masonry, include data and calculations establishing average net-area compressive strength of units.
  - 2. Integral water repellant used in CMUs.
  - 3. Cementitious materials. Include name of manufacturer, brand name, and type.
  - 4. Mortar admixtures.
  - 5. Preblended, dry mortar mixes. Include description of type and proportions of ingredients.
  - 6. Grout mixes. Include description of type and proportions of ingredients.
  - 7. Reinforcing bars.
  - 8. Joint reinforcement.
  - 9. Anchors, ties, and metal accessories.
- C. Mix Designs: For each type of mortar and grout. Include description of type and proportions of ingredients.
  - 1. Include test reports for mortar mixes required to comply with property specification. Test in accordance with ASTM C109/C109M for compressive strength, ASTM C1506 for water retention, and ASTM C91/C91M for air content.
  - 2. Include test reports, in accordance with ASTM C1019, for grout mixes required to comply with compressive strength requirement.
- D. Statement of Compressive Strength of Masonry: For each combination of masonry unit type and mortar type, provide statement of average net-area compressive strength of masonry units, mortar type, and resulting net-area compressive strength of masonry determined in accordance with TMS 602/ACI 530.1/ASCE 6.
- E. Cold-Weather and Hot-Weather Procedures: Detailed description of methods, materials, and equipment to be used to comply with requirements.

## 1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Testing Agency Qualifications: Qualified in accordance with ASTM C1093 for testing indicated.

## 1.7 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Store masonry units on elevated platforms in a dry location. If units are not stored in an enclosed location, cover tops and sides of stacks with waterproof sheeting, securely tied. If units become wet, do not install until they are dry.
- B. Store cementitious materials on elevated platforms, under cover, and in a dry location. Do not use cementitious materials that have become damp.
- C. Store aggregates where grading and other required characteristics can be maintained and contamination avoided.
- D. Deliver preblended, dry mortar mix in moisture-resistant containers. Store preblended, dry mortar mix in delivery containers on elevated platforms in a dry location or in covered weatherproof dispensing silos.
- E. Store masonry accessories, including metal items, to prevent corrosion and accumulation of dirt and oil.

## 1.8 FIELD CONDITIONS

- A. Protection of Masonry: During construction, cover tops of walls, projections, and sills with waterproof sheeting at end of each day's work. Cover partially completed masonry when construction is not in progress.
  - 1. Extend cover a minimum of 24 inches down both sides of walls, and hold cover securely in place.
- B. Do not apply uniform floor or roof loads for at least 12 hours and concentrated loads for at least three days after building masonry walls or columns.
- C. Stain Prevention: Prevent grout, mortar, and soil from staining the face of masonry to be left exposed or painted. Immediately remove grout, mortar, and soil that come in contact with such masonry.
  - 1. Protect base of walls from rain-splashed mud and from mortar splatter by spreading coverings on ground and over wall surface.
  - 2. Protect sills, ledges, and projections from mortar droppings.
  - 3. Protect surfaces of window and door frames, as well as similar products with painted and integral finishes, from mortar droppings.
  - 4. Turn scaffold boards near the wall on edge at the end of each day to prevent rain from splashing mortar and dirt onto completed masonry.

- D. Cold-Weather Requirements: Do not use frozen materials or materials mixed or coated with ice or frost. Do not build on frozen substrates. Remove and replace unit masonry damaged by frost or by freezing conditions. Comply with cold-weather construction requirements contained in TMS 602/ACI 530.1/ASCE 6.
  - 1. Cold-Weather Cleaning: Use liquid cleaning methods only when air temperature is 40 deg F and higher and will remain so until masonry has dried, but not less than seven days after completing cleaning.
- E. Hot-Weather Requirements: Comply with hot-weather construction requirements contained in TMS 602/ACI 530.1/ASCE 6.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 MANUFACTURERS

- A. Source Limitations for Masonry Units: Obtain exposed masonry units of a uniform texture and color, or a uniform blend within the ranges accepted for these characteristics, from single source from single manufacturer for each product required.
- B. Source Limitations for Mortar Materials: Obtain mortar ingredients of a uniform quality, including color for exposed masonry, from single manufacturer for each cementitious component and from single source or producer for each aggregate.

### 2.2 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Provide structural unit masonry that develops indicated net-area compressive strengths at 28 days.
  - 1. Determine net-area compressive strength of masonry from average net-area compressive strengths of masonry units and mortar types (unit-strength method) in accordance with TMS 602/ACI 530.1/ASCE 6.
  - 2. Determine net-area compressive strength of masonry by testing masonry prisms in accordance with ASTM C1314.

### 2.3 UNIT MASONRY, GENERAL

- A. Masonry Standard: Comply with TMS 602/ACI 530.1/ASCE 6 except as modified by requirements in the Contract Documents.
- B. Defective Units: Referenced masonry unit standards may allow a certain percentage of units to contain chips, cracks, or other defects exceeding limits stated. Do not use units where such defects are exposed in the completed Work and will be within 20 feet vertically and horizontally of a walking surface.
- C. Fire-Resistance Ratings: Comply with requirements for fire-resistance-rated assembly designs indicated.

1. Where fire-resistance-rated construction is indicated, units are listed and labeled by a qualified testing agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.

## 2.4 CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS

- A. Shapes: Provide shapes indicated and as follows, with exposed surfaces matching exposed faces of adjacent units unless otherwise indicated.
  1. Provide special shapes for lintels, corners, jambs, sashes, movement joints, headers, bonding, and other special conditions.
  2. Provide square-edged units for outside corners unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Insulated CMUs: Where indicated, units contain rigid, specially shaped, molded-polystyrene insulation units complying with ASTM C578, Type I, designed for installing in cores of masonry units.
  1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Concrete Block Insulating Systems.
    - b. Shelter Enterprises Inc.
- C. CMUs: ASTM C90.
  1. Unit Compressive Strength: Provide units with minimum average net-area compressive strength of 2150 psi.
  2. Density Classification: Normal weight.
  3. Size (Width): Manufactured to dimensions 3/8 inch less-than-nominal dimensions.
  4. Exposed Faces: Provide color and texture matching the range represented by Architect's sample.
  5. Faces to Receive Plaster: Where units are indicated to receive a direct application of plaster, provide textured-face units made with gap-graded aggregates.

## 2.5 CONCRETE LINTELS

- A. General: Provide one of the following:
- B. Concrete Lintels Matching CMU in Color, Texture: ASTM C1623, matching density classification; and with reinforcing bars indicated. Provide lintels with net-area compressive strength not less than that of CMUs.
- C. Precast or Formed-in-Place Concrete Lintels: Precast or formed-in-place concrete lintels complying with requirements in Section 032000 "Concrete Reinforcing," and with reinforcing bars indicated.

## 2.6 MORTAR AND GROUT MATERIALS

- A. Portland Cement: ASTM C150/C150M, Type I or II, except Type III may be used for cold-weather construction. Provide natural color or white cement as required to produce mortar color indicated.
  - 1. Alkali content is not more than 0.1 percent when tested in accordance with ASTM C114.
- B. Hydrated Lime: ASTM C207, Type S.
- C. Portland Cement-Lime Mix: Packaged blend of portland cement and hydrated lime containing no other ingredients.
- D. Masonry Cement: ASTM C91/C91M.
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Cemex S.A.B. de C.V.
    - b. Holcim (US) Inc.
    - c. Lafarge North America Inc.
    - d. Lehigh Hanson; HeidelbergCement Group.
- E. Mortar Cement: ASTM C1329/C1329M.
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
    - a. Lafarge North America Inc.
- F. Mortar Pigments: Natural and synthetic iron oxides and chromium oxides, compounded for use in mortar mixes and complying with ASTM C979/C979M. Use only pigments with a record of satisfactory performance in masonry mortar.
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Davis Colors.
    - b. Euclid Chemical Company (The); an RPM company.
    - c. Lanxess Corporation.
    - d. Solomon Colors Inc.
- G. Aggregate for Mortar: ASTM C144.
  - 1. For mortar that is exposed to view, use washed aggregate consisting of natural sand or crushed stone.

2. For joints less than 1/4 inch thick, use aggregate graded with 100 percent passing the No. 16 sieve.
3. White-Mortar Aggregates: Natural white sand or crushed white stone.
4. Colored-Mortar Aggregates: Natural sand or crushed stone of color necessary to produce required mortar color.

H. Aggregate for Grout: ASTM C404.

I. Water: Potable.

## 2.7 REINFORCEMENT

A. Uncoated Steel Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A615/A615M or ASTM A996/A996M, Grade 60.

B. Reinforcing Bar Positioners: Wire units designed to fit into mortar bed joints spanning masonry unit cells and to hold reinforcing bars in center of cells. Units are formed from 0.148-inch steel wire, hot-dip galvanized after fabrication. Provide units designed for number of bars indicated.

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Heckmann Building Products, Inc.
  - b. Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.
  - c. Wire-Bond.

C. Masonry-Joint Reinforcement, General: Ladder type complying with ASTM A951/A951M.

1. Interior Walls: Hot-dip galvanized carbon steel.
2. Exterior Walls: Hot-dip galvanized carbon steel.
3. Wire Size for Side Rods: 0.148-inch diameter.
4. Wire Size for Cross Rods: 0.148-inch diameter.
5. Spacing of Cross Rods: Not more than 16 inches o.c.
6. Provide in lengths of not less than 10 feet, with prefabricated corner and tee units.

## 2.8 TIES AND ANCHORS

A. General: Ties and anchors extend at least 1-1/2 inches into masonry but with at least a 5/8-inch cover on outside face.

B. Materials: Provide ties and anchors specified in this article that are made from materials that comply with the following unless otherwise indicated:

1. Mill-Galvanized, Carbon-Steel Wire: ASTM A82/A82M, with ASTM A641/A641M, Class 1 coating.

2. Hot-Dip Galvanized, Carbon-Steel Wire: ASTM A82/A82M, with ASTM A153/A153M, Class B-2 coating.
  3. Galvanized-Steel Sheet: ASTM A653/A653M, Commercial Steel, G60 zinc coating.
  4. Steel Sheet, Galvanized after Fabrication: ASTM A1008/A1008M, Commercial Steel, with ASTM A153/A153M, Class B coating.
  5. Steel Plates, Shapes, and Bars: ASTM A36/A36M.
- C. Adjustable Anchors for Connecting to Structural Steel Framing: Provide anchors that allow vertical or horizontal adjustment but resist tension and compression forces perpendicular to plane of wall.
1. Anchor Section for Welding to Steel Frame: Crimped 1/4-inch-diameter, hot-dip galvanized steel wire.
  2. Tie Section: Triangular-shaped wire tie made from 0.25-inch- diameter, hot-dip galvanized steel wire.
- D. Adjustable Anchors for Connecting to Concrete: Provide anchors that allow vertical or horizontal adjustment but resist tension and compression forces perpendicular to plane of wall.
1. Connector Section: Dovetail tabs for inserting into dovetail slots in concrete and attached to tie section; formed from 0.060-inch-thick steel sheet, galvanized after fabrication.
  2. Tie Section: Triangular-shaped wire tie made from 0.187-inch- diameter, hot-dip galvanized steel wire. Mill-galvanized wire may be used at interior walls unless otherwise indicated.
  3. Corrugated-Metal Ties: Metal strips not less than 7/8 inch wide with corrugations having a wavelength of 0.3 to 0.5 inch and an amplitude of 0.06 to 0.10 inch made from 0.060-inch-thick steel sheet, galvanized after fabrication with dovetail tabs for inserting into dovetail slots in concrete.
- E. Partition Top Anchors: 0.105-inch-thick metal plate with a 3/8-inch-diameter metal rod 6 inches long welded to plate and with closed-end plastic tube fitted over rod that allows rod to move in and out of tube. Fabricate from.

## 2.9 EMBEDDED FLASHING MATERIALS

- A. Metal Flashing: Provide metal flashing complying with SMACNA's "Architectural Sheet Metal Manual" and as follows:
1. Copper: ASTM B370, Temper H00, cold-rolled copper sheet, 16-oz./sq. ft. weight or 0.0216 inch thick or ASTM B370, Temper H01, high-yield copper sheet, 12-oz./sq. ft. weight or 0.0162 inch thick.
  2. Fabricate continuous flashings in sections 96 inches long minimum, but not exceeding 12 feet. Provide splice plates at joints of formed, smooth metal flashing.
  3. Fabricate through-wall metal flashing embedded in masonry from copper, with ribs at 3-inch intervals along length of flashing to provide an integral mortar bond.

- a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - 1) Cheney Flashing Company.
    - 2) Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.
    - 3) Keystone Flashing Company, Inc.
  4. Fabricate through-wall flashing with snaplock receiver on exterior face where indicated to receive counterflashing.
  5. Fabricate through-wall flashing with drip edge where indicated. Fabricate by extending flashing 1/2 inch out from wall, with outer edge bent down 30 degrees and hemmed.
  6. Fabricate through-wall flashing with sealant stop where indicated. Fabricate by bending metal back on itself 3/4 inch at exterior face of wall and down into joint 1/4 inch to form a stop for retaining sealant backer rod.
  7. Fabricate metal drip edges and sealant stops for ribbed metal flashing from plain metal flashing of same metal as ribbed flashing and extending at least 3 inches into wall with hemmed inner edge to receive ribbed flashing and form a hooked seam. Form hem on upper surface of metal so that completed seam sheds water.
  8. Fabricate metal drip edges from stainless steel. Extend at least 3 inches into wall and 1/2 inch out from wall, with outer edge bent down 30 degrees and hemmed.
  9. Fabricate metal sealant stops from stainless steel. Extend at least 3 inches into wall and out to exterior face of wall. At exterior face of wall, bend metal back on itself for 3/4 inch and down into joint 1/4 inch to form a stop for retaining sealant backer rod.
  10. Fabricate metal expansion-joint strips from copper to shapes indicated.
  11. Solder metal items at corners.
- B. Flexible Flashing: Use the following unless otherwise indicated:
1. Copper-Laminated Flashing: 7-oz./sq. ft. copper sheet bonded between two layers of glass-fiber cloth. Use only where flashing is fully concealed in masonry.
    - a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
      - 1) Advanced Building Products Inc.
      - 2) Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.
      - 3) STS Coatings, Inc.
      - 4) Wire-Bond.
      - 5) York Manufacturing, Inc.
  2. Asphalt-Coated Copper Flashing: 5-oz./sq. ft. copper sheet coated with flexible asphalt. Use only where flashing is fully concealed in masonry.



- a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - 1) Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.
    - 2) Wire-Bond.
3. Rubberized-Asphalt Flashing: Composite flashing product consisting of a pliable, adhesive rubberized-asphalt compound, bonded to a high-density, cross-laminated polyethylene film to produce an overall thickness of not less than 0.040 inch.
  - a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - 1) Advanced Building Products Inc.
    - 2) Carlisle Coatings & Waterproofing Inc.
    - 3) Fiberweb, a brand of Clark/Hammerbeam Corp.
    - 4) GCP Applied Technologies Inc.
    - 5) Heckmann Building Products, Inc.
    - 6) Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.
    - 7) Polyguard Products, Inc.
    - 8) W. R. Meadows, Inc.
    - 9) Williams Products, Inc.
    - 10) Wire-Bond.
  - b. Accessories: Provide preformed corners, end dams, other special shapes, and seaming materials produced by flashing manufacturer.
4. Butyl Rubber Flashing: Composite, self-adhesive, flashing product consisting of a pliable, butyl rubber compound, bonded to a high-density polyethylene film, aluminum foil, or spunbonded polyolefin to produce an overall thickness of not less than 0.040 inch.
  - a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - 1) DuPont de Nemours, Inc.
    - 2) GCP Applied Technologies Inc.
    - 3) Protecto Wrap Company.
    - 4) Raven Industries, Inc.
    - 5) Wire-Bond.
  - b. Accessories: Provide preformed corners, end dams, other special shapes, and seaming materials produced by flashing manufacturer.
5. Elastomeric Thermoplastic Flashing: Composite flashing product consisting of a polyester-reinforced ethylene interpolymer alloy.

- a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - 1) Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.
    - 2) Hyload, Inc.
    - 3) Mortar Net Solutions.
    - 4) Wire-Bond.
  - b. Monolithic Sheet: Elastomeric thermoplastic flashing, 0.040 inch thick.
  - c. Self-Adhesive Sheet: Elastomeric thermoplastic flashing, 0.025 inch thick, with a 0.015-inch-thick coating of adhesive.
  - d. Self-Adhesive Sheet with Drip Edge: Elastomeric thermoplastic flashing, 0.025 inch thick, with a 0.015-inch-thick coating of rubberized-asphalt adhesive. Where flashing extends to face of masonry, rubberized-asphalt coating is held back approximately 1-1/2 inches from edge.
    - 1) Color: as indicated.
  - e. Accessories: Provide preformed corners, end dams, other special shapes, and seaming materials produced by flashing manufacturer.
6. EPDM Flashing: Sheet flashing product made from ethylene-propylene-diene terpolymer, complying with ASTM D4637/D4637M, 0.040 inch thick.
- a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - 1) Carlisle Coatings & Waterproofing Inc.
    - 2) Firestone Building Products.
    - 3) Heckmann Building Products, Inc.
    - 4) Hohmann & Barnard, Inc.
    - 5) Wire-Bond.
- C. Single-Wythe CMU Flashing System: System of CMU cell flashing pans and interlocking CMU web covers made from UV-resistant, high-density polyethylene. Cell flashing pans have integral weep spouts designed to be built into mortar bed joints and that extend into the cell to prevent clogging with mortar.
- 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Mortar Net Solutions.
- D. Solder and Sealants for Sheet Metal Flashings: As specified in Section 076200 "Sheet Metal Flashing and Trim."

1. Solder for Copper: ASTM B32, Grade Sn50 with maximum lead content of 0.2 percent.
  2. Elastomeric Sealant: ASTM C920, chemically curing silicone sealant; of type, grade, class, and use classifications required to seal joints in sheet metal flashing and remain watertight.
- E. Adhesives, Primers, and Seam Tapes for Flashings: Flashing manufacturer's standard products or products recommended by flashing manufacturer for bonding flashing sheets to each other and to substrates.

## 2.10 MISCELLANEOUS MASONRY ACCESSORIES

- A. Compressible Filler: Premolded filler strips complying with ASTM D1056, Grade 2A1; compressible up to 35 percent; of width and thickness indicated; formulated from neoprene urethane or PVC.
- B. Preformed Control-Joint Gaskets: Made from styrene-butadiene-rubber compound, complying with ASTM D2000, Designation M2AA-805 or PVC, complying with ASTM D2287, Type PVC-65406] and designed to fit standard sash block and to maintain lateral stability in masonry wall; size and configuration as indicated.
- C. Bond-Breaker Strips: Asphalt-saturated felt complying with ASTM D226/D226M, Type I (No. 15 asphalt felt).

## 2.11 MASONRY-CELL FILL

- A. Loose-Fill Insulation: Perlite complying with ASTM C549, Type II (surface treated for water repellency and limited moisture absorption) or Type IV (surface treated for water repellency and to limit dust generation).
- B. Lightweight-Aggregate Fill: ASTM C331/C331M.

## 2.12 MORTAR AND GROUT MIXES

- A. General: Do not use admixtures, including pigments, air-entraining agents, accelerators, retarders, water-repellent agents, antifreeze compounds, or other admixtures unless otherwise indicated.
1. Do not use calcium chloride in mortar or grout.
  2. For reinforced masonry, use mortar cement mortar.
- B. Preblended, Dry Mortar Mix: Furnish dry mortar ingredients in form of a preblended mix. Measure quantities by weight to ensure accurate proportions, and thoroughly blend ingredients before delivering to Project site.
- C. Mortar for Unit Masonry: Comply with ASTM C270, Property Specification. Provide the following types of mortar for applications stated unless another type is indicated or needed to provide required compressive strength of masonry.

1. For masonry below grade or in contact with earth, use Type M or Type S.
2. For reinforced masonry, use Type S.
3. For mortar parge coats, use Type S.
4. For exterior, above-grade, load-bearing and nonload-bearing walls and parapet walls; for interior load-bearing walls; for interior nonload-bearing partitions; and for other applications where another type is not indicated, use Type M or Type S.

D. Grout for Unit Masonry: Comply with ASTM C476.

1. Use grout of type indicated or, if not otherwise indicated, of type (fine or coarse) that will comply with TMS 602/ACI 530.1/ASCE 6 for dimensions of grout spaces and pour height.
2. Proportion grout in accordance with ASTM C476, paragraph 4.2.2 for specified 28-day compressive strength indicated, but not less than 2000 psi.
3. Provide grout with a slump of 10 to 11 inches as measured in accordance with ASTM C143/C143M.

### PART 3 - EXECUTION

#### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine conditions, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance of the Work.
1. For the record, prepare written report, endorsed by Installer, listing conditions detrimental to performance of the Work.
  2. Verify that foundations are within tolerances specified.
  3. Verify that reinforcing dowels are properly placed.
  4. Verify that substrates are free of substances that would impair mortar bond.
- B. Before installation, examine rough-in and built-in construction for piping systems to verify actual locations of piping.
- C. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

#### 3.2 INSTALLATION, GENERAL

- A. Build chases and recesses to accommodate items specified in this and other Sections.
- B. Leave openings for equipment to be installed before completing masonry. After installing equipment, complete masonry to match construction immediately adjacent to opening.
- C. Use full-size units without cutting if possible. If cutting is required to provide a continuous pattern or to fit adjoining construction, cut units with motor-driven saws; provide clean, sharp, unchipped edges. Allow units to dry before laying unless wetting of units is specified. Install cut units with cut surfaces and, where possible, cut edges concealed.

### 3.3 TOLERANCES

#### A. Dimensions and Locations of Elements:

1. For dimensions in cross section or elevation, do not vary by more than plus 1/2 inch or minus 1/4 inch.
2. For location of elements in plan, do not vary from that indicated by more than plus or minus 1/2 inch.
3. For location of elements in elevation, do not vary from that indicated by more than plus or minus 1/4 inch in a story height or 1/2 inch total.

#### B. Lines and Levels:

1. For bed joints and top surfaces of bearing walls, do not vary from level by more than 1/4 inch in 10 feet, or 1/2-inch maximum.
2. For conspicuous horizontal lines, such as lintels, sills, parapets, and reveals, do not vary from level by more than 1/8 inch in 10 feet, 1/4 inch in 20 feet, or 1/2-inch maximum.
3. For vertical lines and surfaces do not vary from plumb by more than 1/4 inch in 10 feet, 3/8 inch in 20 feet, or 1/2-inch maximum.
4. For conspicuous vertical lines, such as external corners, door jambs, reveals, and expansion and control joints, do not vary from plumb by more than 1/8 inch in 10 feet, 1/4 inch in 20 feet, or 1/2-inch maximum.
5. For lines and surfaces, do not vary from straight by more than 1/4 inch in 10 feet, 3/8 inch in 20 feet, or 1/2-inch maximum.
6. For vertical alignment of exposed head joints, do not vary from plumb by more than 1/4 inch in 10 feet, or 1/2-inch maximum.
7. For faces of adjacent exposed masonry units, do not vary from flush alignment by more than 1/16 inch.

#### C. Joints:

1. For bed joints, do not vary from thickness indicated by more than plus or minus 1/8 inch, with a maximum thickness limited to 1/2 inch.
2. For exposed bed joints, do not vary from bed-joint thickness of adjacent courses by more than 1/8 inch.
3. For head and collar joints, do not vary from thickness indicated by more than plus 3/8 inch or minus 1/4 inch.
4. For exposed head joints, do not vary from thickness indicated by more than plus or minus 1/8 inch.

### 3.4 LAYING MASONRY WALLS

- #### A.
- Lay out walls in advance for accurate spacing of surface bond patterns with uniform joint thicknesses and for accurate location of openings, movement-type joints, returns, and offsets. Avoid using less-than-half-size units, particularly at corners, jambs, and, where possible, at other locations.

- B. Bond Pattern for Exposed Masonry: Unless otherwise indicated, lay exposed masonry in running bond; do not use units with less-than-nominal 4-inch horizontal face dimensions at corners or jambs.
- C. Lay concealed masonry with all units in a wythe in running bond or bonded by lapping not less than 4 inches. Bond and interlock each course of each wythe at corners. Do not use units with less-than-nominal 4-inch horizontal face dimensions at corners or jambs.
- D. Stopping and Resuming Work: Stop work by stepping back units in each course from those in course below; do not tooth. When resuming work, clean masonry surfaces that are to receive mortar, remove loose masonry units and mortar, and wet brick if required before laying fresh masonry.
- E. Built-in Work: As construction progresses, build in items specified in this and other Sections. Fill in solidly with masonry around built-in items.
- F. Fill space between steel frames and masonry solidly with mortar unless otherwise indicated.
- G. Where built-in items are to be embedded in cores of hollow masonry units, place a layer of metal lath, wire mesh, or plastic mesh in the joint below, and rod mortar or grout into core.
- H. Fill cores in hollow CMUs with grout 24 inches under bearing plates, beams, lintels, posts, and similar items unless otherwise indicated.
- I. Build nonload-bearing interior partitions full height of story to underside of solid floor or roof structure above unless otherwise indicated.
  - 1. Install compressible filler in joint between top of partition and underside of structure above.

### 3.5 MORTAR BEDDING AND JOINTING

- A. Lay hollow CMUs as follows:
  - 1. Bed face shells in mortar and make head joints of depth equal to bed joints.
  - 2. Bed webs in mortar in all courses of piers, columns, and pilasters.
  - 3. Bed webs in mortar in grouted masonry, including starting course on footings.
  - 4. Fully bed entire units, including areas under cells, at starting course on footings where cells are not grouted.
- B. Lay solid CMUs with completely filled bed and head joints; butter ends with sufficient mortar to fill head joints and shove into place. Do not deeply furrow bed joints or slush head joints.
- C. Set cast-stone trim units in full bed of mortar with full vertical joints. Fill dowel, anchor, and similar holes.

1. Clean soiled surfaces with fiber brush and soap powder and rinse thoroughly with clear water.
  2. Wet joint surfaces thoroughly before applying mortar.
  3. Rake out mortar joints for pointing with sealant.
- D. Rake out mortar joints at pre-faced CMUs to a uniform depth of 1/4 inch and point with epoxy mortar to comply with epoxy-mortar manufacturer's written instructions.
- E. Tool exposed joints slightly concave when thumbprint hard, using a jointer larger than joint thickness unless otherwise indicated.
- F. Cut joints flush for masonry walls to receive plaster or other direct-applied finishes (other than paint) unless otherwise indicated.
- G. Cut joints flush where indicated to receive waterproofing unless otherwise indicated.

### 3.6 MASONRY-JOINT REINFORCEMENT

- A. General: Install entire length of longitudinal side rods in mortar with a minimum cover of 5/8 inch on exterior side of walls, 1/2 inch elsewhere. Lap reinforcement a minimum of 6 inches.
1. Space reinforcement not more than 16 inches o.c.
  2. Space reinforcement not more than 8 inches o.c. in foundation walls and parapet walls.
  3. Provide reinforcement not more than 8 inches above and below wall openings and extending 12 inches beyond openings in addition to continuous reinforcement.
- B. Interrupt joint reinforcement at control and expansion joints unless otherwise indicated.
- C. Provide continuity at wall intersections by using prefabricated T-shaped units.
- D. Provide continuity at corners by using prefabricated L-shaped units.
- E. Cut and bend reinforcing units as directed by manufacturer for continuity at corners, returns, offsets, column fireproofing, pipe enclosures, and other special conditions.

### 3.7 ANCHORING MASONRY TO STRUCTURAL STEEL AND CONCRETE

- A. Anchor masonry to structural steel and concrete, where masonry abuts or faces structural steel or concrete, to comply with the following:
1. Provide an open space not less than 1/2 inch wide between masonry and structural steel or concrete unless otherwise indicated. Keep open space free of mortar and other rigid materials.
  2. Anchor masonry with anchors embedded in masonry joints and attached to structure.

3. Space anchors as indicated, but not more than 24 inches o.c. vertically and 36 inches o.c. horizontally.

### 3.8 CONTROL AND EXPANSION JOINTS

- A. General: Install control- and expansion-joint materials in unit masonry as masonry progresses. Do not allow materials to span control and expansion joints without provision to allow for in-plane wall or partition movement.
- B. Form control joints in concrete masonry using one of the following methods:
  1. Fit bond-breaker strips into hollow contour in ends of CMUs on one side of control joint. Fill resultant core with grout, and rake out joints in exposed faces for application of sealant.
  2. Install preformed control-joint gaskets designed to fit standard sash block.
  3. Install interlocking units designed for control joints. Install bond-breaker strips at joint. Keep head joints free and clear of mortar, or rake out joint for application of sealant.
  4. Install temporary foam-plastic filler in head joints, and remove filler when unit masonry is complete for application of sealant.

### 3.9 LINTELS

- A. Provide concrete lintels where shown and where openings of more than 12 inches for brick-size units and 24 inches for block-size units are shown without structural steel or other supporting lintels.
- B. Provide minimum bearing of 8 inches at each jamb unless otherwise indicated.

### 3.10 FLASHING

- A. General: Install embedded flashing at ledges and other obstructions to downward flow of water in wall where indicated.
- B. Install flashing as follows unless otherwise indicated:
  1. Prepare masonry surfaces so they are smooth and free from projections that could puncture flashing. Where flashing is within mortar joint, place through-wall flashing on sloping bed of mortar and cover with mortar. Before covering with mortar, seal penetrations in flashing with adhesive, sealant, or tape as recommended by flashing manufacturer.
  2. At lintels, extend flashing a minimum of 6 inches into masonry at each end. At heads and sills, extend flashing 6 inches at ends and turn up not less than 2 inches to form end dams.
  3. Interlock end joints of ribbed sheet metal flashing by overlapping ribs not less than 1-1/2 inches or as recommended by flashing manufacturer, and seal lap with elastomeric sealant complying with requirements in Section 079200 "Joint Sealants" for application indicated.



4. Install metal drip edges and sealant stops with ribbed sheet metal flashing by interlocking hemmed edges to form hooked seam. Seal seam with elastomeric sealant complying with requirements in Section 079200 "Joint Sealants" for application indicated.
  5. Install metal drip edges beneath flexible flashing at exterior face of wall. Stop flexible flashing 1/2 inch back from outside face of wall, and adhere flexible flashing to top of metal drip edge.
  6. Install metal flashing termination beneath flexible flashing at exterior face of wall. Stop flexible flashing 1/2 inch back from outside face of wall, and adhere flexible flashing to top of metal flashing termination.
  7. Cut flexible flashing off flush with face of wall after masonry wall construction is completed.
- C. Install single-wythe CMU flashing system in bed joints of CMU walls where indicated to comply with manufacturer's written instructions. Install CMU cell pans with upturned edges located below face shells and webs of CMUs above and with weep spouts aligned with face of wall. Install CMU web covers so that they cover upturned edges of CMU cell pans at CMU webs and extend from face shell to face shell.
- D. Install reglets and nailers for flashing and other related construction where they are shown to be built into masonry.

### 3.11 REINFORCED UNIT MASONRY

- A. Temporary Formwork and Shores: Construct formwork and shores as needed to support reinforced masonry elements during construction.
1. Construct formwork to provide shape, line, and dimensions of completed masonry as indicated. Make forms sufficiently tight to prevent leakage of mortar and grout. Brace, tie, and support forms to maintain position and shape during construction and curing of reinforced masonry.
  2. Do not remove forms and shores until reinforced masonry members have hardened sufficiently to carry their own weight and other loads that may be placed on them during construction.
- B. Placing Reinforcement: Comply with requirements in TMS 602/ACI 530.1/ASCE 6.
- C. Grouting: Do not place grout until entire height of masonry to be grouted has attained enough strength to resist grout pressure.
1. Comply with requirements in TMS 602/ACI 530.1/ASCE 6 for cleanouts and for grout placement, including minimum grout space and maximum pour height.
  2. Limit height of vertical grout pours to not more than 48 inches.

### 3.12 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing and Inspecting: Owner will engage special inspectors to perform tests and inspections and prepare reports. Allow inspectors access to scaffolding and work areas

as needed to perform tests and inspections. Retesting of materials that fail to comply with specified requirements is done at Contractor's expense.

- B. Testing Prior to Construction: One set of tests.
- C. Testing Frequency: One set of tests for each 5000 sq. ft. of wall area or portion thereof.
- D. Concrete Masonry Unit Test: For each type of unit provided, in accordance with ASTM C140 for compressive strength.
- E. Mortar Aggregate Ratio Test (Proportion Specification): For each mix provided, in accordance with ASTM C780.
- F. Mortar Test (Property Specification): For each mix provided, in accordance with ASTM C780. Test mortar for compressive strength.
- G. Grout Test (Compressive Strength): For each mix provided, in accordance with ASTM C1019.
- H. Prism Test: For each type of construction provided, in accordance with ASTM C1314 at 7 days and at 28 days.

### 3.13 PARGING

- A. Parge exterior faces of below-grade masonry walls, where indicated, in two uniform coats to a total thickness of 3/4 inch. Dampen wall before applying first coat, and scarify first coat to ensure full bond to subsequent coat.
- B. Use a steel-trowel finish to produce a smooth, flat, dense surface with a maximum surface variation of 1/8 inch per foot. Form a wash at top of parging and a cove at bottom.
- C. Damp-cure parging for at least 24 hours and protect parging until cured.

### 3.14 REPAIRING, POINTING, AND CLEANING

- A. Remove and replace masonry units that are loose, chipped, broken, stained, or otherwise damaged or that do not match adjoining units. Install new units to match adjoining units; install in fresh mortar, pointed to eliminate evidence of replacement.
- B. Pointing: During the tooling of joints, enlarge voids and holes, except weep holes, and completely fill with mortar. Point up joints, including corners, openings, and adjacent construction, to provide a neat, uniform appearance. Prepare joints for sealant application, where indicated.
- C. In-Progress Cleaning: Clean unit masonry as work progresses by dry brushing to remove mortar fins and smears before tooling joints.

D. Final Cleaning: After mortar is thoroughly set and cured, clean exposed masonry as follows:

1. Remove large mortar particles by hand with wooden paddles and nonmetallic scrape hoes or chisels.
2. Test cleaning methods on sample wall panel; leave one-half of panel uncleaned for comparison purposes. Obtain Architect's approval of sample cleaning before proceeding with cleaning of masonry.
3. Protect adjacent stone and nonmasonry surfaces from contact with cleaner by covering them with liquid strippable masking agent or polyethylene film and waterproof masking tape.
4. Wet wall surfaces with water before applying cleaners; remove cleaners promptly by rinsing surfaces thoroughly with clear water.
5. Clean concrete masonry by applicable cleaning methods indicated in NCMA TEK 8-4A.

### 3.15 MASONRY WASTE DISPOSAL

- A. Salvageable Materials: Unless otherwise indicated, excess masonry materials are Contractor's property. At completion of unit masonry work, remove from Project site.
- B. Waste Disposal as Fill Material: Dispose of clean masonry waste, including excess or soil-contaminated sand, waste mortar, and broken masonry units, by crushing and mixing with fill material as fill is placed.
1. Crush masonry waste to less than 4 inches in each dimension.
  2. Mix masonry waste with at least two parts of specified fill material for each part of masonry waste. Fill material is specified in Section 312000 "Earth Moving."
  3. Do not dispose of masonry waste as fill within 18 inches of finished grade.
- C. Masonry Waste Recycling: Return broken CMUs not used as fill to manufacturer for recycling.
- D. Excess Masonry Waste: Remove excess clean masonry waste that cannot be used as fill, as described above or recycled, and other masonry waste, and legally dispose of off Owner's property.

END OF SECTION 042200

## SECTION 051200 - STRUCTURAL STEEL FRAMING

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Structural steel.
2. Prefabricated building columns.
3. Shear stud connectors, **[shop] [and] [field]** welded.
4. Shrinkage-resistant grout.

B. Related Requirements:

1. Section 053100 "Steel Decking" for field installation of shear stud connectors through deck.
2. Section 055000 "Metal Fabrications" for **[steel lintels and shelf angles not attached to structural-steel frame] [miscellaneous steel fabrications]** and other steel items not defined as structural steel.

#### 1.2 DEFINITIONS

- A. Structural Steel: Elements of the structural frame indicated on Drawings and as described in ANSI/AISC 303.
- B. Seismic-Load-Resisting System: Elements of structural-steel frame designated as "SLRS" or along grid lines designated as "SLRS" on Drawings, including columns, beams, and braces and their connections.

#### 1.3 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate selection of shop primers with topcoats to be applied over them. Comply with paint and coating manufacturers' written recommendations to ensure that shop primers and topcoats are compatible with one another.
- B. Coordinate installation of anchorage items to be embedded in or attached to other construction without delaying the Work. Provide setting diagrams, sheet metal templates, instructions, and directions for installation.

#### 1.4 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

- A. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.

## 1.5 ACTION SUBMITTALS

### A. Product Data:

1. Structural-steel materials.
2. High-strength, bolt-nut-washer assemblies.
3. Shear stud connectors.
4. Anchor rods.
5. Threaded rods.
6. Shop primer.
7. Galvanized-steel primer.
8. Etching cleaner.
9. Galvanized repair paint.
10. Shrinkage-resistant grout.

### B. Shop Drawings: Show fabrication of structural-steel components.

1. Include details of cuts, connections, splices, camber, holes, and other pertinent data.
2. Include embedment Drawings.
3. Indicate welds by standard AWS symbols, distinguishing between shop and field welds, and show size, length, and type of each weld. Show backing bars that are to be removed and supplemental fillet welds where backing bars are to remain.
4. Indicate type, size, and length of bolts, distinguishing between shop and field bolts.
5. Identify members not to be shop primed.

### C. Welding Procedure Specifications (WPSs) and Procedure Qualification Records (PQRs): Provide in accordance with AWS D1.1/D1.1M for each welded joint qualified by testing, including the following:

1. Power source (constant current or constant voltage).
2. Electrode manufacturer and trade name, for demand-critical welds.

## 1.6 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

### A. Qualification Data: For testing agency.

### B. Welding certificates.

### C. Paint Compatibility Certificates: From manufacturers of topcoats applied over shop primers, certifying that shop primers are compatible with topcoats.

### D. Mill test reports for structural-steel materials, including chemical and physical properties.

### E. Product Test Reports: For the following:

1. Bolts, nuts, and washers, including mechanical properties and chemical analysis.
2. Shear stud connectors.

- F. Source quality-control reports.
- G. Field quality-control reports.

#### 1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Fabricator Qualifications: A qualified fabricator that participates in the AISC Quality Certification Program and is designated an AISC-Certified Plant, Category BU or is accredited by the IAS Fabricator Inspection Program for Structural Steel (Acceptance Criteria 172).
- B. Installer Qualifications: A qualified Installer who participates in the AISC Quality Certification Program and is designated an AISC-Certified Erector, Category ACSE.
- C. Welding Qualifications: Qualify procedures and personnel in accordance with AWS D1.1/D1.1M.
  - 1. Welders and welding operators performing work on bottom-flange, demand-critical welds are to pass the supplemental welder qualification testing, as required by AWS D1.8/D1.8M. FCAW-S and FCAW-G are to be considered separate processes for welding personnel qualification.

#### 1.8 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Store materials to permit easy access for inspection and identification. Keep steel members off ground and spaced by using pallets, dunnage, or other supports and spacers. Protect steel members and packaged materials from corrosion and deterioration.
  - 1. Do not store materials on structure in a manner that might cause distortion, damage, or overload to members or supporting structures. Repair or replace damaged materials or structures as directed.
- B. Store fasteners in a protected place in sealed containers with manufacturer's labels intact.
  - 1. Fasteners may be repackaged provided Owner's testing and inspecting agency observes repackaging and seals containers.
  - 2. Clean and relubricate bolts and nuts that become dry or rusty before use.
  - 3. Comply with manufacturers' written recommendations for cleaning and lubricating ASTM F3125/F3125M, Grade F1852 bolt assemblies and for retesting bolt assemblies after lubrication.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Comply with applicable provisions of the following specifications and documents:
  - 1. ANSI/AISC 303.
  - 2. ANSI/AISC 341.
  - 3. ANSI/AISC 360.
  - 4. RCSC's "Specification for Structural Joints Using High-Strength Bolts."
- B. Connection Design Information:
  - 1. Option 1: Connection designs have been completed and connections indicated on the Drawings.

### 2.2 STRUCTURAL-STEEL MATERIALS

- A. W-Shapes: ASTM A992/A992M.
- B. Channels, Angles: ASTM A36/A36M.
- C. Plate and Bar: ASTM A36/A36M.
- D. Cold-Formed Hollow Structural Sections: ASTM A500/A500M, Grade B structural tubing.
- E. Welding Electrodes: Comply with AWS requirements.

### 2.3 BOLTS AND CONNECTORS

- A. High-Strength A325 Bolts, Nuts, and Washers: ASTM F3125/F3125M, Grade A325, Type 1, heavy-hex steel structural bolts; ASTM A563, Grade DH, heavy-hex carbon-steel nuts; and ASTM F436/F436M, Type 1, hardened carbon-steel washers; all with plain finish.
- B. Zinc-Coated High-Strength A325 Bolts, Nuts, and Washers: ASTM F3125/F3125M, Grade A325, Type 1, heavy-hex steel structural bolts; ASTM A563, Grade DH, heavy-hex carbon-steel nuts; and ASTM F436/F436M, Type 1, hardened carbon-steel washers.
  - 1. Finish: Hot-dip zinc coating.
- C. Shear Stud Connectors: ASTM A108, AISI C-1015 through C-1020, headed-stud type, cold-finished carbon steel; AWS D1.1/D1.1M, Type B.

## 2.4 RODS

- A. Unheaded Anchor Rods: ASTM F1554, Grade 36.
  - 1. Configuration: Straight.
  - 2. Nuts: ASTM A563 heavy-hex carbon steel.
  - 3. Plate Washers: ASTM A36/A36M carbon steel.
  - 4. Washers: ASTM F436, Type 1, hardened carbon steel.
  - 5. Finish: Hot-dip zinc coating, ASTM A153/A153M, Class C.
- B. Threaded Rods: ASTM A36/A36M.
  - 1. Nuts: ASTM A63 heavy-hex carbon steel.
  - 2. Washers: ASTM A36/A36M carbon steel.
  - 3. Finish: Hot-dip zinc coating, ASTM A153/A153M, Class C.

## 2.5 PRIMER

- A. Steel Primer:
  - 1. Comply with Section 099113 "Exterior Painting" and Section 099123 "Interior Painting."
  - 2. SSPC-Paint 23, latex primer.
  - 3. Fabricator's standard lead- and chromate-free, nonasphaltic, rust-inhibiting primer complying with MPI#79 and compatible with topcoat.

## 2.6 SHRINKAGE-RESISTANT GROUT

- A. Metallic, Shrinkage-Resistant Grout: ASTM C1107/C1107M, factory-packaged, metallic aggregate grout, mixed with water to consistency suitable for application and a 30-minute working time.
- B. Nonmetallic, Shrinkage-Resistant Grout: ASTM C1107/C1107M, factory-packaged, nonmetallic aggregate grout, noncorrosive and nonstaining, mixed with water to consistency suitable for application and a 30-minute working time.

## 2.7 FABRICATION

- A. Structural Steel: Fabricate and assemble in shop to greatest extent possible. Fabricate in accordance with ANSI/AISC 303 and to ANSI/AISC 360.
  - 1. Camber structural-steel members where indicated.
  - 2. Fabricate beams with rolling camber up.
  - 3. Identify high-strength structural steel in accordance with ASTM A6/A6M and maintain markings until structural-steel framing has been erected.
  - 4. Mark and match-mark materials for field assembly.
  - 5. Complete structural-steel assemblies, including welding of units, before starting shop-priming operations.



- B. Thermal Cutting: Perform thermal cutting by machine to greatest extent possible.
  - 1. Plane thermally cut edges to be welded to comply with requirements in AWS D1.1/D1.1M.
- C. Bolt Holes: Cut, drill, mechanically thermal cut, or punch standard bolt holes perpendicular to metal surfaces.
- D. Finishing: Accurately finish ends of columns and other members transmitting bearing loads.
- E. Cleaning: Clean and prepare steel surfaces that are to remain unpainted in accordance with SSPC-SP 1.
- F. Shear Stud Connectors: Prepare steel surfaces as recommended by manufacturer of shear connectors. Weld using automatic end welding of headed-stud shear connectors in accordance with AWS D1.1/D1.1M and manufacturer's written instructions.
- G. Holes: Provide holes required for securing other work to structural steel and for other work to pass through steel members.
  - 1. Cut, drill, or punch holes perpendicular to steel surfaces.
  - 2. Baseplate Holes: Cut, drill, mechanically thermal cut, or punch holes perpendicular to steel surfaces.
  - 3. Weld threaded nuts to framing and other specialty items indicated to receive other work.

## 2.8 SHOP CONNECTIONS

- A. High-Strength Bolts: Shop install high-strength bolts in accordance with RCSC's "Specification for Structural Joints Using High-Strength Bolts" for type of bolt and type of joint specified.
  - 1. Joint Type: Snug tightened.
- B. Weld Connections: Comply with AWS D1.1/D1.1M for tolerances, appearances, welding procedure specifications, weld quality, and methods used in correcting welding work.
  - 1. Assemble and weld built-up sections by methods that maintain true alignment of axes without exceeding tolerances in ANSI/AISC 303 for mill material.

## 2.9 GALVANIZING

- A. Hot-Dip Galvanized Finish: Apply zinc coating by the hot-dip process to structural steel in accordance with ASTM A123/A123M.
  - 1. Fill vent and drain holes that are exposed in the finished Work unless they function as weep holes, by plugging with zinc solder and filing off smooth.

## 2.10 SHOP PRIMING

- A. Shop prime steel surfaces, except the following:
  - 1. Surfaces embedded in concrete or mortar. Extend priming of partially embedded members to a depth of 2 inches.
  - 2. Surfaces to be field welded.
  - 3. Surfaces of high-strength bolted, slip-critical connections.
  - 4. Surfaces to receive sprayed fire-resistive materials (applied fireproofing).
  - 5. Galvanized surfaces unless indicated to be painted.
  - 6. Corrosion-resisting (weathering) steel surfaces.
  - 7. Surfaces enclosed in interior construction.
- B. Surface Preparation of Steel: Clean surfaces to be painted. Remove loose rust and mill scale and spatter, slag, or flux deposits. Prepare surfaces in accordance with the following specifications and standards:
  - 1. SSPC-SP 2.
  - 2. SSPC-SP 3.
  - 3. SSPC-SP 7 (WAB)/NACE WAB-4.
  - 4. SSPC-SP 14 (WAB)/NACE WAB-8.
  - 5. SSPC-SP 11.
  - 6. SSPC-SP 6 (WAB)/NACE WAB-3.
  - 7. SSPC-SP 10 (WAB)/NACE WAB-2.
  - 8. SSPC-SP 5 (WAB)/NACE WAB-1.
  - 9. SSPC-SP 8.
- C. Surface Preparation of Galvanized Steel: Prepare galvanized-steel surfaces for shop priming by thoroughly cleaning steel of grease, dirt, oil, flux, and other foreign matter, and treating with etching cleaner or in accordance with SSPC-SP 16.
- D. Priming: Immediately after surface preparation, apply primer in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions and at rate recommended by SSPC to provide a minimum dry film thickness of 1.5 mils. Use priming methods that result in full coverage of joints, corners, edges, and exposed surfaces.
  - 1. Stripe paint corners, crevices, bolts, welds, and sharp edges.
  - 2. Apply two coats of shop paint to surfaces that are inaccessible after assembly or erection. Change color of second coat to distinguish it from first.

## 2.11 SOURCE QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified testing agency to perform shop tests and inspections.
  - 1. Allow testing agency access to places where structural-steel work is being fabricated or produced to perform tests and inspections.
  - 2. Bolted Connections: Inspect shop-bolted connections in accordance with RCSC's "Specification for Structural Joints Using High-Strength Bolts."

3. Welded Connections: Visually inspect shop-welded connections in accordance with AWS D1.1/D1.1M and the following inspection procedures, at testing agency's option:
  - a. Liquid Penetrant Inspection: ASTM E165/E165M.
  - b. Magnetic Particle Inspection: ASTM E709; performed on root pass and on finished weld. Cracks or zones of incomplete fusion or penetration are not accepted.
  - c. Ultrasonic Inspection: ASTM E164.
  - d. Radiographic Inspection: ASTM E94/E94M.
4. In addition to visual inspection, test and inspect shop-welded shear stud connectors in accordance with requirements in AWS D1.1/D1.1M for stud welding and as follows:
  - a. Perform bend tests if visual inspections reveal either a less-than-continuous 360-degree flash or welding repairs to any shear stud connector.
  - b. Conduct tests in accordance with requirements in AWS D1.1/D1.1M on additional shear stud connectors if weld fracture occurs on shear stud connectors already tested.
5. Prepare test and inspection reports.

### PART 3 - EXECUTION

#### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Verify, with certified steel erector present, elevations of concrete- and masonry-bearing surfaces and locations of anchor rods, bearing plates, and other embedments for compliance with requirements.
  1. Prepare a certified survey of existing conditions. Include bearing surfaces, anchor rods, bearing plates, and other embedments showing dimensions, locations, angles, and elevations.
- B. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

#### 3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Provide temporary shores, guys, braces, and other supports during erection to keep structural steel secure, plumb, and in alignment against temporary construction loads and loads equal in intensity to design loads. Remove temporary supports when permanent structural steel, connections, and bracing are in place unless otherwise indicated on Drawings.

1. Do not remove temporary shoring supporting composite deck construction and structural-steel framing until cast-in-place concrete has attained its design compressive strength.

### 3.3 ERECTION

- A. Set structural steel accurately in locations and to elevations indicated and in accordance with ANSI/AISC 303 and ANSI/AISC 360.
- B. Baseplates: Clean concrete- and masonry-bearing surfaces of bond-reducing materials, and roughen surfaces prior to setting plates. Clean bottom surface of plates.
  1. Set plates for structural members on wedges, shims, or setting nuts as required.
  2. Weld plate washers to top of baseplate.
  3. Snug-tighten anchor rods after supported members have been positioned and plumbed. Do not remove wedges or shims but, if protruding, cut off flush with edge of plate before packing with grout.
  4. Promptly pack shrinkage-resistant grout solidly between bearing surfaces and plates, so no voids remain. Neatly finish exposed surfaces; protect grout and allow to cure. Comply with manufacturer's written installation instructions for grouting.
- C. Maintain erection tolerances of structural steel within ANSI/AISC 303.
- D. Align and adjust various members that form part of complete frame or structure before permanently fastening. Before assembly, clean bearing surfaces and other surfaces that are in permanent contact with members. Perform necessary adjustments to compensate for discrepancies in elevations and alignment.
  1. Level and plumb individual members of structure. Slope roof framing members to slopes indicated on Drawings.
  2. Make allowances for difference between temperature at time of erection and mean temperature when structure is completed and in service.
- E. Do not use thermal cutting during erection unless approved by EOR. Finish thermally cut sections within smoothness limits in AWS D1.1/D1.1M.
- F. Do not enlarge unfair holes in members by burning or using drift pins. Ream holes that must be enlarged to admit bolts.

### 3.4 FIELD CONNECTIONS

- A. High-Strength Bolts: Install high-strength bolts in accordance with RCSC's "Specification for Structural Joints Using High-Strength Bolts" for bolt and joint type specified.
  1. Joint Type: Snug tightened.

- B. Weld Connections: Comply with AWS D1.1/D1.1M for tolerances, appearances, welding procedure specifications, weld quality, and methods used in correcting welding work.
  - 1. Comply with ANSI/AISC 303 and ANSI/AISC 360 for bearing, alignment, adequacy of temporary connections, and removal of paint on surfaces adjacent to field welds.
  - 2. Remove backing bars or runoff tabs where indicated, back gouge, and grind steel smooth.
  - 3. Assemble and weld built-up sections by methods that maintain true alignment of axes without exceeding tolerances in ANSI/AISC 303 for mill material.
- C. Shear Stud Connectors: Prepare steel surfaces as recommended by manufacturer of shear connectors. Weld using end welding of headed-stud shear connectors in accordance with AWS D1.1/D1.1M and manufacturer's written instructions.

### 3.5 INSTALLATION OF PREFABRICATED BUILDING COLUMNS

- A. Install prefabricated building columns to comply with ANSI/AISC 360, manufacturer's written recommendations, and requirements of testing and inspecting agency that apply to the fire-resistance rating indicated.

### 3.6 REPAIR

- A. Galvanized Surfaces: Clean areas where galvanizing is damaged or missing, and repair galvanizing to comply with ASTM A780/A780M.
- B. Touchup Painting:
  - 1. Immediately after erection, clean exposed areas where primer is damaged or missing, and paint with the same material as used for shop painting to comply with SSPC-PA 1 for touching up shop-painted surfaces.
    - a. Clean and prepare surfaces by SSPC-SP 2 hand-tool cleaning or SSPC-SP 3 power-tool cleaning.
  - 2. Cleaning and touchup painting are specified in Section 099113 "Exterior Painting."
- C. Touchup Priming: Cleaning and touchup priming are specified in Section 099600 "High-Performance Coatings."

### 3.7 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Special Inspections: Owner will engage a special inspector to perform the following special inspections:
  - 1. Verify structural-steel materials and inspect steel frame joint details.

2. Verify weld materials and inspect welds.
  3. Verify connection materials and inspect high-strength bolted connections.
- B. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
1. Bolted Connections: Inspect bolted connections in accordance with RCSC's "Specification for Structural Joints Using High-Strength Bolts."
  2. Welded Connections: Visually inspect field welds in accordance with AWS D1.1/D1.1M.
    - a. In addition to visual inspection, test and inspect field welds in accordance with AWS D1.1/D1.1M and the following inspection procedures, at testing agency's option:
      - 1) Liquid Penetrant Inspection: ASTM E165/E165M.
      - 2) Magnetic Particle Inspection: ASTM E709; performed on root pass and on finished weld. Cracks or zones of incomplete fusion or penetration are not accepted.
      - 3) Ultrasonic Inspection: ASTM E164.
      - 4) Radiographic Inspection: ASTM E94/E94M.
  3. Shear Stud Connectors: In addition to visual inspection, test and inspect field-welded shear connectors according to requirements in AWS D1.1/D1.1M for stud welding and as follows:
    - a. Perform bend tests if visual inspections reveal either a less-than-continuous 360-degree flash or welding repairs to any shear connector.
    - b. Conduct tests according to requirements in AWS D1.1/D1.1M on additional shear connectors if weld fracture occurs on shear connectors already tested.

END OF SECTION 051200

## SECTION 053100 - STEEL DECKING

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Composite floor deck.

B. Related Requirements:

1. Section 033000 "Cast-in-Place Concrete" for normal-weight and lightweight structural concrete fill over steel deck.
2. Section 051200 "Structural Steel Framing" for shop- and field-welded shear connectors.
3. Section 055000 "Metal Fabrications" for framing deck openings with miscellaneous steel shapes.

#### 1.2 ACTION SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data:

1. Composite floor deck.

B. Shop Drawings:

1. Include layout and types of deck panels, anchorage details, reinforcing channels, pans, cut deck openings, special jointing, accessories, and attachments to other construction.

#### 1.3 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

A. Certificates:

1. Welding certificates.
2. Product Certificates: For each type of steel deck.

B. Test and Evaluation Reports:

1. Product Test Reports: For tests performed by a qualified testing agency, indicating that each of the following complies with requirements:
  - a. Power-actuated mechanical fasteners.
  - b. Acoustical roof deck.

2. Research Reports: For steel deck, from ICC-ES showing compliance with the building code.
- C. Field Quality-Control Submittals:
  1. Field quality-control reports.
- D. Qualification Statements: For welding personnel.

#### 1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Qualifications:
  1. Welding Qualifications: Qualify procedures and personnel in accordance with SDI QA/QC and the following welding codes:
    - a. AWS D1.1/D1.1M.
    - b. AWS D1.3/D1.3M.
- B. Electrical Raceway Units: Provide UL-labeled cellular floor-deck units complying with UL 209 and listed in UL's "Electrical Construction Equipment Directory" for use with standard header ducts and outlets for electrical distribution systems.

#### 1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Protect steel deck from corrosion, deformation, and other damage during delivery, storage, and handling.
- B. Store products in accordance with SDI MOC3. Stack steel deck on platforms or pallets and slope to provide drainage. Protect with a waterproof covering and ventilate to avoid condensation.

### PART 2 - PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. AISI Specifications: Comply with calculated structural characteristics of steel deck in accordance with AISI S100.
- B. Fire-Resistance Ratings: Comply with ASTM E119; testing by a qualified testing agency. Identify products with appropriate markings of applicable testing agency.
  1. Indicate design designations from UL's "Fire Resistance Directory" or from listings of another qualified testing agency.



## 2.2 COMPOSITE FLOOR DECK

- A. Composite Floor Deck: Fabricate panels, with integrally embossed or raised pattern ribs and interlocking side laps, to comply with SDI C, with the minimum section properties indicated, and with the following:
  - 1. Galvanized-Steel Sheet: ASTM A653/A653M, Structural Steel (SS), Grade 33, G60 zinc coating.
  - 2. Profile Depth: 1-1/2 inches.
  - 3. Design Uncoated-Steel Thickness: as indicated.
  - 4. Span Condition: Triple span or more.

## 2.3 ACCESSORIES

- A. Provide manufacturer's standard accessory materials for deck that comply with requirements indicated.
- B. Mechanical Fasteners: Corrosion-resistant, low-velocity, power-actuated or pneumatically driven carbon-steel fasteners; or self-drilling, self-threading screws.
- C. Side-Lap Fasteners: Corrosion-resistant, hexagonal washer head; self-drilling, carbon-steel screws, No. 10 minimum diameter.
- D. Flexible Closure Strips: Vulcanized, closed-cell, synthetic rubber.
- E. Miscellaneous Sheet Metal Deck Accessories: Steel sheet, minimum yield strength of 33,000 psi, not less than 0.0359-inch design uncoated thickness, of same material and finish as deck; of profile indicated or required for application.
- F. Pour Stops and Girder Fillers: Steel sheet, minimum yield strength of 33,000 psi, of same material and finish as deck, and of thickness and profile recommended by SDI standards for overhang and slab depth.
- G. Column Closures, End Closures, Z-Closures, and Cover Plates: Steel sheet, of same material, finish, and thickness as deck unless otherwise indicated.
- H. Piercing Hanger Tabs: Piercing steel sheet hanger attachment devices for use with floor deck.
- I. Weld Washers: Uncoated steel sheet, shaped to fit deck rib, 0.0747 inch thick, with factory-punched hole of 3/8-inch minimum diameter.
- J. Shear Stud Connectors: ASTM A108, AISI C-1015 through C-1020, headed-stud type, cold-finished carbon steel; AWS D1.1/D1.1M, Type B.
- K. Galvanizing Repair Paint: SSPC-Paint 20 or MIL-P-21035B, with dry film containing a minimum of 94 percent zinc dust by weight.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine supporting frame and field conditions for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance of the Work.
- B. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

### 3.2 INSTALLATION, GENERAL

- A. Install deck panels and accessories in accordance with SDI C, SDI NC, and SDI RD, as applicable; manufacturer's written instructions; and requirements in this Section.
- B. Install temporary shoring before placing deck panels if required to meet deflection limitations.
- C. Locate deck bundles to prevent overloading of supporting members.
- D. Place deck panels on supporting frame and adjust to final position with ends accurately aligned and bearing on supporting frame before being permanently fastened. Do not stretch or contract side-lap interlocks.
  - 1. Align cellular deck panels over full length of cell runs and align cells at ends of abutting panels.
- E. Place deck panels flat and square and fasten to supporting frame without warp or deflection.
- F. Cut and neatly fit deck panels and accessories around openings and other work projecting through or adjacent to deck.
- G. Provide additional reinforcement and closure pieces at openings as required for strength, continuity of deck, and support of other work.
- H. Comply with AWS requirements and procedures for manual shielded metal arc welding, appearance and quality of welds, and methods used for correcting welding work.
- I. Mechanical fasteners may be used in lieu of welding to fasten deck. Locate mechanical fasteners and install in accordance with deck manufacturer's written instructions.
- J. Shear Stud Connectors: Prepare steel surfaces as recommended by manufacturer of shear connectors. Weld using end welding of headed-stud shear connectors in accordance with AWS D1.1/D1.1M and manufacturer's written instructions.

### 3.3 INSTALLATION OF FLOOR DECK

- A. Fasten floor-deck panels to steel supporting members by arc spot (puddle) welds of the surface diameter indicated and as follows:
  - 1. Weld Diameter: 5/8 inch, nominal.
  - 2. Weld Spacing:
    - a. Space and locate welds as indicated.
  - 3. Weld Washers: Install weld washers at each weld location.
- B. Side-Lap and Perimeter Edge Fastening: Fasten side laps and perimeter edges of panels between supports, at intervals not exceeding the lesser of one-half of the span or 36 inches, and as follows:
  - 1. Mechanically fasten with self-drilling, No. 10 diameter or larger, carbon-steel screws.
- C. End Bearing: Install deck ends over supporting frame with a minimum end bearing of 1-1/2 inches, with end joints as follows:
  - 1. End Joints: Lapped.
- D. Pour Stops and Girder Fillers: Weld steel sheet pour stops and girder fillers to supporting structure in accordance with SDI recommendations unless otherwise indicated.
- E. Floor-Deck Closures: Weld steel sheet column closures, cell closures, and Z-closures to deck, in accordance with SDI recommendations, to provide tight-fitting closures at open ends of ribs and sides of deck.

### 3.4 REPAIR

- A. Galvanizing Repairs: Prepare and repair damaged galvanized coatings on both surfaces of deck with galvanized repair paint in accordance with ASTM A780/A780M and manufacturer's written instructions.

### 3.5 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
- B. Tests and Inspections:
  - 1. Special inspections and qualification of welding special inspectors for cold-formed steel floor and roof deck in accordance with quality-assurance inspection requirements of SDI QA/QC.
    - a. Field welds will be subject to inspection.

2. Steel decking will be considered defective if it does not pass tests and inspections.
3. Shear Stud Connectors: In addition to visual inspection, test and inspect field-welded shear connectors in accordance with requirements in AWS D1.1/D1.1M for stud welding and as follows:
  - a. Perform bend tests if visual inspections reveal either a less-than-continuous 360-degree flash or welding repairs to any shear connector.
  - b. Conduct tests in accordance with requirements in AWS D1.1/D1.1M on additional shear connectors if weld fracture occurs on shear connectors that are already tested.

C. Prepare test and inspection reports.

END OF SECTION 053100

## SECTION 061600 - SHEATHING

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Wall sheathing.
2. Roof sheathing.
3. Sheathing joint and penetration treatment.

B. Related Requirements:

1. Section 061000 "Rough Carpentry" for plywood backing panels.
2. Section 072500 "Weather Barriers" for water-resistive barrier applied over wall sheathing.

#### 1.2 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

A. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.

1. Review air-barrier and water-resistant glass-mat gypsum sheathing requirements and installation, special details, transitions, mockups, air-leakage testing, protection, and work scheduling that covers air-barrier and water-resistant glass-mat gypsum sheathing.

#### 1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For each type of process and factory-fabricated product. Indicate component materials and dimensions and include construction and application details.

1. Include data for wood-preservative treatment from chemical treatment manufacturer and certification by treating plant that treated plywood complies with requirements. Indicate type of preservative used and net amount of preservative retained.
2. Include data for fire-retardant treatment from chemical treatment manufacturer and certification by treating plant that treated plywood complies with requirements. Include physical properties of treated materials.
3. For fire-retardant treatments, include physical properties of treated plywood both before and after exposure to elevated temperatures, based on testing by a qualified independent testing agency in accordance with ASTM D5516.
4. For products receiving waterborne treatment, include statement that moisture content of treated materials was reduced to levels specified before shipment to Project site.

5. For air-barrier and water-resistant glass-mat gypsum sheathing, include manufacturer's technical data and tested physical and performance properties of products.

B. Shop Drawings: For air-barrier and water-resistant glass-mat gypsum sheathing assemblies.

1. Show locations and extent of sheathing, accessories, and assemblies specific to Project conditions.
2. Include details for sheathing joints and cracks, counterflashing strips, penetrations, inside and outside corners, terminations, and tie-ins with adjoining construction.
3. Include details of interfaces with other materials that form part of air barrier.

1.4 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

A. Qualification Data: For Installer.

B. Product Certificates: From air-barrier and water-resistant glass-mat gypsum sheathing manufacturer, certifying compatibility of sheathing accessory materials with Project materials that connect to or that come in contact with the sheathing.

C. Product Test Reports: For each air-barrier and water-resistant glass-mat gypsum sheathing assembly, indicating compliance with specified requirements, for tests performed by a qualified testing agency.

D. Evaluation Reports: For the following, from ICC-ES:

1. Wood-preserved-treated plywood.

E. Field quality-control reports.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Installer Qualifications: An entity that employs installers and supervisors who are trained and approved by manufacturer of air-barrier and water-resistant glass-mat gypsum sheathing.

1. Installer is to be licensed by ABAA in accordance with ABAA's Quality Assurance Program and is to employ ABAA-certified installers and supervisors on Project.

B. Testing Agency Qualifications:

1. For testing agency providing classification marking for fire-retardant-treated material, an inspection agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction that periodically performs inspections to verify that the material bearing the classification marking is representative of the material tested.
2. For testing and inspecting agency providing tests and inspections related to air-barrier and water-resistant glass-mat gypsum sheathing: an independent agency, qualified in accordance with ASTM E329 for testing indicated, and certified by Air Barrier Association of America, Inc.

## 1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Stack panels flat with spacers beneath and between each bundle to provide air circulation. Protect sheathing from weather by covering with waterproof sheeting, securely anchored. Provide for air circulation around stacks and under coverings.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 WOOD PANEL PRODUCTS

- A. Emissions: Products comply with the testing and product requirements of the California Department of Public Health's "Standard Method for the Testing and Evaluation of Volatile Organic Chemical Emissions from Indoor Sources Using Environmental Chambers."
- B. Thickness: As needed to comply with requirements specified, but not less than thickness indicated.
- C. Factory mark panels to indicate compliance with applicable standard.

### 2.2 PRESERVATIVE-TREATED PLYWOOD

- A. Preservative Treatment by Pressure Process: AWP A U1; Use Category UC3b for exterior construction not in contact with ground.
  - 1. Preservative Chemicals: Acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction and containing no arsenic or chromium.
- B. Mark plywood with appropriate classification marking of an inspection agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.
- C. Application: Treat items indicated on Drawings and plywood in contact with masonry or concrete or used with roofing, flashing, vapor barriers, and waterproofing.

### 2.3 WALL SHEATHING

- A. Plywood Wall Sheathing: , Exposure 1, Structural I sheathing.
  - 1. Span Rating: Not less than 16/0.
  - 2. Nominal Thickness: Not less than 1/2 inch.

## 2.4 ROOF SHEATHING

### A. Plywood Roof Sheathing: , Exposure 1, Structural I sheathing.

1. Span Rating: Not less than 40/20.
2. Nominal Thickness: Not less than 5/8 inch.

## 2.5 FASTENERS

### A. General: Provide fasteners of size and type indicated that comply with requirements specified in this article for material and manufacture.

1. For roof and wall sheathing, provide fasteners with hot-dip zinc coating complying with ASTM A153/A153M.

### B. Nails, Brads, and Staples: ASTM F1667.

### C. Power-Driven Fasteners: Fastener systems with an evaluation report acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, based on ICC-ES AC70.

### D. Screws for Fastening Sheathing to Wood Framing: ASTM C1002.

### E. Screws for Fastening Wood Structural Panels to Cold-Formed Metal Framing: ASTM C954, except with wafer heads and reamer wings, length as recommended by screw manufacturer for material being fastened.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 INSTALLATION, GENERAL

#### A. Do not use materials with defects that impair quality of sheathing or pieces that are too small to use with minimum number of joints or optimum joint arrangement. Arrange joints so that pieces do not span between fewer than three support members.

#### B. Cut panels at penetrations, edges, and other obstructions of work; fit tightly against abutting construction unless otherwise indicated.

#### C. Securely attach to substrate by fastening as indicated, complying with the following:

1. Table 2304.9.1, "Fastening Schedule," in the ICC's International Building Code.
2. Table R602.3(1), "Fastener Schedule for Structural Members," and Table R602.3(2), "Alternate Attachments," in the ICC's International Residential Code for One- and Two-Family Dwellings.
3. ICC-ES evaluation report for fastener.

#### D. Use common wire nails unless otherwise indicated. Select fasteners of size that will not fully penetrate members where opposite side will be exposed to view or will receive finish materials. Make tight connections. Install fasteners without splitting wood.



- E. Coordinate wall and roof sheathing installation with flashing and joint-sealant installation so these materials are installed in sequence and manner that prevent exterior moisture from passing through completed assembly.
- F. Do not bridge building expansion joints; cut and space edges of panels to match spacing of structural support elements.
- G. Coordinate sheathing installation with installation of materials installed over sheathing so sheathing is not exposed to precipitation or left exposed at end of the workday when rain is forecast.

### 3.2 WOOD STRUCTURAL PANEL INSTALLATION

- A. General: Comply with applicable recommendations in APA Form No. E30, "Engineered Wood Construction Guide," for types of structural-use panels and applications indicated.
- B. Fastening Methods: Fasten panels as indicated below:
  - 1. Wall and Roof Sheathing:
    - a. Nail to wood framing.
    - b. Space panels 1/8 inch apart at edges and ends.

### 3.3 GYPSUM SHEATHING INSTALLATION

- A. Apply fasteners so heads bear tightly against face of sheathing, but do not cut into facing.
- B. Horizontal Installation: Install sheathing with V-grooved edge down and tongue edge up. Interlock tongue with groove to bring long edges in contact with edges of adjacent panels without forcing. Abut ends over centers of studs, and stagger end joints of adjacent panels not less than one stud spacing. Attach at perimeter and within field of panel to each stud.
  - 1. Space fasteners approximately 8 inches o.c. and set back a minimum of 3/8 inch from edges and ends of panels.
  - 2. For sheathing under stucco cladding, panels may be initially tacked in place with screws if overlying self-furring metal lath is screw-attached through sheathing to studs immediately after sheathing is installed.
- C. Vertical Installation: Install vertical edges centered over studs. Abut ends and edges with those of adjacent panels. Attach at perimeter and within field of panel to each stud.
  - 1. Space fasteners approximately 8 inches o.c. and set back a minimum of 3/8 inch from edges and ends of panels.

2. For sheathing under stucco cladding, panels may be initially tacked in place with screws if overlying self-furring metal lath is screw-attached through sheathing to studs immediately after sheathing is installed.
- D. Seal sheathing joints according to sheathing manufacturer's written instructions.
1. Apply elastomeric sealant to joints and fasteners and trowel flat. Apply sufficient amount of sealant to completely cover joints and fasteners after troweling. Seal other penetrations and openings.

### 3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. ABAA Quality Assurance Program: Perform examinations, preparation, installation, testing, and inspections under ABAA's Quality Assurance Program.

END OF SECTION 061600

## SECTION 061753 - SHOP-FABRICATED WOOD TRUSSES

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Wood roof trusses.
2. Wood girder trusses.

B. Related Requirements:

1. Section 313116 "Termite Control" for site application of borate treatment to wood trusses.

#### 1.2 ALLOWANCES

- A. Provide wood truss bracing under the Metal-Plate-Connected Truss Bracing Allowance as specified in Section 012100 "Allowances."

#### 1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. Metal-Plate-Connected Wood Trusses: Planar structural units consisting of metal-plate-connected members fabricated from dimension lumber and cut and assembled before delivery to Project site.

#### 1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For metal-plate connectors, metal truss accessories, and fasteners.

1. Include data for wood-preservative treatment from chemical treatment manufacturer and certification from treating plant that treated materials comply with requirements. Indicate type of preservative used and net amount of preservative retained.
2. Include data for fire-retardant treatment from chemical-treatment manufacturer and certification from treating plant that treated materials comply with requirements. Include physical properties of treated materials based on testing by a qualified independent testing agency.
3. For fire-retardant treatments, include physical properties of treated lumber both before and after exposure to elevated temperatures, based on testing by a qualified independent testing agency in accordance with ASTM D5664.
4. For products receiving a waterborne treatment, include statement that moisture content of treated materials was reduced to levels specified before shipment to truss fabricator.

- B. Shop Drawings: Show fabrication and installation details for trusses.
  - 1. Show location, pitch, span, camber, configuration, and spacing for each type of truss required.
  - 2. Indicate sizes, stress grades, and species of lumber.
  - 3. Indicate locations of permanent bracing required to prevent buckling of individual truss members due to design loads.
  - 4. Indicate locations, sizes, and materials for permanent bracing required to prevent buckling of individual truss members due to design loads.
  - 5. Indicate type, size, material, finish, design values, orientation, and location of metal connector plates.
  - 6. Show splice details and bearing details.
- C. Delegated Design Submittal: For metal-plate-connected wood trusses indicated to comply with performance requirements and design criteria, including analysis data signed and sealed by the qualified professional engineer responsible for their preparation.

#### 1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Qualification Data: For metal connector-plate manufacturer professional engineer and fabricator.
- B. Material Certificates: For dimension lumber specified to comply with minimum specific gravity. Indicate species and grade selected for each use and specific gravity.
- C. Product Certificates: For metal-plate-connected wood trusses, signed by officer of truss-fabricating firm.
- D. Evaluation Reports: For the following, from ICC-ES:
  - 1. Wood-preserved-treated lumber.
  - 2. Fire-retardant-treated wood.
  - 3. Metal-plate connectors.
  - 4. Metal truss accessories.

#### 1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Metal Connector-Plate Manufacturer Qualifications: A manufacturer that is a member of TPI and that complies with quality-control procedures in TPI 1 for manufacture of connector plates.
  - 1. Manufacturer's responsibilities include providing professional engineering services needed to assume engineering responsibility.
  - 2. Engineering Responsibility: Preparation of Shop Drawings and comprehensive engineering analysis by a qualified professional engineer.
- B. Fabricator Qualifications: Shop that participates in a recognized quality-assurance program, complies with quality-control procedures in TPI 1, and involves third-party inspection by an

independent testing and inspecting agency acceptable to Architect and authorities having jurisdiction and is certified for chain of custody by an FSC-accredited certification body.

- C. Testing Agency Qualifications: For testing agency providing classification marking for fire-retardant-treated material, an inspection agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction that periodically performs inspections to verify that the material bearing the classification marking is representative of the material tested.

## 1.7 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Handle and store trusses to comply with recommendations in SBCA BCSI, "Building Component Safety Information: Guide to Good Practice for Handling, Installing, Restraining, & Bracing Metal Plate Connected Wood Trusses."
  - 1. Store trusses flat, off of ground, and adequately supported to prevent lateral bending.
  - 2. Protect trusses from weather by covering with waterproof sheeting, securely anchored.
  - 3. Provide for air circulation around stacks and under coverings.
- B. Inspect trusses showing discoloration, corrosion, or other evidence of deterioration. Discard and replace trusses that are damaged or defective.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Delegated Design: Engage a qualified professional engineer, as defined in Section 014000 "Quality Requirements," to design metal-plate-connected wood trusses.
- B. Structural Performance: Metal-plate-connected wood trusses are to be capable of withstanding design loads within limits and under conditions indicated. Comply with requirements in TPI 1 unless more stringent requirements are specified below.
  - 1. Design Loads: As indicated.
  - 2. Maximum Deflection under Design Loads:
    - a. Roof Trusses: Vertical deflection of 1/240 of span.
- C. Comply with applicable requirements and recommendations of TPI 1, TPI DSB, and SBCA BCSI.
- D. Wood Structural Design Standard: Comply with applicable requirements in AF&PA's "National Design Specifications for Wood Construction" and its "Supplement."

## 2.2 DIMENSION LUMBER

- A. Lumber: DOC PS 20 and applicable rules of any rules-writing agency certified by the American Lumber Standard Committee (ALSC) Board of Review. Provide lumber graded by an agency certified by the ALSC Board of Review to inspect and grade lumber under the rules indicated.
  - 1. Factory mark each piece of lumber with grade stamp of grading agency.
  - 2. For exposed lumber indicated to receive a stained or natural finish, omit grade stamp and provide certificates of grade compliance issued by grading agency.
  - 3. Provide dressed lumber, S4S.
  - 4. Provide dry lumber with 15 percent maximum moisture content at time of dressing.
- B. Minimum Chord Size for Roof Trusses: 2 by 6 inches nominal for top chords.
- C. Minimum Specific Gravity for Top Chords: 0.50.
- D. Permanent Bracing: Provide wood bracing that complies with requirements for miscellaneous lumber in Section 061000 "Rough Carpentry."

## 2.3 METAL CONNECTOR PLATES

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. Alpine Engineered Products, Inc.; a division of ITW Building Components Group, Inc.
  - 2. Cherokee Metal Products, Inc.; Masengill Machinery Company.
  - 3. Eagle Metal Products.
  - 4. MiTek Industries, Inc.
- B. Fabricate connector plates to comply with TPI 1.
- C. Hot-Dip Galvanized-Steel Sheet: ASTM A653/A653M; Structural Steel (SS), high-strength low-alloy steel Type A (HSLAS Type A), or high-strength low-alloy steel Type B (HSLAS Type B); G60 coating designation; and not less than 0.036 inch thick.
  - 1. Use for interior locations unless otherwise indicated.
- D. Hot-Dip Heavy-Galvanized-Steel Sheet: ASTM A653/A653M; Structural Steel (SS), high-strength low-alloy steel Type A (HSLAS Type A), or high-strength low-alloy steel Type B (HSLAS Type B); G185 coating designation; and not less than 0.036 inch thick.
  - 1. Use for wood-preservative-treated lumber and where indicated.

## 2.4 FASTENERS

- A. Provide fasteners of size and type indicated that comply with requirements specified in this article for material and manufacture.
  - 1. Provide fasteners for use with metal framing anchors that comply with written recommendations of metal framing manufacturer.
  - 2. Where trusses are exposed to weather, in ground contact, made from pressure-preservative treated wood, or in area of high relative humidity, provide fasteners with hot-dip zinc coating complying with ASTM A153/A153M.
- B. Nails, Brads, and Staples: ASTM F1667.

## 2.5 METAL FRAMING ANCHORS AND ACCESSORIES

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. Cleveland Steel Specialty Co.
  - 2. Phoenix Metal Products, Inc.
  - 3. Simpson Strong-Tie Co., Inc.
- B. Allowable design loads, as published by manufacturer, are to comply with or exceed those indicated. Manufacturer's published values are to be determined from empirical data or by rational engineering analysis and demonstrated by comprehensive testing performed by a qualified independent testing agency. Framing anchors are to be punched for fasteners adequate to withstand same loads as framing anchors.
- C. Galvanized-Steel Sheet: Hot-dip, zinc-coated steel sheet complying with ASTM A653/A653M, G60 coating designation.
  - 1. Use for interior locations unless otherwise indicated.
- D. Hot-Dip Heavy-Galvanized-Steel Sheet: ASTM A653/A653M; Structural Steel (SS), high-strength low-alloy steel Type A (HSLAS Type A), or high-strength low-alloy steel Type B (HSLAS Type B); G185 coating designation; and not less than 0.036 inch thick.
  - 1. Use for wood-preservative-treated lumber and where indicated.
- E. Roof Truss Bracing/Spacers: U-shaped channels, 1-1/2 inches wide by 1 inch deep by 0.040 inch thick, made to fit between two adjacent trusses and accurately space them apart, and with tabs having metal teeth for fastening to trusses.

## 2.6 MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

- A. Galvanizing Repair Paint: SSPC-Paint 20, with dry film containing a minimum of 92 percent zinc dust by weight.

## 2.7 FABRICATION

- A. Cut truss members to accurate lengths, angles, and sizes to produce close-fitting joints.
- B. Fabricate metal connector plates to sizes, configurations, thicknesses, and anchorage details required to withstand design loads for types of joint designs indicated.
- C. Assemble truss members in design configuration indicated; use jigs or other means to ensure uniformity and accuracy of assembly, with joints closely fitted to comply with tolerances in TPI 1. Position members to produce design camber indicated.
  - 1. Fabricate wood trusses within manufacturing tolerances in TPI 1.
- D. Connect truss members by metal connector plates located and securely embedded simultaneously in both sides of wood members by air or hydraulic press.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 INSTALLATION

- A. Install wood trusses only after supporting construction is in place and is braced and secured.
- B. If trusses are delivered to Project site in more than one piece, assemble trusses before installing.
- C. Hoist trusses in place by lifting equipment suited to sizes and types of trusses required, exercising care not to damage truss members or joints by out-of-plane bending or other causes.
- D. Install and brace trusses according to TPI recommendations and as indicated.
- E. Install trusses plumb, square, and true to line and securely fasten to supporting construction.
- F. Space trusses as indicated; adjust and align trusses in location before permanently fastening.
- G. Anchor trusses securely at bearing points; use metal truss tie-downs or floor truss hangers as applicable. Install fasteners through each fastener hole in metal framing anchors according to manufacturer's fastening schedules and written instructions.
- H. Securely connect each truss ply required for forming built-up girder trusses.
  - 1. Anchor trusses to girder trusses as indicated.



- I. Install and fasten permanent bracing during truss erection and before construction loads are applied. Anchor ends of permanent bracing where terminating at walls or beams.
  - 1. Install bracing to comply with Section 061000 "Rough Carpentry."
  - 2. Install and fasten strongback bracing vertically against vertical web of parallel-chord floor trusses at centers indicated.
- J. Install wood trusses within installation tolerances in TPI 1.
- K. Do not alter trusses in field. Do not cut, drill, notch, or remove truss members.
- L. Replace wood trusses that are damaged or do not comply with requirements.
  - 1. Damaged trusses may be repaired according to truss repair details signed and sealed by the qualified professional engineer responsible for truss design, when approved by Architect.

### 3.2 REPAIRS AND PROTECTION

- A. Protect wood that has been treated with inorganic boron (SBX) from weather. If, despite protection, inorganic boron-treated wood becomes wet, apply EPA-registered borate treatment. Apply borate solution by spraying to comply with EPA-registered label.
- B. Protect wood trusses from weather. If, despite protection, wood trusses become wet, apply EPA-registered borate treatment. Apply borate solution by spraying to comply with EPA-registered label.
- C. Repair damaged galvanized coatings on exposed surfaces in accordance with ASTM A780/A780M and manufacturer's written instructions.

### 3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Special Inspections: Owner will engage a qualified special inspector to perform special inspections to verify that temporary installation restraint/bracing and the permanent individual truss member restraint/bracing are installed in accordance with the approved truss submittal package.

END OF SECTION 061753

## SECTION 210553 - IDENTIFICATION FOR FIRE-SUPPRESSION PIPING AND EQUIPMENT

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

##### A. Section Includes:

1. Equipment labels.
2. Warning signs and labels.
3. Warning tape
4. Pipe labels.
5. Stencils.
6. Valve tags.
7. Warning tags.

#### 1.2 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.
- B. Samples: For color, letter style, and graphic representation required for each identification material and device.
- C. Equipment-Label Schedule: Include a listing of all equipment to be labeled and the proposed content for each label.
- D. Valve-numbering scheme.
- E. Valve Schedules: Provide for fire-suppression piping system. Include in operation and maintenance manuals.

### PART 2 - PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 EQUIPMENT LABELS

##### A. Metal Labels for Equipment:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Brady Corporation.
  - b. Brimar Industries, Inc.
  - c. Carlton Industries, LP.
  - d. Champion America.

- e. Craftmark Pipe Markers.
  - f. emedco.
  - g. Kolbi Pipe Marker Co.
  - h. LEM Products Inc.
  - i. Marking Services, Inc.
  - j. Seton Identification Products; a Brady Corporation company.
2. Material and Thickness: Brass, 0.032 inch or anodized aluminum, 0.032 inch thick, with predrilled or stamped holes for attachment hardware.
3. Letter and Background Color: As indicated for specific application under Part 3.
4. Minimum Label Size: Length and width vary for required label content, but not less than 2-1/2 by 3/4 inch.
5. Minimum Letter Size: 1/4 inch for name of units if viewing distance is less than 24 inches, 1/2 inch for viewing distances of up to 72 inches, and proportionately larger lettering for greater viewing distances. Include secondary lettering two-thirds to three-fourths the size of principal lettering.
6. Fasteners: Stainless steel rivets or self-tapping screws.
7. Adhesive: Contact-type permanent adhesive, compatible with label and with substrate.

B. Plastic Labels for Equipment:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Brady Corporation.
  - b. Brimar Industries, Inc.
  - c. Carlton Industries, LP.
  - d. Champion America.
  - e. Craftmark Pipe Markers.
  - f. emedco.
  - g. Kolbi Pipe Marker Co.
  - h. LEM Products Inc.
  - i. Marking Services, Inc.
  - j. Seton Identification Products; a Brady Corporation company.
2. Material and Thickness: Multilayer, multicolor, plastic labels for mechanical engraving, 1/8 inch thick, with predrilled holes for attachment hardware.
3. Letter and Background Color: As indicated for specific application under Part 3.
4. Maximum Temperature: Able to withstand temperatures of up to 160 deg F.
5. Minimum Label Size: Length and width vary for required label content, but not less than 2-1/2 by 3/4 inch.
6. Minimum Letter Size: 1/4 inch for name of units if viewing distance is less than 24 inches, 1/2 inch for viewing distances of up to 72 inches, and proportionately larger lettering for greater viewing distances. Include secondary lettering two-thirds to three-fourths the size of principal lettering.
7. Fasteners: Stainless steel rivets or self-tapping screws.
8. Adhesive: Contact-type permanent adhesive, compatible with label and with substrate.

- C. Label Content: Include equipment's Drawing designation or unique equipment number, Drawing numbers where equipment is indicated (plans, details, and schedules), and the Specification Section number and title where equipment is specified.

## 2.2 WARNING SIGNS AND LABELS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. Brady Corporation.
  - 2. Brimar Industries, Inc.
  - 3. Carlton Industries, LP.
  - 4. Champion America.
  - 5. Craftmark Pipe Markers.
  - 6. emedco.
  - 7. LEM Products Inc.
  - 8. Marking Services Inc.
  - 9. National Marker Company.
  - 10. Seton Identification Products; a Brady Corporation company.
  - 11. Stranco, Inc.
- B. Material and Thickness: Multilayer, multicolor, plastic labels for mechanical engraving, 1/8 inch thick, with predrilled holes for attachment hardware.
- C. Letter and Background Color: As indicated for specific application under Part 3.
- D. Maximum Temperature: Able to withstand temperatures of up to 160 deg F.
- E. Minimum Label Size: Length and width vary for required label content, but not less than 2-1/2 by 3/4 inch.
- F. Minimum Letter Size: 1/4 inch for name of units if viewing distance is less than 24 inches, 1/2 inch for viewing distances of up to 72 inches, and proportionately larger lettering for greater viewing distances. Include secondary lettering two-thirds to three-fourths the size of principal lettering.
- G. Fasteners: Stainless steel rivets or self-tapping screws.
- H. Adhesive: Contact-type permanent adhesive, compatible with label and with substrate.
- I. Arc-Flash Warning Signs: Provide arc-flash warning signs in locations and with content in accordance with requirements of OSHA and NFPA 70E[, and other applicable codes and standards.
- J. Label Content: Include caution and warning information, plus emergency notification instructions.

## 2.3 WARNING TAPE

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. Brady Corporation.
  - 2. Brimar Industries, Inc.
  - 3. Craftmark Pipe Markers.
  - 4. National Marker Company.
  - 5. Seton Identification Products; a Brady Corporation company.
- B. Material: Vinyl.
- C. Minimum Thickness: 0.005 inch.
- D. Letter, Pattern, and Background Color: As indicated for specific application under Part 3.
- E. Waterproof Adhesive Backing: Suitable for indoor or outdoor use.
- F. Maximum Temperature: 160 deg F.
- G. Minimum Width: 2 inches.

## 2.4 PIPE LABELS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. Actioncraft Products, Inc.; a division of Industrial Test Equipment Co., Inc.
  - 2. Brady Corporation.
  - 3. Brimar Industries, Inc.
  - 4. Carlton Industries, LP.
  - 5. Champion America.
  - 6. Craftmark Pipe Markers.
  - 7. emedco.
  - 8. Kolbi Pipe Marker Co.
  - 9. LEM Products Inc.
  - 10. Marking Services Inc.
  - 11. Seton Identification Products; a Brady Corporation company.
- B. General Requirements for Manufactured Pipe Labels: Preprinted, color coded, with lettering indicating service and showing flow direction in accordance with ASME A13.1.
- C. Letter and Background Color: As indicated for specific application under Part 3.
- D. Pretensioned Pipe Labels: Precoiled, semirigid plastic formed to cover full circumference of pipe and to attach to pipe without fasteners or adhesive.

- E. Self-Adhesive Pipe Labels: Printed plastic with contact-type, permanent-adhesive backing.
- F. Pipe-Label Contents: Include identification of piping service using same designations or abbreviations as used on Drawings. Also include the following:
  - 1. Pipe size.
  - 2. Flow-Direction Arrows: Include flow-direction arrows on main distribution piping. Arrows may be either integral with label or applied separately.
  - 3. Lettering Size: Size letters in accordance with ASME A13.1 for piping At least 1/2 inch for viewing distances of up to 72 inches and proportionately larger lettering for greater viewing distances.

## 2.5 STENCILS

- A. Stencils for Piping:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Brimar Industries, Inc.
    - b. Craftmark Pipe Markers.
    - c. Kolbi Pipe Marker Co.
    - d. Marking Services Inc.
  - 2. Lettering Size: Size letters in accordance with ASME A13.1 for piping At least 1/2 inch for viewing distances of up to 72 inches and proportionately larger lettering for greater viewing distances.
  - 3. Stencil Material: Aluminum, brass, or fiberboard.
  - 4. Stencil Paint: Exterior, gloss, alkyd enamel or acrylic enamel. Paint may be in pressurized spray-can form.
  - 5. Identification Paint: Exterior, alkyd enamel or acrylic enamel may be in pressurized spray-can form.
  - 6. Letter and Background Color: As indicated for specific application under Part 3.

## 2.6 VALVE TAGS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. Actioncraft Products, Inc.; a division of Industrial Test Equipment Co., Inc.
  - 2. Brady Corporation.
  - 3. Brimar Industries, Inc.
  - 4. Carlton Industries, LP.
  - 5. Champion America.
  - 6. Craftmark Pipe Markers.
  - 7. emedco.

8. Kolbi Pipe Marker Co.
  9. LEM Products Inc.
  10. Marking Services Inc.
  11. Seton Identification Products; a Brady Corporation company.
- B. Description: Stamped or engraved with 1/4-inch letters for piping-system abbreviation and 1/2-inch numbers.
1. Tag Material: Brass, 0.04 inch or anodized aluminum, 0.031 inch thick, with predrilled or stamped holes for attachment hardware.
  2. Fasteners: Brass link chain or S-hook.
- C. Letter and Background Color: As indicated for specific application under Part 3.
- D. Valve Schedules: For each piping system, on 8-1/2-by-11-inch bond paper. Tabulate valve number, piping system, system abbreviation (as shown on valve tag), location of valve (room or space), normal operating position (open, closed, or modulating), and variations for identification. Mark valves for emergency shutoff and similar special uses.
1. Include valve-tag schedule in operation and maintenance data.

## 2.7 WARNING TAGS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
1. Brady Corporation.
  2. Brimar Industries, Inc.
  3. Champion America.
  4. Craftmark Pipe Markers.
  5. emedco.
  6. Kolbi Pipe Marker Co.
  7. LEM Products Inc.
  8. Marking Services Inc.
  9. Seton Identification Products; a Brady Corporation company.
- B. Description: Preprinted or partially preprinted, accident-prevention tags, of plasticized card stock with matte finish suitable for writing.
1. Size: 3 by 5-1/4 inches minimum.
  2. Fasteners: Brass grommet and wire.
  3. Nomenclature: Large-size primary caption, such as "DANGER," "CAUTION," or "DO NOT OPERATE."
  4. Letter and Background Color: As indicated for specific application under Part 3.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 PREPARATION

- A. Clean piping and equipment surfaces of incompatible primers, paints, and encapsulants, as well as dirt, oil, grease, release agents, and other substances that could impair bond of identification devices.

### 3.2 INSTALLATION GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. Coordinate installation of identifying devices with completion of covering and painting of surfaces where devices are to be installed.
- B. Coordinate installation of identifying devices with locations of access panels and doors.
- C. Install identifying devices before installing acoustical ceilings and similar concealment.
- D. Locate identifying devices so that they are readily visible from the point of normal approach.

### 3.3 INSTALLATION OF EQUIPMENT LABELS, WARNING SIGNS, AND LABELS

- A. Permanently fasten labels on each item of fire-suppression equipment.
- B. Sign and Label Colors:
  - 1. White letters on an ANSI Z535.1 safety-red background.
- C. Locate equipment labels where accessible and visible.
- D. Arc-Flash Warning Signs: Provide arc-flash warning signs on electrical disconnects and other equipment where arc-flash hazard exists, as indicated on Drawings, and in accordance with requirements of OSHA and NFPA 70E, and other applicable codes and standards.

### 3.4 INSTALLATION OF WARNING TAPE

- A. Warning Tape Color and Pattern: Yellow background with black diagonal stripes.
- B. Install warning tape on pipes and ducts, with cross-designated walkways providing less than 6 ft. of clearance.
- C. Locate tape so as to be readily visible from the point of normal approach.



### 3.5 INSTALLATION OF PIPE LABELS

- A. Piping Color Coding: Painting of piping is specified in Section 099123 "Interior Painting."
- B. Install pipe labels showing service and flow direction with permanent adhesive on pipes.
- C. Stenciled Pipe-Label Option: Stenciled labels showing service and flow direction may be provided instead of manufactured pipe labels, at Installer's option. Install stenciled pipe labels, complying with ASME A13.1, with painted, color-coded bands or rectangles on each piping system.
  - 1. Identification Paint: Use for contrasting background.
  - 2. Stencil Paint: Use for pipe marking.
- D. Pipe-Label Locations: Locate pipe labels where piping is exposed or above accessible ceilings in finished spaces; machine rooms; accessible maintenance spaces such as shafts, tunnels, and plenums; and exterior exposed locations as follows:
  - 1. Within 3 ft. of each valve and control device.
  - 2. At access doors, manholes, and similar access points that permit a view of concealed piping.
  - 3. Within 3 ft. of equipment items and other points of origination and termination.
  - 4. Spaced at maximum intervals of 25 ft. along each run. Reduce intervals to 10 ft. in areas of congested piping and equipment.
- E. Flow- Direction Arrows: Provide arrows to indicate direction of flow in pipes, including pipes where flow is allowed in both directions.
- F. Fire-Suppression Pipe Label Color Schedule:
  - 1. Fire-Suppression Pipe Labels: White letters on an ANSI Z535.1 safety-red background.

### 3.6 INSTALLATION OF VALVE TAGS

- A. Install tags on valves and control devices in fire-suppression piping systems. List tagged valves in a valve-tag schedule in the operating and maintenance manual. Include the identification "FSV" on all fire-suppression system valve tags.
- B. Valve-Tag Application Schedule: Tag valves according to size, shape, and with captions similar to those indicated in "Valve-Tag Size and Shape" Subparagraph below.
  - 1. Valve-Tag Size and Shape:
    - a. Fire-Suppression Standpipe 2 inches, round.
    - b. Wet-Pipe Sprinkler System: 2 inches, round.
    - c. Clean-Agent Fire-Extinguishing System: 2 inches round].

2. Valve-Tag Color: White letters on an ANSI Z535.1 safety-red background.

### 3.7 INSTALLATION OF WARNING TAGS

- A. Warning Tag Color: Black letters on an ANSI Z535.1 safety-yellow background.
- B. Attach warning tags, with proper message, to equipment as required.

END OF SECTION 210553

## SECTION 211313 - WET-PIPE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Steel pipe and fittings.
2. Cover system for sprinkler piping.
3. Specialty valves.
4. Air vent.
5. Sprinkler piping specialties.
6. Sprinklers.
7. Alarm devices.
8. Manual control stations.
9. Control panels.
10. Pressure gauges.

B. Related Requirements:

1. Section 211119 "Fire Department Connections" for exposed-, flush-, and yard-type fire department connections.
2. Section 230523 "General-Duty Valves for Water-Based Fire-Suppression Piping" for ball, butterfly, check, gate, post-indicator, and trim and drain valves.
3. Section 331415 "Site Water Distribution Piping" for fire water-service backflow prevention devices.

#### 1.2 DEFINITIONS

- A. High-Pressure Sprinkler Piping: Wet-pipe sprinkler system piping designed to operate at working pressure higher than standard 175 psig, but not higher than 250 psig.
- B. Standard-Pressure Sprinkler Piping: Wet-pipe sprinkler system piping designed to operate at working pressure of 175-psig maximum.

#### 1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For each type of product.

1. Include rated capacities, operating characteristics, electrical characteristics, and furnished specialties and accessories.

B. Shop Drawings: For wet-pipe sprinkler systems.

1. Include plans, elevations, sections, and attachment details.

2. Include diagrams for power, signal, and control wiring.

- C. Delegated Design Submittal: For wet-pipe sprinkler systems indicated to comply with performance requirements and design criteria, including analysis data signed and sealed by the qualified professional engineer responsible for their preparation.

#### 1.4 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Coordination Drawings: Sprinkler systems, or BIM model, drawn to scale, on which the following items are shown and coordinated with each other, using input from installers of the items involved.
- B. Qualification Data: For qualified Installer and professional engineer.
- C. Design Data:
1. Approved Sprinkler Piping Drawings: Working plans, prepared according to NFPA 13, that have been approved by authorities having jurisdiction, including hydraulic calculations if applicable.
- D. Welding certificates.
- E. Field Test Reports:
1. Indicate and interpret test results for compliance with performance requirements and as described in NFPA 13. Include "Contractor's Material and Test Certificate for Aboveground Piping."
  2. Fire-hydrant flow test report.
- F. Field quality-control reports.

#### 1.5 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Operation and Maintenance Data: For wet-pipe sprinkler systems and specialties to include in emergency, operation, and maintenance manuals.

#### 1.6 MAINTENANCE MATERIAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Furnish extra materials that match products installed and that are packaged with protective covering for storage and identified with labels describing contents.
1. Sprinkler Cabinets: Finished, wall-mounted, steel cabinet with hinged cover, and with space for minimum of six spare sprinklers plus sprinkler wrench. Include number of sprinklers required by NFPA 13 and sprinkler wrench. Include separate cabinet with sprinklers and wrench for each type of sprinkler used on Project.

## 1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

### A. Installer Qualifications:

1. Installer's responsibilities include designing, fabricating, and installing sprinkler systems and providing professional engineering services needed to assume engineering responsibility. Base calculations on results of fire-hydrant flow test.
  - a. Engineering Responsibility: Preparation of working plans, calculations, and field test reports by a qualified professional engineer.

### B. Welding Qualifications: Qualify procedures and operators according to 2010 ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code.

## 1.8 FIELD CONDITIONS

### A. Interruption of Existing Sprinkler Service: Do not interrupt sprinkler service to facilities occupied by Owner or others unless permitted under the following conditions and then only after arranging to provide temporary sprinkler service according to requirements indicated:

1. Notify Construction Manager and Owner no fewer than two days in advance of proposed interruption of sprinkler service.
2. Do not proceed with interruption of sprinkler service without Construction Manager's and Owner's written permission.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, by a qualified testing agency, and marked for intended location and application.
- B. Sprinkler system equipment, specialties, accessories, installation, and testing shall comply with NFPA 13.
- C. Standard-Pressure Piping System Component: Listed for 175-psig minimum working pressure.
- D. High-Pressure Piping System Component: Listed for 250-psig minimum working pressure.
- E. Delegated Design: Engage a qualified professional engineer, as defined in Section 014000 "Quality Requirements," to design wet-pipe sprinkler systems.
  1. Available fire-hydrant flow test records indicate the following conditions:

- a. Date: **<Insert test date>**.
  - b. Time: **<Insert time> [a.m.] [p.m.]**
  - c. Performed by: **<Insert operator's name> of <Insert firm>**.
  - d. Location of Residual Fire Hydrant R: **<Insert location>**.
  - e. Location of Flow Fire Hydrant F: **<Insert location>**.
  - f. Static Pressure at Residual Fire Hydrant R: **<Insert psig>**.
  - g. Measured Flow at Flow Fire Hydrant F: **<Insert gpm>**.
  - h. Residual Pressure at Residual Fire Hydrant R: **<Insert psig>**.
2. Sprinkler system design shall be approved by authorities having jurisdiction.
  - a. Margin of Safety for Available Water Flow and Pressure: 10 percent, including losses through water-service piping, valves, and backflow preventers.
  - b. Sprinkler Occupancy Hazard Classifications:
    - 1) Automobile Parking Areas: Ordinary Hazard, Group 1 .
    - 2) Building Service Areas: Ordinary Hazard, Group 1 .
    - 3) Electrical Equipment Rooms: Ordinary Hazard, Group 1.
    - 4) General Storage Areas: Ordinary Hazard, Group 1
    - 5) Mechanical Equipment Rooms: Ordinary Hazard, Group 1.
    - 6) Office and Public Areas: Light Hazard.
    - 7) Residential Living Areas: Light Hazard.
3. Minimum Density for Automatic-Sprinkler Piping Design:
  - a. Residential (Dwelling) Occupancy: 0.05 gpm over 400-sq. ft. area.
  - b. Light-Hazard Occupancy: 0.10 gpm over 1500-sq. ft.area.
  - c. Ordinary-Hazard, Group 1 Occupancy: 0.15 gpm over 1500-sq. ft.area.
  - d. Ordinary-Hazard, Group 2 Occupancy: 0.20 gpm over 1500-sq. ft.area.
  - e. Extra-Hazard, Group 1 Occupancy: 0.30 gpm over 2500-sq. ft.area.
  - f. Extra-Hazard, Group 2 Occupancy: 0.40 gpm over 2500-sq. ft.area.
  - g. Special Occupancy Hazard: As determined by authorities having jurisdiction.
4. Minimum Density for Deluge-Sprinkler Piping Design:
  - a. Ordinary-Hazard, Group 1 Occupancy: 0.15 gpm over entire area.
  - b. Ordinary-Hazard, Group 2 Occupancy: 0.20 gpm over entire area.
  - c. Extra-Hazard, Group 1 Occupancy: 0.30 gpm over entire area.
  - d. Extra-Hazard, Group 2 Occupancy: 0.40 gpm over entire area.
  - e. Special Occupancy Hazard: As determined by authorities having jurisdiction.
5. Maximum protection area per sprinkler according to UL listing.
6. Maximum Protection Area per Sprinkler:
  - a. Office Spaces: 120 sq. ft.
  - b. Storage Areas: 130 sq. ft.
  - c. Mechanical Equipment Rooms: 130 sq. ft.
  - d. Electrical Equipment Rooms: 130 sq. ft.

e. Other Areas: According to NFPA 13 recommendations unless otherwise indicated.

- F. Seismic Performance: Sprinkler piping shall withstand the effects of earthquake motions determined according to NFPA 13 and ASCE/SEI 7. See Section 210548 "Vibration and Seismic Controls for Fire-Suppression Piping and Equipment."

## 2.2 STEEL PIPE AND FITTINGS

- A. Standard-Weight, Galvanized and Black-Steel Pipe: ASTM A53/A53M, Pipe ends may be factory or field formed to match joining method.
- B. Schedule 30, Galvanized- and Black-Steel Pipe: ASTM A135/A135M; ASTM A795/A795M, or ASME B36.10M wrought steel, with wall thickness not less than Schedule 30 and not more than Schedule 40. Pipe ends may be factory or field formed to match joining method.
- C. Schedule 10, Black-Steel Pipe: ASTM A135/A135M or ASTM A795/A795M, Schedule 10 in NPS 5 and smaller; and NFPA 13-specified wall thickness in NPS 6 to NPS 10, plain end.
- D. Nonstandard OD, Thinwall Black-Steel Pipe: ASTM A135/A135M or ASTM A795/A795M thinwall with plain ends and wall thickness less than Schedule 10.
- E. Hybrid Black-Steel Pipe: ASTM A135/A135M or ASTM A795/A795M lightwall, with wall thickness less than Schedule 10 and greater than Schedule 5.
- F. Schedule 5 Steel Pipe: ASTM A135/A135M or ASTM A795/A795M lightwall with plain ends.
- G. Galvanized- and Black-Steel Pipe Nipples: ASTM A733, made of ASTM A53/A53M, standard-weight, seamless steel pipe with threaded ends.
- H. Galvanized- and Uncoated-Steel Couplings: ASTM A865/A865M, threaded.
- I. Galvanized and Uncoated, Gray-Iron Threaded Fittings: ASME B16.4, Class 125, standard pattern.
- J. Malleable- or Ductile-Iron Unions: UL 860.
- K. Cast-Iron Flanges: ASME 16.1, Class 125.
- L. Steel Flanges and Flanged Fittings: ASME B16.5, Class 150.
  - 1. Pipe-Flange Gasket Materials: AWWA C110, rubber, flat face, 1/8 inch thick or EPDM rubber gasket.
    - a. Class 125 and Class 250, Cast-Iron, Flat-Face Flanges: Full-face gaskets.
    - b. Class 150 and Class 300, Ductile-Iron or -Steel, Raised-Face Flanges: Ring-type gaskets.

2. Metal, Pipe-Flange Bolts and Nuts: Carbon steel unless otherwise indicated.
- M. Steel Welding Fittings: ASTM A234/A234M and ASME B16.9.
1. Welding Filler Metals: Comply with AWS D10.12M/D10.12 for welding materials appropriate for wall thickness and chemical analysis of steel pipe being welded.
- N. Grooved-Joint, Steel-Pipe Appurtenances:
1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Anvil International/Smith-Cooper International; Tailwind Capital, LLC.
    - b. CPS Products, Inc.
    - c. National Fittings, Inc.
    - d. Shurjoint; a part of Aalberts Integrated piping Systems.
    - e. Smith-Cooper International.
    - f. Tyco Fire Products; brand of Johnson Controls International plc, Building Solutions North America.
    - g. Victaulic Company.
  2. Pressure Rating: 175-psig- minimum.
  3. Galvanized Grooved-End Fittings for Steel Piping: ASTM A47/A47M, malleable-iron casting or ASTM A536, ductile-iron casting, with dimensions matching steel pipe.
  4. Grooved-End-Pipe Couplings for Steel Piping: AWWA C606 and UL 213 rigid pattern, unless otherwise indicated, for steel-pipe dimensions. Include ferrous housing sections, EPDM-rubber gasket, and bolts and nuts.
- O. Steel Pressure-Seal Fittings: UL 213, FM Global-approved, 175-psig pressure rating with steel housing, rubber O-rings, and pipe stop; for use with fitting manufacturers' pressure-seal tools.
1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Victaulic Company.
    - b. Viega LLC.
- 2.3 COVER SYSTEM FOR SPRINKLER PIPING
- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
1. DecoShield Systems, Inc.
- B. Description: System of support brackets and covers made to protect sprinkler piping.



- C. Brackets: Glass-reinforced nylon.

## 2.4 SPECIALTY VALVES

- A. Listed in UL's "Fire Protection Equipment Directory" or FM Global's "Approval Guide."
- B. Pressure Rating:
  - 1. Standard-Pressure Piping Specialty Valves: 175-psig minimum.
  - 2. High-Pressure Piping Specialty Valves: 250-psig minimum.
- C. Body Material: Cast or ductile iron.
- D. Size: Same as connected piping.
- E. End Connections: Flanged or grooved.
- F. Alarm Valves:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Globe Fire Sprinkler Corporation.
    - b. Reliable Automatic Sprinkler Co., Inc. (The).
    - c. Tyco Fire Products; brand of Johnson Controls International plc, Building Solutions North America.
    - d. Venus Fire Protection Ltd.
    - e. Victaulic Company.
    - f. Viking Group Inc.
  - 2. Standard: UL 193.
  - 3. Design: For horizontal or vertical installation.
  - 4. Include trim sets for bypass, drain, electrical sprinkler alarm switch, pressure gauges and fill-line attachment with strainer.
  - 5. Drip cup assembly pipe drain with check valve to main drain piping.
  - 6. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, by a qualified testing agency, and marked for intended location and application.
- G. Deluge Valves:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. BERMAD Control Valves.
    - b. CLA-VAL.
    - c. Globe Fire Sprinkler Corporation.
    - d. Kidde; Carrier Global Corporation.

- e. OCV Control Valves.
  - f. Reliable Automatic Sprinkler Co., Inc. (The).
  - g. Tyco Fire Products; brand of Johnson Controls International plc, Building Solutions North America.
  - h. Venus Fire Protection Ltd.
  - i. Victaulic Company.
  - j. Viking Group Inc.
2. Standard: UL 260.
3. Design: Hydraulically operated, differential-pressure type.
4. Include trim sets for alarm-test bypass, drain, electrical water-flow alarm switch, pressure gauges, drip cup assembly piped without valves and separate from main drain line, and fill-line attachment with strainer.
5. Wet, Pilot-Line Trim Set: Include gauge to read diaphragm-chamber pressure and manual control station for manual operation of deluge valve, and connection for actuation device.

H. Automatic (Ball Drip) Drain Valves:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Reliable Automatic Sprinkler Co., Inc. (The).
  - b. Tyco Fire Products; brand of Johnson Controls International plc, Building Solutions North America.
2. Standard: UL 1726.
3. Pressure Rating: 175-psig minimum.
4. Type: Automatic draining, ball check.
5. Size: NPS 3/4.
6. End Connections: Threaded.

2.5 AIR VENT

A. Manual Air Vent/Valve:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. AGF Manufacturing, Inc.
  - b. National Fittings, Inc.
  - c. Shurjoint; a part of Aalberts Integrated piping Systems.
  - d. Victaulic Company.
2. Description: Ball valve that requires human intervention to vent air.
3. Body: Forged brass.
4. Ends: Threaded.

5. Minimize Size: 1/2 inch.
6. Minimum Water Working Pressure Rating: 300 psig.

B. Automatic Air Vent:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. AGF Manufacturing, Inc.
  - b. CLA-VAL.
  - c. Engineered Corrosion Solutions.
  - d. Metraflex Company (The).
  - e. Val-Matic Valve & Manufacturing Corp.
2. Description: Automatic air vent that automatically vents trapped air without human intervention.
3. Standard: UL listed or FM Global approved for use in wet-pipe fire sprinkler systems.
4. Vents oxygen continuously from system.
5. Float valve to prevent water discharge.
6. Minimum Water Working Pressure Rating: 175 psig.

C. Automatic Air Vent Assembly:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. AGF Manufacturing, Inc.
  - b. Engineered Corrosion Solutions.
  - c. Potter Electric Signal Company, LLC.
  - d. South-Tek Systems, LLC.
2. Description: Automatic dual air vent assembly that automatically vents trapped air without human intervention, including Y-strainer and ball valve in a pre-piped assembly.
3. Standard: UL listed or FM Global approved for use in wet-pipe fire sprinkler system.
4. Vents oxygen continuously from system.
5. Float valve to prevent water discharge.
6. Minimum Water Working Pressure Rating: 175 psig.

## 2.6 SPRINKLER PIPING SPECIALTIES

A. Branch Outlet Fittings:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. AGF Manufacturing, Inc.
  - b. Anvil International/Smith-Cooper International; Tailwind Capital, LLC.
  - c. National Fittings, Inc.
  - d. Shurjoint; a part of Aalberts Integrated piping Systems.
  - e. Tyco Fire Products; brand of Johnson Controls International plc, Building Solutions North America.
  - f. Victaulic Company.
2. Standard: UL 213.
3. Pressure Rating: 175-psig minimum.
4. Body Material: Ductile-iron housing with EPDM seals and bolts and nuts.
5. Type: Mechanical-tee and -cross fittings.
6. Configurations: Snap-on and strapless, ductile-iron housing with branch outlets.
7. Size: Of dimension to fit onto sprinkler main and with outlet connections as required to match connected branch piping.
8. Branch Outlets: Grooved, plain-end pipe, or threaded.

B. Flow Detection and Test Assemblies:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. AGF Manufacturing, Inc.
  - b. Reliable Automatic Sprinkler Co., Inc. (The).
  - c. Tyco Fire Products; brand of Johnson Controls International plc, Building Solutions North America.
  - d. Victaulic Company.
2. Standard: UL's "Fire Protection Equipment Directory" or FM Global's "Approval Guide."
3. Pressure Rating: 175-psig minimum.
4. Body Material: Cast- or ductile-iron housing with orifice, sight glass, and integral test valve.
5. Size: Same as connected piping.
6. Inlet and Outlet: Threaded or grooved.

C. Branch Line Testers:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. AGF Manufacturing, Inc.
  - b. Elkhart Brass Mfg. Co., Inc.
  - c. Fire-End & Croker Corporation.
  - d. Potter Electric Signal Company, LLC.
  - e. Potter Roemer LLC; a Division of Morris Group International.
2. Standard: UL 199.

3. Pressure Rating: 175 psig.
4. Body Material: Brass.
5. Size: Same as connected piping.
6. Inlet: Threaded.
7. Drain Outlet: Threaded and capped.
8. Branch Outlet: Threaded, for sprinkler.

D. Sprinkler Inspector's Test Fittings:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. AGF Manufacturing, Inc.
  - b. Triple R Specialty.
  - c. Tyco Fire Products; brand of Johnson Controls International plc, Building Solutions North America.
  - d. Victaulic Company.
  - e. Viking Group Inc.
2. Standard: UL's "Fire Protection Equipment Directory" or FM Global's "Approval Guide."
3. Pressure Rating: 175-psig minimum.
4. Body Material: Cast- or ductile-iron housing with sight glass.
5. Size: Same as connected piping.
6. Inlet and Outlet: Threaded.

E. Adjustable Drop Nipples:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Aegis Technologies, Inc.
  - b. CECA, LLC.
  - c. CPS Products, Inc.
  - d. Merit Manufacturing.
2. Standard: UL 1474.
3. Pressure Rating: 250-psig minimum.
4. Body Material: Steel pipe with EPDM-rubber O-ring seals.
5. Size: Same as connected piping.
6. Length: Adjustable.
7. Inlet and Outlet: Threaded.

F. Flexible Sprinkler Hose Fittings:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. ALEUM USA.
  - b. FlexHead Industries, Inc.
  - c. Gateway Tubing, Inc.
  - d. Victaulic Company.
2. Standard: UL 1474.
3. Type: Flexible hose for connection to sprinkler, and with bracket for connection to ceiling grid.
4. Pressure Rating: 175-psig minimum.
5. Size: Same as connected piping, for sprinkler.

## 2.7 SPRINKLERS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  1. Globe Fire Sprinkler Corporation.
  2. Reliable Automatic Sprinkler Co., Inc. (The).
  3. Tyco Fire Products; brand of Johnson Controls International plc, Building Solutions North America.
  4. Venus Fire Protection Ltd.
  5. Victaulic Company.
  6. Viking Group Inc.
- B. Listed in UL's "Fire Protection Equipment Directory" or FM Global's "Approval Guide."
- C. Pressure Rating for Residential Sprinklers: 175-psig maximum.
- D. Pressure Rating for Automatic Sprinklers: 175-psig minimum.
- E. Pressure Rating for High-Pressure Automatic Sprinklers: 250-psig minimum.
- F. Automatic Sprinklers with Heat-Responsive Element:
  1. Early-Suppression, Fast-Response Applications: UL 1767.
  2. Nonresidential Applications: UL 199.
  3. Residential Applications: UL 1626.
  4. Characteristics: Nominal 1/2-inch orifice with Discharge Coefficient K of 5.6, and for "Ordinary" temperature classification rating unless otherwise indicated or required by application.
- G. Open Sprinklers with Heat-Responsive Element Removed: UL 199.
  1. Nominal Orifice:
    - a. 1/2 inch, with discharge coefficient K between 5.3 and 5.8.
    - b. 17/32 inch with discharge coefficient K between 7.4 and 8.2.
- H. Sprinkler Finishes: Chrome plated.

- I. Special Coatings: corrosion-resistant paint.
- J. Sprinkler Escutcheons: Materials, types, and finishes for the following sprinkler mounting applications. Escutcheons for concealed, flush, and recessed-type sprinklers are specified with sprinklers.
  - 1. Ceiling Mounting: Chrome-plated steel, one piece, flat.
  - 2. Sidewall Mounting: Chrome-plated steel, one piece, flat.
- K. Sprinkler Guards:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Reliable Automatic Sprinkler Co., Inc. (The).
    - b. Tyco Fire Products; brand of Johnson Controls International plc, Building Solutions North America.
    - c. Victaulic Company.
    - d. Viking Group Inc.
  - 2. Standard: UL 199.
  - 3. Type: Wire cage with fastening device for attaching to sprinkler.

## 2.8 ALARM DEVICES

- A. Alarm-device types shall match piping and equipment connections.
- B. Water-Motor-Operated Alarm:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Globe Fire Sprinkler Corporation.
    - b. Tyco Fire Products; brand of Johnson Controls International plc, Building Solutions North America.
    - c. Victaulic Company.
    - d. Viking Group Inc.
  - 2. Standard: UL 753.
  - 3. Type: Mechanically operated, with Pelton wheel.
  - 4. Alarm Gong: Cast aluminum with red-enamel factory finish.
  - 5. Size: 8-1/2-inches diameter.
  - 6. Components: Shaft length, bearings, and sleeve to suit wall construction.
  - 7. Inlet: NPS 3/4.
  - 8. Outlet: NPS 1 drain connection.
- C. Electrically Operated Notification Appliances:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Fire-Lite Alarms; Honeywell International, Inc.
  - b. Notifier; Honeywell International, Inc.
  - c. Potter Electric Signal Company, LLC.
2. Electric Bell:
  - a. Standard: UL 464.
  - b. Type: Vibrating, metal alarm bell.
  - c. Size: 6-inch minimum-10-inch diameter.
  - d. Voltage: 120 V ac, 60 Hz, 1 phase or 24 V dc.
  - e. Finish: Red-enamel or polyester powder-coat factory finish, suitable for outdoor use with approved and listed weatherproof backbox.
3. Strobe/Horn:
  - a. Standard: UL 464.
  - b. Tone: Selectable, steady, Temporal-3 (T-3) in accordance with ISO 8201 and ANSI/ASA S3.41, 2400 Hz, electromechanical, broadband.
  - c. Voltage: 120 V ac, 60 Hz.
  - d. Effective Intensity: 110 cd.
  - e. Finish: Red, suitable for outdoor use with approved and listed weatherproof backbox. White letters on housing identifying device as for "Fire."
  - f. Sign, Integrated: Mount between backbox and strobe/horn with text visible on both sides, above and below strobe/horn. Housing to be shaped to cover surface-mounted weatherproof backbox. Sign is to consist of white lettering on red plastic identifying it as a "Sprinkler Fire Alarm" and instructing viewers to call 911, police, or fire department.

D. Water-Flow Indicators:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. ADT Security Services, Inc.
  - b. ITT McDonnell & Miller.
  - c. Potter Electric Signal Company, LLC.
  - d. System Sensor.
  - e. Viking Group Inc.
  - f. Watts.
2. Standard: UL 346.
3. Water-Flow Detector: Electrically supervised.
4. Components: Two single-pole, double-throw circuit switches for isolated alarm and auxiliary contacts, 7 A, 125-V ac and 0.25 A, 24-V dc; complete with factory-



- set, field-adjustable retard element to prevent false signals and tamperproof cover that sends signal if removed.
- 5. Type: Paddle operated.
- 6. Pressure Rating: 250 psig.
- 7. Design Installation: Horizontal or vertical.

E. Pressure Switches:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Barksdale, Inc.
  - b. Detroit Switch, Inc.
  - c. Potter Electric Signal Company, LLC.
  - d. System Sensor.
  - e. Tyco Fire Products; brand of Johnson Controls International plc, Building Solutions North America.
  - f. United Electric Controls Co.
  - g. Viking Group Inc.
2. Standard: UL 346.
3. Type: Electrically supervised water-flow switch with retard feature.
4. Components: Single-pole, double-throw switch with normally closed contacts.
5. Design Operation: Rising pressure signals water flow.

F. Valve Supervisory Switches:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Fire-Lite Alarms; Honeywell International, Inc.
  - b. Potter Electric Signal Company, LLC.
  - c. System Sensor.
2. Standard: UL 346.
3. Type: Electrically supervised.
4. Components: Single-pole, double-throw switch with normally closed contacts.
5. Design: Signals that controlled valve is in other than fully open position.
6. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, by a qualified testing agency, and marked for intended location and application.

## 2.9 MANUAL CONTROL STATIONS

- A. Listed in UL's "Fire Protection Equipment Directory" or FM Global's "Approval Guide" for hydraulic operation, with union, NPS 1/2 pipe nipple, and bronze ball valve.

- B. Include metal enclosure labeled "MANUAL CONTROL STATION," with operating instructions and cover held closed by breakable strut to prevent accidental opening.

## 2.10 CONTROL PANELS

- A. Description: Single-area, two-area, or single-area cross-zoned control panel as indicated, including NEMA ICS 6, Type 1 enclosure, detector, alarm, and solenoid-valve circuitry for operation of deluge valves.
  - 1. Listed in UL's "Fire Protection Equipment Directory" or FM Global's "Approval Guide" when used with thermal detectors and Class A detector circuit wiring.
  - 2. Electrical characteristics are 120-V ac, 60 Hz, with 24-V dc rechargeable batteries.
  - 3. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, by a qualified testing agency, and marked for intended location and application.
- B. Manual Control Stations, Electric Operation: Metal enclosure, labeled "MANUAL CONTROL STATION," with operating instructions and cover held closed by breakable strut to prevent accidental opening.
- C. Manual Control Stations, Hydraulic Operation: With union, NPS 1/2 pipe nipple, and bronze ball valve. Include metal enclosure labeled "MANUAL CONTROL STATION," with operating instructions and cover held closed by breakable strut to prevent accidental opening.
- D. Panels Components:
  - 1. Power supply.
  - 2. Battery charger.
  - 3. Standby batteries.
  - 4. Field-wiring terminal strip.
  - 5. Electrically supervised solenoid valves and polarized fire-alarm bell.
  - 6. Lamp test facility.
  - 7. Single-pole, double-throw auxiliary alarm contacts.
  - 8. Rectifier.

## 2.11 PRESSURE GAUGES

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. AGF Manufacturing, Inc.
  - 2. AMETEK, Inc.
  - 3. Ashcroft Inc.
  - 4. Brecco Corporation.
  - 5. WIKA Instrument Corporation.

- B. Standard: UL 393.
- C. Dial Size: 3-1/2- to 4-1/2-inch diameter.
- D. Pressure Gauge Range: 0- to 250-psig minimum.
- E. Label: Include "WATER" label on dial face.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 PREPARATION

- A. Perform fire-hydrant flow test according to NFPA 13 and NFPA 291. Use results for system design calculations required in "Quality Assurance" Article.
- B. Report test results promptly and in writing.

### 3.2 SERVICE-ENTRANCE PIPING

- A. Connect sprinkler piping to water-service piping for service entrance to building. Comply with requirements for exterior piping in Section 331415 "Site Water Distribution Piping" for exterior piping.
- B. Install shutoff valve, check valve, pressure gauge, and drain at connection to water service.

### 3.3 WATER-SUPPLY CONNECTIONS

- A. Connect sprinkler piping to building's interior water-distribution piping. Comply with requirements for interior piping in Section 221116 "Domestic Water Piping."
- B. Install shutoff valve, check valve, pressure gauge, and drain at connection to water supply.

### 3.4 INSTALLATION OF PIPING

- A. Locations and Arrangements: Drawing plans, schematics, and diagrams indicate general location and arrangement of piping. Install piping as indicated on approved working plans.
  - 1. Deviations from approved working plans for piping require written approval from authorities having jurisdiction. File written approval with Architect before deviating from approved working plans.
  - 2. Coordinate layout and installation of sprinklers with other construction that penetrates ceilings, including light fixtures, HVAC equipment, and partition assemblies.

- B. Piping Standard: Comply with NFPA 13 requirements for installation of sprinkler piping.
- C. Install seismic restraints on piping. Comply with NFPA 13 requirements for seismic-restraint device materials and installation.
- D. Use listed fittings to make changes in direction, branch takeoffs from mains, and reductions in pipe sizes.
- E. Install unions adjacent to each valve in pipes NPS 2 and smaller.
- F. Install flanges, flange adapters, or couplings for grooved-end piping on valves, apparatus, and equipment having NPS 2-1/2 and larger end connections.
- G. Install "Inspector's Test Connections" in sprinkler system piping, complete with shutoff valve, and sized and located according to NFPA 13.
- H. Install sprinkler piping with drains for complete system drainage.
- I. Install sprinkler control valves, test assemblies, and drain risers adjacent to standpipes when sprinkler piping is connected to standpipes.
- J. Install automatic (ball drip) drain valve at each check valve for fire-department connection, to drain piping between fire-department connection and check valve. Install drain piping to and spill over floor drain or to outside building.
- K. Install alarm devices in piping systems.
- L. Install hangers and supports for sprinkler system piping according to NFPA 13. Comply with requirements for hanger materials in NFPA 13. In seismic-rated areas, refer to Section 210548 "Vibration and Seismic Controls for Fire-Suppression Piping and Equipment."
- M. Install pressure gauges on riser or feed main, at each sprinkler test connection, and at top of each standpipe. Include pressure gauges with connection not less than NPS 1/4 and with soft-metal seated globe valve, arranged for draining pipe between gauge and valve. Install gauges to permit removal, and install where they are not subject to freezing.
- N. Fill sprinkler system piping with water.
- O. Install electric heating cables and pipe insulation on sprinkler piping in areas subject to freezing. Comply with requirements for heating cables in Section 210533 "Heat Tracing for Fire-Suppression Piping" and for piping insulation in Section 210700 "Fire-Suppression Systems Insulation."
- P. Install sleeves for piping penetrations of walls, ceilings, and floors. Comply with requirements for sleeves specified in Section 210517 "Sleeves and Sleeve Seals for Fire-Suppression Piping."

- Q. Install sleeve seals for piping penetrations of concrete walls and slabs. Comply with requirements for sleeve seals specified in Section 210517 "Sleeves and Sleeve Seals for Fire-Suppression Piping."
- R. Install escutcheons for piping penetrations of walls, ceilings, and floors. Comply with requirements for escutcheons specified in Section 210518 "Escutcheons for Fire-Suppression Piping."

### 3.5 JOINT CONSTRUCTION

- A. Install couplings, flanges, flanged fittings, unions, nipples, and transition and special fittings that have finish and pressure ratings same as or higher than system's pressure rating for aboveground applications unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Install unions adjacent to each valve in pipes NPS 2 and smaller.
- C. Install flanges, flange adapters, or couplings for grooved-end piping on valves, apparatus, and equipment having NPS 2-1/2 and larger end connections.
- D. Ream ends of pipes and tubes and remove burrs. Bevel plain ends of steel pipe.
- E. Remove scale, slag, dirt, and debris from inside and outside of pipes, tubes, and fittings before assembly.
- F. Flanged Joints: Select appropriate gasket material in size, type, and thickness suitable for water service. Join flanges with gasket and bolts according to ASME B31.9.
- G. Threaded Joints: Thread pipe with tapered pipe threads according to ASME B1.20.1. Cut threads full and clean using sharp dies. Ream threaded pipe ends to remove burrs and restore full ID. Join pipe fittings and valves as follows:
  - 1. Apply appropriate tape or thread compound to external pipe threads.
  - 2. Damaged Threads: Do not use pipe or pipe fittings with threads that are corroded or damaged.
- H. Twist-Locked Joints: Insert plain end of steel pipe into plain-end-pipe fitting. Rotate retainer lugs one-quarter turn or tighten retainer pin.
- I. Steel-Piping, Pressure-Sealed Joints: Join lightwall and Schedule 5 steel pipe and steel pressure-seal fittings with tools recommended by fitting manufacturer.
- J. Welded Joints: Construct joints according to AWS D10.12M/D10.12, using qualified processes and welding operators according to "Quality Assurance" Article.
  - 1. Shop weld pipe joints where welded piping is indicated. Do not use welded joints for galvanized-steel pipe.
- K. Steel-Piping, Cut-Grooved Joints: Cut square-edge groove in end of pipe according to AWWA C606. Assemble coupling with housing, gasket, lubricant, and bolts. Join steel pipe and grooved-end fittings according to AWWA C606 for steel-pipe joints.

- L. Steel-Piping, Roll-Grooved Joints: Roll rounded-edge groove in end of pipe according to AWWA C606. Assemble coupling with housing, gasket, lubricant, and bolts. Join steel pipe and grooved-end fittings according to AWWA C606 for steel-pipe grooved joints.
- M. Dissimilar-Material Piping Joints: Make joints using adapters compatible with materials of both piping systems.

### 3.6 INSTALLATION OF COVER SYSTEM FOR SPRINKLER PIPING

- A. Install cover system, brackets, and cover components for sprinkler piping according to manufacturer's "Installation Manual" and NFPA 13 or NFPA 13R for supports.

### 3.7 INSTALLATION OF VALVES AND SPECIALTIES

- A. Install listed fire-protection valves, trim and drain valves, specialty valves and trim, controls, and specialties according to NFPA 13 and authorities having jurisdiction.
- B. Install listed fire-protection shutoff valves supervised open, located to control sources of water supply except from fire-department connections. Install permanent identification signs indicating portion of system controlled by each valve.
- C. Install check valve in each water-supply connection. Install backflow preventers instead of check valves in potable-water-supply sources.
- D. Specialty Valves:
  - 1. Install valves in vertical position for proper direction of flow, in main supply to system.
  - 2. Install alarm valves with bypass check valve and retarding chamber drain-line connection.
  - 3. Install deluge valves in vertical position, in proper direction of flow, and in main supply to deluge system. Install trim sets for drain, priming level, alarm connections, ball drip valves, pressure gauges, priming chamber attachment, and fill-line attachment.
- E. Air Vent:
  - 1. Provide at least one air vent at high point in each wet-pipe sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13 requirements. Connect vent into top of fire sprinkler piping.
  - 2. Provide dielectric union for dissimilar metals, ball valve, and strainer upstream of automatic air vent.

### 3.8 INSTALLATION OF SPRINKLERS

- A. Install sprinklers in suspended ceilings in center of narrow dimension of acoustical ceiling panels.

- B. Install sprinklers into flexible, sprinkler hose fittings, and install hose into bracket on ceiling grid.

### 3.9 IDENTIFICATION

- A. Install labeling and pipe markers on equipment and piping according to requirements in NFPA 13.
- B. Identify system components, wiring, cabling, and terminals. Comply with requirements for identification specified in Section 260553 "Identification for Electrical Systems."

### 3.10 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Perform the following tests and inspections with the assistance of a factory-authorized service representative:
  - 1. Leak Test: After installation, charge systems and test for leaks. Repair leaks and retest until no leaks exist.
  - 2. Test and adjust controls and safeties. Replace damaged and malfunctioning controls and equipment.
  - 3. Flush, test, and inspect sprinkler systems according to NFPA 13, "Systems Acceptance" Chapter.
  - 4. Energize circuits to electrical equipment and devices.
  - 5. Coordinate with fire-alarm tests. Operate as required.
  - 6. Coordinate with fire-pump tests. Operate as required.
  - 7. Verify that equipment hose threads are same as local fire department equipment.
- B. Sprinkler piping system will be considered defective if it does not pass tests and inspections.
- C. Prepare test and inspection reports.

### 3.11 CLEANING

- A. Clean dirt and debris from sprinklers.
- B. Only sprinklers with their original factory finish are acceptable. Remove and replace any sprinklers that are painted or have any other finish than their original factory finish.

### 3.12 PIPING SCHEDULE

- A. Piping between Fire Department Connections and Check Valves: Galvanized, standard-weight steel pipe with grooved ends, grooved-end fittings, grooved-end-pipe couplings, and grooved joints.
- B. Sprinkler specialty fittings may be used, downstream of control valves, instead of specified fittings.

- C. Standard-pressure, wet-pipe sprinkler system, NPS 2 and smaller, shall be one of the following:
1. Standard-weight or Schedule 30, black-steel pipe with threaded ends; uncoated, gray-iron threaded fittings; and threaded joints.
  2. Standard-weight or Schedule 30, galvanized-steel pipe with threaded ends; galvanized, gray-iron threaded fittings; and threaded joints.
  3. Standard-weight or Schedule 30, black-steel pipe with cut- or roll-grooved ends; uncoated, grooved-end fittings for steel piping; grooved-end-pipe couplings for steel piping; and grooved joints.
  4. Standard-weight or Schedule 30, galvanized-steel pipe with cut-grooved ends; galvanized, grooved-end fittings for steel piping; grooved-end-pipe couplings for steel piping; and grooved joints.
  5. Standard-weight or Schedule 30 black-steel pipe with plain ends; steel welding fittings; and welded joints.
- D. Standard-pressure, wet-pipe sprinkler system, NPS 2-1/2 to NPS 4, shall be one of the following:
1. Standard-weight or Schedule 30, black-steel pipe with threaded ends; uncoated, gray-iron threaded fittings; and threaded joints.
  2. Standard-weight or Schedule 30, galvanized-steel pipe with threaded ends; galvanized, gray-iron threaded fittings; and threaded joints.
  3. Standard-weight or Schedule 30, black-steel pipe with cut- or roll-grooved ends; uncoated, grooved-end fittings for steel piping; grooved-end-pipe couplings for steel piping; and grooved joints.
  4. Standard-weight or Schedule 30, galvanized-steel pipe with cut-grooved ends; galvanized, grooved-end fittings for steel piping; grooved-end-pipe couplings for steel piping; and grooved joints.
  5. Standard-weight or Schedule 30, black-steel pipe with plain ends; steel welding fittings; and welded joints.

### 3.13 SPRINKLER SCHEDULE

- A. Use sprinkler types in subparagraphs below for the following applications:
1. Rooms without Ceilings: Upright sprinklers.
  2. Rooms with Suspended Ceilings: Pendent sprinklers, Recessed sprinklers, Flush sprinklers, Concealed sprinklers, Pendent, recessed, flush, and concealed sprinklers as indicated per Architectural .
  3. Wall Mounting: Sidewall sprinklers.
- B. Provide sprinkler types in subparagraphs below with finishes indicated.
1. Concealed Sprinklers: Rough brass, with factory-painted white cover plate.
  2. Flush Sprinklers: Bright chrome, with painted white escutcheon.
  3. Recessed Sprinklers: Bright chrome, with bright chrome escutcheon.



4. Upright, Pendent and Sidewall Sprinklers: Chrome plated in finished spaces exposed to view; rough bronze in unfinished spaces not exposed to view; wax coated where exposed to acids, chemicals, or other corrosive fumes.

END OF SECTION 211313

## SECTION 220500 - COMMON WORK RESULTS FOR PLUMBING

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. This Section includes the following:
  - 1. Piping materials and installation instructions common to most piping systems.
  - 2. Transition fittings.
  - 3. Dielectric fittings.
  - 4. Sleeves.
  - 5. Escutcheons.
  - 6. Grout.
  - 7. Equipment installation requirements common to equipment sections.
  - 8. Concrete bases.
  - 9. Supports and anchorages.

#### 1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. Finished Spaces: Spaces other than mechanical and electrical equipment rooms, furred spaces, pipe chases, unheated spaces immediately below roof, spaces above ceilings, unexcavated spaces, crawlspace, and tunnels.
- B. Exposed, Interior Installations: Exposed to view indoors. Examples include finished occupied spaces and mechanical equipment rooms.
- C. Exposed, Exterior Installations: Exposed to view outdoors or subject to outdoor ambient temperatures and weather conditions. Examples include rooftop locations.
- D. Concealed, Interior Installations: Concealed from view and protected from physical contact by building occupants. Examples include above ceilings and in chases.
- E. Concealed, Exterior Installations: Concealed from view and protected from weather conditions and physical contact by building occupants but subject to outdoor ambient temperatures. Examples include installations within unheated shelters.
- F. The following are industry abbreviations for plastic materials:
  - 1. CPVC: Chlorinated polyvinyl chloride plastic.

2. PE: Polyethylene plastic.
3. PVC: Polyvinyl chloride plastic.

#### 1.4 SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For the following:

1. Transition fittings.
2. Dielectric fittings.
3. Escutcheons.

#### 1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Electrical Characteristics for Plumbing Equipment: Equipment of higher electrical characteristics may be furnished provided such proposed equipment is approved in writing and connecting electrical services, circuit breakers, and conduit sizes are appropriately modified. If minimum energy ratings or efficiencies are specified, equipment shall comply with requirements.

#### 1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Deliver pipes and tubes with factory-applied end caps. Maintain end caps through shipping, storage, and handling to prevent pipe end damage and to prevent entrance of dirt, debris, and moisture.
- B. Store plastic pipes protected from direct sunlight. Support to prevent sagging and bending.

#### 1.7 COORDINATION

- A. Arrange for pipe spaces, chases, slots, and openings in building structure during progress of construction, to allow for plumbing installations.
- B. Coordinate installation of required supporting devices and set sleeves in poured-in-place concrete and other structural components as they are constructed.
- C. Coordinate requirements for access panels and doors for plumbing items requiring access that are concealed behind finished surfaces. Access panels and doors are specified in Division 08 Section "Access Doors and Frames."

### PART 2 - PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 PIPE, TUBE, AND FITTINGS

- A. Refer to individual Division 22 piping Sections for pipe, tube, and fitting materials and joining methods.
- B. Pipe Threads: ASME B1.20.1 for factory-threaded pipe and pipe fittings.

## 2.2 JOINING MATERIALS

- A. Refer to individual Division 22 piping Sections for special joining materials not listed below.
- B. Solder Filler Metals: ASTM B 32, lead-free alloys. Include water-flushable flux according to ASTM B 813.
- C. Brazing Filler Metals: AWS A5.8, BCuP Series, copper-phosphorus alloys for general-duty brazing, unless otherwise indicated; and AWS A5.8, BAg1, silver alloy for refrigerant piping, unless otherwise indicated.
- D. Solvent Cements for Joining Plastic Piping:
  - 1. CPVC Piping: ASTM F 493.
  - 2. PVC Piping: ASTM D 2564. Include primer according to ASTM F 656.

## 2.3 TRANSITION FITTINGS

- A. AWWA Transition Couplings: Same size as, and with pressure rating at least equal to and with ends compatible with, piping to be joined.
- B. Flexible Transition Couplings for Underground Nonpressure Drainage Piping: ASTM C 1173 with elastomeric sleeve, ends same size as piping to be joined, and corrosion-resistant metal band on each end.

## 2.4 DIELECTRIC FITTINGS

- A. Description: Combination fitting of copper alloy and ferrous materials with threaded, solder-joint, plain, or weld-neck end connections that match piping system materials.
- B. Insulating Material: Suitable for system fluid, pressure, and temperature.
- C. Dielectric Unions: Factory-fabricated, union assembly, for 250-psig minimum working pressure at 180 deg F.
- D. Dielectric-Flange Kits: Companion-flange assembly for field assembly. Include flanges, full-face- or ring-type neoprene or phenolic gasket, phenolic or polyethylene bolt sleeves, phenolic washers, and steel backing washers.
  - 1. Separate companion flanges and steel bolts and nuts shall have 150- or 300-psig minimum working pressure where required to suit system pressures.

- E. Dielectric Couplings: Galvanized-steel coupling with inert and noncorrosive, thermoplastic lining; threaded ends; and 300-psig minimum working pressure at 225 deg F.

## 2.5 SLEEVES

- A. Galvanized-Steel Sheet: 0.0239-inch minimum thickness; round tube closed with welded longitudinal joint.
- B. Steel Pipe: ASTM A 53, Type E, Grade B, Schedule 40, galvanized, plain ends.
- C. Molded PVC: Permanent, with nailing flange for attaching to wooden forms.
- D. PVC Pipe: ASTM D 1785, Schedule 40.
- E. Molded PE: Reusable, PE, tapered-cup shaped, and smooth-outer surface with nailing flange for attaching to wooden forms.

## 2.6 ESCUTCHEONS

- A. Description: Manufactured wall and ceiling escutcheons and floor plates, with an ID to closely fit around pipe, tube, and insulation of insulated piping and an OD that completely covers opening.
- B. One-Piece, Deep-Pattern Type: Deep-drawn, box-shaped brass with polished chrome-plated finish.
- C. One-Piece, Cast-Brass Type: With set screw.
  - 1. Finish: Polished chrome-plated and rough brass.
- D. Split-Casting, Cast-Brass Type: With concealed hinge and set screw.
  - 1. Finish: Polished chrome-plated and rough brass.
- E. One-Piece, Stamped-Steel Type: With set screw or spring clips and chrome-plated finish.
- F. Split-Plate, Stamped-Steel Type: With hinge, set screw or spring clips, and chrome-plated finish.

## 2.7 GROUT

- A. Description: ASTM C 1107, Grade B, nonshrink and nonmetallic, dry hydraulic-cement grout.
  - 1. Characteristics: Post-hardening, volume-adjusting, nonstaining, noncorrosive, nongaseous, and recommended for interior and exterior applications.

2. Design Mix: 5000-psi, 28-day compressive strength.
3. Packaging: Premixed and factory packaged.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 PIPING SYSTEMS - COMMON REQUIREMENTS

- A. Install piping according to the following requirements and Division 22 Sections specifying piping systems.
- B. Drawing plans, schematics, and diagrams indicate general location and arrangement of piping systems. Indicated locations and arrangements were used to size pipe and calculate friction loss, expansion, pump sizing, and other design considerations. Install piping as indicated unless deviations to layout are approved on Coordination Drawings.
- C. Install piping in concealed locations, unless otherwise indicated and except in equipment rooms and service areas.
- D. Install piping indicated to be exposed and piping in equipment rooms and service areas at right angles or parallel to building walls. Diagonal runs are prohibited unless specifically indicated otherwise.
- E. Install piping above accessible ceilings to allow sufficient space for ceiling panel removal.
- F. Install piping to permit valve servicing. Valves located above ceilings shall be positioned no further than arms length away from accessible ceiling opening.
- G. Install piping at indicated slopes.
- H. Install piping free of sags and bends.
- I. Install fittings for changes in direction and branch connections.
- J. Install piping to allow application of insulation.
- K. Select system components with pressure rating equal to or greater than system operating pressure.
- L. Install escutcheons for penetrations of walls, ceilings, and floors according to the following:
  1. New Piping:
    - a. Piping with Fitting or Sleeve Protruding from Wall: One-piece, deep-pattern type.
    - b. Chrome-Plated Piping: One-piece, cast-brass type with polished chrome-plated finish.

- c. Bare Piping at Wall and Floor Penetrations in Finished Spaces: One-piece, cast-brass type with polished chrome-plated finish.
  - d. Bare Piping at Ceiling Penetrations in Finished Spaces: One-piece, cast-brass type with polished chrome-plated finish.
- M. Install sleeves for pipes passing through concrete and masonry walls and concrete floor and roof slabs.
- N. Install sleeves for pipes passing through concrete and masonry walls, gypsum-board partitions, and concrete floor and roof slabs.
  - 1. Cut sleeves to length for mounting flush with both surfaces.
    - a. Exception: Extend sleeves installed in floors of mechanical equipment areas or other wet areas 2 inches above finished floor level. Extend cast-iron sleeve fittings below floor slab as required to secure clamping ring if ring is specified.
  - 2. Install sleeves in new walls and slabs as new walls and slabs are constructed.
  - 3. Install sleeves that are large enough to provide 1/4-inch annular clear space between sleeve and pipe or pipe insulation. Use the following sleeve materials:
    - a. Steel Pipe Sleeves: For pipes smaller than NPS 6.
    - b. Steel Sheet Sleeves: For pipes NPS 6 and larger, penetrating gypsum-board partitions.
  - 4. Except for underground wall penetrations, seal annular space between sleeve and pipe or pipe insulation, using joint sealants appropriate for size, depth, and location of joint. Refer to Division 07 Section "Joint Sealants" for materials and installation.
- O. Fire-Barrier Penetrations: Maintain indicated fire rating of walls, partitions, ceilings, and floors at pipe penetrations. Seal pipe penetrations with firestop materials. Refer to Division 07 Section "Penetration Firestopping" for materials.
- P. Verify final equipment locations for roughing-in.
- Q. Refer to equipment specifications in other Sections of these Specifications for roughing-in requirements.

### 3.2 PIPING JOINT CONSTRUCTION

- A. Join pipe and fittings according to the following requirements and Division 22 Sections specifying piping systems.
- B. Ream ends of pipes and tubes and remove burrs. Bevel plain ends of steel pipe.
- C. Remove scale, slag, dirt, and debris from inside and outside of pipe and fittings before assembly.

- D. Soldered Joints: Apply ASTM B 813, water-flushable flux, unless otherwise indicated, to tube end. Construct joints according to ASTM B 828 or CDA's "Copper Tube Handbook," using lead-free solder alloy complying with ASTM B 32.
- E. Brazed Joints: Construct joints according to AWS's "Brazing Handbook," "Pipe and Tube" Chapter, using copper-phosphorus brazing filler metal complying with AWS A5.8.
- F. Threaded Joints: Thread pipe with tapered pipe threads according to ASME B1.20.1. Cut threads full and clean using sharp dies. Ream threaded pipe ends to remove burrs and restore full ID. Join pipe fittings and valves as follows:
  - 1. Apply appropriate tape or thread compound to external pipe threads unless dry seal threading is specified.
  - 2. Damaged Threads: Do not use pipe or pipe fittings with threads that are corroded or damaged. Do not use pipe sections that have cracked or open welds.
- G. Welded Joints: Construct joints according to AWS D10.12, using qualified processes and welding operators according to Part 1 "Quality Assurance" Article.
- H. Flanged Joints: Select appropriate gasket material, size, type, and thickness for service application. Install gasket concentrically positioned. Use suitable lubricants on bolt threads.
- I. Plastic Piping Solvent-Cement Joints: Clean and dry joining surfaces. Join pipe and fittings according to the following:
  - 1. Comply with ASTM F 402 for safe-handling practice of cleaners, primers, and solvent cements.
  - 2. CPVC Piping: Join according to ASTM D 2846/D 2846M Appendix.
  - 3. PVC Pressure Piping: Join schedule number ASTM D 1785, PVC pipe and PVC socket fittings according to ASTM D 2672. Join other-than-schedule-number PVC pipe and socket fittings according to ASTM D 2855.
  - 4. PVC Nonpressure Piping: Join according to ASTM D 2855.

### 3.3 PIPING CONNECTIONS

- A. Make connections according to the following, unless otherwise indicated:
  - 1. Install unions, in piping NPS 2 and smaller, adjacent to each valve and at final connection to each piece of equipment.
  - 2. Wet Piping Systems: Install dielectric coupling and nipple fittings to connect piping materials of dissimilar metals.

### 3.4 EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION - COMMON REQUIREMENTS

- A. Install equipment to allow maximum possible headroom unless specific mounting heights are not indicated.



- B. Install equipment level and plumb, parallel and perpendicular to other building systems and components in exposed interior spaces, unless otherwise indicated.
- C. Install plumbing equipment to facilitate service, maintenance, and repair or replacement of components. Connect equipment for ease of disconnecting, with minimum interference to other installations. Extend grease fittings to accessible locations.
- D. Install equipment to allow right of way for piping installed at required slope.

### 3.5 CONCRETE BASES

- A. Concrete Bases: Anchor equipment to concrete base according to equipment manufacturer's written instructions and according to seismic codes at Project.
  - 1. Construct concrete bases of dimensions indicated, but not less than 4 inches larger in both directions than supported unit.
  - 2. Install dowel rods to connect concrete base to concrete floor. Unless otherwise indicated, install dowel rods on 18-inch centers around the full perimeter of the base.
  - 3. Install epoxy-coated anchor bolts for supported equipment that extend through concrete base, and anchor into structural concrete floor.
  - 4. Place and secure anchorage devices. Use supported equipment manufacturer's setting drawings, templates, diagrams, instructions, and directions furnished with items to be embedded.
  - 5. Install anchor bolts to elevations required for proper attachment to supported equipment.
  - 6. Install anchor bolts according to anchor-bolt manufacturer's written instructions.
  - 7. As specified in Division 03 Section.

### 3.6 ERECTION OF METAL SUPPORTS AND ANCHORAGES

- A. Refer to Division 05 Section "Metal Fabrications" for structural steel.
- B. Cut, fit, and place miscellaneous metal supports accurately in location, alignment, and elevation to support and anchor plumbing materials and equipment.
- C. Field Welding: Comply with AWS D1.1.

### 3.7 GROUTING

- A. Mix and install grout for plumbing equipment base bearing surfaces, pump and other equipment base plates, and anchors.
- B. Clean surfaces that will come into contact with grout.
- C. Provide forms as required for placement of grout.

- D. Avoid air entrapment during placement of grout.
- E. Place grout, completely filling equipment bases.
- F. Place grout on concrete bases and provide smooth bearing surface for equipment.
- G. Place grout around anchors.
- H. Cure placed grout.

END OF SECTION 220500

## SECTION 220513 - COMMON MOTOR REQUIREMENTS FOR PLUMBING EQUIPMENT

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes general requirements for single-phase and polyphase, general-purpose, horizontal, small and medium motors for use on alternating-current power systems up to 600 V and installed at equipment manufacturer's factory or shipped separately by equipment manufacturer for field installation.

#### 1.3 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate features of motors, installed units, and accessory devices to be compatible with the following:
  - 1. Motor controllers.
  - 2. Torque, speed, and horsepower requirements of the load.
  - 3. Ratings and characteristics of supply circuit and required control sequence.
  - 4. Ambient and environmental conditions of installation location.

### PART 2 - PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 GENERAL MOTOR REQUIREMENTS

- A. Comply with NEMA MG 1 unless otherwise indicated.

#### 2.2 MOTOR CHARACTERISTICS

- A. Duty: Continuous duty at ambient temperature of 40 deg C and at altitude of 3300 feet above sea level.
- B. Capacity and Torque Characteristics: Sufficient to start, accelerate, and operate connected loads at designated speeds, at installed altitude and environment, with indicated operating sequence, and without exceeding nameplate ratings or considering service factor.

## 2.3 SINGLE-PHASE MOTORS

- A. Motors larger than 1/20 hp shall be one of the following, to suit starting torque and requirements of specific motor application:
  - 1. Permanent-split capacitor.
  - 2. Split phase.
  - 3. Capacitor start, inductor run.
  - 4. Capacitor start, capacitor run.
- B. Multispeed Motors: Variable-torque, permanent-split-capacitor type.
- C. Bearings: Prelubricated, antifriction ball bearings or sleeve bearings suitable for radial and thrust loading.
- D. Motors 1/20 HP and Smaller: Shaded-pole type.
- E. Thermal Protection: Internal protection to automatically open power supply circuit to motor when winding temperature exceeds a safe value calibrated to temperature rating of motor insulation. Thermal-protection device shall automatically reset when motor temperature returns to normal range.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION (Not Applicable)

END OF SECTION 220513

## SECTION 220517 - SLEEVES AND SLEEVE SEALS FOR PLUMBING PIPING

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
  - 1. Sleeves.
  - 2. Sleeve-seal systems.
  - 3. Sleeve-seal fittings.
  - 4. Grout.
  - 5. Silicone sealants.

#### 1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.

### PART 2 - PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 SLEEVES

- A. Cast-Iron Pipe Sleeves: Cast or fabricated of cast or ductile iron and equivalent to ductile-iron pressure pipe, with plain ends and integral waterstop collar.
- B. Steel Pipe Sleeves: ASTM A53/A53M, Type E, Grade B, Schedule 40, galvanized, with plain ends and integral welded waterstop collar.
- C. Galvanized-Steel Sheet Sleeves: 0.0239-inch minimum thickness; round tube closed with welded longitudinal joint.
- D. PVC Pipe Sleeves: ASTM D1785, Schedule 40.
- E. Molded-PVC Sleeves: With nailing flange for attaching to wooden forms.
- F. Molded-PE or -PP Sleeves: Removable, tapered-cup shaped, and smooth outer surface with nailing flange for attaching to wooden forms.

## 2.2 SLEEVE-SEAL SYSTEMS

### A. Description:

1. Modular sealing-element unit, designed for field assembly, for filling annular space between piping and sleeve.
2. Designed to form a hydrostatic seal of 20 psig minimum.
3. Sealing Elements: EPDM-rubber, High-temperature-silicone or Nitrile (Buna N) interlocking links shaped to fit surface of pipe. Include type and number required for pipe material and size of pipe.
4. Connecting Bolts and Nuts: Carbon steel, with corrosion-resistant coating, ASTM B633 or Stainless steel, Type 316 of length required to secure pressure plates to sealing elements.

## 2.3 SLEEVE-SEAL FITTINGS

- A. Description: Manufactured plastic, sleeve-type, waterstop assembly made for imbedding in concrete slab or wall.
- B. Plastic or rubber waterstop collar with center opening to match piping OD.

## 2.4 GROUT

- A. Description: Nonshrink, for interior and exterior sealing openings in non-fire-rated walls or floors.
- B. Standard: ASTM C1107/C1107M, Grade B, post-hardening and volume-adjusting, dry, hydraulic-cement grout.
- C. Design Mix: 5000-psi, 28-day compressive strength.
- D. Packaging: Premixed and factory packaged.

## 2.5 SILICONE SEALANTS

- A. Silicone, S, NS, 25, NT: Single-component, nonsag, plus 25 percent and minus 25 percent movement capability, nontraffic-use, neutral-curing silicone joint sealant, ASTM C920, Type S, Grade NS, Class 25, Use NT.
- B. Silicone, S, P, 25, T, NT: Single-component, pourable, plus 25 percent and minus 25 percent movement capability, traffic- and nontraffic-use, neutral-curing silicone joint sealant; ASTM C920, Type S, Grade P, Class 25, Uses T and NT. Grade P Pourable (self-leveling) formulation is for opening in floors and other horizontal surfaces that are not fire rated.
- C. Silicone Foam: Multicomponent, silicone-based liquid elastomers that, when mixed, expand and cure in place to produce a flexible, nonshrinking foam.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 SLEEVE INSTALLATION

- A. Install sleeves for piping passing through penetrations in floors, partitions, roofs, and walls.
- B. For sleeves that will have sleeve-seal system installed, select sleeves of size large enough to provide 1-inch annular clear space between piping and concrete slabs and walls.
- C. Install sleeves in concrete floors, concrete roof slabs, and concrete walls as new slabs and walls are constructed.
  - 1. Permanent sleeves are not required for holes in slabs formed by molded-PE or -PP sleeves.
  - 2. Cut sleeves to length for mounting flush with both surfaces.
    - a. Exception: Extend sleeves installed in floors of mechanical equipment areas or other wet areas 2 inches above finished floor level.
  - 3. Using grout or silicone sealant, seal the space outside of sleeves in slabs and walls without sleeve-seal system.
- D. Install sleeves for pipes passing through interior partitions.
  - 1. Cut sleeves to length for mounting flush with both surfaces.
  - 2. Install sleeves that are large enough to provide 1/4-inch annular clear space between sleeve and pipe or pipe insulation.
  - 3. Seal annular space between sleeve and piping or piping insulation; use joint sealants appropriate for size, depth, and location of joint.
- E. Fire-Resistance-Rated Penetrations, Horizontal Assembly Penetrations, and Smoke Barrier Penetrations: Maintain indicated fire or smoke rating of walls, partitions, ceilings, and floors at pipe penetrations. Seal pipe penetrations with fire- and smoke-stop materials. Comply with requirements for firestopping and fill materials specified in Section 078413 "Penetration Firestopping."

### 3.2 SLEEVE-SEAL-SYSTEM INSTALLATION

- A. Install sleeve-seal systems in sleeves in exterior concrete walls and slabs-on-grade at service piping entries into building.
- B. Select type, size, and number of sealing elements required for piping material and size and for sleeve ID or hole size. Position piping in center of sleeve. Center piping in penetration, assemble sleeve-seal system components, and install in annular space between piping and sleeve. Tighten bolts against pressure plates that cause sealing elements to expand and make a watertight seal.

### 3.3 SLEEVE-SEAL-FITTING INSTALLATION

- A. Install sleeve-seal fittings in new walls and slabs as they are constructed.
- B. Assemble fitting components of length to be flush with both surfaces of concrete slabs and walls. Position waterstop flange to be centered in concrete slab or wall.
- C. Secure nailing flanges to concrete forms.
- D. Use grout or silicone sealant to seal the space around outside of sleeve-seal fittings.

### 3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Perform the following tests and inspections:
  - 1. Leak Test: After allowing for a full cure, test sleeves and sleeve seals for leaks. Repair leaks and retest until no leaks exist.
- B. Sleeves and sleeve seals will be considered defective if they do not pass tests and inspections.
- C. Prepare test and inspection reports.

### 3.5 SLEEVE AND SLEEVE-SEAL SCHEDULE

- A. Use sleeves and sleeve seals for the following piping-penetration applications:
  - 1. Exterior Concrete Walls above Grade:
    - a. Piping Smaller Than NPS 6: Cast-iron pipe sleeves, Steel pipe sleeves or Sleeve-seal fittings.
    - b. Piping NPS 6 and Larger: Cast-iron pipe sleeves, Steel pipe sleeves or Sleeve-seal fittings.
  - 2. Exterior Concrete Walls below Grade:
    - a. Piping Smaller Than NPS 6: Cast-iron pipe sleeves with sleeve-seal system, Steel pipe sleeves with sleeve-seal system or Sleeve-seal fittings.
      - 1) Select sleeve size to allow for 1-inch annular clear space between piping and sleeve for installing sleeve-seal system.
      - 2) Select sleeve size to allow for 1-inch annular clear space between piping and sleeve for installing sleeve-seal system.
  - 3. Concrete Slabs-on-Grade:
    - a. Piping Smaller Than NPS 6: Cast-iron pipe sleeves with sleeve-seal system, Steel pipe sleeves with sleeve-seal system or Sleeve-seal fittings.



- 1) Select sleeve size to allow for 1-inch annular clear space between piping and sleeve for installing sleeve-seal system.
- 4. Concrete Slabs above Grade:
  - a. Piping Smaller Than NPS 6: Steel pipe sleeves.

END OF SECTION 220517

## SECTION 220518 - ESCUTCHEONS FOR PLUMBING PIPING

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
  - 1. Escutcheons.
  - 2. Floor plates.

#### 1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. Existing Piping to Remain: Existing piping that is not to be removed and that is not otherwise indicated to be removed and salvaged, or removed and reinstalled.

#### 1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.

### PART 2 - PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 ESCUTCHEONS

- A. One-Piece, Steel Type: With polished, chrome-plated finish and setscrew fastener.
- B. One-Piece, Stainless-Steel Type: With polished stainless-steel finish.
- C. One-Piece, Cast-Brass Type: With polished, chrome-plated finish and setscrew fastener.
- D. One-Piece, Deep-Pattern Type: Deep-drawn, box-shaped steel or brass with polished, chrome-plated finish and spring-clip fasteners.
- E. One-Piece, Stamped-Steel Type: With polished, chrome-plated finish and spring-clip fasteners.

## 2.2 FLOOR PLATES

- A. Split Floor Plates: Cast brass with concealed hinge.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 INSTALLATION

- A. Install escutcheons for piping penetrations of walls, ceilings, and finished floors.
- B. Install escutcheons with ID to closely fit around pipe, tube, and insulation of insulated piping and with OD that completely covers opening.

#### 1. Escutcheons for New Piping:

- a. Piping with Fitting or Sleeve Protruding from Wall: One-piece, deep pattern.
- b. Chrome-Plated Piping: One-piece steel or split-casting brass with polished, chrome-plated finish.
- c. Insulated Piping: One-piece steel with polished, chrome-plated finish.
- d. Insulated Piping: One-piece stainless steel with polished stainless-steel finish.
- e. Insulated Piping: One-piece cast brass with polished, chrome-plated finish.
- f. Insulated Piping: One-piece stamped steel or split-plate, stamped steel with concealed hinge with polished, chrome-plated finish.
- g. Bare Piping at Wall and Floor Penetrations in Finished Spaces: One-piece steel with polished, chrome-plated finish.
- h. Bare Piping at Wall and Floor Penetrations in Finished Spaces: One-piece stainless steel with polished stainless-steel finish.
- i. Bare Piping at Ceiling Penetrations in Finished Spaces: One-piece steel with polished, chrome-plated finish.
- j. Bare Piping in Unfinished Service Spaces: One-piece steel with polished, chrome-plated finish.
- k. Bare Piping in Equipment Rooms: One-piece steel with polished, chrome-plated finish.

### 3.2 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Using new materials, replace broken and damaged escutcheons and floor plates.

END OF SECTION 220518

## SECTION 220519 - METERS AND GAGES FOR PLUMBING PIPING

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
  - 1. Liquid-in-glass thermometers.
  - 2. Thermowells.
  - 3. Pressure gages.
  - 4. Gage attachments.
- B. Related Requirements:
  - 1. Section 221119 "Domestic Water Piping Specialties" for water meters.

#### 1.2 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.

#### 1.3 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Certificates: For each type of meter and gage.

#### 1.4 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Operation and Maintenance Data: For meters and gages to include in operation and maintenance manuals.

### PART 2 - PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 LIQUID-IN-GLASS THERMOMETERS

- A. Metal-Case, Compact-Style, Liquid-in-Glass Thermometers:
  - 1. Standard: ASME B40.200.
  - 2. Case: Cast aluminum; 6-inch nominal size.
  - 3. Case Form: Back angle unless otherwise indicated.
  - 4. Tube: Glass with magnifying lens and blue organic liquid.
  - 5. Tube Background: Nonreflective aluminum with permanently etched scale markings graduated in deg F and deg C.
  - 6. Window: Glass or plastic.
  - 7. Stem: Aluminum or brass and of length to suit installation.

- a. Design for Thermowell Installation: Bare stem.
- 8. Connector: 3/4 inch, with ASME B1.1 screw threads.
- 9. Accuracy: Plus or minus 1 percent of scale range or one scale division, to a maximum of 1.5 percent of scale range.
- B. Plastic-Case, Compact-Style, Liquid-in-Glass Thermometers:
  - 1. Standard: ASME B40.200.
  - 2. Case: Plastic; 6-inch nominal size.
  - 3. Case Form: Back angle unless otherwise indicated.
  - 4. Tube: Glass with magnifying lens and blue organic liquid.
  - 5. Tube Background: Nonreflective with permanently etched scale markings graduated in deg F and deg C.
  - 6. Window: Glass or plastic.
  - 7. Stem: Aluminum or brass and of length to suit installation.
  - a. Design for Thermowell Installation: Bare stem.
  - 8. Connector: 3/4 inch, with ASME B1.1 screw threads.
  - 9. Accuracy: Plus or minus 1 percent of scale range or one scale division, to a maximum of 1.5 percent of scale range.
- C. Metal-Case, Industrial-Style, Liquid-in-Glass Thermometers:
  - 1. Standard: ASME B40.200.
  - 2. Case: Cast aluminum; 9-inch nominal size unless otherwise indicated.
  - 3. Case Form: Adjustable angle unless otherwise indicated.
  - 4. Tube: Glass with magnifying lens and blue organic liquid.
  - 5. Tube Background: Nonreflective aluminum with permanently etched scale markings graduated in deg F and deg C.
  - 6. Window: Glass or plastic.
  - 7. Stem: Aluminum and of length to suit installation.
  - a. Design for Thermowell Installation: Bare stem.
  - 8. Connector: 1-1/4 inches with ASME B1.1 screw threads.
  - 9. Accuracy: Plus or minus 1 percent of scale range or one scale division, to a maximum of 1.5 percent of scale range.

## 2.2 THERMOWELLS

- A. Thermowells:
  - 1. Standard: ASME B40.200.
  - 2. Description: Pressure-tight, socket-type fitting made for insertion into piping tee fitting.
  - 3. Material for Use with Copper Tubing: CNR or CUNI.
  - 4. Material for Use with Steel Piping: CRES.
  - 5. Type: Stepped shank unless straight or tapered shank is indicated.
  - 6. External Threads: NPS 1/2, NPS 3/4, or NPS 1, ASME B1.20.1 pipe threads.

7. Internal Threads: 1/2, 3/4, and 1 inch with ASME B1.1 screw threads.
8. Bore: Diameter required to match thermometer bulb or stem.
9. Insertion Length: Length required to match thermometer bulb or stem.
10. Lagging Extension: Include on thermowells for insulated piping and tubing.
11. Bushings: For converting size of thermowell's internal screw thread to size of thermometer connection.

- B. Heat-Transfer Medium: Mixture of graphite and glycerin.

## 2.3 PRESSURE GAGES

- A. Direct-Mounted, Metal-Case, Dial-Type Pressure Gages:
1. Standard: ASME B40.100.
  2. Case: Liquid-filled, Sealed, Open-front, pressure relief type(s); cast aluminum or drawn steel; 4-1/2-inch nominal diameter.
  3. Pressure-Element Assembly: Bourdon tube unless otherwise indicated.
  4. Pressure Connection: Brass, with NPS 1/4 or NPS 1/2, ASME B1.20.1 pipe threads and bottom-outlet type unless back-outlet type is indicated.
  5. Movement: Mechanical, with link to pressure element and connection to pointer.
  6. Dial: Nonreflective aluminum with permanently etched scale markings graduated in psi and kPa.
  7. Pointer: Dark-colored metal.
  8. Window: Glass or plastic.
  9. Ring: Metal.
  10. Accuracy: Grade A, plus or minus 1 percent of middle half of scale range.

## 2.4 GAGE ATTACHMENTS

- A. Snubbers: ASME B40.100, brass; with NPS 1/4 or NPS 1/2, ASME B1.20.1 pipe threads and porous-metal-type surge-dampening device. Include extension for use on insulated piping.
- B. Valves: Brass or stainless steel needle, with NPS 1/4 or NPS 1/2, ASME B1.20.1 pipe threads.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 INSTALLATION

- A. Install thermowells with socket extending to center of pipe and in vertical position in piping tees.
- B. Install thermowells of sizes required to match thermometer connectors. Include bushings if required to match sizes.
- C. Install thermowells with extension on insulated piping.

- D. Fill thermowells with heat-transfer medium.
- E. Install direct-mounted thermometers in thermowells and adjust vertical and tilted positions.
- F. Install remote-mounted thermometer bulbs in thermowells and install cases on panels; connect cases with tubing and support tubing to prevent kinks. Use minimum tubing length.
- G. Install direct-mounted pressure gages in piping tees with pressure gage located on pipe at the most readable position.
- H. Install remote-mounted pressure gages on panel.
- I. Install valve and snubber in piping for each pressure gage for fluids.
- J. Install test plugs in piping tees.
- K. Install thermometers in the following locations:
  - 1. Inlet and outlet of each water heater.
  - 2. Inlets and outlets of each domestic water heat exchanger.
  - 3. Inlet and outlet of each domestic hot-water storage tank.
  - 4. Inlet and outlet of each remote domestic water chiller.
- L. Install pressure gages in the following locations:
  - 1. Building water service entrance into building.
  - 2. Inlet and outlet of each pressure-reducing valve.
  - 3. Suction and discharge of each domestic water pump.

### 3.2 CONNECTIONS

- A. Install meters and gages adjacent to machines and equipment to allow service and maintenance of meters, gages, machines, and equipment.

### 3.3 ADJUSTING

- A. Adjust faces of meters and gages to proper angle for best visibility.

### 3.4 THERMOMETER SCHEDULE

- A. Thermometers at inlet and outlet of each domestic water heater shall be the following:
  - 1. Liquid-filled Sealed, bimetallic-actuated type.
- B. Thermometers at inlets and outlets of each domestic water heat exchanger shall be one of the following:

1. Liquid-filled Sealed, bimetallic-actuated type.
- C. Thermometers at inlet and outlet of each domestic hot-water storage tank shall be the following:
  1. Liquid-filled Sealed, bimetallic-actuated type.
- D. Thermometers at inlet and outlet of each remote domestic water chiller shall be one of the following:
  1. Liquid-filled Sealed, bimetallic-actuated type.
- E. Thermometer stems shall be of length to match thermowell insertion length.

### 3.5 THERMOMETER SCALE-RANGE SCHEDULE

- A. Scale Range for Domestic Cold-Water Piping:
  1. 0 to 150 deg F and minus 20 to plus 70 deg C.
- B. Scale Range for Domestic Hot-Water Piping:
  1. 0 to 250 deg F and 0 to 150 deg C.

### 3.6 PRESSURE-GAGE SCHEDULE

- A. Pressure gages at discharge of each water service into building shall be the following:
  1. Liquid-filled Sealed Open-front, pressure-relief, direct-mounted, metal case.
- B. Pressure gages at suction and discharge of each domestic water pump shall be the following:
  1. Liquid-filled Sealed Open-front, pressure-relief, direct-mounted, metal case.

### 3.7 PRESSURE-GAGE SCALE-RANGE SCHEDULE

- A. Scale Range for Water Service Piping:
  1. 0 to 100 psi and 0 to 600 kPa.
- B. Scale Range for Domestic Water Piping:
  1. 0 to 100 psi and 0 to 600 kPa.

END OF SECTION 220519



## SECTION 220523.12 - BALL VALVES FOR PLUMBING PIPING

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Brass ball valves.
2. Bronze ball valves.

#### 1.2 DEFINITIONS

- A. CWP: Cold working pressure.
- B. RPTFE: Reinforced polytetrafluoroethylene.

#### 1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of valve.

#### 1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

A. Prepare valves for shipping as follows:

1. Protect internal parts against rust and corrosion.
2. Protect threads, flange faces, and soldered ends.
3. Set ball valves open to minimize exposure of functional surfaces.

B. Use the following precautions during storage:

1. Maintain valve end protection.
2. Store valves indoors and maintain at higher-than-ambient-dew-point temperature. If outdoor storage is necessary, store valves off the ground in watertight enclosures.

- C. Use sling to handle large valves; rig sling to avoid damage to exposed parts. Do not use operating handles or stems as lifting or rigging points.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 SOURCE LIMITATIONS

- A. Obtain each type of valve from single source from single manufacturer.

### 2.2 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Standards:

- 1. Domestic water valves intended to convey or dispense water for human consumption must comply with the SDWA, requirements of authorities having jurisdiction, and NSF 61 and NSF 372, or must be certified to be in compliance with NSF 61 and NSF 372 (by an ANSI-accredited third-party certification body) that the weighted average lead content at wetted surfaces is less than or equal to 0.25 percent.

- B. ASME Compliance:

- 1. ASME B1.20.1 for threads for threaded end valves.
  - 2. ASME B16.10 and ASME B16.34 for ferrous valve dimensions and design criteria.
  - 3. ASME B16.18 for cast copper solder-joint connections.
  - 4. ASME B16.22 for wrought copper and copper alloy solder-joint connections.
  - 5. ASME B16.34 for flanged and threaded end connections
  - 6. ASME B31.9 for building services piping valves.

- C. Provide bronze valves made with dezincification-resistant materials. Bronze valves made with copper alloy (brass) containing more than 15 percent zinc are not permitted.

- D. Valve Pressure-Temperature Ratings: Not less than indicated and as required for system pressures and temperatures.

- E. Valve Sizes: Same as upstream piping unless otherwise indicated.

- F. Valves in Insulated Piping:

- 1. Provide 2-inch extended neck stems.
  - 2. Extended operating handles with nonthermal-conductive covering material and protective sleeves that allow operation of valves without breaking vapor seals or disturbing insulation.
  - 3. Memory stops that are fully adjustable after insulation is applied.

### 2.3 BRASS BALL VALVES

- A. Brass Ball Valves, One Piece, Threaded Ends:

- 1. Standard: MSS SP-110, MSS SP-145.
  - 2. CWP Rating: 400 psig.

3. Body Design: One piece.
  4. Body Material: Forged brass or bronze.
  5. Ends: Threaded.
  6. Seats: PTFE.
  7. Stem: Brass or stainless steel.
  8. Ball: Chrome-plated brass or stainless steel.
  9. Port: Reduced.
- B. Brass Ball Valves, Two Piece with Full Port and Brass Trim, Threaded or Soldered Ends:
1. Standard: MSS SP-110; MSS SP-145.
  2. CWP Rating: 600 psig.
  3. Body Design: Two piece.
  4. Body Material: Forged brass.
  5. Ends: Threaded or soldered.
  6. Seats: PTFE.
  7. Stem: Brass.
  8. Ball: Chrome-plated brass.
  9. Port: Full.
- C. Brass Ball Valves, Two Piece with Full Port and Brass Trim, Press Ends:
- D. Brass Ball Valves, Two Piece with Regular Port and Brass Trim, Threaded or Soldered Ends:
1. Standard: MSS SP-110; MSS SP-145.
  2. CWP Rating: 600 psig.
  3. Body Design: Two piece.
  4. Body Material: Forged brass.
  5. Ends: Threaded or soldered.
  6. Seats: PTFE.
  7. Stem: Brass.
  8. Ball: Chrome-plated brass.
  9. Port: Regular.
- E. Brass Ball Valves, Three Piece with Full Port and Brass Trim, Threaded or Soldered Ends:
1. Standard: MSS SP-110; MSS SP-145.
  2. CWP Rating: 600 psig.
  3. Body Design: Three piece.
  4. Body Material: Forged brass.
  5. Ends: Threaded or soldered.
  6. Seats: PTFE.
  7. Stem: Brass.
  8. Ball: Chrome-plated brass.
  9. Port: Full.
- F. Brass Ball Valves, Three Piece with Full Port and Stainless Steel Trim, Threaded or Soldered Ends:
1. Standard: MSS SP-110; MSS SP-145.
  2. CWP Rating: 600 psig.

3. Body Design: Three piece.
4. Body Material: Forged brass.
5. Ends: Threaded or soldered.
6. Seats: PTFE.
7. Stem: Stainless steel.
8. Ball: Stainless steel, vented.
9. Port: Full.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine valve interior for cleanliness, freedom from foreign matter, and corrosion. Remove special packing materials, such as blocks, used to prevent disc movement during shipping and handling.
- B. Operate valves in positions from fully open to fully closed. Examine guides and seats made accessible by such operations.
- C. Examine threads on valve and mating pipe for form and cleanliness.
- D. Examine mating flange faces for conditions that might cause leakage. Check bolting for proper size, length, and material. Verify that gasket is of proper size, that its material composition is suitable for service, and that it is free from defects and damage.
- E. Do not attempt to repair defective valves; replace with new valves. Remove defective valves from site.

### 3.2 INSTALLATION OF VALVES

- A. Install valves with unions or flanges at each piece of equipment arranged to allow space for service, maintenance, and equipment removal without system shutdown.
- B. Provide support to piping adjacent to valves such that no force is imposed upon valves.
- C. Locate valves for easy access.
- D. For valves in horizontal piping, install valves with stem at or above center of pipe.
- E. Install valves in position to allow full valve actuation movement.
- F. Valve Tags: Comply with requirements in Section 220553 "Identification for Plumbing Piping and Equipment" for valve tags and schedules.
- G. Adhere to manufacturer's written installation instructions. When soldering or brazing valves, do not heat valves above maximum permitted temperature. Do not use solder with melting point temperature above valve manufacturer's recommended maximum.

### 3.3 ADJUSTING

- A. Adjust or replace valve packing after piping systems have been tested and put into service, but before final adjusting and balancing. Replace valves exhibiting leakage.

### 3.4 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR VALVE APPLICATIONS

- A. If valves with specified CWP ratings are unavailable, provide the same types of valves with higher CWP ratings.
- B. Select valves with the following end connections:
  - 1. For Copper Tubing, NPS 2 and Smaller: Threaded ends except where solder-joint valve-end option or press-end option is indicated in valve schedules below.

### 3.5 DOMESTIC HOT- AND COLD-WATER VALVE SCHEDULE

- A. Pipe NPS 2 and Smaller:
  - 1. Brass ball valve, one piece. Provide with threaded or solder-joint ends.
  - 2. Bronze ball valve, one piece with bronze trim. Provide with threaded or solder-joint ends.

END OF SECTION 220523.12

## SECTION 220529 - HANGERS AND SUPPORTS FOR PLUMBING PIPING AND EQUIPMENT

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:

1. Metal pipe hangers and supports.
2. Trapeze pipe hangers.
3. Fiberglass pipe hangers.
4. Metal framing systems.
5. Fiberglass strut systems.
6. Thermal hanger-shield inserts.
7. Fastener systems.
8. Pipe stands.
9. Pipe-positioning systems.
10. Equipment supports.

- B. Related Requirements:

1. Section 055000 "Metal Fabrications" for structural-steel shapes and plates for trapeze hangers for pipe and equipment supports.
2. Section 220516 "Expansion Fittings and Loops for Plumbing Piping" for pipe guides and anchors.
3. **[Section 220548 "Vibration and Seismic Controls for Plumbing Piping and Equipment"] [Section 220548.13 "Vibration Controls for Plumbing Piping and Equipment"]** for vibration isolation devices.

#### 1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.
- B. Shop Drawings: **[Signed and sealed by a qualified professional engineer.]** Show fabrication and installation details and include calculations for the following:
  1. Trapeze pipe hangers.
  2. Metal framing systems.
  3. Fiberglass strut systems.
  4. Pipe stands.

5. Equipment supports.

- C. Delegated-Design Submittal: For trapeze hangers indicated to comply with performance requirements and design criteria, including analysis data signed and sealed by the qualified professional engineer responsible for their preparation.
  - 1. Detail fabrication and assembly of trapeze hangers.
  - 2. Include design calculations for designing trapeze hangers.

1.4 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Welding certificates.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Structural-Steel Welding Qualifications: Qualify procedures and personnel according to AWS D1.1/D1.1M.
- B. Pipe Welding Qualifications: Qualify procedures and operators according to 2015 ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section IX.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Delegated Design: Engage a qualified professional engineer, as defined in Section 014000 "Quality Requirements," to design trapeze pipe hangers and equipment supports.
- B. Structural Performance: Hangers and supports for plumbing piping and equipment shall withstand the effects of gravity loads and stresses within limits and under conditions indicated according to **[ASCE/SEI 7] <Insert requirement>**.
  - 1. Design supports for multiple pipes, including pipe stands, capable of supporting combined weight of supported systems, system contents, and test water.
  - 2. Design equipment supports capable of supporting combined operating weight of supported equipment and connected systems and components.
  - 3. Design seismic-restraint hangers and supports for piping and equipment[ **and obtain approval from authorities having jurisdiction**].

2.2 METAL PIPE HANGERS AND SUPPORTS

- A. Carbon-Steel Pipe Hangers and Supports:
  - 1. Description: MSS SP-58, Types 1 through 58, factory-fabricated components.

2. Galvanized Metallic Coatings: Pregalvanized, hot-dip galvanized, or electro-galvanized.
3. Nonmetallic Coatings: Plastic coated or epoxy powder coated.
4. Padded Hangers: Hanger with fiberglass or other pipe insulation pad or cushion to support bearing surface of piping.
5. Hanger Rods: Continuous-thread rod, nuts, and washer made of [**carbon steel**] [**stainless steel**] <Insert material>.

B. Stainless-Steel Pipe Hangers and Supports:

1. Description: MSS SP-58, Types 1 through 58, factory-fabricated components.
2. Padded Hangers: Hanger with fiberglass or other pipe insulation pad or cushion to support bearing surface of piping.
3. Hanger Rods: Continuous-thread rod, nuts, and washer made of [**stainless steel**] <Insert material>.

C. Copper Pipe and Tube Hangers:

1. Description: MSS SP-58, Types 1 through 58, copper-coated-steel, factory-fabricated components.
2. Hanger Rods: Continuous-thread rod, nuts, and washer made of [**copper-coated steel**] [**stainless steel**] <Insert material>.

## 2.3 TRAPEZE PIPE HANGERS

- A. Description: MSS SP-58, Type 59, shop- or field-fabricated pipe-support assembly, made from structural-carbon-steel shapes, with MSS SP-58 carbon-steel hanger rods, nuts, saddles, and U-bolts.

## 2.4 FIBERGLASS PIPE HANGERS

A. Clevis-Type, Fiberglass Pipe Hangers:

1. Description: Similar to MSS SP-58, Type 1 steel pipe hanger, except hanger is made of fiberglass or fiberglass-reinforced resin.
2. Hanger Rods: Continuous-thread rod, washer, and nuts made of [**fiberglass**] [**polyurethane**] [**or**] [**stainless steel**] <Insert material>.
3. Flammability: ASTM D635, ASTM E84, UL 94.

B. Strap-Type, Fiberglass Pipe Hangers:

1. Description: Similar to MSS SP-58, Type 9 or Type 10 steel pipe hanger, except hanger is made of fiberglass-reinforced resin.
  - a. Flammability: ASTM D635, ASTM E84, UL 94.
2. Hanger Rod and Fittings: Continuous-thread rod, washer, and nuts made of [**stainless steel**] <Insert material>.



## 2.5 METAL FRAMING SYSTEMS

### A. MFMA Manufacturer Metal Framing Systems:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. ABB, Electrification Business.
  - b. Cooper B-line; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
  - c. Flex-Strut Inc.
  - d. G-Strut.
  - e. Gregory GSTRUT.
  - f. Haydon Corporation.
  - g. Rocket Rack; Robroy Industries.
  - h. Unistrut; Atkore International.
  - i. Wesanco, Inc.
2. Description: Shop- or field-fabricated pipe-support assembly, made of steel channels, accessories, fittings, and other components for supporting multiple parallel pipes.
3. Standard: Comply with MFMA-4, factory-fabricated components for field assembly.
4. Channels: Continuous slotted **[carbon-steel] [stainless-steel, Type 304] [stainless-steel, Type 316] [extruded-aluminum] <Insert material>** channel with inturned lips.
5. Channel Width: Selected for applicable load criteria.
6. Channel Nuts: Formed or stamped nuts or other devices designed to fit into channel slot and, when tightened, prevent slipping along channel.
7. Hanger Rods: Continuous-thread rod, nuts, and washer made of **[carbon steel] [stainless steel] <Insert material>**.
8. Metallic Coating: **[No coating] [Plain] [Pregalvanized G90] [Electroplated zinc] [Hot-dip galvanized] [Gold (yellow zinc dichromate) galvanized]**.
9. Paint Coating: **[Green epoxy, acrylic, or urethane] <Insert paint type>**.
10. Plastic Coating: **[PVC] <Insert plastic type>**.
11. Combination Coating: **<Insert coating materials in order of application>**.

### B. Non-MFMA Manufacturer Metal Framing Systems:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Anvil International/Smith-Cooper International; Tailwind Capital, LLC.
  - b. CADDY; brand of nVent Electrical plc.
  - c. Carpenter & Paterson, Inc.
  - d. Empire Industries, Inc.
  - e. Gripple Inc.
  - f. HoldRite; Reliance Worldwide Company.
  - g. MIRO Industries.

- h. PHD Manufacturing, Inc.
  - i. Rocket Rack; Robroy Industries.
  - j. Rooftop Support Systems; Eberl Iron Works, Inc.
  - k. Sioux Chief Manufacturing Company, Inc.
- 2. Description: Shop- or field-fabricated pipe-support assembly, made of steel channels, accessories, fittings, and other components for supporting multiple parallel pipes.
  - 3. Standard: Comply with MFMA-4, factory-fabricated components for field assembly.
  - 4. Channels: Continuous slotted **[carbon-steel] [stainless-steel] <Insert material>** channel with inturned lips.
  - 5. Channel Width: Select for applicable load criteria.
  - 6. Channel Nuts: Formed or stamped nuts or other devices designed to fit into channel slot and, when tightened, prevent slipping along channel.
  - 7. Hanger Rods: Continuous-thread rod, nuts, and washer made of **[carbon steel] [stainless steel] <Insert material>**.
  - 8. Metallic Coating: **[No coating] [Plain] [Pregalvanized G90] [Hot-dip galvanized]**
  - 9. Paint Coating: **[Green epoxy, acrylic, or urethane] <Insert paint coating>**.
  - 10. Plastic Coating: **[PVC] <Insert plastic type>**.

## 2.6 FIBERGLASS STRUT SYSTEMS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. Champion Fiberglass, Inc.
  - 2. Fabco Plastics Wholesale Limited.
  - 3. G-Strut.
  - 4. Seasafe, Inc.; AMICO, a Gibraltar Industries Company.
  - 5. Unistrut; Atkore International.
- B. Description: Structural-grade, factory-formed, glass-fiber-resin channels and angles for supporting multiple parallel pipes.
  - 1. Standard: Comply with MFMA-4, factory-fabricated components for field assembly.
  - 2. Channels: Continuous slotted fiberglass-reinforced plastic channel with inturned lips.
  - 3. Channel Width: Selected for applicable load criteria.
  - 4. Fittings and Accessories: Products provided by channel and angle manufacturer and designed for use with those items.
  - 5. Fitting and Accessory Materials: Same as those for channels and angles[, **except metal items may be stainless steel**].
  - 6. Rated Strength: Selected to suit applicable load criteria.
  - 7. Protect finishes on exposed surfaces from damage by applying a strippable, temporary protective covering before shipping.

## 2.7 THERMAL HANGER-SHIELD INSERTS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. Buckaroos, Inc.
  - 2. CADDY; brand of nVent Electrical plc.
  - 3. Carpenter & Paterson, Inc.
  - 4. National Pipe Hanger Corporation.
  - 5. Pipe Shields Inc.
  - 6. Piping Technology & Products, Inc.
  - 7. Rilco Manufacturing Co., Inc.
  - 8. Value Engineered Products, Inc.
- B. Insulation-Insert Material for Cold Piping: **[ASTM C552, Type II cellular glass with 100-psig] [or] [ASTM C591, Type VI, Grade 1 polyisocyanurate with 125-psig]** minimum compressive strength and vapor barrier.
- C. Insulation-Insert Material for Hot Piping: **[Water-repellent-treated, ASTM C533, Type I calcium silicate with 100-psig] [ASTM C552, Type II cellular glass with 100-psig] [or] [ASTM C591, Type VI, Grade 1 polyisocyanurate with 125-psig]** minimum compressive strength.
- D. For Trapeze or Clamped Systems: Insert and shield shall cover entire circumference of pipe.
- E. For Clevis or Band Hangers: Insert and shield shall cover lower 180 degrees of pipe.
- F. Insert Length: Extend 2 inches beyond sheet metal shield for piping operating below ambient air temperature.

## 2.8 FASTENER SYSTEMS

- A. Powder-Actuated Fasteners: Threaded-steel stud, for use in hardened portland cement concrete, with pull-out, tension, and shear capacities appropriate for supported loads and building materials where used.
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Hilti, Inc.
    - b. ITW Ramset/Red Head; Illinois Tool Works, Inc.
    - c. MKT Fastening, LLC.
    - d. Simpson Strong-Tie Co., Inc.
- B. Mechanical-Expansion Anchors: Insert-wedge-type anchors, for use in hardened portland cement concrete, with pull-out, tension, and shear capacities appropriate for supported loads and building materials where used.

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Cooper B-line; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
  - b. Empire Industries, Inc.
  - c. Hilti, Inc.
  - d. ITW Ramset/Red Head; Illinois Tool Works, Inc.
  - e. MKT Fastening, LLC.
2. Indoor Applications: [**Zinc-coated**] [**or**] [**stainless**] steel.
3. Outdoor Applications: Stainless steel.

## 2.9 PIPE STANDS

- A. General Requirements for Pipe Stands: Shop- or field-fabricated assemblies made of manufactured corrosion-resistant components to support roof-mounted piping.
- B. Compact Pipe Stand:
  1. Description: Single base unit with integral-rod roller, pipe clamps, or V-shaped cradle to support pipe, for roof installation without membrane penetration.
  2. Base: Single, vulcanized rubber, molded polypropylene, or polycarbonate.
  3. Hardware: Galvanized steel or polycarbonate.
  4. Accessories: Protection pads.
- C. Low-Profile, Single-Base, Single-Pipe Stand:
  1. Description: Single base with vertical and horizontal members, and pipe support, for roof installation without membrane protection.
  2. Base: Single, vulcanized rubber, molded polypropylene, or polycarbonate.
  3. Vertical Members: Two galvanized or stainless-steel, continuous-thread, 1/2-inch rods.
  4. Horizontal Member: Adjustable horizontal, galvanized or stainless-steel pipe support channels.
  5. Pipe Supports: Strut clamps, Clevis hanger or Swivel hanger.
  6. Hardware: Galvanized or Stainless steel.
  7. Accessories: Protection pads.
- D. High-Profile, Single-Base, Single-Pipe Stand:
  1. Description: Single base, vertical and horizontal members, and pipe support, for roof installation without membrane penetration.
  2. Base: Single vulcanized rubber or molded polypropylene.
  3. Vertical Members: Two galvanized or stainless-steel, continuous-thread, 1/2-inch rods.
  4. Horizontal Member: One adjustable-height, galvanized- or stainless-steel, pipe-support slotted channel or plate.
  5. Pipe Supports: Clevis hanger or Swivel hanger]

6. Hardware: Galvanized or Stainless steel.
7. Accessories: Protection pads, 1/2-inch, continuous-thread, galvanized-steel rod, 1/2-inch, continuous-thread, stainless-steel rod.

E. High-Profile, Multiple-Pipe Stand:

1. Description: Assembly of bases, vertical and horizontal members, and pipe supports, for roof installation without membrane penetration.
2. Bases: Two or more; vulcanized rubber or molded polypropylene.
3. Vertical Members: Two or more, galvanized or stainless-steel channels.
4. Horizontal Members: One or more, adjustable-height, galvanized or stainless-steel pipe support.
5. Pipe Supports: Strut clamps, Clevis hanger or Swivel hanger.
6. Hardware: Galvanized or Stainless steel.
7. Accessories: Protection pads, 1/2-inch, continuous-thread rod.

2.10 PIPE-POSITIONING SYSTEMS

- A. Description: IAPMO PS 42 positioning system composed of metal brackets, clips, and straps for positioning piping in pipe spaces; for plumbing fixtures in commercial applications.

2.11 EQUIPMENT SUPPORTS

- A. Description: Welded, shop- or field-fabricated equipment support made from structural-carbon-steel shapes.

2.12 MATERIALS

- A. Aluminum: ASTM B221.
- B. Carbon Steel: ASTM A1011/A1011M.
- C. Structural Steel: ASTM A36/A36M carbon-steel plates, shapes, and bars; black and galvanized.
- D. Stainless Steel: ASTM A240/A240M.
- E. Grout: ASTM C1107/C1107M, factory-mixed and -packaged, dry, hydraulic-cement, nonshrink and nonmetallic grout; suitable for interior and exterior applications.
  1. Properties: Nonstaining, noncorrosive, and nongaseous.
  2. Design Mix: 5000-psi, 28-day compressive strength.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 APPLICATION

- A. Comply with requirements in Section 078413 "Penetration Firestopping" for firestopping materials and installation, for penetrations through fire-rated walls, ceilings, and assemblies.
- B. Strength of Support Assemblies: Where not indicated, select sizes of components, so strength will be adequate to carry present and future static loads within specified loading limits. Minimum static design load used for strength determination shall be weight of supported components plus 200 lb.

### 3.2 HANGER AND SUPPORT INSTALLATION

- A. Metal Pipe-Hanger Installation: Comply with MSS SP-58. Install hangers, supports, clamps, and attachments as required to properly support piping from building structure.
- B. Metal Trapeze Pipe-Hanger Installation: Comply with MSS SP-58. Arrange for grouping of parallel runs of horizontal piping, and support together on field-fabricated trapeze pipe hangers.
  - 1. Pipes of Various Sizes: Support together and space trapezes for smallest pipe size, or install intermediate supports for smaller-diameter pipes as specified for individual pipe hangers.
  - 2. Field fabricate from ASTM A36/A36M carbon-steel shapes selected for loads being supported. Weld steel according to AWS D1.1/D1.1M.
- C. Fiberglass Pipe-Hanger Installation: Comply with applicable portions of MSS SP-58. Install hangers and attachments as required to properly support piping from building structure.
- D. Metal Framing System Installation: Arrange for grouping of parallel runs of piping, and support together on field-assembled metal framing systems.
- E. Thermal Hanger-Shield Installation: Install in pipe hanger or shield for insulated piping.
- F. Fastener System Installation:
  - 1. Install powder-actuated fasteners for use in lightweight concrete or concrete slabs less than 4 inches thick in concrete, after concrete is placed and completely cured. Use operators that are licensed by powder-actuated tool manufacturer. Install fasteners according to powder-actuated tool manufacturer's operating manual.
  - 2. Install mechanical-expansion anchors in concrete, after concrete is placed and completely cured. Install fasteners according to manufacturer's written instructions.
- G. Pipe Stand Installation:

1. Pipe Stand Types, except Curb-Mounted Type: Assemble components and mount on smooth roof surface. Do not penetrate roof membrane.
  2. Curb-Mounted-Type Pipe Stands: Assemble components or fabricate pipe stand and mount on permanent, stationary roof curb. See Section 077200 "Roof Accessories" for curbs.
- H. Pipe-Positioning-System Installation: Install support devices to make rigid supply and waste piping connections to each plumbing fixture.
- I. Install hangers and supports complete with necessary attachments, inserts, bolts, rods, nuts, washers, and other accessories.
- J. Equipment Support Installation: Fabricate from welded-structural-steel shapes.
- K. Install hangers and supports to allow controlled thermal and seismic movement of piping systems, to permit freedom of movement between pipe anchors, and to facilitate action of expansion joints, expansion loops, expansion bends, and similar units.
- L. Install lateral bracing with pipe hangers and supports to prevent swaying.
- M. Install building attachments within concrete slabs or attach to structural steel. Install additional attachments at concentrated loads, including valves, flanges, and strainers, NPS 2-1/2 and larger and at changes in direction of piping. Install concrete inserts before concrete is placed; fasten inserts to forms, and install reinforcing bars through openings at top of inserts.
- N. Load Distribution: Install hangers and supports, so that piping live and dead loads and stresses from movement will not be transmitted to connected equipment.
- O. Pipe Slopes: Install hangers and supports to provide indicated pipe slopes and to not exceed maximum pipe deflections allowed by ASME B31.9 for building services piping.
- P. Insulated Piping:
1. Attach clamps and spacers to piping.
    - a. Piping Operating Above Ambient Air Temperature: Clamp may project through insulation.
    - b. Piping Operating Below Ambient Air Temperature: Use thermal hanger-shield insert with clamp sized to match OD of insert.
    - c. Do not exceed pipe stress limits allowed by ASME B31.9 for building services piping.
  2. Install MSS SP-58, Type 39 protection saddles if insulation without vapor barrier is indicated. Fill interior voids with insulation that matches adjoining insulation.
    - a. Option: Thermal hanger-shield inserts may be used. Include steel weight-distribution plate for pipe NPS 4 and larger if pipe is installed on rollers.
  3. Install MSS SP-58, Type 40 protective shields on cold piping with vapor barrier. Shields shall span an arc of 180 degrees.

- a. Option: Thermal hanger-shield inserts may be used. Include steel weight-distribution plate for pipe NPS 4 and larger if pipe is installed on rollers.
4. Shield Dimensions for Pipe: Not less than the following:
  - a. NPS 1/4 to NPS 3-1/2: 12 inches long and 0.048 inch thick.
  - b. NPS 4: 12 inches long and 0.06 inch thick.
  - c. NPS 5 and NPS 6: 18 inches long and 0.06 inch thick.
  - d. NPS 8 to NPS 14: 24 inches long and 0.075 inch thick.
  - e. NPS 16 to NPS 24: 24 inches long and 0.105 inch thick.
5. Pipes NPS 8 and Larger: Include wood or reinforced calcium-silicate-insulation inserts of length at least as long as protective shield.
6. Thermal Hanger Shields: Install with insulation of same thickness as piping insulation.

### 3.3 EQUIPMENT SUPPORTS

- A. Fabricate structural-steel stands to suspend equipment from structure overhead or to support equipment above floor.
- B. Grouting: Place grout under supports for equipment, and make bearing surface smooth.
- C. Provide lateral bracing, to prevent swaying, for equipment supports.

### 3.4 METAL FABRICATIONS

- A. Cut, drill, and fit miscellaneous metal fabrications for trapeze pipe hangers and equipment supports.
- B. Fit exposed connections together to form hairline joints. Field weld connections that cannot be shop welded because of shipping size limitations.
- C. Field Welding: Comply with AWS D1.1/D1.1M procedures for shielded, metal arc welding; appearance and quality of welds; and methods used in correcting welding work; and with the following:
  1. Use materials and methods that minimize distortion and develop strength and corrosion resistance of base metals.
  2. Obtain fusion without undercut or overlap.
  3. Remove welding flux immediately.
  4. Finish welds at exposed connections, so no roughness shows after finishing and so contours of welded surfaces match adjacent contours.



### 3.5 ADJUSTING

- A. Hanger Adjustments: Adjust hangers to distribute loads equally on attachments and to achieve indicated slope of pipe.
- B. Trim excess length of continuous-thread hanger and support rods to 1-1/2 inches .

### 3.6 PAINTING

- A. Touchup: Clean field welds and abraded, shop-painted areas. Paint exposed areas immediately after erecting hangers and supports. Use same materials as those used for shop painting. Comply with SSPC-PA 1 requirements for touching up field-painted surfaces.
  - 1. Apply paint by brush or spray to provide a minimum dry film thickness of 2.0 mils.
- B. Touchup: Cleaning and touchup painting of field welds, bolted connections, and abraded, shop-painted areas on miscellaneous metal.
- C. Galvanized Surfaces: Clean welds, bolted connections, and abraded areas, and apply galvanizing-repair paint to comply with ASTM A780/A780M.

### 3.7 HANGER AND SUPPORT SCHEDULE

- A. Specific hanger and support requirements are in Sections specifying piping systems and equipment.
- B. Comply with MSS SP-58 for pipe-hanger selections and applications that are not specified in piping system Sections.
- C. Use hangers and supports with galvanized metallic coatings for piping and equipment that will not have field-applied finishes.
- D. Use nonmetallic coatings on attachments for electrolytic protection where attachments are in direct contact with copper tubing.
- E. Use carbon-steel pipe hangers and supports, metal trapeze pipe hangers and metal framing systems and attachments for general service applications.
- F. Use stainless-steel pipe hangers or corrosion-resistant attachments for hostile environment applications.
- G. Use copper-plated pipe hangers and attachments for copper piping and tubing.
- H. Use padded hangers for piping that is subject to scratching.
- I. Use thermal hanger-shield inserts for insulated piping and tubing.

- J. Horizontal-Piping Hangers and Supports: Unless otherwise indicated and except as specified in piping system Sections, install the following types:
1. Adjustable, Steel Clevis Hangers (MSS Type 1): For suspension of noninsulated or insulated, stationary pipes NPS 1/2 to NPS 30.
  2. Yoke-Type Pipe Clamps (MSS Type 2): For suspension of up to 1050 deg F pipes NPS 4 to NPS 24, requiring up to 4 inches of insulation.
  3. Carbon- or Alloy-Steel, Double-Bolt Pipe Clamps (MSS Type 3): For suspension of pipes NPS 3/4 to NPS 36, requiring clamp flexibility and up to 4 inches of insulation.
  4. Steel Pipe Clamps (MSS Type 4): For suspension of cold and hot pipes NPS 1/2 to NPS 24 if little or no insulation is required.
  5. Pipe Hangers (MSS Type 5): For suspension of pipes NPS 1/2 to NPS 4, to allow off-center closure for hanger installation before pipe erection.
  6. Adjustable, Swivel Split- or Solid-Ring Hangers (MSS Type 6): For suspension of noninsulated, stationary pipes NPS 3/4 to NPS 8.
  7. Adjustable, Steel Band Hangers (MSS Type 7): For suspension of noninsulated, stationary pipes NPS 1/2 to NPS 8.
  8. Adjustable Band Hangers (MSS Type 9): For suspension of noninsulated, stationary pipes NPS 1/2 to NPS 8.
  9. Adjustable, Swivel-Ring Band Hangers (MSS Type 10): For suspension of noninsulated, stationary pipes NPS 1/2 to NPS 8.
  10. Split Pipe Ring with or without Turnbuckle Hangers (MSS Type 11): For suspension of noninsulated, stationary pipes NPS 3/8 to NPS 8.
  11. Extension Hinged or Two-Bolt Split Pipe Clamps (MSS Type 12): For suspension of noninsulated, stationary pipes NPS 3/8 to NPS 3.
  12. U-Bolts (MSS Type 24): For support of heavy pipes NPS 1/2 to NPS 30.
  13. Clips (MSS Type 26): For support of insulated pipes not subject to expansion or contraction.
  14. Pipe Saddle Supports (MSS Type 36): For support of pipes NPS 4 to NPS 36, with steel-pipe base stanchion support and cast-iron floor flange or carbon-steel plate.
  15. Pipe Stanchion Saddles (MSS Type 37): For support of pipes NPS 4 to NPS 36, with steel-pipe base stanchion support and cast-iron floor flange or carbon-steel plate, and with U-bolt to retain pipe.
  16. Adjustable Pipe Saddle Supports (MSS Type 38): For stanchion-type support for pipes NPS 2-1/2 to NPS 36 if vertical adjustment is required, with steel-pipe base stanchion support and cast-iron floor flange.
  17. Single-Pipe Rolls (MSS Type 41): For suspension of pipes NPS 1 to NPS 30, from two rods if longitudinal movement caused by expansion and contraction occurs.
  18. Adjustable Roller Hangers (MSS Type 43): For suspension of pipes NPS 2-1/2 to NPS 24, from single rod if horizontal movement caused by expansion and contraction occurs.
  19. Complete Pipe Rolls (MSS Type 44): For support of pipes NPS 2 to NPS 42 if longitudinal movement caused by expansion and contraction occurs but vertical adjustment is unnecessary.
  20. Pipe Roll and Plate Units (MSS Type 45): For support of pipes NPS 2 to NPS 24 if small horizontal movement caused by expansion and contraction occurs and vertical adjustment is unnecessary.

21. Adjustable Pipe Roll and Base Units (MSS Type 46): For support of pipes NPS 2 to NPS 30 if vertical and lateral adjustment during installation, in addition to expansion and contraction, is required.
- K. Vertical-Piping Clamps: Unless otherwise indicated and except as specified in piping system Sections, install the following types:
1. Extension Pipe or Riser Clamps (MSS Type 8): For support of pipe risers NPS 3/4 to NPS 24.
  2. Carbon- or Alloy-Steel Riser Clamps (MSS Type 42): For support of pipe risers NPS 3/4 to NPS 24 if longer ends are required for riser clamps.
- L. Hanger-Rod Attachments: Unless otherwise indicated and except as specified in piping system Sections, install the following types:
1. Steel Turnbuckles (MSS Type 13): For adjustment of up to 6 inches for heavy loads.
  2. Steel Clevises (MSS Type 14): For 120 to 450 deg F piping installations.
  3. Swivel Turnbuckles (MSS Type 15): For use with MSS Type 11 split pipe rings.
  4. Malleable-Iron Sockets (MSS Type 16): For attaching hanger rods to various types of building attachments.
  5. Steel Weldless Eye Nuts (MSS Type 17): For 120 to 450 deg F piping installations.
- M. Building Attachments: Unless otherwise indicated and except as specified in piping system Sections, install the following types:
1. Steel or Malleable-Concrete Inserts (MSS Type 18): For upper attachment to suspend pipe hangers from concrete ceiling.
  2. Top-Beam C-Clamps (MSS Type 19): For use under roof installations with bar-joint construction, to attach to top flange of structural shape.
  3. Side-Beam or Channel Clamps (MSS Type 20): For attaching to bottom flange of beams, channels, or angles.
  4. Center-Beam Clamps (MSS Type 21): For attaching to center of bottom flange of beams.
  5. Welded Beam Attachments (MSS Type 22): For attaching to bottom of beams if loads are considerable and rod sizes are large.
  6. C-Clamps (MSS Type 23): For structural shapes.
  7. Top-Beam Clamps (MSS Type 25): For top of beams if hanger rod is required tangent to flange edge.
  8. Side-Beam Clamps (MSS Type 27): For bottom of steel I-beams.
  9. Steel-Beam Clamps with Eye Nuts (MSS Type 28): For attaching to bottom of steel I-beams for heavy loads.
  10. Linked-Steel Clamps with Eye Nuts (MSS Type 29): For attaching to bottom of steel I-beams for heavy loads, with link extensions.
  11. Malleable-Beam Clamps with Extension Pieces (MSS Type 30): For attaching to structural steel.
  12. Welded-Steel Brackets: For support of pipes from below or for suspending from above by using clip and rod. Use one of the following for indicated loads:

- a. Light (MSS Type 31): 750 lb.
  - b. Medium (MSS Type 32): 1500 lb.
  - c. Heavy (MSS Type 33): 3000 lb.
13. Side-Beam Brackets (MSS Type 34): For sides of steel or wooden beams.
14. Plate Lugs (MSS Type 57): For attaching to steel beams if flexibility at beam is required.
15. Horizontal Travelers (MSS Type 58): For supporting piping systems subject to linear horizontal movement where headroom is limited.
- N. Saddles and Shields: Unless otherwise indicated and except as specified in piping system Sections, install the following types:
  1. Steel-Pipe-Covering Protection Saddles (MSS Type 39): To fill interior voids with insulation that matches adjoining insulation.
  2. Protection Shields (MSS Type 40): Of length recommended in writing by manufacturer to prevent crushing insulation.
  3. Thermal Hanger-Shield Inserts: For supporting insulated pipe.
- O. Spring Hangers and Supports: Unless otherwise indicated and except as specified in piping system Sections, install the following types:
  1. Restraint-Control Devices (MSS Type 47): Where indicated to control piping movement.
  2. Spring Cushions (MSS Type 48): For light loads if vertical movement does not exceed 1-1/4 inches.
  3. Spring-Cushion Roll Hangers (MSS Type 49): For equipping Type 41 roll hanger with springs.
  4. Spring Sway Braces (MSS Type 50): To retard sway, shock, vibration, or thermal expansion in piping systems.
  5. Variable-Spring Hangers (MSS Type 51): Preset to indicated load, and limit variability factor to 25 percent to allow expansion and contraction of piping system from hanger.
  6. Variable-Spring Base Supports (MSS Type 52): Preset to indicated load, and limit variability factor to 25 percent to allow expansion and contraction of piping system from base support.
  7. Variable-Spring Trapeze Hangers (MSS Type 53): Preset to indicated load, and limit variability factor to 25 percent to allow expansion and contraction of piping system from trapeze support.
  8. Constant Supports: For critical piping stress and if necessary to avoid transfer of stress from one support to another support, critical terminal, or connected equipment. Include auxiliary stops for erection, hydrostatic test, and load-adjustment capability. These supports include the following types:
    - a. Horizontal (MSS Type 54): Mounted horizontally.
    - b. Vertical (MSS Type 55): Mounted vertically.
    - c. Trapeze (MSS Type 56): Two vertical-type supports and one trapeze member.

- P. Comply with MSS SP-58 for trapeze pipe-hanger selections and applications that are not specified in piping system Sections.
- Q. Comply with MFMA-103 for metal framing system selections and applications that are not specified in piping system Sections.
- R. Use powder-actuated fasteners or mechanical-expansion anchors instead of building attachments where required in concrete construction.
- S. Use pipe-positioning systems in pipe spaces behind plumbing fixtures to support supply and waste piping for plumbing fixtures.

END OF SECTION 220529

## SECTION 220553 - IDENTIFICATION FOR PLUMBING PIPING AND EQUIPMENT

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Equipment labels.
2. Warning signs and labels.
3. Warning tape.
4. Pipe labels.
5. Valve tags.
6. Warning tags.

B. Related Requirements:

1. Section 226113 "Compressed-Air Piping for Laboratory and Healthcare Facilities" for labeling requirements, complying with NFPA 99, for medical, compressed-air system piping and associated components in healthcare facilities.
2. Section 226213 "Vacuum Piping for Laboratory and Healthcare Facilities" for labeling requirements, complying with NFPA 99, for medical surgical, healthcare laboratory, and dental vacuum system piping, waste anesthetic gas and oral evacuation system piping, and associated components in healthcare facilities.
3. Section 226313 "Gas Piping for Laboratory and Healthcare Facilities" for labeling requirements, complying with NFPA 99, for medical carbon dioxide, laboratory carbon dioxide, medical helium, laboratory helium, medical nitrogen, laboratory nitrogen, medical nitrous oxide, laboratory nitrous oxide, medical oxygen, and laboratory oxygen.

#### 1.2 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.
- B. Samples: For color, letter style, and graphic representation required for each identification material and device.
- C. Equipment-Label Schedule: Include a listing of all equipment to be labeled with the proposed content for each label.
- D. Valve-numbering scheme.
- E. Valve Schedules: For each piping system. Include in operation and maintenance manuals.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 EQUIPMENT LABELS

#### A. Metal Labels for Equipment:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Brady Corporation.
  - b. Brimar Industries, Inc.
  - c. Carlton Industries, LP.
  - d. Champion America.
  - e. Craftmark Pipe Markers.
  - f. emedco.
  - g. Kolbi Pipe Marker Co.
  - h. LEM Products Inc.
  - i. Marking Services, Inc.
  - j. Seton Identification Products; a Brady Corporation company.
2. Material and Thickness: Brass, 0.032-inch, stainless steel, 0.025-inch, aluminum, 0.032-inch or anodized aluminum, 0.032-inch minimum thickness, with predrilled or stamped holes for attachment hardware.
3. Letter and Background Color: As indicated for specific application under Part 3.
4. Minimum Label Size: Length and width vary for required label content, but not less than 2-1/2 by 3/4 inch.
5. Minimum Letter Size: 1/4 inch for name of units if viewing distance is less than 24 inches, 1/2 inch for viewing distances of up to 72 inches, and proportionately larger lettering for greater viewing distances. Include secondary lettering two-thirds to three-fourths the size of principal lettering.
6. Fasteners: Stainless steel rivets or self-tapping screws.
7. Adhesive: Contact-type permanent adhesive, compatible with label and with substrate.

#### B. Plastic Labels for Equipment:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Brady Corporation.
  - b. Brimar Industries, Inc.
  - c. Carlton Industries, LP.
  - d. Champion America.
  - e. Craftmark Pipe Markers.
  - f. emedco.
  - g. Kolbi Pipe Marker Co.
  - h. LEM Products Inc.

- i. Marking Services, Inc.
    - j. Seton Identification Products; a Brady Corporation company.
  - 2. Material and Thickness: Multilayer, multicolor, plastic labels for mechanical engraving, 1/8 inch thick, with predrilled holes for attachment hardware.
  - 3. Letter and Background Color: As indicated for specific application under Part 3.
  - 4. Maximum Temperature: Able to withstand temperatures of up to 160 deg F.
  - 5. Minimum Label Size: Length and width vary for required label content, but not less than 2-1/2 by 3/4 inch.
  - 6. Minimum Letter Size: 1/4 inch for name of units if viewing distance is less than 24 inches, 1/2 inch for viewing distances of up to 72 inches, and proportionately larger lettering for greater viewing distances. Include secondary lettering two-thirds to three-fourths the size of principal lettering.
  - 7. Fasteners: Stainless steel rivets or self-tapping screws.
  - 8. Adhesive: Contact-type permanent adhesive, compatible with label and with substrate.
- C. Label Content: Include equipment's Drawing designation or unique equipment number, Drawing numbers where equipment is indicated (plans, details, and schedules), and the Specification Section number and title where equipment is specified.

## 2.2 WARNING SIGNS AND LABELS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
- 1. Brady Corporation.
  - 2. Brimar Industries, Inc.
  - 3. Carlton Industries, LP.
  - 4. Champion America.
  - 5. Craftmark Pipe Markers.
  - 6. emedco.
  - 7. LEM Products Inc.
  - 8. Marking Services Inc.
  - 9. National Marker Company.
  - 10. Seton Identification Products; a Brady Corporation company.
  - 11. Stranco, Inc.
- B. Material and Thickness: Multilayer, multicolor, plastic labels for mechanical engraving, 1/8 inch thick, with predrilled holes for attachment hardware.
- C. Letter and Background Color: As indicated for specific application under Part 3.
- D. Maximum Temperature: Able to withstand temperatures of up to 160 deg F.
- E. Minimum Label Size: Length and width vary for required label content, but not less than 2-1/2 by 3/4 inch.



- F. Minimum Letter Size: 1/4 inch for name of units if viewing distance is less than 24 inches, 1/2 inch for viewing distances of up to 72 inches, and proportionately larger lettering for greater viewing distances. Include secondary lettering two-thirds to three-fourths the size of principal lettering.
- G. Fasteners: Stainless steel rivets or self-tapping screws.
- H. Adhesive: Contact-type permanent adhesive, compatible with label and with substrate.
- I. Arc-Flash Warning Signs: Provide arc-flash warning signs in locations and with content in accordance with requirements of OSHA and NFPA 70E, and other applicable codes and standards.
- J. Label Content: Include caution and warning information plus emergency notification instructions.

## 2.3 WARNING TAPE

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. Brady Corporation.
  - 2. Brimar Industries, Inc.
  - 3. Craftmark Pipe Markers.
  - 4. National Marker Company.
  - 5. Seton Identification Products; a Brady Corporation company.
- B. Material: Vinyl.
- C. Minimum Thickness: 0.005 inch.
- D. Letter, Pattern, and Background Color: As indicated for specific application under Part 3.
- E. Waterproof Adhesive Backing: Suitable for indoor or outdoor use.
- F. Maximum Temperature: 160 deg F.
- G. Minimum Width: 2 inches.

## 2.4 PIPE LABELS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. Actioncraft Products, Inc.; a division of Industrial Test Equipment Co., Inc.
  - 2. Brady Corporation.

3. Brimar Industries, Inc.
  4. Carlton Industries, LP.
  5. Champion America.
  6. Craftmark Pipe Markers.
  7. emedco.
  8. Kolbi Pipe Marker Co.
  9. LEM Products Inc.
  10. Marking Services Inc.
  11. Seton Identification Products; a Brady Corporation company.
- B. General Requirements for Manufactured Pipe Labels: Preprinted, color coded, with lettering indicating service and showing flow direction in accordance with ASME A13.1.
- C. Letter and Background Color: As indicated for specific application under Part 3.
- D. Pretensioned Pipe Labels: Precoiled, semirigid plastic formed to cover full circumference of pipe and to attach to pipe without fasteners or adhesive.
- E. Self-Adhesive Pipe Labels: Printed plastic with contact-type, permanent-adhesive backing.
- F. Pipe Label Contents: Include identification of piping service using same designations or abbreviations as used on Drawings. Also include:
1. Pipe size.
  2. Flow-Direction Arrows: Include flow-direction arrows on main distribution piping. Arrows may be either integral with label or applied separately.
  3. Lettering Size: Size letters in accordance with ASME A13.1 for piping. At least 1/2 inch for viewing distances of up to 72 inches and proportionately larger lettering for greater viewing distances.

## 2.5 STENCILS

- A. Stencils for Piping:
1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Brimar Industries, Inc.
    - b. Craftmark Pipe Markers.
    - c. Kolbi Pipe Marker Co.
    - d. Marking Services Inc.
  2. Lettering Size: Size letters in accordance with ASME A13.1 for piping. At least 1/2 inch for viewing distances of up to 72 inches and proportionately larger lettering for greater viewing distances.
  3. Stencil Material: Aluminum, brass, or fiberboard.

4. Stencil Paint: Exterior, gloss, alkyd enamel or acrylic enamel in colors complying with recommendations in ASME A13.1 unless otherwise indicated. Paint may be in pressurized spray-can form.
5. Identification Paint: Exterior, alkyd enamel or acrylic enamel in colors in accordance with ASME A13.1 unless otherwise indicated. Paint may be in pressurized spray-can form.
6. Letter and Background Color: As indicated for specific application under Part 3.

## 2.6 VALVE TAGS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  1. Actioncraft Products, Inc.; a division of Industrial Test Equipment Co., Inc.
  2. Brady Corporation.
  3. Brimar Industries, Inc.
  4. Carlton Industries, LP.
  5. Champion America.
  6. Craftmark Pipe Markers.
  7. emedco.
  8. Kolbi Pipe Marker Co.
  9. LEM Products Inc.
  10. Marking Services Inc.
  11. Seton Identification Products; a Brady Corporation company.
- B. Description: Stamped or engraved with 1/4-inch letters for piping system abbreviation and 1/2-inch numbers.
  1. Tag Material: Brass, 0.04-inch, stainless steel, 0.024-inch, aluminum, 0.031-inch or anodized aluminum, 0.031-inch minimum thickness, with predrilled or stamped holes for attachment hardware.
  2. Fasteners: Brass link chain or or S-hook.
- C. Letter and Background Color: As indicated for specific application under Part 3.
- D. Valve Schedules: For each piping system, on 8-1/2-by-11-inch bond paper. Tabulate valve number, piping system, system abbreviation (as shown on valve tag), location of valve (room or space), normal operating position (open, closed, or modulating), and variations for identification. Mark valves for emergency shutoff and similar special uses.
  1. Include valve-tag schedule in operation and maintenance data.

## 2.7 WARNING TAGS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Brady Corporation.
  2. Brimar Industries, Inc.
  3. Champion America.
  4. Craftmark Pipe Markers.
  5. emedco.
  6. Kolbi Pipe Marker Co.
  7. LEM Products Inc.
  8. Marking Services Inc.
  9. Seton Identification Products; a Brady Corporation company.
- B. Description: Preprinted or partially preprinted accident-prevention tags of plasticized card stock with matte finish suitable for writing.
1. Size: 3 by 5-1/4 inches minimum
  2. Fasteners: Brass grommet and wire.
  3. Nomenclature: Large-size primary caption, such as "DANGER," "CAUTION," or "DO NOT OPERATE."
  4. Letter and Background Color: As indicated for specific application under Part 3.

### PART 3 - EXECUTION

#### 3.1 PREPARATION

- A. Clean piping and equipment surfaces of incompatible primers, paints, and encapsulants, as well as dirt, oil, grease, release agents, and other substances that could impair bond of identification devices.

#### 3.2 INSTALLATION, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. Coordinate installation of identifying devices with completion of covering and painting of surfaces where devices are to be applied.
- B. Coordinate installation of identifying devices with locations of access panels and doors.
- C. Install identifying devices before installing acoustical ceilings and similar concealment.
- D. Locate identifying devices so that they are readily visible from the point of normal approach.

#### 3.3 INSTALLATION OF EQUIPMENT LABELS, WARNING SIGNS, AND LABELS

- A. Permanently fasten labels on each item of plumbing equipment.
- B. Sign and Label Colors.
1. White letters on an ANSI Z535.1 safety-green background.

- C. Locate equipment labels where accessible and visible.
- D. Arc-Flash Warning Signs: Provide arc-flash warning signs on electrical disconnects and other equipment where arc-flash hazard exists, as indicated on Drawings, and in accordance with requirements of OSHA and NFPA 70E, and other applicable codes and standards.

### 3.4 INSTALLATION OF WARNING TAPE

- A. Warning Tape Color and Pattern: Yellow background with black diagonal stripes .
- B. Install warning tape on pipes and ducts, with cross-designated walkways providing less than 6 ft. of clearance.
- C. Locate tape so as to be readily visible from the point of normal approach.

### 3.5 INSTALLATION OF PIPE LABELS

- A. Install pipe labels showing service and flow direction with permanent adhesive on pipes.
- B. Pipe-Label Locations: Locate pipe labels where piping is exposed or above accessible ceilings in finished spaces; machine rooms; accessible maintenance spaces such as shafts, tunnels, and plenums; and exterior exposed locations as follows:
  - 1. Within 3 ft. of each valve and control device.
  - 2. At access doors, manholes, and similar access points that permit view of concealed piping.
  - 3. Within 3 ft. of equipment items and other points of origination and termination.
  - 4. Spaced at maximum intervals of 25 ft. along each run. Reduce intervals to 10 ft. in areas of congested piping and equipment.
- C. Do not apply plastic pipe labels or plastic tapes directly to bare pipes conveying fluids at temperatures of 125 deg F or higher. Where these pipes are to remain uninsulated, use a short section of insulation or use stenciled labels.
- D. Flow-Direction Flow Arrows: Use arrows, in compliance with ASME A13.1, to indicate direction of flow in pipes, including pipes where flow is allowed in both directions.
- E. Pipe-Label Color Schedule:
  - 1. Domestic Cold-Water Piping: White letters on an ANSI Z535.1 safety-green background.
  - 2. Domestic Hot-Water Piping: White letters on an ANSI Z535.1 safety-green background
  - 3. Domestic Hot-Water Return Piping White letters on an ANSI Z535.1 safety-green background.
  - 4. Sanitary Waste Piping: White letters on a black background.

### 3.6 INSTALLATION OF VALVE TAGS

- A. Install tags on valves and control devices in piping systems, except check valves, valves within factory-fabricated equipment units, shutoff valves, faucets, convenience and lawn-watering hose connections, and similar roughing-in connections of end-use fixtures and units. List tagged valves in a valve schedule in the operating and maintenance manual.
- B. Valve-Tag Application Schedule: Tag valves according to size, shape, and color scheme and with captions similar to those indicated in "Valve-Tag Size and Shape" Subparagraph below:
  - 1. Valve-Tag Size and Shape:
    - a. Domestic Cold Water: 2 inches, round.
    - b. Domestic Hot Water: 2 inches, round.
    - c. Domestic Hot-Water Return: 2 inches, round.
  - 2. Valve-Tag Colors:
    - a. For each piping system, use the same lettering and background coloring system on valve tags as used in the piping system labels and background.

### 3.7 INSTALLATION OF WARNING TAGS

- A. Warning Tag Color: Black letters on an ANSI Z535.1 safety-yellow background.
- B. Attach warning tags, with proper message, to equipment and other items where scheduled.

END OF SECTION 220553

## SECTION 220719 - PLUMBING PIPING INSULATION

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes insulating the following plumbing piping services:

1. Domestic cold-water piping.
2. Domestic hot-water piping.
3. Domestic recirculating hot-water piping.
4. Supplies and drains for handicap-accessible lavatories and sinks.

#### 1.2 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product. Include thermal conductivity, water-vapor permeance thickness, and jackets (both factory and field applied if any).
- B. Shop Drawings: Include plans, elevations, sections, details, and attachments to other work.
1. Detail application of protective shields, saddles, and inserts at hangers for each type of insulation and hanger.
  2. Detail insulation application at elbows, fittings, flanges, valves, and specialties for each type of insulation.
  3. Detail removable insulation at piping specialties, equipment connections, and access panels.
  4. Detail application of field-applied jackets.
  5. Detail application at linkages of control devices.
- C. Samples: For each type of insulation and jacket indicated. Identify each Sample, describing product and intended use. Sample sizes are as follows:
1. Preformed Pipe Insulation Materials: 12 inches long by NPS 2.
  2. Jacket Materials for Pipe: 12 inches long by NPS 2.
  3. Sheet Jacket Materials: 12 inches square.
  4. Manufacturer's Color Charts: For products where color is specified, show the full range of colors available for each type of finish material.

#### 1.3 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Qualification Data: For qualified Installer.
- B. Material Test Reports: From a qualified testing agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction indicating, interpreting, and certifying test results for compliance of insulation materials, sealers, attachments, cements, and jackets, with requirements indicated. Include dates of tests and test methods employed.

- C. Field quality-control reports.

#### 1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Installer Qualifications: Skilled mechanics who have successfully completed an apprenticeship program or another craft training program certified by the Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.
- B. Comply with the following applicable standards and other requirements specified for miscellaneous components:
  - 1. Supply and Drain Protective Shielding Guards: ICC A117.1.

#### 1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Packaging: Insulation system materials are to be delivered to the Project site in unopened containers. The packaging is to include name of the manufacturer, fabricator, type, description, and size, as well as ASTM standard designation and maximum use temperature.

#### 1.6 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate sizes and locations of supports, hangers, and insulation shields specified in Section 220529 "Hangers and Supports for Plumbing Piping and Equipment."
- B. Coordinate clearance requirements with piping Installer for piping insulation application. Before preparing piping Shop Drawings, establish and maintain clearance requirements for installation of insulation and field-applied jackets and finishes and for space required for maintenance.
- C. Coordinate installation and testing of heat tracing.

#### 1.7 SCHEDULING

- A. Schedule insulation application after pressure testing systems and, where required, after installing and testing heat tracing. Insulation application may begin on segments that have satisfactory test results.



## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Surface-Burning Characteristics: For insulation and related materials, as determined by testing identical products in accordance with ASTM E84, by a testing agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction. Factory label insulation, jacket materials, adhesive, mastic, tapes, and cement material containers with appropriate markings of applicable testing agency.
  - 1. All Insulation Installed Indoors: Flame-spread index of 25 or less, and smoke-developed index of 50 or less.

### 2.2 INSULATION MATERIALS

- A. Comply with requirements in "Piping Insulation Schedule, General," "Indoor Piping Insulation Schedule," "Outdoor, Aboveground Piping Insulation Schedule," and "Outdoor, Underground Piping Insulation Schedule" articles for where insulating materials are applied.
- B. Products do not contain asbestos, lead, mercury, or mercury compounds.
- C. Products that come into contact with stainless steel have a leachable chloride content of less than 50 ppm when tested in accordance with ASTM C871.
- D. Insulation materials for use on austenitic stainless steel are qualified as acceptable in accordance with ASTM C795.
- E. Foam insulation materials do not use CFC or HCFC blowing agents in the manufacturing process.
- F. Cellular Glass: Inorganic, incombustible, foamed or cellulated glass with annealed, rigid, hermetically sealed cells. Comply with ASTM C552.
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Owens Corning.
  - 2. Preformed Pipe Insulation, Type II, Class 1: Unfaced.
  - 3. Preformed Pipe Insulation, Type II, Class 2: With factory-applied jacket.
  - 4. Fabricated shapes in accordance with ASTM C450, ASTM C585, and ASTM C1639.
  - 5. Factory-applied jacket requirements are specified in "Factory-Applied Jackets" Article.

- G. Flexible Elastomeric: Closed-cell or expanded-rubber materials; suitable for maximum use temperature between minus 70 deg F and 220 deg F. Comply with ASTM C534/C534M, Type I for tubular materials.
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Aeroflex USA.
    - b. Armacell LLC.
    - c. K-Flex USA.
- H. Glass-Fiber, Preformed Pipe: Glass fibers bonded with a thermosetting resin; suitable for maximum use temperature up to 850 deg F in accordance with ASTM C411. Comply with ASTM C547.
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Johns Manville; a Berkshire Hathaway company.
    - b. Knauf Insulation.
    - c. Manson Insulation Inc.
    - d. Owens Corning.
  - 2. Fabricated shapes in accordance with ASTM C450 and ASTM C585.
  - 3. Factory-applied jacket requirements are specified in "Factory-Applied Jackets" Article.

## 2.3 INSULATING CEMENTS

- A. Glass-Fiber and Mineral Wool Insulating Cement: Comply with ASTM C195.
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Ramco Insulation, Inc.
- B. Expanded or Exfoliated Vermiculite Insulating Cement: Comply with ASTM C196.
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Ramco Insulation, Inc.
- C. Glass-Fiber and Mineral Wool Hydraulic-Setting Insulating and Finishing Cement: Comply with ASTM C449.

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. Ramco Insulation, Inc.

## 2.4 ADHESIVES

- A. Materials are compatible with insulation materials, jackets, and substrates and for bonding insulation to itself and to surfaces to be insulated unless otherwise indicated.

- B. Cellular-Glass Adhesive: Two-component, thermosetting urethane adhesive containing no flammable solvents, with a service temperature range of minus 100 to plus 200 deg F.

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. Foster Brand; H. B. Fuller Construction Products.

- C. Flexible Elastomeric and Polyolefin Adhesive: Solvent-based adhesive.

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. Aeroflex USA.

- b. Armacell LLC.

- c. Foster Brand; H. B. Fuller Construction Products.

- d. K-Flex USA.

2. Flame-spread index is 25 or less and smoke-developed index is 50 or less as tested in accordance with ASTM E84.

3. Wet Flash Point: Below 0 deg F.

4. Service Temperature Range: 40 to 200 deg F.

5. Color: Black.

- D. Glass-Fiber and Mineral Wool Adhesive: Comply with MIL-A-3316C, Class 2, Grade A.

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. Childers Brand; H. B. Fuller Construction Products.

- b. Foster Brand; H. B. Fuller Construction Products.

- c. Mon-Eco Industries, Inc.

- E. Phenolic Adhesive: Solvent-based resin adhesive, with a service temperature range of minus 75 to plus 300 deg F.

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Childers Brand; H. B. Fuller Construction Products.
  - b. Foster Brand; H. B. Fuller Construction Products.
- F. ASJ Adhesive and FSK Jacket Adhesive: Comply with MIL-A-3316C, Class 2, Grade A, for bonding insulation jacket lap seams and joints.
  1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Childers Brand; H. B. Fuller Construction Products.
    - b. Foster Brand; H. B. Fuller Construction Products.
    - c. Mon-Eco Industries, Inc.
- G. PVC Jacket Adhesive: Compatible with PVC jacket.
  1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Johns Manville; a Berkshire Hathaway company.
    - b. P.I.C. Plastics, Inc.
    - c. Proto Corporation.
    - d. Speedline Corporation.
    - e. The Dow Chemical Company.

## 2.5 MASTICS AND COATINGS

- A. Materials are compatible with insulation materials, jackets, and substrates.
- B. Vapor-Retarder Mastic, Water Based: Suitable for indoor use on below-ambient services.
  1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Childers Brand; H. B. Fuller Construction Products.
    - b. Foster Brand; H. B. Fuller Construction Products.
    - c. Knauf Insulation.
    - d. Mon-Eco Industries, Inc.
    - e. Vimasco Corporation.
  2. Water-Vapor Permeance: Comply with ASTM E96/E96M or ASTM F1249.
  3. Service Temperature Range: 0 to plus 180 deg F

4. Comply with MIL-PRF-19565C, Type II, for permeance requirements, with supplier listing on DOD QPD - Qualified Products Database.
  5. Color: White.
- C. Vapor-Retarder Mastic, Solvent Based, Indoor Use: Suitable for indoor use on below-ambient services.
1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Childers Brand; H. B. Fuller Construction Products.
    - b. Foster Brand; H. B. Fuller Construction Products.
    - c. Mon-Eco Industries, Inc.
  2. Water-Vapor Permeance: Comply with ASTM E96/E96M or ASTM F1249.
  3. Service Temperature Range: 0 to 180 deg F.
  4. Color: White.
- D. Breather Mastic: Water based; suitable for indoor and outdoor use on above-ambient services.
1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Childers Brand; H. B. Fuller Construction Products.
    - b. Foster Brand; H. B. Fuller Construction Products.
    - c. Knauf Insulation.
    - d. Mon-Eco Industries, Inc.
    - e. Vimasco Corporation.
  2. Water-Vapor Permeance: ASTM E96/E96M, greater than 1.0 perm at manufacturer's recommended dry film thickness.
  3. Service Temperature Range: 0 to plus 180 deg F.
  4. Color: White .

## 2.6 LAGGING ADHESIVES

- A. Adhesives comply with MIL-A-3316C, Class I, Grade A, and are compatible with insulation materials, jackets, and substrates.
1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Childers Brand; H. B. Fuller Construction Products.
    - b. Foster Brand; H. B. Fuller Construction Products.
    - c. Vimasco Corporation.

2. Fire-resistant, water-based lagging adhesive and coating for use indoors to adhere fire-resistant lagging cloths over pipe insulation.
3. Service Temperature Range: 0 to plus 180 deg F.
4. Color: White.

## 2.7 SEALANTS

- A. Materials are as recommended by the insulation manufacturer and are compatible with insulation materials, jackets, and substrates.
- B. Joint Sealants:
  1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Childers Brand; H. B. Fuller Construction Products.
    - b. Foster Brand; H. B. Fuller Construction Products.
    - c. Mon-Eco Industries, Inc.
    - d. Owens Corning.
  2. Permanently flexible, elastomeric sealant.
  3. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Childers Brand; H. B. Fuller Construction Products.
    - b. Foster Brand; H. B. Fuller Construction Products.
  4. Fire- and water-resistant, flexible, elastomeric sealant.
  5. Service Temperature Range: Minus 40 to plus 250 deg F.
  6. Color: White.

## 2.8 FACTORY-APPLIED JACKETS

- A. Insulation system schedules indicate factory-applied jackets on various applications. When factory-applied jackets are indicated, comply with the following:
  1. ASJ: White, kraft-paper, fiberglass-reinforced scrim with aluminum-foil backing; complying with ASTM C1136, Type I.
  2. ASJ-SSL: ASJ with self-sealing, pressure-sensitive, acrylic-based adhesive covered by a removable protective strip; complying with ASTM C1136, Type I.
  3. FSK Jacket: Aluminum-foil, fiberglass-reinforced scrim with kraft-paper backing; complying with ASTM C1136, Type II.
  4. ASJ+: Aluminum foil reinforced with glass scrim bonded to a kraft paper interleaving with an outer film leaving no paper exposed; complying with ASTM C1136 Types I, II, III, IV, and VII.

5. PSK Jacket: Aluminum foil fiberglass reinforced scrim with polyethylene backing, complying with ASTM C1136, Type II.

## 2.9 FIELD-APPLIED JACKETS

- A. Field-applied jackets comply with ASTM C1136, Type I, unless otherwise indicated.
- B. FSK Jacket: Aluminum-foil-face, fiberglass-reinforced scrim with kraft-paper backing.
- C. PVC Jacket: High-impact-resistant, UV-resistant PVC complying with ASTM D1784, Class 16354-C; thickness as scheduled; roll stock ready for shop or field cutting and forming. Thickness is indicated in field-applied jacket schedules.
  1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Airex Manufacturing.
    - b. Johns Manville; a Berkshire Hathaway company.
    - c. P.I.C. Plastics, Inc.
    - d. Proto Corporation.
    - e. Speedline Corporation.
  2. Adhesive: As recommended by jacket material manufacturer.
  3. Color: Color-code jackets based on system. Color as selected by Architect.
  4. Factory-fabricated fitting covers to match jacket if available; otherwise, field fabricate.
    - a. Shapes: 45- and 90-degree, short- and long-radius elbows, tees, valves, flanges, unions, reducers, end caps, soil-pipe hubs, traps, mechanical joints, and P-trap and supply covers for lavatories.
- D. Underground Direct-Buried Jacket: 125-mil-thick vapor barrier and waterproofing membrane, consisting of a rubberized bituminous resin reinforced with a woven-glass fiber or polyester scrim and laminated aluminum foil.
  1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Owens Corning.
    - b. Polyguard Products, Inc.
- E. Self-Adhesive Outdoor Jacket (Asphaltic): 60-mil-thick, laminated vapor barrier and waterproofing membrane for installation over insulation located aboveground outdoors; consisting of a rubberized bituminous resin on a cross-laminated polyethylene film covered with white aluminum-foil facing.

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. MFM Building Products Corp.
- b. Polyguard Products, Inc.

- F. Self-Adhesive Indoor/Outdoor Jacket (Non-Asphaltic): Vapor barrier and waterproofing jacket for installation over insulation located aboveground outdoors or indoors. Specialized jacket with five layers of laminated aluminum and polyester film with low-temperature acrylic pressure-sensitive adhesive. Outer aluminum surface is coated with UV-resistant coating for protection from environmental contaminants.

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. 3M.
- b. Foster Brand; H. B. Fuller Construction Products.
- c. Ideal Tape Co., Inc., an American Biltrite Company.

2. Permeance: 0.00 perm as tested in accordance with ASTM F1249.
3. Flamespread/Smoke Developed: 25/50 as tested in accordance with ASTM E84.
4. Aluminum Finish: Smooth

## 2.10 FIELD-APPLIED FABRIC-REINFORCING MESH

- A. Woven Glass-Fiber Mesh: Approximately 2 oz./sq. yd. with a thread count of 10 strands by 10 strands/sq. in. for covering pipe and pipe fittings.

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. Childers Brand; H. B. Fuller Construction Products.

- B. Woven Polyester Mesh: Approximately 1 oz./sq. yd. with a thread count of 10 strands by 10 strands/sq. in., in a Leno weave, for pipe.

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. Foster Brand; H. B. Fuller Construction Products.
- b. Vimasco Corporation.

## 2.11 FIELD-APPLIED CLOTHS

- A. Woven Glass-Fiber Cloth: Comply with MIL-C-20079H, Type I, plain weave, and presized a minimum of 8 oz./sq. yd.



1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. Alpha Associates, Inc.

## 2.12 TAPES

- A. ASJ Tape: White vapor-retarder tape matching factory-applied jacket with acrylic adhesive, complying with ASTM C1136.

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. 3M Industrial Adhesives and Tapes Division.
    - b. Avery Dennison Corporation, Specialty Tapes Division.
    - c. Ideal Tape Co., Inc., an American Biltrite Company.
    - d. Knauf Insulation.

2. Width: 3 inches
    3. Thickness: 11.5 mils.
    4. Adhesion: 90 ounces force/inch in width.
    5. Elongation: 2 percent.
    6. Tensile Strength: 40 lbf/inch in width.
    7. ASJ Tape Disks and Squares: Precut disks or squares of ASJ tape.

- B. PVC Tape: White vapor-retarder tape matching field-applied PVC jacket with acrylic adhesive; suitable for indoor and outdoor applications.

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. 3M Industrial Adhesives and Tapes Division.
    - b. Ideal Tape Co., Inc., an American Biltrite Company.

2. Width: 2 inches.
    3. Thickness: 6 mils.
    4. Adhesion: 64 ounces force/inch in width.
    5. Elongation: 500 percent.
    6. Tensile Strength: 18 lbf/inch in width.

## 2.13 SECUREMENTS

- A. Bands:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. Johns Manville; a Berkshire Hathaway company.
- b. RPR Products, Inc.

B. Staples: Outward-clinching insulation staples, nominal 3/4-inch-wide, stainless steel or Monel.

## 2.14 PROTECTIVE SHIELDING GUARDS

A. Protective Shielding Pipe Covers,

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Buckaroos, Inc.
  - b. Just Manufacturing.
  - c. McGuire Manufacturing.
  - d. MVG Molded Products.
  - e. Plumberex Specialty Products, Inc.
  - f. Truebro.
  - g. Zurn Industries, LLC.
2. Description: Manufactured plastic wraps for covering plumbing fixture hot- and cold-water supplies and trap and drain piping. Comply with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements.

B. Protective Shielding Piping Enclosures,

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Truebro.
  - b. Zurn Industries, LLC.
2. Description: Manufactured plastic enclosure for covering plumbing fixture hot- and cold-water supplies and trap and drain piping. Comply with ADA requirements.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine substrates and conditions for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance of insulation application.
1. Verify that systems to be insulated have been tested and are free of defects.
  2. Verify that surfaces to be insulated are clean and dry.

- B. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

### 3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Clean and dry surfaces to receive insulation. Remove materials that will adversely affect insulation application.
- B. Clean and prepare surfaces to be insulated. Before insulating, apply a corrosion coating to insulated surfaces as follows:
  - 1. Stainless Steel: Coat 300 series stainless steel with an epoxy primer 5 mils thick and an epoxy finish 5 mils thick if operating in a temperature range of between 140 and 300 deg F. Consult coating manufacturer for appropriate coating materials and application methods for operating temperature range.
  - 2. Carbon Steel: Coat carbon steel operating at a service temperature of between 32 and 300 deg F with an epoxy coating. Consult coating manufacturer for appropriate coating materials and application methods for operating temperature range.
- C. Coordinate insulation installation with the tradesman installing heat tracing. Comply with requirements for heat tracing that apply to insulation.
- D. Mix insulating cements with clean potable water; if insulating cements are to be in contact with stainless steel surfaces, use demineralized water.

### 3.3 GENERAL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

- A. Install insulation materials, accessories, and finishes with smooth, straight, and even surfaces; free of voids throughout the length of piping, including fittings, valves, and specialties.
- B. Install insulation materials, forms, vapor barriers or retarders, jackets, and of thicknesses required for each item of pipe system, as specified in insulation system schedules.
- C. Install accessories compatible with insulation materials and suitable for the service. Install accessories that do not corrode, compress, or otherwise damage insulation or jacket.
- D. Install insulation with longitudinal seams at top and bottom (12 o'clock and 6 o'clock positions) of horizontal runs.
- E. Install multiple layers of insulation with longitudinal and end seams staggered.
- F. Do not weld brackets, clips, or other attachment devices to piping, fittings, and specialties.
- G. Keep insulation materials dry during storage, application, and finishing. Replace insulation materials that get wet during storage or in the installation process before being properly covered and sealed in accordance with Contract Documents, unless otherwise approved by the engineer-of-record.
- H. Install insulation with tight longitudinal seams and end joints. Bond seams and joints with adhesive recommended by insulation material manufacturer.

- I. Install insulation with least number of joints practical.
- J. Where vapor barrier is indicated, seal joints, seams, and penetrations in insulation at hangers, supports, anchors, and other projections with vapor-barrier mastic.
  - 1. Install insulation continuously through hangers and around anchor attachments.
  - 2. For insulation application where vapor barriers are indicated, extend insulation on anchor legs from point of attachment to supported item to point of attachment to structure. Taper and seal ends attached to structure with vapor-barrier mastic.
  - 3. Install insert materials and insulation to tightly join the insert. Seal insulation to insulation inserts with adhesive or sealing compound recommended by insulation material manufacturer.
  - 4. Cover inserts with jacket material matching adjacent pipe insulation. Install shields over jacket, arranged to protect jacket from tear or puncture by hanger, support, and shield.
- K. Apply adhesives, mastics, and sealants at manufacturer's recommended coverage rate and wet and dry film thicknesses.
- L. Install insulation with factory-applied jackets as follows:
  - 1. Draw jacket tight and smooth, but not to the extent of creating wrinkles or areas of compression in the insulation.
  - 2. Cover circumferential joints with 3-inch-wide strips, of same material as insulation jacket. Secure strips with adhesive and outward-clinching staples along both edges of strip, spaced 4 inches o.c.
  - 3. Overlap jacket longitudinal seams at least 1-1/2 inches. Install insulation with longitudinal seams at bottom of pipe. Clean and dry surface to receive self-sealing lap. Staple laps with outward-clinching staples along edge at 4 inches o.c.
    - a. For below-ambient services, apply vapor-barrier mastic over staples.
  - 4. Cover joints and seams with tape, in accordance with insulation material manufacturer's written instructions, to maintain vapor seal.
  - 5. Where vapor barriers are indicated, apply vapor-barrier mastic on seams and joints and at ends adjacent to pipe flanges and fittings.
- M. Cut insulation in a manner to avoid compressing insulation.
- N. Finish installation with systems at operating conditions. Repair joint separations and cracking due to thermal movement.

- O. Repair damaged insulation facings by applying same facing material over damaged areas. Extend patches at least 4 inches beyond damaged areas. Adhere, staple, and seal patches in similar fashion to butt joints.
- P. For above-ambient services, do not install insulation to the following:
  - 1. Vibration-control devices.
  - 2. Testing agency labels and stamps.
  - 3. Nameplates and data plates.
  - 4. Cleanouts.

### 3.4 PENETRATIONS

- A. Insulation Installation at Roof Penetrations: Install insulation continuously through roof penetrations.
  - 1. Seal penetrations with flashing sealant.
  - 2. For applications requiring only indoor insulation, terminate insulation above roof surface and seal with joint sealant. For applications requiring indoor and outdoor insulation, install insulation for outdoor applications tightly joined to indoor insulation ends. Seal joint with joint sealant.
  - 3. Extend jacket of outdoor insulation outside roof flashing at least 2 inches below top of roof flashing.
  - 4. Seal jacket to roof flashing with flashing sealant.
- B. Insulation Installation at Underground Exterior Wall Penetrations: Terminate insulation flush with sleeve seal. Seal terminations with flashing sealant.
- C. Insulation Installation at Aboveground Exterior Wall Penetrations: Install insulation continuously through wall penetrations.
  - 1. Seal penetrations with flashing sealant.
  - 2. For applications requiring only indoor insulation, terminate insulation inside wall surface and seal with joint sealant. For applications requiring indoor and outdoor insulation, install insulation for outdoor applications tightly joined to indoor insulation ends. Seal joint with joint sealant.
  - 3. Extend jacket of outdoor insulation outside wall flashing and overlap wall flashing at least 2 inches.
  - 4. Seal jacket to wall flashing with flashing sealant.
- D. Insulation Installation at Interior Wall and Partition Penetrations (That Are Not Fire Rated): Install insulation continuously through walls and partitions.
- E. Insulation Installation at Fire-Rated Wall and Partition Penetrations: Install insulation continuously through penetrations of fire-rated walls and partitions.
  - 1. Comply with requirements in Section 078413 "Penetration Firestopping" for firestopping and fire-resistive joint sealers.
- F. Insulation Installation at Floor Penetrations:

1. Pipe: Install insulation continuously through floor penetrations.
2. Seal penetrations through fire-rated assemblies. Comply with requirements in Section 078413 "Penetration Firestopping."

### 3.5 GENERAL PIPE INSULATION INSTALLATION

- A. Requirements in this article generally apply to all insulation materials, except where more specific requirements are specified in various pipe insulation material installation articles below.
- B. Insulation Installation on Fittings, Valves, Strainers, Flanges, Mechanical Couplings, and Unions:
  1. Install insulation over fittings, valves, strainers, flanges, mechanical couplings, unions, and other specialties with continuous thermal and vapor-retarder integrity unless otherwise indicated.
  2. Insulate pipe elbows using preformed fitting insulation or mitered or routed fittings made from same material and density as that of adjacent pipe insulation. Each piece is butted tightly against adjoining piece and bonded with adhesive. Fill joints, seams, voids, and irregular surfaces with insulating cement finished to a smooth, hard, and uniform contour that is uniform with adjoining pipe insulation.
  3. Insulate tee fittings with preformed fitting insulation or sectional pipe insulation of same material and thickness as that used for adjacent pipe. Cut sectional pipe insulation to fit. Butt each section closely to the next and hold in place with tie wire. Bond pieces with adhesive.
  4. Insulate valves using preformed fitting insulation or sectional pipe insulation of same material, density, and thickness as that used for adjacent pipe. Overlap adjoining pipe insulation by not less than 2 times the thickness of pipe insulation, or one pipe diameter, whichever is thicker. For valves, insulate up to and including the bonnets, valve stuffing-box studs, bolts, and nuts. Fill joints, seams, and irregular surfaces with insulating cement.
  5. Insulate strainers using preformed fitting insulation or sectional pipe insulation of same material, density, and thickness as used for adjacent pipe. Overlap adjoining pipe insulation by not less than 2 times the thickness of pipe insulation, or one pipe diameter, whichever is thicker. Fill joints, seams, and irregular surfaces with insulating cement. Insulate strainers, so strainer basket flange or plug can be easily removed and replaced without damaging the insulation and jacket. Provide a removable reusable insulation cover. For below-ambient services, provide a design that maintains vapor barrier.
  6. Insulate flanges, mechanical couplings, and unions, using a section of oversized preformed pipe insulation. Overlap adjoining pipe insulation by not less than 2 times the thickness of pipe insulation, or one pipe diameter, whichever is thicker. Stencil or label the outside insulation jacket of each union with the word "union" matching size and color of pipe labels.
  7. Cover segmented insulated surfaces with a layer of finishing cement and coat with a mastic. Install vapor-barrier mastic for below-ambient services and a breather mastic for above-ambient services. Reinforce the mastic with fabric-reinforcing mesh. Trowel the mastic to a smooth and well-shaped contour.

8. For services not specified to receive a field-applied jacket, except for flexible elastomeric and polyolefin, install fitted PVC cover over elbows, tees, strainers, valves, flanges, and unions. Terminate ends with PVC end caps. Tape PVC covers to adjoining insulation facing, using PVC tape.
- C. Insulate instrument connections for thermometers, pressure gages, pressure temperature taps, test connections, flow meters, sensors, switches, and transmitters on insulated pipes. Shape insulation at these connections by tapering it to and around the connection with insulating cement and finish with finishing cement, mastic, and flashing sealant.
- D. Install removable insulation covers at locations indicated. Installation conforms to the following:
1. Make removable flange and union insulation from sectional pipe insulation of same thickness as that on adjoining pipe. Install same insulation jacket as that of adjoining pipe insulation.
  2. When flange and union covers are made from sectional pipe insulation, extend insulation from flanges or union at least 2 times the insulation thickness over adjacent pipe insulation on each side of flange or union. Secure flange cover in place with stainless steel or aluminum bands. Select band material compatible with insulation and jacket.
  3. Construct removable valve insulation covers in same manner as for flanges, except divide the two-part section on the vertical center line of valve body.
  4. When covers are made from block insulation, make two halves, each consisting of mitered blocks wired to stainless steel fabric. Secure this wire frame, with its attached insulation, to flanges with tie wire. Extend insulation at least 2 inches over adjacent pipe insulation on each side of valve. Fill space between flange or union cover and pipe insulation with insulating cement. Finish cover assembly with insulating cement applied in two coats. After first coat is dry, apply and trowel second coat to a smooth finish.
  5. Unless a PVC jacket is indicated in field-applied jacket schedules, finish exposed surfaces with a metal jacket.

### 3.6 INSTALLATION OF CELLULAR-GLASS INSULATION

- A. Insulation Installation on Straight Pipes and Tubes:
1. Secure each layer of insulation to pipe with wire or bands, and tighten bands without deforming insulation materials.
  2. Where vapor barriers are indicated, seal longitudinal seams, end joints, and protrusions with vapor-barrier mastic and joint sealant.
  3. For insulation with jackets on above-ambient services, secure laps with outward-clinched staples at 6 inches o.c.
  4. For insulation with jackets on below-ambient services, do not staple longitudinal tabs. Instead, secure tabs with additional adhesive, as recommended by insulation material manufacturer, and seal with vapor-barrier mastic and flashing sealant.

B. Insulation Installation on Pipe Flanges:

1. Install prefabricated pipe insulation to outer diameter of pipe flange.
2. Make width of insulation section same as overall width of flange and bolts, plus twice the thickness of pipe insulation.
3. Fill voids between inner circumference of flange insulation and outer circumference of adjacent straight pipe segments with cut sections of cellular-glass block insulation of same thickness as that of pipe insulation. Where voids are difficult to fill with block insulation, fill the voids with a fibrous insulation material suitable for the specific operating temperature.
4. Install jacket material with manufacturer's recommended adhesive, overlap seams at least 1 inch, and seal joints with flashing sealant.

C. Insulation Installation on Pipe Fittings and Elbows:

1. Install prefabricated sections of same material as that of straight segments of pipe insulation when available. Secure according to manufacturer's written instructions.
2. When preformed sections of insulation are not available, install mitered or routed sections of cellular-glass insulation. Secure insulation materials with wire or bands.

D. Insulation Installation on Valves and Pipe Specialties:

1. Install prefabricated sections of cellular-glass insulation to valve body.
2. Arrange insulation to permit access to packing and to allow valve operation without disturbing insulation.
3. Install insulation to flanges as specified for flange insulation application.

### 3.7 INSTALLATION OF FLEXIBLE ELASTOMERIC INSULATION

A. Seal longitudinal seams and end joints with manufacturer's recommended adhesive to eliminate openings in insulation that allow passage of air to surface being insulated.

B. Insulation Installation on Pipe Flanges:

1. Install pipe insulation to outer diameter of pipe flange.
2. Make width of insulation section same as overall width of flange and bolts, plus twice the thickness of pipe insulation.
3. Fill voids between inner circumference of flange insulation and outer circumference of adjacent straight pipe segments with cut sections of sheet insulation of same thickness as that of pipe insulation.
4. Secure insulation to flanges and seal seams with manufacturer's recommended adhesive to eliminate openings in insulation that allow passage of air to surface being insulated.

C. Insulation Installation on Pipe Fittings and Elbows:



1. Install sections of pipe insulation and miter if required in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions.
2. Secure insulation materials and seal seams with manufacturer's recommended adhesive to eliminate openings in insulation that allow passage of air to surface being insulated.

D. Insulation Installation on Valves and Pipe Specialties:

1. Install prefabricated valve covers manufactured of same material as that of pipe insulation when available.
2. When prefabricated valve covers are not available, install cut sections of pipe and sheet insulation to valve body. Arrange insulation to permit access to packing and to allow valve operation without disturbing insulation.
3. Install insulation to flanges as specified for flange insulation application.
4. Secure insulation to valves and specialties, and seal seams with manufacturer's recommended adhesive to eliminate openings in insulation that allow passage of air to surface being insulated.

### 3.8 INSTALLATION OF GLASS-FIBER AND MINERAL WOOL INSULATION

A. Insulation Installation on Straight Pipes and Tubes:

1. Secure each layer of preformed pipe insulation to pipe with wire or bands, and tighten bands without deforming insulation materials.
2. Where vapor barriers are indicated, seal longitudinal seams, end joints, and protrusions with vapor-barrier mastic and joint sealant.
3. For insulation with jackets on above-ambient surfaces, secure laps with outward-clinched staples at 6 inches o.c.
4. For insulation with jackets on below-ambient surfaces, do not staple longitudinal tabs. Instead, secure tabs with additional adhesive, as recommended by insulation material manufacturer, and seal with vapor-barrier mastic and flashing sealant.

B. Insulation Installation on Pipe Flanges:

1. Install prefabricated pipe insulation to outer diameter of pipe flange.
2. Make width of insulation section same as overall width of flange and bolts, plus twice the thickness of pipe insulation.
3. Fill voids between inner circumference of flange insulation and outer circumference of adjacent straight pipe segments with glass-fiber or mineral-wool blanket insulation.
4. Install jacket material with manufacturer's recommended adhesive, overlap seams at least 1 inch, and seal joints with flashing sealant.

C. Insulation Installation on Pipe Fittings and Elbows:

1. Install prefabricated sections of same material as that of straight segments of pipe insulation when available.

2. When prefabricated insulation elbows and fittings are not available, install mitered sections of pipe insulation, to a thickness equal to adjoining pipe insulation. Secure insulation materials with wire or bands.

D. Insulation Installation on Valves and Pipe Specialties:

1. Install prefabricated sections of same material as that of straight segments of pipe insulation when available.
2. When prefabricated sections are not available, install fabricated sections of pipe insulation to valve body.
3. Arrange insulation to permit access to packing and to allow valve operation without disturbing insulation.
4. Install insulation to flanges as specified for flange insulation application.

### 3.9 INSTALLATION OF PHENOLIC INSULATION

A. General Installation Requirements:

1. Secure single-layer insulation with stainless steel bands at 12-inch intervals, and tighten bands without deforming insulation materials.
2. Install two-layer insulation with joints tightly butted and staggered at least 3 inches. Secure inner layer with 0.062-inch wire spaced at 12-inch intervals. Secure outer layer with stainless steel bands at 12-inch intervals.

B. Insulation Installation on Straight Pipes and Tubes:

1. Secure each layer of insulation to pipe with wire or bands, and tighten bands without deforming insulation materials.
2. Where vapor barriers are indicated, seal longitudinal seams, end joints, and protrusions with vapor-barrier mastic and joint sealant.
3. For insulation with jackets on above-ambient services, secure laps with outward-clinched staples at 6 inches o.c.
4. For insulation with jackets with vapor retarders on below-ambient services, do not staple longitudinal tabs. Instead, secure tabs with additional adhesive, as recommended by insulation material manufacturer, and seal with vapor-barrier mastic and flashing sealant.

C. Insulation Installation on Pipe Flanges:

1. Install prefabricated pipe insulation to outer diameter of pipe flange.
2. Make width of insulation section same as overall width of flange and bolts, plus twice the thickness of pipe insulation.
3. Fill voids between inner circumference of flange insulation and outer circumference of adjacent straight pipe segments with cut sections of block insulation of same material and thickness as that of pipe insulation. Where voids are difficult to fill with block insulation, fill the voids with a fibrous insulation material suitable for the specific operating temperature.

D. Insulation Installation on Pipe Fittings and Elbows:

1. Install preformed insulation sections of same material as that of straight segments of pipe insulation. Secure according to manufacturer's written instructions.

E. Insulation Installation on Valves and Pipe Specialties:

1. Install preformed insulation sections of same material as that of straight segments of pipe insulation. Secure according to manufacturer's written instructions.
2. Arrange insulation to permit access to packing and to allow valve operation without disturbing insulation.
3. Install insulation to flanges as specified for flange insulation application.

3.10 INSTALLATION OF POLYOLEFIN INSULATION

A. Insulation Installation on Straight Pipes and Tubes:

1. Seal split-tube longitudinal seams and end joints with manufacturer's recommended adhesive[, or via self-seal mechanism to eliminate openings in insulation that allow passage of air to surface being insulated.

B. Insulation Installation on Pipe Flanges:

1. Install pipe insulation to outer diameter of pipe flange.
2. Make width of insulation section same as overall width of flange and bolts, plus twice the thickness of pipe insulation.
3. Fill voids between inner circumference of flange insulation and outer circumference of adjacent straight pipe segments with cut sections of polyolefin sheet insulation of same thickness as that of pipe insulation.
4. Secure insulation to flanges and seal seams with manufacturer's recommended adhesive to eliminate openings in insulation that allow passage of air to surface being insulated.

C. Insulation Installation on Pipe Fittings and Elbows:

1. Install mitered sections of polyolefin pipe insulation.
2. Secure insulation materials and seal seams with manufacturer's recommended adhesive to eliminate openings in insulation that allow passage of air to surface being insulated.

D. Insulation Installation on Valves and Pipe Specialties:

1. Install cut sections of polyolefin pipe and sheet insulation to valve body.
2. Arrange insulation to permit access to packing and to allow valve operation without disturbing insulation.
3. Install insulation to flanges as specified for flange insulation application.
4. Secure insulation to valves and specialties, and seal seams with manufacturer's recommended adhesive to eliminate openings in insulation that allow passage of air to surface being insulated.

### 3.11 INSTALLATION OF FIELD-APPLIED JACKETS

- A. Where glass-cloth jackets are indicated, install directly over bare insulation or insulation with factory-applied jackets.
  - 1. Draw jacket smooth and tight to surface with 2-inch overlap at seams and joints.
  - 2. Embed glass cloth between two 0.062-inch-thick coats of lagging adhesive.
  - 3. Completely encapsulate insulation with coating, leaving no exposed insulation.
- B. Where FSK jackets are indicated, install as follows:
  - 1. Draw jacket material smooth and tight.
  - 2. Install lap or joint strips with same material as jacket.
  - 3. Secure jacket to insulation with manufacturer's recommended adhesive.
  - 4. Install jacket with 1-1/2-inch laps at longitudinal seams and 3-inch-wide joint strips at end joints.
  - 5. Seal openings, punctures, and breaks in vapor-retarder jackets and exposed insulation with vapor-barrier mastic.
- C. Where PVC jackets are indicated, install with 1-inch overlap at longitudinal seams and end joints. Seal with manufacturer's recommended adhesive.
  - 1. Apply two continuous beads of adhesive to seams and joints, one bead under lap and the finish bead along seam and joint edge.
- D. Where metal jackets are indicated, install with 2-inch overlap at longitudinal seams and end joints. Overlap longitudinal seams arranged to shed water. Seal end joints with weatherproof sealant recommended by insulation manufacturer. Secure jacket with stainless steel bands 12 inches o.c. and at end joints.

### 3.12 FINISHES

- A. Insulation with ASJ, Glass-Cloth, or Other Paintable Jacket Material: Paint jacket with paint system identified below and as specified in Section 099113 "Exterior Painting" and Section 099123 "Interior Painting."
  - 1. Flat Acrylic Finish: Two finish coats over a primer that is compatible with jacket material and finish coat paint. Add fungicidal agent to render fabric mildew proof.
    - a. Finish Coat Material: Interior, flat, latex-emulsion size.
- B. Flexible Elastomeric Thermal Insulation: After adhesive has fully cured, apply two coats of insulation manufacturer's recommended protective coating.
- C. Color: Final color as selected by Architect. Vary first and second coats to allow visual inspection of the completed Work.
- D. Do not field paint aluminum or stainless steel jackets.

### 3.13 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Owner will engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
- B. Engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
- C. Manufacturer's Field Service: Engage a factory-authorized service representative to test and inspect components, assemblies, and equipment installations, including connections.
- D. Perform tests and inspections with the assistance of a factory-authorized service representative.
- E. Tests and Inspections: Inspect pipe, fittings, strainers, and valves, randomly selected by Architect, by removing field-applied jacket and insulation in layers in reverse order of their installation. Extent of inspection is limited to three locations of straight pipe, three locations of threaded fittings and for each pipe service defined in the "Piping Insulation Schedule, General" Article.
- F. All insulation applications will be considered defective if they do not pass tests and inspections.
- G. Prepare test and inspection reports.

### 3.14 PIPING INSULATION SCHEDULE, GENERAL

- A. Acceptable preformed pipe and tubular insulation materials and thicknesses are identified for each piping system and pipe size range. If more than one material is listed for a piping system, selection from materials listed is Contractor's option.
- B. Items Not Insulated: Unless otherwise indicated, do not install insulation on the following:
  - 1. Drainage piping located in crawl spaces.
  - 2. Underground piping.
  - 3. Chrome-plated pipes and fittings unless there is a potential for personnel injury.

### 3.15 INDOOR PIPING INSULATION SCHEDULE

- A. Domestic Cold Water:
  - 1. NPS 1 and Smaller: Insulation is one of the following:
    - a. Flexible Elastomeric: 1/2 inch thick.
    - b. Glass-Fiber, Preformed Pipe Insulation, Type I: 1/2 inch thick.
  - 2. NPS 1-1/4 and Larger: Insulation is one of the following:
    - a. Cellular Glass: 1-1/2 inches thick.
    - b. Flexible Elastomeric: 1 inch thick.

- c. Glass-Fiber, Preformed Pipe Insulation, Type I: 1 inch thick.
- B. Domestic Hot and Recirculated Hot Water:
  - 1. NPS 1-1/4 and Smaller: Insulation is one of the following:
    - a. Cellular Glass: 1-1/2 inches thick.
    - b. Flexible Elastomeric: 1 inch thick.
    - c. Glass-Fiber, Preformed Pipe Insulation, Type I: 1 inch thick.
  - 2. NPS 1-1/2 and Larger: Insulation is one of the following:
    - a. Cellular Glass: 1-1/2 inches thick.
    - b. Flexible Elastomeric: 1 inch thick.
    - c. Glass-Fiber, Preformed Pipe Insulation, Type I: 1 inch thick.
- C. Exposed Sanitary Drains, Domestic Water, Domestic Hot Water, and Stops for Plumbing Fixtures for People with Disabilities:
  - 1. All Pipe Sizes: Insulation is **one of** the following:
    - a. Flexible Elastomeric: 3/4 inch thick.
    - b. Glass-Fiber, Preformed Pipe Insulation, Type I: 1/2 inch thick.
- D. Floor Drains, Traps, and Sanitary Drain Piping within 10 Feet of Drain Receiving Condensate and Equipment Drain Water below 60 Deg F:
  - 1. All Pipe Sizes: Insulation is one of the following:
    - a. Cellular Glass: 1-1/2 inches thick.
    - b. Flexible Elastomeric: 1 inch thick.
    - c. Glass-Fiber, Preformed Pipe Insulation, Type I 1 inch thick.

### 3.16 INSULATION JACKET

- A. For underground direct-buried piping applications, install underground direct-buried jacket over insulation material.

END OF SECTION 220719

## SECTION 221116 - DOMESTIC WATER PIPING

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Copper tube and fittings.
2. CPVC piping.
3. Piping joining materials.
4. Transition fittings.
5. Dielectric fittings.

B. Product Data:

1. Pipe and tube.
2. Fittings.
3. Joining materials.
4. Transition fittings.

#### 1.2 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Coordination Drawings: Piping layout, or BIM model, drawn to scale, showing the items described in this Section, and coordinated with all building trades.
- B. System purging and disinfecting activities report.
- C. Field quality-control reports.

#### 1.3 FIELD CONDITIONS

- A. Interruption of Existing Water Service: Do not interrupt water service to facilities occupied by Owner or others unless permitted under the following conditions and then only after arranging to provide temporary water service according to requirements indicated:
1. Notify Construction Manager and Owner no fewer than two days in advance of proposed interruption of water service.
  2. Do not interrupt water service without Construction Manager's and Owner's written permission.

#### 1.4 WARRANTY

- A. Polypropylene Piping (PP-R) Manufacturer's Warranty: Manufacturer agrees to repair or replace PP-R pipe and fittings that fail in materials or workmanship within 10 years from date of Substantial Completion.
  - 1. Warranty is to cover labor and material costs of repairing and/or replacing defective materials and repairing any incidental damage caused by failure of the piping system due to defects in materials or manufacturing.
  - 2. Warranty is to be in effect only upon submission by the Contractor to the manufacturer of valid pressure/leak documentation indicating that the system was tested and passed the manufacturer's pressure/leak test.

### PART 2 - PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 PIPING MATERIALS

- A. Potable-water piping and components shall comply with NSF 14, NSF 61, and NSF 372 Include marking "NSF-pw" on piping.

#### 2.2 COPPER TUBE AND FITTINGS

- A. Drawn-Temper Copper Tube: ASTM B88, Type K or ASTM B88, Type L.
- B. Annealed-Temper Copper Tube: ASTM B88, Type K or ASTM B88, Type L
- C. Cast-Copper, Solder-Joint Fittings: ASME B16.18, pressure fittings.
- D. Wrought-Copper, Solder-Joint Fittings: ASME B16.22, pressure fittings.
- E. Bronze Flanges: ASME B16.24, Class 150, with solder-joint ends.
- F. Cast Copper Unions: MSS SP-123, cast-copper-alloy, hexagonal-stock body, with ball-and-socket, metal-to-metal seating surfaces and solder-joint or threaded ends.
- G. Wrought Copper Unions: ASME B16.22.
- H. Copper-Tube, Mechanically Formed Tee Fitting: For forming T-branch on copper water tube.
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. T-DRILL Industries Inc.
  - 2. Description: Tee formed in copper tube in accordance with ASTM F2014.



I. Grooved, Mechanical-Joint, Copper Tube Appurtenances:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Anvil International/Smith-Cooper International; Tailwind Capital, LLC.
  - b. Shurjoint; a part of Aalberts Integrated piping Systems.
  - c. Victaulic Company.
2. Grooved-End, Copper Fittings: ASTM B75 copper tube or ASTM B584 bronze castings.
3. Grooved-End-Tube Couplings: To fit copper-tube dimensions; rigid pattern unless otherwise indicated; gasketed fitting, EPDM-rubber gasket, UL classified per NSF 61 and NSF 372, and rated for minimum 180 deg F, for use with ferrous housing and steel bolts and nuts; 300 psig minimum CWP pressure rating.

J. Copper Tube, Pressure-Seal-Joint Fittings:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Apollo Valves; a part of Aalberts Integrated Piping Systems.
  - b. Conex Banninger - USA.
  - c. Elkhart Products Corporation; a part of Aalberts Integrated Piping Systems.
  - d. Mueller Industries, Inc.
  - e. NIBCO INC.
  - f. Viega LLC.
2. Fittings: Cast-brass, cast-bronze, or wrought-copper with EPDM O-ring seal in each end.
3. Minimum 200-psig working-pressure rating at 250 deg F.

2.3 CPVC PIPING

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
1. Charlotte Pipe and Foundry Company.
  2. IPEX USA LLC.
  3. Spears Manufacturing Company.
- B. CPVC Pipe: ASTM F441/F441M, with wall thickness as indicated in "Piping Applications" Article.
1. CPVC Socket Fittings: ASTM F438 for Schedule 40 and ASTM F439 for Schedule 80.
  2. CPVC Threaded Fittings: ASTM F437, Schedule 80.

- C. CPVC Piping System: ASTM D2846/D2846M, SDR 11, pipe and socket fittings.
- D. CPVC Tubing System: ASTM D2846/D2846M, SDR 11, tube and socket fittings.

## 2.4 PVC PIPE AND FITTINGS

- A. PVC Pipe: ASTM D1785, with wall thickness as indicated in "Piping Applications" Article.
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Charlotte Pipe and Foundry Company.
    - b. IPEX USA LLC.
    - c. Spears Manufacturing Company.
- B. PVC Socket Fittings: ASTM D2466 for Schedule 40 and ASTM D2467 for Schedule 80.
- C. PVC Schedule 80 Threaded Fittings: ASTM D2464.

## 2.5 POLYPROPYLENE (PP-R) PIPE AND FITTINGS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. aquatherm.
  - 2. IPEX USA LLC.
  - 3. Nupi Americas.
  - 4. For Domestic Hot Water Recirculation (DHWR) Systems:
    - a. When copper piping used in conjunction with PP-R in a domestic hot water recirculation system, ensure the operating conditions will not cause degradation or erosion/corrosion of the copper.
    - b. Follow the Copper Development Association guidelines (CDA Publication A4015-14/16: "Copper Tube Handbook") for sizing, temperature and flow velocity in the copper tubing.
    - c. Sustained high levels of copper in DHWR piping can damage components within the system, even PP-R.
    - d. Ensure that the maximum hot water-temperature within any part of the system/loop does not exceed 140 deg F. Some regulations and codes further restrict the temperature at any fixture to a maximum of 120 deg F. Do not exceed the temperature rating of the pipe for the operating pressure.
    - e. Maximum temperature used must not exceed the rating of the pipe for the operating pressure.

- f. Flow rates in a domestic hot water recirculation system should not exceed 1.5 ft./sec anywhere in the system, except in some special cases where velocities up to 3 ft./sec are needed to achieve proper flow temperature.

## 2.6 PIPING JOINING MATERIALS

### A. Pipe-Flange Gasket Materials:

- 1. AWWA C110/A21.10, rubber, flat face, 1/8 inch thick or ASME B16.21, nonmetallic and asbestos free unless otherwise indicated.
- 2. Full-face or ring type unless otherwise indicated.

### B. Metal, Pipe-Flange Bolts and Nuts: ASME B18.2.1, carbon steel unless otherwise indicated.

### C. Solder Filler Metals: ASTM B32, lead-free alloys.

### D. Flux: ASTM B813, water flushable.

### E. Brazing Filler Metals: AWS A5.8M/A5.8, BCuP Series, copper-phosphorus alloys for general-duty brazing unless otherwise indicated.

### F. Solvent Cements for Joining CPVC Piping and Tubing: ASTM F493.

### G. Solvent Cements for Joining PVC Piping: ASTM D2564. Include primer according to ASTM F656.

### H. Plastic, Pipe-Flange Gaskets, Bolts, and Nuts: Type and material recommended by piping system manufacturer unless otherwise indicated.

## 2.7 ENCASEMENT FOR PIPING

### A. Standard: ASTM A674 or AWWA C105/A21.5.

## 2.8 TRANSITION FITTINGS

### A. General Requirements:

- 1. Same size as pipes to be joined.
- 2. Pressure rating at least equal to pipes to be joined.
- 3. End connections compatible with pipes to be joined.

### B. Fitting-Type Transition Couplings: Manufactured piping coupling or specified piping system fitting.

### C. Sleeve-Type Transition Coupling: AWWA C219.

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. Cascade Waterworks Mfg. Co.
- b. Dresser, Inc.
- c. Ford Meter Box Company, Inc. (The).
- d. Jay R. Smith Mfg Co; a division of Morris Group International.
- e. JCM Industries, Inc.
- f. Romac Industries, Inc.
- g. Smith-Blair, a Xylem brand.
- h. Viking Johnson.

D. Plastic-to-Metal Transition Fittings:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. aquatherm.
- b. Charlotte Pipe and Foundry Company.
- c. Harvel Plastics, Inc.
- d. Sioux Chief Manufacturing Company, Inc.
- e. Spears Manufacturing Company.
- f. Uponor.

2. Description:

- a. CPVC or PVC one-piece fitting with manufacturer's Schedule 80 equivalent dimensions.
- b. One end with threaded brass insert and one solvent-cement-socket or threaded end.

E. Plastic-to-Metal Transition Unions:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. aquatherm.
- b. Colonial Engineering, Inc.
- c. NIBCO INC.
- d. Spears Manufacturing Company.

2. Description:

- a. CPVC or PVC four-part union.
- b. Brass or stainless steel threaded end.
- c. Solvent-cement-joint or threaded plastic end.
- d. Rubber O-ring.

- e. Union nut.

## 2.9 DIELECTRIC FITTINGS

- A. General Requirements: Assembly of copper alloy and ferrous materials with separating nonconductive insulating material. Include end connections compatible with pipes to be joined.
- B. Dielectric Unions:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. A.Y. McDonald Mfg. Co.
    - b. Capitol Manufacturing Company.
    - c. Central Plastics Company.
    - d. HART Industrial Unions, LLC.
    - e. Jomar Valve.
    - f. Matco-Norca.
    - g. WATTS.
    - h. Wilkins.
    - i. Zurn Industries, LLC.
  - 2. Standard: ASSE 1079.
  - 3. Pressure Rating: 125 psig minimum at 180 deg **F**.
  - 4. End Connections: Solder-joint copper alloy and threaded ferrous.
- C. Dielectric Flanges:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Capitol Manufacturing Company.
    - b. Central Plastics Company.
    - c. Matco-Norca.
    - d. WATTS.
    - e. Wilkins.
    - f. Zurn Industries, LLC.
  - 2. Standard: ASSE 1079.
  - 3. Factory-fabricated, bolted, companion-flange assembly.
  - 4. Pressure Rating: 125 psig minimum at 180 deg **F** .
  - 5. End Connections: Solder-joint copper alloy and threaded ferrous; threaded solder-joint copper alloy and threaded ferrous.
- D. Dielectric-Flange Insulating Kits:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Advance Products & Systems, LLC.
  - b. Calpico, Inc.
  - c. Central Plastics Company.
  - d. GPT; a division of EnPRO Industries.
2. Nonconducting materials for field assembly of companion flanges.
3. Pressure Rating: 150 psig.
4. Gasket: Neoprene or phenolic.
5. Bolt Sleeves: Phenolic or polyethylene.
6. Washers: Phenolic with steel backing washers.

E. Dielectric Nipples:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Anvil International/Smith-Cooper International; Tailwind Capital, LLC.
  - b. Elster Perfection; a Honeywell Company.
  - c. Matco-Norca.
  - d. Precision Plumbing Products.
  - e. Sioux Chief Manufacturing Company, Inc.
  - f. Victaulic Company.
2. Standard: IAPMO PS 66.
3. Electroplated steel nipple complying with ASTM F1545.
4. Pressure Rating and Temperature: 300 psig at 225 deg F.
5. End Connections: Male threaded or grooved.
6. Lining: Inert and noncorrosive, propylene.

### PART 3 - EXECUTION

#### 3.1 PIPING APPLICATIONS

- A. Transition and special fittings with pressure ratings at least equal to piping rating may be used in applications below unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Flanges and unions may be used for aboveground piping joints unless otherwise indicated.
- C. Fitting Option: Extruded-tee connections and brazed joints may be used on aboveground copper tubing.
- D. Under-building-slab, domestic water, building-service piping, NPS 3 and smaller, shall be one of the following:

1. Annealed-temper copper tube, ASTM B88, Type K copper pressure-seal fittings; and pressure-sealed joints.
  2. PVC, Schedule 80; socket fittings; and solvent-cemented joints.
- E. Aboveground domestic water piping, NPS 2 and smaller, shall be one of the following:
1. Drawn-temper copper tube, ASTM B88, Type L; cast- or wrought-copper, solder-joint fittings; and brazed joints.
  2. Drawn-temper copper tube, ASTM B88, Type L; copper pressure-seal-joint fittings; and pressure-sealed joints.
  3. CPVC, Schedule 80; socket fittings; and solvent-cemented joints.
  4. CPVC, Schedule 80 pipe; CPVC, Schedule 80 threaded fittings; and threaded joints.
  5. PVC, Schedule 80; socket fittings; and solvent-cemented joints.

### 3.2 EARTHWORK

- A. Comply with requirements in Section 312000 "Earth Moving" for excavating, trenching, and backfilling.

### 3.3 INSTALLATION OF PIPING

- A. Drawing plans, schematics, and diagrams indicate general location and arrangement of domestic water piping. Indicated locations and arrangements are used to size pipe and calculate friction loss, expansion, and other design considerations. Install piping as indicated unless deviations to layout are approved on coordination drawings.
- B. Install copper tubing under building slab according to CDA's "Copper Tube Handbook."
- C. Install ductile-iron piping under building slab with restrained joints according to AWWA C600 and AWWA M41.
- D. Install underground copper tube in PE encasement according to ASTM A674 or AWWA C105/A21.5.
- E. Install water-pressure-reducing valves downstream from shutoff valves. Comply with requirements for pressure-reducing valves in Section 221119 "Domestic Water Piping Specialties."
- F. Install domestic water piping level without pitch and plumb.
- G. Rough-in domestic water piping for water-meter installation according to utility company's requirements.
- H. Install seismic restraints on piping. Comply with requirements for seismic-restraint devices in Section 220548 "Vibration and Seismic Controls for Plumbing Piping and Equipment."

- I. Install piping concealed from view and protected from physical contact by building occupants unless otherwise indicated and except in equipment rooms and service areas.
- J. Install piping indicated to be exposed and piping in equipment rooms and service areas at right angles or parallel to building walls. Diagonal runs are prohibited unless specifically indicated otherwise.
- K. Install piping above accessible ceilings to allow sufficient space for ceiling panel removal, and coordinate with other services occupying that space.
- L. Install piping to permit valve servicing.
- M. Install nipples, unions, special fittings, and valves with pressure ratings the same as or higher than the system pressure rating used in applications below unless otherwise indicated.
- N. Install piping free of sags and bends.
- O. Install fittings for changes in direction and branch connections.
- P. Install PEX tubing with loop at each change of direction of more than 90 degrees.
- Q. Install unions in copper tubing at final connection to each piece of equipment, machine, and specialty.
- R. Install pressure gauges on suction and discharge piping for each plumbing pump and packaged booster pump. Comply with requirements for pressure gauges in Section 220519 "Meters and Gages for Plumbing Piping."
- S. Install thermostats in hot-water circulation piping. Comply with requirements for thermostats in Section 221123 "Domestic Water Pumps."
- T. Install thermometers on **inlet and** outlet piping from each water heater. Comply with requirements for thermometers in Section 220519 "Meters and Gages for Plumbing Piping."
- U. Install sleeves for piping penetrations of walls, ceilings, and floors. Comply with requirements for sleeves specified in Section 220517 "Sleeves and Sleeve Seals for Plumbing Piping."
- V. Install sleeve seals for piping penetrations of concrete walls and slabs. Comply with requirements for sleeve seals specified in Section 220517 "Sleeves and Sleeve Seals for Plumbing Piping."
- W. Install escutcheons for piping penetrations of walls, ceilings, and floors. Comply with requirements for escutcheons specified in Section 220518 "Escutcheons for Plumbing Piping."



### 3.4 JOINT CONSTRUCTION

- A. Ream ends of pipes and tubes and remove burrs. Bevel plain ends of steel pipe.
- B. Remove scale, slag, dirt, and debris from inside and outside of pipes, tubes, and fittings before assembly.
- C. Threaded Joints: Thread pipe with tapered pipe threads according to ASME B1.20.1. Cut threads full and clean using sharp dies. Ream threaded pipe ends to remove burrs and restore full ID. Join pipe fittings and valves as follows:
  - 1. Apply appropriate tape or thread compound to external pipe threads.
  - 2. Damaged Threads: Do not use pipe or pipe fittings with threads that are corroded or damaged.
- D. Brazed Joints for Copper Tubing: Comply with CDA's "Copper Tube Handbook," "Brazed Joints" chapter.
- E. Soldered Joints for Copper Tubing: Apply ASTM B813, water-flushable flux to end of tube. Join copper tube and fittings according to ASTM B828 or CDA's "Copper Tube Handbook."
- F. Pressure-Sealed Joints for Copper Tubing: Join copper tube and pressure-seal fittings with tools and procedure recommended by pressure-seal-fitting manufacturer. Leave insertion marks on pipe after assembly.
- G. Push-on Joints for Copper Tubing: Clean end of tube. Measure insertion depth with manufacturer's depth gage. Join copper tube and push-on-joint fittings by inserting tube to measured depth.
- H. Extruded-Tee Connections: Form tee in copper tube according to ASTM F2014. Use tool designed for copper tube; drill pilot hole, form collar for outlet, dimple tube to form seating stop, and braze branch tube into collar.
- I. Joint Construction for Grooved-End Copper Tubing: Make joints according to AWWA C606. Roll groove ends of tubes. Lubricate and install gasket over ends of tubes or tube and fitting. Install coupling housing sections over gasket with keys seated in tubing grooves. Install and tighten housing bolts.
- J. Flanged Joints: Select appropriate asbestos-free, nonmetallic gasket material in size, type, and thickness suitable for domestic water service. Join flanges with gasket and bolts according to ASME B31.9.
- K. Joint Construction for Solvent-Cemented Plastic Piping: Clean and dry joining surfaces. Join pipe and fittings according to the following:
  - 1. Comply with ASTM F402 for safe-handling practice of cleaners, primers, and solvent cements. Apply primer.
  - 2. CPVC Piping: Join according to ASTM D2846/D2846M Appendix.
  - 3. PVC Piping: Join according to ASTM D2855.

- L. Joints for Dissimilar-Material Piping: Make joints using adapters compatible with materials of both piping systems.

### 3.5 INSTALLATION OF TRANSITION FITTINGS

- A. Install transition couplings at joints of dissimilar piping.
- B. Transition Fittings in Underground Domestic Water Piping:
  - 1. Fittings for NPS 1-1/2 and Smaller: Fitting-type coupling.
  - 2. Fittings for NPS 2 and Larger: Sleeve-type coupling.
- C. Transition Fittings in Aboveground Domestic Water Piping NPS 2 and Smaller: Plastic-to-metal transition fittings or unions.

### 3.6 INSTALLATION OF DIELECTRIC FITTINGS

- A. Install dielectric fittings in piping at connections of dissimilar metal piping and tubing.
- B. Dielectric Fittings for NPS 2 and Smaller: Use dielectric couplings or nipples and unions.

### 3.7 INSTALLATION OF HANGERS AND SUPPORTS

- A. Comply with requirements for seismic-restraint devices specified in Section 220548 "Vibration and Seismic Controls for Plumbing Piping and Equipment."
- B. Comply with requirements for hangers, supports, and anchor devices in Section 220529 "Hangers and Supports for Plumbing Piping and Equipment."
- C. Install hangers for copper piping, with maximum horizontal spacing and minimum rod diameters, to comply with MSS SP-58, locally enforced codes, and authorities having jurisdiction requirements, whichever are most stringent.
- D. Install vinyl-coated hangers for CPVC and PVC piping, with maximum horizontal spacing and minimum rod diameters, to comply with manufacturer's written instructions, locally enforced codes, and authorities having jurisdiction requirements, whichever are most stringent.
- E. Support horizontal piping within 12 inches of each fitting.
- F. Support vertical runs of piping to comply with MSS SP-58, locally enforced codes, and authorities having jurisdiction requirements, whichever are most stringent.
- G. Support vertical runs of CPVC and PVC piping to comply with manufacturer's written instructions, locally enforced codes, and authorities having jurisdiction requirements, whichever are most stringent.

- H. Support vertical runs of PEX tubing to comply with manufacturer's written instructions, locally enforced codes, and authorities having jurisdiction requirements, whichever are most stringent.

### 3.8 CONNECTIONS

- A. Drawings indicate general arrangement of piping, fittings, and specialties.
- B. When installing piping adjacent to equipment and machines, allow space for service and maintenance.
- C. Connect domestic water piping to exterior water-service piping. Use transition fitting to join dissimilar piping materials.
- D. Connect domestic water piping to water-service piping with shutoff valve; extend and connect to the following:
  - 1. Domestic Water Booster Pumps: Cold-water suction and discharge piping.
  - 2. Water Heaters: Cold-water inlet and hot-water outlet piping in sizes indicated, but not smaller than sizes of water heater connections.
  - 3. Plumbing Fixtures: Cold- and hot-water-supply piping in sizes indicated, but not smaller than that required by plumbing code.
  - 4. Equipment: Cold- and hot-water-supply piping as indicated, but not smaller than equipment connections. Provide shutoff valve and union for each connection. Use flanges instead of unions for NPS 2-1/2 and larger.

### 3.9 IDENTIFICATION

- A. Identify system components. Comply with requirements for identification materials and installation in Section 220553 "Identification for Plumbing Piping and Equipment."

### 3.10 ADJUSTING

- A. Perform the following adjustments before operation:
  - 1. Close drain valves, hydrants, and hose bibbs.
  - 2. Open shutoff valves to fully open position.
  - 3. Open throttling valves to proper setting.
  - 4. Adjust balancing valves in hot-water-circulation return piping to provide adequate flow.
    - a. Manually adjust ball-type balancing valves in hot-water-circulation return piping to provide hot-water flow in each branch.
    - b. Adjust calibrated balancing valves to flows indicated.
  - 5. Remove plugs used during testing of piping and for temporary sealing of piping during installation.
  - 6. Remove and clean strainer screens. Close drain valves and replace drain plugs.

7. Remove filter cartridges from housings and verify that cartridges are as specified for application where used and are clean and ready for use.
8. Check plumbing specialties and verify proper settings, adjustments, and operation.

### 3.11 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

#### A. Perform the following tests and inspections:

##### 1. Piping Inspections:

- a. Do not enclose, cover, or put piping into operation until it has been inspected and approved by authorities having jurisdiction.
- b. During installation, notify authorities having jurisdiction at least one day before inspection must be made. Perform tests specified below in presence of authorities having jurisdiction:
  - 1) Roughing-in Inspection: Arrange for inspection of piping before concealing or closing in after roughing in and before setting fixtures.
  - 2) Final Inspection: Arrange for authorities having jurisdiction to observe tests specified in "Piping Tests" Subparagraph below and to ensure compliance with requirements.
- c. Reinspection: If authorities having jurisdiction find that piping will not pass tests or inspections, make required corrections and arrange for reinspection.
- d. Reports: Prepare inspection reports and have them signed by authorities having jurisdiction.

##### 2. Piping Tests:

- a. Fill domestic water piping. Check components to determine that they are not air bound and that piping is full of water.
- b. Test for leaks and defects in new piping and parts of existing piping that have been altered, extended, or repaired. If testing is performed in segments, submit a separate report for each test, complete with diagram of portion of piping tested.
- c. Leave new, altered, extended, or replaced domestic water piping uncovered and unconcealed until it has been tested and approved. Expose work that was covered or concealed before it was tested.
- d. Cap and subject piping to static water pressure of 50 psig above operating pressure, without exceeding pressure rating of piping system materials. Isolate test source and allow it to stand for four hours. Leaks and loss in test pressure constitute defects that must be repaired.
- e. Hydrostatic testing and documentation of test results for polypropylene piping to be in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and submitted to the manufacturer upon successful completion per warranty requirements.

- f. Repair leaks and defects with new materials, and retest piping or portion thereof until satisfactory results are obtained.
  - g. Prepare reports for tests and for corrective action required.
- B. Domestic water piping will be considered defective if it does not pass tests and inspections.
- C. Prepare test and inspection reports.

### 3.12 CLEANING

- A. Clean and disinfect potable domestic water piping as follows:
  - 1. Purge new piping and parts of existing piping that have been altered, extended, or repaired before using.
  - 2. Use purging and disinfecting procedures prescribed by authorities having jurisdiction; if methods are not prescribed, use procedures described in either AWWA C651 or AWWA C652 or follow procedures described below:
    - a. Flush piping system with clean, potable water until dirty water does not appear at outlets.
    - b. Fill and isolate system according to either of the following:
      - 1) Fill system or part thereof with water/chlorine solution with at least 50 ppm of chlorine. Isolate with valves and allow to stand for 24 hours.
      - 2) Fill system or part thereof with water/chlorine solution with at least 200 ppm of chlorine. Isolate and allow to stand for three hours.
    - c. Flush system with clean, potable water until no chlorine is in water coming from system after the standing time.
    - d. Repeat procedures if biological examination shows contamination.
    - e. Submit water samples in sterile bottles to authorities having jurisdiction.
- B. Prepare and submit reports of purging and disinfecting activities. Include copies of water-sample approvals from authorities having jurisdiction.
- C. Clean interior of domestic water piping system. Remove dirt and debris as work progresses.

END OF SECTION 221116

## SECTION 221123.21 - INLINE, DOMESTIC-WATER PUMPS

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
  - 1. In-line, sealless centrifugal pumps.

#### 1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product. Include construction materials, rated capacities, certified performance curves with operating points plotted on curves, operating characteristics, electrical characteristics, and furnished specialties and accessories.

#### 1.4 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Coordination Drawings: Detail pumps and adjacent equipment. Show support locations, type of support, weight on each support, required clearances, and other details, drawn to scale, on which the following items are shown and coordinated with each other, using input from installers of the items involved:
  - 1. Structural members to which pumps will be attached.
  - 2. Size and location of initial access modules for acoustical tile.
- B. Seismic Qualification Data: Certificates, for inline, domestic-water pumps, accessories, and components, from manufacturer.
  - 1. Basis for Certification: Indicate whether withstand certification is based on actual test of assembled components or on calculation.
  - 2. Dimensioned Outline Drawings of Equipment Unit: Identify center of gravity and locate and describe mounting and anchorage provisions.
  - 3. Detailed description of equipment anchorage devices on which the certification is based and their installation requirements.
- C. Field quality-control reports.

## 1.5 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Operation and Maintenance Data: For inline, domestic-water pumps to include in operation and maintenance manuals.

## 1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Retain shipping flange protective covers and protective coatings during storage.
- B. Protect bearings and couplings against damage.
- C. Comply with pump manufacturer's written instructions for handling.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, by a qualified testing agency, and marked for intended location and application.
- B. UL Compliance: UL 778 for motor-operated water pumps.
- C. Drinking Water System Components - Health Effects and Drinking Water System Components - Lead Content Compliance: NSF 61 and NSF 372.
- D. Seismic Performance: Inline, domestic-water pumps shall withstand the effects of earthquake motions determined according to ASCE/SEI 7.
  - 1. The term "withstand" means "the unit will remain in place without separation of any parts when subjected to the seismic forces specified and the unit will be fully operational after the seismic event."
  - 2. Component Importance Factor: **[1.5] [1.0]**.

### 2.2 IN-LINE, SEALLESS CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS

- A. Description: Factory-assembled and -tested, in-line, close-coupled, canned-motor, sealless, overhung-impeller centrifugal pumps.
- B. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. Flo Fab Inc.
  - 2. Grundfos Pumps Corp.
  - 3. Taco Comfort Solutions.
  - 4. WILO USA LLC - WILO Canada Inc.

C. Pump Construction:

1. Pump and Motor Assembly: Hermetically sealed, replaceable-cartridge type with motor and impeller on common shaft and designed for installation with pump and motor shaft horizontal.
2. Minimum Working Pressure: 125 psig.
3. Maximum Continuous Operating Temperature: 220 deg F .
4. Casing:Stainless steel, with threaded or companion-flange connections.
5. Impeller: Plastic or stainless steel.

2.3 MOTORS

A. Comply with NEMA designation, temperature rating, service factor, enclosure type, and efficiency requirements for motors specified in Section 220513 "Common Motor Requirements for Plumbing Equipment."

1. Motor Sizes: Minimum size as indicated. If not indicated, large enough so driven load will not require motor to operate in service factor range above 1.0.

2.4 CONTROLS

A. Thermostats: Electric; adjustable for control of hot-water circulation pump.

1. Type: Water-immersion temperature sensor, for installation in piping.
2. Range: 65 to 200 deg F.
3. Enclosure: NEMA 250, Type 4X .
4. Operation of Pump: On or off.
5. Transformer: Provide if required.

B. Timers: Electric, for control of hot-water circulation pump.

1. Type: Programmable, seven-day clock with manual override on-off switch.
2. Enclosure: NEMA 250, Type 1 , suitable for wall mounting.
3. Operation of Pump: On or off.
4. Transformer: Provide if required.
5. Programmable Sequence of Operation: Up to two on-off cycles each day for seven days

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

A. Examine roughing-in for domestic-water-piping system to verify actual locations of piping connections before pump installation.



### 3.2 PUMP INSTALLATION

- A. Comply with HI 1.4.
- B. Mount pumps in orientation complying with manufacturer's written instructions.
- C. Pump Mounting:
  - 1. Install vertically mounted, in-line, close-coupled centrifugal pumps with cast-iron base mounted on concrete base using vibration isolation type
- D. Install continuous-thread hanger rods and vibration isolation of size required to support pump weight.
  - 1. Comply with requirements for vibration isolation Fabricate brackets or supports as required.
  - 2. Comply with requirements for hangers and supports specified in Section 220529 "Hangers and Supports for Plumbing Piping and Equipment."
- E. Install pressure switches in water-supply piping.
- F. Install thermostats in hot-water return piping.

### 3.3 PIPING CONNECTIONS

- A. Comply with requirements for piping specified in Section 221116 "Domestic Water Piping." Drawings indicate general arrangement of piping, fittings, and specialties.
- B. Where installing piping adjacent to inline, domestic-water pumps, allow space for service and maintenance.
- C. Connect domestic-water piping to pumps. Install suction and discharge piping equal to or greater than size of pump nozzles.
  - 1. Install flexible connectors adjacent to pumps in suction and discharge piping of the following pumps:
    - a. Horizontally mounted, in-line, separately coupled centrifugal pumps.
    - b. Horizontally mounted, in-line, close-coupled centrifugal pumps.
    - c. Vertically mounted, in-line, close-coupled centrifugal pumps.
    - d. Comply with requirements for flexible connectors specified in Section 221116 "Domestic Water Piping."
- D. Install shutoff valve and strainer on suction side of each pump, and check, shutoff, and throttling valves on discharge side of each pump. Install valves same size as connected piping. Comply with requirements for strainers specified in Section 221119 "Domestic Water Piping Specialties." Comply with requirements for valves specified in the following:
  - 1. Section 220523.12 "Ball Valves for Plumbing Piping."

2. Install pressure gauge and snubber at suction of each pump and pressure gauge and snubber at discharge of each pump. Install at integral pressure-gauge tapings where provided or install pressure-gauge connectors in suction and discharge piping around pumps. Comply with requirements for pressure gauges and snubbers specified in Section 220519 "Meters and Gages for Plumbing Piping."

### 3.4 CONTROL CONNECTIONS

- A. Install control and electrical power wiring to field-mounted control devices.
- B. Connect control wiring between temperature controllers and devices.
- C. Interlock pump between water heater and hot-water storage tank with water heater burner and time-delay relay.

### 3.5 IDENTIFICATION

- A. Identify system components. Comply with requirements for identification specified in Section 220553 "Identification for Plumbing Piping and Equipment" for identification of pumps.

### 3.6 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Owner will engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
- B. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
- C. Manufacturer's Field Service: Engage a factory-authorized service representative to test and inspect components, assemblies, and equipment installations, including connections.
- D. Perform tests and inspections with the assistance of a factory-authorized service representative.
- E. Tests and Inspections:
  1. Leak Test: After installation, charge system and test for leaks. Repair leaks and retest until no leaks exist.
  2. Operational Test: After electrical circuitry has been energized, start units to confirm proper motor rotation and unit operation.
  3. Test and adjust controls and safeties. Replace damaged and malfunctioning controls and equipment.
- F. Inline, domestic-water pump will be considered defective if it does not pass tests and inspections.

- G. Prepare test and inspection reports.

### 3.7 STARTUP SERVICE

- A. Engage a factory-authorized service representative to perform startup service.
  - 1. Complete installation and startup checks according to manufacturer's written instructions.
  - 2. Check piping connections for tightness.
  - 3. Clean strainers on suction piping.
  - 4. Set pressure switches, thermostats, timers, and time-delay relays for automatic starting and stopping operation of pumps.
  - 5. Perform the following startup checks for each pump before starting:
    - a. Verify bearing lubrication.
    - b. Verify that pump is free to rotate by hand and that pump for handling hot liquid is free to rotate with pump hot and cold. If pump is bound or drags, do not operate until cause of trouble is determined and corrected.
    - c. Verify that pump is rotating in the correct direction.
  - 6. Prime pump by opening suction valves and closing drains, and prepare pump for operation.
  - 7. Start motor.
  - 8. Open discharge valve slowly.
  - 9. Adjust temperature settings on thermostats.
  - 10. Adjust timer settings.

### 3.8 ADJUSTING

- A. Adjust inline, domestic-water pumps to function smoothly, and lubricate as recommended by manufacturer.
- B. Adjust initial temperature set points.
- C. Set field-adjustable switches and circuit-breaker trip ranges as indicated.

END OF SECTION 221123.21

## SECTION 221316 - SANITARY WASTE AND VENT PIPING

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Hub-and-spigot, cast-iron soil pipe and fittings.
2. Hubless, cast-iron soil pipe and fittings.
3. Galvanized-steel pipe and fittings.
4. Stainless steel drainage pipe and fittings.
5. Ductile-iron pipe and fittings.
6. Copper tube and fittings.
7. ABS pipe and fittings.
8. PVC pipe and fittings.
9. Specialty pipe fittings.
10. Encasement for underground metal piping.

#### 1.2 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.
- B. Shop Drawings: For hubless, single-stack drainage system. Include plans, elevations, sections, and details.

#### 1.3 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Coordination Drawings: Plans and elevations, or Building Information Model (BIM) drawn to scale, showing items described in this Section and coordinated with all building trades.
- B. Seismic Qualification Certificates: For waste and vent piping, accessories, and components, from manufacturer.
1. Basis for Certification: Indicate whether withstand certification is based on actual test of assembled components or on calculation.
  2. Detailed description of piping anchorage devices on which the certification is based and their installation requirements.
- C. Field quality-control reports.

#### 1.4 FIELD CONDITIONS

- A. Interruption of Existing Sanitary Waste Service: Do not interrupt service to facilities occupied by Owner or others unless permitted under the following conditions and then only after arranging to provide temporary service in accordance with requirements indicated:
  - 1. Notify Construction Manager and Owner no fewer than two days in advance of proposed interruption of sanitary waste service.
  - 2. Do not proceed with interruption of sanitary waste service without Construction Manager's and Owner's written permission.

#### 1.5 WARRANTY

- A. Listed manufacturers to provide labeling and warranty of their respective products.

### PART 2 - PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Components and installation are capable of withstanding the following minimum working pressure unless otherwise indicated:
  - 1. Soil, Waste, and Vent Piping: 10 ft. head of water.
  - 2. Waste, Force-Main Piping 100 psig.
- B. Seismic Performance: Soil, waste, and vent piping and support and installation to withstand the effects of earthquake motions determined in accordance with ASCE/SEI 7. See Section 220548 "Vibration and Seismic Controls for Plumbing Piping and Equipment":
  - 1. The term "withstand" means "the unit will remain in place without separation of any parts from the device when subjected to the seismic forces specified and the unit will be fully operational after the seismic event."
  - 2. Component Importance Factor: 1.5.

#### 2.2 PIPING MATERIALS

- A. Piping materials to bear label, stamp, or other markings of specified testing agency.
- B. Comply with requirements in "Piping Schedule" Article for applications of pipe, tube, fitting materials, and joining methods for specific services, service locations, and pipe sizes.

## 2.3 HUB-AND-SPIGOT, CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE AND FITTINGS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. AB & I Foundry; a part of the McWane family of companies.
  - 2. Charlotte Pipe and Foundry Company.
  - 3. Tyler Pipe; a part of McWane family of companies.
- B. Pipe and Fittings:
  - 1. Marked with CISPI collective trademark.
  - 2. ASTM A74, service and extra-heavy cast iron.
- C. Gaskets: ASTM C564, rubber.
- D. Caulking Materials: ASTM B29, pure lead and oakum or hemp fiber.

## 2.4 HUBLESS, CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE AND FITTINGS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. AB & I Foundry; a part of the McWane family of companies.
  - 2. Charlotte Pipe and Foundry Company.
  - 3. Tyler Pipe; a part of McWane family of companies.
- B. Pipe and Fittings:
  - 1. Marked with CISPI collective trademark.
  - 2. ASTM A888 or CISPI 301.
- C. Single-Stack Aerator Fittings: ASME B16.45, hubless, cast-iron aerator and deaerator drainage fittings.
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Conine Manufacturing Co., Inc.
    - b. SE Sovent.
- D. CISPI, Hubless-Piping Couplings:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. ANACO-Husky.
  - b. Charlotte Pipe and Foundry Company.
  - c. Dallas Specialty & Mfg. Co.
  - d. Fernco Inc.
  - e. Ideal Tridon Group.
  - f. Josam Company.
  - g. Matco-Norca.
  - h. MIFAB, Inc.
  - i. Mission Rubber Company, LLC; a division of MCP Industries.
  - j. NewAge Casting.
  - k. Tyler Pipe; a subsidiary of McWane Inc.
2. Standards: ASTM C1277 and CISPI 310.
3. Description: Stainless steel corrugated shield with stainless steel bands and tightening devices; and ASTM C564, rubber sleeve with integral, center pipe stop.

E. Heavy-Duty, Hubless-Piping Couplings:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. AB & I Foundry; a part of the McWane family of companies.
  - b. ANACO-Husky.
  - c. Charlotte Pipe and Foundry Company.
  - d. Clamp-All Corp.
  - e. Dallas Specialty & Mfg. Co.
  - f. Ideal Tridon Group.
  - g. MIFAB, Inc.
  - h. Mission Rubber Company, LLC; a division of MCP Industries.
  - i. Tyler Pipe; a subsidiary of McWane Inc.
2. Standards: ASTM C1277 and ASTM C1540. **<Insert standard>**.
3. Description: Stainless steel shield with stainless steel bands and tightening devices; and ASTM C564, rubber sleeve with integral, center pipe stop.

2.5 GALVANIZED-STEEL PIPE AND FITTINGS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  1. U.S. Steel.
  2. Wheatland Tube; Zekelman Industries.
- B. Galvanized-Steel Pipe: ASTM A53/A53M, Type E, standard-weight cast iron. Include square-cut-grooved or threaded ends matching joining method.
- C. Galvanized-Cast-Iron Drainage Fittings: ASME B16.12, threaded.

D. Steel Pipe Pressure Fittings:

1. Galvanized-Steel Pipe Nipples: ASTM A733, made of ASTM A53/A53M or ASTM A106/A106M, Schedule 40, seamless steel pipe. Include ends matching joining method.
2. Malleable-Iron Unions: ASME B16.39, Class 150, hexagonal-stock body with ball-and-socket, metal-to-metal, bronze seating surface; and female threaded ends.
3. Galvanized-Gray-Iron, Threaded Fittings: ASME B16.4, Class 125, standard pattern.

E. Cast-Iron Flanges: ASME B16.1, Class 125.

1. Flange Gasket Materials: ASME B16.21, full-face, flat, nonmetallic, asbestos-free, 1/8-inch maximum thickness unless thickness or specific material is indicated.
2. Flange Bolts and Nuts: ASME B18.2.1, carbon steel unless otherwise indicated.

F. Grooved-Joint, Galvanized-Steel-Pipe Appurtenances:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Anvil International/Smith-Cooper International; Tailwind Capital, LLC.
  - b. Shurjoint; a part of Aalberts Integrated piping Systems.
  - c. Smith-Cooper International.
  - d. Star Pipe Products.
  - e. Victaulic Company.
2. Galvanized, Grooved-End Fittings for Galvanized-Steel Piping: ASTM A536, ductile-iron castings; ASTM A47/A47M, malleable-iron castings; ASTM A234/A234M, forged steel fittings; or ASTM A106/A106M, steel pipes with dimensions matching ASTM A53/A53M, steel pipe, and complying with AWWA C606 for grooved ends.
3. Grooved Mechanical Couplings for Galvanized-Steel Piping: ASTM F1476, Type I. Include ferrous housing sections with continuous curved keys, EPDM-rubber gasket suitable for hot and cold water, and bolts and nuts.

## 2.6 STAINLESS STEEL DRAINAGE PIPE AND FITTINGS

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Anvil International/Smith-Cooper International; Tailwind Capital, LLC.
2. BLÜCHER; A Watts brand.
3. Josam Company.

B. Description: Comply with requirements of ASME A112.3.1 drainage pattern.



- C. Material: Type Type 304 or 316L stainless steel.
- D. Pipe Construction: Seamless.
- E. Internal Sealing Rings: EPDM, marked or color-coded for the application.
- F. Joints: Single or double, socket and spigot ends.

## 2.7 DUCTILE-IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. American Ductile Iron Pipe.
  - 2. McWane Ductile.
  - 3. U.S. Pipe and Foundry Company.
- B. Ductile-Iron, Mechanical-Joint Piping:
  - 1. Ductile-Iron Pipe: AWWA C151/A21.51, with mechanical-joint bell and plain spigot ends unless grooved or flanged ends are indicated.
  - 2. Ductile-Iron Fittings: AWWA C110/A21.10, mechanical-joint, ductile- or gray-iron standard pattern or AWWA C153/A21.53, ductile-iron compact pattern.
  - 3. Glands, Gaskets, and Bolts: AWWA C111/A21.11, ductile- or gray-iron glands, rubber gaskets, and steel bolts.
- C. Ductile-Iron, Push-on-Joint Piping:
  - 1. Ductile-Iron Pipe: AWWA C151/A21.51, with push-on-joint bell and plain spigot ends unless grooved or flanged ends are indicated.
  - 2. Ductile-Iron Fittings: AWWA C110/A21.10, push-on-joint, ductile- or gray-iron standard pattern or AWWA C153/A21.53, ductile-iron compact pattern.
  - 3. Gaskets: AWWA C111/A21.11, rubber.
- D. Ductile-Iron, Grooved-Joint Piping: AWWA C151/A21.51, with round-cut-grooved ends in accordance with AWWA C606.
- E. Ductile-Iron, Grooved-End Pipe Appurtenances:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Anvil International/Smith-Cooper International; Tailwind Capital, LLC.
    - b. Shurjoint; a part of Aalberts Integrated piping Systems.
    - c. Smith-Cooper International.
    - d. Star Pipe Products.
    - e. Victaulic Company.

2. Grooved-End, Ductile-Iron Fittings: ASTM A536, ductile-iron castings, with dimensions matching AWWA C110/A 21.10, ductile-iron pipe or AWWA C153/A 21.53, ductile-iron fittings, and complying with AWWA C606 for grooved ends.
3. Grooved Mechanical Couplings for Ductile-Iron Pipe: ASTM F1476, Type I. Include ferrous housing sections with continuous curved keys, EPDM-rubber center-leg gasket suitable for hot and cold water, and bolts and nuts.

## 2.8 COPPER TUBE AND FITTINGS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  1. Cambridge-Lee Industries, LLC.
  2. Cerro Flow Products, LLC.
  3. Mueller Industries, Inc.
  4. Wieland Copper Products, LLC.
- B. Copper Type DWV Tube: ASTM B306, drainage tube, drawn temper.
- C. Copper Drainage Fittings: ASME B16.23, cast copper or ASME B16.29, wrought copper, solder-joint fittings.
- D. Hard Copper Tube: ASTM B88, Type L and Type M, water tube, drawn temper.
- E. Soft Copper Tube: ASTM B88, Type L, water tube, annealed temper.
- F. Copper Pressure Fittings:
  1. Copper Fittings: ASME B16.18, cast-copper-alloy or ASME B16.22, wrought-copper, solder-joint fittings. Furnish wrought-copper fittings if indicated.
  2. Copper Unions: MSS SP-123, copper-alloy, hexagonal-stock body with ball-and-socket, metal-to-metal seating surfaces, and solder-joint or threaded ends.
- G. Copper Flanges: ASME B16.24, Class 150, cast copper with solder-joint end.
  1. Flange Gasket Materials: ASME B16.21, full-face, flat, nonmetallic, asbestos-free, 1/8-inch maximum thickness unless thickness or specific material is indicated.
  2. Flange Bolts and Nuts: ASME B18.2.1, carbon steel unless otherwise indicated.
- H. Solder: ASTM B32, lead free with ASTM B813, water-flushable flux.

## 2.9 ABS PIPE AND FITTINGS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Charlotte Pipe and Foundry Company.
  2. JM Eagle.
  3. Mueller Industries, Inc.
  4. Royal Building Products.
- B. NSF Marking: Comply with NSF 14 for plastic piping components. Include "NSF-dwv" marking for plastic drain, waste, and vent piping and "NSF-sewer" for plastic sewer piping.
- C. Solid-Wall ABS Pipe: ASTM D2661, Schedule 40.
- D. Cellular-Core ABS Pipe: ASTM F628, Schedule 40.
- E. ABS Socket Fittings: ASTM D2661, made in accordance with ASTM D3311, drain, waste, and vent patterns.
- F. Solvent Cement: ASTM D2235.

## 2.10 PVC PIPE AND FITTINGS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
1. Charlotte Pipe and Foundry Company.
  2. GF Piping Systems.
  3. JM Eagle.
  4. Mueller Industries, Inc.
  5. National Pipe and Plastic, Inc.
  6. North America Pipe Corporation.
  7. Rocky Mountain Colby Pipe Company.
  8. Silver-line Plastics.
- B. Comply with NSF 14 for plastic piping components. Include "NSF-dwv" marking for plastic drain, waste, and vent piping and "NSF-sewer" marking for plastic sewer piping.
- C. Solid-Wall PVC Pipe: ASTM D2665 drain, waste, and vent.
- D. Cellular-Core PVC Pipe: ASTM F891, Schedule 40.
- E. PVC Socket Fittings: ASTM D2665, made in accordance with ASTM D3311, drain, waste, and vent patterns and to fit Schedule 40 pipe.
- F. Adhesive Primer: ASTM F656.
- G. Solvent Cement: ASTM D2564.

## 2.11 SPECIALTY PIPE FITTINGS

### A. Transition Couplings:

1. General Requirements: Fitting or device for joining piping with small differences in ODs or of different materials. Include end connections of same size as and compatible with pipes to be joined.
2. Fitting-Type Transition Couplings: Manufactured piping coupling or specified piping system fitting.
3. Unshielded, Nonpressure Transition Couplings:
  - a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - 1) Dallas Specialty & Mfg. Co.
    - 2) Fernco Inc.
    - 3) Mission Rubber Company, LLC; a division of MCP Industries.
    - 4) Plastic Oddities.
  - b. Standard: ASTM C1173.
  - c. Description: Elastomeric, sleeve-type, reducing or transition pattern. Include shear ring and corrosion-resistant-metal tension band and tightening mechanism on each end.
  - d. End Connections: Same size as and compatible with pipes to be joined.
  - e. Sleeve Materials:
    - 1) For Cast-Iron Soil Pipes: ASTM C564, rubber.
    - 2) For Plastic Pipes: ASTM F477, elastomeric seal or ASTM D5926 PVC.
    - 3) For Dissimilar Pipes: ASTM D5926 PVC or other material compatible with pipe materials being joined.
4. Shielded, Nonpressure Transition Couplings:
  - a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - 1) Cascade Waterworks Mfg. Co.
    - 2) Mission Rubber Company, LLC; a division of MCP Industries.
  - b. Standard: ASTM C1460.
  - c. Description: Elastomeric or rubber sleeve with full-length, corrosion-resistant outer shield and corrosion-resistant-metal tension band and tightening mechanism on each end.
  - d. End Connections: Same size as and compatible with pipes to be joined.
5. Pressure Transition Couplings:

- a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1) Apollo Valves; a part of Aalberts Integrated Piping Systems.
  - 2) Cascade Waterworks Mfg. Co.
  - 3) EBAA Iron, Inc.
  - 4) Ford Meter Box Company, Inc. (The).
  - 5) JCM Industries, Inc.
  - 6) Romac Industries, Inc.
- b. Standard: AWWA C219.
- c. Description: Metal sleeve-type same size as, with pressure rating at least equal to, and ends compatible with, pipes to be joined.
- d. Center-Sleeve Material: Manufacturer's standard or Ductile iron.
- e. Gasket Material: Natural or synthetic rubber.
- f. Metal Component Finish: Corrosion-resistant coating or material.

B. Dielectric Fittings:

- 1. General Requirements: Assembly of copper alloy and ferrous materials with separating nonconductive insulating material. Include end connections compatible with pipes to be joined.
- 2. Dielectric Unions:
  - a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - 1) A.Y. McDonald Mfg. Co.
    - 2) Capitol Manufacturing Company.
    - 3) Central Plastics Company.
    - 4) HART Industrial Unions, LLC.
    - 5) Jomar Valve.
    - 6) Matco-Norca.
    - 7) WATTS.
    - 8) Wilkins.
    - 9) Zurn Industries, LLC.
  - b. Description:
    - 1) Standard: ASSE 1079.
    - 2) Pressure Rating: 125 psig minimum at 180 deg F.
    - 3) End Connections: Solder-joint copper alloy and threaded ferrous.
- 3. Dielectric Flanges:
  - a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

- 1) Capitol Manufacturing Company.
- 2) Central Plastics Company.
- 3) Matco-Norca.
- 4) WATTS.
- 5) Zurn Industries, LLC.

b. Description:

- 1) Standard: ASSE 1079.
- 2) Factory-fabricated, bolted, companion-flange assembly.
- 3) Pressure Rating: 125 psig minimum at 180 deg F.
- 4) End Connections: Solder-joint copper alloy and threaded ferrous; threaded solder-joint copper alloy and threaded ferrous.

4. Dielectric-Flange Insulating Kits:

a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

- 1) Advance Products & Systems, LLC.
- 2) Calpico, Inc.
- 3) Central Plastics Company.
- 4) GPT; a division of EnPRO Industries.

b. Description:

- 1) Nonconducting materials for field assembly of companion flanges.
- 2) Pressure Rating: 150 psig.
- 3) Gasket: Neoprene or phenolic.
- 4) Bolt Sleeves: Phenolic or polyethylene.
- 5) Washers: Phenolic with steel backing washers.

5. Dielectric Nipples:

a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

- 1) Anvil International/Smith-Cooper International; Tailwind Capital, LLC.
- 2) Elster Perfection; a Honeywell Company.
- 3) Matco-Norca.
- 4) Precision Plumbing Products.
- 5) Victaulic Company.

b. Description:

- 1) Standard: IAPMO PS 66.
- 2) Electroplated steel nipple.
- 3) Pressure Rating: 300 psig at 225 deg F.
- 4) End Connections: Male threaded or grooved.

- 5) Lining: Inert and noncorrosive, propylene.

## 2.12 ENCASEMENT FOR UNDERGROUND METAL PIPING

- A. Standard: ASTM A674 or AWWA C105/A 21.5.
- B. Material: Linear low-density polyethylene film of 0.008-inch or high-density, cross-laminated polyethylene film of 0.004-inch minimum thickness.
- C. Form: Sheet or tube.
- D. Color: Black or natural.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 EARTH MOVING

- A. Comply with requirements for excavating, trenching, and backfilling specified per code.

### 3.2 PIPING INSTALLATION

- A. Drawing plans, schematics, and diagrams indicate general location and arrangement of piping systems.
  - 1. Indicated locations and arrangements were used to size pipe and calculate friction loss, expansion, pump sizing, and other design considerations.
  - 2. Install piping as indicated unless deviations to layout are approved on coordination drawings.
- B. Install piping in concealed locations unless otherwise indicated and except in equipment rooms and service areas.
- C. Install piping indicated to be exposed and piping in equipment rooms and service areas at right angles or parallel to building walls. Diagonal runs are prohibited unless specifically indicated otherwise.
- D. Install piping above accessible ceilings to allow sufficient space for ceiling panel removal.
- E. Install piping to permit valve servicing.
- F. Install piping at indicated slopes.
- G. Install piping free of sags and bends.
- H. Install fittings for changes in direction and branch connections.

- I. Install piping to allow application of insulation.
- J. Install seismic restraints on piping. Comply with requirements for seismic-restraint devices specified per code requirements.
- K. Make changes in direction for soil and waste drainage and vent piping using appropriate branches, bends, and long-sweep bends.
  - 1. Sanitary tees and short-sweep 1/4 bends may be used on vertical stacks if change in direction of flow is from horizontal to vertical.
  - 2. Use long-turn, double Y-branch, and 1/8-bend fittings if two fixtures are installed back to back or side by side with common drain pipe.
    - a. Straight tees, elbows, and crosses may be used on vent lines.
  - 3. Do not change direction of flow more than 90 degrees.
  - 4. Use proper size of standard increasers and reducers if pipes of different sizes are connected.
    - a. Reducing size of waste piping in direction of flow is prohibited.
- L. Lay buried building waste piping beginning at low point of each system.
  - 1. Install true to grades and alignment indicated, with unbroken continuity of invert. Place hub ends of piping upstream.
  - 2. Install required gaskets according to manufacturer's written instructions for use of lubricants, cements, and other installation requirements.
  - 3. Maintain swab in piping and pull past each joint as completed.
- M. Install soil and waste and vent piping at the following minimum slopes unless otherwise indicated:
  - 1. Building Sanitary Waste: Two percent downward in direction of flow for piping NPS 3 and smaller; one percent downward in direction of flow for piping NPS 4 and larger.
  - 2. Horizontal Sanitary Waste Piping: Two percent downward in direction of flow.
  - 3. Vent Piping: One percent down toward vertical fixture vent or toward vent stack.
- N. Install cast-iron soil piping in accordance with CISPI's "Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings Handbook," Chapter IV, "Installation of Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings."
  - 1. Install encasement on underground piping in accordance with ASTM A674 or AWWA C105/A 21.5.
- O. Install steel piping in accordance with applicable plumbing code.
- P. Install stainless-steel piping in accordance with ASME A112.3.1 and applicable plumbing code.
- Q. Install aboveground copper tubing in accordance with CDA's "Copper Tube Handbook."



- R. Install aboveground ABS piping in accordance with ASTM D2661.
- S. Install aboveground PVC piping in accordance with ASTM D2665.
- T. Install underground ABS and PVC piping in accordance with ASTM D2321.
- U. Install engineered soil and waste and vent piping systems as follows:
  - 1. Combination Waste and Vent: Comply with standards of authorities having jurisdiction.
  - 2. Hubless, Single-Stack Drainage System: Comply with ASME B16.45 and hubless, single-stack aerator fitting manufacturer's written installation instructions.
  - 3. Reduced-Size Venting: Comply with standards of authorities having jurisdiction.
- V. Install underground, ductile-iron, force-main piping according to AWWA C600.
  - 1. Install buried piping inside building between wall and floor penetrations and connection to sanitary sewer piping outside building with restrained joints.
  - 2. Anchor pipe to wall or floor. Install thrust-block supports at vertical and horizontal offsets.
  - 3. Install encasement on piping in accordance with ASTM A674 or AWWA C105/A 21.5.
- W. Install underground, copper, force-main tubing in accordance with CDA's "Copper Tube Handbook."
  - 1. Install encasement on piping in accordance with ASTM A674 or AWWA C105/A 21.5.
- X. Install force mains at elevations indicated.
- Y. Plumbing Specialties:
  - 1. Install backwater valves in sanitary waster gravity-flow piping.
    - a. Comply with requirements for backwater valves specified in Section 221319 "Sanitary Waste Piping Specialties."
  - 2. Install cleanouts at grade and extend to where building sanitary drains connect to building sanitary sewers in sanitary waste gravity-flow piping.
    - a. Install cleanout fitting with closure plug inside the building in sanitary drainage force-main piping.
    - b. Comply with requirements for cleanouts specified in Section 221319 "Sanitary Waste Piping Specialties."
  - 3. Install drains in sanitary waste gravity-flow piping.
    - a. Comply with requirements for drains specified in Section 221319 "Sanitary Waste Piping Specialties."

- Z. Do not enclose, cover, or put piping into operation until it is inspected and approved by authorities having jurisdiction.
- AA. Install sleeves for piping penetrations of walls, ceilings, and floors.
  - 1. Comply with requirements for sleeves specified in Section 220517 "Sleeves and Sleeve Seals for Plumbing Piping."
- BB. Install sleeve seals for piping penetrations of concrete walls and slabs.
  - 1. Comply with requirements for sleeve seals specified in Section 220517 "Sleeves and Sleeve Seals for Plumbing Piping."
- CC. Install escutcheons for piping penetrations of walls, ceilings, and floors.
  - 1. Comply with requirements for escutcheons specified in Section 220518 "Escutcheons for Plumbing Piping."

### 3.3 JOINT CONSTRUCTION

- A. Hub-and-Spigot, Cast-Iron Soil Piping Gasketed Joints: Join in accordance with CISPI's "Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings Handbook" for compression joints.
- B. Hub-and-Spigot, Cast-Iron Soil Piping Caulked Joints: Join in accordance with CISPI's "Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings Handbook" for lead-and-oakum caulked joints.
- C. Hubless, Cast-Iron Soil Piping Coupled Joints:
  - 1. Join hubless, cast-iron soil piping in accordance with CISPI 310 and CISPI's "Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings Handbook" for hubless-piping coupling joints.
- D. Threaded Joints: Thread pipe with tapered pipe threads in accordance with ASME B1.20.1.
  - 1. Cut threads full and clean using sharp dies.
  - 2. Ream threaded pipe ends to remove burrs and restore full ID. Join pipe fittings and valves as follows:
    - a. Apply appropriate tape or thread compound to external pipe threads unless dry seal threading is specified.
    - b. Damaged Threads: Do not use pipe or pipe fittings with threads that are corroded or damaged.
    - c. Do not use pipe sections that have cracked or open welds.
- E. Join stainless-steel pipe and fittings with gaskets in accordance with ASME A112.3.1.
- F. Join copper tube and fittings with soldered joints in accordance with ASTM B828. Use ASTM B813, water-flushable, lead-free flux and ASTM B32, lead-free-alloy solder.

- G. Grooved Joints: Cut groove ends of pipe in accordance with AWWA C606. Lubricate and install gasket over ends of pipes or pipe and fitting. Install coupling housing sections over gasket, with keys seated in piping grooves. Install and tighten housing bolts.
- H. Flanged Joints: Align bolt holes. Select appropriate gasket material, size, type, and thickness. Install gasket concentrically positioned. Use suitable lubricants on bolt threads. Torque bolts in cross pattern.
- I. Plastic, Nonpressure-Piping, Solvent-Cement Joints: Clean and dry joining surfaces. Join pipe and fittings in accordance with the following:
  - 1. Comply with ASTM F402 for safe-handling practice of cleaners, primers, and solvent cements.
  - 2. ABS Piping: Join in accordance with ASTM D2235 and ASTM D2661 appendixes.
  - 3. PVC Piping: Join in accordance with ASTM D2855 and ASTM D2665 appendixes.

### 3.4 SPECIALTY PIPE FITTING INSTALLATION

- A. Transition Couplings:
  - 1. Install transition couplings at joints of piping with small differences in ODs.
  - 2. In Waste Drainage Piping: Unshielded, nonpressure transition couplings.
  - 3. In Aboveground Force Main Piping: Fitting-type transition couplings.
  - 4. In Underground Force Main Piping:
    - a. NPS 1-1/2 and Smaller: Fitting-type transition couplings.
    - b. NPS 2 and Larger: Pressure transition couplings.
- B. Dielectric Fittings:
  - 1. Install dielectric fittings in piping at connections of dissimilar metal piping and tubing.
  - 2. Dielectric Fittings for NPS 2 pipe size and Smaller: Use dielectric nipples and unions.
- C. General valve installation requirements for general-duty valve installation are specified in the following Sections:
  - 1. Section 220523.12 "Ball Valves for Plumbing Piping."
- D. Shutoff Valves:
  - 1. Install shutoff valve on each sewage pump discharge.
  - 2. Install full-port ball valve for piping NPS 2 and smaller.
  - 3. Install gate valve for piping NPS 2-1/2 and larger.

- E. Check Valves: Install swing check valve, between pump and shutoff valve, on each sewage pump discharge.
- F. Backwater Valves: Install backwater valves in piping subject to backflow.
  - 1. Horizontal Piping: Horizontal backwater valves. Use normally closed type unless otherwise indicated.
  - 2. Floor Drains: Drain outlet backwater valves unless drain has integral backwater valve.
  - 3. Install backwater valves in accessible locations.

### 3.5 INSTALLATION OF HANGERS AND SUPPORTS

- A. Comply with requirements for seismic-restraint devices specified in Section 220548 "Vibration and Seismic Controls for Plumbing Piping and Equipment."
- B. Comply with requirements for pipe hanger and support devices and installation specified in Section 220529 "Hangers and Supports for Plumbing Piping and Equipment".
  - 1. Install carbon-steel pipe hangers for horizontal piping in noncorrosive environments.
  - 2. Install stainless steel pipe hangers for horizontal piping in corrosive environments.
  - 3. Install carbon-steel pipe support clamps for vertical piping in noncorrosive environments.
  - 4. Install stainless steel pipe support clamps for vertical piping in corrosive environments.
  - 5. Vertical Piping: MSS Type 8 or Type 42 clamps.
  - 6. Install individual, straight, horizontal piping runs:
    - a. 100 Ft. and Less: MSS Type 1, adjustable, steel clevis hangers.
    - b. Longer Than 100 Ft.: MSS Type 43, adjustable roller hangers.
    - c. Longer Than 100 Ft. if Indicated: MSS Type 49, spring cushion rolls.
  - 7. Multiple, Straight, Horizontal Piping Runs 100 Ft. or Longer: MSS Type 44 pipe rolls. Support pipe rolls on trapeze.
  - 8. Base of Vertical Piping: MSS Type 52 spring hangers.
- C. Install hangers for cast-iron and copper soil piping, with maximum horizontal spacing and minimum rod diameters, to comply with MSS SP-58, locally enforced codes, and authorities having jurisdiction requirements, whichever are most stringent.
- D. Install hangers for ABS and PVC piping, with maximum horizontal spacing and minimum rod diameters, to comply with manufacturer's written instructions, locally enforced codes, and authorities having jurisdiction requirements, whichever are most stringent.
- E. Support horizontal piping and tubing within 12 inches of each fitting, valve, and coupling.

- F. Support vertical runs of cast-iron and copper soil piping to comply with MSS SP-58, locally enforced codes, and authorities having jurisdiction requirements, whichever are most stringent.
- G. Support vertical runs of ABS and PVC piping to comply with manufacturer's written instructions, locally enforced codes, and authorities having jurisdiction requirements, whichever are most stringent.

### 3.6 CONNECTIONS

- A. Drawings indicate general arrangement of piping, fittings, and specialties.
- B. Connect soil and waste piping to exterior sanitary sewerage piping. Use transition fitting to join dissimilar piping materials.
- C. Connect waste and vent piping to the following:
  - 1. Plumbing Fixtures: Connect waste piping in sizes indicated, but not smaller than required by plumbing code.
  - 2. Plumbing Fixtures and Equipment: Connect atmospheric vent piping in sizes indicated, but not smaller than required by authorities having jurisdiction.
  - 3. Plumbing Specialties: Connect waste and vent piping in sizes indicated, but not smaller than required by plumbing code.
  - 4. Install test tees (wall cleanouts) in conductors near floor and floor cleanouts with cover flush with floor.
  - 5. Install horizontal backwater valves with cleanout cover flush with floor] [in pit with pit cover flush with floor.
  - 6. Comply with requirements for backwater valves, cleanouts and drains specified in Section 221319 "Sanitary Waste Piping Specialties."
  - 7. Equipment: Connect waste piping as indicated.
    - a. Provide shutoff valve if indicated and union for each connection.
    - b. Use flanges instead of unions for connections NPS 2-1/2 and larger.
- D. Connect force-main piping to the following:
  - 1. Sanitary Sewer: To exterior force main.
  - 2. Sewage Pump: To sewage pump discharge.
- E. Where installing piping adjacent to equipment, allow space for service and maintenance of equipment.
- F. Make connections in accordance with the following unless otherwise indicated:
  - 1. Install unions, in piping NPS 2 and smaller, adjacent to each valve and at final connection to each piece of equipment.
  - 2. Install flanges, in piping NPS 2-1/2 and larger, adjacent to flanged valves and at final connection to each piece of equipment.

### 3.7 IDENTIFICATION

- A. Identify exposed sanitary waste and vent piping.
- B. Comply with requirements for identification specified in Section 220553 "Identification for Plumbing Piping and Equipment."

### 3.8 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. During installation, notify authorities having jurisdiction at least 24 hours before inspection must be made. Perform tests specified below in presence of authorities having jurisdiction.
  - 1. Roughing-in Inspection: Arrange for inspection of piping before concealing or closing-in after roughing-in and before setting fixtures.
  - 2. Final Inspection: Arrange for final inspection by authorities having jurisdiction to observe tests specified below and to ensure compliance with requirements.
- B. Reinspection: If authorities having jurisdiction find that piping will not pass test or inspection, make required corrections and arrange for reinspection.
- C. Reports: Prepare inspection reports and have them signed by authorities having jurisdiction.
- D. Test sanitary waste and vent piping in accordance with procedures of authorities having jurisdiction or, in absence of published procedures, as follows:
  - 1. Test for leaks and defects in new piping and parts of existing piping that have been altered, extended, or repaired.
    - a. If testing is performed in segments, submit separate report for each test, complete with diagram of portion of piping tested.
  - 2. Leave uncovered and unconcealed new, altered, extended, or replaced waste and vent piping until it has been tested and approved.
    - a. Expose work that was covered or concealed before it was tested.
  - 3. Roughing-in Plumbing Test Procedure: Test waste and vent piping except outside leaders on completion of roughing-in.
    - a. Close openings in piping system and fill with water to point of overflow, but not less than 10 ft. head of water.
    - b. From 15 minutes before inspection starts to completion of inspection, water level must not drop.
    - c. Inspect joints for leaks.
  - 4. Finished Plumbing Test Procedure: After plumbing fixtures have been set and traps filled with water, test connections and prove they are gastight and watertight.

- a. Plug vent-stack openings on roof and building drains where they leave building. Introduce air into piping system equal to pressure of 1 inch wg.
  - b. Use U-tube or manometer inserted in trap of water closet to measure this pressure.
  - c. Air pressure must remain constant without introducing additional air throughout period of inspection.
  - d. Inspect plumbing fixture connections for gas and water leaks.
5. Repair leaks and defects with new materials and retest piping, or portion thereof, until satisfactory results are obtained.
6. Prepare reports for tests and required corrective action.
- E. Test force-main piping in accordance with procedures of authorities having jurisdiction or, in absence of published procedures, as follows:
  1. Leave uncovered and unconcealed new, altered, extended, or replaced force-main piping until it has been tested and approved.
    - a. Expose work that was covered or concealed before it was tested.
  2. Cap and subject piping to static-water pressure of 50 psig above operating pressure, without exceeding pressure rating of piping system materials.
    - a. Isolate test source and allow to stand for four hours.
    - b. Leaks and loss in test pressure constitute defects that must be repaired.
  3. Repair leaks and defects with new materials and retest piping, or portion thereof, until satisfactory results are obtained.
  4. Prepare reports for tests and required corrective action.

### 3.9 CLEANING AND PROTECTION

- A. Clean interior of piping. Remove dirt and debris as work progresses.
- B. Protect sanitary waste and vent piping during remainder of construction period to avoid clogging with dirt and debris and to prevent damage from traffic and construction work.
- C. Place plugs in ends of uncompleted piping at end of day and when work stops.
- D. Exposed ABS and PVC Piping: Protect plumbing vents exposed to sunlight with two coats of water-based latex paint.
- E. Repair damage to adjacent materials caused by waste and vent piping installation.

### 3.10 PIPING SCHEDULE

- A. Flanges and unions may be used on aboveground pressure piping unless otherwise indicated.

- B. Aboveground, soil and waste piping NPS 4 and smaller are to be any of the following:
1. Service cast-iron soil pipe and fittings; gaskets; and gasketed joints.
  2. Hubless, cast-iron soil pipe and fittings and hubless, single-stack heavy-duty hubless-piping couplings; and coupled joints.
  3. Galvanized-steel pipe, drainage fittings, and threaded joints.
  4. Stainless steel pipe and fittings, sealing rings, and gasketed joints.
  5. Copper Type DWV tube, copper drainage fittings, and soldered joints.
  6. Solid-wall PVC pipe, PVC socket fittings, and solvent-cemented joints.
  7. Dissimilar Pipe-Material Couplings: Shielded, nonpressure transition couplings.
- C. Aboveground, vent piping NPS 4 and smaller is to be any of the following:
1. Service cast iron, cast-iron soil pipe and fittings; gaskets; and gasketed joints.
  2. Hubless, cast-iron soil pipe and fittings; heavy-duty hubless-piping couplings; and coupled joints.
  3. Galvanized-steel pipe, drainage fittings, and threaded joints.
  4. Stainless steel pipe and fittings gaskets, and gasketed joints.
  5. Copper Type DWV tube, copper drainage fittings, and soldered joints.
    - a. Option for Vent Piping, NPS 2-1/2 and NPS 3-1/2: Hard copper tube, Type M; copper pressure fittings; and soldered joints.
  6. Solid-wall PVC pipe, PVC socket fittings, and solvent-cemented joints.
  7. Dissimilar Pipe-Material Couplings: Unshielded, nonpressure transition couplings.
- D. Underground, soil, waste, and vent piping NPS 4 and smaller are to be any of the following:
1. Service cast-iron soil piping; gaskets; and caulked joints.
  2. Hubless, cast-iron soil pipe and fittings; cast-iron hubless-piping couplings; and coupled joints.
  3. Stainless steel pipe and fittings, gaskets, and gasketed joints.
  4. Solid-wall PVC pipe, PVC socket fittings, and solvent-cemented joints.
  5. Dissimilar Pipe-Material Couplings: Unshielded.
- E. Underground, soil and waste piping NPS 5 and larger are to be any of the following:
1. Service cast-iron soil piping; gaskets; and gasketed joints.
  2. Hubless, cast-iron soil pipe and fittings; cast-iron hubless-piping couplings; coupled joints.
  3. Solid-wall PVC pipe, PVC socket fittings, and solvent-cemented joints.
  4. Dissimilar Pipe-Material Couplings: Unshielded, nonpressure transition couplings.

END OF SECTION 221316



## SECTION 221319 - SANITARY WASTE PIPING SPECIALTIES

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
  - 1. Cleanouts.
  - 2. Air-admittance valves.
  - 3. Miscellaneous sanitary drainage piping specialties.
- B. Related Requirements:
  - 1. Section 078413 "Penetration Firestopping" for through-penetration firestop assemblies.

#### 1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. ABS: Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene.
- B. PVC: Polyvinyl chloride.

#### 1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.
- B. Shop Drawings:
  - 1. Show fabrication and installation details for frost-resistant vent terminals.

#### 1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Field quality-control reports.

#### 1.6 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Operation and Maintenance Data: For sanitary waste piping specialties to include in emergency, operation, and maintenance manuals.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 ASSEMBLY DESCRIPTIONS

- A. Sanitary waste piping specialties shall bear label, stamp, or other markings of specified testing agency.
- B. Comply with NSF 14 for plastic sanitary waste piping specialty components.
- C. Drain-Outlet Backwater Valves:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Jay R. Smith Mfg Co; a division of Morris Group International.
    - b. Josam Company.
    - c. WATTS.
    - d. Zurn Industries, LLC.
  - 2. Size: Same as floor drain outlet.
  - 3. Body: Cast iron or bronze; made for vertical installation in bottom outlet of floor drain.
  - 4. Check Valve: Removable ball float.
  - 5. Inlet: Threaded.
  - 6. Outlet: Threaded or spigot.

### 2.2 CLEANOUTS

- A. Cast-Iron Exposed Cleanouts:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Jay R. Smith Mfg Co; a division of Morris Group International.
    - b. Josam Company.
    - c. MIFAB, Inc.
    - d. Tyler Pipe; a subsidiary of McWane Inc.
    - e. WATTS.
    - f. Zurn Industries, LLC.
  - 2. Standard: ASME A112.36.2M.
  - 3. Size: Same as connected drainage piping
  - 4. Body Material: Hub-and-spigot, cast-iron soil pipe T-branch or Hubless, cast-iron soil pipe test tee as required to match connected piping.
  - 5. Closure: Countersunk or Raised-head, cast-iron or plastic plug.
  - 6. Closure Plug Size: Same as or not more than one size smaller than cleanout size.

B. Stainless Steel Exposed Cleanouts:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. BLÜCHER; A Watts brand.
  - b. Josam Company.
2. Standard: ASME A112.3.1.
3. Size: Same as connected drainage piping.
4. Body Material: Stainless steel tee with side cleanout as required to match connected piping.
5. Closure: Stainless steel plug with seal.

C. Stainless Steel Exposed Floor Cleanouts:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. BLÜCHER; A Watts brand.
  - b. Josam Company.
  - c. Kusel Equipment Co.
  - d. Zurn Industries, LLC.
2. Standards: ASME A112.3.1; NSF listed.
3. Size: Same as connected branch.
4. Housing: Type 304 stainless steel.
5. Closure: Plastic plug.
6. Riser: ASTM A74, Service Class, cast-iron drainage pipe fitting and riser to cleanout.
7. Body or Ferrule: Stainless steel.
8. Outlet Connection: Threaded.
9. Frame and Cover Material and Finish: Stainless steel.
10. Frame and Cover Shape: Round.
11. Top-Loading Classification: Heavy Duty.

D. Cast-Iron Wall Cleanouts:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Jay R. Smith Mfg Co; a division of Morris Group International.
  - b. Josam Company.
  - c. MIFAB, Inc.
  - d. WATTS.
  - e. Zurn Industries, LLC.

2. Standard: ASME A112.36.2M. Include wall access.
3. Size: Same as connected drainage piping.
4. Body: Hub-and-spigot, cast-iron soil pipe T-branch or Hubless, cast-iron soil pipe test tee as required to match connected piping.
5. Closure Plug:
  - a. Cast iron.
  - b. Countersunk or raised head.
  - c. Drilled and threaded for cover attachment screw.
  - d. Size: Same as or not more than one size smaller than cleanout size.
6. Wall Access, Cover Plate: Round, **flat, chrome-plated brass or stainless steel** cover plate with screw.
7. Wall Access, Frame and Cover: **Round, nickel-bronze, copper-alloy, or stainless steel** wall-installation frame and cover.

## 2.3 MISCELLANEOUS SANITARY DRAINAGE PIPING SPECIALTIES

### A. Open Drains <Insert drawing designation, if any>:

1. Description: Shop or field fabricate from ASTM A74, Service Class, hub-and-spigot, cast-iron soil-pipe fittings. Include P-trap, hub-and-spigot riser section; and where required, increaser fitting joined with ASTM C564 rubber gaskets.
2. Size: Same as connected waste piping[ **with increaser fitting of size indicated**].

### B. Deep-Seal Traps <Insert drawing designation, if any>:

1. Description: Cast-iron or bronze casting, with inlet and outlet matching connected piping and cleanout trap-seal primer valve connection.
2. Size: Same as connected waste piping.
  - a. NPS 2: 4-inch-minimum water seal.
  - b. NPS 2-1/2 and Larger: 5-inch-minimum water seal.

### C. Floor-Drain, Inline Trap Guard:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Green Drain, Inc.
  - b. Jay R. Smith Mfg Co; a division of Morris Group International.
  - c. Josam Company.
  - d. MIFAB, Inc.
  - e. RectorSeal Plumbing; A CSW Industrials Company.
2. Description: Inline floor drain trap seal, forming a physical barrier to slow trap evaporation while not impeding flow from drain.
3. Material: Polymer.

4. Standard: Tested and certified in accordance with ASSE 1072.
5. Listing: ICC-ES or IAPMO listed.
6. Size: Same as floor drain outlet or strainer throat.

D. Air-Gap Fittings:

1. Standard: ASME A112.1.2, for fitting designed to ensure fixed, positive air gap between installed inlet and outlet piping.
2. Body: Bronze or cast iron.
3. Inlet: Opening in top of body.
4. Outlet: Larger than inlet.
5. Size: Same as connected waste piping and with inlet large enough for associated indirect waste piping.

E. Sleeve Flashing Device:

1. Description: Manufactured, cast-iron fitting, with clamping device that forms sleeve for pipe floor penetrations of floor membrane. Include galvanized-steel pipe extension in top of fitting that will extend 1 inch above finished floor and galvanized-steel pipe extension in bottom of fitting that will extend through floor slab.
2. Size: As required for close fit to riser or stack piping.

F. Stack Flashing Fittings:

1. Description: Counterflashing-type, cast-iron fitting, with bottom recess for terminating roof membrane, and with threaded or hub top for extending vent pipe.
2. Size: Same as connected stack vent or vent stack.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 INSTALLATION

- A. Install cleanouts in aboveground piping and building drain piping according to the following, unless otherwise indicated:
  1. Size same as drainage piping up to NPS 4. Use NPS 4 for larger drainage piping unless larger cleanout is indicated.
  2. Locate at each change in direction of piping greater than 45 degrees.
  3. Locate at minimum intervals of 50 feet for piping NPS 4 and smaller and 100 feet for larger piping.
  4. Locate at base of each vertical soil and waste stack.
- B. For floor cleanouts for piping below floors, install cleanout deck plates with top flush with finished floor.
- C. For cleanouts located in concealed piping, install cleanout wall access covers, of types indicated, with frame and cover flush with finished wall.

- D. Install deep-seal traps on floor drains and other waste outlets, if indicated.
- E. Install floor-drain, trap-guard fittings per code.
  - 1. Size: Same as floor drain inlet.
- F. Install air-gap fittings on draining-type backflow preventers and on indirect-waste piping discharge into sanitary drainage system.
- G. Install sleeve and sleeve seals with each riser and stack passing through floors with waterproof membrane.
- H. Install vent caps on each vent pipe passing through roof.
- I. Install expansion joints on vertical stacks and conductors. Position expansion joints for easy access and maintenance.
- J. Install wood-blocking reinforcement for wall-mounting-type specialties.
- K. Install traps on plumbing specialty drain outlets. Omit traps on indirect wastes unless trap is indicated.

### 3.2 PIPING CONNECTIONS

- A. Comply with requirements in Section 221316 "Sanitary Waste and Vent Piping" for piping installation requirements. Drawings indicate general arrangement of piping, fittings, and specialties.
- B. Install piping adjacent to equipment, to allow service and maintenance.

### 3.3 LABELING AND IDENTIFYING

- A. Distinguish among multiple units, inform operator of operational requirements, indicate safety and emergency precautions, and warn of hazards and improper operations, in addition to identifying unit.
  - 1. Nameplates and signs are specified in Section 220553 "Identification for Plumbing Piping and Equipment."

### 3.4 PROTECTION

- A. Protect drains during remainder of construction period to avoid clogging with dirt or debris and to prevent damage from traffic or construction work.
- B. Place plugs in ends of uncompleted piping at end of each day or when work stops.

END OF SECTION 221319

## SECTION 223300 - ELECTRIC, DOMESTIC-WATER HEATERS

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
  - 1. Commercial, storage, electric, domestic-water heaters.
  - 2. Flow-control, electric, tankless, domestic-water heaters.
  - 3. Thermostat-control, electric, tankless, domestic-water heaters.
  - 4. Domestic-water heater accessories.

#### 1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.
  - 1. Include rated capacities, operating characteristics, electrical characteristics, and furnished specialties and accessories.
- B. Shop Drawings:
  - 1. Include diagrams for power, signal, and control wiring.

#### 1.4 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Coordination Drawings: Equipment room drawing or BIM model, drawn to scale, on which the items described in this Section are shown and coordinated with all building trades.
- B. Product Certificates: For each type of commercial and tankless, electric, domestic-water heater.
- C. Domestic-Water Heater Labeling: Certified and labeled by testing agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.
- D. Source quality-control reports.
- E. Field quality-control reports.

- F. Sample Warranty: For special warranty.

## 1.5 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Operation and Maintenance Data: For electric, domestic-water heaters to include emergency, operation, and maintenance manuals.

## 1.6 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate sizes and locations of concrete bases with actual equipment provided.

## 1.7 WARRANTY

- A. Special Warranty: Manufacturer agrees to repair or replace components of electric, domestic-water heaters that fail in materials or workmanship within specified warranty period.
  - 1. Failures include, but are not limited to, the following:
    - a. Structural failures including storage tank and supports.
    - b. Faulty operation of controls.
    - c. Deterioration of metals, metal finishes, and other materials beyond normal use.
  - 2. Warranty Periods: From date of Substantial Completion.
    - a. Commercial, Electric, Storage, Domestic-Water Heaters:
      - 1) Controls and Other Components: Three years.
    - b. Commercial, Storage, Electric, Domestic-Water Heaters:
      - 1) Storage Tank: Three years.
      - 2) Controls and Other Components: Three years.
      - 3) Controls and Other Components: Three years.
    - c. Electric, Tankless, Domestic-Water Heaters: Three years.
    - d. Expansion Tanks: Three years.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, by an NRTL, and marked for intended location and use.
- B. ASHRAE/IES Compliance: Applicable requirements in ASHRAE/IES 90.1.



- C. ASME Compliance: Where ASME-code construction is indicated, fabricate and label commercial, domestic-water heater storage tanks to comply with ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code: Section VIII, Division 1.
- D. NSF Compliance: Fabricate and label equipment components that will be in contact with potable water to comply with NSF 61 and NSF 372.

## 2.2 COMMERCIAL, ELECTRIC, DOMESTIC-WATER HEATERS

### A. Commercial, Electric, Storage, Domestic-Water Heaters:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. A. O. Smith Corporation.
  - b. American Water Heaters.
  - c. Bradford White Corporation.
  - d. Cemline Corporation.
  - e. Chronomite Laboratories, Inc; a division of Morris Group International.
  - f. HESco Industries, Inc.
  - g. Hubbell Electric Heater Co.
  - h. Lochinvar, LLC.
  - i. Precision Boilers.
  - j. PVI; A WATTS Brand.
  - k. Rheem Manufacturing Company.
  - l. State Industries.
  - m. Vaughn Thermal Corporation.
2. Source Limitations: Obtain domestic-water heaters from single source from single manufacturer.
3. Standard: UL 1453.
4. Storage-Tank Construction: ASME-code, steel horizontal vertical arrangement.
  - a. Tappings: Factory fabricated of materials compatible with tank and piping connections. Attach tappings to tank before testing.
    - 1) NPS 2 and Smaller: Threaded ends in accordance with ASME B1.20.1.
  - b. Pressure Rating: 150 psig.
  - c. Interior Finish: Comply with NSF 61 and NSF 372 barrier materials for potable-water tank linings, including extending lining material into tappings.
5. Factory-Installed, Storage-Tank Appurtenances:
  - a. Anode Rod: Replaceable magnesium.
  - b. Drain Valve: Corrosion-resistant metal with hose-end connection.
  - c. Insulation: Comply with ASHRAE/IES 90.1.

- d. Jacket: Steel with enameled finish or high-impact composite material.
- e. Heating Elements: Electric, screw-in or bolt-on immersion type arranged in multiples of three.
- f. Temperature Control: Adjustable thermostat.
- g. Safety Controls: High-temperature-limit and low-water cutoff devices or systems.
- h. Relief Valves: ASME rated and stamped for combination temperature-and-pressure relief valves. Include one or more relief valves with total relieving capacity at least as great as heat input, and include pressure setting less than working-pressure rating of domestic-water heater. Select one relief valve with sensing element that extends into storage tank.

6. Special Requirements: NSF 5 construction.

## 2.3 ELECTRIC, TANKLESS, DOMESTIC-WATER HEATERS

### A. Flow-Control, Electric, Tankless, Domestic-Water Heaters:

- 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Bosch Thermotechnology Corp.
  - b. Bradford White Corporation.
  - c. Bradley Corporation.
  - d. Chronomite Laboratories, Inc; a division of Morris Group International.
  - e. Eemax, Inc.; a Rheem brand.
  - f. Stiebel Eltron, Inc.
- 2. Source Limitations: Obtain domestic-water heaters from single source from single manufacturer.
- 3. Standard: UL 499 for electric, tankless, (domestic-water-heater) heating appliance.
- 4. Construction: Copper piping or tubing complying with NSF 61 and NSF 372 barrier materials for potable water, without storage capacity.
  - a. Connections: ASME B1.20.1 pipe thread.
  - b. Pressure Rating: 150 psig.
  - c. Heating Element: Resistance heating system.
  - d. Temperature Control: Flow-control fitting.
  - e. Safety Control: High-temperature-limit cutoff device or system.
  - f. Jacket: Aluminum or steel with enameled finish or plastic.
- 5. Support: Bracket for wall mounting.
- 6. Capacity and Characteristics:
  - a. Electrical Characteristics:
    - 1) See Plumbing Schedule

B. Thermostat-Control, Electric, Tankless, Domestic-Water Heaters:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Bosch Thermotechnology Corp.
  - b. Bradford White Corporation.
  - c. Bradley Corporation.
  - d. Chronomite Laboratories, Inc; a division of Morris Group International.
  - e. Eemax, Inc.; a Rheem brand.
  - f. Niagara Industries, Inc.
  - g. Stiebel Eltron, Inc.
2. Standard: UL 499 for electric, tankless, (domestic-water-heater) heating appliance.
3. Construction: Copper piping or tubing complying with NSF 61 and NSF 372 barrier materials for potable water, without storage capacity.
  - a. Connections: ASME B1.20.1 pipe thread.
  - b. Pressure Rating: 150 psig.
  - c. Heating Element: Resistance heating system.
  - d. Temperature Control: Thermostat.
  - e. Safety Control: High-temperature-limit cutoff device or system.
  - f. Jacket: Aluminum or steel with enameled finish or plastic.
4. Support: Bracket for wall mounting.
5. Capacity and Characteristics:
  - a. See Plumbing Schedule

2.4 DOMESTIC-WATER HEATER ACCESSORIES

A. Domestic-Water Expansion Tanks:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. A. O. Smith Corporation.
  - b. AMTROL, Inc.
  - c. Flexcon Industries.
  - d. Honeywell International Inc.
  - e. Pentair Aurora.
  - f. State Industries.
  - g. Taco Comfort Solutions.

2. Source Limitations: Obtain domestic-water expansion tanks from single source from single manufacturer.
3. Description: Steel pressure-rated tank constructed with welded joints and factory-installed, butyl-rubber diaphragm. Include air precharge to minimum system-operating pressure at tank.
4. Construction:
  - a. Tappings: Factory-fabricated steel, welded to tank before testing and labeling. Include ASME B1.20.1 pipe thread.
  - b. Interior Finish: Comply with NSF 61 and NSF 372 barrier materials for potable-water tank linings, including extending finish into and through tank fittings and outlets.
  - c. Air-Charging Valve: Factory installed.
5. Capacity and Characteristics:
  - a. See Plumbing Schedule
- B. Drain Pans: Corrosion-resistant metal with raised edge. Include dimensions not less than base of domestic-water heater, and include drain outlet not less than NPS 3/4 with ASME B1.20.1 pipe threads.
- C. Piping-Type Heat Traps: Field-fabricated piping arrangement in accordance with ASHRAE/IES 90.1.
- D. Heat-Trap Fittings: ASHRAE/IES 90.1.
- E. Pressure-Reducing Valves: ASSE 1003 for water. Set at 25-psig-maximum outlet pressure unless otherwise indicated.
- F. Combination Temperature-and-Pressure Relief Valves: ASME rated and stamped. Include relieving capacity at least as great as heat input, and include pressure setting less than working-pressure rating of domestic-water heater. Select relief valves with sensing element that extends into storage tank.
- G. Pressure Relief Valves: ASME rated and stamped. Include pressure setting less than working-pressure rating of domestic-water heater.
- H. Vacuum Relief Valves: ANSI Z21.22/CSA 4.4.
- I. Shock Absorbers: ASSE 1010 or PDI-WH 201, Size A water hammer arrester.
- J. Domestic-Water Heater Stands: Manufacturer's factory-fabricated steel stand for floor mounting, capable of supporting domestic-water heater and water. Include dimension that will support bottom of domestic-water heater a minimum of 18" above the floor.

## 2.5 SOURCE QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Factory Tests: Test and inspect domestic-water heaters specified to be ASME-code construction, in accordance with ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code.
- B. Hydrostatically test commercial-water heaters to minimum of one and one-half times pressure rating before shipment.
- C. Electric, domestic-water heaters will be considered defective if they do not pass tests and inspections.
- D. Prepare test and inspection reports.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 DOMESTIC-WATER HEATER INSTALLATION

- A. Commercial, Electric, Domestic-Water Heater Mounting: Install commercial, electric, domestic-water heaters on concrete base. Comply with requirements for concrete bases specified in Section 033000 "Cast-in-Place Concrete."
  - 1. Exception: Omit concrete bases for commercial, electric, domestic-water heaters if installation on stand, bracket, suspended platform, or directly on floor is indicated.
  - 2. Maintain manufacturer's recommended clearances.
  - 3. Arrange units so controls and devices that require servicing are accessible.
  - 4. Install dowel rods to connect concrete base to concrete floor. Unless otherwise indicated, install dowel rods on 18-inch centers around the full perimeter of concrete base.
  - 5. For supported equipment, install epoxy-coated anchor bolts that extend through concrete base and anchor into structural concrete floor.
  - 6. Place and secure anchorage devices. Use setting drawings, templates, diagrams, instructions, and directions furnished with items to be embedded.
  - 7. Install anchor bolts to elevations required for proper attachment to supported equipment.
  - 8. Anchor domestic-water heaters to substrate.
- B. Electric, Tankless, Domestic-Water Heater Mounting: Install electric, tankless, domestic-water heaters at least 18 inches above floor on wall bracket.
  - 1. Maintain manufacturer's recommended clearances.
  - 2. Arrange units so controls and devices that require servicing are accessible.
  - 3. Place and secure anchorage devices. Use setting drawings, templates, diagrams, instructions, and directions furnished with items to be embedded.
  - 4. Install anchor bolts to elevations required for proper attachment to supported equipment.
  - 5. Anchor domestic-water heaters to substrate.

- C. Install electric, domestic-water heaters level and plumb, in accordance with layout drawings, original design, and referenced standards. Maintain manufacturer's recommended clearances. Arrange units so controls and devices needing service are accessible.
  - 1. Install shutoff valves on domestic-water-supply piping to domestic-water heaters and on domestic-hot-water outlet piping. Comply with requirements for shutoff valves specified in Section 220523.12 "Ball Valves for Plumbing Piping," Section 220523.13 "Butterfly Valves for Plumbing Piping," and Section 220523.15 "Gate Valves for Plumbing Piping."
- D. Install combination temperature-and-pressure relief valves in top portion of storage tanks. Use relief valves with sensing elements that extend into tanks. Extend domestic-water heater relief-valve outlet, with drain piping same as domestic-water piping in continuous downward pitch, and discharge by positive air gap onto closest floor drain.
- E. Install combination temperature-and-pressure relief valves in water piping for electric, domestic-water heaters without storage. Extend domestic-water heater relief-valve outlet, with drain piping same as domestic-water piping in continuous downward pitch, and discharge by positive air gap onto closest floor drain.
- F. Install water-heater drain piping as indirect waste to spill by positive air gap into open mop sink or over floor drains. Install hose-end drain valves at low points in water piping for electric, domestic-water heaters that do not have tank drains. Comply with requirements for hose-end drain valves.
- G. Install thermometers on outlet piping of electric, domestic-water heaters. Comply with requirements for thermometers specified in Section 220519 "Meters and Gages for Plumbing Piping."
- H. Install thermometers on inlet and outlet piping of residential, solar, electric, domestic-water heaters. Comply with requirements for thermometers specified in Section 220519 "Meters and Gages for Plumbing Piping."
- I. Assemble and install inlet and outlet piping manifold kits for multiple electric, domestic-water heaters. Fabricate, modify, or arrange manifolds for balanced water flow through each electric, domestic-water heater. Include shutoff valve and thermometer in each domestic-water heater inlet and outlet, and throttling valve in each electric, domestic-water heater outlet. Comply with requirements for valves specified in Section 220523.12 "Ball Valves for Plumbing Piping," and Section 220523.15 and comply with requirements for thermometers specified in Section 220519 "Meters and Gages for Plumbing Piping."
- J. Install piping-type heat traps on inlet and outlet piping of electric, domestic-water heater storage tanks without integral or fitting-type heat traps.
- K. Fill electric, domestic-water heaters with water.
- L. Charge domestic-water expansion tanks with air to required system pressure.

- M. Install dielectric fittings in all locations where piping of dissimilar metals is to be joined. The wetted surface of the dielectric fitting contacted by potable water shall contain less than 0.25 percent of lead by weight.

### 3.2 PIPING CONNECTIONS

- A. Comply with requirements for piping specified in Section 221116 "Domestic Water Piping." Drawings indicate general arrangement of piping, fittings, and specialties.
- B. Where installing piping adjacent to electric, domestic-water heaters, allow space for service and maintenance of water heaters. Arrange piping for easy removal of domestic-water heaters.

### 3.3 IDENTIFICATION

- A. Identify system components. Comply with requirements for identification specified in Section 220553 "Identification for Plumbing Piping and Equipment."

### 3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Owner will engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
- B. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
- C. Manufacturer's Field Service: Engage a factory-authorized service representative to test and inspect components, assemblies, and equipment installations, including connections.
- D. Perform tests and inspections with the assistance of a factory-authorized service representative.
- E. Tests and Inspections:
  - 1. Leak Test: After installation, charge system and test for leaks. Repair leaks and retest until no leaks exist.
  - 2. Operational Test: After electrical circuitry has been energized, start units to confirm proper operation.
  - 3. Test and adjust controls and safeties. Replace damaged and malfunctioning controls and equipment.
- F. Electric, domestic-water heaters will be considered defective if they do not pass tests and inspections.
- G. Prepare test and inspection reports.

### 3.5 DEMONSTRATION

- A. Engage a factory-authorized service representative to train Owner's maintenance personnel to adjust, operate, and maintain commercial and tankless, electric, domestic-water heaters. Training shall be a minimum of two hour(s).

END OF SECTION 223300



## SECTION 224100 - PLUMBING FIXTURES

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
  - 1. Lavatories.
  - 2. Lavatory faucets.
  - 3. Bar sinks.
  - 4. Kitchen sinks.
  - 5. Mop sink.
  - 6. Urinals
  - 7. Showers
  - 8. Sink faucets.
  - 9. Laminar-flow, faucet-spout outlets.
  - 10. Water closets.
  - 11. Toilet seats.
  - 12. Supply fittings.
  - 13. Waste fittings.

#### 1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. PMMA: Polymethyl methacrylate, also known as "acrylic."

#### 1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.
  - 1. Include construction details, material descriptions, dimensions of individual components and profiles, and finishes for lavatories.
  - 2. Include rated capacities, operating characteristics, electrical characteristics, and furnished specialties and accessories.
- B. Shop Drawings: Include diagrams for power, signal, and control wiring.

## 1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Coordination Drawings: Counter cutout templates for mounting of counter-mounted plumbing fixtures.
- B. Sample Warranty: For special warranty.

## 1.6 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Operation and Maintenance Data: For plumbing fixtures and faucets to include in emergency, operation, and operation and maintenance manuals.
  - 1. In addition to items specified in Section 017823 "Operation and Maintenance Data," include the following:
    - a. Servicing and adjustments of all fixtures, flush valves and faucets.

## 1.7 MAINTENANCE MATERIAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Furnish extra materials that match products installed and that are packaged with protective covering for storage and identified with labels describing contents.
  - 1. Faucet Washers and O-Rings: Equal to 10 percent of amount of each type and size installed.
  - 2. Faucet Cartridges and O-Rings: Equal to 5 percent of amount of each type and size installed.
  - 3. Flushometer Repair Kits: Equal to 5 percent of amount of each type installed, but no fewer than two of each type.
  - 4. Toilet Seats: Equal to 5 percent of amount of each type installed.

## 1.8 WARRANTY

- A. Special Warranty: Manufacturer agrees to repair or replace components of plumbing fixtures and faucets that fail in materials or workmanship within specified warranty period.
  - 1. Failures include, but are not limited to, the following:
    - a. Structural failures of unit shell.
    - b. Faulty operation of controls, pumps, heaters, and timers.
    - c. Deterioration of metals, metal finishes, and other materials beyond normal use.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

### 2.2 LAVATORIES

#### A. Lavatories - Vitreous China, Counter Top Mounted or wall hung:

##### 1. Vitreous-China Lavatories:

- a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

- 1) American Standard.
- 2) Barclay Products Limited.
- 3) Briggs Plumbing Products, Inc.
- 4) Crane Plumbing, LLC; a division of American Standard.
- 5) Duravit USA, Inc.
- 6) Eljer, Inc.
- 7) Gerber Plumbing Fixtures LLC.
- 8) Kohler Co.
- 9) Mansfield Plumbing Products LLC.
- 10) Peerless Pottery Sales, Inc.
- 11) Sloan Valve Company.
- 12) St. Thomas Creations.
- 13) Sterling.
- 14) TOTO USA, INC.

##### 2. Fixture:

- a. Standard:
  - 1) ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1 for vitreous-china lavatories.
- b. Type: Self-rimming or wall hung.
- c. Oval Nominal Size: Per plumbing schedule.
- d. Rectangular Nominal Size: Per plumbing schedule.
- e. Faucet-Hole Punching: Per plumbing schedule.
- f. Color Selection by Architect or Owner

- 3. Faucet: Per plumbing schedule
- 4. Supply Fittings: Comply with requirements in "Supply Fittings" Article.
- 5. Waste Fittings: Comply with requirements in "Waste Fittings" Article.

### 2.3 LAVATORY FAUCETS

- A. NSF Standard: Comply with NSF 61 and NSF 372 for faucet materials that will be in contact with potable water.

B. Lavatory Faucets Valve - Single Control, Mixing:

1. General-Duty, Solid-Brass Lavatory Faucets:

- a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

- 1) American Standard.
- 2) Bradley Corporation.
- 3) BrassTech Inc.
- 4) Central Brass Company; a Pioneer Industries, Inc. brand.
- 5) Chicago Faucets; Geberit Company.
- 6) Danze, Inc.
- 7) Delta Faucet Company.
- 8) Eljer, Inc.
- 9) Elkay.
- 10) Franke Consumer Products, Inc.
- 11) Gerber Plumbing Fixtures LLC.
- 12) Griffin Products, Inc.
- 13) GROHE America, Inc.
- 14) Hansgrohe USA.
- 15) Houzer, Inc.
- 16) Intersan Manufacturing Company.
- 17) Just Manufacturing.
- 18) Kohler Co.
- 19) Matco-Norca.
- 20) Moen Incorporated.
- 21) Price Pfister, Inc.
- 22) Rohl LLC.
- 23) Speakman Company.
- 24) T&S Brass and Bronze Works, Inc.
- 25) Watermark Designs, Ltd.
- 26) Wolverine Brass, Inc.

2. Description: Include hot- and cold-water indicators; coordinate faucet inlets with supplies and fixture holes; coordinate outlet with spout and fixture receptor.
3. Standard: ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1.
4. Body Material: General-duty, copper or brass underbody with brass cover plate.
5. Finish: Polished chrome plate.
6. Maximum Flow Rate: 0.5 gpm.
7. Centers: 4 inches.
8. Mounting: Deck, exposed.
9. Valve Handle(s): Lever.
10. Inlet(s): NPS 3/8 tubing, plain end.
11. Spout: Rigid.
12. Spout Outlet: Aerator, 0.5 gpm.
13. Operation: Compression, manual.
14. Drain: Grid.

## 2.4 SHOWERS

### A. Showers - Accessible, PMMA with Seat, Grab Bar, Base, and Faucet:

#### 1. PMMA Showers, Accessible:

- a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

- 1) Aqua Bath Company, Inc.
- 2) Clarion Bathware.

#### 2. Standards: IAPMO Z124.1.2/ANSI Z124.1.2 and ICC/ANSI A117.1 for roll-in shower compartments.

#### 3. Nominal Size: See Architectural Plan/Details.

#### 4. Surround:

- a. One piece or sealed, multiple piece.

#### 5. Bathing Surface: Slip resistant.

#### 6. Color: White.

#### 7. Drain Location: Center.

#### 8. Accessibility Options: Grab bar and bench per Architectural Plans/Details.

#### 9. Faucet: Shower with hand held head, slide bar.

#### 10. Drain: Grid, NPS 2.

## 2.5 SHOWER FAUCETS

### A. NSF Standard: Comply with NSF 61 and NSF 372 for faucet materials that will be in contact with potable water.

### B. Shower Faucets:

#### 1. Single-Handle, Thermostatic Faucets with diverter valve:

- a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

- 1) American Standard.
- 2) Lawler Manufacturing Company, Inc.
- 3) Leonard Valve Company.
- 4) POWERS; A WATTS Brand.

#### 2. Two-Handle, Nonpressure-Balance and Nonthermostatic Mixing Faucets:

- a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

- 1) American Standard.
- 2) Barclay Products Limited.
- 3) Briggs Plumbing Products, Inc.
- 4) Danze, Inc.
- 5) E. L. Mustee & Sons, Inc.
- 6) Gerber Plumbing Fixtures LLC.
- 7) Kohler Co.
- 8) Mansfield Plumbing Products LLC.
- 9) Matco-Norca.
- 10) Paul Decorative Products.
- 11) Price Pfister, Inc.
- 12) T&S Brass and Bronze Works, Inc.
- 13) Wolverine Brass, Inc.
- 14) Zurn Industries, LLC.

3. Fixture:

- a. Description: Include hot- and cold-water indicators, check stops, and fixed showerhead, arm, and flange, shower head, diverter valve, handheld head complying with ASSE 1014 with arm, flange, hose, slide bar and bracket. Coordinate faucet inlets with supplies.
- b. Standard: ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1 and ASSE 1016.
- c. Body Material: Solid brass with nonmetallic trim.
- d. Finish: Polished chrome plate.
- e. Maximum Flow Rate: 1.5 gpm unless otherwise indicated.
- f. Mounting: Concealed.
- g. Backflow-Prevention Device for Handheld Shower: Required.
- h. Operation: Compression, manual.
- i. Anti-scald Device: Integral with mixing valve.
- j. Check Stops: Check-valve type, integral with or attached to body; on hot- and cold-water supply connections.

4. Supply Connections: NPS 1/2.

5. Shower Head:

- a. Type: Ball joint and head integral with mounting flange Handheld, slide-bar mounted and Handheld, hook mounted.
- b. Shower Head Material: Metallic Combined, metallic and nonmetallic with chrome-plated finish.
- c. Spray Pattern: Adjustable.
- d. Integral Volume Control: Required.
- e. Shower-Arm, Flow-Control Fitting 1.5 gpm.

## 2.6 BAR SINKS

1. Stainless Steel Bar Sinks:

- a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1) Barclay Products Limited.
  - 2) Elkay.
  - 3) Franke Consumer Products, Inc.
  - 4) Griffin Products, Inc.
  - 5) Houzer, Inc.
  - 6) Just Manufacturing.
  - 7) Moen Incorporated.
  - 8) Revere Sink.
  - 9) Sterling; a Kohler Company.
  - 10) WhiteRock Corp.
2. Fixture:
  - a. Standard:
    - 1) ASME A112.19.3/CSA B45.4 for stainless steel lavatories.
  - b. Type: Self-rimming.
  - c. Overall Dimensions: See Plumbing Schedule.
  - d. Bowl Dimensions: See Plumbing Schedule.
3. Faucet: See Plumbing Schedule.
4. Supply Fittings: Comply with requirements in "Supply Fittings" Article.
5. Waste Fittings: Comply with requirements in "Waste Fittings" Article.

## 2.7 KITCHEN SINKS

1. Stainless Steel Kitchen Sinks:
  - a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - 1) Affinity Surfaces; a brand of Domain Industries, Inc.
    - 2) American Standard.
    - 3) Elkay.
    - 4) Franke Consumer Products, Inc.
    - 5) Griffin Products, Inc.
    - 6) Houzer, Inc.
    - 7) Just Manufacturing.
    - 8) Kohler Co.
    - 9) Pelican Int'l.
    - 10) Revere Sink.
    - 11) Sterling.
    - 12) WhiteRock Corp.
2. Fixture:

- a. ASME A112.19.3/CSA B45.4 for stainless steel kitchen sinks.
  - b. Overall Dimensions: See Plumbing Schedule
  - c. Metal Thickness: 0.050 inch.
  - d. Bowl: See Plumbing Schedule
3. Faucet: See Plumbing Schedule.
4. Supply Fittings: Comply with requirements in "Supply Fittings" Article.
5. Waste Fittings: Comply with requirements in "Waste Fittings" Article, except include continuous waste for multibowl sinks.

## 2.8 MOP BASIN

### A. Mop Basin - Floor mounter molded stone mop sink :

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Fiat.
  - b. Mustee.
  - c. American Standard
2. Fixture:
  - a. Standard: ASME A112.19.1/CSA B45.2.
  - b. Nominal Size: 24 by 24 inches.
  - c. Mounting: Floor mounted.
3. Faucet: See Plumbing Schedule.
4. Supply Fittings: Comply with requirements in "Supply Fittings" Article.
5. Waste Fittings: Comply with requirements in "Waste Fittings" Article.
  - a. Mounting: Floor mounted.
6. Faucet: See Plumbing Schedule.
7. Supply Fittings: Comply with requirements in "Supply Fittings" Article.
8. Waste Fittings: Comply with requirements in "Waste Fittings" Article.

## 2.9 SINK FAUCETS

- A. NSF Standard: Comply with NSF 61 and NSF 372 for faucet materials that will be in contact with potable water.
- B. Sink Faucets: See Plumbing Schedule:
  1. General-Duty, Solid-Brass Sink Faucets:
    - a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:



- 1) American Standard.
- 2) Bradley Corporation.
- 3) BrassTech Inc.
- 4) Briggs Plumbing Products, Inc.
- 5) Central Brass Company; a Pioneer Industries, Inc. brand.
- 6) Chicago Faucets; Geberit Company.
- 7) Danze, Inc.
- 8) Delta Faucet Company.
- 9) Eljer, Inc.
- 10) Elkay.
- 11) Fisher Manufacturing Co.
- 12) Franke Consumer Products, Inc.
- 13) Gerber Plumbing Fixtures LLC.
- 14) GROHE America, Inc.
- 15) Hansgrohe USA.
- 16) Hydrotek International, Inc.
- 17) Intersan Manufacturing Company.
- 18) Just Manufacturing.
- 19) Kohler Co.
- 20) Moen Incorporated.
- 21) Price Pfister, Inc.
- 22) Rohl LLC.
- 23) Speakman Company.
- 24) T&S Brass and Bronze Works, Inc.
- 25) Watermark Designs, Ltd.
- 26) Wolverine Brass, Inc.

## 2.10 LAMINAR-FLOW, FAUCET-SPOUT OUTLETS

- A. NSF Standard: Comply with NSF 61 for faucet-spout outlet materials that will be in contact with potable water.
- B. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  1. AM Conservation Group, Inc.
  2. American Standard.
  3. Chronomite Laboratories, Inc; a division of Morris Group International.
  4. Delta Faucet Company.
  5. NEOPERL, Inc.
- C. Description: Chrome-plated-brass, faucet-spout outlet that produces nonaerating, laminar stream. Include external or internal thread that mates with faucet outlet for attachment to faucets where indicated and flow-rate range that includes flow of faucet.

## 2.1 WALL-HUNG URINALS

- A. Urinals - Wall Hung, Back Outlet, Blowout:

1. Fixture:
  - a. Standards: ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1 and ASME A112.19.5/CSA B45.15.
  - b. Material: Vitreous china.
  - c. Strainer or Trapway: Open trapway with integral trap.
  - d. Water Consumption: 0.125 gpf.
  - e. Spud Size and Location: NPS 1"; top.
  - f. Outlet Size and Location: NPS 2"; back.
  - g. Color: White.
2. Flushometer Valve:
3. Waste Fitting:
  - a. Standard: ASME A112.18.2/CSA B125.2 for coupling.
  - b. Size: NPS 2".
4. Support: Floor mounted urinal carrier with fixture support plates and coupling with seal and fixture bolts and hardware matching fixture.
5. Urinal Mounting Height: Standard and Handicapped according to ICC A117.1.

## 2.2 WATER CLOSETS

- A. Water Closets: Floor mounted, floor outlet, close coupled (flush valve), vitreous china, 1.28 gal./flush.
  1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. American Standard.
    - b. Barclay Products Limited.
    - c. Briggs Plumbing Products, Inc.
    - d. Kohler Co.
    - e. Mansfield Plumbing Products LLC.
    - f. TOTO USA, INC.
    - g. Zurn Industries, LLC.
  2. Supply Fittings:
    - a. Standard: ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1.
    - b. Supply Piping: Chrome-plated-brass pipe or chrome-plated-copper tube matching water-supply piping size. Include chrome-plated wall flange.
    - c. Stop: Chrome-plated-brass, one-quarter-turn, ball-type or compression stop with inlet connection matching water-supply piping type and size.

## 2.3 TOILET SEATS

- A. Toilet Seats:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. American Standard.
  - b. Bemis Manufacturing Company.
  - c. Centoco Manufacturing Corporation.
  - d. Church Seats; Bemis Manufacturing Company.
  - e. Eljer, Inc.
  - f. Jones Stephens Corp.
  - g. Kohler Co.
  - h. Olsonite Seat Co.
  - i. Pressalit Inc.
  - j. Sanderson Plumbing Products, Inc.
  - k. Sperzel of Lexington.
  - l. Zurn Industries, LLC.
2. Standard: IAPMO Z124.5/ANSI Z124.5.
3. Material: Plastic.
4. Type: Commercial – open front less lid.
5. Shape: (Open front) Elongated rim (Closed front).
6. Configuration: Open front without cover.
7. Size: Elongated.
8. Hinge Type Self-sustaining, check.
9. Hinge Material: Non-corroding metal.
10. Seat Cover: Not required.
11. Color: White.

## 2.4 SUPPLY FITTINGS

- A. NSF Standard: Comply with NSF 61 and NSF 372 for faucet materials that will be in contact with potable water.
- B. Standard: ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1.

### Lavatory, Bar Sink and Kitchen Sink Supply Fittings:

1. Supply Piping: Chrome-plated-brass pipe or chrome-plated-copper tube matching water-supply piping size. Include chrome-plated wall flange.
2. Stops: Chrome-plated-brass, one-quarter-turn, ball-type or compression stop with inlet connection matching water-supply piping type and size.
  - a. Operation: Wheel handle.
3. Risers:
  - a. Size:
    - 1) NPS ½" for lavatories and sinks.

- b. Material: ASME A112.18.6/CSA B125.6, braided- or corrugated-stainless-steel flexible hose riser.

## 2.5 WASTE FITTINGS

- A. Standard: ASME A112.18.2/CSA B125.2.
- B. Drain:
  - 1. Grid type with NPS 1-1/4 offset tailpiece for accessible lavatories.
  - 2. Pop-up type with NPS 1-1/4 straight tailpiece as part of faucet for standard lavatories.
  - 3. Grid type with NPS 1-1/2 offset tailpiece for accessible bar sinks and kitchen sinks.
  - 4. Grid type with NPS 1-1/2 straight tailpiece for standard bar sinks and kitchen sinks.
- C. Trap:
  - 1. Size:
    - a. NPS 1-1/2 by NPS 1-1/4 for lavatories.
    - b. NPS 1-1/2 for bar sinks and kitchen sinks.
  - 2. Material:
    - a. Chrome-plated, two-piece, cast-brass trap and ground-joint swivel elbow with 0.032-inch-thick brass tube to wall; and chrome-plated-brass or -steel wall flange.
    - b. Stainless steel, two-piece trap and swivel elbow with 0.012-inch-thick stainless steel tube to wall; and stainless steel wall flange.
    - c. ASTM F409 ABS or PVC two-piece trap and waste to wall and wall flange.

## 2.6 GROUT

- A. Standard: ASTM C1107/C1107M, Grade B, post-hardening and volume-adjusting, dry, hydraulic-cement grout.
- B. Characteristics: Nonshrink; recommended for interior and exterior applications.
- C. Design Mix: 5000 psi, 28-day compressive strength.
- D. Packaging: Premixed and factory packaged.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine roughing-in of water-supply and sanitary drainage and vent piping systems to verify actual locations of piping connections before plumbing-fixture installation.
- B. Examine walls, floors, cabinets, and counters for suitable conditions where fixtures will be installed.
- C. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

### 3.2 INSTALLATION

- A. Install plumbing fixtures level and plumb in accordance with roughing-in drawings.
- B. Install floor-mounted water closets on closet flange attachments to drainage piping.
- C. Install counter-mounting fixtures in and attached to casework.
- D. Install pedestal lavatories on pedestals and secured to wood blocking in wall.
- E. Install water-supply piping with stop on each supply to each fixture to be connected to water distribution piping. Attach supplies to supports or substrate within pipe spaces behind fixtures. Install stops in locations where they can be easily reached for operation.
  - 1. Use ball or gate valves if supply stops are not specified with fixture. Comply with valve requirements specified in Section 220523.12 "Ball Valves for Plumbing Piping".
- F. Install toilet seats on water closets.
- G. Install faucet flow-control fittings with specified flow rates and patterns in faucet spouts if faucets are not available with required rates and patterns. Include adapters if required.
- H. Install shower flow-control fittings with specified maximum flow rates in shower arms.
- I. Install traps on fixture outlets.
  - 1. Omit trap on fixtures with integral traps.
  - 2. Omit trap on indirect wastes unless otherwise indicated.
- J. Set shower receptors in leveling bed of cement grout.
- K. Install protective shielding pipe covers and enclosures on exposed supplies and waste piping of accessible lavatories and sinks. Comply with requirements in Section 220719 "Plumbing Piping Insulation."

- L. Install wall flanges or escutcheons at piping wall penetrations in exposed, finished locations. Use deep-pattern escutcheons if required to conceal protruding fittings. Comply with escutcheon requirements specified in Section 220518 "Escutcheons for Plumbing Piping."
- M. Seal joints between plumbing fixtures, counters, floors, and walls using sanitary-type, one-part, mildew-resistant silicone sealant. Match sealant color to fixture color. Comply with sealant requirements specified in Section 079200 "Joint Sealants."

### 3.3 PIPING CONNECTIONS

- A. Connect fixtures with water supplies, stops, and risers, and with traps, soil, waste, and vent piping. Use size fittings required to match fixtures.
- B. Comply with water piping requirements specified in Section 221116 "Domestic Water Piping."
- C. Comply with soil and waste piping requirements specified in Section 221316 "Sanitary Waste and Vent Piping."
- D. Install protective shielding pipe covers and enclosures on exposed supplies and waste piping of accessible lavatories and sinks. Comply with requirements in Section 220719 "Plumbing Piping Insulation."

### 3.4 ADJUSTING

- A. Operate and adjust plumbing fixtures and controls. Replace damaged and malfunctioning fixtures, fittings, and controls.
- B. Adjust water pressure at faucets to produce proper flow.

### 3.5 CLEANING AND PROTECTION

- A. After completing installation of plumbing fixtures, inspect and repair damaged finishes.
- B. Clean plumbing fixtures, faucets, and other fittings with manufacturers' recommended cleaning methods and materials.
- C. Provide protective covering for installed plumbing fixtures and fittings.
- D. Do not allow use of plumbing fixtures for temporary facilities unless approved in writing by Owner.

END OF SECTION 224100

## SECTION 230010 - BASIC MECHANICAL REQUIREMENTS

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.01 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Basic Requirements: Requirements of the Contract Forms, Conditions of the Contract, Specifications, Drawings, and Addenda and Contract Modifications (the Contract Documents), apply to the requirements of each Section of Division 15.
- B. Conflicts: Nothing contained in this Section shall be construed to conflict in any way with other provisions or requirements of the Contract documents. The intent is that this Section will take precedence. Where differences arise, the Architect shall decide which directions or instructions take precedence.

#### 1.02 SUMMARY

- A. General: Unless an item is specifically mentioned as being provided by others, the requirements of Division 23 Contract Documents shall be completed. The systems, equipment, devices and accessories shall be installed, finished, tested and adjusted for continuous and proper operation. Any apparatus, material or device not shown on the Drawings but mentioned in these Specifications, or vice versa, or any incidental accessories necessary to make the project complete and operational in all respects, shall be furnished, delivered and installed without additional expense to the Owner. Include all materials, equipment, supervision, operation, methods and labor for the fabrication, installation, start-up and tests necessary for complete and properly functioning systems.

#### 1.03 APPLICABLE STANDARDS

- A. Code Compliance: Refer to Division 1. As a minimum, unless otherwise indicated, comply with all rules, regulations, standards, codes, ordinances and laws of local, state and federal governments and the amendments and interpretation of such rules, regulations, standards, codes, ordinances and laws of local, state and federal governments by the authorities having lawful jurisdiction.
- B. ADA: Comply with the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- C. Comply: With the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standards and other Codes and Standards as adopted by the Local Authority having Jurisdiction.
- D. International Building Code: Conform in strict compliance to the International Code Council, Inc. (ICC), International Building Code, 2006 Edition, and the amendments which are enforced by the local authority having jurisdiction.
  - 1. International Mechanical Code, 2012 Edition
  - 2. International Plumbing Code, 2012 Edition
  - 3. International Fuel Gas Code, 2012 Edition
  - 4. International Fire Code, 2012 Edition
  - 5. International Energy Conservation Code, 2012 Edition

E. NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION (NFPA) Standards:

1. NFPA-1, Uniform Fire Code™
2. NFPA-13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems
3. NFPA-14, Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems
4. NFPA-15, Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection
5. NFPA-30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code
6. NFPA-54, National Fuel Gas Code
7. NFPA-70, National Electrical Code
8. NFPA-72, National Fire Alarm Code
9. NFPA-75, Standard for the Protection of Information Technology Equipment
10. NFPA-90A, Standard for the Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilation System
11. NFPA-90B, Standard for the Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Systems
12. NFPA-96, Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Prevention of Commercial Cooking Operations
13. NFPA-101A, Guide to Alternative Approaches to Life Safety, 2004 Revision
14. NFPA-101B, Standard on Means of Egress for Buildings and Structures, 2002 Revision
15. NFPA-704, Standard System for the Identification of the Fire Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response
16. NFPA-2001, Standard on Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems, 2004 Edition

F. Notification: Comply with all of the requirements of the Federal "Right-To-Know" Regulations and the Texas "Right-To-Know" Law and provide notification to all parties concerned as to the use of toxic substances.

G. Texas DOE Requirements: Comply with the requirements of the Department of Education's design standard, State Requirements for Educational Facilities (SREF), 1999.

H. Owner Design Guidelines: Comply with all the requirements of the latest Owner MEP Engineering Design Guidelines and the latest Owner Architectural Construction Standards.

1.04 DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS



- A. Intent: The intent of the drawings and specifications is to establish minimum acceptable quality standards for materials, equipment and workmanship, and to provide operable mechanical systems complete in every respect.
- B. Equipment Placement: The drawings are diagrammatic, intended to show general arrangement, capacity and location of various components, equipment and devices. Each location shall be determined by reference to the general building plans and by actual measurements in the building as built. Reasonable changes in locations ordered by the Architect prior to the performance of the affected Work shall be provided at no additional cost to the Owner.
- C. Drawing Scale: Due to the small scale of the drawings, and to unforeseen job conditions, all required offsets, transitions and fittings may not be shown but shall be provided at no additional cost.
- D. Conflict: In the event of a conflict, the Architect will render an interpretation in accordance with the General Conditions.

#### 1.05 DEFINITIONS

- A. Provide/Install: The word "provide" shall mean furnish, install, connect, test, complete, and leave ready for operation. The word "install" where used in conjunction with equipment furnished by the Owner or under another contract shall mean mount, connect, complete, and leave ready for operation.
- B. Concealed: The surface of insulated or non-insulated piping, ductwork or equipment is concealed from view when standing inside a finished room, such as inside a chase or above a ceiling.
- C. Exposed: The surface of insulated or non-insulated piping, ductwork or equipment is seen from inside a finished room, such as inside an equipment or air handling unit room.
- D. Protected: The surface of insulated or non-insulated piping, ductwork or equipment on the exterior of the building but protected from direct exposure to rain by an overhang, eave, in an unconditioned parking garage or building crawl space.
- E. Unprotected: The surface of insulated or non-insulated piping, ductwork or equipment on the exterior of the building and exposed to rain.
- F. Abbreviations: Abbreviations, where not defined in the Contract Documents, shall be interpreted to mean the normal construction industry terminology, as determined by the Architect. Plural words shall be interpreted as singular and singular words shall be interpreted as plural where applicable for context of the Contract Documents.

#### 1.06 SHOP DRAWINGS

- A. General: Refer to paragraph entitled "SUBMITTAL" in this section. Include the following data:
  - 1. Shop Drawings:

a. Submit shop drawings for the following:

- (1) Each piping system
- (2) Ductwork systems as defined in Section 15890
- (3) Coordination drawings

1.07 RECORD DRAWINGS

- A. Production: Maintain one set of black or blue line on white project record "as-built" drawings at the site. At all times the set shall be accurate, clear, and complete, indicating the actual installation. Record drawings shall be updated weekly to record the present stage of progress. These drawings shall be available to the Architect at all times. Equipment schedules, control diagrams, sequences of operation shall also be updated.
- B. Completion: Prior to substantial completion, transfer onto an unmarked second set of drawings all changes, marked in colored pencil, and submit them to the Architect. Upon completion of all punch lists, transfer all "As-Built" conditions to the AutoCAD drawing files, package three (3) print sets of full size drawings and two (2) CDs of the AutoCAD drawing files with associated reference files and submit them to the Architect for review and approval.

1.08 SUBMITTAL

- A. General: The provisions of this section are supplemental to the requirements in Division 1, and only apply to the material and equipment covered in Division 15.
- B. Time: Submit manufacturer's literature, performance data and installation instructions covered in each Section of Division 15 under an individual letter of transmittal within 30 days after Notice to Proceed unless otherwise indicated.
- C. Submitter's Review: All items required for each section shall be reviewed before submittal. Submittal information for each item shall bear a review stamp of approval, indicating the name of the Contractor and Subcontractor (where applicable), the material suppliers, the initials of submitter and date checked. Responsibility for errors or omissions in submittals shall not be relieved by the Architect's review of submittals. Responsibility for submittals cannot be subrogated to material suppliers by Contractors or Subcontractors.
  1. Review of the submittal data, whether indicated with "APPROVED" or with review comments, does not constitute authorization for or acceptance of a change in the contract price.

- D. Architect's Review: The submittal data shall be reviewed only for general conformance with the design concept of the project and for general compliance with the Contract Documents. Any action indicated is subject to the requirements of the Contract Documents. Reviews of submittal data review shall not include quantities; dimensions (which shall be confirmed and correlated at the job site); fabrication processes; techniques of construction; and co-ordination of the submittal data with all other trades. Copies of the submittal data will be returned marked "ACCEPTED AS SUBMITTED", "ACCEPTED AS NOTED", "REVISED AS NOTED AND RESUBMIT", "REJECTED, REVISED AS NOTED AND RESUBMIT".
- E. Submittal Items: Submittal items shall be inserted in a Technical Information Brochure. Mark the appropriate specification section or drawing reference number in the right hand corner of each item. All typewritten pages shall be on the product or equipment manufacturer's printed letterhead.
1. Manufacturer's Literature: Where indicated, include the manufacturer's printed literature. Literature shall be clearly marked to indicate the item intended for use.
  2. Performance Data: Provide performance data, wiring and control diagrams and scale drawings which show that proposed equipment will fit into allotted space (indicate areas required for service access, connections, etc.), and other data required for the Architect to determine that the equipment complies with the Contract Documents. Where noted, performance data shall be certified by the manufacturer at the design rating points.
  3. Installation Instructions: Where requested, each product submittal shall include the manufacturer's installation instructions. Generic installation instructions are not acceptable. Instructions shall be the same as those included with the product when it is shipped from the factory.
  4. Written Operating Instructions: Instructions shall be the manufacturer's written operating instructions for the specified product. If the instructions cover more than one model or type of product they shall be clearly marked to identify the instructions that cover the product delivered to the project. Operating Instructions shall be submitted immediately after the product or equipment submittal has been returned from the Architect marked "APPROVED" or "APPROVED AS NOTED".
  5. Maintenance Instructions: Information shall be the manufacturer's printed instructions and parts lists for the equipment furnished. If the instructions cover more than one model or type of equipment they shall be marked to identify the instructions for the furnished product. Submit maintenance instructions immediately after the product or equipment submittal has been returned from the Architect marked "APPROVED" or "APPROVED AS NOTED".
- F. Substitutions:
1. General: Refer to Division 1. Substitutions may be considered for any product or equipment of a manufacturer. See paragraph entitled "MANUFACTURER" in this Section. Any product or equipment may be submitted for review; however, only one substitution per item will be considered. If a substituted product or equipment item is rejected, provide the specified product or equipment.

- a. Submittal shall include the name of the material or equipment to be substituted, equipment model numbers, drawings, catalog cuts, performance and test data and any other data or information necessary for the Architect to determine that the equipment meets the specification requirements. If the Architect accepts any proposed substitutions, such acceptance will be set forth in writing.
  - b. Substituted equipment with all accessories installed or optional equipment where permitted and found acceptable, must conform to space requirements. Substituted equipment that cannot meet space requirements, whether accepted or not, shall be replaced at no additional expense to the Owner. If the substituted item affects the work of other trades, the Request for Substitution form shall include a list of the necessary modifications.
2. Deviations: The Request for Substitution form shall include a complete list of deviations from the scheduled item stating both the features and functions of the scheduled item and the comparable features and functions of the proposed substitution.
  - a. Any deviation not indicated in writing will be assumed to be identical to the specified item even if it is shown otherwise on the submittal data.
  - b. If a deviation not listed is found anytime after review and acceptance by the Architect and that deviation, in the opinion of the Architect, renders the substituted item as unacceptable, the item shall be removed and replaced by the scheduled item at no additional cost to the Owner.
  - c. The Architect shall retain the right to specify modifications to the substituted item, correcting or adjusting for the deviation, if the Architect deems it to be in the best interest of the Owner.
3. Scheduled Item: A scheduled item is a product or item of equipment indicated in the Contract Documents by manufacturer's name and model number identifying a single item. The manufacturer's trade name for a group of products that does not signify a single item including type, style, quality, performance, and sound rating shall not be classified as a scheduled item. Where more than one manufacturer and product model number are indicated, each shall be considered as a scheduled item.
4. Form: When a product or item of equipment is proposed as a substitution a "REQUEST FOR SUBSTITUTION" form shall be completed and submitted with the required data. A copy of the form is included after the end of this section.
5. Rejection: Substituted products or equipment will be rejected if, in the opinion of the Architect, the submittal does not meet any one of the following conditions or requirements:
  - a. The submittal data is insufficient or not clearly identified. The Architect may or may not request additional information.
  - b. The product or equipment will not fit the space available and still provide the manufacturers published service area requirements.
  - c. The product or equipment submitted is not equivalent to or better than the specified item. Products or equipment of lesser quality may be considered

provided an equitable financial rebate, satisfactory to the Architect, is to be returned to the Owner.

- d. The product or equipment submitted has less capacity, efficiency and safety provisions than the specified item.
- e. The product or equipment submitted does not have warranty, service and factory representation equivalent to that specified.
- f. The Owner prefers not to accept the submitted product.

G. Technical Information Brochure:

1. Binder: Include binders with the first submittal for the Technical Information Brochure. Each binder shall be size 3 inch, hardcover, 3-ring type for 8-1/2" X 11" sheets. Provide correct designation on outside cover and on spine of each binder, i.e., MECHANICAL SUBMITTAL DATA, MECHANICAL OPERATION INSTRUCTION and MECHANICAL MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS.
2. Number: Submit not less than five sets of binders for each of the three mechanical brochures indicated above. Each set shall consist of a minimum of two binders for submittal data and 1 binder each for operating instructions and for maintenance instructions. Additional binders shall be submitted at the request of the Architect. One set of binders shall be retained by the Architect. Three sets of binders shall be maintained for the Owner and the remaining set shall become the property of the Engineer.
3. Index: First sheet in each brochure shall be a photocopy of the "Division 15 Index" of the specifications. Second sheet shall list the firm name, address, phone number, superintendent's name for the contractor and all major subcontractors and suppliers associated with the project.
4. Dividers: Provide reinforced separation sheets tabbed with the appropriate specifications Section reference number for each Section in which submittal data or operation and maintenance instructions is required.

1.09 SHOP DRAWINGS FOR PIPING SYSTEMS

- A. Revit requirements: Make Shop Drawings for piping systems at a minimum scale of 1/4 inch per foot in AutoCAD Version 2000 (or later) and print on reproducible transparencies to verify clearances and equipment locations. Show required maintenance and operational clearances. Identify Shop Drawings by project name and include names of Architect, Engineer, Contractors, Subcontractors and supplier, date in Shop Drawing title block. Number drawings sequentially and indicate:
  1. Architectural and structural backgrounds with room names and numbers, etc., including but not limited to plans, sections, elevations, details, etc.
  2. Fabrication and erection dimensions.
  3. Arrangements and sectional views.
  4. Necessary details, including complete information for making connections to equipment.

5. Descriptive names of equipment.
  6. Modifications and options to standard equipment required by Contract Documents.
- B. Stamp Area: Leave 4 inch by 2-1/2 inch blank area near title block for Architect's shop drawing stamp. The acceptance of a shop drawing by indicating "APPROVED" does not relieve the contractor from full compliance with the sizes and equipment connections shown on the contract documents unless the changes are specifically indicated on the shop drawing.
- C. Reference Key: Indicate by cross-reference the Contract Drawings, notes, or Specification paragraph numbers where item(s) occur in the Contract Documents.
- D. Additional Requirements: See specific Sections for additional requirements.

#### 1.10 SHOP DRAWINGS FOR DUCT SYSTEMS

- A. Revit Requirements: Make Shop Drawings for duct systems at a minimum scale of 1/4 inch per foot in AutoCAD Version 2000 (or later) and print on reproducible transparencies to verify clearances and equipment locations. Show required maintenance and operational clearances. Identify Shop Drawings by project name and include names of Architect, Engineer, Contractors, Subcontractors and supplier, date in Shop Drawing title block. Number drawings sequentially and indicate:
1. Architectural and structural backgrounds with room names and numbers, etc., including but not limited to plans, sections, elevations, details, etc.
  2. Fabrication and erection dimensions.
  3. Arrangements and sectional views.
  4. Necessary details, including complete information for making connections to air distribution devices and air handling equipment.
  5. Kinds of materials and finishes.
  6. Descriptive names of equipment.
  7. Modifications and options to standard equipment required.
- B. Stamp Area: Leave 4 inch by 2-1/2 inch blank area near title block for Architect's shop drawing stamp. The acceptance of a shop drawing by indicating "APPROVED" does not relieve the contractor from full compliance with the sizes and connections shown on the contract documents unless the changes are specifically indicated on the shop drawing.
- C. Reference Key: Indicate by cross-reference the Contract Drawings, notes, or Specification paragraph numbers where item(s) occur in the Contract Documents.
- D. Ceiling Plans: Provide Shop Drawings, using sepias of architectural reflected ceiling plans, which indicate locations of exposed air distribution devices, sprinkler heads, lights and access panel.
- E. Additional Requirements: See specific Sections for additional requirements.

#### 1.11 COORDINATION DRAWINGS

- A. General: Provide detailed (minimum 1/4 inch per foot) scaled coordination drawings showing locations and positions of all architectural, structural, (FF&E) equipment, electrical, plumbing, fire protection and mechanical elements for all installations. Provide overlay drawings, prior to beginning work, indicating work in and above ceilings and in mechanical and electrical rooms with horizontal and vertical dimensions, to avoid interference with structural framing, ceilings, partitions and other services. Accommodate phasing and temporary conditions indicated on the contract drawings as necessary to complete the work without disruption to the Owner's use of the existing occupied areas of the building(s).
- B. Coordination of Space: Coordinate use of project space and sequence of installation of mechanical and electrical work which is indicated diagrammatically on drawings. Follow routings shown for pipes, ducts and conduits as closely as practicable, with due allowance for available physical space; make runs parallel with lines of building. Utilize space efficiently to maximize accessibility for other installations, for maintenance, and for repairs.

In finished areas except as otherwise shown, conceal pipes, ducts, and wiring in construction. Coordinate locations of fixtures and outlets with finish elements. Contractor shall provide background drawings showing partitions, ceiling heights, and structural framing locations and elevations, and existing obstructions. Contractor shall resolve major interferences at initial coordination meeting prior to production of coordination drawings.
- C. Precedence of Services: In event of conflicts and interferences involving location and layout of work, use the following priority to resolve interferences:
  - 1. Structure has highest priority.
  - 2. Walls systems.
  - 3. Ceiling grid/light fixtures.
  - 4. Gravity drainage lines.
  - 5. Large pipe mains.
  - 6. Ductwork/diffusers, registers and grilles.
  - 7. Sprinkler heads.
  - 8. Small piping and tubing/electrical conduit.
  - 9. Access panels.
- D. Drawings shall be developed on AutoCAD Version 2000 (or later), and utilize AIA Standard layering conventions. At the completion of the project construction, the Contractor shall provide two (2) full-sized print sets and two (2) CDs of all drawing files with related reference files representing as-built installations for Architect review. Upon approval that the submitted information is complete, a similar submittal shall be provided to the Owner.
- E. Stamp Area: Leave 4 inch by 2-1/2 inch blank area near title block for Architect's shop drawing stamp.
- F. Reference Key: Indicate by cross-reference the Contract Drawings, notes, or Specification paragraph numbers where item(s) occur in the Contract Documents.
- G. Additional Requirements: See specific Sections for additional requirements.

## 1.12 MANUFACTURER'S CHECKOUT

- A. Start-up and Checkout: At completion of installation and prior to performance verification, a factory-trained representative of the manufacturer shall provide start-up and checkout service. After the performance verification the manufacturer's representative shall examine performance information and check the equipment in operation, and sign "Check-Out Memo" for the record. Submit a copy of Memo on each item of equipment where indicated in individual sections of these specifications for inclusion in each Technical Information Brochure. The "Check-Out Memo" shall be included with the performance verification data. Do not request "Instruction in Operation Conference" or request final inspection until Memos have been submitted and found acceptable.

## 1.13 INSTRUCTION TO OWNER

- A. General: Instructions to the Owner shall be by competent representatives of the manufacturers involved, with time allowed for complete coverage of all operating procedures. Provide classroom instruction and field training in the design, operation and maintenance of the equipment and troubleshooting procedures. Explain the identification system, operational diagrams, emergency and alarm provisions, sequencing requirements, seasonal provisions, security, safety, efficiency and similar provisions of the systems. On the date of substantial completion, turn over the prime responsibility for operation of the mechanical equipment and systems to the Owner's operating personnel.
- B. Training Period: Unless otherwise indicated training periods shall encompass the following number of hours of classroom and hands-on instructions with a maximum period of 4 hours per day for either. Mixing classroom instructions and hands on training in the same day is unacceptable.
- C. Scheduling: Submit any remaining required items for checking at least one week before final inspection of building. When submittal items are found acceptable, notify Owner, in writing, that an "Instruction in Operation Conference" may proceed. Conference will be scheduled by the Owner. After the conference, copies of a memo certifying that the "Instruction in Operation Conference" and "Completed Demonstration" have been made will be signed by Owner and the instructors, and one copy will be inserted in each Technical Information Brochure.
- D. Documentation: Provide video documentation of all owner classroom and training instruction.

## 1.14 ALLOWANCES

- A. General: Division 1.

## 1.15 ALTERNATES

- A. Refer to Division 1.



## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.01 MANUFACTURERS

- A. Specified Products: Manufacturer's names and product model numbers indicated on the drawings and in these specifications establish the type, style, quality, performance, and sound rating of the desired product. Listing of other manufacturers indicates that their equivalent products would be acceptable if they meet the specification requirements, the specific use and installation shown on the drawings, including space and clearance requirements, and the energy consumption and efficiency of the specified product. The listing of additional manufacturers in no way indicates that the manufacturer can provide an acceptable product.
- B. Space Requirements: All manufactured products furnished on this project must have the required space and service areas indicated in the manufacturer's printed literature or shown on their shop drawing. When the manufacturer does not indicate the space required for servicing the equipment, the space shown on the drawings or as required by the Architect must be provided.

### 2.02 MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT

- A. General: Material and equipment used shall be produced by manufacturers regularly engaged in the production of similar items, and with a history of satisfactory use as judged by the Architect.
- B. Specified Equipment: Equipment shall be the capacity and types indicated or shall be equivalent in the opinion of the Architect. Material and equipment furnished and installed shall be new, recently manufactured, of standard first grade quality and designed for the specific purpose. Equipment and material furnished shall be the manufacturer's standard item of production unless specified or required to be modified to suit job conditions. Sizes, material, finish, dimensions and the capacities for the specified application shall be published in catalogs for national distribution. Ratings and capacities shall be certified by a recognized rating bureau. Products shall be complete with accessories, trim, finish, safety guards and other devices and details needed for a complete installation and for the intended use and effect.
- C. Compatibility: Material and equipment of one and the same kind, type or classification and used for identical or similar purposes shall be made by the same manufacturer. Where more than one choice is available, select the options which are compatible with other products already selected. Compatibility is a basic general requirement of product selection.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.01 WORKMANSHIP

- A. General: The installation of materials and equipment shall be done in a neat, workmanlike and timely manner by an adequate number of craftsmen knowledgeable of the requirements of the Contract Documents. They shall be skilled in the methods

and craftsmanship needed to produce a first-quality installation. Personnel who install materials and equipment shall be qualified by training and experience to perform their assigned tasks. All materials and equipment shall be installed per the manufacturer's written requirements.

- B. Acceptable Workmanship: Acceptable workmanship is characterized by first-quality appearance and function which conforms to applicable standards of building system construction and exhibits a degree of quality and proficiency which is judged by the Architect as equivalent or better than that ordinarily produced by qualified industry tradesmen.
- C. Performance: Personnel shall not be used in the performance of the installation of material and equipment who, in the opinion of the Architect, are deemed to be careless or unqualified to perform the assigned tasks. Material and equipment installations not in compliance with the Contract Documents, or installed with substandard workmanship in the opinion of the Architect, shall be removed and reinstalled by qualified craftsmen at no change in the contract price.

### 3.02 AIR CONVEYANCE SYSTEM MECHANICAL CLEANING (NEW DUCT INSTALLATION)

- A. General: The following criteria shall be used for the installation of all new HVAC air conveyance systems (ACS).
- B. Qualifications: The enhanced air conveyance system cleaning procedures shall be performed by the Contractor.
- C. Cleaning Procedure: All ductwork transported to the project shall be protected from weather and debris. Each HVAC duct section shall, prior to installation shall be cleaned with the following requirements:.
  - 1. After fabrication in the shop, wipe down interior of each piece of supply air and return air ductwork with a lint-free rag, using a solution of 30 percent isopropyl alcohol and 70 percent water. Cap/seal supply, return, and exhaust air air duct openings immediately after fabrication or cleaning. Schedule deliveries to the job site to match installation to avoid excessive storage at the job site. Store ductwork at the job site in closed trailers or in the immediate area in which it will be installed. Ducts at the site that have opening seals perforated are to be re-cleaned per shop cleaning requirements and re-sealed until needed for installation. Maintain caps/seals on openings of installed ducts. If openings of installed ducts have their seals perforated, re-clean contaminated duct sections per shop cleaning requirements. Demonstrate the cleanliness quality control to the Owner and Architect.
  - 2. Prior to operating air handling systems, verify internal cleanliness of air handlers, plenums, and ducts, and that filters are in place. Contamination requires re-cleaning per shop cleaning requirements. Demonstrate to the Owner and Architect the cleanliness of the systems before operation.
  - 3. Provide filtration at return and exhaust air inlets of systems that are operated prior to completion of construction. Filtration shall have a Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV) of 8, as determined by ASHRAE 52.2-1999.

### 3.03 CLEANING AND PROTECTION

- A. General: Refer to Division 1.
- B. Emergency Contacts: Prior to the beginning of the project, provide the Owner with a list of names, email and emergency telephone numbers of individuals who can be contacted during working and non-working hours, including weekends, for assistance throughout the warranty period if leaks, equipment failure or other damages occur. Update the list throughout installation and warranty to provide continuous availability of responsible parties to the Owner. If the Owner cannot contact the responsible party during an emergency situation, the Owner may effect emergency repairs through other means and may backcharge for the costs of repair material and labor incurred.
- C. Emergency Contacts: Along with the operating and maintenance manual submittal, provide the Owner with a list of the names and emergency telephone and beeper numbers of individuals who can be contacted during working and non-working hours, including weekends, for assistance throughout the warranty period should leaks, equipment failure or other damage occur. Update the list throughout warranty to provide continuous availability of responsible parties to the Owner. If the Owner cannot contact the responsible party during an emergency situation, the Owner may effect emergency repairs through other means and may backcharge for the costs of repair material and labor incurred.
- D. Housekeeping: Keep interiors of duct and pipe systems clean and free from dirt, rubbish and foreign matter. Close open ends of piping and ductwork at all times throughout the installation. Install 30% efficient filter media over each return air grille and open return duct opening; change media regularly during construction when dirty to keep duct interiors clean. Prevent dust, debris and foreign material from entering the piping and ductwork.
- E. Equipment Protection: Protect fan motors, switches, equipment, fixtures, and other items from dirt, rubbish and foreign matter. Do not operate air-handling equipment if the building is not clean or if dust can enter the coils or the fan housings.
- F. Equipment Cleaning: Thoroughly clean equipment and entire piping systems internally upon completion of installation and immediately prior to final acceptance. Open dirt pockets and strainers, blow down each piping system and clean strainer screens of accumulated debris. Remove accumulated dirt, scale, oil and foreign substances. Thoroughly wipe clean internal surfaces of ductwork and air handling units prior to request for substantial completion. (See para. 3.2 above.)
- G. Building Cleanup: Remove debris, rubbish, leftover materials, tools and equipment from work areas and site. Clean tunnels and closed off spaces of packing boxes, wood frame members and other waste materials used in the installation. Final acceptance shall not be approved until site is cleaned.
- H. Fixture Cleanup: Remove temporary labels, stickers, etc., from fixtures and equipment. Do not remove permanent nameplates, equipment model numbers, ratings, etc.

- I. Filter Replacement: Provide filters, with the same efficiency rating as required for the final installation, for the protection of the air moving equipment and ductwork continuously throughout the construction phase. Provide replacement clean filters as required to maintain system operation during construction. Provide a new set of clean filters for the test and balance of the air side equipment.
- J. Protection of Finished Installation: Where installation is required in areas previously finished by other trades, protect the area from marring, soiling or other damage.
- K. Air Handling Unit Operation During Construction Phase: Do not operate air handling equipment during building construction phase unless filter fabric is fastened to all duct systems' inlets and all specified and scheduled air filters are installed to minimize dirt entry into ductwork and air moving equipment. When running air handling units to dry out the building, control the building temperature to drop very slowly, and verify all HVAC insulation is completed and doors and windows are installed and closed, to prevent condensation of water from humid air on building interior surfaces, equipment, materials and ductwork.

#### 3.04 CORRECTION OF WORK

- A. General: At no additional cost to the Owner, rectify discrepancies between the actual installation and contract documents when in the opinion of the T&B Agency or the Architect the discrepancies will affect system balance and performance.
- B. Drive Changes: Include the cost of all pulley, belt, and drive changes, as well as balancing dampers, valves and fittings, and access panels to achieve proper system balance recommended by the T&B Agency.

#### 3.05 COORDINATION AND ASSISTANCE

- A. General: Provide all labor, equipment, tools and material required to operate the equipment and systems necessary for the testing and balancing of the systems and for the adjustment, calibration or repair of all electric or pneumatic automated control devices and components. These services shall be available on each working day during the period of final testing and balancing.
- B. Drawings and Specifications: Provide to the T&B Agency a complete set of project record drawings and specifications and an approved copy of all HVAC shop drawings and equipment submittals. The T&B Agency shall be informed of all changes made to the system during construction, including applicable change orders.
- C. Coordination: Coordinate the work of all trades and equipment suppliers to complete the modifications recommended by the T&B Agency and accepted by the Architect. Cut or drill holes for the insertion of air measuring devices as directed for test purposes; repair to as-new condition, inserting plastic caps or covers to prevent air leakage. Repair or replace insulation and re-establish the integrity of the vapor retardant.

#### 3.06 PREPARATIONS FOR PERFORMANCE VERIFICATION

- A. Verification: Prior to commencement of the balancing by the T&B Agency, the Contractor shall verify in writing:
1. That air filters have been replaced and are in clean condition.
  2. That linkages between dampers and their actuators are secure, non-overloading and non-binding.
  3. That ductwork specialties are in their normal operating positions.
  4. That fans are operating at the correct rotation and specified RPM.
  5. That ductwork has been pressure tested and accepted.
  6. That strainers have been removed, cleaned and replaced, and that temporary construction strainers have been removed.
  7. That compression or expansion tanks have been inspected, are not air-bound or water-logged and are pre-charged, and that the piping systems have been completely vented and filled with water.
  8. That air vents at coils and high points of the piping systems have been inspected and installed and operating freely.
  9. That automatic valves, hand valves, and balancing valves have been placed in a fixed open position for full flow through all devices.
  10. That linkages between valves and their actuators are secure, non-overloading and non-binding.
  11. That pressures for hydronic reducing valves have been set.
  12. That operating temperatures have been set for chillers, regulating valves, etc.
  13. That pumps are operating at the correct rotation and specified horsepower.
  14. That piping has been pressure tested and accepted and piping systems have been cleaned, flushed, sterilized and refilled with chemicals and prescribed treated water and vented.
  15. That operating temperatures have been set for boilers, regulating valves, etc.
  16. That the operating safeties (thermal overloads, firestat/freezestats, smoke detectors, relief valves, etc.), are installed and fully functional.
  17. That equipment has been lubricated and can be operated without damage.
  18. That the systems are operational and complete.
  19. That no latent residual work remains to be completed.

### 3.07 ACCEPTANCE TESTING PROCEDURE

- A. General: Each HVAC system shall be tested to confirm proper operation and function in accordance with the construction documents and control sequence of operations.
- B. The enclosed checklists shall be completed for each system and signed off by the mechanical sub-contractor project representative, then verified and signed-off by the mechanical sub-contractor project supervisor and the construction manager systems engineer. All checklists shall be incorporated into the project's close-out manuals submitted for Owner record.
- C. On-site testing by the Architect and Engineer shall be performed at the discretion of the Architect/Engineer for any or all systems to confirm test results and system function.
- D. The Contractor is responsible to provide adequate time in the completion of the construction to perform these system tests prior to the AHCA final inspections in the affected areas/systems.
- E. The Contractor is responsible for ensuring all required system tests are conducted successfully and recording associated test data and results.
- F. The Contractor is responsible for contacting the Architect and Engineer at least two weeks prior to system test availability and schedule acceptable to Architect/Engineer for on-site testing.
- G. If, in the Architect's and Engineer's opinion, the test results indicate that the systems' installation is not adequately complete for testing, the testing shall be re-scheduled and the Contractor shall be responsible to prepare for such re-test.
- H. Prior to Owner occupancy, all system testing shall be completed and approved.

### 3.08 PROTECTION OF MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

- A. Requirements: Do not store fiberglass insulation or any equipment within the building until it has been "dried in". If dry space is unavailable and the insulation and equipment must be installed or stored before the building is "dried in" and completely enclosed, provide polyethylene film cover for protection.
- B. Replacement of Damaged Stored Material and Equipment: Any material and equipment that has been wet or otherwise damaged prior to installation, in the opinion of the Architect, shall be replaced with new material regardless of the condition of the material and equipment at the time of installation.
- C. Repair of Damaged Installed Material and Equipment: After installation correct or repair dents, scratches and other visible blemishes. At the direction of Architect replace or repair to "as new" condition equipment which has been damaged during construction.
- D. During construction, all piping and ductwork system openings shall be capped with at least two layers of polyethylene film, fastened tightly in place with banding material or foil tape until connection of the continuation of such piping or ductwork is occurring.

- E. All air diffusers serving critical care areas shall be disinfected per owner infection control guidelines with a commercial germicide complying with EPA regulations utilizing per manufacturer use standards prior to building occupancy.

REQUEST FOR SUBSTITUTION (Must be Submitted Prior to Bid)

Project Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Request: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Party Requesting Substitute:

\_\_\_\_\_

Reason for Substitution Request:

\_\_\_\_\_

<u>Drawing</u>	<u>Spec. Sect. No.</u>	<u>Paragraph</u>	<u>Specified Item</u>	<u>Manu</u>	<u>Model</u>
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_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
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Proposed Substitute: \_\_\_\_\_

Manufacturer and Model Number:

\_\_\_\_\_

Deviations from the Specified Item: (See paragraph entitled "Deviations".)

Reason for Substitution:

Changes to Other Systems to Permit Use of Proposed Substitute:  
(List changes. Submit drawings if required for clarity.)

Technical Data to Support Request for Acceptance:  
(List ASTM or other standards designations, testing laboratory reports, experience records, etc.)

Other Supporting Data:  
(Submit brochures, samples, drawings, etc.)





REQUEST FOR SUBSTITUTION (Continued)

Certification: In making request for substitution, the party whose authorized signature appears below, certifies that all of the following statements are correct and are accepted without exception:

The proposed substitution has been personally investigated and is equal or superior in all significant respects to the product specified for the specific applications required;

The proposed substitution will be warranted under the same terms required for the specified product;

Coordination aspects necessitated by the proposed substitution will be accomplished in a complete and proper fashion by the party signing this form without any additional cost to the Owner; and

Claims against the Owner for additional costs related to the proposed substitution which subsequently become apparent after acceptance by the Architect are hereby waived.

Credit: If this substitution is acceptable the following credit shall be given to the Owner;

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

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CERTIFICATION OF EQUIVALENT PERFORMANCE AND ASSUMPTION OF LIABILITY FOR EQUIVALENT PERFORMANCE

The undersigned states that the function, appearance and quality are equivalent or superior to the specified item.

Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature Title

Typed Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Company: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature shall be by person having authority to legally bind his firm to the above terms. Failure to provide a legally binding signature will invalidate this request.

END OF SECTION 230010

## SECTION 230500 - COMMON WORK RESULTS FOR HVAC

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. This Section includes the following:
  - 1. Piping materials and installation instructions common to most piping systems.
  - 2. Transition fittings.
  - 3. Dielectric fittings.
  - 4. Mechanical sleeve seals.
  - 5. Sleeves.
  - 6. Escutcheons.
  - 7. Grout.
  - 8. HVAC demolition.
  - 9. Equipment installation requirements common to equipment sections.
  - 10. Painting and finishing.
  - 11. Concrete bases.
  - 12. Supports and anchorages.

#### 1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. Finished Spaces: Spaces other than mechanical and electrical equipment rooms, furred spaces, pipe and duct chases, unheated spaces immediately below roof, spaces above ceilings, unexcavated spaces, crawlspaces, and tunnels.
- B. Exposed, Interior Installations: Exposed to view indoors. Examples include finished occupied spaces and mechanical equipment rooms.
- C. Exposed, Exterior Installations: Exposed to view outdoors or subject to outdoor ambient temperatures and weather conditions. Examples include rooftop locations.
- D. Concealed, Interior Installations: Concealed from view and protected from physical contact by building occupants. Examples include above ceilings and chases.
- E. Concealed, Exterior Installations: Concealed from view and protected from weather conditions and physical contact by building occupants but subject to outdoor ambient temperatures. Examples include installations within unheated shelters.

F. The following are industry abbreviations for plastic materials:

1. CPVC: Chlorinated polyvinyl chloride plastic.
2. PE: Polyethylene plastic.
3. PVC: Polyvinyl chloride plastic.

G. The following are industry abbreviations for rubber materials:

1. EPDM: Ethylene-propylene-diene terpolymer rubber.
2. NBR: Acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber.

#### 1.4 SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For the following:

1. Transition fittings.
2. Dielectric fittings.
3. Mechanical sleeve seals.
4. Escutcheons.

B. Welding certificates.

#### 1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Steel Support Welding: Qualify processes and operators according to AWS D1.1, "Structural Welding Code--Steel."

B. Steel Pipe Welding: Qualify processes and operators according to ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code: Section IX, "Welding and Brazing Qualifications."

1. Comply with provisions in ASME B31 Series, "Code for Pressure Piping."
2. Certify that each welder has passed AWS qualification tests for welding processes involved and that certification is current.

C. Electrical Characteristics for HVAC Equipment: Equipment of higher electrical characteristics may be furnished provided such proposed equipment is approved in writing and connecting electrical services, circuit breakers, and conduit sizes are appropriately modified. If minimum energy ratings or efficiencies are specified, equipment shall comply with requirements.

#### 1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

A. Deliver pipes and tubes with factory-applied end caps. Maintain end caps through shipping, storage, and handling to prevent pipe end damage and to prevent entrance of dirt, debris, and moisture.

- B. Store plastic pipes protected from direct sunlight. Support to prevent sagging and bending.

## 1.7 COORDINATION

- A. Arrange for pipe spaces, chases, slots, and openings in building structure during progress of construction, to allow for HVAC installations.
- B. Coordinate installation of required supporting devices and set sleeves in poured-in-place concrete and other structural components as they are constructed.
- C. Coordinate requirements for access panels and doors for HVAC items requiring access that are concealed behind finished surfaces. Access panels and doors are specified in Division 08 Section "Access Doors and Frames."

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 MANUFACTURERS

- A. In other Part 2 articles where subparagraph titles below introduce lists, the following requirements apply for product selection:
  - 1. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the manufacturers specified.
  - 2. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by the manufacturers specified.

### 2.2 PIPE, TUBE, AND FITTINGS

- A. Refer to individual Division 23 piping Sections for pipe, tube, and fitting materials and joining methods.
- B. Pipe Threads: ASME B1.20.1 for factory-threaded pipe and pipe fittings.

### 2.3 JOINING MATERIALS

- A. Refer to individual Division 23 piping Sections for special joining materials not listed below.
- B. Pipe-Flange Gasket Materials: Suitable for chemical and thermal conditions of piping system contents.
  - 1. ASME B16.21, nonmetallic, flat, asbestos-free, 1/8-inch (3.2-mm) maximum thickness unless thickness or specific material is indicated.

- a. Full-Face Type: For flat-face, Class 125, cast-iron and cast-bronze flanges.
    - b. Narrow-Face Type: For raised-face, Class 250, cast-iron and steel flanges.
  - 2. AWWA C110, rubber, flat face, 1/8 inch (3.2 mm) thick, unless otherwise indicated; and full-face or ring type, unless otherwise indicated.
  - C. Flange Bolts and Nuts: ASME B18.2.1, carbon steel, unless otherwise indicated.
  - D. Plastic, Pipe-Flange Gasket, Bolts, and Nuts: Type and material recommended by piping system manufacturer, unless otherwise indicated.
  - E. Solder Filler Metals: ASTM B 32, lead-free alloys. Include water-flushable flux according to ASTM B 813.
  - F. Brazing Filler Metals: AWS A5.8, BCuP Series, copper-phosphorus alloys for general-duty brazing, unless otherwise indicated; and AWS A5.8, BAg1, silver alloy for refrigerant piping, unless otherwise indicated.
  - G. Welding Filler Metals: Comply with AWS D10.12 for welding materials appropriate for wall thickness and chemical analysis of steel pipe being welded.
  - H. Solvent Cements for Joining Plastic Piping:
    - 1. CPVC Piping: ASTM F 493.
    - 2. PVC Piping: ASTM D 2564. Include primer according to ASTM F 656.
  - I. Fiberglass Pipe Adhesive: As furnished or recommended by pipe manufacturer.
- 2.4 TRANSITION FITTINGS
- A. Plastic-to-Metal Transition Fittings: CPVC one-piece fitting with manufacturer's Schedule 80 equivalent dimensions; one end with threaded brass insert, and one solvent-cement-joint end.
    - 1. Manufacturers:
      - a. Eslon Thermoplastics.
  - B. Plastic-to-Metal Transition Adaptors: One-piece fitting with manufacturer's SDR 11 equivalent dimensions; one end with threaded brass insert, and one solvent-cement-joint end.
    - 1. Manufacturers:
      - a. Thompson Plastics, Inc.
  - C. Plastic-to-Metal Transition Unions: MSS SP-107, CPVC four-part union. Include brass end, solvent-cement-joint end, rubber O-ring, and union nut.

1. Manufacturers:

- a. NIBCO INC.
- b. NIBCO, Inc.; Chemtrol Div.

2.5 DIELECTRIC FITTINGS

- A. Description: Combination fitting of copper alloy and ferrous materials with threaded, solder-joint, plain, or weld-neck end connections that match piping system materials.
- B. Insulating Material: Suitable for system fluid, pressure, and temperature.
- C. Dielectric Unions: Factory-fabricated, union assembly, for 250-psig (1725-kPa) minimum working pressure at 180 deg F (82 deg C).

1. Manufacturers:

- a. Capitol Manufacturing Co.
- b. Central Plastics Company.
- c. Eclipse, Inc.
- d. Epco Sales, Inc.
- e. Hart Industries, International, Inc.
- f. Watts Industries, Inc.; Water Products Div.
- g. Zurn Industries, Inc.; Wilkins Div.

- D. Dielectric Flanges: Factory-fabricated, companion-flange assembly, for 150- or 300-psig (1035- or 2070-kPa) minimum working pressure as required to suit system pressures.

1. Manufacturers:

- a. Capitol Manufacturing Co.
- b. Central Plastics Company.
- c. Epco Sales, Inc.
- d. Watts Industries, Inc.; Water Products Div.

- E. Dielectric-Flange Kits: Companion-flange assembly for field assembly. Include flanges, full-face- or ring-type neoprene or phenolic gasket, phenolic or polyethylene bolt sleeves, phenolic washers, and steel backing washers.

1. Manufacturers:

- a. Advance Products & Systems, Inc.
- b. Calpico, Inc.
- c. Central Plastics Company.
- d. Pipeline Seal and Insulator, Inc.

2. Separate companion flanges and steel bolts and nuts shall have 150- or 300-psig (1035- or 2070-kPa) minimum working pressure where required to suit system pressures.
- F. Dielectric Couplings: Galvanized-steel coupling with inert and noncorrosive, thermoplastic lining; threaded ends; and 300-psig (2070-kPa) minimum working pressure at 225 deg F (107 deg C).
1. Manufacturers:
    - a. Calpico, Inc.
    - b. Lochinvar Corp.
- G. Dielectric Nipples: Electroplated steel nipple with inert and noncorrosive, thermoplastic lining; plain, threaded, or grooved ends; and 300-psig (2070-kPa) minimum working pressure at 225 deg F (107 deg C).
1. Manufacturers:
    - a. Perfection Corp.
    - b. Precision Plumbing Products, Inc.
    - c. Sioux Chief Manufacturing Co., Inc.
    - d. Victaulic Co. of America.

## 2.6 MECHANICAL SLEEVE SEALS

- A. Description: Modular sealing element unit, designed for field assembly, to fill annular space between pipe and sleeve.
1. Manufacturers:
    - a. Advance Products & Systems, Inc.
    - b. Calpico, Inc.
    - c. Metraflex Co.
    - d. Pipeline Seal and Insulator, Inc.
  2. Sealing Elements: EPDM interlocking links shaped to fit surface of pipe. Include type and number required for pipe material and size of pipe.
  3. Pressure Plates: Carbon steel. Include two for each sealing element.
  4. Connecting Bolts and Nuts: Carbon steel with corrosion-resistant coating of length required to secure pressure plates to sealing elements. Include one for each sealing element.

## 2.7 SLEEVES

- A. Galvanized-Steel Sheet: 0.0239-inch (0.6-mm) minimum thickness; round tube closed with welded longitudinal joint.



- B. Steel Pipe: ASTM A 53, Type E, Grade B, Schedule 40, galvanized, plain ends.
- C. Cast Iron: Cast or fabricated "wall pipe" equivalent to ductile-iron pressure pipe, with plain ends and integral waterstop, unless otherwise indicated.
- D. Stack Sleeve Fittings: Manufactured, cast-iron sleeve with integral clamping flange. Include clamping ring and bolts and nuts for membrane flashing.
  - 1. Underdeck Clamp: Clamping ring with set screws.
- E. Molded PVC: Permanent, with nailing flange for attaching to wooden forms.
- F. PVC Pipe: ASTM D 1785, Schedule 40.
- G. Molded PE: Reusable, PE, tapered-cup shaped, and smooth-outer surface with nailing flange for attaching to wooden forms.

## 2.8 ESCUTCHEONS

- A. Description: Manufactured wall and ceiling escutcheons and floor plates, with an ID to closely fit around pipe, tube, and insulation of insulated piping and an OD that completely covers opening.
- B. One-Piece, Deep-Pattern Type: Deep-drawn, box-shaped brass with polished chrome-plated finish.
- C. One-Piece, Cast-Brass Type: With set screw.
  - 1. Finish: Polished chrome-plated and rough brass.
- D. Split-Casting, Cast-Brass Type: With concealed hinge and set screw.
  - 1. Finish: Polished chrome-plated and rough brass.
- E. One-Piece, Stamped-Steel Type: With set screw and chrome-plated finish.
- F. Split-Plate, Stamped-Steel Type: With concealed hinge, set screw, and chrome-plated finish.
- G. One-Piece, Floor-Plate Type: Cast-iron floor plate.
- H. Split-Casting, Floor-Plate Type: Cast brass with concealed hinge and set screw.

## 2.9 GROUT

- A. Description: ASTM C 1107, Grade B, nonshrink and nonmetallic, dry hydraulic-cement grout.

1. Characteristics: Post-hardening, volume-adjusting, nonstaining, noncorrosive, nongaseous, and recommended for interior and exterior applications.
2. Design Mix: 5000-psi (34.5-MPa), 28-day compressive strength.
3. Packaging: Premixed and factory packaged.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 PIPING SYSTEMS - COMMON REQUIREMENTS

- A. Install piping according to the following requirements and Division 23 Sections specifying piping systems.
- B. Drawing plans, schematics, and diagrams indicate general location and arrangement of piping systems. Indicated locations and arrangements were used to size pipe and calculate friction loss, expansion, pump sizing, and other design considerations. Install piping as indicated unless deviations to layout are approved on Coordination Drawings.
- C. Install piping in concealed locations, unless otherwise indicated and except in equipment rooms and service areas.
- D. Install piping indicated to be exposed and piping in equipment rooms and service areas at right angles or parallel to building walls. Diagonal runs are prohibited unless specifically indicated otherwise.
- E. Install piping above accessible ceilings to allow sufficient space for ceiling panel removal.
- F. Install piping to permit valve servicing.
- G. Install piping at indicated slopes.
- H. Install piping free of sags and bends.
- I. Install fittings for changes in direction and branch connections.
- J. Install piping to allow application of insulation.
- K. Select system components with pressure rating equal to or greater than system operating pressure.
- L. Install escutcheons for penetrations of walls, ceilings, and floors according to the following:
  1. New Piping:
    - a. Piping with Fitting or Sleeve Protruding from Wall: One-piece, deep-pattern type.

- b. Chrome-Plated Piping: One-piece, cast-brass type with polished chrome-plated finish.
  - c. Insulated Piping: One-piece, stamped-steel type with spring clips.
  - d. Bare Piping at Wall and Floor Penetrations in Finished Spaces: One-piece, cast-brass type with polished chrome-plated finish.
  - e. Bare Piping at Wall and Floor Penetrations in Finished Spaces: One-piece, stamped-steel type.
  - f. Bare Piping at Ceiling Penetrations in Finished Spaces: One-piece, cast-brass type with polished chrome-plated finish.
  - g. Bare Piping at Ceiling Penetrations in Finished Spaces: One-piece, stamped-steel type and set screw.
  - h. Bare Piping in Unfinished Service Spaces: One-piece, cast-brass type with rough-brass finish.
  - i. Bare Piping in Unfinished Service Spaces: One-piece, stamped-steel type with exposed-rivet hinge and set screw.
  - j. Bare Piping in Equipment Rooms: One-piece, cast-brass type.
  - k. Bare Piping in Equipment Rooms: One-piece, stamped-steel type with set screw
  - l. Bare Piping at Floor Penetrations in Equipment Rooms: One-piece, floor-plate type.
- M. Sleeves are not required for core-drilled holes.
- N. Permanent sleeves are not required for holes formed by removable PE sleeves.
- O. Install sleeves for pipes passing through concrete and masonry walls and concrete floor and roof slabs.
- P. Install sleeves for pipes passing through concrete and masonry walls, gypsum-board partitions, and concrete floor and roof slabs.
- 1. Cut sleeves to length for mounting flush with both surfaces.
    - a. Exception: Extend sleeves installed in floors of mechanical equipment areas or other wet areas 2 inches (50 mm) above finished floor level. Extend cast-iron sleeve fittings below floor slab as required to secure clamping ring if ring is specified.
  - 2. Install sleeves in new walls and slabs as new walls and slabs are constructed.
  - 3. Install sleeves that are large enough to provide 1/4-inch (6.4-mm) annular clear space between sleeve and pipe or pipe insulation. Use the following sleeve materials:
    - a. Steel Pipe Sleeves: For pipes smaller than NPS 6 (DN 150).
    - b. Steel Sheet Sleeves: For pipes NPS 6 (DN 150) and larger, penetrating gypsum-board partitions.
    - c. Stack Sleeve Fittings: For pipes penetrating floors with membrane waterproofing. Secure flashing between clamping flanges. Install section of cast-iron soil pipe to extend sleeve to 2 inches (50 mm) above finished

floor level. Refer to Division 07 Section "Sheet Metal Flashing and Trim" for flashing.

1) Seal space outside of sleeve fittings with grout.

4. Except for underground wall penetrations, seal annular space between sleeve and pipe or pipe insulation, using joint sealants appropriate for size, depth, and location of joint. Refer to Division 07 Section "Joint Sealants" for materials and installation.

Q. Aboveground, Exterior-Wall Pipe Penetrations: Seal penetrations using sleeves and mechanical sleeve seals. Select sleeve size to allow for 1-inch (25-mm) annular clear space between pipe and sleeve for installing mechanical sleeve seals.

1. Install steel pipe for sleeves smaller than 6 inches (150 mm) in diameter.
2. Install cast-iron "wall pipes" for sleeves 6 inches (150 mm) and larger in diameter.
3. Mechanical Sleeve Seal Installation: Select type and number of sealing elements required for pipe material and size. Position pipe in center of sleeve. Assemble mechanical sleeve seals and install in annular space between pipe and sleeve. Tighten bolts against pressure plates that cause sealing elements to expand and make watertight seal.

R. Underground, Exterior-Wall Pipe Penetrations: Install cast-iron "wall pipes" for sleeves. Seal pipe penetrations using mechanical sleeve seals. Select sleeve size to allow for 1-inch (25-mm) annular clear space between pipe and sleeve for installing mechanical sleeve seals.

1. Mechanical Sleeve Seal Installation: Select type and number of sealing elements required for pipe material and size. Position pipe in center of sleeve. Assemble mechanical sleeve seals and install in annular space between pipe and sleeve. Tighten bolts against pressure plates that cause sealing elements to expand and make watertight seal.

S. Fire-Barrier Penetrations: Maintain indicated fire rating of walls, partitions, ceilings, and floors at pipe penetrations. Seal pipe penetrations with firestop materials. Refer to Division 07 Section "Penetration Firestopping" for materials.

T. Verify final equipment locations for roughing-in.

U. Refer to equipment specifications in other Sections of these Specifications for roughing-in requirements.

### 3.2 PIPING JOINT CONSTRUCTION

A. Join pipe and fittings according to the following requirements and Division 23 Sections specifying piping systems.

B. Ream ends of pipes and tubes and remove burrs. Bevel plain ends of steel pipe.

- C. Remove scale, slag, dirt, and debris from inside and outside of pipe and fittings before assembly.
- D. Soldered Joints: Apply ASTM B 813, water-flushable flux, unless otherwise indicated, to tube end. Construct joints according to ASTM B 828 or CDA's "Copper Tube Handbook," using lead-free solder alloy complying with ASTM B 32.
- E. Brazed Joints: Construct joints according to AWS's "Brazing Handbook," "Pipe and Tube" Chapter, using copper-phosphorus brazing filler metal complying with AWS A5.8.
- F. Threaded Joints: Thread pipe with tapered pipe threads according to ASME B1.20.1. Cut threads full and clean using sharp dies. Ream threaded pipe ends to remove burrs and restore full ID. Join pipe fittings and valves as follows:
  - 1. Apply appropriate tape or thread compound to external pipe threads unless dry seal threading is specified.
  - 2. Damaged Threads: Do not use pipe or pipe fittings with threads that are corroded or damaged. Do not use pipe sections that have cracked or open welds.
- G. Welded Joints: Construct joints according to AWS D10.12, using qualified processes and welding operators according to Part 1 "Quality Assurance" Article.
- H. Flanged Joints: Select appropriate gasket material, size, type, and thickness for service application. Install gasket concentrically positioned. Use suitable lubricants on bolt threads.
- I. Plastic Piping Solvent-Cement Joints: Clean and dry joining surfaces. Join pipe and fittings according to the following:
  - 1. Comply with ASTM F 402 for safe-handling practice of cleaners, primers, and solvent cements.
  - 2. CPVC Piping: Join according to ASTM D 2846/D 2846M Appendix.
  - 3. PVC Pressure Piping: Join schedule number ASTM D 1785, PVC pipe and PVC socket fittings according to ASTM D 2672. Join other-than-schedule-number PVC pipe and socket fittings according to ASTM D 2855.
  - 4. PVC Nonpressure Piping: Join according to ASTM D 2855.
- J. Plastic Pressure Piping Gasketed Joints: Join according to ASTM D 3139.
- K. Plastic Nonpressure Piping Gasketed Joints: Join according to ASTM D 3212.
- L. PE Piping Heat-Fusion Joints: Clean and dry joining surfaces by wiping with clean cloth or paper towels. Join according to ASTM D 2657.
  - 1. Plain-End Pipe and Fittings: Use butt fusion.
  - 2. Plain-End Pipe and Socket Fittings: Use socket fusion.

- M. Fiberglass Bonded Joints: Prepare pipe ends and fittings, apply adhesive, and join according to pipe manufacturer's written instructions.

### 3.3 PIPING CONNECTIONS

- A. Make connections according to the following, unless otherwise indicated:
  - 1. Install unions, in piping NPS 2 (DN 50) and smaller, adjacent to each valve and at final connection to each piece of equipment.
  - 2. Install flanges, in piping NPS 2-1/2 (DN 65) and larger, adjacent to flanged valves and at final connection to each piece of equipment.
  - 3. Dry Piping Systems: Install dielectric unions and flanges to connect piping materials of dissimilar metals.
  - 4. Wet Piping Systems: Install dielectric coupling and nipple fittings to connect piping materials of dissimilar metals.

### 3.4 EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION - COMMON REQUIREMENTS

- A. Install equipment to allow maximum possible headroom unless specific mounting heights are not indicated.
- B. Install equipment level and plumb, parallel and perpendicular to other building systems and components in exposed interior spaces, unless otherwise indicated.
- C. Install HVAC equipment to facilitate service, maintenance, and repair or replacement of components. Connect equipment for ease of disconnecting, with minimum interference to other installations. Extend grease fittings to accessible locations.
- D. Install equipment to allow right of way for piping installed at required slope.

### 3.5 PAINTING

- A. Painting of HVAC systems, equipment, and components is specified in Division 09 Sections "Interior Painting" and "Exterior Painting."
- B. Damage and Touchup: Repair marred and damaged factory-painted finishes with materials and procedures to match original factory finish.

### 3.6 CONCRETE BASES

- A. Concrete Bases: Anchor equipment to concrete base according to equipment manufacturer's written instructions and according to seismic codes at Project.
  - 1. Construct concrete bases of dimensions indicated, but not less than 4 inches (100 mm) larger in both directions than supported unit.

2. Install dowel rods to connect concrete base to concrete floor. Unless otherwise indicated, install dowel rods on 18-inch (450-mm) centers around the full perimeter of the base.
3. Install epoxy-coated anchor bolts for supported equipment that extend through concrete base, and anchor into structural concrete floor.
4. Place and secure anchorage devices. Use supported equipment manufacturer's setting drawings, templates, diagrams, instructions, and directions furnished with items to be embedded.
5. Install anchor bolts to elevations required for proper attachment to supported equipment.
6. Install anchor bolts according to anchor-bolt manufacturer's written instructions.
7. Use 3000-psi (20.7-MPa) 28-day compressive-strength concrete and reinforcement as specified in Division 03 Section "Cast-in-Place Concrete."

### 3.7 ERECTION OF METAL SUPPORTS AND ANCHORAGES

- A. Refer to Division 05 Section "Metal Fabrications" for structural steel.
- B. Cut, fit, and place miscellaneous metal supports accurately in location, alignment, and elevation to support and anchor HVAC materials and equipment.
- C. Field Welding: Comply with AWS D1.1.

### 3.8 ERECTION OF WOOD SUPPORTS AND ANCHORAGES

- A. Cut, fit, and place wood grounds, nailers, blocking, and anchorages to support, and anchor HVAC materials and equipment.
- B. Select fastener sizes that will not penetrate members if opposite side will be exposed to view or will receive finish materials. Tighten connections between members. Install fasteners without splitting wood members.
- C. Attach to substrates as required to support applied loads.

### 3.9 GROUTING

- A. Mix and install grout for HVAC equipment base bearing surfaces, pump and other equipment base plates, and anchors.
- B. Clean surfaces that will come into contact with grout.
- C. Provide forms as required for placement of grout.
- D. Avoid air entrapment during placement of grout.
- E. Place grout, completely filling equipment bases.

- F. Place grout on concrete bases and provide smooth bearing surface for equipment.
- G. Place grout around anchors.
- H. Cure placed grout.

END OF SECTION 230500



## SECTION 23 05 13 - COMMON MOTOR REQUIREMENTS FOR HVAC EQUIPMENT

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes general requirements for single-phase and polyphase, general-purpose, horizontal, small and medium, squirrel-cage induction motors for use on ac power systems up to 600 V and installed at equipment manufacturer's factory or shipped separately by equipment manufacturer for field installation.

#### 1.3 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate features of motors, installed units, and accessory devices to be compatible with the following:
  - 1. Motor controllers.
  - 2. Torque, speed, and horsepower requirements of the load.
  - 3. Ratings and characteristics of supply circuit and required control sequence.
  - 4. Ambient and environmental conditions of installation location.

### PART 2 - PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 GENERAL MOTOR REQUIREMENTS

- A. Comply with requirements in this Section except when stricter requirements are specified in HVAC equipment schedules or Sections.
- B. Comply with NEMA MG 1 unless otherwise indicated.

#### 2.2 MOTOR CHARACTERISTICS

- A. Duty: Continuous duty at ambient temperature of 40 deg C and at altitude of 4744 feet above sea level.
- B. Capacity and Torque Characteristics: Sufficient to start, accelerate, and operate connected loads at designated speeds, at installed altitude and environment, with

indicated operating sequence, and without exceeding nameplate ratings or considering service factor.

## 2.3 POLYPHASE MOTORS

- A. Description: NEMA MG 1, Design B, medium induction motor.
- B. Efficiency: Energy efficient, as defined in NEMA MG 1.
- C. Service Factor: 1.15.
- D. Multispeed Motors: Variable torque.
  - 1. For motors with 2:1 speed ratio, consequent pole, single winding.
  - 2. For motors with other than 2:1 speed ratio, separate winding for each speed.
- E. Rotor: Random-wound, squirrel cage.
- F. Bearings: Regreasable, shielded, antifriction ball bearings suitable for radial and thrust loading.
- G. Temperature Rise: Match insulation rating.
- H. Insulation: Class F.
- I. Code Letter Designation:
  - 1. Motors 15 HP and Larger: NEMA starting Code F or Code G.
  - 2. Motors Smaller than 15 HP: Manufacturer's standard starting characteristic.
- J. Enclosure Material: Cast iron for motor frame sizes 324T and larger; rolled steel for motor frame sizes smaller than 324T.

## 2.4 POLYPHASE MOTORS WITH ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. Motors Used with Variable Frequency Controllers: Ratings, characteristics, and features coordinated with and approved by controller manufacturer.
  - 1. Windings: Copper magnet wire with moisture-resistant insulation varnish, designed and tested to resist transient spikes, high frequencies, and short time rise pulses produced by pulse-width modulated inverters.
  - 2. Energy- and Premium-Efficient Motors: Class B temperature rise; Class F insulation.
  - 3. Inverter-Duty Motors: Class F temperature rise; Class H insulation.
  - 4. Thermal Protection: Comply with NEMA MG 1 requirements for thermally protected motors.

## 2.5 SINGLE-PHASE MOTORS

- A. Motors larger than 1/20 hp shall be one of the following, to suit starting torque and requirements of specific motor application:
  - 1. Permanent-split capacitor.
- B. Multispeed Motors: Variable-torque, permanent-split-capacitor type.
- C. Bearings: Prelubricated, antifriction ball bearings or sleeve bearings suitable for radial and thrust loading.
- D. Motors 1/20 HP and Smaller: Shaded-pole type.
- E. Thermal Protection: Internal protection to automatically open power supply circuit to motor when winding temperature exceeds a safe value calibrated to temperature rating of motor insulation. Thermal-protection device shall automatically reset when motor temperature returns to normal range.

PART 3 - EXECUTION (Not Applicable)

END OF SECTION 230513

## SECTION 230529 - HANGERS AND SUPPORTS FOR HVAC PIPING AND EQUIPMENT

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 1 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. This Section includes the following hangers and supports for HVAC system piping and equipment:
  - 1. Steel pipe hangers and supports.
  - 2. Trapeze pipe hangers.
  - 3. Metal framing systems.
  - 4. Thermal-hanger shield inserts.
  - 5. Fastener systems.
  - 6. Pipe stands.
  - 7. Equipment supports.
- B. Related Sections include the following:
  - 1. Division 05 Section "Metal Fabrications" for structural-steel shapes and plates for trapeze hangers for pipe and equipment support.
  - 2. Division 21 Section "Water-Based Fire-Suppression Systems" for pipe hangers for fire-protection piping.
  - 3. Division 23 Section "Expansion Fittings and Loops for HVAC Piping" for pipe guides and anchors.
  - 4. Division 23 Section(s) "Metal Ducts" and "Nonmetal Ducts" for duct hangers and supports.

#### 1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. MSS: Manufacturers Standardization Society for The Valve and Fittings Industry Inc.
- B. Terminology: As defined in MSS SP-90, "Guidelines on Terminology for Pipe Hangers and Supports."

#### 1.4 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Design supports for multiple pipes, including pipe stands, capable of supporting combined weight of supported systems, system contents, and test water.
- B. Design equipment supports capable of supporting combined operating weight of supported equipment and connected systems and components.

## 1.5 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For the following:
  - 1. Steel pipe hangers and supports.
  - 2. Thermal-hanger shield inserts.
  - 3. Powder-actuated fastener systems.
- B. Shop Drawings: Signed and sealed by a qualified professional engineer. Show fabrication and installation details and include calculations for the following:
  - 1. Trapeze pipe hangers. Include Product Data for components.
  - 2. Metal framing systems. Include Product Data for components.
  - 3. Equipment supports.

## 1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Welding: Qualify procedures and personnel according to AWS D1.1, "Structural Welding Code--Steel." AWS D1.3, "Structural Welding Code--Sheet Steel." AWS D1.4, "Structural Welding Code--Reinforcing Steel." ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code: Section IX.
- B. Welding: Qualify procedures and personnel according to the following:
  - 1. AWS D1.1, "Structural Welding Code--Steel."
  - 2. AWS D1.2, "Structural Welding Code--Aluminum."
  - 3. AWS D1.3, "Structural Welding Code--Sheet Steel."
  - 4. AWS D1.4, "Structural Welding Code--Reinforcing Steel."
  - 5. ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code: Section IX.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 MANUFACTURERS

- A. In other Part 2 articles where titles below introduce lists, the following requirements apply to product selection:
  - 1. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, manufacturers specified.

### 2.2 STEEL PIPE HANGERS AND SUPPORTS

- A. Description: MSS SP-58, Types 1 through 58, factory-fabricated components. Refer to Part 3 "Hanger and Support Applications" Article for where to use specific hanger and support types.
- B. Available Manufacturers:
  - 1. AAA Technology & Specialties Co., Inc.
  - 2. Bergen-Power Pipe Supports.

3. B-Line Systems, Inc.; a division of Cooper Industries.
4. Carpenter & Paterson, Inc.
5. Empire Industries, Inc.
6. ERICO/Michigan Hanger Co.
7. Globe Pipe Hanger Products, Inc.
8. Grinnell Corp.
9. GS Metals Corp.
10. National Pipe Hanger Corporation.
11. PHD Manufacturing, Inc.
12. PHS Industries, Inc.
13. Piping Technology & Products, Inc.
14. Tolco Inc.

- C. Galvanized, Metallic Coatings: Pre-galvanized or hot dipped.
- D. Nonmetallic Coatings: Plastic coating, jacket, or liner.
- E. Padded Hangers: Hanger with fiberglass or other pipe insulation pad or cushion for support of bearing surface of piping.

## 2.3 TRAPEZE PIPE HANGERS

- A. Description: MSS SP-69, Type 59, shop- or field-fabricated pipe-support assembly made from structural-steel shapes with MSS SP-58 hanger rods, nuts, saddles, and U-bolts.

## 2.4 METAL FRAMING SYSTEMS

- A. Description: MFMA-3, shop- or field-fabricated pipe-support assembly made of steel channels and other components.
- B. Available Manufacturers:
1. B-Line Systems, Inc.; a division of Cooper Industries.
  2. ERICO/Michigan Hanger Co.; ERISTRUT Div.
  3. GS Metals Corp.
  4. Power-Strut Div.; Tyco International, Ltd.
  5. Thomas & Betts Corporation.
  6. Tolco Inc.
  7. Unistrut Corp.; Tyco International, Ltd.
- C. Coatings: Manufacturer's standard finish, unless bare metal surfaces are indicated.
- D. Nonmetallic Coatings: Plastic coating, jacket, or liner.

## 2.5 THERMAL-HANGER SHIELD INSERTS

- A. Description: 100-psig- minimum, compressive-strength insulation insert encased in sheet metal shield.
- B. Available Manufacturers:
  - 1. Carpenter & Paterson, Inc.
  - 2. ERICO/Michigan Hanger Co.
  - 3. PHS Industries, Inc.
  - 4. Pipe Shields, Inc.
  - 5. Rilco Manufacturing Company, Inc.
  - 6. Value Engineered Products, Inc.
- C. Insulation-Insert Material for Cold Piping: ASTM C 552, Type II cellular glass with vapor barrier.
- D. Insulation-Insert Material for Hot Piping: ASTM C 552, Type II cellular glass.
- E. For Trapeze or Clamped Systems: Insert and shield shall cover entire circumference of pipe.
- F. For Clevis or Band Hangers: Insert and shield shall cover lower 180 degrees of pipe.
- G. Insert Length: Extend 2 inches beyond sheet metal shield for piping operating below ambient air temperature.

## 2.6 FASTENER SYSTEMS

- A. Powder-Actuated Fasteners: Threaded-steel stud, for use in hardened portland cement concrete with pull-out, tension, and shear capacities appropriate for supported loads and building materials where used.
  - 1. Available Manufacturers:
    - a. Hilti, Inc.
    - b. ITW Ramset/Red Head.
    - c. Masterset Fastening Systems, Inc.
    - d. MKT Fastening, LLC.
    - e. Powers Fasteners.
- B. Mechanical-Expansion Anchors: Insert-wedge-type zinc-coated steel, for use in hardened portland cement concrete with pull-out, tension, and shear capacities appropriate for supported loads and building materials where used.
  - 1. Available Manufacturers:
    - a. B-Line Systems, Inc.; a division of Cooper Industries.
    - b. Empire Industries, Inc.
    - c. Hilti, Inc.
    - d. ITW Ramset/Red Head.
    - e. MKT Fastening, LLC.
    - f. Powers Fasteners.

## 2.7 PIPE STAND FABRICATION

- A. Pipe Stands, General: Shop or field-fabricated assemblies made of manufactured corrosion-resistant components to support roof-mounted piping.
- B. Compact Pipe Stand: One-piece plastic unit with integral-rod-roller, pipe clamps, or V-shaped cradle to support pipe, for roof installation without membrane penetration.
  - 1. Available Manufacturers:
    - a. ERICO/Michigan Hanger Co.
    - b. MIRO Industries.

## 2.8 EQUIPMENT SUPPORTS

- A. Description: Welded, shop- or field-fabricated equipment support made from structural-steel shapes.

## 2.9 MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

- A. Structural Steel: ASTM A 36/A 36M, steel plates, shapes, and bars; black and galvanized.
- B. Grout: ASTM C 1107, factory-mixed and -packaged, dry, hydraulic-cement, nonshrink and nonmetallic grout; suitable for interior and exterior applications.
  - 1. Properties: Nonstaining, noncorrosive, and nongaseous.
  - 2. Design Mix: 5000-psi, 28-day compressive strength.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 HANGER AND SUPPORT APPLICATIONS

- A. Specific hanger and support requirements are specified in Sections specifying piping systems and equipment.
- B. Comply with MSS SP-69 for pipe hanger selections and applications that are not specified in piping system Sections.
- C. Use hangers and supports with galvanized, metallic coatings for piping and equipment that will not have field-applied finish.
- D. Use nonmetallic coatings on attachments for electrolytic protection where attachments are in direct contact with copper tubing.
- E. Use padded hangers for piping that is subject to scratching.
- F. Horizontal-Piping Hangers and Supports: Unless otherwise indicated and except as specified in piping system Sections, install the following types:
  - 1. Adjustable, Steel Clevis Hangers (MSS Type 1): For suspension of noninsulated or insulated stationary pipes, NPS 1/2 to NPS 30.



2. Yoke-Type Pipe Clamps (MSS Type 2): For suspension of 120 to 450 deg F pipes, NPS 4 to NPS 16, requiring up to 4 inches of insulation.
3. Carbon- or Alloy-Steel, Double-Bolt Pipe Clamps (MSS Type 3): For suspension of pipes, NPS 3/4 to NPS 24, requiring clamp flexibility and up to 4 inches of insulation.
4. Steel Pipe Clamps (MSS Type 4): For suspension of cold and hot pipes, NPS 1/2 to NPS 24, if little or no insulation is required.
5. Pipe Hangers (MSS Type 5): For suspension of pipes, NPS 1/2 to NPS 4, to allow off-center closure for hanger installation before pipe erection.
6. Adjustable, Swivel Split- or Solid-Ring Hangers (MSS Type 6): For suspension of noninsulated stationary pipes, NPS 3/4 to NPS 8.
7. Adjustable, Steel Band Hangers (MSS Type 7): For suspension of noninsulated stationary pipes, NPS 1/2 to NPS 8.
8. Adjustable Band Hangers (MSS Type 9): For suspension of noninsulated stationary pipes, NPS 1/2 to NPS 8.
9. Adjustable, Swivel-Ring Band Hangers (MSS Type 10): For suspension of noninsulated stationary pipes, NPS 1/2 to NPS 2.
10. Split Pipe-Ring with or without Turnbuckle-Adjustment Hangers (MSS Type 11): For suspension of noninsulated stationary pipes, NPS 3/8 to NPS 8.
11. Extension Hinged or 2-Bolt Split Pipe Clamps (MSS Type 12): For suspension of noninsulated stationary pipes, NPS 3/8 to NPS 3.
12. U-Bolts (MSS Type 24): For support of heavy pipes, NPS 1/2 to NPS 30.
13. Clips (MSS Type 26): For support of insulated pipes not subject to expansion or contraction.
14. Pipe Saddle Supports (MSS Type 36): For support of pipes, NPS 4 to NPS 36, with steel pipe base stanchion support and cast-iron floor flange.
15. Pipe Stanchion Saddles (MSS Type 37): For support of pipes, NPS 4 to NPS 36, with steel pipe base stanchion support and cast-iron floor flange and with U-bolt to retain pipe.
16. Adjustable, Pipe Saddle Supports (MSS Type 38): For stanchion-type support for pipes, NPS 2-1/2 to NPS 36, if vertical adjustment is required, with steel pipe base stanchion support and cast-iron floor flange.
17. Single Pipe Rolls (MSS Type 41): For suspension of pipes, NPS 1 to NPS 30, from 2 rods if longitudinal movement caused by expansion and contraction might occur.
18. Adjustable Roller Hangers (MSS Type 43): For suspension of pipes, NPS 2-1/2 to NPS 20, from single rod if horizontal movement caused by expansion and contraction might occur.
19. Complete Pipe Rolls (MSS Type 44): For support of pipes, NPS 2 to NPS 42, if longitudinal movement caused by expansion and contraction might occur but vertical adjustment is not necessary.
20. Pipe Roll and Plate Units (MSS Type 45): For support of pipes, NPS 2 to NPS 24, if small horizontal movement caused by expansion and contraction might occur and vertical adjustment is not necessary.
21. Adjustable Pipe Roll and Base Units (MSS Type 46): For support of pipes, NPS 2 to NPS 30, if vertical and lateral adjustment during installation might be required in addition to expansion and contraction.

- G. Vertical-Piping Clamps: Unless otherwise indicated and except as specified in piping system Sections, install the following types:
1. Extension Pipe or Riser Clamps (MSS Type 8): For support of pipe risers, NPS 3/4 to NPS 20.
  2. Carbon- or Alloy-Steel Riser Clamps (MSS Type 42): For support of pipe risers, NPS 3/4 to NPS 20, if longer ends are required for riser clamps.
- H. Hanger-Rod Attachments: Unless otherwise indicated and except as specified in piping system Sections, install the following types:
1. Steel Turnbuckles (MSS Type 13): For adjustment up to 6 inches for heavy loads.
  2. Steel Clevises (MSS Type 14): For 120 to 450 deg F piping installations.
  3. Swivel Turnbuckles (MSS Type 15): For use with MSS Type 11, split pipe rings.
  4. Malleable-Iron Sockets (MSS Type 16): For attaching hanger rods to various types of building attachments.
  5. Steel Weldless Eye Nuts (MSS Type 17): For 120 to 450 deg F piping installations.
- I. Building Attachments: Unless otherwise indicated and except as specified in piping system Sections, install the following types:
1. Steel or Malleable Concrete Inserts (MSS Type 18): For upper attachment to suspend pipe hangers from concrete ceiling.
  2. Top-Beam C-Clamps (MSS Type 19): For use under roof installations with bar-joist construction to attach to top flange of structural shape.
  3. Side-Beam or Channel Clamps (MSS Type 20): For attaching to bottom flange of beams, channels, or angles.
  4. Center-Beam Clamps (MSS Type 21): For attaching to center of bottom flange of beams.
  5. Welded Beam Attachments (MSS Type 22): For attaching to bottom of beams if loads are considerable and rod sizes are large.
  6. C-Clamps (MSS Type 23): For structural shapes.
  7. Top-Beam Clamps (MSS Type 25): For top of beams if hanger rod is required tangent to flange edge.
  8. Side-Beam Clamps (MSS Type 27): For bottom of steel I-beams.
  9. Steel-Beam Clamps with Eye Nuts (MSS Type 28): For attaching to bottom of steel I-beams for heavy loads.
  10. Linked-Steel Clamps with Eye Nuts (MSS Type 29): For attaching to bottom of steel I-beams for heavy loads, with link extensions.
  11. Malleable Beam Clamps with Extension Pieces (MSS Type 30): For attaching to structural steel.
  12. Welded-Steel Brackets: For support of pipes from below, or for suspending from above by using clip and rod. Use one of the following for indicated loads:
    - a. Light (MSS Type 31): 750 lb.
    - b. Medium (MSS Type 32): 1500 lb.
    - c. Heavy (MSS Type 33): 3000 lb.
  13. Side-Beam Brackets (MSS Type 34): For sides of steel or wooden beams.
  14. Plate Lugs (MSS Type 57): For attaching to steel beams if flexibility at beam is required.

15. Horizontal Travelers (MSS Type 58): For supporting piping systems subject to linear horizontal movement where headroom is limited.
- J. Saddles and Shields: Unless otherwise indicated and except as specified in piping system Sections, install the following types:
1. Steel Pipe-Covering Protection Saddles (MSS Type 39): To fill interior voids with insulation that matches adjoining insulation.
  2. Protection Shields (MSS Type 40): Of length recommended in writing by manufacturer to prevent crushing insulation.
  3. Thermal-Hanger Shield Inserts: For supporting insulated pipe.
- K. Spring Hangers and Supports: Unless otherwise indicated and except as specified in piping system Sections, install the following types:
1. Restraint-Control Devices (MSS Type 47): Where indicated to control piping movement.
  2. Spring Cushions (MSS Type 48): For light loads if vertical movement does not exceed 1-1/4 inches.
  3. Spring-Cushion Roll Hangers (MSS Type 49): For equipping Type 41 roll hanger with springs.
  4. Spring Sway Braces (MSS Type 50): To retard sway, shock, vibration, or thermal expansion in piping systems.
  5. Variable-Spring Hangers (MSS Type 51): Preset to indicated load and limit variability factor to 25 percent to absorb expansion and contraction of piping system from hanger.
  6. Variable-Spring Base Supports (MSS Type 52): Preset to indicated load and limit variability factor to 25 percent to absorb expansion and contraction of piping system from base support.
  7. Variable-Spring Trapeze Hangers (MSS Type 53): Preset to indicated load and limit variability factor to 25 percent to absorb expansion and contraction of piping system from trapeze support.
  8. Constant Supports: For critical piping stress and if necessary to avoid transfer of stress from one support to another support, critical terminal, or connected equipment. Include auxiliary stops for erection, hydrostatic test, and load-adjustment capability. These supports include the following types:
    - a. Horizontal (MSS Type 54): Mounted horizontally.
    - b. Vertical (MSS Type 55): Mounted vertically.
    - c. Trapeze (MSS Type 56): Two vertical-type supports and one trapeze member.
- L. Comply with MSS SP-69 for trapeze pipe hanger selections and applications that are not specified in piping system Sections.
- M. Comply with MFMA-102 for metal framing system selections and applications that are not specified in piping system Sections.
- N. Use powder-actuated fasteners or mechanical-expansion anchors instead of building attachments where required in concrete construction.

### 3.2 HANGER AND SUPPORT INSTALLATION

- A. Steel Pipe Hanger Installation: Comply with MSS SP-69 and MSS SP-89. Install hangers, supports, clamps, and attachments as required to properly support piping from building structure.
- B. Trapeze Pipe Hanger Installation: Comply with MSS SP-69 and MSS SP-89. Arrange for grouping of parallel runs of horizontal piping and support together on field-fabricated trapeze pipe hangers.
  - 1. Pipes of Various Sizes: Support together and space trapezes for smallest pipe size or install intermediate supports for smaller diameter pipes as specified above for individual pipe hangers.
  - 2. Field fabricate from ASTM A 36/A 36M, steel shapes selected for loads being supported. Weld steel according to AWS D1.1.
- C. Metal Framing System Installation: Arrange for grouping of parallel runs of piping and support together on field-assembled metal framing systems.
- D. Thermal-Hanger Shield Installation: Install in pipe hanger or shield for insulated piping.
- E. Fastener System Installation:
  - 1. Install powder-actuated fasteners for use in lightweight concrete or concrete slabs less than 4 inches thick in concrete after concrete is placed and completely cured. Use operators that are licensed by powder-actuated tool manufacturer. Install fasteners according to powder-actuated tool manufacturer's operating manual.
  - 2. Install mechanical-expansion anchors in concrete after concrete is placed and completely cured. Install fasteners according to manufacturer's written instructions.
- F. Pipe Stand Installation:
  - 1. Pipe Stand Types except Curb-Mounting Type: Assemble components and mount on smooth roof surface. Do not penetrate roof membrane.
  - 2. Curb-Mounting-Type Pipe Stands: Assemble components or fabricate pipe stand and mount on permanent, stationary roof curb. Refer to Division 07 Section "Roof Accessories" for curbs.
- G. Install hangers and supports complete with necessary inserts, bolts, rods, nuts, washers, and other accessories.
- H. Equipment Support Installation: Fabricate from welded-structural-steel shapes.
- I. Install hangers and supports to allow controlled thermal movement of piping systems, to permit freedom of movement between pipe anchors, and to facilitate action of expansion joints, expansion loops, expansion bends, and similar units.
- J. Install lateral bracing with pipe hangers and supports to prevent swaying.
- K. Install building attachments within concrete slabs or attach to structural steel. Install additional attachments at concentrated loads, including valves, flanges, and strainers,

NPS 2-1/2 and larger and at changes in direction of piping. Install concrete inserts before concrete is placed; fasten inserts to forms and install reinforcing bars through openings at top of inserts.

- L. Load Distribution: Install hangers and supports so piping live and dead loads and stresses from movement will not be transmitted to connected equipment.
- M. Pipe Slopes: Install hangers and supports to provide indicated pipe slopes and so maximum pipe deflections allowed by ASME B31.1 (for power piping) and ASME B31.9 (for building services piping) are not exceeded.
- N. Insulated Piping: Comply with the following:
  - 1. Attach clamps and spacers to piping.
    - a. Piping Operating above Ambient Air Temperature: Clamp may project through insulation.
    - b. Piping Operating below Ambient Air Temperature: Use thermal-hanger shield insert with clamp sized to match OD of insert.
    - c. Do not exceed pipe stress limits according to ASME B31.1 for power piping and ASME B31.9 for building services piping.
  - 2. Install MSS SP-58, Type 39, protection saddles if insulation without vapor barrier is indicated. Fill interior voids with insulation that matches adjoining insulation.
    - a. Option: Thermal-hanger shield inserts may be used. Include steel weight-distribution plate for pipe NPS 4 and larger if pipe is installed on rollers.
  - 3. Install MSS SP-58, Type 40, protective shields on cold piping with vapor barrier. Shields shall span an arc of 180 degrees.
    - a. Option: Thermal-hanger shield inserts may be used. Include steel weight-distribution plate for pipe NPS 4 and larger if pipe is installed on rollers.
  - 4. Shield Dimensions for Pipe: Not less than the following:
    - a. NPS 1/4 to NPS 3-1/2: 12 inches long and 0.048 inch thick.
    - b. NPS 4: 12 inches long and 0.06 inch thick.
    - c. NPS 5 and NPS 6: 18 inches long and 0.06 inch thick.
    - d. NPS 8 to NPS 14: 24 inches long and 0.075 inch thick.
    - e. NPS 16 to NPS 24: 24 inches long and 0.105 inch thick.
  - 5. Pipes NPS 8 and Larger: Include wood inserts.
  - 6. Insert Material: Length at least as long as protective shield.
  - 7. Thermal-Hanger Shields: Install with insulation same thickness as piping insulation.

### 3.3 EQUIPMENT SUPPORTS

- A. Fabricate structural-steel stands to suspend equipment from structure overhead or to support equipment above floor.
- B. Grouting: Place grout under supports for equipment and make smooth bearing surface.
- C. Provide lateral bracing, to prevent swaying, for equipment supports.

### 3.4 METAL FABRICATIONS

- A. Cut, drill, and fit miscellaneous metal fabrications for trapeze pipe hangers and equipment supports.
- B. Fit exposed connections together to form hairline joints. Field weld connections that cannot be shop welded because of shipping size limitations.
- C. Field Welding: Comply with AWS D1.1 procedures for shielded metal arc welding, appearance and quality of welds, and methods used in correcting welding work, and with the following:
  - 1. Use materials and methods that minimize distortion and develop strength and corrosion resistance of base metals.
  - 2. Obtain fusion without undercut or overlap.
  - 3. Remove welding flux immediately.
  - 4. Finish welds at exposed connections so no roughness shows after finishing and contours of welded surfaces match adjacent contours.

### 3.5 ADJUSTING

- A. Hanger Adjustments: Adjust hangers to distribute loads equally on attachments and to achieve indicated slope of pipe.
- B. Trim excess length of continuous-thread hanger and support rods to 1-1/2 inches.
- C.

### 3.6 PAINTING

- A. Touch Up: Clean field welds and abraded areas of shop paint. Paint exposed areas immediately after erecting hangers and supports. Use same materials as used for shop painting. Comply with SSPC-PA 1 requirements for touching up field-painted surfaces.
  - 1. Apply paint by brush or spray to provide minimum dry film thickness of 2.0 mils.
- B. Touch Up: Cleaning and touchup painting of field welds, bolted connections, and abraded areas of shop paint on miscellaneous metal are specified in Division 09 painting Sections.
- C. Galvanized Surfaces: Clean welds, bolted connections, and abraded areas and apply galvanizing-repair paint to comply with ASTM A 780.

END OF SECTION 230529

## SECTION 230553 - IDENTIFICATION FOR HVAC PIPING AND EQUIPMENT

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
  - 1. Equipment labels.
  - 2. Warning signs and labels.
  - 3. Pipe labels.
  - 4. Duct labels.
  - 5. Stencils.

#### 1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.
- B. Samples: For color, letter style, and graphic representation required for each identification material and device.
- C. Equipment Label Schedule: Include a listing of all equipment to be labeled with the proposed content for each label.
- D. Valve numbering scheme.
- E. Valve Schedules: For each piping system to include in maintenance manuals.

#### 1.4 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate installation of identifying devices with completion of covering and painting of surfaces where devices are to be applied.
- B. Coordinate installation of identifying devices with locations of access panels and doors.
- C. Install identifying devices before installing acoustical ceilings and similar concealment.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 EQUIPMENT LABELS

#### A. Metal Labels for Equipment:

1. Material and Thickness: Aluminum, 0.032-inch minimum thickness, and having predrilled or stamped holes for attachment hardware.
2. Minimum Label Size: Length and width vary for required label content, but not less than 2-1/2 by 3/4 inch.
3. Minimum Letter Size: 1/4 inch for name of units.
4. Fasteners: Stainless-steel.
5. Adhesive: Contact-type permanent adhesive, compatible with label and with substrate.

#### B. Plastic Labels for Equipment:

1. Material and Thickness: Multilayer, multicolor, plastic labels for mechanical engraving, 1/16 inch thick, and having predrilled holes for attachment hardware.
2. Letter Color: Black.
3. Background Color: White.
4. Maximum Temperature: Able to withstand temperatures up to 160 deg F.
5. Minimum Label Size: Length and width vary for required label content, but not less than 2-1/2 by 3/4 inch.
6. Minimum Letter Size: 1/4 inch.
7. Fasteners: Stainless-steel.
8. Adhesive: Contact-type permanent adhesive, compatible with label and with substrate.

#### C. Label Content: Include equipment's Drawing designation or unique equipment number, Drawing numbers where equipment is indicated (plans, details, and schedules), plus the Specification Section number and title where equipment is specified.

#### D. Equipment Label Schedule: For each item of equipment to be labeled, on 8-1/2-by-11-inch (A4) bond paper. Tabulate equipment identification number and identify Drawing numbers where equipment is indicated (plans, details, and schedules), plus the Specification Section number and title where equipment is specified. Equipment schedule shall be included in operation and maintenance data.

### 2.2 WARNING SIGNS AND LABELS

- A. Material and Thickness: Multilayer, multicolor, plastic labels for mechanical engraving, 1/16 inch thick, and having predrilled holes for attachment hardware.
- B. Letter Color: Red.
- C. Background Color: White.
- D. Maximum Temperature: Able to withstand temperatures up to 160 deg F.



- E. Minimum Label Size: Length and width vary for required label content, but not less than 2-1/2 by 3/4 inch.
- F. Minimum Letter Size: 1/4 inch.
- G. Fasteners: Stainless-steel.
- H. Adhesive: Contact-type permanent adhesive, compatible with label and with substrate.
- I. Label Content: Include caution and warning information, plus emergency notification instructions.

## 2.3 STENCILS

- A. Stencils: Prepared with letter sizes according to ASME A13.1 for access panel and door labels, equipment labels, and similar operational instructions.
  - 1. Stencil Material: Aluminum.
  - 2. Stencil Paint: Exterior, gloss, black unless otherwise indicated. Paint may be in pressurized spray-can form.
  - 3. Identification Paint: Exterior, alkyd enamel in colors according to ASME A13.1 unless otherwise indicated.

## 2.4 WARNING TAGS

- A. Warning Tags: Preprinted or partially preprinted, accident-prevention tags, of plasticized card stock with matte finish suitable for writing.
  - 1. Size: 3 by 5-1/4 inches minimum].
  - 2. Fasteners: Brass grommet and wire.
  - 3. Nomenclature: Large-size primary caption such as "DANGER," "CAUTION," or "DO NOT OPERATE."
  - 4. Color: Yellow background with black lettering.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 PREPARATION

- A. Clean piping and equipment surfaces of substances that could impair bond of identification devices, including dirt, oil, grease, release agents, and incompatible primers, paints, and encapsulants.

### 3.2 EQUIPMENT LABEL INSTALLATION

- A. Install or permanently fasten labels on each major item of mechanical equipment.

- B. Locate equipment labels where accessible and visible.

END OF SECTION 230553

## SECTION 230593 - TESTING, ADJUSTING, AND BALANCING FOR HVAC

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RESPONSIBILITY

- A. City of Frisco will contract directly with a third party testing agency. Contractor shall provide all support for testing of systems with the selected test and balance contractor. Contractor shall correct all deficiencies the test and balance contractor list in field reports.

#### 1.2 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.3 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
  - 1. Balancing Air Systems:
    - a. Constant-volume air systems.
    - b. Variable-air-volume systems.

#### 1.4 DEFINITIONS

- A. AABC: Associated Air Balance Council.
- B. NEBB: National Environmental Balancing Bureau.
- C. TAB: Testing, adjusting, and balancing.
- D. TABB: Testing, Adjusting, and Balancing Bureau.
- E. TAB Specialist: An entity engaged to perform TAB Work.

#### 1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Qualification Data: Within 15 days of Contractor's Notice to Proceed, submit documentation that the TAB contractor and this Project's TAB team members meet the qualifications specified in "Quality Assurance" Article.

B. Instrument calibration reports, to include the following:

1. Instrument type and make.
2. Serial number.
3. Application.
4. Dates of use.
5. Dates of calibration.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. TAB Contractor Qualifications: Engage a TAB entity certified by AABC.

1. TAB Field Supervisor: Employee of the TAB contractor and certified by AABC.
2. TAB Technician: Employee of the TAB contractor and who is certified by AABC as a TAB technician.

B. Certify TAB field data reports and perform the following:

1. Review field data reports to validate accuracy of data and to prepare certified TAB reports.
2. Certify that the TAB team complied with the approved TAB plan and the procedures specified and referenced in this Specification.

C. TAB Report Forms: Use standard TAB contractor's forms approved by Architect.

D. Instrumentation Type, Quantity, Accuracy, and Calibration: As described in ASHRAE 111, Section 5, "Instrumentation."

1.7 PROJECT CONDITIONS

A. Partial Owner Occupancy: Owner may occupy completed areas of building before Substantial Completion. Cooperate with Owner during TAB operations to minimize conflicts with Owner's operations.

1.8 COORDINATION

- A. Notice: Provide seven days' advance notice for each test. Include scheduled test dates and times.
- B. Perform TAB after leakage and pressure tests on air distribution systems have been satisfactorily completed.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS (Not Applicable)

PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine the Contract Documents to become familiar with Project requirements and to discover conditions in systems' designs that may preclude proper TAB of systems and equipment.
- B. Examine systems for installed balancing devices, such as test ports, gage cocks, thermometer wells, flow-control devices, balancing valves and fittings, and manual volume dampers. Verify that locations of these balancing devices are accessible.
- C. Examine the approved submittals for HVAC systems and equipment.
- D. Examine design data including HVAC system descriptions, statements of design assumptions for environmental conditions and systems' output, and statements of philosophies and assumptions about HVAC system and equipment controls.
- E. Examine ceiling plenums and under floor air plenums used for supply, return, or relief air to verify that they meet the leakage class of connected ducts as specified in Division 23 Section "Metal Ducts and are properly separated from adjacent areas. Verify that penetrations in plenum walls are sealed and fire-stopped if required.
- F. Examine equipment performance data including fan and pump curves.
  - 1. Relate performance data to Project conditions and requirements, including system effects that can create undesired or unpredicted conditions that cause reduced capacities in all or part of a system.
  - 2. Calculate system-effect factors to reduce performance ratings of HVAC equipment when installed under conditions different from the conditions used to rate equipment performance. To calculate system effects for air systems, use tables and charts found in AMCA 201, "Fans and Systems," or in SMACNA's "HVAC Systems - Duct Design." Compare results with the design data and installed conditions.
- G. Examine system and equipment installations and verify that field quality-control testing, cleaning, and adjusting specified in individual Sections have been performed.
- H. Examine test reports specified in individual system and equipment Sections.
- I. Examine HVAC equipment and filters and verify that bearings are greased, belts are aligned and tight, and equipment with functioning controls is ready for operation.
- J. Examine terminal units; such as variable-air-volume boxes, and verify that they are accessible and their controls are connected and functioning.
- K. Examine strainers. Verify that startup screens are replaced by permanent screens with indicated perforations.
- L. Examine three-way valves for proper installation for their intended function of diverting or mixing fluid flows.

- M. Examine heat-transfer coils for correct piping connections and for clean and straight fins.
- N. Examine system pumps to ensure absence of entrained air in the suction piping.
- O. Examine operating safety interlocks and controls on HVAC equipment.
- P. Report deficiencies discovered before and during performance of TAB procedures. Observe and record system reactions to changes in conditions. Record default set points if different from indicated values.

### 3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Prepare a TAB plan that includes strategies and step-by-step procedures.
- B. Complete system-readiness checks and prepare reports. Verify the following:
  - 1. Permanent electrical-power wiring is complete.
  - 2. Automatic temperature-control systems are operational.
  - 3. Equipment and duct access doors are securely closed.
  - 4. Balance, smoke, and fire dampers are open.
  - 5. Isolating and balancing valves are open and control valves are operational.
  - 6. Ceilings are installed in critical areas where air-pattern adjustments are required and access to balancing devices is provided.
  - 7. Windows and doors can be closed so indicated conditions for system operations can be met.

### 3.3 GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR TESTING AND BALANCING

- A. Perform testing and balancing procedures on each system according to the procedures contained in AABC's "National Standards for Total System Balance" and in this Section.
- B. Cut insulation, ducts, pipes, and equipment cabinets for installation of test probes to the minimum extent necessary for TAB procedures.
  - 1. After testing and balancing, patch probe holes in ducts with same material and thickness as used to construct ducts.
  - 2. After testing and balancing, install test ports and duct access doors that comply with requirements in Division 23 Section "Air Duct Accessories."
  - 3. Install and join new insulation that matches removed materials. Restore insulation, coverings, vapor barrier, and finish according to Division 23 Section "HVAC Insulation."
- C. Mark equipment and balancing devices, including damper-control positions, valve position indicators, fan-speed-control levers, and similar controls and devices, with paint or other suitable, permanent identification material to show final settings.
- D. Take and report testing and balancing measurements in inch-pound (IP) units.

### 3.4 GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR BALANCING AIR SYSTEMS

- A. Prepare test reports for both fans and outlets. Obtain manufacturer's outlet factors and recommended testing procedures. Crosscheck the summation of required outlet volumes with required fan volumes.
- B. Prepare schematic diagrams of systems' "as-built" duct layouts.
- C. For variable-air-volume systems, develop a plan to simulate diversity.
- D. Determine the best locations in main and branch ducts for accurate duct-airflow measurements.
- E. Check airflow patterns from the outdoor-air louvers and dampers and the return- and exhaust-air dampers through the supply-fan discharge and mixing dampers.
- F. Locate start-stop and disconnect switches, electrical interlocks, and motor starters.
- G. Verify that motor starters are equipped with properly sized thermal protection.
- H. Check dampers for proper position to achieve desired airflow path.
- I. Check for airflow blockages.
- J. Check condensate drains for proper connections and functioning.
- K. Check for proper sealing of air-handling-unit components.
- L. Verify that air duct system is sealed as specified in Division 23 Section "Metal Ducts."

### 3.5 PROCEDURES FOR CONSTANT-VOLUME AIR SYSTEMS

- A. Adjust fans to deliver total indicated airflows within the maximum allowable fan speed listed by fan manufacturer.
  - 1. Measure total airflow.
    - a. Where sufficient space in ducts is unavailable for Pitot-tube traverse measurements, measure airflow at terminal outlets and inlets and calculate the total airflow.
  - 2. Measure fan static pressures as follows to determine actual static pressure:
    - a. Measure outlet static pressure as far downstream from the fan as practical and upstream from restrictions in ducts such as elbows and transitions.
    - b. Measure static pressure directly at the fan outlet or through the flexible connection.
    - c. Measure inlet static pressure of single-inlet fans in the inlet duct as near the fan as possible, upstream from the flexible connection, and downstream from duct restrictions.

- d. Measure inlet static pressure of double-inlet fans through the wall of the plenum that houses the fan.
  3. Measure static pressure across each component that makes up an air-handling unit, rooftop unit, and other air-handling and -treating equipment.
    - a. Report the cleanliness status of filters and the time static pressures are measured.
  4. Measure static pressures entering and leaving other devices, such as sound traps, heat-recovery equipment, and air washers, under final balanced conditions.
  5. Review Record Documents to determine variations in design static pressures versus actual static pressures. Calculate actual system-effect factors. Recommend adjustments to accommodate actual conditions.
  6. Obtain approval from Architect for adjustment of fan speed higher or lower than indicated speed. Comply with requirements in Division 23 Sections for air-handling units for adjustment of fans, belts, and pulley sizes to achieve indicated air-handling-unit performance.
  7. Do not make fan-speed adjustments that result in motor overload. Consult equipment manufacturers about fan-speed safety factors. Modulate dampers and measure fan-motor amperage to ensure that no overload will occur. Measure amperage in full-cooling, full-heating, economizer, and any other operating mode to determine the maximum required brake horsepower.
- B. Adjust volume dampers for main duct, submain ducts, and major branch ducts to indicated airflows within specified tolerances.
  1. Measure airflow of submain and branch ducts.
    - a. Where sufficient space in submain and branch ducts is unavailable for Pitot-tube traverse measurements, measure airflow at terminal outlets and inlets and calculate the total airflow for that zone.
  2. Measure static pressure at a point downstream from the balancing damper, and adjust volume dampers until the proper static pressure is achieved.
  3. Remeasure each submain and branch duct after all have been adjusted. Continue to adjust submain and branch ducts to indicated airflows within specified tolerances.
- C. Measure air outlets and inlets without making adjustments.
  1. Measure terminal outlets using a direct-reading hood or outlet manufacturer's written instructions and calculating factors.
- D. Adjust air outlets and inlets for each space to indicated airflows within specified tolerances of indicated values. Make adjustments using branch volume dampers rather than extractors and the dampers at air terminals.



1. Adjust each outlet in same room or space to within specified tolerances of indicated quantities without generating noise levels above the limitations prescribed by the Contract Documents.
2. Adjust patterns of adjustable outlets for proper distribution without drafts.

### 3.6 PROCEDURES FOR VARIABLE-AIR-VOLUME SYSTEMS

- A. Compensating for Diversity: When the total airflow of all terminal units is more than the indicated airflow of the fan, place a selected number of terminal units at a minimum set-point airflow with the remainder at maximum-airflow condition until the total airflow of the terminal units equals the indicated airflow of the fan. Select the reduced-airflow terminal units so they are distributed evenly among the branch ducts.
- B. Pressure-Independent, Variable-Air-Volume Systems: After the fan systems have been adjusted, adjust the variable-air-volume systems as follows:
  1. Set outdoor-air dampers at minimum, and set return- and exhaust-air dampers at a position that simulates full-cooling load.
  2. Select the terminal unit that is most critical to the supply-fan airflow and static pressure. Measure static pressure. Adjust system static pressure so the entering static pressure for the critical terminal unit is not less than the sum of the terminal-unit manufacturer's recommended minimum inlet static pressure plus the static pressure needed to overcome terminal-unit discharge system losses.
  3. Measure total system airflow. Adjust to within indicated airflow.
  4. Set terminal units at maximum airflow and adjust controller or regulator to deliver the designed maximum airflow. Use terminal-unit manufacturer's written instructions to make this adjustment. When total airflow is correct, balance the air outlets downstream from terminal units the same as described for constant-volume air systems.
  5. Set terminal units at minimum airflow and adjust controller or regulator to deliver the designed minimum airflow. Check air outlets for a proportional reduction in airflow the same as described for constant-volume air systems.
    - a. If air outlets are out of balance at minimum airflow, report the condition but leave outlets balanced for maximum airflow.
  6. Remeasure the return airflow to the fan while operating at maximum return airflow and minimum outdoor airflow.
    - a. Adjust the fan and balance the return-air ducts and inlets the same as described for constant-volume air systems.
  7. Measure static pressure at the most critical terminal unit and adjust the static-pressure controller at the main supply-air sensing station to ensure that adequate static pressure is maintained at the most critical unit.
  8. Record final fan-performance data.
- C. Pressure-Dependent, Variable-Air-Volume Systems without Diversity: After the fan systems have been adjusted, adjust the variable-air-volume systems as follows:

1. Balance variable-air-volume systems the same as described for constant-volume air systems.
  2. Set terminal units and supply fan at full-airflow condition.
  3. Adjust inlet dampers of each terminal unit to indicated airflow and verify operation of the static-pressure controller. When total airflow is correct, balance the air outlets downstream from terminal units the same as described for constant-volume air systems.
  4. Readjust fan airflow for final maximum readings.
  5. Measure operating static pressure at the sensor that controls the supply fan if one is installed, and verify operation of the static-pressure controller.
  6. Set supply fan at minimum airflow if minimum airflow is indicated. Measure static pressure to verify that it is being maintained by the controller.
  7. Set terminal units at minimum airflow and adjust controller or regulator to deliver the designed minimum airflow. Check air outlets for a proportional reduction in airflow the same as described for constant-volume air systems.
    - a. If air outlets are out of balance at minimum airflow, report the condition but leave the outlets balanced for maximum airflow.
  8. Measure the return airflow to the fan while operating at maximum return airflow and minimum outdoor airflow.
    - a. Adjust the fan and balance the return-air ducts and inlets the same as described for constant-volume air systems.
- D. Pressure-Dependent, Variable-Air-Volume Systems with Diversity: After the fan systems have been adjusted, adjust the variable-air-volume systems as follows:
1. Set system at maximum indicated airflow by setting the required number of terminal units at minimum airflow. Select the reduced-airflow terminal units so they are distributed evenly among the branch ducts.
  2. Adjust supply fan to maximum indicated airflow with the variable-airflow controller set at maximum airflow.
  3. Set terminal units at full-airflow condition.
  4. Adjust terminal units starting at the supply-fan end of the system and continuing progressively to the end of the system. Adjust inlet dampers of each terminal unit to indicated airflow. When total airflow is correct, balance the air outlets downstream from terminal units the same as described for constant-volume air systems.
  5. Adjust terminal units for minimum airflow.
  6. Measure static pressure at the sensor.
  7. Measure the return airflow to the fan while operating at maximum return airflow and minimum outdoor airflow. Adjust the fan and balance the return-air ducts and inlets the same as described for constant-volume air systems.

### 3.7 PROCEDURES FOR CONDENSING UNITS

- A. Verify proper rotation of fans.

- B. Measure entering- and leaving-air temperatures.
- C. Record compressor data.

### 3.8 PROCEDURES FOR TESTING, ADJUSTING, AND BALANCING EXISTING SYSTEMS

- A. Perform a preconstruction inspection of existing equipment that is to remain and be reused.
  - 1. Measure and record the operating speed, airflow, and static pressure of each fan.
  - 2. Measure motor voltage and amperage. Compare the values to motor nameplate information.
  - 3. Check the refrigerant charge.
  - 4. Check the condition of filters.
  - 5. Check the condition of coils.
  - 6. Check the operation of the drain pan and condensate-drain trap.
  - 7. Check bearings and other lubricated parts for proper lubrication.
  - 8. Report on the operating condition of the equipment and the results of the measurements taken. Report deficiencies.
- B. Before performing testing and balancing of existing systems, inspect existing equipment that is to remain and be reused to verify that existing equipment has been cleaned and refurbished. Verify the following:
  - 1. New filters are installed.
  - 2. Coils are clean and fins combed.
  - 3. Drain pans are clean.
  - 4. Fans are clean.
  - 5. Bearings and other parts are properly lubricated.
  - 6. Deficiencies noted in the preconstruction report are corrected.
- C. Perform testing and balancing of existing systems to the extent that existing systems are affected by the renovation work.
  - 1. Compare the indicated airflow of the renovated work to the measured fan airflows, and determine the new fan speed and the face velocity of filters and coils.
  - 2. Verify that the indicated airflows of the renovated work result in filter and coil face velocities and fan speeds that are within the acceptable limits defined by equipment manufacturer.
  - 3. If calculations increase or decrease the air flow rates and water flow rates by more than 5 percent, make equipment adjustments to achieve the calculated rates. If increase or decrease is 5 percent or less, equipment adjustments are not required.
  - 4. Balance each air outlet.

### 3.9 TOLERANCES

A. Set HVAC system's air flow rates within the following tolerances:

1. Supply, Return, and Exhaust Fans and Equipment with Fans: Plus or minus 10 percent
2. Air Outlets and Inlets: Plus or minus 10 percent

3.10 REPORTING

- A. Initial Construction-Phase Report: Based on examination of the Contract Documents as specified in "Examination" Article, prepare a report on the adequacy of design for systems' balancing devices. Recommend changes and additions to systems' balancing devices to facilitate proper performance measuring and balancing. Recommend changes and additions to HVAC systems and general construction to allow access for performance measuring and balancing devices.
- B. Status Reports: Prepare weekly progress reports to describe completed procedures, procedures in progress, and scheduled procedures. Include a list of deficiencies and problems found in systems being tested and balanced. Prepare a separate report for each system and each building floor for systems serving multiple floors.

3.11 FINAL REPORT

- A. General: Prepare a certified written report; tabulate and divide the report into separate sections for tested systems and balanced systems.
1. Include a certification sheet at the front of the report's binder, signed and sealed by the certified testing and balancing engineer.
  2. Include a list of instruments used for procedures, along with proof of calibration.
- B. Final Report Contents: In addition to certified field-report data, include the following:
1. Manufacturers' test data.
  2. Field test reports prepared by system and equipment installers.
  3. Other information relative to equipment performance; do not include Shop Drawings and product data.
- C. General Report Data: In addition to form titles and entries, include the following data:
1. Title page.
  2. Name and address of the TAB contractor.
  3. Project name.
  4. Project location.
  5. Architect's name and address.
  6. Engineer's name and address.
  7. Contractor's name and address.
  8. Report date.
  9. Signature of TAB supervisor who certifies the report.
  10. Table of Contents with the total number of pages defined for each section of the report. Number each page in the report.

11. Summary of contents including the following:
    - a. Indicated versus final performance.
    - b. Notable characteristics of systems.
    - c. Description of system operation sequence if it varies from the Contract Documents.
  12. Nomenclature sheets for each item of equipment.
  13. Data for terminal units, including manufacturer's name, type, size, and fittings.
  14. Notes to explain why certain final data in the body of reports vary from indicated values.
  15. Test conditions for fans and pump performance forms including the following:
    - a. Settings for outdoor-, return-, and exhaust-air dampers.
    - b. Conditions of filters.
    - c. Fan drive settings including settings and percentage of maximum pitch diameter.
    - d. Inlet vane settings for variable-air-volume systems.
    - e. Settings for supply-air, static-pressure controller.
    - f. Other system operating conditions that affect performance.
- D. Air-Handling-Unit Test Reports: For air-handling units with coils, include the following:
1. Unit Data:
    - a. Unit identification.
    - b. Location.
    - c. Make and type.
    - d. Model number and unit size.
    - e. Manufacturer's serial number.
    - f. Unit arrangement and class.
    - g. Discharge arrangement.
    - h. Sheave make, size in inches, and bore.
    - i. Center-to-center dimensions of sheave, and amount of adjustments in inches.
    - j. Number, make, and size of belts.
    - k. Number, type, and size of filters.
  2. Motor Data:
    - a. Motor make, and frame type and size.
    - b. Horsepower and rpm.
    - c. Volts, phase, and hertz.
    - d. Full-load amperage and service factor.
  3. Test Data (Indicated and Actual Values):
    - a. Total air flow rate in cam.
    - b. Total system static pressure in inches wg.
    - c. Fan rpm.

- d. Discharge static pressure in inches wg.
- e. Filter static-pressure differential in inches wg.
- f. Outdoor airflow in cfm.
- g. Return airflow in cfm
- h. Outdoor-air damper position.
- i. Return-air damper position.

E. Fan Test Reports: For exhaust fans, include the following:

1. Fan Data:

- a. System identification.
- b. Location.
- c. Make and type.
- d. Model number and size.

2. Motor Data:

- a. Motor make, and frame type and size.
- b. Horsepower and rpm.
- c. Volts, phase, and hertz.
- d. Full-load amperage and service factor.

3. Test Data (Indicated and Actual Values):

- a. Total airflow rate in cfm
- b. Total system static pressure in inches wg.
- c. Fan rpm.
- d. Discharge static pressure in inches wg.

F. Air-Terminal-Device Reports:

1. Unit Data:

- a. System and air-handling unit identification.
- b. Location and zone.
- c. Apparatus used for test.
- d. Area served.
- e. Make.
- f. Number from system diagram.
- g. Type and model number.
- h. Size.

2. Test Data (Indicated and Actual Values):

- a. Air flow rate in cfm
- b. Air velocity in fpm
- c. Preliminary air flow rate as needed in cfm
- d. Preliminary velocity as needed in fpm
- e. Final air flow rate in cfm
- f. Final velocity in fpm

- g. Space temperature in deg F

END OF SECTION 23 0593

## SECTION 230713 - DUCT INSULATION

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes insulating the following duct services:

- 1. Indoor, concealed supply and outdoor air.

#### 1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Installer Qualifications: Skilled mechanics who have successfully completed an apprenticeship program or another craft training program certified by the Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.
- B. Surface-Burning Characteristics: For insulation and related materials, as determined by testing identical products according to ASTM E 84, by a testing agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction. Factory label insulation and jacket materials and adhesive, mastic, tapes, and cement material containers, with appropriate markings of applicable testing agency.
  - 1. Insulation Installed Indoors: Flame-spread index of 25 or less, and smoke-developed index of 50 or less.

#### 1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Packaging: Insulation material containers shall be marked by manufacturer with appropriate ASTM standard designation, type and grade, and maximum use temperature.

#### 1.5 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate sizes and locations of supports, hangers, and insulation shields specified in Division 23 Section "Hangers and Supports for HVAC Piping and Equipment."
- B. Coordinate clearance requirements with duct Installer for duct insulation application. Before preparing ductwork Shop Drawings, establish and maintain clearance



requirements for installation of insulation and field-applied jackets and finishes and for space required for maintenance.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 INSULATION MATERIALS

- A. Comply with requirements in "Duct Insulation Schedule, General," "Indoor Duct and Plenum Insulation Schedule," and articles for where insulating materials shall be applied.
- B. Products shall not contain asbestos, lead, mercury, or mercury compounds.
- C. Products that come in contact with stainless steel shall have a leachable chloride content of less than 50 ppm when tested according to ASTM C 871.
- D. Insulation materials for use on austenitic stainless steel shall be qualified as acceptable according to ASTM C 795.
- E. Foam insulation materials shall not use CFC or HCFC blowing agents in the manufacturing process.
- F. Flexible Elastomeric Insulation: Closed-cell, sponge- or expanded-rubber materials. Comply with ASTM C 534, Type II for sheet materials.
- G. Mineral-Fiber Blanket Insulation: Mineral or glass fibers bonded with a thermosetting resin. Comply with ASTM C 553, Type II and ASTM C 1290. Factory-applied jacket requirements are specified in "Factory-Applied Jackets" Article.

### 2.2 ADHESIVES

- A. Materials shall be compatible with insulation materials, jackets, and substrates and for bonding insulation to itself and to surfaces to be insulated unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Flexible Elastomeric and Polyolefin Adhesive: Comply with MIL-A-24179A, Type II, Class I.
- C. Mineral-Fiber Adhesive: Comply with MIL-A-3316C, Class 2, Grade A.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine substrates and conditions for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance of insulation application.

1. Verify that systems to be insulated have been tested and are free of defects.
2. Verify that surfaces to be insulated are clean and dry.

B. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

### 3.2 PREPARATION

A. Surface Preparation: Clean and dry surfaces to receive insulation. Remove materials that will adversely affect insulation application.

### 3.3 GENERAL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

- A. Install insulation materials, accessories, and finishes with smooth, straight, and even surfaces; free of voids throughout the length of ducts and fittings.
- B. Install insulation materials, vapor barriers or retarders, jackets, and thicknesses required for each item of duct system as specified in insulation system schedules.
- C. Install accessories compatible with insulation materials and suitable for the service. Install accessories that do not corrode, soften, or otherwise attack insulation or jacket in either wet or dry state.
- D. Install insulation with longitudinal seams at top and bottom of horizontal runs.
- E. Install multiple layers of insulation with longitudinal and end seams staggered.
- F. Keep insulation materials dry during application and finishing.
- G. Install insulation with tight longitudinal seams and end joints. Bond seams and joints with adhesive recommended by insulation material manufacturer.
- H. Install insulation with least number of joints practical.
- I. Where vapor barrier is indicated, seal joints, seams, and penetrations in insulation at hangers, supports, anchors, and other projections with vapor-barrier mastic.
  1. Install insulation continuously through hangers and around anchor attachments.
  2. For insulation application where vapor barriers are indicated, extend insulation on anchor legs from point of attachment to supported item to point of attachment to structure. Taper and seal ends at attachment to structure with vapor-barrier mastic.
  3. Install insert materials and install insulation to tightly join the insert. Seal insulation to insulation inserts with adhesive or sealing compound recommended by insulation material manufacturer.
- J. Apply adhesives, mastics, and sealants at manufacturer's recommended coverage rate and wet and dry film thicknesses.

3.4 INSTALLATION OF FLEXIBLE ELASTOMERIC INSULATION

- A. Seal longitudinal seams and end joints with manufacturer's recommended adhesive to eliminate openings in insulation that allow passage of air to surface being insulated.

END OF SECTION 23 0713

## SECTION 230719 - HVAC PIPING INSULATION

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes insulating the following HVAC piping systems:
  - 1. Condensate drain piping indoor.
  - 2. Chilled-water piping, indoors and outdoors.
  - 3. Heating hot-water piping indoors
  - 4. Steam and steam condensate piping indoors.
  - 5. Refrigerant suction and hot-gas piping indoors and outdoors.
- B. Related Sections:
  - 1. Division 23 Section "HVAC Equipment Insulation."
  - 2. Division 23 Section "Duct Insulation."

#### 1.3 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated. Include thermal conductivity, water-vapor permeance thickness, and jackets (both factory and field applied if any).
- B. LEED Submittals:
  - 1. Product Data for Credit EQ 4.1: For adhesives and sealants, documentation including printed statement of VOC content and chemical components.
  - 2. Laboratory Test Reports for Credit EQ 4: For adhesives and sealants, documentation indicating that product complies with the testing and product requirements of the California Department of Health Services' "Standard Practice for the Testing of Volatile Organic Emissions from Various Sources Using Small-Scale Environmental Chambers," including 2004 Addenda.
- C. Shop Drawings: Include plans, elevations, sections, details, and attachments to other work.
  - 1. Detail application of protective shields, saddles, and inserts at hangers for each type of insulation and hanger.
  - 2. Detail attachment and covering of heat tracing inside insulation.
  - 3. Detail insulation application at pipe expansion joints for each type of insulation.

4. Detail insulation application at elbows, fittings, flanges, valves, and specialties for each type of insulation.
  5. Detail removable insulation at piping specialties.
  6. Detail application of field-applied jackets.
  7. Detail application at linkages of control devices.
- D. Samples: For each type of insulation and jacket indicated. Identify each Sample, describing product and intended use.
1. Preformed Pipe Insulation Materials: 12 inches long by NPS 2.
  2. Sheet Form Insulation Materials: 12 inches square.
  3. Jacket Materials for Pipe: 12 inches long by NPS 2.
  4. Sheet Jacket Materials: 12 inches square.
  5. Manufacturer's Color Charts: For products where color is specified, show the full range of colors available for each type of finish material.
- E. Qualification Data: For qualified Installer.
- F. Material Test Reports: From a qualified testing agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction indicating, interpreting, and certifying test results for compliance of insulation materials, sealers, attachments, cements, and jackets, with requirements indicated. Include dates of tests and test methods employed.
- G. Field quality-control reports.

#### 1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Installer Qualifications: Skilled mechanics who have successfully completed an apprenticeship program or another craft training program certified by the Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.
- B. Surface-Burning Characteristics: For insulation and related materials, as determined by testing identical products according to ASTM E 84, by a testing and inspecting agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction. Factory label insulation and jacket materials and adhesive, mastic, tapes, and cement material containers, with appropriate markings of applicable testing agency.
1. Insulation Installed Indoors: Flame-spread index of 25 or less, and smoke-developed index of 50 or less.
  2. Insulation Installed Outdoors: Flame-spread index of 75 or less, and smoke-developed index of 150 or less.
- C. Mockups: Before installing insulation, build mockups for each type of insulation and finish listed below to demonstrate quality of insulation application and finishes. Build mockups in the location indicated or, if not indicated, as directed by Architect. Use materials indicated for the completed Work.
1. Piping Mockups:
    - a. NPS 2-1/2 or larger valve.

- b. Four support hangers including hanger shield and insert. One 10-foot section of NPS 2 straight pipe.
  - c. One each of a 90-degree threaded, welded, and flanged elbow.
  - d. One each of a threaded, welded, and flanged tee fitting.
  - e. One NPS 2 or smaller valve, and one
  - f. One threaded strainer and one flanged strainer with removable portion of insulation.
  - g. One threaded reducer and one welded reducer.
  - h. One pressure temperature tap.
  - i. One mechanical coupling.
- 2. For each mockup, fabricate cutaway sections to allow observation of application details for insulation materials, adhesives, mastics, attachments, and jackets.
- 3. Notify Architect seven days in advance of dates and times when mockups will be constructed.
- 4. Obtain Architect's approval of mockups before starting insulation application.
- 5. Approval of mockups does not constitute approval of deviations from the Contract Documents contained in mockups unless Architect specifically approves such deviations in writing.
- 6. Maintain mockups during construction in an undisturbed condition as a standard for judging the completed Work.
- 7. Demolish and remove mockups when directed.

#### 1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Packaging: Insulation material containers shall be marked by manufacturer with appropriate ASTM standard designation, type and grade, and maximum use temperature.

#### 1.6 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate sizes and locations of supports, hangers, and insulation shields specified in Division 23 Section "Hangers and Supports for HVAC Piping and Equipment."
- B. Coordinate clearance requirements with piping Installer for piping insulation application. Before preparing piping Shop Drawings, establish and maintain clearance requirements for installation of insulation and field-applied jackets and finishes and for space required for maintenance.
- C. Coordinate installation and testing of heat tracing.

#### 1.7 SCHEDULING

- A. Schedule insulation application after pressure testing systems and, where required, after installing and testing heat tracing. Insulation application may begin on segments that have satisfactory test results.

- B. Complete installation and concealment of plastic materials as rapidly as possible in each area of construction.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 INSULATION MATERIALS

- A. Comply with requirements in "Piping Insulation Schedule, General," "Indoor Piping Insulation Schedule," "Outdoor, Aboveground Piping Insulation Schedule," and "Outdoor, Underground Piping Insulation Schedule" articles for where insulating materials shall be applied.
- B. Products shall not contain asbestos, lead, mercury, or mercury compounds.
- C. Products that come in contact with stainless steel shall have a leachable chloride content of less than 50 ppm when tested according to ASTM C 871.
- D. Insulation materials for use on austenitic stainless steel shall be qualified as acceptable according to ASTM C 795.
- E. Foam insulation materials shall not use CFC or HCFC blowing agents in the manufacturing process.
- F. Calcium Silicate:
  - 1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:
    - a. Industrial Insulation Group (IIG); Thermo-12 Gold.
  - 2. Preformed Pipe Sections: Flat-, curved-, and grooved-block sections of noncombustible, inorganic, hydrous calcium silicate with a non-asbestos fibrous reinforcement. Comply with ASTM C 533, Type I.
  - 3. Flat-, curved-, and grooved-block sections of noncombustible, inorganic, hydrous calcium silicate with a non-asbestos fibrous reinforcement. Comply with ASTM C 533, Type I.
  - 4. Prefabricated Fitting Covers: Comply with ASTM C 450 and ASTM C 585 for dimensions used in preforming insulation to cover valves, elbows, tees, and flanges.
- G. Cellular Glass: Inorganic, incombustible, foamed or cellulated glass with annealed, rigid, hermetically sealed cells. Field-applied All-Service jacket requirements are specified in "Field-Applied Jackets" Article.
  - 1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:
    - a. Pittsburgh Corning Corporation; Foamglas.

2. Block Insulation: ASTM C 552, Type I.
  3. Special-Shaped Insulation: ASTM C 552, Type III.
  4. Board Insulation: ASTM C 552, Type IV.
  5. Preformed Pipe Insulation without Jacket: Comply with ASTM C 552, Type II, Class 1.
- H. Flexible Elastomeric Insulation: Closed-cell, sponge- or expanded-rubber materials. Comply with ASTM C 534, Type I for tubular materials.
1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, [available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:
    - a. Aeroflex USA, Inc.; Aerocel.
    - b. Armacell LLC; AP Armaflex.
    - c. K-Flex USA; Insul-Lock, Insul-Tube, and K-FLEX LS.
- I. Mineral-Fiber Blanket Insulation: Mineral or glass fibers bonded with a thermosetting resin. Comply with ASTM C 553, Type II and ASTM C 1290, Type [II with factory-applied vinyl jacket] [III with factory-applied FSK jacket]. Factory-applied jacket requirements are specified in "Factory-Applied Jackets" Article.
1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, [available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:
    - a. CertainTeed Corp.; SoftTouch Duct Wrap.
    - b. Johns Manville; Microlite.
    - c. Knauf Insulation; Friendly Feel Duct Wrap.
    - d. Manson Insulation Inc.; Alley Wrap.
    - e. Owens Corning; SOFTR All-Service Duct Wrap.
- J. Mineral-Fiber, Preformed Pipe Insulation:
1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements-[available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:
    - a. Fibrex Insulations Inc.; Coreplus 1200.
    - b. Johns Manville; Micro-Lok.
    - c. Knauf Insulation; 1000-Degree Pipe Insulation.
    - d. Manson Insulation Inc.; Alley-K.
    - e. Owens Corning; Fiberglas Pipe Insulation.
  2. Type I, 850 deg F Materials: Mineral or glass fibers bonded with a thermosetting resin. Comply with ASTM C 547, Type I, Grade A, [with factory-applied ASJ] Factory-applied jacket requirements are specified in "Factory-Applied Jackets" Article.
  3. Type II, 1200 deg F Materials: Mineral or glass fibers bonded with a thermosetting resin. Comply with ASTM C 547, Type II, Grade A - [with factory-applied ASJ]. Factory-applied jacket requirements are specified in "Factory-Applied Jackets" Article.



- K. Mineral-Fiber, Pipe Insulation Wicking System: Preformed pipe insulation complying with ASTM C 547, Type I, Grade A, with absorbent cloth factory-applied to the entire inside surface of preformed pipe insulation and extended through the longitudinal joint to outside surface of insulation under insulation jacket. Factory apply a white, polymer, vapor-retarder jacket with self-sealing adhesive tape seam and evaporation holes running continuously along the longitudinal seam, exposing the absorbent cloth.
  - 1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, [available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:
    - a. Knauf Insulation; Permawick Pipe Insulation.
    - b. Owens Corning; VaporWick Pipe Insulation.
- L. Mineral-Fiber, Pipe and Tank Insulation: Mineral or glass fibers bonded with a thermosetting resin. Semirigid board material with factory-applied [ASJ] complying with ASTM C 1393, Type II or Type IIIA Category 2, or with properties similar to ASTM C 612, Type IB. Nominal density is 2.5 lb/cu. ft. or more. Thermal conductivity (k-value) at 100 deg F is 0.29 Btu x in./h x sq. ft. x deg F or less. Factory-applied jacket requirements are specified in "Factory-Applied Jackets" Article.
  - 1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, [available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:
    - a. CertainTeed Corp.; CrimpWrap.
    - b. Johns Manville; MicroFlex.
    - c. Knauf Insulation; Pipe and Tank Insulation.
    - d. Manson Insulation Inc.; AK Flex.
    - e. Owens Corning; Fiberglas Pipe and Tank Insulation.

## 2.2 INSULATING CEMENTS

- A. Mineral-Fiber Insulating Cement: Comply with ASTM C 195.
  - 1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, [available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:
    - a. Ramco Insulation, Inc.; Super-Stik.

## 2.3 ADHESIVES

- A. Materials shall be compatible with insulation materials, jackets, and substrates and for bonding insulation to itself and to surfaces to be insulated unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Calcium Silicate Adhesive: Fibrous, sodium-silicate-based adhesive with a service temperature range of 50 to 800 deg F
  - 1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, [available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:

- a. Childers Brand, Specialty Construction Brands, Inc., a business of H. B. Fuller Company; CP-97.
    - b. Eagle Bridges - Marathon Industries; 290.
    - c. Foster Brand, Specialty Construction Brands, Inc., a business of H. B. Fuller Company; 81-27.
    - d. Mon-Eco Industries, Inc.; 22-30.
    - e. Vimasco Corporation; 760.
  2. For indoor applications, use adhesive that has a VOC content of 80 g/L or less when calculated according to 40 CFR 59, Subpart D (EPA Method 24).
  3. Use adhesive that complies with the testing and product requirements of the California Department of Health Services' "Standard Practice for the Testing of Volatile Organic Emissions from Various Sources Using Small-Scale Environmental Chambers," including 2004 Addenda.
- C. Cellular-Glass Adhesive: Two-component, thermosetting urethane adhesive containing no flammable solvents, with a service temperature range of minus 100 to plus 200 deg F.
  1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:
    - a. Foster Brand, Specialty Construction Brands, Inc., a business of H. B. Fuller Company; 81-84.
    - b. >.
  2. For indoor applications, use adhesive that has a VOC content of 50 g/L or less when calculated according to 40 CFR 59, Subpart D (EPA Method 24).
  3. Use adhesive that complies with the testing and product requirements of the California Department of Health Services' "Standard Practice for the Testing of Volatile Organic Emissions from Various Sources Using Small-Scale Environmental Chambers," including 2004 Addenda.
- D. Phenolic and Polyisocyanurate Adhesive: Solvent-based resin adhesive, with a service temperature range of minus 75 to plus 300 deg F.
  1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, [available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:
    - a. Childers Brand, Specialty Construction Brands, Inc., a business of H. B. Fuller Company; CP-96.
    - b. Foster Brand, Specialty Construction Brands, Inc., a business of H. B. Fuller Company; 81-33.
  2. For indoor applications, use adhesive that has a VOC content of 50 g/L or less when calculated according to 40 CFR 59, Subpart D (EPA Method 24).
  3. Use adhesive that complies with the testing and product requirements of the California Department of Health Services' "Standard Practice for the Testing of Volatile Organic Emissions from Various Sources Using Small-Scale Environmental Chambers," including 2004 Addenda.

- E. Flexible Elastomeric and Polyolefin Adhesive: Comply with MIL-A-24179A, Type II, Class I.
1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:
    - a. Aeroflex USA, Inc.; Aeroseal.
    - b. Armacell LLC; Armaflex 520 Adhesive.
    - c. Foster Brand, Specialty Construction Brands, Inc., a business of H. B. Fuller Company; 85-75.
    - d. K-Flex USA; R-373 Contact Adhesive.
    - e. <Insert manufacturer's name; product name or designation>.
  2. For indoor applications, use adhesive that has a VOC content of 50 g/L or less when calculated according to 40 CFR 59, Subpart D (EPA Method 24).
  3. Use adhesive that complies with the testing and product requirements of the California Department of Health Services' "Standard Practice for the Testing of Volatile Organic Emissions from Various Sources Using Small-Scale Environmental Chambers," including 2004 Addenda.
- F. Mineral-Fiber Adhesive: Comply with MIL-A-3316C, Class 2, Grade A.
1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, [available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:
    - a. Childers Brand, Specialty Construction Brands, Inc., a business of H. B. Fuller Company; CP-127.
    - b. Eagle Bridges - Marathon Industries; 225.
    - c. Foster Brand, Specialty Construction Brands, Inc., a business of H. B. Fuller Company; 85-60/85-70.
    - d. Mon-Eco Industries, Inc.; 22-25.
  2. For indoor applications, use adhesive that has a VOC content of 80 g/L or less when calculated according to 40 CFR 59, Subpart D (EPA Method 24).
  3. Use adhesive that complies with the testing and product requirements of the California Department of Health Services' "Standard Practice for the Testing of Volatile Organic Emissions from Various Sources Using Small-Scale Environmental Chambers," including 2004 Addenda.
- G. Polystyrene Adhesive: Solvent- or water-based, synthetic resin adhesive with a service temperature range of minus 20 to plus 140 deg F.
1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, [available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:
    - a. Childers Brand, Specialty Construction Brands, Inc., a business of H. B. Fuller Company; CP-96.
    - b. Foster Brand, Specialty Construction Brands, Inc., a business of H. B. Fuller Company; 85-60.

H. ASJ Adhesive, and FSK and PVDC Jacket Adhesive: Comply with MIL-A-3316C, Class 2, Grade A for bonding insulation jacket lap seams and joints.

1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:
  - a. Childers Brand, Specialty Construction Brands, Inc., a business of H. B. Fuller Company; CP-82.
  - b. Eagle Bridges - Marathon Industries; 225.
  - c. Foster Brand, Specialty Construction Brands, Inc., a business of H. B. Fuller Company; 85-50.
  - d. Mon-Eco Industries, Inc.; 22-25.
  - e. .
2. For indoor applications, use adhesive that has a VOC content of 50 g/L or less when calculated according to 40 CFR 59, Subpart D (EPA Method 24).
3. Use adhesive that complies with the testing and product requirements of the California Department of Health Services' "Standard Practice for the Testing of Volatile Organic Emissions from Various Sources Using Small-Scale Environmental Chambers," including 2004 Addenda.

I. PVC Jacket Adhesive: Compatible with PVC jacket.

1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:
  - a. Dow Corning Corporation; 739, Dow Silicone.
  - b. Johns Manville; Zeston Perma-Weld, CEEL-TITE Solvent Welding Adhesive.
  - c. P.I.C. Plastics, Inc.; Welding Adhesive.
  - d. Speedline Corporation; Polyco VP Adhesive.
2. For indoor applications, use adhesive that has a VOC content of 50 g/L or less when calculated according to 40 CFR 59, Subpart D (EPA Method 24).
3. Use adhesive that complies with the testing and product requirements of the California Department of Health Services' "Standard Practice for the Testing of Volatile Organic Emissions from Various Sources Using Small-Scale Environmental Chambers," including 2004 Addenda.

2.4 MASTICS

A. Materials shall be compatible with insulation materials, jackets, and substrates; comply with MIL-PRF-19565C, Type II.

1. For indoor applications, use mastics that have a VOC content of 50 g/L or less when calculated according to 40 CFR 59, Subpart D (EPA Method 24).

B. Vapor-Barrier Mastic: Water based; suitable for indoor use on below-ambient services.

1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:
    - a. Foster Brand, Specialty Construction Brands, Inc., a business of H. B. Fuller Company; 30-80/30-90.
    - b. Vimasco Corporation; 749.
  2. Water-Vapor Permeance: ASTM E 96/E 96M, Procedure B, 0.013 perm at 43-mil dry film thickness.
  3. Service Temperature Range: Minus 20 to plus 180 deg F.
  4. Solids Content: ASTM D 1644, 58 percent by volume and 70 percent by weight.
  5. Color: White.
- C. Vapor-Barrier Mastic: Solvent based; suitable for indoor use on below-ambient services.
1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:
    - a. Childers Brand, Specialty Construction Brands, Inc., a business of H. B. Fuller Company; CP-30.
    - b. Eagle Bridges - Marathon Industries; 501.
    - c. Foster Brand, Specialty Construction Brands, Inc., a business of H. B. Fuller Company; 30-35.
    - d. Mon-Eco Industries, Inc.; 55-10.
  2. Water-Vapor Permeance: ASTM F 1249, 0.05 perm at 35-mil dry film thickness.
  3. Service Temperature Range: 0 to 180 deg F.
  4. Solids Content: ASTM D 1644, 44 percent by volume and 62 percent by weight.
  5. Color: White.
- D. Vapor-Barrier Mastic: Solvent based; suitable for outdoor use on below-ambient services.
1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, [available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:
    - a. Childers Brand, Specialty Construction Brands, Inc., a business of H. B. Fuller Company; Encacel.
    - b. Eagle Bridges - Marathon Industries; 570.
    - c. Foster Brand, Specialty Construction Brands, Inc., a business of H. B. Fuller Company; 60-95/60-96.
  2. Water-Vapor Permeance: ASTM F 1249, 0.05 perm at 30-mil dry film thickness.
  3. Service Temperature Range: Minus 50 to plus 220 deg F.
  4. Solids Content: ASTM D 1644, 33 percent by volume and 46 percent by weight.
  5. Color: White.
- E. Breather Mastic: Water based; suitable for indoor and outdoor use on above-ambient services.

1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, [available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:
  - a. Childers Brand, Specialty Construction Brands, Inc., a business of H. B. Fuller Company; CP-10.
  - b. Eagle Bridges - Marathon Industries; 550.
  - c. Foster Brand, Specialty Construction Brands, Inc., a business of H. B. Fuller Company; 46-50.
  - d. Mon-Eco Industries, Inc.; 55-50.
  - e. Vimasco Corporation; WC-1/WC-5.
2. Water-Vapor Permeance: ASTM F 1249, 1.8 perms at 0.0625-inch dry film thickness.
3. Service Temperature Range: Minus 20 to plus 180 deg F.
4. Solids Content: 60 percent by volume and 66 percent by weight.
5. Color: White.

## 2.5 LAGGING ADHESIVES

- A. Description: Comply with MIL-A-3316C, Class I, Grade A and shall be compatible with insulation materials, jackets, and substrates.
  1. For indoor applications, use lagging adhesives that have a VOC content of 50 g/L or less when calculated according to 40 CFR 59, Subpart D (EPA Method 24).
  2. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, [available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:
    - a. Childers Brand, Specialty Construction Brands, Inc., a business of H. B. Fuller Company; CP-50 AHV2.
    - b. Foster Brand, Specialty Construction Brands, Inc., a business of H. B. Fuller Company; 30-36.
    - c. Vimasco Corporation; 713 and 714.
  3. Fire-resistant, water-based lagging adhesive and coating for use indoors to adhere fire-resistant lagging cloths over pipe insulation.
  4. Service Temperature Range: 0 to plus 180 deg F.
  5. Color: White.

## 2.6 SEALANTS

- A. Joint Sealants:
  1. Joint Sealants for Cellular-Glass, Phenolic, and Polyisocyanurate Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, [available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:
    - a. Childers Brand, Specialty Construction Brands, Inc., a business of H. B. Fuller Company; CP-76.
    - b. Eagle Bridges - Marathon Industries; 405.

- c. Foster Brand, Specialty Construction Brands, Inc., a business of H. B. Fuller Company; 30-45.
  - d. Mon-Eco Industries, Inc.; 44-05.
  - e. Pittsburgh Corning Corporation; Pittseal 444.
2. Joint Sealants for Polystyrene Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, [available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:
  - a. Childers Brand, Specialty Construction Brands, Inc., a business of H. B. Fuller Company; CP-70.
  - b. Eagle Bridges - Marathon Industries; 405.
  - c. Foster Brand, Specialty Construction Brands, Inc., a business of H. B. Fuller Company; 30-45.
  - d. Mon-Eco Industries, Inc.; 44-05.
3. Materials shall be compatible with insulation materials, jackets, and substrates.
4. Permanently flexible, elastomeric sealant.
5. Service Temperature Range: Minus 100 to plus 300 deg F.
6. Color: White or gray.
7. For indoor applications, use sealants that have a VOC content of 420 g/L or less when calculated according to 40 CFR 59, Subpart D (EPA Method 24).
8. Use sealants that comply with the testing and product requirements of the California Department of Health Services' "Standard Practice for the Testing of Volatile Organic Emissions from Various Sources Using Small-Scale Environmental Chambers," including 2004 Addenda.

B. FSK and Metal Jacket Flashing Sealants:

1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, [available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:
  - a. Childers Brand, Specialty Construction Brands, Inc., a business of H. B. Fuller Company; CP-76.
  - b. Eagle Bridges - Marathon Industries; 405.
  - c. Foster Brand, Specialty Construction Brands, Inc., a business of H. B. Fuller Company; 95-44.
  - d. Mon-Eco Industries, Inc.; 44-05.
2. Materials shall be compatible with insulation materials, jackets, and substrates.
3. Fire- and water-resistant, flexible, elastomeric sealant.
4. Service Temperature Range: Minus 40 to plus 250 deg F.
5. Color: Aluminum.
6. For indoor applications, use sealants that have a VOC content of 420 g/L or less when calculated according to 40 CFR 59, Subpart D (EPA Method 24).
7. Use sealants that comply with the testing and product requirements of the California Department of Health Services' "Standard Practice for the Testing of Volatile Organic Emissions from Various Sources Using Small-Scale Environmental Chambers," including 2004 Addenda.

C. ASJ Flashing Sealants, and Vinyl, PVDC, and PVC Jacket Flashing Sealants:

1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, [available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:
  - a. Childers Brand, Specialty Construction Brands, Inc., a business of H. B. Fuller Company; CP-76.
2. Materials shall be compatible with insulation materials, jackets, and substrates.
3. Fire- and water-resistant, flexible, elastomeric sealant.
4. Service Temperature Range: Minus 40 to plus 250 deg F.
5. Color: White.
6. For indoor applications, use sealants that have a VOC content of 420 g/L or less when calculated according to 40 CFR 59, Subpart D (EPA Method 24).
7. Use sealants that comply with the testing and product requirements of the California Department of Health Services' "Standard Practice for the Testing of Volatile Organic Emissions from Various Sources Using Small-Scale Environmental Chambers," including 2004 Addenda.

2.7 FACTORY-APPLIED JACKETS

- A. Insulation system schedules indicate factory-applied jackets on various applications. When factory-applied jackets are indicated, comply with the following:
1. ASJ: White, kraft-paper, fiberglass-reinforced scrim with aluminum-foil backing; complying with ASTM C 1136, Type I.
  2. ASJ-SSL: ASJ with self-sealing, pressure-sensitive, acrylic-based adhesive covered by a removable protective strip; complying with ASTM C 1136, Type I.
  3. FSK Jacket: Aluminum-foil, fiberglass-reinforced scrim with kraft-paper backing; complying with ASTM C 1136, Type II.
  4. FSP Jacket: Aluminum-foil, fiberglass-reinforced scrim with polyethylene backing; complying with ASTM C 1136, Type II.
  5. PVDC Jacket for Indoor Applications: 4-mil-thick, white PVDC biaxially oriented barrier film with a permeance at 0.02 perm when tested according to ASTM E 96/E 96M and with a flame-spread index of 5 and a smoke-developed index of 20 when tested according to ASTM E 84.
    - a. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:
      - 1) Dow Chemical Company (The); Saran 540 Vapor Retarder Film and Saran 560 Vapor Retarder Film.
  6. PVDC Jacket for Outdoor Applications: 6-mil-thick, white PVDC biaxially oriented barrier film with a permeance at 0.01 perm when tested according to ASTM E 96/E 96M and with a flame-spread index of 5 and a smoke-developed index of 25 when tested according to ASTM E 84.



- a. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, [available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:
  - 1) Dow Chemical Company (The); Saran 540 Vapor Retarder Film and Saran 560 Vapor Retarder Film.
- 7. PVDC-SSL Jacket: PVDC jacket with a self-sealing, pressure-sensitive, acrylic-based adhesive covered by a removable protective strip.
  - a. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, [available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:
    - 1) Dow Chemical Company (The); Saran 540 Vapor Retarder Film and Saran 560 Vapor Retarder Film.
- 8. Vinyl Jacket: White vinyl with a permeance of 1.3 perms when tested according to ASTM E 96/E 96M, Procedure A, and complying with NFPA 90A and NFPA 90B.

## 2.8 FIELD-APPLIED FABRIC-REINFORCING MESH

- A. Woven Glass-Fiber Fabric: Approximately 2 oz./sq. yd. with a thread count of 10 strands by 10 strands/sq. in. for covering pipe and pipe fittings.
  - 1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, [available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:
    - a. Childers Brand, Specialty Construction Brands, Inc., a business of H. B. Fuller Company; Chil-Glas Number 10.
- B. Woven Polyester Fabric: Approximately 1 oz./sq. yd. with a thread count of 10 strands by 10 strands/sq. in., in a Leno weave, for pipe.
  - 1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, [available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:
    - a. Foster Brand, Specialty Construction Brands, Inc., a business of H. B. Fuller Company; Mast-A-Fab.
    - b. Vimasco Corporation; Elastafab 894.

## 2.9 FIELD-APPLIED CLOTHS

- A. Woven Glass-Fiber Fabric: Comply with MIL-C-20079H, Type I, plain weave, and presized a minimum of 8 oz./sq. yd..

1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, [provide the following] [provide one of the following] [available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:

- a. Alpha Associates, Inc.; Alpha-Maritex 84215 and 84217/9485RW, Luben 59.

## 2.10 FIELD-APPLIED JACKETS

- A. Field-applied jackets shall comply with ASTM C 921, Type I, unless otherwise indicated.
- B. FSK Jacket: Aluminum-foil-face, fiberglass-reinforced scrim with kraft-paper backing.
- C. PVC Jacket: High-impact-resistant, UV-resistant PVC complying with ASTM D 1784, Class 16354-C; thickness as scheduled; roll stock ready for shop or field cutting and forming. Thickness is indicated in field-applied jacket schedules.

1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:

- a. Johns Manville; Zeston.
- b. P.I.C. Plastics, Inc.; FG Series.
- c. Proto Corporation; LoSmoke.
- d. Speedline Corporation; SmokeSafe.

2. Adhesive: As recommended by jacket material manufacturer.
3. Color: [White] Factory-fabricated fitting covers to match jacket if available; otherwise, field fabricate.
  - a. Shapes: 45- and 90-degree, short- and long-radius elbows, tees, valves, flanges, unions, reducers, end caps, soil-pipe hubs, traps, mechanical joints, and P-trap and supply covers for lavatories.

## 2.11 TAPES

- A. ASJ Tape: White vapor-retarder tape matching factory-applied jacket with acrylic adhesive, complying with ASTM C 1136.

1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, [available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:

- a. ABI, Ideal Tape Division; 428 AWF ASJ.
- b. Avery Dennison Corporation, Specialty Tapes Division; Fasson 0836.
- c. Compac Corporation; 104 and 105.
- d. Venture Tape; 1540 CW Plus, 1542 CW Plus, and 1542 CW Plus/SQ.

2. Width: 3 inches.
3. Thickness: 11.5 mils.

4. Adhesion: 90 ounces force/inch in width.
  5. Elongation: 2 percent.
  6. Tensile Strength: 40 lbf/inch in width.
  7. ASJ Tape Disks and Squares: Precut disks or squares of ASJ tape.
- B. FSK Tape: Foil-face, vapor-retarder tape matching factory-applied jacket with acrylic adhesive; complying with ASTM C 1136.
1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, [available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:
    - a. ABI, Ideal Tape Division; 491 AWF FSK.
    - b. Avery Dennison Corporation, Specialty Tapes Division; Fasson 0827.
    - c. Compac Corporation; 110 and 111.
    - d. Venture Tape; 1525 CW NT, 1528 CW, and 1528 CW/SQ.
  2. Width: 3 inches.
  3. Thickness: 6.5 mils.
  4. Adhesion: 90 ounces force/inch in width.
  5. Elongation: 2 percent.
  6. Tensile Strength: 40 lbf/inch in width.
  7. FSK Tape Disks and Squares: Precut disks or squares of FSK tape.

## 2.12 SECUREMENTS

- A. Bands:
1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, [available products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following]:
    - a. ITW Insulation Systems; Gerrard Strapping and Seals.
    - b. RPR Products, Inc.; Insul-Mate Strapping, Seals, and Springs.
    - c.
  2. Aluminum: ASTM B 209, Alloy 3003, 3005, 3105, or 5005; Temper H-14, 0.020 inch thick, [1/2 inch] wide with [wing seal] [or] [closed seal].
  3. Springs: Twin spring set constructed of stainless steel with ends flat and slotted to accept metal bands. Spring size determined by manufacturer for application.
- B. Staples: Outward-clinching insulation staples, nominal 3/4-inch-wide, stainless steel or Monel.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine substrates and conditions for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance of insulation application.

1. Verify that systems to be insulated have been tested and are free of defects.
2. Verify that surfaces to be insulated are clean and dry.
3. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

### 3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Surface Preparation: Clean and dry surfaces to receive insulation. Remove materials that will adversely affect insulation application.
- B. Surface Preparation: Clean and prepare surfaces to be insulated. Before insulating, apply a corrosion coating to insulated surfaces as follows:
  1. Stainless Steel: Coat 300 series stainless steel with an epoxy primer 5 mils thick and an epoxy finish 5 mils thick if operating in a temperature range between 140 and 300 deg F. Consult coating manufacturer for appropriate coating materials and application methods for operating temperature range.
  2. Carbon Steel: Coat carbon steel operating at a service temperature between 32 and 300 deg F with an epoxy coating. Consult coating manufacturer for appropriate coating materials and application methods for operating temperature range.
- C. Coordinate insulation installation with the trade installing heat tracing. Comply with requirements for heat tracing that apply to insulation.
- D. Mix insulating cements with clean potable water; if insulating cements are to be in contact with stainless-steel surfaces, use demineralized water.

### 3.3 GENERAL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

- A. Install insulation materials, accessories, and finishes with smooth, straight, and even surfaces; free of voids throughout the length of piping including fittings, valves, and specialties.
- B. Install insulation materials, forms, vapor barriers or retarders, jackets, and thicknesses required for each item of pipe system as specified in insulation system schedules.
- C. Install accessories compatible with insulation materials and suitable for the service. Install accessories that do not corrode, soften, or otherwise attack insulation or jacket in either wet or dry state.
- D. Install insulation with longitudinal seams at top and bottom of horizontal runs.
- E. Install multiple layers of insulation with longitudinal and end seams staggered.
- F. Do not weld brackets, clips, or other attachment devices to piping, fittings, and specialties.
- G. Keep insulation materials dry during application and finishing.

- H. Install insulation with tight longitudinal seams and end joints. Bond seams and joints with adhesive recommended by insulation material manufacturer.
- I. Install insulation with least number of joints practical.
- J. Where vapor barrier is indicated, seal joints, seams, and penetrations in insulation at hangers, supports, anchors, and other projections with vapor-barrier mastic.
  - 1. Install insulation continuously through hangers and around anchor attachments.
  - 2. For insulation application where vapor barriers are indicated, extend insulation on anchor legs from point of attachment to supported item to point of attachment to structure. Taper and seal ends at attachment to structure with vapor-barrier mastic.
  - 3. Install insert materials and install insulation to tightly join the insert. Seal insulation to insulation inserts with adhesive or sealing compound recommended by insulation material manufacturer.
  - 4. Cover inserts with jacket material matching adjacent pipe insulation. Install shields over jacket, arranged to protect jacket from tear or puncture by hanger, support, and shield.
- K. Apply adhesives, mastics, and sealants at manufacturer's recommended coverage rate and wet and dry film thicknesses.
- L. Install insulation with factory-applied jackets as follows:
  - 1. Draw jacket tight and smooth.
  - 2. Cover circumferential joints with 3-inch-wide strips, of same material as insulation jacket. Secure strips with adhesive and outward clinching staples along both edges of strip, spaced 4 inches o.c.
  - 3. Overlap jacket longitudinal seams at least 1-1/2 inches. Install insulation with longitudinal seams at bottom of pipe. Clean and dry surface to receive self-sealing lap. Staple laps with outward clinching staples along edge at [2 inches] o.c.
    - a. For below-ambient services, apply vapor-barrier mastic over staples.
  - 4. Cover joints and seams with tape, according to insulation material manufacturer's written instructions, to maintain vapor seal.
  - 5. Where vapor barriers are indicated, apply vapor-barrier mastic on seams and joints and at ends adjacent to pipe flanges and fittings.
- M. Cut insulation in a manner to avoid compressing insulation more than 75 percent of its nominal thickness.
- N. Finish installation with systems at operating conditions. Repair joint separations and cracking due to thermal movement.
- O. Repair damaged insulation facings by applying same facing material over damaged areas. Extend patches at least 4 inches beyond damaged areas. Adhere, staple, and seal patches similar to butt joints.

P. For above-ambient services, do not install insulation to the following:

1. Vibration-control devices.
2. Testing agency labels and stamps.
3. Nameplates and data plates.
4. Manholes.
5. Handholes.
6. Cleanouts.

### 3.4 PENETRATIONS

A. Insulation Installation at Roof Penetrations: Install insulation continuously through roof penetrations.

1. Seal penetrations with flashing sealant.
2. For applications requiring only indoor insulation, terminate insulation above roof surface and seal with joint sealant. For applications requiring indoor and outdoor insulation, install insulation for outdoor applications tightly joined to indoor insulation ends. Seal joint with joint sealant.
3. Extend jacket of outdoor insulation outside roof flashing at least 2 inches below top of roof flashing.
4. Seal jacket to roof flashing with flashing sealant.

B. Insulation Installation at Underground Exterior Wall Penetrations: Terminate insulation flush with sleeve seal. Seal terminations with flashing sealant.

C. Insulation Installation at Aboveground Exterior Wall Penetrations: Install insulation continuously through wall penetrations.

1. Seal penetrations with flashing sealant.
2. For applications requiring only indoor insulation, terminate insulation inside wall surface and seal with joint sealant. For applications requiring indoor and outdoor insulation, install insulation for outdoor applications tightly joined to indoor insulation ends. Seal joint with joint sealant.
3. Extend jacket of outdoor insulation outside wall flashing and overlap wall flashing at least 2 inches.
4. Seal jacket to wall flashing with flashing sealant.

D. Insulation Installation at Interior Wall and Partition Penetrations (That Are Not Fire Rated): Install insulation continuously through walls and partitions.

E. Insulation Installation at Fire-Rated Wall and Partition Penetrations: Install insulation continuously through penetrations of fire-rated walls and partitions.

1. Comply with requirements in Division 07 Section "Penetration Firestopping" for firestopping and fire-resistive joint sealers.

F. Insulation Installation at Floor Penetrations:

1. Pipe: Install insulation continuously through floor penetrations.

2. Seal penetrations through fire-rated assemblies. Comply with requirements in Division 07 Section "Penetration Firestopping."

### 3.5 GENERAL PIPE INSULATION INSTALLATION

- A. Requirements in this article generally apply to all insulation materials except where more specific requirements are specified in various pipe insulation material installation articles.
- B. Insulation Installation on Fittings, Valves, Strainers, Flanges, and Unions:
  1. Install insulation over fittings, valves, strainers, flanges, unions, and other specialties with continuous thermal and vapor-retarder integrity unless otherwise indicated.
  2. Insulate pipe elbows using preformed fitting insulation or mitered fittings made from same material and density as adjacent pipe insulation. Each piece shall be butted tightly against adjoining piece and bonded with adhesive. Fill joints, seams, voids, and irregular surfaces with insulating cement finished to a smooth, hard, and uniform contour that is uniform with adjoining pipe insulation.
  3. Insulate tee fittings with preformed fitting insulation or sectional pipe insulation of same material and thickness as used for adjacent pipe. Cut sectional pipe insulation to fit. Butt each section closely to the next and hold in place with tie wire. Bond pieces with adhesive.
  4. Insulate valves using preformed fitting insulation or sectional pipe insulation of same material, density, and thickness as used for adjacent pipe. Overlap adjoining pipe insulation by not less than two times the thickness of pipe insulation, or one pipe diameter, whichever is thicker. For valves, insulate up to and including the bonnets, valve stuffing-box studs, bolts, and nuts. Fill joints, seams, and irregular surfaces with insulating cement.
  5. Insulate strainers using preformed fitting insulation or sectional pipe insulation of same material, density, and thickness as used for adjacent pipe. Overlap adjoining pipe insulation by not less than two times the thickness of pipe insulation, or one pipe diameter, whichever is thicker. Fill joints, seams, and irregular surfaces with insulating cement. Insulate strainers so strainer basket flange or plug can be easily removed and replaced without damaging the insulation and jacket. Provide a removable reusable insulation cover. For below-ambient services, provide a design that maintains vapor barrier.
  6. Insulate flanges and unions using a section of oversized preformed pipe insulation. Overlap adjoining pipe insulation by not less than two times the thickness of pipe insulation, or one pipe diameter, whichever is thicker.
  7. Cover segmented insulated surfaces with a layer of finishing cement and coat with a mastic. Install vapor-barrier mastic for below-ambient services and a breather mastic for above-ambient services. Reinforce the mastic with fabric-reinforcing mesh. Trowel the mastic to a smooth and well-shaped contour.
  8. For services not specified to receive a field-applied jacket except for flexible elastomeric and polyolefin, install fitted PVC cover over elbows, tees, strainers, valves, flanges, and unions. Terminate ends with PVC end caps. Tape PVC covers to adjoining insulation facing using PVC tape.

9. Stencil or label the outside insulation jacket of each union with the word "union." Match size and color of pipe labels.
- C. Insulate instrument connections for thermometers, pressure gages, pressure temperature taps, test connections, flow meters, sensors, switches, and transmitters on insulated pipes. Shape insulation at these connections by tapering it to and around the connection with insulating cement and finish with finishing cement, mastic, and flashing sealant.
- D. Install removable insulation covers at locations indicated. Installation shall conform to the following:
  1. Make removable flange and union insulation from sectional pipe insulation of same thickness as that on adjoining pipe. Install same insulation jacket as adjoining pipe insulation.
  2. When flange and union covers are made from sectional pipe insulation, extend insulation from flanges or union long at least two times the insulation thickness over adjacent pipe insulation on each side of flange or union. Secure flange cover in place with stainless-steel or aluminum bands. Select band material compatible with insulation and jacket.
  3. Construct removable valve insulation covers in same manner as for flanges, except divide the two-part section on the vertical center line of valve body.
  4. When covers are made from block insulation, make two halves, each consisting of mitered blocks wired to stainless-steel fabric. Secure this wire frame, with its attached insulation, to flanges with tie wire. Extend insulation at least 2 inches over adjacent pipe insulation on each side of valve. Fill space between flange or union cover and pipe insulation with insulating cement. Finish cover assembly with insulating cement applied in two coats. After first coat is dry, apply and trowel second coat to a smooth finish.
  5. Unless a PVC jacket is indicated in field-applied jacket schedules, finish exposed surfaces with a metal jacket.

### 3.6 INSTALLATION OF CALCIUM SILICATE INSULATION

- A. Insulation Installation on Straight Pipes and Tubes:
  1. Secure single-layer insulation with stainless-steel bands at 12-inch intervals and tighten bands without deforming insulation materials.
  2. Install two-layer insulation with joints tightly butted and staggered at least 3 inches. Secure inner layer with wire spaced at 12-inch intervals. Secure outer layer with stainless-steel bands at 12-inch intervals.
  3. Apply a skim coat of mineral-fiber, hydraulic-setting cement to insulation surface. When cement is dry, apply flood coat of lagging adhesive and press on one layer of glass cloth or tape. Overlap edges at least 1 inch. Apply finish coat of lagging adhesive over glass cloth or tape. Thin finish coat to achieve smooth, uniform finish.
- B. Insulation Installation on Pipe Flanges:



1. Install preformed pipe insulation to outer diameter of pipe flange.
2. Make width of insulation section same as overall width of flange and bolts, plus twice the thickness of pipe insulation.
3. Fill voids between inner circumference of flange insulation and outer circumference of adjacent straight pipe segments with cut sections of block insulation of same material and thickness as pipe insulation.
4. Finish flange insulation same as pipe insulation.

C. Insulation Installation on Pipe Fittings and Elbows:

1. Install preformed sections of same material as straight segments of pipe insulation when available. Secure according to manufacturer's written instructions.
2. When preformed insulation sections of insulation are not available, install mitered sections of calcium silicate insulation. Secure insulation materials with wire or bands.
3. Finish fittings insulation same as pipe insulation.

D. Insulation Installation on Valves and Pipe Specialties:

1. Install mitered segments of calcium silicate insulation to valve body. Arrange insulation to permit access to packing and to allow valve operation without disturbing insulation.
2. Install insulation to flanges as specified for flange insulation application.
3. Finish valve and specialty insulation same as pipe insulation.

### 3.7 INSTALLATION OF CELLULAR-GLASS INSULATION

A. Insulation Installation on Straight Pipes and Tubes:

1. Secure each layer of insulation to pipe with wire or bands and tighten bands without deforming insulation materials.
2. Where vapor barriers are indicated, seal longitudinal seams, end joints, and protrusions with vapor-barrier mastic and joint sealant.
3. Provide field-applied jackets on below-ambient services. Instead, jacket with additional adhesive as recommended by insulation material manufacturer and seal with vapor-barrier mastic and flashing sealant.

B. Insulation Installation on Pipe Flanges:

1. Install preformed pipe insulation to outer diameter of pipe flange.
2. Make width of insulation section same as overall width of flange and bolts, plus twice the thickness of pipe insulation.
3. Fill voids between inner circumference of flange insulation and outer circumference of adjacent straight pipe segments with cut sections of cellular-glass block insulation of same thickness as pipe insulation.
4. Install All-Service jacket material with manufacturer's recommended adhesive, overlap seams at least 1 inch, and seal joints with flashing sealant.

C. Insulation Installation on Pipe Fittings and Elbows:

1. Install preformed sections of same material as straight segments of pipe insulation when available. Secure according to manufacturer's written instructions.
2. When preformed sections of insulation are not available, install mitered sections of cellular-glass insulation. Secure insulation materials with wire or bands.

D. Insulation Installation on Valves and Pipe Specialties:

1. Install preformed sections of cellular-glass insulation to valve body.
2. Arrange insulation to permit access to packing and to allow valve operation without disturbing insulation.
3. Install insulation to flanges as specified for flange insulation application.

### 3.8 INSTALLATION OF FLEXIBLE ELASTOMERIC INSULATION

A. Seal longitudinal seams and end joints with manufacturer's recommended adhesive to eliminate openings in insulation that allow passage of air to surface being insulated.

B. Insulation Installation on Pipe Flanges:

1. Install pipe insulation to outer diameter of pipe flange.
2. Make width of insulation section same as overall width of flange and bolts, plus twice the thickness of pipe insulation.
3. Fill voids between inner circumference of flange insulation and outer circumference of adjacent straight pipe segments with cut sections of sheet insulation of same thickness as pipe insulation.
4. Secure insulation to flanges and seal seams with manufacturer's recommended adhesive to eliminate openings in insulation that allow passage of air to surface being insulated.

C. Insulation Installation on Pipe Fittings and Elbows:

1. Install mitered sections of pipe insulation.
2. Secure insulation materials and seal seams with manufacturer's recommended adhesive to eliminate openings in insulation that allow passage of air to surface being insulated.

D. Insulation Installation on Valves and Pipe Specialties:

1. Install preformed valve covers manufactured of same material as pipe insulation when available.
2. When preformed valve covers are not available, install cut sections of pipe and sheet insulation to valve body. Arrange insulation to permit access to packing and to allow valve operation without disturbing insulation.
3. Install insulation to flanges as specified for flange insulation application.
4. Secure insulation to valves and specialties and seal seams with manufacturer's recommended adhesive to eliminate openings in insulation that allow passage of air to surface being insulated.

### 3.9 INSTALLATION OF MINERAL-FIBER INSULATION

#### A. Insulation Installation on Straight Pipes and Tubes:

1. Secure each layer of preformed pipe insulation to pipe with wire or bands and tighten bands without deforming insulation materials.
2. Where vapor barriers are indicated, seal longitudinal seams, end joints, and protrusions with vapor-barrier mastic and joint sealant.
3. For insulation with factory-applied jackets on above-ambient surfaces, secure laps with outward-clinched staples at 6 inches o.c.
4. For insulation with factory-applied jackets on below-ambient surfaces, do not staple longitudinal tabs. Instead, secure tabs with additional adhesive as recommended by insulation material manufacturer and seal with vapor-barrier mastic and flashing sealant.

#### B. Insulation Installation on Pipe Flanges:

1. Install preformed pipe insulation to outer diameter of pipe flange.
2. Make width of insulation section same as overall width of flange and bolts, plus twice the thickness of pipe insulation.
3. Fill voids between inner circumference of flange insulation and outer circumference of adjacent straight pipe segments with mineral-fiber blanket insulation.
4. Install jacket material with manufacturer's recommended adhesive, overlap seams at least 1 inch, and seal joints with flashing sealant.

#### C. Insulation Installation on Pipe Fittings and Elbows:

1. Install preformed sections of same material as straight segments of pipe insulation when available.
2. When preformed insulation elbows and fittings are not available, install mitered sections of pipe insulation, to a thickness equal to adjoining pipe insulation. Secure insulation materials with wire or bands.

#### D. Insulation Installation on Valves and Pipe Specialties:

1. Install preformed sections of same material as straight segments of pipe insulation when available.
2. When preformed sections are not available, install mitered sections of pipe insulation to valve body.
3. Arrange insulation to permit access to packing and to allow valve operation without disturbing insulation.
4. Install insulation to flanges as specified for flange insulation application.

### 3.10 INSTALLATION OF PHENOLIC INSULATION

#### A. General Installation Requirements:

1. Secure single-layer insulation with stainless-steel bands at 12-inch intervals and tighten bands without deforming insulation materials.

2. Install 2-layer insulation with joints tightly butted and staggered at least 3 inches. Secure inner layer with 0.062-inch wire spaced at 12-inch intervals. Secure outer layer with stainless-steel bands at 12-inch intervals.

B. Insulation Installation on Straight Pipes and Tubes:

1. Secure each layer of insulation to pipe with wire or bands and tighten bands without deforming insulation materials.
2. Where vapor barriers are indicated, seal longitudinal seams, end joints, and protrusions with vapor-barrier mastic and joint sealant.
3. For insulation with factory-applied jackets on above-ambient services, secure laps with outward-clinched staples at 6 inches o.c.
4. For insulation with factory-applied jackets with vapor retarders on below-ambient services, do not staple longitudinal tabs. Instead, secure tabs with additional adhesive as recommended by insulation material manufacturer and seal with vapor-barrier mastic and flashing sealant.

C. Insulation Installation on Pipe Flanges:

1. Install preformed pipe insulation to outer diameter of pipe flange.
2. Make width of insulation section same as overall width of flange and bolts, plus twice the thickness of pipe insulation.
3. Fill voids between inner circumference of flange insulation and outer circumference of adjacent straight pipe segments with cut sections of block insulation of same material and thickness as pipe insulation.

D. Insulation Installation on Pipe Fittings and Elbows:

1. Install preformed insulation sections of same material as straight segments of pipe insulation. Secure according to manufacturer's written instructions.

E. Insulation Installation on Valves and Pipe Specialties:

1. Install preformed insulation sections of same material as straight segments of pipe insulation. Secure according to manufacturer's written instructions.
2. Arrange insulation to permit access to packing and to allow valve operation without disturbing insulation.
3. Install insulation to flanges as specified for flange insulation application.

### 3.11 INSTALLATION OF POLYISOCYANURATE INSULATION

A. Insulation Installation on Straight Pipes and Tubes:

1. Secure each layer of insulation to pipe with tape or bands and tighten without deforming insulation materials. Orient longitudinal joints between half sections in 3- and 9-o'clock positions on the pipe.
2. For insulation with factory-applied jackets with vapor barriers, do not staple longitudinal tabs. Instead, secure tabs with additional adhesive or tape as recommended by insulation material manufacturer and seal with vapor-barrier mastic.

3. All insulation shall be tightly butted and free of voids and gaps at all joints. Vapor barrier must be continuous. Before installing jacket material, install vapor-barrier system.

B. Insulation Installation on Pipe Flanges:

1. Install preformed pipe insulation to outer diameter of pipe flange.
2. Make width of insulation section same as overall width of flange and bolts, same thickness of adjacent pipe insulation, not to exceed 1-1/2-inch thickness.
3. Fill voids between inner circumference of flange insulation and outer circumference of adjacent straight pipe segments with cut sections of polyisocyanurate block insulation of same thickness as pipe insulation.

C. Insulation Installation on Fittings and Elbows:

1. Install preformed sections of same material as straight segments of pipe insulation. Secure according to manufacturer's written instructions.

D. Insulation Installation on Valves and Pipe Specialties:

1. Install preformed sections of polyisocyanurate insulation to valve body.
2. Arrange insulation to permit access to packing and to allow valve operation without disturbing insulation.
3. Install insulation to flanges as specified for flange insulation application.

### 3.12 INSTALLATION OF POLYOLEFIN INSULATION

A. Insulation Installation on Straight Pipes and Tubes:

1. Seal split-tube longitudinal seams and end joints with manufacturer's recommended adhesive to eliminate openings in insulation that allow passage of air to surface being insulated.

B. Insulation Installation on Pipe Flanges:

1. Install pipe insulation to outer diameter of pipe flange.
2. Make width of insulation section same as overall width of flange and bolts, plus twice the thickness of pipe insulation.
3. Fill voids between inner circumference of flange insulation and outer circumference of adjacent straight pipe segments with cut sections of polyolefin sheet insulation of same thickness as pipe insulation.
4. Secure insulation to flanges and seal seams with manufacturer's recommended adhesive to eliminate openings in insulation that allow passage of air to surface being insulated.

C. Insulation Installation on Pipe Fittings and Elbows:

1. Install mitered sections of polyolefin pipe insulation.

2. Secure insulation materials and seal seams with manufacturer's recommended adhesive to eliminate openings in insulation that allow passage of air to surface being insulated.

D. Insulation Installation on Valves and Pipe Specialties:

1. Install cut sections of polyolefin pipe and sheet insulation to valve body.
2. Arrange insulation to permit access to packing and to allow valve operation without disturbing insulation.
3. Install insulation to flanges as specified for flange insulation application.
4. Secure insulation to valves and specialties, and seal seams with manufacturer's recommended adhesive to eliminate openings in insulation that allow passage of air to surface being insulated.

### 3.13 INSTALLATION OF POLYSTYRENE INSULATION

A. Insulation Installation on Straight Pipes and Tubes:

1. Secure each layer of insulation with tape or bands and tighten bands without deforming insulation materials. Orient longitudinal joints between half sections in 3- and 9-o'clock positions on the pipe.
2. For insulation with factory-applied jackets with vapor barriers, do not staple longitudinal tabs. Instead, secure tabs with additional adhesive or tape as recommended by insulation material manufacturer and seal with vapor-barrier mastic.
3. All insulation shall be tightly butted and free of voids and gaps at all joints. Vapor barrier must be continuous. Before installing jacket material, install vapor-barrier system.

B. Insulation Installation on Pipe Flanges:

1. Install preformed pipe insulation to outer diameter of pipe flange.
2. Make width of insulation section same as overall width of flange and bolts, and make thickness same as adjacent pipe insulation, not to exceed 1-1/2-inch.
3. Fill voids between inner circumference of flange insulation and outer circumference of adjacent straight pipe segments with cut sections of polystyrene block insulation of same thickness as pipe insulation.

C. Insulation Installation on Pipe Fittings and Elbows:

1. Install preformed insulation sections of same material as straight segments of pipe insulation. Secure according to manufacturer's written instructions.

D. Insulation Installation on Valves and Pipe Specialties:

1. Install preformed section of polystyrene insulation to valve body.
2. Arrange insulation to permit access to packing and to allow valve operation without disturbing insulation.
3. Install insulation to flanges as specified for flange insulation application.

### 3.14 FIELD-APPLIED JACKET INSTALLATION

- A. Where glass-cloth jackets are indicated, install directly over bare insulation or insulation with factory-applied jackets.
  - 1. Draw jacket smooth and tight to surface with 2-inch overlap at seams and joints.
  - 2. Embed glass cloth between two 0.062-inch-thick coats of lagging adhesive.
  - 3. Completely encapsulate insulation with coating, leaving no exposed insulation.
- B. Where FSK jackets are indicated, install as follows:
  - 1. Draw jacket material smooth and tight.
  - 2. Install lap or joint strips with same material as jacket.
  - 3. Secure jacket to insulation with manufacturer's recommended adhesive.
  - 4. Install jacket with 1-1/2-inch laps at longitudinal seams and 3-inch-wide joint strips at end joints.
  - 5. Seal openings, punctures, and breaks in vapor-retarder jackets and exposed insulation with vapor-barrier mastic.
- C. Where PVC jackets are indicated, install with 1-inch overlap at longitudinal seams and end joints; for horizontal applications. Seal with manufacturer's recommended adhesive.
  - 1. Apply two continuous beads of adhesive to seams and joints, one bead under lap and the finish bead along seam and joint edge.
- D. Where metal jackets are indicated, install with 2-inch overlap at longitudinal seams and end joints. Overlap longitudinal seams arranged to shed water. Seal end joints with weatherproof sealant recommended by insulation manufacturer. Secure jacket with stainless-steel bands 12 inches o.c. and at end joints.
- E. Where PVDC jackets are indicated, install as follows:
  - 1. Apply three separate wraps of filament tape per insulation section to secure pipe insulation to pipe prior to installation of PVDC jacket.
  - 2. Wrap factory-presizes jackets around individual pipe insulation sections with one end overlapping the previously installed sheet. Install presized jacket with an approximate overlap at butt joint of 2 inches over the previous section. Adhere lap seal using adhesive or SSL, and then apply 1-1/4 circumferences of appropriate PVDC tape around overlapped butt joint.
  - 3. Continuous jacket can be spiral-wrapped around a length of pipe insulation. Apply adhesive or PVDC tape at overlapped spiral edge. When electing to use adhesives, refer to manufacturer's written instructions for application of adhesives along this spiral edge to maintain a permanent bond.
  - 4. Jacket can be wrapped in cigarette fashion along length of roll for insulation systems with an outer circumference of 33-1/2 inches or less. The 33-1/2-inch-circumference limit allows for 2-inch-overlap seal. Using the length of roll allows for longer sections of jacket to be installed at one time. Use adhesive on the lap seal. Visually inspect lap seal for "fishmouthing," and use PVDC tape along lap seal to secure joint.

5. Repair holes or tears in PVDC jacket by placing PVDC tape over the hole or tear and wrapping a minimum of 1-1/4 circumferences to avoid damage to tape edges.

### 3.15 FINISHES

- A. Pipe Insulation with ASJ, Glass-Cloth, or Other Paintable Jacket Material: Paint jacket with paint system identified below and as specified in Division 09 painting Sections.
  1. Flat Acrylic Finish: [Two] finish coats over a primer that is compatible with jacket material and finish coat paint. Add fungicidal agent to render fabric mildew proof.
    - a. Finish Coat Material: Interior, flat, latex-emulsion size.
- B. Flexible Elastomeric Thermal Insulation: After adhesive has fully cured, apply two coats of insulation manufacturer's recommended protective coating.
- C. Color: Final color as selected by Architect. Vary first and second coats to allow visual inspection of the completed Work.
- D. Do not field paint aluminum or stainless-steel jackets.

### 3.16 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Perform tests and inspections.
- B. Tests and Inspections:
  1. Inspect pipe, fittings, strainers, and valves, randomly selected by Architect, by removing field-applied jacket and insulation in layers in reverse order of their installation. Extent of inspection shall be limited to [three] locations of straight pipe, [three] locations of threaded fittings, [three] locations of welded fittings, [two] locations of threaded strainers, [two] locations of welded strainers, [three] locations of threaded valves, and [three] locations of flanged valves for each pipe service defined in the "Piping Insulation Schedule, General" Article.
- C. All insulation applications will be considered defective Work if sample inspection reveals noncompliance with requirements.

### 3.17 PIPING INSULATION SCHEDULE, GENERAL

- A. Acceptable preformed pipe and tubular insulation materials and thicknesses are identified for each piping system and pipe size range. If more than one material is listed for a piping system, selection from materials listed is Contractor's option.
- B. Items Not Insulated: Unless otherwise indicated, do not install insulation on the following:



1. Drainage piping located in crawl spaces.
2. Underground piping.
3. Chrome-plated pipes and fittings unless there is a potential for personnel injury.

### 3.18 INDOOR PIPING INSULATION SCHEDULE

#### A. Condensate and Equipment Drain Water below 60 Deg F:

1. All Pipe Sizes: Insulation shall be[ one of] the following:
  - a. Cellular Glass: [1-1/2 inches] thick.
  - b. Flexible Elastomeric: [3/4 inch] thick.
  - c. Mineral-Fiber, Preformed Pipe Insulation, Type I: [1/2 inch] thick.
  - d. Phenolic: [1 inch] thick.
  - e. Polyisocyanurate: [1 inch] thick.
  - f. Polyolefin: [3/4 inch] thick.

#### B. Chilled Water.

1. [NPS 3] and Smaller: Insulation shall be[ one of] the following:
  - a. Cellular Glass: [2 inches] thick.
2. [NPS 4 to NPS 12] Insulation shall be[ one of] the following:
  - a. Cellular Glass: [3 inches] thick.

#### C. Refrigerant Suction and Hot-Gas Piping:

1. All Pipe Sizes: Insulation shall be[ one of] the following:
  - a. Flexible Elastomeric: [1 inch] thick.
  - b. Phenolic: [1 inch] thick.
  - c. Polyisocyanurate: [1 inch] thick.
  - d. Polyolefin: [1 inch] thick.

#### D. Refrigerant Suction and Hot-Gas Flexible Tubing:

1. All Pipe Sizes: Insulation shall be[ one of] the following:
  - a. Flexible Elastomeric: [1 inch] thick.
  - b. Polyolefin: [1 inch] thick.

### 3.19 OUTDOOR, ABOVEGROUND PIPING INSULATION SCHEDULE

#### A. Chilled Water.

1. All Pipe Sizes: Insulation shall be[ one of] the following:

- a. Cellular Glass: [3 inches] thick.
  - B. Heating-Hot-Water Supply and Return, 200 Deg F and Below:
    - 1. All Pipe Sizes: Insulation shall be[ one of] the following:
      - a. Cellular Glass: [3 inches] thick.
  - C. Refrigerant Suction and Hot-Gas Piping:
    - 1. All Pipe Sizes: Insulation shall be[ one of] the following:
      - a. Flexible Elastomeric: [2 inches] thick.
      - b. Phenolic: [2 inches] thick.
      - c. Polyisocyanurate: [2 inches] thick.
      - d. Polyolefin: [2 inches] thick.
      - e. Polystyrene: [2 inches] thick.
  - D. Refrigerant Suction and Hot-Gas Flexible Tubing:
    - 1. All Pipe Sizes: Insulation shall be[ one of] the following:
      - a. Flexible Elastomeric: [2 inches] thick.
      - b. Polyolefin: [2 inches] thick.
- 3.20 INDOOR, FIELD-APPLIED JACKET SCHEDULE
- A. Install jacket over insulation material. For insulation with factory-applied jacket, install the field-applied jacket over the factory-applied jacket.
  - B. If more than one material is listed, selection from materials listed is Contractor's option.
  - C. Piping, Concealed:
    - 1. All-Service Jacket
  - D. Piping, Exposed:
    - 1. All-Service Jacket
- 3.21 OUTDOOR, FIELD-APPLIED JACKET SCHEDULE
- A. Install jacket over insulation material. For insulation with factory-applied jacket, install the field-applied jacket over the factory-applied jacket.
  - B. If more than one material is listed, selection from materials listed is Contractor's option.
  - C. Piping, Concealed:
    - 1. Aluminum, [Stucco Embossed]: [0.016 inch thick.

D. Piping, Exposed:

1. [Painted ]Aluminum, [Stucco Embossed] [with Z-Shaped Locking Seam]: [0.016 inch thick.

END OF SECTION 230719

## SECTION 230900 - INSTRUMENTATION AND CONTROL FOR HVAC

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. This Section includes control equipment for HVAC systems and components, including control components for terminal heating and cooling units not supplied with factory-wired controls.

#### 1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. DDC: Direct digital control.
- B. I/O: Input/output.
- C. MS/TP: Master slave/token passing.
- D. PC: Personal computer.

#### 1.4 SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

- A. Comply with the following performance requirements:
  - 1. Graphic Display: Display graphic with minimum 20 dynamic points with current data within 10 seconds.
  - 2. Graphic Refresh: Update graphic with minimum 20 dynamic points with current data within 8 seconds.
  - 3. Object Command: Reaction time of less than two seconds between operator command of a binary object and device reaction.
  - 4. Object Scan: Transmit change of state and change of analog values to control units or workstation within six seconds.
  - 5. Alarm Response Time: Annunciate alarm at workstation within 45 seconds. Multiple workstations must receive alarms within five seconds of each other.
  - 6. Program Execution Frequency: Run capability of applications as often as five seconds, but selected consistent with mechanical process under control.
  - 7. Performance: Programmable controllers shall execute DDC PID control loops, and scan and update process values and outputs at least once per second.

8. Reporting Accuracy and Stability of Control: Report values and maintain measured variables within tolerances as follows:
  - a. Space Temperature: Plus or minus 1 deg F.
  - b. Ducted Air Temperature: Plus or minus 1 deg F.
  - c. Outside Air Temperature: Plus or minus 2 deg F.
  - d. Dew Point Temperature: Plus or minus 3 deg F.
  - e. Temperature Differential: Plus or minus 0.25 deg F.
  - f. Relative Humidity: Plus or minus 5 percent.
  - g. Airflow (Pressurized Spaces): Plus or minus 3 percent of full scale.
  - h. Airflow (Measuring Stations): Plus or minus 5 percent of full scale.
  - i. Airflow (Terminal): Plus or minus 10 percent of full scale.
  - j. Air Pressure (Space): Plus or minus 0.01-inch wg.
  - k. Air Pressure (Ducts): Plus or minus 0.1-inch wg.
  - l. Electrical: Plus or minus 5 percent of reading.

## 1.5 SEQUENCE OF OPERATION

- A. See drawings for sequence of operation.

## 1.6 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: Include manufacturer's technical literature for each control device. Indicate dimensions, capacities, performance characteristics, electrical characteristics, finishes for materials, and installation and startup instructions for each type of product indicated.
  1. DDC System Hardware: Bill of materials of equipment indicating quantity, manufacturer, and model number. Include technical data for operator workstation equipment, interface equipment, control units, transducers/transmitters, sensors, actuators, valves, relays/switches, control panels, and operator interface equipment.
  2. Control System Software: Include technical data for operating system software, operator interface, color graphics, and other third-party applications.
  3. Controlled Systems: Instrumentation list with element name, type of device, manufacturer, model number, and product data. Include written description of sequence of operation including schematic diagram.
- B. Shop Drawings: Detail equipment assemblies and indicate dimensions, weights, loads, required clearances, method of field assembly, components, and location and size of each field connection.
  1. Bill of materials of equipment indicating quantity, manufacturer, and model number.
  2. Schematic flow diagrams showing fans, pumps, coils, dampers, valves, and control devices.
  3. Wiring Diagrams: Power, signal, and control wiring.
  4. Details of control panel faces, including controls, instruments, and labeling.

5. Written description of sequence of operation.
6. Schedule of dampers including size, leakage, and flow characteristics.
7. Schedule of valves including flow characteristics.
8. DDC System Hardware:
  - a. Wiring diagrams for control units with termination numbers.
  - b. Schematic diagrams and floor plans for field sensors and control hardware.
  - c. Schematic diagrams for control, communication, and power wiring, showing trunk data conductors and wiring between operator workstation and control unit locations.
9. Control System Software: List of color graphics indicating monitored systems, data (connected and calculated) point addresses, output schedule, and operator notations.
10. Controlled Systems:
  - a. Schematic diagrams of each controlled system with control points labeled and control elements graphically shown, with wiring.
  - b. Scaled drawings showing mounting, routing, and wiring of elements including bases and special construction.
  - c. Written description of sequence of operation including schematic diagram.
  - d. Points list.

#### 1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. The new system installed shall be fully automatic, subject to various types of remote surveillance, routine remote adjustments, remote status, remote alarms, remote data collection for trending/historical files, and other operations as indicated herein, from a new local remote microprocessor-based Local Area Network (LAN), with the local system capable of stand-alone operation. The system shall be capable of being monitored and controlled off site by a Central Work Station located at the Facilities Central Maintenance Office Service Center Owner's WAN, or Ethernet LAN. The entire system of control and automation at this building shall thus become an integral part of the existing facilities Energy Management (Reliable Controls) System (EMS).
- B. Bidders are specifically advised that full and effective two-way communication between the new system installed under this contract and the Owner's existing Reliable Controls Central EMS must be achieved in an approved manner, including whatever may be required in the form of interface hardware and software without effecting or interrupting other system software. Simultaneous on-line communication of this system with the Central EMS is mandatory.
- C. This system of equipment and software shall be provided and installed by the single local factory trained and authorized sales, installation and service agent of Reliable Controls (Enviromatic Systems).
- D. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, Article 100, by a testing agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended use.

- E. Comply with ASHRAE 135 for DDC system components.

## 1.8 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Factory-Mounted Components: Where control devices specified in this Section are indicated to be factory mounted on equipment, arrange for shipping of control devices to equipment manufacturer.
- B. System Software: Update to latest version of software at Project completion.

## 1.9 COORDINATION

- A. All new controls shall be integrated into the City of Denton's Enviromatics Building Management System Network.
- B. Coordinate location of thermostats, humidistats, and other exposed control sensors with plans and room details before installation.
- C. Coordinate equipment with Section 283111 "Digital, Addressable Fire-Alarm System" to achieve compatibility with equipment that interfaces with that system.
- D. Coordinate supply of conditioned electrical branch circuits for control units and operator workstation.
- E. Coordinate equipment with Section 262416 "Panelboards" to achieve compatibility with starter coils and annunciation devices.
- F. Coordinate size and location of concrete bases. Cast anchor-bolt inserts into bases. Concrete, reinforcement, and formwork requirements are specified in Section 033000 "Cast-in-Place Concrete."

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 CONTROL SYSTEM

- A. Control system shall consist of sensors, indicators, actuators, final control elements, interface equipment, other apparatus, and accessories to control mechanical systems.

### 2.2 DDC EQUIPMENT

- 1. Application Software:
  - a. I/O capability from operator station.

- b. System security for each operator via software password and access levels.
  - c. Automatic system diagnostics; monitor system and report failures.
  - d. Database creation and support.
  - e. Automatic and manual database save and restore.
  - f. Dynamic color graphic displays with up to [10] <Insert number> screen displays at once.
  - g. Custom graphics generation and graphics library of HVAC equipment and symbols.
  - h. Alarm processing, messages, and reactions.
  - i. Trend logs retrievable in spreadsheets and database programs.
  - j. Alarm and event processing.
  - k. Object and property status and control.
  - l. Automatic restart of field equipment on restoration of power.
  - m. Data collection, reports, and logs. Include standard reports for the following:
    - 1) Current values of all objects.
    - 2) Current alarm summary.
    - 3) Disabled objects.
    - 4) Alarm lockout objects.
    - 5) Logs.
  - n. Custom report development.
  - o. Utility and weather reports.
  - p. Workstation application editors for controllers and schedules.
  - q. Maintenance management.
2. Custom Application Software:
- a. English language oriented.
  - b. Full-screen character editor/programming environment.
  - c. Allow development of independently executing program modules with debugging/simulation capability.
  - d. Support conditional statements.
  - e. Support floating-point arithmetic with mathematic functions.
  - f. Contains predefined time variables.
- B. Control Units: Modular, comprising processor board with programmable, nonvolatile, random-access memory; local operator access and display panel; integral interface equipment; and backup power source.
- 1. Units monitor or control each I/O point; process information; execute commands from other control units, devices, and operator stations; and download from or upload to operator workstation or diagnostic terminal unit.
  - 2. Stand-alone mode control functions operate regardless of network status. Functions include the following:
    - a. Global communications.
    - b. Discrete/digital, analog, and pulse I/O.



- c. Monitoring, controlling, or addressing data points.
  - d. Software applications, scheduling, and alarm processing.
  - e. Testing and developing control algorithms without disrupting field hardware and controlled environment.
- 3. Standard Application Programs:
  - a. Electric Control Programs: Demand limiting, duty cycling, automatic time scheduling, start/stop time optimization, night setback/setup, on-off control with differential sequencing, staggered start, antishort cycling, PID control, DDC with fine tuning, and trend logging.
  - b. HVAC Control Programs: Optimal run time, supply-air reset, and enthalpy switchover.
  - c. Chiller Control Programs: Control function of condenser-water reset, chilled-water reset, and equipment sequencing.
  - d. Programming Application Features: Include trend point; alarm processing and messaging; weekly, monthly, and annual scheduling; energy calculations; run-time totalization; and security access.
  - e. Remote communications.
  - f. Maintenance management.
  - g. Units of Measure: Inch-pound and SI (metric).
- 4. Local operator interface provides for download from or upload to operator workstation or diagnostic terminal unit.
- 5. ASHRAE 135 Compliance: Control units shall use ASHRAE 135 protocol and communicate using ISO 8802-3 (Ethernet) datalink/physical layer protocol.
- C. Local Control Units: Modular, comprising processor board with electronically programmable, nonvolatile, read-only memory; and backup power source.
  - 1. Units monitor or control each I/O point, process information, and download from or upload to operator workstation or diagnostic terminal unit.
  - 2. Stand-alone mode control functions operate regardless of network status. Functions include the following:
    - a. Global communications.
    - b. Discrete/digital, analog, and pulse I/O.
    - c. Monitoring, controlling, or addressing data points.
  - 3. Local operator interface provides for download from or upload to operator workstation or diagnostic terminal unit.
  - 4. ASHRAE 135 Compliance: Control units shall use ASHRAE 135 protocol and communicate using ISO 8802-3 (Ethernet) datalink/physical layer protocol.
- D. I/O Interface: Hardwired inputs and outputs may tie into system through controllers. Protect points so that shorting will cause no damage to controllers.
  - 1. Binary Inputs: Allow monitoring of on-off signals without external power.
  - 2. Pulse Accumulation Inputs: Accept up to 10 pulses per second.

3. Analog Inputs: Allow monitoring of low-voltage (0- to 10-V dc), current (4 to 20 mA), or resistance signals.
  4. Binary Outputs: Provide on-off or pulsed low-voltage signal, selectable for normally open or normally closed operation.
  5. Analog Outputs: Provide modulating signal, either low voltage (0- to 10-V dc) or current (4 to 20 mA).
  6. Tri-State Outputs: Provide two coordinated binary outputs for control of three-point, floating-type electronic actuators.
  7. Universal I/Os: Provide software selectable binary or analog outputs.
- E. Power Supplies: Transformers with Class 2 current-limiting type or overcurrent protection; limit connected loads to 80 percent of rated capacity. DC power supply shall match output current and voltage requirements and be full-wave rectifier type with the following:
1. Output ripple of 5.0 mV maximum peak to peak.
  2. Combined 1 percent line and load regulation with 100-mic.sec. response time for 50 percent load changes.
  3. Built-in overvoltage and overcurrent protection and be able to withstand 150 percent overload for at least 3 seconds without failure.
- F. Power Line Filtering: Internal or external transient voltage and surge suppression for workstations or controllers with the following:
1. Minimum dielectric strength of 1000 V.
  2. Maximum response time of 10 nanoseconds.
  3. Minimum transverse-mode noise attenuation of 65 dB.
  4. Minimum common-mode noise attenuation of 150 dB at 40 to 100 Hz.

## 2.3 ALARM PANELS

- A. Unitized cabinet with suitable brackets for wall or floor mounting. Fabricate of 0.06-inch-thick, furniture-quality steel or extruded-aluminum alloy, totally enclosed, with hinged doors and keyed lock and with manufacturer's standard shop-painted finish.
- B. Indicating light for each alarm point, single horn, acknowledge switch, and test switch, mounted on hinged cover.
1. Alarm Condition: Indicating light flashes and horn sounds.
  2. Acknowledge Switch: Horn is silent and indicating light is steady.
  3. Second Alarm: Horn sounds and indicating light is steady.
  4. Alarm Condition Cleared: System is reset and indicating light is extinguished.
  5. Contacts in alarm panel allow remote monitoring by independent alarm company.

## 2.4 ELECTRONIC SENSORS

- A. Description: Vibration and corrosion resistant; for wall, immersion, or duct mounting as required.

B. Humidity Sensors: Bulk polymer sensor element.

1. Accuracy: 2 percent full range with linear output.
2. Room Sensor Range: 20 to 80 percent relative humidity.
3. Room Sensor Cover Construction: Manufacturer's standard locking covers.
  - a. Set-Point Adjustment: Concealed.
  - b. Set-Point Indication: Concealed.
  - c. Thermometer: Concealed.
  - d. Orientation: Vertical.
4. Duct Sensor: 20 to 80 percent relative humidity range with element guard and mounting plate.
5. Outside-Air Sensor: 20 to 80 percent relative humidity range with mounting enclosure, suitable for operation at outdoor temperatures of 32 to 120 deg F.
6. Duct and Sensors: With element guard and mounting plate, range of 0 to 100 percent relative humidity.

C. Pressure Transmitters/Transducers:

1. Static-Pressure Transmitter: Nondirectional sensor with suitable range for expected input, and temperature compensated.
  - a. Accuracy: 2 percent of full scale with repeatability of 0.5 percent.
  - b. Output: 4 to 20 mA.
  - c. Building Static-Pressure Range: 0- to 0.25-inch wg.
  - d. Duct Static-Pressure Range: 0- to 5-inch wg.

2.5 STATUS SENSORS

- A. Status Inputs for Fans: Differential-pressure switch with pilot-duty rating and with adjustable range of 0- to 5-inch wg (0 to 1240 Pa).
- B. Status Inputs for Electric Motors: Comply with ISA 50.00.01, current-sensing fixed- or split-core transformers with self-powered transmitter, adjustable and suitable for 175 percent of rated motor current.
- C. Voltage Transmitter (100- to 600-V ac): Comply with ISA 50.00.01, single-loop, self-powered transmitter, adjustable, with suitable range and 1 percent full-scale accuracy.

2.6 THERMOSTATS

- A. Electric, solid-state, microcomputer-based room thermostat with remote sensor.
  1. Automatic switching from heating to cooling.
  2. Preferential rate control to minimize overshoot and deviation from set point.
  3. Set up for four separate temperatures per day.
  4. Instant override of set point for continuous or timed period from 1 hour to 31 days.

5. Short-cycle protection.
6. Programming based on weekday.
7. Selection features include degree F or degree C display, 12- or 24-hour clock, keyboard disable, remote sensor, and fan on-auto.
8. Battery replacement without program loss.
9. Thermostat display features include the following:
  - a. Time of day.
  - b. Actual room temperature.
  - c. Programmed temperature.
  - d. Programmed time.
  - e. Duration of timed override.
  - f. Day of week.
  - g. System mode indications include "heating," "off," "fan auto," and "fan on."

## 2.7 HUMIDISTATS

- A. Duct-Mounting Humidistats: Electric insertion, 2-position type with adjustable, 2 percent throttling range, 20 to 80 percent operating range, and single- or double-pole contacts.

## 2.8 OPERATOR INTERFACE (PERSONAL COMPUTER)

- A. Operator Interface: Furnish two PC based workstations for the BCS. Each of these workstations shall be able to access all information on the system. These workstations shall reside on the same high-speed network as the Building Controllers.
- B. Workstation information access shall use the BACnet protocol. Communication shall use the ISO 8802-3 (Ethernet) Data Link/Physical layer protocol.
- C. Hardware: Each operator workstation and custom programming workstation shall consist of the following:
  1. Personal Computer: Furnish IBM compatible Y2K compliant PC's. The CPU shall consist of an Intel Pentium 4, operating at a minimum of 1.7 GHz. A minimum of 2048 megabytes of SDRAM, one 32x CD-RW/DVD drive, one USB 1.0 drive, one USB 2.0 drive, and a 100 gigabyte hard disk with a minimum access time of 12 milliseconds shall be provided. A two-button mouse shall be provided. Furnish all serial, parallel, and network communication ports, and cables for proper system operation. The PC shall have a minimum of a 21" SVGA monitor.
  2. Internet Connection: Furnish 10/100 Ethernet LAN, 10/100 Base-T
  3. Provide remote access to the system for the Owner and Engineer. Remote terminal (IBM compatible PC) shall be provided by the Owner and/or Engineer. This contractor shall provide all software required (both at the project location and at the remote terminal location(s)) to permit access to the system. Operation of the remote terminal shall be identical to that of the host computer, including graphics.

4. Printers: Each workstation shall have one tractor feed printer for alarms, one laser printer for reports, and all associated cables. Both printers shall be capable of simultaneous printing.
  - a. Tractor Printer: The printer shall be capable of a minimum 160 characters per second operation and be compatible with standard parallel or serial communication. Supply one box of minimum 2000 sheets of printer paper and two printer ribbons or cartridges at final completion of project.
  - b. Laser Printer: The printer shall be capable of a minimum of 15 pages per minutes at not less than 1200x1200 dpi and shall be compatible with standard parallel or Ethernet communication. The paper tray shall have the capacity for not less than 250 sheets. Provide one box of minimum 2000 sheets of printer paper and one spare toner cartridge to the owner at final completion of project.
5. BACnet: The workstation shall use the Read (Initiate) and Write (Execute) Services as defined in Clauses 15.5 and 15.8, respectively, of ASHRAE Standard 135-95, to communicate with BACnet objects in the internetwork.

D. System Software

1. Operating System: Furnish a concurrent multi-tasking operating system. The operating system also shall support the use of other common software applications that operate under DOS or Microsoft Windows. Examples include Lotus 123, Microsoft Word, Excel, and Paradox. Acceptable operating systems are Windows 7.
  2. System Graphics: The operator workstation software shall be graphically oriented. The system shall allow of up to 10 graphic screens at once for comparison and monitoring of system status. Provide a method for the operator to easily move between graphic displays and change the size and location of graphic displays on the screen. The system graphics shall be able to be modified while on-line. An operator with the proper password level shall be able to add, delete, or change dynamic objects on a graphic. Dynamic objects shall include analog and binary values, dynamic text, static text, and animation files. Graphics shall have the ability to show animation by shifting image files based on the status of the object.
  3. Custom Graphics: Custom graphic files shall be created with the use of a graphics generation package furnished with the system. The graphics generation package shall be a graphically based system that uses the mouse to create and modify graphics that are saved in industry formats such as PCX, TIFF, and GEM. The graphics generation package shall also provide the capability of capturing or converting graphics from other programs such as Designer or AutoCAD.
  4. Graphics Library: Furnish a complete library of standard HVAC equipment graphics such as chillers, boilers, Air Handlers, terminals, fan coils, etc. This library also shall include standard symbols for other equipment including fans, pumps, coils, valves, piping, dampers, and ductwork. The library shall be furnished in a file format compatible with the graphics generation program.
- E. System Applications: Each workstation shall provide operator interface and off-line storage of system information. Provide the following applications at each workstation:

1. Automatic System Database Save and Restore: Each workstation shall store on the hard disk a copy of the current database of each Building Controller. This database shall be updated whenever a change is made in any system panel. The storage of this data shall be automatic and not require operator intervention. In the event of a database loss in a building management panel, the first workstation to detect the loss shall automatically restore the data base for that panel. This capability may be disabled by the operator.
2. Manual Database Save and Restore: A system operator with the proper password clearance shall be able to save the database from any system panel. The operator also shall be able to clear a panel database and manually initiate a download of a specified database to any panel in the system.
3. On-Line Help: Provide a context-sensitive, on-line help system to assist the operator in operating and editing the system. On-line help shall be available for all applications and shall provide the relevant data for that particular screen. Additional help information shall be available through the use of hypertext.
4. System Security: Each operator shall be required to log on the system with a user name and password in order to view, edit, add, or delete data. System security shall be selectable for each operator. The system supervisor shall have the ability to set passwords and security levels for all other operators. Each operator password shall be able to restrict the functions accessible to viewing and/or changing the each system application, editor, and object. Each operator shall automatically be logged off of the system if no keyboard or mouse activity is detected. This auto logoff time shall be set per operator password. All system security data shall be stored in an encrypted format.
5. System Diagnostics: The system shall automatically monitor the operation of all workstations, printers, modems, network connections, building management panels, and controllers. The failure of any device shall be annunciated to the operator.
6. Alarm Processing: Any object in the system shall be configurable to alarm in and out of normal state. The operator shall be able to configure the alarm limits, alarm limit differentials, states, and reactions for each object in the system.
7. Alarm Messages: Alarm messages shall use the English language descriptor for the object in alarm, in such a way that the operator will be able to recognize the source, location, and nature of the alarm without relying upon acronyms or other mnemonics.
8. Alarm Reactions: The operator shall be able to determine (by object) what if any actions are to be taken during an alarm. Actions shall include logging, printing, starting programs, displaying messages, dialing out to remote stations, paging, providing audible annunciation, or displaying specific system graphics. Each of these actions shall be configurable by workstation and time of day. An object in alarm that has not been acknowledged within an operator specified time period shall be moved to a higher level of priority. The actions for that level will then be followed.
9. Alarm and Event Log: The operator shall be able to view all system alarms and change of states from any location in the system. Events shall be listed chronologically. An operator with the proper security level may acknowledge and clear alarms. All that have not been cleared by the operator shall be archived to the hard disk on the workstation.
10. Object and Property Status and Control: Provide a method for the operator to view, and edit if applicable, the status of any object and property in the system. The status shall be available by menu, on graphics, or through custom programs.
11. Clock Synchronization: The real-time clocks in all building control panels and workstations shall be using the BACnet Time Synchronization service. The system also

- shall be able to automatically synchronize all system clocks daily from any operator-designated device in the system. The system shall automatically adjust for daylight savings and standard time, if applicable.
12. Reports and Logs: Provide a reporting package that allows the operator to select, modify, or create reports. Each report shall be definable as to data content, format, interval, and date. Report data shall be achievable on the hard disk for historical reporting. Provide the ability for the operator to obtain real-time logs of all objects by type or status (e.g., alarm, lockout, normal). Reports and logs shall be stored on the PC hard disk in a format that is readily accessible by other standard software applications, including spreadsheets and word processing. Reports and logs shall be readily printed to the system printer and shall be set to be printed either on operator command or at a specific time each day.
  13. Standard Reports: The following standard system reports shall be provided for this project. Provide ability for the Owner to readily customize these reports for this project.
    - a. Electrical Meter Report: Provide a monthly report showing the daily electrical consumption and peak electrical demand for each building meter. Provide an annual (12-month) summary report showing the monthly electrical consumption and peak demand for each meter.
    - b. Gas Meter Report: Provide a monthly report showing the daily natural gas consumption for each meter. Provide an annual (12-month) report that shows the monthly consumption for each meter.
    - c. Weather Data Report: Provide a monthly report showing the daily minimum, maximum, and average outdoor air temperature--as well as the number of heating and cooling degree days for each day. Provide an annual (12-month) report showing the minimum, maximum, and average outdoor air temperature for the month--as well as the number of heating and cooling degree days for the month.
    - d. Tenant Override Reports: Provide a monthly report showing the daily total time in hours that each tenant has requested after-hours HVAC and lighting services.
    - e. Provide an annual summary report that shows the override usage on a monthly basis.
    - f. All Objects: All system (or sub-system) objects and their current values.
    - g. Alarm Summary: All current alarms (except those in alarm lockout).
    - h. Disabled Objects: All objects that are disabled.
    - i. Alarm Lockout Objects: All objects in alarm lockout (whether manual or automatic).
    - j. Alarm Lockout Objects in Alarm: All objects in alarm lockout that are currently in alarm.
    - k. Logs:
      - (1) Alarm History
      - (2) System Messages
      - (3) System Events
      - (4) Trends

- F. Workstation Applications Editors: Each PC workstation shall support editing of all system applications. Provide editors for each application at the PC workstation. The applications shall be downloaded and executed at one or more of the controller panels.
1. Controller: Provide a full-screen editor for each type of application that shall allow the operator to view and change the configuration, name, control parameters, and set points for all controllers.
  2. Scheduling: An editor for the scheduling application shall be provided at each workstation. Provide a method of selecting the desired schedule and month. This shall consist of a monthly calendar for each schedule. Exception schedules and holidays shall be shown clearly on the calendar. Provide a method for allowing several related objects to follow a schedule. The start and stop times for each object shall be adjustable from this master schedule. Schedules shall be easy to copy to other objects and/or dates.
  3. Custom Application Programming: Provide the tools to create, modify, and debug custom application programming. The operator shall be able to create, edit, and download custom programs at the same time that all other system applications are operating. The system shall be fully operable while custom routines are edited, compiled, and downloaded. The programming language shall have the following features:
    - a. The language shall be English language oriented, be based on the syntax of BASIC, FORTRAN, C, or PASCAL, and allow for free-form programming (i.e., not column-oriented or "fill in the blanks"). Alternatively, the programming language can be graphically-based using function blocks as long as blocks are available that directly provide the functions listed below, and that custom or compound function blocks can be created.
    - b. A full-screen character editor/programming environment shall be provided. The editor shall be cursor/mouse-driven and allow the user to insert, add, modify, and delete custom programming code. It also shall incorporate word processing features such as cut/paste and find/replace.
    - c. The programming language shall allow independently executing program modules to be developed. Each module shall be able to independently enable and disable other modules.
    - d. The editor/programming environment shall have a debugging/ simulation capability that allows the user to step through the program and observe any intermediate values and/or results. The debugger also shall provide error messages for syntax and execution errors.
    - e. The programming language shall support conditional statements (IF/THEN/ELSE/ELSE-IF) using compound Boolean (AND, OR, and NOT) and/or relations (EQUAL, LESS THAN, GREATER THAN, NOT EQUAL) comparisons.
    - f. The programming language shall support floating point arithmetic using the following operators: +, -, /, x, square root, and x-to-the-y-power. The following mathematical functions also shall be provided: natural log, log, trigonometric functions (sine, cosine, etc.), absolute value, and minimum/maximum value from a list of values.
    - g. The programming language shall have predefined variables that represent time of day, day of the week, month of the year, and the date. Other predefined variables shall provide elapsed time in seconds, minutes, hours, and



days. These elapsed time variables shall be able to be reset by the language so that interval timing functions can be stopped and started within a program. Values from all of the above variables shall be readable by the language so that they can be used in a program for such purposes as IF/THEN comparisons, calculations, etc.

- h. The language shall be able to read the values of the variables and use them in programming statement logic, comparisons, and calculations.
- i. The programming language shall have predefined variables representing the status and results of the System Software, and shall be able to enable, disable, and change the setpoints of the System Software described below.

G. Portable Operator's Terminal: Furnish a Portable Operator's Terminal that shall be capable of accessing all system data. This device may be connected to any point on the system network or may be connected directly to any controller for programming, setup, and troubleshooting. This device may be connected to any point on the system network or it may be connected directly to controllers using the BACnet PTP (Point-To-Point) Data Link/Physical layer protocol. The terminal shall use the Read (Initiate) and Write (Execute) Services as defined in Clauses 15.5 and 15.8, respectively, of ASHRAE Standard 135-95, to communicate with BACnet objects in the internetwork. The Portable Operator's Terminal shall be an IBM compatible notebook-style PC including all software and hardware required. The PC shall contain at minimum:

- 1. 1.2 GHz Pentium 3 Processor
- 2. 256 Megabytes of RAM
- 3. 30-Gigabyte Hard Drive
- 4. 8x CD-RW and 1.44-Megabyte Floppy Disk Drive
- 5. Internal V.92/56K Modem and 10/100 Ethernet Card
- 6. Touch-pad or Other Internal Pointing Device

### PART 3 - EXECUTION

#### 3.1 INSTALLATION

- A. Install software in control units and operator workstation(s). Implement all features of programs to specified requirements and as appropriate to sequence of operation.
- B. Connect and configure equipment and software to achieve sequence of operation specified.
- C. Verify location of thermostats, humidistats, and other exposed control sensors with Drawings and room details before installation. Install devices 48 inches above the floor.
  - 1. Install averaging elements in ducts and plenums in crossing or zigzag pattern.
- D. Install automatic dampers according to Section 233300 "Air Duct Accessories."
- E. Install damper motors on outside of duct in warm areas, not in locations exposed to outdoor temperatures.

- F. Install duct volume-control dampers according to Section 233113 "Metal Ducts."

### 3.2 ELECTRICAL WIRING AND CONNECTION INSTALLATION

- A. Install building wire and cable according to Section 260519 "Low-Voltage Electrical Power Conductors and Cables."
- B. Connect manual-reset limit controls independent of manual-control switch positions. Automatic duct heater resets may be connected in interlock circuit of power controllers.
- C. Connect hand-off-auto selector switches to override automatic interlock controls when switch is in hand position.

### 3.3 ADJUSTING

- A. Calibrating and Adjusting:
  - 1. Calibrate instruments.
  - 2. Make three-point calibration test for both linearity and accuracy for each analog instrument.
  - 3. Calibrate equipment and procedures using manufacturer's written recommendations and instruction manuals. Use test equipment with accuracy at least double that of instrument being calibrated.
  - 4. Control System Inputs and Outputs:
    - a. Check analog inputs at 0, 50, and 100 percent of span.
    - b. Check analog outputs using milliampere meter at 0, 50, and 100 percent output.
    - c. Check digital inputs using jumper wire.
    - d. Check digital outputs using ohmmeter to test for contact making or breaking.
    - e. Check resistance temperature inputs at 0, 50, and 100 percent of span using a precision-resistant source.
  - 5. Flow:
    - a. Set differential pressure flow transmitters for 0 and 100 percent values with 3-point calibration accomplished at 50, 90, and 100 percent of span.
    - b. Manually operate flow switches to verify that they make or break contact.
  - 6. Pressure:
    - a. Calibrate pressure transmitters at 0, 50, and 100 percent of span.
    - b. Calibrate pressure switches to make or break contacts, with adjustable differential set at minimum.
  - 7. Temperature:
    - a. Calibrate resistance temperature transmitters at 0, 50, and 100 percent of span using a precision-resistance source.

- b. Calibrate temperature switches to make or break contacts.
  - 8. Stroke and adjust control valves and dampers without positioners, following the manufacturer's recommended procedure, so that valve or damper is 100 percent open and closed.
  - 9. Stroke and adjust control valves and dampers with positioners, following manufacturer's recommended procedure, so that valve and damper is 0, 50, and 100 percent closed.
  - 10. Provide diagnostic and test instruments for calibration and adjustment of system.
  - 11. Provide written description of procedures and equipment for calibrating each type of instrument. Submit procedures review and approval before initiating startup procedures.
- B. Adjust initial temperature and humidity set points.
- C. Occupancy Adjustments: When requested within 12 months of date of Substantial Completion, provide on-site assistance in adjusting system to suit actual occupied conditions.

#### 3.4 DEMONSTRATION

- A. Engage a factory-authorized service representative to train Owner's maintenance personnel to adjust, operate, and maintain HVAC instrumentation and controls.

END OF SECTION 230900

## SECTION 232300 - REFRIGERANT PIPING

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. This Section includes refrigerant piping used for air-conditioning applications.

#### 1.3 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Line Test Pressure for Refrigerant R-134a:
  - 1. Suction Lines for Air-Conditioning Applications: 115 psig.
  - 2. Suction Lines for Heat-Pump Applications: 225 psig.
  - 3. Hot-Gas and Liquid Lines: 225 psig.

#### 1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of valve and refrigerant piping specialty indicated. Include pressure drop, based on manufacturer's test data, for the following:
  - 1. Thermostatic expansion valves.
  - 2. Solenoid valves.
  - 3. Hot-gas bypass valves.
  - 4. Filter dryers.
  - 5. Strainers.
  - 6. Pressure-regulating valves.
- B. Shop Drawings: Show layout of refrigerant piping and specialties, including pipe, tube, and fitting sizes, flow capacities, valve arrangements and locations, slopes of horizontal runs, oil traps, double risers, wall and floor penetrations, and equipment connection details. Show interface and spatial relationships between piping and equipment.
  - 1. Shop Drawing Scale: 1/4 inch equals 1 foot.
  - 2. Refrigerant piping indicated on Drawings is schematic only. Size piping and design actual piping layout, including oil traps, double risers, specialties, and pipe and tube sizes to accommodate, as a minimum, equipment provided, elevation difference between compressor and evaporator, and length of piping to ensure proper operation and compliance with warranties of connected equipment.

- C. Field quality-control test reports.
- D. Operation and Maintenance Data: For refrigerant valves and piping specialties to include in maintenance manuals.

#### 1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Welding: Qualify procedures and personnel according to ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code: Section IX, "Welding and Brazing Qualifications."
- B. Comply with ASHRAE 15, "Safety Code for Refrigeration Systems."
- C. Comply with ASME B31.5, "Refrigeration Piping and Heat Transfer Components."

#### 1.6 PRODUCT STORAGE AND HANDLING

- A. Store piping in a clean and protected area with end caps in place to ensure that piping interior and exterior are clean when installed.

#### 1.7 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate size and location of roof curbs, equipment supports, and roof penetrations. These items are specified in Division 07 Section "Roof Accessories."

### PART 2 - PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 COPPER TUBE AND FITTINGS

- A. Copper Tube: ASTM B 88, Type K or L.
- B. Wrought-Copper Fittings: ASME B16.22.
- C. Wrought-Copper Unions: ASME B16.22.
- D. Solder Filler Metals: ASTM B 32. Use 95-5 tin antimony or alloy HB solder to join copper socket fittings on copper pipe.
- E. Brazing Filler Metals: AWS A5.8.
- F. Flexible Connectors:
  - 1. Body: Tin-bronze bellows with woven, flexible, tinned-bronze-wire-reinforced protective jacket.
  - 2. End Connections: Socket ends.
  - 3. Offset Performance: Capable of minimum 3/4-inch misalignment in minimum 7-inch- long assembly.

4. Pressure Rating: Factory test at minimum 500 psig.
5. Maximum Operating Temperature: 250 deg F.

## 2.2 VALVES AND SPECIALTIES

### A. Diaphragm Packless Valves:

1. Body and Bonnet: Forged brass or cast bronze; globe design with straight-through or angle pattern.
2. Diaphragm: Phosphor bronze and stainless steel with stainless-steel spring.
3. Operator: Rising stem and hand wheel.
4. Seat: Nylon.
5. End Connections: Socket, union, or flanged.
6. Working Pressure Rating: 500 psig.
7. Maximum Operating Temperature: 275 deg F.

### B. Packed-Angle Valves:

1. Body and Bonnet: Forged brass or cast bronze.
2. Packing: Molded stem, back seating, and replaceable under pressure.
3. Operator: Rising stem.
4. Seat: Nonrotating, self-aligning polytetrafluoroethylene.
5. Seal Cap: Forged-brass or valox hex cap.
6. End Connections: Socket, union, threaded, or flanged.
7. Working Pressure Rating: 500 psig.
8. Maximum Operating Temperature: 275 deg F.

### C. Check Valves:

1. Body: Ductile iron, forged brass, or cast bronze; globe pattern.
2. Bonnet: Bolted ductile iron, forged brass, or cast bronze; or brass hex plug.
3. Piston: Removable polytetrafluoroethylene seat.
4. Closing Spring: Stainless steel.
5. Manual Opening Stem: Seal cap, plated-steel stem, and graphite seal.
6. End Connections: Socket, union, threaded, or flanged.
7. Maximum Opening Pressure: 0.50 psig.
8. Working Pressure Rating: 500 psig.
9. Maximum Operating Temperature: 275 deg F.

### D. Service Valves:

1. Body: Forged brass with brass cap including key end to remove core.
2. Core: Removable ball-type check valve with stainless-steel spring.
3. Seat: Polytetrafluoroethylene.
4. End Connections: Copper spring.
5. Working Pressure Rating: 500 psig.

### E. Solenoid Valves: Comply with ARI 760 and UL 429; listed and labeled by an NRTL.

1. Body and Bonnet: Plated steel.
2. Solenoid Tube, Plunger, Closing Spring, and Seat Orifice: Stainless steel.
3. Seat: Polytetrafluoroethylene.
4. End Connections: Threaded.

5. Electrical: Molded, watertight coil in NEMA 250 enclosure of type required by location with 1/2-inch conduit adapter, and 24-V ac coil.
  6. Working Pressure Rating: 400 psig.
  7. Maximum Operating Temperature: 240 deg F.
  8. Manual operator.
- F. Safety Relief Valves: Comply with ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code; listed and labeled by an NRTL.
1. Body and Bonnet: Ductile iron and steel, with neoprene O-ring seal.
  2. Piston, Closing Spring, and Seat Insert: Stainless steel.
  3. Seat Disc: Polytetrafluoroethylene.
  4. End Connections: Threaded.
  5. Working Pressure Rating: 400 psig.
  6. Maximum Operating Temperature: 240 deg F.
  - 7.
  - 8.
- G. Thermostatic Expansion Valves: Comply with ARI 750.
1. Body, Bonnet, and Seal Cap: Forged brass or steel.
  2. Diaphragm, Piston, Closing Spring, and Seat Insert: Stainless steel.
  3. Packing and Gaskets: Non-asbestos.
  4. Capillary and Bulb: Copper tubing filled with refrigerant charge.
  5. Suction Temperature: 40 deg F.
  6. Superheat: Adjustable.
  7. Reverse-flow option (for heat-pump applications).
  8. End Connections: Socket, flare, or threaded union.
  9. Working Pressure Rating: 700 psig.
- H. Hot-Gas Bypass Valves: Comply with UL 429; listed and labeled by an NRTL.
1. Body, Bonnet, and Seal Cap: Ductile iron or steel.
  2. Diaphragm, Piston, Closing Spring, and Seat Insert: Stainless steel.
  3. Packing and Gaskets: Non-asbestos.
  4. Solenoid Tube, Plunger, Closing Spring, and Seat Orifice: Stainless steel.
  5. Seat: Polytetrafluoroethylene.
  6. Equalizer: Internal.
  7. Electrical: Molded, watertight coil in NEMA 250 enclosure of type required by location with 1/2-inch conduit adapter, and 24-V ac coil.
  8. End Connections: Socket.
  9. Set Pressure:
  10. Throttling Range: Maximum 5 psig.
  11. Working Pressure Rating: 500 psig.
  12. Maximum Operating Temperature: 240 deg F.
- I. Straight-Type Strainers:
1. Body: Welded steel with corrosion-resistant coating.
  2. Screen: 100-mesh stainless steel.
  3. End Connections: Socket or flare.
  4. Working Pressure Rating: 500 psig.
  5. Maximum Operating Temperature: 275 deg F.

- J. Angle-Type Strainers:
  - 1. Body: Forged brass or cast bronze.
  - 2. Drain Plug: Brass hex plug.
  - 3. Screen: 100-mesh monel.
  - 4. End Connections: Socket or flare.
  - 5. Working Pressure Rating: 500 psig.
  - 6. Maximum Operating Temperature: 275 deg F.
- K. Moisture/Liquid Indicators:
  - 1. Body: Forged brass.
  - 2. Window: Replaceable, clear, fused glass window with indicating element protected by filter screen.
  - 3. Indicator: Color coded to show moisture content in ppm.
  - 4. Minimum Moisture Indicator Sensitivity: Indicate moisture above 60 ppm.
  - 5. End Connections: Socket or flare.
  - 6. Working Pressure Rating: 500 psig.
  - 7. Maximum Operating Temperature: 240 deg F.
- L. Replaceable-Core Filter Dryers: Comply with ARI 730.
  - 1. Body and Cover: Painted-steel shell with ductile-iron cover, stainless-steel screws, and neoprene gaskets.
  - 2. Filter Media: 10 micron, pleated with integral end rings; stainless-steel support.
  - 3. Desiccant Media: Activated alumina.
  - 4. Designed for reverse flow (for heat-pump applications).
  - 5. End Connections: Socket.
  - 6. Access Ports: NPS 1/4 connections at entering and leaving sides for pressure differential measurement.
  - 7. Maximum Pressure Loss: 2 psig.
  - 8. Rated Flow:
  - 9. Working Pressure Rating: 500 psig.
  - 10. Maximum Operating Temperature: 240 deg F.
- M. Permanent Filter Dryers: Comply with ARI 730.
  - 1. Body and Cover: Painted-steel shell.
  - 2. Filter Media: 10 micron, pleated with integral end rings; stainless-steel support.
  - 3. Desiccant Media: Activated alumina.
  - 4. Designed for reverse flow (for heat-pump applications).
  - 5. End Connections: Socket.
  - 6. Access Ports: NPS 1/4 connections at entering and leaving sides for pressure differential measurement.
  - 7. Maximum Pressure Loss: 2 psig.
  - 8. Rated Flow:
  - 9. Working Pressure Rating: 500 psig.
  - 10. Maximum Operating Temperature: 240 deg F.
- N. Mufflers:
  - 1. Body: Welded steel with corrosion-resistant coating.
  - 2. End Connections: Socket or flare.
  - 3. Working Pressure Rating: 500 psig.



4. Maximum Operating Temperature: 275 deg F.

O. Receivers: Comply with ARI 495.

1. Comply with ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code; listed and labeled by an NRTL.
2. Comply with UL 207; listed and labeled by an NRTL.
3. Body: Welded steel with corrosion-resistant coating.
4. Tappings: Inlet, outlet, liquid level indicator, and safety relief valve.
5. End Connections: Socket or threaded.
6. Working Pressure Rating: 500 psig.
7. Maximum Operating Temperature: 275 deg F.

P. Liquid Accumulators: Comply with ARI 495.

1. Body: Welded steel with corrosion-resistant coating.
2. End Connections: Socket or threaded.
3. Working Pressure Rating: 500 psig.
4. Maximum Operating Temperature: 275 deg F.

## 2.3 REFRIGERANTS

A. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Atofina Chemicals, Inc.
2. DuPont Company; Fluorochemicals Div.
3. Honeywell, Inc.; Genetron Refrigerants.
4. INEOS Fluor Americas LLC.

B. ASHRAE 34, R-134a: Tetrafluoroethane.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 PIPING APPLICATIONS FOR REFRIGERANT R-134a

- A. Suction Lines NPS 1-1/2 and Smaller for Conventional Air-Conditioning Applications: Copper, Type ACR, annealed-temper tubing and wrought-copper fittings with soldered joints.
- B. Suction Lines NPS 2 to NPS 4 for Conventional Air-Conditioning Applications: Copper, Type ACR, drawn-temper tubing and wrought-copper fittings with soldered joints.
- C. Hot-Gas and Liquid Lines: Copper, Type K, drawn-temper tubing and wrought-copper fittings with soldered joints.
- D. Safety-Relief-Valve Discharge Piping: Schedule 40, black-steel and wrought-steel fittings with welded joints.

- E. Safety-Relief-Valve Discharge Piping: Copper, Type K, drawn-temper tubing and wrought-copper fittings with soldered joints.

### 3.2 VALVE AND SPECIALTY APPLICATIONS

- A. Install packed-angle valves in suction and discharge lines of compressor.
- B. Install service valves for gage taps at inlet and outlet of hot-gas bypass valves and strainers if they are not an integral part of valves and strainers.
- C. Install a check valve at the compressor discharge and a liquid accumulator at the compressor suction connection.
- D. Except as otherwise indicated, install packed-angle valves on inlet and outlet side of filter dryers.
- E. Install a full-sized, three-valve bypass around filter dryers.
- F. Install solenoid valves upstream from each expansion valve and hot-gas bypass valve. Install solenoid valves in horizontal lines with coil at top.
- G. Install thermostatic expansion valves as close as possible to distributors on evaporators.
  - 1. Install valve so diaphragm case is warmer than bulb.
  - 2. Secure bulb to clean, straight, horizontal section of suction line using two bulb straps. Do not mount bulb in a trap or at bottom of the line.
  - 3. If external equalizer lines are required, make connection where it will reflect suction-line pressure at bulb location.
- H. Install safety relief valves where required by ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code. Pipe safety-relief-valve discharge line to outside according to ASHRAE 15.
- I. Install moisture/liquid indicators in liquid line at the inlet of the thermostatic expansion valve or at the inlet of the evaporator coil capillary tube.
- J. Install strainers upstream from and adjacent to the following unless they are furnished as an integral assembly for device being protected:
  - 1. Solenoid valves.
  - 2. Thermostatic expansion valves.
  - 3. Hot-gas bypass valves.
  - 4. Compressor.
- K. Install filter dryers in liquid line between compressor and thermostatic expansion valve, and in the suction line at the compressor.
- L. Install receivers sized to accommodate pump-down charge.
- M. Install flexible connectors at compressors.

### 3.3 PIPING INSTALLATION

- A. Drawing plans, schematics, and diagrams indicate general location and arrangement of piping systems; indicated locations and arrangements were used to size pipe and calculate friction loss, expansion, pump sizing, and other design considerations. Install piping as indicated unless deviations to layout are approved on Shop Drawings.
- B. Install refrigerant piping according to ASHRAE 15.
- C. Install piping in concealed locations unless otherwise indicated and except in equipment rooms and service areas.
- D. Install piping indicated to be exposed and piping in equipment rooms and service areas at right angles or parallel to building walls. Diagonal runs are prohibited unless specifically indicated otherwise.
- E. Install piping above accessible ceilings to allow sufficient space for ceiling panel removal.
- F. Install piping adjacent to machines to allow service and maintenance.
- G. Install piping free of sags and bends.
- H. Install fittings for changes in direction and branch connections.
- I. Select system components with pressure rating equal to or greater than system operating pressure.
- J. Refer to Division 23 Sections "Instrumentation and Control for HVAC" and "Sequence of Operation" for solenoid valve controllers, control wiring, and sequence of operation.
- K. Install piping as short and direct as possible, with a minimum number of joints, elbows, and fittings.
- L. Arrange piping to allow inspection and service of refrigeration equipment. Install valves and specialties in accessible locations to allow for service and inspection. Install access doors or panels as specified in Division 08 Section "Access Doors and Frames" if valves or equipment requiring maintenance is concealed behind finished surfaces.
- M. Install refrigerant piping in protective conduit where installed belowground.
- N. Install refrigerant piping in rigid or flexible conduit in locations where exposed to mechanical injury.
- O. Slope refrigerant piping as follows:
  - 1. Install horizontal hot-gas discharge piping with a uniform slope downward away from compressor.
  - 2. Install horizontal suction lines with a uniform slope downward to compressor.
  - 3. Install traps and double risers to entrain oil in vertical runs.
  - 4. Liquid lines may be installed level.

- P. When brazing or soldering, remove solenoid-valve coils and sight glasses; also remove valve stems, seats, and packing, and accessible internal parts of refrigerant specialties. Do not apply heat near expansion-valve bulb.
- Q. Before installation of steel refrigerant piping, clean pipe and fittings using the following procedures:
  - 1. Shot blast the interior of piping.
  - 2. Remove coarse particles of dirt and dust by drawing a clean, lintless cloth through tubing by means of a wire or electrician's tape.
  - 3. Draw a clean, lintless cloth saturated with trichloroethylene through the tube or pipe. Continue this procedure until cloth is not discolored by dirt.
  - 4. Draw a clean, lintless cloth, saturated with compressor oil, squeezed dry, through the tube or pipe to remove remaining lint. Inspect tube or pipe visually for remaining dirt and lint.
  - 5. Finally, draw a clean, dry, lintless cloth through the tube or pipe.
  - 6. Safety-relief-valve discharge piping is not required to be cleaned but is required to be open to allow unrestricted flow.
- R. Install pipe sleeves at penetrations in exterior walls and floor assemblies.
- S. Seal penetrations through fire and smoke barriers according to Division 07 Section "Penetration Firestopping."
- T. Install piping with adequate clearance between pipe and adjacent walls and hangers or between pipes for insulation installation.
- U. Install sleeves through floors, walls, or ceilings, sized to permit installation of full-thickness insulation.
- V. Seal pipe penetrations through exterior walls according to Division 07 Section "Joint Sealants" for materials and methods.
- W. Identify refrigerant piping and valves according to Division 23 Section "Identification for HVAC Piping and Equipment."

### 3.4 PIPE JOINT CONSTRUCTION

- A. Ream ends of pipes and tubes and remove burrs. Bevel plain ends of steel pipe.
- B. Remove scale, slag, dirt, and debris from inside and outside of pipe and fittings before assembly.
- C. Fill pipe and fittings with an inert gas (nitrogen or carbon dioxide), during brazing or welding, to prevent scale formation.
- D. Soldered Joints: Construct joints according to ASTM B 828 or CDA's "Copper Tube Handbook."

- E. Brazed Joints: Construct joints according to AWS's "Brazing Handbook," Chapter "Pipe and Tube."
  - 1. Use Type BcuP, copper-phosphorus alloy for joining copper socket fittings with copper pipe.
  - 2. Use Type BA<sub>g</sub>, cadmium-free silver alloy for joining copper with bronze or steel.
- F. Threaded Joints: Thread steel pipe with tapered pipe threads according to ASME B1.20.1. Cut threads full and clean using sharp dies. Ream threaded pipe ends to remove burrs and restore full ID. Join pipe fittings and valves as follows:
  - 1. Apply appropriate tape or thread compound to external pipe threads unless dry-seal threading is specified.
  - 2. Damaged Threads: Do not use pipe or pipe fittings with threads that are corroded or damaged. Do not use pipe sections that have cracked or open welds.
- G. Steel pipe can be threaded, but threaded joints must be seal brazed or seal welded.
- H. Welded Joints: Construct joints according to AWS D10.12/D10.12M.
- I. Flanged Joints: Select appropriate gasket material, size, type, and thickness for service application. Install gasket concentrically positioned. Use suitable lubricants on bolt threads.

### 3.5 HANGERS AND SUPPORTS

- A. Hanger, support, and anchor products are specified in Division 23 Section "Hangers and Supports for HVAC Piping and Equipment."
- B. Install the following pipe attachments:
  - 1. Adjustable steel clevis hangers for individual horizontal runs less than 20 feet long.
  - 2. Roller hangers and spring hangers for individual horizontal runs 20 feet or longer.
  - 3. Pipe Roller: MSS SP-58, Type 44 for multiple horizontal piping 20 feet or longer, supported on a trapeze.
  - 4. Spring hangers to support vertical runs.
  - 5. Copper-clad hangers and supports for hangers and supports in direct contact with copper pipe.
- C. Install hangers for copper tubing with the following maximum spacing and minimum rod sizes:
  - 1. NPS 1/2: Maximum span, 60 inches; minimum rod size, 1/4 inch.
  - 2. NPS 5/8: Maximum span, 60 inches; minimum rod size, 1/4 inch.
  - 3. NPS 1: Maximum span, 72 inches; minimum rod size, 1/4 inch.
  - 4. NPS 1-1/4: Maximum span, 96 inches; minimum rod size, 3/8 inch.
  - 5. NPS 1-1/2: Maximum span, 96 inches; minimum rod size, 3/8 inch.
  - 6. NPS 2: Maximum span, 96 inches; minimum rod size, 3/8 inch.
  - 7. NPS 2-1/2: Maximum span, 108 inches; minimum rod size, 3/8 inch.
  - 8. NPS 3: Maximum span, 10 feet; minimum rod size, 3/8 inch.

9. NPS 4: Maximum span, 12 feet; minimum rod size, 1/2 inch.

- D. Support multifloor vertical runs at least at each floor.

### 3.6 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Perform tests and inspections and prepare test reports.
- B. Tests and Inspections:
  1. Comply with ASME B31.5, Chapter VI.
  2. Test refrigerant piping, specialties, and receivers. Isolate compressor, condenser, evaporator, and safety devices from test pressure if they are not rated above the test pressure.
  3. Test high- and low-pressure side piping of each system separately at not less than the pressures indicated in Part 1 "Performance Requirements" Article.
    - a. Fill system with nitrogen to the required test pressure.
    - b. System shall maintain test pressure at the manifold gage throughout duration of test.
    - c. Test joints and fittings with electronic leak detector or by brushing a small amount of soap and glycerin solution over joints.
    - d. Remake leaking joints using new materials, and retest until satisfactory results are achieved.

### 3.7 SYSTEM CHARGING

- A. Charge system using the following procedures:
  1. Install core in filter dryers after leak test but before evacuation.
  2. Evacuate entire refrigerant system with a vacuum pump to 500 micrometers. If vacuum holds for 12 hours, system is ready for charging.
  3. Break vacuum with refrigerant gas, allowing pressure to build up to 2 psig.
  4. Charge system with a new filter-dryer core in charging line.

### 3.8 ADJUSTING

- A. Adjust thermostatic expansion valve to obtain proper evaporator superheat.
- B. Adjust high- and low-pressure switch settings to avoid short cycling in response to fluctuating suction pressure.
- C. Adjust set-point temperature of air-conditioning or chilled-water controllers to the system design temperature.
- D. Perform the following adjustments before operating the refrigeration system, according to manufacturer's written instructions:
  1. Open shutoff valves in condenser water circuit.
  2. Verify that compressor oil level is correct.
  3. Open compressor suction and discharge valves.

4. Open refrigerant valves except bypass valves that are used for other purposes.
  5. Check open compressor-motor alignment and verify lubrication for motors and bearings.
- E. Replace core of replaceable filter dryer after system has been adjusted and after design flow rates and pressures are established.

END OF SECTION 232300

## SECTION 233113 - METAL DUCTS

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:

1. Single-wall rectangular ducts and fittings.
2. Single-wall round ducts and fittings.
3. Sheet metal materials.
4. Hangers and supports.

- B. Related Sections:

1. Section 230593 "Testing, Adjusting, and Balancing for HVAC" for testing, adjusting, and balancing requirements for metal ducts.

#### 1.3 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Delegated Duct Design: Duct construction, including sheet metal thicknesses, seam and joint construction, reinforcements, and hangers and supports, shall comply with SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible" and performance requirements and design criteria indicated in "Duct Schedule" Article.
- B. Structural Performance: Duct hangers and supports shall withstand the effects of gravity loads and stresses within limits and under conditions described in SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible"

#### 1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Shop Drawings:

1. Fabrication, assembly, and installation, including plans, elevations, sections, components, and attachments to other work.
2. Factory- and shop-fabricated ducts and fittings.
3. Fittings.
4. Reinforcement and spacing.
5. Seam and joint construction.



## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 SINGLE-WALL RECTANGULAR DUCTS AND FITTINGS

- A. General Fabrication Requirements: Comply with SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible" based on indicated static-pressure class unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Transverse Joints: Select joint types and fabricate according to SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible," Figure 2-1, "Rectangular Duct/Transverse Joints," for static-pressure class, applicable sealing requirements, materials involved, duct-support intervals, and other provisions in SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible."
- C. Longitudinal Seams: Select seam types and fabricate according to SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible," Figure 2-2, "Rectangular Duct/Longitudinal Seams," for static-pressure class, applicable sealing requirements, materials involved, duct-support intervals, and other provisions in SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible."
- D. Elbows, Transitions, Offsets, Branch Connections, and Other Duct Construction: Select types and fabricate according to SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible," Chapter 4, "Fittings and Other Construction," for static-pressure class, applicable sealing requirements, materials involved, duct-support intervals, and other provisions in SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible."

### 2.2 SINGLE-WALL ROUND DUCTS AND FITTINGS

- A. General Fabrication Requirements: Comply with SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible," Chapter 3, "Round, Oval, and Flexible Duct," based on indicated static-pressure class unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Transverse Joints: Select joint types and fabricate according to SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible," Figure 3-1, "Round Duct Transverse Joints," for static-pressure class, applicable sealing requirements, materials involved, duct-support intervals, and other provisions in SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible."
- C. Tees and Laterals: Select types and fabricate according to SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible," Figure 3-5, "90 Degree Tees and Laterals," and Figure 3-6, "Conical Tees," for static-pressure class, applicable sealing requirements, materials involved, duct-support intervals, and other provisions in SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible."

### 2.3 SHEET METAL MATERIALS

- A. General Material Requirements: Comply with SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible" for acceptable materials, material thicknesses, and

duct construction methods unless otherwise indicated. Sheet metal materials shall be free of pitting, seam marks, roller marks, stains, discolorations, and other imperfections.

- B. Galvanized Sheet Steel: Comply with ASTM A 653/A 653M.
  - 1. Galvanized Coating Designation: G60.
  - 2. Finishes for Surfaces Exposed to View: Mill phosphatized.
- C. Reinforcement Shapes and Plates: ASTM A 36/A 36M, steel plates, shapes, and bars; black and galvanized.
  - 1. Where black- and galvanized-steel shapes and plates are used to reinforce aluminum ducts, isolate the different metals with butyl rubber, neoprene, or EPDM gasket materials.

## 2.4 HANGERS AND SUPPORTS

- A. Hanger Rods for Noncorrosive Environments: Cadmium-plated steel rods and nuts.
- B. Strap and Rod Sizes: Comply with SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible," Table 5-1, "Rectangular Duct Hangers Minimum Size," and Table 5-2, "Minimum Hanger Sizes for Round Duct."
- C. Steel Cables for Galvanized-Steel Ducts: Galvanized steel complying with ASTM A 603.
- D. Steel Cables for Stainless-Steel Ducts: Stainless steel complying with ASTM A 492.
- E. Steel Cable End Connections: Cadmium-plated steel assemblies with brackets, swivel, and bolts designed for duct hanger service; with an automatic-locking and clamping device.
- F. Duct Attachments: Sheet metal screws, blind rivets, or self-tapping metal screws; compatible with duct materials.
- G. Trapeze and Riser Supports:
  - 1. Supports for Galvanized-Steel Ducts: Galvanized-steel shapes and plates.
  - 2. Supports for Stainless-Steel Ducts: Stainless-steel shapes and plates.
  - 3. Supports for Aluminum Ducts: Aluminum or galvanized steel coated with zinc chromate.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 DUCT INSTALLATION

- A. Drawing plans, schematics, and diagrams indicate general location and arrangement of duct system. Indicated duct locations, configurations, and arrangements were used to size ducts and calculate friction loss for air-handling equipment sizing and for other design considerations. Install duct systems as indicated unless deviations to layout are approved on Shop Drawings and Coordination Drawings.

- B. Install ducts according to SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible" unless otherwise indicated.
- C. Install ducts with fewest possible joints.
- D. Install factory- or shop-fabricated fittings for changes in direction, size, and shape and for branch connections.
- E. Unless otherwise indicated, install ducts vertically and horizontally, and parallel and perpendicular to building lines.
- F. Install ducts close to walls, overhead construction, columns, and other structural and permanent enclosure elements of building.
- G. Install ducts with a clearance of 1 inch, plus allowance for insulation thickness.
- H. Route ducts to avoid passing through transformer vaults and electrical equipment rooms and enclosures.
- I. Where ducts pass through non-fire-rated interior partitions and exterior walls and are exposed to view, cover the opening between the partition and duct or duct insulation with sheet metal flanges of same metal thickness as the duct.
- J. Protect duct interiors from moisture, construction debris and dust, and other foreign materials

### 3.2 DUCT SEALING

- A. Seal ducts for duct static-pressure, seal classes, and leakage classes specified in "Duct Schedule" Article according to SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible."

### 3.3 HANGER AND SUPPORT INSTALLATION

- A. Comply with SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible," Chapter 5, "Hangers and Supports."
- B. Hanger Spacing: Comply with SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible," Table 5-1, "Rectangular Duct Hangers Minimum Size," and Table 5-2, "Minimum Hanger Sizes for Round Duct," for maximum hanger spacing; install hangers and supports within 24 inches of each elbow and within 48 inches of each branch intersection.
- C. Hangers Exposed to View: Threaded rod and angle or channel supports.

- D. Support vertical ducts with steel angles or channel secured to the sides of the duct with welds, bolts, sheet metal screws, or blind rivets; support at each floor and at a maximum intervals of 16 feet.
- E. Install upper attachments to structures. Select and size upper attachments with pull-out, tension, and shear capacities appropriate for supported loads and building materials where used.

#### 3.4 CONNECTIONS

- A. Comply with SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible" for branch, outlet and inlet, and terminal unit connections.

END OF SECTION 233113

## SECTION 233300 - AIR DUCT ACCESSORIES

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
  - 1. Backdraft and pressure relief dampers.
  - 2. Manual volume dampers.
  - 3. Control dampers.
  - 4. Ceiling radiation dampers.
  - 5. Turning vanes.
  - 6. Remote damper operators.
  - 7. Flexible connectors.
  - 8. Flexible ducts.
  - 9. Duct accessory hardware.

#### 1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Shop Drawings: For duct accessories. Include plans, elevations, sections, details and attachments to other work.
  - 1. Detail duct accessories fabrication and installation in ducts and other construction. Include dimensions, weights, loads, and required clearances; and method of field assembly into duct systems and other construction. Include the following:
    - a. Special fittings.
    - b. Manual volume damper installations.
    - c. Control-damper installations.
    - d. Fire-damper, smoke-damper, combination fire- and smoke-damper, ceiling, and corridor damper installations, including sleeves; and duct-mounted access doors and remote damper operators.
    - e. Wiring Diagrams: For power, signal, and control wiring.

#### 1.4 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Source quality-control reports.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 ASSEMBLY DESCRIPTION

- A. Comply with NFPA 90A, "Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilating Systems," and with NFPA 90B, "Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Systems."
- B. Comply with SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible" for acceptable materials, material thicknesses, and duct construction methods unless otherwise indicated. Sheet metal materials shall be free of pitting, seam marks, roller marks, stains, discolorations, and other imperfections.

### 2.2 MATERIALS

- A. Galvanized Sheet Steel: Comply with ASTM A 653/A 653M.
  - 1. Galvanized Coating Designation: G60.
  - 2. Exposed-Surface Finish: Mill phosphatized.
- B. Reinforcement Shapes and Plates: Galvanized-steel reinforcement where installed on galvanized sheet metal ducts.
- C. Tie Rods: Galvanized steel, 1/4-inch minimum diameter for lengths 36 inches or less.

### 2.3 BACKDRAFT AND PRESSURE RELIEF DAMPERS

- A. Description: Gravity balanced.
- B. Maximum Air Velocity: 1000 fpm.
- C. Maximum System Pressure: 1-inch wg.
- D. Frame: Hat-shaped, 0.094-inch thick, galvanized sheet steel, with welded corners or mechanically attached and mounting flange.
- E. Blades: Multiple single-piece blades, center pivoted, maximum 6-inch width, 0.025-inch- thick, roll-formed aluminum with sealed edges.
- F. Blade Action: Parallel.
- G. Blade Seals: Neoprene.
- H. Blade Axles:
  - 1. Material: Galvanized steel or Aluminum.
  - 2. Diameter: 0.20 inch.
- I. Tie Bars and Brackets: Aluminum or Galvanized steel.

J. Return Spring: Adjustable tension.

K. Accessories:

1. Adjustment device to permit setting for varying differential static pressure.
2. Electric actuators.
3. Screen Material: Galvanized steel or Aluminum.

## 2.4 MANUAL VOLUME DAMPERS

A. Standard, Steel, Manual Volume Dampers:

1. Standard leakage rating.
2. Suitable for horizontal or vertical applications.
3. Frames:
  - a. Frame: Hat-shaped, 0.094-inch- thick, galvanized sheet steel.
  - b. Mitered and welded corners.
  - c. Flanges for attaching to walls and flangeless frames for installing in ducts.
4. Blades:
  - a. Multiple or single blade.
  - b. Parallel- or opposed-blade design.
  - c. Stiffen damper blades for stability.
  - d. Galvanized-steel, 0.064 inch thick.
5. Blade Axles: Galvanized steel.
6. Tie Bars and Brackets: Galvanized steel.

## 2.5 CONTROL DAMPERS

A. Low-leakage rating, and bearing AMCA's Certified Ratings Seal for both air performance and air leakage.

B. Frames:

1. Hat shaped.
2. 0.05-inch thick stainless steel.
3. Mitered and welded corners.

C. Blades:

1. Multiple blade with maximum blade width of 8 inches.
2. Parallel- and opposed -blade design.
3. 0.064 inch thick single skin
4. Blade Edging: Inflatable seal blade edging, or replaceable rubber seals.

- D. Blade Axles: 1/2-inch- diameter; galvanized steel; blade-linkage hardware of zinc-plated steel and brass; ends sealed against blade bearings.

- 1. Operating Temperature Range: From minus 40 to plus 200 deg F.

- E. Bearings:

- 1. Oil-impregnated bronze.
  - 2. Dampers in ducts with pressure classes of 3-inch wg or less shall have axles full length of damper blades and bearings at both ends of operating shaft.
  - 3. Thrust bearings at each end of every blade.

## 2.6 CEILING RADIATION DAMPERS

- A. General Requirements:

- 1. Labeled according to UL 555C by an NRTL.
  - 2. Comply with construction details for tested floor- and roof-ceiling assemblies as indicated in UL's "Fire Resistance Directory."

- B. Frame: Galvanized sheet steel, round or rectangular, style to suit ceiling construction.

- C. Blades: Galvanized sheet steel with refractory insulation.

- D. Heat-Responsive Device: Replaceable, 165 deg F rated, fusible links.

- E. Fire Rating: 1 hours.

## 2.7 TURNING VANES

- A. Manufactured Turning Vanes for Metal Ducts: Curved blades of galvanized sheet steel; support with bars perpendicular to blades set; set into vane runners suitable for duct mounting.

- 1. Acoustic Turning Vanes: Fabricate airfoil-shaped aluminum extrusions with perforated faces and fibrous-glass fill.

- B. General Requirements: Comply with SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible"; Figures 4-3, "Vanes and Vane Runners," and 4-4, "Vane Support in Elbows."

- C. Vane Construction: Single wall.

## 2.8 REMOTE DAMPER OPERATORS

- A. Description: Cable system designed for remote manual damper adjustment.

- B. Tubing: Aluminum.



- C. Cable: Stainless steel.
- D. Wall-Box Mounting: Surface.
- E. Wall-Box Cover-Plate Material: Stainless steel.

## 2.9 FLEXIBLE CONNECTORS

- A. Materials: Flame-retardant or noncombustible fabrics.
- B. Coatings and Adhesives: Comply with UL 181, Class 1.
- C. Metal-Edged Connectors: Factory fabricated with a fabric strip 3-1/2 inches. Provide metal compatible with connected ducts.
- D. Thrust Limits: Combination coil spring and elastomeric insert with spring and insert in compression, and with a load stop. Include rod and angle-iron brackets for attaching to fan discharge and duct.
  - 1. Frame: Steel, fabricated for connection to threaded rods and to allow for a maximum of 30 degrees of angular rod misalignment without binding or reducing isolation efficiency.
  - 2. Outdoor Spring Diameter: Not less than 80 percent of the compressed height of the spring at rated load.
  - 3. Minimum Additional Travel: 50 percent of the required deflection at rated load.
  - 4. Lateral Stiffness: More than 80 percent of rated vertical stiffness.
  - 5. Overload Capacity: Support 200 percent of rated load, fully compressed, without deformation or failure.
  - 6. Elastomeric Element: Molded, oil-resistant rubber or neoprene.
  - 7. Coil Spring: Factory set and field adjustable for a maximum of 1/4-inch movement at start and stop.

## 2.10 FLEXIBLE DUCTS

- A. Insulated, Flexible Duct: UL 181, Class 1, 2-ply vinyl film supported by helically wound, spring-steel wire; fibrous-glass insulation; polyethylene vapor-barrier film.
  - 1. Pressure Rating: 10-inch wg positive and 1.0-inch wg negative.
  - 2. Maximum Air Velocity: 4000 fpm.
  - 3. Temperature Range: Minus 10 to plus 160 deg F.
  - 4. Insulation R-value: 10.
- B. Flexible Duct Connectors:
  - 1. Clamps: Stainless-steel band with cadmium-plated hex screw to tighten band with a worm-gear action in sizes 3 through 18 inches, to suit duct size.

## 2.11 DUCT ACCESSORY HARDWARE

- A. Instrument Test Holes: Cast iron or cast aluminum to suit duct material, including screw cap and gasket. Size to allow insertion of pitot tube and other testing instruments and of length to suit duct-insulation thickness.
- B. Adhesives: High strength, quick setting, neoprene based, waterproof, and resistant to gasoline and grease.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 INSTALLATION

- A. Install duct accessories according to applicable details in SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible" for metal ducts and in NAIMA AH116, "Fibrous Glass Duct Construction Standards," for fibrous-glass ducts.
- B. Install duct accessories of materials suited to duct materials; use galvanized-steel accessories in galvanized-steel and fibrous-glass ducts, stainless-steel accessories in stainless-steel ducts, and aluminum accessories in aluminum ducts.
- C. Install control dampers at inlet of exhaust fans or exhaust ducts as close as possible to exhaust fan unless otherwise indicated.
- D. Install volume dampers at points on supply, return, and exhaust systems where branches extend from larger ducts. Where dampers are installed in ducts having duct liner, install dampers with hat channels of same depth as liner, and terminate liner with nosing at hat channel.
  - 1. Install steel volume dampers in steel ducts.
  - 2. Install aluminum volume dampers in aluminum ducts.
- E. Set dampers to fully open position before testing, adjusting, and balancing.
- F. Install test holes at fan inlets and outlets and elsewhere as indicated.

END OF SECTION 233300

## SECTION 233423 - HVAC POWER VENTILATORS

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
  - 1. Centrifugal roof ventilators.

#### 1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated. Include rated capacities, operating characteristics, and furnished specialties and accessories. Also include the following:
  - 1. Certified fan performance curves with system operating conditions indicated.
  - 2. Certified fan sound-power ratings.
  - 3. Motor ratings and electrical characteristics, plus motor and electrical accessories.
  - 4. Material thickness and finishes, including color charts.
  - 5. Dampers, including housings, linkages, and operators.
  - 6. Roof curbs.
  - 7. Fan speed controllers.
- B. Shop Drawings: Include plans, elevations, sections, details, and attachments to other work.
  - 1. Detail equipment assemblies and indicate dimensions, weights, loads, required clearances, method of field assembly, components, and location and size of each field connection.
  - 2. Wiring Diagrams: For power, signal, and control wiring.

#### 1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, by a qualified testing agency, and marked for intended location and application.
- B. UL Standards: Power ventilators shall comply with UL 705. Power ventilators for use for restaurant kitchen exhaust shall also comply with UL 762.

## 1.5 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate size and location of structural-steel support members.
- B. Coordinate sizes and locations of concrete bases with actual equipment provided.
- C. Coordinate sizes and locations of roof curbs, equipment supports, and roof penetrations with actual equipment provided.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 CENTRIFUGAL ROOF VENTILATORS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
  - 1. Carnes Company.
  - 2. Greenheck Fan Corporation.
  - 3. Loren Cook Company.
  - 4. Twin City Fans
- B. Housing: Removable, spun-aluminum, dome top outlet baffle; square, one-piece, aluminum base with venturi inlet cone.
- C. Fan Wheels: Aluminum hub and wheel with backward-inclined blades.
- D. Belt Drives:
  - 1. Resiliently mounted to housing.
  - 2. Fan Shaft: Turned, ground, and polished steel; keyed to wheel hub.
  - 3. Shaft Bearings: Permanently lubricated, permanently sealed, self-aligning ball bearings.
  - 4. Pulleys: Cast-iron, adjustable-pitch motor pulley.
  - 5. Fan and motor isolated from exhaust airstream.
- E. Accessories:
  - 1. Variable-Speed Controller: Solid-state control to reduce speed from 100 to less than 50 percent.
  - 2. Disconnect Switch: Nonfusible type, with thermal-overload protection mounted inside fan housing, factory wired through an internal aluminum conduit.
  - 3. Bird Screens: Removable, 1/2-inch mesh, aluminum or brass wire.
  - 4. Motorized Dampers: Parallel-blade dampers mounted in curb base with electric actuator; wired to close when fan stops.
- F. Roof Curbs: Galvanized steel; mitered and welded corners; 1-1/2-inch- thick, rigid, fiberglass insulation adhered to inside walls; and 1-1/2-inch wood nailer. Size as required to suit roof opening and fan base.

1. Configuration: Self-flashing with mounting flange
2. Overall Height: 12 inches

## 2.2 MOTORS

- A. Comply with NEMA designation, temperature rating, service factor, enclosure type, and efficiency requirements for motors specified in Section 230513 "Common Motor Requirements for HVAC Equipment."
  1. Motor Sizes: Minimum size as indicated. If not indicated, large enough so driven load will not require motor to operate in service factor range above 1.0.
- B. Enclosure Type: Totally enclosed, fan cooled.

## 2.3 SOURCE QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Certify sound-power level ratings according to AMCA 301, "Methods for Calculating Fan Sound Ratings from Laboratory Test Data." Factory test fans according to AMCA 300, "Reverberant Room Method for Sound Testing of Fans." Label fans with the AMCA-Certified Ratings Seal.
- B. Certify fan performance ratings, including flow rate, pressure, power, air density, speed of rotation, and efficiency by factory tests according to AMCA 210, "Laboratory Methods of Testing Fans for Aerodynamic Performance Rating." Label fans with the AMCA-Certified Ratings Seal.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 INSTALLATION

- A. Install power ventilators level and plumb.
- B. Secure roof-mounted fans to roof curbs with cadmium-plated hardware. See Section 077200 "Roof Accessories" for installation of roof curbs.
- C. Install units with clearances for service and maintenance.
- D. Label units according to requirements specified in Section 230553 "Identification for HVAC Piping and Equipment."

### 3.2 CONNECTIONS

- A. Drawings indicate general arrangement of ducts and duct accessories. Make final duct connections with flexible connectors.
- B. Install ducts adjacent to power ventilators to allow service and maintenance.

- C. Connect wiring according to Section 260519 "Low-Voltage Electrical Power Conductors and Cables."

### 3.3 ADJUSTING

- A. Adjust damper linkages for proper damper operation.
- B. Adjust belt tension.
- C. Comply with requirements in Section 230593 "Testing, Adjusting, and Balancing for HVAC" for testing, adjusting, and balancing procedures.
- D. Replace fan and motor pulleys as required to achieve design airflow.
- E. Lubricate bearings.

**END OF SECTION 23 3423**

## SECTION 233500 - STRAIGHT RAIL VEHICLE EXHAUST REMOVAL SYSTEM

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Conditions of the Contract and portions of Division One of this Project Manual apply to this Section as though repeated herein.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Provide all labor, materials, and equipment necessary to put in working operation a complete turnkey system to remove both diesel and automotive exhaust gases and particulate of operating vehicles within the confines of specified fire station(s). All necessary controls, motors, fittings, ductwork, blower(s), labor and all other equipment and materials specified shall be part of the work.

- 1. Dynamic fire dampers.
  - 2. Ceiling fire dampers.

- B. Section Includes:

- 1. Rail Material.
  - 2. Top Mounting Suspension.
  - 3. Support Legs.
  - 4. Hydraulic Brake System.
  - 5. Rail Splicing Joint.
  - 6. Middle Rail Duct Connection.
  - 7. Trolley Assembly.
  - 8. Regulator Assembly.
  - 9. Uncoupling Valve Assembly.
  - 10. Upper Flexible Hose.
  - 11. Lower Hose Assembly.
  - 12. Safety Disconnect Coupling.
  - 13. Collection Nozzle Assembly.
  - 14. Manual Fill Valve.
  - 15. Hose Saddle.
  - 16. Electrical Controllers.
  - 17. Air Moving Devices.
  - 18. Ductwork System.

- C. All items of equipment and materials described in these specifications are to be furnished installed and placed into proper operating condition in accordance with good practice and manufacturer's written or published instructions.

- 1. The exhaust removal system shall provide virtually 100 percent complete evacuation of all diesel fumes at the source from start up to exit of the apparatus from the fire station. The diesel exhaust removal system shall be capable of delivering complete coverage for bays up to 110 feet in

- length. The system must be able to accommodate drive through and back-in bays to meet all the needs of the fire department.
2. The system shall not affect personnel boarding the apparatus. Hose loops shall not hang any lower than six feet from the bay floor. The hose assembly shall not come into contact with the vehicle other than one connection point to the vehicles tailpipe. The hose assembly shall not touch or drag on the bay floor.
  3. The exhaust system shall not block doorways, exits, and aisles in the apparatus bay, which could endanger the welfare of fire personnel or visitors.
  4. To protect the apparatus electrical system from possible damage, the system bid shall not incorporate any type of electromagnetic device that requires the apparatus to be utilized as an electrical ground for systems operation.
  6. The system must be designed and capable of capturing virtually 100% of the exhaust gas and particulate even in the event of a complete power failure. The system shall not detach itself from the apparatus for any reason during a power failure other than normal exiting of the apparatus bay. System shall discharge exhaust outside the station even in the event of a power failure.
  7. The system shall under no circumstance allow exhaust leakage or bypass the nozzle.
  8. Provide a crab return system that automatically returns the STRA crab & hose to the rear of a drive through bay upon release of the nozzle from the vehicle's exhaust pipe at the front of the bay so that a team member can connect the nozzle at re-entry to the station at the rear door without having to walk to the front of the station and manually bring the hose back to the rear door entry point. This is considered a health & safety issue. No exceptions.

### 1.3 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: Indicate manufacturer's model number, technical data including description of components and static pressure/air flow chart, and installation instructions.
  1. Details of wiring for power differentiating between manufacturer-installed and field-installed wiring.
- B. Shop Drawings: Drawings shall indicate layout and design of complete system including floor plans, ceiling plans and roof plans. Shop drawings shall include but not be limited to the following:
  1. Layout and attachment of trolley supports. Coordinate with approved contract documents and existing field conditions
  2. Wall/Roof opening locations and sizes for ducts and penetrations.
  3. Cross Section through bays depicting, equipment, location & heights.
  4. Complete infrastructure layout and requirements including; control wiring, conduits, system control panels and exterior elements.



- C. Manufacturer's product description information sheets for all system elements listed in Subparagraph 2 of this specification section.
- D. Closeout Submittals: Operation and Maintenance data manual including spare parts list.

#### 1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Engage a factory certified experienced installer to perform work of this Section who has completed a minimum of 50 installations similar in design and extent to that indicated for this Project, and who has a record of successful in-service performance.
- B. All components shall be fabricated in strict accord with standards set forth in the current edition of ISO 9002. The manufacturer must be UL and CUL Certified [www.ul.com/database/](http://www.ul.com/database/) and certified by the Air Movement and Control Association (AMCA) [www.amca.org/search.htm](http://www.amca.org/search.htm) to ensure quality, consistency and reliability of products. Certification documents shall be provided and attached to the bid proposal. No exceptions.
- C. Engage a firm experienced in manufacturing similar to that indicated for this Project and with a record of successful in-service performance.
- D. Conduct conference at Project site. Review methods and procedures related to vehicle exhaust system installation.
  - 1. Review access requirements for equipment delivery.
  - 2. Review equipment storage and security requirements.
  - 3. Inspect condition of preparatory work performed by other trades.
  - 4. Review structural loading limitations.
  - 5. Review that all components specified in this Section and related components specified in other Sections are accounted for.

#### 1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING

- A. Packing, Shipping, Handling and Unloading: Deliver hoses with protective packaging. Store in original protective crating and covering and in a dry location.

#### 1.6 PROJECT/SITE CONDITIONS

- A. Existing Conditions: Verify dimensions installation areas by field measurements.

#### 1.7 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate layout and installation with other work, including light fixtures, fixed equipment and work stations, HVAC equipment, and fire-suppression system components.
- B. Coordinate location and requirements of service-utility connections.

## 1.8 REFERENCES

- A. Air Movement & Control Association International, Inc.
  - 1. AMCA Standard 500-D-98, "Laboratory Methods of Testing Dampers for Rating".
- B. ASTM International.
  - 1. Stainless Steel:
    - a. A240/A240M-04ae1 Standard Specification for Chromium and Chromium-Nickel Stainless Steel Plate, Sheet, and Strip for Pressure Vessels and for General Applications
    - b. Bright, Directional Polish: No. 4 finish.
  - 2. Aluminum:
    - a. B209/209M-04 Standard Specification for Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Sheet and Plate
    - b. Powder-Coated Finish: Immediately after cleaning and pretreating, electrostatically apply manufacturer's standard baked-polymer thermosetting powder finish. Comply with resin manufacturer's written instructions for application, baking, and minimum dry film thickness.
  - 3. Galvanized Steel:
    - a. A653/A653M-04a Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process

## 1.9 BIDDER QUALIFICATIONS

- A. Bids will only be accepted from companies that have an established reputation in the business of system design, turnkey installation and long-term service of Automatic Emergency Response Vehicle Exhaust Removal Systems for a minimum of no less than ten (10) years. Bidder shall show proof that the system specified in this Bid Document has been field tested and proven by supplying a list of references with no less than 50 fire stations of the system being bid and installed by bidder (with comparable emergency and non-emergency run rates) within a 250 mile radius. References shall be submitted with the Bid Document and shall include phone numbers and contact names.
- B. Bids will only be accepted from companies that have a local (within 100 miles of the job site) inventory of spare parts (a minimum of \$10,000) and factory certified and trained service technicians to perform the required service maintenance.
- C. Bids will only be accepted from companies using factory certified, trained and

experienced installers for the complete installation of the Diesel Exhaust Capture System. No exceptions.

- D. Bidder must have a current and valid state contractor's license at the time of the bid for the work that is being bid.

#### 1.10 MANUFACTURER QUALIFICATIONS

- A. Bids shall only be accepted by bidders supplying equipment from manufacturers that have an established reputation in the business of manufacturing Automatic Emergency Response Vehicle Exhaust Removal Systems for a minimum of no less than ten (10) years. The manufacturer must be UL and CUL Certified [www.ul.com/database/](http://www.ul.com/database/) and certified by the Air Movement and Control Association (AMCA) [www.amca.org/search.htm](http://www.amca.org/search.htm) to ensure quality, consistency and reliability of products. Certification documents shall be provided and attached to the bid proposal. No exceptions. Where the requirement calls for a packaged exhaust system to be provided, all items shall be the product of the manufacturer. The product offering must be a product that has been offered by that mfg. for a minimum period of ten (10) years. No prototypes or private label products by other manufacturers will be allowed. System bid shall have a life of service of no less than 10 years to establish proof of quality, longevity and service. No exceptions.
- B. Engage in a manufacturing firm that has a proven Work Tracking Maintenance Service Tracking Software System in place at the time of the bid.
- C. Engage in a manufacturer that provides that the majority of the equipment is material manufactured in the USA and the remaining material meets the Buy America standard through the World Trade Organization (WTO) agreement. Provide a verifying document from the manufacturer with the bid.

#### PART 2 - PRODUCTS

Plymovent Diesel Exhaust Removal System or approved equal.

- A. Any company offering a bid including a manufacturer other than the one specified is required to have a written letter from the owner stating the substitute manufacturers product is considered an equal. This letter must be signed by the owner, and dated a minimum of 30 days prior to the bid date.
- B. Any company offering a bid including a manufacturer other than the one specified is required to have submitted that manufacturer's product submittals to the architect for approval 10 days prior to the bid date.

#### 2.2 MANUFACTURERS

- A. PlymoVent Corporation/Plymovent Industrial Ventilation Systems: 115 Melrich Road Cranbury, New Jersey 08512 Toll Free: (800) 644-0911 FAX: (609) 655-0569  
WEB: [info@plymoventusa.com](mailto:info@plymoventusa.com).

- B. Nederman, LLC.: 102 Transit Ave. Thomasville, North Carolina 27360 Toll Free: (800) 533-5286  
WEB: [www.nederman.com](http://www.nederman.com).
- C. Fume-A-Vent as manufactured by Air Cleaning Specialists, Inc.: 826 Horan Drive, Fenton, MO 63026 Telephone: (866) 455-2131  
WEB: [info@fumeavent.com](mailto:info@fumeavent.com).
- D. Approved Equivalent.

## 2.3 RAIL MATERIAL

- A. Rail Material: One-piece continuous extruded aluminum rail in a minimum length of 19 feet in an effort to reduce the points of leakage due to seams or connections. The construction profile shall be of a round profile type, diameter of 6.5 inches with a rail thickness of 0.175 inch. The bottom portion of the rail shall have a continuous slot to accept a rubber seal. Rail Material: Aircraft aluminum alloy Type AA-6063 (ASTM B209/B209M). Aluminum Rail: Extruded as a one piece design unit to maximize the structural integrity of the rail and to minimize joints. Extruded into the rail profile shall be all necessary mounting guides, which will allow for support of the rail mounting hardware and airline support cable. Mounting Channels: Provided continuously along both sides of the rail extrusion in order the proper positioning of all required mounting supports in accordance with codes. The rail shall allow the trolley/hose assembly to glide to the door threshold in a safe and effective manner. The extruded rail channel shall allow the whole rail to remain rigid and shall provide an area to attach bolts for splicing additional rails together for systems over 19 feet long. The overall extruded rail lengths shall be 19 foot standard. Rail System: Equipped with a hydraulic braking system that limits travel of flex hose as the vehicle exits the building. Hydraulic Brake: Incorporated into the end cap of the suction rail.

## 2.4 TOP MOUNTING SUSPENSION

- A. Top Mounting Suspension: Designed to attach with 2 mounting cleats to the mounting slots that were extruded into the rail profile. The top suspension mount support shall be zinc plated bright finish and provided with 2 mounting cleats with four 5/16 inch by 3/4 inch hex head bolts to attach the mounting support to the rail.

## 2.5 SUPPORT LEGS

- A. Support Legs: Manufactured and provided by the supplier of primary exhaust removal system (Equipment Manufacturer). Support Leg Material: Aircraft aluminum alloy Type AA-6063 (ASTM B209/B209M). Supports: Standard in 19 feet lengths. A minimum of one support with appropriate bracing shall be provided for every 10 lineal feet to 12 linear feet of rail profile. The support legs shall consist of a square outer profile with dimensions no less than 2 inch OD by 0.1 inch by with 0.4 inch fastening hardware provided. The vertical adjustable mounting foot shall be capable of attaching the leg assembly to a ceiling with a 30 degree pitch, complete with 3/8 inch hardware necessary for mounting the leg assembly to the top suspension mount. The support leg shall be equipped

with round tubular zinc- plated steel knee brace with pressed ends in standard lengths of 20 inch, 30 inch and 72 inch. The angle shall be completely adjustable to the leg support and mounted perpendicular and parallel to direction of the rail. The typical support angle shall be 45 degrees from the centerline of the factory provided support leg. The standard leg shall be capable of meeting a Seismic Zone 4 requirement. Vertical support and bracing shall be provided to safely secure the rail profile in accordance with building code and seismic standards which may apply. A minimum of one support with appropriate bracing shall be provided for every 10 lineal feet to 12 linear feet of rail profile.

## 2.6 HYDRAULIC BRAKE SYSTEM

- A. Hydraulic Brake System: Incorporated into the end cap of the suction rail profile. The hydraulic brake system must incorporate a hydraulic shock capable of reducing the forward impact of 1 to 4 suction trolleys which may be installed now or in the future to the exhaust rail system. This hydraulic shock shall be secured to a steel end cap fabricated of 6.25 inch diameter steel tubing with a wall thickness of 0.156 inch welded to a 0.156 inch steel plate with formed 90 degree side rails for rigidity. The end cap shall have a removable circular end plate to facilitate an end feed duct connection and shall be a black powder coated finish. The hydraulic shock shall be capable of reducing to a full stop the trolleys in less than 4 inch, without physical damage to either the rail profile or trolley that it is stopping.

## 2.7 RAIL SPLICING JOINT

- A. Rail Splicing Joint: The splice joint shall be formed aluminum extrusion equal to the internal diameter of the suction rail profile. The splice shall have a wall thickness of no less than .190 inches (4.8 mm) in thickness and a length of no less than 8 inches (203.2 mm) from end to end. The rail splicing shall be safely secured by no less than 12- 3/8 inch (314.3 mm) by 1-½ inch (38.1 mm) bolts, nuts and lock washers. Each bolt shall pass through the exterior of the rail profile and splicing joint and be secured on the inside by a lock washer and nut. Self tapping bolts or screws are not acceptable.

## 2.8 MIDDLE RAIL DUCT CONNECTION

- A. Middle Rail Duct Connection: The rail duct connection shall be rectangular to an 8 inch diameter round transition fitting fabricated from 24 gauge galvanized steel (ASTM A653) with a double rubber U style lip seal. The rectangular slot shall be 19 inch long by 1-¾ inch high with a 3/8 inch external flange to slide into the rail profile.

## 2.9 TROLLEY ASSEMBLY

- A. Trolley Assembly: Gantry type trolley with sealed bearing loaded wheels designed to roll inside the internal rail profile flange. The trolley chassis shall be galvanized steel (ASTM A653) epoxy coated with a black finish. The chassis shall be fitted with a tapered cone. Rubber Sealing Lips: Vulcanized Teflon strip covering 1-½ inch of the bottom edge of the sealing lip which shall minimize resistance between the cone and

the rubber sealing lips. The exhaust cone transition shall be a tapered slot design which shall fit inside the suction rail profile. The tapered slot shall be equal or exceed in area the diameter of exhaust ventilation hose to which it is attached. Trolley Assembly: Equipped with rubber impact bumpers at both the front and rear of the trolley chassis to eliminate metal to metal contact which could damage the trolley assembly. There shall be a system balancer assembly provided to aid in the delivery of the hose to the exit door. Balancer Assembly: Self-adjusting weight spring tension balancer with a lifting capacity of no less than 31 pounds (31 KG). The balancer shall have a minimum diameter steel cable of .080 inch (2 mm) and have a safety link connection.

- B. Provide a crab/trolley return system that automatically returns the STRA crab & hose, using a steel cable, to the rear of a drive through bay upon release of the nozzle from the vehicle's exhaust pipe at the front of the bay so that a team member can connect the nozzle at re-entry to the station at the rear door without having to walk to the front of the station and manually bring the hose back to the rear door entry point. This return system must be able to accommodate more than one hose drop/vehicle in each apparatus bay. This is considered a health & safety issue. No exceptions.

## 2.10 REGULATOR ASSEMBLY

- A. Regulator Assembly: Constructed of cast aluminum. The regulator shall safely operate with an input pressure of 0 psi (0 KG/m<sup>2</sup>) to 200 psi (140614 KG/m<sup>2</sup>); the output pressure shall be set at 12 psi (8437 KG/m<sup>2</sup>). Regulator: Attached to each trolley chassis to allow for independent adjustment of each pneumatic collection nozzle. Regulator: Provided with needle type adjustment gauge that is clearly marked with the proper operating range of system.

## 2.11 UNCOUPLING VALVE ASSEMBLY

- A. Uncoupling Valve Assembly: Activate the release of the pneumatic collection nozzle located on vehicle's exhaust pipe. It shall be a whisker type valve that shall provide a single direction action and affixed to a mounting bracket directly onto the trolley chassis. The valve shall be activated when the whisker switch comes in contact with a disconnect plate located on the side of the rail profile. Disconnect Plate: Provide activation of the uncoupling valve switch mounted on the suction trolley chassis. Disconnect Plate: Capable of being mounted anywhere along the outside of the rail in a manner that allows for easy adjustment. One disconnect plate shall be provided for each trolley that is provided to allow for independent adjustment of exit speeds.

## 2.12 UPPER FLEXIBLE HOSE

- A. Flexible Hose: Designed strictly for the harsh environment of rapid response and auto-release of a vehicle exhaust tailpipe. Hose: Range from 4 inch to 5 inch diameters with length of 25 feet without joining or splicing connections. Hose Material: High temperature synthetic rubber impregnated into a high temperature laminated fabric with a minimum overlapping thickness of 2-7/16 inches. This construction of hose must be capable of operating at continuous temperatures of

625 degrees F and intermittent temperatures of 700 degrees F such as are experienced when pump checks are performed inside the station. Wire Helix: Bound and protected in laminations of hose winding. This shall be accomplished in a fashion, which eliminates any possibility of personnel coming in contact with an exposed hot metal helix. The hose shall further protect the internal wire helix from heat buildup and in turn add increased visibility to personnel. Wear Strip: 9/16 inch wide and be provided as a safety yellow color. The bend radius of the high temperature hose shall be no less than 1.5 times the diameter of hose to ensure that hot gases are not restricted as they pass through the system.

## 2.13 LOWER HOSE ASSEMBLY

- A. Lower Hose: Rigid 4 inch to 5 inch diameter by 2 foot long section of yellow and black hose identical in appearance to the upper hose assembly. Lower Hose: Support the pneumatic connection nozzle and chrome reducing elbow in a rigid fashion to allow for the operator to place hose collection nozzle onto the tailpipe without bending over. Lower hose is the only section of hose which shall disconnect from the upper hose assembly and act as a safety disconnect in the unlikely event the nozzle gets entangled.

## 2.14 SAFETY DISCONNECT COUPLING

- A. SDCH: An injection molded composite body with 360deg rubber bumper to protect the vehicle and disconnect from wear shall be incorporated in the design of the system. Coupling: Consists of two aluminum inner flange collars connected by a patented easy reconnect mechanism. The release tension of this device shall be preset at 99 pounds. And easily reconnected with only 33 pounds of force. Safety disconnect coupling must be reusable. Shall not incorporate any rubber donut type coupling or require any tools to reassemble. The safety disconnect shall be designed with handles and be covered in a scratch proof material for safety and protection of fire truck painted finish. External or internal release cables or other devices which may catch or snag on firefighter gear are not acceptable.
- B. This coupling enables the lower two foot hose assembly to physically separate from the upper hose assembly thus reducing the possible chance of damage to system in the unlikely event the exhaust connection nozzle assembly may become entangled in the undercarriage of the vehicle. This is considered a safety requirement and any system bid must incorporate a safety disconnect. No Exceptions.

## 2.15 COLLECTION NOZZLE ASSEMBLY

- A. Collection Nozzle Assembly: Provide a substantially air tight seal around exhaust tail pipe when connected thus allowing for 100% source capture. The seal shall not allow for escape of life threatening exhaust gases, which may be present during the following conditions:
  - 1. In the event vehicle's engine is accelerated above normal idle resulting in an exhaust velocity greater than 5000 feet per minute.
  - 2. In the event that the output velocity or CFM of the exhaust exceeds the

manufacturers normal capture velocity or CFM of exhaust system.

- B. Nozzle automatically adjusts its internal orifice to accept any tailpipe ranging from one inch through six-inch diameter. Nozzle Pressure: Not exceed 15 psi (10546 KG/m<sup>2</sup>) when connected to the vehicle's tailpipe. Nozzle Construction: High temperature synthetic rubber vulcanized to a high temperature synthetic fabric. A NOMEX inner liner shall be provided for the primary temperature source at the tailpipe to act as a friction barrier. The chrome- reducing elbow that connects to the connection nozzle shall be fabricated using continuous welded construction. Angle of Transition: No less than or greater than 67 degrees from the centerline of the reducer. Chrome Reducer: Incorporate a primary expanded metal debris screen, which is permanently affixed by welded seams to the inside opening of exhaust fitting.

## 2.16 MANUAL FILL VALVE

- A. Manual Connection Fill Valve: Located 6 inches above safety release coupling approximately 4 feet from floor, sliding/push button type for manual or automatic release. In its design this valve shall incorporate in its design a handle which the operator may easily operate in a standing position. The attachment of the collection nozzle shall not position the operator's breathing zone closer than 36 inches from the exhaust tailpipe. The automatic release of the connection valve shall be no greater than 3 psi shift pressure to activate the automatic nozzle deflation. Primary Air Supply: Accomplished by means of a compression type fitting. The regulated air supply line to collection nozzle shall be designed to safely release from the upper hose at a pressure no greater than 80 lbs.

## 2.17 COMPRESSED AIR FEATURES

- A. Airlines: ¼ inch OD tubing capable of exposure of high temperature air stream inside the ventilation hose and duct. Airlines: Fed through the exterior of the hose through Teflon and brass grommets. Airlines: Fed through the exterior of the duct through high temperature rubber grommets to protect against abrasion. Unless a fire station air compressor is to be utilized the bidder shall provide a quiet operating compressor to be located proximate to the vehicle bays. It shall also be located so that preventative maintenance can be performed quickly and effectively. The operation of the compressor running inside station shall not generate sound decibels in excess of 50 dB. The compressor shall be equipped with a filter/dryer to ensure the conveyance of clean dry air to the pneumatic controls incorporated in the auto-release ventilation system.

## 2.18 HOSE SADDLE

- A. Hose Suspension Saddle: Fabricated of treated steel with baked high temperature black coating available in 4" or 5" specifically manufactured for the sole purpose of suspending high temperature exhaust ventilation hose in a rapid response and auto- release application. The design of the saddle shall smoothly transition the direction of the hose during its travel along the track. Securing clamps shall be provided including a link fastener, for the purpose of mounting it to the balancer safety link.



## 2.19 ELECTRICAL CONTROLLERS

- A. Controller: Built and supplied by a UL recognized and listed exhaust system manufacturer. Controller shall carry the UL - CUL listing label as an "Enclosed Industrial Control Panel." Individual components listed by UL - CUL shall not satisfy the above requirement. Manufacturer shall undergo monthly inspections by UL to verify all requirements and standards are met as outlined by UL. The controller shall be delivered as an Operating System Three series controller or an approved equal to the specifications to follow.
- B. Electrical Controllers: Bear a visible UL listing label as proof of subscribership and shall be validated by UL [www.ul.com/database/](http://www.ul.com/database/) as an "Enclosed Industrial Control Panel". Certification documents shall accompany bid documents.
1. Manufacturer Name: \_\_\_\_\_
  2. UL File No.: \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Electrical controller and manufacturer shall be recognized and listed by UL. Controller shall be manufactured in accordance with Underwriters Laboratories standard UL-508 for "Enclosed Industrial Control Panels". The electrical controller shall include a Class 1 limited energy control circuit. Enclosures shall be NEMA 12 rated and UL listed as Type 12. The electrical control components shall be provided and mounted in an electrical enclosure to restrict access to internal components of the controller by authorized personnel only.
- C. Controller Performance: Designed to sense the output pressure and temperature change inside the ductwork system, which is normally generated by any internal combustion engine designed to propel a motor vehicle. The operating logic shall be designed to complete this cycle. At any point in time when a collection device is connected to a motor vehicle's exhaust tailpipe, as the operator starts the vehicle, the controller shall automatically sense the engine's output pressure or temperature of the exhaust and in turn energize the electrical contactor which will supply power to the AMCA certified spark resistant fan motor. Through the use of an adjustable timer the controller shall keep the contactors energized for up to six minutes in accordance with the stations response requirement. If the responding vehicle does not disconnect from the exhaust ventilation system in less than the designated setting, the temperature override switch shall override the time delay to ensure continuous system operation. This automated function will work for as long as the exhaust gas temperature is in excess of the setting on the heat sensor located in the ductwork system. This cycle shall not allow the electrical contactor, which energizes the exhaust fan, to short cycle or stop the fan while the system is connected to an operating vehicle.
- D. Motor Control Contactor: Allen Bradley Industrial Electrical Contactor 100C series. The contactor shall be UL - CUL listed as an approved component.
- E. Motor Control Overload Relay: Allen Bradley 193 ES series, Or approved

equivalent. Overload relay shall have an adjustable trip range to meet the proper full load amperage of the blower motor.

- F. Soft Touch Controls: Incorporated on the face or the access door of the controller by the use of an adhesive backed Lexan membrane type label to prevent water infiltration, which would void the NEMA 12R rating. Label: Provided and secured permanently to the exterior of the electrical controller. Label: Include the name of the manufacturer, address, telephone number, user instructions and any warnings or cautions required by Underwriters Laboratories.
1. Auto Start: This mode of operation shall be strictly for normal day to day use, as it would apply to receiving an emergency call and leaving the station. Any one or combination of the three devices listed below in Paragraph H shall activate the system. The system shall maintain itself in the Auto Start mode and always return there after the Stop sequence has been initiated. The controller shall not have a permanent off position due to the potential health hazards of diesel exhaust components.
  2. Stop: This mode of operation shall be a system override to shut down the system manually. Upon activating this mode of operation the exhaust system blower shall shut down. After a period not to exceed three seconds the controller shall automatically return to the Auto Start ready mode. This shall be a safety feature to prevent a potential health hazard from carcinogenic diesel exhaust leakage from systems having an undesirable open nozzle.
  3. This mode of operation shall be a system override to run the exhaust system blower continuously for the purpose of running the vehicles indoors for equipment checks during inclement weather. Upon activating this mode of operation the exhaust system blower shall start and run continuously until the Stop mode is activated at which point the system will automatically return to the Auto Start ready mode within a maximum three second time period.
- G. System Indicator LED's: Show system status at all times.
1. Auto Start Indicator: Indicate the system is in the fully automatic mode of operation and that power is on to the controller.
  2. Fan On Indicator: Indicate that power is being applied to the system blower and the controller is operating normally.
  3. Filter Status Indicator: Indicate, if flashing, excessive pressure loss across the filter bank media. Consequently the filter must be serviced to maintain optimum efficiency of the system.
  4. Stop Indicator: Indicate the fan has been manually de-energized and will return to the Auto Start ready sequence in less than three seconds to prevent the system blower from being left in the Off mode.
  5. Manual Run Indicator: Indicate the fan is operating in a continuous run mode until interrupted by the stop mode activation.
- H. Controller Transformer: UL listed industrial control circuit transformer sized to properly supply all components so that only one transformer shall be required. Transformer shall be provided with multi-tap primary for 115, 208, 240, 277, 400,

480, and 600VAC, and 24, 120, 230VAC secondary operating on 50 or 60 hertz with a capacity of 90 volt amperes.

- I. Control Circuit Protection: By the use of primary and secondary fuses (NEC code ref. 430-72) to meet UL requirements. The primary shall be protected by a pair of FLQ style fuses rated at 1.6 amps for voltages under 400V and a pair of .75 amp fuses for voltages over 400V. The primary fuse holder shall have a standard indicator light feature to aid in troubleshooting blown fuses. A single glass fuse rated at 3 amps at 250V shall protect the secondary side of the control circuit.
- J. The soft controls shall be an integral part of the control circuit card. The control circuit card shall utilize a potentiometer to adjust the length of the timing cycle from 7 to 360 seconds. It shall incorporate several different modes of operation and optional features.
- K. Activation Devices:
  - 1. Engine Start Switch: An engine pressure sensing type, capable of recognizing the output pressure of any type of motor vehicle exhaust. The electrical contact shall be dry type or not to exceed 24V ac. There shall be one sensor per vehicle.
  - 2. Thermal Start Switch: (OPTIONAL FEATURE) Temperature sensing switch of the snap disc type and adjustable from 90 degrees F (32 degrees C) to 130 degrees F (55 degrees C) to configure the system based on different exhaust temperatures. There shall be one sensor per vehicle.
  - 3. Remote Control Transmitter and Receiver: (OPTIONAL FEATURE) Shall be an optional feature with three independent channels of control. The receiver shall operate on 12V to 24 V AC or DC. The handheld transmitter shall be molded out of a highly visible orange composite with a visor clip on the back making it rugged and easy to locate. It shall be powered by a 9 volt battery for ease of replacement and cost savings. Utilizing three sets of normally open and normally closed contacts allows the device to be used to control three separate functions from up to one quarter of a mile away.
    - a. Channel A: Shall be capable of starting and stopping the exhaust system blower.
    - b. Channel B: Shall be capable of operating the apparatus bay door upon entering or leaving the fire station, if desired.
    - c. Channel C: Shall be capable of remotely controlling the traffic signal in front of the fire station, if so equipped.
- L. Clean Filter Indicator Alarm: Used in conjunction with the optional Unifilter for filtering diesel exhaust particulate before release to the atmosphere. The clean filter indicator shall monitor the pressure loss across the filter bank media. Once the useful life of the filter has been depleted the pressure differential switch will signal a high-pressure loss and flash the "Fan On" indicator while the exhaust blower is running.
- M. Remote Alarm: Shall be an optional feature to monitor the system and advise when a preset number of emergency runs on the system have accrued.

- N. No Airflow Alarm: Shall be an optional feature to monitor the system and advise when the exhaust fan is not functioning properly.
- O. Carbon Monoxide Alarm: Shall be an optional feature to monitor the carbon monoxide levels inside the apparatus bay area.
- P. Electrical Wiring: Run in wire channel to allow for easier identification of the wiring circuits and for a neat appearance. All wiring circuitry shall meet International Electrical Code and UL standards for proper size, bending radiuses (International Electrical Code) and terminations.
- Q. Electrical Terminal Block: 600 V, UL rated and recognized. It shall provide individual connection points for remote controls, clean filter indicator and power connections. The primary and secondary control wiring fuses shall be incorporated into the terminal block as one unit.
- R. Product Manual: Shall be provided with each electrical control box supplied. The product manual shall include a description of components with part numbers inclusive to the controller. It shall include a wiring schematic showing all internal circuitry as well as all field installed wiring connections to the controller.
- S. Electrical Interference: To protect the apparatus and communications, designs that allow any possibility of electrical back-feed or induced current which may interfere with a central services communication or onboard vehicle computer logic or navigational equipment will not be accepted.

## 2.20 ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

- A. Station Electric Supply Panel: The power circuit for the "Emergency Response Vehicle Exhaust Removal System" shall originate in a circuit breaker panel board of the appropriate size to handle the load. Fan circuit shall be supplied by a UL listed, HACR rated circuit breaker (HACR rating is specifically for motor type loads) of the same type as indicated by the manufacturer of the circuit breaker panel or a dual element time delay fuse for fuse style panels. The circuit shall be clearly marked on an engraved ledger plate or in ink on the panel schedule as "Emergency Response Vehicle Exhaust Removal System".
- B. OS-3 Automatic Controller: Built and supplied by a UL recognized and listed exhaust system manufacturer. Controller shall carry the UL - CUL listing label as an "Enclosed Industrial Control Panel". Individual components listed by UL shall not satisfy the above requirement. Manufacturer must undergo monthly inspections by UL to verify all requirements and standards are met as outlined by UL. The controller shall be delivered as an Operating System Three series controller or an approved equal to the specifications in 2.17 Electrical Controllers. The controller shall be mounted 6 feet (1829 mm) to the top of the cabinet AFF (above finished floor). A safety disconnecting means must be within sight of the controller for servicing and for safety reasons. If the supply panel is not within sight, a separate disconnecting means is required beside the controller (NEC code ref. 430-102 (a). Safety disconnect shall be capable of being locked in the off and on position to follow lockout, tag out procedures. See attached Table 1-1 for

proper Square D part number of safety disconnect switch.

- C. Power Wiring Conduit: Minimum of EMT utilizing compression type fittings for damp locations such as apparatus wash down areas (International Electrical Code). Conduit shall be supported with a conduit strap every 10 feet and within 3 feet of each box or termination, (International Electrical Code and local modifiers.).
- D. Power Wiring from Supply Panel to OS-3: THHN stranded copper wire consisting of a flame retardant, heat-resistant thermoplastic insulation with a nylon jacket for abrasion, gas, and oil resistance and rated up to 600 volts.
- E. Low Voltage Control Wiring: Minimum of a 14/2 multi-conductor shielded cable (Anixter part number #2AS-1401POS or equivalent) to meet UL standards for the controller's low voltage field wiring. Termination procedure shall be as follows; the shielded cable shall be stripped back inside the control cabinet, the mylar foil shield and silver drain wire are to be twisted together and secured under the screw in the grounding lug inside the control cabinet. Terminations at each sensor must leave foil shielding and drain wire intact and at no point shall it come into contact with ground. There shall be only one connection to ground.
- F. Low Voltage Control: Encased in a minimum of ½ inch EMT from the OS-3 Controller to the attic or building steel where it shall terminate with a EMT connector with a threaded plastic bushing. Conduit: Supported with a conduit strap every 10 feet and within 3 feet of each box or termination (International Electrical Code). The 14/2 multi-conductor shielded cable (Anixter part number #2AS-1401POS or equivalent) shall be supported by the building structure and ran in a manner that the cable will not be damaged by normal building use (International Electrical Code and local modifiers.), securely fastening it with nylon tie wraps every 24 inches to 36 inches. Draping of the cable perpendicular to building steel or support members will be unacceptable.
- G. Power Wiring from OS-3 to Fan Motor: Minimum of EMT utilizing compression type fittings for damp locations such as apparatus wash down areas (NEC code ref.348-10). Conduit shall be supported with a conduit strap every 10 feet (3048 mm) and within 3 feet of each box or termination (International Electrical Code and local modifiers.). Conduit shall extend through the outside wall through a hole of the proper size and terminate directly into the back of the safety disconnect with the appropriate connector and sealed with a silicon sealer or cement mortar. (Using fan model number select appropriate wire and conduit size from Table 1-1).
- H. Fan Safety Disconnect: Square D, non-fusible, NEMA 3R rated for wet locations, mounted adjacent to the AMCA Certified blower. Safety disconnect shall be capable of being locked in the off and on position to follow lockout, tag out procedures. (Using fan model number select appropriate safety disconnect from attached Table 1-1).
- I. Liquid Tight Flexible Metal Conduit: UL listed liquid tight flexible metallic conduit (Sealtite). Conduit will encase the load wires and ground wire from the safety disconnect switch to the blower motor. Conduit length not to exceed 4 feet from disconnect to blower motor. The appropriate listed terminal fittings shall be used.

(NEC code ref.351-7) (Using fan model select appropriate conduit size from attached Table 1- 1)

- J. Spark Resistant Blower: AMCA certified, designed and installed as a direct drive spark resistant blower (IMC code ref. 503.2). The motor shall meet current EPACT standards for energy savings. Fans utilizing steel housings and impellers will not be accepted.
- K. Temperature Switch: One for each apparatus connected to the system. The temperature switch shall be of the snap disc type and adjustable from 90 degrees F to 130 degrees F. It shall be mounted on the ductwork 2 inches above the pressure switch by drilling a 1 inch hole, sealing the switch with silicon sealant and securing with 2 tek screws. Electrical connection shall be made with terminals provided or solder less type such as Thomas & Betts part no. 14RB-2577 or equivalent.
- L. Pressure Switch: One for each apparatus connected to the system. The pressure switch shall operate at a maximum of 24VAC, pre-calibrated at .18 in. of water column. Mounting shall be accomplished by drilling a 3/8 inch hole 3 inches above the riser bracket and to the left of the regulator and threading the switch into the duct. The electrical connections shall be made with a 0.020 inch by 0.187 inch female quick disconnect terminals, such as Thomas & Betts part no. 14RBD-18277 or equivalent.

## 2.21 AIR MOVING DEVICES

- A. Centrifugal Fans: Direct drive centrifugal type, high pressure, single width, single inlet as required or indicated. Impeller Wheels: Radial design or backward incline for performance, spark resistant and made of a non-ferrous material to prevent static electricity build up. The impeller shall be dynamically and statically balanced and of the non-overloading type to provide maximum efficiency while achieving quiet, vibration-free operation. The fan housing shall be manufactured from a epoxy powder coated galvanized steel or nonferrous material. The outlet configuration shall be top horizontal, bottom horizontal, or upblast. The housing shall be capable of field reconfiguration in the event the mounting position needs to be changed for unforeseen reasons. For aesthetic reasons the fan motor and assembly shall be mounted on a welded Type 304 stainless steel (ASTM A240/A240M) or epoxy powder coated steel mounting base to prevent rust stains on the exterior of the building. The fan housing and motor mounting hardware shall be Type 304 stainless steel (ASTM A240/A240M) for serviceability reasons.
- B. Fan Motor and Bearing: All 1 horsepower (746 watts) to 15 horsepower (11190 watts) motors shall be totally enclosed fan cooled (TEFC) continuous duty rated. The motors shall be dual voltage where applicable. Motors built after October 27th, 1997 shall comply with the government mandated "Energy Policy and Conservation Act" (EPACT) as outlined by the Department of Energy. The bearings shall be self-aligned, ball bearing type permanently sealed and lubricated. The exhaust discharge outlet shall be in compliance with International Mechanical Code and ACGIH recommendations (min. of 36" above roofline). Air intakes, windows, cascade systems, prevailing currents, communication equipment and building

aesthetics shall be considered in the final location of the fan.

1. Teflon Shaft Seal: The fan shaft shall be steel and rotate in a non-sparking TEFLON seal to prevent leakage and to prevent hot exhaust gases from coming into contact with the motor bearings.
  2. Variable Speed Drive: The motor shall be compatible with a variable speed drive unit.
- C. Performance: The delivered volume shall take into account all the static regain of vehicle engine exhaust (based on a virtually airtight connection at the tailpipe), lengths of ductwork, elbows, branches, shut off, wyes, etc. which accumulate the static pressure at the field inlet. The manufacturer's provided fan(s) shall be performance guaranteed.
1. Fan Capacity: The Fan Capacity shall be sized as such as to deliver the required CFM and FPM velocity at each hose drop to which the vehicle is attached.
    - a. The 4 inch hose system shall be designed to deliver a minimum of 350 CFM at a velocity of 4000 FPM at the hose and nozzle connection.
    - b. The 5 inch hose system shall be designed to deliver a minimum of 550 CFM at a velocity of 4000 FPM at the hose and nozzle connection.
    - c. The 6 inch system shall be designed to deliver a minimum of 750 CFM at a velocity of 4000 FPM at the hose and nozzle connection.
- D. Location: The preferable fan location shall be on the outside of the fire station as far away from any living quarters as possible so that firefighters would not be disturbed by the system activation. No blower fans shall be mounted inside the fire station. Silencers shall be provided when fan sound pressure level exceeds 64 dB.

## 2.22 DUCTWORK SYSTEM

- A. Ductwork Type and Materials: UMC Class 2 or SMACNA Class II product conveying duct, meet or exceed criteria for construction and performance as outlined in Round Industrial Duct Construction Standards, SMACNA. Materials of construction unless otherwise specified for all ductwork and fittings shall be a minimum G-90 galvanized sheet metal (ASTM A653/A653M). Only when specified, Type 304 stainless steel (ASTM A240/A240M) shall be provided.
- B. Ductwork Sizing and Gauges: Round pipe construction, with the range of available sizes not to exceed 10 inches in diameter. Duct gauge shall depend on diameter and a minimum operating pressure of 8 inches water gauge (1990 Pa). Acceptable Gauge and Reinforcement Requirements: Inner duct diameter 4 inches through 11 inches diameter shall be 22 gauge standard pipe (International Mechanical Code).
- C. Ductwork Fittings: Round and have a wall thickness 2 gauges (one even gauge number) heavier than the lightest allowable gauge of the downstream section of

duct to which they are connected (International Mechanical Code). Air Duct Branch Entrances: Factory fabricated fittings or factory fabricated duct /tap assemblies. Fittings: Constructed so that air streams converge at angles no greater than 45 degree (International Mechanical Code). All Seams: Continuous stitch welded and if necessary internally sealed to ensure air tightness. Turning elbows shall be stitch-welded and used for all diameters and pressures. They shall be fabricated of 24 gauge galvanized steel and constructed as two piece with continuous welded seam construction fittings similar to those provided by Lindab Inc. Tapered Body Fittings: Used wherever particular fallout is anticipated and where air flow is introduced to the transport duct manifold.

- D. Ductwork Design Velocities: Minimum of 3500 FPM (20.3 M/Second) to 4000 FPM (23.2 M/Second) transport velocity. Capture Velocity: 5500 FPM (31.9 M/Second) to 6000 FPM (34.8 M/Second) to extract 100 percent of the exhaust gases.
- E. External Ductwork: Sized for the exact inlet and outlet of the exhaust fan blower. An exhaust rain cap shall be supplied and manufactured in accordance with EPA standard for free draft rain cap requirements. Included as an integral part of this rain cap shall be a back draft damper to provide protection from rain and other inclement weather.
- F. Exhaust Penetrations: The core drilling shall be properly sized to reduce the diameter of the opening to the smallest possible size.

### PART 3: EXECUTION

#### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine areas and conditions, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances, service-utility connections, and other conditions affecting installation and performance of equipment. Do not proceed with installation until unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

#### 3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Provide surface/substrate preparation as required by the manufacturer's printed installation instructions. Do not proceed with installation is in proper condition to receive vehicle exhaust installation.

#### 3.3 INSTALLATION

- A. Install vehicle exhaust system in accord with manufacturer's written instructions, original design and referenced standards.

#### 3.4 ADJUSTING

- A. Adjust vehicle exhaust system for proper operation. Replace any parts that prevent the system from operating properly.



### 3.5 CLEANING

- A. Remove all debris caused by installation of the vehicle exhaust system. Clean all exposed surfaces to as fabricated condition and appearance.

### 3.6 PROTECTION

- A. Provide protection of the completed installation until completion of the project. Repair any damage at no additional cost to Owner.

### 3.7 DEMONSTRATION

- A. Provide the end user a minimum of one hour of hands-on demonstration and operation of the vehicle exhaust system and related equipment.

### 3.8 WARRANTY

- A. Provide a written warrantee for a period of FIVE years from date of shipment for all components.

### 3.9 TRAINING

- A. Provide a minimum of three (3) training courses for the fire department personnel in the daily use and maintenance of the vehicle exhaust removal system that has been installed and specified herein. The fire department shall be notified at least fourteen (14) days prior to the dates scheduled for the training courses. Training shall be for all personnel involved with the operation of the exhaust removal system to include all shifts required to man the particular facility. The Training sessions shall be performed in person by a recognized representative of the manufacturer of the exhaust removal system, in addition a training video shall be provided to the fire department.
  - 1. Provide individual training to each shift during their normal shift period.

END OF SECTION 233500

## SECTION 233713 - DIFFUSERS, REGISTERS, AND GRILLES

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
  - 1. Rectangular and square ceiling diffusers.
  - 2. Perforated diffusers.
  - 3. Louver face diffusers.
  - 4. Fixed face registers.

#### 1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated, include the following:
  - 1. Data Sheet: Indicate materials of construction, finish, and mounting details; and performance data including throw and drop, static-pressure drop, and noise ratings.
  - 2. Diffuser, Register, and Grille Schedule: Indicate drawing designation, room location, quantity, model number, size, and accessories furnished.

### PART 2 - PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 CEILING DIFFUSERS/REGISTERS

- A. Rectangular and Square Ceiling Diffusers
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
    - a. Nailer Industries.
    - b. Price Industries.
    - c. Titus.
  - 2. Material: See schedule.
  - 3. Finish: See schedule.

4. Face Size: See schedule.
5. Dampers: Radial opposed blade

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine areas where diffusers, registers, and grilles are to be installed for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance of equipment.
- B. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

### 3.2 INSTALLATION

- A. Install diffusers, registers, and grilles level and plumb.
- B. Ceiling-Mounted Outlets and Inlets: Drawings indicate general arrangement of ducts, fittings, and accessories. Air outlet and inlet locations have been indicated to achieve design requirements for air volume, noise criteria, airflow pattern, throw, and pressure drop. Make final locations where indicated, as much as practical. For units installed in lay-in ceiling panels, locate units in the center of panel. Where architectural features or other items conflict with installation, notify Architect for a determination of final location.
- C. Install diffusers, registers, and grilles with airtight connections to ducts and to allow service and maintenance of dampers, air extractors, and fire dampers.

### 3.3 ADJUSTING

- A. After installation, adjust diffusers, registers, and grilles to air patterns indicated, or as directed, before starting air balancing.

END OF SECTION 233713

## SECTION 234100 - PARTICULATE AIR FILTRATION

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Pleated panel filters.
2. Side-service housings.

#### 1.2 ACTION SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.

B. Shop Drawings: For air filters. Include plans, elevations, sections, details, and attachments to other work.

1. Show filter rack assembly, dimensions, materials, and methods of assembly of components.
2. Include setting drawings, templates, and requirements for installing anchor bolts and anchorages.

#### 1.3 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

A. Operation and maintenance data.

#### 1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. ASHRAE Compliance:

1. Comply with applicable requirements in ASHRAE 62.1, Section 4 - "Outdoor Air Quality"; Section 5 - "Systems and Equipment"; and Section 7 - "Construction and Startup."
2. Comply with ASHRAE 52.1 for arrestance and ASHRAE 52.2 for MERV for methods of testing and rating air-filter units.

B. Comply with NFPA 90A and NFPA 90B.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 PLEATED PANEL FILTERS

- A. Description: Factory-fabricated, self-supported, extended-surface, pleated, panel-type, disposable air filters with holding frames.
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
    - a. AAF International.
    - b. Camfil Farr.
    - c. Flanders-Precisionaire.
    - d. Purafil, Inc.
- B. Filter Unit Class: UL 900, Class 1.
- C. Media: Interlaced glass or synthetic fibers coated with nonflammable adhesive.
  - 1. Adhesive shall have a VOC content of 80 g/L or less when calculated according to 40 CFR 59, Subpart D (EPA Method 24).
  - 2. Adhesive shall comply with the testing and product requirements of the California Department of Health Services' "Standard Practice for the Testing of Volatile Organic Emissions from Various Sources Using Small-Scale Environmental Chambers."
  - 3. Media shall be coated with an antimicrobial agent.
  - 4. Separators shall be bonded to the media to maintain pleat configuration.
  - 5. Welded wire grid shall be on downstream side to maintain pleat.
  - 6. Media shall be bonded to frame to prevent air bypass.
  - 7. Support members on upstream and downstream sides to maintain pleat spacing.
- D. Filter-Media Frame: Cardboard frame with perforated metal retainer sealed or bonded to the media.
- E. Mounting Frames: Welded galvanized steel, with gaskets and fasteners; suitable for bolting together into built-up filter banks.

### 2.2 SIDE-SERVICE HOUSINGS

- A. Description: Factory-assembled, side-service housings, constructed of galvanized steel with flanges to connect to duct or casing system.
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
    - a. AAF International.
    - b. Camfil Farr.
    - c. Flanders-Precisionaire.
- B. Prefilters: Integral tracks to accommodate 2-inch- (50-mm-) deep, disposable filters.

- C. Access Doors: Hinged, with continuous gaskets on perimeter and positive-locking devices, and arranged so filter cartridges can be loaded from either access door.
- D. Sealing: Incorporate positive-sealing gasket material on channels to seal top and bottom of filter cartridge frames and to prevent bypass of unfiltered air.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 INSTALLATION

- A. Position each filter unit with clearance for normal service and maintenance. Anchor filter holding frames to substrate.
- B. Install filters in position to prevent passage of unfiltered air.
- C. Install filter gage for each filter bank.
- D. Do not operate fan system until filters (temporary or permanent) are in place. Replace temporary filters used during construction and testing with new, clean filters.
- E. Install filter-gage, static-pressure taps upstream and downstream from filters. Install filter gages on filter banks with separate static-pressure taps upstream and downstream from filters. Mount filter gages on outside of filter housing or filter plenum in an accessible position. Adjust and level inclined gages.
- F. Coordinate filter installations with duct and air-handling-unit installations.

### 3.2 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Perform tests and inspections.
  - 1. Manufacturer's Field Service: Engage a factory-authorized service representative to inspect components, assemblies, and equipment installations, including connections, and to assist in testing.
- B. Tests and Inspections:
  - 1. Test for leakage of unfiltered air while system is operating.
- C. Air filter will be considered defective if it does not pass tests and inspections.
- D. Prepare test and inspection reports.

### 3.3 CLEANING

- A. After completing system installation and testing, adjusting, and balancing of air-handling and air-distribution systems, clean filter housings and install new filter media.

END OF SECTION 234100

## SECTION 238126 - SPLIT-SYSTEM AIR-CONDITIONERS

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes split-system air-conditioning and heat-pump units consisting of separate evaporator-fan and compressor-condenser components.

#### 1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated. Include rated capacities, operating characteristics, and furnished specialties and accessories. Include performance data in terms of capacities, outlet velocities, static pressures, sound power characteristics, motor requirements, and electrical characteristics.
- B. Shop Drawings: Include plans, elevations, sections, details, and attachments to other work.
  - 1. Detail equipment assemblies and indicate dimensions, weights, loads, required clearances, method of field assembly, components, and location and size of each field connection.
  - 2. Wiring Diagrams: For power, signal, and control wiring.

#### 1.4 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Warranty: Sample of special warranty.

#### 1.5 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Operation and Maintenance Data: For split-system air-conditioning units to include in emergency, operation, and maintenance manuals.

#### 1.6 MATERIALS MAINTENANCE SUBMITTALS

- A. Furnish extra materials that match products installed and that are packaged with protective covering for storage and identified with labels describing contents.



1. Filters: Two.
2. Gaskets: One.
3. Fan Belts: One.

#### 1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, by a qualified testing agency, and marked for intended location and application.
- B. ASHRAE Compliance:
  1. Fabricate and label refrigeration system to comply with ASHRAE 15, "Safety Standard for Refrigeration Systems."
  2. ASHRAE Compliance: Applicable requirements in ASHRAE 62.1, Section 4 - "Outdoor Air Quality," Section 5 - "Systems and Equipment," Section 6 - "Ventilation Rate Procedures," and Section 7 - "Construction and Startup."
- C. ASHRAE/IESNA Compliance: Applicable requirements in ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1.

#### 1.8 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate sizes and locations of concrete bases with actual equipment provided. Cast anchor-bolt inserts into bases. Concrete, reinforcement, and formwork are specified in Division 03 Section "Cast-in-Place Concrete."
- B. Coordinate sizes and locations of roof curbs, equipment supports, and roof penetrations with actual equipment provided.

#### 1.9 WARRANTY

- A. Special Warranty: Manufacturer's standard form in which manufacturer agrees to repair or replace components of split-system air-conditioning units that fail in materials or workmanship within specified warranty period.
  1. Warranty Period:
    - a. For Compressor: Five year(s) from date of Substantial Completion.
    - b. For Parts: One year(s) from date of Substantial Completion.
    - c. For Labor: One year(s) from date of Substantial Completion.

### PART 2 - PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 MANUFACTURERS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following :

1. Mitsubishi Electric & Electronics USA, Inc.; HVAC Advanced Products Division.
2. Daikin AC.
3. LG

## 2.2 INDOOR UNITS 5 TONS OR LESS

- A. Wall-Mounted, Evaporator-Fan Components:

1. Cabinet: Enameled steel with removable panels on front and ends in color selected by Architect, and discharge drain pans with drain connection.
2. Refrigerant Coil: Copper tube, with mechanically bonded aluminum fins and thermal-expansion valve. Comply with ARI 210/240.
3. Fan: Direct drive, centrifugal.
4. Fan Motors:
  - a. Comply with NEMA designation, temperature rating, service factor, enclosure type, and efficiency requirements specified in Division 23 Section "Common Motor Requirements for HVAC Equipment."
  - b. Multitapped, multispeed with internal thermal protection and permanent lubrication.
  - c. Enclosure Type: Totally enclosed, fan cooled.
  - d. NEMA Premium (TM) efficient motors as defined in NEMA MG 1.
  - e. Controllers, Electrical Devices, and Wiring: Comply with requirements for electrical devices and connections specified in Division 26 Sections.
  - f. Mount unit-mounted disconnect switches on exterior of unit.
5. Airstream Surfaces: Surfaces in contact with the airstream shall comply with requirements in ASHRAE 62.1.
6. Condensate Drain Pans:
  - a. Fabricated with one percent slope in at least two planes to collect condensate from cooling coils (including coil piping connections, coil headers, and return bends) and humidifiers, and to direct water toward drain connection.
    - 1) Length: Extend drain pan downstream from leaving face to comply with ASHRAE 62.1
    - 2) Depth: A minimum of 1 inch deep.
  - b. Single-wall, galvanized -steel sheet.
  - c. Drain Connection: Located at lowest point of pan and sized to prevent overflow. Terminate with threaded nipple on one end of pan.
    - 1) Minimum Connection Size: NPS 1 (DN 25)
  - d. Pan-Top Surface Coating: Asphaltic waterproofing compound.

7. Air Filtration Section:

a. General Requirements for Air Filtration Section:

- 1) Comply with NFPA 90A.
- 2) Minimum Arrestance: According to ASHRAE 52.1 and MERV according to ASHRAE 52.2.
- 3) Filter-Holding Frames: Arranged for flat or angular orientation, with access doors on both sides of unit. Filters shall be removable from one side or lifted out from access plenum.

b. Extended-Surface, Disposable Panel Filters:

- 1) Factory-fabricated, dry, extended-surface type.
- 2) Thickness: 1 inch (25 mm)
- 3) Media-Grid Frame: Galvanized steel.

2.3 ACCESSORIES

- A. Thermostat: Wireless infrared functioning to remotely control compressor and evaporator fan, with the following features:
1. Compressor time delay.
  2. 24-hour time control of system stop and start.
  3. Liquid-crystal display indicating temperature, set-point temperature, time setting, operating mode, and fan speed.
  4. Fan-speed selection including auto setting.
- B. Drain Hose: For condensate.
- C. Condensate Pump: Provides a condensate pump at wall mounted with indoor unit. Provide an enclosure cover for pump assembly.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

- A. Install units level and plumb.
- B. Install evaporator-fan components using manufacturer's standard mounting devices securely fastened to building structure.
- C. Install roof-mounted, compressor-condenser components on equipment supports specified in Division 07 Section "Roof Accessories." Anchor units to supports with removable, cadmium-plated fasteners.
- D. Install compressor-condenser components on restrained, spring isolators with a minimum static deflection of 1 inch.

- E. Install and connect precharged refrigerant tubing to component's quick-connect fittings.  
Install tubing to allow access to unit.

END OF SECTION 238126

## SECTION 260010 - BASIC ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.01 GENERAL

- A. Basic Requirements: The Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 1 Specification sections, apply to work of this section.
- B. General Provisions: Provide all labor, materials, equipment, and incidentals required to make ready for use complete electrical systems as specified herein and shown on the drawings.
- C. Provide and Install: The word "provide" where used on the Drawings or in the Specifications shall mean "furnish, install, mount, connect, test, complete, and make ready for operation". The word "install" where used on the Drawings or in the Specifications shall mean "mount, connect, test, complete, and make ready for operation". Perform work required by, and in accordance with, the Contract Documents.
- D. Installation: Provide and place in satisfactory condition, ready for proper operation, raceways, wires, cables, and other material needed for all complete electrical systems required by the Contract Documents. Additional raceways and wiring shall be provided to complete the installation of the specific equipment provided. Include auxiliaries and accessories for complete and properly operating systems. Provide electrical systems and accessories to comply with the NEC, state and local codes and ordinances. It is the intent of these Specifications that the electrical systems be suitable in every way for the use intended. Material and work which is incidental to the work of this Contract shall be provided at no additional cost to the Contract.
- E. Field Connections: Provide field connections to remote equipment and control panels provided under other Divisions of these Specifications. Provide raceway, wire, and interconnections between equipment, transmitters, local indicators, and receivers. Provide 120V and low voltage surge protection equipment in accordance with Section 264313 at equipment as required. Install field connections to "packaged" equipment provided under other Divisions of these Specifications.

#### 1.02 SCOPE OF WORK

- A. General: Provide labor, materials, permits, inspections and re-inspection fees, tools, equipment, transportation, insurance, temporary protection, temporary power and lighting, supervision and incidental items essential for proper installation and operation of the Electrical systems indicated in the Contract Documents. Provide materials not specifically mentioned or indicated but which are usually provided or are essential for proper installation and operation of the Electrical systems indicated in the contract documents.
- B. Notices: Give notices, file Plans, pay fees, and obtain permits and approvals from authorities having jurisdiction. Include all fees in the Bid Price.

### 1.03 INTERPRETATION OF DRAWINGS

- A. General: The Drawings are diagrammatic and are not intended to show exact locations of Raceway runs, outlet boxes, junction boxes, pull boxes, etc. The locations of equipment, appliances, fixtures, Raceways, outlets, boxes and similar devices shown on the Drawings are approximate only. Exact locations shall be determined and coordinated in the field. The right is reserved to change, without additional cost, the location of any outlet within the same room or general area before it is permanently installed. Obtain all information relevant to the placing of electrical work and in case of interference with other work, proceed as directed by the Architect.
- B. Discrepancies: Notify the Architect of any discrepancies found during construction of the project. The Architect will provide written instructions as to how to proceed with that portion of work. If a conflict exists between the Contract Documents and an applicable code or standard, the most stringent requirement shall apply.
- C. Wiring: Each three-phase circuit shall be run in a separate Raceway unless otherwise shown on the Drawings. Unless otherwise accepted by the Architect, Raceway shall not be installed exposed. Where circuits are shown as "home-runs" all necessary fittings, supports, and boxes shall be provided for a complete raceway installation.
- D. Layout: Circuit layouts are not intended to show the number of fittings, or other installation details. Connections to equipment shall be made as required, and in accordance with the accepted shop and manufacturer's setting drawings.
- E. Coordination: Coordinate final equipment locations with drawings or other disciplines. Layout before installation so that all trades may install equipment in available space. Provide coordination as required for installation in a neat and workmanlike manner.

### 1.04 EQUIPMENT SIZE AND HANDLING

- A. Coordination: Investigate each space in the structure through which equipment must pass to reach its final location. If necessary, ship the equipment in sections of specific sizes to permit the passing through the necessary areas within the structure.
- B. Handling: Equipment shall be kept upright at all times. When equipment has to be tilted for ease of passage through restricted areas during transportation, the manufacturer shall be required to brace the equipment suitably, to insure that the tilting does not impair the functional integrity of the equipment.

### 1.05 RECORD DRAWINGS

- A. Production: The Contractor shall provide two (2) sets of black or blue line on white drawings to maintain and submit record "As-Built Documents". Label each sheet of the Record Document set with "Project Record Documents" with company name of the installing contractor in stamped or printed letters. One set shall be maintained at the site and at all times be accurate, clear, and complete. These drawings shall be available at all times to the Architect's field representatives.

- B. Recording: Record information concurrent with construction progress. Make entries within 24 hours upon receipt of information. The "As-Built" drawings shall accurately reflect installed electrical work specified or shown on the Contract Documents.
- C. Completion: At the completion of the Work, transfer changes with a colored pencil onto the second set and submit to the Architect. The "As-Built" drawings shall be made available to the Architect to make the substantial completion punch list.
- D. Final: Upon Contractor's completion of the Engineer's final punch list, transfer all "As-Built" conditions and all requirements by the Engineer to a reproducible set of drawings and CAD files. Submit drawings and CAD disks for review and acceptance. The Contractor shall provide updated disks which include final As-Built conditions.

#### 1.06 ABBREVIATIONS

- A. Abbreviations: The following abbreviations or initials may be used:

A/C	Air Conditioning
AC	Alternating Current
ABV CLG	Above Ceiling
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AF	Ampere Frame
AFF	Above Finished Floor
AFG	Above Finished Grade
AHU	Air Handler Unit
AIC	Amps Interrupting Capacity
AL	Aluminum
AMP	Ampere
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ASA	American Standards Association
AT	Ampere Trip
ATS	Automatic Transfer Switch
AUX	Auxiliary
AWG	American Wire Gauge
BC	Bare Copper
BIL	Basic Impulse Level
BMS	Building Management System
BRKR or BKR	Breaker
CAB	Cabinet
C	Conduit or Raceway
CB	Circuit Breaker
CBM	Certified Ballast Manufacturers
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CKT	Circuit
CLEC	Clock Equipment Cabinet
CLG	Ceiling
CO	Conduit or Raceway Only
COAX	Coaxial Cable
COND	Conductor
CONN	Connection
CPU	Central Processing Unit

CRT	Cathode Ray Terminal (Video display terminal)
CT	Current Transformer
CU	Copper
CW	Cold Water
DC	Direct Current
DDC	Direct Digital Control
DEG	Degree
DISC	Disconnect
DO	Draw Out
DN	Down
DPST	Double Pole Single Throw
EMT	Electrical Metallic Tubing
EO	Electrically Operated
EOL	End of Line Resistor
EWC	Electric Water Cooler
FAAP	Fire Alarm Annunciator Panel
FACP	Fire Alarm Control Panel
FCU	Fan Coil Unit
FLA	Full Load Amperes
FM	Factory Mutual
GF	Ground Fault
GFCI	Ground Fault Circuits Interrupter
GND	Ground
HOA	Hand-Off-Automatic
HORIZ	Horizontal
HP	Horsepower
IC	Intercom
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers
IES	Illuminating Engineering Society
IMC	Intermediate Metallic Raceway
IN	Inches
IT	Instantaneous Trip
IPCEA	Insulated Power Cable Engineers Association
JB	Junction Box
KCMIL	Thousand Circular Mills
KV	Kilovolt
KVA	Kilo-Volt-Amps
KW	Kilowatts
LBS	Pounds
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LT	Light
LTD	Long Time Delay
LTT	Long Time Trip
LTG	Lighting
MAX	Maximum
MCB	Main Circuit Breaker
MCC	Motor Control Center
MCP	Motor Circuit Protector
MIC	Microphone
MIN	Minimum



MLO	Main Lugs Only
MTD	Mounted
MTG	Mounting
MUX	Multiplex (Transponder) Panel
MVA	Mega Volt Amps
N	Neutral
NC	Normally Closed
NEC	National Electrical Code
NECA	National Electrical Contractors Association
NEMA	National Electrical Manufacturers Association
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NIC	Not in Contract
NF	Non Fused
NL	Non Linear
NO	Number or Normally Open
#	Number
Ø	Phase
OL	Overload
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
P	Pole
PB	Pullbox
PIV	Post Indicator Valve
PNL	Panel
PR	Pair
PWR	Power
PF	Power Factor
PRI	Primary
PT	Potential Transformer
PVC	Polyvinylchloride
REF	Refrigerator
RGC or GRC	Rigid Galvanized Raceway
RMS	Root-Mean-Square
RPM	Revolutions Per Minute
RECPT	Receptacle
SCA	Short Circuit Amps
SD	Smoke Detector
SEC	Secondary
S/N	Solid Neutral
SPKR	Speaker
SPST	Single Pole Single Throw
SST	Solid State Trip
ST	Short Time Trip
STD	Short Time Delay
SW	Switch
SWGR	Switchgear
SWBD	Switchboard
TEL	Telephone
TTB	Telephone Terminal Board
TTC	Telephone Terminal Cabinet
TVEC	Television Equipment Cabinet

TYP	Typical
UL	Underwriters Laboratories
UON	Unless Otherwise Noted
V	Volt
VFD	Variable Frequency Drive
VSD	Variable Speed Drive
W	Wire
WP	Weatherproof
XFMR	Transformer

#### 1.07 CODES, FEES, AND STANDARDS

- A. Application: The codes, standards and practices listed herein generally apply to the entire project and specification sections. Other codes, standards or practices that are more specific will be referenced within a particular specification.
- B. Requirements: All materials and types of construction covered in the specifications will be required to meet or exceed applicable standards of manufacturer, testing, performance, and installation according to the requirements of UL, ANSI, NEMA, IEEE, and NEC referenced documents where indicated and the manufacturer's recommended practices. Requirements indicated on the contract documents that exceed but are not contrary to governing codes shall be followed.
- C. Compliance and Certification: The installation shall comply with the governing state and local codes or ordinances. The completed electrical installation shall be inspected and certified by applicable agencies that it is in compliance with codes.
- D. Applicability: The codes and standards and practices listed herein, and their respective dates are furnished as the minimum latest requirements.
  - 1. State of Florida.
  - 2. Lake County.
  - 3. City of Leesburg.
- E. Utility Company: Comply with latest utility company regulations.
- F. Building Code: Florida Building Code (2020 w/addendums).
  - 1. Code of Lake County
- G. Labels: Materials and equipment shall be new and free of defects, and shall be U.L. listed, bear the U.L. label or be labeled or listed with an approved, nationally recognized Electrical Testing Agency. Where no labeling or listing service is available or desired for certain types of equipment, test data shall be submitted to validate that equipment meets or exceeds available standards.
- H. NFPA: National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standards

NFPA-1	(2018)	Uniform Fire Code™
NFPA-13	(2016)	Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems

NFPA-20	(2016)	Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection
NFPA-37	(2018)	Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines And Gas Turbines
NFPA-54	(2018)	National Fuel Gas Code
NFPA-70	(2017)	National Electrical Code
NFPA-72	(2016)	National Fire Alarm Code
NFPA-75	(2017)	Standard for the Protection of Information Technology Equipment
NFPA-90A	(2018)	Standard for the Installation of Air Conditioning And Ventilating Systems
NFPA-96	(2017)	Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Prevention of Commercial Cooking Operations. Subdivision 7-2.2 of NFPA 96 applies prospectively only. Existing installations are permitted to remain in place – subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction
NFPA-99	(2018)	Health Care Facilities
NFPA-101A	(2016)	Guide on Alternative Approaches to Life Safety
NFPA-101B	(2016)	Standard on Means of Egress for Buildings and Structures
NFPA-110	(2016)	Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems
NFPA-418	(2016)	Standard for Heliports
NFPA-780	(2017)	Installation of Lightning Protection Systems

I. AIA Guidelines, 2006 Edition

1.08 SUPERVISION OF THE WORK

- A. Supervision: Provide one field superintendent who has had a minimum of four (4) years previous successful experience on projects of comparable sizes, type and complexity. The Superintendent shall be present at all times when work is being performed. At least one member of the Electrical Contracting Firm shall hold a State Master Certificate of Competency.

1.09 COORDINATION

- A. General: Compare drawings and specifications with those of other trades and report any discrepancies between them to the Architect. Obtain from the Architect written instructions to make the necessary changes in any of the affected work. Work shall be installed in cooperation with other Trades installing interrelated work. Before installation, Trades shall make proper provisions to avoid interferences in a manner approved by the Architect.
- B. Provide all required coordination and supervision where work connects to or is affected by work of others, and comply with all requirements affecting this Division. Work required under other divisions, specifications or drawings to be performed by this Division shall be coordinated with the Contractor and such work performed at no additional cost to Owner including but not limited to electrical work required for:

1. Door hardware
2. Roll-up doors

3. Roll-up grilles
  4. Signage
  5. Fire shutters
  6. Mechanical Division of the Specifications
  7. Landscape Architect drawings
  8. Laundry equipment
  9. Kitchen equipment
  10. Millwork design drawings and shop drawings
- C. Obtain set of Contract Documents from Owner's Authorized Representative or Contractor for all areas of work noted above and include all electrical work in bid whether included in Division 26 Contract Documents or not.
- D. Secure approved shop drawings from all required disciplines and verify final electrical characteristics before roughing power feeds to any equipment. When electrical data on approved shop drawings differs from that shown or called for in Construction Documents, make adjustments to the wiring, disconnects, and branch circuit protection to match that required for the equipment installed.
- E. Damage from interference caused by inadequate coordination shall be corrected at no additional cost to the Owner.
- F. Adjustments: Locations of raceway and equipment shall be adjusted to accommodate the work with interferences anticipated and encountered. Determine the exact routing and location of systems prior to fabrication or installation.
- G. Priorities: Lines which pitch shall have the right of way over those which do not pitch. For example, plumbing drains shall normally have the right of way. Lines whose elevations cannot be changed shall have the right of way over lines whose elevations can be changed.
- H. Modifications: Offsets and changes of direction in raceway systems shall be made to maintain proper headroom and pitch of sloping lines whether or not indicated on the drawings. Provide elbows, boxes, etc., as required to allow offsets and changes to suit job conditions.
- I. Replacement: Work shall be installed in a way to permit removal (without damage to other parts) of other system components provided under this Contract requiring periodic replacement or maintenance. Raceway shall be arranged in a manner to clear the openings of swinging overhead access doors as well as ceiling tiles.
- J. Layout: The Contract Drawings are diagrammatic only intending to show general runs and locations of raceway and equipment, and not necessarily showing required offsets, details and accessories and equipment to be connected. Work shall be accurately laid out with other Trades to avoid conflicts and to obtain a neat and workmanlike installation, which will afford maximum accessibility for operation, maintenance and headroom.
- K. Contract Conflicts: Where discrepancies exist in the Scope of Work as to what Trade provides items such as starters, disconnects, flow switches, etc. such conflicts shall be coordinated between the divisions involved. It is the intent of the Contract Documents that all work shall be provided complete as one bid price.

- L. Drawing Conflicts: Where drawing details, plans or specification requirements are in conflict and where sizes of the same item run are shown to be different within the contract documents, the most stringent requirement shall be included in the Contract. Systems and equipment called for in the specification or as shown on the drawings shall be provided as if it was required by both the drawings and specifications. Prior to ordering or installation of any portion of work, which appears to be in conflict, such work shall be brought to Architect's attention for direction as to what is to be provided.
- M. It is the responsibility of this Contractor to coordinate the exact required location of floor outlets, floor ducts, floor stub-ups, etc. with Owner's Authorized Representative and Designer (and receive their approval) prior to rough-in. Locations indicated in Contract Documents are only approximate locations.
- N. The Contract Documents describe specific sizes of switches, breakers, fuses, Raceways, conductors, motor starters and other items of wiring equipment. These sizes are based on specific items of power consuming equipment (heaters, lights, motors for fans, compressors, pumps, etc.). Coordinate the requirements of each load with each load's respective circuitry shown and with each load's requirements as noted on its nameplate data and manufacturer's published electrical criteria. Adjust circuit breaker, fuse, Raceway, and conductor sizes to meet the actual requirements of the equipment being provided and installed and change from single point to multiple points of connection (or vice versa) to meet equipment requirements. Changes shall be made at no additional cost to the Owner.
- O. Working Clearances: Minimum working clearances about electrical equipment shall be as referenced in the applicable edition NEC Article 110, and shall include equipment installed in ceiling spaces.

#### 1.10 COORDINATION STUDY

- A. Specified Manufacturers: All panelboard and circuit breakers shall be of the manufacturer and type specified herein, and as indicated on the drawings or the Coordination Study. Any discrepancies or conflicts in specified equipment shall be brought to the attention of the engineer during bid, for formal clarification.
- B. Substitutions: Alternate manufacturers listed will be considered under the following conditions:
  - 1. Written approval of the Owner to consider alternate manufacturer.
  - 2. Ability of alternate manufacturer to meet the requirements of the Construction Documents.
  - 3. Alternate equipment selection shall provide selective overcurrent device coordination, including coordination with existing equipment.
  - 4. Submission of coordination plots, showing proper selective coordination of proposed equipment for reference and review. Provide coordination plots for all distribution branches indicated on Construction Documents.
  - 5. Payment of \$5,000 to TLC for additional services requirement for review of substituted equipment and preparation at revised Coordination Study to be submitted to AHCA.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.01 MATERIALS

- A. Specified Method: Where several brand names, make or manufacturers are listed as acceptable each shall be regarded as equally acceptable, based on the design selection but each must meet all specification requirements. Where a manufacturer's model number is listed, this model shall set the standard of quality and performance required. Where no brand name is specified, the source and quality shall be subject to Engineer's review and acceptance. Where manufacturers are listed, one of the listed manufacturers shall be submitted for acceptance. No substitutions are permitted.
- B. Certification: When a product is specified to be in accordance with a trade association or government standard requested by the Engineer, Contractor shall provide a certificate that the product complies with the referenced standard. Upon request of Engineer, Contractor shall submit supporting test data to substantiate compliance.
- C. Basis of Bid: Each bidder represents that his bid is based upon the manufacturer's, materials, and equipment described in the Contract Documents.
- D. Space Requirements: Equipment or optional equipment shall conform to established space requirements within the project. Equipment which does not meet space requirements, shall be replaced at no additional expense to the Contract. Modifications of related systems shall be made at no additional expense to the Contract. Submit modifications to the Architect/Engineer for acceptance.
- E. Samples: Samples are to be submitted for items requested within Specification Sections to determine that the item meets specifications and requirements before being accepted for use on Project. Samples shall be submitted within 30 days after the award of the contract. Each sample shall be tagged, labeled, or marked, "Sample of ..... for (Project). Accompany samples with copy, in duplicate of manufacturer's instructions regarding installation, and maintenance.

### 2.02 SHOP DRAWINGS

- A. General: Shop drawings shall be submitted for every item listed within the Submittals section each individual specification section. One copy shall be submitted to the engineer prior to ordering equipment. Refer to Basis of approval paragraph.
- B. Responsibility: It is the Contractors responsibility to provide material in accordance with the plans and specifications. Material not provided in accordance with the plans and specifications shall be removed and replaced at the Contractors expense.
- C. Official Record: The shop drawing submittal shall become the official record of the materials to be installed. If materials are installed which do not correspond to the record submittal they shall be removed from the project without any additional cost or delays in construction completion.
- D. Information: The shop drawing record submittal shall include the following information to the extent applicable to the particular item;

1. Manufacturer's name and product designation or catalog number.
  2. Standards or specifications of ANSI, ASTM, ICEA, IEEE, ISA, NEMA, NFPA, OSHA, UL, or other organizations, including the type, size, or other designation.
  3. Dimensioned plan, sections, and elevations showing means for mounting, raceway connections, and grounding, and showing layout of components.
  4. Materials and finish specifications, including paints.
  5. List of components including manufacturer's names and catalog numbers.
  6. Internal wiring diagram indicating connections to components and the terminals for external connections.
  7. Manufacturer's instructions and recommendations for installation, operation, and maintenance.
  8. Manufacturer's recommended list of spare parts.
  9. Provide 1/2" = 1'-0" enlarged electrical room layout drawings for all electrical rooms. All equipment shall be indicated at actual size of equipment being provided. All dimensions and required working clearances shall be shown.
- E. Coordination Study: This project has been designed and coordinated (electrical distribution system) utilizing the specified manufacturer(s).
- F. Preparation: Prior to submittal, shop drawings shall be checked for accuracy and contract requirements. Shop drawings shall bear the date checked and shall be accompanied by a statement that the shop drawings have been examined for conformity to Specifications and Drawings. This statement shall also list discrepancies with the Specifications and Drawings. Shop drawings not so checked and noted shall be returned to Contractor unreviewed.
- G. Basis of Review: Approval is only for general conformance with the design concept of the project and general compliance with the information given in the contract documents. Contractor is responsible for quantities, dimensions, fabrication processes, and construction techniques.
- H. Responsibility: The responsibility that dimensions are confirmed and correlated with proper coordination of other trades shall be included as part of the Contract Documents. The responsibility and the necessity of providing materials and workmanship required by the Specifications and Drawings which may not be indicated on the shop drawings shall be included as part of the Contract Documents. The Contractor is responsible for any delays in job progress occurring directly or indirectly from late submissions or re-submissions of shop drawings, product data, or samples.
- I. Ordering Equipment: No material shall be ordered or shop work started until the Engineer has officially received the shop drawings record submittal and has formally released the Contractor for submittal requirements.
- J. Brochure Requirements: Submit Technical Information Brochures at the start of construction or no later than 30 days after Award of the Contract. Each brochure shall consist of an adequately sized, hardcover, 3-ring binder for 8-1/2" X 11" sheets. Provide correct designation on outside cover and on end of brochure. When one binder is not enough to adequately catalog all data, an additional binder shall be submitted.
- K. Brochure Contents: First sheet in the brochure shall be a photocopy of the Electrical Index pages in these specifications. Second sheet shall be a list of Project Addresses

for this project. Third sheet shall list Project Information. Provide reinforced separation



sheets tabbed with the appropriate specification reference number and typed index for each section in the Electrical Schedule. Technical Information consisting of marked catalog sheets or shop drawings shall be inserted in the brochure in proper order on all items specified and shown on drawings. At the end of the brochure, provide and insert a copy of the specifications for this Division and all addenda applicable to this Division.

- L. Contractor's Review: Review the brochures before submitting to the Engineer. No request for payment shall be considered until the brochure has been reviewed, stamped and submitted for review.
- M. Cost: Submit cost breakdown on work in the Technical Information Brochures. The cost of material and labor for each item shall be indicated. The cost of fittings and incidentals are not required.
- N. Title Drawings: Title drawings to include identification of project and names of Architect-Engineer, Engineer, Contractors, and/or supplier, data, number sequentially and indicate in general;
  - 1. Fabrication and Erection dimensions.
  - 2. Arrangements and sectional views.
  - 3. Necessary details, including complete information for making connections with other work.
  - 4. Kinds of materials and finishes.
  - 5. Descriptive names of equipment.
  - 6. Modifications and options to standard equipment required by the contract.
  - 7. Leave blank area, size approximately 4 by 2-1/2 inches, near title block (for Engineer's stamp imprint).
  - 8. In order to facilitate review of shop drawings, they shall be noted, indicating by cross-reference the contract drawings, notes, and specification paragraph numbers where items occur in the contract documents.
  - 9. See specific sections of specifications for further requirements.
- O. Technical Data: Submit technical data verifying that the item submitted complies with the requirements of the specifications. Technical data shall include manufacturer's name and model number, dimensions, weights, electrical characteristics, and clearances required. Indicate optional equipment and changes from the standard item as called for in the specifications. Provide drawings, or diagrams, dimensioned and in correct scale, covering equipment, showing arrangement of components and overall coordination.
- P. Same Manufacturer: In general, relays, contactors, starters, motor control centers, switchboards, panelboards, dry type transformers, disconnect switches, circuit breakers, manual motor starter switches, etc., shall be supplied and manufactured by the same manufacturer. This requirement shall apply to same type of electrical components specified in other Divisions.

## 2.03 EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS, AND SUPPORTS

- A. General: Each item of equipment or material shall be manufactured by a company regularly engaged in the manufacture of the type and size of equipment, shall be suitable for the environment in which it is to be installed, shall be approved for its purpose, environment, and application, and shall bear the UL label.

- B. Installation Requirements: Each item of equipment or material shall be installed in accordance with instructions and recommendations of the manufacturer, however, the methods shall not be less stringent than specified herein.
- C. Required Accessories: Provide all devices and materials, such as expansion bolts, foundation bolts, screws, channels, angles, and other attaching means, required to fasten enclosures, raceways, and other electrical equipment and materials to be mounted on structures which are existing or new.
- D. Protection: Electrical equipment shall at all times during construction be adequately protected against mechanical injury or damage by the elements. Equipment shall be stored in dry permanent shelters. If apparatus has been damaged, such damage shall be repaired at no additional cost or time extension to the Contract. If apparatus has been subject to possible injury, it shall be thoroughly cleaned, dried out and put through tests as directed by the Manufacturer and Engineer, or shall be replaced, if directed by the Engineer, at no additional cost to the Contract.

#### 2.04 IDENTIFICATION OF EQUIPMENT

- A. General: Electrical items shall be identified as specified in the Contract Documents. Such identification shall be in addition to the manufacturer's nameplates and shall serve to identify the item's function and the equipment or system, which it serves or controls. Refer to Identification Section of the specifications for additional information.

#### 2.05 CONCRETE PADS

- A. General: Provide reinforced concrete pads for floor mounted electrical equipment. Unless otherwise noted, pads shall be nominal four (4) inches high and shall exceed dimensions of equipment being set on them, including future sections, by six (6) inches on all sides, except when equipment is flush against a wall, then the side or sides against the wall shall be flush with the equipment. Chamfer top edges 1/2". Trowel surfaces smooth. Reinforce pads with #5 reinforcing bars at 24" centers each way, unless specifically detailed on drawings.

#### 2.06 SURFACE MOUNTED EQUIPMENT

- A. General: Surface mounted fixtures, outlets, cabinets, panels, etc. shall have a factory-applied finish or shall be painted as accepted by Engineer. Raceways and fittings, where allowed to be installed surface mounted, shall be painted to match the finish on which it was installed. Paint shall be in accordance with other applicable sections of these specifications.

#### 2.07 CUTTING AND PATCHING

- A. Core Drilling: The Contractor shall be responsible for core drilling as required for work under this section, but in no case shall the Contractor cut into or weld onto any structural element of the project without the written approval of the Architect.
- B. Cutting and Patching: Cutting, rough patching and finish patching shall be provided as specified in the contract documents. Cutting and patching shall be performed in a neat

and workmanlike manner. Upon completion, the patched area shall match adjacent surfaces.

- C. Openings and Sleeves: Locate openings required for work performed under this section. Provide sleeves, guards or other accepted methods to allow passage of items installed under this section.
- D. Roof Penetration: Provide roofer with pitch pans, fittings, etc., required for electrical items which penetrate the roof. Roof penetrations are to be waterproofed in such a manner that roofing guarantees are fully in force. Roof penetrations shall be coordinated with other Trades to ensure that roof warranty is not invalidated.

## 2.08 SLEEVES AND FORMS FOR OPENINGS

- A. Sleeves: Provide sleeves for Raceways penetrating floors, walls, partitions, etc. Locate necessary slots for electrical work and form before concrete is poured. Watertight sleeves shall be line seal type WS. Fire rated partition sleeves shall be mild steel. Sleeves shall be Schedule 40 PVC or galvanized rigid steel unless specifically noted otherwise. Size shall be one standard diameter larger than pipe being installed or of a larger diameter to below 1/4" minimum clearance.
- B. Forms: Provide boxed out forms for Raceway penetrations only where allowed by the Architect. Fill opening after Raceway installation, with equivalent material.

## 2.09 OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

- A. General: Thoroughly instruct the Owner's Representative, to the complete satisfaction of the Architect and Engineer, in the proper operation of all systems and equipment provided. The Contractor shall make all arrangements, via the Architect, as to whom the instructions are to be given in the operation of the systems and the period of time in which they are to be given. The Architect shall be completely satisfied that the Owner's Representative has been thoroughly and completely instructed in the proper operation of all systems and equipment before final payment is made. If the Architect determines that complete and thorough instructions have not been given by the Contractor to the Owner's Representative, then the Contractor shall be directed by the Architect to provide whatever instructions are necessary until the intent of this paragraph of the Specification has been complied with.
- B. Submittals: Submit to the Architect for approval five (5) typed sets, bound neatly in loose-leaf binders, of instructions for the installation, operation, care and maintenance of equipment and systems, including instructions for the ordering and stocking of spare parts for equipment installed under this contract. The lists shall include part number and suggested suppliers. Each set shall also include an itemized list of component parts that should be kept on hand and where such parts can be purchased.
- C. Information Requirements: Information shall indicate possible problems with equipment and suggested corrective action. The manuals shall be indexed for each type of equipment. Each section shall be clearly divided from the other sections. A sub index for each section shall also be provided.

D. Instructions: The instructions shall contain information deemed necessary by the Architect and include but not limited to the following:

1. Introduction:
  - a. Explanation of Manual and its use.
  - b. Summary description of the Electrical Systems.
  - c. Purpose of systems.
2. System:
  - a. Detailed description of all systems.
  - b. Illustrations, schematics, block diagrams, catalog cuts and other exhibits.
3. Operations:
  - a. Complete detailed, step by step, sequential description of all phases of operation for all portions of the systems, including start up, shutdown and balancing. Include posted instruction charts.
4. Maintenance:
  - a. Parts list and part numbers.
  - b. Maintenance and replacement charts and the Manufacturer's recommendations for preventive maintenance.
  - c. Trouble shooting charts for systems and components.
  - d. Instructions for testing each type of part.
  - e. Recommended list of on-hand spare parts.
  - f. Complete calibration instructions for all parts and entire systems.
  - g. General and miscellaneous maintenance notes.
5. Manufacturer's Literature:
  - a. Complete listing for all parts.
  - b. Names, addresses and telephone numbers.
  - c. Care and operation.
  - d. All pertinent brochures, illustrations, drawings, cuts, bulletins, technical data, certified performance charts and other literature with the model actually furnished to be clearly and conspicuously identified.
  - e. Internal wiring diagrams and Engineering data sheets for all items and/or equipment furnished under each Contract.
  - f. Guarantee and warranty data.

## 2.10 SERVICE AND METERING

A. Company: The utility company serving this project is SECO Energy which will be referred to as the Utility Company herein.

### **SPEC WRITER NOTE: SELECT ONLY ONE "SERVICE" PARAGRAPH.**

B. Service: Make arrangements with the Utility Company for obtaining a complete service. Pay charges and provide labor and material for the service. Service shall be obtained at 480Y/277 volts, 3 phase, 4-wire, 60 hertz from the Utility Company. Provide underground cables and raceways for incoming services from the utility's transformer to equipment

- B. Service: Make arrangements with the power company for obtaining a complete service. Pay charges and provide labor and material for the service. Service shall be obtained at 277/480 volts from the Utility Company. Provide underground cables and raceways for incoming services from the utility's transformer vault to distribution equipment.
- B. Service: Make arrangements with the power company for obtaining a complete service. Pay charges and provide labor and material for the service. Service shall be obtained at 277/480 volts from the Utility Company. Provide underground cables and Raceways for incoming services from the utility's overhead service drop to distribution equipment. Provide Utility Company approved meter socket and empty 1-1/2" Raceway from transformer secondary bushings to meter location.
- B. Service: Make arrangements with the power company for obtaining a complete service. Pay charges and provide labor and material for the service. Service shall be obtained at 120/208 volts from the Utility Company. Provide underground cables and Raceways for incoming services from the utility's pad mounted transformer to distribution equipment. Provide Utility Company approved meter socket and empty 1-1/2" Raceway from transformer secondary bushings to meter location.
- B. Service: Make arrangements with the power company for obtaining a complete service. Pay charges and provide labor and material for the service. Service shall be obtained at 120/208 volts from the Utility Company. Provide underground cables and Raceways for incoming services from the utility's transformer vault to distribution equipment. Provide Utility Company approved meter socket and empty 1-1/2" Raceway from transformer secondary bushings to meter location.
- B. Service: Make arrangements with the power company for obtaining a complete service. Pay charges and provide labor and material for the service. Service shall be obtained at 120/208 volts from the Utility Company. Provide underground cables and Raceways for incoming services from the utility's overhead service drop to distribution equipment. Provide Utility Company approved meter socket and empty 1-1/2" Raceway from transformer secondary bushings to meter location.
- C. Fees: Contact the Utility Company to determine if any fees, charges or costs will be due the Company, as required for temporary power, permanent power, installations, hook-ups, etc. This fee, charge or cost shall be included in the bid price.
- D. Payment: Pay for required licenses, fees and inspections. Include costs in the proposed construction cost submission. These costs shall include but not be limited to applicable taxes, permits, necessary notices, certificates and costs required to obtain same.
- E. Codes: Install a complete system in accordance with the latest edition of the National Electrical Code and the latest regulations of governing local, State, County and other applicable codes, including the Utility Company requirements.
- F. Provide transformer pad per Utility Company requirements.

## 2.11 TEMPORARY LIGHT AND POWER

- A. Capacity: Provide capacity from new temporary service. Make arrangements with the Owner for temporary service and pay all related expenses. Temporary light and power

shall be provided constantly during the project dependent upon Owner's safety requirements.

- B. Capacity: Make arrangements with the Owner for existing temporary service and pay all related expenses. Temporary light and power shall be provided constantly during the project dependent upon Owner's safety requirements.
- C. Lighting: Temporary light shall be based on one 200 watt lamp covering each 1,000 square foot of floor area in the building. Each room 100 square foot and over shall have a minimum of one 100-watt lamp with guards. Provide power for motors up to 3/4 horsepower only. Provisions are to be made for electric welders, if required.
- D. Outlets: Provide outlets located at convenient points so that extension cords of not over fifty (50) feet will reach work requiring artificial light or power.
- E. Other Connections: Contractors of other trades shall furnish their own cords and sockets, as may be required for their work and shall also pay for cost of temporary wiring of construction offices and shanties used by them.
- F. New Fixtures: Permanently installed lighting fixtures may be used for temporary lighting at the Contractor's option with the provision that cool white lamps for fluorescent, clear lamps for incandescent and marked temporary for other types shall be installed. At job completion, lamps shall be replaced with permanent lamps specified.
- G. Wiring: Temporary electrical work shall be furnished and installed in conformity with the National Electrical Code and in accordance with the requirements of the local ordinances and shall be maintained in a workmanlike manner throughout their entire construction period and shall be removed after installation of the permanent electrical systems. Extension cords shall be GFCI protected or shall be fed from GFCI circuit breakers.
- H. Payment: The Contractor will pay for the cost of energy consumed by all trades. Any temporary wiring of a special nature for light and power required other than mentioned above shall be paid for by the Contractor using same.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.01 WORKMANSHIP

- A. General: The installation of materials and equipment shall be performed in a neat, workmanlike and timely manner by an adequate number of craftsmen knowledgeable of the requirements of the Contract Documents. They shall be skilled in the methods and craftsmanship needed to produce a quality level of workmanship. Personnel who install materials and equipment shall be qualified by training and experience to perform their assigned tasks.
- B. Acceptable Workmanship: Acceptable workmanship is characterized by first-quality appearance and function, conforming to applicable standards of building system construction, and exhibiting a high degree of quality and proficiency which is judged by the Architect as equivalent or better than that ordinarily produced by qualified industry tradesmen.

- C. Performance: Personnel shall not be used in the performance of the installation of material and equipment who, in the opinion of the Architect, are deemed to be careless or unqualified to perform the assigned tasks. Material and equipment installations not in compliance with the Contract Documents, or installed with substandard workmanship and not acceptable to the Architect, shall be removed and reinstalled by qualified craftsmen, at no change in the contract price.

### 3.02 PROTECTION AND CLEAN UP

- A. Protection and Restoration: Suitably protect equipment provided under this Division during construction. Restore damaged surfaces and items to "like new" condition before a request for substantial completion inspection.
- B. Handling: Materials shall be properly protected and Raceway openings shall be temporarily closed by the Contractor to prevent obstruction and damage. Post notice prohibiting the use of systems provided under this Contract, prior to completion of work and acceptance of systems by the Owner's representative. The Contractor shall take precautions to protect his materials from damage and theft.
- C. Safeguards: The Contractor shall furnish, place and maintain proper safety guards for the prevention of accidents that might be caused by the workmanship, materials, equipment or systems provided under this contract.
- D. Cleanup: Keep the job site free from debris and rubbish. Remove debris and rubbish from the site and leave premises in clean condition on a daily basis.

### 3.03 SYSTEMS GUARANTEE

- A. General: Provide a one-year guarantee. This guarantee shall be by the Contractor to the Owner for any defective workmanship or material, which has been provided under this Contract at no cost to the Owner for a period of one year from the date of substantial completion of the System. The guarantee shall include lamps, for ninety days after date of Substantial Completion of the System. Explain the provisions of guarantee to the Owner at the "Demonstration of Completed System".

### 3.04 FINAL OBSERVATION

- A. General: Work shall be completed, and forms and other information shall be submitted for acceptance one week prior to the request for final observation of the installation.

### 3.05 SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- A. Comply with special requirements imposed at site by Owner. This may include badging of employees, prohibition of smoking, special working hours, or special working conditions.

END OF SECTION

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETED DEMONSTRATION MEMO

Note to Contractor: Do not submit this form at the time Technical Information Brochure is submitted. Submit five copies of information listed below for checking at least one week before scheduled completion of the building. After information has been accepted and inserted in each brochure, give the Owner a Demonstration of the Completed Electrical Systems and have the Owner sign five copies of this form. Provide one signed copy for each brochure. After this has been done, a written request for a final inspection of the System shall be made.

Re:

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of Project)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Division Number and Name)

This memo is for the information of all concerned that the Owner has been given a Demonstration of the Completed Electrical Systems on the work covered under this Division. This conference consisted of the system operation, a tour on which all major items of equipment were pointed out, and the following items were given to the Owner;

- (a) Owner's copy of Technical Information Brochure containing approved submittal sheets on all items, including the following; (To be inserted in the Technical Information Brochure after the correct tab).
- (1) Maintenance Information published by manufacturer on equipment items.
  - (2) Printed Warranties by manufacturers on equipment items.
  - (3) Performance verification information as recorded by the Contractor.
  - (4) Check-out Memo on equipment by manufacturer's representative.
  - (5) Written operating instructions on any specialized items.
  - (6) Explanation of the one-year guarantee on the system.
- (b) "As-Built" conditions as described in the record drawing specifications.
- (c) A demonstration of the System in Operation and of the maintenance procedures which shall be required.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of General Contractor)

By:

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Authorized Signature, Title & Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of SubContractor)

By:

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Authorized Signature, Title & Date)

Brochure, Instruction, Prints, Demonstration & Instruction in Operation Received:

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of Owner)



By:

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Authorized Signature, Title, Date)

cc: Owner, Architect, Engineer, Contractor, Sub Contractor and General Contractor  
(List names as stated in cc: above)

## SECTION 260519 - LOW-VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL POWER CONDUCTORS AND CABLES

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

##### A. Section Includes:

1. Copper building wire.
2. Aluminum building wire.
3. Nonmetallic underground conduit with conductors, Type NUCC.
4. Metal-clad cable, Type MC.
5. Armored cable, Type AC.
6. Fire-alarm wire and cable.
7. Connectors and splices.

##### B. Related Requirements:

1. Section 260010 "Supplemental Requirements for Electrical" for additional abbreviations, definitions, submittals, qualifications, testing agencies, and other Project requirements applicable to Work specified in this Section.
2. Section 260011 "Facility Performance Requirements for Electrical" for seismic-load, wind-load, acoustical, and other field conditions applicable to Work specified in this Section.
3. Section 260513 "Medium-Voltage Cables" for single-conductor and multiconductor cables, cable splices, and terminations for electrical distribution systems with 601 to 35 000 V.
4. Section 260523 "Control-Voltage Electrical Power Cables" for control systems communications cables and Classes 1, 2, and 3 control cables.
5. Section 271313 "Communications Copper Backbone Cabling" for twisted pair cabling used for data circuits.
6. Section 271513 "Communications Copper Horizontal Cabling" for twisted pair cabling used for data circuits.

#### 1.2 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.
- B. Product Schedule: Indicate type, use, location, and termination locations.

#### 1.3 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Field quality-control reports.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 COPPER BUILDING WIRE

- A. Description: Flexible, insulated and uninsulated, drawn copper current-carrying conductor with an overall insulation layer or jacket, or both, rated 600 V or less.
- B. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. Encore Wire Corporation.
  - 2. General Cable; Prysmian Group North America.
  - 3. Okonite Company (The).
  - 4. Southwire Company, LLC.
- C. Standards:
  - 1. Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, by a qualified testing agency, and marked for intended location and use.
  - 2. Conductor and Cable Marking: Comply with wire and cable marking according to UL's "Wire and Cable Marking and Application Guide."
- D. Conductors: Copper, complying with ASTM B3 for bare annealed copper and with ASTM B8 for stranded conductors.
- E. Conductor Insulation:
  - 1. Type NM: Comply with UL 83 and UL 719.
  - 2. Type RHH and Type RHW-2: Comply with UL 44.
  - 3. Type USE-2 and Type SE: Comply with UL 854.
  - 4. Type TC-ER: Comply with NEMA WC 70/ICEA S-95-658 and UL 1277.
  - 5. Type THHN and Type THWN-2: Comply with UL 83.
  - 6. Type THW and Type THW-2: Comply with NEMA WC-70/ICEA S-95-658 and UL 83.
  - 7. Type UF: Comply with UL 83 and UL 493.
  - 8. Type XHHW-2: Comply with UL 44.
- F. Shield:
  - 1. Type TC-ER: Cable designed for use with ASDs, with oversized crosslinked polyethylene insulation, spiral-wrapped foil plus 85 percent coverage braided shields and insulated full-size ground wire, and sunlight- and oil-resistant outer PVC jacket.

### 2.2 ALUMINUM BUILDING WIRE

- A. Description: Flexible, insulated and uninsulated, drawn aluminum current-carrying conductor with an overall insulation layer or jacket, or both, rated 600 V or less.

- B. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. Encore Wire Corporation.
  - 2. General Cable; Prysmian Group North America.
  - 3. Okonite Company (The).
  - 4. Southwire Company, LLC.
- C. Standards:
  - 1. Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, by a qualified testing agency, and marked for intended location and use.
  - 2. Conductor and Cable Marking: Comply with wire and cable marking according to UL's "Wire and Cable Marking and Application Guide."
- D. Conductors: Aluminum, complying with ASTM B800 and ASTM B801.
- E. Conductor Insulation:
  - 1. Type NM: Comply with UL 83 and UL 719.
  - 2. Type RHH and Type RHW-2: Comply with UL 44.
  - 3. Type USE-2 and Type SE: Comply with UL 854.
  - 4. Type TC-ER: Comply with NEMA WC 70/ICEA S-95-658 and UL 1277.
  - 5. Type THHN and Type THWN-2: Comply with UL 83.
  - 6. Type THW and Type THW-2: Comply with NEMA WC-70/ICEA S-95-658 and UL 83.
  - 7. Type XHHW-2: Comply with UL 44.

## 2.3 NONMETALLIC UNDERGROUND CONDUIT WITH CONDUCTORS, TYPE NUCC

- A. Description: A factory assembly of conductors or cables inside a nonmetallic, smooth wall raceway with a circular cross section.
- B. Applicable Standards:
  - 1. Regulatory Requirements: Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70 and marked for intended location and use.
  - 2. General Characteristics:
    - a. Reference Standards: UL 1990.

## 2.4 METAL-CLAD CABLE, TYPE MC

- A. Description: A factory assembly of one or more current-carrying insulated conductors in an overall metallic sheath.

- B. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. Encore Wire Corporation.
  - 2. General Cable; Prysmian Group North America.
  - 3. Okonite Company (The).
  - 4. Southwire Company, LLC.
- C. Standards:
  - 1. Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, by a qualified testing agency, and marked for intended location and use.
  - 2. Comply with UL 1569.
  - 3. Conductor and Cable Marking: Comply with wire and cable marking according to UL's "Wire and Cable Marking and Application Guide."
- D. Circuits:
  - 1. Single circuit.
  - 2. Power-Limited Fire-Alarm Circuits: Comply with UL 1424.
- E. Conductors: Copper, complying with ASTM B3 for bare annealed copper and with ASTM B8 for stranded conductors.
- F. Ground Conductor: Insulated.
- G. Conductor Insulation:
  - 1. Type TFN/THHN/THWN-2: Comply with UL 83.
  - 2. Type XHHW-2: Comply with UL 44.
- H. Armor: Aluminum, interlocked.
- I. Jacket: PVC applied over armor.

## 2.5 ARMORED CABLE, TYPE AC

- A. Description: A factory assembly of insulated current-carrying conductors with or without an equipment grounding conductor in an overall metallic sheath.
- B. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. General Cable; Prysmian Group North America.
  - 2. Okonite Company (The).
  - 3. Southwire Company, LLC.
- C. Standards:

1. Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, by a qualified testing agency, and marked for intended location and use.
2. Comply with UL 4.
3. Conductor and Cable Marking: Comply with wire and cable marking according to UL's "Wire and Cable Marking and Application Guide."

D. Circuits:

1. Single circuit.
2. Power-Limited Fire-Alarm Circuits: Comply with UL 1424.

E. Conductors: Copper, complying with ASTM B3 for bare annealed copper and with ASTM B8 for stranded conductors.

F. Ground Conductor: Insulated.

G. Conductor Insulation: Type THHN/THWN-2. Comply with UL 83.

H. Armor: Aluminum, interlocked.

## 2.6 FIRE-ALARM WIRE AND CABLE

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Allied Wire & Cable Inc.
2. CommScope, Inc.
3. Genesis Cable Products; Honeywell International, Inc.
4. PYROTENAX; brand of nVent Electrical plc.
5. Superior Essex Inc.; subsidiary of LS Corp.
6. West Penn Wire; brand of Belden, Inc.

B. General Wire and Cable Requirements: NRTL listed and labeled as complying with NFPA 70, Article 760.

C. Signaling Line Circuits: Twisted, shielded pair, size as recommended by system manufacturer.

1. Circuit Integrity Cable: Twisted shielded pair, NFPA 70, Article 760, Classification CI, for power-limited fire-alarm signal service Type FPL. NRTL listed and labeled as complying with UL 1424 and UL 2196 for a two-hour rating.

D. Non-Power-Limited Circuits: Solid-copper conductors with 600 V rated, 75 deg C, color-coded insulation, and complying with requirements in UL 2196 for a two-hour rating.

1. Low-Voltage Circuits: No. 16 AWG, minimum, in pathway.
2. Line-Voltage Circuits: No. 12 AWG, minimum, in pathway.

3. Multiconductor Armored Cable: NFPA 70, Type MC, copper conductors, Type TFN/THHN conductor insulation, copper drain wire, copper armor with outer jacket with red identifier stripe, NTRL listed for fire-alarm and cable tray installation, plenum rated.

## 2.7 CONNECTORS AND SPLICES

- A. Description: Factory-fabricated connectors, splices, and lugs of size, ampacity rating, material, type, and class for application and service indicated; listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, by a qualified testing agency, and marked for intended location and use.
- B. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  1. ABB, Electrification Business.
  2. Hubbell Utility Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  3. Ideal Industries, Inc.
  4. Service Wire Co.
  5. TE Connectivity Ltd.
- C. Jacketed Cable Connectors: For steel and aluminum jacketed cables, zinc die-cast with set screws, designed to connect conductors specified in this Section.
- D. Lugs: One piece, seamless, designed to terminate conductors specified in this Section.
  1. Material: Copper.
  2. Type: One hole with standard barrels.
  3. Termination: Compression.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 CONDUCTOR MATERIAL APPLICATIONS

- A. Feeders:
  1. Copper for feeders smaller than No. 4 AWG; copper or aluminum for feeders No. 4 AWG and larger. Conductors must be solid for No. 10 AWG and smaller; stranded for No. 8 AWG and larger.
- B. Branch Circuits:
  1. Copper. Solid for No. 10 AWG and smaller; stranded for No. 8 AWG and larger.
- C. ASD Output Circuits Cable: Extra-flexible stranded for all sizes.
- D. Power-Limited Fire Alarm and Control: Solid for No. 12 AWG and smaller.

### 3.2 CONDUCTOR INSULATION AND MULTICONDUCTOR CABLE APPLICATIONS AND WIRING METHODS

- A. Service Entrance: Type THHN/THWN-2, single conductors in raceway Type XHHW-2, single conductors in raceway Type USE, single conductor in raceway Multiconductor cable, Type SE.
- B. Exposed Feeders: Type THHN/THWN-2, single conductors in raceway Type XHHW-2, single conductors in raceway Metal-clad cable, Type MC.
- C. Feeders Concealed in Ceilings, Walls, Partitions, and Crawlspace: Type THHN/THWN-2, single conductors in raceway Metal-clad cable, Type MC.
- D. Feeders Concealed in Concrete, below Slabs-on-Grade, and Underground: Type THHN/THWN-2, single conductors in raceway Type XHHW-2, single conductors in raceway.
- E. Feeders Installed below Raised Flooring: Type THHN/THWN-2, single conductors in raceway Metal-clad cable, Type MC.
- F. Feeders in Cable Tray: Type THHN/THWN-2, single conductors in raceway Type XHHW-2, single conductors larger than No. 1/0 AWG.
- G. Exposed Branch Circuits, Including in Crawlspace: Type THHN/THWN-2, single conductors in raceway Metal-clad cable, Type MC.
- H. Branch Circuits Concealed in Ceilings, Walls, and Partitions: Type THHN/THWN-2, single conductors in raceway Metal-clad cable, Type MC.
- I. Branch Circuits Concealed in Concrete, below Slabs-on-Grade, and Underground: Type THHN/THWN-2, single conductors in raceway Type XHHW-2, single conductors in raceway Underground branch-circuit cable, Type UF.
- J. Branch Circuits Installed below Raised Flooring: Type THHN/THWN-2, single conductors in raceway Metal-clad cable, Type MC.
- K. Branch Circuits in Cable Tray: Type THHN/THWN-2, single conductors in raceway Type XHHW-2, single conductors larger than No. 1/0 AWG.
- L. Cord Drops and Portable Appliance Connections: Type SO, hard service cord with stainless steel, wire-mesh, strain relief device at terminations to suit application.
- M. ASD Output Circuits: Type XHHW-2 in metal conduit.

### 3.3 INSTALLATION, GENERAL

- A. Conceal cables in finished walls, ceilings, and floors unless otherwise indicated.



- B. Complete raceway installation between conductor and cable termination points according to Section 260533 "Raceways and Boxes for Electrical Systems" prior to pulling conductors and cables.
- C. Use manufacturer-approved pulling compound or lubricant where necessary; compound used must not deteriorate conductor or insulation. Do not exceed manufacturer's recommended maximum pulling tensions and sidewall pressure values.
- D. Use pulling means, including fish tape, cable, rope, and basket-weave wire/cable grips, that will not damage cables or raceway.
- E. Install exposed cables parallel and perpendicular to surfaces of exposed structural members, and follow surface contours where possible.
- F. Support cables according to Section 260529 "Hangers and Supports for Electrical Systems."
- G. Complete cable tray systems installation according to Section 260536 "Cable Trays for Electrical Systems" prior to installing conductors and cables.

### 3.4 INSTALLATION OF FIRE-ALARM WIRE AND CABLE

- A. Comply with NFPA 72.
- B. Wiring Method: Install wiring in metal pathway according to Section 270528.29 "Hangers and Supports for Communications Systems."
  - 1. Install plenum cable in environmental airspaces, including plenum ceilings.
  - 2. Fire-alarm circuits and equipment control wiring associated with fire-alarm system must be installed in a dedicated pathway system.
    - a. Cables and pathways used for fire-alarm circuits, and equipment control wiring associated with fire-alarm system, may not contain any other wire or cable.
  - 3. Fire-Rated Cables: Use of two-hour, fire-rated fire-alarm cables, NFPA 70, Types MI and CI, is permitted.
  - 4. Signaling Line Circuits: Power-limited fire-alarm cables may be installed in the same cable or pathway as signaling line circuits.
- C. Wiring within Enclosures: Separate power-limited and non-power-limited conductors as recommended by manufacturer. Install conductors parallel with or at right angles to sides and back of the enclosure. Bundle, lace, and train conductors to terminal points with no excess. Connect conductors that are terminated, spliced, or interrupted in any enclosure associated with fire-alarm system to terminal blocks. Mark each terminal according to system's wiring diagrams. Make all connections with approved crimp-on terminal spade lugs, pressure-type terminal blocks, or plug connectors.
- D. Cable Taps: Use numbered terminal strips in junction, pull, and outlet boxes; cabinets; or equipment enclosures where circuit connections are made.

- E. Color-Coding: Color-code fire-alarm conductors differently from the normal building power wiring. Use one color-code for alarm circuit wiring and another for supervisory circuits. Color-code audible alarm-indicating circuits differently from alarm-initiating circuits. Use different colors for visible alarm-indicating devices. Paint fire-alarm system junction boxes and covers red.

### 3.5 CONNECTIONS

- A. Tighten electrical connectors and terminals according to manufacturer's published torque-tightening values. If manufacturer's torque values are not indicated, use those specified in UL 486A-486B.
- B. Make splices, terminations, and taps that are compatible with conductor material and that possess equivalent or better mechanical strength and insulation ratings than unspliced conductors.
  - 1. Use oxide inhibitor in each splice, termination, and tap for aluminum conductors.
- C. Wiring at Outlets: Install conductor at each outlet, with at least 6 inch of slack.
- D. Comply with requirements in Section 284621.11 "Addressable Fire-Alarm Systems" for connecting, terminating, and identifying wires and cables.

### 3.6 IDENTIFICATION

- A. Identify and color-code conductors and cables according to Section 260553 "Identification for Electrical Systems."
- B. Identify each spare conductor at each end with identity number and location of other end of conductor, and identify as spare conductor.

### 3.7 SLEEVE AND SLEEVE-SEAL INSTALLATION FOR ELECTRICAL PENETRATIONS

- A. Install sleeves and sleeve seals at penetrations of exterior floor and wall assemblies. Comply with requirements in Section 260544 "Sleeves and Sleeve Seals for Electrical Raceways and Cabling."

### 3.8 FIRESTOPPING

- A. Apply firestopping to electrical penetrations of fire-rated floor and wall assemblies to restore original fire-resistance rating of assembly according to Section 078413 "Penetration Firestopping."

### 3.9 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Tests and Inspections:

1. After installing conductors and cables and before electrical circuitry has been energized, test service entrance and feeder conductors for compliance with requirements.
  2. Perform each of the following visual and electrical tests:
    - a. Inspect exposed sections of conductor and cable for physical damage and correct connection according to the single-line diagram.
    - b. Test bolted connections for high resistance using one of the following:
      - 1) A low-resistance ohmmeter.
      - 2) Calibrated torque wrench.
      - 3) Thermographic survey.
    - c. Inspect compression-applied connectors for correct cable match and indentation.
    - d. Inspect for correct identification.
    - e. Inspect cable jacket and condition.
    - f. Insulation-resistance test on each conductor for ground and adjacent conductors. Apply a potential of 500 V(dc) for 300 V rated cable and 1000 V(dc) for 600 V rated cable for a one-minute duration.
    - g. Continuity test on each conductor and cable.
    - h. Uniform resistance of parallel conductors.
  3. Initial Infrared Scanning: After Substantial Completion, but before Final Acceptance, perform an infrared scan of each splice in conductors No. 3 AWG and larger. Remove box and equipment covers so splices are accessible to portable scanner. Correct deficiencies determined during the scan.
    - a. Instrument: Use an infrared scanning device designed to measure temperature or to detect significant deviations from normal values. Provide calibration record for device.
    - b. Record of Infrared Scanning: Prepare a certified report that identifies switches checked and that describes scanning results. Include notation of deficiencies detected, remedial action taken, and observations after remedial action.
  4. Follow-up Infrared Scanning: Perform an additional follow-up infrared scan of each switch 11 months after date of Substantial Completion.
- B. Cables will be considered defective if they do not pass tests and inspections.
- C. Prepare test and inspection reports to record the following:
1. Procedures used.
  2. Results that comply with requirements.
  3. Results that do not comply with requirements, and corrective action taken to achieve compliance with requirements.

END OF SECTION 260519

## SECTION 260526 - GROUNDING AND BONDING FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Grounding and bonding conductors.
2. Grounding and bonding clamps.
3. Grounding and bonding bushings.
4. Grounding and bonding hubs.
5. Grounding and bonding connectors.
6. Intersystem bonding bridge grounding connector.
7. Grounding and bonding busbars.
8. Grounding (earthing) electrodes.

B. Related Requirements:

1. Section 260010 "Supplemental Requirements for Electrical" for additional abbreviations, definitions, submittals, qualifications, testing agencies, and other Project requirements applicable to Work specified in this Section.
2. Section 260011 "Facility Performance Requirements for Electrical" for seismic-load, wind-load, acoustical, and other field conditions applicable to Work specified in this Section.

#### 1.2 ACTION SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data:

1. For each type of product indicated.

B. Shop Drawings: Plans showing dimensioned locations of grounding features described in "Field Quality Control" Article, including the following:

1. Test wells.
2. Rod electrodes.
3. Ring electrodes.
4. Grounding arrangements and connections for separately derived systems.

C. Field Quality-Control Submittals:

1. Field quality-control reports.

### 1.3 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

#### A. Operation and Maintenance Data:

1. In addition to items specified in Section 260010 "Supplemental Requirements for Electrical," include the following:
  - a. Plans showing locations of grounding features described in "Field Quality Control" Article, including the following:
    - 1) Test wells.
    - 2) Rod electrodes.
    - 3) Ring electrodes.
    - 4) Grounding arrangements and connections for separately derived systems.
  - b. Instructions for periodic testing and inspection of grounding features at test wells grounding connections for separately derived systems based on NFPA 70B.
    - 1) Tests must determine if ground-resistance or impedance values remain within specified maximums, and instructions must recommend corrective action if values do not.
    - 2) Include recommended testing intervals.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 GROUNDING AND BONDING CONDUCTORS

#### A. Equipment Grounding Conductor:

1. General Characteristics: 600 V, THHN/THWN-2 or THWN-2, copper wire or cable, green color, in accordance with Section 260519 "Low-Voltage Electrical Power Conductors and Cables."

#### B. Isolated Equipment Grounding Conductor:

1. General Characteristics: 600 V, THHN/THWN-2 or THWN-2, copper wire or cable, green color with one or more yellow stripes, in accordance with Section 260519 "Low-Voltage Electrical Power Conductors and Cables."

#### C. ASTM - Bare Copper Grounding and Bonding Conductor:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. ERICO; brand of nVent Electrical plc.
  - b. Harger Lightning & Grounding; business of Harger, Inc.

2. Referenced Standards: Complying with one or more of the following:
  - a. Soft or Annealed Copper Wire: ASTM B3
  - b. Concentric-Lay Stranded Copper Conductor: ASTM B8.
  - c. Tin-Coated Soft or Annealed Copper Wire: ASTM B33.
  - d. 19-Wire Combination Unilay-Stranded Copper Conductor: ASTM B787/B787M.

## 2.2 GROUNDING AND BONDING CLAMPS

- A. Description: Clamps suitable for attachment of grounding and bonding conductors to grounding electrodes, pipes, tubing, and rebar. Grounding and bonding clamps specified in this article are also suitable for use with communications applications; see Section 270526 "Grounding and Bonding for Communications Systems," for selection and installation guidelines.
- B. Source Limitations: Obtain products from single manufacturer.
- C. Performance Criteria:
  1. Regulatory Requirements:
    - a. Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70, by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended location and application.
  2. Listing Criteria:
    - a. Grounding and Bonding Equipment: UL CCN KDER; including UL 467.
    - b. Grounding and Bonding Equipment for Communications: UL CCN KDSH; including UL 467.
- D. UL KDER and KDSH - Hex-Fitting-Type Pipe and Rod Grounding and Bonding Clamp:
  1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. ABB, Electrification Business.
    - b. Arlington Industries, Inc.
    - c. Cooper B-line; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
    - d. Crouse-Hinds; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
    - e. ERICO; brand of nVent Electrical plc.
    - f. Harger Lightning & Grounding; business of Harger, Inc.
    - g. Panduit Corp.
    - h. Raco Taymac Bell; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  2. General Characteristics:

- a. Two pieces with zinc-plated bolts.
- b. Clamp Material: Silicon bronze.
- c. Listed for outdoor use.

E. UL KDER and KDSH - U-Bolt-Type Pipe and Rod Grounding and Bonding Clamp:

- 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. ABB, Electrification Business.
  - b. Arlington Industries, Inc.
  - c. Cooper B-line; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
  - d. Crouse-Hinds; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
  - e. ERICO; brand of nVent Electrical plc.
  - f. Harger Lightning & Grounding; business of Harger, Inc.
  - g. Panduit Corp.
  - h. Raco Taymac Bell; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
- 2. General Characteristics:
  - a. Clamp Material: Aluminum.
  - b. Listed for outdoor use.

F. UL KDER and KDSH - Strap-Type Pipe and Rod Grounding and Bonding Clamp:

- 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Burndy; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - b. Crouse-Hinds; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
  - c. ERICO; brand of nVent Electrical plc.
  - d. O-Z/Gedney; brand of Emerson Electric Co., Automation Solutions, Appleton Group.
  - e. Panduit Corp.
- 2. General Characteristics:
  - a. Clamp Material: Aluminum.
  - b. Listed for outdoor use.

G. UL KDER - Beam Grounding and Bonding Clamp:

- 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. ABB, Electrification Business.
  - b. Burndy; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.



- c. Panduit Corp.
- 2. General Characteristics: Mechanical-type, terminal, ground wire access from four directions; with dual, tin-plated or silicon bronze bolts.
- H. UL KDER - Exothermically Welded Connection:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. ABB, Electrification Business.
    - b. Burndy; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
    - c. Crouse-Hinds; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
    - d. ERICO; brand of nVent Electrical plc.
    - e. Harger Lightning & Grounding; business of Harger, Inc.
  - 2. General Characteristics: Exothermic-welding kits of types recommended by kit manufacturer for materials being joined and installation conditions.

## 2.3 GROUNDING AND BONDING BUSHINGS

- A. Description: Bonding bushings connect conduit fittings, tubing fittings, threaded metal conduit, and unthreaded metal conduit to metal boxes and equipment enclosures, and have one or more bonding screws intended to provide electrical continuity between bushing and enclosure. Grounding bushings have provision for connection of bonding or grounding conductor and may or may not also have bonding screws.
- B. Source Limitations: Obtain products from single manufacturer.
- C. Performance Criteria:
  - 1. Regulatory Requirements:
    - a. Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70, by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended location and application.
  - 2. Listing Criteria:
    - a. Grounding and Bonding Equipment: UL CCN KDER; including UL 467.
- D. UL KDER - Bonding Bushing:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. ABB, Electrification Business.
    - b. Arlington Industries, Inc.

- c. Crouse-Hinds; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
    - d. O-Z/Gedney; brand of Emerson Electric Co., Automation Solutions, Appleton Group.
    - e. Raco Taymac Bell; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - 2. General Characteristics: Threaded bushing with insulated throat.
- E. UL KDER - Grounding Bushing:
- 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. ABB, Electrification Business.
    - b. Arlington Industries, Inc.
    - c. Crouse-Hinds; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
    - d. O-Z/Gedney; brand of Emerson Electric Co., Automation Solutions, Appleton Group.
    - e. Raco Taymac Bell; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - 2. General Characteristics: Threaded bushing with insulated throat and mechanical-type wire terminal.

## 2.4 GROUNDING AND BONDING HUBS

- A. Description: Hubs with certified grounding or bonding locknut.
- B. Source Limitations: Obtain products from single manufacturer.
- C. Performance Criteria:
  - 1. Regulatory Requirements:
    - a. Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70, by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended location and application.
  - 2. Listing Criteria:
    - a. Grounding and Bonding Equipment: UL CCN KDER; including UL 467.
- D. UL KDER - Grounding and Bonding Hub:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. ABB, Electrification Business.

- b. Arlington Industries, Inc.
  - c. Burndy; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - d. Crouse-Hinds; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
  - e. O-Z/Gedney; brand of Emerson Electric Co., Automation Solutions, Appleton Group.
- 2. General Characteristics: Insulated, gasketed, watertight hub with mechanical-type wire terminal.

## 2.5 GROUNDING AND BONDING CONNECTORS

- A. Source Limitations: Obtain products from single manufacturer.
- B. Performance Criteria:
  - 1. Regulatory Requirements:
    - a. Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70, by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended location and application.
  - 2. Listing Criteria:
    - a. Grounding and Bonding Equipment: UL CCN KDER; including UL 467.
    - b. Grounding and Bonding Equipment for Communications: UL CCN KDSH; including UL 467.
- C. UL KDER - Pressure-Type Grounding and Bonding Busbar Cable Connector:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. ABB, Electrification Business.
    - b. Burndy; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - 2. General Characteristics: Copper or copper alloy, for compression bonding of one or more conductor directly to copper busbar. Listed for direct burial.
- D. UL KDER - Lay-In Lug Mechanical-Type Grounding and Bonding Busbar Terminal:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. ABB, Electrification Business.
    - b. Burndy; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
    - c. Chatsworth Products, Inc.
  - 2. General Characteristics: Mechanical-type, aluminum terminal with set screw.

E. UL KDER - Crimped Lug Pressure-Type Grounding and Bonding Busbar Terminal:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. ABB, Electrification Business.
  - b. Burndy; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - c. Harger Lightning & Grounding; business of Harger, Inc.
2. General Characteristics: Cast silicon bronze, solderless compression-type wire terminals; with long barrel and two holes spaced on 5/8 or 1 inch centers for two-bolt connection to busbar.

F. UL KDER - Split-Bolt Service-Post Pressure-Type Grounding and Bonding Busbar Terminal:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Panduit Corp.
2. General Characteristics: Bolts that surround cable and bond to cable under compression when nut is tightened after assembly is screwed into busbar opening.

G. UL KDER - Crimped Pressure-Type Grounding and Bonding Cable Connector:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. ABB, Electrification Business.
  - b. Burndy; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
2. General Characteristics: Crimp-and-compress connectors that bond to conductor when connector is compressed around conductor.
  - a. Copper, C and H shaped.

H. UL KDER - Split-Bolt Pressure-Type Grounding and Bonding Cable Connector:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. ABB, Electrification Business.
  - b. Burndy; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - c. ERICO; brand of nVent Electrical plc.

2. General Characteristics: Bolts that surround cable and bond to cable under compression when nut is tightened.

- a. Copper.

## 2.6 INTERSYSTEM BONDING BRIDGE GROUNDING CONNECTORS

- A. Description: Devices that provide means for connecting communications systems grounding and bonding conductors at service equipment or at disconnecting means for buildings or structures.

- B. Performance Criteria:

1. Regulatory Requirements:

- a. Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70, by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended location and application.

2. Listing Criteria:

- a. Grounding and Bonding Equipment for Communications: UL CCN KDSH; including UL 467.

- C. UL KDSH - One-Piece Intersystem Bonding Bridge Grounding Connector:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. Galvan Industries, Inc.; Electrical Products Division, LLC.
- b. Madison Electric Products; business of Southwire Company, LLC.

2. General Characteristics: Zinc-alloy one-piece construction; six terminating points; gangable.

- D. UL KDSH - Two-Piece Intersystem Bonding Bridge Grounding Connector:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. Crouse-Hinds; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
- b. Raco Taymac Bell; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.

2. General Characteristics: Copper body and polycarbonate cover; four terminating points.

## 2.7 GROUNDING AND BONDING BUSBARS

- A. Description: Miscellaneous grounding and bonding device that serves as common connection for multiple grounding and bonding conductors.
- B. Source Limitations: Obtain products from single manufacturer.
- C. Performance Criteria:
  - 1. Regulatory Requirements:
    - a. Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70, by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended location and application.
  - 2. Listing Criteria:
    - a. Grounding and Bonding Equipment: UL CCN KDER; including UL 467.
- D. UL KDER - Equipment Room Grounding and Bonding Busbar:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Burndy; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
    - b. Chatsworth Products, Inc.
    - c. Cooper B-line; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
    - d. ERICO; brand of nVent Electrical plc.
    - e. Harger Lightning & Grounding; business of Harger, Inc.
    - f. Hoffman; brand of nVent Electrical plc.
    - g. Panduit Corp.
  - 2. General Characteristics:
    - a. Bus: Rectangular bar of annealed copper.
    - b. Mounting Stand-Off Insulators: Lexan or PVC.
      - 1) Comply with UL 891 for use in 600 V switchboards, impulse tested at 5000 V.
  - 3. Options:
    - a. Dimensions: 1/4 by 4 inch in cross section; length as indicated on Drawings.
    - b. Predrilled Hole Pattern: 9/32 inch holes spaced 1-1/8 inch apart.
    - c. Mounting Hardware: Stand-off brackets that provide 4 inch clearance to access rear of bus. Brackets and bolts must be stainless steel.

## 2.8 GROUNDING (EARTHING) ELECTRODES

- A. Description: Grounding electrodes include rod electrodes, ring electrodes, metal underground water pipes, metal building frames, concrete-encased electrodes, and pipe and plate electrodes.
- B. Source Limitations: Obtain products from single manufacturer.
- C. Performance Criteria:
  - 1. Regulatory Requirements:
    - a. Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70, by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended location and application.
  - 2. Listing Criteria:
    - a. Grounding and Bonding Equipment: UL CCN KDER; including UL 467.
- D. UL KDER - Rod Electrode:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. ABB, Electrification Business.
    - b. Continental Industries; brand of Hubbell Utility Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
    - c. ERICO; brand of nVent Electrical plc.
    - d. Harger Lightning & Grounding; business of Harger, Inc.
  - 2. General Characteristics: Copper-clad steel; 3/4 inch by 10 ft.
- E. UL KDER - Chemically Charged Rod Electrode:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. ALLTEC LLC.
    - b. ERICO; brand of nVent Electrical plc.
  - 2. General Characteristics: Copper tube, straight or L-shaped, charged with nonhazardous electrolytic chemical salts.
    - a. Termination: Factory-attached 4/0 AWG bare conductor at least 48 inch long.
    - b. Backfill Material: Electrode manufacturer's recommended material.
- F. UL KDER - Plate Electrode:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. ALLTEC LLC.
  - b. Galvan Industries, Inc.; Electrical Products Division, LLC.
2. General Characteristics: 1/4 inch thick, hot-dip galvanized.

### PART 3 - EXECUTION

#### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine facility's grounding electrode system and equipment grounding for compliance with requirements for maximum ground-resistance level and other conditions affecting performance of grounding and bonding of electrical system.
- B. Inspect test results of grounding system measured at point of electrical service equipment connection.
- C. Prepare written report, endorsed by Installer, listing conditions detrimental to performance of the Work.
- D. Proceed with connection of electrical service equipment only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

#### 3.2 SELECTION OF BUSBARS

- A. Grounding Bus: Install in electrical equipment rooms, in rooms housing service equipment, and elsewhere as indicated.
  1. Install bus horizontally, on insulated spacers 2 inch minimum from wall, 6 inch above finished floor unless otherwise indicated.
  2. Where indicated on both sides of doorways, route bus up to top of door frame, across top of doorway, and down; connect to horizontal bus.

#### 3.3 SELECTION OF GROUNDING AND BONDING CONDUCTORS

- A. Conductors: Install solid conductor for 8 AWG and smaller, and stranded conductors for 6 AWG and larger unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Custom-Length Insulated Equipment Bonding Jumpers: 6 AWG, 19-strand, Type THHN.
- C. Bonding Cable: 28 kcmil, 14 strands of 17 AWG conductor, 1/4 inch in diameter.
- D. Bonding Conductor: 4 AWG or 6 AWG, stranded conductor.



- E. Bonding Jumper: Copper tape, braided conductors terminated with copper ferrules; 1-5/8 inch wide and 1/16 inch thick.
- F. Tinned Bonding Jumper: Tinned-copper tape, braided conductors terminated with copper ferrules; 1-5/8 inch wide and 1/16 inch thick.
- G. Underground Grounding Conductors: Install bare tinned-copper conductor, 2/0 AWG minimum.
  - 1. Bury at least 30 inch below grade.
  - 2. Duct-Bank Grounding Conductor: Bury 12 inch above duct bank when indicated as part of duct-bank installation.

### 3.4 SELECTION OF CONNECTORS

- A. Conductor Terminations and Connections:
  - 1. Pipe and Equipment Grounding Conductor Terminations: Bolted connectors.
  - 2. Underground Connections: Welded connectors except at test wells and as otherwise indicated.
  - 3. Connections to Ground Rods at Test Wells: Bolted connectors.
  - 4. Connections to Structural Steel: Welded connectors.

### 3.5 INSTALLATION

- A. Comply with manufacturer's published instructions.
- B. Reference Standards:
  - 1. Ground Bonding Common with Lightning Protection System: Comply with NFPA 780 and UL 96 when interconnecting with lightning protection system. Bond electrical power system ground directly to lightning protection system grounding conductor at closest point to electrical service grounding electrode. Use bonding conductor sized same as system grounding electrode conductor, and install in conduit.
  - 2. Consult Architect for resolution of conflicting requirements.
- C. Special Techniques:
  - 1. Conductors:
    - a. Route along shortest and straightest paths possible unless otherwise indicated or required by Code. Avoid obstructing access or placing conductors where they may be subjected to strain, impact, or damage.
  - 2. Connections: Make connections so possibility of galvanic action or electrolysis is minimized. Select connectors, connection hardware, conductors, and connection methods so metals in direct contact are galvanically compatible.

- a. Use electroplated or hot-tin-coated materials to ensure high conductivity and to make contact points closer in order of galvanic series.
  - b. Make connections with clean, bare metal at points of contact.
  - c. Make aluminum-to-steel connections with stainless steel separators and mechanical clamps.
  - d. Make aluminum-to-galvanized-steel connections with tin-plated copper jumpers and mechanical clamps.
  - e. Coat and seal connections having dissimilar metals with inert material to prevent future penetration of moisture to contact surfaces.
  - f. Bonding Straps and Jumpers: Install in locations accessible for inspection and maintenance except where routed through short lengths of conduit.
    - 1) Bonding to Structure: Bond straps directly to basic structure, taking care not to penetrate adjacent parts.
    - 2) Bonding to Equipment Mounted on Vibration Isolation Hangers and Supports: Install bonding so vibration is not transmitted to rigidly mounted equipment.
    - 3) Use exothermic-welded connectors for outdoor locations; if disconnect-type connection is required, use bolted clamp.
  - g. Grounding and Bonding for Piping:
    - 1) Metal Water Service Pipe: Install insulated copper grounding conductors, in conduit, from building's main service equipment, or grounding bus, to main metal water service entrances to building. Connect grounding conductors to main metal water service pipes; use bolted clamp connector or bolt lug-type connector to pipe flange by using one of lug bolts of flange. Where dielectric main water fitting is installed, connect grounding conductor on street side of fitting. Bond metal grounding conductor conduit or sleeve to conductor at each end.
    - 2) Water Meter Piping: Use braided-type bonding jumpers to electrically bypass water meters. Connect to pipe with bolted connector.
    - 3) Bond each aboveground portion of gas piping system downstream from equipment shutoff valve.
  - h. Bonding Interior Metal Ducts: Bond metal air ducts to equipment grounding conductors of associated fans, blowers, electric heaters, and air cleaners. Install tinned bonding jumper to bond across flexible duct connections to achieve continuity.
  - i. Grounding for Steel Building Structure: Install driven ground rod at base of each corner column and at intermediate exterior columns at distances not more than 60 ft apart.
3. Electrodes:
- a. Ground Rods: Drive rods until tops are 2 inch below finished floor or final grade unless otherwise indicated.

- 1) Interconnect ground rods with grounding electrode conductor below grade and as otherwise indicated. Make connections without exposing steel or damaging coating if any.
    - 2) Use exothermic welds for below-grade connections.
  - b. For grounding electrode system, install at least three rods spaced at least one-rod length from each other and located at least same distance from other grounding electrodes, and connect to service grounding electrode conductor.
  - c. Test Wells: Ground rod driven through drilled hole in bottom of handhole. Handholes are specified in Section 260543 "Underground Ducts and Raceways for Electrical Systems," and must be at least 12 inch deep, with cover.
    - 1) Install at least one test well for each service unless otherwise indicated. Install at ground rod electrically closest to service entrance. Set top of test well flush with finished grade or floor.
  - d. Ring Electrode: Install grounding conductor, electrically connected to each building structure ground rod and to each steel column, extending around perimeter of building.
    - 1) Install tinned-copper conductor not less than 2/0 AWG for ring electrode and for taps to building steel.
    - 2) Bury ring electrode not less than 24 inch from building's foundation.
  - e. Concrete-Encased Electrode (Ufer Ground):
    - 1) Fabricate in accordance with NFPA 70; use minimum of 20 ft of bare copper conductor not smaller than 4 AWG.
      - a) If concrete foundation is less than 20 ft long, coil excess conductor within base of foundation.
      - b) Bond grounding conductor to reinforcing steel in at least four locations and to anchor bolts. Extend grounding conductor below grade and connect to building's grounding grid or to grounding electrode external to concrete.
4. Grounding at Service:
  - a. Equipment grounding conductors and grounding electrode conductors must be connected to ground bus. Install main bonding jumper between neutral and ground buses.
5. Grounding Separately Derived Systems:
  - a. Generator: Install grounding electrode(s) at generator location. Electrode must be connected to equipment grounding conductor and to frame of generator.

6. Grounding Underground Distribution System Components:

- a. Duct-Bank Grounding Conductor: Bury 12 inch above duct bank when indicated as part of duct-bank installation.
- b. Comply with IEEE C2 grounding requirements.
- c. Grounding Manholes and Handholes: Install driven ground rod through manhole or handhole floor, close to wall, and set rod depth so 4 inch will extend above finished floor. If necessary, install ground rod before manhole is placed and provide 1/0 AWG bare, tinned-copper conductor from ground rod into manhole through waterproof sleeve in manhole wall. Protect ground rods passing through concrete floor with double wrapping of pressure-sensitive insulating tape or heat-shrunk insulating sleeve from 2 inch above to 6 inch below concrete. Seal floor opening with waterproof, nonshrink grout.
- d. Grounding Connections to Manhole Components: Bond exposed-metal parts such as inserts, cable racks, pulling irons, ladders, and cable shields within each manhole or handhole, to ground rod or grounding conductor. Make connections with 4 AWG minimum, stranded, hard-drawn copper bonding conductor. Train conductors level or plumb around corners and fasten to manhole walls. Connect to cable armor and cable shields in accordance with manufacturer's published instructions with splicing and termination kits.
- e. Pad-Mounted Transformers and Switches: Install two ground rods and ring electrode around pad. Ground pad-mounted equipment and noncurrent-carrying metal items associated with substations by connecting them to underground cable and grounding electrodes. Install tinned-copper conductor not less than 2 AWG for ring electrode and for taps to equipment grounding terminals. Bury ring electrode not less than 6 inch from foundation.

7. Equipment Grounding:

- a. Install insulated equipment grounding conductors with feeders and branch circuits.
- b. Air-Duct Equipment Circuits: Install insulated equipment grounding conductor to duct-mounted electrical devices operating at 120 V and more, including air cleaners, heaters, dampers, humidifiers, and other duct electrical equipment. Bond conductor to each unit and to air duct and connected metallic piping.
- c. Water Heater, Heat-Tracing, and Antifrost Heating Cables: Install separate insulated equipment grounding conductor to each electric water heater and heat-tracing cable. Bond conductor to heater units, piping, connected equipment, and components.
- d. Isolated Grounding Receptacle Circuits: Install insulated equipment grounding conductor connected to receptacle grounding terminal. Isolate conductor from raceway and from panelboard grounding terminals. Terminate at equipment grounding conductor terminal of applicable derived system or service unless otherwise indicated.

- e. Isolated Equipment Enclosure Circuits: For designated equipment supplied by branch circuit or feeder, isolate equipment enclosure from supply circuit raceway with nonmetallic raceway fitting listed for the purpose. Install fitting where raceway enters enclosure, and install separate insulated equipment grounding conductor. Isolate conductor from raceway and from panelboard grounding terminals. Terminate at equipment grounding conductor terminal of applicable derived system or service unless otherwise indicated.
  - f. Poles Supporting Outdoor Lighting Fixtures: Install grounding electrode and separate insulated equipment grounding conductor in addition to grounding conductor installed with branch-circuit conductors.
  - g. Metallic Fences: Comply with requirements of IEEE C2.
    - 1) Grounding Conductor: Bare, tinned copper, not less than 8 AWG.
    - 2) Gates: Must be bonded to grounding conductor with flexible bonding jumper.
    - 3) Barbed Wire: Strands must be bonded to grounding conductor.
8. Fence Grounding: Install at maximum intervals of 1500 ft except as follows:
- a. Fences within 100 ft of Buildings, Structures, Walkways, and Roadways: Ground at maximum intervals of 750 ft.
    - 1) Gates and Other Fence Openings: Ground fence on each side of opening.
      - a) Bond metal gates to gate posts.
      - b) Bond across openings, with and without gates, except at openings indicated as intentional fence discontinuities. Use 2 AWG wire and bury it at least 18 inch below finished grade.
  - b. Protection at Crossings of Overhead Electrical Power Lines: Ground fence at location of crossing and at maximum distance of 150 ft on each side of crossing.
  - c. Grounding Method: At each grounding location, drive grounding rod vertically until top is 6 inch below finished grade. Connect rod to fence with 6 AWG conductor. Connect conductor to each fence component at grounding location.
  - d. Bonding Method for Gates: Connect bonding jumper between gate post and gate frame.
  - e. Bonding to Lightning-Protection System: If fence terminates at lightning-protected building or structure, ground fence and bond fence grounding conductor to lightning-protection down conductor or lightning-protection grounding conductor, complying with NFPA 780.

### 3.6 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

#### A. Tests and Inspections:

1. After installing grounding system but before permanent electrical circuits have been energized, test for compliance with requirements.
  2. Inspect physical and mechanical condition. Verify tightness of accessible, bolted, electrical connections with calibrated torque wrench in accordance with manufacturer's published instructions.
  3. Test completed grounding system at each location where maximum ground-resistance level is specified, at service disconnect enclosure grounding terminal, at ground test wells. Make tests at ground rods before conductors are connected.
    - a. Measure ground resistance no fewer than two full days after last trace of precipitation and without soil being moistened by means other than natural drainage or seepage and without chemical treatment or other artificial means of reducing natural ground resistance.
    - b. Perform tests by fall-of-potential method in accordance with IEEE Std 81.
    - c. Excessive Ground Resistance: If resistance to ground exceeds specified values, notify Architect promptly and include recommendations to reduce ground resistance.
  4. Prepare dimensioned Drawings locating each test well, ground rod and ground-rod assembly, and other grounding electrodes. Identify each by letter in alphabetical order, and key to record of tests and observations. Include number of rods driven and their depth at each location, and include observations of weather and other phenomena that may affect test results. Describe measures taken to improve test results.
- B. Nonconforming Work:
1. Grounding system will be considered defective if it does not pass tests and inspections.
  2. Remove and replace defective components and retest.
- C. Collect, assemble, and submit test and inspection reports.
1. Report measured ground resistances that exceed the following values:
    - a. Power and Lighting Equipment or System with Capacity of 500 kVA and Less: 10  $\Omega$ .
    - b. Power and Lighting Equipment or System with Capacity of 500 to 1000 kVA: 5  $\Omega$ .
    - c. Power and Lighting Equipment or System with Capacity More Than 1000 kVA: 3  $\Omega$ .
    - d. Power Distribution Units or Panelboards Serving Electronic Equipment: 3  $\Omega$ .
    - e. Substations and Pad-Mounted Equipment: 5  $\Omega$ .
    - f. Manhole Grounds: 10  $\Omega$ .

### 3.7 PROTECTION

- A. After installation, protect grounding and bonding cables and equipment from construction activities. Remove and replace items that are contaminated, defaced, damaged, or otherwise caused to be unfit for use prior to acceptance by Owner.

END OF SECTION 260526

## SECTION 260529 - HANGERS AND SUPPORTS FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Support, anchorage, and attachment components.
2. Fabricated metal equipment support assemblies.

B. Related Requirements:

1. Section 260010 "Supplemental Requirements for Electrical" for additional abbreviations, definitions, submittals, qualifications, testing agencies, and other Project requirements applicable to Work specified in this Section.
2. Section 260011 "Facility Performance Requirements for Electrical" for seismic-load, wind-load, acoustical, and other field conditions applicable to Work specified in this Section.

#### 1.2 ACTION SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For each type of product.

1. Include construction details, material descriptions, dimensions of individual components and profiles, and finishes for the following:
  - a. Slotted support systems, hardware, and accessories.
  - b. Clamps.
  - c. Hangers.
  - d. Sockets.
  - e. Eye nuts.
  - f. Fasteners.
  - g. Anchors.
  - h. Saddles.
  - i. Brackets.
2. Include rated capacities and furnished specialties and accessories.

#### 1.3 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

A. Welding certificates.



## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Surface-Burning Characteristics: Comply with ASTM E84; testing by a qualified testing agency. Identify products with appropriate markings of applicable testing agency.
  - 1. Flame Rating: Class 1.
  - 2. Self-extinguishing according to ASTM D635.

### 2.2 SUPPORT, ANCHORAGE, AND ATTACHMENT COMPONENTS

- A. Steel Slotted Support Systems: Preformed steel channels and angles with minimum 13/32 inch diameter holes at a maximum of 8 inch on center in at least one surface.
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Allied Tube & Conduit; Atkore International.
    - b. CADDY; brand of nVent Electrical plc.
    - c. Cooper B-line; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
    - d. Flex-Strut Inc.
    - e. Gripple Inc.
    - f. G-Strut.
    - g. Haydon Corporation.
    - h. Metal Ties Innovation.
    - i. Unistrut; Atkore International.
  - 2. Standard: Comply with MFMA-4 factory-fabricated components for field assembly.
  - 3. Material for Channel, Fittings, and Accessories: Galvanized steel.
  - 4. Channel Width: Selected for applicable load criteria.
  - 5. Metallic Coatings: Hot-dip galvanized after fabrication and applied according to MFMA-4.
  - 6. Nonmetallic Coatings: Manufacturer's standard PVC, polyurethane, or polyester coating applied according to MFMA-4.
  - 7. Painted Coatings: Manufacturer's standard painted coating applied according to MFMA-4.
  - 8. Protect finishes on exposed surfaces from damage by applying a strippable, temporary protective covering before shipping.
- B. Conduit and Cable Support Devices: Steel hangers, clamps, and associated fittings, designed for types and sizes of raceway or cable to be supported.
- C. Support for Conductors in Vertical Conduit: Factory-fabricated assembly consisting of threaded body and insulating wedging plug or plugs for nonarmored electrical conductors or cables in riser conduits. Plugs must have number, size, and shape of

conductor gripping pieces as required to suit individual conductors or cables supported. Body must be made of malleable iron.

- D. Structural Steel for Fabricated Supports and Restraints: ASTM A36/A36M steel plates, shapes, and bars; black and galvanized.
- E. Mounting, Anchoring, and Attachment Components: Items for fastening electrical items or their supports to building surfaces include the following:
  - 1. Powder-Actuated Fasteners: Threaded-steel stud, for use in hardened portland cement concrete, steel, or wood, with tension, shear, and pullout capacities appropriate for supported loads and building materials where used.
    - a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
      - 1) Hilti, Inc.
      - 2) ITW Ramset/Red Head; Illinois Tool Works, Inc.
      - 3) MKT Fastening, LLC.
      - 4) Simpson Strong-Tie Co., Inc.
  - 2. Mechanical-Expansion Anchors: Insert-wedge-type, zinc-coated steel, for use in hardened portland cement concrete, with tension, shear, and pullout capacities appropriate for supported loads and building materials where used.
    - a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
      - 1) Cooper B-line; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
      - 2) Empire Tool and Manufacturing Co., Inc.
      - 3) Hilti, Inc.
      - 4) ITW Ramset/Red Head; Illinois Tool Works, Inc.
      - 5) MKT Fastening, LLC.
  - 3. Concrete Inserts: Steel or malleable-iron, slotted support system units are similar to MSS Type 18 units and comply with MFMA-4 or MSS SP-58.
  - 4. Clamps for Attachment to Steel Structural Elements: MSS SP-58 units are suitable for attached structural element.
  - 5. Through Bolts: Structural type, hex head, and high strength. Comply with ASTM F3125/F3125M, Grade A325.
  - 6. Toggle Bolts: All steel springhead type.
  - 7. Hanger Rods: Threaded steel.

## 2.3 FABRICATED METAL EQUIPMENT SUPPORT ASSEMBLIES

- A. Description: Welded or bolted structural-steel shapes, shop or field fabricated to fit dimensions of supported equipment.

- B. Materials: Comply with requirements in Section 055000 "Metal Fabrications" for steel shapes and plates.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 SELECTION

- A. Comply with the following standards for selection and installation of hangers and supports, except where requirements on Drawings or in this Section are stricter:
  - 1. NECA NEIS 101
  - 2. NECA NEIS 105.
- B. Comply with requirements in Section 078413 "Penetration Firestopping" for firestopping materials and installation for penetrations through fire-rated walls, ceilings, and assemblies.
- C. Comply with requirements for raceways and boxes specified in Section 260533 "Raceway and Boxes for Electrical Systems."
- D. Maximum Support Spacing and Minimum Hanger Rod Size for Raceways: Space supports for EMT, IMC, and ERMC as required by NFPA 70. Minimum rod size must be 1/4 inch in diameter.
- E. Multiple Raceways or Cables: Install trapeze-type supports fabricated with steel slotted or other support system, sized so capacity can be increased by at least 25 percent in future without exceeding specified design load limits.
  - 1. Secure raceways and cables to these supports with two-bolt conduit clamps.
- F. Spring-steel clamps designed for supporting single conduits without bolts may be used for 1-1/2 inch and smaller raceways serving branch circuits and communication systems above suspended ceilings, and for fastening raceways to trapeze supports.

### 3.2 INSTALLATION OF SUPPORTS

- A. Comply with NECA NEIS 101 for installation requirements except as specified in this article.
- B. Raceway Support Methods: In addition to methods described in NECA NEIS 1, EMT IMC and ERMC may be supported by openings through structure members, in accordance with NFPA 70.
- C. Strength of Support Assemblies: Where not indicated, select sizes of components so strength will be adequate to carry present and future static loads within specified loading limits. Minimum static design load used for strength determination must be weight of supported components plus 200 lb.

- D. Mounting and Anchorage of Surface-Mounted Equipment and Components: Anchor and fasten electrical items and their supports to building structural elements by the following methods unless otherwise indicated by code:
1. To Wood: Fasten with lag screws or through bolts.
  2. To New Concrete: Bolt to concrete inserts.
  3. To Masonry: Approved toggle-type bolts on hollow masonry units and expansion anchor fasteners on solid masonry units.
  4. To Existing Concrete: Expansion anchor fasteners.
  5. To Steel: Welded threaded studs complying with AWS D1.1/D1.1M, with lock washers and nuts.
  6. To Light Steel: Sheet metal screws.
  7. Items Mounted on Hollow Walls and Nonstructural Building Surfaces: Mount cabinets, panelboards, disconnect switches, control enclosures, pull and junction boxes, transformers, and other devices on slotted-channel racks attached to substrate.
- E. Drill holes for expansion anchors in concrete at locations and to depths that avoid the need for reinforcing bars.

### 3.3 INSTALLATION OF FABRICATED METAL SUPPORTS

- A. Comply with installation requirements in Section 055000 "Metal Fabrications" for site-fabricated metal supports.
- B. Cut, fit, and place miscellaneous metal supports accurately in location, alignment, and elevation to support and anchor electrical materials and equipment.
- C. Field Welding: Comply with AWS D1.1/D1.1M. Submit welding certificates.

### 3.4 CONCRETE BASES

- A. Construct concrete bases of dimensions indicated, but not less than 4 inch larger in both directions than supported unit, and so anchors will be a minimum of 10 bolt diameters from edge of the base.
- B. Use 3000 psi, 28-day compressive-strength concrete. Concrete materials, reinforcement, and placement requirements are specified in Section 033000 "Cast-in-Place Concrete."
- C. Anchor equipment to concrete base as follows:
1. Place and secure anchorage devices. Use supported equipment manufacturer's setting drawings, templates, diagrams, instructions, and directions furnished with items to be embedded.
  2. Install anchor bolts to elevations required for proper attachment to supported equipment.
  3. Install anchor bolts according to anchor-bolt manufacturer's written instructions.

### 3.5 PAINTING

#### A. Touchup:

1. Clean field welds and abraded areas of shop paint. Paint exposed areas immediately after erecting hangers and supports. Use same materials as used for shop painting. Comply with SSPC-PA 1 requirements for touching up field-painted surfaces.

- a. Apply paint by brush or spray to provide minimum dry film thickness of 2.0 mils.

#### B. Galvanized Surfaces: Clean welds, bolted connections, and abraded areas and apply galvanizing-repair paint to comply with ASTM A780.

END OF SECTION 260529

## SECTION 260533 - RACEWAY AND BOXES FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

##### A. Section Includes:

1. Type EMT-S raceways and elbows.
2. Type ENT raceways and fittings.
3. Type EPEC raceways and fittings.
4. Type ERMC-S raceways, elbows, couplings, and nipples.
5. Type FMC-S and Type FMC-A raceways.
6. Type FMT raceways.
7. Type IMC raceways.
8. Type LFMC raceways.
9. Type LFNC raceways.
10. Type PVC raceways and fittings.
11. Fittings for conduit, tubing, and cable.
12. Threaded metal joint compound.
13. Solvent cements.
14. Surface metal raceways and fittings.
15. Surface nonmetallic raceways.
16. Wireways and auxiliary gutters.
17. Metallic outlet boxes, device boxes, rings, and covers.
18. Termination boxes.
19. Cabinets, cutout boxes, junction boxes, pull boxes, and miscellaneous enclosures.
20. Cover plates for device boxes.
21. Hoods for outlet boxes.

##### B. Related Requirements:

1. Section 260010 "Supplemental Requirements for Electrical" for additional abbreviations, definitions, submittals, qualifications, testing agencies, and other Project requirements applicable to Work specified in this Section.
2. Section 260011 "Facility Performance Requirements for Electrical" for seismic-load, wind-load, acoustical, and other field conditions applicable to Work specified in this Section.
3. Section 260519 "Low-Voltage for Electrical Power Conductors and Cables" for nonmetallic underground conduit with conductors (Type NUCC).
4. Section 260543 "Underground Ducts and Raceways for Electrical Systems" for exterior duct banks, manholes, and underground utility construction.
5. Section 270528 "Pathways for Communications Systems" for conduits, wireways, surface pathways, innerduct, boxes, faceplate adapters, enclosures, cabinets, and handholes serving communications systems.

6. Section 270543 "Underground Pathways and Structures for Communication Systems" for exterior communications duct banks, manholes, and underground utility construction.

## 1.2 ACTION SUBMITTALS

### A. Product Data: For the following:

1. Wireways and auxiliary gutters.
2. Surface metal raceways.
3. Surface nonmetallic raceways.
4. Floor boxes.
5. Cabinets, cutout boxes, and miscellaneous enclosures.

### B. Shop Drawings: For custom enclosures and cabinets. Include plans, elevations, sections, and attachment details. Show that floor boxes are located to avoid interferences and are structurally allowable. Indicate floor thickness at location where boxes are embedded in concrete floors and underfloor clearances where boxes are installed in raised floors.

## 1.3 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

### A. Manufacturers' Instructions:

1. For Type ERM-C-S-PVC.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

## 2.1 TYPE EMT-S RACEWAYS AND ELBOWS

### A. Performance Criteria:

1. Regulatory Requirements: Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70 and marked for intended location and use.
2. General Characteristics: UL 797 and UL Category Control Number FJMX.

### B. Steel Electrical Metal Tubing (EMT-S) and Elbows:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Allied Tube & Conduit; Atkore International.
  - b. Emerson Electric Co.
  - c. Republic Conduit; Nucor Corporation, Nucor Tubular Products.
  - d. Topaz Lighting & Electric.
  - e. Wheatland Tube; Zekelman Industries.

2. Material: Steel.
3. Options:
  - a. Exterior Coating: Zinc.
  - b. Interior Coating: Zinc with organic top coating.
  - c. Minimum Trade Size: Metric designator 21 (trade size 3/4).

## 2.2 TYPE ENT RACEWAYS AND FITTINGS

### A. Performance Criteria:

1. Regulatory Requirements: Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70 and marked for intended location and use.
2. General Characteristics: UL 1653 and UL Category Control Number FKHU.

### B. Electrical Nonmetallic Tubing (ENT) and Fittings:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. ABB, Electrification Business.
  - b. Cantex Inc.
  - c. JM Eagle; J-M Manufacturing Co., Inc.
2. Options:
  - a. Minimum Trade Size: Metric designator 21 (trade size 3/4).
  - b. Fittings:
    - 1) Mechanically Attached Fittings: UL 1653.
    - 2) Solvent-Attached Fittings: UL 651.

## 2.3 TYPE EPEC RACEWAYS AND FITTINGS

### A. Performance Criteria:

1. Regulatory Requirements: Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70 and marked for intended location and use.
2. General Characteristics: UL 651A and UL Category Control Number EAZX.

### B. Schedule 40 Electrical HDPE Underground Conduit (EPEC-40):

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Blue Diamond Industries.
  - b. JM Eagle; J-M Manufacturing Co., Inc.



- c. Petroflex North America.
  - d. Prysmian Cables and Systems; Prysmian Group North America.
  - e. Southwire Company, LLC.
- 2. Dimensional Specifications: Schedule 40.
- 3. Options:
  - a. Minimum Trade Size: Metric designator 21 (trade size 3/4).

## 2.4 TYPE ERM-C-S RACEWAYS, ELBOWS, COUPLINGS, AND NIPPLES

### A. Performance Criteria:

- 1. Regulatory Requirements: Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70 and marked for intended location and use.
- 2. General Characteristics: UL 6 and UL Category Control Number DYIX.

### B. Galvanized-Steel Electrical Rigid Metal Conduit (ERM-C-S-G), Elbows, Couplings, and Nipples:

- 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Allied Tube & Conduit; Atkore International.
  - b. Patriot Aluminum Products, LLC.
  - c. Republic Conduit; Nucor Corporation, Nucor Tubular Products.
  - d. Topaz Lighting & Electric.
  - e. Wheatland Tube; Zekelman Industries.
- 2. Exterior Coating: Zinc.
- 3. Options:
  - a. Interior Coating: Zinc with organic top coating.
  - b. Minimum Trade Size: Metric designator 21 (trade size 3/4).

### C. PVC-Coated-Steel Electrical Rigid Metal Conduit (ERM-C-S-PVC), Elbows, Couplings, and Nipples:

- 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. ABB, Electrification Business.
  - b. Bluesteel Services LLC.
  - c. Calbond; Atkore International.
  - d. KorKap; Robroy Industries.
  - e. Perma-Cote; Robroy Industries.
  - f. Plasti-Bond; Robroy Industries.

2. Additional Characteristics:

a. Fittings for PVC-Coated Conduit:

- 1) Minimum coating thickness of 0.040 inch, with overlapping sleeves protecting threaded joints.
- 2) Conduit bodies must be Form 8 with an effective seal and a positive placement feature to ease and assure proper installation. Certified results confirming seal performance at 15 psig (positive) and 25 in. of mercury (vacuum) for 72 hours must be available. Conduit bodies must be supplied with plastic-encapsulated stainless steel cover screws.
- 3) Form 2 inch long or one pipe diameter long, whichever is less, PVC sleeve at openings of female fittings, except unions. Inside sleeve diameter must be matched to outside diameter of metal conduit.
- 4) PVC coating on the outside of conduit couplings must be protected from tool damage during installation.
- 5) Female threads on fittings and couplings must be protected by urethane coating.
- 6) Fittings must be from same manufacturer as conduit.
- 7) Beam clamps and U bolts must be formed and sized to fit outside diameter of coated conduit. Plastic-encapsulated nuts must cover the exposed portions of threads.

3. Options:

- a. Exterior Coating: PVC complying with NEMA RN 1 and marked ETL Verified PVC-001.
- b. Interior Coating: Zinc with organic top coating.
- c. Minimum Trade Size: Metric designator 21 (trade size 3/4).
- d. Conduit Fittings for Hazardous (Classified) Locations: UL 1203.
- e. Expansion and Deflection Fittings: UL 651 with flexible external bonding jumper.

2.5 TYPE FMC-S AND TYPE FMC-A RACEWAYS

A. Performance Criteria:

1. Regulatory Requirements: Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70 and marked for intended location and use.
2. General Characteristics: UL 1 and UL Category Control Number DXUZ.

B. Steel Flexible Metal Conduit (FMC-S):

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. ABB, Electrification Business.

- b. Anaconda Sealtite; Anamet Electrical, Inc.
  - c. Electri-Flex Company.
  - d. International Metal Hose Co.
  - e. Topaz Lighting & Electric.
- 2. Material: Steel.
- 3. Options:
  - a. Minimum Trade Size: Metric designator 21 (trade size 3/4).
  - b. Colors: As indicated on Drawings.

## 2.6 TYPE FMT RACEWAYS

### A. Performance Criteria:

- 1. Regulatory Requirements: Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70 and marked for intended location and use.
- 2. General Characteristics: UL 1652 and UL Category Control Number ILJW.

### B. Steel Flexible Metallic Tubing (FMT):

- 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Electri-Flex Company.
  - b. International Metal Hose Co.
  - c. Liquid Tight Connector Co.
  - d. Southwire Company, LLC.
- 2. Options:
  - a. Minimum Trade Size: Metric designator 21 (trade size 3/4).

## 2.7 TYPE IMC RACEWAYS

### A. Performance Criteria:

- 1. Regulatory Requirements: Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70 and marked for intended location and use.
- 2. General Characteristics: UL 1242 and UL Category Control Number DYBY.

### B. Steel Electrical Intermediate Metal Conduit (IMC):

- 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Allied Tube & Conduit; Atkore International.

- b. Republic Conduit; Nucor Corporation, Nucor Tubular Products.
- c. Topaz Lighting & Electric.
- d. Wheatland Tube; Zekelman Industries.

2. Options:

- a. Exterior Coating: Zinc.
- b. Interior Coating: Zinc with organic top coating.
- c. Minimum Trade Size: Metric designator 21 (trade size 3/4).

2.8 TYPE LFMC RACEWAYS

A. Performance Criteria:

- 1. Regulatory Requirements: Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70 and marked for intended location and use.
- 2. General Characteristics: UL 360 and UL Category Control Number DXHR.

B. Steel Liquidtight Flexible Metal Conduit (LFMC-S):

- 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. ABB, Electrification Business.
  - b. Anaconda Sealite; Anamet Electrical, Inc.
  - c. Electri-Flex Company.
  - d. International Metal Hose Co.
- 2. Material: Steel.
- 3. Options:
  - a. Minimum Trade Size: Metric designator 21 (trade size 3/4).

2.9 TYPE LFNC RACEWAYS

A. Performance Criteria:

- 1. Regulatory Requirements: Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70 and marked for intended location and use.
- 2. General Characteristics: UL 1660 and UL Category Control Number DXOQ.

B. Layered (Type A) Liquidtight Flexible Nonmetallic Conduit (LFNC-A):

- 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. AFC Cable Systems; Atkore International.

- b. Electri-Flex Company.
  - c. Topaz Lighting & Electric.
- 2. Additional Criteria: Type A conduit with smooth seamless inner core and cover bonded together with one or more reinforcement layers between core and cover.
- 3. Options:
  - a. Minimum Trade Size: Metric designator 21 (trade size 3/4).
  - b. Markings: 80 deg C dry.

C. Integral (Type B) Liquidtight Flexible Nonmetallic Conduit (LFNC-B):

- 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Cambridge Resources.
  - b. Electri-Flex Company.
  - c. Superflex Ltd.
  - d. Topaz Lighting & Electric.
- 2. Additional Criteria: Type B conduit with smooth inner surface with integral reinforcement within conduit wall.
- 3. Options:
  - a. Minimum Trade Size: Metric designator 21 (trade size 3/4).
  - b. Markings: 80 deg C dry.

D. Corrugated (Type C) Liquidtight Flexible Nonmetallic Conduit (LFNC-C):

- 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. ABB, Electrification Business.
  - b. HellermannTyton.
- 2. Additional Criteria: Type C conduit with corrugated internal and external surfaces without integral reinforcement within conduit wall.
- 3. Options:
  - a. Minimum Trade Size: Metric designator 21 (trade size 3/4).
  - b. Markings: 80 deg C dry.

2.10 TYPE PVC RACEWAYS AND FITTINGS

A. Performance Criteria:

- 1. Regulatory Requirements: Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70 and marked for intended location and use.

2. General Characteristics: UL 651 and UL Category Control Number DZYR.

B. Schedule 40 Rigid PVC Conduit (PVC-40) and Fittings:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. ABB, Electrification Business.
  - b. Calconduit; Atkore International.
  - c. NAPCO; Westlake Chemical Corp.
  - d. Topaz Lighting & Electric.
2. Dimensional Specifications: Schedule 40.
3. Options:
  - a. Minimum Trade Size: Metric designator 21 (trade size 3/4).
  - b. Markings: For use with maximum 90 deg C wire.

C. Type A Rigid PVC Concrete-Encased Conduit (PVC-A) and Fittings:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Southern Pipe, Inc.
2. Dimensional Specifications: Type A.
3. Options:
  - a. Minimum Trade Size: Metric designator 21 (trade size 3/4).

2.11 FITTINGS FOR CONDUIT, TUBING, AND CABLE

A. Performance Criteria:

1. Regulatory Requirements: Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70 and marked for intended location and use.

B. Fittings for Type ERM, Type IMC, Type PVC, Type EPEC, and Type RTRC Raceways:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Crouse-Hinds; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
  - b. Konkore Fittings; Atkore International.
  - c. O-Z/Gedney; brand of Emerson Electric Co., Automation Solutions, Appleton Group.

- d. Raco Taymac Bell; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
    - e. Southwire Company, LLC.
    - f. Topaz Lighting & Electric.
  - 2. General Characteristics: UL 514B and UL Category Control Number DWTT.
  - 3. Options:
    - a. Material: Steel.
    - b. Coupling Method: Compression coupling.
    - c. Conduit Fittings for Hazardous (Classified) Locations: UL 1203.
    - d. Expansion and Deflection Fittings: UL 651 with flexible external bonding jumper.
- C. Fittings for Type EMT Raceways:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Allied Tube & Conduit; Atkore International.
    - b. Crouse-Hinds; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
    - c. O-Z/Gedney; brand of Emerson Electric Co., Automation Solutions, Appleton Group.
    - d. Raco Taymac Bell; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
    - e. Southwire Company, LLC.
    - f. Topaz Lighting & Electric.
  - 2. General Characteristics: UL 514B and UL Category Control Number FKAV.
  - 3. Options:
    - a. Material: Steel.
    - b. Coupling Method: Compression coupling.
    - c. Conduit Fittings for Hazardous (Classified) Locations: UL 1203.
    - d. Expansion and Deflection Fittings: UL 651 with flexible external bonding jumper.
- D. Fittings for Type FMC Raceways:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. American Fittings Corp. (AMFICO).
    - b. Liquid Tight Connector Co.
    - c. Southwire Company, LLC.
  - 2. General Characteristics: UL 514B and UL Category Control Number ILNR.

E. Fittings for Type LFMC and Type LFNC Raceways:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Liquid Tight Connector Co.
2. General Characteristics: UL 514B and UL Category Control Number DXAS.

2.12 ELECTRICALLY CONDUCTIVE CORROSION-RESISTANT COMPOUNDS FOR THREADED CONDUIT

A. Performance Criteria:

1. Regulatory Requirements: Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70 and marked for intended location and use.
2. General Characteristics: UL 2419 and UL Category Control Number FOIZ.

B. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

1. ABB, Electrification Business.

2.13 SOLVENT CEMENTS

A. Performance Criteria:

1. Regulatory Requirements: Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70 and marked for intended location and use.
2. General Characteristics: As recommended by conduit manufacturer in accordance with UL 514B and UL Category Control Number DWTT.
3. Sustainability Characteristics:

2.14 SURFACE METAL RACEWAYS AND FITTINGS

A. Performance Criteria:

1. Regulatory Requirements: Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70 and marked for intended location and use.
2. General Characteristics: UL 5 and UL Category Control Number RJBT.

B. Surface Metal Raceways and Fittings with Metal Covers:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:



- a. Hubbell Wiring Device-Kellems; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - b. MonoSystems, Inc.
  - c. Wiremold; Legrand North America, LLC.
- 2. Options:
  - a. Galvanized steel base with snap-on covers.
  - b. Manufacturer's standard enamel finish in color selected by Architect.
  - c. Wiring Channels: Single. Multiple channels must be capable of housing a standard 20 to 30 A NEMA device flush within the raceway.

## 2.15 SURFACE NONMETALLIC RACEWAYS

### A. Performance Criteria:

- 1. Regulatory Requirements: Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70 and marked for intended location and use.
- 2. General Characteristics:
  - a. UL 5A and UL Category Control Number RJTX.
  - b. UL 94, V-0 requirements for self-extinguishing characteristics.

### B. Surface Nonmetallic Raceways and Fittings with Nonmetallic Covers:

- 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. HellermannTyton.
  - b. Hubbell Premise Wiring; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - c. Hubbell Wiring Device-Kellems; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - d. Panduit Corp.
  - e. Wiremold; Legrand North America, LLC.
- 2. Options:
  - a. Provide texture and color selected by Architect from manufacturer's standard colors.
  - b. Wiring Channels: Single. Multiple channels must be capable of housing a standard 20 to 30 A NEMA device flush within the raceway.

## 2.16 WIREWAYS AND AUXILIARY GUTTERS

### A. Performance Criteria:

1. Regulatory Requirements: Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70 and marked for intended location and use.
2. General Characteristics: UL 870 and UL Category Control Number ZOYX.

B. Metal Wireways and Auxiliary Gutters:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. ABB, Electrification Business.
  - b. Cooper B-line; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
  - c. Hoffman; brand of nVent Electrical plc.
  - d. MonoSystems, Inc.
  - e. Square D; Schneider Electric USA.
  - f. Wiegmann; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
2. Additional Characteristics:
  - a. Fittings and Accessories: Include covers, couplings, offsets, elbows, expansion joints, adapters, hold-down straps, end caps, and other fittings to match and mate with wireways as required for complete system.
  - b. Finish: Manufacturer's standard enamel finish.
3. Options:
  - a. Degree of Protection: Type 1 unless otherwise indicated.
  - b. Wireway Covers: Hinged type unless otherwise indicated.

C. Nonmetallic Wireways and Auxiliary Gutters:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Hoffman; brand of nVent Electrical plc.
2. Additional Characteristics:
  - a. Fittings and Accessories: Couplings, offsets, elbows, expansion joints, adapters, hold-down straps, end caps, and other fittings must match and mate with wireways as required for complete system.
  - b. PVC Solvents and Adhesives: As recommended by wireway manufacturer.
3. Sustainability Characteristics:
4. Options:
  - a. Material:
    - 1) Fiberglass polyester, extruded and fabricated to required size and shape, without holes or knockouts. Cover must be gasketed with oil-resistant gasket material and fastened with captive screws treated for corrosion resistance.

Connections must be flanged and have stainless steel screws and oil-resistant gaskets.

## 2.17 METALLIC OUTLET BOXES, DEVICE BOXES, RINGS, AND COVERS

### A. Performance Criteria:

1. Regulatory Requirements: Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70 and marked for intended location and use.
2. General Characteristics: UL 514A and UL Category Control Number QCIT.

### B. Metallic Outlet Boxes:

1. Description: Box having pryout openings, knockouts, threaded entries, or hubs in either the sides of the back, or both, for entrance of conduit, conduit or cable fittings, or cables, with provisions for mounting outlet box cover, but without provisions for mounting wiring device directly to box.
2. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. ABB, Electrification Business.
  - b. Crouse-Hinds; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
  - c. Hubbell Premise Wiring; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - d. MonoSystems, Inc.
  - e. O-Z/Gedney; brand of Emerson Electric Co., Automation Solutions, Appleton Group.
  - f. Pass & Seymour; Legrand North America, LLC.
  - g. Patriot Aluminum Products, LLC.
  - h. Topaz Lighting & Electric.
  - i. Wiremold; Legrand North America, LLC.
3. Options:
  - a. Material: Sheet steel.
  - b. Sheet Metal Depth: Minimum 1.5 inch.
  - c. Cast-Metal Depth: Minimum 1.8 inch.
  - d. Luminaire Outlet Boxes and Covers: Nonadjustable, listed and labeled for attachment of luminaire weighing up to 50 lb.
  - e. Paddle Fan Outlet Boxes and Covers: Nonadjustable, designed for attachment of paddle fan weighing up to 70 lb.

### C. Metallic Conduit Bodies:

1. Description: Means for providing access to interior of conduit or tubing system through one or more removable covers at junction or terminal point. In the United States, conduit bodies are listed in accordance with outlet box requirements.
2. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Crouse-Hinds; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
  - b. Killark; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - c. Pass & Seymour; Legrand North America, LLC.
  - d. Patriot Aluminum Products, LLC.
  - e. Plasti-Bond; Robroy Industries.
  - f. Topaz Lighting & Electric.

D. Metallic Device Boxes:

1. Description: Box with provisions for mounting wiring device directly to box.
2. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Arlington Industries, Inc.
  - b. Crouse-Hinds; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
  - c. Hubbell Premise Wiring; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - d. Killark; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - e. Patriot Aluminum Products, LLC.
  - f. Topaz Lighting & Electric.
3. Options:
  - a. Material: Sheet steel.
  - b. Sheet Metal Depth: minimum 1.5 inch.
  - c. Cast-Metal Depth: minimum 1.8 inch.

E. Metallic Extension Rings:

1. Description: Ring intended to extend sides of outlet box or device box to increase box depth, volume, or both.
2. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Cooper B-line; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
  - b. Crouse-Hinds; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
  - c. Hubbell Wiring Device-Kellems; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.

- d. Pass & Seymour; Legrand North America, LLC.
- e. Topaz Lighting & Electric.

F. Metallic Floor Boxes and Floor Box Covers:

- 1. Description: Box mounted in floor with floor box cover and other components to complete floor box enclosure.
- 2. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. FSR Inc.
  - b. Hubbell Premise Wiring; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - c. Wiremold; Legrand North America, LLC.

G. Metallic Concrete Boxes and Covers:

- 1. Description: Box intended for use in poured concrete.
- 2. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Hubbell Premise Wiring; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - b. Wiremold; Legrand North America, LLC.

2.18 TERMINATION BOXES

- A. Description: Enclosure for termination base consisting of lengths of bus bars, terminal strips, or terminal blocks with provision for wire connectors to accommodate incoming or outgoing conductors or both.
- B. Performance Criteria:
  - 1. Regulatory Requirements: Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70 and marked for intended location and use.
  - 2. General Characteristics: UL 1773 and UL Category Control Number XCKT.
- C. Termination Boxes and Termination Bases for Installation on Line Side of Service Equipment:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Cooper B-line; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
    - b. Hoffman; brand of nVent Electrical plc.

- c. Metron; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
      - d. Milbank Manufacturing Co.
      - e. Square D; Schneider Electric USA.
    - 2. Additional Characteristics: Listed and labeled for installation on line side of service equipment.
  - D. Termination Boxes and Termination Bases for Installation on Load Side of Service Equipment:
    - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
      - a. Cooper B-line; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
      - b. Erickson Electrical Equipment Company.
      - c. Hoffman; brand of nVent Electrical plc.
      - d. Metron; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
      - e. Milbank Manufacturing Co.
      - f. Square D; Schneider Electric USA.
    - 2. Additional Characteristics: Listed and labeled for installation on load side of service equipment.
- 2.19 CABINETS, CUTOUT BOXES, JUNCTION BOXES, PULL BOXES, AND MISCELLANEOUS ENCLOSURES
- A. Performance Criteria:
    - 1. Regulatory Requirements: Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70 and marked for intended location and use.
    - 2. General Characteristics:
      - a. Non-Environmental Characteristics: UL 50.
      - b. Environmental Characteristics: UL 50E.
  - B. Indoor Sheet Metal Cabinets:
    - 1. Description: Enclosure provided with frame, mat, or trim in which swinging door or doors are or can be hung.
    - 2. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
      - a. Cooper B-line; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
      - b. Crouse-Hinds; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
      - c. FSR Inc.
      - d. Hoffman; brand of nVent Electrical plc.

- e. Raco Taymac Bell; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - f. Siemens Industry, Inc., Building Technologies Division.
  - g. Square D; Schneider Electric USA.
- 3. Additional Characteristics: UL Category Control Number CYIV.
- 4. Options:
  - a. Degree of Protection: Type 1 unless otherwise noted.

C. Indoor Sheet Metal Cutout Boxes:

- 1. Description: Enclosure that has swinging doors or covers secured directly to and telescoping with walls of enclosure.
- 2. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Cooper B-line; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
  - b. FSR Inc.
  - c. Hoffman; brand of nVent Electrical plc.
  - d. Milbank Manufacturing Co.
  - e. Raco Taymac Bell; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - f. Square D; Schneider Electric USA.
- 3. Additional Characteristics: UL Category Control Number CYIV.
- 4. Options:
  - a. Degree of Protection: Type 1 unless otherwise noted.

D. Indoor Sheet Metal Junction and Pull Boxes:

- 1. Description: Box with a blank cover that serves the purpose of joining different runs of raceway or cable.
- 2. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Cooper B-line; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
  - b. FSR Inc.
  - c. Hoffman; brand of nVent Electrical plc.
  - d. Hubbell Wiring Device-Kellems; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - e. Milbank Manufacturing Co.
  - f. O-Z/Gedney; brand of Emerson Electric Co., Automation Solutions, Appleton Group.

- g. Raco Taymac Bell; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
      - h. Square D; Schneider Electric USA.
    - 3. Additional Characteristics: UL Category Control Number BGUZ.
    - 4. Options:
      - a. Degree of Protection: Type 1 unless otherwise noted.
- E. Indoor Cast-Metal Junction and Pull Boxes:
  - 1. Description: Box with a blank cover that serves the purpose of joining different runs of raceway or cable.
  - 2. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Adalet.
    - b. Crouse-Hinds; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
    - c. EGS; Emerson Electric Co., Automation Solutions, Appleton Group.
    - d. O-Z/Gedney; brand of Emerson Electric Co., Automation Solutions, Appleton Group.
  - 3. Additional Characteristics: UL Category Control Number BGUZ.
  - 4. Options:
    - a. Degree of Protection: Type 1 unless otherwise noted.
- F. Indoor Polymeric Junction and Pull Boxes:
  - 1. Description: Box with a blank cover that serves the purpose of joining different runs of raceway or cable.
  - 2. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. ABB, Electrification Business.
    - b. Allied Tube & Conduit; Atkore International.
    - c. Hubbell Wiring Device-Kellems; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
    - d. Robroy Enclosures; Robroy Industries.
    - e. Topaz Lighting & Electric.
  - 3. Additional Characteristics: UL Category Control Number BGUZ.
  - 4. Options:
    - a. Degree of Protection: Type 1 unless otherwise noted.
- G. Indoor Sheet Metal Miscellaneous Enclosures:



1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. ABB, Electrification Business.
  - b. Cooper B-line; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
  - c. Hoffman; brand of nVent Electrical plc.
  - d. Metron; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - e. Milbank Manufacturing Co.
  - f. Square D; Schneider Electric USA.
2. Additional Characteristics: UL 1773 and UL Category Control Number XCKT.
3. Options:
  - a. Degree of Protection: Type 1 unless otherwise noted.

H. Outdoor Sheet Metal Cabinets:

1. Description: Enclosure provided with frame, mat, or trim in which swinging door or doors are or can be hung.
2. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Cooper B-line; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
  - b. Crouse-Hinds; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
  - c. FSR Inc.
  - d. Hoffman; brand of nVent Electrical plc.
  - e. Milbank Manufacturing Co.
  - f. Raco Taymac Bell; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - g. Robroy Enclosures; Robroy Industries.
  - h. Square D; Schneider Electric USA.
3. Additional Characteristics: UL Category Control Number CYIV.
4. Options:
  - a. Degree of Protection: Type 3R unless otherwise noted.

I. Outdoor Sheet Metal Cutout Boxes:

1. Description: Enclosure that has swinging doors or covers secured directly to and telescoping with walls of enclosure.
2. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Cooper B-line; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
  - b. FSR Inc.

- c. Hoffman; brand of nVent Electrical plc.
    - d. Killark; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
    - e. Milbank Manufacturing Co.
    - f. N J Sullivan Company.
    - g. Robroy Enclosures; Robroy Industries.
    - h. Square D; Schneider Electric USA.
  - 3. Additional Characteristics: UL Category Control Number CYIV.
  - 4. Options:
    - a. Degree of Protection: Type 3R unless otherwise noted.
- J. Outdoor Sheet Metal Junction and Pull Boxes:
- 1. Description: Box with a blank cover that serves the purpose of joining different runs of raceway or cable.
  - 2. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Cooper B-line; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
    - b. FSR Inc.
    - c. Hoffman; brand of nVent Electrical plc.
    - d. Hubbell Wiring Device-Kellems; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
    - e. Milbank Manufacturing Co.
    - f. N J Sullivan Company.
    - g. Square D; Schneider Electric USA.
  - 3. Additional Characteristics: UL Category Control Number BGUZ.
  - 4. Options:
    - a. Degree of Protection: Type 3R unless otherwise noted.
- K. Outdoor Cast-Metal Junction and Pull Boxes:
- 1. Description: Box with a blank cover that serves the purpose of joining different runs of raceway or cable.
  - 2. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Adalet.
    - b. Crouse-Hinds; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
    - c. EGS; Emerson Electric Co., Automation Solutions, Appleton Group.
    - d. O-Z/Gedney; brand of Emerson Electric Co., Automation Solutions, Appleton Group.
  - 3. Additional Characteristics: UL Category Control Number BGUZ.

- 4. Options:
  - a. Degree of Protection: Type 3R unless otherwise noted.

L. Outdoor Polymeric Junction and Pull Boxes:

- 1. Description: Box with a blank cover that serves the purpose of joining different runs of raceway or cable.
- 2. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. ABB, Electrification Business.
  - b. Allied Tube & Conduit; Atkore International.
  - c. Cantex Inc.
  - d. Hubbell Wiring Device-Kellems; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - e. JM Eagle; J-M Manufacturing Co., Inc.
  - f. Robroy Enclosures; Robroy Industries.
  - g. Topaz Lighting & Electric.
- 3. Additional Characteristics: UL Category Control Number BGUZ.
- 4. Options:
  - a. Degree of Protection: Type 3R unless otherwise noted.

M. Outdoor Sheet Metal Miscellaneous Enclosures:

- 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Cooper B-line; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
  - b. Hoffman; brand of nVent Electrical plc.
  - c. Metron; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - d. Milbank Manufacturing Co.
  - e. Square D; Schneider Electric USA.
- 2. Additional Characteristics: UL 1773 and UL Category Control Number XCKT.
- 3. Options:
  - a. Degree of Protection: Type 3R unless otherwise noted.

2.20 COVER PLATES FOR DEVICES BOXES

A. Performance Criteria:

- 1. Regulatory Requirements: Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70 and marked for intended location and use.
- 2. General Characteristics:

- a. Reference Standards: UL 514D and UL Category Control Numbers QCIT and QCMZ.
- b. Wallplate-Securing Screws: Metal with head color to match wallplate finish.

B. Metallic Cover Plates for Device Boxes:

- 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Crouse-Hinds; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
  - b. Hubbell Wiring Device-Kellems; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - c. Intermatic, Inc.
  - d. Leviton Manufacturing Co., Inc.
  - e. Panduit Corp.
  - f. Pass & Seymour; Legrand North America, LLC.
  - g. Wiremold; Legrand North America, LLC.
- 2. Options:
  - a. Damp and Wet Locations: Listed, labeled, and marked for location and use. Provide gaskets and accessories necessary for compliance with listing.
  - b. Wallplate Material: As indicated on architectural Drawings.

C. Nonmetallic Cover Plates for Device Boxes:

- 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Crouse-Hinds; brand of Eaton, Electrical Sector.
  - b. Hubbell Wiring Device-Kellems; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - c. Intermatic, Inc.
  - d. Leviton Manufacturing Co., Inc.
  - e. Panduit Corp.
  - f. Pass & Seymour; Legrand North America, LLC.
  - g. Wiremold; Legrand North America, LLC.
- 2. Options:
  - a. Damp and Wet Locations: Listed, labeled, and marked for location and use. Provide gaskets and accessories necessary for compliance with listing.
  - b. Wallplate Material: As indicated on architectural Drawings.
  - c. Color: As indicated on architectural Drawings.

2.21 HOODS FOR OUTLET BOXES

A. Performance Criteria:

1. Regulatory Requirements: Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70 and marked for intended location and use.
  2. General Characteristics:
    - a. Reference Standards:
      - 1) UL 514D and UL Category Control Numbers QCIT and QCMZ.
      - 2) Receptacle, hood, cover plate, gaskets, and seals comply with UL 498 Supplement SA when mated with box or enclosure complying with UL 514A, UL 514C, or UL 50E.
    - b. Mounts to box using fasteners different from wiring device.
- B. Retractable or Reattachable Hoods for Outlet Boxes:
1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. ABB, Electrification Business.
    - b. Raco Taymac Bell; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  2. Options:
    - a. Provides clear, weatherproof, "while-in-use" cover.
- C. Extra-Duty, While-in-Use Hoods for Outlet Boxes:
1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Allied Tube & Conduit; Atkore International.
    - b. Arlington Industries, Inc.
    - c. Arrow Hart, Wiring Devices; Eaton, Electrical Sector.
    - d. EGS; Emerson Electric Co., Automation Solutions, Appleton Group.
    - e. Intermatic, Inc.
    - f. Leviton Manufacturing Co., Inc.
    - g. Raco Taymac Bell; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  2. Additional Characteristics: Marked "Extra-Duty" in accordance with UL 514D.
  3. Options:
    - a. Provides clear, weatherproof, "while-in-use" cover.
    - b. Manufacturer may combine nonmetallic device box with hood as extra-duty rated assembly.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 SELECTION OF RACEWAYS

- A. Unless more stringent requirements are specified in Contract Documents or manufacturers' written instructions, comply with NFPA 70 for selection of raceways. Consult Architect for resolution of conflicting requirements.
- B. Outdoors:
  - 1. Exposed and Subject to Severe Physical Damage: ERM C IMC.
  - 2. Exposed and Subject to Physical Damage: ERM C IMC Corrosion-resistant EMT.
    - a. Locations less than 2.5 m (8 ft) above finished floor.
  - 3. Exposed and Not Subject to Physical Damage: ERM C IMC.
  - 4. Concealed Aboveground: ERM C IMC EMT.
  - 5. Direct Buried: PVC-40.
  - 6. Concrete Encased Not in Trench: PVC-40.
  - 7. Concrete Encased in Trench: PVC-40.
  - 8. Connection to Vibrating Equipment (Including Transformers and Hydraulic, Pneumatic, Electric Solenoid, or Motor-Driven Equipment): LFMC LFNC-A LFNC-B.
- C. Indoors:
  - 1. Hazardous Classified Locations: ERM C IMC.
  - 2. Exposed and Subject to Severe Physical Damage: ERM C IMC. Subject to severe physical damage includes the following locations:
    - a. Loading docks.
    - b. Corridors used for traffic of mechanized carts, forklifts, and pallet-handling units.
    - c. Mechanical rooms.
    - d. Gymnasiums.
  - 3. Exposed and Subject to Physical Damage: ERM C IMC EMT. Subject to physical damage includes the following locations:
    - a. Locations less than 2.5 m (8 ft) above finished floor.
    - b. Stub-ups to above suspended ceilings.
  - 4. Exposed and Not Subject to Physical Damage: ERM C IMC EMT.
  - 5. Concealed in Ceilings and Interior Walls and Partitions: ERM C IMC EMT.
  - 6. Damp or Wet Locations: ERM C IMC.
  - 7. Connection to Vibrating Equipment (Including Transformers and Hydraulic, Pneumatic, Electric Solenoid, or Motor-Driven Equipment): LFMC FMC.
- D. Raceway Fittings: Select fittings in accordance with NEMA FB 2.10 guidelines.

1. ERM and IMC: Provide threaded type fittings unless otherwise indicated.

### 3.2 SELECTION OF BOXES AND ENCLOSURES

- A. Unless more stringent requirements are specified in Contract Documents or manufacturers' written instructions, comply with NFPA 70 for selection of boxes and enclosures. Consult Architect for resolution of conflicting requirements.

- B. Degree of Protection:

1. Outdoors:

- a. Type 3R unless otherwise indicated.
- b. Locations Exposed to Hosedown: Type 4.
- c. Locations Subject to Potential Flooding: Type 6P.
- d. Locations Aboveground Where Mechanism Must Operate When Ice Covered: Type 3S.
- e. Locations in-Ground or Exposed to Corrosive Agents: Type 4X.
- f. Locations in-Ground or Exposed to Corrosive Agents Where Mechanism Must Operate When Ice Covered: Type 3SX.

2. Indoors:

- a. Type 1 unless otherwise indicated.
- b. Damp or Dusty Locations: Type 12.
- c. Surface Mounted in Kitchens and Other Locations Exposed to Oil or Coolants: Type 12.
- d. Flush Mounted in Kitchens and Other Locations Exposed to Oil or Coolants: Type 12.
- e. Locations Exposed to Airborne Dust, Lint, Fibers, or Flyings: Type 4.
- f. Locations Exposed to Hosedown: Type 4.
- g. Locations Exposed to Corrosive Agents: Type 4X.
- h. Locations Exposed to Spraying Oil or Coolants: Type 13.

- C. Exposed Boxes Installed Less Than 2.5 m (8 ft) Above Floor:

1. Provide cast-metal boxes.
2. Provide exposed cover. Flat covers with angled mounting slots or knockouts are prohibited.

### 3.3 INSTALLATION OF RACEWAYS

- A. Installation Standards:

1. Unless more stringent requirements are specified in Contract Documents or manufacturers' written instructions, comply with NFPA 70 for installation of raceways. Consult Architect for resolution of conflicting requirements.
2. Comply with NFPA 70 limitations for types of raceways allowed in specific occupancies and number of floors.

3. Comply with requirements in Section 260529 "Hangers and Supports for Electrical Systems" for hangers and supports.
4. Comply with NECA NEIS 101 for installation of steel raceways.
5. Comply with NECA NEIS 102 for installation of aluminum raceways.
6. Comply with NECA NEIS 111 for installation of nonmetallic raceways.
7. Install raceways square to the enclosure and terminate at enclosures without hubs with locknuts on both sides of enclosure wall. Install locknuts hand tight, plus one-quarter turn more.
8. Terminate threaded conduits into threaded hubs or with locknuts on inside and outside of boxes or cabinets. Install bushings on conduits up to metric designator 35 (trade size 1-1/4) and insulated throat metal bushings on metric designator 41 (trade size 1-1/2) and larger conduits terminated with locknuts..
9. Raceway Terminations at Locations Subject to Moisture or Vibration:
  - a. Provide insulating bushings to protect conductors, including conductors smaller than No. 4 AWG.

B. General Requirements for Installation of Raceways:

1. Complete raceway installation before starting conductor installation.
2. Provide stub-ups through floors with coupling threaded inside for plugs, set flush with finished floor. Plug coupling until conduit is extended above floor to final destination or a minimum of 2 ft above finished floor.
3. Make bends in raceway using large-radius preformed ells except for parallel bends. Field bending must be in accordance with NFPA 70 minimum radii requirements. Provide only equipment specifically designed for material and size involved.
4. Conceal conduit within finished walls, ceilings, and floors unless otherwise indicated. Install conduits parallel or perpendicular to building lines.
5. Support conduit within 12 inch of enclosures to which attached.
6. Install raceway sealing fittings at accessible locations in accordance with NFPA 70 and fill them with listed sealing compound. For concealed raceways, install fitting in flush steel box with blank cover plate having finish similar to that of adjacent plates or surfaces. Install raceway sealing fittings in accordance with NFPA 70.
7. Install devices to seal raceway interiors at accessible locations. Locate seals so no fittings or boxes are between the seal and the following changes of environments. Seal interior of raceways at the following points:
  - a. Where conduits pass from warm to cold locations, such as boundaries of refrigerated spaces.
  - b. Where an underground service raceway enters a building or structure.
  - c. Conduit extending from interior to exterior of building.
  - d. Conduit extending into pressurized duct and equipment.
  - e. Conduit extending into pressurized zones that are automatically controlled to maintain different pressure set points.
  - f. Where otherwise required by NFPA 70.
8. Do not install raceways or electrical items on "explosion-relief" walls or rotating equipment.



9. Do not install conduits within 2 inch of the bottom side of a metal deck roof.
10. Keep raceways at least 6 inch away from parallel runs of flues and steam or hot-water pipes. Install horizontal raceway runs above water and steam piping.
11. Cut conduit perpendicular to the length. For conduits metric designator 53 (trade size 2) and larger, use roll cutter or a guide to make cut straight and perpendicular to the length. Ream inside of conduit to remove burrs.
12. Install pull wires in empty raceways. Provide polypropylene or monofilament plastic line with not less than 200 lb tensile strength. Leave at least 12 inch of slack at both ends of pull wire. Cap underground raceways designated as spare above grade alongside raceways in use.

C. Requirements for Installation of Specific Raceway Types:

1. Types EMT-A, ERMCA, and FMC-A:
  - a. Do not install aluminum raceways or fittings in contact with concrete or earth.
2. Types ERMCA and IMC:
3. Type ERMCA-S-PVC:
  - a. Follow manufacturer's installation instructions for clamping, cutting, threading, bending, and assembly.
  - b. Provide PVC-coated sealing locknut for exposed male threads transitioning into female NPT threads that do not have sealing sleeves, including transitions from PVC couplings/female adapters to Type ERMCA-S-PVC elbows in direct-burial applications. PVC-coated sealing locknuts must not be used in place of conduit hub. PVC-coated sealing locknut must cover exposed threads on Type ERMCA-S-PVC raceway.
  - c. Coat field-cut threads on PVC-coated raceway with manufacturer-approved corrosion-preventing conductive compound prior to assembly.
4. Types FMC, LFMC, and LFNC:
  - a. Comply with NEMA RV 3. Provide a maximum of 36 inch of flexible conduit for recessed and semirecessed luminaires, equipment subject to vibration, noise transmission, or movement; and for transformers and motors.
5. Types PVC and EPEC:
  - a. Do not install Type PVC or Type EPEC conduit where ambient temperature exceeds 122 deg F. Conductor ratings must be limited to 75 deg C except where installed in a trench outside buildings with concrete encasement, where 90 deg C conductors are permitted.
  - b. Comply with manufacturer's written instructions for solvent welding and fittings.
6. Type RTRC:

- a. Do not install Type RTRC conduit where ambient temperature exceeds 230 deg F.

D. Raceways Embedded in Slabs:

1. Run raceways larger than metric designator 27 (trade size 1) below concrete slab.
2. Arrange raceways to cross building expansion joints with expansion fittings at right angles to the joint.
3. Arrange raceways to ensure that each is surrounded by a minimum of 1 inch of concrete without voids.
4. Do not embed threadless fittings in concrete unless locations have been specifically approved by Architect.
5. Change from ENT to ERM or IMC before rising above floor.

E. Stub-ups to Above Recessed Ceilings:

1. Provide EMT, IMC, or ERM for raceways.
2. Provide a conduit bushing or insulated fitting to terminate stub-ups not terminated in hubs or in an enclosure.

F. Raceway Fittings: Install fittings in accordance with NEMA FB 2.10 guidelines.

1. ERM-S-PVC: Provide only fittings listed for use with this type of conduit. Patch and seal joints, nicks, and scrapes in PVC coating after installing conduits and fittings. Provide sealant recommended by fitting manufacturer and apply in thickness and number of coats recommended by manufacturer.
2. EMT: Provide compression, fittings. Comply with NEMA FB 2.10.
3. Flexible Conduit: Provide only fittings listed for use with flexible conduit type. Comply with NEMA FB 2.20.

G. Expansion-Joint Fittings:

1. Install in runs of aboveground PVC that are located where environmental temperature change may exceed 30 deg F and that have straight-run length that exceeds 25 ft. Install in runs of aboveground ERM and EMT conduit that are located where environmental temperature change may exceed 100 deg F and that have straight-run length that exceeds 100 ft.
2. Install type and quantity of fittings that accommodate temperature change listed for the following locations:
  - a. Outdoor Locations Not Exposed to Direct Sunlight: 125 deg F temperature change.
  - b. Outdoor Locations Exposed to Direct Sunlight: 155 deg F temperature change.
  - c. Indoor Spaces Connected with Outdoors without Physical Separation: 125 deg F temperature change.
  - d. Attics: 135 deg F temperature change.

3. Install fitting(s) that provide expansion and contraction for at least 0.00041 inch per foot of length of straight run per deg F of temperature change for PVC conduits. Install fitting(s) that provide expansion and contraction for at least 0.000078 inch per foot of length of straight run per deg F of temperature change for metal conduits.
4. Install expansion fittings at locations where conduits cross building or structure expansion joints.
5. Install expansion-joint fitting with position, mounting, and piston setting selected in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions for conditions at specific location at time of installation. Install conduit supports to allow for expansion movement.

H. Raceways Penetrating Rooms or Walls with Acoustical Requirements:

1. Seal raceway openings on both sides of rooms or walls with acoustically rated putty.

3.4 INSTALLATION OF SURFACE RACEWAYS

- A. Install surface raceways only where indicated on Drawings.
- B. Install surface raceway with a minimum 2 inch radius control at bend points.
- C. Secure surface raceway with screws or other anchor-type devices at intervals not exceeding 48 inch and with no less than two supports per straight raceway section. Support surface raceway in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions. Tape and glue are unacceptable support methods.

3.5 INSTALLATION OF BOXES AND ENCLOSURES

- A. Provide boxes in wiring and raceway systems wherever required for pulling of wires, making connections, and mounting of devices or fixtures.
- B. Mount boxes at heights indicated on Drawings. If mounting heights of boxes are not individually indicated, give priority to ADA requirements. Install boxes with height measured to center of box unless otherwise indicated.
- C. Recessed Boxes in Masonry Walls: Saw-cut opening for box in center of cell of masonry block, and install box flush with surface of wall. Prepare block surfaces to provide a flat surface for a raintight connection between box and cover plate or supported equipment and box, whether installed indoors or outdoors.
- D. Horizontally separate boxes mounted on opposite sides of walls so they are not in the same vertical channel.
- E. Locate boxes so that cover or plate will not span different building finishes.
- F. Support boxes in recessed ceilings independent of ceiling tiles and ceiling grid.

- G. Support boxes of three gangs or more from more than one side by spanning two framing members or mounting on brackets specifically designed for purpose.
- H. Fasten junction and pull boxes to, or support from, building structure. Do not support boxes by conduits.
- I. Set metal floor boxes level and flush with finished floor surface.
- J. Set nonmetallic floor boxes level. Trim after installation to fit flush with finished floor surface.
- K. Do not install aluminum boxes, enclosures, or fittings in contact with concrete or earth.
- L. Do not rely on locknuts to penetrate nonconductive coatings on enclosures. Remove coatings in the locknut area prior to assembling conduit to enclosure to ensure a continuous ground path.
- M. Boxes and Enclosures in Areas or Walls with Acoustical Requirements:
  - 1. Seal openings and knockouts in back and sides of boxes and enclosures with acoustically rated putty.
  - 2. Provide gaskets for wallplates and covers.

### 3.6 FIRESTOPPING

- A. Install firestopping at penetrations of fire-rated floor and wall assemblies. Comply with requirements in Section 078413 "Penetration Firestopping."

### 3.7 PROTECTION

- A. Protect coatings, finishes, and cabinets from damage and deterioration.
  - 1. Repair damage to galvanized finishes with zinc-rich paint recommended by manufacturer.
  - 2. Repair damage to PVC coatings or paint finishes with matching touchup coating recommended by manufacturer.

### 3.8 CLEANING

- A. Boxes: Remove construction dust and debris from device boxes, outlet boxes, and floor-mounted enclosures before installing wallplates, covers, and hoods.

END OF SECTION 260533

## SECTION 260544 - SLEEVES AND SLEEVE SEALS FOR ELECTRICAL RACEWAYS AND CABLING

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Round sleeves.
2. Sleeve-seal systems.
3. Sleeve-seal fittings.
4. Grout.
5. Pourable sealants.
6. Foam sealants.

B. Related Requirements:

1. Section 260010 "Supplemental Requirements for Electrical" for additional abbreviations, definitions, submittals, qualifications, testing agencies, and other Project requirements applicable to Work specified in this Section.
2. Section 260011 "Facility Performance Requirements for Electrical" for seismic-load, wind-load, acoustical, and other field conditions applicable to Work specified in this Section.
3. Section 078413 "Penetration Firestopping" for penetration firestopping installed in fire-resistance-rated walls, horizontal assemblies, and smoke barriers, with and without penetrating items.

#### 1.2 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.

### PART 2 - PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 ROUND SLEEVES

A. Steel Wall Sleeves:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Advance Products & Systems, LLC.
  - b. CCI Piping Systems.
  - c. Flexicraft Industries.

- d. GPT; an EnPro Industries company.
- 2. General Characteristics: ASTM A53/A53M, Type E, Grade B, Schedule 40, zinc coated, plain ends and integral waterstop.
- B. Cast-Iron Wall Sleeves:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. American Ductile Iron Pipe.
    - b. Flexicraft Industries.
    - c. McWane Ductile.
  - 2. General Characteristics: Cast or fabricated "wall pipe," equivalent to ductile-iron pressure pipe, with plain ends and integral waterstop.
- C. PVC Pipe Sleeves:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. CCI Piping Systems.
    - b. GPT; an EnPro Industries company.
    - c. Metraflex Company (The).
  - 2. General Characteristics: ASTM D1785, Schedule 40.
- D. PVC Molded Sleeves:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. ABB, Electrification Business.
    - b. Arlington Industries, Inc.
    - c. Reliance Worldwide Corporation.
  - 2. General Characteristics: With nailing flange for attaching to wooden forms.
- E. PE or PP Molded Sleeves:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Crete-Sleeve.

2. General Characteristics: Removable, tapered-cup shaped, and smooth outer surface with nailing flange for attaching to wooden forms.

F. Round, Galvanized-Steel, Sheet Metal Sleeves:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Benefast.
  - b. Specified Technologies, Inc.
2. General Characteristics: Galvanized-steel sheet; thickness not less than 0.0239 inch; round tube closed with welded longitudinal joint, with tabs for screw-fastening the sleeve to the board.

## 2.2 SLEEVE-SEAL SYSTEMS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
1. Advance Products & Systems, LLC.
  2. BWM Company.
  3. CALPICO, Inc.
  4. Flexicraft Industries.
  5. GPT; a division of EnPRO Industries.
  6. Metraflex Company (The).
  7. Proco Products, Inc.
- B. General Characteristics: Modular sealing device, designed for field assembly, to fill annular space between sleeve and raceway or cable or between raceway and cable.
- C. Options:
1. Sealing Elements: EPDM rubber interlocking links shaped to fit surface of pipe. Include type and number required for pipe material and size of pipe.
  2. Pressure Plates: Carbon steel.
  3. Connecting Bolts and Nuts: Carbon steel, with corrosion-resistant coating, of length required to secure pressure plates to sealing elements.

## 2.3 SLEEVE-SEAL FITTINGS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
1. HoldRite; Reliance Worldwide Company.

- B. General Characteristics: Manufactured plastic, sleeve-type, waterstop assembly made for embedding in concrete slab or wall. Unit must have plastic or rubber waterstop collar with center opening to match piping OD.

## 2.4 GROUT

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. W.R. Meadows, Inc.
- B. General Characteristics: Nonshrink; recommended for interior and exterior sealing openings in non-fire-rated walls or floors.
  - 1. Standard: ASTM C1107/C1107M, Grade B, post-hardening and volume-adjusting, dry, hydraulic-cement grout.
  - 2. Design Mix: 5000 psi, 28-day compressive strength.
  - 3. Packaging: Premixed and factory packaged.

## 2.5 POURABLE SEALANTS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. Carlisle SynTec Incorporated; Carlisle Construction Materials.
  - 2. GAF.
  - 3. Johns Manville; a Berkshire Hathaway company.
- B. Performance Criteria:
  - 1. General Characteristics: Single-component, neutral-curing elastomeric sealants of grade indicated below.
    - a. Grade: Pourable (self-leveling) formulation for openings in floors and other horizontal surfaces that are not fire rated.

## 2.6 FOAM SEALANTS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. Dow Chemical Company (The).
  - 2. Innovative Chemical Products (Building Solutions Group).
- B. Performance Criteria:



1. General Characteristics: Multicomponent, liquid elastomers that, when mixed, expand and cure in place to produce a flexible, nonshrinking foam. Foam expansion must not damage cables or crack penetrated structure.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 INSTALLATION OF SLEEVES FOR NON-FIRE-RATED ELECTRICAL PENETRATIONS

- A. Sleeves for Conduits Penetrating Above-Grade, Non-Fire-Rated, Concrete and Masonry-Unit Floors and Walls:
  1. Interior Penetrations of Non-Fire-Rated Walls and Floors:
    - a. Seal space outside of sleeves with mortar or grout. Pack sealing material solidly between sleeve and wall or floor so no voids remain. Tool exposed surfaces smooth; protect material while curing.
    - b. Seal annular space between sleeve and raceway or cable, using joint sealant appropriate for size, depth, and location of joint. Comply with requirements in Section 079200 "Joint Sealants."
  2. Use pipe sleeves unless penetration arrangement requires rectangular sleeved opening.
  3. Size pipe sleeves to provide 1/4 inch annular clear space between sleeve and raceway or cable, unless sleeve-seal system is to be installed.
  4. Install sleeves for wall penetrations unless core-drilled holes or formed openings are used. Install sleeves during erection of walls. Cut sleeves to length for mounting flush with both surfaces of walls. Deburr after cutting.
- B. Sleeves for Conduits Penetrating Non-Fire-Rated Wall Assemblies:
  1. Use circular metal sleeves unless penetration arrangement requires rectangular sleeved opening.
  2. Seal space outside of sleeves with approved joint compound for wall assemblies.
- C. Roof-Penetration Sleeves: Seal penetration of individual raceways and cables with flexible boot-type flashing units applied in coordination with roofing work.
- D. Aboveground, Exterior-Wall Penetrations: Seal penetrations using steel pipe sleeves and mechanical sleeve-seal systems. Size sleeves to allow for 1 inch annular clear space between pipe and sleeve for installing mechanical sleeve seals.

### 3.2 INSTALLATION OF SLEEVE-SEAL SYSTEMS

- A. Install sleeve-seal systems in sleeves in exterior concrete walls and slabs-on-grade at raceway entries into building.

- B. Install type and number of sealing elements recommended by manufacturer for raceway or cable material and size. Position raceway or cable in center of sleeve. Assemble mechanical sleeve seals and install in annular space between raceway or cable and sleeve. Tighten bolts against pressure plates that cause sealing elements to expand and make watertight seal.

END OF SECTION 260544

## SECTION 260553 - IDENTIFICATION FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Labels.
2. Bands and tubes.
3. Tapes and stencils.
4. Tags.
5. Signs.
6. Cable ties.
7. Miscellaneous identification products.

B. Related Requirements:

1. Section 260010 "Supplemental Requirements for Electrical" for additional abbreviations, definitions, submittals, qualifications, testing agencies, and other Project requirements applicable to Work specified in this Section.
2. Section 260011 "Facility Performance Requirements for Electrical" for seismic-load, wind-load, acoustical, and other field conditions applicable to Work specified in this Section.

#### 1.2 ACTION SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data:

1. Include construction details, material descriptions, dimensions of individual components and profiles, and finishes for electrical identification products.

B. Identification Schedule: For each piece of electrical equipment and electrical system components to be index of nomenclature for electrical equipment and system components used in identification signs and labels. Use same designations indicated on Drawings.

### PART 2 - PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Comply with ASME A13.1 and IEEE C2.
- B. Comply with 29 CFR 1910.144 for color identification of hazards; 29 CFR 1910.145 for danger, caution, warning, and safety instruction signs and tags; and the following:

1. Fire-protection and fire-alarm equipment, including raceways, must be finished, painted, or suitably marked safety red.
  2. Ceiling-mounted hangers, supports, cable trays, and raceways must be finished, painted, or suitably marked safety yellow where less than 7.7 ft above finished floor.
- C. Signs, labels, and tags required for personnel safety must comply with the following standards:
1. Safety Colors: NEMA Z535.1.
  2. Facility Safety Signs: NEMA Z535.2.
  3. Safety Symbols: NEMA Z535.3.
  4. Product Safety Signs and Labels: NEMA Z535.4.
  5. Safety Tags and Barricade Tapes for Temporary Hazards: NEMA Z535.5.
- D. Comply with NFPA 70E and Section 260573.19 "Arc-Flash Hazard Analysis" requirements for arc-flash warning labels.
- E. Adhesive-attached labeling materials, including label stocks, laminating adhesives, and inks used by label printers, must comply with UL 969.
- F. Thermal Movements: Allow for thermal movements from ambient and surface temperature changes.
1. Temperature Change: 120 deg F, ambient; 180 deg F, material surfaces.

## 2.2 COLOR AND LEGEND REQUIREMENTS

- A. Raceways and Cables Carrying Circuits at 1000 V or Less:
1. Black letters on orange field.
  2. Legend: Indicate voltage and system or service type.
- B. Color-Coding for Phase- and Voltage-Level Identification, 1000 V or Less: Use colors listed below for ungrounded service feeder and branch-circuit conductors.
1. Color must be factory applied.
  2. Colors for 208Y/120 V Circuits:
    - a. Phase A: Black.
    - b. Phase B: Red.
    - c. Phase C: Blue.
  3. Colors for 240 V Circuits:
    - a. Phase A: Black.
    - b. Phase B: Red.
  4. Colors for 480Y/277 V Circuits:

- a. Phase A: Brown.
  - b. Phase B: Orange.
  - c. Phase C: Yellow.
- 5. Color for Neutral: White or gray.
- 6. Color for Equipment Grounds: Green Green with yellow stripe.
- 7. Colors for Isolated Grounds: Green with two or more yellow stripes.
- C. Raceways and Cables Carrying Circuits at More Than 1000 V:
  - 1. Black letters on orange field.
  - 2. Legend: "DANGER - CONCEALED HIGH VOLTAGE WIRING."
- D. Warning Label Colors:
  - 1. Identify system voltage with black letters on orange background.
- E. Warning labels and signs must include, but are not limited to, the following legends:
  - 1. Multiple Power Source Warning: "DANGER - ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD - EQUIPMENT HAS MULTIPLE POWER SOURCES."
  - 2. Workspace Clearance Warning: "WARNING - OSHA REGULATION - AREA IN FRONT OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT MUST BE KEPT CLEAR FOR 3 FEET MINIMUM."
- F. Equipment Identification Labels:
  - 1. Black letters on white field.

## 2.3 LABELS

- A. Vinyl Wraparound Labels: Preprinted, flexible labels laminated with clear, weather- and chemical-resistant coating and matching wraparound clear adhesive tape for securing label ends.
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Brady Corporation.
    - b. Champion America.
    - c. HellermannTyton.
    - d. Marking Services, Inc.
    - e. Panduit Corp.
    - f. Seton Identification Products; a Brady Corporation company.
- B. Snap-Around Labels: Slit, pretensioned, flexible, preprinted, color-coded acrylic sleeves, with diameters sized to suit diameters and that stay in place by gripping action.

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Brady Corporation.
  - b. HellermannTyton.
  - c. Marking Services, Inc.
  - d. Panduit Corp.
  - e. Seton Identification Products; a Brady Corporation company.
- C. Self-Adhesive Wraparound Labels: Preprinted, 3 mil thick, polyester vinyl flexible label with acrylic pressure-sensitive adhesive.
  1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Brady Corporation.
    - b. Brother International Corporation.
    - c. Ideal Industries, Inc.
    - d. LEM Products Inc.
    - e. Marking Services, Inc.
    - f. Panduit Corp.
    - g. Seton Identification Products; a Brady Corporation company.
  2. Self-Lamination: Clear; UV-, weather- and chemical-resistant; self-laminating, protective shield over legend. Labels sized such that clear shield overlaps entire printed legend.
  3. Marker for Labels:
    - a. Permanent, waterproof, black ink marker recommended by tag manufacturer.
    - b. Machine-printed, permanent, waterproof, black ink recommended by printer manufacturer.
- D. Self-Adhesive Labels: Polyester Vinyl, thermal, transfer-printed, 3 mil thick, multicolor, weather- and UV-resistant, pressure-sensitive adhesive labels, configured for intended use and location.
  1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Brady Corporation.
    - b. Brother International Corporation.
    - c. HellermannTyton.
    - d. Ideal Industries, Inc.
    - e. LEM Products Inc.
    - f. Marking Services, Inc.
    - g. Panduit Corp.

- h. Seton Identification Products; a Brady Corporation company.
- 2. Minimum Nominal Size:
  - a. 1-1/2 by 6 inch for raceway and conductors.
  - b. 3-1/2 by 5 inch for equipment.
  - c. As required by authorities having jurisdiction.

## 2.4 BANDS AND TUBES

- A. Snap-Around, Color-Coding Bands: Slit, pretensioned, flexible, solid-colored acrylic sleeves, 2 inch long, with diameters sized to suit diameters and that stay in place by gripping action.
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Brady Corporation.
    - b. HellermannTyton.
    - c. Marking Services, Inc.
    - d. Panduit Corp.
- B. Heat-Shrink Preprinted Tubes: Flame-retardant polyolefin tubes with machine-printed identification labels, sized to suit diameter and shrunk to fit firmly. Full shrink recovery occurs at maximum of 200 deg F. Comply with UL 224.
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Brady Corporation.
    - b. Panduit Corp.

## 2.5 TAPES AND STENCILS

- A. Marker Tapes: Vinyl or vinyl-cloth, self-adhesive wraparound type, with circuit identification legend machine printed by thermal transfer or equivalent process.
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Carlton Industries, LP.
    - b. Champion America.
    - c. HellermannTyton.
    - d. Ideal Industries, Inc.
    - e. Marking Services, Inc.
    - f. Panduit Corp.

- B. Self-Adhesive Vinyl Tape: Colored, heavy duty, waterproof, fade resistant; not less than 3 mil thick by 1 to 2 inch wide; compounded for outdoor use.
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Brady Corporation.
    - b. Carlton Industries, LP.
    - c. emedco.
    - d. Marking Services, Inc.
- C. Tape and Stencil: 4 inch wide black stripes on 10 inch centers placed diagonally over orange background and are 12 inch wide. Stop stripes at legends.
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Brimar Industries, Inc.
    - b. HellermannTyton.
    - c. LEM Products Inc.
    - d. Marking Services, Inc.
    - e. Seton Identification Products; a Brady Corporation company.
- D. Floor Marking Tape: 2 inch wide, 5 mil pressure-sensitive vinyl tape, with black and white stripes and clear vinyl overlay.
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Carlton Industries, LP.
    - b. Seton Identification Products; a Brady Corporation company.
- E. Underground-Line Warning Tape:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Brady Corporation.
    - b. Brimar Industries, Inc.
    - c. Ideal Industries, Inc.
    - d. LEM Products Inc.
    - e. Marking Services, Inc.
    - f. Reef Industries, Inc.
    - g. Seton Identification Products; a Brady Corporation company.
  - 2. Tape:



- a. Recommended by manufacturer for method of installation and suitable to identify and locate underground electrical and communications utility lines.
  - b. Printing on tape must be permanent and may not be damaged by burial operations.
  - c. Tape material and ink must be chemically inert and not be subject to degradation when exposed to acids, alkalis, and other destructive substances commonly found in soils.
3. Color and Printing:
  - a. Comply with APWA Uniform Color Code using NEMA Z535.1 safety colors.
  - b. Inscriptions for Red Tapes: "CAUTION BURIED ELECTRIC LINE BELOW".
  - c. Inscriptions for Orange Tapes: "CAUTION BURIED COMMUNICATION LINE BELOW".
4. Tape Type IID:
  - a. Reinforced, detectable three-layer laminate, consisting of printed pigmented woven scrim, solid aluminum-foil core, and clear protective film that allows inspection of continuity of conductive core; bright-colored, continuous-printed on one side with inscription of utility, compounded for direct-burial service.
  - b. Width: 3 inch.
  - c. Overall Thickness: 8 mil.
  - d. Foil Core Thickness: 0.35 mil.
  - e. Weight: 34 lb/1000 sq. ft.
  - f. Tensile in accordance with ASTM D882: 300 lbf and 12,500 psi.

## 2.6 TAGS

- A. Metal Tags: Brass or aluminum, 2 by 2 by 0.05 inch, with stamped legend, punched for use with self-locking cable tie fastener.
  1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Brady Corporation.
    - b. Carlton Industries, LP.
    - c. emedco.
    - d. Marking Services, Inc.
    - e. Seton Identification Products; a Brady Corporation company.
- B. Nonmetallic Preprinted Tags: Polyethylene tags, 0.015 inch thick, color-coded for phase and voltage level, with factory printed permanent designations; punched for use with self-locking cable tie fastener.

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Brady Corporation.
  - b. Carlton Industries, LP.
  - c. Grafoplast Wire Markers.
  - d. LEM Products Inc.
  - e. Marking Services, Inc.
  - f. Panduit Corp.
  - g. Seton Identification Products; a Brady Corporation company.

## 2.7 SIGNS

### A. Baked-Enamel Signs:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Carlton Industries, LP.
  - b. Champion America.
  - c. emedco.
  - d. Marking Services, Inc.
2. Preprinted aluminum signs, high-intensity reflective, punched or drilled for fasteners, with colors, legend, and size required for application.
3. 1/4 inch grommets in corners for mounting.
4. Nominal Size: 7 by 10 inch.

### B. Metal-Backed Butyrate Signs:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Brady Corporation.
  - b. Champion America.
  - c. emedco.
  - d. Marking Services, Inc.
2. Weather-resistant, nonfading, preprinted, cellulose-acetate butyrate signs, with 0.0396 inch galvanized-steel backing, punched and drilled for fasteners, and with colors, legend, and size required for application.
3. 1/4 inch grommets in corners for mounting.
4. Nominal Size: 10 by 14 inch.

### C. Laminated Acrylic or Melamine Plastic Signs:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Brady Corporation.
  - b. Carlton Industries, LP.
  - c. emedco.
  - d. Marking Services, Inc.
  - e. Seton Identification Products; a Brady Corporation company.
2. Engraved legend.
3. Thickness:
  - a. For signs up to 20 sq. inch, minimum 1/16 inch thick.
  - b. For signs larger than 20 sq. inch, 1/8 inch thick.
  - c. Engraved legend with white letters on dark gray background.
  - d. Self-adhesive.
  - e. Framed with mitered acrylic molding and arranged for attachment at applicable equipment.

## 2.8 CABLE TIES

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  1. HellermannTyton.
  2. Ideal Industries, Inc.
  3. Marking Services, Inc.
  4. Panduit Corp.
- B. General-Purpose Cable Ties: Fungus inert, self-extinguishing, one piece, self-locking, and Type 6/6 nylon.
  1. Minimum Width: 3/16 inch.
  2. Tensile Strength at 73 deg F in accordance with ASTM D638: 12,000 psi.
  3. Temperature Range: Minus 40 to plus 185 deg F.
  4. Color: Black, except where used for color-coding.

## 2.9 MISCELLANEOUS IDENTIFICATION PRODUCTS

- A. Paint: Comply with requirements in painting Sections for paint materials and application requirements. Retain paint system applicable for surface material and location (exterior or interior).
- B. Fasteners for Labels and Signs: Self-tapping, stainless steel screws or stainless steel machine screws with nuts and flat and lock washers.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 PREPARATION

- A. Self-Adhesive Identification Products: Before applying electrical identification products, clean substrates of substances that could impair bond, using materials and methods recommended by manufacturer of identification product.

### 3.2 INSTALLATION

- A. Verify and coordinate identification names, abbreviations, colors, and other features with requirements in other Sections requiring identification applications, Drawings, Shop Drawings, manufacturer's wiring diagrams, and operation and maintenance manual. Use consistent designations throughout Project.
- B. Install identifying devices before installing acoustical ceilings and similar concealment.
- C. Verify identity of item before installing identification products.
- D. Coordinate identification with Project Drawings, manufacturer's wiring diagrams, and operation and maintenance manual.
- E. Apply identification devices to surfaces that require finish after completing finish work.
- F. Install signs with approved legend to facilitate proper identification, operation, and maintenance of electrical systems and connected items.
- G. System Identification for Raceways and Cables under 1000 V: Identification must completely encircle cable or conduit. Place identification of two-color markings in contact, side by side.
  - 1. Secure tight to surface of conductor, cable, or raceway.
- H. Auxiliary Electrical Systems Conductor Identification: Identify field-installed alarm, control, and signal connections.
- I. Emergency Operating Instruction Signs: Install instruction signs with white legend on red background with minimum 3/8 inch high letters for emergency instructions at equipment used for power transfer.
- J. Elevated Components: Increase sizes of labels, signs, and letters to those appropriate for viewing from floor.
- K. Accessible Fittings for Raceways: Identify cover of junction and pull box of the following systems with wiring system legend and system voltage. System legends must be as follows:
  - 1. "EMERGENCY POWER."
  - 2. "POWER."

3. "UPS."

L. Vinyl Wraparound Labels:

1. Secure tight to surface of raceway or cable at location with high visibility and accessibility.
2. Attach labels that are not self-adhesive type with clear vinyl tape, with adhesive appropriate to location and substrate.

M. Snap-Around Labels: Secure tight to surface at location with high visibility and accessibility.

N. Self-Adhesive Wraparound Labels: Secure tight to surface at location with high visibility and accessibility.

O. Self-Adhesive Labels:

1. Install unique designation label that is consistent with wiring diagrams, schedules, and operation and maintenance manual.
2. Unless otherwise indicated, provide single line of text with 1/2 inch high letters on 1-1/2 inch high label; where two lines of text are required, use labels 2 inch high.

P. Snap-Around Color-Coding Bands: Secure tight to surface at location with high visibility and accessibility.

Q. Heat-Shrink, Preprinted Tubes: Secure tight to surface at location with high visibility and accessibility.

R. Marker Tapes: Secure tight to surface at location with high visibility and accessibility.

S. Self-Adhesive Vinyl Tape: Secure tight to surface at location with high visibility and accessibility.

1. Field-Applied, Color-Coding Conductor Tape: Apply in half-lapped turns for minimum distance of 6 inch where splices or taps are made. Apply last two turns of tape with no tension to prevent possible unwinding.

T. Tape and Stencil: Comply with requirements in painting Sections for surface preparation and paint application.

U. Floor Marking Tape: Apply stripes to finished surfaces following manufacturer's instructions.

V. Underground Line Warning Tape:

1. During backfilling of trenches, install continuous underground-line warning tape directly above cable or raceway at 6 to 8 inch below finished grade. Use multiple tapes where width of multiple lines installed in common trench or concrete envelope exceeds 16 inch overall.
2. Install underground-line warning tape for direct-buried cables and cables in raceways.

W. Metal Tags:

1. Place in location with high visibility and accessibility.
2. Secure using general-purpose cable ties.

X. Nonmetallic Preprinted Tags:

1. Place in location with high visibility and accessibility.
2. Secure using general-purpose cable ties.

Y. Baked-Enamel Signs:

1. Attach signs that are not self-adhesive type with mechanical fasteners appropriate to location and substrate.
2. Unless otherwise indicated, provide single line of text with 1/2 inch high letters on minimum 1-1/2 inch high sign; where two lines of text are required, use signs minimum 2 inch high.

Z. Metal-Backed Butyrate Signs:

1. Attach signs that are not self-adhesive type with mechanical fasteners appropriate to location and substrate.
2. Unless otherwise indicated, provide single line of text with 1/2 inch high letters on 1-1/2 inch high sign; where two lines of text are required, use labels 2 inch high.

AA. Laminated Acrylic or Melamine Plastic Signs:

1. Attach signs that are not self-adhesive type with mechanical fasteners appropriate to location and substrate.
2. Unless otherwise indicated, provide single line of text with 1/2 inch high letters on 1-1/2 inch high sign; where two lines of text are required, use labels 2 inch high.

BB. Cable Ties: General purpose, for attaching tags, except as listed below:

1. Outdoors: UV-stabilized nylon.
2. In Spaces Handling Environmental Air: Plenum rated.

### 3.3 IDENTIFICATION SCHEDULE

- A. Install identification materials and devices at locations for most convenient viewing without interference with operation and maintenance of equipment. Install access doors or panels to provide view of identifying devices.
- B. Identify conductors, cables, and terminals in enclosures and at junctions, terminals, pull points, and locations of high visibility. Identify by system and circuit designation.
- C. Accessible Fittings for Raceways and Cables within Buildings: Identify cover of junction and pull box of the following systems with self-adhesive labels containing wiring system legend and system voltage. System legends must be as follows:

1. "EMERGENCY POWER."
  2. "POWER."
  3. "UPS."
- D. Power-Circuit Conductor Identification, 1000 V or Less: For conductors in vaults, pull and junction boxes, manholes, and handholes, use vinyl wraparound labels snap-around labels snap-around color-coding bands to identify phase.
1. Locate identification at changes in direction, at penetrations of walls and floors, at 50 ft maximum intervals in straight runs, and at 25 ft maximum intervals in congested areas.
- E. Control-Circuit Conductor Identification: For conductors and cables in pull and junction boxes, manholes, and handholes, use self-adhesive labels with conductor or cable designation, origin, and destination.
- F. Control-Circuit Conductor Termination Identification: For identification at terminations, provide heat-shrink preprinted tubes with conductor designation.
- G. Conductors to Be Extended in Future: Attach marker tape to conductors and list source.
- H. Auxiliary Electrical Systems Conductor Identification: Self-adhesive vinyl tape that is uniform and consistent with system used by manufacturer for factory-installed connections.
1. Identify conductors, cables, and terminals in enclosures and at junctions, terminals, and pull points. Identify by system and circuit designation.
- I. Locations of Underground Lines: Underground-line warning tape for power, lighting, communication, and control wiring and optical-fiber cable.
- J. Workspace Indication: Apply floor marking tape to finished surfaces. Show working clearances in direction of access to live parts. Workspace must comply with NFPA 70 and 29 CFR 1926.403 unless otherwise indicated. Do not install at flush-mounted panelboards and similar equipment in finished spaces.
- K. Instructional Signs: Self-adhesive labels, including color code for grounded and ungrounded conductors.
- L. Warning Labels for Indoor Cabinets, Boxes, and Enclosures for Power and Lighting: Self-adhesive labels.
1. Apply to exterior of door, cover, or other access.
  2. For equipment with multiple power or control sources, apply to door or cover of equipment, including, but not limited to, the following:
    - a. Power-transfer switches.
    - b. Controls with external control power connections.
- M. Arc Flash Warning Labeling: Self-adhesive labels.

- N. Operating Instruction Signs: Self-adhesive labels.
- O. Emergency Operating Instruction Signs: Self-adhesive labels with white legend on red background with minimum 3/8 inch high letters for emergency instructions at equipment used for power transfer.
- P. Equipment Identification Labels:
  - 1. Indoor Equipment: Self-adhesive label.
  - 2. Outdoor Equipment: Laminated acrylic or melamine sign.
  - 3. Equipment to Be Labeled:
    - a. Panelboards: Typewritten directory of circuits in location provided by panelboard manufacturer. Panelboard identification must be in form of self-adhesive, engraved, laminated acrylic or melamine label.
    - b. Enclosures and electrical cabinets.
    - c. Access doors and panels for concealed electrical items.
    - d. Switchboards.
    - e. Emergency system boxes and enclosures.
    - f. Enclosed switches.
    - g. Enclosed circuit breakers.
    - h. Power-transfer equipment.
    - i. Contactors.
    - j. Power-generating units.
    - k. Monitoring and control equipment.

END OF SECTION 260553



## SECTION 260573.13 - SHORT-CIRCUIT STUDIES

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Computer-based, fault-current study to determine minimum interrupting capacity of circuit protective devices.

B. Related Requirements:

1. Section 260010 "Supplemental Requirements for Electrical" for additional abbreviations, definitions, submittals, qualifications, testing agencies, and other Project requirements applicable to Work specified in this Section.
2. Section 260011 "Facility Performance Requirements for Electrical" for seismic-load, wind-load, acoustical, and other field conditions applicable to Work specified in this Section.
3. Section 260573.16 "Coordination Studies" for overcurrent protective device coordination studies.
4. Section 260573.19 "Arc-Flash Hazard Analysis" for arc-flash studies.

#### 1.2 DEFINITIONS

- A. One-Line Diagram: A diagram that shows, by means of single lines and graphic symbols, the course of an electric circuit or system of circuits and the component devices or parts used therein.
- B. Protective Device: A device that senses when an abnormal current flow exists and then removes the affected portion of the circuit from the system.
- C. SCCR: Short-circuit current rating.
- D. Service: The conductors and equipment for delivering electric energy from the serving utility to the wiring system of the premises served.
- E. Single-Line Diagram: See "One-Line Diagram."

#### 1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data:

1. For power system analysis software to be used for studies.

B. Short-Circuit Study Report:

1. Submit the following after approval of system protective devices submittals. Submittals may be in digital form.
  - a. Short-circuit study input data, including completed computer program input data sheets.
  - b. Submit study report for action prior to receiving final approval of distribution equipment submittals. If formal completion of studies will cause delay in equipment manufacturing, obtain approval from Architect for preliminary submittal of sufficient study data to ensure that selection of devices and associated characteristics is satisfactory.
  - c. Revised one-line diagram, reflecting field investigation results and results of short-circuit study.

#### 1.4 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Certificates: For short-circuit study software, certifying compliance with IEEE 399.

#### 1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Study must be performed using commercially developed and distributed software designed specifically for power system analysis.
- B. Software algorithms must comply with requirements of standards and guides specified in this Section.
- C. Manual calculations are unacceptable.

### PART 2 - PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 POWER SYSTEM ANALYSIS SOFTWARE

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  1. EasyPower, LLC (formerly ESA Inc.).
  2. ETAP - Digital Twin Platform.
  3. Power Analytics, Corporation.
  4. SKM Systems Analysis, Inc.
- B. Comply with IEEE 399 and IEEE 551.
- C. Analytical features of power systems analysis software program must have capability to calculate "mandatory," "very desirable," and "desirable" features as listed in IEEE 399.

- D. Computer software program must be capable of plotting and diagramming time-current-characteristic curves as part of its output.
- E. Computer program must be designed to perform short-circuit studies or have function, component, or add-on module designed to perform short-circuit studies.
- F. Computer program must be developed under supervision of licensed professional engineer who holds IEEE Computer Society's Certified Software Development Professional certification.

## 2.2 SHORT-CIRCUIT STUDY REPORT CONTENTS

- A. Executive summary of study findings.
- B. Study descriptions, purpose, basis, and scope. Include case descriptions, definition of terms, and guide for interpretation of results.
- C. One-line diagram of modeled power system, showing the following:
  - 1. Protective device designations and ampere ratings.
  - 2. Conductor types, sizes, and lengths.
  - 3. Transformer kVA and voltage ratings.
  - 4. Motor and generator designations and kVA ratings.
  - 5. Switchgear, switchboard, motor-control center, and panelboard designations and ratings.
  - 6. Derating factors and environmental conditions.
  - 7. Any revisions to electrical equipment required by study.
- D. Comments and recommendations for system improvements or revisions in written document, separate from one-line diagram.
- E. Protective Device Evaluation:
  - 1. Evaluate equipment and protective devices and compare to available short-circuit currents. Verify that equipment withstand ratings exceed available short-circuit current at equipment installation locations.
  - 2. Tabulations of circuit breaker, fuse, and other protective device ratings versus calculated short-circuit duties.
  - 3. For 600 V overcurrent protective devices, ensure that interrupting ratings are equal to or higher than calculated 1/2-cycle symmetrical fault current.
  - 4. For devices and equipment rated for asymmetrical fault current, apply multiplication factors listed in standards to 1/2-cycle symmetrical fault current.
  - 5. Verify adequacy of phase conductors at maximum three-phase bolted fault currents; verify adequacy of equipment grounding conductors and grounding electrode conductors at maximum ground-fault currents. Ensure that short-circuit withstand ratings are equal to or higher than calculated 1/2-cycle symmetrical fault current.
- F. Short-Circuit Study Input Data:

1. One-line diagram of system being studied.
2. Power sources available.
3. Manufacturer, model, and interrupting rating of protective devices.
4. Conductors.
5. Transformer data.

G. Short-Circuit Study Output Reports:

1. Low-Voltage Fault Report: Three-phase and unbalanced fault calculations, showing the following for each overcurrent device location:
  - a. Voltage.
  - b. Calculated fault-current magnitude and angle.
  - c. Fault-point X/R ratio.
  - d. Equivalent impedance.
2. Momentary Duty Report: Three-phase and unbalanced fault calculations, showing the following for each overcurrent device location:
  - a. Voltage.
  - b. Calculated symmetrical fault-current magnitude and angle.
  - c. Fault-point X/R ratio.
  - d. Calculated asymmetrical fault currents:
    - 1) Based on fault-point X/R ratio.
    - 2) Based on calculated symmetrical value multiplied by 1.6.
    - 3) Based on calculated symmetrical value multiplied by 2.7.
3. Interrupting Duty Report: Three-phase and unbalanced fault calculations, showing the following for each overcurrent device location:
  - a. Voltage.
  - b. Calculated symmetrical fault-current magnitude and angle.
  - c. Fault-point X/R ratio.
  - d. No AC Decrement (NACD) ratio.
  - e. Equivalent impedance.
  - f. Multiplying factors for 2-, 3-, 5-, and 8-cycle circuit breakers rated on symmetrical basis.
  - g. Multiplying factors for 2-, 3-, 5-, and 8-cycle circuit breakers rated on total basis.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 POWER SYSTEM DATA

- A. Obtain data necessary for conduct of study.
  1. Verify completeness of data supplied on one-line diagram. Call discrepancies to Architect's attention.

2. For equipment included as Work of this Project, use characteristics submitted under provisions of action submittals and information submittals for this Project.
- B. Gather and tabulate required input data to support short-circuit study. Comply with requirements in Section 017839 "Project Record Documents" for recording circuit protective device characteristics. Record data on Record Document copy of one-line diagram. Comply with recommendations in IEEE 551 as to amount of detail that is required to be acquired in field. Field data gathering must be by, or under supervision of, qualified electrical professional engineer. Data include, but are not limited to, the following:
1. Product Data for Project's overcurrent protective devices involved in overcurrent protective device coordination studies. Use equipment designation tags that are consistent with electrical distribution system diagrams, overcurrent protective device submittals, input and output data, and recommended device settings.
  2. Obtain electrical power utility impedance at service.
  3. Power sources and ties.
  4. For transformers, include kVA, primary and secondary voltages, connection type, impedance, X/R ratio, taps measured in percent, and phase shift.
  5. For reactors, provide manufacturer and model designation, voltage rating, and impedance.
  6. For circuit breakers and fuses, provide manufacturer and model designation. List type of breaker, type of trip, SCCR, current rating, and breaker settings.
  7. Generator short-circuit current contribution data, including short-circuit reactance, rated kVA, rated voltage, and X/R ratio.
  8. Busway manufacturer and model designation, current rating, impedance, lengths, and conductor material.
  9. Motor horsepower and NEMA MG 1 code letter designation.
  10. Conductor sizes, lengths, number, conductor material and conduit material (magnetic or nonmagnetic).
  11. Derating factors.

### 3.2 SHORT-CIRCUIT STUDY

- A. Perform study following general study procedures contained in IEEE 399.
- B. Calculate short-circuit currents according to IEEE 551.
- C. Base study on device characteristics supplied by device manufacturer.
- D. Extent of electrical power system to be studied is indicated on Drawings.
- E. Begin short-circuit current analysis at service, extending down to system overcurrent protective devices as follows:
  1. To normal system low-voltage load buses where fault current is 5 kA or less.

- F. Study electrical distribution system from normal and alternate power sources throughout electrical distribution system for Project. Study cases of system-switching configurations and alternate operations that could result in maximum fault conditions.
- G. Include ac fault-current decay from induction motors, synchronous motors, and asynchronous generators and apply to low- and medium-voltage, three-phase ac systems. Also account for fault-current dc decrement to address asymmetrical requirements of interrupting equipment.
- H. Calculate short-circuit momentary and interrupting duties for three-phase bolted fault and single line-to-ground fault at each equipment indicated on one-line diagram.
  - 1. For grounded systems, provide bolted line-to-ground fault-current study for areas as defined for three-phase bolted fault short-circuit study.
- I. Include in report identification of protective device applied outside its capacity.

END OF SECTION 260573.13

## SECTION 260573.16 - COORDINATION STUDIES

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Computer-based, overcurrent protective device coordination studies to determine overcurrent protective devices and to determine overcurrent protective device settings for selective tripping.

B. Related Requirements:

1. Section 260010 "Supplemental Requirements for Electrical" for additional abbreviations, definitions, submittals, qualifications, testing agencies, and other Project requirements applicable to Work specified in this Section.
2. Section 260011 "Facility Performance Requirements for Electrical" for seismic-load, wind-load, acoustical, and other field conditions applicable to Work specified in this Section.
3. Section 260573.13 "Short-Circuit Studies" for fault-current studies.
4. Section 260573.19 "Arc-Flash Hazard Analysis" for arc-flash studies.

#### 1.2 DEFINITIONS

- A. One-Line Diagram: A diagram that shows, by means of single lines and graphic symbols, the course of electric circuit or system of circuits and the component devices or parts used therein.
- B. Protective Device: A device that senses when abnormal current flow exists and then removes the affected portion of the circuit from the system.
- C. SCCR: Short-circuit current rating.
- D. Service: The conductors and equipment for delivering electric energy from the serving utility to the wiring system of the premises served.
- E. Single-Line Diagram: See "One-Line Diagram."

#### 1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data:

1. For power system analysis software to be used for studies.

B. Coordination Study Report:

1. Submit the following after approval of system protective devices submittals. Submittals may be in digital form.
  - a. Coordination-study input data, including completed computer program input data sheets.
  - b. Study and equipment evaluation reports.
  - c. Submit study report for action prior to receiving final approval of distribution equipment submittals. If formal completion of studies will cause delay in equipment manufacturing, obtain approval from Architect for preliminary submittal of sufficient study data to ensure that selection of devices and associated characteristics is satisfactory.
  - d. Revised one-line diagram, reflecting field investigation results and results of coordination study.

#### 1.4 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Certificates: For overcurrent protective device coordination study software, certifying compliance with IEEE 399.

#### 1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Studies must be performed using commercially developed and distributed software designed specifically for power system analysis.
- B. Software algorithms must comply with requirements of standards and guides specified in this Section.
- C. Manual calculations are unacceptable.

#### 1.6 REGULATORY AGENCY APPROVALS

- A. Submittals for coordination study requiring approval by authorities having jurisdiction must be signed and sealed by qualified electrical professional engineer responsible for their preparation. Obtain approval by authorities having jurisdiction prior to submitting for action by Architect.

### PART 2 - PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 POWER SYSTEM ANALYSIS SOFTWARE

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  1. EasyPower, LLC (formerly ESA Inc.).
  2. ETAP - Digital Twin Platform.



3. SKM Systems Analysis, Inc.
  - B. Comply with IEEE 242 and IEEE 399.
  - C. Analytical features of device coordination study computer software program must have capability to calculate "mandatory," "very desirable," and "desirable" features as listed in IEEE 399.
  - D. Computer software program must be capable of plotting and diagramming time-current-characteristic curves as part of its output. Computer software program must report device settings and ratings of overcurrent protective devices and must demonstrate selective coordination by computer-generated, time-current coordination plots.
1. Optional Features:
  - a. Arcing faults.
  - b. Simultaneous faults.
  - c. Explicit negative sequence.
  - d. Mutual coupling in zero sequence.
- E. Computer program must be designed to perform coordination studies or have function, component, or add-on module designed to perform coordination studies.
- F. Computer program must be developed under supervision of licensed professional engineer who holds IEEE Computer Society's Certified Software Development Professional certification.

## 2.2 COORDINATION STUDY REPORT CONTENTS

- A. Executive summary of study findings.
- B. Study descriptions, purpose, basis, and scope. Include case descriptions, definition of terms, and guide for interpretation of results.
- C. One-line diagram of modeled power system, showing the following:
  1. Protective device designations and ampere ratings.
  2. Conductor types, sizes, and lengths.
  3. Transformer kVA and voltage ratings.
  4. Motor and generator designations and kVA ratings.
  5. Switchgear, switchboard, motor-control center, and panelboard designations.
  6. Revisions to electrical equipment required by study.
  7. Study Input Data: As described in "Power System Data" Article.
    - a. Short-Circuit Study Output: As specified in "Short-Circuit Study Output Reports" Paragraph in "Short-Circuit Study Report Contents" Article in Section 260573.13 "Short-Circuit Studies."
- D. Protective Device Coordination Study:

1. Report recommended settings of protective devices, ready to be applied in field. Use manufacturer's data sheets for recording recommended setting of overcurrent protective devices when available.
  - a. Phase and Ground Relays:
    - 1) Device tag.
    - 2) Relay current transformer ratio and tap, time dial, and instantaneous pickup value.
    - 3) Recommendations on improved relaying systems, if applicable.
  - b. Circuit Breakers:
    - 1) Adjustable pickups and time delays (long time, short time, and ground).
    - 2) Adjustable time-current characteristic.
    - 3) Adjustable instantaneous pickup.
    - 4) Recommendations on improved trip systems, if applicable.
  - c. Fuses: Show current rating, voltage, and class.
- E. Time-Current Coordination Curves: Determine settings of overcurrent protective devices to achieve selective coordination. Graphically illustrate that adequate time separation exists between devices installed in series, including power utility company's upstream devices. Prepare separate sets of curves for switching schemes and for emergency periods where power source is local generation. Show the following information:
  1. Device tag and title, one-line diagram with legend identifying portion of system covered.
  2. Terminate device characteristic curves at point reflecting maximum symmetrical or asymmetrical fault current to which device is exposed.
  3. Identify device associated with each curve by manufacturer type, function, and, if applicable, tap, time delay, and instantaneous settings recommended.
  4. Plot the following listed characteristic curves, as applicable:
    - a. Power utility's overcurrent protective device.
    - b. Medium-voltage equipment overcurrent relays.
    - c. Medium- and low-voltage fuses including manufacturer's minimum melt, total clearing, tolerance, and damage bands.
    - d. Low-voltage equipment circuit-breaker trip devices, including manufacturer's tolerance bands.
    - e. Transformer full-load current, magnetizing inrush current, and ANSI through-fault protection curves.
    - f. Cables and conductors damage curves.
    - g. Ground-fault protective devices.
    - h. Motor-starting characteristics and motor damage points.
    - i. Generator short-circuit decrement curve and generator damage point.
    - j. Largest feeder circuit breaker in each motor-control center and panelboard.

5. Maintain selectivity for tripping currents caused by overloads.
6. Maintain maximum achievable selectivity for tripping currents caused by overloads on series-rated devices.
7. Provide adequate time margins between device characteristics such that selective operation is achieved.
8. Comments and recommendations for system improvements.

### PART 3 - EXECUTION

#### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine Project overcurrent protective device submittals for compliance with electrical distribution system coordination requirements and other conditions affecting performance of the Work. Devices to be coordinated are indicated on Drawings.
  1. Proceed with coordination study only after relevant equipment submittals have been assembled. Overcurrent protective devices that have not been submitted and approved prior to coordination study may not be used in study.

#### 3.2 POWER SYSTEM DATA

- A. Obtain data necessary for conduct of overcurrent protective device study.
  1. Verify completeness of data supplied in one-line diagram on Drawings. Call discrepancies to Architect's attention.
  2. For equipment included as Work of this Project, use characteristics submitted under provisions of action submittals and information submittals for this Project.
- B. Gather and tabulate required input data to support coordination study. List below is guide. Comply with recommendations in IEEE 551 for amount of detail required to be acquired in field. Field data gathering must be by, or under supervision of, qualified electrical professional engineer. Data include, but are not limited to, the following:
  1. Product Data for overcurrent protective devices specified in other Sections and involved in overcurrent protective device coordination studies. Use equipment designation tags that are consistent with electrical distribution system diagrams, overcurrent protective device submittals, input and output data, and recommended device settings.
  2. Electrical power utility impedance at service.
  3. Power sources and ties.
  4. Short-circuit current at each system bus (three phase and line to ground).
  5. Full-load current of loads.
  6. Voltage level at each bus.
  7. For transformers, include kVA, primary and secondary voltages, connection type, impedance, X/R ratio, taps measured in percent, and phase shift.
  8. For reactors, provide manufacturer and model designation, voltage rating, and impedance.

9. For circuit breakers and fuses, provide manufacturer and model designation. List type of breaker, type of trip and available range of settings, SCCR, current rating, and breaker settings.
10. Generator short-circuit current contribution data, including short-circuit reactance, rated kVA, rated voltage, and X/R ratio.
11. For relays, provide manufacturer and model designation, current transformer ratios, potential transformer ratios, and relay settings.
12. Maximum demands from service meters.
13. Busway manufacturer and model designation, current rating, impedance, lengths, size, and conductor material.
14. Motor horsepower and NEMA MG 1 code letter designation.
15. Low-voltage cable sizes, lengths, number, conductor material, and conduit material (magnetic or nonmagnetic).
16. Medium-voltage cable sizes, lengths, conductor material, cable construction, metallic shield performance parameters, and conduit material (magnetic or nonmagnetic).
17. Data sheets to supplement electrical distribution system one-line diagram, cross-referenced with tag numbers on diagram, showing the following:
  - a. Special load considerations, including starting inrush currents and frequent starting and stopping.
  - b. Transformer characteristics, including primary protective device, magnetic inrush current, and overload capability.
  - c. Motor full-load current, locked rotor current, service factor, starting time, type of start, and thermal-damage curve.
  - d. Generator thermal-damage curve.
  - e. Ratings, types, and settings of utility company's overcurrent protective devices.
  - f. Special overcurrent protective device settings or types stipulated by utility company.
  - g. Time-current-characteristic curves of devices indicated to be coordinated.
  - h. Manufacturer, frame size, interrupting rating in amperes root mean square (rms) symmetrical, ampere or current sensor rating, long-time adjustment range, short-time adjustment range, and instantaneous adjustment range for circuit breakers.
  - i. Manufacturer and type, ampere-tap adjustment range, time-delay adjustment range, instantaneous attachment adjustment range, and current transformer ratio for overcurrent relays.
  - j. Switchgear, switchboards, motor-control centers, and panelboards ampacity, and SCCR in amperes rms symmetrical.
  - k. Identify series-rated interrupting devices for condition where available fault current is greater than interrupting rating of downstream equipment. Obtain device data details to allow verification that series application of these devices complies with NFPA 70 and UL 489 requirements.

### 3.3 COORDINATION STUDY

- A. Comply with IEEE 242 for calculating short-circuit currents and determining coordination time intervals.

- B. Comply with IEEE 399 for general study procedures.
- C. Base study on device characteristics supplied by device manufacturer.
- D. Extent of electrical power system to be studied is indicated on Drawings.
- E. Begin analysis at service, extending down to system overcurrent protective devices as follows:
  - 1. To normal system low-voltage load buses where fault current is 5 kA or less.
- F. Study electrical distribution system from normal and alternate power sources throughout electrical distribution system for Project. Study cases of system-switching configurations and alternate operations that could result in maximum fault conditions.
- G. Transformer Primary Overcurrent Protective Devices:
  - 1. Device must not operate in response to the following:
    - a. Inrush current when first energized.
    - b. Self-cooled, full-load current or forced-air-cooled, full-load current, whichever is specified for that transformer.
    - c. Permissible transformer overloads according to IEEE C57.96 if required by unusual loading or emergency conditions.
  - 2. Device settings must protect transformers according to IEEE C57.12.00, for fault currents.
- H. Motor Protection:
  - 1. Select protection for low-voltage motors according to IEEE 242 and NFPA 70.
  - 2. Select protection for motors served at voltages more than 600 V according to IEEE 620.
- I. Conductor Protection: Protect cables against damage from fault currents according to ICEA P-32-382, ICEA P-45-482, and protection recommendations in IEEE 242. Demonstrate that equipment withstands maximum short-circuit current for time equivalent to tripping time of primary relay protection or total clearing time of fuse. To determine temperatures that damage insulation, use curves from cable manufacturers or from listed standards indicating conductor size and short-circuit current.
- J. Generator Protection: Select protection according to manufacturer's instructions and to IEEE 242.
- K. Include ac fault-current decay from induction motors, synchronous motors, and asynchronous generators and apply to low- and medium-voltage, three-phase ac systems. Also account for fault-current dc decrement, to address asymmetrical requirements of interrupting equipment.
- L. Calculate short-circuit momentary and interrupting duties for three-phase bolted fault and single line-to-ground fault at each equipment indicated on one-line diagram.

1. For grounded systems, provide bolted line-to-ground fault-current study for areas as defined for three-phase bolted fault short-circuit study.

M. Protective Device Evaluation:

1. Evaluate equipment and protective devices and compare to short-circuit ratings.
2. Adequacy of switchgear, motor-control centers, and panelboard bus bars to withstand short-circuit stresses.
3. Application of series-rated devices must be recertified, complying with requirements in NFPA 70.
4. Include in report identification of protective device applied outside its capacity.

3.4 LOAD-FLOW AND VOLTAGE-DROP STUDY

- A. Perform load-flow and voltage-drop study to determine steady-state loading profile of system. Analyze power system performance two times as follows:
1. Determine load flow and voltage drop based on full-load currents obtained in "Power System Data" Article.
  2. Determine load flow and voltage drop based on 80 percent of design capacity of load buses.
  3. Prepare load-flow and voltage-drop analysis and report to show power system components that are overloaded, or might become overloaded; show bus voltages that are less than as prescribed by NFPA 70.

3.5 MOTOR-STARTING STUDY

- A. Perform motor-starting study to analyze transient effect of system's voltage profile during motor starting. Calculate significant motor-starting voltage profiles and analyze effects of motor starting on power system stability.
- B. Prepare motor-starting study report, noting light flicker for limits proposed by IEEE 141, and, and voltage sags so as not to affect operation of other utilization equipment on system supplying motor.

3.6 FIELD ADJUSTING

- A. Adjust relay and protective device settings according to recommended settings provided by coordination study. Field adjustments must be completed by engineering service division of equipment manufacturer under "Startup and Acceptance Testing" contract portion.
- B. Make minor modifications to equipment as required to accomplish compliance with short-circuit and protective device coordination studies.
- C. Testing and adjusting must be by qualified low-voltage electrical testing and inspecting agency.

1. Perform each visual and mechanical inspection and electrical test stated in NETA ATS. Certify compliance with test parameters. Perform NETA tests and inspections for adjustable overcurrent protective devices.

END OF SECTION 260573.16

## SECTION 260573.19 - ARC-FLASH HAZARD ANALYSIS

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Computer-based, arc-flash study to determine arc-flash hazard distance and incident energy to which personnel could be exposed during work on or near electrical equipment.

B. Related Requirements:

1. Section 260010 "Supplemental Requirements for Electrical" for additional abbreviations, definitions, submittals, qualifications, testing agencies, and other Project requirements applicable to Work specified in this Section.
2. Section 260011 "Facility Performance Requirements for Electrical" for seismic-load, wind-load, acoustical, and other field conditions applicable to Work specified in this Section.
3. Section 260573.13 "Short-Circuit Studies" for fault-current studies.
4. Section 260573.16 "Coordination Studies" for overcurrent protective device coordination studies.

#### 1.2 DEFINITIONS

- A. One-Line Diagram: A diagram that shows, by means of single lines and graphic symbols, the course of an electric circuit or system of circuits and the component devices or parts used therein.
- B. Protective Device: A device that senses when an abnormal current flow exists and then removes the affected portion from the system.
- C. p.u.: Per unit. The reference unit, established as a calculating convenience, for expressing all power system electrical parameters on a common reference base.
- D. SCCR: Short-circuit current rating.
- E. Service: The conductors and equipment for delivering electric energy from the serving utility to the wiring system of the premises served.
- F. Single-Line Diagram: See "One-Line Diagram."

#### 1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data:



1. For power system analysis software to be used for studies.

B. Study Submittals:

1. Submit the following after approval of system protective devices submittals. Submittals may be in digital form:
  - a. Arc-flash study input data, including completed computer program input data sheets.
  - b. Submit study report for action prior to receiving final approval of distribution equipment submittals. If formal completion of studies will cause delay in equipment manufacturing, obtain approval from Architect for preliminary submittal of sufficient study data to ensure that selection of devices and associated characteristics is satisfactory.
  - c. Revised one-line diagram, reflecting field investigation results and results of arc-flash study.

1.4 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Certificates: For arc-flash hazard analysis software, certifying compliance with IEEE 1584 and NFPA 70E.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Study must be performed using commercially developed and distributed software designed specifically for power system analysis.
- B. Software algorithms must comply with requirements of standards and guides specified in this Section.
- C. Manual calculations are unacceptable.

1.6 REGULATORY AGENCY APPROVALS

- A. Submittals for arc-flash hazard analysis requiring approval by authorities having jurisdiction must be signed and sealed by qualified electrical professional engineer responsible for their preparation. Obtain approval by authorities having jurisdiction prior to submitting for action by Architect.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 COMPUTER SOFTWARE

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

1. EasyPower, LLC (formerly ESA Inc.).
  2. ETAP - Digital Twin Platform.
  3. SKM Systems Analysis, Inc.
- B. Comply with IEEE 1584 and NFPA 70E.
- C. Analytical features of device coordination study computer software program must have capability to calculate "mandatory," "very desirable," and "desirable" features as listed in IEEE 399.
- D. Computer program must be designed to perform arc-flash analysis or have function, component, or add-on module designed to perform arc-flash analysis.
- E. Computer program must be developed under supervision of licensed professional engineer who holds IEEE Computer Society's Certified Software Development Professional certification.

## 2.2 ARC-FLASH STUDY REPORT CONTENT

- A. Executive summary of study findings.
- B. Study descriptions, purpose, basis, and scope. Include case descriptions, definition of terms, and guide for interpretation of results.
- C. One-line diagram, showing the following:
1. Protective device designations and ampere ratings.
  2. Conductor types, sizes, and lengths.
  3. Transformer kVA and voltage ratings, including derating factors and environmental conditions.
  4. Motor and generator designations and kVA ratings.
  5. Switchgear, switchboard, motor-control center, panelboard designations, and ratings.
- D. Study Input Data: As described in "Power System Data" Article.
- E. Short-Circuit Study Output Data: As specified in "Short-Circuit Study Output Reports" Paragraph in "Short-Circuit Study Report Contents" Article in Section 260573.13 "Short-Circuit Studies."
- F. Protective Device Coordination Study Report Contents: As specified in "Coordination Study Report Contents" Article in Section 260573.16 "Coordination Studies."
- G. Arc-Flash Study Output Reports:
1. Interrupting Duty Report: Three-phase and unbalanced fault calculations, showing the following for each equipment location included in report:
    - a. Voltage.
    - b. Calculated symmetrical fault-current magnitude and angle.

- c. Fault-point X/R ratio.
  - d. No AC Decrement (NACD) ratio.
  - e. Equivalent impedance.
  - f. Multiplying factors for 2-, 3-, 5-, and 8-cycle circuit breakers rated on symmetrical basis.
  - g. Multiplying factors for 2-, 3-, 5-, and 8-cycle circuit breakers rated on total basis.
- H. Incident Energy and Flash Protection Boundary Calculations:
  - 1. Arcing fault magnitude.
  - 2. Protective device clearing time.
  - 3. Duration of arc.
  - 4. Arc-flash boundary.
  - 5. Restricted approach boundary.
  - 6. Limited approach boundary.
  - 7. Working distance.
  - 8. Incident energy.
  - 9. Hazard risk category.
  - 10. Recommendations for arc-flash energy reduction.
- I. Fault study input data, case descriptions, and fault-current calculations including definition of terms and guide for interpretation of computer printout.

## 2.3 ARC-FLASH WARNING LABELS

- A. Comply with requirements in Section 260553 "Identification for Electrical Systems" for self-adhesive equipment labels. Produce 3.5 by 5 inch self-adhesive equipment label for each work location included in analysis.
- B. Label must have orange header with wording, "WARNING, ARC-FLASH HAZARD," and must include the following information taken directly from arc-flash hazard analysis:
  - 1. Location designation.
  - 2. Nominal voltage.
  - 3. Protection boundaries.
    - a. Arc-flash boundary.
    - b. Restricted approach boundary.
    - c. Limited approach boundary.
  - 4. Arc flash PPE category.
  - 5. Required minimum arc rating of PPE in Cal/cm squared.
  - 6. Available incident energy.
  - 7. Working distance.
  - 8. Engineering report number, revision number, and issue date.
- C. Labels must be machine printed, with no field-applied markings.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine Project overcurrent protective device submittals. Proceed with arc-flash study only after relevant equipment submittals have been assembled. Overcurrent protective devices that have not been submitted and approved prior to arc-flash study may not be used in study.

### 3.2 ARC-FLASH HAZARD ANALYSIS

- A. Comply with NFPA 70E and its Annex D for hazard analysis study.
- B. Preparatory Studies: Perform Short-Circuit and Protective Device Coordination studies prior to starting Arc-Flash Hazard Analysis or obtain results from another source.
  - 1. Short-Circuit Study Output: As specified in "Short-Circuit Study Output Reports" Paragraph in "Short-Circuit Study Report Contents" Article in Section 260573.13 "Short-Circuit Studies."
  - 2. Coordination Study Report Contents: As specified in "Coordination Study Report Contents" Article in Section 260573.16 "Coordination Studies."
- C. Calculate maximum and minimum contributions of fault-current size.
  - 1. Maximum calculation must assume maximum contribution from utility and must assume motors to be operating under full-load conditions.
  - 2. Calculate arc-flash energy at 38 percent of maximum short-circuit current in accordance with NFPA 70E recommendations.
  - 3. Calculate arc-flash energy with utility contribution at minimum and assume no motor contribution.
- D. Calculate arc-flash protection boundary and incident energy at locations in electrical distribution system where personnel could perform work on energized parts.
- E. Include medium- and low-voltage equipment locations, except equipment fed from transformers smaller than 75 kVA.
- F. Calculate limited, restricted, and prohibited approach boundaries for each location.
- G. Incident energy calculations must consider accumulation of energy over time when performing arc-flash calculations on buses with multiple sources. Iterative calculations must take into account changing current contributions, as sources are interrupted or decremented with time. Fault contribution from motors and generators must be decremented as follows:
  - 1. Fault contribution from induction motors must not be considered beyond three to five cycles.
  - 2. Fault contribution from synchronous motors and generators must be decayed to match actual decrement of each as closely as possible (for example,

contributions from permanent magnet generators will typically decay from 10 p.u. to 3 p.u. after 10 cycles).

- H. Arc-flash energy must generally be reported for maximum of line or load side of circuit breaker. However, arc-flash computation must be performed and reported for both line and load side of circuit breaker as follows:
  - 1. When circuit breaker is in separate enclosure.
  - 2. When line terminals of circuit breaker are separate from work location.
- I. Base arc-flash calculations on actual overcurrent protective device clearing time. Cap maximum clearing time at two seconds based on IEEE 1584, Section B.1.2.

### 3.3 POWER SYSTEM DATA

- A. Obtain data necessary for conduct of arc-flash hazard analysis.
  - 1. Verify completeness of data supplied on one-line diagram on Drawings and under "Preparatory Studies" Paragraph in "Arc-Flash Hazard Analysis" Article. Call discrepancies to Architect's attention.
  - 2. For new equipment, use characteristics from approved submittals under provisions of action submittals and information submittals for this Project.
  - 3. For existing equipment, whether or not relocated, obtain required electrical distribution system data by field investigation and surveys conducted by qualified technicians and engineers.
- B. Electrical Survey Data: Gather and tabulate the following input data to support study. Comply with recommendations in IEEE 1584 and NFPA 70E as to amount of detail that is required to be acquired in field. Field data gathering must be under direct supervision and control of engineer in charge of performing study, and must be by, or under supervision of, qualified electrical professional engineer. Data include, but are not limited to, the following:
  - 1. Product Data for overcurrent protective devices specified in other Sections and involved in overcurrent protective device coordination studies. Use equipment designation tags that are consistent with electrical distribution system diagrams, overcurrent protective device submittals, input and output data, and recommended device settings.
  - 2. Obtain electrical power utility impedance or available short circuit current at service.
  - 3. Power sources and ties.
  - 4. Short-circuit current at each system bus (three phase and line to ground).
  - 5. Full-load current of loads.
  - 6. Voltage level at each bus.
  - 7. For transformers, include kVA, primary and secondary voltages, connection type, impedance, X/R ratio, taps measured in percent, and phase shift.
  - 8. For reactors, provide manufacturer and model designation, voltage rating and impedance.

9. For circuit breakers and fuses, provide manufacturer and model designation. List type of breaker, type of trip and available range of settings, SCCR, current rating, and breaker settings.
10. Generator short-circuit current contribution data, including short-circuit reactance, rated kVA, rated voltage, and X/R ratio.
11. For relays, provide manufacturer and model designation, current transformer ratios, potential transformer ratios, and relay settings.
12. Busway manufacturer and model designation, current rating, impedance, lengths, size, and conductor material.
13. Motor horsepower and NEMA MG 1 code letter designation.
14. Low-voltage conductor sizes, lengths, number, conductor material and conduit material (magnetic or nonmagnetic).
15. Medium-voltage conductor sizes, lengths, conductor material, conductor construction and metallic shield performance parameters, and conduit material (magnetic or nonmagnetic).

### 3.4 LABELING

- A. Apply one arc-flash label on front cover of each section of equipment for each equipment included in study. Base arc-flash label data on highest values calculated at each location.
- B. Each piece of equipment listed below must have arc-flash label applied to it:
  1. Low-voltage switchgear.
  2. Switchboards.
  3. Panelboards.
  4. Low voltage transformers.
  5. Safety switches.
  6. Control panels.
- C. Note on record Drawings location of equipment where personnel could be exposed to arc-flash hazard during their work.
  1. Indicate arc-flash energy.
  2. Indicate protection level required.

### 3.5 APPLICATION OF WARNING LABELS

- A. Install arc-flash warning labels under direct supervision and control of qualified electrical professional engineer.

END OF SECTION 260573.19

## SECTION 260923 - LIGHTING CONTROL DEVICES

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Outdoor photoelectric switches, low voltage.
2. Daylight-harvesting dimming controls, digital.
3. Indoor occupancy and vacancy sensors.
4. Switchbox-mounted occupancy sensors.
5. Digital timer light switch.
6. Outdoor motion sensors.
7. Lighting contactors.
8. Emergency shunt relay.
9. Conductors and cables.

B. Related Requirements:

1. Section 260010 "Supplemental Requirements for Electrical" for additional abbreviations, definitions, submittals, qualifications, testing agencies, and other Project requirements applicable to Work specified in this Section.
2. Section 260011 "Facility Performance Requirements" for seismic-load, wind-load, acoustical, and other field conditions applicable to Work specified in this Section.
3. Section 262726 "Wiring Devices" for wall-box dimmers, non-networkable wall-switch occupancy sensors, and manual light switches.

#### 1.2 ACTION SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data:

1. For each type of product.

B. Shop Drawings:

1. Show installation details for the following:
  - a. Occupancy sensors.
  - b. Vacancy sensors.
2. Interconnection diagrams showing field-installed wiring.
3. Include diagrams for power, signal, and control wiring.

C. Field quality-control reports.

### 1.3 WARRANTY

- A. Special Extended Warranty: Manufacturer and Installer warrant that installed lighting control devices perform in accordance with specified requirements and agree to repair or replace, including labor, materials, and equipment, devices that fail to perform as specified within extended warranty period.
  - 1. Failures include, but are not limited to, the following:
    - a. Faulty operation of lighting control software.
    - b. Faulty operation of lighting control devices.
  - 2. Extended Warranty Period: Two year(s) from date of Substantial Completion.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 OUTDOOR PHOTOELECTRIC SWITCHES, LOW VOLTAGE

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. Cooper Industries, Inc.
  - 2. Intermatic, Inc.
  - 3. Leviton Manufacturing Co., Inc.
  - 4. TE Connectivity Ltd.
- B. Description: Solid state; one set of NO dry contacts rated for 24 V(dc) at 1 A, to operate connected load, complying with UL 773, and compatible with luminaire.
  - 1. Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70, by a qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended location and application.
  - 2. Light-Level Monitoring Range: 1.5 to 10 fc (16.14 to 108 lx), with an adjustment for turn-on and turn-off levels within that range.
  - 3. Time Delay: Thirty-second minimum, to prevent false operation.
  - 4. Mounting: 1/2 inch (13 mm) threaded male conduit.
  - 5. Failure Mode: Luminaire stays ON.
  - 6. Power Pack:
    - a. Digital controller capable of accepting three 8PSJ inputs with two outputs rated for 20 A incandescent or LED load at 120 and 277 V(ac), for 16 A ballast or LED at 120 and 277 V(ac), and for 1 hp at 120 V(ac). Sensor has 24 V(dc), Class 2 power source.
      - 1) With integral current monitoring.
      - 2) Compatible with digital addressable lighting interface.
      - 3) Plenum rated.



## 2.2 DAYLIGHT-HARVESTING DIMMING CONTROLS, DIGITAL

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. Cooper Industries, Inc.
  - 2. Hubbell Control Solutions; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - 3. Leviton Manufacturing Co., Inc.
  - 4. Lithonia Lighting; Acuity Brands Lighting, Inc.
  - 5. WattStopper; Legrand North America, LLC.
- B. Description: Sensing daylight and electrical lighting levels, the system adjusts the indoor electrical lighting levels. As daylight increases, lights are dimmed.
  - 1. Lighting control set point is based on the following two lighting conditions:
    - a. When no daylight is present (target level).
    - b. When significant daylight is present.
  - 2. System programming is done with two hand-held, remote-control tools.
    - a. Initial setup tool.
    - b. Tool for occupants to adjust the target levels by increasing the set point up to 25 percent, or by minimizing the electric lighting level.
- C. Ceiling-Mounted Dimming Controls: Solid-state, light-level sensor unit, with integrated power pack, to detect changes in indoor lighting levels that are perceived by the eye.
- D. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories:
  - 1. Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70, by a qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended location and application.
  - 2. Sensor Output: zero to 10 V(dc) to operate luminaires. Sensor is powered by controller unit.
  - 3. Light-Level Sensor Set-Point Adjustment Range: 20 to 60 fc (120 to 640 lx).
- E. Power Pack: Digital controller capable of accepting three 8PSJ inputs with two output(s) rated for 20 A incandescent or LED load at 120 and 277 V(ac), for 16 A ballast load or LED at 120 and 277 V(ac), and for 1 hp at 120 V(ac). Sensor has 24 V(dc) Class 2 power source.
  - 1. With integral current monitoring.
  - 2. Compatible with digital addressable lighting interface.
  - 3. Plenum rated.

## 2.3 INDOOR OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY SENSORS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
1. Bryant; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  2. Cooper Industries, Inc.
  3. Douglas Lighting Controls.
  4. Hubbell Control Solutions; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  5. Intermatic, Inc.
  6. Leviton Manufacturing Co., Inc.
  7. Lithonia Lighting; Acuity Brands Lighting, Inc.
  8. Lutron Electronics Co., Inc.
  9. Sensor Switch, Inc.
  10. Signify North America Corporation (formerly Philips Lighting).
  11. Square D; Schneider Electric USA.
  12. WattStopper; Legrand North America, LLC.
- B. General Requirements for Sensors:
1. Wall Ceiling-mounted, solid-state indoor occupancy and vacancy sensors.
  2. Dual technology.
  3. Integrated power pack.
  4. Hardwired connection to switch and BAS.
  5. Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70, by a qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended location and application.
  6. Operation:
    - a. Occupancy Sensor: Unless otherwise indicated, turn lights on when coverage area is occupied, and turn them off when unoccupied; with a time delay for turning lights off, adjustable over a minimum range of 1 to 15 minutes.
    - b. Vacancy Sensor: Unless otherwise indicated, lights are manually turned on and sensor turns lights off when the room is unoccupied; with a time delay for turning lights off, adjustable over a minimum range of 1 to 15 minutes.
  7. Sensor Output: Sensor is powered from the power pack.
  8. Power: Line voltage.
  9. Power Pack: Dry contacts rated for 20 A ballast or LED load at 120 and 277 V(ac), for 13 A tungsten at 120 V(ac), and for 1 hp at 120 V(ac). Sensor has 24 V(dc), 150 mA, Class 2 power source.
  10. Mounting:
    - a. Sensor: Suitable for mounting in any position in a standard device box or outlet box.
    - b. Relay: Externally mounted through a 1/2 inch (13 mm) knockout in a standard electrical enclosure.

- c. Time-Delay and Sensitivity Adjustments: Recessed and concealed behind hinged door.
  - 11. Indicator: Digital display, to show when motion is detected during testing and normal operation of sensor.
  - 12. Bypass Switch: Override the "on" function in case of sensor failure.
  - 13. Automatic Light-Level Sensor: Adjustable from 2 to 200 fc (21.5 to 2152 lx); turn lights off when selected lighting level is present.
- C. Dual-Technology Type: Wall Ceiling mounted; detect occupants in coverage area using PIR and ultrasonic detection methods. The particular technology or combination of technologies that control on-off functions is selectable in the field by operating controls on unit.
- 1. Sensitivity Adjustment: Separate for each sensing technology.
  - 2. Detector Sensitivity: Detect occurrences of 6 inch (150 mm) minimum movement of any portion of a human body that presents a target of not less than 36 sq. inch (23 200 sq. mm), and detect a person of average size and weight moving not less than 12 inch (305 mm) in either a horizontal or a vertical manner at an approximate speed of 12 inch/s (305 mm/s).
  - 3. Detection Coverage (Standard Room): Detect occupancy anywhere within a circular area of 1000 sq. ft. (93 sq. m) when mounted on a 96 inch (2440 mm) high ceiling.
  - 4. Detection Coverage (Room, Wall Mounted): Detect occupancy anywhere within a 180-degree pattern centered on the sensor over an area of 1000 sq. ft. (110 sq. m) when mounted 48 inch (1200 mm) above finished floor.

## 2.4 SWITCHBOX-MOUNTED OCCUPANCY SENSORS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
- 1. Bryant; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - 2. Cooper Industries, Inc.
  - 3. Hubbell Control Solutions; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - 4. Intermatic, Inc.
  - 5. Leviton Manufacturing Co., Inc.
  - 6. Lithonia Lighting; Acuity Brands Lighting, Inc.
  - 7. Lutron Electronics Co., Inc.
  - 8. Signify North America Corporation (formerly Philips Lighting).
  - 9. Square D; Schneider Electric USA.
  - 10. WattStopper; Legrand North America, LLC.
- B. General Requirements for Sensors: Automatic-wall-switch occupancy sensor with manual on-off switch, suitable for mounting in a single gang switchbox, with provisions for connection to BAS using hardwired connection.

1. Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70, by a qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended location and application.
2. Occupancy Sensor Operation: Unless otherwise indicated, turn lights on when coverage area is occupied, and turn lights off when unoccupied; with a time delay for turning lights off, adjustable over a minimum range of 1 to 15 minutes.
3. Operating Ambient Conditions: Dry interior conditions, 32 to 120 deg F (0 to 49 deg C).
4. Switch Rating: Not less than 800 VA ballast or LED load at 120 V, 1200 VA ballast or LED load at 277 V, and 800 W incandescent.

C. Wall-Switch Sensor Tag WS1:

1. Standard Range: 180-degree field of view, field adjustable from 180 to 40 degrees; with a minimum coverage area of 900 sq. ft. (84 sq. m).
2. Sensing Technology: Dual technology - PIR and ultrasonic.
3. Switch Type: SP, field-selectable automatic "on," or manual "on," automatic "off."
4. Capable of controlling load in three-way application.
5. Voltage: Match the circuit voltage.
6. Ambient-Light Override: Concealed, field-adjustable, light-level sensor from 10 to 150 fc (108 to 1600 lx). The switch prevents the lights from turning on when the light level is higher than the set point of the sensor.
7. Concealed, field-adjustable, "off" time-delay selector at up to 30 minutes.
8. Adaptive Technology: Self-adjusting circuitry detects and memorizes usage patterns of the space and helps eliminate false "off" switching.
9. Color: White.
10. Faceplate: Color matched to switch.

D. Wall-Switch Sensor Tag WS2:

1. Standard Range: 210-degree field of view, with a minimum coverage area of 900 sq. ft. (84 sq. m).
2. Sensing Technology: PIR.
3. Switch Type: SP, field-selectable automatic "on," or manual "on," automatic "off."
4. Capable of controlling load in three-way application.
5. Voltage: Match the circuit voltage.
6. Ambient-Light Override: Concealed, field-adjustable, light-level sensor from 10 to 150 fc (108 to 1600 lx). The switch prevents the lights from turning on when the light level is higher than the set point of the sensor.
7. Concealed, field-adjustable, "off" time-delay selector at up to 30 minutes.
8. Adaptive Technology: Self-adjusting circuitry detects and memorizes usage patterns of the space and helps eliminate false "off" switching.
9. Color: White.
10. Faceplate: Color matched to switch.

## 2.5 DIGITAL TIMER LIGHT SWITCH

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. Cooper Industries, Inc.
  - 2. Intermatic, Inc.
  - 3. Leviton Manufacturing Co., Inc.
  - 4. TE Connectivity Ltd.
- B. Description: Combination digital timer and conventional switch lighting control unit. Switchbox-mounted, backlit LCD display, with selectable time interval in 10 minute increments.
  - 1. Rated 960 W at 120 V(ac) for tungsten lighting, 10 A at 120 V(ac) or 10 A at 277 V(ac) for fluorescent or LED lighting, and 1/4 hp at 120 V(ac).
  - 2. Standards: Comply with UL 20.
  - 3. Integral relay for connection to BAS.
  - 4. Voltage: Match the circuit voltage.
  - 5. Color: White.
  - 6. Faceplate: Color matched to switch.

## 2.6 OUTDOOR MOTION SENSORS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. Bryant; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - 2. Cooper Industries, Inc.
  - 3. Hubbell Control Solutions; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - 4. Leviton Manufacturing Co., Inc.
  - 5. Lithonia Lighting; Acuity Brands Lighting, Inc.
  - 6. WattStopper; Legrand North America, LLC.
- B. Description: Solid-state outdoor motion sensors.
  - 1. Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70, by a qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended location and application.
  - 2. Dual-technology (PIR and ultrasonic) type, weatherproof. Detect occurrences of 6 inch (150 mm) minimum movement of any portion of a human body that presents a target of not less than 36 sq. inch (23 200 sq. mm). Comply with UL 773A.
  - 3. Switch Rating:

- a. Luminaire-Mounted Sensor: 1000 W incandescent, 500 VA fluorescent/LED.
  - b. Separately Mounted Sensor: Dry contacts rated for 20 A ballast or LED load at 120 and 277 V(ac), for 13 A tungsten at 120 V(ac), and for 1 hp at 120 V(ac). Sensor has 24 V(dc), 150 mA, Class 2 power source.
4. Switch Type: SP, field-selectable automatic "on," or manual "on," automatic "off." With bypass switch to override the "on" function in case of sensor failure.
5. Voltage: Match the circuit voltage type.
6. Detector Coverage:
  - a. Standard Range: 210-degree field of view, with a minimum coverage area of 900 sq. ft. (84 sq. m).
  - b. Long Range: 180-degree field of view and 110 ft. (34 m) detection range.
7. Ambient-Light Override: Concealed, field-adjustable, light-level sensor from 10 to 150 fc (108 to 1600 lx). The switch prevents the lights from turning on when the light level is higher than the set point of the sensor.
8. Concealed, field-adjustable, "off" time-delay selector at up to 30 minutes.
9. Concealed, "off" time-delay selector at 30 seconds and 5, 10, and 20 minutes.
10. Adaptive Technology: Self-adjusting circuitry detects and memorizes usage patterns of the space and help eliminate false "off" switching.
11. Operating Ambient Conditions: Suitable for operation in ambient temperatures ranging from minus 40 to plus 130 deg F (minus 40 to plus 54 deg C), rated as "raintight" in accordance with UL 773A.

## 2.7 LIGHTING CONTACTORS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  1. Allen-Bradley/Rockwell Automation.
  2. ASCO Power Technologies.
  3. Eaton.
  4. Leviton Manufacturing Co., Inc.
  5. Square D; Schneider Electric USA.
- B. Description: Electrically operated and electrically held, combination-type lighting contactors with fusible switch, complying with NEMA ICS 2 and UL 508.
  1. Current Rating for Switching: Listing or rating consistent with type of load served, including tungsten filament, inductive, and high-inrush ballast (ballast with 15 percent or less THD of normal load current).
  2. Fault Current Withstand Rating: Equal to or exceeding the available fault current at the point of installation.
  3. Enclosure: Comply with NEMA 250.
  4. Provide with control and pilot devices as indicated on Drawings, matching the NEMA type specified for the enclosure.

- C. Interface with DDC System for HVAC: Provide hardware interface to enable the DDC system for HVAC to monitor and control lighting contactors.

- 1. Monitoring: On-off status.
- 2. Control: On-off operation.

## 2.8 EMERGENCY SHUNT RELAY

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

- 1. Lighting Control and Design.
- 2. WattStopper; Legrand North America, LLC.

- B. Description: NC, electrically held relay, arranged for wiring in parallel with manual or automatic switching contacts; complying with UL 924.

- 1. Coil Rating: 120 V.

## 2.9 CONDUCTORS AND CABLES

- A. Power Wiring to Supply Side of Remote-Control Power Sources: Not smaller than No. 12 AWG. Comply with requirements in Section 260519 "Low-Voltage Electrical Power Conductors and Cables."
- B. Classes 2 and 3 Control Cable: Multiconductor cable with stranded-copper conductors not smaller than No. 18 AWG. Comply with requirements in Section 260519 "Low-Voltage Electrical Power Conductors and Cables."
- C. Class 1 Control Cable: Multiconductor cable with stranded-copper conductors not smaller than No. 16 AWG. Comply with requirements in Section 260519 "Low-Voltage Electrical Power Conductors and Cables."

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine lighting control devices before installation. Reject lighting control devices that are wet, moisture damaged, or mold damaged.
- B. Examine walls and ceilings for suitable conditions where lighting control devices will be installed.
- C. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

### 3.2 INSTALLATION OF SENSORS

- A. Coordinate layout and installation of ceiling-mounted devices with other construction that penetrates ceilings or is supported by them, including light fixtures, HVAC equipment, smoke detectors, fire-suppression systems, and partition assemblies.
- B. Install and aim sensors in locations to achieve not less than 90 percent coverage of areas indicated. Do not exceed coverage limits specified in manufacturer's instructions.

### 3.3 INSTALLATION OF CONTACTORS

- A. Mount electrically held lighting contactors with elastomeric isolator pads to eliminate structure-borne vibration unless contactors are installed in an enclosure with factory-installed vibration isolators.

### 3.4 INSTALLATION OF WIRING

- A. Wiring Method: Comply with Section 260519 "Low-Voltage Electrical Power Conductors and Cables." Minimum conduit size is 3/4 inch (13 mm).
- B. Wiring within Enclosures: Separate power-limited and nonpower-limited conductors in accordance with conductor manufacturer's instructions.
- C. Size conductors in accordance with lighting control device manufacturer's instructions unless otherwise indicated.
- D. Splices, Taps, and Terminations: Make connections only on numbered terminal strips in junction, pull, device, and outlet boxes; terminal cabinets; and equipment enclosures.

### 3.5 IDENTIFICATION

- A. Identify components and power and control wiring in accordance with Section 260553 "Identification for Electrical Systems."
  - 1. Identify controlled circuits in lighting contactors.
  - 2. Identify circuits or luminaires controlled by photoelectric and occupancy sensors at each sensor.
- B. Label time switches and contactors with a unique designation.

### 3.6 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Tests and Inspections:
  - 1. Operational Test: After installing time switches and sensors, and after electrical circuitry has been energized, start units to confirm proper unit operation.



2. Test and adjust controls and safeties. Replace damaged and malfunctioning controls and equipment.

B. Nonconforming Work:

1. Lighting control devices will be considered defective if they do not pass tests and inspections.
2. Remove and replace defective units and retest.

C. Prepare test and inspection reports.

D. Manufacturer Services:

1. Engage factory-authorized service representative to support field tests and inspections.

3.7 ADJUSTING

A. Occupancy Adjustments: When requested within 12 months from date of Substantial Completion, provide on-site assistance in adjusting lighting control devices to suit actual occupied conditions. Provide up to two visits to Project during other-than-normal occupancy hours for this purpose.

1. For occupancy and motion sensors, verify operation at outer limits of detector range. Set time delay to suit Owner's operations.
2. For daylighting controls, adjust set points and deadband controls to suit Owner's operations.
3. Align high-bay occupancy sensors using manufacturer's laser aiming tool.

END OF SECTION 260923

## SECTION 262416 - PANELBOARDS

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Power panelboards.
2. Lighting and appliance branch-circuit panelboards.
3. Disconnecting and overcurrent protective devices.

B. Related Requirements:

1. Section 260010 "Supplemental Requirements for Electrical" for additional abbreviations, definitions, submittals, qualifications, testing agencies, and other Project requirements applicable to Work specified in this Section.
2. Section 260011 "Facility Performance Requirements for Electrical" for seismic-load, wind-load, acoustical, and other field conditions applicable to Work specified in this Section.

#### 1.2 DEFINITIONS

- A. GFEP: Ground-fault equipment protection.
- B. MCCB: Molded-case circuit breaker.
- C. VPR: Voltage protection rating.

#### 1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data:

1. Power panelboards.
2. Lighting and appliance branch-circuit panelboards.
3. Disconnecting and overcurrent protective devices.
4. Include materials, switching and overcurrent protective devices, SPDs, accessories, and components indicated.
5. Include dimensions and manufacturers' technical data on features, performance, electrical characteristics, ratings, and finishes.

B. Shop Drawings: For each panelboard and related equipment.

1. Include dimensioned plans, elevations, sections, and details.
2. Show tabulations of installed devices with nameplates, conductor termination sizes, equipment features, and ratings.

3. Detail enclosure types including mounting and anchorage, environmental protection, knockouts, corner treatments, covers and doors, gaskets, hinges, and locks.
4. Detail bus configuration, current, and voltage ratings.
5. Short-circuit current rating of panelboards and overcurrent protective devices.
6. Detail features, characteristics, ratings, and factory settings of individual overcurrent protective devices and auxiliary components.
7. Include wiring diagrams for power, signal, and control wiring.
8. Key interlock scheme drawing and sequence of operations.
9. Include time-current coordination curves for each type and rating of overcurrent protective device included in panelboards. Submit on translucent log-log graph paper; include selectable ranges for each type of overcurrent protective device. Include Internet link for electronic access to downloadable PDF of coordination curves.

C. Field Quality-Control Submittals:

1. Field quality-control reports.

1.4 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Panelboard Schedules: For installation in panelboards. Submit final versions after load balancing.
- B. Manufacturers' Published Instructions: Record copy of official installation and testing instructions issued to Installer by manufacturer for the following:
  1. Recommended procedures for installing panelboards.
  2. Recommended torque settings for bolted connections on panelboards.
  3. Recommended temperature range for energizing panelboards.

1.5 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Warranty documentation.

1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Remove loose packing and flammable materials from inside panelboards; install temporary electric heating (250 W per panelboard) to prevent condensation.
- B. Handle and prepare panelboards for installation in accordance with NEMA PB 1.

1.7 WARRANTY

- A. Special Installer Extended Warranty: Installer warrants that fabricated and installed panelboards perform in accordance with specified requirements and agrees to repair or replace components or products that fail to perform as specified within extended-warranty period.

1. Extended-Warranty Period: Two years from date of Substantial Completion; full coverage for labor, materials, and equipment.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 PANELBOARDS AND LOAD CENTERS COMMON REQUIREMENTS

- A. Product Selection for Restricted Space: Drawings indicate maximum dimensions for panelboards including clearances between panelboards and adjacent surfaces and other items. Comply with indicated maximum dimensions.
- B. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70, by qualified electrical testing agency recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended location and application.
- C. Comply with NEMA PB 1.
- D. Comply with NFPA 70.
- E. Enclosures: Flush and Surface-mounted, dead-front cabinets.
  1. Rated for environmental conditions at installed location.
    - a. Indoor Dry and Clean Locations: UL 50E, Type 1.
    - b. Outdoor Locations: UL 50E, Type 3R.
    - c. Kitchen Wash-Down Areas: UL 50E, Type 4X, stainless steel.
    - d. Other Wet or Damp Indoor Locations: UL 50E, Type 4.
    - e. Indoor Locations Subject to Dust, Falling Dirt, and Dripping Noncorrosive Liquids: UL 50E, Type 5.
  2. Height: 7 ft maximum.
  3. Hinged Front Cover: Entire front trim hinged to box and with standard door within hinged trim cover. Trims must cover live parts and may have no exposed hardware.
  4. Finishes:
    - a. Panels and Trim: Steel and galvanized steel, factory finished immediately after cleaning and pretreating with manufacturer's standard two-coat, baked-on finish consisting of prime coat and thermosetting topcoat.
    - b. Back Boxes: Same finish as panels and trim.
- F. Incoming Mains:
  1. Location: Convertible between top and bottom.
  2. Main Breaker: Main lug interiors up to 400 A must be field convertible to main breaker.

G. Phase, Neutral, and Ground Buses:

1. Material: Tin-plated aluminum Hard-drawn copper, 98 percent conductivity.
  - a. Plating must run entire length of bus.
  - b. Bus must be fully rated for entire length.
2. Interiors must be factory assembled into unit. Replacing switching and protective devices may not disturb adjacent units or require removing main bus connectors.
3. Equipment Ground Bus: Adequate for feeder and branch-circuit equipment grounding conductors; bonded to box.
4. Full-Sized Neutral: Equipped with full-capacity bonding strap for service entrance applications. Mount electrically isolated from enclosure.
5. Split Bus: Vertical buses divided into individual vertical sections.

H. Conductor Connectors: Suitable for use with conductor material and sizes.

1. Material: Tin-plated aluminum Hard-drawn copper, 98 percent conductivity.
2. Terminations must allow use of 75 deg C rated conductors without derating.
3. Size: Lugs suitable for indicated conductor sizes, with additional gutter space, if required, for larger conductors.
4. Main and Neutral Lugs: Compression type, with lug on neutral bar for each pole in panelboard.
5. Ground Lugs and Bus-Configured Terminators: Compression type, with lug on bar for each pole in panelboard.
6. Feed-Through Lugs: Compression type, suitable for use with conductor material. Locate at opposite end of bus from incoming lugs or main device.
7. Subfeed (Double) Lugs: Compression type suitable for use with conductor material. Locate at same end of bus as incoming lugs or main device.
8. Gutter-Tap Lugs: Compression type suitable for use with conductor material and with matching insulating covers. Locate at same end of bus as incoming lugs or main device.
9. Extra-Capacity Neutral Lugs: Rated 200 percent of phase lugs mounted on extra-capacity neutral bus.

I. Quality-Control Label: Panelboards or load centers must be labeled, by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, for use as service equipment with one or more main service disconnecting and overcurrent protective devices. Panelboards or load centers must have meter enclosures, wiring, connections, and other provisions for utility metering. Coordinate with utility company for exact requirements.

J. Future Devices: Panelboards or load centers must have mounting brackets, bus connections, filler plates, and necessary appurtenances required for future installation of devices.

1. Percentage of Future Space Capacity: 20 percent.

K. Panelboard Short-Circuit Current Rating:

1. Fully rated to interrupt symmetrical short-circuit current available at terminals. Assembly listed, by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, for 100 percent interrupting capacity.
  - a. Panelboards and overcurrent protective devices rated 240 V or less must have short-circuit ratings as shown on Drawings, but not less than 10 000 A(rms) symmetrical.
  - b. Panelboards and overcurrent protective devices rated above 240 V and less than 600 V must have short-circuit ratings as shown on Drawings, but not less than 14 000 A(rms) symmetrical.
- L. Surge Suppression: Factory installed as integral part of indicated panelboards, complying with UL 1449 SPD Type 1 or as indicated on drawings.

## 2.2 POWER PANELBOARDS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  1. ABB, Electrification Business.
  2. Eaton.
  3. Siemens Industry, Inc., Energy Management Division.
  4. Square D; Schneider Electric USA.
- B. Listing Criteria: NEMA PB 1, distribution type.
- C. Doors: Secured with vault-type latch with tumbler lock; keyed alike.
  1. For doors more than 36 inch high, provide two latches, keyed alike.
- D. Mains: Circuit breaker.
- E. Branch Overcurrent Protective Devices for Circuit-Breaker Frame Sizes 125 A and Smaller: Plug-in circuit breakers Bolt-on circuit breakers Plug-in circuit breakers where individual positive-locking device requires mechanical release for removal.
- F. Branch Overcurrent Protective Devices for Circuit-Breaker Frame Sizes Larger Than 125 A: Bolt-on circuit breakers Plug-in circuit breakers where individual positive-locking device requires mechanical release for removal.
- G. Contactors in Main Bus: NEMA ICS 2, Class A, electrically held, general-purpose controller, with same short-circuit interrupting rating as panelboard.
  1. Internal Control-Power Source: Control-power transformer, with fused primary and secondary terminals, connected to main bus ahead of contactor connection.
  2. External Control-Power Source: 120 V branch circuit.

## 2.3 LIGHTING AND APPLIANCE BRANCH-CIRCUIT PANELBOARDS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. Eaton.
  - 2. Siemens Industry, Inc., Energy Management Division.
  - 3. Square D; Schneider Electric USA.
- B. Listing Criteria: NEMA PB 1, lighting and appliance branch-circuit type.
- C. Mains: Circuit breaker or lugs only.
- D. Branch Overcurrent Protective Devices: Plug-in Bolt-on circuit breakers, replaceable without disturbing adjacent units.
- E. Contactors in Main Bus: NEMA ICS 2, Class A, electrically held, general-purpose controller, with same short-circuit interrupting rating as panelboard.
  - 1. Internal Control-Power Source: Control-power transformer, with fused primary and secondary terminals, connected to main bus ahead of contactor connection.
  - 2. External Control-Power Source: 120 V branch circuit.
- F. Doors: Door-in-door construction with concealed hinges; secured with flush latch with tumbler lock; keyed alike. Outer door must permit full access to panel interior. Inner door must permit access to breaker operating handles and labeling, but current carrying terminals and bus must remain concealed.
- G. Column-Type Panelboards: Single row of overcurrent devices with narrow gutter extension and overhead junction box equipped with ground and neutral terminal buses.
  - 1. Column-Type Panelboard Doors: Concealed hinges secured with multipoint latch with tumbler lock; keyed alike.

## 2.4 DISCONNECTING AND OVERCURRENT PROTECTIVE DEVICES

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. Eaton.
  - 2. Siemens Industry, Inc., Energy Management Division.
  - 3. Square D; Schneider Electric USA.
- B. MCCB: Comply with UL 489, with interrupting capacity to meet available fault currents.
  - 1. Thermal-Magnetic Circuit Breakers:
    - a. Inverse time-current element for low-level overloads.

- b. Instantaneous magnetic trip element for short circuits.
  - c. Adjustable magnetic trip setting for circuit-breaker frame sizes 250 A and larger.
- 2. Adjustable Instantaneous-Trip Circuit Breakers: Magnetic trip element with front-mounted, field-adjustable trip setting.
- 3. Electronic Trip Circuit Breakers:
  - a. RMS sensing.
  - b. Field-replaceable rating plug or electronic trip.
  - c. Digital display of settings, trip targets, and indicated metering displays.
  - d. Multi-button keypad to access programmable functions and monitored data.
  - e. Ten-event, trip-history log. Each trip event must be recorded with type, phase, and magnitude of fault that caused trip.
  - f. Integral test jack for connection to portable test set or laptop computer.
  - g. Field-Adjustable Settings:
    - 1) Instantaneous trip.
    - 2) Long- and short-time pickup levels.
    - 3) Long and short time adjustments.
    - 4) Ground-fault pickup level, time delay, and I squared T response.
- 4. Current-Limiting Circuit Breakers: Frame sizes 400 A and smaller; let-through ratings less than NEMA FU 1, RK-5.
- 5. GFCI Circuit Breakers: Single- and double-pole configurations with Class A ground-fault protection (6 mA trip).
- 6. GFEP Circuit Breakers: Class B ground-fault protection (30 mA trip).
- 7. Arc-Fault Circuit Interrupter Circuit Breakers: Comply with UL 1699; 120/240 V, single-pole configuration.
- 8. Subfeed Circuit Breakers: Vertically mounted.
- 9. MCCB Features and Accessories:
  - a. Standard frame sizes, trip ratings, and number of poles.
  - b. Breaker handle indicates tripped status.
  - c. UL listed for reverse connection without restrictive line or load ratings.
  - d. Lugs: Compression style, suitable for number, size, trip ratings, and conductor materials.
  - e. Application Listing: Appropriate for application; Type SWD for switching fluorescent lighting loads; Type HID for feeding fluorescent and HID lighting circuits.
  - f. Ground-Fault Protection: Integrally mounted relay and trip unit with adjustable pickup and time-delay settings, push-to-test feature, and ground-fault indicator.
  - g. Communication Capability: Circuit-breaker-mounted communication module with functions and features compatible with power monitoring and control system specified in Section 260913 "Electrical Power Monitoring and Control."
  - h. Shunt Trip: 120 V trip coil energized from separate circuit, set to trip at 55 percent of rated voltage.



- i. Handle Padlocking Device: Fixed attachment, for locking circuit-breaker handle in on or off position.
  - j. Handle Clamp: Loose attachment, for holding circuit-breaker handle in on position.
  - k. Undervoltage Trip: Set to operate at 35 to 75 percent of rated voltage with field-adjustable 0.1- to 0.6-second time delay.
  - l. Rating Plugs: Three-pole breakers with ampere ratings greater than 150 A must have interchangeable rating plugs or electronic adjustable trip units.
  - m. Auxiliary Contacts: One, SPDT switch with "a" and "b" contacts; "a" contacts mimic circuit-breaker contacts and "b" contacts operate in reverse of circuit-breaker contacts.
  - n. Alarm Switch: Single-pole, normally open contact that actuates only when circuit breaker trips.
  - o. Key Interlock Kit: Externally mounted to prohibit circuit-breaker operation; key must be removable only when circuit breaker is in off position.
  - p. Zone-Selective Interlocking: Integral with electronic trip unit; for interlocking ground-fault protection function with other upstream or downstream devices.
  - q. Multipole units enclosed in single housing with single handle or factory assembled to operate as single unit.
- C. Fused Switch: NEMA KS 1, Type HD; clips to accommodate specified fuses; lockable handle.
- 1. Fuses and Spare-Fuse Cabinet: Comply with requirements specified in Section 262813 "Fuses."
  - 2. Fused Switch Features and Accessories:
    - a. Standard ampere ratings and number of poles.
    - b. Mechanical cover interlock with manual interlock override, to prevent opening of cover when switch is in on position. Interlock must prevent switch from being turned on with cover open. Operating handle must have lock-off means with provisions for three padlocks.
    - c. Auxiliary Contacts: One normally open and normally closed contact(s) that operate with switch handle operation.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Verify actual conditions with field measurements prior to ordering panelboards to verify that equipment fits in allocated space in, and comply with, minimum required clearances specified in NFPA 70.
- B. Receive, inspect, handle, and store panelboards in accordance with NEMA PB 1.1.
- C. Examine panelboards before installation. Reject panelboards that are damaged, rusted, or have been subjected to water saturation.

- D. Examine elements and surfaces to receive panelboards for compliance with installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance of the Work.
- E. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

### 3.2 INSTALLATION

- A. Comply with manufacturer's published instructions.
- B. Reference Standards:
  - 1. Panelboards: Unless more stringent requirements are specified in Contract Documents or manufacturers' published instructions, comply with NEMA PB 1.1.
  - 2. Consult Architect for resolution of conflicting requirements.
- C. Special Techniques:
  - 1. Equipment Mounting:
    - a. Attach panelboard to vertical finished or structural surface behind panelboard.
  - 2. Mount top of trim 7.5 ft above finished floor unless otherwise indicated.
  - 3. Mount panelboard cabinet plumb and rigid without distortion of box.
  - 4. Mount recessed panelboards with fronts uniformly flush with wall finish and mating with back box.
  - 5. Install overcurrent protective devices and controllers not already factory installed.
    - a. Set field-adjustable, circuit-breaker trip ranges.
    - b. Tighten bolted connections and circuit breaker connections using calibrated torque wrench or torque screwdriver in accordance with manufacturer's published instructions.
  - 6. Make grounding connections and bond neutral for services and separately derived systems to ground. Make connections to grounding electrodes, separate grounds for isolated ground bars, and connections to separate ground bars.
  - 7. Install filler plates in unused spaces.
  - 8. Stub four 1 inch empty conduits from panelboard into accessible ceiling space or space designated to be ceiling space in future. Stub four 1 inch empty conduits into raised floor space or below slab not on grade.
  - 9. Arrange conductors in gutters into groups and bundle and wrap with wire ties after completing load balancing.
  - 10. Mount spare fuse cabinet in accessible location.
- D. Interfaces with Other Work:
  - 1. Coordinate layout and installation of panelboards and components with other construction that penetrates walls or is supported by them, including electrical and other types of equipment, raceways, piping, encumbrances to workspace clearance requirements, and adjacent surfaces. Maintain required workspace clearances and required clearances for equipment access doors and panels.

### 3.3 IDENTIFICATION

- A. Identify field-installed conductors, interconnecting wiring, and components; install warning signs complying with requirements in Section 260553 "Identification for Electrical Systems."
- B. Panelboard Nameplates: Label each panelboard with nameplate complying with requirements for identification specified in Section 260553 "Identification for Electrical Systems."
- C. Device Nameplates: Label each branch circuit device in power panelboards with nameplate complying with requirements for identification specified in Section 260553 "Identification for Electrical Systems."
- D. Install warning signs complying with requirements in Section 260553 "Identification for Electrical Systems" identifying source of remote circuit.
- E. Panelboard Label: Manufacturer's name and trademark, voltage, amperage, number of phases, and number of poles must be located on interior of panelboard door.
- F. Breaker Labels: Faceplate must list current rating, UL and IEC certification standards, and AIC rating.
- G. Circuit Directory:
  - 1. Provide directory card inside panelboard door, mounted in metal frame with transparent protective cover.
    - a. Circuit directory must identify specific purpose with detail sufficient to distinguish it from other circuits.
  - 2. Provide computer-generated circuit directory mounted inside panelboard door with transparent plastic protective cover.
    - a. Circuit directory must identify specific purpose with detail sufficient to distinguish it from other circuits.
  - 3. Create directory to indicate installed circuit loads after balancing panelboard loads; incorporate Owner's final room designations. Obtain approval before installing. Handwritten directories are not acceptable. Install directory inside panelboard door.

### 3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Acceptance Testing Preparation:
  - 1. Test insulation resistance for each panelboard bus, component, connecting supply, feeder, and control circuit.
  - 2. Test continuity of each circuit.

B. Tests and Inspections:

1. Perform each visual and mechanical inspection and electrical test for low-voltage air circuit breakers and low-voltage surge arrestors stated in NETA ATS, Paragraph 7.6 Circuit Breakers and Paragraph 7.19.1 Surge Arrestors, Low-Voltage. Perform optional tests. Certify compliance with test parameters.
2. Correct malfunctioning units on-site, where possible, and retest to demonstrate compliance; otherwise, replace with new units and retest.
3. Perform the following infrared scan tests and inspections and prepare reports:
  - a. Initial Infrared Scanning: After Substantial Completion, but not more than 60 days after Final Acceptance, perform infrared scan of each panelboard. Remove front panels so joints and connections are accessible to portable scanner.
  - b. Follow-up Infrared Scanning: Perform additional follow-up infrared scan of each panelboard 11 months after date of Substantial Completion.
  - c. Instruments and Equipment:
    - 1) Use infrared scanning device designed to measure temperature or to detect significant deviations from normal values. Provide calibration record for device.

C. Nonconforming Work:

1. Panelboards will be considered defective if they do not pass tests and inspections.
2. Remove and replace defective units and retest.

D. Collect, assemble, and submit test and inspection reports, including certified report that identifies panelboards included and that describes scanning results, with comparisons of two scans. Include notation of deficiencies detected, remedial action taken, and observations after remedial action.

E. Manufacturer Services:

1. Engage factory-authorized service representative to support field tests and inspections.

3.5 ADJUSTING

- A. Adjust moving parts and operable components to function smoothly, and lubricate as recommended by manufacturer.
- B. Set field-adjustable circuit-breaker trip ranges as indicated.
- C. Load Balancing: After Substantial Completion, but not more than 60 days after Final Acceptance, measure load balancing and make circuit changes. Prior to making circuit changes to achieve load balancing, inform Architect of effect on phase color coding.
  1. Measure loads during period of normal facility operations.

2. Perform circuit changes to achieve load balancing outside normal facility operation schedule or at times directed by Architect. Avoid disrupting services such as fax machines and on-line data processing, computing, transmitting, and receiving equipment.
3. After changing circuits to achieve load balancing, recheck loads during normal facility operations. Record load readings before and after changing circuits to achieve load balancing.
4. Tolerance: Maximum difference between phase loads, within panelboard, may not exceed 20 percent.

### 3.6 PROTECTION

- A. Temporary Heating: Prior to energizing panelboards, apply temporary heat to maintain temperature in accordance with manufacturer's published instructions.

END OF SECTION 262416

## SECTION 262726 - WIRING DEVICES

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. General-use switches, dimmer switches, and fan-speed controller switches.
2. General-grade single straight-blade receptacles.
3. General-grade duplex straight-blade receptacles.
4. Receptacles with arc-fault and ground-fault protective devices.
5. Locking receptacles.
6. Special-purpose power outlet assemblies.
7. Connectors, cords, and plugs.

B. Related Requirements:

1. Section 260010 "Supplemental Requirements for Electrical" for additional abbreviations, definitions, submittals, qualifications, testing agencies, and other Project requirements applicable to Work specified in this Section.
2. Section 260011 "Facility Performance Requirements for Electrical" for seismic-load, wind-load, acoustical, and other field conditions applicable to Work specified in this Section.
3. Section 260923 "Lighting Control Devices" for occupancy sensors, timers, control-voltage switches, and control-voltage dimmers.
4. Section 262726.11 "General-Use Switches, Dimmer Switches, and Fan-Speed Controller Switches" for additional wiring device products.
5. Section 262726.31 "General-Grade Single Straight-Blade Receptacles" for additional wiring device products.
6. Section 262726.33 "General-Grade Duplex Straight-Blade Receptacles" for additional wiring device products.
7. Section 262726.37 "Receptacles with Arc-Fault and Ground-Fault Protective Devices" for additional wiring device products.
8. Section 262726.39 "Locking Receptacles" for additional wiring device products.
9. Section 262726.43 "Special-Purpose Power Outlet Assemblies" for additional wiring device products.
10. Section 262726.51 "Connectors, Cords, and Plugs" for additional wiring device products.

#### 1.2 ALLOWANCES

- A. See Section 012100 "Allowances" for description of allowances affecting items specified in this Section.

### 1.3 UNIT PRICES

- A. See Section 012200 "Unit Prices" for description of unit prices affecting items specified in this Section.

### 1.4 ALTERNATES

- A. See Section 012300 "Alternates" for description of alternates affecting items specified in this Section.

### 1.5 DEFINITIONS

- A. Commercial/Industrial-Use Cord Reel: A cord reel subject to severe use in factories, commercial garages, construction sites, and similar locations requiring a harder service-type cord.
- B. UL 1472 Type I Dimmer: Dimmer in which air-gap switch is used to energize preset lighting levels.

### 1.6 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data:
  - 1. Toggle switches.
  - 2. Key lock switches.
  - 3. Maintained-contact switches.
  - 4. Momentary-contact switches.
  - 5. Dimmer switches.
  - 6. Fan-speed controllers.
  - 7. Single straight-blade receptacles
  - 8. Duplex straight-blade receptacles.
  - 9. Duplex straight-blade receptacles with integral switching means.
  - 10. Receptacles with GFCI device.
  - 11. Locking receptacles.
  - 12. Spring-driven commercial/industrial-use cord reels.
  - 13. Cord connectors.
- B. Shop Drawings:
  - 1. Wiring diagrams for duplex straight-blade receptacles with integral switching means.
- C. Field Quality-Control Submittals:
  - 1. Field quality-control reports.

## 1.7 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Manufacturers' Instructions: Record copy of official installation and testing instructions issued to Installer by manufacturer for the following:
  - 1. Dimmers.
  - 2. Fan-speed controllers.
  - 3. Single straight-blade receptacles.
  - 4. Duplex straight-blade receptacles.
  - 5. Duplex straight-blade receptacles with integral switching means.
  - 6. Receptacles with GFCI device.
  - 7. Locking receptacles.
  - 8. Spring-driven commercial/industrial-use cord reels.
- B. Sample warranties.

## 1.8 MAINTENANCE MATERIAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Special Tools:
  - 1. Proprietary equipment and software required to maintain, repair, adjust, or implement future changes to controlled receptacles.
  - 2. Proprietary equipment required to maintain, repair, adjust, or implement future changes to cord connectors.

## 1.9 WARRANTY FOR DEVICES

- A. Special Manufacturer Extended Warranty: Manufacturer warrants that devices perform in accordance with specified requirements and agrees to provide repair or replacement of devices that fail to perform as specified within extended warranty period.
  - 1. Extended Warranty Period: Three years from date of Substantial Completion; full coverage for labor, materials, and equipment.

## 1.10 WARRANTY FOR CORD REELS

- A. Special Installer Extended Warranty: Installer warrants that fabricated and installed cord-reel power outlet assemblies perform in accordance with specified requirements and agrees to repair or replace assemblies that fail to perform as specified within extended warranty period.
  - 1. Extended Warranty Period: Two years from date of Substantial Completion; full coverage for labor, materials, and equipment.



## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 GENERAL-USE SWITCHES, DIMMER SWITCHES, AND FAN-SPEED CONTROLLER SWITCHES

#### A. Toggle Switch:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Arrow Hart, Wiring Devices; Eaton, Electrical Sector.
  - b. Hubbell Wiring Device-Kellems; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - c. Leviton Manufacturing Co., Inc.
  - d. Pass & Seymour; Legrand North America, LLC.
2. Regulatory Requirements:
  - a. Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70, by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended location and application.
3. General Characteristics:
  - a. Reference Standards: UL CCN WMUZ and UL 20.
4. Options:
  - a. Device Color: As indicated on architectural Drawings.
  - b. Configuration:
    - 1) General-duty, 120-277 V, 20 A, single pole three way four way.
5. Accessories:
  - a. Cover Plate: 0.060 inch thick, high-impact thermoplastic (nylon) with smooth finish and color matching wiring device; from same manufacturer as wiring device.
  - b. Securing Screws for Cover Plate: Metal with head color matching wallplate finish.

#### B. Type I Dimmer Switch:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Arrow Hart, Wiring Devices; Eaton, Electrical Sector.
  - b. Hubbell Wiring Device-Kellems; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.

- c. Leviton Manufacturing Co., Inc.
  - d. Lutron Electronics Co., Inc.
  - e. Pass & Seymour; Legrand North America, LLC.
- 2. Regulatory Requirements:
  - a. Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70, by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended location and application.
- 3. General Characteristics:
  - a. Reference Standards: UL CCN EOYX and UL 1472 Type I dimmer.
- 4. Options:
  - a. Device Color: As indicated on architectural Drawings.
  - b. Switch Style: Push button.
  - c. Dimming Control Style: Slide.
- 5. Accessories:
  - a. Cover Plate: 0.060 inch thick, high-impact thermoplastic (nylon) with smooth finish and color matching wiring device; from same manufacturer as wiring device.
  - b. Securing Screws for Cover Plate: Metal with head color matching wallplate finish.
- C. Air-Gap Fan-Speed Controller Switch:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Arrow Hart, Wiring Devices; Eaton, Electrical Sector.
    - b. Hubbell Wiring Device-Kellems; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
    - c. Leviton Manufacturing Co., Inc.
    - d. Pass & Seymour; Legrand North America, LLC.
  - 2. Regulatory Requirements:
    - a. Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70, by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended location and application.
  - 3. General Characteristics:
    - a. Reference Standards: UL CCN GQHG and UL 1917.
  - 4. Options:

- a. Device Color: As indicated on architectural Drawings.
5. Accessories:
- a. Cover Plate: 0.060 inch thick, high-impact thermoplastic (nylon) with smooth finish and color matching wiring device; from same manufacturer as wiring device.
  - b. Securing Screws for Cover Plate: Metal with head color matching wallplate finish.

## 2.2 GENERAL-GRADE SINGLE STRAIGHT-BLADE RECEPTACLES

### A. Single Straight-Blade Receptacle:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Arrow Hart, Wiring Devices; Eaton, Electrical Sector.
  - b. Hubbell Wiring Device-Kellems; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - c. Leviton Manufacturing Co., Inc.
  - d. Pass & Seymour; Legrand North America, LLC.
2. Regulatory Requirements:
  - a. Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70, by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended location and application.
3. General Characteristics:
  - a. Reference Standards: UL CCN RTRT and UL 498.
4. Options:
  - a. Device Color: As indicated on architectural Drawings.
  - b. Configuration:
    - 1) General-duty, NEMA 5-20R.
    - 2) General-duty, smooth face, NEMA 5-20R.
    - 3) General-duty, NEMA 14-30R (Dryer) NEMA 14-50R (Range).
5. Accessories:
  - a. Cover Plate: 0.060 inch thick, high-impact thermoplastic (nylon) with smooth finish and color matching wiring device; from same manufacturer as wiring device.
  - b. Securing Screws for Cover Plate: Metal with head color matching wallplate finish.

## 2.3 GENERAL-GRADE DUPLEX STRAIGHT-BLADE RECEPTACLES

### A. Duplex Straight-Blade Receptacle:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Arrow Hart, Wiring Devices; Eaton, Electrical Sector.
  - b. Hubbell Wiring Device-Kellems; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - c. Leviton Manufacturing Co., Inc.
  - d. Pass & Seymour; Legrand North America, LLC.
2. Regulatory Requirements:
  - a. Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70, by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended location and application.
3. General Characteristics:
  - a. Reference Standards: UL CCN RTRT and UL 498.
4. Options:
  - a. Device Color: As indicated on architectural Drawings.
  - b. Configuration:
    - 1) General-duty, NEMA 5-20R.
    - 2) General-duty, smooth face, NEMA 5-20R.
5. Accessories:
  - a. Cover Plate: 0.060 inch thick, high-impact thermoplastic (nylon) with smooth finish and color matching wiring device; from same manufacturer as wiring device.
  - b. Securing Screws for Cover Plate: Metal with head color matching wallplate finish.

### B. Tamper-Resistant Duplex Straight-Blade Receptacle:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Arrow Hart, Wiring Devices; Eaton, Electrical Sector.
  - b. Hubbell Wiring Device-Kellems; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - c. Leviton Manufacturing Co., Inc.
  - d. Pass & Seymour; Legrand North America, LLC.

2. Regulatory Requirements:
    - a. Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70, by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended location and application.
  3. General Characteristics:
    - a. Reference Standards: UL CCN RTRT and UL 498.
  4. Options:
    - a. Device Color: As indicated on architectural Drawings.
    - b. Configuration:
      - 1) General-duty, NEMA 5-20R.
      - 2) General-duty, smooth face, NEMA 5-20R.
  5. Accessories:
    - a. Cover Plate: 0.060 inch thick, high-impact thermoplastic (nylon) with smooth finish and color matching wiring device; from same manufacturer as wiring device.
    - b. Securing Screws for Cover Plate: Metal with head color matching wallplate finish.
- C. Tamper-Resistant Duplex Straight-Blade Receptacle with USB Outlet to Power Class 2 Equipment:
1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Arrow Hart, Wiring Devices; Eaton, Electrical Sector.
    - b. Hubbell Wiring Device-Kellems; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
    - c. Leviton Manufacturing Co., Inc.
    - d. Pass & Seymour; Legrand North America, LLC.
  2. Regulatory Requirements:
    - a. Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70, by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended location and application.
  3. General Characteristics:
    - a. Reference Standards: UL CCN RTRT and UL 498.
  4. Options:

- a. Device Color: As indicated on architectural Drawings.
  - b. Configuration:
    - 1) General-duty, NEMA 5-20R; two USB-A ports.
    - 2) General-duty, NEMA 5-20R; two USB-C ports.
    - 3) General-duty, NEMA 5-20R; one USB-A port; one USB-C port.
    - 4) General-duty, smooth face, two USB-A ports.
5. Accessories:
- a. Cover Plate: 0.060 inch thick, high-impact thermoplastic (nylon) with smooth finish and color matching wiring device; from same manufacturer as wiring device.
  - b. Securing Screws for Cover Plate: Metal with head color matching wallplate finish.

## 2.4 RECEPTACLES WITH ARC-FAULT AND GROUND-FAULT PROTECTIVE DEVICES

### A. General-Grade, Tamper-Resistant Duplex Straight-Blade Receptacle with AFCI Device:

- 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Arrow Hart, Wiring Devices; Eaton, Electrical Sector.
  - b. Hubbell Wiring Device-Kellems; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - c. Leviton Manufacturing Co., Inc.
  - d. Pass & Seymour; Legrand North America, LLC.
- 2. Regulatory Requirements:
  - a. Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70, by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended location and application.
- 3. General Characteristics:
  - a. Reference Standards: UL CCN AWBZ, UL 498, UL 1699, and UL Subject 1699A.
- 4. Options:
  - a. Device Color: As indicated on architectural Drawings.
  - b. Configuration: Heavy-duty, NEMA 5-20R.
- 5. Accessories:

- a. Cover Plate: 0.060 inch thick, high-impact thermoplastic (nylon) with smooth finish and color matching wiring device; from same manufacturer as wiring device.
  - b. Securing Screws for Cover Plate: Metal with head color matching wallplate finish.
- B. General-Grade, Tamper-Resistant Duplex Straight-Blade Receptacle with AFCI and GFCI Device:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Arrow Hart, Wiring Devices; Eaton, Electrical Sector.
    - b. Hubbell Wiring Device-Kellems; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
    - c. Leviton Manufacturing Co., Inc.
    - d. Pass & Seymour; Legrand North America, LLC.
  - 2. Regulatory Requirements:
    - a. Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70, by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended location and application.
  - 3. General Characteristics:
    - a. Reference Standards: UL CCN KCXX, UL 498, UL 943, UL 1699, and UL Subject 1699A.
  - 4. Options:
    - a. Device Color: As indicated on architectural Drawings.
    - b. Configuration: Heavy-duty, NEMA 5-20R.
  - 5. Accessories:
    - a. Cover Plate: 0.060 inch thick, high-impact thermoplastic (nylon) with smooth finish and color matching wiring device; from same manufacturer as wiring device.
    - b. Securing Screws for Cover Plate: Metal with head color matching wallplate finish.
- C. General-Grade, Weather-Resistant, Tamper-Resistant Duplex Straight-Blade Receptacle with GFCI Device:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Arrow Hart, Wiring Devices; Eaton, Electrical Sector.

- b. Hubbell Wiring Device-Kellems; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - c. Leviton Manufacturing Co., Inc.
  - d. Pass & Seymour; Legrand North America, LLC.
- 2. Regulatory Requirements:
  - a. Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70, by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended location and application.
- 3. General Characteristics:
  - a. Reference Standards: UL CCN KCXS, UL 498, and UL 943.
- 4. Options:
  - a. Device Color: As indicated on architectural Drawings.
  - b. Configuration: Heavy-duty, NEMA 5-20R.
- 5. Accessories:
  - a. Cover Plate: 0.060 inch thick, high-impact thermoplastic (nylon) with smooth finish and color matching wiring device; from same manufacturer as wiring device.
  - b. Securing Screws for Cover Plate: Metal with head color matching wallplate finish.

## 2.5 LOCKING RECEPTACLES

### A. NEMA, 125 V, Locking Receptacle:

- 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Arrow Hart, Wiring Devices; Eaton, Electrical Sector.
  - b. Hubbell Wiring Device-Kellems; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - c. Leviton Manufacturing Co., Inc.
  - d. Pass & Seymour; Legrand North America, LLC.
- 2. Regulatory Requirements:
  - a. Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70, by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended location and application.
- 3. General Characteristics:



- a. Reference Standards: UL CCN RTRT and UL 498.
- 4. Options:
  - a. Device Color: Black with yellow voltage indication on face.
  - b. Configuration: 2 pole, 3 wire, grounding, NEMA L5-20R NEMA L5-30R.

## 2.6 SPECIAL-PURPOSE POWER OUTLET ASSEMBLIES

### A. Ceiling-Mounted Power Outlet Cord Management Assembly:

- 1. Source Limitations: Obtain all components for each power outlet cord management assembly from single manufacturer.
- 2. Regulatory Requirements: Components listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70, by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended location and application.
- 3. General Characteristics: Provide the following specified products with fabricated power outlet cord management assembly:
  - a. Cord Management System:
    - 1) Spring-driven commercial/industrial-use cord reel, No. 12 AWG conductors.
    - 2) Cord reel for use in Class I Group D hazardous location.
  - b. Termination Fitting:
    - 1) Owner-furnished fitting.
    - 2) Outdoor-use, watertight, sealed cord connector.

### B. Spring-Driven Commercial/Industrial-Use Cord Reel, No. 12 AWG Conductors:

- 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Appleton; Emerson Electric Co., Automation Solutions.
  - b. Ericson Manufacturing Company.
  - c. Gleason Reel; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - d. Reelcraft; Madison Industries.
- 2. Regulatory Requirements: Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70, by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended location and application.
- 3. General Characteristics:
  - a. Reference Standards: UL CCN SBCV and UL 355.
  - b. Spring take-up retraction mechanism.
- 4. Options:

- a. Electrical Rating with Cable: 600 V, 20 A.
- b. Color: Yellow.
- c. Enclosure Degree of Protection: Type 4X.
- d. Ball stop.
- e. Pivot base.
- f. Spool Capacity:
  - 1) No. 12 AWG, two wires and equipment ground, 30 ft.
  - 2) No. 12 AWG, three wires and equipment ground, 30 ft.

## 2.7 CONNECTORS, CORDS, AND PLUGS

### A. Outdoor-Use, Watertight, Sealed Cord Connector:

- 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Ericson Manufacturing Company.
- 2. Regulatory Requirements:
  - a. Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70, by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended location and application.
- 3. General Characteristics:
  - a. Reference Standards: UL CCN AXUT and UL 498.
- 4. Options:
  - a. Configuration:
    - 1) NEMA 5-15.
    - 2) NEMA 5-20.
    - 3) NEMA 6-15.
    - 4) NEMA 6-20.
    - 5) NEMA L5-15.
    - 6) NEMA L5-20.
    - 7) NEMA L5-30.
    - 8) NEMA L6-15.
    - 9) NEMA L6-20.
    - 10) NEMA L6-30.
    - 11) NEMA L7-15.
    - 12) NEMA L7-20.
    - 13) NEMA L7-30.
    - 14) NEMA L14-20.
    - 15) NEMA L14-30.
    - 16) NEMA L15-20.

- 17) NEMA L15-30.
- 18) NEMA L16-20.
- 19) NEMA L16-30.
- 20) NEMA L17-30.
- 21) NEMA L18-30.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 EXAMINATION

#### A. Receptacles:

- 1. Verify that receptacles to be procured and installed for Owner-furnished equipment are compatible with mating attachment plugs on equipment.

#### B. Cord Reels:

- 1. Examine roughing-in for cord reel mounting and power connections to verify actual locations of mounts and power connections before cord reel installation.
- 2. Examine walls, floors, and ceilings for suitable conditions where cord reel will be installed.
- 3. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

### 3.2 SELECTION OF GFCI RECEPTACLES

- A. Healthcare Facilities: Unless protection of downstream branch-circuit wiring, cord sets, and power-supply cords is required by NFPA 70 or NFPA 99, provide non-feed-through GFCI receptacles.

### 3.3 INSTALLATION OF SWITCHES

#### A. Comply with manufacturer's instructions.

#### B. Reference Standards:

- 1. Unless more stringent requirements are specified in Contract Documents or manufacturers' instructions, comply with installation instructions in NECA NEIS 130.
- 2. Mounting Heights: Unless otherwise indicated in Contract Documents, comply with mounting heights recommended in NECA NEIS 1.
- 3. Consult Architect for resolution of conflicting requirements.

#### C. Identification:

- 1. Identify cover or cover plate for device with panelboard identification and circuit number in accordance with Section 260553 "Identification for Electrical Systems."

- a. Mark cover or cover plate using hot, stamped, or engraved machine printing with black-filled lettering, and provide durable wire markers or tags inside device box or outlet box.
- b. Healthcare Facilities: Distinctively identify covers or cover plates of device boxes and outlet boxes that are supplied from life safety and critical branch power supplies following facility's standard practice.

### 3.4 INSTALLATION OF STRAIGHT-BLADE RECEPTACLES

- A. Comply with manufacturer's instructions.
- B. Reference Standards:
  1. Unless more stringent requirements are specified in Contract Documents or manufacturers' instructions, comply with installation instructions in NECA NEIS 130.
  2. Mounting Heights: Unless otherwise indicated in Contract Documents, comply with mounting heights recommended in NECA NEIS 1.
  3. Receptacle Orientation: Unless otherwise indicated in Contract Documents, orient receptacle to match configuration diagram in NEMA WD 6.
  4. Consult Architect for resolution of conflicting requirements.
- C. Identification:
  1. Identify cover or cover plate for device with panelboard identification and circuit number in accordance with Section 260553 "Identification for Electrical Systems."
    - a. Mark cover or cover plate using hot, stamped, or engraved machine printing with black-filled lettering, and provide durable wire markers or tags inside device box or outlet box.
    - b. Healthcare Facilities: Distinctively identify covers or cover plates of device boxes and outlet boxes that are supplied from life safety and critical branch power supplies following facility's standard practice.
- D. Interfaces with Other Work:
  1. Do not install Type 3 SPD, including surge-protected relocatable taps and power strips, on branch circuit downstream of GFCI device.

### 3.5 INSTALLATION OF LOCKING RECEPTACLES

- A. Comply with manufacturer's instructions.
- B. Reference Standards:
  1. Unless more stringent requirements are specified in Contract Documents or manufacturers' instructions, comply with installation instructions in NECA NEIS 130.

2. Mounting Heights: Unless otherwise indicated in Contract Documents, comply with mounting heights recommended in NECA NEIS 1.
3. Receptacle Orientation: Unless otherwise indicated in Contract Documents, orient receptacle to match configuration diagram in NEMA WD 6.
4. Consult Architect for resolution of conflicting requirements.

C. Identification:

1. Identify cover or cover plate for device with panelboard identification and circuit number in accordance with Section 260553 "Identification for Electrical Systems."
  - a. Mark cover or cover plate using hot, stamped, or engraved machine printing with black-filled lettering, and provide durable wire markers or tags inside device box or outlet box.
  - b. Healthcare Facilities: Distinctively identify covers or cover plates of device boxes and outlet boxes that are supplied from life safety and critical branch power supplies following facility's standard practice.

3.6 INSTALLATION OF CORD REELS AND FITTINGS

- A. Comply with manufacturer's instructions.

3.7 INSTALLATION OF CONNECTORS, CORDS, AND PLUGS

- A. Comply with manufacturer's instructions.

B. Reference Standards:

1. Consult Architect for resolution of conflicting requirements.

C. Interfaces with Other Work:

1. Coordinate with Section 262726.43 "Special-Purpose Power Outlet Assemblies" for installation of connectors and cords on fabricated power-outlet cord management assemblies.

3.8 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL OF SWITCHES

A. Tests and Inspections:

1. Perform tests and inspections in accordance with manufacturers' instructions.

B. Nonconforming Work:

1. Unit will be considered defective if it does not pass tests and inspections.
2. Remove and replace defective units and retest.

C. Assemble and submit test and inspection reports.

D. Manufacturer Services:

1. Engage factory-authorized service representative to support field tests and inspections.

3.9 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL OF STRAIGHT-BLADE RECEPTACLES

A. Tests and Inspections:

1. Insert and remove test plug to verify that device is securely mounted.
2. Verify polarity of hot and neutral pins.
3. Measure line voltage.
4. Measure percent voltage drop.
5. Measure grounding circuit continuity; impedance must be not greater than 2 ohms.
6. Healthcare Facilities: Test straight-blade receptacles in patient care spaces with receptacle pin tension test instrument in accordance with NFPA 99. Retention force of ground pin must be not less than 115 g (4 oz).
7. Perform additional installation and maintenance inspections and diagnostic tests in accordance with NECA NEIS 130 and manufacturers' instructions.

B. Nonconforming Work:

1. Device will be considered defective if it does not pass tests and inspections.
2. Remove and replace defective units and retest.

C. Assemble and submit test and inspection reports.

D. Manufacturer Services:

1. Engage factory-authorized service representative to support field tests and inspections.

3.10 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL OF LOCKING RECEPTACLES

A. Tests and Inspections:

1. Insert and remove test plug to verify that device is securely mounted.
2. Verify polarity of hot and neutral pins.
3. Measure line voltage.
4. Measure percent voltage drop.
5. Measure grounding circuit continuity; impedance must be not greater than 2 ohms.
6. Perform additional installation and maintenance inspections and diagnostic tests in accordance with NECA NEIS 130 and manufacturers' instructions.

B. Nonconforming Work:

1. Device will be considered defective if it does not pass tests and inspections.

- 2. Remove and replace defective units and retest.
- C. Assemble and submit test and inspection reports.
- D. Manufacturer Services:
  - 1. Engage factory-authorized service representative to support field tests and inspections.

### 3.11 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL OF CORD REELS AND FITTINGS

- A. Tests and Inspections:
  - 1. Perform tests and inspections indicated in manufacturer's instructions.
- B. Nonconforming Work:
  - 1. Components and assemblies will be considered defective if they do not pass tests and inspections.
  - 2. Remove and replace defective units and retest.
- C. Assemble and submit test and inspection reports.
- D. Manufacturer Services:
  - 1. Engage factory-authorized service representative to support field tests and inspections.

### 3.12 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL OF CONNECTORS, CORDS, AND PLUGS

- A. Tests and Inspections:
  - 1. Perform tests and inspections indicated in manufacturer's instructions.
- B. Nonconforming Work:
  - 1. Unit will be considered defective if it does not pass tests and inspections.
  - 2. Remove and replace defective units and retest.
- C. Assemble and submit test and inspection reports.
- D. Manufacturer Services:
  - 1. Engage factory-authorized service representative to support field tests and inspections.

### 3.13 SYSTEM STARTUP FOR SWITCHES

- A. Perform startup service.
  - 1. Complete installation and startup checks for momentary switches, dimmer switches, and fan-speed controller switches in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

### 3.14 ADJUSTING

- A. Cord Reels and Fittings: Adjust spring mechanisms and moving parts of cord reels and fittings to function smoothly, and lubricate as recommended in writing by manufacturer.

### 3.15 PROTECTION

- A. Devices:
  - 1. Schedule and sequence installation to minimize risk of contamination of wires and cables, devices, device boxes, outlet boxes, covers, and cover plates by plaster, drywall joint compound, mortar, cement, concrete, dust, paint, and other materials.
  - 2. After installation, protect wires and cables, devices, device boxes, outlet boxes, covers, and cover plates from construction activities. Remove and replace items that are contaminated, defaced, damaged, or otherwise caused to be unfit for use prior to acceptance by Owner.
- B. Cord Reels and Fittings:
  - 1. After installation, protect cord reels and fittings from construction activities. Remove and replace items that are contaminated, defaced, damaged, or otherwise caused to be unfit for use prior to acceptance by Owner.
- C. Connectors, Cords, and Plugs:
  - 1. After installation, protect connectors, cords, and plugs from construction activities. Remove and replace items that are contaminated, defaced, damaged, or otherwise caused to be unfit for use prior to acceptance by Owner.

END OF SECTION 262726



## SECTION 262813 - FUSES

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
  - 1. Cartridge fuses rated 600 V ac and less for use in the following:
    - a. Control circuits.
    - b. Panelboards.
    - c. Switchboards.
    - d. Enclosed controllers.
    - e. Enclosed switches.
  - 2. Spare-fuse cabinets.

#### 1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product. Include construction details, material descriptions, dimensions of individual components and profiles, and finishes for spare-fuse cabinets. Include the following for each fuse type indicated:
  - 1. Ambient Temperature Adjustment Information: If ratings of fuses have been adjusted to accommodate ambient temperatures, provide list of fuses with adjusted ratings.
    - a. For each fuse having adjusted ratings, include location of fuse, original fuse rating, local ambient temperature, and adjusted fuse rating.
    - b. Provide manufacturer's technical data on which ambient temperature adjustment calculations are based.
  - 2. Dimensions and manufacturer's technical data on features, performance, electrical characteristics, and ratings.
  - 3. Current-limitation curves for fuses with current-limiting characteristics.
  - 4. Time-current coordination curves (average melt) and current-limitation curves (instantaneous peak let-through current) for each type and rating of fuse. Submit in electronic format suitable for use in coordination software and in PDF format.
  - 5. Coordination charts and tables and related data.

#### 1.4 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Operation and Maintenance Data: For fuses to include in emergency, operation, and maintenance manuals. In addition to items specified in Section 017700 "Closeout Procedures," Section 017823 "Operation and Maintenance Data," include the following:
1. Ambient temperature adjustment information.
  2. Current-limitation curves for fuses with current-limiting characteristics.
  3. Time-current coordination curves (average melt) and current-limitation curves (instantaneous peak let-through current) for each type and rating of fuse used on the Project. Submit in electronic format suitable for use in coordination software and in PDF format.
  4. Coordination charts and tables and related data.

#### 1.5 FIELD CONDITIONS

- A. Where ambient temperature to which fuses are directly exposed is less than 40 deg F (5 deg C) or more than 100 deg F (38 deg C), apply manufacturer's ambient temperature adjustment factors to fuse ratings.

### PART 2 - PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 MANUFACTURERS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
1. Bussmann; Eaton, Electrical Sector.
  2. Littelfuse, Inc.
  3. Mersen USA.
- B. Source Limitations: Obtain fuses, for use within a specific product or circuit, from single source from single manufacturer.

#### 2.2 CARTRIDGE FUSES

- A. Characteristics: NEMA FU 1, current-limiting, nonrenewable cartridge fuses with voltage ratings consistent with circuit voltages.
1. Type RK-1: 600-V, zero- to 600-A rating, 200 kAIC, time delay.
  2. Type RK-5: 600-V, zero- to 600-A rating, 200 kAIC, time delay.
  3. Type CC: 600-V, zero- to 30-A rating, 200 kAIC, time delay.
  4. Type CD: 600-V, 31- to 60-A rating, 200 kAIC, time delay.
  5. Type J: 600-V, zero- to 600-A rating, 200 kAIC, time delay.
  6. Type L: 600-V, 601- to 6000-A rating, 200 kAIC, time delay.
  7. Type T: 600-V, zero- to 800-A rating, 200 kAIC, time delay.

- B. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, by a qualified testing agency, and marked for intended location and application.
- C. Comply with NEMA FU 1 for cartridge fuses.
- D. Comply with NFPA 70.
- E. Coordinate fuse ratings with utilization equipment nameplate limitations of maximum fuse size and with system short-circuit current levels.

### PART 3 - EXECUTION

#### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine fuses before installation. Reject fuses that are moisture damaged or physically damaged.
- B. Examine holders to receive fuses for compliance with installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance, such as rejection features.
- C. Examine utilization equipment nameplates and installation instructions. Install fuses of sizes and with characteristics appropriate for each piece of equipment.
- D. Evaluate ambient temperatures to determine if fuse rating adjustment factors must be applied to fuse ratings.
- E. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

#### 3.2 FUSE APPLICATIONS

- A. Cartridge Fuses:
  - 1. Motor Branch Circuits: Class RK5, time delay.
  - 2. Large Motor Branch (601-4000 A): Class L, time delay.
  - 3. Power Electronics Circuits: Class J, high speed.
  - 4. Other Branch Circuits: Class J, time delay.
  - 5. Control Transformer Circuits: Class CC, time delay, control transformer duty.
  - 6. Provide open-fuse indicator fuses or fuse covers with open fuse indication.

#### 3.3 INSTALLATION

- A. Install fuses in fusible devices. Arrange fuses so rating information is readable without removing fuse.

### 3.4 IDENTIFICATION

- A. Install labels complying with requirements for identification specified in Section 260553 "Identification for Electrical Systems" and indicating fuse replacement information inside of door of each fused switch and adjacent to each fuse block, socket, and holder.

END OF SECTION 262813

## SECTION 262816 - ENCLOSED SWITCHES AND CIRCUIT BREAKERS

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Fusible switches.
2. Nonfusible switches.
3. Receptacle switches.
4. Shunt trip switches.
5. Molded-case circuit breakers (MCCBs).
6. Molded-case switches.
7. Enclosures.

B. Related Requirements:

1. Section 260010 "Supplemental Requirements for Electrical" for additional abbreviations, definitions, submittals, qualifications, testing agencies, and other Project requirements applicable to Work specified in this Section.
2. Section 260011 "Facility Performance Requirements for Electrical" for seismic-load, wind-load, acoustical, and other field conditions applicable to Work specified in this Section.

#### 1.2 DEFINITIONS

- A. GFEP: Ground-fault circuit-interrupter for equipment protection.
- B. GFLS: Ground-fault circuit-interrupter for life safety.
- C. SPDT: Single pole, double throw.

#### 1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data:

1. For each type of enclosed switch, circuit breaker, accessory, and component indicated. Include nameplate ratings, dimensioned elevations, sections, weights, and manufacturers' technical data on features, performance, electrical characteristics, ratings, accessories, and finishes.
2. Enclosure types and details for types other than UL 50E, Type 1.
3. Current and voltage ratings.
4. Short-circuit current ratings (interrupting and withstand, as appropriate).
5. Detail features, characteristics, ratings, and factory settings of individual overcurrent protective devices, accessories, and auxiliary components.

6. Include time-current coordination curves (average melt) for each type and rating of overcurrent protective device; include selectable ranges for each type of overcurrent protective device. Provide in PDF and electronic format.
  - B. Shop Drawings: For enclosed switches and circuit breakers.
    1. Include plans, elevations, sections, details, and attachments to other work.
    2. Include wiring diagrams for power, signal, and control wiring.
  - C. Field Quality-Control Submittals:
    1. Field quality-control reports.
- 1.4 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS
- A. Sample warranties.
- 1.5 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS
- A. Warranty documentation.
- 1.6 WARRANTY
- A. Special Installer Extended Warranty: Installer warrants that fabricated and installed enclosed switches and circuit breakers perform in accordance with specified requirements and agrees to repair or replace components or products that fail to perform as specified within extended-warranty period.
    1. Extended-Warranty Period: Two years from date of Substantial Completion; full coverage for labor, materials, and equipment.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. Source Limitations: Obtain products from single manufacturer.
- B. Product Selection for Restricted Space: Drawings indicate maximum dimensions for enclosed switches and circuit breakers, including clearances between enclosures, and adjacent surfaces and other items. Comply with indicated maximum dimensions.
- C. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70, by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended location and application.

## 2.2 FUSIBLE SWITCHES

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. Eaton.
  - 2. Siemens Industry, Inc., Energy Management Division.
  - 3. Square D; Schneider Electric USA.
- B. Type HD, Heavy Duty:
  - 1. Single throw.
  - 2. Three pole.
  - 3. 600 V(ac).
  - 4. 1200 A and smaller.
  - 5. UL 98 and NEMA KS 1, horsepower rated, with clips or bolt pads to accommodate indicated fuses.
  - 6. Lockable handle with capability to accept three padlocks, and interlocked with cover in closed position.
- C. Accessories:
  - 1. Equipment Ground Kit: Internally mounted and labeled for copper and aluminum ground conductors.
  - 2. Neutral Kit: Internally mounted; insulated, capable of being grounded and bonded; labeled for copper and aluminum neutral conductors.
  - 3. Isolated Ground Kit: Internally mounted; insulated, labeled for copper and aluminum neutral conductors.
  - 4. Class R Fuse Kit: Provides rejection of other fuse types when Class R fuses are specified.
  - 5. Service-Rated Switches: Labeled for use as service equipment.
  - 6. Hookstick Handle: Allows use of hookstick to operate handle.
  - 7. Auxiliary Contact Kit: One NO/NC (Form "C") auxiliary contact(s), arranged to activate before switch blades open. Contact rating - 120 V(ac).
  - 8. Lugs: Compression type, suitable for number, size, and conductor material.

## 2.3 NONFUSIBLE SWITCHES

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. Eaton.
  - 2. Siemens Industry, Inc., Energy Management Division.
  - 3. Square D; Schneider Electric USA.
- B. Type GD, General Duty, Three Pole, Single Throw, 240 V(ac), 600 A and Smaller: UL 98 and NEMA KS 1, horsepower rated, lockable handle with capability to accept two padlocks, and interlocked with cover in closed position.

- C. Type HD, Heavy Duty, Three Pole, Single Throw, 600 V(ac), 1200 A and Smaller: UL 98 and NEMA KS 1, horsepower rated, lockable handle with capability to accept three padlocks, and interlocked with cover in closed position.
- D. Type HD, Heavy Duty, Six Pole, Single Throw, 600 V(ac), 200 A and Smaller: UL 98 and NEMA KS 1, horsepower rated, lockable handle with capability to accept three padlocks, and interlocked with cover in closed position.
- E. Type HD, Heavy Duty, Three Pole, Double Throw, 600 V(ac), 1200 A and Smaller: UL 98 and NEMA KS 1, horsepower rated, lockable handle with capability to accept three padlocks, and interlocked with cover in closed position.
- F. Accessories:
  - 1. Equipment Ground Kit: Internally mounted and labeled for copper and aluminum ground conductors.
  - 2. Neutral Kit: Internally mounted; insulated, capable of being grounded and bonded; labeled for copper and aluminum neutral conductors.
  - 3. Isolated Ground Kit: Internally mounted; insulated, labeled for copper and aluminum neutral conductors.
  - 4. Class R Fuse Kit: Provides rejection of other fuse types when Class R fuses are specified.
  - 5. Service-Rated Switches: Labeled for use as service equipment.
  - 6. Hookstick Handle: Allows use of hookstick to operate handle.
  - 7. Auxiliary Contact Kit: One NO/NC (Form "C") auxiliary contact(s), arranged to activate before switch blades open. Contact rating - 120 V(ac).
  - 8. Lugs: Compression type, suitable for number, size, and conductor material.

## 2.4 RECEPTACLE SWITCHES

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. Eaton.
  - 2. Siemens Industry, Inc., Energy Management Division.
  - 3. Square D; Schneider Electric USA.
- B. Type HD, Heavy-Duty, Three Pole, Single-Throw Fusible Switch: 600 V(ac), 100 A; UL 98 and NEMA KS 1; horsepower rated, with clips or bolt pads to accommodate indicated fuses; lockable handle with capability to accept three padlocks; interlocked with cover in closed position.
- C. Type HD, Heavy-Duty, Three Pole, Single-Throw Nonfusible Switch: 600 V(ac), 60 A; UL 98 and NEMA KS 1; horsepower rated, lockable handle with capability to accept three padlocks; interlocked with cover in closed position.
- D. Interlocking Linkage: Provided between receptacle and switch mechanism to prevent inserting or removing plug while switch is in on position, inserting plug other than



specified, and turning switch on if incorrect plug is inserted or correct plug has not been fully inserted into receptacle.

- E. Receptacle: Polarized, three-phase, four-wire receptacle (fourth wire connected to enclosure ground lug).
- F. Accessories:
  - 1. Equipment Ground Kit: Internally mounted and labeled for copper and aluminum ground conductors.
  - 2. Neutral Kit: Internally mounted; insulated, capable of being grounded and bonded; labeled for copper and aluminum neutral conductors.
  - 3. Isolated Ground Kit: Internally mounted; insulated, labeled for copper and aluminum neutral conductors.
  - 4. Class R Fuse Kit: Provides rejection of other fuse types when Class R fuses are specified.
  - 5. Service-Rated Switches: Labeled for use as service equipment.
  - 6. Hookstick Handle: Allows use of hookstick to operate handle.
  - 7. Auxiliary Contact Kit: One NO/NC (Form "C") auxiliary contact(s), arranged to activate before switch blades open. Contact rating - 120 V(ac) 208 V(ac) 240 V(ac) 6 V(dc) 12 V(dc) 24 V(dc).
  - 8. Lugs: Compression type, suitable for number, size, and conductor material.

## 2.5 SHUNT TRIP SWITCHES

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. Bussmann; Eaton, Electrical Sector.
  - 2. Littelfuse, Inc.
  - 3. Mersen USA.
- B. General Requirements: Comply with UL 50, and UL 98, with Class J fuse block and 200 kA interrupting and short-circuit current rating.
- C. Type HD, Heavy-Duty, Three Pole, Single-Throw Fusible Switch: 600 V(ac), 60 A; UL 98 and NEMA KS 1; integral shunt trip mechanism; horsepower rated, with clips or bolt pads to accommodate indicated fuses; lockable handle with capability to accept three padlocks; interlocked with cover in closed position.
- D. Type HD, Heavy-Duty, Three Pole, Single-Throw Nonfusible Switch: 600 V(ac), 60 A; UL 98 and NEMA KS 1; integral shunt trip mechanism; horsepower rated, lockable handle with capability to accept three padlocks; interlocked with cover in closed position.
- E. Control Circuit: 120 V(ac); obtained from integral control power transformer, with primary and secondary fuses, with control power source of enough capacity to operate shunt trip, pilot, indicating and control devices.

F. Accessories:

1. Oiltight key switch for key-to-test function.
2. Oiltight red ON pilot light.
3. Isolated neutral lug; 100 percent rating.
4. Isolated Ground Kit: Internally mounted; insulated, labeled for copper and aluminum neutral conductors.
5. Class R Fuse Kit: Provides rejection of other fuse types when Class R fuses are specified.
6. Service-Rated Switches: Labeled for use as service equipment.
7. Hookstick Handle: Allows use of hookstick to operate handle.
8. Form C alarm contacts that change state when switch is tripped.
9. Auxiliary Contact Kit: One NO/NC (Form "C") auxiliary contact(s), arranged to activate before switch blades open. Contact rating - 120 V(ac).
10. Lugs: Compression type, suitable for number, size, and conductor material.

2.6 MOLDED-CASE CIRCUIT BREAKERS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
1. Eaton.
  2. Siemens Industry, Inc., Energy Management Division.
  3. Square D; Schneider Electric USA.
- B. Circuit breakers must be constructed using glass-reinforced insulating material. Current carrying components must be completely isolated from handle and accessory mounting area.
- C. Circuit breakers must have toggle operating mechanism with common tripping of all poles, which provides quick-make, quick-break contact action. Circuit-breaker handle must be over center, be trip free, and reside in tripped position between on and off to provide local trip indication. Circuit-breaker escutcheon must be clearly marked on and off in addition to providing international I/O markings. Equip circuit breaker with push-to-trip button, located on face of circuit breaker to mechanically operate circuit-breaker tripping mechanism for maintenance and testing purposes.
- D. Maximum ampere rating and UL, IEC, or other certification standards with applicable voltage systems and corresponding interrupting ratings must be clearly marked on face of circuit breaker. Circuit breakers must be 100 percent rated. MCCBs must be equipped with device for locking in isolated position.
- E. Lugs must be suitable for 75 deg C rated wire or 90 deg C rated wire, sized in accordance with 75 deg C temperature rating in NFPA 70.
- F. Standard: Comply with UL 489 with required interrupting capacity for available fault currents.

- G. Thermal-Magnetic Circuit Breakers: Inverse time-current thermal element for low-level overloads and instantaneous magnetic trip element for short circuits. Adjustable magnetic trip setting for circuit-breaker frame sizes 250 A and larger.
- H. Adjustable, Instantaneous-Trip Circuit Breakers: Magnetic trip element with front-mounted, field-adjustable trip setting.
- I. Electronic Trip Circuit Breakers: Field-replaceable rating plug, RMS sensing, with the following field-adjustable settings:
  - 1. Instantaneous trip.
  - 2. Long- and short-time pickup levels.
  - 3. Long- and short-time time adjustments.
  - 4. Ground-fault pickup level, time delay, and I-squared t response.
- J. Current-Limiting Circuit Breakers: Frame sizes 400 A and smaller, and let-through ratings less than NEMA FU 1, RK-5.
- K. Integrally Fused Circuit Breakers: Thermal-magnetic trip element with integral limiter-style fuse listed for use with circuit breaker and trip activation on fuse opening or on opening of fuse compartment door.
- L. GFLS Circuit Breakers: Single- and two-pole configurations with Class A ground-fault protection (6 mA trip).
- M. GFEP Circuit Breakers: With Class B ground-fault protection (30 mA trip).
- N. Features and Accessories:
  - 1. Standard frame sizes, trip ratings, and number of poles.
  - 2. Application Listing: Appropriate for application; Type SWD for switching fluorescent lighting loads; Type HID for feeding fluorescent and high-intensity discharge lighting circuits.
  - 3. Shunt Trip: Trip coil energized from separate circuit, with coil-clearing contact.
  - 4. Alarm Switch: One NO contact that operates only when circuit breaker has tripped.
  - 5. Auxiliary Contacts: One SPDT switch with "a" and "b" contacts; "a" contacts mimic circuit-breaker contacts, "b" contacts operate in reverse of circuit-breaker contacts.
  - 6. Lugs: Compression type, suitable for number, size, trip ratings, and conductor material.
  - 7. Ground-Fault Protection: Comply with UL 1053; integrally mounted, self-powered type with mechanical ground-fault indicator; relay with adjustable pickup and time-delay settings, push-to-test feature, internal memory, and shunt trip unit; and three-phase, zero-sequence current transformer/sensor.
  - 8. Communication Capability: Circuit-breaker-mounted communication module with functions and features compatible with power monitoring and control system, specified in Section 260913 "Electrical Power Monitoring and Control."
  - 9. Undervoltage Trip: Set to operate at 35 to 75 percent of rated voltage without intentional time delay.

10. Key Interlock Kit: Externally mounted to prohibit circuit-breaker operation; key must be removable only when circuit breaker is in off position.
11. Zone-Selective Interlocking: Integral with electronic trip unit; for interlocking ground-fault protection function.
12. Electrical Operator: Provide remote control for on, off, and reset operations.
13. Accessory Control Power: Integrally mounted, self-powered.

## 2.7 MOLDED-CASE SWITCHES

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  1. Eaton.
  2. Siemens Industry, Inc., Energy Management Division.
  3. Square D; Schneider Electric USA.
- B. Description: MCCB with fixed, high-set instantaneous trip only, and short-circuit withstand rating equal to equivalent breaker frame size interrupting rating.
- C. Standard: Comply with UL 489 with interrupting capacity to comply with available fault currents.
- D. Features and Accessories:
  1. Standard frame sizes and number of poles.
  2. Lugs:
    - a. Compression type, suitable for number, size, trip ratings, and conductor material.
    - b. Lugs must be suitable for 75 deg C rated wire or 90 deg C rated wire, sized in accordance with 75 deg C temperature rating in NFPA 70.
  3. Ground-Fault Protection: Comply with UL 1053; remote-mounted and powered type with mechanical ground-fault indicator; relay with adjustable pickup and time-delay settings, push-to-test feature, internal memory, and shunt trip unit; and three-phase, zero-sequence current transformer/sensor.
  4. Shunt Trip: Trip coil energized from separate circuit, with coil-clearing contact.
  5. Undervoltage Trip: Set to operate at 35 to 75 percent of rated voltage without intentional time delay.
  6. Auxiliary Contacts: One SPDT switch with "a" and "b" contacts; "a" contacts mimic switch contacts, "b" contacts operate in reverse of switch contacts.
  7. Alarm Switch: One NO contact that operates only when switch has tripped.
  8. Key Interlock Kit: Externally mounted to prohibit switch operation; key must be removable only when switch is in off position.
  9. Zone-Selective Interlocking: Integral with ground-fault shunt trip unit; for interlocking ground-fault protection function.
  10. Electrical Operator: Provide remote control for on, off, and reset operations.
  11. Accessory Control Power Voltage: Integrally mounted, self-powered.

## 2.8 ENCLOSURES

- A. Enclosed Switches and Circuit Breakers: UL 489, NEMA KS 1, UL 50E, and UL 50, to comply with environmental conditions at installed location.
- B. Enclosure Finish: Enclosure must be finished with gray baked enamel paint, electrodeposited on cleaned, phosphatized steel (UL 50E Type 1).
- C. Conduit Entry: UL 50E Types 4, 4X, and 12 enclosures may not contain knockouts. UL 50E Types 7 and 9 enclosures must be provided with threaded conduit openings in both endwalls.
- D. Operating Mechanism: Circuit-breaker operating handle must be externally operable with operating mechanism being integral part of box, not cover. Cover interlock mechanism must have externally operated override. Override may not permanently disable interlock mechanism, which must return to locked position once override is released. Tool used to override cover interlock mechanism must not be required to enter enclosure in order to override interlock.
- E. Enclosures designated as UL 50E Type 4, 4X stainless steel, 12, or 12K must have dual cover interlock mechanism to prevent unintentional opening of enclosure cover when circuit breaker is ON and to prevent turning circuit breaker ON when enclosure cover is open.
- F. UL 50E Type 7/9 enclosures must be furnished with breather and drain kit to allow their use in outdoor and wet location applications.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine elements and surfaces to receive enclosed switches and circuit breakers for compliance with installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance of the Work.
- B. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.
  - 1. Commencement of work will indicate Installer's acceptance of areas and conditions as satisfactory.

### 3.2 SELECTION OF ENCLOSURES

- A. Indoor, Dry and Clean Locations: UL 50E, Type 1.
- B. Outdoor Locations: UL 50E, Type 3R.
- C. Kitchen Wash-Down Areas: UL 50E, Type 4X, stainless steel.

- D. Other Wet or Damp, Indoor Locations: UL 50E, Type 4.
- E. Indoor Locations Subject to Dust, Falling Dirt, and Dripping Noncorrosive Liquids: UL 50E, Type 12.

### 3.3 INSTALLATION

- A. Comply with manufacturer's published instructions.
- B. Special Techniques:
  - 1. Coordinate layout and installation of switches, circuit breakers, and components with equipment served and adjacent surfaces. Maintain required workspace clearances and required clearances for equipment access doors and panels.
  - 2. Install individual wall-mounted switches and circuit breakers with tops at uniform height unless otherwise indicated.
  - 3. Temporary Lifting Provisions: Remove temporary lifting of eyes, channels, and brackets and temporary blocking of moving parts from enclosures and components.
  - 4. Install fuses in fusible devices.

### 3.4 IDENTIFICATION

- A. Comply with requirements in Section 260553 "Identification for Electrical Systems."
  - 1. Identify field-installed conductors, interconnecting wiring, and components; provide warning signs.
  - 2. Label each enclosure with engraved metal or laminated-plastic nameplate.

### 3.5 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Tests and Inspections for Switches:
  - 1. Visual and Mechanical Inspection:
    - a. Inspect physical and mechanical condition.
    - b. Inspect anchorage, alignment, grounding, and clearances.
    - c. Verify that unit is clean.
    - d. Verify blade alignment, blade penetration, travel stops, and mechanical operation.
    - e. Verify that fuse sizes and types match the Specifications and Drawings.
    - f. Verify that each fuse has adequate mechanical support and contact integrity.
    - g. Inspect bolted electrical connections for high resistance using one of the following methods:
      - 1) Use low-resistance ohmmeter.

- a) Compare bolted connection resistance values to values of similar connections. Investigate values that deviate from those of similar bolted connections by more than 50 percent of lowest value.
  - 2) Verify tightness of accessible bolted electrical connections by calibrated torque-wrench method in accordance with manufacturer's published data or NETA ATS Table 100.12.
    - a) Bolt-torque levels must be in accordance with manufacturer's published data. In absence of manufacturer's published data, use NETA ATS Table 100.12.
  - h. Verify that operation and sequencing of interlocking systems is as described in the Specifications and shown on Drawings.
  - i. Verify correct phase barrier installation.
  - j. Verify lubrication of moving current-carrying parts and moving and sliding surfaces.
2. Electrical Tests:
- a. Perform resistance measurements through bolted connections with low-resistance ohmmeter. Compare bolted connection resistance values to values of similar connections. Investigate values that deviate from adjacent poles or similar switches by more than 50 percent of lowest value.
  - b. Measure contact resistance across each switchblade fuseholder. Drop values may not exceed high level of manufacturer's published data. If manufacturer's published data are not available, investigate values that deviate from adjacent poles or similar switches by more than 50 percent of lowest value.
  - c. Perform insulation-resistance tests for one minute on each pole, phase-to-phase and phase-to-ground with switch closed, and across each open pole. Apply voltage in accordance with manufacturer's published data. In absence of manufacturer's published data, use Table 100.1 from NETA ATS. Investigate values of insulation resistance less than those published in Table 100.1 or as recommended in manufacturer's published data.
  - d. Measure fuse resistance. Investigate fuse-resistance values that deviate from each other by more than 15 percent.
  - e. Perform ground fault test in accordance with NETA ATS Section 7.14 "Ground Fault Protection Systems, Low-Voltage."

B. Tests and Inspections for Molded-Case Circuit Breakers:

- 1. Visual and Mechanical Inspection:
  - a. Verify that equipment nameplate data are as described in the Specifications and shown on Drawings.
  - b. Inspect physical and mechanical condition.
  - c. Inspect anchorage, alignment, grounding, and clearances.

- d. Verify that unit is clean.
- e. Operate circuit breaker to ensure smooth operation.
- f. Inspect bolted electrical connections for high resistance using one of the following methods:
  - 1) Use low-resistance ohmmeter.
    - a) Compare bolted connection resistance values to values of similar connections. Investigate values that deviate from those of similar bolted connections by more than 50 percent of lowest value.
  - 2) Verify tightness of accessible bolted electrical connections by calibrated torque-wrench method in accordance with manufacturer's published data or NETA ATS Table 100.12.
    - a) Bolt-torque levels must be in accordance with manufacturer's published data. In absence of manufacturer's published data, use NETA ATS Table 100.12.
- g. Inspect operating mechanism, contacts, and chutes in unsealed units.
- h. Perform adjustments for final protective device settings in accordance with coordination study.

2. Electrical Tests:

- a. Perform resistance measurements through bolted connections with low-resistance ohmmeter. Compare bolted connection resistance values to values of similar connections. Investigate values that deviate from adjacent poles or similar switches by more than 50 percent of lowest value.
- b. Perform insulation-resistance tests for one minute on each pole, phase-to-phase and phase-to-ground with circuit breaker closed, and across each open pole. Apply voltage in accordance with manufacturer's published data. In absence of manufacturer's published data, use Table 100.1 from NETA ATS. Investigate values of insulation resistance less than those published in Table 100.1 or as recommended in manufacturer's published data.
- c. Perform contact/pole resistance test. Drop values may not exceed high level of manufacturer's published data. If manufacturer's published data are not available, investigate values that deviate from adjacent poles or similar switches by more than 50 percent of lowest value.
- d. Perform insulation resistance tests on control wiring with respect to ground. Applied potential must be 500 V(dc) for 300 V rated cable and 1000 V(dc) for 600 V rated cable. Test duration must be one minute. For units with solid state components, follow manufacturer's recommendation. Insulation resistance values may be no less than 2 M  $\Omega$ .
- e. Determine the following by primary current injection:



- 1) Long-time pickup and delay. Pickup values must be as specified. Trip characteristics may not exceed manufacturer's published time-current characteristic tolerance band, including adjustment factors.
  - 2) Short-time pickup and delay. Short-time pickup values must be as specified. Trip characteristics may not exceed manufacturer's published time-current characteristic tolerance band, including adjustment factors.
  - 3) Ground-fault pickup and time delay. Ground-fault pickup values must be as specified. Trip characteristics may not exceed manufacturer's published time-current characteristic tolerance band, including adjustment factors.
  - 4) Instantaneous pickup. Instantaneous pickup values must be as specified and within manufacturer's published tolerances.
- f. Test functionality of trip unit by means of primary current injection. Pickup values and trip characteristics must be as specified and within manufacturer's published tolerances.
  - g. Perform minimum pickup voltage tests on shunt trip and close coils in accordance with manufacturer's published data. Minimum pickup voltage of shunt trip and close coils must be as indicated by manufacturer.
  - h. Verify correct operation of auxiliary features such as trip and pickup indicators; zone interlocking; electrical close and trip operation; trip-free, anti-pump function; and trip unit battery condition. Reset trip logs and indicators. Investigate units that do not function as designed.
  - i. Verify operation of charging mechanism. Investigate units that do not function as designed.
3. Test and adjust controls, remote monitoring, and safeties.
- C. Nonconforming Work:
1. Enclosed switches and circuit breakers will be considered defective if they do not pass tests and inspections.
  2. Remove and replace defective units and retest.
- D. Collect, assemble, and submit test and inspection reports.
1. Test procedures used.
  2. Include identification of each enclosed switch and circuit breaker tested and describe test results.
  3. List deficiencies detected, remedial action taken, and observations after remedial action.
- E. Manufacturer Services:
1. Engage factory-authorized service representative to support field tests and inspections.

### 3.6 ADJUSTING

- A. Adjust moving parts and operable components to function smoothly, and lubricate as recommended by manufacturer.
- B. Set field-adjustable circuit-breaker trip ranges as specified in Section 260573.16 "Coordination Studies."

### 3.7 PROTECTION

- A. After installation, protect enclosed switches and circuit breakers from construction activities. Remove and replace items that are contaminated, defaced, damaged, or otherwise caused to be unfit for use prior to acceptance by Owner.

### 3.8 MAINTENANCE

- A. Infrared Scanning of Enclosed Switches and Breakers: Two months after Substantial Completion, perform infrared scan of joints and connections. Remove covers so joints and connections are accessible to portable scanner. Take visible light photographs at same locations and orientations as infrared scans for documentation to ensure follow-on scans match same conditions for valid comparison.
  - 1. Instruments and Equipment: Use infrared scanning device designed to measure temperature or to detect significant deviations from normal values. Provide calibration record for device.
  - 2. Follow-up Infrared Scanning: Perform two follow-up infrared scans of enclosed switches and breakers, one at four months and another at 11 months after Substantial Completion.
  - 3. Instrument: Use infrared-scanning device designed to measure temperature or to detect significant deviations from normal values. Provide documentation of device calibration.
  - 4. Report: Prepare certified report that identifies units checked and that describes scanning results. Include notation of deficiencies detected, remedial actions taken, and scanning observations after remedial action.

END OF SECTION 262816

## SECTION 263213.13 - DIESEL-ENGINE-DRIVEN GENERATOR SETS

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:

1. Diesel engine.
2. Diesel fuel-oil system.
3. Control and monitoring.
4. Generator overcurrent and fault protection.
5. Generator, exciter, and voltage regulator.
6. Load bank.
7. Outdoor engine generator enclosure.
8. Vibration isolation devices.

- B. Related Requirements:

1. Section 263600 "Transfer Switches" for transfer switches including sensors and relays to initiate automatic-starting and -stopping signals for engine generators.

#### 1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. EPS: Emergency power supply.
- B. EPSS: Emergency power supply system.
- C. Operational Bandwidth: The total variation from the lowest to highest value of a parameter over the range of conditions indicated, expressed as a percentage of the nominal value of the parameter.

#### 1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.

1. Include rated capacities, operating characteristics, electrical characteristics, and furnished specialties and accessories.
2. Include thermal damage curve for generator.

3. Include time-current characteristic curves for generator protective device.
4. Include fuel consumption in gallons per hour at 0.8 power factor at 0.5, 0.75, and 1.0 times generator capacity.
5. Include generator efficiency at 0.8 power factor at 0.5, 0.75, and 1.0 times generator capacity.
6. Include airflow requirements for cooling and combustion air in cubic feet per minute at 0.8 power factor, with air-supply temperature of 95, 80, 70, and 50 deg F. Provide Drawings indicating requirements and limitations for location of air intake and exhausts.
7. Include generator characteristics, including, but not limited to, kilowatt rating, efficiency, reactances, and short-circuit current capability.

B. Shop Drawings:

1. Include plans and elevations for engine generator and other components specified. Indicate access requirements affected by height of subbase fuel tank.
2. Include details of equipment assemblies. Indicate dimensions, weights, loads, required clearances, method of field assembly, components, and location and size of each field connection.
3. Identify fluid drain ports and clearance requirements for proper fluid drain.
4. Design calculations for selecting vibration isolators and seismic restraints and for designing vibration isolation bases.
5. Vibration Isolation Base Details: Detail fabrication including anchorages and attachments to structure and to supported equipment. Include base weights.
6. Include diagrams for power, signal, and control wiring. Complete schematic, wiring, and interconnection diagrams showing terminal markings for engine generators and functional relationship between all electrical components.

1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Qualification Data: For Installer, manufacturer and testing agency.
- B. Source Quality-Control Reports: Including, but not limited to, the following:
  1. Certified summary of prototype-unit test report.
  2. Certified Test Reports: For components and accessories that are equivalent, but not identical, to those tested on prototype unit.
  3. Report of factory test on units to be shipped for this Project, showing evidence of compliance with specified requirements.
  4. Report of sound generation.
  5. Report of exhaust emissions showing compliance with applicable regulations.
  6. Certified Torsional Vibration Compatibility: Comply with NFPA 110.
- C. Field quality-control reports.
- D. Warranty: For special warranty.

## 1.6 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Operation and Maintenance Data: For packaged engine generators to include in emergency, operation, and maintenance manuals.
  - 1. In addition to items specified in Section 017823 "Operation and Maintenance Data," include the following:
    - a. List of tools and replacement items recommended to be stored at Project for ready access. Include part and drawing numbers, current unit prices, and source of supply.
    - b. Operating instructions laminated and mounted adjacent to generator location.
    - c. Training plan.

## 1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Installer Qualifications: An authorized representative who is trained and approved by manufacturer.
- B. Testing Agency Qualifications: Accredited by NETA.
  - 1. Testing Agency's Field Supervisor: Certified by NETA to supervise on-site testing.

## 1.8 WARRANTY

- A. Manufacturer's Warranty: Manufacturer agrees to repair or replace components of packaged engine generators and associated auxiliary components that fail in materials or workmanship within specified warranty period.
  - 1. Warranty Period: 2 years from date of Substantial Completion.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 MANUFACTURERS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
  - 1. Caterpillar, Inc.; Electric Power Division.
  - 2. Cummins Power Generation.
  - 3. Generac.
  - 4. Kohler Power Systems.
- B. Source Limitations: Obtain packaged engine generators and auxiliary components from single source from single manufacturer.

## 2.2 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. B11 Compliance: Comply with B11.19.
- B. NFPA Compliance:
  - 1. Comply with NFPA 37.
  - 2. Comply with NFPA 70.
  - 3. Comply with NFPA 110 requirements for Level 2 EPSS.
- C. UL Compliance: Comply with UL 2200.
- D. Engine Exhaust Emissions: Comply with EPA Tier 4 requirements and applicable state and local government requirements.
- E. Noise Emission: Comply with applicable state and local government requirements for maximum noise level at adjacent property boundaries due to sound emitted by engine generator including engine, engine exhaust, engine cooling-air intake and discharge, and other components of installation.
- F. Environmental Conditions: Engine generator system shall withstand the following environmental conditions without mechanical or electrical damage or degradation of performance capability:
  - 1. Ambient Temperature: 41 to 104 deg F.
  - 2. Altitude: Sea level to 1000 feet.

## 2.3 ENGINE GENERATOR ASSEMBLY DESCRIPTION

- A. Factory-assembled and -tested, water-cooled engine, with brushless generator and accessories.
- B. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, by a qualified testing agency, and marked for intended location and use.
- C. Power Rating: Standby.
- D. EPSS Class: Engine generator shall be classified as a Class 96 according to NFPA 110.
- E. Service Load: 150 kVA.
- F. Power Factor: 0.8, lagging.
- G. Frequency: 60 Hz.
- H. Voltage: 208-V ac.
- I. Phase: Three-phase, four wire, wye.

- J. Induction Method: Naturally aspirated.
- K. Governor: Adjustable isochronous, with speed sensing.
- L. Mounting Frame: Structural steel framework to maintain alignment of mounted components without depending on concrete foundation. Provide lifting attachments sized and spaced to prevent deflection of base during lifting and moving.
- M. Capacities and Characteristics:
  - 1. Power Output Ratings: Nominal ratings as indicated at 0.8 power factor excluding power required for the continued and repeated operation of the unit and auxiliaries, with capacity as required to operate as a unit as evidenced by records of prototype testing.
  - 2. Nameplates: For each major system component to identify manufacturer's name and address, and model and serial number of component.
- N. Engine Generator Performance:
  - 1. Steady-State Voltage Operational Bandwidth: 3 percent of rated output voltage from no load to full load.
  - 2. Transient Voltage Performance: Not more than 20 percent variation for 50 percent step-load increase or decrease. Voltage shall recover and remain within the steady-state operating band within three seconds.
  - 3. Steady-State Frequency Operational Bandwidth: 0.5 percent of rated frequency from no load to full load.
  - 4. Steady-State Frequency Stability: When system is operating at any constant load within the rated load, there shall be no random speed variations outside the steady-state operational band and no hunting or surging of speed.
  - 5. Transient Frequency Performance: Less than 5 percent variation for 50 percent step-load increase or decrease. Frequency shall recover and remain within the steady-state operating band within five seconds.
  - 6. Output Waveform: At no load, harmonic content measured line to line or line to neutral shall not exceed 5 percent total and 3 percent for single harmonics. Telephone influence factor, determined according to NEMA MG 1, shall not exceed 50 percent.
  - 7. Sustained Short-Circuit Current: For a three-phase, bolted short circuit at system output terminals, system shall supply a minimum of 250 percent of rated full-load current for not less than 10 seconds and then clear the fault automatically, without damage to generator system components.
  - 8. Start Time:
    - a. Comply with NFPA 110, Type 10 system requirements.

## 2.4 DIESEL ENGINE

- A. Fuel: ASTM D975, diesel fuel oil, Grade 2-D S15.
- B. Rated Engine Speed: 1800 rpm.

- C. Lubrication System: Engine or skid-mounted.
  - 1. Filter and Strainer: Rated to remove 90 percent of particles 5 micrometers and smaller while passing full flow.
  - 2. Thermostatic Control Valve: Control flow in system to maintain optimum oil temperature. Unit shall be capable of full flow and is designed to be fail-safe.
  - 3. Crankcase Drain: Arranged for complete gravity drainage to an easily removable container with no disassembly and without use of pumps, siphons, special tools, or appliances.
- D. Jacket Coolant Heater: Electric-immersion type, factory installed in coolant jacket system. Comply with UL 499.
- E. Integral Cooling System: Closed loop, liquid cooled, with radiator factory mounted on engine generator set mounting frame and integral engine-driven coolant pump.
  - 1. Coolant: Solution of 50 percent ethylene-glycol-based antifreeze and 50 percent water, with anticorrosion additives as recommended by engine manufacturer.
  - 2. Size of Radiator: Adequate to contain expansion of total system coolant from cold start to 110 percent load condition.
  - 3. Temperature Control: Self-contained, thermostatic-control valve modulates coolant flow automatically to maintain optimum constant coolant temperature as recommended by engine manufacturer.
  - 4. Coolant Hose: Flexible assembly with inside surface of nonporous rubber and outer covering of aging-, UV-, and abrasion-resistant fabric.
    - a. Rating: 50-psig maximum working pressure with coolant at 180 deg F, and noncollapsible under vacuum.
    - b. End Fittings: Flanges or steel pipe nipples with clamps to suit piping and equipment connections.
- F. Muffler/Silencer:
  - 1. Commercial type, sized as recommended by engine manufacturer and selected with exhaust piping system to not exceed engine manufacturer's engine backpressure requirements.
    - a. Minimum sound attenuation of 12 dB at 500 Hz.
    - b. Sound level measured at a distance of 25 feet from exhaust discharge after installation is complete shall be 90 dBA or less.
- G. Air-Intake Filter: Standard-duty, engine-mounted air cleaner with replaceable dry-filter element and "blocked filter" indicator.
- H. Starting System: 24-V electric, with negative ground.
  - 1. Components: Sized so they are not damaged during a full engine-cranking cycle with ambient temperature at maximum specified in "Performance Requirements" Article.



2. Cranking Motor: Heavy-duty unit that automatically engages and releases from engine flywheel without binding.
3. Cranking Cycle: As required by NFPA 110 for system level specified.
4. Battery: Lead acid, with capacity within ambient temperature range specified in "Performance Requirements" Article to provide specified cranking cycle at least twice without recharging.
5. Battery Cable: Size as recommended by engine manufacturer for cable length indicated. Include required interconnecting conductors and connection accessories.
6. Battery Compartment: Factory fabricated of metal with acid-resistant finish and thermal insulation. Thermostatically controlled heater shall be arranged to maintain battery above 50 deg F regardless of external ambient temperature within range specified in "Performance Requirements" Article. Include accessories required to support and fasten batteries in place. Provide ventilation to exhaust battery gases.
7. Battery Stand: Factory-fabricated, two-tier metal with acid-resistant finish designed to hold the quantity of battery cells required and to maintain the arrangement to minimize lengths of battery interconnections.
8. Battery-Charging Alternator: Factory mounted on engine with solid-state voltage regulation and 35-A minimum continuous rating.
9. Battery Charger: Current-limiting, automatic-equalizing, and float-charging type designed for lead-acid batteries. Unit shall comply with UL 1236 and include the following features:
  - a. Operation: Equalizing-charging rate of 10 A shall be initiated automatically after battery has lost charge until an adjustable equalizing voltage is achieved at battery terminals. Unit shall then be automatically switched to a lower float-charging mode and shall continue to operate in that mode until battery is discharged again.
  - b. Automatic Temperature Compensation: Adjust float and equalize voltages for variations in ambient temperature from minus 40 to 140 deg F to prevent overcharging at high temperatures and undercharging at low temperatures.
  - c. Automatic Voltage Regulation: Maintain constant output voltage regardless of input voltage variations up to plus or minus 10 percent.
  - d. Ammeter and Voltmeter: Flush mounted in door. Meters shall indicate charging rates.
  - e. Safety Functions: Sense abnormally low battery voltage and close contacts providing low battery voltage indication on control and monitoring panel. Sense high battery voltage and loss of ac input or dc output of battery charger. Either condition shall close contacts that provide a battery-charger malfunction indication at system control and monitoring panel.
  - f. Enclosure and Mounting: NEMA 250, Type 1, wall-mounted cabinet.

## 2.5 DIESEL FUEL-OIL SYSTEM

- A. Comply with NFPA 37.
- B. Piping: Fuel-oil piping shall be Schedule 40 black steel, complying with requirements in Section 231113 "Facility Fuel-Oil Piping." Cast iron, aluminum, copper, and galvanized steel shall not be used in the fuel-oil system.
- C. Main Fuel Pump: Mounted on engine to provide primary fuel flow under starting and load conditions.
- D. Fuel Filtering: Remove water and contaminants larger than 1 micron.
- E. Relief-Bypass Valve: Automatically regulates pressure in fuel line and returns excess fuel to source.
- F. Fuel-Oil Storage Tank: Comply with requirements in Section 231323 "Facility Aboveground Fuel-Oil Storage Tanks."
  - 1. Fuel Tank Capacity: Minimum 133 percent of total fuel required for periodic maintenance operations between fuel refills plus fuel for the hours of continuous operation required for the indicated EPSS Class.
  - 2. Duplex Fuel-Oil Transfer Pump: Comply with requirements in Section 231213 "Facility Fuel-Oil Pumps."
- G. Day Tank: Comply with UL 142, freestanding, factory-fabricated fuel tank assembly, with integral, float-controlled transfer pump and the following features:
  - 1. Containment: Integral rupture basin with a capacity of 150 percent of nominal capacity of day tank.
    - a. Leak Detector: Locate in rupture basin and connect to provide audible and visual alarm in the event of day-tank leak.
  - 2. Tank Capacity: As recommended by engine manufacturer for an uninterrupted period of 4 hours' operation at 100 percent of rated power output of engine generator system without being refilled.
  - 3. Pump Capacity: Exceeds maximum flow of fuel drawn by engine-mounted fuel supply pump at 110 percent of rated capacity, including fuel returned from engine.
  - 4. Low-Level Alarm Sensor: Liquid-level device operates alarm contacts at 25 percent of normal fuel level.
  - 5. High-Level Alarm Sensor: Liquid-level device operates alarm and redundant fuel shutoff contacts at midpoint between overflow level and 100 percent of normal fuel level.
  - 6. Piping Connections: Factory-installed fuel supply and return lines from tank to engine; local fuel fill, vent line, overflow line; and tank drain line with shutoff valve.

- H. Subbase-Mounted, Double-Wall, Fuel-Oil Tank: Factory installed and piped, complying with UL 142 fuel-oil tank. Features include the following:
  - 1. Tank level indicator.
  - 2. Fuel-Tank Capacity: Minimum 133 percent of total fuel required for planned operation plus fuel for periodic maintenance operations between fuel refills.
  - 3. Leak detection in interstitial space.
  - 4. Vandal-resistant fill cap.
  - 5. Containment Provisions: Comply with requirements of authorities having jurisdiction.

## 2.6 CONTROL AND MONITORING

- A. Automatic Starting System Sequence of Operation: When mode-selector switch on the control and monitoring panel is in the automatic position, remote-control contacts in one or more separate automatic transfer switches initiate starting and stopping of engine generator. When mode-selector switch is switched to the on position, engine generator starts. The off position of same switch initiates engine generator shutdown. When engine generator is running, specified system or equipment failures or derangements automatically shut down engine generator and initiate alarms.
- B. Provide minimum run time control set for 30 minutes with override only by operation of a remote emergency-stop switch.
- C. Comply with UL 508A.
- D. Configuration:
  - 1. Operating and safety indications, protective devices, basic system controls, and engine gages shall be grouped in a common control and monitoring panel mounted on the engine generator. Mounting method shall isolate the control panel from engine generator vibration. Panel shall be powered from the engine generator battery.
- E. Control and Monitoring Panel:
  - 1. Digital engine generator controller with integrated LCD display, controls, and microprocessor, capable of local and remote control, monitoring, and programming, with battery backup.
  - 2. Instruments: Located on the control and monitoring panel and viewable during operation.
    - a. Engine lubricating-oil pressure gage.
    - b. Engine-coolant temperature gage.
    - c. DC voltmeter (alternator battery charging).
    - d. Running-time meter.
    - e. AC voltmeter, connected to a phase selector switch.

- f. AC ammeter, connected to a phase selector switch.
  - g. AC frequency meter.
  - h. Generator-voltage adjusting rheostat.
- 3. Controls and Protective Devices: Controls, shutdown devices, and common alarm indication, including the following:
  - a. Cranking control equipment.
  - b. Run-Off-Auto switch.
  - c. Control switch not in automatic position alarm.
  - d. Overcrank alarm.
  - e. Overcrank shutdown device.
  - f. Low-water temperature alarm.
  - g. High engine temperature prealarm.
  - h. High engine temperature.
  - i. High engine temperature shutdown device.
  - j. Overspeed alarm.
  - k. Overspeed shutdown device.
  - l. Low fuel main tank.
    - 1) Low-fuel-level alarm shall be initiated when the level falls below that required for operation for duration required for the indicated EPSS class.
  - m. Coolant low-level alarm.
  - n. Coolant low-level shutdown device.
  - o. Coolant high-temperature prealarm.
  - p. Coolant high-temperature alarm.
  - q. Coolant low-temperature alarm.
  - r. Coolant high-temperature shutdown device.
  - s. EPS load indicator.
  - t. Battery high-voltage alarm.
  - u. Low cranking voltage alarm.
  - v. Battery-charger malfunction alarm.
  - w. Battery low-voltage alarm.
  - x. Lamp test.
  - y. Contacts for local and remote common alarm.
  - z. Low-starting air pressure alarm.
  - aa. Remote manual stop shutdown device.
  - bb. Air shutdown damper alarm when used.
  - cc. Air shutdown damper shutdown device when used.
  - dd. Generator overcurrent-protective-device not-closed alarm.
  - ee. Hours of operation.
  - ff. Engine generator metering, including voltage, current, hertz, kilowatt, kilovolt ampere, and power factor.

F. Connection to Datalink:

1. A separate terminal block, factory wired to Form C dry contacts, for each alarm and status indication.

2. Provide connections for datalink transmission of indications to remote data terminals via ModBus. Data system connections to terminals are covered in Section 260913 "Electrical Power Monitoring and Control."
- G. Remote Alarm Annunciator: An LED indicator light labeled with proper alarm conditions shall identify each alarm event, and a common audible signal shall sound for each alarm condition. Silencing switch in face of panel shall silence signal without altering visual indication. Connect so that after an alarm is silenced, clearing of initiating condition will reactivate alarm until silencing switch is reset. Cabinet and faceplate are surface- or flush-mounting type to suit mounting conditions indicated.
1. Overcrank alarm.
  2. Low water-temperature alarm.
  3. High engine temperature prealarm.
  4. High engine temperature alarm.
  5. Low lube oil pressure alarm.
  6. Overspeed alarm.
  7. Low fuel main tank alarm.
  8. Low coolant level alarm.
  9. Low cranking voltage alarm.
  10. Contacts for local and remote common alarm.
  11. Audible-alarm silencing switch.
  12. Air shutdown damper when used.
  13. Run-Off-Auto switch.
  14. Control switch not in automatic position alarm.
  15. Fuel tank derangement alarm.
  16. Fuel tank high-level shutdown of fuel supply alarm.
  17. Lamp test.
  18. Low-cranking voltage alarm.
  19. Generator overcurrent-protective-device not-closed alarm.
- H. Supporting Items: Include sensors, transducers, terminals, relays, and other devices and include wiring required to support specified items. Locate sensors and other supporting items on engine or generator unless otherwise indicated.
- I. Remote Emergency-Stop Switch: Flush; wall mounted unless otherwise indicated; and labeled. Push button shall be protected from accidental operation.
- 2.7 GENERATOR OVERCURRENT AND FAULT PROTECTION
- A. Overcurrent protective devices shall be coordinated to optimize selective tripping when a short circuit occurs.
1. Overcurrent protective devices for the entire EPSS shall be coordinated to optimize selective tripping when a short circuit occurs. Coordination of protective devices shall consider both utility and EPSS as the voltage source.
  2. Overcurrent protective devices for the EPSS shall be accessible only to authorized personnel.

B. Generator Overcurrent Protective Device:

1. Molded-case circuit breaker, thermal-magnetic type; 100 percent rated; complying with UL 489:
  - a. Tripping Characteristic: Designed specifically for generator protection.
  - b. Trip Rating: Matched to generator output rating.
  - c. Shunt Trip: Connected to trip breaker when engine generator is shut down by other protective devices.
  - d. Mounting: Adjacent to, or integrated with, control and monitoring panel.

2.8 GENERATOR, EXCITER, AND VOLTAGE REGULATOR

- A. Comply with NEMA MG 1.
- B. Drive: Generator shaft shall be directly connected to engine shaft. Exciter shall be rotated integrally with generator rotor.
- C. Electrical Insulation: Class H or Class F.
- D. Stator-Winding Leads: Brought out to terminal box to permit future reconnection for other voltages if required. Provide 12-lead alternator.
- E. Range: Provide broad range of output voltage by adjusting the excitation level.
- F. Construction shall prevent mechanical, electrical, and thermal damage due to vibration, overspeed up to 125 percent of rating, and heat during operation at 110 percent of rated capacity.
- G. Enclosure: Dripproof.
- H. Instrument Transformers: Mounted within generator enclosure.
- I. Voltage Regulator: Solid-state type, separate from exciter, providing performance as specified and as required by NFPA 110.
  1. Adjusting Rheostat on Control and Monitoring Panel: Provide plus or minus 5 percent adjustment of output-voltage operating band.
  2. Maintain voltage within 15 percent on one step, full load.
  3. Provide anti-hunt provision to stabilize voltage.
  4. Maintain frequency within 5 percent and stabilize at rated frequency within 5 seconds.
- J. Strip Heater: Thermostatically controlled unit arranged to maintain stator windings above dew point.

## 2.9 LOAD BANK

### A. Description:

1. Permanent, outdoor, weatherproof, remote-controlled, forced-air-cooled, resistive unit capable of providing a balanced three-phase, delta-connected load to engine generator at 100 percent rated-system capacity, at 80 percent power factor, lagging. Unit shall be capable of selective control of load in 25 percent steps and with minimum step changes of approximately 5 and 10 percent available.

### B. Resistive Load Elements: Corrosion-resistant chromium alloy with ceramic and stainless-steel supports. Elements shall be double insulated and designed for repetitive on-off cycling. Elements shall be mounted in removable aluminized-steel heater cases. Galvanized steel is prohibited. Element's maximum resistance shall be between 100 and 105 percent of rated resistance.

### C. Reactive Load Elements: Epoxy-encapsulated reactor coils.

### D. Load-Bank Heat Dissipation: Integral fan with totally enclosed motor shall provide uniform cooling airflow through load elements. Airflow and coil operating current shall be such that, at maximum load, with ambient temperature at the upper end of specified range, load-bank elements operate at not more than 50 percent of maximum continuous temperature rating of resistance elements.

### E. Load-Element Switching: Remote-controlled contactors switch groups of load elements. Contactor coils are rated 120 V. Contactors shall be located in a separate NEMA 250, Type 3R enclosure within load-bank enclosure, accessible from exterior through hinged doors with tumbler locks.

### F. Contactor Enclosures: Heated by thermostatically controlled strip heaters to prevent condensation.

### G. Load-Bank Enclosures: NEMA 250, Type 3R, aluminized steel complying with NEMA ICS 6. Louvers at cooling-air intake and discharge openings shall prevent entry of rain and snow. Openings for airflow shall be screened with 1/2-inch-square, galvanized-steel mesh. Reactive load bank shall include automatic shutters at air intake and discharge. Components other than resistive elements shall receive exterior epoxy coating with compatible primer. Comply with requirements in Section 099600 "High-Performance Coatings."

### H. Protective Devices: Power input circuits to load banks shall be fused, and fuses shall be selected to coordinate with generator circuit breaker. Fuse blocks shall be located in contactor enclosure. Cooling airflow and overtemperature sensors shall automatically shut down and lock out load bank until manually reset. Safety interlocks on access panels and doors shall disconnect load power, control, and heater circuits. Fan motor shall be separately protected by overload and short-circuit devices. Short-circuit devices shall be noninterchangeable fuses with 200,000-A interrupting capacity.



- I. Load-Bank Remote-Control Panel: Separate from load bank in NEMA 250, Type 1 enclosure with a control power switch and pilot light, and switches controlling groups of load elements.

## 2.10 OUTDOOR ENGINE GENERATOR ENCLOSURE

### A. Description:

- 1. Vandal-resistant, sound-attenuating, weatherproof steel housing; wind resistant up to 100 mph. Multiple panels shall be lockable and provide adequate access to components requiring maintenance. Panels shall be removable by one person without tools. Instruments and control shall be mounted within enclosure.

- a. Sound Attenuation Level: Level 1.

- B. Structural Design and Anchorage: Comply with ASCE/SEI 7 for wind loads up to 100 mph.
- C. Hinged Doors: With padlocking provisions.
- D. Space Heater: Thermostatically controlled and sized to prevent condensation.
- E. Lighting: Provide weather-resistant LED lighting with 30 fc average maintained.
- F. Thermal Insulation: Manufacturer's standard materials and thickness selected in coordination with space heater to maintain winter interior temperature within operating limits required by engine generator components.
- G. Muffler Location: Within enclosure.
- H. Engine-Cooling Airflow through Enclosure: Maintain temperature rise of system components within required limits when unit operates at 110 percent of rated load for two hours with ambient temperature at top of range specified in system service conditions.
  - 1. Louvers: Fixed-engine, cooling-air inlet and discharge. Stormproof and drainable louvers prevent entry of rain and snow.
  - 2. Ventilation: Provide temperature-controlled exhaust fan interlocked to prevent operation when engine is running.
- I. Interior Lights with Switch: Factory-wired, vapor-proof luminaires within housing; arranged to illuminate controls and accessible interior. Arrange for external electrical connection.
  - 1. AC lighting system and connection point for operation when remote source is available.
  - 2. DC lighting system for operation when remote source and generator are both unavailable.
- J. Convenience Outlets: Factory-wired, GFCI. Arrange for external electrical connection.

## 2.11 VIBRATION ISOLATION DEVICES

- A. Elastomeric Isolator Pads: Oil- and water-resistant elastomer or natural rubber, arranged in single or multiple layers, molded with a nonslip pattern and galvanized-steel baseplates of sufficient stiffness for uniform loading over pad area, and factory cut to sizes that match requirements of supported equipment.
  - 1. Material: Natural rubber separated by steel shims.
  - 2. Shore A Scale Durometer Rating: 50.
  - 3. Number of Layers: Two.
  - 4. Minimum Deflection: 1 inch.
- B. Comply with requirements in Section 232116 "Hydronic Piping Specialties" for vibration isolation and flexible connector materials for steel piping.
- C. Comply with requirements in Section 233113 "Metal Ducts" for vibration isolation and flexible connector materials for exhaust shroud and ductwork.
- D. Vibration isolation devices shall not be used to accommodate misalignments or to make bends.

## 2.12 FINISHES

- A. Indoor and Outdoor Enclosures and Components: Manufacturer's standard finish over corrosion-resistant pretreatment and compatible primer.

## 2.13 SOURCE QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Prototype Testing: Factory test engine generator using same engine model, constructed of identical or equivalent components and equipped with identical or equivalent accessories.
  - 1. Tests: Comply with IEEE 115.
- B. Project-Specific Equipment Tests: Before shipment, factory test engine generator and other system components and accessories manufactured specifically for this Project. Perform tests at rated load and power factor. Include the following tests:
  - 1. Test components and accessories furnished with installed unit that are not identical to those on tested prototype to demonstrate compatibility and reliability.
  - 2. Test generator, exciter, and voltage regulator as a unit.
  - 3. Full load run.
  - 4. Maximum power.
  - 5. Voltage regulation.
  - 6. Transient and steady-state governing.
  - 7. Single-step load pickup.
  - 8. Safety shutdown.

9. Provide 14 days' advance notice of tests and opportunity for observation of tests by Owner's representative.
10. Report factory test results within 10 days of completion of test.

### PART 3 - EXECUTION

#### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine areas, equipment bases, and conditions, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for installation and other conditions affecting packaged engine generator performance.
- B. Examine roughing-in for piping systems and electrical connections. Verify actual locations of connections before packaged engine generator installation.
- C. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

#### 3.2 INSTALLATION

- A. Comply with NECA 1 and NECA 404.
- B. Comply with packaged engine generator manufacturers' written installation and alignment instructions and with NFPA 110.
- C. Equipment Mounting:
  1. Coordinate size and location of concrete bases for packaged engine generators. Cast anchor-bolt inserts into bases. Concrete, reinforcement, and formwork requirements are specified with concrete.
- D. Install packaged engine generator to provide access, without removing connections or accessories, for periodic maintenance.
- E. Cooling System: Install Schedule 40 black steel piping with welded joints for cooling water piping between engine generator and heat exchanger. Piping materials and installation requirements are specified in Section 232113 "Hydronic Piping."
  1. Install isolating thimbles where exhaust piping penetrates combustible surfaces. Provide a minimum of 9 inches of clearance from combustibles.
  2. Insulate cooling-system piping and components according to requirements in Section 230719 "HVAC Piping Insulation."
- F. Exhaust System: Install Schedule 40 black steel piping with welded joints and connect to engine muffler. Install thimble at wall. Piping shall be same diameter as muffler outlet.
  1. Piping materials and installation requirements are specified in Section 232113 "Hydronic Piping."

2. Install flexible connectors and steel piping materials according to requirements in Section 232116 "Hydronic Piping Specialties."
  3. Insulate muffler/silencer and exhaust system components according to requirements in Section 230719 "HVAC Piping Insulation."
  4. Install isolating thimbles where exhaust piping penetrates combustible surfaces with a minimum of 9 inches of clearance from combustibles.
- G. Drain Piping: Install condensate drain piping to muffler drain outlet full size of drain connection with a shutoff valve, stainless-steel flexible connector, and Schedule 40 black steel pipe with welded joints.
1. Piping materials and installation requirements are specified in Section 232113 "Hydronic Piping."
  2. Drain piping valves, connectors, and installation requirements are specified in Section 232116 "Hydronic Piping Specialties."
- H. Fuel Piping:
1. Diesel storage tanks, tank accessories, piping, valves, and specialties for fuel systems are specified in Section 231113 "Facility Fuel-Oil Piping."
  2. Copper and galvanized steel shall not be used in the fuel-oil piping system.
- I. Install electrical devices furnished by equipment manufacturers but not specified to be factory mounted.

### 3.3 CONNECTIONS

- A. Piping installation requirements are specified in other Sections. Drawings indicate general arrangement of piping and specialties.
- B. Connect fuel, cooling-system, and exhaust-system piping adjacent to packaged engine generator to allow space for service and maintenance.
- C. Connect cooling-system water piping to engine generator and heat exchanger with flexible connectors.
- D. Connect engine exhaust pipe to engine with flexible connector.
- E. Connect fuel piping to engines with a gate valve and union and flexible connector.
- F. Ground equipment according to Section 260526 "Grounding and Bonding for Electrical Systems."
- G. Connect wiring according to Section 260519 "Low-Voltage Electrical Power Conductors and Cables." Provide a minimum of one 90-degree bend in flexible conduit routed to the engine generator from a stationary element.
- H. Balance single-phase loads to obtain a maximum of 10 percent unbalance between any two phases.

### 3.4 IDENTIFICATION

- A. Identify system components according to Section 230553 "Identification for HVAC Piping and Equipment" and Section 260553 "Identification for Electrical Systems."
- B. Install a sign indicating the generator neutral is bonded to the main service neutral at the main service location.

### 3.5 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency:
  - 1. Perform tests and inspections.
- B. Tests and Inspections:
  - 1. Perform tests recommended by manufacturer and each visual and mechanical inspection and electrical and mechanical test listed in first two subparagraphs below, as specified in NETA ATS. Certify compliance with test parameters.
    - a. Visual and Mechanical Inspection:
      - 1) Compare equipment nameplate data with Drawings and the Specifications.
      - 2) Inspect physical and mechanical condition.
      - 3) Inspect anchorage, alignment, and grounding.
      - 4) Verify that the unit is clean.
    - b. Electrical and Mechanical Tests:
      - 1) Perform insulation-resistance tests according to IEEE 43.
        - a) Machines Larger Than 200 hp: Test duration shall be 10 minutes. Calculate polarization index.
        - b) Machines 200 hp or Less: Test duration shall be one minute. Calculate the dielectric-absorption ratio.
      - 2) Test protective relay devices.
      - 3) Verify phase rotation, phasing, and synchronized operation as required by the application.
      - 4) Functionally test engine shutdown for low oil pressure, overtemperature, overspeed, and other protection features as applicable.
      - 5) Perform vibration test for each main bearing cap.
      - 6) Verify correct functioning of the governor and regulator.
  - 2. NFPA 110 Acceptance Tests: Perform tests required by NFPA 110 that are additional to those specified here, including, but not limited to, single-step full-load pickup test.

3. Battery Tests: Equalize charging of battery cells according to manufacturer's written instructions. Record individual cell voltages.
    - a. Measure charging voltage and voltages between available battery terminals for full-charging and float-charging conditions. Check electrolyte level and specific gravity under both conditions.
    - b. Test for contact integrity of all connectors. Perform an integrity load test and a capacity load test for the battery.
    - c. Verify acceptance of charge for each element of the battery after discharge.
    - d. Verify that measurements are within manufacturer's specifications.
  4. Battery-Charger Tests: Verify specified rates of charge for both equalizing and float-charging conditions.
  5. System Integrity Tests: Methodically verify proper installation, connection, and integrity of each element of engine generator system before and during system operation. Check for air, exhaust, and fluid leaks.
  6. Voltage and Frequency Transient Stability Tests: Use recording oscilloscope to measure voltage and frequency transients for 50 and 100 percent step-load increases and decreases, and verify that performance is as specified.
  7. Harmonic-Content Tests: Measure harmonic content of output voltage at 25 and 100 percent of rated linear load. Verify that harmonic content is within specified limits.
  8. Noise Level Tests: Measure A-weighted level of noise emanating from engine generator installation, including engine exhaust and cooling-air intake and discharge, at four locations on the property line, and compare measured levels with required values.
- C. Coordinate tests with tests for transfer switches and run them concurrently.
- D. Test instruments shall have been calibrated within the past 12 months, traceable to NIST Calibration Services, and adequate for making positive observation of test results. Make calibration records available for examination on request.
- E. Leak Test: After installation, charge exhaust, coolant, and fuel systems and test for leaks. Repair leaks and retest until no leaks exist.
- F. Operational Test: After electrical circuitry has been energized, start units to confirm proper motor rotation and unit operation for generator and associated equipment.
- G. Test and adjust controls and safeties. Replace damaged and malfunctioning controls and equipment.
- H. Remove and replace malfunctioning units and retest as specified above.
- I. Retest: Correct deficiencies identified by tests and observations, and retest until specified requirements are met.

- J. Report results of tests and inspections in writing. Record adjustable relay settings and measured insulation resistances, time delays, and other values and observations. Attach a label or tag to each tested component indicating satisfactory completion of tests.
- K. Infrared Scanning: After Substantial Completion, but not more than 60 days after final acceptance, perform an infrared scan of each power wiring termination and each bus connection while running with maximum load. Remove all access panels so terminations and connections are accessible to portable scanner.
  - 1. Follow-up Infrared Scanning: Perform an additional follow-up infrared scan 11 months after date of Substantial Completion.
  - 2. Instrument: Use an infrared scanning device designed to measure temperature or to detect significant deviations from normal values. Provide calibration record for device.
  - 3. Record of Infrared Scanning: Prepare a certified report that identifies terminations and connections checked and that describes scanning results. Include notation of deficiencies detected, remedial action taken, and observations after remedial action.

### 3.6 MAINTENANCE SERVICE

- A. Initial Maintenance Service: Beginning at Substantial Completion, maintenance service shall include 12 months' full maintenance by skilled employees of manufacturer's authorized service representative. Include quarterly preventive maintenance and exercising to check for proper starting, load transfer, and running under load. Include routine preventive maintenance as recommended by manufacturer and adjusting as required for proper operation. Parts shall be manufacturer's authorized replacement parts and supplies.

### 3.7 DEMONSTRATION

- A. Engage a factory-authorized service representative to train Owner's maintenance personnel to adjust, operate, and maintain packaged engine generators.

END OF SECTION 263213.13

## SECTION 263600 - TRANSFER SWITCHES

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
  - 1. Contactor-type automatic transfer switches.
  - 2. Transfer switch accessories.

#### 1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.
  - 1. Include construction details, material descriptions, dimensions of individual components and profiles, and finishes for transfer switches.
  - 2. Include rated capacities, operating characteristics, electrical characteristics, and accessories.
- B. Shop Drawings:
  - 1. Include plans, elevations, sections, details showing minimum clearances, conductor entry provisions, gutter space, and installed features and devices.
  - 2. Include material lists for each switch specified.
  - 3. Single-Line Diagram: Show connections between transfer switch, power sources, and load; and show interlocking provisions for each combined transfer switch and bypass/isolation switch.
  - 4. Riser Diagram: Show interconnection wiring between transfer switches, bypass/isolation switches, annunciators, and control panels.

#### 1.4 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Field quality-control reports.



## 1.5 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Operation and Maintenance Data: For each type of product to include in emergency, operation, and maintenance manuals.
  - 1. In addition to items specified in Section 017823 "Operation and Maintenance Data," include the following:
    - a. Features and operating sequences, both automatic and manual.
    - b. List of all factory settings of relays; provide relay-setting and calibration instructions, including software, where applicable.

## 1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Testing Agency Qualifications:
  - 1. Member company of NETA.
    - a. Testing Agency's Field Supervisor: Certified by NETA to supervise on-site testing.

## 1.7 WARRANTY

- A. Manufacturer's Warranty: Manufacturer agrees to repair or replace components of transfer switch or transfer switch components that fail in materials or workmanship within specified warranty period.
  - 1. Warranty Period: 12 months from date of Substantial Completion.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, by a qualified testing agency, and marked for intended location and application.
- B. Comply with NEMA ICS 1.
- C. Comply with NFPA 110.
- D. Comply with UL 1008 unless requirements of these Specifications are stricter.
- E. Indicated Current Ratings: Apply as defined in UL 1008 for continuous loading and total system transfer, including tungsten filament lamp loads not exceeding 30 percent of switch ampere rating, unless otherwise indicated.

- F. Tested Fault-Current Closing and Short-Circuit Ratings: Adequate for duty imposed by protective devices at installation locations in Project under the fault conditions indicated, based on testing according to UL 1008.
  - 1. Short-time withstand capability for cycles.
- G. Repetitive Accuracy of Solid-State Controls: All settings shall be plus or minus 2 percent or better over an operating temperature range of minus 20 to plus 70 deg C.
- H. Resistance to Damage by Voltage Transients: Components shall meet or exceed voltage-surge withstand capability requirements when tested according to IEEE C62.62. Components shall meet or exceed voltage-impulse withstand test of NEMA ICS 1.
- I. Electrical Operation: Accomplish by a nonfused, momentarily energized solenoid or electric-motor-operated mechanism. Switches for emergency or standby purposes shall be mechanically and electrically interlocked in both directions to prevent simultaneous connection to both power sources unless closed transition.
- J. Service-Rated Transfer Switch:
  - 1. Comply with UL 869A and UL 489.
  - 2. Provide terminals for bonding the grounding electrode conductor to the grounded service conductor.
  - 3. In systems with a neutral, the bonding connection shall be on the neutral bus.
  - 4. Provide removable link for temporary separation of the service and load grounded conductors.
  - 5. Surge Protective Device: Service rated.
  - 6. Ground-Fault Protection: Comply with UL 1008 for normal bus.
  - 7. Service Disconnecting Means: Externally operated, manual mechanically actuated.
- K. Neutral Switching: Where four-pole switches are indicated, provide neutral pole switched simultaneously with phase poles.
- L. Battery Charger: For generator starting batteries.
- M. Factory Wiring: Train and bundle factory wiring and label, consistent with Shop Drawings, by color-code or by numbered or lettered wire and cable with printed markers at terminations. Color-coding and wire and cable markers are specified in Section 260553 "Identification for Electrical Systems."
  - 1. Designated Terminals: Pressure type, suitable for types and sizes of field wiring indicated.
  - 2. Power-Terminal Arrangement and Field-Wiring Space: Suitable for top, side, or bottom entrance of feeder conductors as indicated.
  - 3. Control Wiring: Equipped with lugs suitable for connection to terminal strips.
  - 4. Accessible via front access.

- N. Enclosures: General-purpose NEMA 250, Type 1, complying with NEMA ICS 6 and UL 508, unless otherwise indicated.

## 2.2 CONTACTOR-TYPE AUTOMATIC TRANSFER SWITCHES

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. Caterpillar, Inc.; Electric Power Division.
  - 2. Cummins Power Generation.
  - 3. Generac.
  - 4. Kohler Power Systems.
- B. Comply with Level 1 equipment according to NFPA 110.
- C. Switch Characteristics: Designed for continuous-duty repetitive transfer of full-rated current between active power sources.
  - 1. Limitation: Switches using molded-case switches or circuit breakers or insulated-case circuit-breaker components are unacceptable.
  - 2. Switch Action: Double throw; mechanically held in both directions.
  - 3. Contacts: Silver composition or silver alloy for load-current switching. Contactor-style automatic transfer-switch units, rated 600 A and higher, shall have separate arcing contacts.
  - 4. Conductor Connectors: Suitable for use with conductor material and sizes.
  - 5. Material: Hard-drawn copper, 98 percent conductivity.
  - 6. Main and Neutral Lugs: Compression type.
  - 7. Ground bar.
  - 8. Connectors shall be marked for conductor size and type according to UL 1008.
- D. Automatic Open-Transition Transfer Switches: Interlocked to prevent the load from being closed on both sources at the same time.
  - 1. Sources shall be mechanically and electrically interlocked to prevent closing both sources on the load at the same time.
- E. Digital Communication Interface: Matched to capability of remote annunciator or annunciator and control panel.
- F. Automatic Transfer-Switch Controller Features:
  - 1. Controller operates through a period of loss of control power.
  - 2. Undervoltage Sensing for Each Phase of Normal and Alternate Source: Sense low phase-to-ground voltage on each phase. Pickup voltage shall be adjustable from 85 to 100 percent of nominal, and dropout voltage shall be adjustable from 75 to 98 percent of pickup value. Factory set for pickup at 90 percent and dropout at 85 percent.

3. Voltage/Frequency Lockout Relay: Prevent premature transfer to generator. Pickup voltage shall be adjustable from 85 to 100 percent of nominal. Factory set for pickup at 90 percent. Pickup frequency shall be adjustable from 90 to 100 percent of nominal. Factory set for pickup at 95 percent.
4. Time Delay for Retransfer to Normal Source: Adjustable from zero to 30 minutes, and factory set for 10 minutes. Override shall automatically defeat delay on loss of voltage or sustained undervoltage of emergency source, provided normal supply has been restored.
5. Test Switch: Simulate normal-source failure.
6. Switch-Position Pilot Lights: Indicate source to which load is connected.
7. Source-Available Indicating Lights: Supervise sources via transfer-switch normal- and emergency-source sensing circuits.
  - a. Normal Power Supervision: Green light with nameplate engraved "Normal Source Available."
  - b. Emergency Power Supervision: Red light with nameplate engraved "Emergency Source Available."
8. Unassigned Auxiliary Contacts: Two normally open, single-pole, double-throw contacts for each switch position, rated 10 A at 240-V ac.
9. Transfer Override Switch: Overrides automatic retransfer control so transfer switch will remain connected to emergency power source regardless of condition of normal source. Pilot light indicates override status.
10. Engine Starting Contacts: One isolated and normally closed, and one isolated and normally open; rated 10 A at 32-V dc minimum.
11. Engine Shutdown Contacts:
  - a. Instantaneous; shall initiate shutdown sequence at remote engine-generator controls after retransfer of load to normal source.
12. Engine-Generator Exerciser: Solid-state, programmable-time switch starts engine generator and transfers load to it from normal source for a preset time, then retransfers and shuts down engine after a preset cool-down period. Initiates exercise cycle at preset intervals adjustable from 7 to 30 days. Running periods shall be adjustable from 10 to 30 minutes. Factory settings shall be for 7-day exercise cycle, 20-minute running period, and 5-minute cool-down period. Exerciser features include the following:
  - a. Exerciser Transfer Selector Switch: Permits selection of exercise with and without load transfer.
  - b. Push-button programming control with digital display of settings.
  - c. Integral battery operation of time switch when normal control power is unavailable.

G. Large-Motor-Load Power Transfer:

1. In-Phase Monitor: Factory-wired, internal relay controls transfer so contacts close only when the two sources are synchronized in phase and frequency. Relay shall compare phase relationship and frequency difference between normal and emergency sources and initiate transfer when both sources are within 15 electrical

degrees, and only if transfer can be completed within 60 electrical degrees. Transfer shall be initiated only if both sources are within 2 Hz of nominal frequency and 70 percent or more of nominal voltage.

## 2.3 TRANSFER SWITCH ACCESSORIES

### A. Remote Annunciator System:

1. Source Limitations: Same manufacturer as transfer switch in which installed.
2. Functional Description: Remote annunciator panel shall annunciate conditions for indicated transfer switches.
3. Annunciation panel display shall include the following indicators:
  - a. Sources available, as defined by actual pickup and dropout settings of transfer-switch controls.
  - b. Switch position.
  - c. Switch in test mode.
  - d. Failure of communication link.
4. Annunciator Panel: LED-lamp type with audible signal and silencing switch.
  - a. Indicating Lights: Grouped for each transfer switch monitored.
  - b. Label each group, indicating transfer switch it monitors, location of switch, and identity of load it serves.
  - c. Mounting: Flush, modular, steel cabinet unless otherwise indicated.
  - d. Lamp Test: Push-to-test or lamp-test switch on front panel.

## 2.4 SOURCE QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Factory Tests: Test and inspect components, assembled switches, and associated equipment according to UL 1008. Ensure proper operation. Check transfer time and voltage, frequency, and time-delay settings for compliance with specified requirements. Perform dielectric strength test complying with NEMA ICS 1.
- B. Prepare test and inspection reports.
  1. For each of the tests required by UL 1008, performed on representative devices, for legally required systems. Include results of test for the following conditions:
    - a. Overvoltage.
    - b. Undervoltage.
    - c. Loss of supply voltage.
    - d. Reduction of supply voltage.
    - e. Alternative supply voltage or frequency is at minimum acceptable values.
    - f. Temperature rise.
    - g. Dielectric voltage-withstand; before and after short-circuit test.
    - h. Overload.
    - i. Contact opening.
    - j. Endurance.

- k. Short circuit.
- l. Short-time current capability.
- m. Receptacle withstand capability.
- n. Insulating base and supports damage.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 INSTALLATION

- A. Floor-Mounting Switch: Anchor to floor by bolting.
  - 1. Install transfer switches on cast-in-place concrete equipment base(s). Comply with requirements for equipment bases and foundations specified in Section 033000 "Cast-in-Place Concrete."
  - 2. Coordinate size and location of concrete bases. Cast anchor-bolt inserts into bases.
  - 3. Provide workspace and clearances required by NFPA 70.
- B. Annunciator and Control Panel Mounting: Flush in wall unless otherwise indicated.
- C. Identify components according to Section 260553 "Identification for Electrical Systems."
- D. Set field-adjustable intervals and delays, relays, and engine exerciser clock.
- E. Comply with NECA 1.

### 3.2 CONNECTIONS

- A. Wiring to Remote Components: Match type and number of cables and conductors to generator sets, control, and communication requirements of transfer switches as recommended by manufacturer. Increase raceway sizes at no additional cost to Owner if necessary to accommodate required wiring.
- B. Wiring Method: Install cables in raceways and cable trays except within electrical enclosures. Conceal raceway and cables except in unfinished spaces.
  - 1. Comply with requirements for raceways and boxes specified in Section 260533 "Raceways and Boxes for Electrical Systems."
- C. Ground equipment according to Section 260526 "Grounding and Bonding for Electrical Systems."
- D. Connect wiring according to Section 260519 "Low-Voltage Electrical Power Conductors and Cables."
- E. Connect twisted pair cable according to Section 271513 "Communications Copper Horizontal Cabling."

- F. Route and brace conductors according to manufacturer's written instructions and Section 260529 "Hangers and Supports for Electrical Systems." Do not obscure manufacturer's markings and labels.
- G. Final connections to equipment shall be made with liquidtight, flexible metallic conduit no more than 18 inches in length.

### 3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

#### A. Administrant for Tests and Inspections:

- 1. Administer and perform tests and inspections.

#### B. Tests and Inspections:

- 1. After installing equipment, test for compliance with requirements according to NETA ATS.
- 2. Visual and Mechanical Inspection:
  - a. Compare equipment nameplate data with Drawings and Specifications.
  - b. Inspect physical and mechanical condition.
  - c. Inspect anchorage, alignment, grounding, and required clearances.
  - d. Verify that the unit is clean.
  - e. Verify appropriate lubrication on moving current-carrying parts and on moving and sliding surfaces.
  - f. Verify that manual transfer warnings are attached and visible.
  - g. Verify tightness of all control connections.
  - h. Inspect bolted electrical connections for high resistance using one of the following methods, or both:
    - 1) Use of low-resistance ohmmeter.
    - 2) Verify tightness of accessible bolted electrical connections by calibrated torque-wrench method according to manufacturer's published data.
  - i. Perform manual transfer operation.
  - j. Verify positive mechanical interlocking between normal and alternate sources.
  - k. Perform visual and mechanical inspection of surge arresters.
  - l. Inspect control power transformers.
    - 1) Inspect for physical damage, cracked insulation, broken leads, tightness of connections, defective wiring, and overall general condition.
    - 2) Verify that primary and secondary fuse or circuit-breaker ratings match Drawings.
    - 3) Verify correct functioning of drawout disconnecting contacts, grounding contacts, and interlocks.

3. Electrical Tests:
  - a. Perform insulation-resistance tests on all control wiring with respect to ground.
  - b. Perform a contact/pole-resistance test. Compare measured values with manufacturer's acceptable values.
  - c. Verify settings and operation of control devices.
  - d. Calibrate and set all relays and timers.
  - e. Verify phase rotation, phasing, and synchronized operation.
  - f. Perform automatic transfer tests.
  - g. Verify correct operation and timing of the following functions:
    - 1) Normal source voltage-sensing and frequency-sensing relays.
    - 2) Engine start sequence.
    - 3) Time delay on transfer.
    - 4) Alternative source voltage-sensing and frequency-sensing relays.
    - 5) Automatic transfer operation.
    - 6) Interlocks and limit switch function.
    - 7) Time delay and retransfer on normal power restoration.
    - 8) Engine cool-down and shutdown feature.
4. Measure insulation resistance phase-to-phase and phase-to-ground with insulation-resistance tester. Include external annunciation and control circuits. Use test voltages and procedure recommended by manufacturer. Comply with manufacturer's specified minimum resistance.
  - a. Check for electrical continuity of circuits and for short circuits.
  - b. Inspect for physical damage, proper installation and connection, and integrity of barriers, covers, and safety features.
  - c. Verify that manual transfer warnings are properly placed.
  - d. Perform manual transfer operation.
5. After energizing circuits, perform each electrical test for transfer switches stated in NETA ATS and demonstrate interlocking sequence and operational function for each switch at least three times.
  - a. Simulate power failures of normal source to automatic transfer switches and retransfer from emergency source with normal source available.
  - b. Simulate loss of phase-to-ground voltage for each phase of normal source.
  - c. Verify time-delay settings.
  - d. Verify pickup and dropout voltages by data readout or inspection of control settings.
  - e. Test bypass/isolation unit functional modes and related automatic transfer-switch operations.
  - f. Verify proper sequence and correct timing of automatic engine starting, transfer time delay, retransfer time delay on restoration of normal power, and engine cool-down and shutdown.
6. Ground-Fault Tests: Coordinate with testing of ground-fault protective devices for power delivery from both sources.



- a. Verify grounding connections and locations and ratings of sensors.
- C. Coordinate tests with tests of generator and run them concurrently.
- D. Report results of tests and inspections in writing. Record adjustable relay settings and measured insulation and contact resistances and time delays. Attach a label or tag to each tested component indicating satisfactory completion of tests.
- E. Transfer switches will be considered defective if they do not pass tests and inspections.
- F. Remove and replace malfunctioning units and retest as specified above.
- G. Prepare test and inspection reports.
- H. Infrared Scanning: After Substantial Completion, but not more than 60 days after Final Acceptance, perform an infrared scan of each switch. Remove all access panels so joints and connections are accessible to portable scanner.
  - 1. Instrument: Use an infrared scanning device designed to measure temperature or to detect significant deviations from normal values. Provide calibration record for device.
  - 2. Record of Infrared Scanning: Prepare a certified report that identifies switches checked and that describes scanning results. Include notation of deficiencies detected, remedial action taken, and observations after remedial action.
  - 3. Follow-up Infrared Scanning: Perform an additional follow-up infrared scan of each switch 11 months after date of Substantial Completion.

### 3.4 DEMONSTRATION

- A. Train Owner's maintenance personnel to adjust, operate, and maintain transfer switches and related equipment.
- B. Training shall include testing ground-fault protective devices and instructions to determine when the ground-fault system shall be retested. Include instructions on where ground-fault sensors are located and how to avoid negating the ground-fault protection scheme during testing and circuit modifications.
- C. Coordinate this training with that for generator equipment.

END OF SECTION 263600

## SECTION 264113 - LIGHTNING PROTECTION FOR STRUCTURES

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes lightning protection system for ordinary structures.

#### 1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.
- B. Shop Drawings:
  - 1. Include layouts of the lightning protection system, with details of the components to be used in the installation.
  - 2. Include raceway locations needed for the installation of conductors.
  - 3. Details of air terminals, ground rods, ground rings, conductor supports, splices, and terminations, including concealment requirements.
  - 4. Include roof attachment details, coordinated with roof installation.
  - 5. Calculations required by NFPA 780 for bonding of metal bodies.

#### 1.4 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Coordination Drawings: Lightning protection system Shop Drawings, drawn to scale, on which the following items are shown and coordinated with each other, using input from installers of the items involved:
  - 1. Lightning protection cabling attachments to roofing systems and accessories.
  - 2. Lightning protection strike termination device attachment to roofing systems, coordinated with the roofing system manufacturer.
  - 3. Lightning protection system components penetrating roofing and moisture protection systems and system components, coordinated with the roofing system manufacturer.
- B. Qualification Data: For Installer.
- C. Product Certificates: For each type of roof adhesive for attaching the roof-mounted air terminal assemblies, approved by the roofing-material manufacturer.

- D. Field quality-control reports.

## 1.5 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Maintenance Data: For lightning protection system to include in maintenance manuals.
  - 1. In addition to items specified in Section 017823 "Operation and Maintenance Data," include the following:
    - a. Dimensioned site plan showing dimensioned route of the ground loop conductor and the ground rod locations. Comply with requirements of Section 017839 "Project Record Documents."
    - b. A system testing and inspection record, listing the results of inspections and ground resistance tests, as recommended by NFPA 780, Annex D.
- B. Completion Certificate:
  - 1. UL Master Label Certificate.

## 1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Installer Qualifications: UL-listed installer, category OWAY.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 MANUFACTURERS

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. East Coast Lightning Equipment Inc.
  - 2. ERICO; brand of nVent Electrical plc.
  - 3. Harger Lightning & Grounding; business of Harger, Inc.
  - 4. Independent Protection Co.
  - 5. National Lightning Protection.
  - 6. Preferred Lightning Protection.
  - 7. Robbins Lightning, Inc.
  - 8. Thompson Lightning Protection, Inc.
  - 9. VFC Lightning Protection.

### 2.2 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. NFPA Lightning Protection Standard: Comply with NFPA 780 requirements for Class I buildings.

- B. UL Lightning Protection Standard: Comply with UL 96A requirements for Class I buildings.
- C. Lightning Protection Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled by a qualified testing agency as complying with UL 96, and marked for intended location and application.

## 2.3 MATERIALS

- A. Air Terminals:
  - 1. Copper unless otherwise indicated.
  - 2. 3/8-inch diameter by 12 inches long.
  - 3. Pointed tip.
  - 4. Integral base support.
- B. Class 1 Main Conductors:
  - 1. Stranded Copper: 57,400 circular mils in diameter.
- C. Secondary Conductors:
  - 1. Stranded Copper: 26,240 circular mils in diameter.
- D. Ground Loop Conductor: Stranded copper.
- E. Ground Rods:
  - 1. Material: Copper-clad steel.
- F. Conductor Splices and Connectors: Compression fittings that are installed with hydraulically operated tools, or exothermic welds, approved for use with the class type.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 INSTALLATION

- A. Install lightning protection components and systems according to UL 96A NFPA 780.
- B. Install conductors with direct paths from air terminals to ground connections. Avoid bends less than 90 degrees and 8 inches in radius and narrow loops.
- C. Conceal conductors within normal view from exterior locations at grade within 200 feet of building. Comply with requirements for concealed systems in NFPA 780.
  - 1. Roof penetrations required for down conductors and connections to structural-steel framework shall be made using listed through-roof fitting and connector assemblies with solid rods and appropriate roof flashings. Use materials

- approved by the roofing manufacturer for the purpose. Conform to the methods and materials required at roofing penetrations of the lightning protection components to ensure compatibility with the roofing specifications and warranty.
2. Install conduit where necessary to comply with conductor concealment requirements.
  3. Air Terminals on Single-Ply Membrane Roofing: Comply with adhesive manufacturer's written instructions.
- D. Ground Ring Electrode: The conductor shall be not less than the main-size lightning conductor.

### 3.2 CONNECTIONS

- A. Aboveground concealed connections, and connections in earth or concrete, shall be done by exothermic welds or by high-compression fittings listed for the purpose.
- B. Aboveground exposed connections shall be done using the following types of connectors, listed and labeled for the purpose: exothermic weld high compression.
- C. Bonding Straps and Jumpers: Install in locations accessible for inspection and maintenance, except where routed through short lengths of conduit.
  1. Bonding to Structure: Bond straps directly to basic structure, taking care not to penetrate any adjacent parts.
  2. Bonding to Equipment Mounted on Vibration Isolation Hangers and Supports: Install bonding so vibration is not transmitted to rigidly mounted equipment.

### 3.3 CORROSION PROTECTION

- A. Do not combine materials that can form an electrolytic couple that will accelerate corrosion in the presence of moisture unless moisture is permanently excluded from junction of such materials.
- B. Use conductors with protective coatings where conditions would cause deterioration or corrosion of conductors.

### 3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Special Inspections: Engage a qualified special inspector to perform the following special inspections:
  1. Perform inspections as required to obtain a UL Master Label for system.
- B. Prepare test and inspection reports and certificates.

END OF SECTION 264113

## SECTION 264313 - SURGE PROTECTION FOR LOW-VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL POWER CIRCUITS

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes field-mounted SPDs for low-voltage (120 to 600 V) power distribution and control equipment.
- B. Related Requirements:
  - 1. Section 262726 "Wiring Devices" transient voltage surge suppressors.
  - 2. Section 262413 "Switchboards" for factory-installed SPDs.
  - 3. Section 262416 "Panelboards" for factory-installed SPDs.
  - 4. Section 264113 "Lightning Protection".

#### 1.3 SUBMITTALS

- A. Must have *ten day* prior approval to bid on project. Request for submittal must be in writing and attached with independent documentation of the following items.
- B. Drawings: Electrical and mechanical drawings shall be provided by the manufacturer which show unit dimensions, weights, mounting provisions, connection notes, wire size and wiring diagram.
- C. Equipment Manual: The manufacturer shall furnish an installation manual with installation notes, start-up and operating instructions for the specified system. Installation instructions shall clearly state whether the system requires an external overcurrent device to maintain the system's UL 1449 listing. SPD requiring external overcurrent devices are not acceptable.
- D. Verification that all SPD are UL tested and labeled with 20kA (In) nominal discharge rating for compliance to UL96A Lightning Protection Master Label and NFPA 780. Manufacturer shall provide UL 4th Edition documentation as part of submittal. Products submitted will be listed on UL's website under category code VZCA. Products not listed on UL's website will not be accepted.
- E. VPR (clamping voltage) rating under UL 1449 4th edition 6kV x 3000A testing will be a maximum of the following.
  - 1. 120Vsystem 700V (L-N)

2. 277Vsystem 1200V (L-N)

1.4 STANDARDS

- A. Underwriters Laboratories 1449 - (UL 1449 4th edition or current safety standard for surge protection devices – 2014).
- B. NEC article 285. National Electrical Code 2008 and NFPA 780 Standard for the installation of lightning protection systems. SPD shall be labeled with a minimum 100kAIC rating.
- C. UL96A - Lightning Protection Master Label.
- D. IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineering Inc.) C62.41.1 and C62.41.2 – 2002  
IEEE C62.45 – 2002  
IEEE C62.33 & C62.35
- E. All manufacturers must comply with above listed standards and any additions to current revisions of industry standards. All products that do not comply with current industry standards will not be accepted.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Source Limitations: Obtain suppression devices and accessories through one source from a single manufacturer. Product are manufactured or produced in the United States.

1.6 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Placing into Service: Do not energize or connect service entrance equipment, panelboards, control terminals, or data terminals to their sources until the surge protective devices are installed and connected.
- B. Protection modes: The SPD shall provide Line to Neutral (L-N) (Wye), Line to Ground (L-G) (Wye or Delta), Line to Line (L-L) (Delta) and Neutral to Ground (N-G) (Wye) protection.
- C. Service Conditions: Rate surge protective devices for continuous operation under the following conditions, unless otherwise indicated:
  - 1. Maximum Continuous Operating Voltage (MCOV): Not less than 115 percent of nominal system operating voltage per UL 1449 3<sup>rd</sup>.
  - 2. Operating Temperature: 40 to 176 deg F (40 to 80 deg C).
  - 3. Humidity: 0 to 85 percent, non-condensing.
  - 4. Altitude: Less than 20,000 feet (6000 m) above sea level.

## 1.7 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate location of field-mounted surge suppressors to allow adequate clearances for maintenance.

## 1.8 WARRANTY

- A. General Warranty: Special warranties specified in this Article shall not deprive Owner of other rights owner may have under other provisions of the Contract Documents and shall be in addition to, and run concurrent with, other warranties made by Contractor under requirements of the Contract Documents.
- B. Manufacturer shall provide a product warranty for a period of not less than ten (10) years from date of installation. Warranty shall cover unlimited replacement of SPD module or modules during the warranty period. Those firms responding to this specification shall provide proof that they have been regularly engaged in the design, manufacturing and testing of SPDs for not less than five (10) years.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 ACCEPTABLE MANUFACTURERS

- A. PQ Protection.
- B. LEA International.
- C. Schneider Electric.

### 2.2 SERVICE ENTRANCE SUPPRESSORS

- A. Required surge current ratings per phase.

	<b>≥3,000A</b>	<b>2500-1600A</b>	<b>1200-800A</b>	<b>600A</b>	<b>400-100A</b>
<b>Service Entrance</b>	400 kA	300 kA	200 kA	200 kA	200 kA
<b>Distribution</b>			200 kA	200 kA	200 kA
<b>Branch Panels</b>				100 kA	100 kA

- B. Equipment shall be a multi-stage parallel protector. All voltages must be verified by location on drawings, online diagrams and equipment scheduled. The equipment's minimum surge current capacity shall be as shown above depending upon panel amperage.
- C. SPD shall be modular design with field replaceable module or modules. . Redundant status indicators shall be mounted on the front of the door that monitors the system protection circuitry.



- D. SPD shall contain a technology that utilizes multiple thermally protected metal oxide varistors (MOV) per mode.
- E. SPD's shall have a built-in 60Hz Temporary Over Voltage protection circuit to eliminate premature SPD failures. Protection for up to 2x nominal overvoltage for 30 seconds.
- F. SPD shall be labeled as minimum with Type 1 if installed ahead of the service entrance disconnect or Type 2 if installed downstream of the service entrance disconnect (verifiable at UL.com). Every component of every mode, including N-G, shall be protected by internal thermal protection. SPDs relying upon external or supplementary installed safety overcurrent protection do not meet the intent of this specification. Units must have an In (nominal discharge) of 20kA.
- G. SPD shall provide the following monitoring features and options: dry contacts, surge counter and audible alarm. Equipment shall utilize a NEMA 4 enclosure.

## 2.3 DISTRIBUTION PANELS

- A. Device shall meet all specification requirements in section 2.1 except as follows:

Equipment shall be a multi-stage parallel protector. All voltage must be verified by location on drawings, one-line diagrams and equipment scheduled. The equipment's minimum surge current capacity shall be 200kA per phase (L-N plus L-G) and 100kA per mode (L-N, L-G, L-L and N-G).

- 1. The system protection shall contain metal oxide varistors (MOV). Each MOV will be individually coordinated to pass UL 1449. The unit shall be non-modular or modular type.
- 2. Equipment shall provide the following monitoring features: dry contacts and audible alarm. Equipment shall utilize a NEMA 4 enclosure.

## 2.4 BRANCH PANEL SUPPRESSORS & AUXILIARY PANEL SUPPRESSORS

- A. Device shall meet all specification requirements in section 2.1 except as follows:

Equipment shall be a multi-stage parallel protector. All voltage must be verified by location on drawings, one-line diagrams and equipment scheduled. The equipment's minimum surge current capacity shall be 100kA per phase (L-N plus L-G) and 50kA per mode (L-N, L-G, L-L and N-G).

- 1. The system protection shall contain metal oxide varistors (MOV). Each MOV will be individually coordinated to pass UL 1449. The unit shall be non-modular or modular type.
- 2. Equipment shall provide the following monitoring features: dry contacts and audible alarm. Equipment shall utilize a NEMA 4 enclosure.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 INSTALLATION OF SURGE PROTECTIVE DEVICES

- A. Review all installation information in owner's manual. Verify all voltage before connections to avoid injury and damage to equipment. The specified unit shall be installed external to switchboard, distribution and panelboard as stand alone. Internal products will not be accepted.
- B. The specified service entrance/switchboard/switchgear system shall be installed with the shortest lead length possible from the power conductor(s) it is protecting, must have a grounding of 25 Ohms (NEC Article 250.56) or less and shall avoid any unnecessary or sharp bends. Utilize a 30 amp breaker for connection means. See manufacturer's installation manual.
- C. The specified distribution and branch panelboard system shall be installed with the shortest lead length possible from the power conductor(s) it is protecting, must have a grounding of 25 Ohms (NEC Article 250.56) or less and shall avoid any unnecessary or sharp bends. Utilize a 30 amp breaker for connection means. See manufacturer's installation manual.

### 3.2 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Perform the following tests and inspections with the assistance of a factory-authorized service representative.
  - 1. Compare equipment nameplate data for compliance with Drawings and Specifications.
  - 2. Inspect anchorage, alignment, grounding, and clearances.
  - 3. Verify that electrical wiring installation complies with manufacturer's written installation requirements.
  - 4. Before energizing, installer shall verify service and separately derived system Neutral to Ground bonding jumpers per NEC.
- B. An SPD will be considered defective if it does not pass tests and inspections.
- C. Prepare test and inspection reports.

### 3.3 STARTUP SERVICE

- A. Complete startup checks according to manufacturer's written instructions.
- B. Do not perform insulation-resistance tests of the distribution wiring equipment with SPDs installed. Disconnect SPDs before conducting insulation-resistance tests, and reconnect them immediately after the testing is over.
- C. Energize SPDs after power system has been energized, stabilized, and tested.

END OF SECTION 264313

## SECTION 265119 - LED INTERIOR LIGHTING

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:

- 1. Downlight.
- 2. Linear industrial.
- 3. Recessed, linear.
- 4. Strip light.
- 5. Surface mount, nonlinear.
- 6. Materials.
- 7. Luminaire support.

- B. Related Requirements:

- 1. Section 260923 "Lighting Control Devices" for automatic control of lighting, including time switches, photoelectric relays, occupancy sensors, and multipole lighting relays and contactors.

#### 1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. CCT: Correlated color temperature.
- B. CRI: Color Rendering Index.
- C. Fixture: See "Luminaire."
- D. IP: International Protection or Ingress Protection Rating.
- E. LED: Light-emitting diode.
- F. Lumen: Measured output of lamp and luminaire, or both.
- G. Luminaire: Complete lighting unit, including lamp, reflector, and housing.

#### 1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.
  - 1. Arrange in order of luminaire designation.
  - 2. Include data on features, accessories, and finishes.
  - 3. Include physical description and dimensions of luminaires.
  - 4. Include emergency lighting units, including batteries and chargers.
  - 5. Include life, output (lumens, CCT, and CRI), and energy-efficiency data.
  - 6. Photometric data and adjustment factors based on laboratory tests, complying with IES "Lighting Measurements Testing and Calculation Guides" for each luminaire type. The adjustment factors shall be for lamps and accessories identical to those indicated for the luminaire as applied in this Project.
    - a. Manufacturers' Certified Data: Photometric data certified by manufacturer's laboratory with a current accreditation under the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program for Energy Efficient Lighting Products.
- B. Shop Drawings: For nonstandard or custom luminaires.
  - 1. Include plans, elevations, sections, and mounting and attachment details.
  - 2. Include details of luminaire assemblies. Indicate dimensions, weights, loads, required clearances, method of field assembly, components, and location and size of each field connection.
  - 3. Include diagrams for power, signal, and control wiring.
- C. Product Schedule: For luminaires and lamps. Use same designations indicated on Drawings.

#### 1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Coordination Drawings: Reflected ceiling plan(s) and other details, drawn to scale, on which the following items are shown and coordinated with each other, using input from installers of the items involved:
  - 1. Luminaires.
  - 2. Suspended ceiling components.
  - 3. Partitions and millwork that penetrate the ceiling or extend to within 12 inches of the plane of the luminaires.
  - 4. Structural members to which equipment and or luminaires will be attached.
  - 5. Initial access modules for acoustical tile, including size and locations.
  - 6. Items penetrating finished ceiling, including the following:
    - a. Other luminaires.
    - b. Air outlets and inlets.
    - c. Speakers.
    - d. Sprinklers.
    - e. Access panels.
    - f. Ceiling-mounted projectors.

7. Moldings.

- B. Qualification Data: For testing laboratory providing photometric data for luminaires.
- C. Product Certificates: For each type of luminaire.
- D. Product Test Reports: For each type of luminaire, for tests performed by manufacturer and witnessed by a qualified testing agency.
- E. Sample warranty.

1.6 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Operation and Maintenance Data: For luminaires and lighting systems to include in operation and maintenance manuals.
  - 1. Provide a list of all lamp types used on Project; use ANSI and manufacturers' codes.

1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Luminaire Photometric Data Testing Laboratory Qualifications:
  - 1. Luminaire manufacturer's laboratory that is accredited under the NVLAP for Energy Efficient Lighting Products.
- B. Provide luminaires from a single manufacturer for each luminaire type.
- C. Each luminaire type shall be binned within a three-step MacAdam Ellipse to ensure color consistency among luminaires.

1.8 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Protect finishes of exposed surfaces by applying a strippable, temporary protective covering before shipping.

1.9 WARRANTY

- A. Warranty: Manufacturer and Installer agree to repair or replace components of luminaires that fail in materials or workmanship within specified warranty period.
- B. Warranty Period: Five year(s) from date of Substantial Completion.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Ambient Temperature: 41 to 104 deg F.
  - 1. Relative Humidity: Zero to 95 percent.
- B. Altitude: Sea level to 1000 feet.

### 2.2 LUMINAIRE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, by a qualified testing agency, and marked for intended location and application.
- B. Factory-Applied Labels: Comply with UL 1598. Include recommended lamps. Locate labels where they will be readily visible to service personnel, but not seen from normal viewing angles when lamps are in place.
  - 1. Label shall include the following lamp characteristics:
    - a. "USE ONLY" and include specific lamp type.
    - b. Lamp diameter, shape, size, wattage, and coating.
    - c. CCT and CRI.
- C. Recessed luminaires shall comply with NEMA LE 4.
- D. FM Global Compliance: Luminaires for hazardous locations shall be listed and labeled for indicated class and division of hazard by FM Global.
- E. California Title 24 compliant.

### 2.3 DOWNLIGHT.

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. Cooper Lighting Solutions; Signify North America Corp.
  - 2. Focal Point LLC.
  - 3. Juno Lighting Group by Schneider Electric.
  - 4. Lithonia Lighting; Acuity Brands Lighting, Inc.
  - 5. Peerless; Acuity Brands Lighting, Inc.
  - 6. Signify North America Corporation (formerly Philips Lighting).
- B. Nominal Operating Voltage: 120 V ac.

C. Lamp:

1. Minimum 575 lm.
2. Minimum allowable efficacy of 80 lm/W.
3. CRI of minimum 80. CCT of 3500 K.
4. Rated lamp life of 50,000 hours to L70.
5. Dimmable from 100 percent to zero percent of maximum light output.
6. Internal driver.
7. User-Replaceable Lamps:
  - a. Bulb shape complying with ANSI C78.79.
  - b. Lamp base complying with ANSI C81.61.
8. Lens Thickness: At least 0.125-inch minimum unless otherwise indicated.

D. Housings:

1. Extruded-aluminum housing and heat sink.
2. Clear powder-coat finish.
3. Universal mounting bracket.
4. Integral junction box with conduit fittings.

E. Doors, Frames, and Other Internal Access: Smooth operating, free of light leakage under operating conditions, and designed to permit relamping without use of tools. Designed to prevent doors, frames, lenses, diffusers, and other components from falling accidentally during relamping and when secured in operating position.

F. Diffusers and Globes:

1. Fixed lens.
2. Medium light distribution.
3. Clear glass.
4. Glass: Annealed crystal glass unless otherwise indicated.
5. Lens Thickness: At least 0.125-inch minimum unless otherwise indicated.

G. Standards:

1. ENERGY STAR certified.
2. RoHS compliant.
3. UL Listing: Listed for damp location.
4. Recessed luminaires shall comply with NEMA LE 4.

## 2.4 LINEAR INDUSTRIAL.

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Cooper Lighting Solutions; Signify North America Corp.
2. GE Current, a Daintree company; American Industrial Partners (AIP).



3. Lithonia Lighting; Acuity Brands Lighting, Inc.

B. Lamp:

1. Minimum 5,000 lm.
2. Minimum allowable efficacy of 80 lm/W.
3. CRI of minimum 80. CCT of 3500 K.
4. Rated lamp life of 50,000 hours to L70.
5. Dimmable from 100 percent to zero percent of maximum light output.
6. Internal driver.
7. User-Replaceable Lamps:
  - a. Bulb shape complying with ANSI C78.79.
  - b. Lamp base complying with ANSI C81.61.
8. Lens Thickness: At least 0.125-inch minimum unless otherwise indicated.

C. Housings:

1. Extruded-aluminum housing and heat sink.
2. Clear finish.

D. Housing and Heat Sink Rating:

1. Class 1, Division 2 Group(s) A B C and D.
2. NEMA 4X.
3. IP 54.
4. IP 66.
5. Marine and wet locations.
6. CSA C22.2 No 137.

E. Doors, Frames, and Other Internal Access: Smooth operating, free of light leakage under operating conditions, and designed to permit relamping without use of tools. Components are designed to prevent doors, frames, lenses, diffusers, and other components from falling accidentally during relamping and when secured in operating position.

F. Diffusers and Globes:

1. Clear glass.
2. Glass: Annealed crystal glass unless otherwise indicated.
3. Lens Thickness: At least 0.125-inch minimum unless otherwise indicated.

G. With integral mounting provisions.

H. Standards:

1. ENERGY STAR certified.
2. RoHS compliant.

## 2.5 LOWBAY

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. Cooper Lighting Solutions; Signify North America Corp.
  - 2. GE Current, a Daintree company; American Industrial Partners (AIP).
  - 3. Lighting Science Group.
  - 4. Lithonia Lighting; Acuity Brands Lighting, Inc.
- B. Nominal Operating Voltage: 120 V ac.
- C. Lamp:
  - 1. Minimum 5,000 lm.
  - 2. Minimum allowable efficacy of 80 lm/W.
  - 3. CRI of minimum 80. CCT of 3500 K.
  - 4. Rated lamp life of 50,000 hours to L70.
  - 5. Dimmable from 100 percent to zero percent of maximum light output.
  - 6. Internal driver.
  - 7. User-Replaceable Lamps:
    - a. Bulb shape complying with ANSI C78.79.
    - b. Lamp base complying with ANSI C81.61.
  - 8. Lens Thickness: At least 0.125-inch minimum unless otherwise indicated.
- D. Housings:
  - 1. Extruded-aluminum housing and heat sink.
  - 2. Clear powder-coat finish.
- E. Doors, Frames, and Other Internal Access: Smooth operating, free of light leakage under operating conditions, and designed to permit relamping without use of tools. Components are designed to prevent doors, frames, lenses, diffusers, and other components from falling accidentally during relamping and when secured in operating position.
- F. Diffusers and Globes:
  - 1. Clear glass.
  - 2. Glass: Annealed crystal glass unless otherwise indicated.
  - 3. Lens Thickness: At least 0.125-inch minimum unless otherwise indicated.
- G. Standards:
  - 1. ENERGY STAR certified.
  - 2. RoHS compliant.
  - 3. UL Listing: Listed for damp location.

## 2.6 RECESSED, LINEAR

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. Axis Lighting, Inc.
  - 2. Cooper Lighting Solutions; Signify North America Corp.
  - 3. Elite Lighting Corporation.
  - 4. Finelite.
  - 5. Focal Point LLC.
  - 6. GE Current, a Daintree company; American Industrial Partners (AIP).
  - 7. Lithonia Lighting; Acuity Brands Lighting, Inc.
- B. Nominal Operating Voltage: 120 V ac.
- C. Lamp:
  - 1. Minimum 2,000 lm.
  - 2. Minimum allowable efficacy of 85 lm/W.
  - 3. CRI of minimum 80. CCT of 3500 K.
  - 4. Rated lamp life of 50,000 hours to L70.
  - 5. Dimmable from 100 percent to zero percent of maximum light output.
  - 6. Internal driver.
  - 7. User-Replaceable Lamps:
    - a. Bulb shape complying with ANSI C78.79.
    - b. Lamp base complying with ANSI C81.61.
  - 8. Lens Thickness: At least 0.125-inch minimum unless otherwise indicated.
- D. Housings:
  - 1. Extruded-aluminum housing and heat sink.
  - 2. Clear powder-coat finish.
  - 3. With integral mounting provisions.
- E. Doors, Frames, and Other Internal Access: Smooth operating, free of light leakage under operating conditions, and designed to permit relamping without use of tools. Components are designed to prevent doors, frames, lenses, diffusers, and other components from falling accidentally during relamping and when secured in operating position.
- F. Diffusers and Globes:
  - 1. Clear glass.
  - 2. Glass: Annealed crystal glass unless otherwise indicated.
  - 3. Lens Thickness: At least 0.125-inch minimum unless otherwise indicated.
- G. Standards:

1. ENERGY STAR certified.
2. RoHS compliant.
3. UL Listing: Listed for damp location.
4. NEMA LE 4.

## 2.7 STRIP LIGHT

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
1. Cooper Lighting Solutions; Signify North America Corp.
  2. GE Current, a Daintree company; American Industrial Partners (AIP).
  3. Lithonia Lighting; Acuity Brands Lighting, Inc.
  4. Signify North America Corporation (formerly Philips Lighting).
- B. Nominal Operating Voltage: 120 V ac.
- C. Lamp:
1. Minimum 750 lm.
  2. Minimum allowable efficacy of 80 lm/W.
  3. CRI of minimum 80. CCT of 3500 K.
  4. Rated lamp life of 50,000 hours to L70.
  5. Dimmable from 100 percent to zero percent of maximum light output.
  6. Internal driver.
  7. User-Replaceable Lamps:
    - a. Bulb shape complying with ANSI C78.79.
    - b. Lamp base complying with ANSI C81.61.
  8. Lens Thickness: At least 0.125-inch minimum unless otherwise indicated.
- D. Housings:
1. Extruded-aluminum housing and heat sink.
  2. Clear powder-coat finish.
  3. With integral mounting provisions.
- E. Doors, Frames, and Other Internal Access: Smooth operating, free of light leakage under operating conditions, and designed to permit relamping of luminaire without use of tools. Components are designed to prevent doors, frames, lenses, diffusers, and other components from falling accidentally during relamping and when secured in operating position.
- F. Diffusers and Globes:
1. Clear glass.
  2. Lens Thickness: At least 0.125-inch minimum unless otherwise indicated.

G. Standards:

1. ENERGY STAR certified.
2. RoHS compliant.
3. UL Listing: Listed for damp location.

2.8 SURFACE MOUNT, NONLINEAR

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Cooper Lighting Solutions; Signify North America Corp.
2. Focal Point LLC.
3. GE Current, a Daintree company; American Industrial Partners (AIP).
4. Lithonia Lighting; Acuity Brands Lighting, Inc.
5. Lumen Pulse.
6. Peerless: Acuity Brands Lighting, Inc.
7. Signify North America Corporation (formerly Philips Lighting).

B. Nominal Operating Voltage: 120 V ac.

C. Lamp:

1. Minimum 750 lm.
2. Minimum allowable efficacy of 80 lm/W.
3. CRI of minimum 80. CCT of 3500 K.
4. Rated lamp life of 50,000 hours to L70.
5. Dimmable from 100 percent to zero percent of maximum light output.
6. Internal driver.
7. User-Replaceable Lamps:
  - a. Bulb shape complying with ANSI C78.79.
  - b. Lamp base complying with ANSI C81.61.
8. Lens Thickness: At least 0.125-inch minimum unless otherwise indicated.

D. Housings:

1. Extruded-aluminum housing and heat sink.
2. Clear powder-coat finish.
3. With integral mounting provisions.

E. Doors, Frames, and Other Internal Access: Smooth operating, free of light leakage under operating conditions, and designed to permit relamping without use of tools. Components are designed to prevent doors, frames, lenses, diffusers, and other components from falling accidentally during relamping and when secured in operating position.

F. Diffusers and Globes:

1. Clear glass.
2. Glass: Annealed crystal glass unless otherwise indicated.
3. Lens Thickness: At least 0.125-inch minimum unless otherwise indicated.

G. Standards:

1. ENERGY STAR certified.
2. RoHS compliant.
3. UL Listing: Listed for damp location.

## 2.9 METAL FINISHES

- A. Variations in finishes are unacceptable in the same piece. Variations in finishes of adjoining components are acceptable if they are within the range of approved Samples and if they can be and are assembled or installed to minimize contrast.

## 2.10 LUMINAIRE SUPPORT

- A. Comply with requirements in Section 260529 "Hangers and Supports for Electrical Systems" for channel and angle iron supports and nonmetallic channel and angle supports.
- B. Single-Stem Hangers: 1/2-inch steel tubing with swivel ball fittings and ceiling canopy. Finish same as luminaire.
- C. Wires: ASTM A641/A641M, Class 3, soft temper, zinc-coated steel, 12 gage.
- D. Rod Hangers: 3/16-inch minimum diameter, cadmium-plated, threaded steel rod.
- E. Hook Hangers: Integrated assembly matched to luminaire, line voltage, and equipment with threaded attachment, cord, and locking-type plug.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine substrates, areas, and conditions, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance of the Work.
- B. Examine roughing-in for luminaire to verify actual locations of luminaire and electrical connections before luminaire installation.
- C. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

### 3.2 TEMPORARY LIGHTING

- A. If approved by the Architect, use selected permanent luminaires for temporary lighting. When construction is sufficiently complete, clean luminaires used for temporary lighting and install new lamps.

### 3.3 INSTALLATION

- A. Comply with NECA 1.
- B. Install luminaires level, plumb, and square with ceilings and walls unless otherwise indicated.
- C. Install lamps in each luminaire.
- D. Supports:
  - 1. Sized and rated for luminaire weight.
  - 2. Able to maintain luminaire position after cleaning and relamping.
  - 3. Provide support for luminaire without causing deflection of ceiling or wall.
  - 4. Luminaire-mounting devices shall be capable of supporting a horizontal force of 100 percent of luminaire weight and a vertical force of 400 percent of luminaire weight.
- E. Flush-Mounted Luminaires:
  - 1. Secured to outlet box.
  - 2. Attached to ceiling structural members at four points equally spaced around circumference of luminaire.
  - 3. Trim ring flush with finished surface.
- F. Wall-Mounted Luminaires:
  - 1. Attached to structural members in walls.
  - 2. Do not attach luminaires directly to gypsum board.
- G. Suspended Luminaires:
  - 1. Ceiling Mount:
    - a. Two 5/32-inch- diameter aircraft cable supports adjustable to 10 feet in length.
  - 2. Pendants and Rods: Where longer than 48 inches, brace to limit swinging.
  - 3. Stem-Mounted, Single-Unit Luminaires: Suspend with twin-stem hangers. Support with approved outlet box and accessories that hold stem and provide damping of luminaire oscillations. Support outlet box vertically to building structure using approved devices.

4. Continuous Rows of Luminaires: Use tubing or stem for wiring at one point and tubing or rod for suspension for each unit length of luminaire chassis, including one at each end.
5. Do not use ceiling grid as support for pendant luminaires. Connect support wires or rods to building structure.

H. Ceiling-Grid-Mounted Luminaires:

1. Secure to any required outlet box.
  2. Use approved devices and support components to connect luminaire to ceiling grid and building structure in a minimum of four locations, spaced near corners of luminaire.
- I. Comply with requirements in Section 260519 "Low-Voltage Electrical Power Conductors and Cables" for wiring connections.

3.4 IDENTIFICATION

- A. Identify system components, wiring, cabling, and terminals. Comply with requirements for identification specified in Section 260553 "Identification for Electrical Systems."

3.5 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Perform the following tests and inspections:
1. Operational Test: After installing luminaires, switches, and accessories, and after electrical circuitry has been energized, test units to confirm proper operation.
  2. Test for Emergency Lighting: Interrupt power supply to demonstrate proper operation. Verify transfer from normal power to battery power and retransfer to normal.
- B. Luminaire will be considered defective if it does not pass operation tests and inspections.
- C. Prepare test and inspection reports.

3.6 ADJUSTING

- A. Occupancy Adjustments: When requested within 12 months of date of Substantial Completion, provide on-site assistance in adjusting the direction of aim of luminaires to suit occupied conditions. Make up to two visits to Project during other-than-normal hours for this purpose. Some of this work may be required during hours of darkness.
1. During adjustment visits, inspect all luminaires. Replace lamps or luminaires that are defective.
  2. Parts and supplies shall be manufacturer's authorized replacement parts and supplies.
  3. Adjust the aim of luminaires in the presence of the Architect.



END OF SECTION 265119

## SECTION 265213 - EMERGENCY AND EXIT LIGHTING

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Emergency lighting.
2. Exit signs.
3. Materials.
4. Luminaire support components.

B. Related Requirements:

1. Section 260010 "Supplemental Requirements for Electrical" for additional abbreviations, definitions, submittals, qualifications, testing agencies, and other Project requirements applicable to Work specified in this Section.
2. Section 260011 "Facility Performance Requirements for Electrical" for seismic-load, wind-load, acoustical, and other field conditions applicable to Work specified in this Section.

#### 1.2 DEFINITIONS

- A. Correlated Color Temperature (CCT): The absolute temperature, measured in kelvins, of a blackbody whose chromaticity most nearly resembles that of the light source.
- B. Color Rendering Index (CRI): Measure of the degree of color shift that objects undergo when illuminated by the light source as compared with the color of those same objects when illuminated by a reference source.
- C. Emergency Lighting Unit: A lighting unit with internal or external emergency battery powered supply and the means for controlling and charging the battery and unit operation.
- D. Lumen (lm): The SI derived unit of luminous flux equal to the luminous flux emitted within a unit solid angle by a unit point source (1 lm = 1 cd-sr).

#### 1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data:

1. For each type of emergency lighting unit, exit sign, and emergency lighting support.
  - a. Include data on features, accessories, and finishes.

- b. Include physical description of unit and dimensions.
- c. Battery and charger for light units.
- d. Include life, output of luminaire (lumens, CCT, and CRI), and energy-efficiency data.
- e. Include photometric data and adjustment factors based on laboratory tests by, or under supervision of, qualified luminaire photometric testing laboratory, for each luminaire type.

B. Shop Drawings:

- 1. For nonstandard or custom luminaires.
  - a. Include plans, elevations, sections, and mounting and attachment details.
  - b. Include details of equipment assemblies. Indicate dimensions, weights, loads, required clearances, method of field assembly, components, and location and size of each field connection.
  - c. Include diagrams for power, signal, and control wiring.

C. Product Schedule:

- 1. For emergency lighting units. Use same designations indicated on Drawings.
- 2. For exit signs. Use same designations indicated on Drawings.

1.4 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Certificates: For each type of luminaire.
- B. Product Test Reports: For each luminaire for tests performed by, or under supervision of, qualified luminaire photometric testing laboratory.
- C. Sample Warranty: For manufacturer's warranty.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. FM Global Compliance: Luminaires for hazardous locations must be listed and labeled for indicated class and division of hazard by FM Global.
- B. Mockups: For interior luminaires in room or module mockups, complete with power and control connections.
  - 1. Obtain Architect's approval of luminaires and signs in mockups before starting installations.
  - 2. Maintain mockups during construction in an undisturbed condition as a standard for judging completed Work.
  - 3. Approval of mockups does not constitute approval of deviations from the Contract Documents contained in mockups unless Architect specifically approves such deviations in writing.
  - 4. Subject to compliance with requirements, approved mockups may become part of completed Work if undisturbed at time of Substantial Completion.

## 1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Protect finishes of exposed surfaces by applying a strippable, temporary protective covering before shipping.

## 1.7 WARRANTY

- A. Special Installer Extended Warranty for Emergency and Exit Lighting: Installer warrants that fabricated and installed emergency luminaires and exit signs, including batteries, perform in accordance with specified requirements and agrees to repair or replace components and assemblies that fail to perform as specified within extended warranty period.
  - 1. Extended Warranty Period: Two year(s) from date of Substantial Completion; full coverage for labor, materials, and equipment.
- B. Special Manufacturer Extended Warranty for Batteries for Emergency and Exit Lighting: Manufacturer warrants that batteries for emergency luminaires and exit signs perform in accordance with specified requirements and agrees to provide repair or replacement of batteries that fail to perform as specified within extended warranty period.
  - 1. Extended Warranty Period: Five year(s) from date of Substantial Completion; full coverage for labor, materials, and equipment.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR EMERGENCY LIGHTING

- A. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled in accordance with NFPA 70 and UL 924, by qualified electrical testing laboratory recognized by authorities having jurisdiction, and marked for intended location and application.
- B. Comply with NFPA 101.
- C. Comply with NEMA LE 4 for recessed luminaires.
- D. Comply with UL 1598 for fluorescent luminaires.
- E. Lamp Base: Comply with ANSI C81.61.
- F. Bulb Shape: Complying with ANSI C79.1.
- G. Internal Type Emergency Power Unit: Self-contained, modular, battery-inverter unit, factory mounted within luminaire body and compatible with ballast.

1. Emergency Connection: Operate one lamp(s) continuously at an output of 1100 lumens each upon loss of normal power. Connect unswitched circuit to battery-inverter unit and switched circuit to luminaire ballast.
  2. Operation: Relay automatically turns lamp on when power-supply circuit voltage drops to 80 percent of nominal voltage or below. Lamp automatically disconnects from battery when voltage approaches deep-discharge level. When normal voltage is restored, relay disconnects lamps from battery, and battery is automatically recharged and floated on charger.
  3. Test Push-Button and Indicator Light: Visible and accessible without opening luminaire or entering ceiling space.
    - a. Push Button: Push-to-test type, in unit housing, simulates loss of normal power and demonstrates unit operability.
    - b. Indicator Light: LED indicates normal power on. Normal glow indicates trickle charge; bright glow indicates charging at end of discharge cycle.
  4. Battery: Sealed, maintenance-free, lead-acid type.
  5. Charger: Fully automatic, solid-state, constant-current type with sealed power transfer relay.
  6. Remote Test: Switch in handheld remote device aimed in direction of tested unit initiates coded infrared signal. Signal reception by factory-installed infrared receiver in tested unit triggers simulation of loss of its normal power supply, providing visual confirmation of either proper or failed emergency response.
  7. Integral Self-Test: Factory-installed electronic device automatically initiates code-required test of unit emergency operation at required intervals. Test failure is annunciated by an integral audible alarm and a flashing red LED.
- H. External Type Emergency Power Unit: Self-contained, modular, battery-inverter unit, suitable for powering one or more lamps, remote mounted from luminaire.
1. Emergency Connection: Operate one LED lamp continuously. Connect unswitched circuit to battery-inverter unit and switched circuit to luminaire ballast.
  2. Operation: Relay automatically turns lamp on when power-supply circuit voltage drops to 80 percent of nominal voltage or below. Lamp automatically disconnects from battery when voltage approaches deep-discharge level. When normal voltage is restored, relay disconnects lamps from battery, and battery is automatically recharged and floated on charger.
  3. Battery: Sealed, maintenance-free, lead-acid type.
  4. Charger: Fully automatic, solid-state, constant-current type.
  5. Housing: Type 1 enclosure listed for installation inside, on top of, or remote from luminaire. Remote assembly must be located no less than half of distance recommended by emergency power unit manufacturer, whichever is less.
  6. Test Push Button: Push-to-test type, in unit housing, simulates loss of normal power and demonstrates unit operability.
  7. LED Indicator Light: Indicates normal power on. Normal glow indicates trickle charge; bright glow indicates charging at end of discharge cycle.
  8. Remote Test: Switch in handheld remote device aimed in direction of tested unit initiates coded infrared signal. Signal reception by factory-installed infrared receiver in tested unit triggers simulation of loss of its normal power supply, providing visual confirmation of either proper or failed emergency response.

9. Integral Self-Test: Factory-installed electronic device automatically initiates code-required test of unit emergency operation at required intervals. Test failure is annunciated by an integral audible alarm and a flashing red LED.

## 2.2 EMERGENCY LIGHTING

### A. General Characteristics: Self-contained units.

### B. Emergency Luminaire:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Cooper Lighting Solutions; Signify North America Corp.
  - b. Dual-Lite; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - c. GE Current, a Daintree company; American Industrial Partners (AIP).
  - d. Lithonia Lighting; Acuity Brands Lighting, Inc.
  - e. Signify North America Corporation (formerly Philips Lighting).
2. Options:
  - a. Operating at nominal voltage of 120 V(ac).
  - b. Internal emergency power unit.
  - c. Rated for installation in damp locations, and for sealed and gasketed luminaires in wet locations.
  - d. UL 94 5VA flame rating.

### C. Emergency Lighting Unit:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Cooper Lighting Solutions; Signify North America Corp.
  - b. Dual-Lite; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - c. GE Current, a Daintree company; American Industrial Partners (AIP).
  - d. Lithonia Lighting; Acuity Brands Lighting, Inc.
2. Options:
  - a. Operating at nominal voltage of 120 V(ac).
  - b. Wall with universal junction box adaptor.
  - c. UV stable thermoplastic housing, rated for damp locations.
  - d. Two LED lamp heads.
  - e. Internal emergency power unit.

## 2.3 EXIT SIGNS

- A. General Characteristics: Comply with UL 924; for sign colors, visibility, luminance, and lettering size, comply with authorities having jurisdiction.
- B. Internally Lighted Sign:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
    - a. Cooper Lighting Solutions; Signify North America Corp.
    - b. Hubbell Lighting; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
    - c. Lithonia Lighting; Acuity Brands Lighting, Inc.
    - d. Signify North America Corporation (formerly Philips Lighting).
  - 2. Options:
    - a. Operating at nominal voltage of 120 V(ac).
    - b. Lamps for AC Operation:
      - 1) LEDs; 50,000 hours minimum rated lamp life.
    - c. Self-Powered Exit Signs (Battery Type): Internal emergency power unit.
    - d. Master/Remote Sign Configurations:
      - 1) Master Unit: Comply with requirements above for self-powered exit signs, and provide additional capacity in LED power supply for power connection to remote unit.
      - 2) Remote Unit: Comply with requirements above for self-powered exit signs, except omit power supply, battery, and test features. Arrange to receive full power requirements from master unit. Connect for testing concurrently with master unit as a unified system.

## 2.4 MATERIALS

- A. Metal Parts:
  - 1. Free of burrs and sharp corners and edges.
  - 2. Sheet metal components must be steel unless otherwise indicated.
  - 3. Form and support to prevent warping and sagging.
- B. Doors, Frames, and Other Internal Access:
  - 1. Smooth operating, free of light leakage under operating conditions.
  - 2. Designed to permit relamping without use of tools.
  - 3. Designed to prevent doors, frames, lenses, diffusers, and other components from falling accidentally during relamping and when secured in operating position.

C. Diffusers and Globes:

1. Prismatic acrylic.
2. Acrylic: 100 percent virgin acrylic plastic, with high resistance to yellowing and other changes due to aging, exposure to heat, and UV radiation.
3. Lens Thickness: At least 0.125 inch minimum unless otherwise indicated.

D. Housings:

1. Extruded aluminum housing and heat sink.
2. Clear anodized finish.

E. Conduit: EMT FMC, minimum metric designator 21 (trade size 3/4).

2.5 METAL FINISHES

- A. Appearance of Finished Work: Noticeable variations in same piece are not acceptable. Variations in appearance of adjoining components are acceptable if they are within range of approved Samples and are assembled or installed to minimize contrast.

2.6 LUMINAIRE SUPPORT COMPONENTS

- A. Comply with requirements in Section 260529 "Hangers and Supports for Electrical Systems" for channel and angle iron supports and nonmetallic channel and angle supports.
- B. Support Wires: ASTM A641/A641M, Class 3, soft temper, zinc-coated steel, 0.106 inch.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine substrates, areas, and conditions, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for conditions affecting performance of luminaires.
- B. Examine roughing-in for luminaire to verify actual locations of luminaire and electrical connections before luminaire installation.
- C. Examine walls, floors, roofs, and ceilings for suitable conditions where emergency lighting luminaires will be installed.
- D. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.



### 3.2 INSTALLATION

- A. Install luminaires level, plumb, and square with ceilings and walls unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Supports:
  - 1. Sized and rated for luminaire and emergency power unit weight.
  - 2. Able to maintain luminaire position when testing emergency power unit.
  - 3. Provide support for luminaire and emergency power unit without causing deflection of ceiling or wall.
  - 4. Luminaire-mounting devices must be capable of supporting a horizontal force of 100 percent of luminaire and emergency power unit weight and vertical force of 400 percent of luminaire weight.
- C. Wall-Mounted Luminaire Support:
  - 1. Attached to structural members in walls.
  - 2. Do not attach luminaires directly to gypsum board.
- D. Suspended Luminaire Support:
  - 1. Pendants and Rods: Where longer than 48 inch, brace to limit swinging.
  - 2. Stem-Mounted, Single-Unit Luminaires: Suspend with twin-stem hangers. Support with approved outlet box and accessories that hold stem and provide damping of luminaire oscillations. Support outlet box vertically to building structure using approved devices.
  - 3. Continuous Rows of Luminaires: Use tubing or stem for wiring at one point and tubing or rod for suspension for each unit length of luminaire chassis, including one at each end.
  - 4. Do not use ceiling grid as support for pendant luminaires. Connect support wires or rods to building structure.
- E. Ceiling Grid Mounted Luminaires:
  - 1. Secure to outlet box, if provided.
  - 2. Secure emergency power unit using approved fasteners in a minimum of four locations, spaced near corners of emergency power unit.
  - 3. Use approved devices and support components to connect luminaire to ceiling grid and building structure in a minimum of four locations, spaced near corners of luminaire.

### 3.3 IDENTIFICATION

- A. Identify system components, wiring, cabling, and terminals. Comply with requirements for identification specified in Section 260553 "Identification for Electrical Systems."

### 3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

#### A. Tests and Inspections:

1. Test for Emergency Lighting: Interrupt power supply to demonstrate proper operation. Verify transfer from normal power to battery power and retransfer to normal.

#### B. Nonconforming Work:

1. Luminaire will be considered defective if it does not pass operation tests and inspections.
2. Remove and replace defective units and retest.

#### C. Prepare test and inspection reports.

#### D. Manufacturer Services:

1. Engage factory-authorized service representative to support field tests and inspections.

### 3.5 SYSTEM STARTUP

#### A. Perform startup service:

1. Charge emergency power units and batteries minimum of one hour and depress switch to conduct short-duration test.
2. Charge emergency power units and batteries minimum of 24 hours and conduct one-hour discharge test.

### 3.6 ADJUSTING

#### A. Adjustments: Within 12 months of date of Substantial Completion, provide on-site visit to do the following:

1. Inspect luminaires. Replace lamps, emergency power units, batteries, exit signs, and luminaires that are defective.
  - a. Parts and supplies must be manufacturer's authorized replacement parts and supplies.
2. Conduct short-duration tests on all emergency lighting.

### 3.7 PROTECTION

#### A. Remove and replace luminaires and exit signs that are damaged or caused to be unfit for use by construction activities.

END OF SECTION 265213

## SECTION 265613 - LIGHTING POLES AND STANDARDS

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
  - 1. Poles and accessories for support of luminaires.

#### 1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. EPA: Equivalent projected area.
- B. Luminaire: Complete luminaire.
- C. Pole: Luminaire-supporting structure, including tower used for large-area illumination.
- D. Standard: See "Pole."

#### 1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each pole, accessory, and luminaire-supporting and -lowering device, arranged as indicated.
  - 1. Include data on construction details, profiles, EPA, cable entrances, materials, dimensions, weight, rated design load, and ultimate strength of individual components.
  - 2. Include finishes for lighting poles and luminaire-supporting devices.
  - 3. Anchor bolts.
  - 4. Manufactured pole foundations.
- B. Shop Drawings:
  - 1. Include plans, elevations, sections, and [mounting] [and] [attachment] details.
  - 2. Include details of equipment assemblies. Indicate dimensions, weights, loads, required clearances, method of field assembly, components, and location and size of each field connection.
  - 3. Detail fabrication and assembly of [poles] [and] [pole accessories].

4. Foundation construction details, including material descriptions, dimensions, anchor bolts, support devices, and calculations, signed and sealed by a professional engineer licensed in the state of installation.
5. Anchor bolt templates keyed to specific poles and certified by manufacturer.
6. Method and procedure of pole installation. Include manufacturer's written installations.

#### 1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Pole and Support Component Certificates: Signed by manufacturers of poles, certifying that products are designed for indicated load requirements according to AASHTO LTS-6-M and that load imposed by luminaire and attachments has been included in design. The certification shall be based on design calculations signed and sealed by a professional engineer.
- B. Qualification Data: For Installer.
- C. Material Test Reports:
  1. For each foundation component, by a qualified testing agency.
- D. Source quality-control reports.
- E. Field quality-control reports.
- F. Sample Warranty: Manufacturer's standard warranty.
- G. Soil test reports

#### 1.6 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Operation and Maintenance Data: For poles to include in emergency, operation, and maintenance manuals.
  1. In addition to items specified in Section 017823 "Operation and Maintenance Data," include pole inspection and repair procedures.

#### 1.7 MAINTENANCE MATERIAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Pole repair materials.

#### 1.8 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Testing Agency Qualifications: Qualified according to ASTM C1093 for foundation testing.

## 1.9 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Package aluminum poles for shipping according to ASTM B660.
- B. Store poles on decay-resistant skids at least 12 inches above grade and vegetation. Support poles to prevent distortion and arrange to provide free air circulation.
- C. Retain factory-applied pole wrappings on metal poles until right before pole installation. Handle poles with web fabric straps.

## 1.10 WARRANTY

- A. Special Warranty: Manufacturer agrees to repair or replace components of pole(s) that fail in materials or workmanship; that corrode; or that fade, stain, perforate, erode, or chalk due to effects of weather or solar radiation within a specified warranty period. Manufacturer may exclude lightning damage, hail damage, vandalism, abuse, or unauthorized repairs from special warranty period.
  - 1. Warranty Period: Five years from date of Substantial Completion.
  - 2. Warranty Period for Corrosion Resistance: Five years from date of Substantial Completion.
  - 3. Warranty Period for Color Retention: Five years from date of Substantial Completion.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Delegated Design: Engage a qualified professional engineer, as defined in Section 014000 "Quality Requirements," to design pole foundation and pole power system.
- B. Structural Characteristics: Comply with AASHTO LTS-6-M.
- C. Dead Load: Weight of luminaire and its horizontal and vertical supports, lowering devices, and supporting structure, applied according to AASHTO LTS-6-M.
- D. Wind Load: Pressure of wind on pole and luminaire, calculated and applied according to AASHTO LTS-6-M.
  - 1. Basic wind speed for calculating wind load for poles 50 feet high or less is 100 mph.
    - a. Wind Importance Factor: 1.0.
    - b. Minimum Design Life: 25 years.
    - c. Velocity Conversion Factor: 1.0.

- E. Strength Analysis: For each pole, multiply the actual EPA of luminaires and brackets by a factor of 1.1 to obtain the EPA to be used in pole selection strength analysis.
- F. Luminaire Attachment Provisions: Comply with luminaire manufacturers' mounting requirements. Use stainless-steel fasteners and mounting bolts unless otherwise indicated.

## 2.2 ALUMINUM POLES

- A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - 1. American LitePole.
  - 2. Cooper Lighting Solutions; Signify North America Corp.
  - 3. EGS; Emerson Electric Co., Automation Solutions, Appleton Group.
  - 4. H.E. Williams.
  - 5. Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - 6. Kim Lighting; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - 7. Lithonia Lighting; Acuity Brands Lighting, Inc.
  - 8. LSI Industries.
  - 9. Valmont Industries, Inc.
- B. Poles: Seamed, extruded structural tube complying with ASTM B221, Alloy 6063-T6, with access handhole in pole wall.
- C. Mast Arms: Aluminum Single-arm type, continuously welded to pole attachment plate. Material and finish same as plate.
- D. Brackets for Luminaires: Detachable, cantilever, without underbrace.
  - 1. Adaptor fitting welded to pole, allowing the bracket to be bolted to the pole-mounted adapter, then bolted together with stainless-steel bolts.
  - 2. Cross Section: Tapered oval, with straight tubular end section to accommodate luminaire. Match pole material and finish.
- E. Pole-Top Tenons: Fabricated to support luminaire or luminaires and brackets indicated, and securely fastened to pole top.
- F. Grounding and Bonding Lugs: Bolted 1/2-inch threaded lug, complying with requirements in Section 260526 "Grounding and Bonding for Electrical Systems," listed for attaching grounding and bonding conductors of type and size listed in that Section, and accessible through handhole.
- G. Fasteners: Stainless steel, size and type as determined by manufacturer. Corrosion-resistant items compatible with support components.
  - 1. Materials: Compatible with poles and standards as well as to substrates to which poles and standards are fastened and shall not cause galvanic action at contact points.

2. Anchor Bolts, Leveling Nuts, Bolt Caps, and Washers: Hot-dip galvanized after fabrication unless otherwise indicated.
- H. Handhole: Oval shaped, with minimum clear opening of 2-1/2 by 5 inches, with cover secured by stainless-steel captive screws.
- I. Prime-Coat Finish: Manufacturer's standard prime-coat finish ready for field painting.
- J. Aluminum Finish: Comply with NAAMM's "Metal Finishes Manual for Architectural and Metal Products" recommendations for applying and designating finishes.
  1. Finish designations prefixed by AA comply with the system established by the Aluminum Association for designating aluminum finishes.
  2. Natural Satin Finish: Provide fine, directional, medium satin polish (AA-M32); buff complying with AA-M20 requirements; and seal aluminum surfaces with clear, hard-coat wax.
- K. Factory-Painted Finish: Comply with NAAMM's "Metal Finishes Manual for Architectural and Metal Products" recommendations for applying and designating finishes.
  1. Surface Preparation: Clean surfaces to comply with SSPC-SP 1 to remove dirt, oil, grease, and other contaminants that could impair paint bond. Grind welds and polish surfaces to a smooth, even finish. Remove mill scale and rust, if present, from uncoated steel, according to SSPC-SP 5/NACE No. 1 or SSPC-SP 8.
  2. Interior Surfaces of Pole: One coat of bituminous paint, or otherwise treat for equal corrosion protection.
  3. Exterior Surfaces: Manufacturer's standard finish consisting of one or more coats of primer and two finish coats of high-gloss, high-build polyurethane enamel.
    - a. Color: As indicated by manufacturer's designations.

## 2.3 POLE ACCESSORIES

- A. Duplex Receptacle: Ground-fault circuit interrupter type, 120 V ac, 20 A in a weatherproof assembly. Comply with requirements in Section 262726 "Wiring Devices."
  1. Surface mounted 12 inches above finished grade.
    - a. NEMA 250, Type 3R, nonmetallic polycarbonate plastic or reinforced fiberglass, enclosure with cover; color to match pole.
    - b. Lockable hasp and latch complying with OSHA lockout and tag-out requirements.
- B. Minimum 1800-W transformer, protected by replaceable fuses, mounted behind access cover.
- C. Base Covers: Manufacturers' standard metal units, finished same as pole, and arranged to cover pole's mounting bolts and nuts.



- D. Transformer-Type Base: Same material and color as pole. Coordinate dimensions to suit pole's base flange and to accept ballast(s). Include removable flanged access cover secured with bolts or screws.
- E. Decorative accessories, supplied by decorative pole manufacturer, include the following:
  - 1. Banner Arms.
  - 2. Flag Holders.
  - 3. Ladder Rests.

## 2.4 MOUNTING HARDWARE

- A. Anchor Bolts: Manufactured to ASTM F1554, Grade 55, with a minimum yield strength of 55,000 psi.
  - 1. Galvanizing: Hot dip galvanized according to ASTM A153, Class C.
  - 2. Bent rods 5/8" in diameter by 12" in length.
  - 3. Threading: Uniform National Coarse, Class 2A.
- B. Nuts: ASTM A563, Grade A, Heavy-Hex.
  - 1. Galvanizing: Hot dip galvanized according to ASTM A153, Class C.
  - 2. Two nuts provided per anchor bolt.
- C. Washers: ASTM F436, Type 1.
  - 1. Galvanizing: Hot dip galvanized according to ASTM A153, Class C.
  - 2. Two washer(s) provided per anchor bolt.

## 2.5 GENERAL FINISH REQUIREMENTS

- A. Protect mechanical finishes on exposed surfaces from damage by applying a strippable, temporary protective covering before shipping.
- B. Appearance of Finished Work: Noticeable variations in same piece are unacceptable. Variations in appearance of adjoining components are acceptable if they are within the range of approved Samples and are assembled or installed to minimize contrast.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine areas and conditions, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance of the Work.

- B. Examine poles, luminaire-mounting devices, lowering devices, and pole accessories before installation. Components that are scratched, dented, marred, wet, moisture damaged, or visibly damaged are considered defective.
- C. Examine roughing-in for foundation and conduit to verify actual locations of installation.
- D. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

### 3.2 POLE FOUNDATION

- A. Concrete Pole Foundations: Cast in place, with anchor bolts to match pole-base flange. Structural steel complying with ASTM A36/A36M and hot-dip galvanized according to ASTM A123/A123M; and with top-plate and mounting bolts to match pole-base flange and strength required to support pole, luminaire, and accessories. Concrete, reinforcement, and formwork are specified in Section 033000 "Cast-in-Place Concrete."
- B. Pre-Cast Foundations: Factory fabricated, with structural steel complying with ASTM A36/A36M and hot-dip galvanized according to ASTM A123/A123M; and with top-plate and mounting bolts to match pole-base flange and strength required to support pole, luminaire, and accessories. Concrete, reinforcement, and formwork are specified in Section 033000 "Cast-in-Place Concrete."
- C. Power-Installed Screw Foundations: Factory fabricated by pole manufacturer, with structural steel complying with ASTM A36/A36M and hot-dip galvanized according to ASTM A123/A123M; and with top-plate and mounting bolts to match pole-base flange and strength required to support pole, luminaire, and accessories.
  - 1. Baseplate: Stamped with manufacturer's name, date of production, and cable entry.
- D. Direct-Buried Foundations: Install to depth indicated on Drawings, but not less than as indicated. Add backfill as shown on Drawings. To ensure a plumb installation, continuously check pole orientation with plumb bob while tamping.
- E. Anchor Bolts: Install plumb using manufacturer-supplied steel template, uniformly spaced.

### 3.3 POLE INSTALLATION

- A. Alignment: Align pole foundations and poles for optimum directional alignment of luminaires and their mounting provisions on pole.
- B. Clearances: Maintain the following minimum horizontal distances of poles from surface and underground features unless otherwise indicated on drawing.
  - 1. Fire Hydrants and Water Piping: 60 inches.
  - 2. Water, Gas, Electric, Communications, and Sewer Lines: 10 feet.
  - 3. Trees: 15 feet from tree trunk.

- C. Concrete Pole Foundations: Set anchor bolts according to anchor-bolt templates furnished by pole manufacturer. Concrete materials, installation, and finishing requirements are specified in Section 033000 "Cast-in-Place Concrete."
- D. Foundation-Mounted Poles: Mount pole with leveling nuts and tighten top nuts to torque level according to pole manufacturer's written instructions.
  - 1. Grout void between pole base and foundation. Use nonshrink or expanding concrete grout firmly packed to fill space.
  - 2. Install base covers unless otherwise indicated.
  - 3. Use a short piece of 1/2 -inch diameter pipe to make a drain hole through grout. Arrange to drain condensation from interior of pole.
- E. Raise and set pole using web fabric slings (not chain or cable) at locations indicated by manufacturer.

### 3.4 CORROSION PREVENTION

- A. Aluminum: Do not use in contact with earth or concrete. When in direct contact with a dissimilar metal, protect aluminum using insulating fittings or treatment.
- B. Steel Conduits: Comply with requirements in Section 260533 "Raceways and Boxes for Electrical Systems." In concrete foundations, wrap conduit with 0.010-inch-thick, pipe-wrapping plastic tape applied with a 50-percent overlap.

### 3.5 GROUNDING

- A. Ground Metal Poles and Support Structures: Comply with requirements in Section 260526 "Grounding and Bonding for Electrical Systems."
  - 1. Install grounding electrode for each pole unless otherwise indicated.
  - 2. Install grounding conductor pigtail in the base for connecting luminaire to grounding system.
- B. Ground Nonmetallic Poles and Support Structures: Comply with requirements in Section 260526 "Grounding and Bonding for Electrical Systems."
  - 1. Install grounding electrode for each pole.
  - 2. Install grounding conductor and conductor protector.
  - 3. Ground metallic components of pole accessories and foundation.

### 3.6 IDENTIFICATION

- A. Identify system components, wiring, cabling, and terminals. Comply with requirements for identification specified in Section 260553 "Identification for Electrical Systems."

### 3.7 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Special Inspections: Engage a qualified special inspector to perform the following special inspections:
  - 1. Inspect poles for nicks, mars, dents, scratches, and other damage.
  - 2. System function tests.

END OF SECTION 265613

## SECTION 265619 - LED EXTERIOR LIGHTING

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:

- 1. Luminaire types.
- 2. Materials.
- 3. Finishes.
- 4. Luminaire support components.

- B. Related Requirements:

- 1. Section 260923 "Lighting Control Devices" for automatic control of lighting, including time switches, photoelectric relays, occupancy sensors, and multipole lighting relays and contactors.
- 2. Section 265613 "Lighting Poles and Standards" for poles and standards used to support exterior lighting equipment.

#### 1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. CCT: Correlated color temperature.
- B. CRI: Color rendering index.
- C. Fixture: See "Luminaire."
- D. IP: International Protection or Ingress Protection Rating.
- E. Lumen: Measured output of lamp and luminaire, or both.
- F. Luminaire: Complete lighting unit, including lamp, reflector, and housing.

#### 1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of luminaire.

1. Arrange in order of luminaire designation.
2. Include data on features, accessories, and finishes.
3. Include physical description and dimensions of luminaire.
4. Lamps, include life, output (lumens, CCT, and CRI), and energy-efficiency data.
5. Photometric data and adjustment factors based on laboratory tests, complying with IES Lighting Measurements Testing and Calculation Guides, of each luminaire type. The adjustment factors shall be for lamps and accessories identical to those indicated for the luminaire as applied in this Project.
  - a. Manufacturer's Certified Data: Photometric data certified by manufacturer's laboratory with a current accreditation under the NVLAP for Energy Efficient Lighting Products.
6. Wiring diagrams for power, control, and signal wiring.
7. Photoelectric relays.
8. Means of attaching luminaires to supports and indication that the attachment is suitable for components involved.

- B. Product Schedule: For luminaires and lamps. Use same designations indicated on Drawings.

#### 1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Coordination Drawings: Plans, drawn to scale, on which the following items are shown and coordinated with each other, using input from installers of the items involved:
1. Luminaires.
  2. Structural members to which equipment and luminaires will be attached.
  3. Underground utilities and structures.
  4. Existing underground utilities and structures.
  5. Above-grade utilities and structures.
  6. Existing above-grade utilities and structures.
  7. Building features.
  8. Vertical and horizontal information.
- B. Qualification Data: For testing laboratory providing photometric data for luminaires.
- C. Product Certificates: For each type of the following:
1. Luminaire.
  2. Photoelectric relay.
- D. Product Test Reports: For each luminaire, for tests performed by a qualified testing agency.
- E. Source quality-control reports.
- F. Sample warranty.

## 1.6 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Operation and Maintenance Data: For luminaires and photoelectric relays to include in operation and maintenance manuals.
  - 1. Provide a list of all lamp types used on Project. Use ANSI and manufacturers' codes.
  - 2. Provide a list of all photoelectric relay types used on Project; use manufacturers' codes.

## 1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Luminaire Photometric Data Testing Laboratory Qualifications:
  - 1. Luminaire manufacturers' laboratory that is accredited under the NVLAP for Energy Efficient Lighting Products.
- B. Provide luminaires from a single manufacturer for each luminaire type.
- C. Each luminaire type shall be binned within a three-step MacAdam Ellipse to ensure color consistency among luminaires.
- D. Installer Qualifications: An authorized representative who is trained and approved by manufacturer.

## 1.8 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Protect finishes of exposed surfaces by applying a strippable, temporary protective covering prior to shipping.

## 1.9 FIELD CONDITIONS

- A. Verify existing and proposed utility structures prior to the start of work associated with luminaire installation.
- B. Mark locations of exterior luminaires for approval by Architect prior to the start of luminaire installation.

## 1.10 WARRANTY

- A. Warranty: Manufacturer and Installer agree to repair or replace components of luminaires that fail in materials or workmanship within specified warranty period.
  - 1. Failures include, but are not limited to, the following:
    - a. Structural failures, including luminaire support components.
    - b. Faulty operation of luminaires and accessories.

- c. Deterioration of metals, metal finishes, and other materials beyond normal weathering.
- 2. Warranty Period: 2 year(s) from date of Substantial Completion.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 LUMINAIRE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Electrical Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, by a qualified testing agency, and marked for intended location and application.
- B. NRTL Compliance: Luminaires shall be listed and labeled for indicated class and division of hazard by an NRTL.
- C. UL Compliance: Comply with UL 1598 and listed for wet location.
- D. Lamp base complying with ANSI C81.61.
- E. Bulb shape complying with ANSI C79.1.
- F. CRI of minimum 80. CCT of 4000 K.
- G. L70 lamp life of 50,000 hours.
- H. Lamps dimmable from 100 percent to 0 percent of maximum light output.
- I. Internal driver.
- J. Nominal Operating Voltage: 120 V ac.
- K. Lamp Rating: Lamp marked for outdoor use.
- L. Source Limitations:
  - 1. For luminaires, obtain each color, grade, finish, type, and variety of luminaire from single source with resources to provide products of consistent quality in appearance and physical properties.

### 2.2 LUMINAIRE TYPES

- A. Area and Site:
  - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:



- a. Architectural Area Lighting; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - b. Cooper Lighting Solutions; Signify North America Corp.
  - c. GE Current, a Daintree company; American Industrial Partners (AIP).
  - d. H.E. Williams.
  - e. Juno Lighting Group by Schneider Electric.
  - f. Kim Lighting; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - g. Lithonia Lighting; Acuity Brands Lighting, Inc.
  - h. Signify North America Corporation (formerly Philips Lighting).
2. Luminaire Shape: Square.
3. Mounting: Pole with extruded-aluminum round arm, 11 inches in length.
4. Luminaire-Mounting Height: 25'-0"
5. Distribution: Type II Type III Type IV.
6. Diffusers and Globes: Prismatic acrylic.
7. Housings:
  - a. Extruded-aluminum housing and heat sink.
  - b. Clear anodized finish.

B. Canopy:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Cooper Lighting Solutions; Signify North America Corp.
  - b. H.E. Williams.
  - c. Juno Lighting Group by Schneider Electric.
  - d. Kim Lighting; brand of Hubbell Electrical Solutions; Hubbell Incorporated.
  - e. Lithonia Lighting; Acuity Brands Lighting, Inc.
  - f. Signify North America Corporation (formerly Philips Lighting).
2. Shape: Round.
3. Dimensions: 6 inches in diameter.
4. Diffusers and Globes: Prismatic acrylic.
5. Housings:
  - a. Extruded-aluminum housing and heat sink.
  - b. Clear anodized finish.

## 2.3 MATERIALS

- A. Metal Parts: Free of burrs and sharp corners and edges.
- B. Sheet Metal Components: Corrosion-resistant aluminum. Form and support to prevent warping and sagging.

- C. Doors, Frames, and Other Internal Access: Smooth operating, free of light leakage under operating conditions, and designed to permit relamping without use of tools. Designed to prevent doors, frames, lenses, diffusers, and other components from falling accidentally during relamping and when secured in operating position. Doors shall be removable for cleaning or replacing lenses.
- D. Diffusers and Globes:
  - 1. Acrylic Diffusers: 100 percent virgin acrylic plastic, with high resistance to yellowing and other changes due to aging, exposure to heat, and UV radiation.
  - 2. Glass: Annealed crystal glass unless otherwise indicated.
  - 3. Lens Thickness: At least 0.125 inch minimum unless otherwise indicated.
- E. Lens and Refractor Gaskets: Use heat- and aging-resistant resilient gaskets to seal and cushion lenses and refractors in luminaire doors.
- F. Reflecting surfaces shall have minimum reflectance as follows unless otherwise indicated:
  - 1. White Surfaces: 85 percent.
  - 2. Specular Surfaces: 83 percent.
  - 3. Diffusing Specular Surfaces: 75 percent.
- G. Housings:
  - 1. Rigidly formed, weather- and light-tight enclosure that will not warp, sag, or deform in use.
  - 2. Provide filter/breather for enclosed luminaires.
- H. Factory-Applied Labels: Comply with UL 1598. Include recommended lamps. Labels shall be located where they will be readily visible to service personnel, but not seen from normal viewing angles when lamps are in place.
  - 1. Label shall include the following lamp characteristics:
    - a. "USE ONLY" and include specific lamp type.
    - b. Lamp diameter, shape, size, wattage and coating.
    - c. CCT and CRI for all luminaires.

## 2.4 FINISHES

- A. Variations in Finishes: Noticeable variations in same piece are unacceptable. Variations in appearance of adjoining components are acceptable if they are within the range of approved Samples and are assembled or installed to minimize contrast.
- B. Luminaire Finish: Manufacturer's standard paint applied to factory-assembled and -tested luminaire before shipping. Where indicated, match finish process and color of pole or support materials.

- C. Factory-Applied Finish for Aluminum Luminaires: Comply with NAAMM's "Metal Finishes Manual for Architectural and Metal Products" for recommendations for applying and designating finishes.
  - 1. Finish designations prefixed by AA comply with the system established by the Aluminum Association for designating aluminum finishes.
  - 2. Class I, Color-Anodic Finish: AA-M32C22A42/A44 (Mechanical Finish: Medium satin; Chemical Finish: Etched, medium matte; Anodic Coating: Architectural Class I, integrally colored or electrolytically deposited color coating 0.018 mm or thicker), complying with AAMA 611.
    - a. Color: Dark bronze.
- D. Factory-Applied Finish for Steel Luminaires: Comply with NAAMM's "Metal Finishes Manual for Architectural and Metal Products" for recommendations for applying and designating finishes.
  - 1. Surface Preparation: Clean surfaces to comply with SSPC-SP 1, to remove dirt, oil, grease, and other contaminants that could impair paint bond. Grind welds and polish surfaces to a smooth, even finish. Remove mill scale and rust, if present, from uncoated steel, complying with SSPC-SP 5/NACE No. 1 or SSPC-SP 8.
  - 2. Exterior Surfaces: Manufacturer's standard finish consisting of one or more coats of primer and two finish coats of high-gloss, high-build polyurethane enamel.
    - a. Color:
      - 1) As selected from manufacturer's standard catalog of colors.

## 2.5 LUMINAIRE SUPPORT COMPONENTS

- A. Comply with requirements in Section 260529 "Hangers and Supports for Electrical Systems" for channel and angle iron supports and nonmetallic channel and angle supports.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine substrates, areas, and conditions, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance of the Work.
- B. Examine roughing-in for luminaire electrical conduit to verify actual locations of conduit connections before luminaire installation.
- C. Examine walls, roofs, and canopy ceilings and overhang ceilings for suitable conditions where luminaires will be installed.

- D. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

### 3.2 TEMPORARY LIGHTING

- A. If approved by the Architect, use selected permanent luminaires for temporary lighting. When construction is substantially complete, clean luminaires used for temporary lighting and install new lamps.

### 3.3 GENERAL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

- A. Comply with NECA 1.
- B. Install lamps in each luminaire.
- C. Fasten luminaire to structural support.
- D. Supports:
  - 1. Sized and rated for luminaire weight.
  - 2. Able to maintain luminaire position after cleaning and relamping.
  - 3. Support luminaires without causing deflection of finished surface.
  - 4. Luminaire-mounting devices shall be capable of supporting a horizontal force of 100 percent of luminaire weight and a vertical force of 400 percent of luminaire weight.
- E. Wall-Mounted Luminaire Support:
  - 1. Attached to structural members in walls.
- F. Wiring Method: Install cables in raceways. Conceal raceways and cables.
- G. Install luminaires level, plumb, and square with finished grade unless otherwise indicated.
- H. Coordinate layout and installation of luminaires with other construction.
- I. Adjust luminaires that require field adjustment or aiming.
- J. Comply with requirements in Section 260519 "Low-Voltage Electrical Power Conductors and Cables" and Section 260533 "Raceways and Boxes for Electrical Systems" for wiring connections and wiring methods.

### 3.4 INSTALLATION OF INDIVIDUAL GROUND-MOUNTED LUMINAIRES

- A. Aim as indicated on Drawings.
- B. Install on concrete base with top 4 inches above finished grade or surface at luminaire location. Cast conduit into base, and finish by troweling and rubbing smooth. Concrete

materials, installation, and finishing are specified in Section 033000 "Cast-in-Place Concrete."

### 3.5 CORROSION PREVENTION

- A. Aluminum: Do not use in contact with earth or concrete. When in direct contact with a dissimilar metal, protect aluminum by insulating fittings or treatment.
- B. Steel Conduits: Comply with Section 260533 "Raceways and Boxes for Electrical Systems." In concrete foundations, wrap conduit with 0.010-inch-thick, pipe-wrapping plastic tape applied with a 50 percent overlap.

### 3.6 IDENTIFICATION

- A. Identify system components, wiring, cabling, and terminals. Comply with requirements for identification specified in Section 260553 "Identification for Electrical Systems."

### 3.7 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Inspect each installed luminaire for damage. Replace damaged luminaires and components.
- B. Perform the following tests and inspections:
  - 1. Operational Test: After installing luminaires, switches, and accessories, and after electrical circuitry has been energized, test units to confirm proper operation.
  - 2. Verify operation of photoelectric controls.
- C. Illumination Tests:
  - 1. Measure light intensities at night. Use photometers with calibration referenced to NIST standards. Comply with the following IES testing guide(s):
    - a. IES LM-5.
    - b. IES LM-50.
    - c. IES LM-52.
    - d. IES LM-64.
    - e. IES LM-72.
  - 2. Operational Test: After installing luminaires, switches, and accessories, and after electrical circuitry has been energized, test units to confirm proper operation.
- D. Luminaire will be considered defective if it does not pass tests and inspections.
- E. Prepare a written report of tests, inspections, observations, and verifications indicating and interpreting results. If adjustments are made to lighting system, retest to demonstrate compliance with standards.

### 3.8 DEMONSTRATION

- A. Train Owner's maintenance personnel to adjust, operate, and maintain luminaires and photocell relays.

### 3.9 ADJUSTING

- A. Occupancy Adjustments: When requested within 12 months of date of Substantial Completion, provide on-site assistance in adjusting the direction of aim of luminaires to suit occupied conditions. Make up to two visits to Project during other-than-normal hours for this purpose. Some of this work may be required during hours of darkness.
  - 1. During adjustment visits, inspect all luminaires. Replace lamps or luminaires that are defective.
  - 2. Parts and supplies shall be manufacturer's authorized replacement parts and supplies.
  - 3. Adjust the aim of luminaires in the presence of the Architect.

END OF SECTION 265619

## SECTION 270010 - TECHNOLOGY GENERAL PROVISIONS

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 GENERAL CONDITIONS AND DEFINITIONS

- A. Scope: This specification section applies to all Division 27 specification sections with the exception of Fire Alarm. All systems under the specifications indicated above are referenced also in this contract documents as "technology systems". The Owner's specifications found on sheet T0.2 and T0.3 shall take precedence over all Division 27 specification sections and information found on technology drawings.
- B. Drawings and specifications: The words "drawings" and "specifications" used on this section refer to all contract drawings and specifications describing the scope of work of the technology system.
- C. Installer and Contractor: The word "installer" where used on the drawings or specifications without any further description shall reference the installer of the system under reference. The word "contractor" where used on the drawings or specifications without any further description shall reference to the General Contractor (or Construction Manager) holding the prime agreement with the owner for the construction of this project.
- D. Provide and Install: The word, "provide" where used on the drawings or specifications shall mean, "furnish, install, mount, connect, test, complete, document and make ready for operation". The word "install" where used on the drawings or specifications shall mean, "mount, connect, test, complete, and make ready for operation".
- E. The word Engineer (also referenced as A&E) where used on the drawings or specification refers to the design engineer of the project working for the project architect or the owner. It does not refer to an engineer working for the General contractor, Construction Manager or any of the installers in the project.
- F. Complete systems: All technology systems are intended to be complete systems, including all materials, labor and programming to make it an operation system. A Responsibility matrix has been included with the contract documents to clarify the scope of all system. Refer to design drawings for matrix details.
- G. Active equipment: Active equipment is defined as equipment composed of electronic component and electric materials, design to work with power applied to it. Cables are not considered active equipment.

## 1.2 INTERPRETATION OF DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS

- A. Objective: The intent of the design drawings and specifications is to provide the installer of a technology system a scope of work for bidding purposes and to make sure different bids received by the entity holding the bidding for the technology system are at the same level of scope for comparison purposes. The drawings and specifications are not intended to show every single element of the project to produce a buyout list for the installer. In general, for all technology systems, all active components are specifically called out but small wires and small installation materials (such as nut, bolts, washers, termination blocks, clamps, ties, etc) are not indicated in the documents. Guidelines for installation of those systems are provided in the specification to allow the installer to produce the complete buyout list of materials.
- B. Accuracy: The Drawings are diagrammatic and are not intended to show exact locations of conduit runs, outlet boxes, junction boxes, pull boxes, etc. The locations of equipment, appliances, fixtures, conduits, outlets, boxes and similar devices shown on the Drawings are approximate only. Exact locations shall be as accepted by the Architect or Engineer during construction. Obtain in the field all information relevant to the placing of technology systems work and in case of interference with other work, proceed as directed by the Architect or Engineer.
- C. Distances: Although most drawings have a scale referenced on each sheet, the drawings are a two dimensional representation of the system, so design drawings do not indicate changes in elevation that cause additional lengths and quantities of materials. It is the responsibility of the installer of each technology system to field verify all distances before bidding to properly estimate all cable distances and materials.
- D. Discrepancies: Notify the A&E of any discrepancies found during construction of the project and do not proceed with that portion of the project, until a written definitive statement is received providing clear direction. If a conflict exists between the contract documents and any applicable code or standard, the most stringent requirement shall be included for this project. The Engineer shall make the decision regarding questionable areas of conflict.
- E. Existing Conditions: All existing conditions might not be indicated in the design drawings. The installer of each system shall check site and existing conditions thoroughly before bidding and advise the Engineer of discrepancies prior to bid.
- F. Coordination: Although design technology drawings were intended to be coordinated with other trades, the fact that installer for other non-technology system might have changes to their design drawings, requires the Contractor to produce coordination drawings for a specific space, including all elements of all trades for space planning and coordination purposes.



### 1.3 ABBREVIATIONS

A. Abbreviations: The following abbreviations or initials may be used:

1. ABV CLG - Above Ceiling
2. AC - Alternating Current
3. ADA - American Disabilities Act
4. AFF - Above Finished Floor
5. AFG - Above Finished Grade
6. AMP - Ampere
7. ANSI - American National Standards Institute
8. AWG - American Wire Gauge
9. BC - Bare Copper
10. CCTV - Closed Circuit Television
11. CATV - Community antenna television
12. CLG - Ceiling
13. COAX - Coaxial Cable
14. CPU - Central Processing Unit
15. DC - Direct Current
16. DEG - Degree
17. EMT – Electrical Metallic Tubing
18. GND - Ground
19. IDF - Intermediate Distribution Frame (Telecom Room)
20. IMC - Intermediate Metallic Conduit
21. IN - Inches
22. IP - Internet Protocol
23. JB - Junction Box
24. KVA - Kilo-Volt-Amps
25. KW - Kilowatts
26. LBS - Pounds
27. LED - Light Emitting Diode
28. MAX - Maximum
29. MDF - Main Distribution Frame (Main Telecom Room)
30. MIC - Microphone
31. MIN - Minimum
32. MTD - Mounted
33. MTG - Mounting
34. NEC - National Electrical Code
35. NECA - National Electrical Contractors Association
36. NEMA - National Electrical Manufacturers Association
37. NFPA - National Fire Protection Association
38. NIC - Not in Contract
39. OFE - Owner furnished equipment
40. OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
41. PB - Pullbox

- 42. PWR - Power
- 43. PVC - Polyvinylchloride
- 44. EF - Telecommunications Entrance Facility
- 45. TR - Telecommunications Room
- 46. TTB - Telephone Terminal Board
- 47. V - Volt
- 48. WP - Weatherproof

#### 1.4 CODES AND STANDARDS

- A. Application: The codes, standards and practices listed herein generally apply to the entire project and all technology systems. Other codes, standards or practices that are more specific will be referenced within a particular specification.
- B. Requirements: All articles, products, materials, fixtures, forms or types of construction covered in the specifications will be required to meet or exceed all applicable standards of manufacturer, testing, performance, capabilities, procedures and installation according to the requirements of ANSI, NEMA, IEEE, NEC, BICSI and TIA referenced documents where indicated and the manufacturer's recommended practices. Requirements indicated on the contract documents which exceed but are not contrary to governing codes shall be followed.
- C. Compliance and Certification: The installation shall comply with the governing state and local codes or ordinances. The completed technology system installation shall be inspected and certified by all applicable agencies that it is in compliance with all codes.
- D. Applicability: The codes and standards and practices listed herein, and their respective dates are furnished as the minimum latest requirements. List of applicable codes:
  - 1. State Code: Florida Administrative Code
  - 2. Building Code: Florida Building Code, current version
  - 3. Manuals: Accessibility Requirements Manual - Florida Department of Community Affairs.
- E. UL Labels: All materials shall be new and free of defects, and shall be U.L. listed, bear the U.L. label or be labeled or listed with an approved, nationally recognized Electrical Testing Agency. No equipment shall be installed if there is no labeling or listing service is available for such equipment.

#### 1.5 MATERIALS ALTERNATES AND SUBSTITUTIONS

- A. Definitions:

1. Basis of design: A product or group of products from an identified manufacturer that was used as the basis of systems layouts and installation details, part of the contract documents.
  2. Prototype: Is a product or a group of products that are not yet ready for commercial use because they are in the testing phase (Beta testing) of the product development.
  3. Alternates: Products or manufacturers listed in the contract documents as acceptable compare to the basis of design. Use of alternates shall follow the same system architecture as the basis of design.
  4. Obsolete: A product that has been discontinued by the manufacturer or declared in end of life, and it is no longer being manufactured.
  5. Substitution: A product not listed in the contract documents but capable of similar characteristics as the basis of design operating as a direct replacement in the system in reference. The installers can propose a substitution if all requirements are met as indicated in this specification.
  6. Substitutions that create a change in system architecture are products that create a very different system configuration impacting other trades (i.e. change in power/cooling requirements, changes in raceways layout or sizes, changes in equipment space requirements, changes in low voltage wiring layouts, types and quantities, etc) but providing a similar end result as the system/products basis of design.
- B. Use of Prototype. Prototypes are not allowed in any technology system.
- C. Use of alternates. Alternates are allowed and installer shall follow these requirements:
1. Where several brand names make or manufacturers are listed as acceptable alternates each shall be regarded as equally acceptable, based on the design selection. Where a manufacturer's model number is listed, this model shall set the standard of quality and performance required. Where no brand name is specified, the source and quality shall be subject to Engineer's review and acceptance. Where three or more manufacturers are listed, one of the listed manufacturers shall be submitted for acceptance.
  2. The use of alternate products does not allow the change of system architecture with such products.
- D. Use of substitutions. Substitutions are only allowed when they meet all the requirements below:
1. Substitutions are only allowed when a particular specification section for a technology system, allows the use of substitutions for that particular system.
  2. The performance of all substitutions components must meet or exceed those of the basis of design. Should an installer wish to submit a substitution product or a product set stated in the construction documents as 'acceptable', it shall be the responsibility of the installer to submit to the Engineer an item-for-item CROSS

REFERENCE for all specifications of the product, all related specifications and product data sheets, for the proposed substitution. Use the substitution request form indicated in Attachment 1 of this specification.

3. The Engineer has the authority to reject a substitution without cause and the installer shall provide the basis of design and no additional compensation.
4. Substitutions of unnamed manufacturers will not be acceptable.
5. Certification of substitutions: When a basis of design is specified to be in accordance with a trade association or government standard requested by the Engineer, installer shall provide a certificate that the substitution complies with the referenced standard. Upon request of Engineer, Contractor shall submit supporting test data to substantiate compliance.
6. Substitutions that create a change in system architecture are not allowed.

#### 1.6 SHOP DRAWINGS AND SUBMITTALS

- A. General: Shop drawings shall be submitted for equipment and material as indicated in the individual specification sections for each system. .
- B. Quantity of shop drawings submittals: Follow Division 1 requirements for quantity of shop drawings and submitting requirements. If the project does not have a Division 1 specification, shop drawings shall be submitted in quantity of one (1) for electronic format submittal and quantity of four (4) for hardcopies.
- C. Electronic submittals. Submittals in electronic format (PDF) are accepted.
- D. When cut sheets of products are submitted and the manufacturer cut sheets indicate several model numbers or variations of the same product, the cut sheet shall be highlighted by the installer to indicate the specific product that will be provided for this project. Submittals received with cut sheets indicating multiple parts numbers and not highlighted will be rejected and not reviewed.
- E. Equipment and material quantities are not reviewed by the A&E as part of this submittal process. Equipment quantities are to be provided by the installer as indicated in contract documents. Approved shop drawings indicating any changes in equipment quantities or overall scope of work different from contract documents does not constitute approval by the A&E of those changes. The contract documents and any changes issued by the A&E in the form of Supplemental Information during the construction process are always to be followed for equipment quantities and scope of work.
- F. All electronic equipment prone to obsolescence and with lead times less than 3 months shall be submitted for approval no sooner than 12 month before the date set for substantial completion of the project. Electronic equipment prone to obsolescence

includes devices like flat panel displays, transceivers, servers, players, workstation and routers

- G. Equipment and materials installed not in accordance with the approved shop drawings shall be replaced at installer's expense.
- H. Multiple stages of shop drawings shall be required as indicated in each specification section. For final completion and testing the installer shall provide a submittal with the following information:
  - 1. Detailed course syllabus for each type of training required in the specifications
  - 2. A proposed schedule of training sessions in compliance with the specification sections and indicating place where the training will take place.
  - 3. A copy of all training material to be used during each session.
  - 4. Test result sheets for all testing done by the installer prior to the system acceptance test.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 IDENTIFICATION AND LABELING TAGS

- A. All conduit, cabinets, cables, wires, wiring forms, terminal blocks, and terminals shall be clearly identified with pre-printed labels or tags.
- B. The only approved types of labels for inside premise environments for any technology systems are:
  - 1. Non-laminated thermal transfer labels, printed with a high quality thermal transfer printer.
  - 2. Laminated thermal transfer labels printed with a high quality thermal transfer printer.
  - 3. Thermal transfer polyolefin tape printed with a high quality thermal transfer printer.
  - 4. Self laminated dot-matrix labels, printed with a high quality dot matrix printer.
  - 5. Non-laminated dot-matrix labels, printed with a high quality dot matrix printer.
- C. For labeling of cables or equipment in outdoor environments use only marker plates attached to cable or equipment with cable ties. Do not use any labels with adhesive materials. Use different color plates for different cable types. Use only waterproof ink for writing on marker plates.
- D. Any type of write-on labels (except for outdoor marker plates), hand writing on cable jackets or directly on equipment, labels made with masking tape or any other type of

tape not listed in previous paragraph are not acceptable and shall be corrected with approved labeling methods at no additional cost to the owner.

E. Approved manufacturer:

1. Brady
2. Panduit
3. Rhino
4. Approved equal

## 2.2 TECHNOLOGY EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

- A. General: Each item of equipment or material shall be manufactured by a company regularly engaged in the manufacture of the type and size of equipment, shall be suitable for the environment in which it is to be installed, shall be approved for its purpose, environment, and application, and shall bear a label as indicated in paragraph 1.4.E. of this section.
- B. Installation Requirements: Each item of equipment or material shall be installed in accordance with instructions and recommendations of the manufacturer and the contract documents.
- C. Required Accessories: All equipment specified in the technology systems shall be provided with all required accessories for proper operation and mounting. Typically these accessories are not specifically indicated in the design drawings but shall be provided per this specification section. Such accessories include items such as power supplies, power cords, rack ears, rack rails, bolts, lugs, faceplates, etc.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 INSTALLATION PRACTICES

- A. WORKMANSHIP: The installation of materials and equipment shall be performed in a neat, workmanlike and timely manner by an adequate number of craftsmen knowledgeable of the requirements of the Contract Documents. They shall be skilled in the methods and craftsmanship needed to produce a quality level of workmanship. Personnel who install materials and equipment shall be qualified by training and experience to perform their assigned tasks.
- B. STANDARD OF QUALITY: To define good workmanship, all installation practices described in BICSI standards shall be followed.

- C. **PROTECTION OF EQUIPMENT:** Equipment for Technology systems shall at all times during construction be adequately protected against mechanical/chemical damage by the elements or work performed by other trades. Equipment shall be stored in dry permanent shelters. If equipment or materials have been damaged, such equipment shall be replaced at no additional cost or time extension to the Contract. Damaged equipment and materials include the following conditions:
1. Equipment that has visible scratches, cracks or equipment that has paint or finished surface peeled off.
  2. Equipment with visible indication of rust or water intrusion.
  3. Equipment that has dents on the metal enclosures and are clearly visible to the end user.
  4. Equipment that has been sprayed with paint, fire proofing materials, or other type of chemicals, when the equipment was not intended to have this type of materials applied to it, per contract documents.
  5. Equipment that has been burnt by controlled fires, power surges, power sags or by lightning.
  6. Equipment that has a known damage to any parts, electronic board or component, even if such component or board has no specific use in the project.
  7. Cables that have visible damages to the jackets even if cables are not broken and still provide electrical continuity.
  8. Cables sprayed with paints that affect the warranty of the cable as defined by the cable manufacturer.
  9. Equipment with screws with stripped heads.
- D. **CLEAN EQUIPMENT:** All equipment installed in spaces accessible to the building occupants like in racks, cabinets, wall mounted panels, credenzas, etc. shall be free of dust at the time the space part of the project gets the final Certificate of Occupancy and at the time of the acceptance test by the A&E. A clean equipment is defined as an equipment that if wiped with a finger, in any surface, does not leave visible debris and dust in the finger, also equipment with no visible signs of dust inside the equipment, like in ventilation fans.
- E. **IDENTIFICATION AND TAGGING:** All technology systems items shall be labeled and identified as specified in the Contract Documents. Such identification shall be in addition to the manufacturer's nameplates and shall serve to identify the item's function and the equipment or system which it serves or controls. Refer to Identification Section of the specifications for additional information. All labels of equipment and wiring shall match the labeling used in the shop drawings for the system.

### 3.2 COORDINATION

- A. **General:** The installer shall compare shop drawings with those of other trades and report any conflicts between them to the A&E. Obtain from the A&E written instructions

to make the necessary changes in any of the affected work. All work shall be installed in cooperation with other Trades installing interrelated work.

- B. Adjustments: Locations of conduit and equipment shall be adjusted to accommodate the work with interferences anticipated and encountered. Determine the exact routing and location of all systems prior to fabrication or installation.
- C. Replacement: All work shall be installed in a way to permit removal (without damage to other parts) of all other system components provided under this Contract requiring periodic replacement or maintenance. All conduits shall be arranged in a manner to clear the openings of swinging overhead access doors as well as ceiling tiles.

### 3.3 REQUEST OF IP ADDRESSES

- A. General: When contract document require the installer of any of the technology systems to use IP addresses for the configuration of such system, inside the owner's controlled IP network, the installer shall request the owner to provide such IP addresses. The installer shall request such information no less than one (1) month in advance from the moment the installer will be programming the system and by using the form named "Network Connections Programming Plan" indicated in Attachment 3 of this specification. An electronic copy of this form is available upon request from Engineer.
- B. Completing the form. The Network Connections Programming plan shall be completed in separate by each trade that requires IP addresses. This form has two parts. The first part indicates all the different device types for a system (i.e. cameras, workstation, servers, controllers, VoIP phones, etc). The second part is a list of all devices required classified by their type and properly indicating location where the device will be used.
- C. Request that do not follow this process, or have incomplete information will be ignored and will not be processed.
- D. Reprogramming cost of any technology systems due to un-approved addresses used by the installer shall be at the installer's expense

### 3.4 TELECOM ROOM/EQUIPMENT ROOM READINESS

- A. In any projects where the technology systems require the use of network equipment (switches, routers, firewalls, etc) provided by the owner, the Contractor shall complete all telecom rooms to a point where they are suitable for the owner to deploy such equipment in those rooms. At a minimum the following conditions shall be meet at all rooms in order for the owner to install the equipment:



1. All power outlets in the telecom rooms shall be fed from the permanent source of power. Temporary power shall not be provided.
  2. Backup power (generator and/or UPS) shall be already operation, tested and connected to the final power distribution system.
  3. The mechanical equipment providing the cooling for the telecom rooms shall be fully operational. Temporary cooling shall not be accepted.
  4. Fire suppression system (sprinkler or gas based system) protecting the telecom rooms shall be fully operational and tested.
  5. All light fixtures in the telecom rooms shall be fully operational.
  6. All walls to the telecom rooms shall be completed and including the last coat of paint.
  7. The ceiling and flooring of the telecom rooms shall be finished.
  8. All horizontal and backbone cabling system part of the structured cabling system (SCS) shall be installed, terminated and tested.
  9. The final and permanent doors to the telecom rooms shall be installed with a key core different from all other construction cores in the site.
  10. Telecom rooms shall be cleared of any materials being stored inside the room.
  11. Telecom rooms shall be clean. Clean will be measured as not having any debris left in the room and not having dust in rack, cabinets, or wall mounted panels. If wiping a finger in any of the surfaces of such equipment leaves visible dust residue in the finger, the room will not be considered clean.
  12. Hallways and rooms leading into the telecom rooms shall have no more sanding to be done in the walls and the floor shall be completed to avoid dust from these spaces moving into the telecom rooms.
  13. Prior to the owner deploying the equipment in these rooms, the Contractor shall provide disposable sticky mats at the entrance of each telecom room to capture dust and/or dirt from people's shoes or boots coming into the room. The sticky mats shall be selected as to cover the width of the door opening. Sticky mats shall contain no less than 60 sheets in each unit. Used sheets of the mats shall be replaced no less than on a daily basis or if worn out before the end of the day. Sticky mats shall be provided until the project receives the final Certificate of Occupancy.
- B. In projects where the network equipment is part of the contract documents, the contractor is required to provide all equipment functioning and clean at the end of the project. The contractor is responsible to determine at what point this delicate equipment can be installed in the telecom room. The contractor shall make sure the recommended manufacturer guidelines are applied to the installation of the equipment when it comes to cleanness. It is highly recommended that all steps indicated above are followed even for this type of project.

### 3.5 SYSTEMS WARRANTY AND SERVICE

- A. General: At a minimum all technology system shall include a warranty from the manufacturer and installer of the system for no less than one (1) year with the following exceptions:
1. Structured Cabling system shall have a warranty longer than one year as indicated in that specification section.
  2. When specific equipment or software manufacturers include a warranty longer than one year, the manufacturer's warranty shall be transferred to the owner in the same terms as indicated by the manufacturer.
- B. Warranty coverage. The warranty for the technology system shall cover the following elements:
1. All equipment parts, cabling and materials.
  2. Any software updates/patches issued during the warranty period by the manufacturer.
  3. The labor to replace those parts and programming time to re-configure equipment.
  4. Shipping and freight charges to send equipment back and forth from the manufacturer and/or site.
  5. Tool rentals such as scaffold or lifts to access equipment.
  6. The troubleshooting time to detect the faults in the system.
  7. All travel time and expenses associated with the service.
- C. Start of warranty. The warranty period for the technology systems starts the day the project gets the Certificate of Occupancy (CO), for new construction projects. For retrofit jobs of a particular system, the warranty starts when the project is accepted by A&E. For most equipment/software manufacturer's the warranty period starts when the equipment is shipped from the factory, so it is the responsibility of the installer of each system to provide additional warranty coverage from the manufacturer to cover the additional time of warranty up to the CO date plus one year.
- D. Service calls. During the warranty period the installer shall support the system when called by owner/contractor for service. All equipment/software service shall be done by personnel with the same qualifications as the personnel who installed the system and as indicated in each technology system specification section. Service calls shall be taken during business hours (same time zone as the project) for normal service and twenty (24) hours three hundred and sixty five (365) days in the year for emergency service. Emergency Service shall be defined as the loss or failure of any critical component necessary to maintain the overall integrity and operation of the system. Normal service shall be defined as the loss or failure of a system component that does not compromise the complete operation of the system and allows the owner to operate

the system at a minimum of 90% of its capacity. See individual specification sections for delineation on critical components and normal service.

- E. Response time for service. The maximum allowed response time after a service call for emergency service shall be four (4) hours and for normal service twenty four (24) hours.
- F. Equipment registration. All equipment/software part of the technology system shall be registered to the owner with the manufacturer of the equipment/software for warranty and support. Equipment/software registered with the manufacturer to the name of the Contractor or installer shall be removed from the project and replaced with equal equipment registered to the owner at no additional cost to the owner.
- G. Periodic preventive maintenance visits. During the warranty period the installer of the system shall provide no less than two (2) preventive maintenance services. These services shall be provided at 6 months from start of the warranty period and a few weeks before the end of the warranty period. The installer of the system shall coordinate with the owner the precise dates for this type of service. During these visits the following task shall be perform:
  - 1. Clean up of any active equipment that shows visible accumulation of dirt, dust of debris of any kind.
  - 2. Replacement of any consumable parts in the system that require replacement per manufacturer's instructions during the warranty period, such as filters.
  - 3. Oiling/greasing of any mechanical parts that require period maintenance as per manufacturer's instructions during the warranty period.
  - 4. Run manufacturer's recommended test for each piece of equipment installed. The installer shall provide at the end of the service a report of such test.
  - 5. Visual observation of all devices in the system to spot any anomalies.
  - 6. Review of error logs from any system components and analysis of such logs with explanation to owner on the cause of those errors.
- H. Extended service agreement. Prior to final acceptance testing, and within thirty 30-days of project completion, the installer of each technology system shall submit to the Owner an option to purchase extended service coverage. This proposal shall provide for the purchase option of 1, 3, or 5, year coverage. Coverage shall include, at a minimum, the same provisions as during the warranty period.

### 3.6 ENGINEER'S FINAL ACCEPTANCE TEST

- A. The technology systems shall be tested during installation by the installer as frequently as required to solve any installation issues and non compliance of system specifications. Technology systems will not be considered delivered to the owner until final acceptance test is passed. The final acceptance test shall be done in presence of

the A&E and/or the owner. The installer shall request in writing with 2 weeks in advance the presence of the A&E and/or owner for the final acceptance test.

- B. In order for the installer of the system to request final acceptance the following task shall be completed:
  - 1. All components shall be inspected to ensure they have been properly installed by the installer, securely attached, and remain clean and unmarred
  - 2. All equipment shall be properly adjusted, clearly labeled, and fully operational.
  - 3. The installer shall have tested the system previously to ensure the final acceptance test will be successful. Detailed proof of test shall be sent to the A&E with the request for final acceptance
  - 4. All permanent and final labels as requested in the identification and tagging section of this specification are completed.
  - 5. No temporary conditions shall be present in the system.
  - 6. All batteries on all system components shall be connected.
  - 7. All system programming shall be completed as indicated in the specification for each technology system.
- C. All test equipment required for the Final acceptance shall be provided by the installer of the system unless specifically indicated by the A&E.
- D. The A&E shall define the scope of the testing but the installer shall be prepared for testing every single component of the system. During the day of the test the A&E will indicate the testing process and procedures for each system. Test could include operation of the system during power outages. The installer of the system shall be available during the complete testing process to answer questions from the Engineer and to demonstrate specific parts of the system. If personnel from the installer or test equipment is not available, the test will be considered and marked as a failure.
- E. A punch list of the items to be corrected will be prepared by the A&E during the final acceptance test. The installer shall correct all items and request a second day for verification of all punch-list items by the A&E and Owner. During the second test, no additional punch list items shall be expected, and only the items in the punch list will be tested.
- F. If during the testing process the A&E and/or Owner consider that the rate of failure of the test is too high (more than 5 failures or non-compliance with specifications in one hour of test), the test will be cancelled unilaterally by the A&E and/or owner. The installer shall correct all items and re-schedule the final acceptance test again. The new test will start over from the beginning and nothing previously tested will be accepted. The installer shall not be entitled to additional compensation for the additional effort to test the system during this condition. To the contrary, the Contractor/Installer shall reimburse the owner of the project with the cost of the additional hours of testing required to be spent by the A&E and owner's team. The rate

to be used for this reimbursement will be \$150 per hour per person required by the A&E and Owner to complete the test.

- G. Upon successful completion of the final acceptance test the installer of the system will receive a written notice by the A&E and/or Owner acknowledging the acceptance of the test
- H. See individual specification sections for system specific requirements for testing.

### 3.7 TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION

- A. Training for each technology system shall be provided as indicated in this specification and in the individual specification section for each system.
- B. The following training guidelines shall be followed for all technology system
  - 1. Training shall not be scheduled in a way that no attendee or presenter shall be required to attend more than 6 hours of training per day.
  - 2. Prior to starting all training, the training submittal shall be approved. See section one of this specification for details on the training submittal
  - 3. No training shall be scheduled prior to the system being completed and accepted by the A&E.
  - 4. Training shall be conducted during normal business hours of the client, at a date and time of mutual convenience to the Owner and installer. All training sessions need to be scheduled by the installer at least 2 weeks in advance. The Owner shall be notified in writing by the installer on when are the possible dates for each session.
  - 5. All different types of training shall be videotaped and delivered to the owner as part of the close out information in digital copy. All tapes shall be recorded in hi-quality MPEG2 or HD recorders, and the media turned to the owner shall be in electronic format viewable through QuickTime or Windows Media Player.
  - 6. The installer is responsible for completing list of attendants for each session of training. All these sheets shall be submitted as part of the close out information

### 3.8 AS BUILT DOCUMENTS

- A. Production: During the course of this project the contractor shall maintain record "as-built drawings". One set shall be maintained at the site and at all times and it shall be accurate, clear, and complete, showing the actual location of all equipment as installed. The "As-Built" drawings shall show all technology systems work installed complete to the present stage of progress. These drawings shall be available for review by the A&E's field representatives at all times.

- B. Completion: At the completion of the Work, transfer onto the second set of drawings all changes marked in colored and submit to the A&E.
- C. Final: Upon installer's completion of the Engineer's final punch list, transfer all "As-Built" conditions and all requirements by the Engineer to a reproducible set of drawings. Submit full size drawings and one (1) set of CAD/Autodesk Revit© disks for review and acceptance.
- D. Additional documents. At project completion, the installer of the technology system shall provide, as part of the as-built documents, updated tables, equipment schedules, configuration worksheets and labeling system used. See individual system specification section for more details on these documents.
- E. See individual specification sections for each system for additional requirements for As-Built documents.

### 3.9 CLOSE OUT DOCUMENTS

- A. Closeout information shall be provided to the owner in electronic format at the end of the project. The file shall be organized by each system and shall follow this organization:
  - 1. PART 1 – OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUALS. Operation and Maintenance manuals as issued by the manufacturer of each system's component. Such manuals shall include all maintenance procedures required to be done by the owner. Also, when required by each individual specification section, a short form operation guide, prepared by installer) for the system.
  - 2. PART 2 – INVENTORY OF EQUIPMENT INSTALLED. A detailed list of all relevant active equipment (equipment with electronic components with a market value over \$200) installed in the project including the following information and presented in electronic format (Microsoft Excel):
    - a. Make
    - b. Model
    - c. Serial number
    - d. Room location
    - e. Warranty period, including manufacturer's extended warranties.
  - 3. PART 3 – PROOF OWNERSHIP, DELIVERY AND ACCEPTANCE. The following letters/documents shall be attached in this part:
    - a. Acceptance letter signed by A&E for each of the technology systems installed.
    - b. Proof of training by submitting sign in sheets for each training session done
    - c. Signed transmittal for all training videos and training material.

- d. Signed transmittal for all spare parts and consumables delivered to the owner.
  - e. A list of all the user names and passwords for all the different software programs used by the technology systems and any equipment with password codes. All levels of passwords shall be provided, from the lowest hierarchy to the highest.
  - f. At least four (4) copies of all physical keys to different devices part of the technology systems. Each key shall be individually tagged in a key ring. All keys shall be included and organized inside a key ring management enclosure.
  - g. A list of all software modules and licenses delivered to the owner. The list shall include part numbers, serial numbers, license certificate of authenticity, hardware key (dongles) numbers and software version. This list shall have a clear signature, name and date on person that received this software by the Owner.
  - h. A copy of all official equipment and software registrations with manufacturer.
4. PART 4 – AS BUILT DOCUMENTS. All as-built documents as indicated in this specification section

END OF SECTION 270010

**ATTACHMENT 1 – SUBSTITUTION REQUEST FORM**



**Substitution Request Form**

Request No.:

Date:

Project:	Specified Manufacturer:	Proposed Manufacturer:
Spec Section:	Specified Model No.:	Proposed Model No.:
Item(s):	Reason(s) for not providing specified item:	
*Please attach product description, drawings, photographs, performance and test data, samples, and other information necessary for side-by-side evaluation. Fill in all blanks.		

Provide substantiated reason for requested substitution below.
Does the requested substitution affect dimensions, locations, or configurations? (Yes/No) Please explain below (attach drawings if necessary).
What are the differences between the specified item and the requested item? Please list below.
Will the Contractor pay for any changes to the building design, including engineering and detailing costs caused by the approval? (Yes/No) If no, explain below. Describe modifications required to install or accommodate the requested change.
Will approval affect the work of other trades, including the Construction schedule? (Yes/No) If yes, please explain below.

<b>Manufacturer's guarantees of the proposed and specified items are: (Same/Different)</b> If different, please explain below.
<b>Does the proposed item meet all applicable codes, ordinances, and regulations for this specific application? (Yes/No)</b> If no, please explain below.
<b>Has the proposed item been used locally in similar applications? (Yes/No)</b> If yes, please explain below and give nearest location.
<b>Will maintenance and service parts be locally available for the requested item? (Yes/No)</b> Please explain below. If not locally available, give nearest location.
<b>Will the requested item require waiving of any qualifications or other requirements? (Yes/No)</b> If yes, please explain below.
<b>Are there any license fees or royalties associated with the requested substitution? (Yes/No)</b> If yes, please explain below.

<b>If approved, will the Owner receive a credit for the proposed alternate material? (Yes/No)</b> <b>If no, please explain below.</b>
<b>Does the proposed alternate material meet the same applicable standards (ASTM, ANSI, UL, FS) as the specified item? (Yes/No)</b> <b>If no, please explain below (attach drawings if necessary).</b>
<b>Identify the recycled materials or components or features that lead to the claims to being "Green":</b>
<b>Has the required line-by-line comparison been included? (Yes/No)</b> <b>If no, please explain below.</b>

The following Purchase Order or billing number is to be used for billing the Contractor for costs incurred in evaluating and if applicable accommodating the requested substitution:

The undersigned agrees to pay for the Designer's review time and for changes to the building design, including review, re-design, engineering, drawings, and other costs caused by the requested substitution.

Signature

Name (please print)

The Engineer will not be required to approve any product that is not equal or suitable for the specific application and functionality of this project.

KTH Project #20073A

TECHNOLOGY G23N2



## SECTION 270526 – GROUNDING AND BONDING FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. General: Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 1 Specification sections, apply to work specified of this section.
- B. General: For grounding electrode system and equipment grounding system for Telecommunications refer to specification section 260526. In all cases the applicable electrical codes for grounding and bonding for telecommunications shall be met.
- C. Supplemental: Refer to the specification sections identified below for additional requirements, which are supplemented by this section.
  - 1. 270010 Technology General Provisions
  - 2. 270528 Raceways for Technology
- D. General. For a bonding diagram for telecommunications refer to T Drawings.
- E. General. The bonding approach required herein is intended to work in concert with the cabling topology as specified in Specification section 271000 and installed in accordance with specification section 270528.
- F. Reference Standards:
  - 1. TIA-607-A, Commercial Building Grounding and Bonding Requirements for Telecommunications
  - 2. TIA-568.0-E, Generic Telecommunications Cabling for Customer Premises
  - 3. TIA-606-A, Administration Standard for the Telecommunications Infrastructure of Commercial Buildings
  - 4. UL 1863 Communication Circuit Accessories
  - 5. UL-50, Standard for Safety for Enclosures for Electronic Equipment
  - 6. UL-514, Standard for Conduit, Tubing, and Cable Fittings
  - 7. NFPA 70 – NATIONAL ELECTRIC CODE
  - 8. IEEE Std. 1100-1992, Powering and Grounding Sensitive Electronic Equipment.
  - 9. BICSI TDMM, Telecommunications Distribution Method Manual.
  - 10. UL 1449, Standard for Surge Protective Devices (SPD)
  - 11. NFPA 780, Standard for the Installation of Lightning Protection Systems

## 1.2 MATERIALS ALTERNATES AND SUBSTITUTIONS

- A. General: Substitutions are allowed for all components of the systems under this specification sections as long as all requirements for substitutions indicated in specification section 270010 are followed.

## 1.3 SHOP DRAWINGS AND SUBMITTALS

- A. See additional requirements for shop drawings and submittals in specification section 270010.
- B. The installer of the Telecommunications Grounding systems shall provide the following information in the shop drawings phase of the project:
  - 1. Manufacturer's cut sheets for all proposed equipment as described in Part 2 of this specification section. Cut sheets shall bear the printed logo or trademark of the manufacturer for each type of product being provided. Mark each copy of the data sheets for the specific product being provided with an identifying mark, arrow, or highlighting.
  - 2. A spreadsheet indicating telecommunications ground bar information selection for each telecommunications room indicated in the design drawings, including the following information:
    - a. Room Name or number
    - b. Quantity of ground bars
    - c. Height of each ground bar
    - d. Length of each ground bar
    - e. Number of holes in each ground bar
    - f. Label for each ground bar
  - 3. A drawing indicating the following information:
    - a. Location of all telecommunications ground bars and routing of all telecommunications grounding backbones.
    - b. Wire size charts for all telecommunications grounding backbones in the project.
    - c. All labels to be used in telecommunications backbone cables, bonding conductors and telecommunications ground bars.

## 1.4 ABBREVIATIONS

- A. General: The following abbreviations are used in this specification section:
  - 1. TBB - Telecommunications Bonding Backbone
  - 2. BC - Bonding Conductor
  - 3. EMT - Electrical Metallic Tubing
  - 4. RMC - Rigid Metal Conduit

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 TELECOMMUNICATIONS MAIN GROUNDING BUSBAR (TMGB)

- A. The TMGB serves as the dedicated extension of the building grounding electrode system for the telecommunications infrastructure. The TMGB shall be located and provided in the Main Telecommunication Room in each building. The TMGB must also be listed by a nationally recognized testing laboratory (NRTL).
- B. The TMGB shall have the following specifications:
  - 1. Material: Copper with a thin plated finish.
  - 2. Thickness: ¼" thick
  - 3. Width: No less than 4"
  - 4. Length: The installer of the grounding system shall estimate the length of the bar as to have enough pre-drilled holes for all BCs in the room. The bar shall be no less than 14" long. The installer shall follow the following criteria in estimating the amount of pre-drilled holes required in the TMGB:
    - a. Two holes required for each TBB termination.
    - b. Two holes for each cabinet or rack row in the room
    - c. Two holes for each protector block in the room
    - d. Two holes for each layer of ladder tray above the rack.
    - e. Two holes for each set of conduit sleeves entering the room
    - f. 20% of spare capacity shall be available after all terminations are done.
    - g. If quantity of holes exceeds the maximum available by a manufacturer, multiple bars shall be provided as to match the criteria indicated above.
  - 5. Pre-drilled holes: All pre-drilled holes shall have a diameter of 5/16"
  - 6. Hole spacing: All pre-drilled holes shall have a minimum spacing matching the spacing of the holes in the long barrel ground lugs.
- C. The TMGB shall be installed in the wall with stand offs and isolators. Isolators shall be rated at 600V.
- D. Approved manufacturers:
  - 1. Erico
  - 2. Panduit
  - 3. Approved equal.

### 2.2 TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUNDING BUSBAR (TGB) FOR INTERIOR USE

- A. The TGB serves as the dedicated extension of the building grounding electrode system for the telecommunications infrastructure. The TGB shall be located and provided in each telecommunication room (except the main telecommunication room) in each building and any other additional locations as indicated in the drawings. The TGB must also be listed by a nationally recognized testing laboratory (NRTL).
- B. The TMGB shall have the following specifications:
  - 1. Material: Copper with a thin plated finish.

2. Thickness: ¼" thick
3. Width: No less than 4"
4. Length: The installer of the grounding system shall estimate the length of the bar as to have enough pre-drilled holes for all BCs in the room. The bar shall be no less than 12" long. The installer shall follow the following criteria in estimating the amount of pre-drilled holes required in the TMGB:
  - a. Two holes required for each TBB termination.
  - b. Two holes for each cabinet or rack row in the room
  - c. Two holes for each protector block in the room
  - d. Two holes for each layer of ladder tray above the rack.
  - e. Two holes for each set of conduit sleeves entering the room
  - f. 20% of spare capacity shall be available after all terminations are done.
  - g. If quantity of holes exceeds the maximum available by a manufacturer, multiple bars shall be provided as to match the criteria indicated above.
5. Pre-drilled holes: All pre-drilled holes shall have a diameter of 5/16"
6. Hole spacing: All pre-drilled holes shall have a minimum spacing matching the spacing of the holes in the long barrel ground lugs.

C. The TMGB shall be installed in the wall with stand offs and isolators. Isolators shall be rated at 600V.

D. Approved manufacturers:

1. Erico
2. Panduit
3. Approved equal

## 2.3 TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUNDING BUSBAR (TGB) FOR OUTDOOR USE

- A. When TGB are located outdoors, all specs for indoor used TGB shall be followed with the exception of the construction material. The TGB for outdoor use shall be made of galvanized steel.

## 2.4 FLEX CONDUCTOR, ONE-HOLE, LONG BARREL WITH WINDOW LUG

- A. All BCs (different from TBB) shall be terminated in a flex conductor, one hole, long barrel with window lug when a two hole connector is not possible to be used because receiving equipment does not support the two holes. All lugs shall be selected to match the size of the conductor being used. Other types of terminations such as screw type connectors are not accepted
- B. The flex conductor, one hole, long barrel with window lug shall have the following specification:
1. Finish: Thin platted
  2. Cable types: designed to work with Flexible, Extra-Flexible, and Code Stranded Copper Conductors.
  3. Stud hole size: ¼"
  4. Barrel type: Long barrel > 1"



5. Termination type: crimp type
6. Angle: straight or angled if installation space is limited.
7. Listing: UL listed and tested to 35 KV and 90°C

C. Approved manufacturers:

1. Panduit
2. Thomas & Betts
3. Approved equal

## 2.5 FLEX CONDUCTOR, TWO HOLE, LONG BARREL WITH WINDOW LUG

- A. Flex conductors, two hole, long barrel with window shall be used with TBB and BCs to provide a good bond. All lugs shall be selected to match the size of the conductor being used. Other types of termination are not accepted.
- B. The flex conductor, two hole, long barrel with window lug shall have the following specification:
1. Finish: Thin platted
  2. Cable types: designed to work with Flexible, Extra-Flexible, and Code Stranded Copper Conductors.
  3. Stud hole size: ¼"
  4. Hole spacing: to match spacing of pre-drilled holes in ground bar or equipment.
  5. Barrel length: long barrel > 1"
  6. Termination type: crimp type
  7. Angle: straight or angled if installation space is limited.
  8. Listing: UL listed and tested to 35 KV and 90°C
- C. Flex conductors, two hole, long barrel with window shall be used with BCs in the following cases:
1. Bonding two sections of pathways such as sections of tubular runways or cable trays.
  2. Bonding a BC or a TBB to a TGB or TMGB
  3. Bonding to equipment that requires two holes for bonding.
- D. Approved manufacturers:
1. Panduit
  2. Thomas & Betts
  3. Approved equal

## 2.6 HTAP CONNECTOR

- A. When a BC is required to be bonded to another BC of same or different size the only approved method of bonding is with HTAP style crimp connectors. Screw type connectors, wire nuts or any other method are not acceptable. The specifications of the HTAP connectors are:
1. Finish: Thin platted

2. Cable types: designed to work with Flexible, Extra-Flexible, and Code Stranded Copper Conductors.
3. Tap grooves: installer to select HTAP connector based on size of BCs and quantity of BCs to be bonded.
4. Slots: The HTAP connector shall have a lot to support the unit to the bonding conductors with nylon cable ties for initial support before crimping.
5. Termination type: crimp type
6. Listing: UL listed and tested to 600V

B. Approved manufacturers:

1. Panduit
2. Thomas & Betts
3. Approved equal

2.7 TELECOMMUNICATIONS BONDING BACKBONE (TBB)

- A. Telecommunications bonding backbones shall be provided as indicated in the design documents. TBBs shall be insulated copper stranded conductors with a wire gauge dictated by the length of the cable. The TBB shall be sized at 2 kcmil per linear foot of conductor length up to a maximum of 3/0 AWG. The following table shall be used to estimate the size of the TBBs:

<b>TBB LENGTH LINEAR M (FT)</b>	<b>TBB SIZE (AWG)</b>
Less than 4 (13)	6
5- 6 (14 – 20)	4
6 – 8 (21 – 26)	3
8– 10 (27 – 33)	2
10– 13 (34 – 41)	1
13 – 16 (42 – 52)	1/0
16 – 20 (53 – 66)	2/0
Greater than 20 (66)	3/0

- B. Once a TBB has been sized with a particular gauge, any extensions of such backbone shall not be done with a wire gauge smaller than the previous run regardless of distance.

2.8 BONDING CONDUCTOR (BC)

- A. Bonding conductors shall be used to bond equipment and raceways to the telecommunications grounding infrastructure. The specifications of the BC are:
1. Conductor Size: use the chart above for TBB to estimate the size of the bonding conductor. BC shall be no smaller than an AWG-6.
  2. Material: copper stranded conductors.

- 3. Insulation: Use non-insulated conductors only under raised floor spaces. Insulation color shall be green with a yellow stripe.
- B. Pre-fabricated BCs or field made BCs are acceptable.
- C. Both ends of a BC shall be terminated in long barrel lugs.

## 2.9 LABELS FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUNDING INFRASTRUCTURE

- A. Installer shall follow labeling materials indicated in specification section 270010.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 INSTALLATION PRACTICES.

- A. General: Specification section 260526 applies to work of this section. Installation requirements specified herein takes precedence over specification section 260526.
- B. General: All installation requirements indicated in specification section 270010 shall be followed.
- C. PROTECTION. The TBBs and BCs shall be installed and protected from physical and mechanical damage.
- D. GALVANIC CONTINUITY. The TBBs and BCs shall be continuous and routed in the shortest possible straight line path.
- E. CRIMPING. All lugs shall be crimped with the proper die for the size of lug being used.
- F. PAINT REMOVAL. Paint shall be removed before attaching any BC to an equipment with paint in the surface, such as ladder trays and racks, if no ground lug is available in the equipment.
- G. SPLICING. The TBBs and BCs shall be installed without splices. Where splices are necessary, the number of splices should be a minimum and they shall be accessible and located within telecommunications spaces. Joined segments of a TBB or BC shall be connected using exothermic welding, irreversible compression-type connectors, or equivalent. All joints shall be adequately supported and protected from damage.
- H. BONDING TO ELECTRICAL PANELS. The TGB or TMGB shall be as close to the electrical power panel as is practicable and shall be installed to maintain clearances required by applicable electrical codes. The electrical power panel bus or the panel enclosure feeding telecommunications equipment racks/cabinets shall be bonded to the TGB or TMGB.

- I. **BONDING TO BUILDING STEEL.** All connectors used for bonding to the metal frame of a building shall be listed for the intended purpose.
- J. **LUG SCREWS.** All connections from lugs to ground bars or grounding equipment shall be done with metal screws with nuts and compression washers. Connections made with metal self tapping screws will not be allowed.
- K. **BONDING PROTECTOR BLOCKS.** All primary or secondary building entrance protectors' blocks shall be bonded to the nearest TMGB or TGB with a BC. A minimum of 300 mm (1 ft) separation shall be maintained between this insulated conductor and any dc power cables, switchboard cable, or high frequency cables, even when placed in rigid metal conduit or EMT.
- L. **BONDING OUTSIDE PLANT CABLES.** When the outside plant cables in the Telecommunications Entrance Facility room incorporate a cable metallic shield (armor) isolation gap, the cable metallic shield on the building side of the gap shall be bonded to the TMGB or TGB or the rack/cabinet or the rack's vertical ground bar (if available).
- M. **BONDING BACKBONE CABLES.** Where backbone cables (fiber or copper) incorporate a shield (armor) or metallic member, this shield or metallic member shall be bonded to the TMGB or TGB or rack/cabinet or the rack's vertical ground bar (if available).
- N. **BONDING HORIZONTAL CABLES.** When shielded horizontal cable is used and terminated in patch panels, each patch panel needs to be bonded to the telecommunications grounding systems. A BC shall be used between each patch panel and the rack rails of the rack/cabinet or the rack's vertical ground bar (if available).
- O. **INTENDED USE OF TBB OR BC.** The TBB or BC is not intended to serve as the only conductor providing a ground fault current return path. The intended function of the TBB or BC is to equalize potential differences between telecommunications systems.
- P. **INSTALLATION OF TBBs INSIDE TELECOMMUNICATIONS SPACES.** When TBBs are run inside telecommunications spaces they shall be protected from damage by running them inside conduit. Conduit to protect TBBs inside telecommunications spaces can be made of PVC and shall be sized and supported as required by NEC.
- Q. **INSTALLATION OF TBBs OUTSIDE TELECOMMUNICATIONS SPACES.** When TBBs are run outside of telecommunications spaces they shall be protected from damage by running them inside conduit. Conduit to protect TBBs outside telecommunications spaces shall be EMT or RMC. To avoid an electromagnetic choke effect in this conductor, each end of the conduit used to protect the TBB shall be bonded to the TMGB or TGB at each end. Conduit used for protection of TBBs shall be sized and supported as required by NEC.
- R. **RACK/CABINET BONDING.** All racks/cabinets in the project shall be bonded to the nearest TMGB or TGB inside the room. All rows of rack/cabinets shall be bonded together by a single AWG-2 conductor coming from the nearest TMGB or TGB inside the room. This bonding conductor shall be insulated and run above the racks in the

side of the cable tray system, going above the racks, supported by a hanger external to the cable tray. At each rack a bonding jumper (AWG-6) shall be provided and terminated to the rack manufacturer's recommended lug for bonding the rack/cabinet. The bonding jumper shall be connected to the AWG-2 conductor by means of an HTAP connector, protected with heat shrink material. This ground bar shall be the termination point for the bonding jumper for each rack and shall also bond the manufacturer's approved grounding lug in the rack/cabinet to the ground bar.

- S. RACK/CABINET BONDING OUTSIDE OF TELECOM ROOMS. Racks/cabinets outside of telecom rooms shall be bonded to the nearest electrical ground with a BC.
- T. LABELING: All labeling systems for telecommunications grounding infrastructure shall be in compliance with the ANSI/TIA/EIA-606-C standard. At a minimum, the following elements shall be labeled in the telecommunications grounding system:
  - 1. All TMGB or TGB, with a unique identifier located in the wall near the unit, not on the ground bar.
  - 2. All TBBs in the project with a unique identifier at each termination point of each TBB. The label in one side of the cable shall indicate the termination location of the other side of the cable.
  - 3. BC for rows of racks with a unique identifier at both ends of the cable
  - 4. BC for surge protectors with a unique identifier at both ends of the cable
- U. ADDITIONAL LABELING. All BCs bonding rows of racks/cabinets and TBBs shall have additional to the identification marker a yellow printed wrap around tag installed close to the bonding point strap to the cable jacket with a flame retardant cable tie. This tag shall have the following wording in green letters: "IF THIS CONNECTOR OR CABLE IS LOOSE OR MUST BE REMOVED, PLEASE CALL THE BUILDING TELECOMMUNICATIONS MANAGER".

### 3.2 AS BUILT DOCUMENTS AND CLOSE OUT INFORMATION

- A. See specification section 270010 for as built and close out information requirements.
- END OF SECTION 270526

## 271000 - STRUCTURED CABLING SYSTEM

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 SCOPE OF WORK

- A. General: Telecommunications Drawings apply to work of this section. The overall and detailed Structured Cabling System (SCS) design shown on the drawings, selected materials, device locations, installation details, mounting details, cabling routing and supporting and all technical specifications if provided on the drawings apply to work of this section.
- B. General: Furnish, install, test and certify complete with all accessories an ANSI/TIA 568D SCS with a minimum 25 year performance warranty for the entire system from the manufacturers and a minimum of 3 years warranty for materials and labor from the SCS installer for all components not covered under the manufacturer's 25 year warranty. The goal of the project is to provide an enhanced SCS that shall serve as a vehicle for the transport of voice telephony, data, audio, video, security and low voltage devices for building controls and management, throughout the building and from building to building from designated demarcation points to outlets located at various desk, workstation and other locations as indicated in the contract drawings.
- C. Coordination with other trades: It is the responsibility of the installer of the SCS to verify and advise the installer of the raceway infrastructure (conduit, boxes, cable tray, in ground boxes, etc.) for this system on raceway routing to minimize the wiring distances to the telecommunication room. When J-hooks are acceptable for the use in structured cabling system, all J-hooks and supports for these devices shall be in the scope of work of the SCS installer.
- D. All patching and cross connect to owner provided equipment shall be included under the scope of work of this project.
- E. During the execution of the work, all required relocation, demolition, temporary connections, rerouting, etc., of existing cabling, equipment and systems in the existing building areas where the work is required, shall be performed by the SCS installer, as indicated on the drawings, or as required by job conditions and as determined by the Architect in the field, to facilitate the installation of the new systems. The Owner shall require continuous operation of the existing systems, while demolition, relocation work or new tie-ins are performed.
- F. WAP installation. The scope of work includes the installation of the Wireless Access Points (WAPs) provided by the owner. The scope includes the labor and installation materials (supports, anchors, etc.) to properly fasten the WAPs to the structure.

## 1.2 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. General: Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 1 Specification sections, apply to work of this section
- B. Supplemental: Refer to the specification sections identified below for additional requirements, which are supplemented by this section:
  - 1. 270010 Technology General Provisions
  - 2. 270526 Grounding and Bonding for Telecommunications Systems
  - 3. 270528 Raceways for Technology
- C. Owner standards: Comply with the document "Requirements for all Communication Cabling at Clients name" prepared by the Clients applicable office.
- D. Standards: All work related to the SCS shall be in compliance with the following industry codes and standards latest edition:
  - 1. ANSI/TIA-568.0-D "Generic Telecommunications Cabling for Customer Premises" with addendums and errata.
  - 2. ANSI/TIA-568.1-D, "Commercial Building Telecommunications Cabling Standard" with addendums and errata.
  - 3. ANSI/TIA-568.2 - D, "Balanced Twisted- Pair Cabling Components Standard" with addendums and errata.
  - 4. ANSI/TIA-568.3-D, "Optical Fiber Cabling Component Standard" with addendums and errata.
  - 5. ANSI/TIA-569-D, "Telecommunications Pathways and Spaces" with addendums and errata.
  - 6. ANSI/TIA-606-C, "Administration Standard for Telecommunications Infrastructure" with addendum and errata.
  - 7. ANSI/TIA-607-D, "Generic Telecommunications Bonding and Grounding (earthing) for Customer Premises" with addendum and errata.
  - 8. ANSI/NECA/BICSI 607-2011, Standard for Telecommunications Bonding and Grounding Planning and Installation Methods for Commercial Buildings.
  - 9. ANSI/TIA 758-B, " Customer-Owned Outside Plant Telecommunications Infrastructure Standard" with addendum and errata
  - 10. ANSI/TIA 862-B, "Structured Cabling Infrastructure Standard for Intelligent Building Systems" with addendum and errata.
  - 11. ANSI/TIA-1152-A, "Requirements for Field Test Instruments and Measurement for Balanced Twisted Pair Cabling" with addendum and errata.
  - 12. ANSI/TIA-526-7-A, "Measurement of Optical Power Loss of Installed Single-Mode Fiber Cable Plant".
  - 13. ANSI/TIA-526-14-C, "Optical Power Loss Measurements of Installed Multimode Fiber Cable Plant".
  - 14. TIA-598-D, Optical Fiber Cable color coding.
  - 15. IEC/TR3 61000-5-2 - Ed. 1.0 and amendments. "Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 5: Installation and mitigation guidelines - Section 2: Earthing and cabling"
  - 16. ANSI/BICSI 002-2014, Data Center Design and Implementation Best Practices
  - 17. ANSI/NFPA 70 "National Electrical Code", CSA C22.1.
  - 18. BICSI Telecommunications Distribution Methods Manual (TDMM)

19. BICSI Telecommunications Cabling Installation Manual (TCIM)
20. BICSI Customer Owned Outside Plant Manual (COOPM)
21. Local County/City Codes, Ordinances and Regulations.
22. Underwriters Laboratories (UL)
23. FCC -Federal Communications Commission
24. ADA Requirements
25. Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (OSHA)
26. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)
27. ANSI/TIA-1179, Healthcare Facility Telecommunications Infrastructure Standards
28. Florida Statutes and Administrative Rules
29. Manufacturers Product Cabling Catalogs
30. Manufacturers Training Manuals (Design and Installation).

- E. General: Installation practices for SCS as describe herein take precedence over any other section in the construction documents set.

### 1.3 STRUCTURED CABLING SYSTEM INSTALLER QUALIFICATIONS

- A. General: The installer selected for the project must be certified by the manufacturers of the products, adhere to the engineering, installation and testing procedures and utilize the authorized manufacturers components and distribution channels in provisioning the Project.
- B. General: The installer directly responsible for this work shall be a Structured Cabling System (SCS) Installer who is, and who has been, regularly engaged in the providing and installation of commercial and industrial telecommunications wiring systems of this type and size for at least the immediate past five years. Any other company working for the SCS installer of this system shall have the same training and certification as the SCS installer.
- C. Certification: The SCS installer's Project Manager shall possess a current and in Good Standings BICSI Registered Communications Distribution Designer (RCDD®) certificate. All shop drawings submitted by the SCS Installer shall bear the RCDD's stamp.
- D. The SCS Installer shall have a (BICSI) RCDD on Staff. Third party RCDD's shall not be acceptable.
- E. The Installer team leader assigned for the project shall be BICSI registered Level II installer or proven and qualified equal.
- F. Experience: The SCS Installer shall be experienced in all aspects of this work and shall be required to demonstrate direct experience on recent systems of similar type and size. The SCS Installer shall own and maintain tools and equipment necessary for successful installation and testing of SCS and have personnel who are adequately trained in the use of such tools and equipment. The Owner or engineer may elect to request submittal of additional financial, operational and administrative information of the SCS installer to demonstrate the required experience.



- G. The SCS Installer shall possess a State of Florida Low Voltage License.
- H. The SCS Installer shall maintain a permanent office within 150 miles of the project site.

#### 1.4 MATERIALS ALTERNATES AND SUBSTITUTIONS

- A. SCS Installer shall follow all requirements for materials alternates and substitutions indicated in specification section 270010.
- B. Substitutions are only allowed for the SCS when the substitutions do not change the warranty of the SCS system as indicated in this specification section

#### 1.5 SHOP DRAWINGS AND SUBMITTALS.

- A. See additional requirements for shop drawings and submittals in specification section 270010.
- B. Proposal Submittals: The SCS Installer shall submit the following information with the proposal to execute the work:
  - 1. A list of five (5) recently completed projects of similar type and size with contact names and telephone numbers for each.
  - 2. A list of test equipment proposed for use in verifying the integrity of the installed SCS. Test equipment list shall include manufacturer part number, serial numbers and a copy of the last calibration report done by the manufacturer of the equipment of the unit, indicating the date when the calibration was done. Calibrations shall not be older than one year. Test equipment includes, cable certifiers, OTDRs, fiber splicers, etc.
  - 3. A technical resume of experience for the installer's engineer/RCDD and on-site foreman who will be assigned to the project, including RCDD license number.
  - 4. Similar documentation for any company working for the SCS Installers who will assist in the performance of this work.
  - 5. A copy of a current and valid Low voltage License for the State of Florida.
  - 6. Location of office from which installation and warranty work will be performed.
- C. Construction submittals: Once all proposal submittals have been received and approved by the Architect and Engineer (A&E) of the project, the SCS Installer shall provide all construction submittals. Construction submittals are composed of the following items.
  - 1. Manufacturer's cut sheets for all proposed equipment as described in Part 2 of this specification section. Cut sheets shall bear the printed logo or trademark of the manufacturer for each type of product being provided. Mark each copy of the cut sheets for the specific product being provided with an identifying mark, arrow, or highlighting.
  - 2. Faceplate color selection.
  - 3. Detail explanation of the labeling scheme to be used for all components of the system. This explanation shall include examples of all types of labels to be used, like labels for cables, patch panels, outlet jacks, etc.

4. AutoCAD® or Revit drawings in sheets matching the size of the design documents with the following information:
  - a. Floor plans with all outlets in the project. All outlets shall have the label to be used during identification and tagging process described in this specification section.
  - b. Enlarged telecommunication rooms with all equipment components and rack layouts for each room. All racks shall have the label to be used during identification and tagging process described in this specification section.
  - c. Drawings indicating rack elevations for all cabinets or racks in the project, identifying the precise quantity of patch panels, fiber distribution centers and wire managers and accurate RU heights based on equipment selection. All equipment shall have the label to be used during the identification and tagging process described in this specification section.
  - d. A spreadsheet indicating all patch cords (fiber and copper) to be provided in the project. The spreadsheet shall indicate the quantity, color of the jacket, cable type, length and connector termination on each side.
- D. Construction submittals received before proposal submittals are received or approved will be rejected.

## 1.6 ABBREVIATIONS

- A. General: The following abbreviations are used in this specification section:
  1. A&E - Architect and Engineer. The Architect is the legal entity that holds a contract for the design the project. The Engineer is the consulting engineer firm or engineer of record for the project who prepared this specification.
  2. APC - Angle physical contact connector. Reference to the polish style of the ferrule in fiber optic connectors.
  3. Array connector - a multi-strand fiber connector user for high density applications, such as the MPO connector
  4. BICSI - Building Industry Consultant Services International
  5. CCTV - Close circuit television system (surveillance video system)
  6. FCC - Federal Communications Commission.
  7. FTP - Foiled Twisted pair. One foiled screen around each cable pair.
  8. IDC - Insulation Displacement Connector
  9. NEC - National Electrical Code®
  10. NEMA - National Electrical Manufacturers Association.
  11. OM1 - ISO 11801 designation for multimode 62.5/125µm glass fiber optics.
  12. OM2 - ISO 11801 designation for multimode 50/125µm glass fiber optics.
  13. OM3 - ISO 11801 designation for multimode laser optimized 50/125µm glass fiber optics.
  14. OM4 - TIA designation for multimode laser optimized 50/125µm glass fiber optics in compliance with TIA-492-AAAD.
  15. OS1 - ISO 11801 designation for single mode 9/125µm glass fiber optics.
  16. OS2 - ISO 11801 designation for single mode 9/125µm glass fiber optic with performance criteria identical to ITU-T G652.
  17. OTDR - Optical Time Domain Reflectometer.
  18. RU - Rack units. Height dimension for rack mounted equipment. 1 RU equivalent to 1.75".

19. SCS - Structured Cabling System
20. ScTP - Screened twisted pair. One foiled screen around all cable pairs
21. TIA - Telecommunications Industry Association.
22. TR - Telecommunications Room.
23. UPC - Ultra physical contact connector. Reference to the polish style of the ferrule in fiber optic connectors.
24. UTP - Unshielded twisted Pair
25. UV - Ultra violet
26. VAC - Volts alternating current.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 MODULAR SCS JACKS

- A. Structured cabling system outlets indicated in design drawings are composed of modular SCS jacks, mounted in a faceplate on an electrical box. Modular SCS jacks shall be 8-pin modules (RJ-45) that meet or exceed the following electrical and mechanical specifications:
  1. Electrical Specifications:
    - a. Insulation resistance: 500 M $\Omega$  minimum.
    - b. Dielectric withstand voltage 1,000 VAC RMS, 60 Hz minimum, contact-to-contact and 1,500 VAC RMS, 60 Hz minimum from any contact to exposed conductive surface.
    - c. Contact resistance: 20 M  $\Omega$  maximum.
    - d. Current rating: 1.5 A at 68 ° F (20 ° C) per IEC publication 512-3, Test 5b
    - e. ISO 9001 Certified Manufacturer
    - f. UL verified for ANSI/TIA electrical performance
    - g. Comply with FCC Part 68
    - h. Cable termination: IDC type universal T568A or T568B.
  2. Mechanical Performance:
    - a. Plug Insertion Life: 750 insertions
    - b. Contact Force: 3.5 oz (99.2 g) minimum using FCC-Approved modular plug.
    - c. Plug Retention Force: 30 lb (133 N) minimum between modular plug and jack.
    - d. Temperature Range: -40° to 150°F (-40 ° to 66 ° C)
- B. Design selection: modular SCS jacks shall be selected according to the following criteria:
  1. Performance requirement: CAT6
  2. Style: Rear loading front loading with adapter panel
  3. Mounting orientation: straight mounting
  4. Color: data – blue, voice - almond
  5. Dust cover required: No
  6. Shielding: use shielded modular jacks only with ScTP cable.
- C. Approved manufacturer:
  1. Ortronics

2. Panduit
3. Siemon
4. CommScope
5. Belden
6. Leviton
7. Hubbell
8. Approved Equal

## 2.2 FIELD TERMINATABLE 8 POSITION MODULAR PLUG

- A. When indicated in the design drawings to use Direct Attach connection for any field devices, field terminable 8 positions modular plugs shall be used. This devices shall be 8-pin modules (RJ-45) plugs that meet or exceed the following electrical and mechanical specifications:
  1. General Specifications:
    - a. Shall include an IDC type of termination for the cable. Crimp type terminations not acceptable.
    - b. Shall support cable gauges from 22 to 26 AWG
    - c. Shall include a rubber boot
  2. Electrical Specifications:
    - a. ISO 9001 Certified Manufacturer
    - b. UL verified for ANSI/TIA electrical performance
    - c. Comply with FCC Part 68
    - d. Cable termination: IDC type universal T568A or T568B.
- B. Design selection: modular SCS jacks shall be selected according to the following criteria:
  1. Performance requirement: Match performance of Modular SCS jacks
- C. Approved manufacturer:
  1. Match selection for modular SCS jacks.

## 2.3 OTHER MODULAR JACKS

- A. Whenever indicated in the design drawings SCS outlets could have terminations for other media types like fiber optic cables, coaxial cables or audio cables. Whenever those type of media are indentified in the drawings, the following specifications shall be meet for modular jacks mounted in SCS outlets:
  1. Style, mounting orientation and color: match design selection for modular SCS jacks.
  2. Broadband distribution system connector: Use modular jack with F connector bulkhead rated at 75Ω.
  3. Fiber optic connectors: use modular jack with adapter plate for LC simplex/duplex connector.
  4. For line level audio signals: use modular jack with RCA connector bulkhead. Use different color coded insulators for different audio channels.
- B. Approved manufacturer:

1. Match selection for modular SCS jacks.

## 2.4 FACEPLATES

- A. Faceplates shall be used for all flush mounted telecommunication outlets to house modular jacks. Faceplates shall have the following specifications:
  1. Construction material: High impact thermo Plastic
  2. Size: use single gang faceplates only unless specifically noted in the design drawings.
  3. Capacity of modular jacks per faceplate: faceplate shall be selected as to accommodate the amount of cables in each telecommunication outlet. No more than one unused opening shall be present on each faceplate.
  4. Color: submit color to A&E for approval.
  5. Labels: faceplate shall have two (2) recesses for labels, top and bottom, and shall have transparent label snap-on covers.
  6. Faceplate style: Direct modular plug rear loading style.
- B. All faceplates shall have a tamper resistant cover to access the modular jacks
- C. Approved manufacturer:
  1. Match selection for modular SCS jacks.

## 2.5 FACEPLATES WITH SUPPORT STUDS

- A. Telecommunication outlets indicated in the design drawings as to be wall mounted telephone outlets shall be composed of one modular SCS jack and one faceplate with support studs mounted on an electric box. Faceplates with support studs shall have the following specifications:
  1. Construction material: Stainless Steel.
  2. Size: use single gang faceplate with two support studs.
  3. Capacity of modular jacks per faceplate: One.
  4. Faceplate style: Direct modular plug rear loading style.
- B. Approved manufacturer:
  1. Match selection for modular SCS jacks.

## 2.6 SURFACE MOUNTED BOXES

- A. Telecommunication outlets indicated in the design drawings as to be surface mounted outlets shall be composed of modular jacks mounted in a surface mounted box inside an electrical enclosure. Surface mounted boxes shall have the following specifications:
  1. Construction material: High impact thermo Plastic.
  2. Capacity of modular jacks per surface mounted box: size of surface mounted box shall be selected as to accommodate the amount of cables in the surface mounted telecommunication outlet. No more than one unused opening shall be present on each box.
  3. Color: White.

4. Labels: surface mounted boxes shall have at least one (1) recess for labels, and shall have transparent label snap-on covers
- B. Approved manufacturer:
  1. Match selection for modular SCS jacks.

## 2.7 MOUNTING FRAMES

- A. All telecommunication outlets shall be properly mounted in the electrical raceway system provided for the outlet. The SCS installer shall select the proper mounting frame and/or bezel to mount the modular plugs in the raceway system. Raceway systems include furniture systems, floor boxes, poke-thrus, power poles, surface raceways system, etc.
- B. Whenever design drawings indicate a telecommunication outlet to be mounted in a furniture system the SCS Installer shall select the proper mounting frame to hold the modular jacks in the furniture system selected by the owner. Color of the mounting frames shall match the color of the furniture system.
- C. If owner provided furniture system does not have a raceway system for telecommunication, and design drawings indicate outlet to be mounted in the furniture system, SCS installer shall provide a plastic surface mounted box that allows the mounting of the modular plugs in a standard telecommunication faceplate.
- D. SCS installer shall provide all mounting frames and bezels to mount modular jacks inside floor boxes or poke-thrus.
- E. All un-used ports in mounting frames shall be covered with blank inserts.
- F. Approved manufacturer:
  1. Match selection for modular SCS jacks.

## 2.8 HORIZONTAL 4-PAIR CABLE

- A. General: Horizontal 4-pair cables shall be extended between the telecommunications outlet location and its associated equipment inside the TR. The cable shall consist of 4 pair cable solid copper conductors, certified to the specified performance standard. All horizontal 4-pair cables shall be terminated in modular jacks and patch panels with IDC type connectors and shall have the following specifications:
  1. Cable Gauge: minimum 23 AWG
  2. Performance standard: ANSI/TIA CAT6
  3. Cable type: UTP
  4. Performance characterized to: 600 MHz
  5. Time delay skew: Maximum 45 ns/100m
  6. Input impedance (1-100MHz): 100Ω
  7. Cable diameter: ≤ 0.295 inch

- B. Cable jacket colors for 4-pair horizontal cables shall be selected according to the following criteria:
  - 1. Data cables: Blue
  - 2. Voice cables: Green
  - 3. Wireless access points: Yellow
  - 4. Surveillance cameras: Red
- C. Performance verification: All performance of horizontal 4-pair cable shall be verified by a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL) for ANSI/TIA electrical performance and comply with FCC Part 68.
- D. Jacket: Cable jacket for inside premise cables shall comply with Article 800 NEC for correct use in the environment in which they will be used. If at the moment of the bid the SCS installer does not know the environment, in which cables will be used, the SCS installer shall assume plenum rated is required for the project. At a minimum all cables shall have a flame retardant PVC jacket riser rated.
- E. OSP Jackets: All horizontal 4-pair cables run in conduits below the floor slab shall have a water resistant flooding compound and a jacket made of UV resistant polyethylene. Cables with PVC jackets are not acceptable for this application.
- F. Jacket marking: All horizontal 4-pair cables shall have at least two types of markings imprinted in the jacket, transmission performance marking and NEC rating for environment to be used.
- G. Approved manufacturer:
  - 1. Corning
  - 2. Superior Essex
  - 3. Belden
  - 4. Panduit
  - 5. Siemon
  - 6. CommScope
  - 7. General Cable
  - 8. Berk-Tek

## 2.9 PATCH PANELS FOR HORIZONTAL CABLING

- A. All 4-pair horizontal cables shall be terminated in rack mounted patch panel located in the telecommunication room's rack. These patch panels shall have the following specifications.
  - 1. Connector type: 8-position modular plug (RJ-45)
  - 2. Cable termination: IDC type universal T568A or T568B.
  - 3. Performance requirement: CAT6
  - 4. Maximum connectors per patch panel allowed: 48
  - 5. Patch panel type: factory preloaded panels
  - 6. Patch panel shape: straight (flat)
  - 7. Permanent marking: All connectors shall be labeled in sequential numbers
  - 8. Field labels: patch panels shall have a space for field labels covered with transparent protectors.

9. Shielding: use shielded patch panels only with ScTP cable.

- B. Approved manufacturers.
  1. Match selection for modular SCS jacks

## 2.10 HORIZONTAL WIRE MANAGERS

- A. Horizontal wire managers shall be mounted in racks to route cables from patch panels to vertical wire managers and to equipment. Horizontal wire managers shall have the following specification:
  1. Style: Finger duct style with hinged cover multiple rings finger duct style with removable cover
  2. Sides: front of rack
  3. Minimum height: two RU
- B. Approved manufacturers:
  1. Match selection for modular SCS jacks

## 2.11 FOUR (4) PAIR PATCH CORDS

- A. Four (4) pair patch cords are required at the work area side and at the patch panel side to complete the connectivity path to the equipment. All 4-pair patch cords shall be factory tested and shall have molded boots to the cable jacket. Field made patch cords are not acceptable. Four pair patch cords shall have the following specifications:
  1. Connectors: 8-pin modular plugs at both ends
  2. Conductors: 4-pair stranded conductors.
  3. Wire gauge: 23AWG.
  4. Wiring map: See section 3 of this specification
  5. Performance requirement: To match horizontal 4-pair cable performance
  6. Cable type: UTP
- B. Approved manufacturers.
  1. Match selection for modular SCS jacks

## 2.12 SINGLE STRAND FIBER OPTICS CONNECTORS

- A. All fiber optic cables (horizontal or backbone cables) shall be terminated on fiber optic connectors at both ends of the cable with either single strand fiber optic connectors or array connectors. Single strand fiber optic connector shall be compliant with industry standard ANSI/TIA-568-C.3 and the applicable ANSI/TIA Fiber Optic Connector Intermateability Standard (FOCIS) document, ANSI/TIA 604 series. Single strand fiber optic connectors shall have the following specification:
  1. Physical contact type: use UPC type connector for all application with the exception of applications of Broadband TV distribution systems or DAS systems. For those applications use APC type connectors.
  2. Connector type: LC
  3. Security level: non-keyed connector



4. Pairing style: duplex
  5. Acceptable connector attachment types:
    - a. Epoxy type connectors, field polished
    - b. Splice on connectors. Fusion spliced connectors with factory polished finish.
    - c. Fusion spliced pig tail with factory polished connector. Mechanical splices for pig tails are not acceptable.
  6. Fiber type: SCS installer shall select the connector according to the fiber type where connector will be installed. As an example use OM1 connectors only in OM1 fiber optic cables.
  7. Fusion spliced pig tails. When using fusion spliced pig tails the SCS installer shall make sure the fiber type of the pig tail and the actual cable have the same optical characteristics, such as back scatter, core diameter, etc.
  8. Ferrule construction: use ceramic ferrule connectors only, plastic ferrules are not acceptable.
- B. All single strand fiber optic connectors shall include boots to protect the fiber optic cable. The SCS installer shall select the boot according to the fiber optic type selected. As an example use 900µm boots in 900µm coated fiber, use 250µm boots on 250µm coated fiber and use 2mm boots on 2mm jacketed fiber. All boots shall be color coded to identify the type of fiber connector used. Boots shall be beige for OM1 fiber, black for OM2, aqua for OM3 and OM4 or green.
- C. Single strand multimode fiber optic connectors shall have the following performance requirements:
1. The maximum insertion loss shall be 0.75 dB (maximum) when installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended procedure and tested in accordance with FOTP-171.
  2. Connector reflectance shall be less than or equal to -26 dB when installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended procedure.
  3. Connectors shall sustain a minimum of 500 mating cycles without violating specifications.
  4. Connectors shall have an optical axial pull strength of 2.2 N (0.5lbf) at 90° angle, with a maximum 0.5dB increase in attenuation for both tests when tested in accordance with ANSI/TIA-455-6B.
- D. Single strand single mode fiber optic connectors shall have the following performance requirements:
1. Maximum insertion loss shall be 0.75 dB per each mated connector pair when installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended procedure and tested in accordance with FOTP-171.
  2. Connector reflectance shall be less than or equal to -40 dB (UPC) when installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended procedure.
  3. Connectors shall sustain a minimum of 500 mating cycles without violating specifications.
  4. Connectors shall have an optical axial pull strength of 2.2 N (0.5lbf) at 90° angle, with a maximum 0.5 dB increase in attenuation for both tests when tested in accordance with ANSI/TIA-455-6B.
  5. Connectors shall meet the following performance criteria:  
Test Procedure Maximum Attenuation Change (dB)

Cable Retention	FOTP-6	0.2 dB
Durability	FOTP-21	0.2 dB
Impact	FOTP-2	0.2 dB
Thermal Shock	FOTP-3	0.2 dB
Humidity	FOTP-5	0.2 dB

E. Approved manufacturers:

1. Ortronics
2. Corning
3. Belden
4. Panduit
5. Siemon
6. Leviton
7. CommScope

## 2.13 FIBER OPTICS SPLICES

- A. When fiber splicing is required in the project because of the use of pigtails or field splicing, only fusion splicing will be acceptable. Mechanical splices shall not be used unless specifically indicated in the contract documents.
- B. All fiber splices shall be terminated with heat shrink sleeves and organized in splice trays. Splice trays sizes shall be selected to match the quantity of fiber strands in the cable bundles. Splice trays shall be organized in Fiber Optics Distribution Centers when inside a telecom room or in outdoor rated splice closures when done outdoors.
- C. Fusion splice equipment to be used in this project shall have the following specifications:
1. Alignment system: Automatic Core Detection system (ACD). V-groove splicers are not allowed.
  2. Typical splice loss for single mode fibers: 0.02 dB
  3. Splice loss result: Estimated (ACD)
  4. Unit shall have a fast heat shrink oven, maintenance free electrodes, built in cleaver and graphical user interface to display alignment condition.
  5. Cleaver blade type: diamond.

## 2.14 INSIDE PREMISE FIBER OPTICS HORIZONTAL CABLES

- A. Telecommunications outlets could have fiber optic terminations. Whenever design drawings indicate fiber optic terminations, inside premise fiber optic horizontal cables shall be used. The following are the specifications for fiber optic horizontal cables:
1. Strand Count: Two (2) strands
  2. Fiber type: OM4 OS1/OS2 as indicated in design drawings
  3. Fiber coating: 900µm coating color coded
  4. Fiber protection: aramid yarn
  5. Jacket type: 2.9mm flame-retardant PVC jacket zip-cord type.
  6. Color jacket: jacket shall be orange for OM1 or OM2 fiber, aqua for OM3 or OM4 fiber and yellow for OS1 or OS2 fiber.

- B. Jacket: Cable jackets for fiber optic cables shall comply with Article 770 NEC for correct use in the environment in which they will be used. If at the moment of the bid the SCS installer does not know the environment, in which cables will be used, the SCS installer shall assume plenum rated is required for the project. At a minimum all cables shall have a flame retardant PVC jacket riser rated. Rating shall be printed in the cable jacket.
- C. OSP Jackets: All fiber optic horizontal cables run in conduits below the floor slab shall have a water resistant flooding compound and a jacket made of UV resistant polyethylene. Cables with PVC jackets are not acceptable with this application.
- D. Approved manufacturers.
  - 1. Match selection for horizontal 4-pair cable

## 2.15 INSIDE PREMISE FIBER OPTICS BACKBONE CABLES

- A. Whenever design drawings indicate fiber optics backbone cables to be run inside premises, the following specification shall be followed for those cables:
  - 1. Strand Count: As indicated in design drawings
  - 2. Fiber type: As indicated in design drawings
  - 3. Fiber coating: 900µm coating color coded. 250µm coating is acceptable for loose buffer cables but they shall be protected with break-out kits with color coded 900µm buffers at both ends of the cable.
  - 4. Fiber protection: aramid yarn around all strands for cables under 24 strands, and aramid yarn and jacket around each subunit (6 or 12 strands) for cables above 24 strands.
  - 5. Interlock requirement: Interlock aluminum armor is required
  - 6. Jacket type: Flame-retardant PVC jacket or materials with superior performance.
  - 7. Color jacket: jacket shall be orange for OM1 or OM2 fiber, aqua for OM3 or OM4 fiber and yellow for OS1 or OS2 fiber.
  - 8. Fiber termination: fibers shall be field terminated.
  - 9. Buffer type: tight buffer required.
  - 10. Center strength member material: dielectric material
- B. Jacket: Cable jackets for fiber optic cables shall comply with Article 770 NEC for correct use in the environment in which they will be used. If at the moment of the bid the SCS installer does not know the environment, in which cables will be used, the SCS installer shall assume plenum rated is required for the project. At a minimum all cables shall have a flame retardant riser rated jacket. Rating shall be printed in the cable jacket.
- C. Approved manufacturers:
  - 1. Match selection for horizontal 4-pair cable

## 2.16 OUTSIDE PLANT FIBER OPTICS BACKBONE CABLES

- A. Whenever design drawings indicate fiber optics backbone cables to be run between building or outside premises, the following specification shall be followed for those cables:
  - 1. Strand Count: As indicated in design drawings
  - 2. Fiber type: As indicated in design drawings
  - 3. Fiber coating: 250µm coating protected with break-out kits with color coded 900µm buffers at both ends of the cable when cables are terminated in conditioned spaces. When fibers are terminated in outdoor non-conditioned spaces break out kits shall be used with 3 mm tubes with aramid yarn for each fiber. Unprotected 900µm fibers in non-conditioned spaces are not allowed.
  - 4. Rodent protection requirement: required
  - 5. Buffer type: Loose tube.
  - 6. Center strength member material: dielectric material
- B. Jacket: All outside plant fiber optics backbone cables shall have UV resistant cable sheathing and a water blocking material to prevent water intrusion. All outside plant fiber optics backbone cables shall be tested and in compliance with following standards:
  - 1. ANSI/TIA-568-C
  - 2. Telcordia GR-20
  - 3. ANSI/ICEA S-87-640
- C. Approved manufacturers:
  - 1. Match selection for horizontal 4-pair cable.

## 2.17 INDOOR/OUTDOOR FIBER OPTICS BACKBONE CABLES

- A. Whenever design drawings indicate indoor/outdoor fiber optics backbone cables to be run between buildings or outside premises, the following specification shall be followed for those cables:
  - 1. Strand Count: As indicated in design drawings
  - 2. Fiber type: As indicated in design drawings
  - 3. Fiber coating: 900µm coating color coded. 250µm coating is acceptable for loose buffer cables but they shall be protected with break-out kits with color coded 900µm buffers at both ends of the cable. When fibers are terminated in outdoor non-conditioned spaces break out kits shall be used with 3 mm tubes with aramid yarn for each fiber. Unprotected 900µm fibers in non-conditioned spaces are not allowed.
  - 4. Rodent protection requirement: required
  - 5. Buffer type: tight buffer required loose buffer acceptable.
  - 6. Center strength member material: dielectric material
- B. Jacket: All indoor/outdoor fiber optics backbone cables shall have UV resistant cable sheathing and a water blocking material to prevent water intrusion. All outside plant fiber optics backbone cables shall be tested and in compliance with following standards:
  - 1. ANSI/TIA-568-C

2. Telcordia GR-409
3. ANSI/ICEA S-104-696

- C. Jacket: Cable jackets for indoor/outdoor fiber optic cables shall also comply with Article 770 NEC for correct use in the environment in which they will be used. If at the moment of the bid the SCS installer does not know the environment, in which cables will be used, the SCS installer shall assume plenum rated is required for the project. At a minimum all cables shall have a flame retardant riser rated jacket. Rating shall be printed in the cable jacket.
- D. Approved manufacturers.
1. Match selection for horizontal 4-pair cable

## 2.18 FIBER OPTIC DISTRIBUTION CENTERS

- A. All fiber optic cables shall be terminated in fiber optic distribution centers. Inside premises horizontal fiber optic cables shall be terminated in one side (telecommunication room side) in a fiber optics distribution center (FODC). Backbone fiber optic distribution centers shall be terminated at both ends in a FODC. FODC are composed of an enclosure and snap on adapters. These are the specifications of the enclosures for the FODC:
1. Mounting: Use rack mounted FODC enclosures in all rooms where racks are available or any type of rack rails. Use wall mounted FODC enclosures only when racks are not available like in outdoor enclosures, or other spaces different than telecom rooms.
  2. Size: SCS Installer shall size the FODC based on the amount of fiber strands to be terminated in the FODC.
  3. Front locking doors are required.
  4. Locking door shall be transparent doors and shall have labeling cards.
  5. Whenever fiber splices are indicated in the design drawings next to an FODC, enclosures shall be selected by the SCS installer as to have spaces to hold splice trays. FODCs under these conditions shall be able to hold the amount of splice trays required for the fiber count indicated in the drawings.
- B. These are the specifications of the snap on adapters for the FODC:
1. Style: plate style cassette style for array connector
  2. Connector type: LC to match fiber types of fiber optic cables
  3. Maximum fiber strands allowed per adapter: 12
  4. Security level: non-keyed connector keyed connector
  5. Pairing style: duplex
- C. Approved manufacturers:
1. Match selection for fiber optic connectors

## 2.19 FIBER OPTICS PATCH CORDS

- A. Fiber optic patch cords shall be required for connections from active equipment to FODCs and/or to telecommunication outlets. Fiber optic patch cords shall be required

at both ends of fiber optics backbone cables or horizontal fiber optic cables. Direct connection of backbone cables or horizontal fiber optic cables to active equipment shall not be allowed.

- B. Fiber optic patch cords shall be all factory tested. Field made fiber optic patch cords are not acceptable. The specifications of the fiber optic patch cords shall be:
  - 1. Strand Count: 2 strands
  - 2. Fiber type: Match fiber type of backbone cable or horizontal cable.
  - 3. Fiber connector in FODC or outlet side: match connector for each adapter
  - 4. Fiber connector in active equipment side: the SCS installer shall coordinate with supplier of equipment the type of connector required in this side.
  - 5. Fiber protection: aramid yarn
  - 6. Jacket type: 2.9mm flame-retardant PVC jacket zip-cord type.
  - 7. Color jacket: jacket shall be orange for OM1 or OM2 fiber, aqua for OM3 or OM4 fiber and yellow for OS1 or OS2 fiber.
- C. Approved manufacturers:
  - 1. Match selection for fiber optic connectors

## 2.20 INSIDE PREMISE MULTIPAIR BACKBONE CABLES

- A. Whenever indicated in the drawings multipair backbone cables to be run inside premises and above grade shall have the following specification:
  - 1. Pair count: as indicated in the design drawings
  - 2. Conductor: AWG 24 solid bare copper conductor
  - 3. Input impedance: 100  $\Omega$
  - 4. Conductor insulation: color coded thermo plastic
  - 5. Performance requirement: UL verified to ANSI/TIA-568-C Category 3 backbone cable.
- B. Jacket: Cable jacket for inside premise multipair backbone cables shall comply with Article 800 NEC for correct use in the environment in which they will be used. If at the moment of the bid the SCS installer does not know the environment, in which cables will be used, the SCS installer shall assume plenum rated is required for the project. At a minimum all cables shall have a flame retardant PVC jacket riser rated.
- C. Jacket marking: All inside premise multipair backbone cables shall have at least two types of markings imprinted in the jacket, transmission performance marking and NEC rating for environment to be used.
- D. Approved manufacturer:
  - 1. Belden
  - 2. Superior Essex
  - 3. General Cable
  - 4. Berk-Tek
  - 5. CommScope.

## 2.21 OUTSIDE PLANT MULTIPAIR BACKBONE CABLES

- A. Whenever indicated in the drawings outside plant multipair backbone cables to be run between buildings or inside premises but below grade shall have the following specification:
  - 1. Pair count: as indicated in the design drawings
  - 2. Conductor: AWG 24 solid bare copper conductor
  - 3. Input impedance: 100  $\Omega$
  - 4. Conductor insulation: Solid polyolefin; color coded in accordance with industry standards.
  - 5. Performance requirement: UL verified to ANSI/TIA-568-C Category 3 backbone cable.
  - 6. Shield: Corrugated, copolymer coated, 8 mil aluminum tape applied longitudinally with an overlap; flooded shield interfaces.
  - 7. Jacket: Black, polyethylene
- B. Jacket: All outside plant multipair backbone cables shall have UV resistant cable sheathing and a water blocking material to prevent water intrusion. All outside plant multipair backbone cables shall be tested and in compliance with following standards:
  - 1. ANSI/ICEA S-84-608-2007
  - 2. RDUP 7 CFR 1755.390 (PE-39)
  - 3. RoHS-compliant
- C. Approved manufacturer:
  - 1. Match selection for inside plant multipair backbone cables.

## 2.22 TERMINATION OF MULTIPAIR BACKBONE CABLES

- A. Backbone multipair backbone cables for inside premises or outside plant shall be terminated in termination blocks or patch panels. See design drawings for specific types on each case.
- B. Whenever indicated in the design drawings, multipair backbone cables shall be terminated in patch panels. Patch panels for this purpose shall have the following specifications:
  - 1. Connector type: 8-position modular plug (RJ-45)
  - 2. Connector wiring map: One pair per connector pins 4 and 5 (blue pair).
  - 3. Cable termination type: IDC type connector
  - 4. Performance requirement: CAT3
  - 5. Maximum connectors per patch panel allowed: 96
  - 6. Permanent marking: All connectors shall be labeled in sequential numbers
  - 7. Field labels: patch panels shall have a space for field labels covered with transparent protectors.
  - 8. Shielding: Unshielded.
- C. Whenever indicated in the design drawings, multipair backbone cables shall be terminated in rack mounted termination blocks. Termination blocks for this purpose shall have the following specifications:
  - 1. Connector type: 110 style connector

2. Cable termination type: IDC type connector
  3. Performance requirement: CAT3
  4. Rack frame: standard 19" rack.
  5. Pair counts: use 100 pair blocks for backbone cables under 100 pairs. Use 200 pair blocks in quantities as required for backbone cables with over 200 pairs.
  6. Wire managers: All 200 pair termination blocks shall have a 2 RU wire manager built-in.
  7. Clip types: Use 110C4 clips or 110C5 clips.
  8. Field labels: termination blocks shall have a space for field labels covered with transparent protectors.
  9. Mounting: termination block shall be mounted without legs in the rack plate.
- D. Whenever indicated in the design drawings, multipair backbone cables shall be terminated in wall mounted termination blocks. Termination blocks for this purpose shall have the following specifications:
1. Connector type: 110 style connector
  2. Cable termination type: IDC type connector
  3. Performance requirement: CAT3
  4. Pair counts: Use only 300 pair blocks in quantities as required for backbone cables.
  5. Wire managers: All termination blocks shall have a wire manager installed at both sides of the blocks and between blocks.
  6. Clip types: Use 110C4 clips or 110C5 clips for 110 style block
  7. Field labels: termination blocks shall have a space for field labels covered with transparent protectors.
  8. Mounting: termination block shall be mounted with legs on the wall.
- E. Approved manufacturers:
1. Match selection for modular SCS jacks

## 2.23 PATCH CORDS FOR MULTIPAIR BACKBONE CABLES

- A. Patch cords shall be used to connect horizontal wiring to termination blocks for multipair backbone cables. Depending on the type of termination for backbone cables, the patch cord shall be selected.
- B. When multipair backbone cables are terminated in patch panels, patch cords for these patch panels shall have the same specification as the 4-pair patch cord cables described above.
- C. When multipair backbone cables are terminated in wall mounted or rack mounted termination blocks, patch cords shall have a patch plug connector in one end and an 8-pin modular plug (RJ-45) in the other end. The SCS installer shall coordinate with the phone system installer and determine if one pair or two pairs are required for each phone. Patch cords shall have one or two pairs according to the equipment selection. Patch plugs shall only be one or 2 pairs accordingly. Patch plug selection shall match the manufacturer and family of products of the termination blocks.



## 2.24 EQUIPMENT CABINETS

- A. Whenever indicated in the design drawings equipment cabinets shall be provided as shown. Equipment cabinets shall be made of all welded steel frames and shall have a powder coat finish. Equipment cabinets shall have the following specifications:
1. Cabinet construction material: Welded and bolted steel frame.
  2. Footprint: As indicated in design drawings 31"x42" ±1"
  3. Height: Equipment cabinet shall provide a usable height between 44 and 45 RU.
  4. Rack rails type: standards EIA/ECA 19" square holes with cage nut rail located in the front and back of cabinet. Rack rails shall be adjustable for depth and shall have RU marked and labeled.
  5. Rack screw type: cage nuts clipped to rack rails. Nuts and screws shall be provided for all slots in rack rails and shall be made of steel threaded as #10-32.
  6. Side panels (end of row cabinet sides): solid steel, removable and lockable side panels.
  7. Side panels (between adjacent cabinets): solid steel, removable panels with openings for passing cables, covered with plastic removable caps, rubber caps or brush openings. No less than Eight (8) openings in total area of the side of the cabinet. Each opening shall be no less than 34 sq inches.
  8. Top panel: solid steel with no less than four (4) brush protected openings for cables. Each opening shall be no less than 34 sq inches.
  9. Bottom panel: solid steel with no less than two (2) brush protected openings for cables. Each opening shall be no less than 34 sq inches. For cabinets with top exhaust duct, a bottom air director shall be provided in the back side of the cabinets to force air up towards the exhaust duct.
  10. Door hinge supports shall be provided at both sides of the racks and front and back to be able to reverse doors.
  11. Grounding: Prepared location for ground lug at the top and bottom of the cabinet frame. Door shall include bonding jumper to cabinet.
  12. Weight capacity: UL listed for 2500 lb
  13. Finish: Epoxy-polyester hybrid powder coat paint on frame, rails, panels and metal accessories:
  14. Finish color: Black for all parts of the cabinet
- B. Equipment cabinets shall be provided with the following accessories:
1. Front 78% perforated panel hinged door with key lock.
  2. Rear solid split hinged doors with lock.
  3. Locking system: locks for front and rear doors shall be two point latching locks and shall be keyed identically for front and rear lock. All locks for cabinets for each user group shall be keyed alike but different between user groups.
  4. Leveling feet and any accessories required to be able to bolt the cabinet to the floor with ½" screws or rods.
  5. Vertical wire managers covering the full height of the rack rails. Two in the front. Vertical wire managers shall be selected as recommended by equipment cabinet manufacturer to avoid obstructions to rack rails or doors. Vertical wire managers shall have brush openings to run cables between front and back of cabinet and shall have all openings sealed to avoid air leakage between front and back.
  6. Steel top exhaust duct, made of two separate sections to allow adjusting the height. Installer shall confirm final ceiling height in the room and order these ducts in a length as to provide adjustment for no less than 2" above and below of

- the final ceiling height. Top exhaust section shall have a rubber gasket to allow for good seal in ceiling imperfections.
7. Filler panels: For all racks with SCS installer provided equipment, all un-used rack spaces shall be covered with filler panels to avoid any air flow between front and back of cabinet. For all racks with owner provided equipment, the installer shall provide no less than 50% of all rack spaces in all racks with filler panels to prevent air flow between front and back of cabinet. All cabinets with no equipment installed at the end of the project shall have the front door wrapped with plastic wrap to prevent any air flow through the cabinet.
  8. Air dam: The cabinet shall be provided with an air dam blocks airflow around the sides and top of the equipment mounting space, so cold air passes through equipment and hot air does not re-circulate around equipment. Any other additional type of seal required to prevent air flow from the front of the cabinet to the back shall be provided.
  9. PDU bracket: PDU brackets shall be provided in each cabinet according to the number of vertical PDUs programmed to be installed in each cabinet. See drawings for quantities. These brackets shall be selected by the SCS installer as to match the support holes of the PDU selection for each cabinet.
  10. All cabinets with equipment installed with substantial amount of cables terminating in the rear of the equipment, such as audio/visual systems and security systems shall be provided with enough cable lashing metal brackets to strap all cables to the frame for proper organization and support.
  11. Ground bar: all cabinets shall be provided with a copper vertical ground bar covering the complete length of the rack rails. The ground bar shall be 1/8" thick and 1" wide with threaded holes 1032 mounted to the cabinet using nylon insulation washers
- C. Required equipment cabinet certifications: Complaint with EIA/ECA 310-E and UL 2416 listed
- D. Airflow re-director: The manufacturer of the equipment cabinet shall offer an air flow re-director kit for the type of cabinet selected for this project to allow for changing air flow direction of equipment designed for side to side ventilation. The SCS installer shall provide air flow re director kits for all cabinets in the plans with Core switches or network equipment.
- E. Field cuts or openings. Any cabinets with field cuts or perforations will be rejected and the SCS installer shall provide a new cabinet to remedy the condition.
- F. Approved manufacturer:
1. Panduit
  2. Ortronics
  3. Eaton
  4. Belden
  5. Middle Atlantic Products
  6. Great Lakes Cabinet
  7. Chatsworth Products Inc.
  8. Approved equal

## 2.25 QUAD POST RACKS

- A. Whenever indicated in the design drawings quad post racks shall be provided as shown. Quad post racks shall be made of aluminum or welded steel frames and shall have a powder coat finish. Quad post racks shall have the following specifications:
  - 1. Depth adjustment: rack rails shall be adjustable from 12.5" to 36" in depth, independent of the structural members allowing racks rails adjustment after racks are anchored.
  - 2. Height: Equipment cabinet shall provide a usable height between 44 and 45 RU.
  - 3. Rack rails type: standards EIA/ECA 19" square holes located in the front and back of rack. Rack rails shall have RU marked and labeled.
  - 4. Rack screw type: cage nuts clipped to rack rails. Nuts and screws shall be provided for all slots in rack rails and shall be made of steel threaded as #10-32.
  - 5. Weight capacity: UL listed for 1200 lb or more.
- B. Quad post racks shall be provided with the following accessories:
  - 1. Base dust covers that prevent accumulation of dust and debris in rack base.
  - 2. Cable runway mounting brackets to support cable runway installed above racks
  - 3. Isolation pads.
  - 4. Grounding kit.
  - 5. Ground bar: all cabinets shall be provided with a copper vertical ground bar covering the complete length of the rack rails. The ground bar shall be 1/8" thick and 1" wide with threaded holes 1032 mounted to the cabinet using nylon insulation washers
  - 6. End panels to support vertical wire managers at the end of each rack row.
- C. Front vertical wire managers shall be provided in between all racks and at both ends of rack rows covering from top to bottom of each rack. The specifications of those wire managers shall be:
  - 1. Style: Metal cage with dual hinged door cover
  - 2. Sides: single sided wire manager (front only).
  - 3. Capacity: Usable cross sectional area shall be minimum of: 48 sq-in.
  - 4. Accessories: whenever cable manager supports the use of spools inside the unit, spools shall be provided at all locations in the unit.
- D. Rear vertical wire managers shall be provided in between all racks and at both ends of rack rows covering from top to bottom of each rack. The specifications of those wire managers shall be:
  - 1. Style: Metal cage with dual hinged door cover
  - 2. Sides: single sided wire manager (rear only).
  - 3. Capacity: Usable cross sectional area shall be a minimum of: 48 sq-in.
  - 4. Accessories: whenever cable manager supports the use of spools inside the unit, spools shall be provided at all locations in the unit.
- E. Approved manufacturer:
  - 1. Match selection for Equipment Cabinets.

## 2.26 TWO POST RACKS (CHANNEL RACKS)

- A. Whenever indicated in the design drawings two post racks shall be provided as shown. Two post racks shall be made of aluminum or welded steel frames and shall have a powder coat finish. Two post racks shall have the following specifications:
  - 1. Height: Equipment cabinet shall provide a usable height between 44 and 45 RU.
  - 2. Channel depth: 3" ± 1"
  - 3. Rack rails type: standards EIA/ECA 19" located in the front and back of rack. Rack rails shall have RU marked and labeled.
  - 4. Rack screw type: #12-24 threaded rack rails. Screws shall be provided for all openings in rack rails and shall be made of steel.
  - 5. Weight capacity: UL listed for 1000 lb or more.
- B. Two post racks shall be provided with the following accessories:
  - 1. Cable runway mounting brackets to support cable runway installed above racks
  - 2. Isolation pads
  - 3. Grounding kit.
  - 4. Ground bar: all cabinets shall be provided with a copper vertical ground bar covering the complete length of the rack rails. The ground bar shall be 1/8" thick and 1" wide with threaded holes 1032 mounted to the cabinet using nylon insulation washers
  - 5. End panels to support vertical wire managers at both ends of each rack row.
- C. Front vertical wire managers shall be provided in between all racks and at both ends of rack rows covering from top to bottom of each rack. The specifications of those wire managers shall be:
  - 1. Style: Metal cage with dual hinged door cover
  - 2. Sides: single sided wire manager or dual side wire manager.
  - 3. Capacity: Usable cross sectional area shall be minimum of: 48 sq-in.
  - 4. Accessories: whenever cable manager supports the use of spools inside the unit, spools shall be provided at all locations in the unit.
- D. Rear vertical wire managers shall be provided in between all racks and at both ends of rack rows covering from top to bottom of each rack. The specifications of those wire managers shall be:
  - 1. Style: Metal cage with dual hinged door cover
  - 2. Sides: single sided wire manager (rear only) or if dual side wire front managers are included, no need for rear vertical wire managers.
  - 3. Capacity: Usable cross sectional area shall be minimum of: 48 sq-in.
  - 4. Accessories: whenever cable manager supports the use of spools inside the unit, spools shall be provided at all locations in the unit.
- E. Approved manufacturer:
  - 1. Match selection for Equipment Cabinets.

## 2.27 WALL MOUNTED RACKS

- A. Whenever indicated in the drawings, wall mounted racks shall be provided as indicated. Wall mounted racks shall be made of aluminum or welded steel frames and

shall have a powder coat finish. Wall mounted racks shall have the following specifications:

1. Style: Swing out reversible cabinet Frame with reversible swing out front panel
2. Height: As indicated in design drawings.
3. Depth: it is the responsibility of the SCS installer to select a cabinet that will fit all equipment to be installed in the racks, either provided under this contract or by the owner. Approval of submittals by the A&E does not relieve the SCS installer of the responsibility of verifying this requirement. Racks that will not fit the equipment shall be replaced at no additional cost to the owner.
4. Rack rails type: standards EIA/ECA 19" located in the front. Rack rails shall be adjustable and shall have RU marked and labeled.
5. Rack screw type: #12-24 threaded rack rails. Screws shall be provided for all openings in rack rails and shall be made of steel.
6. Weight capacity: UL listed for 200 lb or more.

B. Wall mounted racks shall be provided with the following accessories:

1. Front Plexiglas door with lock. Door shall be hinged and shall be reversible.
2. Fan kit composed of two 4" fans and fan guards.
3. Additional rack rails shall be provided when equipment with a different of 2" in front depths are to be mounted in the rack. Front depth is defined as the distance between the front of the rack ears and the front of the equipment, including space for connectors or bend radius of cables.
4. Grounding kit.
5. Ground bar: all cabinets shall be provided with a copper vertical ground bar covering the complete length of the rack rails. The ground bar shall be 1/8" thick and 1" wide with threaded holes 1032 mounted to the cabinet using nylon insulation washers.

C. Approved manufacturer:

1. Match selection for Equipment Cabinets.

## 2.28 CABLE TIES

A. Cable ties shall be used at different locations of the project but with the same goal of producing a neat and organized installation. Cable ties shall be used to support cables to j-hooks (when j-hooks are allowed in the project) to organize cables in ladder trays, D-rings and cable trays, to support cables to wire managers including managers behind patch panels, to bundle cables, organize patch cords, etc.

B. To support and organize all horizontal cabling and inside premise backbone cables, only the following types of cable ties shall be used:

1. Hook and loop style, re-usable with Velcro no smaller than 0.5" width.
2. Pre-perforated rolls of re-usable ties with Velcro no smaller than 0.5" width
3. Straps of other soft materials with cinch rings that allow for re-use of the cable ties in widths no smaller than 0.85".

C. Nylon based cable ties (re-usable or not) can only be used to support and organize the following types of cables:

1. Outside plant fiber and copper backbone cables.

2. Inside premise fiber optic backbone cables with interlock armors.
  3. Grounding conductors
- D. Nylon based cable ties shall never be used to support or organize any type of horizontal cables or inside premise fiber optic backbone cable without armor.
- E. All cable ties to be used in outdoor environments shall be made of weather resistant Acetal. Outdoor cable ties used for aerial cable lacing shall be in compliance with Telcordia TR-TSY-000789 standard.
- F. All cable ties shall be selected in lengths as to properly secure the bundle of cable being supported.
- G. All cable ties to be used in air handling spaces, such as above ceiling and under raised floor areas, shall be UL listed for the use in those environments.
- H. Approved manufactures:
1. Ortronics
  2. Panduit
  3. Approved equal

## 2.29 IDENTIFICATION AND LABELING TAGS

- A. SCS installer shall follow labeling materials indicated in specification section 270010.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 INSTALLATION PRACTICES.

- A. GENERAL. All installation requirements indicated in specification section 270010 shall be followed.
- B. WORKMANSHIP. All work shall be completed by the SCS installer in a neat and workmanlike manner. The use of all BICSI standards and recommendations for installation shall be followed as the benchmark for workmanship.
- C. CABLE LENGTHS. It is the SCS installer's responsibility to plan the cable routing in the cable tray and other raceways as to minimize all cable runs to be able to stay under the 90 meter (295 ft) length limitation for Horizontal Cabling. All cable runs exceeding the wiring distance, due to raceways run in not the most efficient way to minimize distance, shall be re-run with horizontal fiber optic cables and with media converters, at no extra cost to the owner.
- D. WIRE MAPPING. All terminations of 4-pair horizontal cabling in this project and terminations of all 4-pair patch cords shall be per T568B standard.
- E. FIBER OPTICS TERMINATION POLARITY. All fiber optic cables (horizontal or backbone) terminated in duplex style adapter panels shall be connected in a cross-

over polarity configuration. As an example, if fibers 1 and 2 are terminated in one end in positions A and B respectively in one side of the cable, the same strands shall be terminated in B and A positions in the other side of the cable.

- F. POLARITY FOR FIBER OPTICS ARRAY CONNECTORS. Array connectors and cassettes for this project shall use Method C polarity system as outline in TIA-568.B.1
- G. LOCATION OF HORIZONTAL TERMINATIONS. In a multi-story facility with telecommunications room in every floor, all horizontal drops, whether terminated in the wall or in floor boxes shall be terminated in the same floor telecommunications room as the location of the final outlet.
- H. CABLE BUNDLES. In suspended ceiling and raised floor areas if duct, cable trays or conduits are shown on the contract drawings, the SCS installer shall bundle, in bundles of 40 or less, horizontal wiring with cable ties snug, but not deforming the cable geometry. The cable bundling shall be supported via "CLIC" fasteners in TR's and non-plenum areas and J-hooks in ceiling spaces. The SCS installer shall adhere to the manufacturers' requirements for bending radius and pulling tension of all cables.
- I. CLIC FASTENERS: Horizontal cables shall be suspended by "CLIC" fasteners with cable inserts in TR's on the plywood area where ladder tray or rack management is not available per the design documents. Listings: "CLIC" fasteners shall be in accordance with NEC and BICSI standards. Above the plywood area J-hooks or D-rings should be used.
- J. FIRE STOP PROTECTION: Sealing of openings between floors, through rated fire and smoke walls, existing or created by the SCS installer for cable pass through shall be the responsibility of the SCS installer. Sealing material and application of this material shall be accomplished in such a manner, which is acceptable to the local fire and building authorities having jurisdiction over this work. Creation of such openings as are necessary for cable passage between locations as shown on the drawings shall be the responsibility of the SCS Installer's work. Any openings created by or for the SCS installer and left unused shall also be sealed as part of this work. Penetration rating shall equal structure rating.
- K. NEW MATERIALS: All components, wiring and materials to be used for the installation of the SCS shall be new and free of defects. Used components, wiring and materials shall only be used when specifically indicated in the design drawings.
- L. DAMAGE: The SCS Installer shall be responsible for any damage to any surfaces or work disrupted as a result of his work. Repair of surfaces including painting and ceiling tile replacement shall be included as part of this contract.
- M. AVOIDING EMI: To avoid EMI, all pathways shall provide clearances of at least 4 feet (1.2 meters) from motors or transformers; 1 foot (0.3 meter) from conduit and cables used for electrical-power distribution; and 5 inches (12 centimeters) from fluorescent lighting. Pathways shall cross perpendicular to fluorescent lighting and electrical-power cables and conduits. The SCS installer shall not place any distribution cabling alongside power lines, or share the same conduit, channel or sleeve with electrical apparatus.

- N. **WORK EXTERNAL TO THE BUILDING:** Any work external to the confines of this building as shown on the drawings shall be governed by the provisions of this specification.
- O. **DEMOLITION.** Any task part of the installation of the SCS requiring relocation, rerouting and/or demolition shall be done according to the following requirements:
  - 1. **Coordination:** Prior to any deactivation and relocation or demolition work, arrange a conference with the Architect and the Owner's representative in the field to inspect each of the items to be deactivated, removed or relocated. Care shall be taken to protect all equipment designated to be relocated and reused or to remain in operation and be integrated with the new systems.
  - 2. **Provisions:** All deactivation, relocation, and temporary tie-ins shall be provided by the SCS installer. All demolition, removal and the legal disposal of demolished materials of system designated to be demolished shall be provided by the SCS installer.
  - 3. All Existing Voice/Data cables and connecting hardware not to be used after the new installation is complete and within the areas where work is required as part of this project shall be removed by the SCS installer. All existing cables to be left for future use if indicated by the owner shall be tagged for that purpose.
  - 4. **Owners Salvage:** The Owner reserves the right to inspect the material scheduled for removal and salvage any items he deems usable as spare parts.
  - 5. **Phasing:** The SCS installer shall perform all work in phases as directed by the Architect to suit the project progress schedule, as well as the completion date of the project.
- P. **ICONS.** Faceplates, jacks or patch panels with inserts for icons shall be filled with icons when unit capable of accepting icons. Icons in the work area side (outlet) shall match the color of the outlet jack. Icons for patch panels shall match the color of the horizontal cabling.
- Q. **BLANK INSERTS AND PANELS.** All telecommunications outlets with faceplates or mounting frames with unused terminations shall be plugged with blank inserts or panels. Blank inserts shall match the color of the faceplate or mounting frame. No more than one blank module shall be required for each faceplate. All unused ports in the FODC enclosures for adapter panels shall be filled with blank adapter panels.
- R. **PATCH PANEL AND FODC SEPARATION:** Horizontal cables shall be terminated in separate patch panels according to the use of the cable. Each series of patch panels or FODC for a specific use shall have at least 20% spare capacity of ports. Patch panels of the same use shall be mounted consecutive in the equipment cabinets or racks. The following separation for patch panels and FODCs shall be provided:
  - 1. Cables for Wireless Access Points (WAPS) shall be separated from cables for any other purpose.
  - 2. Cables for surveillance cameras shall be separated from cables for any other purpose.
  - 3. Cables for voice drops shall be separated from cables for data drops.
  - 4. Cables for any other specialty systems like security systems, nurse call systems or others shall all be terminated in separate patch panels from any other cables.
  - 5. Horizontal fiber optic cables shall be terminated in separate FODC from fiber optics backbone cables.



6. Single mode fiber optic backbone cables shall be terminated in separate FODC from multimode fiber optic backbone cables.
- S. SUPPORTS FOR REAR OF PATCH PANELS. All patch panels for horizontal cables shall be provided with a rear support bar to hold the cable and to provide strain relief. At a minimum one rear support bars shall be provided for each two rows of 24 connectors.
- T. HORIZONTAL WIRE MANAGERS. Horizontal wire managers shall be provided following this criteria:
1. At least one above and below each straight (flat) patch panel.
  2. At least one top and bottom of each series of angled or curved patch panels.
  3. At least one above and below any network switches.
  4. At least one below any rack mounted termination block.
- U. CROSS OVER WIRE MANAGERS. Cross over wire managers shall always be used with angled or curved patch panels. One cross over wire manager shall always be installed in the middle of each rack at the same height on every rack.
- V. PATCH CORD QUANTITY, COLOR AND LENGTHS. Copper and fiber optics patch cords shall be provided per following chart. All percentage calculations shall be rounded off to the nearest integer number.

TYPE	QTY	COLOR JACKET	LEGTH
4-pair at work area outlet	One for 90% of all 4-pair horizontal cables in the project	Match horizontal cable color jacket	30% 8', 50% 10' and 20% 14'
4-pair at WAP location	One for 100% of all 4-pair horizontal cables for WAPS in the project + 10% spare	Match horizontal cable color jacket	The SCS installer shall field verify all lengths to match location of WAPS selected by owner or wireless survey. For pricing purposes use 12'
4-pair at Surveillance camera	One for 100% of all 4-pair horizontal cables for cameras in the project +10%	Match horizontal cable color jacket	The SCS installer shall field verify all lengths to match location of cameras. For pricing purposes use 12'
4-pair at patch panel side (excluding surveillance cameras and WAPS)	One for 90% of all 4-pair horizontal cables in the project	Match horizontal cable color jacket	For pricing purposes use: 40% 6', 40% 8', 20% 12'. SCS installer shall field verify these percentages to provide more accuracy.
4-pair at patch panel side (surveillance cameras and WAPS)	One for 100% of all 4-pair horizontal cables in the project +10%	Match horizontal cable color jacket	For pricing purposes use: 40% 6', 40% 8', 20% 12'. SCS installer shall field verify these percentages to provide more accuracy.

2-strand fiber optics at work area outlet	One for 100% of all 2-strand horizontal fiber cables in the project + 10% spare	Per fiber type	50% 8' and 50% 10'
2-strand fiber optics at FODC.	One for 100% of all horizontal 2-strand fiber cables and one for 83% of all fiber strands of backbone cables in the project. For example a 24 strand cable shall require 20-2-strand patch cords or 10 for each side of the cable	Per fiber type	For pricing purposes use: 20% 6', 60% 10'. 20% 14' SCS installer shall field verify these percentages to provide more accuracy.
One or two pair for copper backbone cross connects	One for 90% of all backbone copper pairs installed in the project.	Gray	For pricing purposes use: 80% 8', 20% 10'. SCS installer shall field verify these percentages to provide more accuracy.

W. CABLE SLACK. Cable slack shall be provided for all cables in the project following this guideline:

1. At each work area outlets, all horizontal cables shall have 12" of slack.
2. At the telecom room side all horizontal cables shall have at least 6' neatly organized on the wall using a figure 8 configuration or a non-loop shaped arrangement with Velcro straps.
3. Backbone cables at termination points shall have at least 15' of slack neatly organized on the wall using a standard loop and Velcro straps.
4. Outside plant backbone cables run through in-ground pull boxes greater than 24"X24" shall include one service loop inside the box.

X. BEND RADIUS. Installation of Fiber Optic Cables shall be in accordance with ANSI/TIA-568C guidelines and cable manufacturer specifications. Bend radius parameters shall be followed for load and no load conditions. Cable installation and terminations that do not comply shall be replaced by the SCS installer. If no recommendation is specified by cable manufacturer, at least the following criteria shall be met:

1. The bend radius for intra-building 2 and 4-fiber horizontal optical fiber cable shall not be less than 25 mm (1 in) under no-load conditions. When under a maximum tensile load of 222 N (50lbf), the bend radius shall not be less than 50 mm (2 in).
2. The bend radius for intra-building optical fiber backbone with fiber counts above 4 shall not be less than 10 times the cable outside diameter under no-load conditions and no less than 15 times the cable outside diameter when the cable is under tensile load.
3. The bend radius for inter-building optical fiber backbone shall not be less than 10 times the cable outside diameter under no-load conditions and no less than 20 times the cable outside diameter when the cable is under tensile load up to the rating of the cable, usually 2670 N (600lbf).

- Y. INNERDUCT. Innerduct shall be provided from end to end of a raceway system under the following conditions:
  - 1. Inside underground conduits as indicated in design drawings.
  - 2. For horizontal fiber optic cable or inside premise fiber optics backbone cables without interlocking armor when routed through cable trays, ladder trays, vertical conduit sleeves or conduits larger than 3". This requirement is usually not indicated in the drawings but indicated only in this specification.
- Z. SCS PROTECTION DURING CONSTRUCTION. The SCS installer shall protect all SCS materials from damage during construction. Racks shall be covered with fabric or plastic after mounting to prevent dust, debris and other foreign materials having contact with SCS devices. The SCS installer shall protect at all times all fiber optic and copper cables from damage during installation. All cables shall maintain the physical integrity as manufactured for testing and delivery to the owner. All damaged cables shall be replaced at no additional cost to the owner.
- AA. CABLE BONDING. Shielded cables or cables with metal strength or protection members (like interlocking armor) shall be bonded to the telecommunications grounding system as indicated in specification section 270526.
- BB. RACK INSTALATION. All racks shall be installed leveled and plumbed. Four post racks and two post racks shall be anchored to the floor and shall be installed with isolation pads. Equipment cabinets shall be leveled using the leveling feet unless design drawings specifically indicate to leave them on the casters.
- CC. RACK BONDING. All equipment cabinets and racks shall be bonded to the telecommunication grounding system as indicated in specification section 270526

### 3.2 IDENTIFICATION AND TAGGING

- A. General: Identification and tagging of SCS components shall be executed by the SCS installer. At a minimum identification and tagging shall be provided for the following components of the system:
  - 1. All horizontal and backbone cables at both ends of the cable in the cable jacket. Labels on each side shall be different indicating the location of the other side of the cable
  - 2. All faceplates indicating all jacks terminated in the faceplate.
  - 3. All patch panels.
  - 4. All racks
  - 5. All termination blocks
  - 6. All telecommunication rooms and outdoor enclosures.
  - 7. All inter-building backbone cables inside in ground pull boxes outside of the building shall have a visible label in each box they pass through.
- B. The SCS installer shall follow the owner provided identification system. If owner does not have any preference or standard the SCS installer shall provide a system for approval of the A&E and the owner as indicated in the submittal paragraph of this specification. The identification system shall follow the ANSI/TIA 606-C standard.

### 3.3 TESTING OF COPPER CABLING

- A. General: Horizontal and backbone cabling shall be verified in accordance with ANSI/TIA-568-C, Cabling Transmission Performance and Test Requirements.
- B. For all 4-pair copper cabling terminated for the use of building systems or system provided under the contract, such as surveillance cameras, emergency phones, elevator phones, WAPs, Access control panels and building automation equipment, the required test shall be a Channel style test. This means copper test shall be done with patch cords that will be used for permanent installation of those devices.
- C. For all 4-pair copper terminated for the use in work areas such as computers and phones, the test method selected for all 4-pair copper cabling is a permanent link style test. Permanent link test is defined as a test that does not include the patch cords to be used in the project.
- D. General: In the event the A&E elects to be present during the tests, provide notification to the engineer two weeks prior to testing.
- E. General: The installer's RCDD shall sign off on all copper and fiber optic cable test results, indicating that he/she was in responsible charge of all cable testing procedures and that all cables were tested in compliance with the contract documents and met or exceeded the requirements stated herein.
- F. Testing Equipment: Tester shall be as manufactured by Agilent, Fluke, IDEAL or Wavetek. Tester shall be 100% Level III compliant with ANSI/TIA 568C specifications for testing of the CAT6 cabling. No tester will be approved without meeting these requirements.
- G. Each jack in each outlet shall be tested at a minimum to the manufacturer's performance of the cable to verify the integrity of all conductors and the correctness of the termination sequence. Testing shall be performed between work-areas and the equipment rack patch panel. Prior to testing UTP runs, the tester shall be calibrated per manufacturer guidelines. The correct cable NVP shall be entered into tester to assure proper length and attenuation readings.
- H. Documentation of cable testing shall be required. The SCS installer shall provide the results of all cable tests in electronic format (final results in PDF format and raw data). Each test page shall be separated by standard page break (one test per page). The test results shall include: sweep tests, continuity, polarity checks, wire map, Attenuation, NEXT, PSNEXT, FEXT, PSFEXT, ELFEXT, PSELFEXT, ACR, Return Loss, Delay Skew, and the installed length. Cables not complying with the ANSI/TIA 568C tests results shall be identified to the A&E for corrective action which may include replacement at no additional expense to the Owner. All identification names of the cables used in the test shall match the labeling system approved for the project and the corresponding shop drawings.
- I. Any Fail, Fail\*, Pass\* or WARNING test result yields a Fail for the channel or permanent link under test. In order to achieve an overall Pass condition, the result for

each individual test parameter must be passed. All test results shall come from a tester with the permanently enabled marginal reporting feature.

- J. Test results shall show and comply with the margin claimed by the manufacturers over CAT6 permanent link specifications on all transmission parameters across the entire frequency range as shown on the manufacturer's cut sheets.
- K. General: Copper multipair backbone cabling shall be tested for length, continuity, polarity checks and wire map. The SCS Installer shall provide the results of all Copper Riser cable tests in electronic format. The use of pigtails or special harness could be required to properly test these cables.
- L. Trained technicians who have successfully attended an appropriate training program and have obtained a certificate as proof thereof shall execute the tests.
- M. All 4-pair patch cords shall be factory tested only.

### 3.4 TESTING OF FIBER OPTICS CABLING

- A. General: Horizontal and backbone cabling shall be verified in accordance with ANSI/TIA 568-C and the addendum for fiber optic testing.
- B. General: In the event the Engineer elects to be present during the tests, provide notification to the engineer two (2) weeks prior to testing.
- C. Cleanness: All fiber optics connector shall be cleaned properly before any testing and after testing. Proof of cleanness shall be required during the acceptance test for the SCS by the A&E. SCS installer shall have available during this test a 200X microscope or a video probe to demonstrate the cleanness of the randomly selected connectors by the A&E.
- D. End to End Attenuation Test: The SCS installer shall perform end-to-end attenuation testing for each multimode fiber at 850 nm and 1300 nm from both directions for each terminated fiber span in accordance with ANSI/TIA-526-14A (OFSTP 14) and single-mode fibers at 1310 nm and 1550 nm from both directions for each terminated fiber span in accordance with ANSI/EIA-526-7 (OFSTP 7). A one jumper reference shall be used for all testing. For spans greater than 90 meters, each tested span must test to a value less than or equal to the value determined by calculating a link loss budget. For horizontal spans less than or equal to 90 meters, each tested span must be < 2.0 dB. When calculating the link loss budget for spans greater than 90 meters use the values listed below. End to end attenuation shall be done with a Level II meter using a meter and light source equipment (also known as main and remote unit)

ATTENUATION DUE TO	FIBER TYPE	MAX. ATTENUATION
Terminating connectors. Field terminated options	All fiber types	0.75 dB per connector
Terminating connectors, pre-term fibers	All fiber types	No more than 0.2 dB additional to total dB loss measured at the factory in report sent by cable

		manufacturer.
Splices	All fiber types	0.3 dB per splice
Distance	OM1 (850nm/1300)	3.4 dB /1.0 dB per Km.
Distance	OM2, OM3 and OM4 (850nm/1300)	3.0 dB /1.0 dB per Km.
Distance	OS1 and OS2 (1310 nm/1383 nm/1550 nm)	0.65 dB /0.65 dB/ 0.5 dB per Km.

- E. OTDR Test. Additional to end to end attenuation test, all fiber optic cables shall be tested with a Level III OTDR equipment for the following conditions:
- Each known event (connector/splice) insertion loss at both windows for each fiber type (850/1300 nm for multimode and 1310/1550 nm for single mode). All events shall pass maximum allowed insertion loss for the event type as indicated in table above.
  - Reflective events (connections) shall not exceed:
    - 0.75 dB in optical loss when bi-directionally averaged
    - 35 dB Reflectance for multimode connections
    - 40 dB reflectance for UPC single-mode connections
    - 55 dB reflectance for APC single-mode connections
  - Non-reflective events (splices) shall not exceed 0.3 dB.
  - Estimated distance for multiple strands of the same cable shall not vary more than 1% between strands.
  - Cable signature in the form of traces along the complete distance of the cable. Unexplained cable reflections shown in the OTDR shall require the installer to submit letter explaining such events and pictures of cable conditions in the locations where the unexplained events are located to demonstrate cable has not been kinked or damaged during installation.
- F. OTDR Test conditions. All OTDR testing shall be performed with the following conditions:
- Use a launch cable and a tail cable in accordance with fiber type being tested and requirements indicated by OTDR equipment manufacturer.
  - Launch and tail cables shall be products sold by testing equipment manufacturer and not field made cables.
  - Launch and tail cables shall be selected according to the type of connector being tested such as APC or UPC type connectors.
  - Use launch compensation mode during the test to subtract the effects of the launch and tail cables.
  - Test from one direction only, unless the presence of “gainers” are spotted during the test. In such case the installer shall test in both directions and adjust the test equipment to average measurements from both directions.
  - The SCS installer shall verify the backscatter coefficient use in the test to make sure it matches the coefficient of the cable being tested.
- G. OTDR Testing Equipment used on this project shall have the specifications indicated in this following table:

SPECIFICATION	MULTIMODE	SINGLE MODE
Wavelengths	850 nm $\pm$ 10 nm 1300 nm +35 / -15 nm.	1310 nm $\pm$ 25 nm. 1550 nm $\pm$ 30 nm.
Event Dead Zone. Measured at	850 nm: 0.5m typical	1310 nm: 0.6m typical

1.5 dB below non-saturating reflection peak with the shortest pulse width. Reflection peak < -40 dB for mm and < -50 dB for sm.	1300 nm: 0.7m typical	1550 nm: 0.6m typical
Attenuation Dead Zone. Measured at $\pm 0.5$ dB deviation from backscatter with the shortest pulse width. Reflection peak < -40 dB for mm. and < -50 dB for sm.	850 nm: 2.2m typical 1300 nm: 4.5m typical	1310 nm: 3.6m typical 1550 nm: 3.7m typical
Pulse Widths (nominal)	850 nm: 20, 40, 200 ns. 1300 nm: 20, 40, 200, 1000 ns.	100, 300, 1000, 3000, 10000ns
Loss Threshold Setting	0.01 dB to 1.5 dB Adjustable in 0.01 dB increments	0.01 dB to 1.5 dB Adjustable in 0.01 dB increments

- H. The Test Report for each fiber strand shall include the following information:
1. Calculated Loss Budget for each optical fiber link (see attenuation table above)
  2. Cable/strand ID matching shop drawings labeling system.
  3. Name of technicians who performed the test.
  4. Date and time the test was performed.
  5. Measurement direction (from/to)
  6. Jumper reference set up date/time and attenuation value
  7. Equipment model and serial number used and calibration date.
  8. End to End Attenuation Loss Data for each optical fiber link
  9. OTDR Traces, one page per strand. Expand chart to cover most of the page
  10. Each event loss data and test limits used, including test limit file date used.
- I. For fiber optic cables with factory terminated connectors or pre-terminated pig-tails, The SCS installer shall provide also the test results performed at the factory for fiber optic cables with factory terminated connectors to compare with the field test done by the SCS installer. No significant variation between the factory test results and the field test results shall be encountered.

### 3.5 SYSTEMS WARRANTY AND SERVICE

- A. SCS Installer shall follow all warranty and service requirements indicated in specification section 270010.
- B. Warranty: The SCS shall be required to be under the manufacturer's warranty program for a complete channel configuration including cable, jacks, patch cords and patch panels and include cabling specifically approved for the channel configuration with the manufacturer's components. Manufactures shall provide the warranty worst-case performance data for the installed cabling system, and the performance data indicated in the warranty documents/certificate.

- C. A twenty five (25) year warranty available for the Structured Cabling System (Fiber optics and copper infrastructure) shall be provided for an end-to-end channel model installation which covers applications assurance, cable, connecting hardware and the labor cost for the repair or replacement thereof.
- D. Additional features of the warranty shall include:
  - 1. That the SCS installed system complies with the margin claimed by the manufacturer above the category 6 channel specifications on all transmission parameters across the entire frequency range of 1-600 MHz as shown on the manufacturers catalogs and literature.

### 3.6 SPARE PARTS

- A. As part of this contract the SCS installer shall provide the following spare parts.
  - 1. Ten (10) modular SCS jacks.
  - 2. Five (5) faceplates
  - 3. Two (2) faceplates with support post.
  - 4. Ten (10) fiber optic connector of each type used in the project.
- B. As part of this contract the SCS installer shall provide the following tools:
  - 1. Two (2) modular SCS jacks termination tools when modular SCS jacks required a manufacturer specific tool.
  - 2. One (1) punch down tool with a 110 blade and one 66 blade.
  - 3. One electric (1) cable finder.

### 3.7 COMISSIONING

- A. SCS Installer shall follow all warranty and service requirements indicated in specification section 270010.

### 3.8 ENGINEER'S FINAL ACCEPTANCE TEST

- A. SCS Installer shall follow all requirements for final acceptance indicated in specification section 270010.
- B. The Engineer's final acceptance test will not include testing of structured cabling components, but could include verification of cleanness of fiber optic connectors.

### 3.9 TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION

- A. Training shall only be done after all testing, identification process have been completed and passed as indicated in this specification. Any training done prior to final acceptance will not be accounted for the formal training requested and the SCS installer shall re-do all training after the final acceptance test is passed, at no additional cost to the Owner.



- B. SCS Installer shall follow all training requirements indicated in specification section 270010
- C. The training for the SCS shall include the following topics:
  - 1. Detail explanation of the identification system.
  - 2. A walkthrough of all spaces and locations where terminations have been done in the project.

### 3.10 AS BUILT DOCUMENTS AND PROJECT CLOSE OUT

- A. The SCS shall follow all requirements for as-build and close out documents indicated in specification section 270010
- B. The following are additional requirements supplementing the information provided in specification section 270010:
  - 1. Provide the Warranty certificate issued by the manufacturer of the SCS infrastructure.
  - 2. The installer's RCDD shall affix his/her stamp to the as-built drawings, indicating that he/she has reviewed and approved the drawings as being complete, accurate, and representative of the system as actually installed.
  - 3. As built drawings inside each telecom room. The SCS installer shall plot all as-built drawings and locate them inside each of the telecom rooms in the project. Each telecom room shall have the as-built drawings of the areas being served from that room. Each drawing shall be placed inside a clear vinyl document protector the size of the actual design drawing and affixed to a wall/plywood in the telecom room. The document protector shall be re-usable and shall allow the owner to replace the drawings as changes are done to the SCS infrastructure in the future. Without this information, substantial use of the system will not be provided to the installer.
  - 4. The SCS installer shall provide Excel software spreadsheet that defines the telecommunications outlet number, location, number of voice, data and special jacks. This database shall also provide the outlet patch panel connection to the riser/inter-floor cable, equipment, and telephone company demarcation circuit pairs as part of the as-built documentation.
  - 5. Electronic copies of all test results (copper and fiber). Electronic copies shall include raw data files and PDF files with results. PDF files shall be organized the following way:
    - a. All copper cables for cables terminating in one telecom room in a single PDF files with the name equal to the label used in the shop drawings for the telecom room where the cables are terminated.
    - b. All attenuation and OTDR test for all strands of a single cable shall be in one PDF file with the name corresponding to the Cable ID used in the shop drawings.

END OF SECTION 271000

## SECTION 280537 - SECURITY VOICE COMMUNICATIONS - DISTRIBUTED ANTENNA SYSTEM

### PART 1 – GENERAL

#### 1.1 SCOPE OF WORK (SOW)

- A. The scope of work of this specification describes technical and performance criteria for deploying a Security voice communications systems Neutral-Host Distributed Antenna System (DAS) capable of supporting Public Safety Networks (PSN). The DAS components specified in this document include devices such as: Donor Antennas, Coverage Antennas, Coax Cable, Coax Connectors, lightning protectors, grounding kits for coaxial cables, Splitters, Combiners, Couplers, , Bi-Directional Amplifiers (BDA), Fiber-Optic Cable, Fiber-Optic Connectors, Fiber-Optic Jumpers, Fiber-Optic Master Unit and Fiber-Optic Remote Units.
- B. Because of the substantial differences in topologies available in the market for DAS, the design drawings and specifications are not meant to be a set of construction drawings, but a performance criteria base to be used by the Radio Frequency System (RFS) installer of this system to create the final construction and permit documents. It is therefore in the scope of work of this system to provide a complete design for the review of the architect and engineer (A&E) of the project.
- C. The scope of work also includes the following services:
  - 1. A software model of the building to determine the best locations of all the coverage antennas including heat map representations and modeling of all the different construction materials used in the construction of this building. Examples of this software is the modeling software offered by IBwave Systems.
  - 2. A wireless survey done with a spectrum analyzer of all areas of the building to verify and ratify the final locations of coverage antennas, before the system is installed but the structure of the building is already installed.
  - 3. A final survey of the building after the system is installed to verify and document in drawings all measured signal levels in all areas of the building (approximately one measure point for every 100 sqft. in the building at all levels).
- D. The scope of work includes, all submittal indicated in the documents, programming of the system, coordination with other trades in the job site, warranties, testing and as-built documentation.
- E. It is also the responsibility of the RFS installer to mediate and process the agreement to re-broadcast the DAS frequencies between the building owner and Public Safety First Responders Support Entity (PSN FRSE). This entity is the agency/department who maintains and supports the radio communications infrastructure for the First Responders (Fire Rescue, Police and EMS) a local jurisdiction.

## 1.2 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. General: Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 1 Specification sections, apply to work of this section.
- B. All UTP 4-pair Cabling and Single Mode fiber optic cabling used in this project for the DAS shall be supplied and installed as per specification section 271000.
- C. All raceways and conduits used in this project for the DAS shall be governed by specification section 270528.

## 1.3 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

- A. This specification outlines an In-Building Wireless (IBW) Distributed Antenna System (DAS). The system must extend wireless services digitally throughout the building. The system must be flexible, scalable, multi-band and multi-protocol solution.
- B. The system platform shall be scalable to allow for easy system growth in size and scope of solution to reach new in-building service areas or to add bandwidth and capacity as necessary.
- C. The system must support the technologies used by the PSN FRSE in the area where the project is installed providing edge-to-edge bandwidth for all frequencies used by them. It must also offer an element management system that includes on-site or remote accessible system alarming and management of network elements.
- D. Services: Upon commissioning, the DAS shall provide coverage for the PSNs listed below on all frequencies currently being used by this system.
  - 1. 800 MHz PSN coverage.
- E. PSN Approval: The RFS Installer shall propose and deploy a DAS system capable of receiving approval by the Public Safety Network Authority Having Jurisdiction PSN AHJ. The DAS shall also be in compliance with NFPA 72 and NFPA 1221.
- F. Architecture. The architecture of the system shall be based on donor antennas located in the exterior of the building, feeding one or more Bi-Directional Amplifiers (BDA). These BDAs shall feed the distribution system and the local antennas that radiate the signal in both directions to the hand held devices used by the PSN FRSE. Architectures based on twisted pair cable to the distribution antennas or distribution antennas that require local power shall not be acceptable

- G. Coverage: Different from what is required in NFPA codes, the DAS shall be designed to provide 100% coverage of the building with the minimum signal levels required by the prevailing code for the area where the project is located.
- H. Broadband Active Distribution: If the building area is very large and amplification is required to cover some areas, the design shall include the use of single-mode fiber-optic cable for active distribution. In-line copper amplifiers are not allowed. Coverage antennas requiring local power supplies will not be allowed. All power for coverage antennas must come from the DAS head end system.
- I. Supervision: The DAS system shall be monitored by the Fire Alarm system to comply with NFPA 1221 requirements. The RFS installer shall coordinate with the installer of the Fire Alarm system for proper integration.
- J. Management: The DAS system shall be provided with a web-browser management interface that allows configuring, management and error reporting of active equipment part of the DAS system.

#### 1.4 RFS INSTALLER QUALIFICATIONS

- A. The installer of this system (RFS Installer) shall be a company regularly engaged in the installation of this type of system for the last five (5) years.
- B. The RFS installer shall have had installed at least 20 systems similar to this one, in the last five (5) years. The RFS installer shall provide a list of completed projects with contact information from the end user side.
- C. The RFS installer shall have a local service office within 100 miles of the project site.

#### 1.5 MATERIALS ALTERNATES AND SUBSTITUTIONS

- A. General: See details for alternates and substitution in specification section 270010.
- B. There are no acceptable substitutions for any parts of this system.

#### 1.6 SUBMITTALS

- A. The RFS installer shall follow all requirements for shop drawings indicated in specification section 27001.
- B. Submittal Requirements:
  - 1. RFS Installer qualifications
  - 2. Product Data: Submit manufacturer datasheets for the following components:
    - a. Donor and Coverage Antennas
    - b. Coaxial Cable and Connectors

- c. Splitters, Combiners and Couplers
  - d. Bi-Directional Amplifiers (BDA)
  - e. Fiber-Optic Master Unit
  - f. Fiber-Optic Remote Units
- 3. Shop Drawings: Submit the following items:
  - a. RF link budget
  - b. Signal to Noise Interference Ratio (SNIR) Map
  - c. Overlay of system Components on floor plans
  - d. Drawings for Donor Antenna and grounding
  - e. Bill-of-Material (BOM)
  - f. Heat maps for all frequencies
  - g. Battery calculations for the DAS
  - h. Complete IBwave reports
- 4. Statement of Work (SOW): Submit sample SOW
- 5. Acceptance Test Plan (ATP): Submit sample ATP
- 6. Recommended Spares
- 7. Maintenance Service Pricing
- 8. Warranty Documents:
  - a. Submit for all manufactured Components specified in this Section.
  - b. Submit RFS Installer's System Warranty.

#### 1.7 ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

- A. ACG: Automatic Gain Control
- B. AHJ: Authority Having Jurisdiction
- C. ATP: Acceptance Test Plan
- D. AWS: Advanced Wireless Service
- E. BDA: Bi-Direction Amplifier
- F. BOM: Bill-of-Material
- G. BRS: Broadband Radio Service
- H. C/N: Carrier-to-Noise Ratio
- I. DAS: Distributed Antenna System
- J. FCC: Federal Communications Commission
- K. GUI: Graphical User Interface

- L. MTBF: Mean Time Between Failure
- M. NFPA: National Fire Protection Association
- N. NMS: Network Management System
- O. PCS: Personal Communications System
- P. PSN: Public Safety Network
- Q. RoHS: Restriction of Hazardous Substances
- R. RSL: Received Signal Level
- S. SNIR: Signal-to-Noise Interference Ratio
- T. SOW: Statement of Work
- U. VSWR: Voltage Standing Wave Ratio

## 1.8 DEFINITIONS

- A. Acceptance: Expressed approval by the customer.
- B. Active: DAS components that require AC/DC power for operation.
- C. Carrier Approval: Expressed approval to interconnect to the WSP macro network.
- D. Channel: A path for an RF transmission between two points.
- E. Component: A main system element of the DAS.
- F. Passive: DAS components that do not require AC/DC power for operation.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 COMPONENTS

- A. Donor signal. For this project, the Donor signal will come from a roof mounted donor antenna.
- B. Broadband Donor Antennas: Selected based on signal survey.
- C. Omni-Directional Coverage: Omni-Directional Coverage antennas shall feature a multi-band design, accommodating multiple frequency bands in a single small antenna. This

antennas shall be selected based on the system architecture and based on the software modeling.

D. For all fiber optic passive components specification section 271000 shall be followed.

E. Splitters, Combiners, Couplers, Coax Jumpers and Connectors:

1. Approved Manufacturer:

- a. Commscope.
- b. Times Microwave Systems.
- c. Approved Equal.

F. Bi-Directional Amplifier (BDA): The BDA for this project shall be a unit capable of receiving and transmitting any RF life safety signal within the frequency range of the DAS system without any changes in protocols, or any data conversion. The BDA shall have the following specifications:

1. Enclosure: NEMA 4X, painted red
2. Bandwidth: The unit shall work in the 700/800 MHz band and FirstNet LTE Band
3. Class: Class A (Digital Channelized)
4. Channels per band: 32
5. Power per band: 2W per channel for buildings larger than 100,000 sqft and 0.5W for buildings smaller than 100,000 sqft
6. Channelized uplink (AGC): required.
7. Channelized uplink squelch support: required.
8. Web base interface and support for SNMP traps (v. 2 and v.3): required.
9. Built-in Isolation test: Required.
10. Dry contacts for alarms per NFPA 1221: required.
11. Basis of design: Comba Telecom, Solid or approved equal

G. Universal Multiband, Multi-service software based repeater platform (Node). This unit provides digital programmable filtering to select the signals that will be propagated in the DAS system. This unit shall be manageable and have the ability to transmit SNMP alarms. This unit shall be modular and shall be provided with the proper cards for covering all frequencies listed in this specification.

1. Approved Manufacturer:

- a. Harris.
- b. Solid.
- c. Commscope.
- d. Approved equal.

- H. DAS Management System (DMS). The DAS Management System shall be a network management device that provides remote control and monitoring of the DAS through a standard Internet connection.
  - 1. Approved Manufacturers:
    - a. Harris.
    - b. Solid.
    - c. Commscope.
    - d. Approved equal.
- I. DAS Annunciator and Monitoring Panel: The Das system shall include a DAS annunciator and monitoring panel as required by code. The specifications of this unit shall be:
  - 1. It shall include a rechargeable battery to provide 24 hours of backup power.
  - 2. The unit shall include built in LED indicators to notify the different alarms.
  - 3. The unit shall provide status indicating for the following elements of the DAS system
    - a. The BDA
    - b. The donor Antenna
    - c. AC power
    - d. Battery Capacity
    - e. Battery Charger
    - f. System Status
  - 4. The unit shall include Form-C relay contact for interfacing to a fire alarm panel, for all signal inputs.
  - 5. The unit shall be housing in a NEMA-4 enclosure and capable of monitoring the communications link for integrity.
  - 6. If the BDA does not offer an output for monitoring the donor antenna, the system shall be provided with a bias-T fitting in the donor antenna cable to monitor the status of the donor antennas.
  - 7. Basis of design: DAS alert Model 1221A

## 2.2 RACEWAYS FOR DAS SYSTEM

- A. All raceways for the DAS shall have a survivability level 1, as defined in NFPA 72 and as required by the AHJ.
- B. All equipment for the DAS system shall be installed inside a NEMA 4 metallic enclosure. For the head end system, use an outdoor rated free standing cabinet. For smaller equipment, use a wall mounted enclosure (no less than 36"x36"x8") with a hinged door and lock. All enclosures and cabinet shall be painted red and shall include



a label indicating it is Fire Department Equipment and the name of the company who supports the system and contact information.

## 2.3 POWER BACKUP

- A. All DAS equipment shall be powered through emergency power branch circuit and shall be feed through a UPS system with a 12 hours of battery backup. The RFS installer shall estimate the required capacity of the UPS and the required battery backup. The UPS selected for this system shall have a monitoring card using dry contact relays to notify the faults, so they can be supervised.
- B. Because of code requirements to house DAS equipment in NEMA 4X enclosure, the Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS) system used to power the DAS system shall be based in outdoor rated UPS. The UPS system shall have monitoring capabilities through dry contact relays. Basis of Design Alpha Micro (Outdoor UPS units) with monitoring card or approved equal.

## 2.4 SUPERVISION OF DAS SYSTEM

- A. All DAS equipment shall be supervised as required by NFPA 1221. The monitoring shall happen through the fire alarm system and a dedicated remote annunciation panel located in the fire command room.
- B. The scope of work for the monitoring shall be, not only for the head end but also for all the fiber remotes and the UPS units providing power to all components of the system.
- C. The monitoring if the system shall happen through the Fire Alarm System (FAS), by means of monitoring modules connected to the DAS annunciator and monitoring panels. The FAS shall have a dedicated annunciator panel for the DAS system located at the main entrance to the building or inside the Fire Command Room.

## 2.5 IDENTIFICATION AND LABELING TAGS

- A. The RFS installer shall follow labeling materials indicated in specification section 270010.

# PART 3 - EXECUTION

## 3.1 INSTALLATION

- A. General: The RFS installer shall follow all installation practices indicated in specification section 270010.

- B. The RFS installer shall design, install, commission and test the DAS in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and recommendations.
- C. All FODCs for fiber the optics cables feeding the DAS system shall be installed inside the NEMA 4X enclosures or cabinets holding the DAS equipment.

### 3.2 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. The PSN DAS shall comply with NFPA-72 and NFPA 1221.
- B. Installers shall state the assumed channel count for the PSN Frequency Bands identified above in Section 1.3 with submittal of bid response. Prior to installation, installers shall confirm the channel count and frequencies with the AHJ, and shall guarantee coverage for these channels per the criteria stated above.

### 3.3 SYSTEM WARRANTY AND SERVICE

- A. General: The RFS installer shall follow all warranty and service requirements indicated in specification section 270010.
- B. All Fiber optics cabling for the DAS system shall be covered in the same warranty for the structured cabling system indicated in specification section 271000.

### 3.4 ENGINEER'S FINAL ACCEPTANCE TEST

- A. General: The RFS installer shall follow all test requirements indicated in specification section 270010
- B. Additional testing requirements for the RF system:
  - 1. All antenna feed lines shall be RF swept with TDR to determine proper installation without kinks or damage to the coax

### 3.5 TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION

- A. General: The RFS installer shall follow all training requirements indicated in specification section 270010.

### 3.6 AS BUILT DOUCMENTS AND CLOSE OUT INFORMATION

- A. General: The RFS installer shall follow all as built and close out information requirements indicated in specification section 270010.
- B. Additional requirements for as built documentation shall include:

1. Donor antenna, grounding and lighting protection details
2. Cable routing, splitters, couplers and coverage antenna locations
3. Active component locations, layout and configuration
4. Test Reports. PSN: Submit Accepted ATP reports confirming the requirements of part 3 of this specification.
5. Field Reports: Submit sweep-testing results for all cable runs.
6. Field Reports: Submit OTDR test results for all fiber runs.
7. Copy of the signed agreement for frequency re-broadcast between owner and PSN FRSE.

END OF SECTION 280537

## SECTION 270528 - RACEWAYS FOR TECHNOLOGY

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. General: Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 1 Specification sections, apply to work of this section.
- B. Section 260533 - Raceway Systems, apply to work of this Section. Specifications described herein take precedence over Section 260533.
- C. Supplemental: Refer to the specification sections identified below for additional requirements, which are supplemented by this section.
  - 1. 270010 Technology General Provisions
  - 2. 270526 Grounding and Bonding for Telecommunications Systems

#### 1.2 DESCRIPTION

- A. General: Furnish and install complete with all accessories a Pathways and Spaces infrastructure for supporting of Structured Cabling System (SCS) and housing of technology equipment. The goal of the project is to provide a reliable architecture of the building that shall serve as a support for transport of data, voice telephony, security and audio/visual cabling throughout the building from designated demarcation points to places located at various wall, floor, ceiling, column, room and other locations as indicated on the contract drawings and described herein.
- B. General: For pathways the system shall utilize a combination of conduit, cable tray and supports for vertical and horizontal cabling support. Pathways shall be provided and located as shown and in the quantities indicated on the drawings. Pathways shall terminate in rooms or closets using approved fasteners and termination hardware and bushings and shall be reamed to eliminate sharp edges. All Pathways shall be identified at all locations.
- C. All installers should anticipate that all products and installation procedures shall comply with the ANSI/TIA-569-E requirements at a minimum.
- D. General: Installation of the raceways for communications shall be a complete system including all supports and hangers as required per contract documents and manufacturer's installation guidelines.
- E. Support: All items shall be supported from the structural portion of the building. Supports and hangers shall be of a type approved by Underwriters' Laboratories. Wire shall not be used as a support. Boxes and conduit shall not be supported or fastened

to ceiling suspension wires or to ceiling channels. Do not install any devices supported by ceiling tiles.

- F. Installation: The Installer shall layout and provide his work in advance of the laying of floors or walls, and shall provide all sleeves that may be required for openings through floors, walls, etc. Where plans call for conduit to be run exposed, provide all inserts and clamps for the supporting of conduit.
- G. Pull Strings: Provide pull strings in all raceways. Pull strings shall be nylon and shall be impervious to moisture. Pull strings installed in one (1) inch and smaller conduits shall have a tensile strength of not less than 30 lbs. Pull strings installed in conduits larger than one (1) inch shall have a tensile strength not less than 200 lbs.
- H. Directional boring might be required in the drawings or the installer might choose this method as the way to install underground conduit on this project. In either case, the installer shall comply with the requirements indicated here for directional boring.

### 1.3 INSTALLER QUALIFICATIONS

- A. General: The installer selected for the Project must be BICSI certified installer and certified by the manufacturer for the products, adhere to the engineering, installation and testing procedures and utilize the authorized manufacturer components and distribution channels in provisioning the Project.
- B. General: The Installer directly responsible for this work shall be a " Pathways and Spaces for Structured Cabling System Installer (PS-SCS) " who is, and who has been, regularly engaged in the providing and installation of commercial and industrial pathways and spaces for telecommunications wiring systems of this type and size for at least the immediate past five years. Any sub-Installer who will assist the PS-SCS installer in performance of this work, shall have the same training and certification as the PS-SCS installer.
- C. Certification: The installer's Project Manager shall possess a current and in good standing BICSI Registered Communications Distribution Designer (RCDD) certificate. All shop drawings submitted by the installer shall bear the RCDD's seal.
- D. Experience: The Installer shall be experienced in all aspects of this work and shall be required to demonstrate direct experience on recent systems of similar type and size. The Installer shall own and maintain tools and equipment necessary for successful installation and have personnel who are adequately trained in the use of such tools and equipment.

### 1.4 MATERIALS ALTERNATES AND SUBSTITUTIONS

- A. General: Substitutions are allowed for all components of the systems under this specification sections as long as all requirements for substitutions indicated in specification section 270010 are followed.

## 1.5 SHOP DRAWINGS AND SUBMITTALS

- A. See additional requirements for shop drawings and submittals in specification section 270010.
- B. General: The PS-SCS installer shall provide no later than 30 days after contract award the following information:
  - 1. Proof of Installer's qualifications per paragraph 1.03.
  - 2. Cut sheets of all products to be used for the project, highlighting in particular the precise product to be used in each case, when multiple devices are indicated in the cut sheet. At a minimum the following devices shall be submitted with this specification section:
    - a. Supporting devices (j-hooks) if allowed in the project. See part 3 of this specification.
    - b. Cable tray system with accessories
    - c. Runway cable tray system with accessories.
    - d. Plywood
    - e. Trough wall/floor firestop system
    - f. Innerduct
    - g. Detectable tape
    - h. Communications vaults
    - i. Conduit waterfalls
    - j. Fire stop system (for small penetrations)
  - 3. Drawings indicating precise location and type of all support for cable tray or ladder tray systems in all areas where they will be used.
  - 4. For all communication vaults, drawings shall be prepared indicating conduit penetrations on each side of each vault. Vaults shall be labeled to indicate their correct location in the site plan.
  - 5. Pre-cast communications vaults shall be submitted with load calculations signed and sealed by a professional engineer.
  - 6. For any directional boring runs, the installer shall provide a drawing indicating all underground locate surveys and the proposed routing of the conduit as well as proposed depth.

## 1.6 WORK EXTERNAL TO THE BUILDING

- A. General: Any work external to the confines of this building as shown on the drawings shall be governed by provisions of this specification.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 CONDUIT

- A. All conduits as indicated in Section 260533 – Raceways and Boxes for Electrical Systems

## 2.2 TELECOMMUNICATIONS OUTLET BOX

- A. Telecommunication outlet electrical boxes shall be used to make terminations to limited energy systems described in Division 27 and Division 28 specifications. Telecommunications outlet boxes shall have the following specifications:
1. Material: Steel, 0.6858mm. thickness (minimum) with galvanized zinc coating, 0.013mm. (minimum) thickness on both sides of bracket
  2. Construction: Cleanly punched knockouts, welded at 8 points (minimum) with softened edges (no sharp edges).
  3. Size (HXW): 4"X4"
  4. Depth: 2-1/8"
  5. Knock outs: At least one of this dimension: 1"
  6. Listing: UL or ETL
- B. Telecommunications outlet electrical boxes shall be provided with the appropriate 1 gang or 2 gang rings selected for the proper thickness of the drywall in all areas. Standard telecommunications outlets shall use 1 gang ring, but design documents might indicate the use of 2 gang rings in selected areas.
- C. Knockouts in telecommunications outlet boxes shall not be field punched.
- D. Approved manufacturers:
1. Raco
  2. Steel City
  3. Randal Industries Inc
  4. Approved equal

## 2.3 HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE (HDPE) PIPE

- A. HDPE pipe shall be used for all directional boring applications, or it can also be used for open trench applications. HDPE pipe shall comply with the following manufacturing standards:
1. ASTM D 3035 Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe (SDR) Based on Controlled Outside Diameter.
  2. ASTM D 2239 Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe (SIDR) Based on Controlled Inside Diameter.
  3. ASTM F 2160 Solid wall High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Conduit based on Controlled Outside Diameter (O.D.)
  4. NEMA TC-7 Smooth Wall Coilable Polyethylene Electrical Plastic Conduit.
- B. HDPE pipe shall be manufactured from a suitable thermoplastic polymer conforming to the minimum standard of PE334420E/C as defined in ASTM D3350. The resin properties shall meet or exceed the values listed below for HDPE pipe:

ASTM Test	Description	Values HDPE
D-1505	Density g/CM 3	0.941 - 0.955
D-1238	Melt Index, g/10 min Condition E	0.05 - 0.50

D- 638	Tensile strength at yield (psi)	3000 min.
D-1693	Environmental Stress Crack Resistance Condition B,F 20	96 min.
D-790	Flexural Modulus, MPa (PSI)	80,000 min.
D-746	Brittleness Temperature	-75°C

- C. Design selection: The HDPE pipe used in this project shall be Rib/Smooth – Ribbed Interior and Smooth Exterior wall. Pipe shall be available in multiple colors, non-lubricated and shall include a factory installed 1,800 lbs polyester pull tape. HDPE pipe walls shall be in compliance with SDR 7 - ASTM D3035 specifications and shall have footage markings.

- D. Approved manufacturers:

1. Carlon Industries
2. Approved equal

## 2.4 WIREWAYS

- A. General: Wireway shall be sized as shown on drawings, NEMA 1, lay-in type. Wireway sides and bottom shall contain no knock-outs unless shown otherwise on the drawings. The Installer shall punch holes required. The cover shall be hinge type with quarter turn fasteners to hold cover shut. Covers and bodies shall be 16 gauge steel.

- B. Approved manufacturers:

1. Hoffman Engineering Company
2. Square "D"
3. Steel City
4. Approved equal

## 2.5 SUPPORTING DEVICES

- A. Hangers: Hangers shall be made of durable materials suitable for the application involved. Where excessive corrosive conditions are encountered, hanger assemblies shall be protected after fabrication by galvanizing, or approved suitable preservative methods.
- B. Non-continuous cable supports (j-hooks) shall provide a bearing surface of sufficient width to comply with required bend radii of high-performance cables; UL Listed.
- C. Non-continuous cable supports shall have flared edges to prevent damage while installing cables.
- D. Non-continuous cable supports sized 1 5/16" and larger shall have a cable retainer strap to provide containment of cables within the hanger. The cable retainer strap shall be removable and reusable and be suitable for use in air handling spaces.
- E. Non-continuous cable supports shall have an electro-galvanized or G60 finish and shall be rated for indoor use in non-corrosive environments.



- F. Stainless Steel non-continuous cable supports are intended for indoor and outdoor use in non-corrosive environments or where only mildly corrosive conditions apply.
- G. Anchoring: Insert anchors shall be installed on concrete or brick construction, with hex head machine screws. Recessed head screws shall be used in wood construction. An electric or hand drill shall be used for drilling holes for all inserts in concrete or similar construction. Installed inserts, brick, shall be near center of brick, not near edge or in joint. Drilled and tapped, and round head machine screws shall be used where steel members occur. All screws, bolts, washers, etc., used for supporting conduit or outlets shall be fabricated from rust-resisting metal, or accepted substitution. Gunpowder or lead set anchors are not permitted.
- H. Accessories: Non-continuous support systems shall be provided with the adequate mounting accessories depending on the location where the support will be installed, like beam clips, flange clips, C and Z purlin clips.
- I. Accepted manufactures;
  - 1. Erico
  - 2. Panduit
  - 3. Approved equal

## 2.6 CABLE TRAY AND FITTINGS (BASKET TYPE)

- A. General Description: Basket type cable tray system is to be constructed of welded steel wire mesh with continuous safety edge wire lip. Provide mesh system permitting for continuous ventilation of cables and maximum heat dissipation.
- B. Materials: Carbon Steel: Cable management system to be manufactured from high strength minimum 6 gauge steel wires. Wire to be welded and bent prior to surface treatment.
- C. Finishes: Electro-plated zinc Galvanizing: Electrodeposited zinc coating applied to an average thickness of 0.7 mils to 0.8 mils.
- D. Cable tray dimensions: as shown on the drawings.
- E. Fittings: Cable tray fittings to be field manufactured from straight sections through use of hardware and instructions recommended by Manufacturer. Provide drop-off, 90° kits and tees as required using manufacturer fabricated products and installation guidelines.
- F. Installation: Cable tray system to be installed using splice connectors, and support components as recommended by the Manufacturer.
- G. Loading Cable tray system to be installed and supported per NEMA VE-2 and Manufacturer's suggested span load criteria.
- H. The cable tray system shall be UL listed and classified as a continuous bonded tray system providing a continuous grounding path. Cable tray system is required to be

tested for grounding adequacy per NFPA 70B, Chapter 18 with a maximum allowable resistance of 1 ohm.

I. Approved Manufacturers:

1. Wiremold
2. Cablofil
3. Snake Tray
4. B-line
5. WBT
6. Chatsworth
7. Approved equal

2.7 CABLE TRAY AND FITTINGS (LADDER TRAY TYPE)

A. CABLE TRAY SECTIONS AND COMPONENTS

1. General: Except as otherwise indicated, provide metal cable trays, of types, classes and sizes indicated; with splice plates, bolts, nuts and washers for connecting units. Construct units with rounded edges and smooth surfaces; in compliance with applicable standards; and with the following additional construction features.
2. Materials and Finish: Material and finish specifications for each cable tray type are as follows:
  - a. Aluminum: Straight section and fitting side rails and rungs shall be extruded from Aluminum Association Alloy 6063. All fabricated parts shall be made from Aluminum Association Alloy 5052.
  - b. Pre-galvanized Steel: Straight sections, fitting side rails, rungs, and covers shall be made from steel meeting the minimum mechanical properties and mill galvanized in accordance with ASTM A653 SS, Grade 33, coating designation G90.
  - c. Hot-dip Galvanized Steel: Straight section and fitting side rails and rungs shall be made from steel meeting the minimum mechanical properties of ASTM A1011 SS, Grade 33 for 14 gauge and heavier, ASTM A1008, Grade 33, Type 2 for 16 gauge and lighter, and shall be hot-dip galvanized after fabrication in accordance with ASTM A123. All covers and splice plates must also be hot-dip galvanized after fabrication; mill galvanized covers are not acceptable for hot-dipped galvanized cable tray. All hot-dip galvanized after fabrication steel cable trays must be returned to point of manufacture after coating for inspection and removal of all icicles and excess zinc. Failure to do so can cause damage to cables and/or injury to installers.
  - d. Stainless Steel: Straight section and fitting side rails and rungs shall be made of AISI Type 304 or Type 316 stainless steel. Transverse members (rungs) or corrugated bottoms shall be welded to the side rails with Type 316 stainless steel welding wire.

B. TYPE OF TRAY SYSTEM

1. Ladder type trays shall consist of two longitudinal members (side rails) with transverse members (rungs) welded to the side rails. Rungs shall be spaced 6 inches on center. Spacing in radiused fittings shall be 9 inches and measured at the center of the tray's width. Rungs shall have a minimum cable-bearing surface of 7/8 inch with radiused edges. No portion of the rungs shall protrude below the bottom plane of the side rails. Each rung must be capable of supporting the maximum cable load, with a safety factor of 1.5 and a 200 pound concentrated load when tested in accordance with NEMA VE-1, section 5.4.
2. Ventilated trough type trays shall consist of two longitudinal members (side rails) with a corrugated bottom welded to the side rails. The peaks of the corrugated bottom shall have a minimum flat cable-bearing surface of 2-3/4 inches and shall be spaced 6 inches on center. To provide ventilation in the tray, the valleys of the corrugated bottom shall have 2-1/4 inch by 4 inch rectangular holes punched along the width of the bottom.
3. Solid bottom trough type trays shall consist of two longitudinal members (side rails) with a corrugated bottom welded to the side rails. The peaks of the corrugated bottom shall have a minimum flat cable-bearing surface of 2-3/4 inch and shall be spaced 6 inches on center.
4. Tray Sizes shall have 3 inch minimum usable load depth, or as noted on the drawing.
5. Straight tray sections shall have side rails fabricated as I-Beams. All straight sections shall be supplied in standard 10 foot lengths, except where shorter lengths are permitted to facilitate tray assembly lengths as shown on drawings.
6. Tray widths shall be as shown on drawings.
7. All fittings must have a minimum radius as the width of the tray.
8. Splice plates shall be the bolted type made as indicated below for each tray type. The resistance of fixed splice connections between adjacent sections of tray shall not exceed .00033 ohms. Splice plate construction shall be such that a splice may be located anywhere within the support span without diminishing rated loading capacity of the cable tray.
  - a. Aluminum Tray - Splice plates shall be made of 6063-T6 aluminum, using four square neck carriage bolts and serrated flange locknuts. Hardware shall be zinc plated in accordance with ASTM B633, SC1. If aluminum cable tray is to be used outdoors then hardware shall be Type 316 stainless.
  - b. Steel (including Pre-galvanized and Hot-dip galvanized) - Splice plates shall be manufactured of high strength steel, meeting the minimum mechanical properties of ASTM A1011 HSLAS, Grade 50, Class 1. Each splice plate shall be attached with four ribbed neck carriage bolts with serrated flange locknuts. Hardware shall be zinc plated in accordance with ASTM B633 SC1 for pre-galvanized cable trays, or Chromium Zinc in accordance with ASTM F-1136-88 for hot-dip galvanized cable trays.
9. Splice plates shall be furnished with straight sections and fittings.
10. Cable Tray Supports: Shall be placed so that the support spans do not exceed maximum span indicated on drawings. Supports shall be constructed from 12 gauge steel formed shape channel members 1-5/8 inch by 1-5/8 inch with necessary hardware such as Trapeze Support Kits. Cable trays installed adjacent to walls shall be supported on wall mounted brackets. All types of

supports shall be factory made supports supplied by the same manufacturer of the cable tray system as recommended for the type of cable tray selected.

11. Trapeze hangers supports shall be supported by 3/8 inch (minimum) diameter rods.
12. Barrier Strips: Shall be placed as specified on drawings and be fastened into the tray with self-drilling screws.
13. Accessories - special accessories shall be furnished as required to protect, support, and install a cable tray system. Accessories shall consist of but are not limited to; section splice plates, expansion plates, blind-end plates, specially designed ladder dropouts, barriers, etc.

C. LOADING CAPACITIES

1. Cable tray shall be capable of carrying a uniformly distributed load of 109 lbs. /ft. on a 12 foot support span with a safety factor of 1.5 when supported as a simple span and tested per NEMA VE1 Section 5.2. In addition to the uniformly distributed load the cable tray shall support a 200 lb. concentrated load at mid-point of span and centerline of tray. Load and safety factors specified are applicable to both side rails and rung capacities.

D. Approved Manufacturers:

1. B-line
2. Chatsworth
3. Approved equal

2.8 TUBULAR RUNWAY CABLE TRAY AND FITTINGS

- A. Materials: ASIM A36 steel bar.
- B. Finish: Baked Powder painted surface treatment using Polyester coating.
- C. Finish color: to match equipment cabinet finish color. See specification section 271000.
- D. Cable management tray width: as shown on the drawings.
- E. Fittings: Cable management fittings and hardware recommended by Manufacturer. Provide drop-off, 90° and tees as required for the equipment served and support of the cable. Provide at least one large radius drop off for each rack/cabinet in the project.
- F. Installation: Cable management system to be installed using support components as recommended by the Manufacturer.
- G. Loading: Cable management system to be installed and supported per Manufacturer's suggested span load criteria.
- H. Approved Manufacturers:
  1. B-line
  2. GS Metals

3. Chatsworth
4. Approved equal

## 2.9 PLYWOOD BOARDS IN TELECOMMUNICATION ROOMS

- A. Plywood Backboard: Backboards shall be installed in each TR and the MTR on walls to a height of 8' AFF or as shown on the drawings. Rooms shall have walls covered as shown on the drawings
- B. Acceptable options for plywood boards are:
  1.  $\frac{3}{4}$ " AC Grade fire rated plywood painted with two coats of fire retardant paint in both sides and on the edges.
  2. Pre-manufactured plywood system for telecommunications such as ReadySpec by Pathways and Spaces Inc.
- C. Other specifications:
  1. All imperfections and voids shall be filled, sealed and sanded prior to being primed and painted.
  2. Fire retardant coating shall be tested to UL723, "Test for surface burning characteristics of building materials."
  3. Paint color shall be grey, white or blue.
  4. Fire retardant plywood shall be clearly labeled with the name of the Backboard Manufacturer, UL Classification of the Fire Retardant Coating, NFPA 255 Coating Flame Spread Index Class and the APA Grade of the plywood.
  5. Plywood shall be installed with best side out.

## 2.10 THROUGH WALL/FLOOR FITTING FIRE STOP SYSTEM

- A. General. These devices covered under this specification are firestop devices for use in through-penetration firestop systems, which are used to maintain the fire rating of the wall or floor, as well as to route and protect power and/or communications cable distribution for commercial, educational, healthcare, government, institutional, industrial and utility needs.
- B. Classification and use: The firestop device for use in through-penetration firestop systems shall have been examined and tested by Underwriters Laboratories Inc. to UL1479 (ASTM E 814) and bear the U.S. and Canadian UL Classification Mark. The device shall be classified for use in one-, two-, three-, and four-hour rated gypsum, concrete and block walls and provide a maximum L rating of 3.3 cfm. The device shall be classified for use in one-, two-, and three-hour rated concrete floors having a minimum 4 1/2" (114mm) thick reinforced lightweight or normal weight (100-150 pcf) (1600-2400 kg/m<sup>3</sup>). The devices shall also been tested by Underwriters Laboratories Inc. to UL2043 and determined to be suitable for use in air handling spaces.
- C. Materials:
  1. Box: The fire stop device box shall be constructed of 16 gage G90 steel.

2. Intumescent block: The fire stop device intumescent block shall be constructed of a graphite base material with expansion starting at 375° F and an unrestrained expansion between 6 to 12 times. The intumescent block shall be held securely by the box in order to prevent tampering and damage during installation.
  3. Adjustable doors: the fire stop device shall have doors or other system which can be adjusted to prevent materials from penetrating the device if the device is empty or completely full. The doors shall be constructed of 16 gage G90 steel with no. 10-32 screws use to adjust opening size.
  4. Heat shield: For retrofit applications where an existing in-wall conduit extends out from the wall more than 7/8" [22mm], a UL listed Heat Shield must be used in order to maintain UL Fire Classification. The firestop device is then installed onto the heat shield
  5. Split conduit and wall plate: For retrofit applications where no conduit is installed in the wall to protect existing cables, a split conduit assembly should be used to protect cables. After installing the split conduit within the wall, a wall plate should be installed to cover any irregularly shaped hole cut in the wall. The firestop device is then installed onto the conduit.
- D. Retrofit: For retrofit applications the unit shall be a split case system that allows the unit to be installed over existing cables.
- E. Sizes: the fire stop device shall be available for two (2) inch and four (4) inch trade size EMT conduit.
- F. Finish: the fire stop device shall be available in safety yellow or orange powder coat, custom colors and an unpainted galvanized finish.
- G. Approved manufacturers:
1. Wiremold FlameStopper
  2. STI EZpath
  3. Approved equal

## 2.11 INNERDUCT (REGULAR)

- A. Flexible raceway system also referenced in the design documents as regular innerduct or innerduct shall be provided in locations indicated in design drawings. The innerduct type shall be selected according to the environment where it will be installed, use HDPE innerduct only outdoors, use plenum or riser rated innerduct indoors. The installer is responsible for determining the proper selecting of the innerduct when used in air handling spaces. If at the time of bidding the installer is not sure what kind of environment is present in the project, the installer shall price plenum rated materials.
- B. For plenum rated applications, the specifications of the innerduct shall be:
1. Material: White or orange Kynar PVDF Resin, a fluoropolymer compound.
  2. Listing: Innerduct shall be listed to UL 2024, listing shall be printed in the product.
  3. Marking: Footage shall be sequentially marked.
  4. Configuration: corrugated type.
  5. Pull line: built in 900 lb rated tape.

6. Size: Shall be available in ¾" through 2" diameters.

C. For riser rated applications, the specifications of the innerduct shall be:

1. Material: Orange polyvinyl chloride (PVC).
2. Listing: Innerduct shall be listed to UL 2024, listing shall be printed in the product.
3. Marking: Footage shall be sequentially marked.
4. Configuration: corrugated type.
5. Pull line: built in 900 lb rated tape.
6. Size: Shall be available in ¾" through 2" diameters.

D. For outdoor applications, the specifications of the innerduct shall be:

1. Material: High Density Polyethylene (HDPE).
2. Listing: None.
3. Marking: Footage shall be sequentially marked.
4. Configuration: corrugated type.
5. Pull line: built in 1,800 lb rated tape.
6. Size: Shall be available in ¾" through 2" diameters.

E. All inner ducts shall be provided with couplings and accessories suitable for the environment where they will be installed.

F. Approved manufacturers:

1. Carlon Industries
2. Approved equal

## 2.12 INNERDUCT (FABRIC TYPE)

A. When indicated in the design drawings, high capacity innerduct made of fabric shall be used inside telecommunication raceways to facilitate the pulling of telecommunication wires in those raceways. The fabric type Innerduct (also referenced as textile innerduct) shall have the following specifications:

1. Material: White Polyester and Nylon resin polymer
2. Standard Outdoor Textile Innerduct: Micro (33mm), 2-inch, 3-inch and 4-inch single or multi-cell polyester/nylon textile innerduct containing 1250lb polyester flat woven pull tape.
3. Indoor Textile Innerduct (Riser-listed): Micro (33mm), 2-inch, 3-inch and 4-inch single or multi-cell nylon textile innerduct containing 1250lb polyester flat woven pull tape which meets UL2024A for flame propagation and smoke density values for general applications.
4. Plenum-Listed Textile Innerduct: Micro (33mm), 2-inch and 3-inch single or multi-cell nylon textile innerduct containing 200lb nylon-resin flat woven pull tape which meets UL2024A for flame propagation and smoke density values for use in air handling spaces.

- B. The installer is responsible for determining the proper selecting of the innerduct when used in air handling spaces. If at the time of bidding the installer is not sure what kind of environment is present in the project, the installer shall price plenum rated materials.
- C. Approved manufacturer:
  - 1. Maxcell Group
  - 2. Approved equal

## 2.13 DETECTABLE TAPE

- A. A detectable tape shall be installed above all underground conduit at a minimum depth of 18" or as shown on the drawings. The detectable warning tapes shall be constructed with a solid aluminum foil core with a minimum thickness of 5 mils and 3" wide. The detectable warning shall have printed diagonal warning stripes conform to APWA color recommendations and bold, black legends identify what type of utility line is buried below. All detectable tapes used for this shall be labeled "fiber optics buried below".
- B. Approved manufacturers:
  - 1. Carlon Industries
  - 2. Stranco, Ind.
  - 3. Terra Tape
  - 4. Approved equal

## 2.14 COMMUNICATIONS VAULT (POLYMER CONCRETE)

- A. In ground communication boxes also referenced in this document as communications vaults (polymer concrete) shall have the following specifications:
  - 1. Construction Material: Precast Polymer Concrete.
  - 2. Listing: UL listed enclosure, tested to ANSI/SCTE 77
  - 3. Box vertical design load: 22,500 lbs.
  - 4. Box vertical test load: 33,750 lbs.
  - 5. Box lateral design load: 800 lbs/sq. ft.
  - 6. Box lateral test load: 1,200 lbs/sq. ft.
  - 7. Box dimensions: as indicated in design drawings.
  - 8. Box bottom: open bottom
  - 9. Holes for conduit: holes for conduit shall be cut at the factory and shall not cover more than 25% of the side of the enclosure. All sides of the box shall have holes for conduits, even though conduits might not be shown for all sides in the floor plans. No less than two holes for standard 4" conduit shall be at all sides. All unused holes shall be plug with plastic caps.
  - 10. Cover ANSI TIER: 22
  - 11. Cover logo: "Communications"
  - 12. Cover screws: two (2) tamper resistant penta head screws
  - 13. Cover accessories: two (2) 7" long cover hooks made of electroplated steel.
- B. Approved manufacturers:



1. Hubbell Quazite PG style box with HH series cover and accessories
2. Approved equal

## 2.15 COMMUNICATIONS VAULT (PRECAST CONCRETE)

- A. In ground communication boxes also referenced in this document as communications vaults (precast concrete) shall have the following specifications:
1. Construction Material: concrete 5000 psi @ 28 days
  2. Rebar: ASTM A 615 grade 60 rebar
  3. Mesh: Welded wire fabric ASTM A185 grade 65
  4. Size: As indicated in design drawings
  5. Design: comply with local building code for reinforced concrete
  6. Loads:
    - Dead load: concrete 150 PCF
    - a. Earth cover – 120PCF
    - b. Lateral earth pressure on walls: equivalent fluid pressure above water table +36 psf per foot of depth. Equivalent pressure below water table +81.4 psf per foot of depth.
  7. Live load: AASHTO HS20-44. 32,000 lbs. rear axle loading.
- B. The cover and frame for the communications vault shall have the following specifications:
1. Style: Hatch type galvanized cover.
  2. Cover design (for hatch type or galvanized cover): Hot dip galvanized after fabrication built to an H20 rating for non roadway applications with dual doors.
  3. Cover design (for concrete lid with ring): 30" diameter cast or ductile iron, built to an H20 rating up to 150 KIO.
  4. Lettering: Covers shall be label as "Telecommunications"
- C. All communications vault shall be provided with the following accessories:
1. Embedded lifters made of galvanized steel
  2. All communications vaults with a concrete lid and ring shall be provided with a grade ring or riser made of concrete to bring the cover up to grade level. Precast concrete grade rings and cones shall comply with ASTM C 478, except that the wall thickness shall be 6 inches minimum. Provide interlocking keyways on rings and cones. Provide cones with cast in place inserts for the vault frame.
  3. Embedded pulling irons made or carbon steel galvanized.
  4. Two lengths of embedded unistrut (galvanized) for bolting equipment on 2 opposite walls of the vault.
- D. Precast vault construction shall be in the form of monolithic walls or horizontal wall sections. Do not use panel walls.
- E. Minimum wall thickness shall be 6 inches. Design knockout wall panels to accommodate loading pressures defined above.

- F. Design and construct vaults to be watertight when subjected to groundwater over the entire height of the vault.
- G. Provide openings in precast vaults for piping and access. Provide cast in place inserts in the roof slab and end walls at the locations as shown on the Drawings. No field coring of openings is allowed.
- H. When communications vault are made of different sections, they shall be sealed and bonded with a double layer of plastic sealing compound and make watertight. Plastic sealing compound shall comply with Federal Specification SS-S-00210. Fill with mortar all recesses, lifting inserts, or other cavities not filled with plastic sealing compound. Mortar shall comply with ASTM C 387, Type S.

## 2.16 CONDUIT WATERFALLS

- A. All 4" EMT terminations with communication cable entering/exiting the conduit from a cable tray (or tubular runway) system and the vertical separation between raceways is larger than 7" shall be fitted with a device to control the bend radius of the communication cable to a minimum of a 4" radius. The device to control the bend radius shall be called a conduit waterfall and must comply with all National Electrical Code requirements and TIA/EIA Standards. In addition, the product must be RoHS compliant to meet environmental requirements, be UL 94V-0 approved to reduce the spread of flame, and be approved by UL for use in air handling spaces. The device to provide bend radius control must support a static load of 40 lbs. (177.9 N) and have a fastening device that allows for incremental adjustments to conform to variances in conduit diameters.
- B. Device quantities are not indicated in the drawings but the PS-SCS shall use all 4" conduits and sleeves indicated in the drawings to estimate the quantities of waterfalls to be used in the project.
- C. Approved manufacturers:
  - 1. Panduit CWF 400
  - 2. Approved equal

## 2.17 FIRE STOP SYSTEMS (FOR SMALL PENETRATIONS)

- A. General: Fire stop system shall be selected by the PS-SCS installer as to comply with the following requirements:
  - 1. Selected system shall be UL listed for the condition on which it will be installed. These conditions include: wall/slab type (masonry, drywall, etc), hour rating, and accessibility type.
- B. Approved manufacturer of caulk based products or firestop grommets:
  - 1. STI
  - 2. Approved equal

## 2.18 EXPANSION FITTINGS

- A. Installation: Provide expansion fittings in each conduit run wherever it crosses an expansion joint. Install the fitting on one side of the joint with its sliding sleeve end flush with joint, and with a length of bonding jumper in expansion equal to at least three times the normal width of joints.
- B. Location: Provide expansion fittings in each conduit run which is mechanically attached to separate structures to relieve strain caused by shift on one structure in relation to the other.
- C. Length: Provide expansion fittings in straight conduit runs above ground which are more than one hundred (100) feet long.
- D. Flex conduit is not allowed to be used as expansion fittings.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 INSTALLATION PRACTICES

- A. See additional requirements indicated in part 3 of specification section 270010.

### 3.2 INDOOR CONDUITS BELOW GRADE AND ABOVE GRADE

- A. BEND RADIUS. Conduits shall utilize long radius sweeps at all 90 degree transitions. The inside radius of a bend in conduit shall be at least six (6) times the internal diameter. When the conduit size is greater than two (2) inches, the inside radius shall be at least ten (10) times the internal diameter of the conduit. For fiber optic cable, the inside radius of a bend shall always be at least ten (10) times the internal diameter of the conduit
- B. ENCLOSURES USED AS CONDUIT BENDS. Enclosures such as junction boxes, hand holes or communications vaults shall not be used to change direction of conduits, unless the enclosures are large enough to preserve the bend radius of the conduit as indicated in the point above. As an example, a junction box with 4" conduits entering in two adjacent sides of the enclosure should preserve a minimum of 40" radius between the closest conduits in the adjacent sides of the enclosure. It is required, that if the enclosure sizes don't meet this criteria, the conduit bends shall be done before entering the enclosure.
- C. ENCLOSURES FOR STRAIGHT PULLS. Enclosures such as junction boxes, hand holes or communications vaults used in straight pulls, shall have a minimum length to allow for proper cable pulling. Enclosures with terminating conduits from 2" to 3" in size shall use enclosures with a minimum length of 24". Enclosures with terminating conduits of 4" in size shall use enclosures with a minimum length of 36". It is acceptable to use metallic wire ways as junction boxes for straight pulls as long as they are installed with the cover accessible to the end user.

- D. **MAXIMUM DISTANCE BETWEEN JBOXES.** For indoor installation no section of conduit shall be longer than one hundred (100) ft or contain more than two (2) 90 degree bends between pull points or pull boxes are required. For outdoor installation no section of conduit shall be longer than six hundred (600) ft. or contain more than two 90 degree bends between pull points or pull boxes are required.
- E. **LABELING.** All indoor conduits 2" or larger shall be labeled at both ends when these conduit runs are continuous between two rooms and going through multiple walls or slabs. Labeling materials shall be as indicated in specification section 270010. Conduit sleeves 2" or larger penetrating just one wall is not required to be labeled.
- F. **PULL STRINGS;** All conduits for technology systems shall be installed with pull strings.

### 3.3 UNDERGROUND TELECOMMUNICATIONS DUCT LINES

- A. **Description:** Underground duct lines shall be of individual conduits. Conduits shall be encased in concrete where indicated on the plan drawings and duct bank sections. The conduit shall be of plastic, PVC Schedule 40, unless indicated or specified otherwise. The conduit used shall not be smaller than four (4) inches in diameter, inside, unless otherwise noted on the drawings.
- B. Duct lines shall have a continuous slope downward toward communication vaults and away from buildings with a pitch of not less than 0.125 inches per foot. Changes in direction of runs exceeding a total of ten (10) degrees either vertical or horizontal shall be accomplished by long sweep bends having a minimum radius of curvature of twenty five (25) feet, except that manufactured bends may be made up on one or more curved or straightened sections or combinations thereof. Manufactured bends shall have a minimum radius of forty eight (48) inches.
- C. **Conduits.** Conduits shall terminate in end-bells where duct lines enter manholes or communications vaults. Provide four (4) to six (6) inch reducers as required. Separators shall be of pre-cast concrete, high impact polystyrene, steel or any combination of these. The joints of the conduits shall be staggered by rows so as to provide a duct line having the maximum strength. During construction partially complete duct lines shall be protected from the entrance of debris, such as mud, sand and dirt by means of suitable conduit plugs. As the duct line is completed, a testing mandrel not less than 13 inches long with a diameter 1/4 inch less than the size of the stiff bristles shall be drawn through until the conduit is clear of all particles of earth, sand or gravel; conduit plug shall then be immediately installed.
- D. **Conduit.** Plastic conduit, fittings and joints shall not have been stored in the sun or weather, in any excessively heated space, or unevenly supported during storage. Use and installation shall be in accordance with the National Electrical Code requirements for the installation of non-metallic rigid conduit. Plastic conduit shall be protected against the direct rays of the sun prior to installation. Conduit shall be Carlon Type EB, Queen City Plastics, or accepted substitution. Conduit shall be U.L. listed and conform to NEMA Standard TC6 1972.

- E. Trench: Trenches for duct banks shall be completely dry before setting conduits or pouring concrete. Well pointing as required shall be provided if necessary to keep trench dry.
- F. Excavation: Backfilling shall be in layers not more than eight (8) inches deep, and shall be thoroughly tamped. The first layer shall be earth or sand, free from particles that would be retained on a 1/4 inch sieve. The succeeding layers shall be excavated material having stones no larger than would pass through a four (4) inch ring. The backfill shall be level with adjacent surface, except that in sodded or paved areas, a space equal to the thickness of the sod or paving shall be left.
- G. Finish: The surface disturbed during the installation of duct shall be restored to its original elevation and condition if not refinished in connection with site work.
- H. Plugging: All unused conduit openings shall be plugged or capped with a suitable device designed for the purpose; caulking compound shall not be used for plugging conduit openings.
- I. Stubs: Spare conduit stubs shall be capped and marked in the field and accurately dimensioned on the as-built drawings.
- J. Spacers: All conduit run underground, or stubbed above floor shall be separated with plastic interlocking spacers manufactured specifically for this purpose, or shall be strapped to Kindorf channel supported by conduit driven into ground or tied to steel.
- K. Minimum burial depth: All underground raceways (with exception of raceways installed under floor slab) shall be installed in accordance with Section 300.5 of the NEC except that the minimum cover for any conduit or duct bank shall be two (2) feet, unless otherwise indicated.
- L. Directional boring. For all applications requiring directional boring the following installation practices shall be followed.
  - 1. The installer shall select the directional boring equipment based on the length of the pulls, soil conditions, pipe size and pipe quantities.
  - 2. When multiple pipes are run, each pipe shall be a different color.
  - 3. Any pipe run less than 1,500 ft, shall be run as a single pull without splices.
  - 4. Any splices done to HDPE pipes shall be done with manufacturer's approved methods.

### 3.4 INSTALLATION OF COMMUNICATIONS VAULTS

- A. Excavating and backfilling for vaults. Perform earthwork as specified in Division 2. Provide 6-inch minimum thickness 3/4-inch crushed rock over the full width of the vault base and extend 12 inches beyond the edges of the vault. After repairing the waterproofing, backfill and compact around the vault with structural backfill material. Excavated material may be used for structural backfill provided it conforms to the Standard Specifications for structural backfill material.

- B. Installing vaults and risers. Set each concrete vault section or riser plumb on a double layer bed of sealant at least 1/2-inch thick to make a watertight joint with the preceding unit. Point the inside joint and wipe off the excess sealant.
- C. Waterproofing. Waterproofing shall be factory applied to all exterior surfaces of vaults and risers. This includes the bottom of the vault to be coated as an exterior surface. Apply two coats at a rate of 65 square feet per gallon per coat. Prior to backfilling, field apply waterproofing material on joints and damaged surfaces. Protect coating from damage during backfilling and compacting.

### 3.5 CUTTING AND PATCHING

- A. Core Drilling: The installer shall be responsible for all core drilling as required for work under this section, but in no case shall the installer cut into or weld onto any structural element of the project without the written approval of the A&E. Any post tension slabs or slabs with embedded electrical raceways shall be X-rayed prior to coring by the installer.
- B. Cutting and Patching: All cutting, rough patching and finish patching shall be provided as specified in the contract documents. All cutting and patching shall be performed in a neat and workmanlike manner.
- C. Openings and Sleeves: Locate all openings required for work performed under this section. Provide sleeves, guards or other accepted methods to allow passage of items installed under this section.
- D. Roof Penetration: All roof penetrations for raceways part of technology systems shall be approved by A&E prior to executing this work. All roof penetrations shall be as accepted by the roof manufacturer.

### 3.6 IDENTIFICATION OF BOXES

- A. Tags: During installation of pull strings all pull strings shall be marked with waterproof vinyl tags indicating where the opposite end may be found.

### 3.7 BLANK PLATES

- A. Plates: Unless otherwise noted all unused outlet boxes shall receive blank plates matching the finish of plates for electrical devices in the same room.

### 3.8 RACEWAY INSTALLATION

- A. SUPPORT. All raceways shall be run in a neat and workmanlike manner and shall be properly supported and in accordance with the latest edition of the NEC code and BICSI guidelines. Supporting conduit and boxes with wire is not acceptable. Exposed raceways where allowed, shall be supported with clamp fasteners with toggle bolt on hollow walls, and with no lead expansion shields on masonry. All conduits shall be

securely fastened in place with at least one support per eight foot section. Support within one foot of changes in direction. All required hangers, supports and fastenings shall be provided at each elbow and at no more than one foot from the end of each straight run terminating at a box or cabinet. The use of perforated iron for supporting conduits shall not be permitted. The required strength of the supporting equipment and size and type of anchors shall be based on the combined weight of conduit, hanger and cables. Horizontal and vertical conduit runs may be supported by one-hole malleable straps, clamp-backs, or other accepted devices with suitable bolts, expansion shields (where needed) or beam-clamps for mounting to building structure or special brackets.

- B. HANGER INSTALLATION. Where two (2) or more conduits one (1) inch or larger run parallel, trapeze hangers may be used consisting of concrete inserts, threaded solid rods, washers, nuts and galvanized "L" angle iron, or Unistrut cross members. These conduits shall be individually fastened to the cross member of every other trapeze hanger with galvanized cast one hole straps, clamp backs, bolted with proper size cadmium machine bolts, washers and nuts. If adjustable trapeze hangers are used to support groups of parallel conduits, U-bolt type clamps shall be used at the end of a conduit run and at each elbow. J-bolts, or approved clamps, shall be installed on each third intermediate trapeze hanger to fasten each conduit.
- C. NON-CONTINUOUS CABLE SUPPORTS INSTALLATION. When j-hooks are allowed in the project by this specification (See USE OF CONDUIT FOR DIFFERENT SYSTEMS) non-continuous cable supports (j-hooks) shall be installed only as recommended by manufacturer not exceeding the load ratings of the devices. Install non-continuous cable supports in spans no longer than 4'. Whenever there are changes in elevation additional supports shall be required to avoid having stress on cable or sharp bends.
- D. PENETRATIONS IN FIRE RATED PARTITIONS. Installation of electrical boxes or equipment back boxes in fire rated walls and smoke barriers shall follow the following requirements:
  - 1. Electrical boxes and or technology system back boxes can be installed in 1 or 2 hour rated walls as long as all requirements indicated in the proper Building Code, National Electrical Code and nationally recognized testing laboratories are met for this type of installation.
  - 2. As a summary, some of the requirements indicated by the codes listed above are:
    - a. Boxes shall be metallic or listed for that purpose
    - b. The area of the boxes shall not exceed 16 square inches, provided the aggregate area of the openings through the membrane does not exceed 100 square inches in any 100 square feet of wall area.
    - c. The spacing between the wall membrane and the box shall not exceed 1/8 of an inch.
    - d. Boxes on opposite sides of the walls shall be separated by no less than 24 inches, or boxes shall be covered by listed putty pads, or a listed material and method used.
  - 3. Electrical boxes or technology systems back boxes shall not be installed in a 3 or 4 hour fire rated walls.

- E. ROUTING: Conduits shall be run parallel to building walls wherever possible, exposed or concealed as specified, and shall be grouped in workmanlike fashion. Crisscrossing of conduits shall be minimized.
- F. PROTECTION DURING CONSTRUCTION. All raceway runs, whether terminated in boxes or not, shall be capped during the course of construction until wires are pulled in and covers are in place. No conductors shall be pulled into raceways until the raceway system is clean and complete.
- G. PROTECTIVE BUSHINGS: All un-terminated conduits shall have an insulated protective bushing to avoid cable damage at the edge of the conduit.
- H. AVOIDING EMI: To avoid EMI for Telecommunications cabling and/or conduit containing cabling, all raceways shall provide clearances of at least four (4) feet (1.2 meters) from motors or transformers; one (1) foot (0.3 meter) from conduit and cables used for electrical-power distribution; and five (5) inches (12 centimeters) from fluorescent lighting. Raceways shall cross perpendicular to fluorescent lighting and electrical-power cables and conduits. The Installer shall not place any raceway alongside power lines
- I. COORDINATION. All raceways shall be kept clear of mechanical equipment and plumbing fixtures to facilitate future repair or replacement of said fixtures without disturbing wiring. Except where it is necessary for control purposes, all raceways shall be kept away from items producing heat.
- J. MASONRY INSTALLATION. All raceway runs in masonry shall be installed at the same time as the masonry so that no face cutting is required, except to accommodate boxes.
- K. USE OF CONDUIT IN DIFFERENT AREAS. When low voltage cables (any technology system) have to be run above ground in a space with no type of accessible ceiling (interior or exterior), all cable runs shall be in conduit completely, continuing the raceways all the way to the nearest accessible ceiling (in the direction of the telecom closet) or grouping the raceways into a single larger diameter conduit with the same or larger cross sectional area than the sum of all the conduits coming into it. The use of j-hooks to support low voltage cables in areas with no ceiling or inaccessible ceiling (e.g. hard ceilings) shall not be allowed. This type of condition is usually not indicated in the drawings because design drawings don't show conduits smaller than 2", nevertheless it shall be provided as indicated herein.
- L. USE OF CONDUIT FOR DIFFERENT SYSTEMS: The following paragraphs indicate the design intent for raceways system for all technology systems.
  - 1. For all systems under division 27: Conduit stub up from the outlet to the nearest accessible ceiling, non-continuous support system to the nearest cable tray system to the telecommunications room.
  - 2. For all systems under Division 28 with the exception of Fire Alarm and Security Voice Communication system: Conduit stub up from the outlet to the nearest accessible ceiling, non-continuous support system to the nearest cable tray to the telecommunications room.



3. Non-continuous support systems (J-hooks) are allowed in this project as a horizontal support system for cables above ceilings. J-hooks shall not replace the cable tray system shown in the drawings.

### 3.9 CABLE TRAY INSTALLATION

- A. Inspection: Examine area for clearances, to allow proper installation of the tray according to the routing indicated on the drawings. Check existing building steel and other supporting structures to establish the type of tray hangers to be used and at the proper spans.
- B. Installation Criteria: Installation shall be in accordance with equipment manufacturer's instructions, and with recognized industry practices to ensure that cable tray equipment comply with requirements of NEC and applicable portions of NFPA 70B. Reference NEMA-VE2 for general cable tray installation guidelines
- C. Support: Cable tray support shall be by means of welded angle brackets to structural components, brackets shall be as manufactured by the Cable tray manufacturer. Complete straight section of cable tray shall have at least 1 support at a  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the length of the section. Additional supports are required at tray ends, offsets, bends and changes of elevation.
- D. Grounding: All conduits terminating within 12 inches of a cable tray shall be bonded with a grounded in accordance with the National Electric Code.
- E. Coordination: Wherever possible, install horizontal cable trays above water and steam piping. Coordinate installation of tray with other trades for clearances, to avoid conflicts. A minimum of 300 mm (12 in) access headroom shall be provided and maintained above the cable tray system or cable runway. A minimum of 150 mm (6 in) access headroom shall be provided and maintained at both sides (one side if tray is supported at the wall. Care shall be taken to ensure that other building components (e.g., air conditioning ducts, pipes, structural elements) do not restrict access. The cable tray must be installed with at least 75mm (3 in) of clear vertical space above the ceiling tiles and support channels (T-bars) to ensure accessibility. When crossing other building components with the cable tray or runway the above specified clearances shall be maintained.

### 3.10 RUNWAY CABLE TRAY OR CABLE TRAY SYSTEM INSTALLATION INSIDE T.R.

- A. GENERAL. Runway cable tray systems or cable tray systems being installed inside telecom rooms shall be installed following manufacturer's recommendations for installation and all the following requirements indicated in this specification section.
- B. SUPPORT LOCATIONS. Supports shall be provided as recommended by the manufacturer, but as a minimum supports shall be located as follows:
  1. Before each 90 deg turn.
  2. No continuous section shall have more than 3ft of span without a support.
  3. At each 2-post rack or 4-post rack

4. At each change in elevation

- C. **SUPPORT TYPE.** When the runway/cable tray is to be installed against the wall, the only support type to be used is a wall bracket supporting from the bottom of the tray. For sections of runway/cable tray to be installed over racks, the preferred support system is to the racks themselves. Trapeze style support brackets shall only be used when no other method of support is possible. Center hung support systems shall never be used.
- D. **VERTICAL SECTIONS.** Runway/cable tray system shall be installed continuously vertically in all telecommunications rooms in the project from sleeves coming from the ground (or floor below) to the sleeves going to the floor above, whether or not indicated in the drawings. The runway/cable tray installed shall have the same width as the total width of the sleeves coming into the telecommunications room, although multiple sections installed together are acceptable. If the sleeves from the floor below to the floor above don't line up in a straight line, two vertical sections are accepted, one to the horizontal runway cable tray and one from the horizontal runway cable tray to the sleeves above. Runway/cable trays installed vertically shall have supports to the floor, wall and slab above.
- E. **VERTICAL SECTIONS TO CONDUITS.** Runway/cable tray shall be installed continuously vertically in all telecom rooms in the project when conduits larger than 2" terminate in the telecom room at the height higher than 4' from the highest vertical runway/cable tray installed above the racks. The runway/cable tray installed shall have the same width as the total width of the sleeves coming into the telecommunications room, although multiple sections installed together are acceptable. The length of these sections of runway shall be the complete length from the vertical runway/cable tray to the conduits stubbing in the room. The idea for these runway/cable tray sections is to provide support for the cables coming out of the conduit to the vertical runways/cable trays. Runways/cable tray installed vertically shall a standoff of no less than 1" from the wall to allow for proper lacing of the cables.
- F. **CABLE DROP OUT.** At each rack or cabinet that has runway/cable tray system running on top of it, a cable dropout shall be installed to protect the bend radii of the cable. This dropout accessory shall have a bend radius of no less than 4".
- G. **BONDING.** Any two continuous sections of runway/cable tray system shall be bonded together with a #1 bonding jumper (600A) 15" long. All bonding jumpers shall be made of steel with yellow, zinc-dichromate finish. All fasteners shall be made of steel with zinc-plated finish. See specification section 270526 for more details.
- H. **PROTECTIVE END CAPS.** All end sections of runway cable tray sections shall be protected with plastic protective end caps.

3.11 INSTALLATION OF INNERDUCT

- A. **PROTECTION.** Protect products from the effects of moisture, UV exposure, corrosion and physical damage during construction.

- B. SUPPORT. When inner duct is laid on a cable tray, it shall be strapped to cable tray with nylon ty-wraps at periodic intervals of no less than 4 ft.
- C. COLOR CODING. When multiple inner duct are in a single conduit, and innerduct are of the same size, they shall be different colors for identification or have different color electrical taped wrapped on the ends to identify them at the end of each conduit.
- D. USE OF INNERDUCT. Any continuous conduit installed below grade or above grade with a size of 3 inches or larger shall have innerducts inside, along the complete conduit run. In particular for 4" conduits, a minimum of three (3) innerducts shall be installed inside each conduit, regardless if cables are being run as part of this project or not. One of those innerducts shall be a 1-1/2", the other two innerducts shall be 1" innerducts.

### 3.12 USE OF FIRE STOP SYSTEMS

- A. CABLE TRAYS. Cable trays or tubular runways shall not be allowed to pass continuously through a fire rated partition or smoke barrier. The following guidelines shall be followed to seal those openings:
  - 1. Use only UL listed methods per the wall rating.
  - 2. Pillow type or brick type systems are not allowed.
  - 3. For cable trays 12" in width or less, use only 4" through wall fitting fire stop systems. The quantity of systems shall be dependent on the cross sectional area of the cable tray system installed. The total cross sectional area of the fittings installed shall match the cross sectional area of the cable tray system installed. As an example, a 12" wide cable tray, 4" high shall have four (4) through wall fitting fire stop systems regardless of how many cables are being run on the cable tray system.
  - 4. For cable trays wider than 12", use a combination of 4" EMT sleeves with fire caulk based systems and through wall fittings fire stop system. The total cross sectional area of the sleeves/fittings installed shall match the cross sectional area of the cable tray system. To determine the quantity of sleeves and fittings for each case, the following method shall be used. All cables installed as part of this contract can be run through 4" sleeves with fire caulking and remaining sleeves, but no less than 1/2 of all sleeves required shall be through wall fitting fire stop systems. So, as an example an 18" wide, 4" high cable tray, requires a total of 6 4" sleeves. Out of those six, there shall be no less than three 4" through wall fitting fire stop systems with no cables installed inside and no more than three 4" sleeves with fire caulking with all cables installed as part of this contract, regardless of how many cables are being run on the cable tray.
- B. SMALL CONDUIT SLEEVES. When J-hooks are allowed in the project and small cable bundles are required to go through a rated partition, it is acceptable to use fire caulk. A small bundle of cables is defined as a bundle than can fit on a sleeve that is 1.5" in size or less. For larger bundles, requiring 2" sleeves or larger, use only through wall fitting fire stop systems.

- C. CONTINUOUS CONDUITS RUNS. Continuous horizontal conduit runs or conduit entering a rated telecom room shall be fire stop with caulk based fire stop systems, regardless of the size of the conduit.
- D. ELECTRICAL BOXES. Installation of electrical boxes or equipment back boxes in fire rated walls and smoke barriers shall follow the following requirements:
  - 1. Electrical boxes and or technology system back boxes can be installed in 1 or 2 hour rated walls as long as all requirements indicated in the proper Building Code, National Electrical Code and nationally recognized testing laboratories are met for this type of installation.
  - 2. As a summary, some of the requirements indicated by the codes listed above are:
    - a. Boxes shall be metallic or listed for that purpose
    - b. The area of the boxes shall not exceed 16 square inches, provided the aggregate area of the openings through the membrane does not exceed 100 square inches in any 100 square feet of wall area.
    - c. The spacing between the wall membrane and the box shall not exceed 1/8 of an inch.
    - d. Boxes on opposite sides of the walls shall be separated by no less than 24 inches, or boxes shall be covered by listed putty pads, or a listed material and method used.
  - 3. Electrical boxes or technology systems back boxes shall not be installed in a 3 or 4 hour fire rated walls.
- E. VERTICAL SLEEVES. Fire stop system shall be used for all 4" vertical sleeves used inside telecom rooms to run from one floor to the next. Half the sleeves indicated in the design drawings shall be protected with caulk based fire stop systems and the other half with through floor fittings fire stop systems.

### 3.13 AS BUILT DOCUMENTS AND CLOSE OUT INFORMATION

- A. See specification section 270010 for as built documents and close out information these requirements.

END OF SECTION 270528

## SECTION 284621.11 - ADDRESSABLE FIRE-ALARM SYSTEMS

### PART 1 - GENERAL

#### 1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:

1. Addressable fire-alarm system.
2. Fire-alarm control unit (FACU).
3. Manual fire-alarm boxes.
4. System smoke detectors.
5. Duct smoke detectors.
6. Carbon monoxide detectors.
7. Fire-alarm notification appliances.
8. Firefighters' two-way telephone communication service.
9. Fire-alarm remote annunciators.
10. Fire-alarm addressable interface devices.
11. Digital alarm communicator transmitters (DACTs).

- B. Related Requirements:

1. Section 087100 "Door Hardware" for magnetic door holders that release in response to fire-alarm outputs.
2. Section 260519 "Low-Voltage Electrical Power Conductors and Cables".

#### 1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. DACT: Digital alarm communicator transmitter.
- B. EMT: Electrical metallic tubing.
- C. FACU: Fire-alarm control unit.
- D. High-Performance Building: A building that integrates and optimizes on a life-cycle basis all major high-performance attributes, including energy conservation, environment, safety, security, durability, accessibility, cost-benefit, productivity, sustainability, functionality, and operational considerations.

- E. Mode: The terms "Active Mode," "Off Mode," and "Standby Mode" are used as defined in the 2007 Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA).
- F. NICET: National Institute for Certification in Engineering Technologies.
- G. PC: Personal computer.
- H. Voltage Class: For specified circuits and equipment, voltage classes are defined as follows:
  - 1. Control Voltage: Listed and labeled for use in remote-control, signaling, and power-limited circuits supplied by a Class 2 or Class 3 power supply having rated output not greater than 150 V and 5 A, allowing use of alternate wiring methods complying with NFPA 70, Article 725.
  - 2. Low Voltage: Listed and labeled for use in circuits supplied by a Class 1 or other power supply having rated output not greater than 1000 V, requiring use of wiring methods complying with NFPA 70, Article 300, Part I.

#### 1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Approved Permit Submittal: Submittals must be approved by authorities having jurisdiction prior to submitting them to Architect.
- B. Product Data: For each type of product, including furnished options and accessories.
  - 1. Include construction details, material descriptions, dimensions, profiles, and finishes.
  - 2. Include rated capacities, operating characteristics, and electrical characteristics.
- C. Shop Drawings: For fire-alarm system.
  - 1. Comply with recommendations and requirements in "Documentation" section of "Fundamentals" chapter in NFPA 72.
  - 2. Include plans, elevations, sections, and details, including details of attachments to other Work.
  - 3. Include details of equipment assemblies. Indicate dimensions, weights, loads, required clearances, method of field assembly, components, and locations. Indicate conductor sizes, indicate termination locations and requirements, and distinguish between factory and field wiring.
  - 4. Annunciator panel details as required by authorities having jurisdiction.
  - 5. Detail assembly and support requirements.
  - 6. Include voltage drop calculations for notification-appliance circuits.
  - 7. Include battery-size calculations.
  - 8. Include input/output matrix.
  - 9. Include written statement from manufacturer that equipment and components have been tested as a system and comply with requirements in this Section and in NFPA 72.
  - 10. Include performance parameters and installation details for each detector.

11. Verify that each duct detector is listed for complete range of air velocity, temperature, and humidity possible when air-handling system is operating.
12. Provide program report showing that air-sampling detector pipe layout balances pneumatically within airflow range of air-sampling detector.
13. Provide control wiring diagrams for fire-alarm interface to HVAC; coordinate location of duct smoke detectors and access to them.
  - a. Show critical dimensions that relate to placement and support of sampling tubes, detector housing, and remote status and alarm indicators.
  - b. Show field wiring required for HVAC unit shutdown on alarm.
  - c. Locate detectors in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions.
  - d. Show air-sampling detector pipe routing.
14. Include voice/alarm signaling-service equipment rack or console layout, grounding schematic, amplifier power calculation, and single-line connection diagram.
15. Include floor plans to indicate final outlet locations showing address of each addressable device. Show size and route of cable and conduits and point-to-point wiring diagrams.

#### 1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Field quality-control reports.
- B. Qualification Statements: For Installer.
- C. Sample Warranty: Submittal must include line item pricing for replacement parts and labor.

#### 1.6 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Operation and Maintenance Data: For fire-alarm systems and components to include in emergency, operation, and maintenance manuals.
  1. In addition to items specified in Section 017823 "Operation and Maintenance Data," include the following:
    - a. Comply with "Records" section of "Inspection, Testing and Maintenance" chapter in NFPA 72.
    - b. Provide "Fire-Alarm and Emergency Communications System Record of Completion Documents" in accordance with "Completion Documents" Article in "Documentation" section of "Fundamentals" chapter in NFPA 72.
    - c. Complete wiring diagrams showing connections between devices and equipment. Each conductor must be numbered at every junction point with indication of origination and termination points.
    - d. Riser diagram.
    - e. Device addresses.

- f. Air-sampling system sample port locations and modeling program report showing layout meets performance criteria.
- g. Record copy of site-specific software.
- h. Provide "Inspection and Testing Form" in accordance with "Inspection, Testing and Maintenance" chapter in NFPA 72, and include the following:
  - 1) Equipment tested.
  - 2) Frequency of testing of installed components.
  - 3) Frequency of inspection of installed components.
  - 4) Requirements and recommendations related to results of maintenance.
  - 5) Manufacturer's user training manuals.
- i. Manufacturer's required maintenance related to system warranty requirements.
- j. Abbreviated operating instructions for mounting at FACU and each annunciator unit.

## 1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

### A. Installer Qualifications:

- 1. Personnel must be trained and certified by manufacturer for installation of units required for this Project.
- 2. Installation must be by personnel certified by NICET as fire-alarm Level III technician.
- 3. Obtain certification by NRTL in accordance with NFPA 72.
- 4. Licensed or certified by authorities having jurisdiction.

## 1.8 WARRANTY

### A. Special Warranty: Manufacturer agrees to repair or replace fire-alarm system equipment and components that fail because of defects in materials or workmanship within specified warranty period.

- 1. Warranty Period: Five years from date of Substantial Completion.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 ADDRESSABLE FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM

#### A. Description:

- 1. Noncoded, UL-certified addressable system, with multiplexed signal transmission and voice-and-strobe notification for evacuation.

#### B. Performance Criteria:



1. Regulatory Requirements:
  - a. Fire-Alarm Components, Devices, and Accessories: Listed and labeled by a NRTL in accordance with NFPA 70 for use with selected fire-alarm system and marked for intended location and application.
2. General Characteristics:
  - a. Automatic sensitivity control of certain smoke detectors.
  - b. Fire-alarm signal initiation must be by one or more of the following devices and systems:
    - 1) Manual stations.
    - 2) Smoke detectors.
    - 3) Duct smoke detectors.
    - 4) Carbon monoxide detectors.
    - 5) Automatic sprinkler system water flow.
    - 6) Preaction system.
    - 7) Dry system pressure flow switch.
  - c. Fire-alarm signal must initiate the following actions:
    - 1) Continuously operate alarm notification appliances, including voice evacuation notices.
    - 2) Identify alarm and specific initiating device at FACU and remote annunciators.
    - 3) Transmit alarm signal to remote alarm receiving station.
    - 4) Activate voice/alarm communication system.
    - 5) Switch HVAC equipment controls to fire-alarm mode.
    - 6) Close smoke dampers in air ducts of designated air-conditioning duct systems.
    - 7) Activate emergency lighting control.
    - 8) Record events in system memory.
    - 9) Indicate device in alarm on graphic annunciator.
  - d. Supervisory signal initiation must be by one or more of the following devices and actions:
    - 1) Valve supervisory switch.
    - 2) Zones or individual devices have been disabled.
    - 3) FACU has lost communication with network.
  - e. System trouble signal initiation must be by one or more of the following devices and actions:
    - 1) Open circuits, shorts, and grounds in designated circuits.
    - 2) Opening, tampering with, or removing alarm-initiating and supervisory signal-initiating devices.

- 3) Loss of communication with addressable sensor, input module, relay, control module, remote annunciator, printer interface, or Ethernet module.
  - 4) Loss of primary power at FACU.
  - 5) Ground or single break in internal circuits of FACU.
  - 6) Abnormal ac voltage at FACU.
  - 7) Break in standby battery circuitry.
  - 8) Failure of battery charging.
  - 9) Abnormal position of switch at FACU or annunciator.
  - 10) Voice signal amplifier failure.
  - 11) Hose cabinet door open.
- f. System Supervisory Signal Actions:
- 1) Initiate notification appliances.
  - 2) Identify specific device initiating event at FACU and remote annunciators.
  - 3) After time delay of 200 seconds, transmit trouble or supervisory signal to remote alarm receiving station.
  - 4) Transmit system status to building management system.
  - 5) Display system status on graphic annunciator.
- g. Network Communications:
- 1) Provide network communications for fire-alarm system in accordance with fire-alarm manufacturer's written instructions.
  - 2) Provide network communications pathway per manufacturer's written instructions and requirements in NFPA 72 and NFPA 70.
  - 3) Provide integration gateway using Modbus for connection to building automation system.
- h. Document Storage Box:
- 1) Description: Enclosure to accommodate standard 8-1/2-by-11 inch manuals and loose document records. Legend sheet will be permanently attached to door for system required documentation, key contacts, and system information. Provide two key ring holders with location to mount standard business cards for key contact personnel.
  - 2) Material and Finish: 18-gauge cold-rolled steel; four mounting holes.
  - 3) Color: Red powder-coat epoxy finish.
  - 4) Labeling: Permanently screened with 1 inch high lettering "SYSTEM RECORD DOCUMENTS" with white indelible ink.
  - 5) Security: Locked with 3/4 inch barrel lock. Provide solid 12 inch stainless steel piano hinge.

## 2.2 FIRE-ALARM CONTROL UNIT (FACU)

- A. Description: Field-programmable, microprocessor-based, modular, power-limited design with electronic modules.
- B. Performance Criteria:
  - 1. Regulatory Requirements: Comply with NFPA 72 and UL 864.
  - 2. General Characteristics:
    - a. System software and programs must be held in nonvolatile flash, electrically erasable, programmable, read-only memory, retaining information through failure of primary and secondary power supplies.
    - b. Include real-time clock for time annotation of events on event recorder and printer.
    - c. Provide communication between FACU and remote circuit interface panels, annunciators, and displays.
    - d. FACU must be listed for connection to central-station signaling system service.
    - e. Provide nonvolatile memory for system database, logic, and operating system and event history. System must require no manual input to initialize in the event of complete power down condition. FACU must provide minimum 500-event history log.
    - f. Addressable Initiation Device Circuits: FACU must indicate which communication zones have been silenced and must provide selective silencing of alarm notification appliance by building communication zone.
      - 1) Addressable Control Circuits for Operation of Notification Appliances and Mechanical Equipment: FACU must be listed for releasing service.
    - g. Fire-Alarm Annunciator: Arranged for interface between human operator at FACU and addressable system components including annunciation and supervision. Display alarm, supervisory, and component status messages and programming and control menu.
      - 1) Annunciator and Display: LCD, 80 characters, minimum.
      - 2) Keypad: Arranged to permit entry and execution of programming, display, and control commands.
    - h. Initiating-Device, Notification-Appliance, and Signaling-Line Circuits:
      - 1) Pathway Class Designations: NFPA 72, Class B.
      - 2) Pathway Survivability: Level 1.
      - 3) Install no more than 50 addressable devices on each signaling-line circuit.
      - 4) Install fault circuit isolators to comply with circuit performance requirements of NFPA 72 or with manufacturer's written instructions, whichever is more conservative.

i. Notification-Appliance Circuit:

- 1) Audible appliances must sound in three-pulse temporal pattern, as defined in NFPA 72.
- 2) Where notification appliances provide signals to sleeping areas, alarm signal must be 520 Hz square wave with intensity 15 dB above average ambient sound level or 5 dB above maximum sound level, or at least 75 dB(A-weighted), whichever is greater, measured at pillow.
- 3) Visual alarm appliances must flash in synchronization where multiple appliances are in same field of view, as defined in NFPA 72.

- j. Transmission to Remote Alarm Receiving Station: Automatically transmit alarm, supervisory, and trouble signals to remote alarm station.
- k. Status Annunciator: Indicate status of various voice/alarm speaker zones and status of firefighters' two-way telephone communication zones.
- l. Preamplifiers, amplifiers, and tone generators must automatically transfer to backup units, on primary equipment failure.
- m. Primary Power: 24 V(dc) obtained from 120 V(ac) service and power-supply module. Initiating devices, notification appliances, signaling lines, trouble signals, supervisory and DACT and digital alarm radio transmitters must be powered by 24 V(dc) source.
- n. Alarm current draw of entire fire-alarm system must not exceed 80 percent of power-supply module rating.
- o. Secondary Power: 24 V(dc) supply system with batteries, automatic battery charger, and automatic transfer switch.
- p. Batteries: Sealed lead calcium.

C. Accessories:

1. Instructions: Computer printout or typewritten instruction card mounted behind plastic or glass cover in stainless steel or aluminum frame. Include interpretation and describe appropriate response for displays and signals. Briefly describe functional operation of system under normal, alarm, and trouble conditions.
2. Preaction System Functionality:
  - a. Initiate Presignal Alarm: This function must cause audible and visual alarm and indication to be provided at FACU. Activation of initiation device connected as part of preaction system must be annunciated at FACU only, without activation of general evacuation alarm.

## 2.3 MANUAL FIRE-ALARM BOXES

- A. General Requirements for Manual Fire-Alarm Boxes: Comply with UL 38. Boxes must be finished in red with molded, raised-letter operating instructions in contrasting color; must show visible indication of operation; and must be mounted on recessed outlet box. If indicated as surface mounted, provide manufacturer's surface back box.

1. Single-action mechanism, pull-lever type; with integral addressable module arranged to communicate manual-station status (normal, alarm, or trouble) to FACU.
2. Station Reset: Key- or wrench-operated switch.
3. Weatherproof Protective Shield: Factory-fabricated, clear plastic enclosure hinged at top to permit lifting for access to initiate alarm.
4. Able to perform at up to 90 percent relative humidity at.
5. Material: Manual stations made of Lexan polycarbonate.
6. Able to be used in indoor outdoor areas.

## 2.4 SYSTEM SMOKE DETECTORS

### A. Photoelectric Smoke Detectors:

1. Performance Criteria:
  - a. Regulatory Requirements:
    - 1) NFPA 72.
    - 2) UL 268.
  - b. General Characteristics:
    - 1) Detectors must be two-wire type.
    - 2) Integral Addressable Module: Arranged to communicate detector status (normal, alarm, or trouble) to FACU.
    - 3) Self-Restoring: Detectors do not require resetting or readjustment after actuation to restore them to normal operation.
    - 4) Integral Visual-Indicating Light: LED type, indicating detector has operated and power-on status.
    - 5) Detector address must be accessible from FACU and must be able to identify detector's location within system and its sensitivity setting.
    - 6) Operator at FACU, having designated access level, must be able to manually access the following for each detector:
      - a) Primary status.
      - b) Device type.
      - c) Present average value.
      - d) Present sensitivity selected.
      - e) Sensor range (normal, dirty, etc.).
    - 7) Detector must have functional humidity range within 10 to 90 percent relative humidity.
    - 8) Color: White.
    - 9) Remote Control: Unless otherwise indicated, detectors must be digital-addressable type, individually monitored at FACU for calibration, sensitivity, and alarm condition.
    - 10) Multiple levels of detection sensitivity for each sensor.
    - 11) Sensitivity levels based on time of day.

## 2.5 DUCT SMOKE DETECTORS

- A. Description: Photoelectric-type, duct-mounted smoke detector.
- B. Performance Criteria:
  - 1. Regulatory Requirements:
    - a. NFPA 72.
    - b. UL 268A.
  - 2. General Characteristics:
    - a. Detectors must be two-wire type.
    - b. Integral Addressable Module: Arranged to communicate detector status (normal, alarm, or trouble) to FACU.
    - c. Self-Restoring: Detectors do not require resetting or readjustment after actuation to restore them to normal operation.
    - d. Integral Visual-Indicating Light: LED type, indicating detector has operated and power-on status.
    - e. Detector address must be accessible from FACU and must be able to identify detector's location within system and its sensitivity setting.
    - f. Operator at FACU, having designated access level, must be able to manually access the following for each detector:
      - 1) Primary status.
      - 2) Device type.
      - 3) Present average value.
      - 4) Present sensitivity selected.
      - 5) Sensor range (normal, dirty, etc.).
    - g. Weatherproof Duct Housing Enclosure: NEMA 250, Type 4X; NRTL listed for use with supplied detector for smoke detection in HVAC system ducts.
    - h. Each sensor must have multiple levels of detection sensitivity.
    - i. Sampling Tubes: Design and dimensions as recommended by manufacturer for specific duct size, air velocity, and installation conditions where applied.

## 2.6 CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS

- A. Description: Carbon monoxide detector listed for connection to fire-alarm system.
- B. Performance Criteria:
  - 1. Regulatory Requirements:
    - a. NFPA 72
    - b. NFPA 720.
    - c. UL 2075.

2. General Characteristics:

- a. Mounting: Adapter plate for outlet box mounting.
- b. Testable by introducing test carbon monoxide into sensing cell.
- c. Detector must provide alarm contacts and trouble contacts.
- d. Detector must send trouble alarm when nearing end-of-life, power supply problems, or internal faults.
- e. Locate, mount, and wire in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions.
- f. Provide means for addressable connection to fire-alarm system.
- g. Test button simulates alarm condition.

2.7 FIRE-ALARM NOTIFICATION APPLIANCES

A. Fire-Alarm Voice/Tone Notification Appliances:

1. Description: Notification appliances capable of outputting voice evacuation messages.
2. Performance Criteria:
  - a. Regulatory Requirements:
    - 1) NFPA 72.
    - 2) UL 1480.
  - b. General Characteristics:
    - 1) Speakers for Voice Notification: Locate speakers for voice notification to provide intelligibility requirements of "Notification Appliances" and "Emergency Communications Systems" chapters in NFPA 72.
    - 2) High-Range Units: Rated 2 to 15 W.
    - 3) Low-Range Units: Rated 1 to 2 W.
    - 4) Mounting: surface mounted and bidirectional.
    - 5) Matching Transformers: Tap range matched to acoustical environment of speaker location.
    - 6) Combination Devices: Factory-integrated audible and visible devices in single-mounting assembly, equipped for mounting as indicated, and with screw terminals for system connections.

B. Fire-Alarm Visible Notification Appliances:

1. Performance Criteria:
  - a. Regulatory Requirements:
    - 1) NFPA 72.
    - 2) UL 1971.
  - b. General Characteristics:

- 1) Rated Light Output:
  - a) 15/30/75/110 cd, selectable in field.
- 2) Clear or nominal white polycarbonate lens mounted on aluminum faceplate.
- 3) Mounting: Wall mounted unless otherwise indicated.
- 4) For units with guards to prevent physical damage, light output ratings must be determined with guards in place.
- 5) Flashing must be in temporal pattern, synchronized with other units.
- 6) Strobe Leads: Factory connected to screw terminals.
- 7) Mounting Faceplate: Factory finished, red.

## 2.8 FIREFIGHTERS' TWO-WAY TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION SERVICE

- A. Description: Dedicated, two-way, supervised, telephone voice communication links between FACU and remote firefighters' telephone stations. Supervised telephone lines must be connected to talk circuits by controls in control module.
- B. Performance Criteria:
  1. Regulatory Requirements:
    - a. NFPA 72.
  2. General Characteristics:
    - a. Common-talk type for firefighter use only.
    - b. Controls to disconnect phones from talk circuits if too many phones are in use simultaneously. Indicator lamp must flash if phone is disconnected from talk circuits.
    - c. Addressable firefighters' phone modules to monitor and control loop of firefighter phones. Module must be capable of differentiating between normal, off-hook, and trouble conditions.
    - d. Audible Pulse and Tone Generator, and High-Intensity Lamp: When remote telephone is taken off hook, it causes audible signal to sound and high-intensity lamp to flash at FACU.
    - e. Selector panel controls to provide for simultaneous operation of up to six telephones in selected zones. Indicate ground faults and open or shorted telephone lines on panel front by individual LEDs.
    - f. Display: Digital to indicate location of caller.
    - g. Remote Telephone Cabinet: Flush- or surface-mounted cabinet as indicated; factory-standard red finish; with handset.
      - 1) Install one-piece handset to cabinet with vandal-resistant armored cord. Silk-screened or engraved label on cabinet door, designating "Fire Emergency Phone."
      - 2) With "break-glass" door access lock.



- h. Remote Telephone Jack Stations: Single-gang, stainless steel-plate mounted plug, engraved "Fire Emergency Phone."

## 2.9 FIRE-ALARM REMOTE ANNUNCIATORS

### A. Performance Criteria:

#### 1. Regulatory Requirements:

- a. NFPA 72.

#### 2. General Characteristics:

- a. Annunciator functions must match those of FACU for alarm, supervisory, and trouble indications. Manual switching functions must match those of FACU, including acknowledging, silencing, resetting, and testing.
  - 1) Mounting: Flush cabinet, NEMA 250, Type 1.
- b. Display Type and Functional Performance: Alphanumeric display and LED indicating lights must match those of FACU. Provide controls to acknowledge, silence, reset, and test functions for alarm, supervisory, and trouble signals.

## 2.10 FIRE-ALARM ADDRESSABLE INTERFACE DEVICES

### A. Performance Criteria:

#### 1. Regulatory Requirements:

- a. NFPA 72.

#### 2. General Characteristics:

- a. Include address-setting means on module.
- b. Store internal identifying code for control panel use to identify module type.
- c. Listed for controlling HVAC fan motor controllers.
- d. Monitor Module: Microelectronic module providing system address for alarm-initiating devices for wired applications with normally open contacts.
- e. Control Module:
  - 1) Operate notification devices.
  - 2) Operate solenoids for use in sprinkler service.

## 2.11 DIGITAL ALARM COMMUNICATOR TRANSMITTERS (DACTs)

### A. Performance Criteria:

1. Regulatory Requirements:
  - a. NFPA 72.
2. General Characteristics:
  - a. DACT must be acceptable to remote central station and must be listed for fire-alarm use.
  - b. Functional Performance: Unit must receive alarm, supervisory, or trouble signal from FACU and automatically capture one telephone line(s) and dial preset number for remote central station. When contact is made with central station(s), signals must be transmitted. If service on either line is interrupted for longer than 45 seconds, transmitter must initiate local trouble signal and transmit signal indicating loss of telephone line to remote alarm receiving station over remaining line. Transmitter must automatically report telephone service restoration to central station. If service is lost on both telephone lines, transmitter must initiate local trouble signal.
  - c. Local functions and display at DACT must include the following:
    - 1) Verification that both telephone lines are available.
    - 2) Programming device.
    - 3) LED display.
    - 4) Manual test report function and manual transmission clear indication.
    - 5) Communications failure with central station or FACU.
  - d. Digital data transmission must include the following:
    - 1) Address of alarm-initiating device.
    - 2) Address of supervisory signal.
    - 3) Address of trouble-initiating device.
    - 4) Loss of ac supply.
    - 5) Loss of power.
    - 6) Low battery.
    - 7) Abnormal test signal.
    - 8) Communication bus failure.
  - e. Secondary Power: Integral rechargeable battery and automatic charger.
  - f. Self-Test: Conducted automatically every 24 hours with report transmitted to central station.

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine areas and conditions for compliance with requirements for ventilation, temperature, humidity, and other conditions affecting performance of the Work.

1. Verify that manufacturer's written instructions for environmental conditions have been permanently established in spaces where equipment and wiring are installed, before installation begins.
- B. Examine roughing-in for electrical connections to verify actual locations of connections before installation.
- C. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

### 3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Preinstallation Testing: Perform verification of functionality of installed components of existing system prior to starting work. Document equipment or components not functioning as designed.

### 3.3 INSTALLATION OF EQUIPMENT

- A. Comply with NECA 305, NFPA 72, NFPA 101, and requirements of authorities having jurisdiction for installation and testing of fire-alarm equipment. Install electrical wiring to comply with requirements in NFPA 70 including, but not limited to, Article 760, "Fire Alarm Systems."
  1. Devices placed in service before other trades have completed cleanup must be replaced.
  2. Devices installed, but not yet placed, in service must be protected from construction dust, debris, dirt, moisture, and damage in accordance with manufacturer's written storage instructions.
- B. Equipment Floor and Wall Mounting: Install FACU on finished floor.
- C. Install wall-mounted equipment, with tops of cabinets not more than 78 inch above finished floor.
- D. Manual Fire-Alarm Boxes:
  1. Install manual fire-alarm box in normal path of egress within 60 inch of exit doorway.
  2. Mount manual fire-alarm box on background of contrasting color.
  3. Operable part of manual fire-alarm box must be between 42 and 48 inch above floor level. Devices must be mounted at same height unless otherwise indicated.
- E. Smoke- and Heat-Detector Spacing:
  1. Comply with "Smoke-Sensing Fire Detectors" section in "Initiating Devices" chapter in NFPA 72, for smoke-detector spacing.
  2. Smooth ceiling spacing must not exceed 30 ft.
  3. Spacing of detectors for irregular areas, for irregular ceiling construction, and for high ceiling areas must be determined in accordance with Annex A in NFPA 72.

4. HVAC: Locate detectors not closer than 36 inch from air-supply diffuser or return-air opening.
  5. Lighting Fixtures: Locate detectors not closer than 12 inch from lighting fixture and not directly above pendant mounted or indirect lighting.
- F. Install cover on each smoke detector that is not placed in service during construction. Cover must remain in place except during system testing. Remove cover prior to system turnover.
- G. Duct Smoke Detectors: Comply with NFPA 72 and NFPA 90A. Install sampling tubes so they extend full width of duct. Tubes more than 36 inch long must be supported at both ends.
1. Do not install smoke detector in duct smoke-detector housing during construction. Install detector only during system testing and prior to system turnover.
- H. Single-Station Smoke Detectors: Where more than one smoke alarm is installed within dwelling or suite, they must be connected so that operation of smoke alarm causes alarm in smoke alarms to sound.
- I. Remote Status and Alarm Indicators: Install in visible location near each smoke detector, sprinkler water-flow switch, and valve-tamper switch that is not readily visible from normal viewing position.
- J. Audible Alarm-Indicating Devices: Install not less than 6 inch below ceiling. Install bells and horns on flush-mounted back boxes with device-operating mechanism concealed behind grille. Install devices at same height unless otherwise indicated.
- K. Visible Alarm-Indicating Devices: Install adjacent to each alarm bell or alarm horn and at least 6 inch below ceiling. Install devices at same height unless otherwise indicated.
- L. Device Location-Indicating Lights: Locate in public space near device they monitor.

### 3.4 ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

- A. Connect wiring in accordance with Section 260519 "Low-Voltage Electrical Power Conductors and Cables."
- B. Ground equipment in accordance with Section 260526 "Grounding and Bonding for Electrical Systems."
- C. Install electrical devices furnished by manufacturer, but not factory mounted, in accordance with NFPA 70 and NECA 1.
- D. Install nameplate for each electrical connection, indicating electrical equipment designation and circuit number feeding connection.
  1. Nameplate must be laminated acrylic or melamine plastic signs, as specified in Section 260553 "Identification for Electrical Systems."

### 3.5 CONTROL CONNECTIONS

- A. Install control and electrical power wiring to field-mounted control devices.
- B. Connect control wiring in accordance with Section 260523 "Control-Voltage Electrical Power Cables."
- C. Install nameplate for each control connection, indicating field control panel designation and I/O control designation feeding connection.

### 3.6 PATHWAYS

- A. Pathways must be installed in EMT.
- B. Exposed EMT must be painted red enamel.

### 3.7 CONNECTIONS

- A. Make addressable connections with supervised interface device to the following devices and systems. Install interface device less than 36 inch from device controlled. Make addressable confirmation connection when such feedback is available at device or system being controlled.
  - 1. Smoke dampers in air ducts of designated HVAC duct systems.
  - 2. Alarm-initiating connection to activate emergency lighting control.
  - 3. Supervisory connections at valve supervisory switches.
  - 4. Supervisory connections at low-air-pressure switch of each dry-pipe sprinkler system.
  - 5. Supervisory connections at fire-extinguisher locations.

### 3.8 IDENTIFICATION

- A. Identify system components, wiring, cabling, and terminals. Comply with requirements for identification specified in Section 270553 "Identification for Communications Systems."
- B. Install framed instructions in location visible from FACU.

### 3.9 GROUNDING

- A. Ground FACU and associated circuits in accordance with Section 260526 "Grounding and Bonding for Electrical Systems."
- B. Ground shielded cables at control panel location only. Insulate shield at device location.

### 3.10 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Administrant for Tests and Inspections:
  - 1. Administer and perform tests and inspections.
- B. Tests and Inspections:
  - 1. Visual Inspection: Conduct visual inspection prior to testing.
    - a. Inspection must be based on completed record Drawings and system documentation that is required by "Completion Documents, Preparation" table in "Documentation" section of "Fundamentals" chapter in NFPA 72.
    - b. Comply with "Visual Inspection Frequencies" table in "Inspection" section of "Inspection, Testing and Maintenance" chapter in NFPA 72; retain "Initial/Reacceptance" column and list only installed components.
  - 2. System Testing: Comply with "Test Methods" table in "Testing" section of "Inspection, Testing and Maintenance" chapter in NFPA 72.
  - 3. Test audible appliances for public operating mode in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions. Perform test using portable sound-level meter complying with Type 2 requirements in ASA S1.4 Part 1/IEC 61672-1.
  - 4. Test audible appliances for private operating mode in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions.
  - 5. Test visible appliances for public operating mode in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions.
  - 6. Factory-authorized service representative must prepare "Fire Alarm System Record of Completion" in "Documentation" section of "Fundamentals" chapter in NFPA 72 and "Inspection and Testing Form" in "Records" section of "Inspection, Testing and Maintenance" chapter in NFPA 72.
- C. Reacceptance Testing: Perform reacceptance testing to verify proper operation of added or replaced devices and appliances.
- D. Fire-alarm system will be considered defective if it does not pass tests and inspections.
- E. Prepare test and inspection reports.
- F. Maintenance Test and Inspection: Perform tests and inspections listed for weekly, monthly, quarterly, and semiannual periods. Use forms developed for initial tests and inspections.
- G. Annual Test and Inspection: One year after date of Substantial Completion, test fire-alarm system complying with visual and testing inspection requirements in NFPA 72. Use forms developed for initial tests and inspections.

### 3.11 DEMONSTRATION

- A. Train Owner's maintenance personnel to adjust, operate, and maintain fire-alarm system. Allow Owner to record training.

### 3.12 MAINTENANCE

- A. Maintenance Service: Beginning at Substantial Completion, maintenance service must include 12 months' full maintenance by skilled employees of manufacturer's designated service organization. Include preventive maintenance, repair or replacement of worn or defective components, lubrication, cleaning, and adjusting as required for proper operation. Parts and supplies must be manufacturer's authorized replacement parts and supplies.
1. Include visual inspections in accordance with "Visual Inspection Frequencies" table in "Testing" paragraph of "Inspection, Testing and Maintenance" chapter in NFPA 72.
  2. Perform tests in "Test Methods" table in "Testing" paragraph of "Inspection, Testing and Maintenance" chapter in NFPA 72.
  3. Perform tests per "Testing Frequencies" table in "Testing" paragraph of "Inspection, Testing and Maintenance" chapter in NFPA 72.

END OF SECTION 284621.11