Construction Documents 7/26/24

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ARCHITECTS
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PROJECT MANUAL

VOLUME 2 (of 2)

Divisions 20 thru 39

Architect's Project Number: 02110.300

Lillington-Shawtown Elementary School Addition/Renovation
855 Old US Hwy 421
Lillington, NC 27546

Harnett County Schools
1008 South 11th Street
Lillington, North Carolina 27546

July 26, 2024
Construction Documents

ENERGY STAR PARTNER

Set Number: ________

SECTION 00 01 01

PROJECT TITLE PAGE

Date	July 26, 2024 Construction Documents
Project Identification	Lillington-Shawtown Elementary School Addition/Renovation 855 Old US Hwy 421 Lillington, NC 27546 Architect Project No.: 02110.300
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END OF SECTION

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SEALS PAGE

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END OF SECTION

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SECTION 22 01 00

PLUMBING GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 STIPULATIONS

A. General provisions of the contract documents including general and supplementary conditions apply to all work in this division.

B. The general conditions shall be carefully examined before proposals for any work are submitted. Division twenty-two shall not be interpreted as waiving or overruling any requirements expressed in the general conditions unless division twenty-two specifications contain statements more definitive or more restrictive.

C. Nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to relieve the contractor from performing their work according to the true intent and meaning of the contract drawings and specifications. The contractor will be held responsible to provide all materials and equipment and shall provide all labor necessary for the complete, prompt, and satisfactory execution of the work. The contractor is also responsible for the proper coordination of their work with all other trades.

D. The contractor shall bear all expenses incidental to the satisfactory completion of the work contained in the contract drawings and specifications.

1.2 DEFINITIONS

A. Where words and phrases used throughout the contract documents are not specifically defined below or in the reference standards, they shall be interpreted by the meanings given to them in the latest edition of the Merriam-Webster dictionary.

B. Words and phrases used throughout the contract documents shall be interpreted as indicated below:

1. Contractor: The person or organization awarded the contract for construction services. In the case of a construction project administered as a multiple-prime contract, the term shall be further defined as the contractor holding a prime contract for plumbing construction work.
2. Others: A person or organization other than the contractor, owner, or professional.
3. Owner: The person or organization that awards the construction contract, or their designated representative.
4. Professional: The engineer of record.
5. Provide: To furnish and install materials, equipment, or systems.
6. Submittals: Industry standards, manufacturer’s data, manufacturer’s warranties, operation and maintenance instructions, shop drawings, and test reports.
7. Work: All labor, materials, equipment, and services necessary and reasonably incidental to the proper completion and proper operation of the plumbing systems.

1.3 REFERENCES

A. The contractor shall comply with all laws, ordinances, and regulations of all authorities having jurisdiction, including those of all applicable city, county, state, federal, and public utility entities. The contractor shall obtain all licenses, permits, etc. and shall pay all associated connection fees, tapping fees, inspection fees, etc. These costs shall be included in the contract price.

B. The publications listed below form a part of this specification. All publications shall be the latest edition as adopted by the authority having jurisdiction at the date of bid advertisement. The minimum standard of work under this contract shall be in accordance with the following model building codes or standards:

1. ASTM International:

a. ASTM C33 – Standard Specification for Concrete Aggregates.

b. ASTM C94 – Standard Specification for Ready-Mixed Concrete.

c. ASTM C150 – Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

d. ASTM C618 – Standard Specification for Coal Fly Ash and Raw or Calcined Natural Pozzolan for Use in Concrete.

e. ASTM C989 – Standard Specification for Slag Cement for Use in Concrete and Mortars.

f. ASTM D1557 – Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort (56,000 ft-lbf/ft^3).

g. ASTM D1556 – Standard Test Method for Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by the Sand Cone Method.

2. International Building Code (IBC) with North Carolina Amendments:

a. North Carolina Building Code.

b. North Carolina Energy Conservation Code.

c. North Carolina Fire Prevention Code.

d. North Carolina Fuel Gas Code.

e. North Carolina Mechanical Code.

f. North Carolina Plumbing Code.

3. National Fire Protection Association:

a. NFPA 70 – National Electric Code.

1.4 SCOPE

A. Domestic water systems: The domestic water systems shall be extended to all equipment and accessories, including those provided by others as determined in the construction contract. For systems with piping outside of the building, the systems shall be extended from a point five (5) feet beyond the exterior face of the building. Final installation at the point of utility connection shall be made by the contractor.

B. Sanitary waste systems: The sanitary waste systems shall be extended to all equipment and accessories including those provided by others as determined in the construction contract. For systems with piping outside of the building, the systems shall be extended from a point five (5) feet beyond the exterior face of the building. Final installation at the point of utility connection shall be made by the contractor.

C. Fuel gas systems: The fuel gas systems shall be extended to all equipment and accessories, including those provided by others as determined in the construction contract. For systems with piping outside of the building, the systems shall be extended from a point five (5) feet beyond the exterior face of the building. Final installation at the point of utility connection shall be made by the contractor.

1.5 RELATED WORK

A. All work related to providing complete plumbing systems and equipment shall be the responsibility of the contractor. The following related work shall be provided as indicated in other specification divisions:

1. General contractor:

   a. Downspouts and gutters.

   b. New catch basins and foundation drains.

   c. The contractor shall furnish access panels to the general contractor for installation.

   d. The contractor shall make all final connections to owner supplied equipment. The contractor shall be responsible for coordination of plumbing services with the equipment.

   e. The contractor shall furnish and/or install casework mounted fixtures and equipment where not furnished and/or installed by others. Where fixtures and equipment are furnished by others, the contractor shall install these items in accordance with the contract drawings and specifications. Rough-in plumbing work shall be in accordance with rough-in drawings provided by others. The contractor shall make the final connections to all fixtures and equipment. The contractor shall be responsible for coordination of plumbing services with the fixtures and equipment.

   f. Concrete housekeeping and structural pads for equipment.

   g. Cast-in-place concrete sumps, interceptors, and receivers.

   h. Cutting and patching: The general contractor shall perform cutting and patching of floors, exterior walls, and roofs when necessary for the installation of the work.

   i. The general contractor shall provide final painting of walls, floors, and ceilings where the surfaces are new, refinished, and remodeled under the general contract. The general contractor shall perform all required painting of piping provided by the contractor.

2. Electrical contractor:

   a. Verification of the proper rotation of three-phase equipment, and any modifications required to correct improper rotation.

   b. Installation of all combination starters/disconnects and overload protectors.

   c. Installation of all line side junction boxes and/or receptacles servicing low voltage control transformers.

3. HVAC contractor:

   a. HVAC makeup water connections downstream of contractor provided backflow prevention devices.

   b. Condensate drain piping associated with HVAC equipment.

   c. The contractor shall install pipeline mounted metering and control devices furnished by the HVAC contractor for connection to the building automation system, or similar monitoring system(s), located in systems provided by the contractor. All control wiring shall be provided by the HVAC contractor.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. The contractor shall become thoroughly familiarized with all specifications and drawings for the project such that they clearly understand their responsibility in relationship to the work to be performed. The contractor shall plan and perform their work so as to permit the use of the building at the earliest possible date.

B. The contractor shall coordinate their work with that of the other trades. Where interference with other trades occurs, the contractor shall present their solution to the professional. The professional shall make the final decision regarding changes to be made in the work.

C. The contractor is responsible for the proper installation of all materials and equipment required for a complete installation within the intent and meaning of the contract documents.

D. The contractor shall expressly and completely follow the manufacturer's instructions required for validation of the manufacturer's warranty, including but not limited to service, maintenance, and adjustment of the equipment.

E. The contractor shall guarantee all work, materials, and equipment furnished against defects, leaks, performance, and nonoperation for a period of one (1) year after the date of the owner's final acceptance, or as indicated in the general conditions. Defects shall be interpreted as defective materials or equipment or unsatisfactory installation and are not intended to apply to ordinary wear and tear. The contractor shall pay for any repairs or replacements caused by these defects within the period covered by the guarantee, including all incidental work required to fix the deficiency.

1.7 MATERIALS

A. Each length of pipe and each pipe fitting, trap, fixture, material, and device utilized in all plumbing systems shall bear the identification of the manufacturer and the applicable standard to which it was manufactured.

B. All plumbing products and materials shall comply with the referenced standards, specifications, and performance criteria of the contract documents. Where required, plumbing products and materials shall either be tested by an approved third-party testing agency or certified by an approved third-party certification agency.

C. All piping materials exposed within plenums shall comply with the provisions of the North Carolina Mechanical Code.

D. Equipment efficiencies shall be in accordance with the North Carolina Energy Conservation Code.

E. Solders with lead content exceeding two-tenths (0.2) percent are prohibited. Brass and bronze materials with lead content two (2) percent or greater are prohibited.

F. Provide products requiring electrical connections listed and classified by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. (UL), as suitable for the purpose specified and indicated.

1.8 FIELD MEASUREMENTS

A. The contractor is responsible to verify the location of any and all existing underground utilities in the vicinity of their work. When it has been indicated that these utilities are to remain in place, the contractor shall provide adequate means of support and protection during excavation operations.

B. Before ordering any equipment and material or performing any work, the contractor shall verify all measurements and dimensions at the job site. The contractor is responsible for the correctness of this information.

C. Any difference identified by the contractor shall be submitted to the professional for consideration before proceeding with the work.

D. No extra compensation will be considered based on differences between actual dimensions or measurements and those indicated on the drawings.

1.9 PROTECTION OF UTILITIES

A. All existing service utilities shall remain active during construction. Any service underground, aboveground, interior, or exterior that is damaged, broken, or otherwise rendered inoperative during the course of construction due to activities on the part of the contractor shall be properly repaired by the contractor at their own expense. The method used in repairing, replacing, or maintaining the services shall be submitted to the professional for review and approval.

B. Ashes, cinders or rags; flammable, poisonous or explosive liquids or gases; oil, grease or any other insoluble material capable of obstructing, damaging or overloading the building drainage or sewer system, or capable of interfering with the normal operation of the sewage treatment process or private disposal system, shall not be deposited into such systems.

1.10 INTERRUPTION OF UTILITIES

A. The contractor shall schedule their work to avoid interruption of any utility services.

B. Existing utilities serving occupied facilities shall not be interrupted, except when such interruptions have been authorized by the owner and the professional. Interruptions may occur only after acceptable temporary utility services have been provided. The contractor shall provide a minimum of ten (10) working days' notice to the owner and receive written notice to proceed before interrupting any utility.

1.11 STRUCTURAL SAFETY

A. The work shall be installed with due regard to preservation of the strength of structural members and prevention of damage to wall and other surfaces through fixture usage.

B. In the process of installing or repairing any part of a plumbing system, the finished floors, walls, ceilings, tile work, or any other part of the building or premises that must be changed or replaced shall be left in a safe structural condition in accordance with the North Carolina Building Code.

C. The cutting, notching, and boring of holes in structural steel framing members shall be as prescribed by the structural engineer.

D. Flanges and lips of load-bearing cold-formed steel framing members shall not be cut or notched. Holes in webs of load-bearing cold-formed steel framing members shall be permitted along the centerline of the web of the framing member and shall not exceed the dimensional limitations, penetration spacing, or minimum hole edge distance as prescribed by the structural engineer. Cutting, notching, and boring holes of steel floor or roof decking shall be as prescribed by the structural engineer.

E. Flanges and lips of nonstructural cold-formed steel wall studs shall not be cut or notched. Holes in webs of nonstructural cold-formed steel wall studs shall be permitted along the centerline of the web of the framing member, shall not exceed one-and-one-half (1-1/2) inches in width or four (4) inches in length, and the holes shall not be spaced less than twenty-four (24) inches center to center from another hole or less than ten (10) inches from the bearing end.

F. Truss members and components shall not be cut, drilled, notched, spliced, or otherwise altered in any way without written concurrence and approval of the structural engineer. Alterations resulting in the addition of loads to any member shall not be permitted without verification that the truss is capable of supporting such additional loading.

G. Trenches installed parallel to footings shall not extend below the forty-five (45) degree bearing plane of the footing or wall.

1.12 RODENTPROOFING

A. All strainer plates on drain inlets shall be designed and installed so that all openings are not greater than one-half (1/2) inch in least dimension.

B. Where openings have been made in walls, floors, or ceilings for the passage of pipes, such openings shall be closed and protected by the installation of approved metal collars or other approved materials that are securely fastened to the adjoining structure.

C. Annular spaces around pipes, electric cables, conduits, or other openings in the foundation or exterior walls shall be protected against the passage of rodents by closing such openings with cement mortar, concrete masonry, silicone caulking, or noncorrosive metal.

1.13 PROTECTION OF WORK

A. Plumbing systems shall not be located in an elevator shaft or in an elevator equipment room. Floor drains, sumps, and sump pumps shall be permitted at the base of an elevator shaft when intended for the specific purpose of dewatering and are installed in accordance with the North Carolina Department of Labor requirements.

B. Pipes passing through or under walls shall be protected from breakage.

C. Piping shall be installed so as to prevent strains and stresses that exceed the structural strength of the pipe. Where necessary, provisions shall be made to protect piping from damage resulting from expansion, contraction, and structural settlement.

D. Any pipe that passes within twelve (12) inches under a footing or through a foundation wall shall be provided with a relieving arch, or a pipe sleeve pipe shall be built into the foundation wall. The sleeve shall be two (2) pipe sizes greater than the pipe passing through the wall. Piping shall not be run under pier footings.

E. The top of water pipes, installed below grade outside the building, shall be below the frost line or a minimum of twelve (12) inches below finished grade, whichever is greater. Water pipes installed in a wall exposed to the exterior shall be installed on the heated side of the wall insulation. Water piping installed in an unconditioned space shall have insulation with a minimum R-factor of six-and-one-half (6.5) determined at seventy-five (75) degrees Fahrenheit in accordance with ASTM C177.

F. No traps of soil or waste pipe shall be installed or permitted outside of a building, or concealed in outside walls, or in any place where they may be subjected to freezing temperatures, unless adequate provision is made to protect them from freezing. Waste and soil piping leaving the building shall have a minimum cover of three (3) inches.

G. In concealed locations where piping, other than cast iron or galvanized steel, is installed through holes or notches in studs, joists, rafters, or similar members less than one-and-one-half (1-1/2) inches from the nearest edge of the member, the pipe shall be protected by steel shield plates. Such shield plates shall have a thickness of not less than sixteen (16) gauge. Such plates shall cover the area of the pipe where the member is notched or bored and shall extend a minimum of two (2) inches above sole plates and below top plates.

H. Components of plumbing systems installed along alleyways, driveways, parking garages, or other locations exposed to damage shall be recessed into the wall or otherwise protected in an approved manner.

I. At their own expense, the contractor shall protect their work, materials, or equipment that is subject to damage during the project duration. All openings into any piping, ducts, or equipment shall be securely covered, or otherwise protected, to prevent injury due to carelessly or maliciously dropped tools or materials, grit, dirt, or any foreign material. The contractor is responsible for all damage until their work is fully and finally accepted.

J. The use of plumbing fixtures prior to final acceptance by the owner is prohibited.

1.14 CHASES AND OPENINGS

A. All chases and openings required for the installation of the work shall be coordinated with the work of other trades. The contractor shall provide the other trades with sufficient time for coordination of all chases and openings. The contractor shall be responsible for cutting and patching all openings in walls and ceilings necessary for their work.

B. The contractor shall provide all sleeves, hangers, and anchors required for installation of the work in chases and openings.

C. Pipes passing through concrete or cinder walls and floors or other corrosive material shall be protected against external corrosion by a protective sheathing or wrapping or other means that will withstand any reaction from the lime and acid of concrete, cinder, or other corrosive material. Sheathing or wrapping shall allow for movement including expansion and contraction of piping. Minimum wall thickness of material shall be twenty-five-one-thousandths (0.025) inch.

D. Annular spaces between sleeves and pipes shall be filled in an approved manner. Annular spaces between sleeves and pipes in fire-resistance-rated assemblies shall be firestopped in accordance with specification section 22 05 32.

E. Joints at the roof and around vent pipes, shall be made water-tight by the use of lead, copper, galvanized steel, aluminum, plastic, or other approved flashings or flashing material. Exterior wall openings shall be made water tight.

1.15 MISCELLANEOUS STEEL AND ACCESSORIES

A. The contractor shall provide all necessary steel angles, channels, pipes, rods, nuts, bolts, etc. as shown on plans, as specified, or as may be required for the complete and proper installation of plumbing fixtures, systems, and equipment. All material and workmanship shall be of the best quality and shall be installed in accordance with the best practices of the trade.

1.16 CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL

A. The contractor shall coordinate water service requirements in accordance with the local water utility regulations, including required permits, backflow preventers, meters, piping, valves, bypasses, supports, and other accessories.

B. Where these services are provided by others, the contractor shall verify that they are complete and have been inspected prior to making final connection(s).

1.17 CLEANUP

A. The contractor shall provide containers for collection of waste materials, debris, and rubbish. Waste materials, debris, and rubbish shall be removed from the job site and legally disposed of at a landfill area in accordance with all applicable regulations. Burning or burying waste materials, debris, or rubbish on project site is not permitted.

B. The contractor shall maintain buildings, grounds, and public properties free from accumulations of waste materials, debris, and rubbish. At reasonable intervals during the progress of work, and when directed by the owner, the site and public properties shall be cleaned and waste materials, debris, and rubbish disposed of in an appropriate manner.

C. At the completion of the project, the contractor shall remove waste materials, rubbish, tools, equipment, machinery, surplus materials, etc., and clean all sight-exposed plumbing fixtures and equipment; remove grease, dust, dirt, stains, labels, fingerprints, and other foreign materials from sight-exposed plumbing fixtures and equipment; broom clean paved and concrete surfaces; rake clean other ground surfaces; repair, patch, and touch-up marred surfaces to the specified finish or to match adjacent surfaces.

1.18 PROJECT CLOSEOUT DOCUMENTATION

A. Changes from the contract documents necessary to coordinate the work with other trades, to conform to the building conditions, or to conform to the rules and regulations of authorities having jurisdiction shall be made only after obtaining written permission from the professional.

B. The contractor shall keep a record of construction changes and deviations from the original contract documents. All changes shall be recorded on a separate set of prints, which shall be kept at the job site specifically for that purpose. The record shall be made immediately after the work is completed. Documentation shall include:

1. Location and elevation of new utility lines.
2. Changes in pipe size and routing location.
3. Valve locations.
4. Equipment locations.
5. Actual capacities and values of equipment provided as indicated in equipment schedules or specifications.

C. The marked-up record set of construction documents shall be delivered to the professional before final acceptance of the work.

D. The contractor shall deliver operation and maintenance manuals per section 22 01 05 to the professional before instruction of the owner and after final acceptance of the work.

1.19 INSTRUCTION OF THE OWNER

A. After acceptance of the project, the contractor shall provide the services of personnel thoroughly familiar with the completed installation to instruct the owner in the proper operation and maintenance of all equipment and appurtenances provided.

B. The contractor shall provide the owner with ten (10) business days' advance notice before the instruction session(s).

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 ACCESS PANELS

A. The contractor shall furnish access doors to the general contractor for installation in ceilings, walls, partitions, and floors for access to valves, traps, fittings, and all appurtenances.

B. Access panels shall be of sufficient size to permit removal or access to equipment, except that the minimum size shall be twelve (12) by sixteen (16) inches.

C. Access door locations shall be as determined by field conditions for optimum access to equipment and shall be reviewed by the owner before final installation. Access door locations shall be subject to the following:

1. Bottom of access doors shall not be lower than the top of the partition base, or a minimum of six (6) inches above floor.

2. Tops and/or sides of access panels shall be a minimum of six (6) inches from the ceiling or opening of from the edge of a wall.

D. Access doors shall be suitable for installation in the finish material of the ceilings, walls, partitions, and floors.

E. Frame and panel access doors in restrooms, kitchens, and as indicated shall be stainless steel.

F. Access doors with UL listing shall be provided in fire-rated construction assemblies. Access doors shall be “B-Label” and shall have a UL rating for both door and frame matching that of the wall in which it is installed. Maximum size shall be twenty (20) inches by twenty (20) inches or four hundred (400) square inches in area. Frame shall be sixteen (16) gauge minimum steel, panel shall be twenty (20) gauge minimum steel.

G. Access doors without UL label shall be provided in all non-fire-rated construction assemblies. Frames shall be sixteen (16) gauge minimum steel, panel shall be fourteen (14) gauge minimum steel.

H. Access doors shall be provided with a baked-on enamel finish (prime coat), continuous type hinge on one side, flush-face type lock with key operation, and self-latching cylinder locks.

I. Door shall open one-hundred-seventy-five (175) degrees minimum.

J. All access doors shall be keyed alike.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 GENERAL

A. The contract documents are diagrammatic and are indicative of the work to be performed. It is not intended that they show every pipe, fitting, offset, change in direction, or appurtenance required for a complete installation.

B. All materials used shall be installed in strict accordance with the standards under which the materials are accepted and approved. In the absence of such installation procedures, the manufacturer’s installation instructions shall be followed.

3.2 EXCAVATION, BACKFILLING, COMPACTION, AND RESURFACING

A. General:

1. The contractor shall notify “ONE CALL” prior to any work.

2. The contractor shall perform all excavation, backfilling, compaction, and necessary finishing for all piping, equipment, and accessories. Piping installation shall be in accordance with local water, sewer, and gas utility regulations and applicable state and local codes.

3. The contractor shall provide all bracing, sheathing, and shoring necessary to perform and protect their excavations. The contractor shall provide safety rails, lights, signs, etc. as necessary or required for safety, or as required to conform to governing codes and laws.

4. The contractor shall provide, maintain, and operate pumping equipment of sufficient capacity to ensure that all their excavations and trenches are kept free of water at all times.

5. The contractor shall protect existing structures, utilities, sidewalks, pavements, and other facilities not indicated for removal from damage caused by settlement, lateral movement, undermining, washout, and other hazards from excavation operations.

6. Existing utility lines shown on the contract documents do not indicate the exact location of the lines. The location and depth of all utilities shall be marked and recorded prior to any excavation. Should uncharted or incorrectly charted piping or other utilities be uncovered during excavation, the contractor shall contact the professional for directions before proceeding further with work in this area.

7. All surfaces of streets, walkways, seeded areas, or finished grade areas disturbed by the excavation shall be restored to their original condition and/or as indicated in the contract documents.

8. The presence of explosives on the project site or the use of explosives in the execution of the work under this contract is prohibited.

9. Buried piping shall be supported throughout its entire length.

B. Trenching and bedding:

1. All plumbing excavation is unclassified.

2. If trench excavation operations are performed when the atmospheric temperature is less than thirty-five (35) degrees Fahrenheit, the contractor shall provide cold weather protection as required to protect excavated trench bottoms from freezing. Piping shall not be placed in a trench containing water or on a subgrade containing frost.

3. Take up and relay pipe that is not laid true to required alignment or grade. Pipe that has had its joints disturbed after installation shall be taken up and relayed. Deviation from the required lines and grades will not be permitted unless approved by the professional.

4. Trenches shall be dug to uniform width not less than twelve (12) inches and not more than sixteen (16) inches wider than the bell diameter of the piping. Trench sides shall be vertical. Carry depth of trenches for piping as required to establish required slopes and invert elevations. Beyond building perimeter, keep bottom of trenches sufficiently below finished grade to protect against frost. The bottom of trenches shall be accurately graded to provide uniform and smooth flow throughout.

5. Where trenches are excavated such that the bottom of the trench forms the bed for the pipe, solid and continuous load-bearing support shall be provided between joints. Bell holes, hub holes, and coupling holes shall be provided at points where piping is joined. Such pipe shall not be supported on blocks to grade.

6. Where trenches are excavated below the installation level of the pipe such that the bottom of the trench does not form the bed for the pipe, the trench shall be backfilled to the installation level of the bottom of the pipe with sand or fine gravel placed in layers of six (6) inches maximum depth and such backfill shall be compacted after each placement.

7. Where rock is encountered in trenching, the rock shall be removed to a minimum of three (3) inches below the installation level of the bottom of the pipe, and the

trench shall be backfilled to the installation level of the bottom of the pipe with sand tamped in place so as to provide uniform load-bearing support for the pipe between joints. The pipe, including joints, shall not rest on rock at any point.

8. If soft materials of poor load-bearing quality are found at the bottom of the trench, stabilization shall be achieved by over-excavating a minimum of two (2) pipe diameters and backfilling to the installation level of the bottom of the pipe with fine gravel, crushed stone, or a concrete foundation. The concrete foundation shall be bedded with sand tamped into place so as to provide uniform load-bearing support for the pipe between joints.

9. All underground piping shall be laid on first class granular bedding. The bedding shall be a minimum depth of six (6) inches or one-fourth (1/4) the pipe diameter, whichever is greater. The bedding shall provide uniform longitudinal support to the pipe and shall be laid to provide the grade and line as shown on the drawings or as directed by the professional. Hand-tamp the embedment materials under the haunches and around the pipe to the spring-line of the pipe to a compaction density of ninety-five (95) percent. Final embedment for ferrous pipe materials shall extend from the spring-line of the pipe to a depth of six (6) inches minimum above the top of the pipe. Final embedment for nonmetallic pipe shall extend from the spring-line of the pipe to a depth of eighteen (18) inches minimum above the top of the pipe.

C. Backfilling:

1. Backfilling shall not be undertaken until all tests and inspections have been made.

2. When the type of backfill, material is not indicated on the plans or is not specified, the excavated material may be used, provided that such material consists of loam, clay, sand, gravel, or other material that is suited for backfilling. From one (1) foot above the top of the pipe to subgrade, material containing stones greater than three (3) inches in their greatest dimension may not be used.

3. Backfill shall be free from discarded construction material and debris. Loose earth free from rocks, broken concrete, and frozen chunks shall be placed in the trench in six (6) inch layers and tamped in place until the crown of the pipe is covered by twelve (12) inches of tamped earth. The backfill under and beside the pipe shall be compacted for pipe support. Backfill shall be brought up evenly on both sides of the pipe so that the pipe remains aligned.

4. Backfill trenches to a depth of twelve (12) inches above the top of the outside barrel of the pipe. Continue thereafter with the backfill in twelve (12) inch lifts.

D. Compaction:

1. Compaction shall be accomplished by approved equipment suited to the soil being compacted. Material shall be moistened or aerated as necessary to provide the moisture content that will readily facilitate obtaining the specified compaction with the equipment used.

2. Compacting of this backfill by puddling or jetting will not be permitted. Use mechanical tampers to compact backfill materials in trench refill operations to produce a density of backfill at the bottom of each layer of not less than ninety-five (95) percent of the maximum density obtained at optimum moisture content, in accordance with ASTM D1557, method D and ASTM D1556, sand cone method.

3. The use of specialty equipment for compaction of backfill is prohibited.

E. Resurfacing:

1. All trenches backfill shall be brought to subgrade, ready for base material or topsoil. After the initial aggregate backfill, layer has been placed, refill the remainder of the trench using backfill materials as follows:

a. Lawns: Successive six (6) inch layers of clean earth backfill material shall be deposited after initial aggregate backfill. This backfill shall consist of excavated material free from large clods of earth and stone. If stones greater than three (3) inches are encountered, remove stones from the site and haul in clean earth backfill. The entire trench shall be uniformly tamped after each successive layer is deposited. Replace topsoil to its original depth and crown to such height as required.

b. Walks and parking areas: Clean earth backfill compacted in six (6) inch layers to a depth of eight (8) inches below the adjacent existing surfaces. Refill the remaining eight (8) inches with compacted stone and replace walk or paving as required.

c. Paved areas: When working within the right-of-way limits of all state highways, backfilling must be in accordance with the requirements of the State Department of Transportation. Trenches located within the areas described above shall be backfilled with aggregate material from the top of the pipe bedding to the bottom elevation of the pavement structure and must be spread and compacted in layers not to exceed four (4) inches when using a mechanical damper. The contractor is to understand that payment for special backfilling material shall not be made unless specifically provided in the form of a proposal.

3.3 INSPECTION AND TESTING

A. General:

1. New plumbing systems and parts of existing systems, which have been altered, extended, or repaired, shall be tested to disclose leaks and defects.

2. The contractor shall notify the professional a minimum of five (5) working days prior to testing to coordinate the testing and inspection procedures.

3. The contractor shall provide all equipment, material, labor, etc. required for testing the plumbing systems.

4. All new, altered, extended, or replaced plumbing systems shall be left uncovered and unconcealed until it has been inspected, tested, and accepted by the professional. Where such work has been covered or concealed before it has been inspected, tested, and accepted, it shall be uncovered by the contractor at their own expense as directed by the professional.

5. If the professional determines that the plumbing systems do not pass the prescribed tests, the contractor shall be required to make the necessary repairs at their own expense. The contractor shall inspect and retest the systems. Repairing, inspection, and testing shall be continued until all systems pass as determined by the professional.

B. Test gauges:

1. Tests requiring a pressure of ten (10) psi or less shall utilize a testing gauge having increments of one-tenth (0.1) psi or less.

2. Tests requiring a pressure of greater than ten (10) psi but less than or equal to one hundred (100) psi shall utilize a testing gauge having increments of one (1) psi or less.

3. Tests requiring a pressure of greater than one hundred (100) psi shall utilize a testing gauge having increments of two (2) psi or less.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 22 01 05

PLUMBING SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 STIPULATIONS

A. General provisions of the contract documents including general and supplementary conditions apply to all work in this division.

B. Submittals shall be made in separate packages containing all the required documentation indicated in each specification section. Only one (1) submittal package shall be made for each specification section. Partial submissions will not be addressed.

C. Failure of the contractor to provide a complete submittal package may result in delay in processing time. All such delays to the project resulting from the contractor's failure to provide submittals in a timely fashion will be the responsibility of the contractor.

1.2 DEFINITIONS

A. Industry standard: Printed copies of the current standards recognized in the industry. Current means the latest issue as of the date of these specifications; within the text of these specifications the date suffix frequently shown with identification numbers has been omitted.

B. Manufacturer's data: Product manufacturer's standard printed product information, including promotional brochures, product specifications, installation instructions and diagrams, statements of compliance with standard performance charts or curves, and similar information concerning the standard portions of manufacturer's products.

C. Manufacturer's warranty: Manufacturer's standard printed commitment in reference to a specific product and normal application, stating that certain acts of restitution will be performed for the purchaser or owner by the manufacturer, when and if the product fails within certain operational conditions and time limits.

D. Operation and maintenance instructions: The written instructions by the manufacturer, fabricator, or installer of equipment or systems, detailing the procedures to be followed by the owner in operation, control, and shutdown of each operating item of the equipment.

E. Shop drawings: Project shop drawings and other data prepared specifically for fulfillment of the project requirements. Shop drawings include fabrication, layout, setting, installation, coordination, and similar drawings and diagrams, and include performance data associate therewith, including weights, capacities, speeds, outputs, consumption, efficiencies, voltages, amperages, cycles, phases, noise levels, operating ranges, and similar information.

F. Test reports: Specific reports prepared by independent testing laboratories and others, showing the results of specified testing on either the material or equipment provided or on identical material or equipment.

1.3 SUBSTITUTIONS

A. Submittals are not opportunities for gaining acceptance of substitutions. Where three or more manufacturers are specified by name or by catalog reference, the contractor shall select for use any of those so specified.

B. Should the contractor desire to substitute another manufacturer's equipment for one specified by name, the contractor shall apply in writing at least ten (10) business days prior to bid date for such permission. The contractor shall provide supporting data for the professional's consideration. No substitution shall be made for any material, article, or process under the contract unless approved by the professional.

C. Any time that is required by the professional for a request to review submittals for substitute equipment after the award of bids will be billed to the contractor at the professional's current hourly billing rate. The professional's review time will be billed to the contractor whether the proposed substitution is accepted or rejected.

1.4 SUBMITTAL FORM AND PROCEDURES

A. Submittals shall be assembled as single file electronic submittals. Transmittals shall be included within the file as the first page.

B. Submittals shall be made in separate packages containing all the required documentation indicated in each specification section. A separate submittal package shall be made for each specification section.

C. Submittals shall be complete and clearly identified and cross-referenced to the appropriate specification section defining the submitted item.

D. After checking and verifying all field measurements, the contractor shall submit copies of all submittals to the professional for review. The data shown on the submittals shall be complete with respect to dimensions, design criteria, materials of construction, and the like to enable the professional to review the information as required.

E. The contractor shall stamp the submittals and verify by signature that the submittals have been checked for compliance with the contract documents and appropriate means have been taken to ensure that the material or equipment will fit into the space available.

F. At the time of each submission, the contractor shall in writing call the professional's attention to any deviations that the submittal may have from the requirements of the contract documents.

G. The submittals shall be clearly marked indicating which specific options are being considered and with all related information.

H. The professional's review of submittals is for general conformance with design concept only. Corrections or comments made on the submittals during review do not relieve the contractor from compliance with requirements of the contract documents.

I. The contractor is responsible for all quantities, dimensions, and coordination of the work of all trades. The contractor is responsible for selecting fabrication processes and techniques of construction and for performing all work in a safe and satisfactory manner.

J. No work requiring a submittal shall be commenced until the submittal has been reviewed by the professional.

K. A copy of each approved submittal shall be kept in good order by the contractor and shall be made available at the site.

1.5 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUALS

A. Submit after final inspection for review by the professional.

B. The contents of the submittal shall be prepared as follows:

1. Table of contents.
2. A directory listing names, addresses, and telephone number of professional, contractor, subcontractors, and equipment suppliers.
3. Project documents and certificates:
    a. Certificates of compliance.

b. Photocopies of warranties and bonds.

c. Material safety data sheets (MSDS).

4. Operation and maintenance instructions subdivided by specification section. For each item, identify the following:

a. Significant design criteria.

b. List of equipment.

c. Parts list for each component.

d. Maintenance instructions for equipment and systems.

e. Maintenance instructions for finishes including recommended cleaning methods and materials and operating instructions.

f. Special precautions identifying detrimental agents.

g. Special requirements of other sections of this specification noted to be included in the operation and maintenance manual.

C. Submit five (5) copies for review by the owner ten (10) business days prior to owner training.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 22 05 29

HANGERS AND SUPPORTS FOR PLUMBING SYSTEMS

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section includes:

1. Pipe hangers and supports.
2. Inserts.
3. Flashing.
4. Sleeves.
5. Mechanical sleeve seals.

1.2 REFERENCES

A. Manufacturers Standardization Society:

1. MSS SP 58 – Pipe Hangers and Supports – Materials, Design, Manufacture, Selection, Application, and Installation.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

A. Refer to specification section 22 01 05 for submittal requirements, definitions, and procedures.

B. Submit manufacturer’s data for the following:

1. Pipe hangers and supports.
2. Inserts.
3. Flashing.
4. Sleeves.
5. Mechanical sleeve seals.

1.4 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUALS

A. Refer to specification section 22 01 05 for submittal requirements, definitions, and procedures.

B. Submit manufacturer’s data, manufacturer’s warranties, and operation and maintenance instructions for the following:

1. Pipe hangers and supports.
2. Inserts.
3. Flashing.
4. Sleeves.
5. Mechanical sleeve seals.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 PIPE HANGERS AND SUPPORTS

A. Conform to applicable portions of MSS SP 58.

B. Provide copper or copper-plated supports for copper piping.

C. Design hangers for pipe movement without disengagement of supported pipe.

D. Obtain permission from the professional before using powder-actuated anchors.

E. Suspended supports:

1. Two (2) inches or less: Carbon steel, adjustable swivel, split ring.

2. Two (2) to four (4) inches: Carbon steel, adjustable, clevis.

3. Trapeze hangers: Steel channels with welded supports or spacers and hanger rods.

F. Wall supports:

1. Three (3) inches or less: Cast iron hooks.

2. Four (4) inches to six (6) inches: Welded steel bracket and wrought steel clamps.

G. Floor supports:

1. Four (4) inches or less: Cast iron adjustable pipe saddle, lock nut, nipple, floor flange, and concrete pier or steel support.

H. Vertical supports: Steel riser clamp.

I. Hanger rods: Mild steel threaded both ends, threaded on one end, or continuous threaded.

J. Hangers, anchors, and supports shall support the piping and the contents of the piping. Hangers and strapping material shall be of approved material that will not promote galvanic action.

2.2 INSERTS

A. Malleable iron case of galvanized steel shell and expander plug for threaded connection with lateral adjustment, top slot for reinforcing rods, lugs for attaching to forms; size inserts to suit threaded hanger rods.

2.3 FLASHING

A. Metal flashing: twenty-six (26) gauge galvanized steel.

B. Metal counter-flashing: twenty-two (22) gauge galvanized steel.

C. Lead flashing:

1. Waterproofing: five (5) lb/ft^2 sheet lead.

2. Soundproofing: one (1) lb/ft^2 sheet lead.

D. Flexible flashing: forty-seven (47) mil sheet butyl; compatible with roofing.

E. Caps: twenty-two (22) gauge steel; sixteen (16) gauge at fire-rated assemblies.

2.4 SLEEVES

A. Non-fire-rated floors: Eighteen (18) gauge galvanized steel.

B. Non-fire-rated beams, walls, footings, and potentially wet floors: Steel pipe or eighteen (18) gauge galvanized steel.

C. Sealant: Acrylic.

2.5 MECHANICAL SLEEVE SEALS

A. Modular mechanical type, consisting of interlocking synthetic rubber links shaped to continuously fill annular space between object and sleeve, connected with bolts and pressure plates causing rubber sealing elements to expand when tightened, providing watertight seal and electrical insulation.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PIPE HANGER AND SUPPORT INSTALLATION

A. Conform to applicable portions of MSS SP 58.

B. Hangers and anchors shall be attached to the building construction in an approved manner.

C. Bases of stacks shall be supported by the building structure, virgin or compacted earth, or other material suitable to support the weight of the piping.

D. Where pipe support members are welded to structural building framing, scrape, brush clean, and apply one coat of zinc rich primer to welding.

E. Use hangers with one-and-one-half (1-1/2) inch minimum vertical adjustment.

F. Provide clearance in hangers and from structure and other equipment for installation of insulation. Refer to specification section 22 07 00.

G. Install hangers with minimum one-half (1/2) inch space between finished covering and adjacent work.

H. Place hangers within twelve (12) inches of each horizontal elbow.

I. Where piping is installed in parallel and at same elevation, provide trapeze hangers.

J. Support vertical piping independently of connected horizontal piping.

K. Support vertical piping at ever floor. Support vertical cast iron pipe at each floor at hub.

L. Piping shall be supported in accordance with the following:

PIPING MATERIAL	MAXIMUM HORIZONTAL SPACING (ft)	MAXIMUM VERTICAL SPACING (ft)
Cast Iron Pipe	5[1]	15
Copper or Copper-Alloy Pipe	12	10
Copper or Copper-Alloy Tubing (less than 1-1/2”)	6	10
Copper or Copper-Alloy Tubing (more than 1-1/4”)	10	10

1. The maximum horizontal spacing of cast iron pipe hangers shall be increased to ten (10) feet where ten (10) foot lengths of pipe are installed.

3.2 INSERT INSTALLATION

A. Install inserts for placement in concrete forms.

B. Install inserts for suspending hangers from reinforced concrete slabs and sides of reinforced concrete beams.

C. Provide hooked rod to concrete reinforcement section for inserts carrying pipe four (4) inches and larger.

D. Where concrete slabs form finished ceiling, locate inserts flush with slab surface.

E. Where inserts are omitted, drill through concrete slab from below and provide through-bolt with recessed square steel plate and nut recessed into and grouted flush with slab.

3.3 FLASHING INSTALLATION

A. Provide flexible flashing and metal counterflashing where piping penetrates weather or waterproofed walls, floors, and roofs.

B. Flash vent and soil pipes projecting three (3) inches minimum above finished roof surface with lead worked one (1) inch minimum into hub, eight (8) inches minimum clear on sides with twenty-four (24) by twenty-four (24) inches sheet size. For pipes through outside walls, turn flanges back into wall and caulk, metal counter-flash, and seal.

C. Flash floor drains in floors with topping over finished areas with lead, ten (10) inches clear on sides with minimum thirty-six (36) by thirty-six (36) inch sheet size. Fasten flashing to drain clamp device.

D. Seal floor, shower, mop sink, etc. drains watertight to adjacent materials.

3.4 SLEEVE INSTALLATION

A. Verify openings are ready to receive sleeves.

B. Clean substrate surfaces of dirt, dust, grease, oil, loose material, or other matter affecting bond of sealant material.

C. Install backing or damming materials to arrest liquid material leakage.

D. Exterior watertight entries: Seal with mechanical sleeve seals.

E. Set sleeves in position in forms. Provide reinforcing around sleeves.

F. Size sleeves large enough to allow for movement due to expansion and contraction. Provide for continuous insulation wrapping.

G. Extend sleeves through floors two (2) inches above finished floor level. Caulk sleeves.

H. Where piping penetrates floor, ceiling, or wall, close off space between pipe and adjacent work with stuffing insulation and caulk airtight. Provide close fitting metal collar or escutcheon covers at both sides of penetration.

I. Install chrome-plated steel escutcheons at finished surfaces.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 22 05 32

FIRESTOPPING FOR PLUMBING SYSTEMS

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section includes:

1. Firestopping relating to plumbing work.
2. Firestopping accessories.

1.2 REFERENCES

A. ASTM International:

1. ASTM E84 – Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials.
2. ASTM E814 – Test Method of Fire Tests of Through Penetration Firestops.

B. Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.:

1. UL 723 – Tests for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials.
2. UL 1479 – Fire Tests of Through-Penetration Firestops.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

A. Firestopping (through-penetration protection system): Sealing or stuffing material or assembly placed in spaces between and penetrations through building materials to arrest movement of fire, smoke, heat, and hot gases through fire-rated construction.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

A. Refer to specification section 22 01 05 for submittal requirements, definitions, and procedures.

B. Submit manufacturer's data for the following:

1. Firestopping relating to plumbing work.
2. Firestopping accessories.

C. Submit a schedule of opening locations and sizes, penetrating items, and required listed design numbers to seal openings to maintain fire resistance rating of adjacent assembly.

D. Submit manufacturer's preparation and installation instructions for each listed design number.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Through-penetration firestopping of fire-rated assemblies: UL 1479, ASTM E814; with one-tenth (0.1) inch water gauge minimum positive pressure differential to achieve fire F-ratings and temperature T-ratings as indicated on life safety drawings, but not less than 1-hour.

B. Surface burning characteristics: Flame spread index of twenty-five (25) and smoke developed index of fifty (50) when tested in accordance with UL 723 or ASTM E84.

C. Perform work in accordance with the latest edition of the North Carolina Fire Prevention Code and any local codes, ordinances, or construction standards.

1.6 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

A. Do not apply firestopping materials when temperature of substrate material and ambient air is below sixty (60) degrees Fahrenheit.

B. Maintain this minimum temperature before, during, and for minimum three (3) days after installation of firestopping materials.

C. Provide ventilation in areas to receive solvent cured materials.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 FIRESTOPPING

A. Product description: Different types of products by multiple manufacturers are acceptable as required to meet specified system description and performance requirements; provide only one type for each similar application.

1. Silicone/elastomeric firestopping: Single component silicone elastomeric compound and compatible silicone sealant.
2. Foam firestopping compounds: Single component foam compound.
3. Formulated firestopping compound of incombustible fibers: Formulated compound mixed with incombustible non-asbestos fibers.
4. Fiber stuffing and sealant firestopping: Composite of mineral fiber stuffing insulation with silicone elastomer for smoke stopping.
5. Intumescent firestopping: Intumescent putty compound which expands on exposure to surface heat gain.

B. Color: As selected from manufacturer’s full range of colors to match adjacent surfaces.

2.2 FIRESTOPPING ACCESSORIES

A. Primer: Type recommended by firestopping manufacturer for specific substrate surfaces and suitable for required fire ratings.

B. Installation accessories: Provide clips, collars, fasteners, temporary stops or dams, and other devices required to position and retain materials in place.

C. General:

1. Furnish UL listed products.
2. Select products with rating not less than rating of wall or floor being penetrated.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 GENERAL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

A. Verify openings are ready to receive firestopping.

B. Clean substrate surfaces of dirt, dust, grease, oil, loose material, or other matter affecting bond of firestopping material.

C. Remove incompatible materials affecting bond.

D. Install backing or damming materials to arrest liquid material leakage.

3.2 INSTALLATION

A. Install material at fire-rated construction perimeters and openings containing penetrating sleeves, piping and other items, requiring firestopping.

B. Apply primer where recommended by manufacturer for type of firestopping material and substrate involved, and as required for compliance with required fire ratings.

C. Apply firestopping material in sufficient thickness to achieve required fire and smoke rating to uniform density and texture.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 22 05 48

VIBRATION CONTROLS 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. Elastomeric isolation pads.
2. Elastomeric isolation mounts.
3. Restrained elastomeric isolation mounts.
4. Elastomeric hangers.
5. Snubbers.
6. Restraints - rigid type.
7. Restraints - cable type.
8. Restraint accessories.
9. Post-installed concrete anchors.
10. Concrete inserts.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

A. IBC: International Building Code.

B. OSHPD: Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (for the State of California).

1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For each type of product.

1. Include rated load, rated deflection, and overload capacity for each vibration isolation device.
2. Include load rating for each wind-load-restraint fitting and assembly.
3. Illustrate and indicate style, material, strength, fastening provision, and finish for each type and size of vibration isolation device component.
4. Annotate to indicate application of each product submitted and compliance with requirements.
5. Interlocking Snubbers: Include ratings for horizontal, vertical, and combined loads.

B. Shop Drawings:

1. Detail fabrication and assembly of equipment bases. Detail fabrication including anchorages and attachments to structure and to supported equipment. Include adjustable motor bases, rails, and frames for equipment mounting.

1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

A. Coordination Drawings: Show coordination of vibration isolation device installation for fire-suppression piping and equipment with other systems and equipment in the vicinity, including other supports and restraints, if any.

B. Qualification Data: For professional engineer.

C. Welding certificates.

D. Field quality-control reports.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Testing Agency Qualifications: An independent agency, with the experience and capability to conduct testing indicated, that is an NRTL as defined by OSHA in 29 CFR 1910.7, and that is acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.

B. Welding Qualifications: Qualify procedures and personnel according to AWS D1.1/D1.1M, "Structural Welding Code - Steel."

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Consequential Damage: Provide additional restraints for suspended fire-suppression system components or anchorage of floor-, roof-, or wall-mounted fire-suppression system components as indicated in ASCE/SEI 7-10 so that failure of a non-essential or essential fire-suppression system component will not cause the failure of any other essential architectural, mechanical, or electrical building component.

B. Fire/Smoke Resistance: All devices and components that are not constructed of ferrous metals must have a maximum flame-spread index of 25 and maximum smoke-developed index of 50 when tested by an NRTL in accordance with ASTM E84 or UL 723, and be so labeled.

C. Component Supports:

1. Load ratings, features, and applications of all reinforcement components must be based on testing standards of a nationally recognized testing agency.
2. All component support attachments must comply with force and displacement resistance requirements of ASCE/SEI 7-10 Section 13.6.

2.2 ELASTOMERIC ISOLATION PADS

A. Elastomeric Isolation Pads:

1. Fabrication: Single or multiple layers of sufficient durometer stiffness for uniform loading over pad area.
2. Size: Factory or field cut to match requirements of supported equipment.
3. Pad Material: Oil and water resistant with elastomeric properties. Neoprene rubber, silicone rubber, or other elastomeric material.
4. Surface Pattern: Smooth, ribbed, or waffle pattern.

2.3 ELASTOMERIC ISOLATION MOUNTS

A. Double-Deflection, Elastomeric Isolation Mounts:

1. Mounting Plates:

   a. Top Plate: Encapsulated steel load transfer top plates, factory drilled and threaded with threaded studs or bolts.
   b. Baseplate: Encapsulated steel bottom plates with holes provided for anchoring to support structure.

2. Elastomeric Material: Molded, oil and water-resistant neoprene rubber, silicone rubber, or other elastomeric material.

2.4 RESTRAINED ELASTOMERIC ISOLATION MOUNTS

A. Restrained Elastomeric Isolation Mounts:

1. Description: All-directional isolator with seismic restraints containing two separate and opposing elastomeric elements that prevent central threaded element and attachment hardware from contacting the housing during normal operation.

   a. Housing: Cast-ductile iron or welded steel.
   b. Elastomeric Material: Molded, oil-resistant rubber, neoprene, or other elastomeric material.

2.5 ELASTOMERIC HANGERS

A. Elastomeric Mount in a Steel Frame with Upper and Lower Steel Hanger Rods:

1. Frame: Steel, fabricated with a connection for an upper threaded hanger rod and an opening on the underside to allow for a maximum of 30 degrees of angular lower hanger-rod misalignment without binding or reducing isolation efficiency.
2. Damping Element: Molded, oil-resistant rubber, neoprene, or other elastomeric material with a projecting bushing for the underside opening preventing steel-to-steel contact.

2.6 SNUBBERS

A. Description: Factory fabricated using welded structural-steel shapes and plates, anchor bolts, and replaceable resilient isolation washers and bushings.

1. Post-Installed Concrete Anchor Bolts: Secure to concrete surface with post-installed concrete anchors. Anchors to be seismically prequalified in accordance with ACI 355.2 testing and designated in accordance with ACI 318-14 Ch. 17 for 2015 or 2018 IBC.
2. Preset Concrete Inserts: Seismically prequalified in accordance with ICC-ES AC446 testing.
3. Anchors in Masonry: Design in accordance with TMS 402.
4. Resilient Isolation Washers and Bushings: Oil- and water-resistant neoprene.
5. Resilient Cushion: Maximum 1/4-inch air gap, and minimum 1/4 inch thick.

2.7 RESTRAINTS - RIGID TYPE

A. Description: Shop- or field-fabricated bracing assembly made of AISI S110-07-S1 slotted steel channels, ANSI/ASTM A53/A53M steel pipe as per NFPA 13, or other rigid steel brace member. Includes accessories for attachment to braced component at one end and to building structure at the other end and other matching components and with corrosion-resistant coating; rated in tension, compression, and torsion forces.

2.8 RESTRAINTS - CABLE TYPE

A. Seismic-Restraint Cables: ASTM A492 stainless steel cables. End connections made of steel assemblies with thimbles, brackets, swivel, and bolts designed for seismic-restraining cable service; with fittings attached by means of poured socket, swaged socket or mechanical (Flemish eye) loop.

B. Restraint cable assembly with cable fittings must comply with ASCE/SEI 19. All cable fittings and complete cable assembly must maintain the minimum cable breaking force. U-shaped cable clips and wedge-type end fittings do not comply and are unacceptable.

2.9 RESTRAINT ACCESSORIES

A. Hanger-Rod Stiffener: Steel tube or steel slotted-support-system sleeve with internally bolted connections to hanger rod. Non-metallic stiffeners are unacceptable.

B. Hinged and Swivel Brace Attachments: Multifunctional steel connectors for attaching hangers to rigid channel bracings and restraint cables.

C. Bushings for Floor-Mounted Equipment Anchor Bolts: Neoprene bushings designed for rigid equipment mountings and matched to type and size of anchor bolts and studs.

D. Bushing Assemblies for Wall-Mounted Equipment Anchorage: Assemblies of neoprene elements and steel sleeves designed for rigid equipment mountings and matched to type and size of attachment devices used.

E. Resilient Isolation Washers and Bushings: One-piece, molded, oil- and water-resistant neoprene, with a flat washer face.

2.10 POST-INSTALLED CONCRETE ANCHORS

A. Mechanical Anchor Bolts:

1. Drilled-in and stud-wedge or female-wedge type in zinc-coated steel for interior applications and stainless steel for exterior applications. Select anchor bolts with strength required for anchor and as tested according to ASTM E488/E488M.

B. Adhesive Anchor Bolts:

1. Drilled-in and capsule anchor system containing PVC or urethane methacrylate-based resin and accelerator, or injected polymer or hybrid mortar adhesive. Provide anchor bolts and hardware with zinc-coated steel for interior applications and stainless steel for exterior applications. Select anchor bolts with strength required for anchor and as tested according to ASTM E488/E488M.

C. Provide post-installed concrete anchors that have been prequalified for use in wind-load applications. Post-installed concrete anchors must comply with all requirements of ASCE/SEI 7-10, Ch. 13.

1. Prequalify post-installed anchors in concrete in accordance with ACI 355.2 or other approved qualification testing procedures.
2. Prequalify post-installed anchors in masonry in accordance with approved qualification procedures.

2.11 CONCRETE INSERTS

A. Provide preset concrete inserts that are seismically prequalified in accordance with ICC-ES AC466 testing.

B. Comply with ANSI/MSS SP-58.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

A. Examine areas and equipment to receive vibration isolation devices for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance of the Work.

B. Examine roughing-in of reinforcement and cast-in-place anchors to verify actual locations before installation.

C. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 APPLICATIONS

A. Multiple Pipe Supports: Secure pipes to trapeze member with clamps approved for application by an agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.

B. Hanger-Rod Stiffeners: Install where indicated or scheduled on Drawings to receive them and where required to prevent buckling of hanger rods due to high wind forces.

C. Strength of Support and Restraint Assemblies: Where not indicated, select sizes of components so strength is adequate to carry static and wind load within specified loading limits.

3.3 INSTALLATION OF VIBRATION-CONTROL DEVICES

A. Provide vibration-control devices for systems and equipment where indicated in Equipment Schedules or Fire-Suppression Vibration Isolation Schedule, where indicated on Drawings, or where the Specifications indicate they are to be installed on specific equipment and systems.

B. Coordinate location of embedded connection hardware with supported equipment attachment and mounting points and with requirements for concrete reinforcement and formwork specified in Section 033000 "Cast-in-Place Concrete."

C. Installation of vibration isolators must not cause any stresses, misalignment, or change of position of equipment or piping.

D. Equipment Restraints:

1. Install snubbers on fire-suppression equipment mounted on vibration isolators. Locate snubbers as close as possible to vibration isolators and bolt to equipment base and supporting structure.
2. Install resilient bolt isolation washers on equipment anchor bolts where clearance between anchor and adjacent surface exceeds 0.125 inch.

E. Piping Restraints:

1. Comply with all requirements in NFPA 13.
2. Design piping sway bracing according to NFPA 13.

   a. Maximum spacing of all sway bracing to be no greater than indicated in NFPA 13.
   b. Design loading of all sway bracing not to exceed values indicated in NFPA 13.

F. Install bushing assemblies for anchor bolts for floor-mounted equipment, arranged to provide resilient media between anchor bolt and mounting hole in concrete base.

G. Install bushing assemblies for mounting bolts for wall-mounted equipment, arranged to provide resilient media where equipment or equipment-mounting channels are attached to wall.

H. Attachment to Structure: If specific attachment is not indicated, anchor bracing to structure at flanges of beams, at upper truss chords of bar joists, or at concrete members.

I. Post-Installed Concrete Anchors:

1. Identify position of reinforcing steel and other embedded items prior to drilling holes for anchors. Do not damage existing reinforcing or embedded items during coring or drilling. Notify the structural engineer if reinforcing steel or other embedded items are encountered during drilling. Locate and avoid prestressed tendons, electrical and telecommunications conduit, and gas lines.
2. Do not drill holes in concrete or masonry until concrete, mortar, or grout has achieved full design strength.
3. Mechanical-Type Anchor Bolts: Protect threads from damage during anchor installation. Heavy-duty sleeve anchors shall be installed with sleeve fully engaged in the structural element to which anchor is to be fastened.
4. Adhesive-Type Anchor Bolts: Clean holes to remove loose material and drilling dust prior to installation of adhesive. Place adhesive in holes proceeding from the bottom of the hole and progressing toward the surface in such a manner as to avoid introduction of air pockets in the adhesive.
5. Set anchors to manufacturer's recommended torque, using a torque wrench.
6. Install zinc-coated steel anchors for interior and stainless steel anchors for exterior applications.

3.4 ACCOMMODATION OF DIFFERENTIAL STRUCTURAL MOTION

A. Install flexible connections in piping where they cross structural construction joints and other points where differential movement may occur, where adjacent sections or branches are supported by different structural elements, and where the connections terminate with connection to equipment that is anchored to a different structural element from the one supporting the connections as they approach equipment.

3.5 ADJUSTING

A. Adjust isolators after system is at operating weight.

B. Adjust limit stops on restrained-spring isolators to mount equipment at normal operating height. After equipment installation is complete, adjust limit stops so they are out of contact during normal operation.

3.6 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

A. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.

B. Manufacturer's Field Service: Engage a factory-authorized service representative to test and inspect components, assemblies, and equipment installations, including connections.

C. Tests and Inspections:

1. Provide evidence of recent calibration of test equipment by a testing agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.
2. Schedule test with Owner, through Architect, before connecting anchorage device to restrained component (unless postconnection testing has been approved), and with at least seven days' advance notice.

3. Obtain Architect's approval before transmitting test loads to structure. Provide temporary load-spreading members.
4. Test at no fewer than four of each type and size of installed anchors and fasteners.
5. Test to 90 percent of rated proof load of device.
6. Measure isolator restraint clearance.
7. Measure isolator deflection.
8. Verify snubber minimum clearances.

D. Remove and replace malfunctioning units and retest as specified above.

E. Units will be considered defective if they do not pass tests and inspections.

F. Prepare test and inspection reports.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 22 05 53

IDENTIFICATION FOR PLUMBING SYSTEMS

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section includes:

1. Pipe identification.
2. Valve tags.
3. Ceiling tacks.
4. Nameplates.
5. Labels.
6. Lockout devices.

1.2 REFERENCES

A. ASME International:

1. ASME A13.1 – Scheme for the Identification of Piping Systems.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

A. Refer to specification section 22 01 05 for submittal requirements, definitions, and procedures.

B. Submit manufacturer's data for the following:

1. Pipe identification.
2. Valve tags.
3. Ceiling tacks.
4. Nameplates.
5. Labels.
6. Lockout devices.

1.4 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUALS

A. Refer to specification section 22 01 05 for submittal requirements, definitions, and procedures.

B. Submit manufacturer's data, manufacturer's warranties, and operation and maintenance instructions for the following:

1. Pipe identification.
2. Valve tags.
3. Ceiling tacks.
4. Nameplates.
5. Labels.
6. Lockout devices.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 PIPE IDENTIFICATION

A. Font and symbols conforming to ASME A13.1.

B. Colors shall match owner's standard.

C. With clean cut symbols and letters of following size:

1. Outside diameter two (2) inches or less: one-half (1/2) inch.
2. Outside diameter two-and-one-half (2-1/2) to six (6) inches: one (1) inch.

D. Plastic pipe markers:

1. Factory fabricated, flexible, semi-rigid plastic, preformed to fit around pipe or pipe covering. Larger sizes may have maximum sheet size with spring fastener.

E. Plastic underground pipe tape:

1. Bright colored continuously printed plastic ribbon tape manufactured for direct burial service, minimum six (6) inches wide by four (4) mil.

2.2 VALVE TAGS

A. Font size conforming to ASME A13.1.

B. Colors shall match owner's standard.

C. Metal:

1. Brass with stamped letters, minimum one-and-one-half (1-1/2) inches diameter with finished edges.

D. Tag chart:

1. Typewritten list of applied tags and locations in anodized aluminum frame with polycarbonate cover.

2.3 CEILING TACKS

A. Font size conforming to ASME A13.1.

B. Colors shall match owner's standard.

C. Three-quarters (3/4) inch steel.

D. Adhesive attachment is prohibited.

2.4 NAMEPLATES

A. Font size conforming to ASME A13.1.

B. Colors shall match owner's standard.

C. Laminated three (3) layer plastic with engraved letters on contrasting background color.

2.5 LABELS

A. Font size conforming to ASME A13.1.

B. Colors shall match owner's standard.

C. Laminated Mylar adhesive backed with printed identification.

D. Two (2) by three-quarters (3/4) inches.

2.6 LOCKOUT DEVICES

A. Hasps:

1. Anodized aluminum hasp with erasable label surface.
2. Seven (7) by three (3) inches.

B. Valves:

1. Steel device preventing operation with lock-accepting shackle.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 GENERAL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

A. Degrease and clean surfaces to receive adhesive for identification materials.

B. Install identifying devices after completion of coverings and painting.

3.2 PIPE IDENTIFICATION INSTALLATION

A. Identify all piping with plastic pipe markers.

B. Identify service, flow direction, and pressure.

C. Install in clear view and align with axis of piping.

D. Locate identification as follows:

1. On every straight run, including risers and drops.
2. Every twenty (20) feet on straight runs.
3. Adjacent to each valve and tee.
4. At each side of wall and floor penetrations.
5. At the underside of roof penetrations.
6. Not less than once in each room.

E. Install underground plastic pipe markers six (6) inches below finished grade, directly above buried pipe.

3.3 VALVE TAG INSTALLATION

A. Identify valves in main and branch piping with valve tags.

B. Install valve tags using corrosion resistant chain.

C. Number tags consecutively by location.

3.4 CEILING TACK INSTALLATION

A. Provide ceiling tacks to locate valves above T-bar type panel ceilings.

B. Locate in corner of ceiling panel closest to equipment.

3.5 NAMEPLATE INSTALLATION

A. Install plastic nameplates with corrosive-resistant mechanical fasteners, or adhesive.

B. Identify all equipment with plastic nameplates.

C. Identify all disconnects provided by the contractor with nameplates.

3.6 LABEL INSTALLATION

A. Install labels with sufficient adhesive for permanent adhesion and seal with clear lacquer.

B. Identify inline specialties and other small devices with labels.

3.7 LOCKOUT DEVICE INSTALLATION

A. Install lockout devices on all disconnects.

B. Install lockout devices on all circuit breakers when used as the primary disconnect.

C. Install lockout devices on all service valves to equipment.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 22 07 00

INSULATION FOR PLUMBING SYSTEMS

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section includes:

1. Pipe insulation.
2. Pipe insulation jackets.
3. Pipe insulation shields and inserts.

1.2 REFERENCES

A. ASTM International:

1. ASTM C547 – Standard Specification for Mineral Fiber Pipe Insulation.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

A. Refer to specification section 22 01 05 for submittal requirements, definitions, and procedures.

B. Submit manufacturer’s data for the following:

1. Pipe insulation.
2. Pipe insulation jackets.
3. Pipe insulation shields and inserts.

1.4 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUALS

A. Refer to specification section 22 01 05 for submittal requirements, definitions, and procedures.

B. Submit manufacturer’s data, manufacturer’s warranties, and operation and maintenance instructions for the following:

1. Pipe insulation.
2. Pipe insulation jackets.
3. Pipe insulation shields and inserts.

1.5 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

A. Do not install insulation and related products when ambient temperatures and conditions do not meet manufacturer’s requirements.

B. Maintain required temperature and humidity before, during, and after installation for at least twenty-four (24) hours.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 PIPE INSULATION

A. Mineral fiber: ASTM C547; rigid molded, noncombustible, formaldehyde free.

1. K-factor: Twenty-seven-one-hundredths (0.27) at seventy-five (75) degrees Fahrenheit.
2. Maximum service temperature: Eight hundred (800) degrees Fahrenheit.

3. Vapor retarder jacket: Kraft paper with glass fiber yarn and bonded to all-service jacket, secured with self-sealing longitudinal laps and butt strips or with outward clinch expanding staples and vapor retarder mastic.

2.2 PIPE INSULATION JACKETS

A. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic:

1. One-piece molded type fitting covers and sheet material.

2. Ten (10) mil with brush on welding adhesive.

B. Canvas:

1. Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. listed fabric.

2. Six (6) ounces per square yard, plain weave cotton treated with dilute fire-retardant lagging adhesive.

2.3 PIPE INSULATION SHIELDS AND INSERTS

A. Shields:

1. Twenty-two (22) gauge galvanized steel.

B. Inserts:

1. Cork or other high density insulating material, not less than six (6) inches long.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 GENERAL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

A. Verify piping and equipment has been tested before applying insulation materials.

B. Verify surfaces are clean and dry, with foreign material removed.

C. Neatly finish insulation at supports, protrusions, and interruptions.

D. Locate insulation and cover seams in least visible locations where not specified below.

E. Insulate complete systems conveying fluids below ambient temperature, including fittings, valves, unions, flanges, strainers, flexible connections, etc. Provide vapor barrier jackets for mineral fiber insulation.

F. Insulate complete systems conveying fluids above ambient temperature, including fittings, valves, unions, flanges, strainers, flexible connections, etc. Insulate flanges and unions with removable sections and jackets.

3.2 PIPING INSULATION INSTALLATION

A. Continue insulation vapor barrier through penetrations.

B. For exposed piping, finish with canvas jacket sized for finish painting. Provide PVC jacket and fitting covers in exposed locations in kitchens and mechanical rooms.

C. For buried piping, insulate only where insulation manufacturer recommends insulation product may be installed in trench, tunnel, or direct buried. Install factory fabricated assembly with inner all-purpose service jacket with self-sealing lap, and asphalt impregnated open mesh glass fabric, with one (1) mil aluminum foil sandwiched between three (3) layers of bituminous compound. Outer surface shall be faced with polyester film.

D. Insulate piping systems in accordance with the following:

PIPING SYSTEM	PIPE SIZE RANGE	INSULATION SIZE
Domestic Cold-Water Supply	½” – 1¼”	½”
Domestic Cold-Water Supply	1½” – 4”	1”
Domestic Hot Water Supply	½” – 1¼”	1”
Domestic Hot Water Supply	1½” – 4”	1½”
Domestic Hot Water Return	½” – 1¼”	1”
Domestic Hot Water Return	1½” – 4”	1½”

3.3 PIPE INSULATION SHIELD AND INSERT INSTALLATION

A. Provide shields on piping or equipment one-and-one-half (1-1/2) inches diameter or larger.

B. Install inserts on piping two (2) inches diameter or larger. Install between support shield and piping and under finish jacket.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 22 11 00

DOMESTIC WATER SYSTEMS

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section includes:

1. Piping.
2. Valves.
3. Strainers.
4. Pressure gauges.
5. Thermometers.
6. Hydrants.
7. Recessed valve boxes.
8. Thermal expansion tanks.
9. Inline circulator pumps.
10. Water pressure booster systems.

1.2 REFERENCES

A. American National Standards Institute (ANSI):

1. ANSI Z21.22 – Relief Valves for Hot Water Supply Systems.

B. American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME):

1. ASME B16.15 – Cast Copper Alloy Threaded Fittings: Classes 125 and 250.
2. ASME B16.18 – Cast Copper Alloy Solder Joint Pressure Fittings.
3. ASME B16.22 – Wrought Copper and Copper Alloy Solder Joint Pressure Fittings.
4. ASME B40.1 – Pressure Gauges and Gauge Attachments.

C. ASSE International:

1. ASSE 1003 – Performance Requirements for Water Pressure Reducing Valves.
2. ASSE 1017 – Performance Requirements for Temperature Actuated Mixing Valves for Hot Water Distribution Systems.

D. ASTM International:

1. ASTM E1 – Standard Specification for Liquid-in-Glass Thermometers.

E. American Water Works Association (AWWA):

1. AWWA C651 – Disinfecting Water Mains.

F. Manufacturer's Standardization Society of the Valves and Fittings Industry (MSS):

1. MSS SP 67 – Butterfly Valves.
2. MSS SP 71 – Gray Iron Swing Check Valves, Flanged and Threaded Ends.

3. MSS SP 80 – Bronze Gate, Globe, Angle, and Check Valves.
4. MSS SP 110 – Ball Valves Threaded, Socket Welding, Solder Joint, Grooved, and Flared Ends.

G. NSF International:

1. NSF 61 – Drinking Water System Components – Health Effects.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

A. Refer to specification section 22 01 05 for submittal requirements, definitions, and procedures.

B. Submit manufacturer’s data for the following:

1. Piping.
2. Valves.
3. Strainers.
4. Pressure gauges.
5. Thermometers.
6. Hydrants.
7. Recessed valve boxes.
8. Thermal expansion tanks.
9. Inline circulator pumps.
10. Water pressure booster systems.

1.4 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUALS

A. Refer to specification section 22 01 05 for submittal requirements, definitions, and procedures.

B. Submit manufacturer’s data, manufacturer’s product warranties, and operation and maintenance instructions for the following:

1. Piping.
2. Valves.
3. Strainers.
4. Pressure gauges.
5. Thermometers.
6. Hydrants.
7. Recessed valve boxes.
8. Thermal expansion tanks.
9. Inline circulator pumps.
10. Water pressure booster systems.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 PIPING

A. Copper Tubing: ASTM B88, Type L, drawn-temper (hard).

1. Fittings: ASME B16.18, cast copper alloy or ASME B16.22, wrought copper and bronze.
2. Press Fittings: ASME B16.18, cast copper, or ASME B16.22, wrought copper and performance criteria of ASME b16.51, with EPDM rubber O-rings at each end.
3. Joints shall be one of the following:
    a. Solder, lead free, ASTM B32, 95-5 tin-antimony, or tin and silver, with melting range 430 to 535 degrees F.
    b. Braze, AWS A5.8 BCuP silver/phosphorus/copper alloy with melting range 1190 to 1480 degrees F.
    c. Pressure-Seal-Joints, lead free, minimum 200-psig working pressure rating at 250 degrees F.

B. Water distribution pipe shall conform to NSF 61. All water distribution pipe and tubing shall have a minimum pressure rating of one hundred (100) psi at one-hundred-eighty (180) degrees Fahrenheit.

C. Pipe fittings shall be approved for installation with the piping material installed. All pipe fittings utilized in water supply systems shall also comply with NSF 61. The fittings shall not have ledges, shoulders, or reductions capable of retarding or obstructing flow in the piping.

2.2 VALVES

A. Ball:

1. Four (4) inches or less: MSS SP 110; 600 psi CWP; two-piece cast brass body; replaceable Teflon seats; full port; blowout proof stems; chrome-plated brass ball; threaded, soldered, or compression ends; locking lever handle operated.

2. Provide extended stems for valves in insulated piping.

B. Swing check:

1. Two (2) inches or less: MSS SP 80; class 125; 200 psi CWP; cast bronze body and cap; threaded, soldered or compression ends; Y-pattern swing type nitrile rubber disc.

2. Two-and-one-half (2-1/2) inches or more: MSS SP 71; class 125; 200 psi CWP; cast iron body, bronze mounted, and bolted bonnet; flanged or threaded ends; swing type nitrile rubber disc; nonasbestos gasket.

C. Spring-loaded check:

1. Two (2) inches or less: MSS SP 80; class 125; 200 psi CWP; cast bronze body and cap; threaded, soldered or compression ends; inline spring lift check; silent closing nitrile rubber disc; integral seat.

2. Two-and-one-half (2-1/2) inches or more: MSS SP 71; class 125; 200 psi CWP; cast iron body, bronze mounted, and bolted bonnet; flanged or threaded ends; wafer style; center guided bronze disc; stainless steel springs and screws.

D. Flow control:

1. Construction: Class 125; bronze body; union on inlet and outlet; temperature and pressure test plug on inlet and outlet; combination blow-down drain.

2. Calibration: Control flow within five (5) percent of selected rating; over operating pressure range of ten (10) times minimum pressure required for control; maximum minimum pressure five (5) psi.

E. Pressure relief:

1. ANSI Z21.22; bronze body; Teflon seat; stainless steel stem and springs; automatic; direct pressure actuated.

F. Temperature and pressure relief:

1. ANSI Z21.22; bronze body; Teflon seat; stainless steel stem and springs; automatic; direct pressure actuated; temperature relief maximum 210 degrees F; capacity ASME certified and labeled.

G. Master thermostatic mixing valves.

1. Valve: Chrome-plated cast brass body; programmable digital controller with integral pressure and temperature sensors, with connections to building automation system for monitoring and control; fully factory piped and assembled on a wall-mount rack frame, including test connections and valves.

2. Capacity: As specified in thermostatic mixing valve schedule on drawings.

3. Temperature actuated mixing valves, which are installed to reduce water temperatures to defined limits, shall comply with ASSE 1017.

H. All valves shall be of an approved type and compatible with the type of piping material installed in the system. Ball valves, gate valves, globe valves, and plug valves intended to supply drinking water shall meet the requirements of NSF 61.

2.3 STRAINERS

A. Two (2) inches or less: Class 150; 300 psi CWP; bronze body; Y-pattern with 1/32 inch stainless steel perforated screen; threaded, soldered or compression ends.

B. Two-and-one-half (2-1/2) inches to four (4) inches: Class 125; 200 psi CWP; cast iron body, bronze fitted; Y-pattern with 1/16-inch stainless steel perforated screen; flanged or threaded ends.

2.4 PRESSURE GAUGES

A. Gauge: ASME B40.1; with bourdon tube; rotary brass movement; brass socket; front calibration adjustment; black scale on white background.

1. Case: Cast aluminum.

2. Bourdon tube: Brass.

3. Dial size: four (4) inches diameter.

4. Mid-scale accuracy: One (1) percent.

5. Scale: Psi.

6. Pressure gauge taps:

a. Needle valve: Brass, 1/4-inch NPT for 300 psi.

b. Pulsation damper: Pressure snubber, brass with 1/4-inch NPT connections.

2.5 THERMOMETERS

A. Thermometer: ASTM E1; adjustable angle; red appearing mercury; lens front tube; cast aluminum case with enamel finish; cast aluminum adjustable joint with positive locking device.

1. Size: 7-inch scale.

2. Window: Clear Lexan plastic.
3. Stem: Brass, 3/4 inch NPT, 3-1/2 inch long.
4. Accuracy: Two (2) percent.
5. Calibration: Degrees F.

2.6 HYDRANTS

A. As specified in plumbing fixture schedule on drawings.

2.7 RECESSED VALVE BOXES

A. As specified in plumbing fixture schedule on drawings.

2.8 THERMAL EXPANSION TANKS

A. Construction: Welded steel, tested and stamped in accordance with ASME Section VIII; supplied with National Board Form U-1, rated for working pressure of 125 psig, with flexible EPDM diaphragm sealed into tank, and steel legs or saddles.

B. Accessories: Pressure gauge and air-charging fitting, tank drain; pre-charge to forty (40) psig.

C. Size: As specified in thermal expansion tank schedule on drawings.

2.9 INLINE CIRCULATOR PUMPS

A. Casing: Bronze rated for 125 psig working pressure with stainless steel rotor assembly.

B. Impeller: Bronze.

C. Shaft: Alloy steel with integral thrust collar and two, oil lubricated bronze sleeve bearings.

D. Seal: Carbon rotating against stationary ceramic seat.

E. Drive: Flexible coupling.

F. Performance: As specified in pump schedule on drawings.

G. Electrical characteristics: As specified in pump schedule on drawings.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PIPING INSTALLATION

A. Piping shall be neatly arranged – straight, parallel, or at right angles to walls – and cut accurately to established measurements.

B. Group piping whenever practical at common elevations.

C. Pipes shall be worked into place without springing or forcing.

D. Sufficient headroom shall be provided to enable the clearing of light fixtures, ductwork, sprinklers, aisles, passageways, windows, doors, and other openings.

E. Pipes shall not interfere with access to maintain equipment.

F. Pipes shall be clean, free of cuttings and foreign matter inside, and exposed ends shall be covered during site storage and installation. Split, bent, flattened, or otherwise damaged pipe or tubing shall not be used.

G. Sufficient clearance shall be provided from walls, ceilings, and floors to permit the welding, soldering, or connecting of joints and valves. No less than six (6) inches of clearance shall be provided.

H. Installation of pipe inside electrical equipment rooms, telecommunications or data rooms, elevator machine rooms, elevator hoistways, and stairwells is prohibited.

I. Piping systems shall not interfere with the proper operation and maintenance of safety or relief valves.

J. Means of draining the entire facility water distribution system shall be provided. A hose thread hydrant with vacuum breaker shall be placed at each low point in the system for this purpose. Constant grades to the low points shall be maintained for proper drainage. Piping shall be free of pockets due to changes in elevations.

K. Install brass male adapters each side of valves in copper piped system.

L. Install unions downstream of valves and at equipment or apparatus connections.

M. Provide access doors where union, valves, or similar inline pipe accessories are not accessible. Refer to section 22 01 00.

N. Sleeve pipes passing through partitions, walls, and floors. Refer to section 22 05 29.

O. Install firestopping at fire-rated construction perimeters and openings containing penetrating sleeves and piping. Refer to section 22 05 32.

P. Prepare exposed, unfinished pipe and fittings for finish painting. Refer to section 22 05 53.

Q. Water service pipe and the building sewer shall be separated by five (5) feet of undisturbed or compacted earth.

    1. Exceptions:

        a. The required separation distance shall not apply where the bottom of the water service pipe within five (5) feet of the sewer is a minimum of twelve (12) inches above the top of the highest point of the sewer and the pipe materials conform to Table 702.3 of the North Carolina Plumbing Code.

        b. Water service pipe is permitted to be located in the same trench with a building sewer, provided such sewer is constructed of materials listed in Table 702.2 of the North Carolina Plumbing Code.

        c. The required separation distance shall not apply where a water service pipe crosses a sewer pipe, provided the water service pipe is sleeved at least five (5) feet horizontally from the sewer pipe centerline on both sides of such crossing with pipe materials listed in Table 605.3, 702.2, or 702.3 of the North Carolina Plumbing Code.

R. Potable water service pipes shall not be located in, under, or above cesspools, septic tanks, septic tank drainage fields, or seepage pits.

S. The installation of a water service or water distribution pipe shall be prohibited in soil and ground water contaminated with solvents, fuels, organic compounds, or other detrimental materials causing permeation, corrosion, degradation, or structural failure of the piping material. Where detrimental conditions are suspected, a chemical analysis of the soil and ground water conditions shall be required to ascertain the acceptability of the water service or water distribution piping material for the specific installation. Where detrimental conditions exist, approved alternative materials or routing shall be required.

T. Joints between copper or copper-alloy pipe or fittings shall comply with the following:

    1. Soldered joints: Soldered joints shall be made in accordance with the methods of ASTM B828. All cut tube ends shall be reamed to the full inside diameter of the

tube end. All joint surfaces shall be cleaned. A flux conforming to ASTM B813 shall be applied. The joint shall be soldered with a solder conforming to ASTM B32. The joining of water supply piping shall be made with lead-free solders and fluxes. "Lead-free" shall mean a chemical composition equal to or less than 0.2-percent lead.

2. Threaded joints: Threads shall conform to ASME B1.20.1. Pipe-joint compound or tape shall be applied on the male threads only.

3.2 VALVE INSTALLATION

A. Provide temporary protective coating on cast iron and steel valves.

B. Install valves with stems upright or horizontal, not inverted.

C. Provide ball valves adjacent to equipment when functioning to isolate equipment.

D. Provide spring loaded check valves on discharge of water pumps.

E. Where water pressure within a building exceeds eighty (80) psi static, an approved water pressure reducing valve conforming to ASSE 1003 with strainer shall be installed to reduce the pressure in the building water distribution piping to eighty (80) psi static or less.

1. The pressure-reducing valve shall be designed to remain open to permit uninterrupted water flow in case of valve failure.

2. All water-pressure reducing valves, regulators, and strainers shall be so constructed and installed as to permit repair or removal of parts without breaking a pipeline or removing the valve and strainer from the pipeline.

F. Full open valves shall be installed in the following locations:

1. A full open valve shall be located either outside the building within five (5) feet of the foundation wall in a readily accessible valve box, in the crawlspace within three (3) feet of the crawlspace access door or within the building in a location where it may be accessed without the use of a ladder or a tool.

2. On the base of every water riser pipe.

3. On the water supply pipe to a pressurized water tank.

4. On the water supply pipe to every water heater.

G. Shutoff valves shall be installed in the following locations:

1. On the fixture supply to each plumbing fixture other than bathtubs and showers.

2. On the water supply to each appliance or mechanical equipment.

3. Each supply branch line serving more than one fixture shall have a shutoff valve installed so as to isolate all fixtures and all pieces of equipment supplied by the branch line. The shutoff valve shall be labeled and located as close to the connection to the supply main and riser as practical.

H. Access shall be provided to all full open valves and shutoff valves.

I. Service valves shall be identified. All other valves installed in locations that are not adjacent to the fixture or appliance shall be identified, indicating the fixture or appliance served. Refer to specification section 22 05 53.

3.3 STRAINER INSTALLATION

A. Strainers shall be installed such that the blowdown is perpendicular to the floor, wall, or ceiling through which access to the strainer is obtained.

B. Access shall be provided to all strainers.

3.4 WATER HAMMER ARRESTER INSTALLATION

A. A water hammer arrester shall be installed where quick-closing valves and metallic piping is used.

B. Install water hammer arresters on hot and cold-water supply piping as between the last two fixtures on the piping being served and as indicated in the drawings.

3.5 PRESSURE GAUGE INSTALLATION

A. Install one pressure gauge for each pump, locate taps before strainers and on suction and discharge of pump.

B. Install gauge taps in piping.

C. Install pressure gauges with pulsation dampers. Provide needle valve to isolate each gauge.

D. Provide instruments with scale ranges selected according to service with largest appropriate scale.

E. Install gauges in locations where they are easily read from normal operating level. Install vertical to forty-five (45) degrees off vertical.

F. Adjust gauges to final angle, clean windows, and lenses, and calibrate to zero.

3.6 THERMOMETER INSTALLATION

A. Install thermometers in piping systems in sockets in short couplings. Enlarge pipes smaller than two-and-one-half (2-1/2) inches for installation of thermometer sockets. Allow clearance from insulation.

B. Provide instruments with scale ranges selected according to service with largest appropriate scale.

C. Install thermometers in locations where they are easily read from normal operating level. Install vertical to 45 degrees off vertical.

D. Adjust thermometers to final angle, clean windows, and lenses, and calibrate to zero.

3.7 HYDRANT INSTALLATION

A. Install at mounting heights indicated in plumbing fixture schedule on drawings.

B. Coordinate installation of exterior wall hydrants with the general contractor so that each hydrant occupies space within a single course of masonry units.

3.8 THERMAL EXPANSION TANK INSTALLATION

A. Install as indicated in thermal expansion tank schedule on drawings and in accordance with the water heater detail(s) on drawings.

3.9 PUMP INSTALLATION

A. Provide pumps to operate at specified system fluid temperatures without vapor binding and cavitation, are non-overloading in parallel or individual operation, and operate within twenty-five (25) percent of midpoint of published maximum efficiency curve.

B. Support piping adjacent to pump so no weight is carried on pump casings.

C. Provide line sized shut-off valve and strainer on pump suction, and line sized soft seat check valve, balancing valve, and shutoff valve on pump discharge.

D. Lubricate pumps before startup.

3.10 PROTECTION OF THE POTABLE WATER SUPPLY

A. Chemicals and other substances that produce either toxic conditions, taste, odor, or discoloration in a potable water system shall not be introduced into, or utilized in, such systems.

B. Piping that has been utilized for any purpose other than conveying potable water shall not be utilized for conveying potable water.

C. The interior surface of a potable water tank shall not be lined, painted, or repaired with any material that changes the taste, odor, color, or potability of the water supply when the tank is placed in, or returned to, service.

D. Water pumps, filters, softeners, tanks, and all other devices that handle or treat potable water shall be protected against contamination.

3.11 INSPECTION AND TESTING

A. Refer to specification section 22 01 00 for general inspection and testing requirements and performance requirements of test gauges.

B. Upon completion of a section of or the entire water supply system, the system, or portion completed, shall be tested and proved tight under a water pressure of not less than the working pressure of the system; or an air test of not less than one hundred (100) psi. This pressure shall be held for at least fifteen (15) minutes. The water utilized for tests shall be obtained from a potable source of supply.

3.12 STERILZATION OF THE DOMESTIC WATER SYSTEM

A. Permitted new or repaired potable water systems shall be purged of deleterious matter prior to neutralization.

B. After the system has been tested and approved, the entire new system, including valves and accessories, shall be chlorinated. Disinfecting shall be in accordance with AWWA C651.

C. Chlorine may be applied in any of the following forms:

1. Liquid chlorine gas-water mixture.

    a. Chlorine gas-water mixture shall be applied by a solution feed chlorinating device.

2. Calcium hypochlorite and water mixture.

    a. A solution consisting of five (5) percent powder to ninety-five (95) percent water by weight shall be prepared. The calcium hypochlorite and water mixture shall first be made into a paste, then thinned into slurry, and injected or pumped into the system.

D. The system or any part thereof shall be filled with a water-chlorine solution containing a chlorine concentration and shall stand in the system for a duration from either of the following:

1. Chlorine concentration of at least fifty (50) parts per million and a duration of twenty-four (24) hours.

2. Chlorine concentration of at least two hundred (200) parts per million and a duration of three (3) hours.

E. During the chlorination process all valves and accessories shall be independently and manually operated at least twice.

F. After the chlorination process, the chlorine shall be flushed from the system until the system water is equal in chemical and bacteriological composition to those of the permanent source of water supply. Spent chlorinated water shall be disposed of in an environmentally responsible procedure.

G. Water supply shall not be placed into service until bacteriological test results are found to be satisfactory and the water meets Environmental Protection Agency quality standards for drinking water.

H. The contractor shall submit samples of the system water to a competent laboratory for analysis. Laboratory tests of the water shall be paid for by the contractor. The water test report shall be submitted to the professional for review and approval.

I. After acceptance by the professional, the water test report shall be submitted by the contractor to the owner and authority having jurisdiction prior to sending a request for final acceptance and occupancy permit.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 22 13 00

SANITARY WASTE AND VENT SYSTEMS

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section includes:

1. Underground sanitary waste and vent piping.
2. Aboveground sanitary waste and vent piping.
3. Valves.
4. Floor drains.
5. Floor sinks.
6. Cleanouts.
7. Interceptors.

1.2 REFERENCES

A. ASTM International:

1. ASTM A74 – Standard Specification for Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings.
2. ASTM A888 – Standard Specification for Hubless Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings for Sanitary and Storm Drain, Waste, and Vent Piping Applications.
3. ASTM B152 – Standard Specification for Copper Sheet, Strip, Plate, and Rolled Bar.
4. ASTM C564 – Standard Specification for Rubber Gaskets for Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings.
5. ASTM C1540 – Standard Specification for Heavy Duty Shielded Couplings Joining Hubless Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings.
6. ASTM C1563 – Standard Test Method for Gaskets for Use in Connection with Hub and Spigot Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings for Sanitary Drain, Waste, Vent, and Storm Piping Applications.
7. ASTM D2321 – Standard Practice for Underground Installation of Thermoplastic Pipe for Sewers and Other Gravity-Flow Applications.
8. ASTM D2564 – Standard Specification for Solvent Cements for Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Plastic Piping Systems.
9. ASTM D2665 – Standard Specification for Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Plastic Drain, Waste, and Vent Pipe and Fittings.
10. ASTM D2855 – Standard Practice for Making Solvent Cemented Joints with Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pipe and Fittings.
11. ASTM F656 – Standard Specification for Primers for Use in Solvent Cement Joints of Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Plastic Pipe and Fittings.

B. Cast Iron Soil Pipe Institute (CISPI):

1. CISPI 301 – Standard Specification for Hubless Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings for Sanitary and Storm Drain, Waste, and Vent Piping Applications.

2. CISPI 310 – Specification for Coupling for Use in Connection with Hubless Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings for Sanitary and Storm Drain, Waste, and Vent Piping Applications.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

A. Refer to specification section 22 01 05 for submittal requirements, definitions, and procedures.

B. Submit manufacturer's data for the following:

1. Underground sanitary waste and vent piping.
2. Aboveground sanitary waste and vent piping.
3. Valves.
4. Floor drains.
5. Floor sinks.
6. Cleanouts.
7. Interceptors.

1.4 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUALS

A. Refer to specification section 22 01 05 for submittal requirements, definitions, and procedures.

B. Submit manufacturer's data, manufacturer's warranties, and operation and maintenance instructions for the following:

1. Underground sanitary waste and vent piping.
2. Aboveground sanitary waste and vent piping.
3. Valves.
4. Floor drains.
5. Floor sinks.
6. Cleanouts.
7. Interceptors.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 UNDERGROUND SANITARY WASTE AND VENT PIPING

A. Cast iron pipe:

1. Pipe:
   a. Hub and spigot: ASTM A74.
2. Fittings:
   a. Hub and spigot: ASTM A74.
3. Joints:
   a. Hub and spigot:
      1) Compression gasket: ASTM C564, ASTM C1563.

B. Pipe fittings shall not have ledges, shoulders, or reductions capable of retarding or obstructing flow in the piping. Threaded drainage pipe fittings shall be of the recessed drainage type.

C. The following types of joints and connections shall be prohibited.

1. Cement or concrete joints.
2. Mastic or hot pour bituminous joints.
3. Joints made with fittings not approved for the specific installation.
4. Joints between different diameter pipes made with elastomeric O-rings.
5. Solvent cement joints between different types of plastic pipe.
6. Saddle type fittings.

2.2 ABOVEGROUND SANITARY WASTE AND VENT PIPING

A. Cast iron pipe:

1. Pipe:
   a. Hubless: ASTM A888, CISPI 301.
2. Fittings:
   a. Hubless: ASTM A888, CISPI 301.
3. Joints:
   a. Hubless shielded couplings: ASTM C564, CISPI 310.
      1) Heavy duty: ASTM C1540.

B. Pipe fittings shall not have ledges, shoulders, or reductions capable of retarding or obstructing flow in the piping. Threaded drainage pipe fittings shall be of the recessed drainage type.

C. The following types of joints and connections shall be prohibited.

1. Cement or concrete joints.
2. Mastic or hot pour bituminous joints.
3. Joints made with fittings not approved for the specific installation.
4. Joints between different diameter pipes made with elastomeric O-rings.
5. Solvent cement joints between different types of plastic pipe.
6. Saddle type fittings.

2.3 FLOOR DRAINS

A. As specified in plumbing fixture schedule on drawings.

2.4 FLOOR SINKS

A. As specified in plumbing fixture schedule on drawings.

2.5 CLEANOUTS

A. Cleanout plugs shall be brass or plastic, or other approved materials. Brass cleanout plugs shall be utilized with metallic drain, waste, and vent piping only, and shall conform to ASTM A74. Cleanouts with plate-style access covers shall be fitted with corrosion-resistant fasteners.

B. As specified in plumbing fixture schedule on drawings.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PIPING INSTALLATION

A. Fittings shall be installed to guide sewage and waste in the direction of flow. Change in direction shall be made by fittings installed in accordance with the following table. Change in direction by combination fittings, side inlets, or increasers shall be installed in accordance with the following table based on the pattern of flow created by the fitting.

TYPE OF FITTING PATTERN	CHANGE IN DIRECTION		
	HORIZONTAL TO VERTICAL	VERTICAL TO HORIZONTAL	HORIZONTAL TO HORIZONTAL
Sixteenth bend	X	X	X
Eighth bend	X	X	X
Sixth bend	X	X	X
Quarter bend	X	X[3,5]	X[4]
Short sweep	X	X[2]	X[1]
Long sweep	X	X	X
Sanitary tee	X		
Wye	X	X	X
Combination wye and eighth bend	X	X	X

1. The fittings shall only be permitted for a two (2) inch or smaller sink or lavatory fixture drain.
2. Two (2) inches and larger.
3. May be used only within twelve (12) inches below water closet flange measured to centerline of the quarter bend.
4. This fitting shall only be permitted to be used as the first fitting directly behind the fixture for drains two (2) inches and smaller, except clothes washers.
5. The heel inlet connection of a quarter bend may be used as a wet or dry vent if the heel inlet connection of the quarter bend is located in the vertical position. The heel or side inlet connection may be used as a wet vent if the quarter bend is located directly below a water closet or other fixture with one integral trap.

B. Heel inlet quarter bends shall be an acceptable means of connection, except where the quarter bend serves a water closet. A low heel inlet shall not be used as a wet vented connection. Side inlet quarter bends shall be an acceptable means of connection for drainage, wet venting, and stack venting arrangements.

C. Direct connection of a steam exhaust, blowoff, or drip pipe shall not be made with the building drainage system. Wastewater when discharged into the building drainage system shall be at a temperature not higher than 140 °F. When higher temperatures exist, approved cooling methods shall be provided.

D. Exposed soil or waste piping shall not be installed above any working, storage, or eating surfaces in food service establishments.

E. Water service pipe and the building sewer shall be separated by five (5) feet of undisturbed or compacted earth.

1. Exceptions:

a. The required separation distance shall not apply where the bottom of the water service pipe within five (5) feet of the sewer is a minimum of twelve (12) inches above the top of the highest point of the sewer and the pipe materials conform to Table 702.3 of the North Carolina Plumbing Code.

b. Water service pipe is permitted to be located in the same trench with a building sewer, provided such sewer is constructed of materials listed in Table 702.2 of the North Carolina Plumbing Code.

c. The required separation distance shall not apply where a water service pipe crosses a sewer pipe, provided the water service pipe is sleeved at least five (5) feet horizontally from the sewer pipe centerline on both sides of such crossing with pipe materials listed in Table 605.3, 702.2, or 702.3 of the North Carolina Plumbing Code.

F. Horizontal drainage piping shall be installed in uniform alignment at uniform slopes. The minimum slop of a horizontal drainage pipe shall be in accordance with the following:

1. Pipes sized two-and-one-half (2-1/2) inches or less: one-quarter (1/4) inch per foot.

2. Pipes sized (3) three to six (6) inches: one-eighth (1/8) inch per foot.

3. Slope all grease waste piping at one-quarter (1/4) inch per foot.

G. The size of drainage piping shall not be reduced in size in the direction of flow.

H. Horizontal branches shall connect to the bases of stacks at a point located not less than ten (10) times the diameter of the drainage stack downstream from the stack. Horizontal branches shall connect to horizontal stack offsets at a point located not less than ten (10) times the diameter of the drainage stack downstream of the upper stack.

I. In the installation or removal of any part of a drainage system, dead ends shall be prohibited. Cleanout extensions and approved future fixture drainage piping shall not be considered as dead ends.

J. Joints between cast iron pipe or fittings shall comply with the following:

1. Compression gasket joints: Compression gaskets for hub and spigot pipe and fittings shall conform to ASTM C564 and shall be tested to ASTM C1563. Gaskets shall be compressed when the pipe is fully inserted.

2. Mechanical joint couplings: Mechanical joint couplings for hubless pipe and fittings shall comply with CISPI 310, ASTM C1277, or ASTM C1540. The elastomeric sealing sleeve shall conform to ASTM C564 and shall be provided with a center stop. Mechanical joint couplings shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

K. Joints between polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic pipe or fittings shall comply with the following:

1. Solvent cementing: Joint surfaces shall be clean and free of moisture. A purple primer or an ultraviolet purple primer that conforms to ASTM F656 shall be applied. When an ultraviolet primer is used, the installer shall provide an ultraviolet light to the inspector to be used during the inspection. Solvent cement not purple in color and conforming to ASTM D2564 shall be applied to all joint surfaces. The joint shall be made while the cement is wet and shall be in accordance with ASTM D2855. Solvent cement joints shall be permitted above or below ground.

L. Outdoor vent extensions shall comply with the following:

1. Every building in which plumbing is installed shall have at least one (1) stack the size of which is not less than one-half (1/2) of the required diameter of the building drain, and not less than two (2) inches in diameter. Such stack shall run undiminished in size and as directly as possible from the building drain through to the open air or to a vent header that extends to the open air.

2. Vent stacks or stack vents shall extend outdoors and terminate to open air.

M. Vent terminals shall comply with the following:

1. All open vent pipes that extend through a roof shall be terminated at least six (6) inches above the roof, except that where a roof is used by the public or tenants for any purpose, the vent extensions shall be run at least seven (7) feet above the roof.

2. The juncture of each vent pipe with the roof line shall be made water-tight by an approved flashing.

   a. Sheet copper for vent pipe flashing shall conform to ASTM B152 and shall weigh not less than eight (8) ounces per square foot.

   b. Sheet lead for vent pipe flashings shall weight not less than three (3) pounds per square foot for field-constructed flashings and not less than two-and-one-half (2.5) pounds per square foot for prefabricated flashings.

3. Vent terminals shall not be used a flag pole or to support flag poles, television aerials, or similar items, except when the piping has been anchored in an approved manner.

4. An open vent terminal from a drainage system shall not be located directly beneath any door, operable window, or other air intake opening of the building or of an adjacent building or property line, and any such vent terminal shall not be within ten (10) feet horizontally of such an opening unless it is at least two (2) feet above the top of such opening.

N. Vent connections shall comply with the following:

1. All individual, branch, and circuit vents shall connect to a vent stack, stack vent, air admittance valve, or extend to the open air.

2. All vent and branch vent pipes shall be so graded and connected as to drain back to the drainage pipe by gravity.

3. Every dry vent connecting to a horizontal drain shall connect above the centerline of the horizontal drain pipe.

4. Every dry vent shall rise vertically to a minimum of six (6) inches above the flood level rim of the highest trap or trapped fixture being vented.

    a. Exception: When vents for interceptors and isolated floor drains are not located near an adjacent wall, the vent must rise six (6) inches vertically before turning horizontally and continuing to the nearest wall. A cleanout the same size as the vent shall be provided.

5. A connection between a vent pipe and a vent stack or stack vent shall be made at least six (6) inches above the flood level rim of the highest fixture served by the vent. Horizontal vent pipes forming branch vents, relief vents, or loop vents shall be at least six (6) inches above the flood level rim of the highest fixture served.

O. Fixture vents shall comply with the following:

1. Each fixture trap shall have a protecting vent located so that the slope and the developed length in the fixture drain from the trap weir to the vent fitting are as indicated in Table 906.1 of the North Carolina Plumbing Code.

2. The total fall in a fixture drain due to pipe slope shall not exceed the diameter of the fixture drain, nor shall the vent connection to a fixture drain, except for water closets, be below the weir of the trap.

3. A vent shall not be installed within two (2) pipe diameters of the trap weir.

P. Each trap and trapped fixture is permitted to be provided with an individual vent. The individual vent shall connect to the fixture drain of the trap or trapped fixture being vented.

3.2 FLOOR DRAIN INSTALLATION

A. Coordinate the final location of all floor drains dedicated to serving equipment with the equipment provider prior to installation.

B. Floor drains shall be installed with tops and strainers level with the floor slab.

3.3 FLOOR SINK INSTALLATION

A. Coordinate the final location of all floor sinks dedicated to serving equipment with the equipment provider prior to installation.

B. Floor sinks shall be installed with tops and strainers level with the floor slab.

3.4 CLEANOUT INSTALLATION

A. Plugs shall have raised square or countersunk square heads. Countersunk heads shall be installed where raised heads are a trip hazard.

B. Cleanouts shall be located in accordance with the following:

1. All horizontal drains shall be provided with cleanouts located not more than one-hundred (100) feet apart.

2. One cleanout shall be required for every four (4) horizontal forty-five (45) degree changes located in series. A long sweep bend is equivalent to two (2) forty-five (45) degree bends.

3. A cleanout shall be provided at the base of each waste or soil stack.

4. There shall be a cleanout at the junction of the building drain and the building sewer. The cleanout shall be outside the building wall and shall be brought up to the finished ground level. An approved two-way cleanout is allowed to be used at this location to serve as a required cleanout for both the building drain and building sewer.

a. The cleanout at the junction of the building drain and building sewer shall not be required if the cleanout on a three (3) inch or larger diameter waste stack is located within a developed length of not more than fifteen (15) feet from the building drain and building sewer connections and is extended to the outside of the building.

C. Cleanout plugs shall not be covered with cement, plaster, or any other permanent finish material. Where it is necessary to conceal a cleanout or to terminate a cleanout in an area subject to vehicular traffic, the covering plate, access door, or cleanout shall be of an approved type designed and installed for this purpose.

D. Every cleanout shall be installed to open to allow cleaning in the direction of flow of the drainage piping or at right angles thereto.

E. Cleanouts shall be the same nominal size of the pipe they serve up to four (4) inches. For pipes larger than four (4) inches nominal size, the minimum size of the cleanout shall be four (4) inches.

F. Cleanouts on six (6) inch and smaller pipes shall be provided with a clearance of not less than eighteen (18) inches for rodding.

G. Access shall be provided to all cleanouts.

H. Each horizontal drainage pipe shall be provided with a clean out at the upstream end of the pipe.

1. The following plumbing arrangements are acceptable in lieu of the upstream cleanout:

a. P-traps connected to the drainage piping with slip joints or ground joint connections.

b. P-traps into which floor drains, shower drains, or tub drains with removable strainers discharge.

c. P-traps into which straight through type waste and overflow discharge with the overflow connecting to the top of the tee.

d. P-traps into which residential washing machines discharge.

e. Test tees or cleanouts in a vertical pipe.

f. Cleanout near the junction of the building drain and the building sewer which may be rodded in both directions.

g. Water closets for the water closet fixture drain only.

h. Cast iron cleanout sizing shall be in accordance with ASTM A74 for hub and spigot fittings or CISPI 301 for hubless fittings.

3.5 INSPECTION AND TESTING

A. Refer to specification section 22 01 00 for general inspection and testing requirements and performance requirements of test gauges.

B. Drainage and vent water test:

1. A water test shall be applied to the drainage system within the building either in its entirety or in sections.

2. If applied to the entire system, all openings in the piping shall be tightly closed, except the highest opening, and the system shall be filled with water to the point of overflow.

3. If the system is tested in sections, each opening shall be tightly plugged except the highest openings of the section under test, and each section shall be filled with water, but no section shall be tested with less than a ten (10) foot head of water.

4. In testing successive sections, at least the upper ten (10) feet of the next preceding section shall be tested so that no joint or pipe in the building, except the uppermost ten (10) feet of the system shall have been submitted to a test of less than a ten (10) foot head of water.

5. This pressure shall be held for at least fifteen (15) minutes. Then system shall then be tight at all points.

C. Drainage and vent final test:

1. The final test of the completed drainage and vent systems shall be visual and in sufficient detail to determine compliance with the provisions of the contract documents.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 22 16 00

FUEL GAS SYSTEMS

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section includes:

1. Underground piping.
2. Aboveground piping.
3. Unions, adapters, and flanges.
4. Valves.

1.2 REFERENCES

A. ASME International:

1. ASME B1.20.1 – Pipe Threads, General Purpose (Inch).
2. ASME B16.3 – Malleable Iron Threaded Fittings: Classes 150 and 300.
3. ASME B31.9 – Building Services Piping.

B. ASTM International:

1. ASTM A53 – Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless.
2. ASTM A234 – Standard Specification for Piping Fittings of Wrought Carbon Steel and Alloy Steel for Moderate and High Temperature Service.
3. ASTM D2513 – Standard Specification for Polyethylene (PE) Gas Pressure Pipe, Tubing, and Fittings.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

A. Refer to specification section 22 01 05 for submittal requirements, definitions, and procedures.

B. Submit manufacturer's data for the following:

1. Underground piping.
2. Aboveground piping.
3. Unions, adapters, and flanges.
4. Valves.

1.4 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUALS

A. Refer to specification section 22 01 05 for submittal requirements, definitions, and procedures.

B. Submit manufacturer's data, manufacturer's product warranties, and operation and maintenance instructions for the following:

1. Underground piping.
2. Aboveground piping.
3. Unions, adapters, and flanges.
4. Valves.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 UNDERGROUND PIPING

A. Polyethylene (PE) plastic pipe or tubing: ASTM D2513.

1. Fittings:

a. Heat-fusion: ASTM D2513.

2. Joints:

a. Heat-fusion: ASTM D2513.

b. Mechanical: Install per manufacturer's printed instructions.

B. Plastic pipe, tubing, and fittings used to supply fuel gas shall be marked "GAS" and "ASTM D2513".

2.2 ABOVEGROUND PIPING

A. Steel pipe: ASTM A53.

1. Fittings:

a. Threaded: ASME B16.3.

b. Welded: ASTM A234.

2. Joints:

a. Welded: ASME B31.9.

2.3 UNIONS, ADAPTERS, AND FLANGES

A. Two (2) inches or less: Malleable iron unions for threaded ferrous piping; bronze unions for copper pipe, brazed joints.

B. Dielectric connections: Union with galvanized or plated steel threaded end, copper brazed end, water impervious isolation barrier.

2.4 VALVES

A. Plug:

1. Cast iron body, eccentric action plug, with resilient plug facings of nitrile butadiene.

B. Pressure regulators:

1. Diaphragm actuated with cast iron body, aluminum diaphragm chamber, and all internal parts designed for use with fuel gas.

2. Adjustable, with automatic loading, automatic low pressure shutoff, and full internal relief.

3. The regulator shall be adjusted for outlet pressure indicated on the drawings. The outlet pressure shall not vary more than one (1) inch of water column from the set point at specified capacity.

4. The regulator shall be capable of complete shutoff in the event the supply pressure is interrupted, or the gas demand exceeds the regulator capacity and shall remain off until the regulator is manually reset.

5. The regulator shall have a weatherproof, bug proof, screened vent cap installed in the vent tapping.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 SERVICE CONNECTIONS

A. Coordinate new gas service complete with metering and regulator to system supply with the utility provider.

3.2 PIPING INSTALLATION

A. Piping shall be neatly arranged – straight, parallel, or at right angles to walls – and cut accurately to established measurements.

B. Group piping whenever practical at common elevations.

C. Pipes shall be worked into place without springing or forcing.

D. Sufficient headroom shall be provided to enable the clearing of light fixtures, ductwork, sprinklers, aisles, passageways, windows, doors, and other openings.

E. Pipes shall not interfere with access to maintain equipment.

F. Pipes shall be clean, free of cuttings and foreign matter inside, and exposed ends shall be covered during site storage and installation. Split, bent, flattened, or otherwise damaged pipe shall not be used.

G. Sufficient clearance shall be provided from walls, ceilings, and floors to permit the welding, soldering, or connecting of joints and valves. No less than six (6) inches of clearance shall be provided.

H. Piping systems shall not interfere with the proper operation and maintenance of safety or relief valves.

I. Install unions downstream of valves and at equipment or apparatus connections.

J. Provide access doors where valves are not accessible. Refer to section 22 01 00.

K. Establish elevations of buried piping outside building to provide not less than two (2) feet of cover.

L. Pipe vents from gas pressure reducing valves to outdoors and terminate with gooseneck fitting with insect screen.

M. Plastic pipe, tubing, and fittings shall be joined in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Such joints shall comply with the following:

1. The joint shall be designed and installed so that the longitudinal pullout resistance of the joint will be at least equal to the tensile strength of the plastic piping material.

2. Heat-fusion joints shall be made in accordance with qualified procedures that have been established and proven by test to produce gas-tight joints at least as strong as the pipe or tubing being joined. Joints shall be made with the joining method recommended by the pipe manufacturer. Heat-fusion fittings shall be marked "ASTM D2513".

3. Where compression-type mechanical joints are used, the gasket material in the fitting shall be compatible with the plastic piping and with the gas distributed by the system. An internal tubular rigid stiffener shall be used in conjunction with the fitting. The stiffener shall be flush with the end of the pipe or tubing and shall extend at least to the outside end of the compression fitting when installed. The stiffener shall be free of rough or sharp edges and shall not be a force fit in the plastic. Split tubular stiffeners shall not be used.

N. Joints between steel pipe or fittings shall comply with the following:

1. Threaded joints: Threads shall conform to ASME B1.20.1. Pipe-joint compound or tape shall be applied on the male threads only.

3.3 VALVE INSTALLATION

A. Provide temporary protective coating on steel valves.

B. Install valves with stems upright or horizontal, not inverted.

C. Access shall be provided to all shutoff valves. Provide access doors where valves are not accessible. Refer to specification section 22 01 00.

3.4 INSPECTION AND TESTING

A. Prior to acceptance and initial operation, all piping installations shall be inspected and pressure tested to determine that the materials, design, fabrication, and installation practices are in accordance with the North Carolina Fuel Gas Code.

1. Inspection shall consist of visual examination, during or after manufacture, fabrication, assembly, or pressure tests as appropriate.

2. In the event repairs or additions are made after the pressure test, the affected piping shall be tested.

a. Minor repairs and additions are not required to be pressure tested provided that the work is inspected and connections are tested with a noncorrosive leak-detecting fluid or other approved detecting methods.

3. A piping system shall be permitted to be tested as a complete unit or in sections. Under no circumstances shall a valve in a line be used as a bulkhead between gas in one section of the piping system and test medium in an adjacent section, unless two valves are installed in series with a valved “telltale” located between these valves. A valve shall not be subjected to the test pressure unless it can be determined that the valve, including the valve-closing mechanism, is designed to safely withstand the test pressure.

4. Regulator and valve assemblies fabricated independently of the piping system in which they are to be installed shall be permitted to be tested with inert gas or air at the time of fabrication.

B. The test medium shall be air, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or an inert gas. Oxygen shall not be used.

C. Pipe joints, including welds shall be left exposed for examination during the test.

1. Concealed pipe end joints that have been previously tested are permitted to remain concealed.

2. Expansion joints shall be provided with temporary restraints, if required, for the additional thrust load under test.

3. Appliances and equipment that are not to be included in the test shall be either disconnected from the piping or isolated by blanks, blind flanges, or caps. Flanged joints at which blinds are inserted to blank off other equipment during the test shall not be required to be tested.

4. Where the piping system is connected to appliances or equipment designed for operating pressures of less than the test pressure, such appliances or equipment shall be isolated from the piping system by disconnecting them and capping the outlet(s).

5. Where the piping system is connected to appliances or equipment designed for operating pressures equal to or greater than the test pressure, such appliances or equipment shall be isolated from the piping system by closing the individual appliance or equipment shutoff valve.

6. All testing of piping systems shall be done with due regard for the safety of employees and the public during the test. Bulkheads, anchorage, and bracing suitably design to resist test pressures shall be installed if necessary. Prior to testing, the interior of the pipe shall be cleared of all foreign material.

D. Test pressure shall be measured with a manometer or with a pressure-measuring device designed and calibrated to read, record, or indicate a pressure loss caused by leakage during the pressure test period. The source of pressure shall be isolated before the pressure tests are made. Mechanical gauges used to measure test pressures shall have a range such that the highest end of the scale is not greater than five times the test pressure.

1. The test pressure to be used shall be no less than one-and-one-half (1-1/2) times the proposed maximum working pressure, but not less than three (3) psig, irrespective of design pressure. Where the test pressure exceeds one-hundred-twenty-five (125) psig, the test pressure shall not exceed a value that produces a hoop stress in the piping greater than fifty (50) percent of the specified minimum yield strength of the pipe.

2. Test duration shall not be less than thirty (30) minutes for each five-hundred (500) cubic feet of pipe volume or fraction thereof. When using a system having a volume less than ten (10) cubic feet, the test duration shall be not less than ten (10) minutes. The duration of the test shall not be required to exceed twenty-four (24) hours.

E. The piping system shall withstand the test pressure specified without showing any evidence of leakage or other defects. Any reduction of test pressures as indicated by pressure gauges shall be deemed to indicate the presence of a leak unless such reduction can be readily attributed to some other cause.

1. The leakage shall be located by means of an approved gas detector, a noncorrosive leak detection fluid, or other approved leak detection methods. Matches, candles, open flames, or other methods that could provide a source of ignition shall not be used.

2. Where leakage or other defects are located, the affected portion of the piping system shall be repaired or replaced and retested.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 22 33 00

ELECTRIC DOMESTIC WATER HEATERS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section includes:

1. Storage type water heaters.

1.2 REFERENCES

A. American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE):

1. ASHRAE 90.1 – Energy Standard for Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings.

B. ASME International:

1. ASME PTC 25 – Pressure Relief Devices.
2. ASME Section VIII – Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code - Pressure Vessels.

C. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA):

1. NFPA 70 – National Electrical Code.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

A. Refer to specification section 22 01 05 for submittal requirements, definitions, and procedures.

B. Submit manufacturer’s data for the following:

1. Storage type water heaters.

1.4 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUALS

A. Refer to specification section 22 01 05 for submittal requirements, definitions, and procedures.

B. Submit manufacturer’s data, manufacturer’s warranties, and operation and maintenance instructions for the following:

1. Storage type water heaters.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 STORAGE TYPE WATER HEATERS

A. Type: Factory-assembled and wired, electric, vertical storage.

B. Capacity: As indicated in water heater schedule on drawings.

C. Tank: Glass-lined welded steel; four (4) inches diameter inspection port, thermally insulated with minimum two (2) inches polyurethane encased in corrosion-resistant steel jacket; baked-on enamel finish.

D. Controls: Automatic immersion water thermostat; externally adjustable temperature range, flanged or screw-in nichrome elements, high temperature limit thermostat.

E. Accessories: Brass water connections and dip tube, drain valve, magnesium anode, and ASME rated temperature and pressure relief valve.

F. Heating elements: Flange-mounted immersion elements; individual elements sheathed with corrosion-resistant metal alloy.

G. Electrical characteristics: As indicated in water heater schedule on drawings.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 STORAGE TYPE WATER HEATER INSTALLATION

A. Maintain manufacturer's recommended clearances.

B. Install discharge piping from relief valves and drain valves as indicated in detail on drawings.

C. Install water heater trim and accessories furnished loose for field mounting.

D. Install electrical devices furnished loose for field mounting.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 22 40 00

PLUMBING FIXTURES

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section includes:

1. Flush valve water closets.
2. Urinals.
3. Lavatories.
4. Electric water coolers.
5. Sinks.
6. Showers.
7. Custodial sinks.
8. Recessed valve boxes for automatic clothes washers.
9. ADA compliant insulation kit.

1.2 REFERENCES

A. American National Standards Institute:

1. ANSI A117.1 – Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities.

B. United States Department of Justice:

1. ADA Standards for Accessible Design.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

A. Refer to specification section 22 01 05 for submittal requirements, definitions, and procedures.

B. Submit manufacturer’s data for the following:

1. Flush valve water closets.
2. Urinals.
3. Lavatories.
4. Electric water coolers.
5. Sinks.
6. Showers.
7. Custodial sinks.
8. Recessed valve boxes for automatic clothes washers.
9. ADA compliant insulation kit.

1.4 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUALS

A. Refer to specification section 22 01 05 for submittal requirements, definitions, and procedures.

B. Submit manufacturer’s data, manufacturer’s warranties, and operation and maintenance instructions for the following:

1. Flush valve water closets.
2. Urinals.
3. Lavatories.
4. Electric water coolers.
5. Sinks.
6. Showers.
7. Custodial sinks.
8. Recessed valve boxes for automatic clothes washers.
9. ADA compliant insulation kit.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 FLUSH VALVE WATER CLOSETS

A. As specified in plumbing fixture schedule on drawings.

2.2 URINALS

A. As specified in plumbing fixture schedule on drawings.

2.3 LAVATORIES

A. As specified in plumbing fixture schedule on drawings.

2.4 ELECTRIC WATER COOLERS

A. As specified in plumbing fixture schedule on drawings.

2.5 SINKS

A. As specified in plumbing fixture schedule on drawings.

2.6 SHOWERS

A. As specified in plumbing fixture schedule on drawings.

2.7 CUSTODIAL SINKS

A. As specified in plumbing fixture schedule on drawings.

2.8 AUTOMATIC CLOTHES WASHERS

A. Fixtures shall be provided by others. The contractor shall provide final connections to the fixture.

B. As specified in plumbing fixture schedule on drawings.

2.9 ADA COMPLIANT INSULATION KIT

A. Safety covers conforming to ANSI A117.1 and consisting of insulation kit of molded closed cell antimicrobial vinyl construction, minimum 1/8-inch thick, white color, for insulating tailpiece, P-trap, valves, and supply piping. Furnish with cleanout angle valve access covers.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREINSTALLATION

A. Verify walls and floor finishes are prepared and ready for installation of fixtures.

B. Confirm millwork is constructed with adequate provision for installation of countertop lavatories and sinks.

C. Review millwork shop drawings. Confirm location and size of fixtures and openings before rough in and installation.

D. Rough-in fixture piping connections in accordance with minimum sizes indicated in plumbing fixture schedule for each particular fixture.

3.2 GENERAL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

A. For ADA compliant fixtures, installation shall comply with the requirements of the latest edition of the Department of Justice's document *ADA Standards for Accessible Design*. These guidelines shall apply unless superseded by more stringent state or local requirements.

B. The supply lines and fittings for every plumbing fixture shall be installed so as to prevent backflow.

C. Plumbing fixtures shall be installed so as to afford easy access for cleaning both the fixture and the area around the fixture.

D. Fixtures shall be set level and in proper alignment with reference to adjacent walls.

E. Joints formed where fixtures come in contact with walls or floors shall be sealed as indicated.

F. Slip-joint connections are prohibited.

3.3 WATER CLOSET INSTALLATION

A. Connections between the drain and wall-hung water closets shall be made with an approved extension nipple or horn adaptor. The water closet shall be bolted to the hanger with corrosion-resistant bolts or screws. Joints shall be sealed with an approved elastomeric gasket, flange-to-fixture connection complying with ASME A112.4.3, or an approved setting compound. Wall-hung water closets shall be supported by a concealed metal carrier that is attached to the building structural members so that strain is not transmitted to the closet connector or any other part of the plumbing system.

B. Seal fixture connection to wall with white acrylic caulk.

C. A water closet shall not be set closer than fifteen (15) inches from its center to any side wall, partition, vanity, or other obstruction, or closer than thirty (30) inches center-to-center between adjacent fixtures. There shall be at least twenty-one (21) inches clearance in front of the water closet to any wall, fixture, or door.

3.4 URINAL INSTALLATION

A. Connect fixture securely so that the carrier bears the entire weight of the fixture. None of the load shall be transferred to the piping system. Seal fixture connection to wall with white acrylic caulk.

B. A urinal shall not be set closet than fifteen (15) inches from its center to any side wall, partition, vanity, or other obstruction, or closer than thirty (30) inches center-to-center between adjacent fixtures. There shall be at least twenty-one (21) inches clearance in front of the urinal to any wall, fixture, or door.

3.5 LAVATORY INSTALLATION

A. Connect fixture securely so that the carrier bears the entire weight of the fixture. None of the load shall be transferred to the piping system. Seal fixture connection to wall with white acrylic caulk.

B. Install each fixture with trap easily removable for servicing and cleaning.

C. A lavatory shall not be set closet than fifteen (15) inches from its center to any side wall, partition, vanity, or other obstruction, or closer than thirty (30) inches center-to-center between adjacent fixtures. There shall be at least twenty-one (21) inches clearance in front of the lavatory to any wall, fixture, or door.

3.6 ELECTRIC WATER COOLER INSTALLATION

A. Connect fixture securely so that the mounting bracket bears the entire weight of the fixture. None of the load shall be transferred to the piping system. Seal fixture connection to wall with white acrylic caulk.

B. Install each fixture with filter easily removable for replacement.

C. Adjust stops or valves for intended to control water flow rate to fixtures without splashing, noise, or overflow.

3.7 SINK INSTALLATION

A. Connect fixture securely so that the countertop bears the entire weight of the fixture. None of the load shall be transferred to the piping system. Seal fixture connection to countertop with seal of white putty, white acrylic caulk, or concealed vinyl gasket.

B. Install each fixture with trap easily removable for servicing and cleaning.

3.8 SHOWER INSTALLATION

A. Install shower trim in accordance with the architectural plans.

3.9 CUSTODIAL SINK INSTALLATION

A. Basin shall be set in a bed of mortar and allowed to set before pipe connection is made. Waste outlet connection to piping shall be made with threaded fittings. When installed on an above grade floor, install fixture with trap easily removable for servicing and cleaning.

3.10 AUTOMATIC CLOTHES WASHER INSTALLATION

A. Confirm that the water supply connection is protected against backflow by an integral air gap prior to installation. Where the fixture does not have an integral air gap, provide a backflow preventer in accordance with the North Carolina Plumbing Code.

B. Securely support valve box from structural members on both sides.

3.11 ADA COMPLIANT INSULATION KIT INSTALLATION

A. Install on each lavatory or sink with exposed piping, including those that are not specified as ADA compliant fixtures.

B. Installation shall allow for access to cleanout plugs and valves without removal of the entire insulation kit.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 23 05 00

COMMON WORK RESULTS FOR HVAC

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 RELATED PROVISIONS

a. The requirements of the general conditions and of Division 01 apply to that portion of the work specified in this section.

b. These specifications and the accompanying drawings shall include the furnishing of all labor, tools, materials, fixtures, transportation, appurtenances and service necessary and incidental to the installation of a complete and operative system as indicated and intended on the Drawings and as herein specified.

c. Contractor shall coordinate the work and equipment of this division with the work and equipment specified elsewhere in order to assure a complete and satisfactory installation. Work such as excavation, backfill, concrete, flashing, etc., which is required by the work of this Division of the Specifications, shall be provided by this Division unless otherwise indicated.

d. Minor details not usually shown or specified, but necessary for the proper installation and operation, shall be included in the work, the same as if herein specified or shown.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK

a. Work included under this Division includes installation of a new cooling and heating system and associated electrical system and controls system. The systems shall be installed complete, with boilers, piping, chiller, pumps and auxiliaries as hereinafter called for. Miscellaneous items including conduits, concrete slab, etc., are to be provided as indicated.

b. It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to provide a complete and operating system according to the true intent and meaning of the plans and specifications and all pipe, controls and equipment, etc.

1.3 DEFINITION

a. The word "Contractor" as used in this Section of the Specifications refers to the HVAC Contractor unless specifically noted otherwise. The word "provide" means furnish, fabricate, complete, install, erect, including labor and incidental materials, necessary to complete in place and ready for operation or use the items referred to or described herein, and/or as shown or referred to on the Contract Drawings.

1.4 HVAC CONTRACTOR'S QUALIFICATIONS

a. It is assumed that the contractor has had sufficient general knowledge and experience to anticipate the needs for a construction of this nature. The contractor shall furnish all items required to complete the construction in accordance with reasonable interpretation of the intent of the Drawings and Specifications. Any minor items required by Code, law or regulations shall be provided whether or not specified or specifically shown.

b. All work must be done by first class and experienced mechanics properly supervised, and it is understood that the Engineer has the right to stop any work that is not being properly done and has the right to demand that any incompetent workman be removed from the job and a competent workman be substituted therefor.

c. All work must be done in strict accordance with standards of AME, ASHRAE and the building laws of all character in force in the locality where the apparatus is being installed. All work must also be in accordance with rules and regulations of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

1.5 DUTIES OF CONTRACTOR

a. Contractor is responsible for familiarizing himself with the details of the construction of the building. Work under these specifications installed improperly or which requires changing due to improper reading or interpretation of building plans shall be corrected and changed as directed by Engineer without additional cost to the Owner.

b. Contractor shall leave the premises in a clean and orderly manner upon completion of work, and shall remove from premises all debris that has accumulated during the progress of the work. The HVAC Contractor shall have the permanent HVAC systems in sufficient readiness for furnishing temporary climatic control at the time the building is enclosed. The HVAC systems control shall maintain climatic control throughout the enclosed portion of the building sufficient to allow completion of the interior finishers of the building. A building shall be considered enclosed when it has windows installed and when doorways and other openings have protection which will provide reasonable climatic control. The appropriate climatic condition shall be jointly determined by the Contractor and the Architect. Use of the equipment in this manner shall in no way affect the warranty requirements of the Contractor.

1.6 CODES, RULES, PERMITS AND FEES

a. The contractor shall give all necessary notices, obtain all permits and pay all government sales taxes, fees and other costs including utility connections or extension, in connection with his work; file all necessary plans, prepare all documents and obtain all necessary approvals of all governmental departments having jurisdiction; obtain all required certificates for inspection for his work and deliver same to the Architect before request for acceptance and final payment for the work.

b. The contractor shall include in the work, without extra cost to the Owner, any labor, materials, services, apparatus, ordinances, rules and regulations as required to complete the project in accordance with the intent of the drawings.

c. All materials furnished and all work installed shall comply with the National Fire Codes of the National Fire Protection Association, with the requirements of all governmental departments having jurisdiction.

1.7 SURVEYS AND MEASUREMENTS

a. The contractor shall base all measurements, both horizontal and vertical, from established bench marks. All work shall agree with these established lines and levels. Verify all measurements at the site and check correctness of same as related to the work.

b. Should the contractor discover any discrepancy between actual measurements and those indicated, which prevents following good practice or the intent of the drawings and Specifications, he shall notify the Architect and shall not proceed with his work until he has received instructions from the Architect.

1.8 PLANS

a. Except where dimensions are shown, mechanical plans are diagrammatic; see Architectural drawings for building dimensions and locations of windows, doors, ceiling diffusers, lights, etc. The plans are not intended to show each and every fitting, valve, pipe or pipe hanger, or a complete detail of all the work to be done, but are for the purpose of illustrating the type of system, pipe and duct sizes, etc. and special conditions considered necessary for the experienced mechanic to take off his material and lay out his work. Contractor shall be responsible for taking such measurements as may be necessary at the job, and adapting his work to the local conditions.

1.9 DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS

a. Plans are diagrammatic, and it sometimes occurs that conditions exist in buildings which require certain changes in drawings and specifications. In event that such changes are necessary, the same are to be made by Contractor without expense to the Owner, provided however, that such changes, do not require furnishing more material or performing more labor than the true intent of the drawings and specifications demand.

b. It is understood that while the drawings are to be followed as closely as circumstances will permit, the Contractor is held responsible for the installation of the system according to the true intent and meaning of the drawings. Anything not entirely clear on the drawings or in the specifications will be fully explained if application is made to the Engineer. Should however, conditions arise where in the judgment of the Contractor certain changes would be advisable. Contractor will communicate with Engineer and secure approval of the changes before going ahead with the work.

c. The electrical and mechanical systems for this job have been designed on the basis of the mechanical equipment listed or data given herein or on the drawings. It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to determine that the electrical service outlets, wiring, conduit and all overcurrent protective and safety devices furnished are adequate to meet Code Requirements for the equipment which he proposes to use. Changes required in the electrical system to accommodate the proposed mechanical equipment shall be worked out and the details submitted for approval. The cost of making the necessary changes to the electrical system shall be the responsibility of the Contractor.

1.10 SHOP DRAWINGS

a. Refer to Division 01.

b. All items submitted to Architect for review shall bear stamp or notation indicating contractor's prior review and approval.

c. Any Electrical or other changes required by substituted equipment to be made at no change in contract price.

d. Submit manufacturer's certified performance data for all equipment.

e. Coordinate installation drawings with other parts of the work, whether specified in this Division or other Divisions.

f. Approval of shop drawings by the Engineer shall not relieve the Contractor from his obligation to provide equipment, control, and operation to the true intent of plans and specifications.

g. The Contractor shall submit to the Engineer, within ten (10) days after approval of bids by the owner, a list indicating the manufacturer of all equipment and materials which he proposes to use. After that date, no substitution will be approved and all items shall be as specified.

1.11 COORDINATION DRAWINGS

a. Coordination Drawings: Reflected ceiling plans and other details, drawn to scale, on which the following items are shown and coordinated with each other, based on input from installers of the items involved:

2. Roof framing and support members relative to duct penetrations.
3. Ceiling suspension assembly members.
4. Size and location of initial access modules for acoustical tile.
5. Ceiling-mounted items including light fixtures, diffusers, grilles, speakers, sprinklers, access panels, and special moldings.

1.12 SCAFFOLDING, RIGGING, HOISTING

a. This contractor shall furnish all scaffolding rigging, hoisting, and services necessary to erection and delivery into the premises of any equipment and apparatus furnished. Remove same from premises when no longer required.

1.13 FOUNDATIONS, SUPPORTS, PIERS, ATTACHMENTS

a. Contractor shall furnish and install all necessary foundations, supports, pads, bases and piers required for all air conditioning equipment, piping, pumps, tanks, compressors, and for all other equipment furnished under this contract.

1.14 SLEEVES AND OPENINGS

a. Contractor must have an experienced mechanic on the job before concrete slab floors or concrete masonry walls are poured or built into place, whose duty it shall be to locate exact positions of any and all holes necessary for future installation of his pipe work, ducts or equipment. Where pipes pass through concrete or masonry walls or floors, steel pipe sleeves shall be furnished. These shall be the same length as wall thickness and shall extend 1/2" above finished floors. Pipe sleeves in equipment room floors shall extend 3" above refinished floor. Pipe sleeves in equipment room floors shall extend 3" above finished floor. Sleeves shall be placed in position by this Contractor.

b. This Contractor shall arrange for proper openings in the building to admit his equipment. If it becomes necessary to cut any portion of building to admit his equipment, portions cut must be restored to their former condition by this Contractor.

c. This Contractor will provide duct openings or chases in masonry or concrete; however, it is this Contractor's responsibility to advise exact dimensions, shape and locations of openings required in sufficient time for the Contractor to make necessary provisions. This Contractor shall be responsible for correct size and location of each opening for his equipment through these openings.

d. Wall openings that require a fire or smoke damper shall be made as nearly possible to the damper or duct size so that an angle frame can close the opening entirely.

e. Where pipes or ducts penetrate floors or partitions which are fire or smoke barriers, the integrity of the barrier shall not be compromised by such penetration.

1.15 CUTTING AND PATCHING

a. The Contractor shall do all cutting, fitting and patching as required to install piping and equipment except openings through the roof shall be provided by the General Contractor. Patching shall be done by mechanics skilled in the various trades and work shall match the existing work.

b. All exposed openings in walls and floors for piping shall be core drilled. Cutting of holes by hand will not be allowed.

c. Provide all required protection including but not limited to, welding blankets, dust covers, shoring bracing and supports to maintaining structural integrity, safety and cleanliness of the work.

1.16 STORAGE OF MATERIALS

a. Equipment, ductwork, piping, and other equipment stored on site shall be protected from mud, dust, debris, weather, vermin, and construction traffic.

b. Equipment, ductwork, piping, and other equipment shall be capped or otherwise covered to prevent water, dust, and debris intrusion. Cellophane membrane may be used for duct and equipment with care taken to maintain the seal integrity. Covering shall be replaced if seal is disturbed. Covering shall be removed only when necessary.
c. Where pipe or ductwork becomes damaged by rust, dirt, dust, mud, or construction debris, it must be thoroughly cleaned and prepared to a like-new condition before installation.
d. Porous materials such as duct liner and insulation that become saturated with water shall be discarded and replaced.
e. Any equipment and/or materials affected (including aesthetically) as a result of improper storage shall be cleaned or replaced at contractor expense.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

a. Provide equipment complete with all components and accessories necessary to its satisfactory operation.

b. Listing of a manufacturer's name in this Division does not infer conformity to all requirements of the Contract Documents, nor waive requirements thereof.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 BELT DRIVES

a. V-belt drives shall be rated at not less than 200% of nominal motor horsepower.

b. Motor sheaves shall be fixed pitch type.

c. Scheduled fan static pressures are estimated. Provide one extra drive per device as required to allow adjustment to deliver scheduled air quantities against actual system resistance.

d. Provide guards for all belt drives not enclosed within equipment housings. Provide openings in guard at driving and driven sheaves for use of revolution counter.

3.2 MAINTENANCE AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

a. Upon completion of all work, the Contractor shall furnish a complete set of operating instructions for all equipment. Such instructions shall be diagrammatic in form on heavy white paper, suitably framed, protected with glass and hung where directed by the owner. A preliminary draft of the instruction sheets shall be submitted to the engineer for approval before making same.

b. Manufacturer's instruction books, card, etc., (to each individual piece of equipment furnished under this contract) shall be furnished to the owner. These shall contain instructions for the operation and maintenance of all equipment. Where such is not furnished by the manufacturer, the contractor shall give written instructions to the owner for the maintenance of the equipment involved.

3.3 DUCTS, PLENUM, ETC.

a. As indicated on drawings, provide a system of ducts for supplying returning and exhausting air from various spaces. All details of the ductwork are not indicated and the necessary bends, offsets and transformations must be furnished whether shown or not.

b. All sheet metal ducts, casing, plenums, etc., of sizes indicated, shall be constructed from prime galvanized sheet steel, and shall be in accordance with or equal to standards set forth in latest issue of SMACNA low velocity duct manual for gauges of materials, (2" pressure), workmanship, method of fabrication and erection.

c. All uninsulated panels of ducts over twelve inches (12") wide shall be cross-broken, except on plenums, which shall be braced with angle iron as required to prevent breathing.

d. All ductwork must present a smooth interior and joints must be airtight. Where there is evidence of undue leakage at the joints in low pressure ducts, they shall be sealed with cement similar to Foster 30-02.

e. Depending upon space requirements, round or square elbows may be used as required or at the Contractors option in low velocity ducts. All elbows shall be constructed for minimum pressure drop. All elbows with an inside radius less than 3/4 the width of the duct must be fitted with multiple double thickness turning vanes.

f. No transformations or offsets shall be made with a slope greater than (7 to 1), space conditions permitting.

g. Where indicated on drawings, ductwork is to be lined with flexible fiberglass acoustics material weighing not less than 1 1/2 lb. per cubic foot and having a flame spread classification of not more than twenty-five (25) as listed under Underwriters Laboratories. Liner shall be applied according to SMACNA duct liner standard. Thickness shall be as indicated on the drawings. Duct sizes on plan are inside clear sizes, increase the actual sheet metal size accordingly in sizing the duct.

h. The lining shall be secured to the ductwork with a suitable adhesive and with mechanical fasteners center. Liner shall be cut such that adjacent sections of insulation butt together and are sealed with Foster 30-02 joints.

i. All duct connections to and from all centrifugal fans or cabinets containing fans, shall be made with fabric equal to "Ventfab" as made by Ventfabrics, Inc., not less than four inches (4") long secured by peripheral iron straps holding fabric in galvanized iron, except as otherwise noted.

j. Vertical ducts shall be supported by means of an angle iron frame riveted to the ductwork on at least two (2) sides. Horizontal runs of ductwork shall be supported on not more than 8'-0" centers as required.

k. Manual volume and splitter dampers shall be furnished and installed where shown and where necessary for proper regulation of the air distribution. A quadrant and set screw equal to "Ventlock" #641 shall be installed for all dampers which are concealed above plaster or gypsum board ceilings, or behind the masonry construction, furnish and install concealed regulators ("Ventlock" #666) with chrome cover plate.

l. All ductwork shall operate without chatter and vibration, and shall be free from pulsations.

m. See section 233113 for metal ductwork requirements.

3.4 ACCESS DOORS OR PANELS

a. Provide duct access doors of approved construction at any apparatus requiring service and inspection. Doors shall suit finish in which installed.

b. Access doors in rated walls or assemblies shall be rated as required to maintain rating of assembly. Rated access doors shall bear U.L. Label.

3.5 CLEANING DUCT SYSTEM

a. Upon complete installation of ducts, clean entire system of rubbish, plaster, dirt, etc., before installing any outlets. After installation of outlets and connections to fans are made, blow out entire systems with all control devices wide open.

3.6 ITEMS OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

a. All electrical work shall be done by properly licensed electrical mechanics in accordance with Division 26 of the specifications under supervision of a licensed Electrical Contractor as approved by the Architect.

b. The Electrical Contractor shall provide all power wiring to motor starter and/or disconnect switch and from starter/disconnect switch to motor. The Mechanical Contractor shall provide all control wiring, low voltage or line voltage, as required for the operation of all mechanical equipment. All control devices such as motor starters, thermostats, switches, etc. shall be provided by the Mechanical Contractor.

c. All motor starters shall be provided with a “hand-off-auto” switch on the starter cover.

d. All items of mechanical equipment electrically operated shall be in complete accordance with electrical division of the specifications. Mechanical equipment, other than individually mounted motors, shall be factory prewired so that it will only be necessary to bring connections to a single set of terminals.

e. Mechanical equipment electrical components shall all be bonded together and connected to electrical system ground.

f. All mechanical equipment shall be U.L. listed and labeled as a complete package, not through individual components or parts. Provide required 3rd party field UL listing services as required to comply.

3.7 WARRANTY AND SERVICE

a. Upon completion of all work, the contractor shall check the system out so that all motor bearings are greased as required and have all systems balanced. He shall be responsible for original service, of starting the system up, and providing one set of replacement filters after final acceptance.

b. Refer to equipment specifications for specific warranty information.

3.8 INSPECTION AND ACCEPTANCE TEST

a. The project will be checked periodically as construction progresses. The contractor shall be responsible for notifying the Engineer at least 48 hours in advance when any work to be covered up is ready for inspection. No work will be covered up until approved by the Engineer.

b. Upon completion of erection of all equipment and work specified herein and shown approved shop drawings, and at the time designated by the engineer, the contractor shall start all apparatus, making necessary tests as directed and as specified herein, and make adjustments of all parts of all equipment before acceptance of equipment by the owner. The contractor must demonstrate to the owner, by performance, that all equipment operates as specified and meets the guarantee called for.

c. Tests shall include satisfactory evidence that all systems operate as called for on the drawings, and that all pieces of equipment operate at specified ratings under specified operating conditions.

d. The contractor shall furnish all fuel and power required for these purposes, and provide the proper and necessary help required to operate the system while tests are being made.

e. All drainage piping shall be tested by filling with water to a point 10' above the underground drains or to point of discharge to grade and let stand thus filled for 3 hours.

f. Tests on all pipe work shall be subject to the inspection of the Engineer. He shall be given 24-hours notice when a section pipe is to be tested and the test shall not be removed until permission is given by the Engineer.

3.9 AS BUILT DRAWINGS

a. This contractor shall keep on the job at all times, a clean set of contract drawings in blueprint form. As the job progresses, any and all deviations from the arrangements, piping runs, equipment locations, etc., shown on the bid prints shall be marked on this set with red ink. These prints shall not be used for any other purpose than to be marked up as "As-Built" Drawings.

END OF SECTION

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.

C. Comply with IEEE 841 for severe-duty motors.

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 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. Multispeed Motors: Separate winding for each speed.

F. Rotor: Random-wound, squirrel cage.

G. Bearings: Regreasable, shielded, antifriction ball bearings suitable for radial and thrust loading.

H. Temperature Rise: Match insulation rating.

I. Insulation: Class F.

J. 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.

K. 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 Reduced-Voltage and Multispeed Controllers: Match wiring connection requirements for controller with required motor leads. Provide terminals in motor terminal box, suited to control method.

B. 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.

C. Severe-Duty Motors: Comply with IEEE 841, with 1.15 minimum service factor.

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.
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

SECTION 23 05 29

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 supports.
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 " Vibration and Seismic Controls for HVAC Piping and Equipment" for vibration isolation devices.
5. Division 23 Section(s) " Metal 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.

C. Design seismic-restraint hangers and supports for piping and equipment and obtain approval from authorities having jurisdiction.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For the following:

1. Steel pipe hangers and supports.
2. Fiberglass pipe hangers.
3. Thermal-hanger shield inserts.
4. Powder-actuated fastener systems.

B. Shop Drawings: 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. Pipe stands. Include Product Data for components.
4. Equipment supports.

C. Welding certificates.

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." and 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. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the 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. Material: Carbon Steel

C. Coating: Galvanized, Hot dipped galvanized

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. Coatings: Manufacturer's standard finish, unless bare metal surfaces are indicated.

C. 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. Insulation-Insert Material for Cold Piping: Water-repellent treated, ASTM C 533, Type I calcium silicate or ASTM C 552, Type II cellular glass with vapor barrier.

C. Insulation-Insert Material for Hot Piping: Water-repellent treated, ASTM C 533, Type I calcium silicate or ASTM C 552, Type II cellular glass.

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.

2.6 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.

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.

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.

C. Low-Type, Single-Pipe Stand: One-piece plastic base unit with plastic roller, for roof installation without membrane penetration.

D. High-Type, Single-Pipe Stand: Assembly of base, vertical and horizontal members, and pipe support, for roof installation without membrane penetration.

1. Base: Plastic.
2. Vertical Members: Two or more cadmium-plated-steel or stainless-steel, continuous-thread rods.
3. Horizontal Member: Cadmium-plated-steel or stainless-steel rod with plastic or stainless-steel, roller-type pipe support.

E. High-Type, Multiple-Pipe Stand: Assembly of bases, vertical and horizontal members, and pipe supports, for roof installation without membrane penetration.

1. Bases: One or more plastic.
2. Vertical Members: Two or more protective-coated-steel channels.
3. Horizontal Member: Protective-coated-steel channel.
4. Pipe Supports: Galvanized-steel, clevis-type pipe hangers.

F. Curb-Mounting-Type Pipe Stands: Shop- or field-fabricated pipe support made from structural-steel shape, continuous-thread rods, and rollers for mounting on permanent stationary roof curb.

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 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 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.

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 2”.

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

SECTION 23 05 53

IDENTIFICATION FOR HVAC PIPING AND EQUIPMENT

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

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

1.2 SUBMITTAL

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

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 EQUIPMENT LABELS

A. Plastic Labels for Equipment (Note: Plastic Labels utilized in a return air plenum shall be listed and approved for use in a return air plenum):

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: White.
3. Background Color: Red.
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 for name of units if viewing distance is less than 24 inches, 1/2 inch for viewing distances 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.

B. 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.

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 for name of units if viewing distance is less than 24 inches, 1/2 inch for viewing distances 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. Label Content: Include caution and warning information, plus emergency notification instructions.

2.3 PIPE LABELS

A. General Requirements for Manufactured Pipe Labels: Preprinted, color-coded, with lettering indicating service, and showing flow direction. (Note: Plastic Labels utilized in a return air plenum shall be listed and approved for use in a return air plenum):

B. Pretensioned Pipe Labels: Precoiled, semirigid plastic formed to cover full circumference of pipe and to attach to pipe without fasteners or adhesive.

C. Self-Adhesive Pipe Labels: Printed plastic with contact-type, permanent-adhesive backing.

D. Pipe Label Contents: Include identification of piping service using same designations or abbreviations as used on Drawings, and an arrow indicating flow direction.

1. Flow-Direction Arrows: Integral with piping system service lettering to accommodate both directions, or as separate unit on each pipe label to indicate flow direction.
2. Lettering Size: At least 1-1/2 inches high.

2.4 VALVE TAGS

A. Valve Tags: Stamped or engraved with 1/4-inch letters for piping system abbreviation and 1/2-inch numbers.

1. Tag Material: Brass, 0.032-inch minimum thickness, and having predrilled or stamped holes for attachment hardware.
2. Fasteners: Brass wire-link or beaded chain.

B. 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. Valve-tag schedule shall be included in operation and maintenance data.

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.

C. Major mechanical equipment shall include:

a. Air Handlers
b. All AC units and heat pump units (split or packaged, water or air cooled)
c. Fans

3.3 PIPE LABEL INSTALLATION

A. Piping Color-Coding: Painting of piping is specified in Division 09.

B. 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. Near each valve and control device.
2. Near each branch connection, excluding short takeoffs for fixtures and terminal units. Where flow pattern is not obvious, mark each pipe at branch.
3. Near penetrations through walls, floors, ceilings, and inaccessible enclosures.
4. At access doors, manholes, and similar access points that permit view of concealed piping.
5. Near major equipment items and other points of origination and termination.

6. Spaced at maximum intervals of 50 feet along each run. Reduce intervals to 25 feet in areas of congested piping and equipment.
7. On piping above removable acoustical ceilings. Omit intermediately spaced labels.

C. Pipe Label Color Schedule:

1. Refrigerant Piping:

   a. Background Color: Yellow.
   b. Letter Color: Black.

2. Drain Piping:

   a. Background Color: Yellow.
   b. Letter Color: Black.

3.4 VALVE-TAG INSTALLATION

A. Install tags on valves and control devices in piping systems, except check valves; valves within factory-fabricated equipment units; and shutoff valves. List tagged valves in a valve schedule.

B. Valve-Tag Application Schedule: Tag valves according to size, shape, and color scheme and with captions similar to those indicated in the following subparagraphs:

1. Valve-Tag Size and Shape:
   a. Refrigerant: 2 inches, round.

2. Valve-Tag Color:
   a. Refrigerant: Natural.

3. Letter Color:
   a. Refrigerant: Black.

3.5 WARNING-TAG INSTALLATION

A. Write required message on, and attach warning tags to, equipment and other items where required.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 23 05 93

TESTING, ADJUSTING, AND BALANCING 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 TAB to produce design objectives for the following:

1. Air Systems:

   a. Constant-volume air systems.
2. HVAC equipment quantitative-performance settings.
3. Space pressurization testing and adjusting.
4. Vibration measuring.
5. Sound level measuring.
6. Smoke-control systems testing and adjusting.
7. Indoor-air quality measuring.
8. Verifying that automatic control devices are functioning properly.
9. Reporting results of activities and procedures specified in this Section.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

A. Adjust: To regulate fluid flow rate and air patterns at the terminal equipment, such as to reduce fan speed or adjust a damper.

B. Balance: To proportion flows within the distribution system, including submains, branches, and terminals, according to indicated quantities.

C. Barrier or Boundary: Construction, either vertical or horizontal, such as walls, floors, and ceilings that are designed and constructed to restrict the movement of airflow, smoke, odors, and other pollutants.

D. Draft: A current of air, when referring to localized effect caused by one or more factors of high air velocity, low ambient temperature, or direction of airflow, whereby more heat is withdrawn from a person's skin than is normally dissipated.

E. NC: Noise criteria.

F. Procedure: An approach to and execution of a sequence of work operations to yield repeatable results.

G. RC: Room criteria.

H. Report Forms: Test data sheets for recording test data in logical order.

I. Smoke-Control System: An engineered system that uses fans to produce airflow and pressure differences across barriers to limit smoke movement.

J. Smoke-Control Zone: A space within a building that is enclosed by smoke barriers and is a part of a zoned smoke-control system.

K. Stair Pressurization System: A type of smoke-control system that is intended to positively pressurize stair towers with outdoor air by using fans to keep smoke from contaminating the stair towers during an alarm condition.

L. Static Head: The pressure due to the weight of the fluid above the point of measurement. In a closed system, static head is equal on both sides of the pump.

M. Suction Head: The height of fluid surface above the centerline of the pump on the suction side.

N. System Effect: A phenomenon that can create undesired or unpredicted conditions that cause reduced capacities in all or part of a system.

O. System Effect Factors: Allowances used to calculate a reduction of the performance ratings of a fan when installed under conditions different from those presented when the fan was performance tested.

P. TAB: Testing, adjusting, and balancing.

Q. Terminal: A point where the controlled medium, such as fluid or energy, enters or leaves the distribution system.

R. Test: A procedure to determine quantitative performance of systems or equipment.

S. Testing, Adjusting, and Balancing (TAB) Firm: The entity responsible for performing and reporting TAB procedures.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

A. Qualification Data: Within 15 days from Contractor's Notice to Proceed, submit 4 copies of evidence that TAB firm and this Project's TAB team members meet the qualifications specified in "Quality Assurance" Article.

B. Contract Documents Examination Report: Within 30 days from Contractor's Notice to Proceed, submit 4 copies of the Contract Documents review report as specified in Part 3.

C. Strategies and Procedures Plan: Within 60 days from Contractor's Notice to Proceed, submit 4 copies of TAB strategies and step-by-step procedures as specified in Part 3 "Preparation" Article. Include a complete set of report forms intended for use on this Project.

D. Certified TAB Reports: Submit two copies of reports prepared, as specified in this Section, on approved forms certified by TAB firm.

E. Sample Report Forms: Submit two sets of sample TAB report forms.

F. Warranties specified in this Section.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. TAB Firm Qualifications: Engage a TAB firm certified by AABC or NEBB.

B. TAB Conference: Meet with Owner's and Architect's representatives on approval of TAB strategies and procedures plan to develop a mutual understanding of the details. Ensure the participation of TAB team members, equipment manufacturers' authorized service representatives, HVAC controls installers, and other support personnel. Provide seven days' advance notice of scheduled meeting time and location.

1. Agenda Items: Include at least the following:

    a. Submittal distribution requirements.
    b. The Contract Documents examination report.
    c. TAB plan.
    d. Work schedule and Project-site access requirements.
    e. Coordination and cooperation of trades and subcontractors.
    f. Coordination of documentation and communication flow.

C. Certification of TAB Reports: Certify TAB field data reports. This certification includes the following:

1. Review field data reports to validate accuracy of data and to prepare certified TAB reports.
2. Certify that TAB team complied with approved TAB plan and the procedures specified and referenced in this Specification.

D. TAB Report Forms: Use standard forms from AABC's "National Standards for Testing and Balancing Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning Systems." or NEBB's "Procedural Standards for Testing, Adjusting, and Balancing of Environmental Systems."

E. Instrumentation Type, Quantity, and Accuracy: As described in AABC's "National Standards for Testing and Balancing Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning Systems or NEBB's "Procedural Standards for Testing, Adjusting, and Balancing of Environmental Systems," Section II, "Required Instrumentation for NEBB Certification."

F. Instrumentation Calibration: Calibrate instruments at least every six months or more frequently if required by instrument manufacturer.

1. Keep an updated record of instrument calibration that indicates date of calibration and the name of party performing instrument calibration.

G. ASHRAE Compliance: Applicable requirements in ASHRAE 62.1-2007, Section 7.2.2 - "Air Balancing."

H. ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1-2007 Compliance: Applicable requirements in ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1-2007, Section 6.7.2.3 - "System Balancing."

1.6 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.

1.7 COORDINATION

A. Coordinate the efforts of factory-authorized service representatives for systems and equipment, HVAC controls installers, and other mechanics to operate HVAC systems and equipment to support and assist TAB activities.

B. Notice: Provide seven days' advance notice for each test. Include scheduled test dates and times.

C. Perform TAB after leakage and pressure tests on air and water distribution systems have been satisfactorily completed.

1.8 WARRANTY

A. National Project Performance Guarantee: Provide a guarantee on AABC's "National Standards for Testing and Balancing Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning Systems" forms stating that AABC will assist in completing requirements of the Contract Documents if TAB firm fails to comply with the Contract Documents. Guarantee includes the following provisions:

1. The certified TAB firm has tested and balanced systems according to the Contract Documents.
2. Systems are balanced to optimum performance capabilities within design and installation limits.

B. Special Guarantee: Provide a guarantee on NEBB forms stating that NEBB will assist in completing requirements of the Contract Documents if TAB firm fails to comply with the Contract Documents. Guarantee shall include the following provisions:

1. The certified TAB firm has tested and balanced systems according to the Contract Documents.
2. Systems are balanced to optimum performance capabilities within design and installation limits.

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.

1. Contract Documents are defined in the General and Supplementary Conditions of Contract.
2. Verify that balancing devices, such as test ports, gage cocks, thermometer wells, flow-control devices, balancing valves and fittings, and manual volume dampers, are required by the Contract Documents. Verify that quantities and locations of these balancing devices are accessible and appropriate for effective balancing and for efficient system and equipment operation.

B. Examine approved submittal data of HVAC systems and equipment.

C. Examine Project Record Documents described in Division 01 Section "Project Record Documents."

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 equipment performance data including fan and pump curves. 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. Calculate system effect factors to reduce performance ratings of HVAC equipment when installed under conditions different from those presented when the equipment was performance tested at the factory. To calculate system effects for air systems, use tables and charts found in AMCA 201, "Fans and Systems," Sections 7 through 10; or in SMACNA's "HVAC Systems--Duct Design," Sections 5 and 6. Compare this data with the design data and installed conditions.

F. Examine system and equipment installations to verify that they are complete and that testing, cleaning, adjusting, and commissioning specified in individual Sections have been performed.

G. Examine system and equipment test reports.

H. Examine HVAC system and equipment installations to verify that indicated balancing devices, such as test ports, gage cocks, thermometer wells, flow-control devices, balancing valves and fittings, and manual volume dampers, are properly installed, and that their locations are accessible and appropriate for effective balancing and for efficient system and equipment operation.

I. Examine systems for functional deficiencies that cannot be corrected by adjusting and balancing.

J. Examine HVAC equipment to ensure that clean filters have been installed, bearings are greased, belts are aligned and tight, and equipment with functioning controls is ready for operation.

K. Examine terminal units, such as variable-air-volume boxes, to verify that they are accessible and their controls are connected and functioning.

L. Examine plenum ceilings used for supply air to verify that they are airtight. Verify that pipe penetrations and other holes are sealed.

M. Examine strainers for clean screens and proper perforations.

N. Examine three-way valves for proper installation for their intended function of diverting or mixing fluid flows.

O. Examine heat-transfer coils for correct piping connections and for clean and straight fins.

P. Examine system pumps to ensure absence of entrained air in the suction piping.

Q. Examine equipment for installation and for properly operating safety interlocks and controls.

R. Examine automatic temperature system components to verify the following:

1. Dampers, valves, and other controlled devices are operated by the intended controller.
2. Dampers and valves are in the position indicated by the controller.
3. Integrity of valves and dampers for free and full operation and for tightness of fully closed and fully open positions. This includes dampers in multizone units, mixing boxes, and variable-air-volume terminals.
4. Automatic modulating and shutoff valves, including two-way valves and three-way mixing and diverting valves, are properly connected.
5. Thermostats and humidistats are located to avoid adverse effects of sunlight, drafts, and cold walls.
6. Sensors are located to sense only the intended conditions.
7. Sequence of operation for control modes is according to the Contract Documents.
8. Controller set points are set at indicated values.
9. Interlocked systems are operating.
10. Changeover from heating to cooling mode occurs according to indicated values.

S. 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 system readiness reports. Verify the following:

1. Permanent electrical power wiring is complete.
2. Hydronic systems are filled, clean, and free of air.
3. Automatic temperature-control systems are operational.

4. Equipment and duct access doors are securely closed.
5. Balance, smoke, and fire dampers are open.
6. Isolating and balancing valves are open and control valves are operational.
7. Ceilings are installed in critical areas where air-pattern adjustments are required and access to balancing devices is provided.
8. 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 Testing and Balancing Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning Systems", NEBB's "Procedural Standards for Testing, Adjusting, and Balancing of Environmental Systems" and this Section.

1. Comply with requirements in ASHRAE 62.1-2007, Section 7.2.2 - "Air Balancing."

B. Cut insulation, ducts, pipes, and equipment cabinets for installation of test probes to the minimum extent necessary to allow adequate performance of procedures. After testing and balancing, close probe holes and patch insulation with new materials identical to those removed. Restore vapor barrier and finish according to insulation Specifications for this Project.

C. Mark equipment and balancing device settings with paint or other suitable, permanent identification material, including damper-control positions, valve position indicators, fan-speed-control levers, and similar controls and devices, 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 outside-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. Check for proper sealing of air duct system.

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 fan static pressures to determine actual static pressure as follows:

    a. Measure outlet static pressure as far downstream from the fan as practicable 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 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.

2. Measure static pressure across each component that makes up an air-handling unit, rooftop unit, and other air-handling and -treating equipment.

    a. Simulate dirty filter operation and record the point at which maintenance personnel must change filters.

3. Measure static pressures entering and leaving other devices such as sound traps, heat recovery equipment, and air washers, under final balanced conditions.
4. Compare design data with installed conditions to determine variations in design static pressures versus actual static pressures. Compare actual system effect factors with calculated system effect factors to identify where variations occur. Recommend corrective action to align design and actual conditions.
5. Obtain approval from Architect for adjustment of fan speed higher or lower than indicated speed. Make required adjustments to pulley sizes, motor sizes, and electrical connections to accommodate fan-speed changes.
6. 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 modes 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 static pressure at a point downstream from the balancing damper and adjust volume dampers until the proper static pressure is achieved.

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. 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 terminal 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 terminal outlets and inlets for each space to indicated airflows within specified tolerances of indicated values. Make adjustments using 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 MOTORS

A. Motors, 1/2 HP and Larger: Test at final balanced conditions and record the following data:

1. Manufacturer, model, and serial numbers.
2. Motor horsepower rating.
3. Motor rpm.
4. Efficiency rating.
5. Nameplate and measured voltage, each phase.
6. Nameplate and measured amperage, each phase.
7. Starter thermal-protection-element rating.

B. Motors Driven by Variable-Frequency Controllers: Test for proper operation at speeds varying from minimum to maximum. Test the manual bypass for the controller to prove proper operation. Record observations, including controller manufacturer, model and serial numbers, and nameplate data.

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 TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENTS

A. During TAB, report the need for adjustment in temperature regulation within the automatic temperature-control system.

B. Measure indoor wet- and dry-bulb temperatures every other hour for a period of two successive eight-hour days, in each separately controlled zone, to prove correctness of final temperature settings. Measure when the building or zone is occupied.

C. Measure outside-air, wet- and dry-bulb temperatures.

3.9 PROCEDURES FOR COMMERCIAL KITCHEN HOODS

A. Measure, adjust, and record the airflow of each kitchen hood. For kitchen hoods designed with integral makeup air, measure and adjust the exhaust and makeup airflow. Measure airflow by duct Pitot-tube traverse. If a duct Pitot-tube traverse is not possible, provide an explanation in the report of the reason(s) why and also the reason why the method used was chosen.

1. Install welded test ports in the sides of the exhaust duct for the duct Pitot-tube traverse. Install each test port with a threaded cap that is liquid tight.

B. After balancing is complete, do the following:

1. Measure and record the static pressure at the hood exhaust-duct connection.
2. Measure and record the hood face velocity. Make measurements at multiple points across the face of the hood. Perform measurements at a maximum of 12 inches (300 mm) between points and between any point and the perimeter. Calculate the average of the measurements recorded. Verify that the hood average face velocity complies with the Contract Documents and governing codes.
3. Check the hood for capture and containment of smoke using a smoke emitting device. Observe the smoke pattern. Make adjustments to room airflow patterns to achieve optimum results.

C. Visually inspect the hood exhaust duct throughout its entire length in compliance with authorities having jurisdiction. Begin at the hood connection and end at the point it discharges outdoors. Report findings.

1. Check duct slopes as required.
2. Verify that duct access is installed as required.
3. Verify that point of termination is as required.
4. Verify that duct air velocity is within the range required.
5. Verify that duct is within a fire-rated enclosure.

D. Report deficiencies.

3.10 PROCEDURES FOR SPACE PRESSURIZATION MEASUREMENTS AND ADJUSTMENTS

A. Before testing for space pressurization, observe the space to verify the integrity of the space boundaries. Verify that windows and doors are closed and applicable safing, gaskets, and sealants are installed. Report deficiencies and postpone testing until after the reported deficiencies are corrected.

B. Measure, adjust, and record the pressurization of each room, each zone, and each building by adjusting the supply, return, and exhaust airflows to achieve the indicated conditions.

C. Measure space pressure differential where pressure is used as the design criteria, and measure airflow differential where differential airflow is used as the design criteria for space pressurization.

1. For pressure measurements, measure and record the pressure difference between the intended spaces at the door with all doors in the space closed. Record the high-pressure side, low-pressure side, and pressure difference between each adjacent space.
2. For applications with cascading levels of space pressurization, begin in the most critical space and work to the least critical space.
3. Test room pressurization first, then zones, and finish with building pressurization.

D. To achieve indicated pressurization, set the supply airflow to the indicated conditions and adjust the exhaust and return airflow to achieve the indicated pressure or airflow difference.

E. For spaces with pressurization being monitored and controlled automatically, observe and adjust the controls to achieve the desired set point.

1. Compare the values of the measurements taken to the measured values of the control system instruments and report findings.
2. Check the repeatability of the controls by successive tests designed to temporarily alter the ability to achieve space pressurization. Test overpressurization and underpressurization, and observe and report on the system's ability to revert to the set point.
3. For spaces served by variable-air-volume supply and exhaust systems, measure space pressurization at indicated airflow and minimum airflow conditions.

F. In spaces that employ multiple modes of operation, such as normal mode and emergency mode or occupied mode and unoccupied mode, measure, adjust, and record data for each operating mode.

G. Record indicated conditions and corresponding initial and final measurements. Report deficiencies.

3.11 PROCEDURES FOR VIBRATION MEASUREMENTS

A. Use a vibration meter meeting the following criteria:

1. Solid-state circuitry with a piezoelectric accelerometer.
2. Velocity range of 0.1 to 10 inches per second.

3. Displacement range of 1 to 100 mils.
4. Frequency range of at least 0 to 1000 Hz.
5. Capable of filtering unwanted frequencies.

B. Calibrate the vibration meter before each day of testing.

1. Use a calibrator provided with the vibration meter.
2. Follow vibration meter and calibrator manufacturer's calibration procedures.

C. Perform vibration measurements when other building and outdoor vibration sources are at a minimum level and will not influence measurements of equipment being tested.

1. Turn off equipment in the building that might interfere with testing.
2. Clear the space of people.

D. Perform vibration measurements after air and water balancing and equipment testing is complete.

E. Clean equipment surfaces in contact with the vibration transducer.

F. Position the vibration transducer according to manufacturer's written instructions and to avoid interference with the operation of the equipment being tested.

G. Measure and record vibration on rotating equipment over 3 hp.

H. Measure and record equipment vibration, bearing vibration, equipment base vibration, and building structure vibration. Record velocity and displacement readings in the horizontal, vertical, and axial planes.

1. Pumps:

a. Pump Bearing: Drive end and opposite end.
b. Motor Bearing: Drive end and opposite end.
c. Pump Base: Top and side.
d. Building: Floor.
e. Piping: To and from the pump after flexible connections.

2. Fans and HVAC Equipment with Fans:

a. Fan Bearing: Drive end and opposite end.
b. Motor Bearing: Drive end and opposite end.
c. Equipment Casing: Top and side.
d. Equipment Base: Top and side.
e. Building: Floor.
f. Ductwork: To and from equipment after flexible connections.
g. Piping: To and from equipment after flexible connections.

3. Chillers and HVAC Equipment with Compressors:

a. Compressor Bearing: Drive end and opposite end.
b. Motor Bearing: Drive end and opposite end.

c. Equipment Casing: Top and side.
d. Equipment Base: Top and side.
e. Building: Floor.
f. Piping: To and from equipment after flexible connections.

I. For equipment with vibration isolation, take floor measurements with the vibration isolation blocked solid to the floor and with the vibration isolation floating. Calculate and report the differences.

J. Inspect, measure, and record vibration isolation.

1. Verify that vibration isolation is installed in the required locations.
2. Verify that installation is level and plumb.
3. Verify that isolators are properly anchored.
4. For spring isolators, measure the compressed spring height, the spring OD, and the travel-to-solid distance.
5. Measure the operating clearance between each inertia base and the floor or concrete base below. Verify that there is unobstructed clearance between the bottom of the inertia base and the floor.

3.12 PROCEDURES FOR SOUND-LEVEL MEASUREMENTS

A. Perform sound-pressure-level measurements with an octave-band analyzer complying with ANSI S1.4 for Type 1 sound-level meters and ANSI S1.11 for octave-band filters. Comply with requirements in ANSI S1.13, unless otherwise indicated.

B. Calibrate sound meters before each day of testing. Use a calibrator provided with the sound meter complying with ANSI S1.40 and that has NIST certification.

C. Use a microphone that is suitable for the type of sound levels measured. For areas where air velocities exceed 100 fpm, use a windscreen on the microphone.

D. Perform sound-level testing after air and water balancing and equipment testing are complete.

E. Close windows and doors to the space.

F. Perform measurements when the space is not occupied and when the occupant noise level from other spaces in the building and outside are at a minimum.

G. Clear the space of temporary sound sources so unrelated disturbances will not be measured. Position testing personnel during measurements to achieve a direct line-of-sight between the sound source and the sound-level meter.

H. Take sound measurements at a height approximately 48 inches above the floor and at least 36 inches from a wall, column, and other large surface capable of altering the measurements.

I. Take sound measurements in dBA and in each of the 8 unweighted octave bands in the frequency range of 63 to 8000 Hz.

J. Take sound measurements with the HVAC systems off to establish the background sound levels and take sound measurements with the HVAC systems operating.

1. Calculate the difference between measurements. Apply a correction factor depending on the difference and adjust measurements.

K. Perform sound testing at <Insert number> locations on Project for each of the following space types. For each space type tested, select a measurement location that has the greatest sound level. If testing multiple locations for each space type, select at least one location that is near and at least one location that is remote from the predominant sound source.

1. Private office.
2. Open office area.
3. Conference room.
4. Auditorium/large meeting room/lecture hall.
5. Classroom/training room.
6. Patient room/exam room.
7. Sound or vibration sensitive laboratory.
8. Hotel room/apartment.
9. Each space with a noise criterion of RC or NC 25 or lower.
10. Each space with an indicated noise criterion of RC or NC 35 and lower that is adjacent to a mechanical equipment room or roof mounted equipment.
11. Inside each mechanical equipment room.

3.13 PROCEDURES FOR SMOKE-CONTROL SYSTEM TESTING

A. Before testing smoke-control systems, verify that construction is complete and verify the integrity of each smoke-control zone boundary. Verify that windows and doors are closed and that applicable safing, gasket, and sealants are installed. Report deficiencies and postpone testing until after the reported deficiencies are corrected.

B. Measure and record wind speed and direction, outside-air temperature, and relative humidity on each test day.

C. Measure, adjust, and record airflow of each smoke-control system with all fans that are a part of the system operating as intended by the design.

D. Measure, adjust, and record the airflow of each fan. For ducted systems, measure the fan airflow by duct Pitot-tube traverse.

E. After air balancing is complete, perform the following pressurization testing for each smoke-control zone in the system:

1. Verify the boundaries of each smoke-control zone.
2. With the HVAC systems in their normal mode of operation and smoke control not operating, measure and record the pressure difference across each smoke-control zone. Make measurements after closing doors that separate the zones. Make one measurement across each door. Clearly indicate the high and low pressure side of each door.
3. With the system operating in the smoke-control mode and with each zone in the smoke-control system activated, perform the following:

a. Measure and record the pressure difference across each door that separates the smoke zone from adjacent zones. Make measurements with doors that separate the smoke zone from the other zones closed. Clearly indicate the high and low pressure side of the door. Doors that have a tendency to open slightly due to the pressure difference should have one pressure measurement made while held closed and another measurement made with the door open.
b. Continue to activate each separate zoned smoke-control system and make pressure difference measurements.
c. After testing a smoke zone's smoke-control system, deactivate the HVAC systems involved and return them to their normal operating mode before activating another zone's smoke-control system.
d. Verify that controls necessary to prevent excessive pressure differences are functional.

F. Operational Tests:

1. Check the proper activation of each zoned smoke-control system in response to all means of activation, both automatic and manual.
2. Check automatic activation in response to fire alarm signals received from the building's fire alarm and detection system. Initiate a separate alarm for each means of activation to ensure that the proper operation of the correct zoned smoke-control system occurs.
3. Check and record the proper operation of fans, dampers, and related equipment as outlined below for each separate zone of the smoke-control system.

a. Fire zone in which a smoke-control system automatically activates.
b. Type of signal that activates a smoke-control system, such as pull station, sprinkler water flow, or smoke detector.
c. Smoke zone(s) where maximum mechanical exhaust to the outside is implemented and no supply air is provided.
d. Positive pressure smoke-control zone(s) where maximum air supply is implemented and no exhaust to the outside is provided.
e. Fan(s) "ON" as required to implement the smoke-control system. Multiple- or variable-speed fans should be further noted as "MAX. VOLUME" to verify that the intended control configuration is achieved.
f. Fan(s) "OFF" as required to implement the smoke-control system.
g. Damper(s) "OPEN" where maximum airflow must be achieved.
h. Damper(s) "CLOSED" where no airflow should take place.
i. Auxiliary functions to achieve the smoke-control system configuration such as changes or override of normal operating pressure and temperature-control set points.
j. If standby power is provided for the smoke-control system, test to verify that the system functions while operating under both normal and standby power.

G. Conduct additional tests required by authorities having jurisdiction. Unless required by authorities having jurisdiction, perform testing without the use of smoke or products that simulate smoke.

H. Prepare a complete report of observations, measurements, and deficiencies.

3.14 PROCEDURES FOR INDOOR-AIR QUALITY MEASUREMENTS

A. After air balancing is complete and with HVAC systems operating at indicated conditions, perform indoor-air quality testing.

B. Observe and record the following conditions for each HVAC system:

1. The distance between the outside-air intake and the closest exhaust fan discharge, cooling tower, flue termination, or vent termination.
2. Specified filters are installed. Check for leakage around filters.
3. Cooling coil drain pans have a positive slope to drain.
4. Cooling coil condensate drain trap maintains an air seal.
5. Evidence of water damage.
6. Insulation in contact with the supply, return, and outside air is dry and clean.

C. Measure and record indoor conditions served by each HVAC system. Make measurements at multiple locations served by the system if required to satisfy the following:

1. Most remote area.
2. One location per floor.
3. One location for every 5000 sq. ft..

D. Measure and record the following indoor conditions for each location two times at two-hour intervals, and in accordance with ASHRAE 113:

1. Temperature.
2. Relative humidity.
3. Air velocity.
4. Concentration of carbon dioxide (ppm).
5. Concentration of carbon monoxide (ppm).
6. Nitrogen oxides (ppm).
7. Formaldehyde (ppm).

3.15 TEMPERATURE-CONTROL VERIFICATION

A. Verify that controllers are calibrated and commissioned.

B. Check transmitter and controller locations and note conditions that would adversely affect control functions.

C. Record controller settings and note variances between set points and actual measurements.

D. Check the operation of limiting controllers (i.e., high- and low-temperature controllers).

E. Check free travel and proper operation of control devices such as damper and valve operators.

F. Check the sequence of operation of control devices. Note air pressures and device positions and correlate with airflow and water flow measurements. Note the speed of response to input changes.

G. Check the interaction of electrically operated switch transducers.

H. Check the interaction of interlock and lockout systems.

I. Check main control supply-air pressure and observe compressor and dryer operations.

J. Record voltages of power supply and controller output. Determine whether the system operates on a grounded or nongrounded power supply.

K. Note operation of electric actuators using spring return for proper fail-safe operations.

3.16 TOLERANCES

A. Set HVAC system airflow and water flow rates within the following tolerances (code required minimums must meet or exceed rates indicated on plans):

1. Supply, Return, and Exhaust Fans and Equipment with Fans: Minus 5 to plus 10 percent.
2. Air Outlets and Inlets: minus 10 to plus 10 percent.
3. Heating-Water Flow Rate: minus 10 to plus 10 percent.
4. Cooling-Water Flow Rate: minus 10 to plus 10 percent.

3.17 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: As Work progresses, prepare 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.

3.18 FINAL REPORT

A. General: Typewritten, or computer printout in letter-quality font, on standard bond paper, in three-ring binder, tabulated and divided into sections by tested and balanced systems.

B. Include a certification sheet in front of binder signed and sealed by the certified testing and balancing engineer.

1. Include a list of instruments used for procedures, along with proof of calibration.

C. Final Report Contents: In addition to certified field report data, include the following:

1. Pump curves.
2. Fan curves.
3. Manufacturers' test data.
4. Field test reports prepared by system and equipment installers.

5. Other information relative to equipment performance, but do not include Shop Drawings and Product Data.

D. General Report Data: In addition to form titles and entries, include the following data in the final report, as applicable:

1. Title page.
2. Name and address of TAB firm.
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 firm 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, type size, and fittings.
14. Notes to explain why certain final data in the body of reports varies from indicated values.
15. Test conditions for fans and pump performance forms including the following:

    a. Settings for outside-, return-, and exhaust-air dampers.
    b. Conditions of filters.
    c. Cooling coil, wet- and dry-bulb conditions.
    d. Face and bypass damper settings at coils.
    e. Fan drive settings including settings and percentage of maximum pitch diameter.
    f. Inlet vane settings for variable-air-volume systems.
    g. Settings for supply-air, static-pressure controller.
    h. Other system operating conditions that affect performance.

E. System Diagrams: Include schematic layouts of air and hydronic distribution systems. Present each system with single-line diagram and include the following:

1. Quantities of outside, supply, return, and exhaust airflows.
2. Water and steam flow rates.
3. Duct, outlet, and inlet sizes.
4. Pipe and valve sizes and locations.
5. Terminal units.
6. Balancing stations.
7. Position of balancing devices.

F. Air-Handling Unit Test Reports: For air-handling units with coils, include the following:

1. Unit Data: Include the following:

    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. Sheave dimensions, center-to-center, and amount of adjustments in inches.
    j. Number of belts, make, and size.
    k. Number of filters, type, and size.

2. Motor Data:

    a. Make and frame type and size.
    b. Horsepower and rpm.
    c. Volts, phase, and hertz.
    d. Full-load amperage and service factor.
    e. Sheave make, size in inches, and bore.
    f. Sheave dimensions, center-to-center, and amount of adjustments in inches.

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.
    e. Filter static-pressure differential in inches wg.
    f. Preheat coil static-pressure differential in inches wg.
    g. Cooling coil static-pressure differential in inches wg.
    h. Heating coil static-pressure differential in inches wg.
    i. Outside airflow in cfm.
    j. Return airflow in cfm.
    k. Outside-air damper position.
    l. Return-air damper position.
    m. Vortex damper position.

G. Apparatus-Coil Test Reports:

1. Coil Data:

    a. System identification.
    b. Location.
    c. Coil type.
    d. Number of rows.
    e. Fin spacing in fins per inch o.c.
    f. Make and model number.
    g. Face area in sq. ft..
    h. Tube size in NPS.

i. Tube and fin materials.
j. Circuiting arrangement.

2. Test Data (Indicated and Actual Values):

a. Airflow rate in cfm.
b. Average face velocity in fpm.
c. Air pressure drop in inches wg.
d. Outside-air, wet- and dry-bulb temperatures in deg F.
e. Return-air, wet- and dry-bulb temperatures in deg F.
f. Entering-air, wet- and dry-bulb temperatures in deg F.
g. Leaving-air, wet- and dry-bulb temperatures in deg F.
h. Water flow rate in gpm.
i. Water pressure differential in feet of head or psig.
j. Entering-water temperature in deg F.
k. Leaving-water temperature in deg F.
l. Refrigerant expansion valve and refrigerant types.
m. Refrigerant suction pressure in psig.
n. Refrigerant suction temperature in deg F.
o. Inlet steam pressure in psig.

H. Gas- and Oil-Fired Heat Apparatus Test Reports: In addition to manufacturer's factory startup equipment reports, include the following:

1. Unit Data:

a. System identification.
b. Location.
c. Make and type.
d. Model number and unit size.
e. Manufacturer's serial number.
f. Fuel type in input data.
g. Output capacity in Btuh.
h. Ignition type.
i. Burner-control types.
j. Motor horsepower and rpm.
k. Motor volts, phase, and hertz.
l. Motor full-load amperage and service factor.
m. Sheave make, size in inches, and bore.
n. Sheave dimensions, center-to-center, and amount of adjustments in inches.

2. Test Data (Indicated and Actual Values):

a. Total airflow rate in cfm.
b. Entering-air temperature in deg F.
c. Leaving-air temperature in deg F.
d. Air temperature differential in deg F.
e. Entering-air static pressure in inches wg.
f. Leaving-air static pressure in inches wg.
g. Air static-pressure differential in inches wg.
h. Low-fire fuel input in Btuh.

i. High-fire fuel input in Btuh.
j. Manifold pressure in psig.
k. High-temperature-limit setting in deg F.
l. Operating set point in Btuh.
m. Motor voltage at each connection.
n. Motor amperage for each phase.
o. Heating value of fuel in Btuh.

I. Electric-Coil Test Reports: For electric furnaces, duct coils, and electric coils installed in central-station air-handling units, include the following:

1. Unit Data:

a. System identification.
b. Location.
c. Coil identification.
d. Capacity in Btuh.
e. Number of stages.
f. Connected volts, phase, and hertz.
g. Rated amperage.
h. Airflow rate in cfm.
i. Face area in sq. ft..
j. Minimum face velocity in fpm.

2. Test Data (Indicated and Actual Values):

a. Heat output in Btuh.
b. Airflow rate in cfm.
c. Air velocity in fpm.
d. Entering-air temperature in deg F.
e. Leaving-air temperature in deg F.
f. Voltage at each connection.
g. Amperage for each phase.

J. Fan Test Reports: For supply, return, and exhaust fans, include the following:

1. Fan Data:

a. System identification.
b. Location.
c. Make and type.
d. Model number and size.
e. Manufacturer's serial number.
f. Arrangement and class.
g. Sheave make, size in inches, and bore.
h. Sheave dimensions, center-to-center, and amount of adjustments in inches.

2. Motor Data:

a. Make and frame type and size.
b. Horsepower and rpm.

c. Volts, phase, and hertz.
d. Full-load amperage and service factor.
e. Sheave make, size in inches, and bore.
f. Sheave dimensions, center-to-center, and amount of adjustments in inches.
g. Number of belts, make, and size.

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.
e. Suction static pressure in inches wg.

K. Round, Flat-Oval, and Rectangular Duct Traverse Reports: Include a diagram with a grid representing the duct cross-section and record the following:

1. Report Data:

a. System and air-handling unit number.
b. Location and zone.
c. Traverse air temperature in deg F.
d. Duct static pressure in inches wg.
e. Duct size in inches.
f. Duct area in sq. ft..
g. Indicated airflow rate in cfm.
h. Indicated velocity in fpm.
i. Actual airflow rate in cfm.
j. Actual average velocity in fpm.
k. Barometric pressure in psig.

L. Air-Terminal-Device Reports:

1. Unit Data:

a. System and air-handling unit identification.
b. Location and zone.
c. Test apparatus used.
d. Area served.
e. Air-terminal-device make.
f. Air-terminal-device number from system diagram.
g. Air-terminal-device type and model number.
h. Air-terminal-device size.
i. Air-terminal-device effective area in sq. ft..

2. Test Data (Indicated and Actual Values):

a. Airflow rate in cfm.
b. Air velocity in fpm.
c. Preliminary airflow rate as needed in cfm.
d. Preliminary velocity as needed in fpm.

e. Final airflow rate in cfm.
f. Final velocity in fpm.
g. Space temperature in deg F.

M. System-Coil Reports: For reheat coils and water coils of terminal units, include the following:

1. Unit Data:

a. System and air-handling unit identification.
b. Location and zone.
c. Room or riser served.
d. Coil make and size.
e. Flowmeter type.

2. Test Data (Indicated and Actual Values):

a. Airflow rate in cfm.
b. Entering-water temperature in deg F.
c. Leaving-water temperature in deg F.
d. Water pressure drop in feet of head or psig.
e. Entering-air temperature in deg F.
f. Leaving-air temperature in deg F.

N. Packaged Chiller Reports:

1. Unit Data:

a. Unit identification.
b. Make and model number.
c. Manufacturer's serial number.
d. Refrigerant type and capacity in gal..
e. Starter type and size.
f. Starter thermal protection size.
g. Compressor make and model number.
h. Compressor manufacturer's serial number.

2. Water-Cooled Condenser Test Data (Indicated and Actual Values):

a. Refrigerant pressure in psig.
b. Refrigerant temperature in deg F.
c. Entering-water temperature in deg F.
d. Leaving-water temperature in deg F.
e. Entering-water pressure in feet of head or psig.
f. Water pressure differential in feet of head or psig.

3. Air-Cooled Condenser Test Data (Indicated and Actual Values):

a. Refrigerant pressure in psig.
b. Refrigerant temperature in deg F.
c. Entering- and leaving-air temperature in deg F.

4. Evaporator Test Reports (Indicated and Actual Values):

   a. Refrigerant pressure in psig.
   b. Refrigerant temperature in deg F.
   c. Entering-water temperature in deg F.
   d. Leaving-water temperature in deg F.
   e. Entering-water pressure in feet of head or psig.
   f. Water pressure differential in feet of head or psig.

5. Compressor Test Data (Indicated and Actual Values):

   a. Suction pressure in psig.
   b. Suction temperature in deg F.
   c. Discharge pressure in psig.
   d. Discharge temperature in deg F.
   e. Oil pressure in psig.
   f. Oil temperature in deg F.
   g. Voltage at each connection.
   h. Amperage for each phase.
   i. Kilowatt input.
   j. Crankcase heater kilowatt.
   k. Chilled-water control set point in deg F.
   l. Condenser-water control set point in deg F.
   m. Refrigerant low-pressure-cutoff set point in psig.
   n. Refrigerant high-pressure-cutoff set point in psig.

6. Refrigerant Test Data (Indicated and Actual Values):

   a. Oil level.
   b. Refrigerant level.
   c. Relief valve setting in psig.
   d. Unloader set points in psig.
   e. Percentage of cylinders unloaded.
   f. Bearing temperatures in deg F.
   g. Vane position.
   h. Low-temperature-cutoff set point in deg F.

O. Compressor and Condenser Reports: For refrigerant side of unitary systems, stand-alone refrigerant compressors, air-cooled condensing units, or water-cooled condensing units, include the following:

1. Unit Data:

   a. Unit identification.
   b. Location.
   c. Unit make and model number.
   d. Compressor make.
   e. Compressor model and serial numbers.
   f. Refrigerant weight in lb.
   g. Low ambient temperature cutoff in deg F.

2. Test Data (Indicated and Actual Values):

   a. Inlet-duct static pressure in inches wg.
   b. Outlet-duct static pressure in inches wg.
   c. Entering-air, dry-bulb temperature in deg F.
   d. Leaving-air, dry-bulb temperature in deg F.
   e. Condenser entering-water temperature in deg F.
   f. Condenser leaving-water temperature in deg F.
   g. Condenser-water temperature differential in deg F.
   h. Condenser entering-water pressure in feet of head or psig.
   i. Condenser leaving-water pressure in feet of head or psig.
   j. Condenser-water pressure differential in feet of head or psig.
   k. Control settings.
   l. Unloader set points.
   m. Low-pressure-cutout set point in psig.
   n. High-pressure-cutout set point in psig.
   o. Suction pressure in psig.
   p. Suction temperature in deg F.
   q. Condenser refrigerant pressure in psig.
   r. Condenser refrigerant temperature in deg F.
   s. Oil pressure in psig.
   t. Oil temperature in deg F.
   u. Voltage at each connection.
   v. Amperage for each phase.
   w. Kilowatt input.
   x. Crankcase heater kilowatt.
   y. Number of fans.
   z. Condenser fan rpm.
   aa. Condenser fan airflow rate in cfm.
   bb. Condenser fan motor make, frame size, rpm, and horsepower.
   cc. Condenser fan motor voltage at each connection.
   dd. Condenser fan motor amperage for each phase.

P. Cooling Tower or Condenser Test Reports: For cooling towers or condensers, include the following:

1. Unit Data:

   a. Unit identification.
   b. Make and type.
   c. Model and serial numbers.
   d. Nominal cooling capacity in tons.
   e. Refrigerant type and weight in lb.
   f. Water-treatment chemical feeder and chemical.
   g. Number and type of fans.
   h. Fan motor make, frame size, rpm, and horsepower.
   i. Fan motor voltage at each connection.
   j. Sheave make, size in inches, and bore.
   k. Sheave dimensions, center-to-center, and amount of adjustments in inches.
   l. Number of belts, make, and size.
   m. Pump make and model number.

n. Pump manufacturer's serial number.
o. Pump motor make and frame size.
p. Pump motor horsepower and rpm.

2. Pump Test Data (Indicated and Actual Values):

a. Voltage at each connection.
b. Amperage for each phase.
c. Water flow rate in gpm.

3. Water Test Data (Indicated and Actual Values):

a. Entering-water temperature in deg F.
b. Leaving-water temperature in deg F.
c. Water temperature differential in deg F.
d. Entering-water pressure in feet of head or psig.
e. Leaving-water pressure in feet of head or psig.
f. Water pressure differential in feet of head or psig.
g. Water flow rate in gpm.
h. Bleed water flow rate in gpm.

4. Air Data (Indicated and Actual Values):

a. Duct airflow rate in cfm.
b. Inlet-duct static pressure in inches wg.
c. Outlet-duct static pressure in inches wg.
d. Average entering-air, wet-bulb temperature in deg F.
e. Average leaving-air, wet-bulb temperature in deg F.
f. Ambient wet-bulb temperature in deg F.

Q. Heat-Exchanger/Converter Test Reports: For steam and hot-water heat exchangers, include the following:

1. Unit Data:

a. Unit identification.
b. Location.
c. Service.
d. Make and type.
e. Model and serial numbers.
f. Ratings.

2. Steam Test Data (Indicated and Actual Values):

a. Inlet pressure in psig.
b. Condensate flow rate in lb/h.

3. Primary Water Test Data (Indicated and Actual Values):

a. Entering-water temperature in deg F.
b. Leaving-water temperature in deg F.

c. Entering-water pressure in feet of head or psig.
d. Water pressure differential in feet of head or psig.
e. Water flow rate in gpm.

4. Secondary Water Test Data (Indicated and Actual Values):

a. Entering-water temperature in deg F.
b. Leaving-water temperature in deg F.
c. Entering-water pressure in feet of head or psig.
d. Water pressure differential in feet of head or psig.
e. Water flow rate in gpm.

R. Pump Test Reports: Calculate impeller size by plotting the shutoff head on pump curves and include the following:

1. Unit Data:

a. Unit identification.
b. Location.
c. Service.
d. Make and size.
e. Model and serial numbers.
f. Water flow rate in gpm.
g. Water pressure differential in feet of head or psig.
h. Required net positive suction head in feet of head or psig.
i. Pump rpm.
j. Impeller diameter in inches.
k. Motor make and frame size.
l. Motor horsepower and rpm.
m. Voltage at each connection.
n. Amperage for each phase.
o. Full-load amperage and service factor.
p. Seal type.

2. Test Data (Indicated and Actual Values):

a. Static head in feet of head or psig.
b. Pump shutoff pressure in feet of head or psig.
c. Actual impeller size in inches.
d. Full-open flow rate in gpm.
e. Full-open pressure in feet of head or psig.
f. Final discharge pressure in feet of head or psig.
g. Final suction pressure in feet of head or psig.
h. Final total pressure in feet of head or psig.
i. Final water flow rate in gpm.
j. Voltage at each connection.
k. Amperage for each phase.

S. Boiler Test Reports:

1. Unit Data:

a. Unit identification.
b. Location.
c. Service.
d. Make and type.
e. Model and serial numbers.
f. Fuel type and input in Btuh.
g. Number of passes.
h. Ignition type.
i. Burner-control types.
j. Voltage at each connection.
k. Amperage for each phase.

2. Test Data (Indicated and Actual Values):

a. Operating pressure in psig.
b. Operating temperature in deg F.
c. Entering-water temperature in deg F.
d. Leaving-water temperature in deg F.
e. Number of safety valves and sizes in NPS.
f. Safety valve settings in psig.
g. High-limit setting in psig.
h. Operating-control setting.
i. High-fire set point.
j. Low-fire set point.
k. Voltage at each connection.
l. Amperage for each phase.
m. Draft fan voltage at each connection.
n. Draft fan amperage for each phase.
o. Manifold pressure in psig.

T. Air-to-Air Heat-Recovery Unit Reports:

1. Unit Data:

a. Unit identification.
b. Location.
c. Service.
d. Make and type.
e. Model and serial numbers.

2. Motor Data:

a. Make and frame type and size.
b. Horsepower and rpm.
c. Volts, phase, and hertz.
d. Full load amperage and service factor.
e. Sheave make, size in inches, and bore.
f. Sheave dimensions, center-to-center, and amount of adjustments in inches.

3. If fans are an integral part of the unit, include the following for each fan:

a. Make and type.
b. Arrangement and size.
c. Sheave make, size in inches, and bore.
d. Sheave dimensions, center-to-center, and amount of adjustments in inches.

4. Test Data (Indicated and Actual Values):

a. Total exhaust airflow rate in cfm.
b. Purge exhaust airflow rate in cfm.
c. Outside airflow rate in cfm.
d. Total exhaust fan static pressure in inches wg.
e. Total outside-air fan static pressure in inches wg.
f. Pressure drop on each side of recovery wheel in inches wg.
g. Exhaust air temperature entering in deg F.
h. Exhaust air temperature leaving in deg F.
i. Outside-air temperature entering in deg F.
j. Outside-air temperature leaving in deg F.
k. Calculate sensible and total heat capacity of each airstream in MBh.

U. Vibration Measurement Reports:

1. Date and time of test.
2. Vibration meter manufacturer, model number, and serial number.
3. Equipment designation, location, equipment, speed, motor speed, and motor horsepower.
4. Diagram of equipment showing the vibration measurement locations.
5. Measurement readings for each measurement location.
6. Calculate isolator efficiency using measurements taken.
7. Description of predominant vibration source.

V. Sound Measurement Reports: Record sound measurements on octave band and dBA test forms and on an NC or RC chart indicating the decibel level measured in each frequency band for both "background" and "HVAC system operating" readings. Record each tested location on a separate NC or RC chart. Record the following on the forms:

1. Date and time of test. Record each tested location on its own NC curve.
2. Sound meter manufacturer, model number, and serial number.
3. Space location within the building including floor level and room number.
4. Diagram or color photograph of the space showing the measurement location.
5. Time weighting of measurements, either fast or slow.
6. Description of the measured sound: steady, transient, or tonal.
7. Description of predominant sound source.

W. Indoor-Air Quality Measurement Reports for Each HVAC System:

1. HVAC system designation.
2. Date and time of test.
3. Outdoor temperature, relative humidity, wind speed, and wind direction at start of test.
4. Room number or similar description for each location.
5. Measurements at each location.
6. Observed deficiencies.

X. Instrument Calibration Reports:

1. Report Data:

a. Instrument type and make.
b. Serial number.
c. Application.
d. Dates of use.
e. Dates of calibration.

3.19 INSPECTIONS

A. Initial Inspection:

1. After testing and balancing are complete, operate each system and randomly check measurements to verify that the system is operating according to the final test and balance readings documented in the Final Report.
2. Randomly check the following for each system:

a. Measure airflow of at least 10 percent of air outlets.
b. Measure water flow of at least 5 percent of terminals.
c. Measure room temperature at each thermostat/temperature sensor. Compare the reading to the set point.
d. Measure sound levels at two locations.
e. Measure space pressure of at least 10 percent of locations.
f. Verify that balancing devices are marked with final balance position.
g. Note deviations to the Contract Documents in the Final Report.

B. Final Inspection:

1. After initial inspection is complete and evidence by random checks verifies that testing and balancing are complete and accurately documented in the final report, request that a final inspection be made by Architect.
2. TAB firm test and balance engineer shall conduct the inspection in the presence of Architect.
3. Architect shall randomly select measurements documented in the final report to be rechecked. The rechecking shall be limited to either 10 percent of the total measurements recorded, or the extent of measurements that can be accomplished in a normal 8-hour business day.
4. If the rechecks yield measurements that differ from the measurements documented in the final report by more than the tolerances allowed, the measurements shall be noted as "FAILED."
5. If the number of "FAILED" measurements is greater than 10 percent of the total measurements checked during the final inspection, the testing and balancing shall be considered incomplete and shall be rejected.
6. TAB firm shall recheck all measurements and make adjustments. Revise the final report and balancing device settings to include all changes and resubmit the final report.
7. Request a second final inspection. If the second final inspection also fails, Owner shall contract the services of another TAB firm to complete the testing and balancing in

accordance with the Contract Documents and deduct the cost of the services from the final payment.

3.20 ADDITIONAL TESTS

A. Within 90 days of completing TAB, perform additional testing and balancing to verify that balanced conditions are being maintained throughout and to correct unusual conditions.

B. Seasonal Periods: If initial TAB procedures were not performed during near-peak summer and winter conditions, perform additional testing, inspecting, and adjusting during near-peak summer and winter conditions.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 23 07 00

HVAC 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:

1. Insulation Materials:
   a. Cellular glass.
   b. Flexible elastomeric.
   c. Mineral fiber.
   d. Phenolic.
2. Adhesives.
3. Mastics.
4. Lagging adhesives.
5. Sealants.
6. Factory-applied jackets.
7. Field-applied fabric-reinforcing mesh.
8. Field-applied cloths.
9. Field-applied jackets.
10. Tapes.
11. Securements.
12. Corner angles.

B. Related Sections:

1. Division 21 Section "Fire-Suppression Systems Insulation."
2. Division 22 Section "Plumbing Insulation."
3. Division 23 Section "Metal Ducts" for duct liners.

1.3 ACCEPTABLE MANUFACTURERS

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:

1. Aeroflex
2. Armacell
3. Certain Teed Corp.
4. Johns Manville

5. Knauf Insulation
6. Owens Corning
7. Pittsburg Corning Corp.
8. Dyplast Products

B. Listing of manufacturers name does not guarantee approval. All equipment must meet or exceed quality and capacities of specified equipment. Final approval will be based on equipment submittals. Any manufacturer not listed but wishing to bid this project shall submit a written request 14 days prior to bid date, prior approval is required for all manufacturers not listed.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated. Include thermal conductivity, thickness, and jackets (both factory and field applied, if any).

B. Qualification Data: For qualified Installer.

C. 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.

D. Field quality-control reports.

1.5 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. Fire-Test-Response Characteristics: Insulation and related materials shall have fire-test-response characteristics indicated, as determined by testing identical products per 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 and inspecting 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.

1.6 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.

1.7 COORDINATION

A. Coordinate size and location 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, duct Installer for duct insulation application, and equipment Installer for equipment insulation application. Before preparing piping and ductwork 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.

1.8 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 Part 3 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. Cellular Glass: Inorganic, incombustible, foamed or cellulated glass with annealed, rigid, hermetically sealed cells. Factory-applied jacket requirements are specified in "Factory-Applied Jackets" Article.

1. Block Insulation: ASTM C 552, Type I.
2. Special-Shaped Insulation: ASTM C 552, Type III.
3. Board Insulation: ASTM C 552, Type IV.
4. Preformed Pipe Insulation without Jacket: Comply with ASTM C 552, Type II, Class 1.

5. Preformed Pipe Insulation with Factory-Applied ASJ-SSL: Comply with ASTM C 552, Type II, Class 2.
6. Factory fabricate shapes according to ASTM C 450 and ASTM C 585.

G. Flexible Elastomeric: Closed-cell, sponge- or expanded-rubber materials. Comply with ASTM C 534, Type I for tubular materials and Type II for sheet materials.

H. 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 I. Factory-applied jacket requirements are specified in "Factory-Applied Jackets" Article.

I. Mineral-Fiber Board Insulation: Mineral or glass fibers bonded with a thermosetting resin. Comply with ASTM C 612, Type IA or Type IB. For duct and plenum applications, provide insulation with factory-applied FSK jacket. For equipment applications, provide insulation with factory-applied FSK jacket. Factory-applied jacket requirements are specified in "Factory-Applied Jackets" Article.

J. Mineral-Fiber, Preformed Pipe Insulation:

1. 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-SSL. Factory-applied jacket requirements are specified in "Factory-Applied Jackets" Article.
2. 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-SSL. 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.

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.

M. Phenolic:

1. Preformed pipe insulation of rigid, expanded, closed-cell structure. Comply with ASTM C 1126, Type III, Grade 1.
2. Block insulation of rigid, expanded, closed-cell structure. Comply with ASTM C 1126, Type II, Grade 1.
3. Factory fabricate shapes according to ASTM C 450 and ASTM C 585.
4. Factory-Applied Jacket: Requirements are specified in "Factory-Applied Jackets" Article.

a. Preformed Pipe Insulation: ASJ.

b. Board for Duct and Plenum Applications: ASJ.
c. Board for Equipment Applications: ASJ.

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

1. 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).

C. Flexible Elastomeric Adhesive: Comply with MIL-A-24179A, Type II, Class I.

1. 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).

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

1. 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).

E. 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. 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).

F. PVC Jacket Adhesive: Compatible with PVC jacket.

1. 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).

2.3 MASTICS

A. Materials shall be compatible with insulation materials, jackets, and substrates; comply with MIL-C-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 and outdoor use on below ambient services.

1. Water-Vapor Permeance: ASTM E 96, Procedure B, 0.013 perm at 43-mil dry film thickness.
2. Service Temperature Range: Minus 20 to plus 180 deg F.
3. Solids Content: ASTM D 1644, 59 percent by volume and 71 percent by weight.

4. Color: White.

C. Vapor-Barrier Mastic: Solvent based; suitable for indoor use on below ambient services.

1. Water-Vapor Permeance: ASTM F 1249, 0.05 perm at 35-mil dry film thickness.
2. Service Temperature Range: 0 to 180 deg F.
3. Solids Content: ASTM D 1644, 44 percent by volume and 62 percent by weight.
4. Color: White.

D. Vapor-Barrier Mastic: Solvent based; suitable for outdoor use on below ambient services.

1. Water-Vapor Permeance: ASTM F 1249, 0.05 perm at 30-mil dry film thickness.
2. Service Temperature Range: Minus 50 to plus 220 deg F.
3. Solids Content: ASTM D 1644, 33 percent by volume and 46 percent by weight.
4. Color: White.

E. Breather Mastic: Water based; suitable for indoor and outdoor use on above ambient services.

1. Water-Vapor Permeance: ASTM F 1249, 3 perms at 0.0625-inch dry film thickness.
2. Service Temperature Range: Minus 20 to plus 200 deg F.
3. Solids Content: 63 percent by volume and 73 percent by weight.
4. Color: White.

2.4 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. Fire-resistant, water-based lagging adhesive and coating for use indoors to adhere fire-resistant lagging cloths over duct, equipment, and pipe insulation.
3. Service Temperature Range: Minus 50 to plus 180 deg F.
4. Color: White.

2.5 SEALANTS

A. Joint Sealants: Cellular-Glass, Phenolic, Products.

1. Materials shall be compatible with insulation materials, jackets, and substrates.
2. Permanently flexible, elastomeric sealant.
3. Service Temperature Range: Minus 100 to plus 300 deg F.
4. Color: White or gray.
5. For indoor applications, use sealants that have a VOC content of 250 g/L or less when calculated according to 40 CFR 59, Subpart D (EPA Method 24).

B. FSK and Metal Jacket Flashing Sealants:

1. Materials shall be compatible with insulation materials, jackets, and substrates.

2. Fire- and water-resistant, flexible, elastomeric sealant.
3. Service Temperature Range: Minus 40 to plus 250 deg F.
4. Color: Aluminum.
5. For indoor applications, use sealants that have a VOC content of 250 g/L or less when calculated according to 40 CFR 59, Subpart D (EPA Method 24).

C. ASJ Flashing Sealants, and Vinyl, PVDC, and PVC Jacket Flashing Sealants:

1. Materials shall be compatible with insulation materials, jackets, and substrates.
2. Fire- and water-resistant, flexible, elastomeric sealant.
3. Service Temperature Range: Minus 40 to plus 250 deg F.
4. Color: White.
5. For indoor applications, use sealants that have a VOC content of 250 g/L or less when calculated according to 40 CFR 59, Subpart D (EPA Method 24).

2.6 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 perms when tested according to ASTM E 96 and with a flame-spread index of 5 and a smoke-developed index of 20 when tested according to ASTM E 84.
6. PVDC Jacket for Outdoor Applications: 6-mil- thick, white PVDC biaxially oriented barrier film with a permeance at 0.01 perms when tested according to ASTM E 96 and with a flame-spread index of 5 and a smoke-developed index of 25 when tested according to ASTM E 84.
7. PVDC-SSL Jacket: PVDC jacket with a self-sealing, pressure-sensitive, acrylic-based adhesive covered by a removable protective strip.
8. Vinyl Jacket: White vinyl with a permeance of 1.3 perms when tested according to ASTM E 96, Procedure A, and complying with NFPA 90A and NFPA 90B.

2.7 FIELD-APPLIED FABRIC-REINFORCING MESH

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

B. Woven Glass-Fiber Fabric for Duct and Equipment Insulation: Approximately 6 oz./sq. yd. with a thread count of 5 strands by 5 strands/sq. inch for covering equipment.

C. Woven Polyester Fabric: Approximately 1 oz./sq. yd. with a thread count of 10 strands by 10 strands/sq. inch, in a Leno weave, for duct, equipment, and pipe.

2.8 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..

2.9 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. Adhesive: As recommended by jacket material manufacturer.
2. Color: Color-code jackets based on system.
3. 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.

4. Factory-fabricated tank heads and tank side panels.

D. Metal Jacket:

1. Aluminum Jacket: Comply with ASTM B 209, Alloy 3003, 3005, 3105 or 5005, Temper H-14.

    a. Finish and thickness are indicated in field-applied jacket schedules.
    b. Moisture Barrier for Indoor Applications: 3-mil- thick, heat-bonded polyethylene and kraft paper.
    c. Moisture Barrier for Outdoor Applications: 3-mil- thick, heat-bonded polyethylene and kraft paper.
    d. Factory-Fabricated Fitting Covers:

        1) Same material, finish, and thickness as jacket.
        2) Preformed 2-piece or gore, 45- and 90-degree, short- and long-radius elbows.
        3) Tee covers.
        4) Flange and union covers.
        5) End caps.
        6) Beveled collars.
        7) Valve covers.

8) Field fabricate fitting covers only if factory-fabricated fitting covers are not available.

E. Self-Adhesive Outdoor Jacket: 60-mil- thick, laminated vapor barrier and waterproofing membrane for installation over insulation located aboveground outdoors; consisting of a rubberized bituminous resin on a crosslaminated polyethylene film covered with white aluminum-foil facing.

F. PVDC Jacket for Indoor Applications: 4-mil- thick, white PVDC biaxially oriented barrier film with a permeance at 0.02 perms when tested according to ASTM E 96 and with a flame-spread index of 5 and a smoke-developed index of 20 when tested according to ASTM E 84.

G. PVDC Jacket for Outdoor Applications: 6-mil- thick, white PVDC biaxially oriented barrier film with a permeance at 0.01 perms when tested according to ASTM E 96 and with a flame-spread index of 5 and a smoke-developed index of 25 when tested according to ASTM E 84.

H. PVDC-SSL Jacket: PVDC jacket with a self-sealing, pressure-sensitive, acrylic-based adhesive covered by a removable protective strip.

2.10 TAPES

A. ASJ Tape: White vapor-retarder tape matching factory-applied jacket with acrylic adhesive, complying with ASTM C 1136.

1. Width: 3 inches.
2. Thickness: 11.5 mils.
3. Adhesion: 90 ounces force/inch in width.
4. Elongation: 2 percent.
5. Tensile Strength: 40 lbf/inch in width.
6. 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. Width: 3 inches.
2. Thickness: 6.5 mils.
3. Adhesion: 90 ounces force/inch in width.
4. Elongation: 2 percent.
5. Tensile Strength: 40 lbf/inch in width.
6. FSK Tape Disks and Squares: Precut disks or squares of FSK tape.

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

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

D. Aluminum-Foil Tape: Vapor-retarder tape with acrylic adhesive.

1. Width: 2 inches.
2. Thickness: 3.7 mils.
3. Adhesion: 100 ounces force/inch in width.
4. Elongation: 5 percent.
5. Tensile Strength: 34 lbf/inch in width.

E. PVDC Tape for Indoor Applications: White vapor-retarder PVDC tape with acrylic adhesive.

1. Width: 3 inches.
2. Film Thickness: 4 mils.
3. Adhesive Thickness: 1.5 mils.
4. Elongation at Break: 145 percent.
5. Tensile Strength: 55 lbf/inch in width.

F. PVDC Tape for Outdoor Applications: White vapor-retarder PVDC tape with acrylic adhesive.

1. Width: 3 inches.
2. Film Thickness: 6 mils.
3. Adhesive Thickness: 1.5 mils.
4. Elongation at Break: 145 percent.
5. Tensile Strength: 55 lbf/inch in width.

2.11 SECUREMENTS

A. Bands:

1. Aluminum: ASTM B 209, Alloy 3003, 3005, 3105, or 5005; Temper H-14, 0.020 inch thick, 1/2 inch wide with wing or closed seal.
2. 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. Insulation Pins and Hangers:

1. Capacitor-Discharge-Weld Pins: Copper- or zinc-coated steel pin, fully annealed for capacitor-discharge welding, 0.106-inch- diameter shank, length to suit depth of insulation indicated.

2. Cupped-Head, Capacitor-Discharge-Weld Pins: Copper- or zinc-coated steel pin, fully annealed for capacitor-discharge welding, 0.106-inch- diameter shank, length to suit depth of insulation indicated with integral 1-1/2-inch galvanized carbon-steel washer.

3. Metal, Adhesively Attached, Perforated-Base Insulation Hangers: Baseplate welded to projecting spindle that is capable of holding insulation, of thickness indicated, securely in position indicated when self-locking washer is in place. Comply with the following requirements:

   a. Baseplate: Perforated, galvanized carbon-steel sheet, 0.030 inch thick by 2 inches square.

b. Spindle: Aluminum, fully annealed, 0.106-inch- diameter shank, length to suit depth of insulation indicated.
c. Adhesive: Recommended by hanger manufacturer. Product with demonstrated capability to bond insulation hanger securely to substrates indicated without damaging insulation, hangers, and substrates.

4. Nonmetal, Adhesively Attached, Perforated-Base Insulation Hangers: Baseplate fastened to projecting spindle that is capable of holding insulation, of thickness indicated, securely in position indicated when self-locking washer is in place. Comply with the following requirements:

   a. Baseplate: Perforated, nylon sheet, 0.030 inch thick by 1-1/2 inches in diameter.
   b. Spindle: Nylon, 0.106-inch- diameter shank, length to suit depth of insulation indicated, up to 2-1/2 inches.
   c. Adhesive: Recommended by hanger manufacturer. Product with demonstrated capability to bond insulation hanger securely to substrates indicated without damaging insulation, hangers, and substrates.

5. Self-Sticking-Base Insulation Hangers: Baseplate welded to projecting spindle that is capable of holding insulation, of thickness indicated, securely in position indicated when self-locking washer is in place. Comply with the following requirements:

   a. Baseplate: Galvanized carbon-steel sheet, 0.030 inch thick by 2 inches square.
   b. Spindle: Aluminum, fully annealed, 0.106-inch- diameter shank, length to suit depth of insulation indicated.
   c. Adhesive-backed base with a peel-off protective cover.

6. Insulation-Retaining Washers: Self-locking washers formed from 0.016-inch- thick, aluminum sheet, with beveled edge sized as required to hold insulation securely in place but not less than 1-1/2 inches in diameter.

   a. Protect ends with capped self-locking washers incorporating a spring steel insert to ensure permanent retention of cap in exposed locations.

7. Nonmetal Insulation-Retaining Washers: Self-locking washers formed from 0.016-inch-thick nylon sheet, with beveled edge sized as required to hold insulation securely in place but not less than 1-1/2 inches in diameter.

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

D. Wire: 0.062-inch soft-annealed, stainless steel.

2.12 CORNER ANGLES

A. PVC Corner Angles: 30 mils thick, minimum 1 by 1 inch, PVC according to ASTM D 1784, Class 16354-C. White or color-coded to match adjacent surface.

B. Aluminum Corner Angles: 0.040 inch thick, minimum 1 by 1 inch, aluminum according to ASTM B 209, Alloy 3003, 3005, 3105 or 5005; Temper H-14.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

A. Examine substrates and conditions for compliance with requirements for installation and other conditions affecting performance of insulation application.

1. Verify that systems and equipment 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 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.

B. Coordinate insulation installation with the trade installing heat tracing. Comply with requirements for heat tracing that apply to insulation.

C. 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 equipment, ducts and fittings, and piping including fittings, valves, and specialties.

B. Install insulation materials, forms, vapor barriers or retarders, jackets, and thicknesses required for each item of equipment, duct system, and 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 as recommended by insulation material manufacturer to maintain vapor seal.
5. Where vapor barriers are indicated, apply vapor-barrier mastic on seams and joints and at ends adjacent to duct and 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. Terminate insulation at fire damper sleeves for fire-rated wall and partition penetrations. Externally insulate damper sleeves to match adjacent insulation and overlap duct insulation at least 2 inches.

1. Comply with requirements in Division 07 Section "Penetration Firestopping"irestopping and fire-resistive joint sealers.

F. Insulation Installation at Floor Penetrations:

1. Duct: Install insulation continuously through floor penetrations that are not fire rated. For penetrations through fire-rated assemblies, terminate insulation at fire damper sleeves and externally insulate damper sleeve beyond floor to match adjacent duct insulation. Overlap damper sleeve and duct insulation at least 2 inches.
2. Pipe: Install insulation continuously through floor penetrations.
3. Seal penetrations through fire-rated assemblies. Comply with requirements in Division 07 Section "Penetration Firestopping."

3.5 EQUIPMENT, TANK, AND VESSEL INSULATION INSTALLATION

A. Mineral Fiber, Pipe and Tank Insulation Installation for Tanks and Vessels: Secure insulation with adhesive and anchor pins and speed washers.

1. Apply adhesives according to manufacturer's recommended coverage rates per unit area, for 100 percent coverage of tank and vessel surfaces.
2. Groove and score insulation materials to fit as closely as possible to equipment, including contours. Bevel insulation edges for cylindrical surfaces for tight joints. Stagger end joints.
3. Protect exposed corners with secured corner angles.
4. Install adhesively attached or self-sticking insulation hangers and speed washers on sides of tanks and vessels as follows:

    a. Do not weld anchor pins to ASME-labeled pressure vessels.
    b. Select insulation hangers and adhesive that are compatible with service temperature and with substrate.
    c. On tanks and vessels, maximum anchor-pin spacing is 3 inches from insulation end joints, and 16 inches o.c. in both directions.
    d. Do not overcompress insulation during installation.
    e. Cut and miter insulation segments to fit curved sides and domed heads of tanks and vessels.
    f. Impale insulation over anchor pins and attach speed washers.
    g. Cut excess portion of pins extending beyond speed washers or bend parallel with insulation surface. Cover exposed pins and washers with tape matching insulation facing.

5. Secure each layer of insulation with stainless-steel or aluminum bands. Select band material compatible with insulation materials.
6. Where insulation hangers on equipment and vessels are not permitted or practical and where insulation support rings are not provided, install a girdle network for securing insulation. Stretch prestressed aircraft cable around the diameter of vessel and make taut with clamps, turnbuckles, or breather springs. Place one circumferential girdle around equipment approximately 6 inches from each end. Install wire or cable between two circumferential girdles 12 inches o.c. Install a wire ring around each end and around outer periphery of center openings, and stretch prestressed aircraft cable radially from the wire ring to nearest circumferential girdle. Install additional circumferential girdles along the body of equipment or tank at a minimum spacing of 48 inches o.c. Use this network for securing insulation with tie wire or bands.
7. Stagger joints between insulation layers at least 3 inches.
8. Install insulation in removable segments on equipment access doors, manholes, handholes, and other elements that require frequent removal for service and inspection.

9. Bevel and seal insulation ends around manholes, handholes, ASME stamps, and nameplates.
10. For equipment with surface temperatures below ambient, apply mastic to open ends, joints, seams, breaks, and punctures in insulation.

B. Flexible Elastomeric Thermal Insulation Installation for Tanks and Vessels: Install insulation over entire surface of tanks and vessels.

1. Apply 100 percent coverage of adhesive to surface with manufacturer's recommended adhesive.
2. Seal longitudinal seams and end joints.

C. Insulation Installation on Pumps:
1. Provide 1" foam-core insulation on all chilled water pumps. Install pump insulation per foam-core insulation manufacturer's pump insulation installation instructions. Include pump insulation installation instructions with insulation submittals.
2. For below ambient services, install a vapor barrier at seams, joints, and penetrations. Seal between flanges with replaceable gasket material to form a vapor barrier.

3.6 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, 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, vessels, and equipment. 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.

3.7 CELLULAR-GLASS INSULATION INSTALLATION

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 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 on below ambient services, do not staple longitudinal tabs but 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 cut sections of cellular-glass block insulation of same thickness as pipe 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. 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 FLEXIBLE ELASTOMERIC INSULATION INSTALLATION

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 MINERAL-FIBER INSULATION INSTALLATION

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 but 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.

E. Blanket Insulation Installation on Ducts and Plenums: Secure with adhesive and insulation pins.

1. Apply adhesives according to manufacturer's recommended coverage rates per unit area, for 75 percent coverage of duct and plenum surfaces.
2. Apply adhesive to entire circumference of ducts and to all surfaces of fittings and transitions.
3. Install either capacitor-discharge-weld pins and speed washers or cupped-head, capacitor-discharge-weld pins on sides and bottom of horizontal ducts and sides of vertical ducts as follows:

    a. On duct sides with dimensions 18 inches and smaller, place pins along longitudinal centerline of duct. Space 3 inches maximum from insulation end joints, and 16 inches o.c.
    b. On duct sides with dimensions larger than 18 inches, place pins 16 inches o.c. each way, and 3 inches maximum from insulation joints. Install additional pins to hold insulation tightly against surface at cross bracing.
    c. Pins may be omitted from top surface of horizontal, rectangular ducts and plenums.
    d. Do not overcompress insulation during installation.
    e. Impale insulation over pins and attach speed washers.
    f. Cut excess portion of pins extending beyond speed washers or bend parallel with insulation surface. Cover exposed pins and washers with tape matching insulation facing.

4. For ducts and plenums with surface temperatures below ambient, install a continuous unbroken vapor barrier. Create a facing lap for longitudinal seams and end joints with insulation by removing 2 inches from 1 edge and 1 end of insulation segment. Secure laps to adjacent insulation section with 1/2-inch outward-clinching staples, 1 inch o.c. Install vapor barrier consisting of factory- or field-applied jacket, adhesive, vapor-barrier mastic, and sealant at joints, seams, and protrusions.

    a. Repair punctures, tears, and penetrations with tape or mastic to maintain vapor-barrier seal.
    b. Install vapor stops for ductwork and plenums operating below 50 deg F at 18-foot intervals. Vapor stops shall consist of vapor-barrier mastic applied in a Z-shaped pattern over insulation face, along butt end of insulation, and over the surface. Cover insulation face and surface to be insulated a width equal to 2 times the insulation thickness but not less than 3 inches.

5. Overlap unfaced blankets a minimum of 2 inches on longitudinal seams and end joints. At end joints, secure with steel bands spaced a maximum of 18 inches o.c.

6. Install insulation on rectangular duct elbows and transitions with a full insulation section for each surface. Install insulation on round and flat-oval duct elbows with individually mitered gores cut to fit the elbow.
7. Insulate duct stiffeners, hangers, and flanges that protrude beyond insulation surface with 6-inch- wide strips of same material used to insulate duct. Secure on alternating sides of stiffener, hanger, and flange with pins spaced 6 inches o.c.

F. Board Insulation Installation on Ducts and Plenums: Secure with adhesive and insulation pins.

1. Apply adhesives according to manufacturer's recommended coverage rates per unit area, for 75 percent coverage of duct and plenum surfaces.
2. Apply adhesive to entire circumference of ducts and to all surfaces of fittings and transitions.
3. Install either capacitor-discharge-weld pins and speed washers or cupped-head, capacitor-discharge-weld pins on sides and bottom of horizontal ducts and sides of vertical ducts as follows:

    a. On duct sides with dimensions 18 inches and smaller, place pins along longitudinal centerline of duct. Space 3 inches maximum from insulation end joints, and 16 inches o.c.
    b. On duct sides with dimensions larger than 18 inches, space pins 16 inches o.c. each way, and 3 inches maximum from insulation joints. Install additional pins to hold insulation tightly against surface at cross bracing.
    c. Pins may be omitted from top surface of horizontal, rectangular ducts and plenums.
    d. Do not overcompress insulation during installation.
    e. Cut excess portion of pins extending beyond speed washers or bend parallel with insulation surface. Cover exposed pins and washers with tape matching insulation facing.

4. For ducts and plenums with surface temperatures below ambient, install a continuous unbroken vapor barrier. Create a facing lap for longitudinal seams and end joints with insulation by removing 2 inches from 1 edge and 1 end of insulation segment. Secure laps to adjacent insulation section with 1/2-inch outward-clinching staples, 1 inch o.c. Install vapor barrier consisting of factory- or field-applied jacket, adhesive, vapor-barrier mastic, and sealant at joints, seams, and protrusions.

    a. Repair punctures, tears, and penetrations with tape or mastic to maintain vapor-barrier seal.
    b. Install vapor stops for ductwork and plenums operating below 50 deg F at 18-foot intervals. Vapor stops shall consist of vapor-barrier mastic applied in a Z-shaped pattern over insulation face, along butt end of insulation, and over the surface. Cover insulation face and surface to be insulated a width equal to 2 times the insulation thickness but not less than 3 inches.

5. Install insulation on rectangular duct elbows and transitions with a full insulation section for each surface. Groove and score insulation to fit as closely as possible to outside and inside radius of elbows. Install insulation on round and flat-oval duct elbows with individually mitered gores cut to fit the elbow.
6. Insulate duct stiffeners, hangers, and flanges that protrude beyond insulation surface with 6-inch- wide strips of same material used to insulate duct. Secure on alternating sides of stiffener, hanger, and flange with pins spaced 6 inches o.c.

3.10 PHENOLIC INSULATION INSTALLATION

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 but 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 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, install with longitudinal seams along top and bottom of tanks and vessels. 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-presized 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.

3.12 FINISHES

A. Duct, Equipment, and 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: Coat exposed outdoor flexible elastomeric insulation with two coats of manufacturer’s recommended protective white coating; or cover with aluminum jacketing all exposed outdoor flexible elastomeric insulation, in lieu of paint.

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. Perform tests and inspections.

B. Tests and Inspections:

1. Inspect ductwork, 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 one location(s) for each duct system defined in the "Duct Insulation Schedule, General" Article.
2. Inspect field-insulated equipment, 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 one location(s) for each type of equipment defined in the "Equipment Insulation Schedule" Article. For large equipment, remove only a portion adequate to determine compliance.
3. 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.

3.14 DUCT INSULATION SCHEDULE, GENERAL

A. Plenums and Ducts Requiring Insulation:

1. Indoor, concealed supply, return, and outdoor air.
2. Indoor, exposed outdoor air.
3. Outdoor, concealed supply and return.
4. Outdoor, exposed supply and return.

B. Items Not Insulated:

1. Fibrous-glass ducts.
2. Metal ducts with duct liner of sufficient thickness to comply with energy code and ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1.
3. Indoor, exposed supply and return air in air conditioned, occupied spaces
4. conditioned, occupied spaces
5. Exhaust ductwork
6. Factory-insulated flexible ducts.
7. Factory-insulated plenums and casings.
8. Flexible connectors.
9. Vibration-control devices.
10. Factory-insulated access panels and doors.

3.15 INDOOR DUCT AND PLENUM INSULATION SCHEDULE

A. Supply-air Ducts, Concealed (installed above ceilings):

1. Mineral-Fiber Blanket: 2 inches thick and installed R-6.0.

B. Return Air Ducts, Concealed (installed above ceilings):

1. Mineral-Fiber Blanket: 2 inches thick and installed R-6.0.

C. Exposed Supply and Return Ductwork in Air Conditioned, Occupied Spaces, and Exhaust Air Ductwork:

1. Wrap the first 10’-0” of exposed supply, return or exhaust ductwork in occupied areas with a mass loaded vinyl noise barrier.

D. Exposed Supply and Return Ductwork exposed in Air Conditioned Utility Spaces (Conditioned Mechanical Rooms or Mechanical Rooms used as Return Air Plenums) and Exposed in Non-Air Conditioned Spaces (Boiler Rooms, et. Al):

1. Mineral-Fiber Board Insulation: 2 inches thick and installed R-6.0.

E. Outside-Air Ducts:

1. Mineral-Fiber Blanket: 2 inches thick and installed R-6.0.

3.16 ABOVEGROUND, OUTDOOR DUCT AND PLENUM INSULATION SCHEDULE

A. Insulation materials and thicknesses are identified below. If more than one material is listed for a duct system, selection from materials listed is Contractor's option.

B. Supply-air, return-air and outside-air duct insulation shall be one of the following:

1. Mineral-Fiber Blanket: 3 inches and 3-lb/cu. ft. nominal density.
2. Mineral-Fiber Board: 3 inches thick and 3-lb/cu. ft. nominal density.

3.17 EQUIPMENT INSULATION SCHEDULE

A. Insulation materials and thicknesses are identified below. If more than one material is listed for a type of equipment, selection from materials listed is Contractor's option.

B. Insulate indoor and outdoor equipment in paragraphs below that is not factory insulated.

3.18 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.

3.19 INDOOR PIPING INSULATION SCHEDULE

A. Condensate and Equipment Drain Water:

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. Polyisocyanurate: 1 inch thick.

B. Refrigerant Suction and Hot-Gas Piping:

1. Insulation shall be installed per the manufacturer’s recommendations.

3.20 OUTDOOR, ABOVEGROUND PIPING INSULATION SCHEDULE

A. Refrigerant Suction and Hot-Gas Piping:

1. All Pipe Sizes: Insulation shall be as recommended by the manufacturer.

3.21 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. Ducts, Plenums, and Piping, Concealed (installed above ceilings) and Exposed in Air Conditioned Occupied Spaces:

1. None.

D. Ducts, Plenums, and Piping, Exposed in Air Conditioned Utility Spaces (Conditioned Mechanical Rooms and Mechanical Rooms used as Return Air Plenums):

1. 8 ounce canvas with lagging adhesive.

E. Equipment, Concealed (installed above ceilings):

1. None.

F. Equipment, Exposed (all applications):

1. PVC: 20 mils thick (N/A if installed in a return air plenum)
2. Aluminum, Smooth: 0.016 inch thick.

3.22 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. Ducts and Plenums, Concealed:

1. PVC: 20 mils thick.
2. Aluminum, Smooth: 0.016 inch thick.

D. Ducts and Plenums, Exposed, up to 48 Inches in Diameter or with Flat Surfaces up to 72 Inches:

1. Aluminum, Smooth: 0.016 inch thick.

E. Ducts and Plenums, Exposed, Larger Than 48 Inches in Diameter or with Flat Surfaces Larger Than 72 Inches:

1. Aluminum, Smooth with: 0.032 inch thick.

F. Equipment, Concealed:

1. None.

G. Equipment, Exposed, up to 48 Inches in Diameter or with Flat Surfaces up to 72 Inches:

1. Painted Aluminum, Smooth: 0.016 inch thick.

H. Equipment, Exposed, Larger Than 48 Inches in Diameter or with Flat Surfaces Larger Than 72 Inches:

1. Aluminum, Smooth with: 0.032 inch thick.

I. Piping, Concealed:

1. None.

J. Piping, Exposed:

1. PVC, Color-Coded by System: 20 mils thick.
2. Aluminum, Smooth: 0.016 inch thick.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 23 23 00

REFRIGERANT PIPING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. This Section includes refrigerant piping used for air-conditioning applications.

1.2 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Line Test Pressure for Refrigerant R-407C:

1. Suction Lines for Air-Conditioning Applications: 230 psig.
2. Suction Lines for Heat-Pump Applications: 380 psig.
3. Hot-Gas and Liquid Lines: 380 psig.

B. Line Test Pressure for Refrigerant R-410A:

1. Suction Lines for Air-Conditioning Applications: 300 psig.
2. Suction Lines for Heat-Pump Applications: 535 psig.
3. Hot-Gas and Liquid Lines: 535 psig.

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Comply with ASHRAE 15, "Safety Code for Refrigeration Systems."

B. Comply with ASME B31.5, "Refrigeration Piping and Heat Transfer Components."

1.4 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.

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.

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 .
6. Superheat: Adjustable.
7. Reverse-flow option (for heat-pump applications).
8. End Connections: Socket, flare, or threaded union.
9. Working Pressure Rating: 450 psig

H. 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.

I. 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.

J. 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.

K. 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 charcoal.
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: as indicated on the drawings.
9. Working Pressure Rating: 500 psig.
10. Maximum Operating Temperature: 240 deg F.

L. 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 charcoal.
4. Designed for reverse flow (for heat-pump applications).
5. End Connections: Socket.
6. Access Ports: NPS ¼ connections at entering and leaving sides for pressure differential measurement.
7. Maximum Pressure Loss: 2 psig.
8. Rated Flow: tons as indicated on the drawings
9. Working Pressure Rating: 500 psig.
10. Maximum Operating Temperature: 240 deg F.

M. 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.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 PIPING APPLICATIONS

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 brazed joints.

B. Suction Lines NPS 4 and Smaller for Conventional Air-Conditioning Applications: Copper, Type ACR, drawn-temper tubing and wrought-copper fittings with brazed or soldered joints.

C. Hot-Gas and Liquid Lines, and Suction Lines for Heat-Pump Applications: Copper, Type ACR, annealed-temper tubing and wrought-copper fittings with brazed or soldered joints.

D. Hot-Gas and Liquid Lines, and Suction Lines for Heat-Pump Applications: Copper, Type ACR, drawn-temper tubing and wrought-copper fittings with soldered joints.

E. Hot-Gas and Liquid Lines, and Suction Lines for Heat-Pump Applications:

1. NPS 1-1/2 and Smaller: Copper, Type ACR, annealed-temper tubing and wrought-copper fittings with brazed or soldered joints.
2. NPS 1-1/2 and Smaller: Copper, Type ACR, drawn-temper tubing and wrought-copper fittings with brazed or soldered joints.
3. NPS 2 to NPS 3: Copper, Type K, annealed- or drawn-temper tubing and wrought-copper fittings with brazed or soldered joints.
4. NPS 4: Copper, Type ACR, drawn-temper tubing and wrought-copper fittings with soldered joints.

F. Safety-Relief-Valve Discharge Piping: Copper, Type ACR, drawn-temper tubing and wrought-copper fittings with soldered joints.

G. Safety-Relief-Valve Discharge Piping:

1. NPS 1-1/2 and Smaller: Copper, Type ACR, annealed-temper tubing and wrought-copper fittings with brazed or soldered joints.
2. NPS 1-1/2 and Smaller: Copper, Type ACR, drawn-temper tubing and wrought-copper fittings with brazed joints.
3. NPS 2 to NPS 3: Copper, Type K, annealed- or drawn-temper tubing and wrought-copper fittings with brazed or soldered joints.
4. NPS 4: Copper, Type ACR, drawn-temper tubing and wrought-copper fittings with soldered joints.

3.2 VALVE AND SPECIALTY APPLICATIONS

A. Install diaphragm packless valves in suction and discharge lines of compressor.

B. Install service valves for gage taps at strainers if they are not an integral part of 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 diaphragm packless 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. 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. Compressor.

K. Install filter dryers in liquid line between compressor and thermostatic expansion valve.

L. 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 in accordance with the equipment manufacturer’s recommendations.

C. Install refrigerant piping according to ASHRAE 15.

D. Install piping in concealed locations unless otherwise indicated and except in equipment rooms and service areas.

E. 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.

F. Install piping above accessible ceilings to allow sufficient space for ceiling panel removal.

G. Install piping adjacent to machines to allow service and maintenance.

H. Install piping free of sags and bends.

I. Install fittings for changes in direction and branch connections.

J. Select system components with pressure rating equal to or greater than system operating pressure.

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. Install pipe sleeves at penetrations in exterior walls and floor assemblies.

R. Install piping with adequate clearance between pipe and adjacent walls and hangers or between pipes for insulation installation.

S. Install sleeves through floors, walls, or ceilings, sized to permit installation of full-thickness insulation.

3.4 PIPE JOINT CONSTRUCTION

A. Soldered Joints: Construct joints according to ASTM B 828 or CDA's "Copper Tube Handbook."

B. 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 BAg, cadmium-free silver alloy for joining copper with bronze or steel.

3.5 HANGERS AND SUPPORTS

A. 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.

B. 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

C. 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 and specialties. 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 controllers to the system design temperature.

D. Perform the following adjustments before operating the refrigeration system, according to manufacturer's written instructions:

1. Verify that compressor oil level is correct.
2. Open compressor suction and discharge valves.
3. Open refrigerant valves except bypass valves that are used for other purposes.
4. 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

SECTION 23 31 13

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. Double-wall round ducts and fittings.
4. Sheet metal materials.
5. Duct liner.
6. Sealants and gaskets.
7. Hangers and supports.

B. Related Sections:

1. Division 23 Section "Testing, Adjusting, and Balancing for HVAC" for testing, adjusting, and balancing requirements for metal ducts.
2. Division 23 Section "Air Duct Accessories" for dampers, sound-control devices, duct-mounting access doors and panels, turning vanes, and flexible 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 and seismic restraints shall withstand the effects of gravity and seismic loads and stresses within limits and under conditions described in SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible" and SMACNA's "Seismic Restraint Manual: Guidelines for Mechanical Systems."

1. Seismic Hazard Level A: Seismic force to weight ratio, 0.48.
2. Seismic Hazard Level B: Seismic force to weight ratio, 0.30.
3. Seismic Hazard Level C: Seismic force to weight ratio, 0.15.

C. Airstream Surfaces: Surfaces in contact with the airstream shall comply with requirements in ASHRAE 62.1-2007.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For each type of the following products:

1. Liners and adhesives.
2. Sealants and gaskets.
3. Seismic-restraint devices.

B. 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. Duct layout indicating sizes, configuration, liner material, and static-pressure classes.
4. Elevation of top of ducts.
5. Dimensions of main duct runs from building grid lines.
6. Fittings.
7. Reinforcement and spacing.
8. Seam and joint construction.
9. Penetrations through fire-rated and other partitions.
10. Equipment installation based on equipment being used on Project.
11. Locations for duct accessories, including dampers, turning vanes, and access doors and panels.
12. Hangers and supports, including methods for duct and building attachment, seismic restraints, and vibration isolation.

C. Delegated-Design Submittal:

1. Sheet metal thicknesses.
2. Joint and seam construction and sealing.
3. Reinforcement details and spacing.
4. Materials, fabrication, assembly, and spacing of hangers and supports.
5. Design Calculations: Calculations, including analysis data signed and sealed by the qualified professional engineer responsible for their preparation for selecting hangers and supports and seismic restraints.

D. 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. Duct installation in congested spaces, indicating coordination with general construction, building components, and other building services. Indicate proposed changes to duct layout.
2. Suspended ceiling components.
3. Structural members to which duct will be attached.
4. Size and location of initial access modules for acoustical tile.
5. Penetrations of smoke barriers and fire-rated construction.
6. Items penetrating finished ceiling including the following:

a. Lighting fixtures.
b. Air outlets and inlets.
c. Speakers.
d. Sprinklers.
e. Access panels.
f. Perimeter moldings.

E. Welding certificates.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Welding Qualifications: Qualify procedures and personnel according to AWS D1.1/D1.1M, "Structural Welding Code - Steel," for hangers and supports.

B. Welding Qualifications: Qualify procedures and personnel according to the following:

1. AWS D1.1/D1.1M, "Structural Welding Code - Steel," for hangers and supports.
2. AWS D1.2/D1.2M, "Structural Welding Code - Aluminum," for aluminum supports.
3. AWS D9.1M/D9.1, "Sheet Metal Welding Code," for duct joint and seam welding.

C. ASHRAE Compliance: Applicable requirements in ASHRAE 62.1-2007, Section 5 - "Systems and Equipment" and Section 7 - "Construction and System Start-Up."

D. ASHRAE/IESNA Compliance: Applicable requirements in ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1-2007, Section 6.4.4 - "HVAC System Construction and Insulation."

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 1-4, "Transverse (Girth) 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 1-5, "Longitudinal Seams - Rectangular Ducts," 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 2, "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.

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. Lindab Inc.
b. McGill AirFlow LLC.
c. SEMCO Incorporated.
d. Sheet Metal Connectors, Inc.
e. Spiral Manufacturing Co., Inc.
f. Hamlin Sheet Metal
g. Turn Key Duct Systems

B. Flat-Oval Ducts: Indicated dimensions are the duct width (major dimension) and diameter of the round sides connecting the flat portions of the duct (minor dimension).

C. Transverse Joints: Select joint types and fabricate according to SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible," Figure 3-2, "Transverse Joints - Round Duct," 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."

1. Transverse Joints in Ducts Larger Than 60 Inches in Diameter: Flanged.

D. Longitudinal Seams: Select seam types and fabricate according to SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible," Figure 3-1, "Seams - Round Duct and Fittings," 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."

1. Fabricate round ducts larger than 90 inches in diameter with butt-welded longitudinal seams.
2. Fabricate flat-oval ducts larger than 72 inches in width (major dimension) with butt-welded longitudinal seams.

E. Tees and Laterals: Select types and fabricate according to SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible," Figure 3-4, "90 Degree Tees and Laterals," and Figure 3-5, "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 DOUBLE-WALL ROUND DUCTS 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. Lindab Inc.
2. McGill AirFlow LLC.
3. SEMCO Incorporated.
4. Sheet Metal Connectors, Inc.

B. Flat-Oval Ducts: Indicated dimensions are the duct width (major dimension) and diameter of the round sides connecting the flat portions of the duct (minor dimension) of the inner duct.

C. Outer Duct: Comply with SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible," Chapter 3, "Round, Oval, and Flexible Duct," based on static-pressure class unless otherwise indicated.

1. Transverse Joints: Select joint types and fabricate according to SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible," Figure 3-2, "Transverse Joints - Round Duct," 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."

    a. Transverse Joints in Ducts Larger Than 60 Inches in Diameter: Flanged.

2. Longitudinal Seams: Select seam types and fabricate according to SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible," Figure 3-1, "Seams - Round Duct and Fittings," 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."

    a. Fabricate round ducts larger than 90 inches in diameter with butt-welded longitudinal seams.
    b. Fabricate flat-oval ducts larger than 72 inches in width (major dimension) with butt-welded longitudinal seams.

3. Tees and Laterals: Select types and fabricate according to SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible," Figure 3-4, "90 Degree Tees and Laterals," and Figure 3-5, "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."

D. Inner Duct: Minimum 0.028-inch perforated galvanized sheet steel having 3/32-inch- diameter perforations, with overall open area of 23 percent.

E. Interstitial Insulation: Fibrous-glass liner complying with ASTM C 1071, NFPA 90A, or NFPA 90B; and with NAIMA AH124, "Fibrous Glass Duct Liner Standard."

1. Maximum Thermal Conductivity: 0.27 Btu x in./h x sq. ft. x deg F at 75 deg F mean temperature.

2. Install spacers that position the inner duct at uniform distance from outer duct without compressing insulation.
3. Coat insulation with antimicrobial coating.
4. Cover insulation with polyester film complying with UL 181, Class 1.

F. Interstitial Insulation: Flexible elastomeric duct liner complying with ASTM C 534, Type II for sheet materials, and with NFPA 90A or NFPA 90B.

1. Maximum Thermal Conductivity: 0.25 Btu x in./h x sq. ft. x deg F at 75 deg F mean temperature.

2.4 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. Carbon-Steel Sheets: Comply with ASTM A 1008/A 1008M, with oiled, matte finish for exposed ducts.

D. Stainless-Steel Sheets: Comply with ASTM A 480/A 480M, Type 304 or 316, as indicated in the "Duct Schedule" Article; cold rolled, annealed, sheet. Exposed surface finish shall be No. 2B, No. 2D, No. 3, or No. 4 as indicated in the "Duct Schedule" Article.

E. Aluminum Sheets: Comply with ASTM B 209 Alloy 3003, H14 temper; with mill finish for concealed ducts, and standard, one-side bright finish for duct surfaces exposed to view.

F. 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.

G. Tie Rods: Galvanized steel, 1/4-inch minimum diameter for lengths 36 inches or less; 3/8-inch minimum diameter for lengths longer than 36 inches.

2.5 DUCT LINER

A. Fibrous-Glass Duct Liner: Comply with ASTM C 1071, NFPA 90A, or NFPA 90B; and with NAIMA AH124, "Fibrous Glass Duct Liner Standard."

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:

2. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide product indicated on Drawings or comparable product by one of the following:

   a. CertainTeed Corporation; Insulation Group.
   b. Johns Manville.
   c. Knauf Insulation.
   d. Owens Corning.

3. Antimicrobial Erosion-Resistant Coating: Apply to the surface of the liner that will form the interior surface of the duct to act as a moisture repellent and erosion-resistant coating. Antimicrobial compound shall be tested for efficacy by an NRTL and registered by the EPA for use in HVAC systems.
4. Water-Based Liner Adhesive: Comply with NFPA 90A or NFPA 90B and with ASTM C 916.

   a. 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).

B. Flexible Elastomeric Duct Liner: Preformed, cellular, closed-cell, sheet materials complying with ASTM C 534, Type II, Grade 1; and with NFPA 90A or NFPA 90B.

1. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide product indicated on Drawings or comparable product by one of the following:

   a. Aeroflex USA Inc.
   b. Armacell LLC.
   c. K-Flex USA.

2. Surface-Burning Characteristics: Maximum flame-spread index of 25 and maximum smoke-developed index of 50 when tested according to UL 723; certified by an NRTL.
3. Liner Adhesive: As recommended by insulation manufacturer and complying with NFPA 90A or NFPA 90B.

   a. 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).

C. Insulation Pins and Washers:

1. Cupped-Head, Capacitor-Discharge-Weld Pins: Copper- or zinc-coated steel pin, fully annealed for capacitor-discharge welding, 0.106-inch- diameter shank, length to suit depth of insulation indicated with integral 1-1/2-inch galvanized carbon-steel washer.
2. Insulation-Retaining Washers: Self-locking washers formed from 0.016-inch- thick galvanized steel; with beveled edge sized as required to hold insulation securely in place but not less than 1-1/2 inches in diameter.

D. Shop Application of Duct Liner: Comply with SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible," Figure 2-19, "Flexible Duct Liner Installation."

1. Adhere a single layer of indicated thickness of duct liner with at least 90 percent adhesive coverage at liner contact surface area. Attaining indicated thickness with multiple layers of duct liner is prohibited.
2. Apply adhesive to transverse edges of liner facing upstream that do not receive metal nosing.
3. Butt transverse joints without gaps, and coat joint with adhesive.
4. Fold and compress liner in corners of rectangular ducts or cut and fit to ensure butted-edge overlapping.
5. Do not apply liner in rectangular ducts with longitudinal joints, except at corners of ducts, unless duct size and dimensions of standard liner make longitudinal joints necessary.
6. Apply adhesive coating on longitudinal seams in ducts with air velocity of 2500 fpm.
7. Secure liner with mechanical fasteners 4 inches from corners and at intervals not exceeding 12 inches transversely; at 3 inches from transverse joints and at intervals not exceeding 18 inches longitudinally.
8. Secure transversely oriented liner edges facing the airstream with metal nosings that have either channel or "Z" profiles or are integrally formed from duct wall. Fabricate edge facings at the following locations:

   a. Fan discharges.
   b. Intervals of lined duct preceding unlined duct.
   c. Upstream edges of transverse joints in ducts where air velocities are higher than 2500 fpm or where indicated.

9. Terminate inner ducts with buildouts attached to fire-damper sleeves, dampers, turning vane assemblies, or other devices. Fabricated buildouts (metal hat sections) or other buildout means are optional; when used, secure buildouts to duct walls with bolts, screws, rivets, or welds.

2.6 SEALANT AND GASKETS

A. General Sealant and Gasket Requirements: Surface-burning characteristics for sealants and gaskets shall be a maximum flame-spread index of 25 and a maximum smoke-developed index of 50 when tested according to UL 723; certified by an NRTL.

B. Two-Part Tape Sealing System:

1. Tape: Woven cotton fiber impregnated with mineral gypsum and modified acrylic/silicone activator to react exothermically with tape to form hard, durable, airtight seal.
2. Tape Width: 4 inches.
3. Sealant: Modified styrene acrylic.
4. Water resistant.
5. Mold and mildew resistant.
6. Maximum Static-Pressure Class: 10-inch wg, positive and negative.
7. Service: Indoor and outdoor.
8. Service Temperature: Minus 40 to plus 200 deg F.
9. Substrate: Compatible with galvanized sheet steel (both PVC coated and bare), stainless steel, or aluminum.
10. For indoor applications, use sealant that has a VOC content of 250 g/L or less when calculated according to 40 CFR 59, Subpart D (EPA Method 24).

C. Water-Based Joint and Seam Sealant:

1. Application Method: Brush on.
2. Solids Content: Minimum 65 percent.
3. Shore A Hardness: Minimum 20.
4. Water resistant.
5. Mold and mildew resistant.
6. VOC: Maximum 75 g/L (less water).
7. Maximum Static-Pressure Class: 10-inch wg, positive and negative.
8. Service: Indoor or outdoor.
9. Substrate: Compatible with galvanized sheet steel (both PVC coated and bare), stainless steel, or aluminum sheets.

D. Solvent-Based Joint and Seam Sealant:

1. Application Method: Brush on.
2. Base: Synthetic rubber resin.
3. Solvent: Toluene and heptane.
4. Solids Content: Minimum 60 percent.
5. Shore A Hardness: Minimum 60.
6. Water resistant.
7. Mold and mildew resistant.
8. For indoor applications, use sealant that has a VOC content of 250 g/L or less when calculated according to 40 CFR 59, Subpart D (EPA Method 24).
9. VOC: Maximum 395 g/L.
10. Maximum Static-Pressure Class: 10-inch wg, positive or negative.
11. Service: Indoor or outdoor.
12. Substrate: Compatible with galvanized sheet steel (both PVC coated and bare), stainless steel, or aluminum sheets.

E. Flanged Joint Sealant: Comply with ASTM C 920.

1. General: Single-component, acid-curing, silicone, elastomeric.
2. Type: S.
3. Grade: NS.
4. Class: 25.
5. Use: O.
6. For indoor applications, use sealant that has a VOC content of 250 g/L or less when calculated according to 40 CFR 59, Subpart D (EPA Method 24).

F. Flange Gaskets: Butyl rubber, neoprene, or EPDM polymer with polyisobutylene plasticizer.

G. Round Duct Joint O-Ring Seals:

1. Seal shall provide maximum leakage class of 3 cfm/100 sq. ft. at 1-inch wg and shall be rated for 10-inch wg static-pressure class, positive or negative.
2. EPDM O-ring to seal in concave bead in coupling or fitting spigot.
3. Double-lipped, EPDM O-ring seal, mechanically fastened to factory-fabricated couplings and fitting spigots.

2.7 HANGERS AND SUPPORTS

A. Hanger Rods for Noncorrosive Environments: Cadmium-plated steel rods and nuts.

B. Hanger Rods for Corrosive Environments: Electrogalvanized, all-thread rods or galvanized rods with threads painted with zinc-chromate primer after installation.

C. Strap and Rod Sizes: Comply with SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible," Table 4-1, "Rectangular Duct Hangers Minimum Size," and Table 4-2, "Minimum Hanger Sizes for Round Duct."

D. Steel Cables for Galvanized-Steel Ducts: Galvanized steel complying with ASTM A 603.

E. Steel Cables for Stainless-Steel Ducts: Stainless steel complying with ASTM A 492.

F. 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.

G. Duct Attachments: Sheet metal screws, blind rivets, or self-tapping metal screws; compatible with duct materials.

H. 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 round ducts in maximum practical lengths.

D. Install ducts with fewest possible joints.

E. Install factory- or shop-fabricated fittings for changes in direction, size, and shape and for branch connections.

F. Unless otherwise indicated, install ducts vertically and horizontally, and parallel and perpendicular to building lines.

G. Install ducts close to walls, overhead construction, columns, and other structural and permanent enclosure elements of building.

H. Install ducts with a clearance of 1 inch, plus allowance for insulation thickness.

I. Route ducts to avoid passing through transformer vaults and electrical equipment rooms and enclosures.

J. 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. Overlap openings on four sides by at least 1-1/2 inches.

K. Where ducts pass through fire-rated interior partitions and exterior walls, install fire dampers. Comply with requirements in Division 23 Section "Air Duct Accessories" for fire and smoke dampers.

L. Protect duct interiors from moisture, construction debris and dust, and other foreign materials. Comply with SMACNA's "Duct Cleanliness for New Construction Guidelines."

3.2 INSTALLATION OF EXPOSED DUCTWORK

A. Protect ducts exposed in finished spaces from being dented, scratched, or damaged.

B. Trim duct sealants flush with metal. Create a smooth and uniform exposed bead. Do not use two-part tape sealing system.

C. Grind welds to provide smooth surface free of burrs, sharp edges, and weld splatter. When welding stainless steel with a No. 3 or 4 finish, grind the welds flush, polish the exposed welds, and treat the welds to remove discoloration caused by welding.

D. Maintain consistency, symmetry, and uniformity in the arrangement and fabrication of fittings, hangers and supports, duct accessories, and air outlets.

E. Repair or replace damaged sections and finished work that does not comply with these requirements.

3.3 ADDITIONAL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMERCIAL KITCHEN HOOD EXHAUST DUCT

A. Install commercial kitchen hood exhaust ducts without dips and traps that may hold grease, and sloped a minimum of 2 percent to drain grease back to the hood.

B. Install fire-rated access panel assemblies at each change in direction and at maximum intervals of 20 feet in horizontal ducts, and at every floor for vertical ducts, or as indicated on Drawings. Locate access panel on top or sides of duct a minimum of 1-1/2 inches from bottom of duct.

C. Do not penetrate fire-rated assemblies except as allowed by applicable building codes and authorities having jurisdiction.

3.4 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."

B. Seal ducts to the following seal classes according to SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible":

1. Comply with SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible."
2. Outdoor, Supply-Air Ducts: Seal Class A.
3. Outdoor, Exhaust Ducts: Seal Class C.
4. Outdoor, Return-Air Ducts: Seal Class C.
5. Unconditioned Space, Supply-Air Ducts in Pressure Classes 2-Inch wg and Lower: Seal Class B.
6. Unconditioned Space, Supply-Air Ducts in Pressure Classes Higher Than2-Inch wg: Seal Class A.
7. Unconditioned Space, Exhaust Ducts: Seal Class C.
8. Unconditioned Space, Return-Air Ducts: Seal Class B.
9. Conditioned Space, Supply-Air Ducts in Pressure Classes2-Inch wg and Lower: Seal Class C.
10. Conditioned Space, Supply-Air Ducts in Pressure Classes Higher Than 2-Inch wg: Seal Class B.
11. Conditioned Space, Exhaust Ducts: Seal Class B.
12. Conditioned Space, Return-Air Ducts: Seal Class C.

3.5 HANGER AND SUPPORT INSTALLATION

A. Comply with SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible," Chapter 4, "Hangers and Supports."

B. Building Attachments: Concrete inserts, powder-actuated fasteners, or structural-steel fasteners appropriate for construction materials to which hangers are being attached.

1. Where practical, install concrete inserts before placing concrete.
2. Install powder-actuated concrete fasteners after concrete is placed and completely cured.
3. Use powder-actuated concrete fasteners for standard-weight aggregate concretes or for slabs more than 4 inches thick.
4. Do not use powder-actuated concrete fasteners for lightweight-aggregate concretes or for slabs less than 4 inches thick.
5. Do not use powder-actuated concrete fasteners for seismic restraints.

C. Hanger Spacing: Comply with SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible," Table 4-1, "Rectangular Duct Hangers Minimum Size," and Table 4-2, "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.

D. Hangers Exposed to View: Threaded rod and angle or channel supports.

E. 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.

F. 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.

3.6 SEISMIC-RESTRAINT-DEVICE INSTALLATION

A. Install ducts with hangers and braces designed to support the duct and to restrain against seismic forces required by applicable building codes. Comply with SMACNA's "Seismic Restraint Manual: Guidelines for Mechanical Systems."

1. Space lateral supports a maximum of 40 feet o.c., and longitudinal supports a maximum of 80 feet o.c.
2. Brace a change of direction longer than 12 feet.

B. Select seismic-restraint devices with capacities adequate to carry present and future static and seismic loads.

C. Install cables so they do not bend across edges of adjacent equipment or building structure.

D. Install cable restraints on ducts that are suspended with vibration isolators.

E. Install seismic-restraint devices using methods approved by an agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.

F. Attachment to Structure: If specific attachment is not indicated, anchor bracing and restraints to structure, to flanges of beams, to upper truss chords of bar joists, or to concrete members.

G. Drilling for and Setting Anchors:

1. Identify position of reinforcing steel and other embedded items prior to drilling holes for anchors. Do not damage existing reinforcement or embedded items during drilling. Notify the Architect if reinforcing steel or other embedded items are encountered during drilling. Locate and avoid prestressed tendons, electrical and telecommunications conduit, and gas lines.
2. Do not drill holes in concrete or masonry until concrete, mortar, or grout has achieved full design strength.
3. Wedge Anchors: Protect threads from damage during anchor installation. Heavy-duty sleeve anchors shall be installed with sleeve fully engaged in the structural element to which anchor is to be fastened.
4. Set anchors to manufacturer's recommended torque, using a torque wrench.
5. Install zinc-coated steel anchors for interior applications and stainless-steel anchors for applications exposed to weather.

3.7 CONNECTIONS

A. Make connections to equipment with flexible connectors complying with Division 23 Section "Air Duct Accessories."

B. Comply with SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible" for branch, outlet and inlet, and terminal unit connections.

3.8 PAINTING

A. Paint interior of metal ducts that are visible through registers and grilles and that do not have duct liner. Apply one coat of flat, black, latex paint over a compatible galvanized-steel primer. Paint materials and application requirements are specified in Division 09 painting Sections.

3.9 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

A. Perform tests and inspections.

B. Leakage Tests:
   1. Comply with SMACNA's "HVAC Air Duct Leakage Test Manual." Submit a test report for each test.
   2. Test the following systems:
      a. All medium pressure supply mains from built-up Air Handling Units to the terminal box connections.
      b. All concealed low pressure supply mains from built up Air Handing Units.
      c. Low pressure supply ducts (single zone units and supply ductwork downstream of terminal boxes): Test representative duct sections, totaling no less than 10 percent of total installed duct area for each designated pressure class.
   3. Disassemble, reassemble, and seal segments of systems to accommodate leakage testing and for compliance with test requirements.
   4. Test for leaks before applying external insulation.
   5. Conduct tests at static pressures equal to maximum design pressure of system or section being tested. If static-pressure classes are not indicated, test system at maximum system design pressure. Do not pressurize systems above maximum design operating pressure.
   6. Give seven days' advance notice for testing.

C. Duct System Cleanliness Tests:

   1. Visually inspect duct system to ensure that no visible contaminants are present.
   2. Test sections of metal duct system, chosen randomly by Owner, for cleanliness according to "Vacuum Test" in NADCA ACR, "Assessment, Cleaning and Restoration of HVAC Systems."

      a. Acceptable Cleanliness Level: Net weight of debris collected on the filter media shall not exceed 0.75 mg/100 sq. cm.

D. Duct system will be considered defective if it does not pass tests and inspections.

E. Prepare test and inspection reports.

3.10 DUCT CLEANING

A. Clean new duct system(s) before testing, adjusting, and balancing.

B. Use service openings for entry and inspection.

1. Create new openings and install access panels appropriate for duct static-pressure class if required for cleaning access. Provide insulated panels for insulated or lined duct. Patch insulation and liner as recommended by duct liner manufacturer. Comply with Division 23 Section "Air Duct Accessories" for access panels and doors.
2. Disconnect and reconnect flexible ducts as needed for cleaning and inspection.
3. Remove and reinstall ceiling to gain access during the cleaning process.

C. Particulate Collection and Odor Control:

1. When venting vacuuming system inside the building, use HEPA filtration with 99.97 percent collection efficiency for 0.3-micron-size (or larger) particles.
2. When venting vacuuming system to outdoors, use filter to collect debris removed from HVAC system, and locate exhaust downwind and away from air intakes and other points of entry into building.

D. Clean the following components by removing surface contaminants and deposits:

1. Air outlets and inlets (registers, grilles, and diffusers).
2. Supply, return, and exhaust fans including fan housings, plenums (except ceiling supply and return plenums), scrolls, blades or vanes, shafts, baffles, dampers, and drive assemblies.
3. Air-handling unit internal surfaces and components including mixing box, coil section, air wash systems, spray eliminators, condensate drain pans, humidifiers and dehumidifiers, filters and filter sections, and condensate collectors and drains.
4. Coils and related components.
5. Return-air ducts, dampers, actuators, and turning vanes except in ceiling plenums and mechanical equipment rooms.
6. Supply-air ducts, dampers, actuators, and turning vanes.
7. Dedicated exhaust and ventilation components and makeup air systems.

E. Mechanical Cleaning Methodology:

1. Clean metal duct systems using mechanical cleaning methods that extract contaminants from within duct systems and remove contaminants from building.
2. Use vacuum-collection devices that are operated continuously during cleaning. Connect vacuum device to downstream end of duct sections so areas being cleaned are under negative pressure.
3. Use mechanical agitation to dislodge debris adhered to interior duct surfaces without damaging integrity of metal ducts, duct liner, or duct accessories.
4. Clean fibrous-glass duct liner with HEPA vacuuming equipment; do not permit duct liner to get wet. Replace fibrous-glass duct liner that is damaged, deteriorated, or delaminated or that has friable material, mold, or fungus growth.
5. Clean coils and coil drain pans according to NADCA 1992. Keep drain pan operational. Rinse coils with clean water to remove latent residues and cleaning materials; comb and straighten fins.

6. Provide drainage and cleanup for wash-down procedures.
7. Antimicrobial Agents and Coatings: Apply EPA-registered antimicrobial agents if fungus is present. Apply antimicrobial agents according to manufacturer's written instructions after removal of surface deposits and debris.

3.11 START UP

A. Air Balance: Comply with requirements in Division 23 Section "Testing, Adjusting, and Balancing for HVAC."

3.12 DUCT SCHEDULE

A. Fabricate ducts with galvanized sheet steel unless noted otherwise.

B. Supply Ducts:

1. Ducts Connected to Indoor Units, Packaged Heat Pumps, and Downstream of Terminal Boxes:

   a. Pressure Class: Positive 2-inch wg.
   b. Minimum SMACNA Seal Class: A.
   c. SMACNA Leakage Class for Rectangular: Per current SMACNA standards based on specified pressure class.
   d. SMACNA Leakage Class for Round and Flat Oval: Per current SMACNA standards based on specified pressure class.

2. Ducts Connected to Equipment Not Listed Above:

   a. Pressure Class: Positive 3-inch wg.
   b. Minimum SMACNA Seal Class: A.
   c. SMACNA Leakage Class for Rectangular: Per current SMACNA standards based on specified pressure class.
   d. SMACNA Leakage Class for Round and Flat Oval: Per current SMACNA standards based on specified pressure class.

C. Return Ducts:

1. Ducts Connected to Indoor Units and Packaged Heat Pumps:

   a. Pressure Class: Positive or negative 2-inch wg.
   b. Minimum SMACNA Seal Class: A.
   c. SMACNA Leakage Class for Rectangular: Per current SMACNA standards based on specified pressure class.
   d. SMACNA Leakage Class for Round and Flat Oval: Per current SMACNA standards based on specified pressure class.

2. Ducts Connected to Equipment Not Listed Above:

   a. Pressure Class: Positive or negative 3-inch wg.
   b. Minimum SMACNA Seal Class: A.

c. SMACNA Leakage Class for Rectangular: Per current SMACNA standards based on specified pressure class.
d. SMACNA Leakage Class for Round and Flat Oval: Per current SMACNA standards based on specified pressure class.

D. Exhaust Ducts:

1. Ducts Connected to Fans Exhausting (ASHRAE 62.1, Class 1 and 2) Air:

a. Pressure Class: Negative 2-inch wg.
b. Minimum SMACNA Seal Class: A.
c. SMACNA Leakage Class for Rectangular: Per current SMACNA standards based on specified pressure class.
d. SMACNA Leakage Class for Round and Flat Oval: Per current SMACNA standards based on specified pressure class.

2. Ducts Connected to Commercial Kitchen Hoods: Comply with NFPA 96.

a. Exposed to View: Type 304, stainless-steel sheet, No. 4 finish.
b. Concealed: Carbon-steel sheet.
c. Welded seams and joints.
d. Pressure Class: Positive or negative 3-inch wg.
e. Minimum SMACNA Seal Class: Welded seams, joints, and penetrations.
f. SMACNA Leakage Class: Per current SMACNA standards based on specified pressure class.

3. Ducts Connected to Dishwasher Hoods:

a. Type 304, stainless-steel sheet.
b. Exposed to View: No. 4 finish.
c. Concealed: No. 2D finish.
d. Welded seams and flanged joints with watertight EPDM gaskets.
e. Pressure Class: Positive or negative 2-inch wg.
f. Minimum SMACNA Seal Class: Welded seams, joints, and penetrations.
g. SMACNA Leakage Class: Per current SMACNA standards based on specified pressure class.

4. Ducts Connected to Equipment Not Listed Above:

a. Pressure Class: Positive or negative 3-inch wg.
b. Minimum SMACNA Seal Class: A.
c. SMACNA Leakage Class for Rectangular: Per current SMACNA standards based on specified pressure class
d. SMACNA Leakage Class for Round and Flat Oval: Per current SMACNA standards based on specified pressure class.

E. Outdoor-Air (Not Filtered, Heated, or Cooled) Ducts:

1. Ducts Connected to Indoor Units or Packaged Heat Pumps:

a. Pressure Class: Positive or negative 2-inch wg.

b. Minimum SMACNA Seal Class: A.
c. SMACNA Leakage Class for Rectangular: Per current SMACNA standards based on specified pressure class.
d. SMACNA Leakage Class for Round and Flat Oval: Per current SMACNA standards based on specified pressure class.

2. Ducts Connected to Equipment Not Listed Above:

a. Pressure Class: Positive or negative 2-inch wg.
b. Minimum SMACNA Seal Class: A.
c. SMACNA Leakage Class for Rectangular: Per current SMACNA standards based on specified pressure class.
d. SMACNA Leakage Class for Round and Flat Oval: Per current SMACNA standards based on specified pressure class.

F. Intermediate Reinforcement:

1. Galvanized-Steel Ducts: Galvanized steel.

2. Stainless-Steel Ducts:

a. Exposed to Airstream: Match duct material.
b. Not Exposed to Airstream: Match duct material.

3. Aluminum Ducts: Aluminum.

G. Double-Wall Duct Interstitial Insulation:

1. Supply Air Ducts: 1 inch thick.
2. Return Air Ducts: 1 inch thick.

H. Elbow Configuration:

1. Rectangular Duct: Comply with SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible," Figure 2-2, "Rectangular Elbows."

a. Velocity 1000 fpm or Lower:

1) Radius Type RE 1 with minimum 0.5 radius-to-diameter ratio.
2) Mitered Type RE 4 without vanes.

b. Velocity 1000 to 1500 fpm:

1) Radius Type RE 1 with minimum 1.0 radius-to-diameter ratio.
2) Radius Type RE 3 with minimum 0.5 radius-to-diameter ratio and two vanes.
3) Mitered Type RE 2 with vanes complying with SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible," Figure 2-3, "Vanes and Vane Runners," and Figure 2-4, "Vane Support in Elbows."

c. Velocity 1500 fpm or Higher:

1) Radius Type RE 1 with minimum 1.5 radius-to-diameter ratio.
2) Radius Type RE 3 with minimum 1.0 radius-to-diameter ratio and two vanes.
3) Mitered Type RE 2 with vanes complying with SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible," Figure 2-3, "Vanes and Vane Runners," and Figure 2-4, "Vane Support in Elbows."

2. Rectangular Duct: Comply with SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible," Figure 2-2, "Rectangular Elbows."

a. Radius Type RE 1 with minimum 1.5 radius-to-diameter ratio.
b. Radius Type RE 3 with minimum 1.0 radius-to-diameter ratio and two vanes.
c. Mitered Type RE 2 with vanes complying with SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible," Figure 2-3, "Vanes and Vane Runners," and Figure 2-4, "Vane Support in Elbows."

3. Round Duct: Comply with SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible," Figure 3-3, "Round Duct Elbows."

a. Minimum Radius-to-Diameter Ratio and Elbow Segments: Comply with SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible," Table 3-1, "Mitered Elbows." Elbows with less than 90-degree change of direction have proportionately fewer segments.

1) Velocity 1000 fpm or Lower: 0.5 radius-to-diameter ratio and three segments for 90-degree elbow.
2) Velocity 1000 to 1500 fpm: 1.0 radius-to-diameter ratio and four segments for 90-degree elbow.
3) Velocity 1500 fpm or Higher: 1.5 radius-to-diameter ratio and five segments for 90-degree elbow.
4) Radius-to Diameter Ratio: 1.5.

b. Round Elbows, 12 Inches and Smaller in Diameter: Stamped or pleated.
c. Round Elbows, 14 Inches and Larger in Diameter: Standing seam.

I. Branch Configuration:

1. Rectangular Duct: Comply with SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible," Figure 2-6, "Branch Connections."

a. Rectangular Main to Rectangular Branch: 45-degree entry.
b. Rectangular Main to Round Branch: Spin in.

2. Round and Flat Oval: Comply with SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible," Figure 3-4, "90 Degree Tees and Laterals," and Figure 3-5, "Conical Tees." Saddle taps are permitted in existing duct.

a. Velocity 1000 fpm or Lower: 90-degree tap.
b. Velocity 1000 to 1500 fpm: Conical tap.
c. Velocity 1500 fpm or Higher: 45-degree lateral.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 23 33 00

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. Barometric relief dampers.
3. Manual volume dampers.
4. Control dampers.
5. Fire dampers.
6. Smoke dampers.
7. Combination fire and smoke dampers.
8. Corridor dampers.
9. Flange connectors.
10. Turning vanes.
11. Remote damper operators.
12. Duct-mounted access doors.
13. Flexible connectors.
14. Flexible ducts.
15. Duct accessory hardware.
16. Airflow Monitoring Stations

B. Related Sections:

1. Division 23 Section "HVAC Gravity Ventilators" for roof-mounted ventilator caps.
2. Division 28 Section "Fire Detection and Alarm" for duct-mounted fire and smoke detectors.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

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

1. For duct silencers, include pressure drop and dynamic insertion loss data. Include breakout noise calculations for high transmission loss casings.

B. 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. Duct security bars.
    f. Wiring Diagrams: For power, signal, and control wiring.

C. Source quality-control reports.

D. Operation and Maintenance Data: For air duct accessories to include in operation and maintenance manuals.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

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 AMCA 500-D testing for damper rating.

1.5 EXTRA MATERIALS

A. Furnish extra materials that match products installed and that are packaged with protective covering for storage and identified with labels describing contents.

1. Fusible Links: Furnish quantity equal to 10 percent of amount installed.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

A. 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: G90.
2. Exposed-Surface Finish: Mill phosphatized.

C. Stainless-Steel Sheets: Comply with ASTM A 480/A 480M, Type 304.

D. Aluminum Sheets: Comply with ASTM B 209, Alloy 3003, Temper H14; with mill finish for concealed ducts and standard, 1-side bright finish for exposed ducts.

E. Extruded Aluminum: Comply with ASTM B 221, Alloy 6063, Temper T6.

F. Reinforcement Shapes and Plates: Galvanized-steel reinforcement where installed on galvanized sheet metal ducts; compatible materials for aluminum and stainless-steel ducts.

G. Tie Rods: Galvanized steel, 1/4-inch minimum diameter for lengths 36 inches or less; 3/8-inch minimum diameter for lengths longer than 36 inches.

2.2 BACKDRAFT AND PRESSURE RELIEF DAMPERS

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:

1. Air Balance Inc.; a division of Mestek, Inc.
2. American Warming and Ventilating; a division of Mestek, Inc.
3. Greenheck Fan Corporation.
4. Nailor Industries Inc.
5. Pottorff; a division of PCI Industries, Inc.
6. Ruskin Company.
7. SEMCO Incorporated.

B. Description: Gravity balanced.

C. Maximum Air Velocity: 1500 fpm.

D. Maximum System Pressure: 2-inch wg.

E. Maximum Leakage: 40” wide, 1% of max. flow.

F. Frame: 0.09-inch- thick extruded aluminum, with welded corners.

G. Blades: Multiple single-piece blades, maximum 6-inch width, 0.050-inch- thick aluminum sheet with sealed edges.

H. Blade Action: Parallel.

I. Blade Seals: Extruded vinyl, mechanically locked.

J. Blade Axles:

1. Material: Aluminum.
2. Diameter: 0.20 inch.

K. Tie Bars and Brackets: Aluminum.

L. Return Spring: Adjustable tension.

M. Bearings: Steel ball or synthetic pivot bushings.

N. Accessories: (as noted on plans or required by installation)

1. Electric actuators.
2. Chain pulls.
3. Screen Mounting: Front mounted in sleeve.

    a. Sleeve Thickness: 20-gage minimum.
    b. Sleeve Length: 6 inches minimum.

4. Screen Mounting: Rear mounted.
5. Screen Material: Aluminum.
6. Screen Type: Bird or Insect (as noted on drawings)
7. 90-degree stops.

2.3 BAROMETRIC RELIEF DAMPERS

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:

1. Air Balance Inc.; a division of Mestek, Inc.
2. American Warming and Ventilating; a division of Mestek, Inc.
3. Greenheck Fan Corporation.
4. Nailor Industries Inc.
5. Pottorff; a division of PCI Industries, Inc.
6. Ruskin Company.
7. SEMCO Incorporated.

B. Suitable for horizontal or vertical mounting.

C. Maximum Air Velocity: 1000 fpm..

D. Maximum System Pressure: 2-inch wg.

E. Maximum Leakage: 40” wide, 1% of max. flow.

F. Frame: 0.09-inch- thick extruded aluminum, with welded corners.

G. Blades:

1. Multiple, 0.025-inch- thick, roll-formed aluminum.
2. Maximum Width: 2 inches.
3. Action: Parallel.
4. Balance: Gravity.
5. Eccentrically pivoted.

H. Blade Seals: Vinyl.

I. Blade Axles: ½” diameter synthetic

J. Tie Bars and Brackets:

1. Material: Aluminum.
2. Rattle free with 90-degree stop.

K. Return Spring: Adjustable tension.

L. Bearings: Synthetic.

M. Accessories: (as noted on plans or required by installation)

1. Adjustment device to permit setting for varying differential static pressure.
2. Counterweights and spring-assist kits for vertical airflow installations.
3. Flange on intake.

2.4 MANUAL VOLUME DAMPERS

A. Standard, Steel, Manual Volume Dampers:

1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:

   a. Air Balance Inc.; a division of Mestek, Inc.
   b. American Warming and Ventilating; a division of Mestek, Inc.
   c. METALAIRE, Inc.
   d. Nailor Industries Inc.
   e. Ruskin Company.

2. Suitable for horizontal or vertical applications.
3. Frames:

   a. Hat-shaped, galvanized-steel channels, 16-gauge minimum thickness.
   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, 16-gauge thick.

5. Blade Axles: Galvanized steel.
6. Bearings:

   a. Molded synthetic.
   b. 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.

7. Tie Bars and Brackets: Galvanized steel.

2.5 CONTROL DAMPERS

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:

1. American Warming and Ventilating; a division of Mestek, Inc.
2. Greenheck Fan Corporation.
3. METALAIRE, Inc.
4. Metal Form Manufacturing, Inc.
5. Nailor Industries Inc.
6. Ruskin Company.

B. Low-leakage rating, with linkage outside airstream, and bearing AMCA's Certified Ratings Seal for both air performance and air leakage.

C. Frames:

1. Hat shaped.
2. Galvanized-steel channels, 0.064 inch thick.
3. Mitered and welded corners.

D. Blades:

1. Multiple blade with maximum blade width of 8 inches, airfoil design.
2. Opposed-blade design.
3. Galvanized steel.
4. 14-gauge thickness.
5. Blade Edging: Closed-cell neoprene edging.
6. Blade Edging: Inflatable seal blade edging, or replaceable rubber seals.

E. 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.

F. Bearings:

1. Stainless-steel sleeve.
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 FIRE DAMPERS

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:

1. Air Balance Inc.; a division of Mestek, Inc.
2. Greenheck Fan Corporation.
3. Nailor Industries Inc.

4. Pottorff; a division of PCI Industries, Inc.
5. NCA Manufacturing.
6. Ruskin Company.

B. Type: Static and dynamic; rated and labeled according to UL 555 by an NRTL.

C. Closing rating in ducts up to 4-inch wg static pressure class and minimum 2000-fpm velocity.

D. Fire Rating: 1-1/2 and 3 hours.

E. Frame: Curtain type with blades outside airstream except when located behind grille where blades may be inside airstream; fabricated with roll-formed, 20-gauge galvanized steel; with mitered and interlocking corners.

F. Mounting Sleeve: Factory- or field-installed, galvanized sheet steel.

1. Minimum Thickness: 0.052 or 0.138 inch thick, as indicated, and of length to suit application.
2. Exception: Omit sleeve where damper-frame width permits direct attachment of perimeter mounting angles on each side of wall or floor; thickness of damper frame must comply with sleeve requirements.

G. Mounting Orientation: Vertical or horizontal as indicated.

H. Blades: Roll-formed, interlocking, 0.034-inch- thick, galvanized sheet steel. In place of interlocking blades, use full-length, 0.034-inch- thick, galvanized-steel blade connectors.

I. Horizontal Dampers: Include blade lock and stainless-steel closure spring.

J. Heat-Responsive Device: Replaceable, 165 deg F rated, fusible links (unless noted otherwise).

2.7 COMBINATION FIRE AND SMOKE DAMPERS

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:

1. Air Balance Inc.; a division of Mestek, Inc.
2. Greenheck Fan Corporation.
3. Nailor Industries Inc.
4. NCA Manufacturing.
5. Ruskin Company.

B. Type: Dynamic; rated and labeled according to UL 555 and UL 555S by an NRTL.

C. Closing rating in ducts up to 4-inch wg static pressure class and minimum 2000-fpm velocity.

D. Fire Rating: 1-1/2 and 3 hours.

E. Frame: Multiple-blade type; fabricated with roll-formed, 0.034-inch- thick galvanized steel; with mitered and interlocking corners.

F. Heat-Responsive Device: Replaceable, 165 deg F rated, fusible links (unless noted otherwise).

G. Heat-Responsive Device: Electric resettable link and switch package, factory installed, rated.

H. Blades: Roll-formed, horizontal, interlocking, 0.034-inch- thick, galvanized sheet steel. In place of interlocking blades, use full-length, 0.034-inch- thick, galvanized-steel blade connectors.

I. Leakage: Class I.

J. Rated pressure and velocity to exceed design airflow conditions.

K. Mounting Sleeve: Factory-installed, 20-gauge thickness, galvanized sheet steel; length to suit wall or floor application.

L. Master control panel for use in dynamic smoke-management systems.

M. Damper Motors: Modulating or two-position action.

N. Comply with NEMA designation, temperature rating, service factor, enclosure type, and efficiency requirements for motors specified in Division 23 Section "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.
2. Controllers, Electrical Devices, and Wiring: Comply with requirements for electrical devices and connections specified in Division 23 Section "Instrumentation and Control for HVAC." and Division 26 Sections.
3. Permanent-Split-Capacitor or Shaded-Pole Motors: With oil-immersed and sealed gear trains.
4. Spring-Return Motors: Equip with an integral spiral-spring mechanism where indicated. Enclose entire spring mechanism in a removable housing designed for service or adjustments. Size for running torque rating of 150 in. x lbf and breakaway torque rating of 150 in. x lbf.
5. Outdoor Motors and Motors in Outdoor-Air Intakes: Equip with O-ring gaskets designed to make motors weatherproof. Equip motors with internal heaters to permit normal operation at minus 40 deg F.
6. Nonspring-Return Motors: For dampers larger than 25 sq. ft., size motor for running torque rating of 150 in. x lbf and breakaway torque rating of 300 in. x lbf.
7. Electrical Connection: 120V or 24V as noted on the drawings.

O. Accessories: (as indicated on the drawings)

1. Auxiliary switches for position indication.
2. Momentary test switch, damper mounted.

2.8 CORRIDOR DAMPERS

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:

1. Air Balance Inc.; a division of Mestek, Inc.
2. Greenheck Fan Corporation.
3. Nailor Industries Inc.
4. NCA Manufacturing.
5. Ruskin Company.

B. General Requirements: Label combination fire and smoke dampers according to UL 555 for 1-1/2-hour rating by an NRTL.

C. Heat-Responsive Device: Replaceable, 165 deg F rated, fusible links (unless noted otherwise).

D. Heat-Responsive Device: Electric resettable link and switch package, factory installed, rated.

E. Frame: Multiple-blade type; fabricated with roll-formed, 16-gauge galvanized steel; with mitered and interlocking corners.

F. Blades: Roll-formed, horizontal, interlocking, 0.034-inch- thick, galvanized sheet steel. In place of interlocking blades, use full-length, 0.034-inch- thick, galvanized-steel blade connectors.

G. Mounting Sleeve: Factory-installed, 0.052-inch- thick, galvanized sheet steel; length to suit wall or floor application.

H. Damper Motors: Modulating or two-position action.

I. Comply with NEMA designation, temperature rating, service factor, enclosure type, and efficiency requirements for motors specified in Division 23 Section "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.
2. Controllers, Electrical Devices, and Wiring: Comply with requirements for electrical devices and connections specified in Division 23 Section "Instrumentation and Control for HVAC." and Division 26 Sections.
3. Permanent-Split-Capacitor or Shaded-Pole Motors: With oil-immersed and sealed gear trains.
4. Spring-Return Motors: Equip with an integral spiral-spring mechanism where indicated. Enclose entire spring mechanism in a removable housing designed for service or adjustments. Size for running torque rating of 150 in. x lbf and breakaway torque rating of 150 in. x lbf.
5. Outdoor Motors and Motors in Outdoor-Air Intakes: Equip with O-ring gaskets designed to make motors weatherproof. Equip motors with internal heaters to permit normal operation at minus 40 deg F.
6. Nonspring-Return Motors: For dampers larger than 25 sq. ft., size motor for running torque rating of 150 in. x lbf and breakaway torque rating of 300 in. x lbf.
7. Electrical Connection: 120V or 24V as noted on the drawings.

2.9 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. Manufactured Turning Vanes for Nonmetal Ducts: Fabricate curved blades of resin-bonded fiberglass with acrylic polymer coating; support with bars perpendicular to blades set; set into vane runners suitable for duct mounting.

C. General Requirements: Comply with SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible"; Figures 2-3, "Vanes and Vane Runners," and 2-4, "Vane Support in Elbows."

D. Vane Construction: Single wall for ducts up to 30 inches wide and double wall for larger dimensions.

2.10 REMOTE DAMPER OPERATORS

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:

1. Pottorff; a division of PCI Industries, Inc.
2. Ventfabrics, Inc.
3. Young Regulator Company.
4. Metropolitan.

B. Description: Cable system designed for remote manual damper adjustment.

C. Tubing: Brass.

D. Cable: Stainless steel.

E. Wall-Box Mounting: Recessed, 3/4 inches deep.

F. Wall-Box Cover-Plate Material: Stainless steel.

2.11 DUCT-MOUNTED ACCESS DOORS

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:

1. American Warming and Ventilating; a division of Mestek, Inc.
2. Ductmate Industries, Inc.
3. Greenheck Fan Corporation.
4. McGill AirFlow LLC.
5. Nailor Industries Inc.
6. Pottorff; a division of PCI Industries, Inc.
7. Ruskin

B. Duct-Mounted Access Doors: Fabricate access panels according to SMACNA's "HVAC Duct Construction Standards - Metal and Flexible"; Figures 2-10, "Duct Access Doors and Panels," and 2-11, "Access Panels - Round Duct."

1. Door:

a. Double wall, rectangular.
b. Galvanized sheet metal with insulation fill and thickness as indicated for duct pressure class.
c. Hinges and Latches: 1-by-1-inch butt or piano hinge and cam latches.
d. Fabricate doors airtight and suitable for duct pressure class.

2. Frame: Galvanized sheet steel, with bend-over tabs and foam gaskets.
3. Number of Hinges and Locks:

a. Access Doors Less Than 12 Inches Square: No hinges and two sash locks.
b. Access Doors up to 18 Inches Square: Two hinges and two sash locks.
c. Access Doors up to 24 by 48 Inches: Three hinges and two compression latches.
d. Access Doors Larger Than 24 by 48 Inches: Four hinges and two compression latches with outside and inside handles.

C. Pressure Relief Access Door:

1. Door and Frame Material: Galvanized sheet steel.
2. Door: Single wall, 12-gauge.
3. Operation: Open outward for positive-pressure ducts and inward for negative-pressure ducts.
4. Factory set at 2” to 10” for positive pressure and -4” to -10” for negative pressure.
5. Doors close when pressures are within set-point range.
6. Hinge: Continuous piano.
7. Latches: Cam.
8. Seal: Neoprene or foam rubber.
9. Insulation Fill: 1-inch- thick, fibrous-glass or polystyrene-foam board.

2.12 FLEXIBLE CONNECTORS

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:

1. Ductmate Industries, Inc.
2. Duro Dyne Inc.
3. Ventfabrics, Inc.
4. Ward Industries, Inc.; a division of Hart & Cooley, Inc.

B. Materials: Flame-retardant or noncombustible fabrics.

C. Coatings and Adhesives: Comply with UL 181, Class 1.

D. Metal-Edged Connectors: Factory fabricated with a fabric strip 3-1/2 inches wide attached to 2 strips of 2-3/4-inch- wide, 0.028-inch- thick, galvanized sheet steel or 0.032-inch- thick aluminum sheets. Provide metal compatible with connected ducts.

E. Indoor System, Flexible Connector Fabric: Glass fabric double coated with neoprene.

1. Minimum Weight: 26 oz./sq. yd..
2. Tensile Strength: 480 lbf/inch in the warp and 360 lbf/inch in the filling.
3. Service Temperature: Minus 40 to plus 200 deg F.

F. Outdoor System, Flexible Connector Fabric: Glass fabric double coated with weatherproof, synthetic rubber resistant to UV rays and ozone.

1. Minimum Weight: 24 oz./sq. yd..
2. Tensile Strength: 530 lbf/inch in the warp and 440 lbf/inch in the filling.
3. Service Temperature: Minus 50 to plus 250 deg F.

G. 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.

2.13 FLEXIBLE DUCTS

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:

1. Flexmaster U.S.A., Inc.
2. McGill AirFlow LLC.
3. Ward Industries, Inc.; a division of Hart & Cooley, Inc.

B. Noninsulated, Flexible Duct: UL 181, Class 1, 2-ply vinyl film supported by helically wound, spring-steel wire.

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.

C. Insulated, Flexible Duct: UL 181, Class 1, 2-ply vinyl film supported by helically wound, spring-steel wire; fibrous-glass insulation; aluminized 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 20 to plus 250 deg F.
4. Insulation R-value: Comply with ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1-2007.

D. Flexible Duct Connectors:

1. Clamps: Stainless-steel band with cadmium-plated hex screw to tighten band with a worm-gear action or nylon strap in sizes 3 through 18 inches, to suit duct size.

2.14 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.

2.15 AIRFLOW MONITORING STATIONS

A. Air Measuring Stations to be furnished under this section of specification and installed under Division 23 Section. Provide where indicated and scheduled, an airflow measuring element assembly capable of continuously monitoring the airflow capacity in the duct.

1. The airflow sensing elements shall be constructed of 6000 Series extruded aluminum, forming two (2) integral chambers for Total and Static pressure averaging, without the physical presence of forward projecting sensors. Individual Total and Static pressure sensing elements are not acceptable.

2. The number of sensing ports on each element, and the quantity of elements utilized at each installation, shall comply with the ASHRAE Standard #111 for duct traversing. The airflow traverse elements shall be capable of producing steady, non-pulsating signals of standard total and static pressure, without amplification nor flow correction (K factors), or field calibration, with an accuracy of 2% of actual flow for operating velocities as low as 100 feet per minute.

3. The airflow elements shall not induce a pressure drop greater than .03" Water Column at 2000 FPM, nor shall the sound level within the duct be amplified by its presence in the air stream. Each airflow measuring element shall contain multiple Total and Static pressure sensors.

4. Where primary flow elements are located outside of the manufacturers published installation guidelines the manufacturer shall be consulted, and approve of any special configurations, such as air equalizers and/or additional and strategically placed measuring points as may be required.

5. Where the stations are installed in insulated ducts, the airflow passage of the station shall be the same size as the inside airflow dimension of the duct. Station flanges shall be two inch to three inch to facilitate matching connecting ductwork.

6. The main take-off point from both the total pressure and the static pressure elements MUST be symmetrical. The probes shall be mounted in an eight inch deep, 16 gauge galvanized steel casing with 90 degree undrilled flanges, fabricated to the duct size, and shall contain multiple airflow traverse elements interconnected as herein before described.

7. An identification label shall be placed on each element listing the Model No., System Served, Size and Identifying Tag Number.

8. The airflow measuring element shall be the FE-1500 as manufactured by Paragon Controls Incorporated (or approval equal).

B. Airflow Indicating Transducers to be furnished and installed under this section of the specification.

1. Provide individual airflow transducers, especially selected for the required design operating spans of each of the above primary elements.

2. The electronic flow transducer(s) shall be solid-state analog type, with infinite resolution to facilitate volume tracking control functions. Microprocessor based transducers with time-sharing of multiple square root extractors and/or controllers are not acceptable.

3. The transducer(s) shall be housed in a NEMA 1 enclosure with integral terminal strip for field wiring, and power and output signal conduit connection port.

4. Each transducer=s output shall not be affected by direction of mounting (attitude) or external vibrations, and shall be furnished with a factory calibrated span. The analog output signal shall be linear to air volume, which is factory set for a full scale value equal to 110% of the maximum design capacity of the flow measuring element served for variable air volume applications, or 200% of the design operating value for constant volume applications.

5. Electronic transducers shall operate on 16 to 36 VDC: Transducer(s) shall have outputs of 4 to 20 mA/2-wire or 0-10VDC/3-wire.

6. Each transducer shall be provided with a local indicating meter. The local digital indicating meter shall be one half-inch high, three and one half digit liquid crystal display (LCD) type. The LCD shall indicate the measured air volume in engineering units of cubic feet per minute (CFM). The meter shall be calibrated to an accuracy of + 1 count.

7. Transducer performance shall be equal or better than the following:

Hysteresis: +0.05%
Linearity: +0.4%

Repeatability: +0.1%
Temperature Effects: <+0.03% F.S./□F
Over-pressure: 5 PSIG Proof
Response: <0.25 seconds for full span input
Noise Filtration: Low Pass Filter, factory set @ 3.2Hz
Transducer Span: < 2 times the design velocity pressure @ maximum flow
Accuracy: +0.5% F.S. (Terminal Point) / +0.35% F.S. (BFSL)

8. The airflow indicating transducers shall be the FIT-1001D as manufactured by Paragon Controls Incorporated (or approval equal).

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 backdraft 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.

G. Install fire and smoke dampers according to UL listing and manufacturer’s instructions.

H. Connect ducts to duct silencers with flexible duct connectors.

I. Install duct access doors on sides of ducts to allow for inspecting, adjusting, and maintaining accessories and equipment at the following locations:

1. On both sides of duct coils.
2. Upstream from duct filters.
3. At duct mounted smoke detectors for inspection.
4. At drain pans and seals.

5. Downstream from manual volume dampers, control dampers, backdraft dampers, and equipment.
6. Adjacent to and close enough to fire or smoke dampers, to reset or reinstall fusible links. Access doors for access to fire or smoke dampers having fusible links shall be pressure relief access doors and shall be outward operation for access doors installed upstream from dampers and inward operation for access doors installed downstream from dampers.
7. Control devices requiring inspection.
8. Elsewhere as indicated.

J. Install access doors with swing against duct static pressure.

K. Access Door Sizes:

1. One-Hand or Inspection Access: 8 by 5 inches.
2. Two-Hand Access: 12 by 6 inches.
3. Head and Hand Access: 18 by 10 inches.
4. Head and Shoulders Access: 21 by 14 inches.
5. Body Access: 25 by 14 inches.
6. Body plus Ladder Access: 25 by 17 inches.

L. Label access doors according to Division 23 Section "Identification for HVAC Piping and Equipment" to indicate the purpose of access door.

M. Install flexible connectors to connect ducts to equipment.

N. For fans developing static pressures of 5-inch wg and more, cover flexible connectors with loaded vinyl sheet held in place with metal straps.

O. Connect terminal units to supply ducts directly or with maximum 6-inch lengths of flexible duct. Do not use flexible ducts to change directions.

P. Connect diffusers or light troffer boots to ducts with maximum 48-inch lengths of flexible duct clamped or strapped in place.

Q. Connect flexible ducts to metal ducts with approved strap and sealant.

R. Install duct test holes where required for testing and balancing purposes.

S. Install thrust limits at centerline of thrust, symmetrical on both sides of equipment. Attach thrust limits at centerline of thrust and adjust to a maximum of 1/4-inch movement during start and stop of fans.

3.2 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

A. Tests and Inspections:

1. Operate dampers to verify full range of movement.
2. Inspect locations of access doors and verify that purpose of access door can be performed.

3. Operate fire, smoke, and combination fire and smoke dampers to verify full range of movement and verify that proper heat-response device is installed.
4. Inspect turning vanes for proper and secure installation.
5. Operate remote damper operators to verify full range of movement of operator and damper.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 23 34 23

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.

B. See fan schedule on drawings for additional requirements and specific options required for each fan.

1.2 SUMMARY

A. This Section includes the following:
1. Axial roof ventilators.
2. Ceiling-mounting ventilators.

1.3 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Project Altitude: Base fan-performance ratings on sea level.

B. Operating Limits: Classify according to AMCA 99.

1.4 ACCEPTABLE MANUFACTURERS

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:

1. Greenheck
2. Loren Cook Company
3. Penn Ventilation
4. Twin City Fans

B. Listing of manufacturers name does not guarantee approval. All equipment must meet or exceed quality and capacities of specified equipment. Final approval will be based on equipment submittals. Any manufacturer not listed but wishing to bid this project shall submit a written request 14 days prior to bid date, prior approval is required for all manufacturers not listed.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: Include rated capacities, furnished specialties, and accessories for each type of product indicated and 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: Detail equipment assemblies and indicate dimensions, wiring diagrams, weights, loads, required clearances, method of field assembly, components, and location and size of each field connection.

C. Operation and Maintenance Data: For power ventilators to include operation and maintenance manuals.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. 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.

B. AMCA Compliance: Products shall comply with performance requirements and shall be licensed to use the AMCA-Certified Ratings Seal.

C. NEMA Compliance: Motors and electrical accessories shall comply with NEMA standards.

D. UL Standard: Power ventilators shall comply with UL 705.

1.7 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

A. Deliver fans as factory-assembled unit, to the extent allowable by shipping limitations, with protective crating and covering.

B. Disassemble and reassemble units, as required for moving to final location, according to manufacturer's written instructions.

C. Lift and support units with manufacturer's designated lifting or supporting points.

1.8 COORDINATION

A. Coordinate size and location of structural-steel support members.

B. Coordinate size and location of concrete bases. Cast anchor-bolt inserts into bases. Concrete, reinforcement, and formwork requirements are specified in Division 03.

C. Coordinate installation of roof curbs, equipment supports, and roof penetrations. These items are specified in Division 07 Section "Roof Accessories."

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 AXIAL ROOF VENTILATORS

A. Description: Direct- or belt-driven axial fans consisting of housing, wheel, fan shaft, bearings, motor and disconnect switch, drive assembly, curb base, and accessories.

B. Housing: Heavy-gage, removable, spun-aluminum, dome top and outlet baffle; square, one-piece, hinged, aluminum base.

1. Hinged Subbase: Galvanized-steel hinged arrangement permitting service and maintenance.

C. Fan Wheel: Aluminum hub and blades.

D. Belt-Driven Drive Assembly: Resiliently mounted to housing, with the following features:

1. Fan Shaft: Turned, ground, and polished steel; keyed to wheel hub.
2. Shaft Bearings: Permanently lubricated, permanently sealed, self-aligning ball bearings.
3. Pulleys: Cast-iron, adjustable-pitch motor pulley.

E. Accessories: (See drawings for required accessories).

1. Disconnect Switch: Nonfusible type, with thermal-overload protection mounted inside fan housing, factory wired through an internal aluminum conduit.
2. Bird Screens: Removable, 1/2-inch mesh, aluminum or brass wire.
3. Dampers: Counterbalanced, parallel-blade, backdraft dampers mounted in curb base; factory set to close when fan stops.
4. Motorized Dampers: Parallel-blade dampers mounted in curb base with electric actuator; wired to close when fan stops.

F. Roof Curbs: Galvanized steel; 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 without a cant strip, with mounting flange.
2. Overall Height: 8 inches (unless noted otherwise).
3. Sound Curb: Curb with sound-absorbing insulation matrix.
4. Pitch Mounting: Manufacture curb for roof slope.
5. Metal Liner: Galvanized steel.
6. Burglar Bars: 1/2-inch- thick steel bars welded in place to form 6-inch squares (where indicated on the drawings).

G. Capacities and Characteristics: As indicated on the drawings.

2.2 CEILING-MOUNTING VENTILATORS

A. Description: Centrifugal fans designed for installing in ceiling or wall or for concealed in-line applications.

B. Housing: Steel, lined with acoustical insulation.

C. Fan Wheel: Centrifugal wheels directly mounted on motor shaft. Fan shrouds, motor, and fan wheel shall be removable for service.

D. Grille: Plastic, louvered grille with flange on intake and thumbscrew attachment to fan housing.

E. Electrical Requirements: Junction box for electrical connection on housing and receptacle for motor plug-in.

F. Accessories: (See drawings for required accessories).

1. Variable-Speed Controller: Solid-state control to reduce speed from 100 to less than 50 percent.
2. Manual Starter Switch: Single-pole rocker switch assembly with cover and pilot light.
3. Time-Delay Switch: Assembly with single-pole rocker switch, timer, and cover plate.
4. Motion Sensor: Motion detector with adjustable shutoff timer.
5. Ceiling Radiation Damper: Fire-rated assembly with ceramic blanket, stainless-steel springs, and fusible link.
6. Filter: Washable aluminum to fit between fan and grille.
7. Isolation: Rubber-in-shear vibration isolators.
8. Manufacturer's standard roof jack or wall cap, and transition fittings.

G. Capacities and Characteristics: As indicated on the drawings.

2.3 MOTORS

A. Comply with requirements in Division 23 Section "Common Motor Requirements for HVAC Equipment."

B. Enclosure Type: Totally enclosed, fan cooled.

2.4 SOURCE QUALITY CONTROL

A. Sound-Power Level Ratings: Comply with 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. Fan Performance Ratings: Establish flow rate, pressure, power, air density, speed of rotation, and efficiency by factory tests and ratings according to AMCA 210, "Laboratory Methods of Testing Fans for Rating."

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

A. Install power ventilators level and plumb.

B. Support units using spring isolators having a static deflection of 1 inch. Vibration- and seismic-control devices are specified in Division 23 Section "Vibration and Seismic Controls for HVAC Piping and Equipment."

1. Secure vibration and seismic controls to concrete bases using anchor bolts cast in concrete base.

C. Secure roof-mounting fans to roof curbs with cadmium-plated hardware. Refer to Division 07 Section "Roof Accessories" for installation of roof curbs.

D. Ceiling Units: Suspend units from structure; use steel wire or metal straps.

E. Support suspended units from structure using threaded steel rods and spring hangers having a static deflection of 1 inch. Vibration-control devices are specified in Division 23 Section "Vibration and Seismic Controls for HVAC Piping and Equipment."

F. Install units with clearances for service and maintenance.

G. Label units according to requirements specified in Division 23 Section "Identification for HVAC Piping and Equipment."

3.2 CONNECTIONS

A. Duct installation and connection requirements are specified in other Division 23 Sections. Drawings indicate general arrangement of ducts and duct accessories. Make final duct connections with flexible connectors. Flexible connectors are specified in Division 23 Section "Air Duct Accessories."

B. Install ducts adjacent to power ventilators to allow service and maintenance.

C. Ground equipment according to Division 26 Section "Grounding and Bonding for Electrical Systems."

D. Connect wiring according to Division 26 Section "Low-Voltage Electrical Power Conductors and Cables."

3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

A. Perform the following field tests and inspections and prepare test reports:

1. Verify that shipping, blocking, and bracing are removed.

2. Verify that unit is secure on mountings and supporting devices and that connections to ducts and electrical components are complete. Verify that proper thermal-overload protection is installed in motors, starters, and disconnect switches.
3. Verify that cleaning and adjusting are complete.
4. Disconnect fan drive from motor, verify proper motor rotation direction, and verify fan wheel free rotation and smooth bearing operation. Reconnect fan drive system, align and adjust belts, and install belt guards.
5. Adjust belt tension.
6. Adjust damper linkages for proper damper operation.
7. Verify lubrication for bearings and other moving parts.
8. Verify that manual and automatic volume control and fire and smoke dampers in connected ductwork systems are in fully open position.
9. Disable automatic temperature-control operators, energize motor and adjust fan to indicated rpm, and measure and record motor voltage and amperage.
10. Shut unit down and reconnect automatic temperature-control operators.
11. Remove and replace malfunctioning units and retest as specified above.

B. Test and adjust controls and safeties. Replace damaged and malfunctioning controls and equipment.

3.4 ADJUSTING

A. Adjust damper linkages for proper damper operation.

B. Adjust belt tension.

C. Refer to Division 23 Section "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

SECTION 23 37 13

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. Round ceiling diffusers.
2. Rectangular and square ceiling diffusers.
3. Perforated diffusers.
4. Louver face diffusers.

B. Related Sections:

1. Division 08 Section "Louvers and Vents" for fixed and adjustable louvers and wall vents, whether or not they are connected to ducts.
2. Division 23 Section "Air Duct Accessories" for fire and smoke dampers and volume-control dampers not integral to diffusers, registers, and grilles.

1.3 ACCEPTABLE MANUFACTURERS

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:

1. Carnes
2. METALAIRE, Inc.
3. Nailor industries
4. Price
5. Titus
6. Tuttle & Bailey
7. Krueger

B. Listing of manufacturers name does not guarantee approval. All equipment must meet or exceed quality and capacities of specified equipment. Final approval will be based on equipment submittals. Any manufacturer not listed but wishing to bid this project shall submit a written request 14 days prior to bid date, prior approval is required for all manufacturers not listed.

1.4 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.

B. Samples for Initial Selection: For diffusers, registers, and grilles with factory-applied color finishes.

C. Samples for Verification: For diffusers, registers, and grilles, in manufacturer's standard sizes to verify color selected.

D. Coordination Drawings: Reflected ceiling 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. Ceiling suspension assembly members.
2. Method of attaching hangers to building structure.
3. Size and location of initial access modules for acoustical tile.
4. Ceiling-mounted items including lighting fixtures, diffusers, grilles, speakers, sprinklers, access panels, and special moldings.
5. Duct access panels.

E. Source quality-control reports.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 CEILING DIFFUSERS

A. Round Ceiling Diffuser:

1. Devices shall be specifically designed for variable-air-volume flows.
2. Material: Steel or Aluminum as indicated on the drawings.
3. Finish: Baked enamel, white unless noted otherwise.
4. Face Style: Three cone.
5. Mounting: Duct connection.
6. Pattern: Fully adjustable.
7. Dampers: Radial opposed blade.

B. Rectangular and Square Ceiling Diffusers:

1. Devices shall be specifically designed for variable-air-volume flows.
2. Material: Steel or Aluminum as indicated on the drawings.
3. Finish: Baked enamel, white unless noted otherwise.
4. Face Size: 24 by 24 inches or as indicated on the drawings.
5. Face Style: Four cone.
6. Mounting: As required.

7. Pattern: Fixed.
8. Dampers: Radial opposed blade.

C. Perforated Diffuser:

1. Devices shall be specifically designed for variable-air-volume flows.
2. Material: Steel backpan and pattern controllers, with steel or aluminum face as indicated on the drawings.
3. Finish: Baked enamel, white unless noted otherwise.
4. Face Size: 24 by 24 inches or as indicated on the drawings.
5. Duct Inlet: Round or Square as indicated on the drawings.
6. Face Style: Flush.
7. Mounting: T-bar.
8. Pattern Controller: Adjustable with louvered pattern modules at inlet.
9. Dampers: Radial opposed blade.

D. Louver Face Diffuser:

1. Devices shall be specifically designed for variable-air-volume flows.
2. Material: Steel or Aluminum as indicated on the drawings.
3. Finish: Baked enamel, white unless noted otherwise.
4. Face Size: As indicated on the drawings.
5. Mounting: As required.
6. Pattern: Four-way core style, unless noted otherwise.
7. Dampers: Radial opposed blade.

2.2 SOURCE QUALITY CONTROL

A. Verification of Performance: Rate diffusers, registers, and grilles according to ASHRAE 70, "Method of Testing for Rating the Performance of Air Outlets and Inlets."

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

SECTION 23 74 13

PACKAGED, OUTDOOR, CENTRAL-STATION AIR-HANDLING UNITS

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 packaged, outdoor, central-station air-handling units (rooftop units) with the following components and accessories:

1. Direct-expansion cooling.
2. Economizer outdoor- and return-air damper section.
3. Roof curbs.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

A. DDC: Direct-digital controls.

B. ECM: Electrically commutated motor.

C. RTU: Rooftop unit. As used in this Section, this abbreviation means packaged, outdoor, central-station air-handling units. This abbreviation is used regardless of whether the unit is mounted on the roof or on a concrete base on ground.

D. Supply-Air Fan: The fan providing supply air to conditioned space. "Supply air" is defined as the air entering a space from air-conditioning, heating, or ventilating apparatus.

E. Supply-Air Refrigerant Coil: Refrigerant coil in the supply-air stream to absorb heat (provide cooling) during cooling operations and to reject heat (provide heating) during heating operations. "Supply air" is defined as the air entering a space from air-conditioning, heating, or ventilating apparatus.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: Include manufacturer's technical data for each RTU, including rated capacities, dimensions, required clearances, characteristics, furnished specialties, and accessories.

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. Wiring Diagrams: Power, signal, and control wiring.

C. Field quality-control test reports.

D. Operation and Maintenance Data: For RTUs to include in emergency, operation, and maintenance manuals.

E. Warranty: Special warranty specified in this Section.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. ARI Compliance:

1. Comply with ARI 210/240 and ARI 340/360 for testing and rating energy efficiencies for RTUs.
2. Comply with ARI 270 for testing and rating sound performance for RTUs.

B. ASHRAE Compliance:

1. Comply with ASHRAE 15 for refrigeration system safety.
2. Comply with ASHRAE 33 for methods of testing cooling and heating coils.
3. Comply with applicable requirements in ASHRAE 62.1-2007, Section 5 - "Systems and Equipment" and Section 7 - "Construction and Startup."

C. ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1-2007 Compliance: Applicable requirements in ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1-2007, Section 6 - "Heating, Ventilating, and Air-Conditioning."

D. NFPA Compliance: Comply with NFPA 90A and NFPA 90B.

E. UL Compliance: Comply with UL 1995.

F. 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.

1.6 WARRANTY

A. Special Warranty: Manufacturer's standard form in which manufacturer agrees to replace components of RTUs that fail in materials or workmanship within specified warranty period.

1. Warranty Period for Compressors: Manufacturer's standard, but not less than five years from date of Substantial Completion.
2. Warranty Period for Control Boards: Manufacturer's standard, but not less than three 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. Carrier Corporation.
2. AAON, Inc.
3. Lennox
4. Daikin
5. Trane; American Standard Companies, Inc. (Basis of design, model Voyager)
6. YORK International Corporation.

2.2 CASING

A. General Fabrication Requirements for Casings: Formed and reinforced single-wall insulated panels, fabricated to allow removal for access to internal parts and components, with joints between sections sealed.

B. Exterior Casing Material: Galvanized steel with factory-painted finish, with pitched roof panels and knockouts with grommet seals for electrical and piping connections and lifting lugs.

C. Inner Casing Fabrication Requirements:

1. Inside Casing: Fire resistant, permanent, odorless, foil faced glass fiber material.

D. Casing Insulation and Adhesive: Comply with NFPA 90A or NFPA 90B.

1. Materials: ASTM C 1071, Type I.
2. Thickness: ½ inch
3. Liner materials shall have air-stream surface coated with an erosion- and temperature-resistant coating.
4. Liner Adhesive: Comply with ASTM C 916, Type I.

E. Condensate Drain Pans: Formed sections of galvanized-steel sheet, a minimum of 2 inches deep, and complying with ASHRAE 62.1-2007.

1. Double-Wall Construction: Fill space between walls with foam insulation and seal moisture tight.
2. Drain Connections: Threaded nipple.
3. Pan-Top Surface Coating: Corrosion-resistant compound.
4. Drains shall be sloped to insure drainage.

F. Airstream Surfaces: Surfaces in contact with the airstream shall comply with requirements in ASHRAE 62.1-2007.

G. Unit shall have a leak proof casing, be corrosion resistant (ASTM B117 Standard), and shall be equipped with metal grid frames for media filter material. Filter efficiency shall be per ASHRAE 52.

H. RTU shall be equipped with hinged access doors, with handles as locking devices. Access doors shall be at the control panel, air handler, and filter section.

I. RTU shall have louvered grilles to protect coils from hail damage or vandalism.

2.3 BASE RAIL

A. RTU shall have a full perimeter base rail of minimum 14-gauge material. Seismic construction. No part of the RTU shall be cantilevered without supporting structure.

2.4 FANS

A. Belt-Driven Supply-Air Fans: Double width, forward curved, centrifugal; with permanently lubricated, single-speed motor installed on an adjustable fan base resiliently mounted in the casing. Aluminum or painted-steel wheels, and galvanized- or painted-steel fan scrolls.

1. Provide adjustable sheaves for capacity adjustment.

B. Relief-Air Fan: Direct drive, propeller fans.

C. Seismic Fabrication Requirements: Fabricate fan section, internal mounting frame and attachment to fans, fan housings, motors, casings, accessories, and other fan section components with reinforcement strong enough to withstand seismic forces defined in Division 23 Section "Vibration and Seismic Controls for HVAC Piping and Equipment" when fan-mounted frame and RTU-mounted frame are anchored to building structure.

D. Fan Motor: Comply with requirements in Division 23 Section "Common Motor Requirements for HVAC Equipment."

2.5 COILS

A. Supply-Air Refrigerant Coil:

1. Aluminum fins and seamless copper tube in steel casing with equalizing-type vertical distributor (3 row coil minimum).
2. Polymer strip shall prevent all copper coil from contacting steel coil frame or condensate pan.
3. Coil Split: Interlaced.
4. Condensate Drain Pan: Galvanized steel with corrosion-resistant coating formed with pitch and drain connections complying with ASHRAE 62.1-2007.

2.6 REFRIGERANT CIRCUIT COMPONENTS

A. Compressor: Hermetic scroll, mounted on vibration isolators; with internal overcurrent and high-temperature protection, internal pressure relief.
   1. Compressors shall be lead/lag, not exceeding 25 tons each.
   2. Each circuit shall have liquid, suction, and discharge valves for service and isolation.

B. Refrigeration Specialties:

   1. Refrigerant: R-410A.
   2. Expansion valve with replaceable thermostatic element.
   3. Refrigerant filter/dryer.
   4. Manual-reset high-pressure safety switch.
   5. Automatic-reset low-pressure safety switch.
   6. Minimum off-time relay.
   7. Automatic-reset compressor motor thermal overload.
   8. Brass service valves installed in compressor suction and liquid lines.
   9. Low-ambient kit high-pressure sensor.
   10. Hot-gas reheat solenoid valve with a replaceable magnetic coil.
   11. Four-way reversing valve with a replaceable magnetic coil, thermostatic expansion valves with bypass check valves (Alco or Sporlan), and a suction line accumulator.
   12. Coil frost protection.

2.7 DAMPERS

A. Outdoor-Air Damper: Linked damper blades, for 0 to 25 percent outdoor air, with motorized damper filter.

B. Outdoor- and Return-Air Mixing Dampers: Parallel- or opposed-blade galvanized-steel dampers mechanically fastened to cadmium plated for galvanized-steel operating rod in reinforced cabinet. Connect operating rods with common linkage and interconnect linkages so dampers operate simultaneously.

   1. Damper Motor: Modulating with adjustable minimum position.
   2. Relief-Air Damper: Gravity actuated or motorized, as required by ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1-2007, with bird screen and hood.

2.8 ELECTRICAL POWER CONNECTION

A. Provide for single point connection of power brought up thru the curb to unit with unit-mounted disconnect switch accessible from outside unit and control-circuit transformer with built-in overcurrent protection. Provide a 115 volt, GFCI protected convenience outlet, including a factory wired transformer to power the outlet from the single point power connection.

2.9 CONTROLS

A. Control equipment and sequence of operation are specified in Section 230900 "Instrumentation and Control for HVAC" and 230993 “Sequence of Operations for HVAC Controls.”

B. DDC Controller:

1. Controller shall have volatile-memory backup.
2. Safety Control Operation:

   a. Smoke Detectors: Stop fan and close outdoor-air damper if smoke is detected. Provide additional contacts for alarm interface to fire alarm control panel.
   b. Firestats: Stop fan and close outdoor-air damper if air greater than 130 deg F enters unit. Provide additional contacts for alarm interface to fire alarm control panel.
   c. Fire Alarm Control Panel Interface: Provide control interface to coordinate with operating sequence described in Division 28 Section "Fire Detection and Alarm."
   d. Low-Discharge Temperature: Stop fan and close outdoor-air damper if supply air temperature is less than 40 deg F.
   e. Defrost Control for Condenser Coil: Pressure differential switch to initiate defrost sequence.

3. Scheduled Operation: Occupied and unoccupied periods on 365-day clock with a minimum of four programmable periods per day.
4. Unoccupied Period:
   a. Set heating and cooling setback, and override operation thru DDC controls system.

5. Supply Fan Operation:

   a. Occupied Periods: Run fan continuously.
   b. Unoccupied Periods: Cycle fan to maintain setback temperature.

6. Refrigerant Circuit Operation:

   a. Occupied Periods: Cycle or stage compressors, and operate hot-gas bypass to match compressor output to cooling load to maintain discharge temperature and room humidity. Cycle condenser fans to maintain maximum hot-gas pressure. Operate low-ambient control kit to maintain minimum hot-gas pressure.
   b. Unoccupied Periods: Cycle compressors and condenser fans for heating to maintain setback temperature.
   c. Switch reversing valve for heating or cooling mode on air-to-air heat pump.

7. Economizer Outdoor-Air Damper Operation:

   a. Occupied Periods: Open to minimum position per unit schedule fixed minimum intake, and maximum 100 percent of the fan capacity to comply with ASHRAE Cycle II. Controller shall permit air-side economizer operation when outdoor air is less than 60 deg F. Use outdoor-air enthalpy (differential type) to adjust mixing dampers. Start relief-air fan with end switch on outdoor-air damper. During economizer cycle operation, lock out cooling.
   b. Unoccupied Periods: Close outdoor-air damper and open return-air damper.
   c. Outdoor-Airflow Monitor: Accuracy maximum plus or minus 5 percent within 15 and 100 percent of total outdoor air. Monitor microprocessor shall adjust for temperature, and output shall range from 4 to 20 mA.

8. Carbon Dioxide Sensor Operation:

a. Occupied Periods: Reset minimum outdoor-air ratio down to minimum position to maintain maximum 1100 ppm concentration.
b. Unoccupied Periods: Close outdoor-air damper and open return-air damper.

C. Interface Requirements for HVAC Instrumentation and Control System:

1. Interface relay for scheduled operation.
2. Interface relay to provide indication of fault at the central workstation and diagnostic code storage.
3. Provide BACnet or LonTalk compatible interface for central HVAC control workstation for the following:

a. Adjusting set points.
b. Monitoring supply fan start, stop, and operation.
c. Inquiring data to include outdoor-air damper position, supply- and room-air temperature and humidity.
d. Monitoring occupied and unoccupied operations.
e. Monitoring constant and variable motor loads.
f. Monitoring variable-frequency drive operation.
g. Monitoring cooling load.
h. Monitoring economizer cycles.
i. Monitoring air-distribution static pressure and ventilation air volume.

4. Any gateway necessary to utilize BacNet or LonTalk will be supplied by the RTU manufacturer. RTU manufacturer shall make a controls technician available, onsite if necessary, to expedite the integration of the RTU controls and the EMS controls.

2.10 ACCESSORIES

A. Duplex, 115-V, ground-fault-interrupter outlet with 15-A overcurrent protection. Include transformer if required.

B. Filter differential pressure switch with sensor tubing on either side of filter. Set for final filter pressure loss.

C. Coil guards of painted, galvanized-steel wire.

D. Hail guards of galvanized steel, painted to match casing.

2.11 ROOF CURBS

A. Roof curbs with vibration isolators and wind or seismic restraints are specified in Division 23 Section "Vibration and Seismic Controls for HVAC Piping and Equipment."

B. Materials: Galvanized steel with corrosion-protection coating, watertight gaskets, and factory-installed wood nailer; complying with NRCA standards.

1. Curb Insulation and Adhesive: Comply with NFPA 90A or NFPA 90B.

a. Materials: ASTM C 1071, Type I or II.

b. Thickness: 1 inch.

2. Application: Factory applied with adhesive and mechanical fasteners to the internal surface of curb.

a. Liner Adhesive: Comply with ASTM C 916, Type I.
b. Mechanical Fasteners: Galvanized steel, suitable for adhesive attachment, mechanical attachment, or welding attachment to duct without damaging liner when applied as recommended by manufacturer and without causing leakage in cabinet.
c. Liner materials applied in this location shall have air-stream surface coated with a temperature-resistant coating or faced with a plain or coated fibrous mat or fabric depending on service air velocity.
d. Liner Adhesive: Comply with ASTM C 916, Type I.

C. Curb Height: 14 inches.

2.12 CAPACITIES AND CHARACTERISTICS

1. See plans for capacities and characteristics.

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 RTUs.

B. Examine roughing-in for RTUs to verify actual locations of piping and duct connections before equipment installation.

C. Examine roofs for suitable conditions where RTUs will be installed.

D. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 INSTALLATION

A. Roof Curb: Install on roof structure or concrete base, level and secure, according to ARI Guideline B. Install RTUs on curbs and coordinate roof penetrations and flashing with roof construction specified in Division 07 Section "Roof Accessories." Secure RTUs to upper curb rail, and secure curb base to roof framing or concrete base with anchor bolts.

B. Unit Support: Install unit level on structural curbs. Coordinate wall penetrations and flashing with wall construction. Secure RTUs to structural support with anchor bolts.

3.3 CONNECTIONS

A. Install condensate drain, minimum connection size, with trap and spill over concrete splashblock.

B. Install piping adjacent to RTUs to allow service and maintenance.

C. Duct installation requirements are specified in other Division 23 Sections. Drawings indicate the general arrangement of ducts. The following are specific connection requirements:

1. Install ducts to termination at top of roof curb.
2. Remove roof decking only as required for passage of ducts. Do not cut out decking under entire roof curb.
3. Connect supply ducts to RTUs with flexible duct connectors specified in Division 23 Section "Air Duct Accessories."
4. Install return-air duct continuously through roof structure.
5. Install concrete mix inside roof curb. Concrete, formwork, and reinforcement are specified in Division 03.

3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

A. Manufacturer's Field Service: Engage a factory-authorized service representative to inspect, test, and adjust components, assemblies, and equipment installations, including connections. Report results in writing.

B. Perform tests and inspections and prepare test reports.

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. Report results in writing.

2. Local factory service shall be available within four hours. Additionally a local factory controls technician for the rooftop equipment shall coordinate with the EMS contractor for integration.

C. Tests and Inspections:

1. After installing RTUs and after electrical circuitry has been energized, test units for compliance with requirements.
2. Inspect for and remove shipping bolts, blocks, and tie-down straps.
3. Operational Test: After electrical circuitry has been energized, start units to confirm proper motor rotation and unit operation.
4. Test and adjust controls and safeties. Replace damaged and malfunctioning controls and equipment.

D. Remove and replace malfunctioning units and retest as specified above.

E. Recommended spare parts list shall be submitted by the manufacturer.

3.5 STARTUP SERVICE

A. Engage a factory-authorized service representative to perform startup service.

B. Complete installation and startup checks according to manufacturer's written instructions and do the following:

1. Inspect for visible damage to unit casing.
2. Inspect for visible damage to furnace combustion chamber.
3. Inspect for visible damage to compressor, coils, and fans.
4. Inspect internal insulation.
5. Verify that labels are clearly visible.
6. Verify that clearances have been provided for servicing.
7. Verify that controls are connected and operable.
8. Verify that filters are installed.
9. Clean condenser coil and inspect for construction debris.
10. Clean furnace flue and inspect for construction debris.
11. Connect and purge gas line.
12. Remove packing from vibration isolators.
13. Inspect operation of barometric relief dampers.
14. Verify lubrication on fan and motor bearings.
15. Inspect fan-wheel rotation for movement in correct direction without vibration and binding.
16. Adjust fan belts to proper alignment and tension.
17. Start unit according to manufacturer's written instructions.

    a. Start refrigeration system.
    b. Do not operate below recommended low-ambient temperature.
    c. Complete startup sheets and attach copy with Contractor's startup report.

18. Inspect and record performance of interlocks and protective devices; verify sequences.
19. Operate unit for an initial period as recommended or required by manufacturer.
20. Perform the following operations for both minimum and maximum firing. Adjust burner for peak efficiency.
    a. Inspect operation of power vents.
    b. Measure combustion-air temperature at inlet to combustion chamber.
    c. Measure flue-gas temperature at furnace discharge.
    d. Perform flue-gas analysis. Measure and record flue-gas carbon dioxide and oxygen concentration.
    e. Measure supply-air temperature and volume when burner is at maximum firing rate and when burner is off. Calculate useful heat to supply air.

21. Calibrate thermostats.
22. Adjust and inspect high-temperature limits.
23. Inspect outdoor-air dampers for proper stroke and interlock with return-air dampers.
24. Start refrigeration system and measure and record the following when ambient is a minimum of 15 deg F above return-air temperature:

    a. Coil leaving-air, dry- and wet-bulb temperatures.
    b. Coil entering-air, dry- and wet-bulb temperatures.
    c. Outdoor-air, dry-bulb temperature.

d. Outdoor-air-coil, discharge-air, dry-bulb temperature.

25. Inspect controls for correct sequencing of heating, mixing dampers, refrigeration, and normal and emergency shutdown.
26. Measure and record the following minimum and maximum airflows. Plot fan volumes on fan curve.

    a. Supply-air volume.
    b. Return-air volume.
    c. Relief-air volume.
    d. Outdoor-air intake volume.

27. Simulate maximum cooling demand and inspect the following:

    a. Compressor refrigerant suction and hot-gas pressures.
    b. Short circuiting of air through condenser coil or from condenser fans to outdoor-air intake.

28. Verify operation of remote panel including pilot-light operation and failure modes. Inspect the following:

    a. High-temperature limit on gas-fired heat exchanger.
    b. Low-temperature safety operation.
    c. Filter high-pressure differential alarm.
    d. Economizer to minimum outdoor-air changeover.
    e. Relief-air fan operation.
    f. Smoke and firestat alarms.

29. After startup and performance testing and prior to Substantial Completion, replace existing filters with new filters.

3.6 CLEANING AND ADJUSTING

A. After completing system installation and testing, adjusting, and balancing RTU and air-distribution systems, clean filter housings and install new filters.

3.7 DEMONSTRATION

A. Engage a factory-authorized service representative to train Owner's maintenance personnel to adjust, operate, and maintain RTUs. Refer to Division 01 Section "Demonstration and Training."

END OF SECTION

SECTION 23 81 26

SPLIT-SYSTEM AIR-CONDITIONERS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. This Section includes split-system air-conditioning and heat pump units consisting of separate evaporator-fan and compressor-condenser components. Units are designed for exposed or concealed mounting, and may be connected to ducts.

1.2 SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For each unit indicated. Include performance data in terms of capacities, outlet velocities, static pressures, sound power characteristics, motor requirements, and electrical characteristics.

B. Operation and maintenance data.

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. 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.

B. ASHRAE Compliance: Applicable requirements in ASHRAE 62.1-2007, Section 5 - "Systems and Equipment" and Section 7 - "Construction and Startup."

C. ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1-2007 Compliance: Applicable requirements in ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1-2007, Section 6 - "Heating, Ventilating, and Air-Conditioning."

1.4 WARRANTY

A. Special Warranty: Manufacturer's standard form in which manufacturer agrees to repair or replace split-system air-conditioning units that fail in materials and workmanship within five years from date of Substantial Completion.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MANUFACTURERS

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:

B. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:

1. Carrier
2. Lennox
3. Trane
4. York

2.2 EVAPORATOR-FAN UNIT

A. Concealed Unit Chassis: Galvanized steel with flanged edges, removable panels for servicing, and insulation on back of panel.

1. Insulation: Faced, glass-fiber duct liner.
2. Drain Pans: Galvanized steel, with connection for drain; insulated and complying with ASHRAE 62.1-2007.
3. Airstream Surfaces: Surfaces in contact with the airstream shall comply with requirements in ASHRAE 62.1-2007.

B. Refrigerant Coil: Copper tube, with mechanically bonded aluminum fins, complying with ARI 210/240, and with thermal-expansion valve.

C. Evaporator Fan: Forward-curved, double-width wheel of galvanized steel; directly connected to motor.

D. Fan Motor: Multispeed.

E. Filters: 1 inch thick, in fiberboard frames.

2.3 AIR-COOLED, COMPRESSOR-CONDENSER UNIT

A. Casing steel, finished with baked enamel, with removable panels for access to controls, weep holes for water drainage, and mounting holes in base. Provide brass service valves, fittings, and gage ports on exterior of casing.

B. Compressor: Hermetically sealed reciprocating type with crankcase heater and mounted on vibration isolation. Compressor motor shall have thermal- and current-sensitive overload devices, start capacitor, relay, and contactor.

1. Refrigerant: R-410a (unless otherwise indicated on the drawings).

C. Refrigerant Coil: Copper tube, with mechanically bonded aluminum fins, complying with ARI 210/240, and with liquid subcooler.

D. Fan: Aluminum-propeller type, directly connected to motor.

E. Motor: Permanently lubricated, with integral thermal-overload protection.

F. Low Ambient Kit: Permits operation down to 45 deg F.

G. Mounting Base: Polyethylene.

H. Minimum Energy Efficiency: Comply with ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1-2007, "Energy Standard for Buildings except Low-Rise Residential Buildings."

2.4 ACCESSORIES

A. Thermostat: Low voltage with subbase to control compressor and evaporator fan.

B. Refrigerant Line Kits: Soft-annealed copper suction and liquid lines factory cleaned, dried, pressurized, and sealed; factory-insulated suction line with flared fittings at both ends.

1. Minimum Insulation Thickness: 1/2 inch thick.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

A. Install evaporator-fan components using manufacturer's standard mounting devices securely fastened to building structure.

B. Install ground-mounted, compressor-condenser components on 4-inch- thick, reinforced concrete base; 4 inches larger on each side than unit. Concrete, reinforcement, and formwork are specified in Division 03 Section "Cast-in-Place Concrete." Coordinate anchor installation with concrete base.

C. Install ground-mounted, compressor-condenser components on polyethylene mounting base.

D. 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.

E. Install compressor-condenser components on restrained, spring isolators with a minimum static deflection of 1 inch. Refer to Division 23 Section "Vibration and Seismic Controls for HVAC Piping and Equipment."

3.2 CONNECTIONS

A. Connect precharged refrigerant tubing to component's quick-connect fittings. Install tubing to allow access to unit.

B. Connect supply and return condenser connections with shutoff-duty valve and union or flange on the supply connection and with throttling-duty valve and union or flange on the return connection.

C. Install piping adjacent to unit to allow service and maintenance.

3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

A. Manufacturer's Field Service: Engage a factory-authorized service representative to inspect, test, and adjust field-assembled components and equipment installation, including connection, and to assist in field testing. Report results in writing.

B. Leak Test: After installation, charge system and test for leaks. Repair leaks and retest until no leaks exist.

C. Operational Test: After electrical circuitry has been energized, start units to confirm proper motor rotation and unit operation. Remove malfunctioning units, replace with new components, and retest.

D. Test and adjust controls and safeties. Replace damaged and malfunctioning controls and equipment.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 26 05 00

COMMON WORK RESULTS FOR ELECTRICAL

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. Electrical equipment coordination and installation.
2. Sleeves for raceways and cables.
3. Sleeve seals.
4. Grout.
5. Common electrical installation requirements.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

A. EPDM: Ethylene-propylene-diene terpolymer rubber.

B. NBR: Acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For sleeve seals.

1.5 COORDINATION

A. Coordinate arrangement, mounting, and support of electrical equipment:
1. To allow maximum possible headroom unless specific mounting heights that reduce headroom are indicated.
2. To provide for ease of disconnecting the equipment with minimum interference to other installations.
3. To allow right of way for piping and conduit installed at required slope.
4. So connecting raceways, cables, wireways, cable trays, and busways will be clear of obstructions and of the working and access space of other equipment.

B. Coordinate installation of required supporting devices and set sleeves in cast-in-place concrete, masonry walls, and other structural components as they are constructed.

C. Coordinate location of access panels and doors for electrical items that are behind finished surfaces or otherwise concealed. Access doors and panels are specified in Division 08 Section "Access Doors and Frames."

D. Coordinate sleeve selection and application with selection and application of firestopping specified in Division 07 Section "Penetration Firestopping."

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 SLEEVES FOR RACEWAYS AND CABLES

A. Steel Pipe Sleeves: ASTM A 53/A 53M, Type E, Grade B, Schedule 40, galvanized steel, plain ends.

B. Cast-Iron Pipe Sleeves: Cast or fabricated "wall pipe," equivalent to ductile-iron pressure pipe, with plain ends and integral waterstop, unless otherwise indicated.

C. Sleeves for Rectangular Openings: Galvanized sheet steel.
   1. Minimum Metal Thickness:
      a. For sleeve cross-section rectangle perimeter less than 50 inches and no side more than 16 inches, thickness shall be 0.052 inch.
      b. For sleeve cross-section rectangle perimeter equal to, or more than, 50 inches and 1 or more sides equal to, or more than, 16 inches, thickness shall be 0.138 inch.

2.2 SLEEVE SEALS

A. Description: Modular sealing device, designed for field assembly, to fill annular space between sleeve and raceway or cable.
   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:
   2. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide product indicated on Drawings or comparable product by one of the following:
      a. Advance Products & Systems, Inc.
      b. Calpico, Inc.
      c. Metraflex Co.
      d. Pipeline Seal and Insulator, Inc.
   3. Sealing Elements: EPDM NBR interlocking links shaped to fit surface of cable or conduit. Include type and number required for material and size of raceway or cable.
   4. Pressure Plates: Carbon steel. Include two for each sealing element.
   5. 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.

2.3 GROUT

A. Nonmetallic, Shrinkage-Resistant Grout: ASTM C 1107, factory-packaged, nonmetallic aggregate grout, noncorrosive, nonstaining, mixed with water to consistency suitable for application and a 30-minute working time.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 COMMON REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

A. Comply with NECA 1.

B. Measure indicated mounting heights to bottom of unit for suspended items and to center of unit for wall-mounting items.

C. Headroom Maintenance: If mounting heights or other location criteria are not indicated, arrange and install components and equipment to provide maximum possible headroom consistent with these requirements.

D. Equipment: Install to facilitate service, maintenance, and repair or replacement of components of both electrical equipment and other nearby installations. Connect in such a way as to facilitate future disconnecting with minimum interference with other items in the vicinity.

E. Right of Way: Give to piping systems installed at a required slope.

3.2 SLEEVE INSTALLATION FOR ELECTRICAL PENETRATIONS

A. Electrical penetrations occur when raceways, cables, wireways, cable trays, or busways penetrate concrete slabs, concrete or masonry walls, or fire-rated floor and wall assemblies.

B. Concrete Slabs and Walls: Install sleeves for penetrations unless core-drilled holes or formed openings are used. Install sleeves during erection of slabs and walls.

C. Use pipe sleeves unless penetration arrangement requires rectangular sleeved opening.

D. Fire-Rated Assemblies: Install sleeves for penetrations of fire-rated floor and wall assemblies unless openings compatible with firestop system used are fabricated during construction of floor or wall.

E. Cut sleeves to length for mounting flush with both surfaces of walls.

F. Extend sleeves installed in floors 2 inches above finished floor level.

G. Size pipe sleeves to provide 1/4-inch annular clear space between sleeve and raceway or cable, unless indicated otherwise.

H. Seal space outside of sleeves with grout for penetrations of concrete and masonry
   1. Promptly pack grout solidly between sleeve and wall so no voids remain. Tool exposed surfaces smooth; protect grout while curing.

I. Interior Penetrations of Non-Fire-Rated Walls and Floors: Seal annular space between sleeve and raceway or cable, using joint sealant appropriate for size, depth, and location of joint. Comply with requirements in Division 07 Section "Joint Sealants.".

J. Fire-Rated-Assembly Penetrations: Maintain indicated fire rating of walls, partitions, ceilings, and floors at raceway and cable penetrations. Install sleeves and seal raceway and cable penetration sleeves with firestop materials. Comply with requirements in Division 07 Section "Penetration Firestopping."

K. Roof-Penetration Sleeves: Seal penetration of individual raceways and cables with flexible boot-type flashing units applied in coordination with roofing work.

L. Aboveground, Exterior-Wall Penetrations: Seal penetrations using steel pipe sleeves and mechanical sleeve seals. Select sleeve size to allow for 1-inch annular clear space between pipe and sleeve for installing mechanical sleeve seals.

M. Underground, Exterior-Wall Penetrations: Install cast-iron pipe sleeves. Size sleeves to allow for 1-inch annular clear space between raceway or cable and sleeve for installing mechanical sleeve seals.

3.3 SLEEVE-SEAL INSTALLATION

A. Install to seal exterior wall penetrations.

B. Use 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.

3.4 FIRESTOPPING

A. Apply firestopping to penetrations of fire-rated floor and wall assemblies for electrical installations to restore original fire-resistance rating of assembly. Firestopping materials and installation requirements are specified in Division 07 Section "Penetration Firestopping."

END OF SECTION

SECTION 26 05 19

LOW-VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL POWER CONDUCTORS AND CABLES

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. Building wires and cables rated 600 V and less.
   2. Connectors, splices, and terminations rated 600 V and less.
   3. Sleeves and sleeve seals for cables.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

A. EPDM: Ethylene-propylene-diene terpolymer rubber.

B. NBR: Acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

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

B. Qualification Data: For testing agency.

C. Field quality-control test reports.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. 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.

B. Comply with NFPA 70.

1.6 COORDINATION

A. Set sleeves in cast-in-place concrete, masonry walls, and other structural components as they are constructed.

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, provide products by one of the following:
1. Alpha Wire Company.
2. General Cable Technologies Corporation.
3. Okonite Company (The).
4. Southwire Company.

C. Standards:
1. Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, by a qualified testing agency, and marked for intended location and use.
2. RoHS compliant.
3. 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 USE-2 and Type SE: Comply with UL 854.
2. Type THHN and Type THWN-2: Comply with UL 83.
3. Type THW and Type THW-2: Comply with NEMA WC-70/ICEA S-95-658 and UL 83.

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, provide products by one of the following:
1. Alpha Wire Company.
2. General Cable Technologies Corporation.
3. Okonite Company (The).
4. Southwire Company.

C. Standards:

1. Listed and labeled as defined in NFPA 70, by a qualified testing agency, and marked for intended location and use.
2. RoHS compliant.
3. 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 THHN and Type THWN-2: Comply with UL 83.
2. Type THW and Type THW-2: Comply with NEMA WC-70/ICEA S-95-658 and UL 83.

2.3 CONNECTORS AND SPLICES

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
   1. AFC Cable Systems, Inc.
   2. Hubbell Power Systems, Inc.
   3. O-Z/Gedney; EGS Electrical Group LLC.
   4. 3M; Electrical Products Division.
   5. Tyco Electronics Corp.

B. Description: Factory-fabricated connectors and splices of size, ampacity rating, material, type, and class for application and service indicated.

2.4 SLEEVES FOR CABLES

A. Steel Pipe Sleeves: ASTM A 53/A 53M, Type E, Grade B, Schedule 40, galvanized steel, plain ends.

B. Cast-Iron Pipe Sleeves: Cast or fabricated "wall pipe," equivalent to ductile-iron pressure pipe, with plain ends and integral waterstop, unless otherwise indicated.

C. Sleeves for Rectangular Openings: Galvanized sheet steel with minimum 0.052- or 0.138-inch thickness as indicated and of length to suit application.

D. Coordinate sleeve selection and application with selection and application of firestopping specified in Division 07 Section "Penetration Firestopping."

2.5 SLEEVE SEALS

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
   1. Advance Products & Systems, Inc.
   2. Calpico, Inc.
   3. Metraflex Co.
   4. Pipeline Seal and Insulator, Inc.

B. Description: Modular sealing device, designed for field assembly, to fill annular space between sleeve and cable.
   1. Sealing Elements: EPDM NBR interlocking links shaped to fit surface of cable or conduit. Include type and number required for material and size of raceway or cable.
   2. Pressure Plates: Carbon steel. Include two for each sealing element.
   3. 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.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 CONDUCTOR MATERIAL APPLICATIONS

A. Feeders: Copper for feeders smaller than No. 1/0 AWG; copper or aluminum for feeders No. 1/0 AWG and larger. Conductors shall be solid for No. 10 AWG and smaller; stranded for No. 8 AWG and larger.

B. Branch Circuits: Copper. Solid for No. 10 AWG and smaller; stranded for No. 8 AWG and larger.

3.2 CONDUCTOR INSULATION AND MULTICONDUCTOR CABLE APPLICATIONS AND WIRING METHODS

A. Service Entrance: Type THHN-THWN, single conductors in raceway.

B. Exposed Feeders: Type THHN-THWN, single conductors in raceway.

C. Feeders Concealed in Ceilings, Walls, Partitions, and Crawlspaces: Type THHN-THWN, single conductors in raceway.

D. Feeders Concealed in Concrete, below Slabs-on-Grade, and Underground: Type THHN-THWN, single conductors in raceway.

E. Feeders Installed below Raised Flooring: Type THHN-THWN, single conductors in raceway.

F. Exposed Branch Circuits, Including in Crawlspaces: Type THHN-THWN, single conductors in raceway.

G. Branch Circuits Concealed in Ceilings, Walls, and Partitions: Type THHN-THWN, single conductors in raceway.

H. Branch Circuits Concealed in Concrete, below Slabs-on-Grade, and Underground: Type THHN-THWN, single conductors in raceway.

I. Branch Circuits Installed below Raised Flooring: Type THHN-THWN, single conductors in raceway, Type MC Mineral-insulated, Type MI.

J. Cord Drops and Portable Appliance Connections: Type SO, hard service cord with stainless-steel, wire-mesh, strain relief device at terminations to suit application.

K. Class 1 Control Circuits: Type THHN-THWN, in raceway.

L. Class 2 Control Circuits: Type THHN-THWN, in raceway Power-limited cable, concealed in building finishes Power-limited tray cable, in cable tray.

3.3 INSTALLATION OF CONDUCTORS AND CABLES

A. Conceal cables in finished walls, ceilings, and floors, unless otherwise indicated.

B. 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.

C. Use pulling means, including fish tape, cable, rope, and basket-weave wire/cable grips, that will not damage cables or raceway.

D. Install exposed cables parallel and perpendicular to surfaces of exposed structural members, and follow surface contours where possible.

E. Support cables according to Division 26 Section "Hangers and Supports for Electrical Systems."

F. Identify and color-code conductors and cables according to Division 26 Section "Identification for Electrical Systems."

3.4 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 and UL 486B.

B. Make splices 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 and tap conductor for aluminum conductors.

C. Wiring at Outlets: Install conductor at each outlet, with at least 6 inches of slack.

3.5 SLEEVE INSTALLATION FOR ELECTRICAL PENETRATIONS

A. Coordinate sleeve selection and application with selection and application of firestopping specified in Division 07 Section "Penetration Firestopping."

B. Concrete Slabs and Walls: Install sleeves for penetrations unless core-drilled holes or formed openings are used. Install sleeves during erection of slabs and walls.

C. Use pipe sleeves unless penetration arrangement requires rectangular sleeved opening.

D. Rectangular Sleeve Minimum Metal Thickness:
1. For sleeve rectangle perimeter less than 50 inches and no side greater than 16 inches, thickness shall be 0.052 inch.
2. For sleeve rectangle perimeter equal to, or greater than, 50 inches and 1 or more sides equal to, or greater than, 16 inches, thickness shall be 0.138 inch.

E. Fire-Rated Assemblies: Install sleeves for penetrations of fire-rated floor and wall assemblies unless openings compatible with firestop system used are fabricated during construction of floor or wall.

F. Cut sleeves to length for mounting flush with both wall surfaces.

G. Extend sleeves installed in floors 2 inches above finished floor level.

H. Size pipe sleeves to provide 1/4-inch annular clear space between sleeve and cable unless sleeve seal is to be installed or unless seismic criteria require different clearance.

I. Seal space outside of sleeves with grout for penetrations of concrete and masonry and with approved joint compound for gypsum board assemblies.

J. Interior Penetrations of Non-Fire-Rated Walls and Floors: Seal annular space between sleeve and cable, using joint sealant appropriate for size, depth, and location of joint according to Division 07 Section "Joint Sealants."

K. Fire-Rated-Assembly Penetrations: Maintain indicated fire rating of walls, partitions, ceilings, and floors at cable penetrations. Install sleeves and seal with firestop materials according to Division 07 Section "Penetration Firestopping."

L. Roof-Penetration Sleeves: Seal penetration of individual cables with flexible boot-type flashing units applied in coordination with roofing work.

M. Aboveground Exterior-Wall Penetrations: Seal penetrations using sleeves and mechanical sleeve seals. Size sleeves to allow for 1-inch annular clear space between pipe and sleeve for installing mechanical sleeve seals.

N. Underground Exterior-Wall Penetrations: Install cast-iron "wall pipes" for sleeves. Size sleeves to allow for 1-inch annular clear space between cable and sleeve for installing mechanical sleeve seals.

3.6 SLEEVE-SEAL INSTALLATION

A. Install to seal underground exterior-wall penetrations.

B. Use type and number of sealing elements recommended by manufacturer for cable material and size. Position cable in center of sleeve. Assemble mechanical sleeve seals and install in annular space between cable and sleeve. Tighten bolts against pressure plates that cause sealing elements to expand and make watertight seal.

3.7 FIRESTOPPING

A. Apply firestopping to electrical penetrations of fire-rated floor and wall assemblies to restore original fire-resistance rating of assembly according to Division 07 Section "Penetration Firestopping."

3.8 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

A. Perform tests and inspections and prepare test reports.

B. Tests and Inspections:
   1. After installing conductors and cables and before electrical circuitry has been energized, test service entrance and feeder conductors, and conductors feeding the following critical equipment and services for compliance with requirements.
   2. Perform each visual and mechanical inspection and electrical test stated in NETA Acceptance Testing Specification. Certify compliance with test parameters.
   3. Infrared Scanning: After Substantial Completion, but not more than 60 days after Final Acceptance, perform an infrared scan of each splice in cables and conductors No. 3 AWG and larger. Remove box and equipment covers so splices are accessible to portable scanner.
      a. Follow-up Infrared Scanning: Perform an additional follow-up infrared scan of each splice 11 months after date of Substantial Completion.
      b. Instrument: Use an infrared scanning device designed to measure temperature or to detect significant deviations from normal values. Provide calibration record for device.
      c. Record of Infrared Scanning: Prepare a certified report that identifies splices checked and that describes scanning results. Include notation of deficiencies detected, remedial action taken, and observations after remedial action.

C. Test Reports: Prepare a written report to record the following:
   1. Test procedures used.
   2. Test results that comply with requirements.

3. Test results that do not comply with requirements and corrective action taken to achieve compliance with requirements.

D. Remove and replace malfunctioning units and retest as specified above.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 26 05 23

CONTROL-VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL POWER CABLE

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. UTP cabling.
2. 50/125-micrometer, multimode optical fiber cabling.
3. RS-232 cabling.
4. RS-485 cabling.
5. Low-voltage control cabling.
6. Control-circuit conductors.
7. Identification products.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

A. EMI: Electromagnetic interference.

B. IDC: Insulation displacement connector.

C. Low Voltage: As defined in NFPA 70 for circuits and equipment operating at less than 50 V or for remote-control and signaling power-limited circuits.

D. Open Cabling: Passing telecommunications cabling through open space (e.g., between the studs of a wall cavity).

E. RCDD: Registered Communications Distribution Designer.

F. UTP: Unshielded twisted pair.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

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

B. Shop Drawings: For cable tray layout, showing cable tray route to scale, with relationship between the tray and adjacent structural, electrical, and mechanical elements. Include the following:
1. Vertical and horizontal offsets and transitions.
2. Clearances for access above and to side of cable trays.
3. Vertical elevation of cable trays above the floor or bottom of ceiling structure.
4. Load calculations to show dead and live loads as not exceeding manufacturer's rating for tray and its support elements.

C. Qualification Data: For qualified layout technician, installation supervisor, and field inspector.

D. Source quality-control reports.

E. Field quality-control reports.

F. Maintenance Data: For wire and cable to include in maintenance manuals.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Testing Agency Qualifications: Member company of an NRTL.
   1. Testing Agency's Field Supervisor: Currently certified by BICSI as an RCDD to supervise on-site testing.

B. Surface-Burning Characteristics: As determined by testing identical products according to ASTM E 84 by a qualified testing agency. Identify products with appropriate markings of applicable testing agency.
   1. Flame-Spread Index: 25 or less.
   2. Smoke-Developed Index: 450 or less.

C. 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.

1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

A. Test cables upon receipt at Project site.
   1. Test optical fiber cable to determine the continuity of the strand end to end. Use optical fiber flashlight or optical loss test set.
   2. Test optical fiber cable on reels. Use an optical time domain reflectometer to verify the cable length and locate cable defects, splices, and connector; include the loss value of each. Retain test data and include the record in maintenance data.
   3. Test each pair of UTP cable for open and short circuits.

1.7 PROJECT CONDITIONS

A. Environmental Limitations: Do not deliver or install UTP and optical fiber cables and connecting materials until wet work in spaces is complete and dry, and temporary HVAC system is operating and maintaining ambient temperature and humidity conditions at occupancy levels during the remainder of the construction period.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 PATHWAYS

A. Support of Open Cabling: NRTL labeled for support of Category 6 cabling, designed to prevent degradation of cable performance and pinch points that could damage cable.
   1. Support brackets with cable tie slots for fastening cable ties to brackets.
   2. Lacing bars, spools, J-hooks, and D-rings.
   3. Straps and other devices.

2.2 BACKBOARDS

A. Description: Plywood, AC Grade, 2 coats fire retardant paint on all sides, 3/4 by 48 by 96 inches. Comply with requirements for plywood backing panels in Division 06 Section "Rough Carpentry."

2.3 UTP CABLE

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following.
   1. Belden CDT Inc.; Electronics Division.
   2. CommScope, Inc.
   3. Superior Essex Inc.
   4. SYSTIMAX Solutions; a CommScope, Inc. brand.
   5. Tyco Electronics/AMP Netconnect; Tyco International Ltd.

B. Description: 100-ohm, four-pair UTP.
   1. Comply with ICEA S-90-661 for mechanical properties.

2. Comply with TIA/EIA-568-B.1 for performance specifications.
3. Comply with TIA/EIA-568-B.2, Category 6.
4. Verified by NRTL to TIA/EIA-568-B.2, TIA/EIA 568-B.2-1 Category 6.
5. Listed and labeled by an NRTL acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction as complying with UL 444 and NFPA 70 for the following types:
   a. Communications, Limited Purpose: Type CMX complying with UL 1581 VW-1
   b. Communications, General Purpose: Type CM complying with UL 1581(Vertical Tray)
   c. Communications, Riser Rated: Type CMR complying with UL 1666
   d. Communications, Plenum Rated: Type CMP complying with NFPA 262.

2.4 UTP CABLE HARDWARE

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
   1. Leviton Voice & Data Division.
   2. Nordex/CDT; a subsidiary of Cable Design Technologies.
   3. Panduit Corp.
   4. Tyco Electronics/AMP Netconnect; Tyco International Ltd.
   5. Commscope.

B. UTP Cable Connecting Hardware: IDC type, using modules designed for punch-down caps or tools. Cables shall be terminated with connecting hardware of the same category or higher.

C. Connecting Blocks: 110 style for Category 6. Provide blocks for the number of cables terminated on the block, plus 25 percent spare; integral with connector bodies, including plugs and jacks where indicated.

2.5 OPTICAL FIBER CABLE

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
   1. CommScope, Inc.
   2. Superior Essex Inc.
   3. Tyco Electronics/AMP Netconnect; Tyco International Ltd.

B. Description: Multimode, 50/125-micrometer, 24 fiber, nonconductive, tight buffer, optical fiber cable.
   1. Comply with ICEA S-83-596 for mechanical properties.
   2. Comply with TIA/EIA-568-B.3 for performance specifications.
   3. Comply with TIA/EIA-492AAAA-B for detailed specifications.
   4. Listed and labeled by an NRTL acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction as complying with UL 444, UL 1651, and NFPA 262 for the following types:
      a. Plenum Rated, Nonconductive: Type OFNP, complying with NFPA 262.
      b. Riser Rated, Nonconductive: Type OFNR complying with UL 1666.
      c. Plenum Rated, Conductive: Type OFCP complying with NFPA 262.
      d. Riser Rated, Conductive: Type OFCR complying with UL 1666.
   5. Conductive cable shall be aluminum-armored type.
   6. Maximum Attenuation: 3.5 dB/km at 850 nm; 1.5 dB/km at 1300 nm.
   7. Minimum Modal Bandwidth: 50 700 MHz-km at 850 nm; 500 MHz-km at 1300 nm

C. Jacket:
   1. Jacket Color: Aqua for 50/125-micrometer cable.
   2. Cable cordage jacket, fiber, unit, and group color shall be according to TIA/EIA-598-B.
   3. Imprinted with fiber count, fiber type, and aggregate length at regular intervals not to exceed 40 inches.

2.6 OPTICAL FIBER CABLE HARDWARE

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
   1. American Technology Systems Industries, Inc.
   2. Corning Cable Systems.
   3. Dynacom Corporation.
   4. Hubbell Premise Wiring.
   5. Optical Connectivity Solutions Division; Emerson Network Power.
   6. AMP; a Tyco International Ltd. company.

B. Cable Connecting Hardware: Comply with the Fiber Optic Connector Intermateability Standards (FOCIS) specifications of TIA/EIA-604-2, TIA/EIA-604-3-A, and TIA/EIA-604-12. Comply with TIA/EIA-568-B.3.
   1. Quick-connect, simplex and duplex, Type SC connectors. Insertion loss not more than 0.75 dB.
   2. Type SFF connectors may be used in termination racks, panels, and equipment packages.

2.7 RS-232 CABLE

A. Standard Cable: NFPA 70, Type CM.
   1. Paired, two pairs, No. 22 AWG, stranded (7x30) tinned-copper conductors.
   2. Polypropylene insulation.
   3. Individual aluminum foil-polyester tape shielded pairs with 100 percent shield coverage.
   4. PVC jacket.
   5. Pairs are cabled on common axis with No. 24 AWG, stranded (7x32) tinned-copper drain wire.
   6. Flame Resistance: Comply with UL 1581.

B. Plenum-Rated Cable: NFPA 70, Type CMP.
   1. Paired, two pairs, No. 22 AWG, stranded (7x30) tinned-copper conductors.
   2. Plastic insulation.
   3. Individual aluminum foil-polyester tape shielded pairs with 100 percent shield coverage.
   4. Plastic jacket.
   5. Pairs are cabled on common axis with No. 24 AWG, stranded (7x32) tinned-copper drain wire.
   6. Flame Resistance: Comply with NFPA 262.

2.8 RS-485 CABLE

A. Standard Cable: NFPA 70, Type CM.
   1. Paired, two pairs, twisted, No. 22 AWG, stranded (7x30) tinned-copper conductors.
   2. PVC insulation.
   3. Unshielded.
   4. PVC jacket.
   5. Flame Resistance: Comply with UL 1581.

B. Plenum-Rated Cable: NFPA 70, Type CMP.
   1. Paired, two pairs, No. 22 AWG, stranded (7x30) tinned-copper conductors.
   2. Fluorinated ethylene propylene insulation.
   3. Unshielded.
   4. Fluorinated ethylene propylene jacket.
   5. Flame Resistance: NFPA 262, Flame Test.

2.9 LOW-VOLTAGE CONTROL CABLE

A. Paired Cable: NFPA 70, Type CMG.
   1. One pair, twisted, No. 16 AWG, stranded (19x29) tinned-copper conductors.

2. PVC insulation.
3. Unshielded.
4. PVC jacket.
5. Flame Resistance: Comply with UL 1581.

B. Plenum-Rated, Paired Cable: NFPA 70, Type CMP.
1. One pair, twisted, No. 16 AWG, stranded (19x29) tinned-copper conductors.
2. PVC insulation.
3. Unshielded.
4. PVC jacket.
5. Flame Resistance: Comply with NFPA 262.

C. Paired Cable: NFPA 70, Type CMG.
1. One pair, twisted, No. 18 AWG, stranded (19x30) tinned-copper conductors.
2. PVC insulation.
3. Unshielded.
4. PVC jacket.
5. Flame Resistance: Comply with UL 1581.

D. Plenum-Rated, Paired Cable: NFPA 70, Type CMP.
1. One pair, twisted, No. 18 AWG, stranded (19x30) tinned-copper conductors.
2. Fluorinated ethylene propylene insulation.
3. Unshielded.
4. Plastic jacket.
5. Flame Resistance: NFPA 262, Flame Test.

2.10 CONTROL-CIRCUIT CONDUCTORS

A. Class 1 Control Circuits: Stranded copper, Type THHN-THWN, in raceway, complying with UL 83.

B. Class 2 Control Circuits: Stranded copper, Type THHN-THWN, in raceway[power-limited cable, concealed in building finishes complying with UL 83.

C. Class 3 Remote-Control and Signal Circuits: Stranded copper, Type TW or Type TF, complying with UL 83.

2.11 IDENTIFICATION PRODUCTS

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, [provide products by one of the following:
1. Brady Corporation.
2. HellermannTyton.
3. Kroy LLC.
4. Panduit Corp.
5. AMP; a Tyco International Ltd. company.

B. Comply with UL 969 for a system of labeling materials, including label stocks, laminating adhesives, and inks used by label printers.

C. Comply with requirements in Division 26 Section "Identification for Electrical Systems."

2.12 SOURCE QUALITY CONTROL

A. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified testing agency to evaluate cables.

B. Factory test UTP and optical fiber cables on reels according to TIA/EIA-568-B.1.

C. Factory test UTP cables according to TIA/EIA-568-B.2.

D. Factory test multimode optical fiber cables according to TIA/EIA-526-14-A and TIA/EIA-568-B.3.

E. Cable will be considered defective if it does not pass tests and inspections.

F. Prepare test and inspection reports.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION OF PATHWAYS

A. Cable Trays: Comply with NEMA VE 2 and TIA/EIA-569-A-7.

B. Comply with TIA/EIA-569-A for pull-box sizing and length of conduit and number of bends between pull points.

C. Comply with requirements in Division 26 Section "Raceway and Boxes for Electrical Systems" for installation of conduits and wireways.

D. Install manufactured conduit sweeps and long-radius elbows if possible.

E. Pathway Installation in Equipment Rooms:
   1. Position conduit ends adjacent to a corner on backboard if a single piece of plywood is installed or in the corner of room if multiple sheets of plywood are installed around perimeter walls of room.
   2. Install cable trays to route cables if conduits cannot be located in these positions.
   3. Secure conduits to backboard if entering room from overhead.
   4. Extend conduits 3 inches above finished floor.
   5. Install metal conduits with grounding bushings and connect with grounding conductor to grounding system.

F. Backboards: Install backboards with 96-inch dimension vertical. Butt adjacent sheets tightly and form smooth gap-free corners and joints.

3.2 INSTALLATION OF CONDUCTORS AND CABLES

A. Comply with NECA 1.

B. General Requirements for Cabling:
   1. Comply with TIA/EIA-568-B.1.
   2. Comply with BICSI ITSIM, Ch. 6, "Cable Termination Practices."
   3. Terminate all conductors; no cable shall contain unterminated elements. Make terminations only at indicated outlets, terminals, and cross-connect and patch panels.
   4. Cables may not be spliced. Secure and support cables at intervals not exceeding 30 inches and not more than 6 inches from cabinets, boxes, fittings, outlets, racks, frames, and terminals.
   5. Bundle, lace, and train conductors to terminal points without exceeding manufacturer's limitations on bending radii, but not less than radii specified in BICSI ITSIM, "Cabling Termination Practices" Chapter. Install lacing bars and distribution spools.
   6. Do not install bruised, kinked, scored, deformed, or abraded cable. Do not splice cable between termination, tap, or junction points. Remove and discard cable if damaged during installation and replace it with new cable.
   7. Cold-Weather Installation: Bring cable to room temperature before dereeling. Heat lamps shall not be used for heating.
   8. Pulling Cable: Comply with BICSI ITSIM, Ch. 4, "Pulling Cable." Monitor cable pull tensions.

C. UTP Cable Installation:
   1. Comply with TIA/EIA-568-B.2.

2. Install 110-style IDC termination hardware unless otherwise indicated.
3. Do not untwist UTP cables more than 1/2 inch from the point of termination to maintain cable geometry.

D. Installation of Control-Circuit Conductors:
1. Install wiring in raceways. Comply with requirements specified in Division 26 Section "Raceway and Boxes for Electrical Systems."

E. Optical Fiber Cable Installation:
1. Comply with TIA/EIA-568-B.3.
2. Cable shall be terminated on connecting hardware that is rack or cabinet mounted.

F. Open-Cable Installation:
1. Install cabling with horizontal and vertical cable guides in telecommunications spaces with terminating hardware and interconnection equipment.
2. Suspend copper cable not in a wireway or pathway a minimum of 8 inches above ceilings by cable supports not more than 60 inchesapart.
3. Cable shall not be run through structural members or in contact with pipes, ducts, or other potentially damaging items.

G. Installation of Cable Routed Exposed under Raised Floors:
1. Install plenum-rated cable only.
2. Install cabling after the flooring system has been installed in raised floor areas.
3. Coil cable 72 inches long shall be neatly coiled not less than 12 inches in diameter below each feed point.

H. Separation from EMI Sources:
1. Comply with BICSI TDMM and TIA/EIA-569-A recommendations for separating unshielded copper voice and data communication cable from potential EMI sources, including electrical power lines and equipment.
2. Separation between open communications cables or cables in nonmetallic raceways and unshielded power conductors and electrical equipment shall be as follows:
   a. Electrical Equipment Rating Less Than 2 kVA: A minimum of 5 inches.
   b. Electrical Equipment Rating between 2 and 5 kVA: A minimum of 12 inches.
   c. Electrical Equipment Rating More Than 5 kVA: A minimum of 24 inches.
3. Separation between communications cables in grounded metallic raceways and unshielded power lines or electrical equipment shall be as follows:
   a. Electrical Equipment Rating Less Than 2 kVA: A minimum of 2-1/2 inches.
   b. Electrical Equipment Rating between 2 and 5 kVA: A minimum of 6 inches.
   c. Electrical Equipment Rating More Than 5 kVA: A minimum of 12 inches.
4. Separation between communications cables in grounded metallic raceways and power lines and electrical equipment located in grounded metallic conduits or enclosures shall be as follows:
   a. Electrical Equipment Rating Less Than 2 kVA: No requirement.
   b. Electrical Equipment Rating between 2 and 5 kVA: A minimum of 3 inches.
   c. Electrical Equipment Rating More Than 5 kVA: A minimum of 6 inches.
5. Separation between Cables and Electrical Motors and Transformers, 5 kVA or HP and Larger: A minimum of 48 inches.
6. Separation between Cables and Fluorescent Fixtures: A minimum of 5 inches.

3.3 REMOVAL OF CONDUCTORS AND CABLES

A. Remove abandoned conductors and cables.

3.4 CONTROL-CIRCUIT CONDUCTORS

A. Minimum Conductor Sizes:

1. Class 1 remote-control and signal circuits, No 14 AWG.
2. Class 2 low-energy, remote-control, and signal circuits, No. 16 AWG.
3. Class 3 low-energy, remote-control, alarm, and signal circuits, No 12 AWG.

3.5 FIRESTOPPING

A. Comply with requirements in Division 07 Section "Penetration Firestopping."

B. Comply with TIA/EIA-569-A, Annex A, "Firestopping."

C. Comply with BICSI TDMM, "Firestopping Systems" Article.

3.6 GROUNDING

A. For data communication wiring, comply with ANSI-J-STD-607-A and with BICSI TDMM, "Grounding, Bonding, and Electrical Protection" Chapter.

B. For low-voltage wiring and cabling, comply with requirements in Division 26 Section "Grounding and Bonding for Electrical Systems."

3.7 IDENTIFICATION

A. Identify system components, wiring, and cabling according to TIA/EIA-606-A. Comply with requirements for identification specified in Division 26 Section "Identification for Electrical Systems."

3.8 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

A. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.

B. Perform tests and inspections.

C. Tests and Inspections:
1. Visually inspect UTP and optical fiber cable jacket materials for UL or third-party certification markings. Inspect cabling terminations to confirm color-coding for pin assignments, and inspect cabling connections to confirm compliance with TIA/EIA-568-B.1.
2. Visually inspect cable placement, cable termination, grounding and bonding, equipment and patch cords, and labeling of all components.
3. Test UTP cabling for DC loop resistance, shorts, opens, intermittent faults, and polarity between conductors. Test operation of shorting bars in connection blocks. Test cables after termination but not after cross connection.
   a. Test instruments shall meet or exceed applicable requirements in TIA/EIA-568-B.2. Perform tests with a tester that complies with performance requirements in "Test Instruments (Normative)" Annex, complying with measurement accuracy specified in "Measurement Accuracy (Informative)" Annex. Use only test cords and adapters that are qualified by test equipment manufacturer for channel or link test configuration.
4. Optical Fiber Cable Tests:
   a. Test instruments shall meet or exceed applicable requirements in TIA/EIA-568-B.1. Use only test cords and adapters that are qualified by test equipment manufacturer for channel or link test configuration.
   b. Link End-to-End Attenuation Tests:
      1) Multimode Link Measurements: Test at 850 or 1300 nm in one direction according to TIA/EIA-526-14-A, Method B, One Reference Jumper.
      2) Attenuation test results for links shall be less than 2.0 dB. Attenuation test results shall be less than that calculated according to equation in TIA/EIA-568-B.1.

D. Document data for each measurement. Print data for submittals in a summary report that is formatted using Table 10.1 in BICSI TDMM as a guide, or transfer the data from the instrument to the computer, save as text files, print, and submit.

E. End-to-end cabling will be considered defective if it does not pass tests and inspections.

F. Prepare test and inspection reports.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 26 05 26

GROUNDING AND BONDING FOR ELECTRICAL 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. This Section includes methods and materials for grounding systems and equipment, plus the following special applications:
   1. Underground distribution grounding.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

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

B. Other Informational Submittals: Plans showing dimensioned as-built locations of grounding features specified in Part 3 "Field Quality Control" Article, including the following:
   1. Test wells.
   2. Ground rods.
   3. Grounding arrangements and connections for separately derived systems.
   4. Grounding for sensitive electronic equipment.

C. Field quality-control test reports.

D. Operation and Maintenance Data: For grounding to include the following in emergency, operation, and maintenance manuals:
   1. Instructions for periodic testing and inspection of grounding features at test wells ground rings grounding connections for separately derived systems based on NFPA 70B.
      a. Tests shall be to determine if ground resistance or impedance values remain within specified maximums, and instructions shall recommend corrective action if they do not.
      b. Include recommended testing intervals.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. 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.

B. Comply with UL 467 for grounding and bonding materials and equipment.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 CONDUCTORS

A. Insulated Conductors: Copper wire or cable insulated for 600 V unless otherwise required by applicable Code or authorities having jurisdiction.

B. Bare Copper Conductors:
1. Solid Conductors: ASTM B 3.
2. Stranded Conductors: ASTM B 8.
3. Tinned Conductors: ASTM B 33.
4. Bonding Cable: 28 kcmil, 14 strands of No. 17 AWG conductor, 1/4 inch in diameter.
5. Bonding Conductor: No. 4 or No. 6 AWG, stranded conductor.
6. Bonding Jumper: Copper tape, braided conductors, terminated with copper ferrules; 1-5/8 inches wide and 1/16 inch thick.
7. Tinned Bonding Jumper: Tinned-copper tape, braided conductors, terminated with copper ferrules; 1-5/8 inches wide and 1/16 inch thick.

C. Bare Grounding Conductor and Conductor Protector for Wood Poles:
1. No. 4 AWG minimum, soft-drawn copper.
2. Conductor Protector: Half-round PVC or wood molding. If wood, use pressure-treated fir or cypress or cedar.

D. Grounding Bus: Rectangular bars of annealed copper, 1/4 by 2 inches in cross section, unless otherwise indicated; with insulators.

2.2 CONNECTORS

A. Listed and labeled by a nationally recognized testing laboratory acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction for applications in which used, and for specific types, sizes, and combinations of conductors and other items connected.

B. Bolted Connectors for Conductors and Pipes: Copper or copper alloy, bolted pressure-type, with at least two bolts.
1. Pipe Connectors: Clamp type, sized for pipe.

C. Welded Connectors: Exothermic-welding kits of types recommended by kit manufacturer for materials being joined and installation conditions.

2.3 GROUNDING ELECTRODES

A. Ground Rods: Copper-clad steel; 3/4 inch by10 feet in diameter.

B. Chemical-Enhanced Grounding Electrodes: Copper tube, straight or L-shaped, charged with nonhazardous electrolytic chemical salts.
1. Termination: Factory-attached No. 4/0 AWG bare conductor at least 48 inches long.
2. Backfill Material: Electrode manufacturer's recommended material.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 APPLICATIONS

A. Conductors: Install solid conductor for No. 8 AWG and smaller, and stranded conductors for No. 6 AWG and larger, unless otherwise indicated.

B. Underground Grounding Conductors: Install barecopper conductor, No. 2/0 AWG minimum, or as indicated on the plans.
   1. Bury at least 24 inches below grade.
   2. Duct-Bank Grounding Conductor: Bury 12 inches above duct bank when indicated as part of duct-bank installation.

C. Isolated Grounding Conductors: Green-colored insulation with continuous yellow stripe. On feeders with isolated ground, identify grounding conductor where visible to normal inspection, with alternating bands of green and yellow tape, with at least three bands of green and two bands of yellow.

D. Grounding Bus: Install in electrical and telephone equipment rooms, in rooms housing service equipment, and elsewhere as indicated.
   1. Install bus on insulated spacers 1 inch, minimum, from wall 6 inches 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, down to specified height above floor, and connect to horizontal bus.

E. 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.

3.2 GROUNDING UNDERGROUND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM COMPONENTS

A. Comply with IEEE C2 grounding requirements.

B. Grounding Manholes and Handholes: Install a driven ground rod through manhole or handhole floor, close to wall, and set rod depth so 4 inches will extend above finished floor. If necessary, install ground rod before manhole is placed and provide No. 1/0 AWG bare, tinned-copper conductor from ground rod into manhole through a waterproof sleeve in manhole wall. Protect ground rods passing through concrete floor with a double wrapping of pressure-sensitive insulating tape or heat-shrunk insulating sleeve from 2 inches above to 6 inches below concrete. Seal floor opening with waterproof, nonshrink grout.

C. 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 No. 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 as recommended by manufacturer of splicing and termination kits.

D. Pad-Mounted Transformers and Switches: Install two ground rods and ground ring around the 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 No. 2 AWG for ground ring and for taps to equipment grounding terminals. Bury ground ring not less than 6 inches from the foundation.

3.3 EQUIPMENT GROUNDING

A. Install insulated equipment grounding conductors with all feeders and branch circuits.

B. Install insulated equipment grounding conductors with the following items, in addition to those required by NFPA 70:
1. Feeders and branch circuits.
2. Lighting circuits.
3. Receptacle circuits.
4. Single-phase motor and appliance branch circuits.
5. Three-phase motor and appliance branch circuits.
6. Flexible raceway runs.
7. Armored and metal-clad cable runs.
8. Busway Supply Circuits: Install insulated equipment grounding conductor from grounding bus in the switchgear, switchboard, or distribution panel to equipment grounding bar terminal on busway.
9. Computer and Rack-Mounted Electronic Equipment Circuits: Install insulated equipment grounding conductor in branch-circuit runs from equipment-area power panels and power-distribution units.

C. 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.

D. Water Heater, Heat-Tracing, and Antifrost Heating Cables: Install a separate insulated equipment grounding conductor to each electric water heater and heat-tracing cable. Bond conductor to heater units, piping, connected equipment, and components.

E. Isolated Grounding Receptacle Circuits: Install an insulated equipment grounding conductor connected to the receptacle grounding terminal. Isolate conductor from raceway and from panelboard grounding terminals. Terminate at equipment grounding conductor terminal of the applicable derived system or service, unless otherwise indicated.

F. Isolated Equipment Enclosure Circuits: For designated equipment supplied by a branch circuit or feeder, isolate equipment enclosure from supply circuit raceway with a nonmetallic raceway fitting listed for the purpose. Install fitting where raceway enters enclosure, and install a separate insulated equipment grounding conductor. Isolate conductor from raceway and from panelboard grounding terminals. Terminate at equipment grounding conductor terminal of the applicable derived system or service, unless otherwise indicated.

G. Signal and Communication Equipment: For telephone, alarm, voice and data, and other communication equipment, provide No. 4 AWG minimum insulated grounding conductor in raceway from grounding electrode system to each service location, terminal cabinet, wiring closet, and central equipment location.

1. Service and Central Equipment Locations and Wiring Closets: Terminate grounding conductor on a 1/4-by-2-by-12-inch grounding bus.
2. Terminal Cabinets: Terminate grounding conductor on cabinet grounding terminal.

H. Metal Poles Supporting Outdoor Lighting Fixtures: Install grounding electrode and a separate insulated equipment grounding conductor in addition to grounding conductor installed with branch-circuit conductors.

3.4 INSTALLATION

A. Grounding Conductors: 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.

B. Ground Rods: Drive rods until tops are 2 inches 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. For grounding electrode system, install at least three rods spaced at least one-rod length from each other and located at least the same distance from other grounding electrodes, and connect to the service grounding electrode conductor.

C. Test Wells: Ground rod driven through drilled hole in bottom of handhole. Handholes are specified in Division 26 Section "Underground Ducts and Raceways for Electrical Systems," and shall be at least 12 inches deep, with cover.
1. Test Wells: Install at least one test well for each service, unless otherwise indicated. Install at the ground rod electrically closest to service entrance. Set top of test well flush with finished grade or floor.

D. 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 so vibration is not transmitted to rigidly mounted equipment.
3. Use exothermic-welded connectors for outdoor locations, but if a disconnect-type connection is required, use a bolted clamp.

E. 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, using a bolted clamp connector or by bolting a lug-type connector to a pipe flange, using one of the lug bolts of the flange. Where a 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 a bolted connector.
3. Bond each aboveground portion of gas piping system downstream from equipment shutoff valve.

F. 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.

G. Grounding for Steel Building Structure: Install a driven ground rod at base of each corner column and at intermediate exterior columns at distances not more than 60 feet apart.

3.5 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

A. Perform the following tests and inspections and prepare test reports:
   1. After installing grounding system but before permanent electrical circuits have been energized, test for compliance with requirements.
   2. Test completed grounding system at each location where a maximum ground-resistance level is specified, at service disconnect enclosure grounding terminal, at ground test wells, and at individual ground rods. Make tests at ground rods before any conductors are connected.
      a. Measure ground resistance not less than two full days after last trace of precipitation and without soil being moistened by any 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 according to IEEE 81.
   3. 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 the record of tests and observations. Include the 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. Report measured ground resistances that exceed the following values:
   1. Power and Lighting Equipment or System with Capacity 500 kVA and Less: 10 ohms.
   2. Power and Lighting Equipment or System with Capacity 500 to 1000 kVA: 5 ohms.
   3. Power and Lighting Equipment or System with Capacity More Than 1000 kVA: 3 ohms.
   4. Power Distribution Units or Panelboards Serving Electronic Equipment: 3 ohm(s).
   5. Substations and Pad-Mounted Equipment: 5 ohms.
   6. Manhole Grounds: 10 ohms.

C. Excessive Ground Resistance: If resistance to ground exceeds specified values, notify Architect promptly and include recommendations to reduce ground resistance.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 26 05 29

HANGERS AND SUPPORTS FOR ELECTRICAL 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. This Section includes the following:
1. Hangers and supports for electrical equipment and systems.
2. Construction requirements for concrete bases.

B. Related Sections include the following:
1. Division 26 Section "Vibration And Seismic Controls For Electrical Systems" for products and installation requirements necessary for compliance with seismic criteria.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

A. EMT: Electrical metallic tubing.

B. IMC: Intermediate metal conduit.

C. RMC: Rigid metal conduit.

1.4 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Design supports for multiple raceways capable of supporting combined weight of supported systems and its contents.

B. Design equipment supports capable of supporting combined operating weight of supported equipment and connected systems and components.

C. Rated Strength: Adequate in tension, shear, and pullout force to resist maximum loads calculated or imposed for this Project, with a minimum structural safety factor of five times the applied force.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For the following:
1. Steel slotted support systems.
2. Nonmetallic slotted support systems.

B. Shop Drawings: Show fabrication and installation details and include calculations for the following:
1. Trapeze hangers. Include Product Data for components.
2. Steel slotted channel systems. Include Product Data for components.
3. Nonmetallic slotted channel systems. Include Product Data for components.
4. Equipment supports.

C. Welding certificates.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Welding: Qualify procedures and personnel according to AWS D1.1/D1.1M, "Structural Welding Code - Steel."

B. Comply with NFPA 70.

1.7 COORDINATION

A. Coordinate size and location of concrete bases. Cast anchor-bolt inserts into bases. Concrete, reinforcement, and formwork requirements are specified in Division 03.

B. Coordinate installation of roof curbs, equipment supports, and roof penetrations. These items are specified in Division 07 Section "Roof Accessories."

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 SUPPORT, ANCHORAGE, AND ATTACHMENT COMPONENTS

A. Steel Slotted Support Systems: Comply with MFMA-4, factory-fabricated components for field assembly.
1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
   a. Allied Tube & Conduit.
   b. Cooper B-Line, Inc.; a division of Cooper Industries.
   c. ERICO International Corporation.
   d. GS Metals Corp.
   e. Thomas & Betts Corporation.
   f. Unistrut; Tyco International, Ltd.
   g. Wesanco, Inc.
2. Metallic Coatings: Hot-dip galvanized after fabrication and applied according to MFMA-4.
3. Nonmetallic Coatings: Manufacturer's standard PVC, polyurethane, or polyester coating applied according to MFMA-4.
4. Painted Coatings: Manufacturer's standard painted coating applied according to MFMA-4.
5. Channel Dimensions: Selected for applicable load criteria.

B. Nonmetallic Slotted Support Systems: Structural-grade, factory-formed, glass-fiber-resin channels and angles with 9/16-inch- diameter holes at a maximum of 8 inches o.c., in at least 1 surface.
1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
   a. Allied Tube & Conduit.
   b. Cooper B-Line, Inc.; a division of Cooper Industries.
   c. Fabco Plastics Wholesale Limited.
   d. Seasafe, Inc.
2. Fittings and Accessories: Products of channel and angle manufacturer and designed for use with those items.
3. Fitting and Accessory Materials: Same as channels and angles.

4. Rated Strength: Selected to suit applicable load criteria.

C. Raceway and Cable Supports: As described in NECA 1 and NECA 101.

D. Conduit and Cable Support Devices: Steel and malleable-iron hangers, clamps, and associated fittings, designed for types and sizes of raceway or cable to be supported.

E. Support for Conductors in Vertical Conduit: Factory-fabricated assembly consisting of threaded body and insulating wedging plug or plugs for non-armored electrical conductors or cables in riser conduits. Plugs shall have number, size, and shape of conductor gripping pieces as required to suit individual conductors or cables supported. Body shall be malleable iron.

F. Structural Steel for Fabricated Supports and Restraints: ASTM A 36/A 36M, steel plates, shapes, and bars; black and galvanized.

G. Mounting, Anchoring, and Attachment Components: Items for fastening electrical items or their supports to building surfaces include the following:
1. Powder-Actuated Fasteners: Not Allowed.
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 in which used.
    a. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
        1) Cooper B-Line, Inc.; a division of Cooper Industries.
        2) Empire Tool and Manufacturing Co., Inc.
        3) Hilti Inc.
        4) ITW Ramset/Red Head; a division of Illinois Tool Works, Inc.
        5) MKT Fastening, LLC.
3. Concrete Inserts: Steel or malleable-iron, slotted support system units similar to MSS Type 18; complying with MFMA-4 or MSS SP-58.
4. Clamps for Attachment to Steel Structural Elements: MSS SP-58, type suitable for attached structural element.
5. Through Bolts: Structural type, hex head, and high strength. Comply with ASTM A 325.
6. Toggle Bolts: All-steel springhead type.
7. Hanger Rods: Threaded steel.

2.2 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 Division 05 Section "Metal Fabrications" for steel shapes and plates.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 APPLICATION

A. Comply with NECA 1 and NECA 101 for application of hangers and supports for electrical equipment and systems except if requirements in this Section are stricter.

B. Maximum Support Spacing and Minimum Hanger Rod Size for Raceway: Space supports for EMT, IMC, and RMC as required by NFPA 70. Minimum rod size shall be 1/4 inch in diameter.

C. 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 single-bolt conduit clamps.

D. 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 SUPPORT INSTALLATION

A. Comply with NECA 1 and NECA 101 for installation requirements except as specified in this Article.

B. Raceway Support Methods: In addition to methods described in NECA 1, EMT, IMC, and RMC may be supported by openings through structure members, as permitted in 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 shall 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: Beam clamps (MSS Type 19, 21, 23, 25, or 27) complying with MSS SP-69.
   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 by means that meet seismic-restraint strength and anchorage requirements.

E. Drill holes for expansion anchors in concrete at locations and to depths that avoid reinforcing bars.

3.3 INSTALLATION OF FABRICATED METAL SUPPORTS

A. Comply with installation requirements in Division 05 Section "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.

3.4 CONCRETE BASES

A. Construct concrete bases of dimensions indicated but not less than 4 inches 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 Division 03 Section " Cast-in-Place Concrete (Limited Applications)."

C. Anchor equipment to concrete base.
   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: 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. Touchup: Comply with requirements in Division 09 painting Sections for cleaning and touchup painting of field welds, bolted connections, and abraded areas of shop paint on miscellaneous metal.

C. Galvanized Surfaces: Clean welds, bolted connections, and abraded areas and apply galvanizing-repair paint to comply with ASTM A 780.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 26 05 33

RACEWAY AND BOXES FOR ELECTRICAL 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. This Section includes raceways, fittings, boxes, enclosures, and cabinets for electrical wiring.

B. Related Sections include the following:
1. Division 26 Section "Underground Ducts and Raceways for Electrical Systems" for exterior ductbanks, manholes, and underground utility construction.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

A. EMT: Electrical metallic tubing.

B. EPDM: Ethylene-propylene-diene terpolymer rubber.

C. FMC: Flexible metal conduit.

D. IMC: Intermediate metal conduit.

E. LFMC: Liquidtight flexible metal conduit.

F. NBR: Acrylonitrile-butadiene rubber.

G. RNC: Rigid nonmetallic conduit.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For surface raceways, wireways and fittings, floor boxes, hinged-cover enclosures, and cabinets.

B. Shop Drawings: For the following raceway components. Include plans, elevations, sections, details, and attachments to other work.
1. Custom enclosures and cabinets.
2. For handholes and boxes for underground wiring, including the following:
   a. Duct entry provisions, including locations and duct sizes.
   b. Frame and cover design.
   c. Grounding details.
   d. Dimensioned locations of cable rack inserts, and pulling-in and lifting irons.
   e. Joint details.

C. Manufacturer Seismic Qualification Certification: Submit certification that enclosures and cabinets and their mounting provisions, including those for internal components, will withstand seismic forces defined in Division 26 Section "Vibration and Seismic Controls for Electrical Systems." Include the following:
1. Basis for Certification: Indicate whether withstand certification is based on actual test of assembled components or on calculation.
    a. The term "withstand" means "the cabinet or enclosure will remain in place without separation of any parts when subjected to the seismic forces specified and the unit will retain its enclosure characteristics, including its interior accessibility, after the seismic event."
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.

D. Qualification Data: For professional engineer and testing agency.

E. Source quality-control test reports.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. 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.

B. Comply with NFPA 70.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 METAL CONDUIT AND TUBING

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
1. AFC Cable Systems, Inc.
2. Alflex Inc.
3. Allied Tube & Conduit; a Tyco International Ltd. Co.
4. Anamet Electrical, Inc.; Anaconda Metal Hose.
5. Electri-Flex Co.
6. Manhattan/CDT/Cole-Flex.
7. Maverick Tube Corporation.
8. O-Z Gedney; a unit of General Signal.
9. Wheatland Tube Company.

B. Rigid Steel Conduit: ANSI C80.1.

C. Aluminum Rigid Conduit: ANSI C80.5.

D. IMC: ANSI C80.6.

E. PVC-Coated Steel Conduit: PVC-coated IMC.

1. Comply with NEMA RN 1.
2. Coating Thickness: 0.040 inch, minimum.

F. EMT: ANSI C80.3.

G. FMC: Zinc-coated steel.

H. LFMC: Flexible steel conduit with PVC jacket.

I. Fittings for Conduit (Including all Types and Flexible and Liquidtight), EMT, and Cable: NEMA FB 1; listed for type and size raceway with which used, and for application and environment in which installed.
1. Conduit Fittings for Hazardous (Classified) Locations: Comply with UL 886.
2. Fittings for EMT: Steel, compression type. Set-screw or crimp shall not be permitted.
3. Coating for Fittings for PVC-Coated Conduit: Minimum thickness, 0.040 inch, with overlapping sleeves protecting threaded joints.

J. Joint Compound for Rigid Steel Conduit or IMC: Listed for use in cable connector assemblies, and compounded for use to lubricate and protect threaded raceway joints from corrosion and enhance their conductivity.

2.2 NONMETALLIC CONDUIT AND TUBING

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
1. AFC Cable Systems, Inc.
2. Anamet Electrical, Inc.; Anaconda Metal Hose.
3. Arnco Corporation.
4. CANTEX Inc.
5. CertainTeed Corp.; Pipe & Plastics Group.
6. Condux International, Inc.
7. ElecSYS, Inc.
8. Electri-Flex Co.
9. Lamson & Sessions; Carlon Electrical Products.
10. Manhattan/CDT/Cole-Flex.
11. RACO; a Hubbell Company.
12. Thomas & Betts Corporation.

B. RNC: NEMA TC 2, Type EPC-40-PVC, unless otherwise indicated.

C. LFNC: UL 1660.

D. Fittings for RNC: NEMA TC 3; match to conduit or tubing type and material.

E. Fittings for LFNC: UL 514B.

2.3 OPTICAL FIBER/COMMUNICATIONS CABLE RACEWAY AND FITTINGS

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
1. Arnco Corporation.

2. Endot Industries Inc.
3. IPEX Inc.
4. Lamson & Sessions; Carlon Electrical Products.

B. Description: Comply with UL 2024; flexible type, approved for plenum installation.

2.4 METAL WIREWAYS

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
1. Cooper B-Line, Inc.
2. Hoffman.
3. Square D; Schneider Electric.

B. Description: Sheet metal sized and shaped as indicated, NEMA 250, Type 12, unless otherwise indicated.

C. Fittings and Accessories: Include 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.

D. Wireway Covers: Hinged type.

E. Finish: Manufacturer's standard enamel finish.

2.5 SURFACE RACEWAYS

A. Surface Metal Raceways: Galvanized steel with snap-on covers. Manufacturer's standard enamel finish in color selected by Architect.
1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
   a. Thomas & Betts Corporation.
   b. Walker Systems, Inc.; Wiremold Company (The).
   c. Wiremold Company (The); Electrical Sales Division.
   d. Panduit

2.6 BOXES, ENCLOSURES, AND CABINETS

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
1. Cooper Crouse-Hinds; Div. of Cooper Industries, Inc.
2. EGS/Appleton Electric.
3. Erickson Electrical Equipment Company.
4. Hoffman.
5. Hubbell Incorporated; Killark Electric Manufacturing Co. Division.
6. O-Z/Gedney; a unit of General Signal.
7. RACO; a Hubbell Company.
8. Robroy Industries, Inc.; Enclosure Division.
9. Scott Fetzer Co.; Adalet Division.
10. Spring City Electrical Manufacturing Company.
11. Thomas & Betts Corporation.

12. Walker Systems, Inc.; Wiremold Company (The).
13. Woodhead, Daniel Company; Woodhead Industries, Inc. Subsidiary.

B. Sheet Metal Outlet and Device Boxes: NEMA OS 1.

C. Cast-Metal Outlet and Device Boxes: NEMA FB 1, ferrous alloy, Type FD, with gasketed cover.

D. Metal Floor Boxes: Cast or sheet metal, fully adjustable, rectangular.

E. Small Sheet Metal Pull and Junction Boxes: NEMA OS 1.

F. Cast-Metal Access, Pull, and Junction Boxes: NEMA FB 1, galvanized, cast iron with gasketed cover.

G. Hinged-Cover Enclosures: NEMA 250, Type 1, with continuous-hinge cover with flush latch, unless otherwise indicated.
1. Metal Enclosures: Steel, finished inside and out with manufacturer's standard enamel.
2. Nonmetallic Enclosures: Plastic.

H. Cabinets:
1. NEMA 250, Type 1, galvanized-steel box with removable interior panel and removable front, finished inside and out with manufacturer's standard enamel.
2. Hinged door in front cover with flush latch and concealed hinge.
3. Key latch to match panelboards.
4. Metal barriers to separate wiring of different systems and voltage.
5. Accessory feet where required for freestanding equipment.

2.7 SLEEVES FOR RACEWAYS

A. Steel Pipe Sleeves: ASTM A 53/A 53M, Type E, Grade B, Schedule 40, galvanized steel, plain ends.

B. Cast-Iron Pipe Sleeves: Cast or fabricated "wall pipe," equivalent to ductile-iron pressure pipe, with plain ends and integral waterstop, unless otherwise indicated.

C. Sleeves for Rectangular Openings: Galvanized sheet steel with minimum 0.052- or 0.138-inch thickness as indicated and of length to suit application.

D. Coordinate sleeve selection and application with selection and application of firestopping specified in Division 07 Section "Penetration Firestopping."

2.8 SLEEVE SEALS

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
1. Advance Products & Systems, Inc.
2. Calpico, Inc.
3. Metraflex Co.
4. Pipeline Seal and Insulator, Inc.

B. Description: Modular sealing device, designed for field assembly, to fill annular space between sleeve and cable.
   1. Sealing Elements: EPDM interlocking links shaped to fit surface of cable or conduit. Include type and number required for material and size of raceway or cable.
   2. Pressure Plates: Carbon steel. Include two for each sealing element.
   3. 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.

2.9 SOURCE QUALITY CONTROL FOR UNDERGROUND ENCLOSURES

A. Handhole and Pull-Box Prototype Test: Test prototypes of handholes and boxes for compliance with SCTE 77. Strength tests shall be for specified tier ratings of products supplied.
   1. Tests of materials shall be performed by a independent testing agency.
   2. Strength tests of complete boxes and covers shall be by either an independent testing agency or manufacturer. A qualified registered professional engineer shall certify tests by manufacturer.
   3. Testing machine pressure gages shall have current calibration certification complying with ISO 9000 and ISO 10012, and traceable to NIST standards.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 RACEWAY APPLICATION

A. Outdoors: Apply raceway products as specified below, unless otherwise indicated:
   1. Exposed Conduit: Rigid steel conduit
   2. Concealed Conduit, Aboveground: IMC.
   3. Underground Conduit: RNC, Type EPC- 80-PVC, direct buried.
   4. Connection to Vibrating Equipment (Including Transformers and Hydraulic, Pneumatic, Electric Solenoid, or Motor-Driven Equipment): LFMC.
   5. Boxes and Enclosures, Aboveground: NEMA 250, Type 4.
   6. Application of Handholes and Boxes for Underground Wiring:
      a. Handholes and Pull Boxes in Driveway, Parking Lot, and Off-Roadway Locations, Subject to Occasional, Nondeliberate Loading by Heavy Vehicles: Polymer concrete, SCTE 77, Tier 15 structural load rating.
      b. Handholes and Pull Boxes in Sidewalk and Similar Applications with a Safety Factor for Nondeliberate Loading by Vehicles: Polymer-concrete units, SCTE 77, Tier 8 structural load rating.
      c. Handholes and Pull Boxes Subject to Light-Duty Pedestrian Traffic Only: Fiberglass-reinforced polyester resin, structurally tested according to SCTE 77 with 3000-lbf vertical loading.

B. Comply with the following indoor applications, unless otherwise indicated:
   1. MC cable not permitted.
   2. Exposed, Not Subject to Physical Damage: EMT.
   3. Exposed, Not Subject to Severe Physical Damage: EMT.
   4. Exposed and Subject to Severe Physical Damage: Rigid steel conduit. Includes raceways in the following locations:
      a. Loading dock.
      b. Corridors used for traffic of mechanized carts, forklifts, and pallet-handling units.

c. Mechanical rooms.
5. Concealed in Ceilings and Interior Walls and Partitions: EMT.
6. Connection to Vibrating Equipment (Including Transformers and Hydraulic, Pneumatic, Electric Solenoid, or Motor-Driven Equipment): FMC, except use LFMC in damp or wet locations.
7. Damp or Wet Locations: IMC.
8. Raceways for Optical Fiber or Communications Cable in Spaces Used for Environmental Air: Plenum-type, optical fiber/communications cable raceway.
9. Raceways for Optical Fiber or Communications Cable Risers in Vertical Shafts: Riser-type, optical fiber/communications cable raceway.
10. Raceways for Concealed General Purpose Distribution of Optical Fiber or Communications Cable: General-use, optical fiber/communications cable raceway.
11. Boxes and Enclosures: NEMA 250, Type 1, except use NEMA 250, Type 4, nonmetallic in damp or wet locations.

C. Minimum Raceway Size: 3/4-inch trade size.

D. Raceway Fittings: Compatible with raceways and suitable for use and location.
1. Rigid and Intermediate Steel Conduit: Use threaded rigid steel conduit fittings, unless otherwise indicated.
2. PVC Externally Coated, Rigid Steel Conduits: Use only fittings listed for use with that material. Patch and seal all joints, nicks, and scrapes in PVC coating after installing conduits and fittings. Use sealant recommended by fitting manufacturer.

E. Install nonferrous conduit or tubing for circuits operating above 60 Hz. Where aluminum raceways are installed for such circuits and pass through concrete, install in nonmetallic sleeve.

F. Do not install aluminum conduits in contact with concrete.

3.2 INSTALLATION

A. Comply with NECA 1 for installation requirements applicable to products specified in Part 2 except where requirements on Drawings or in this Article are stricter.

B. Keep raceways at least 6 inches away from parallel runs of flues and steam or hot-water pipes. Install horizontal raceway runs above water and steam piping.

C. Complete raceway installation before starting conductor installation.

D. Support raceways as specified in Division 26 Section "Hangers and Supports for Electrical Systems."

E. Arrange stub-ups so curved portions of bends are not visible above the finished slab.

F. Install no more than the equivalent of three 90-degree bends in any conduit run except for communications conduits, for which fewer bends are allowed.

G. Conceal conduit and EMT within finished walls, ceilings, and floors, unless otherwise indicated.

H. Raceways Embedded in Slabs:

1. Run conduit larger than 1-inch trade size, parallel or at right angles to main reinforcement. Where at right angles to reinforcement, place conduit close to slab support.
2. Arrange raceways to cross building expansion joints at right angles with expansion fittings.
3. Change from ENT to rigid steel conduit, or IMC before rising above the floor.

I. Threaded Conduit Joints, Exposed to Wet, Damp, Corrosive, or Outdoor Conditions: Apply listed compound to threads of raceway and fittings before making up joints. Follow compound manufacturer's written instructions.

J. Raceway Terminations at Locations Subject to Moisture or Vibration: Use insulating bushings to protect conductors, including conductors smaller than No. 4 AWG.

K. Install pull wires in empty raceways. Use polypropylene or monofilament plastic line with not less than 200-lb tensile strength. Leave at least 12 inches of slack at each end of pull wire.

L. Raceways for Optical Fiber and Communications Cable: Install raceways, metallic and nonmetallic, rigid and flexible, as follows:
1. 3/4-Inch Trade Size and Smaller: Install raceways in maximum lengths of 50 feet.
2. 1-Inch Trade Size and Larger: Install raceways in maximum lengths of 75 feet.
3. Install with a maximum of two 90-degree bends or equivalent for each length of raceway unless Drawings show stricter requirements. Separate lengths with pull or junction boxes or terminations at distribution frames or cabinets where necessary to comply with these requirements.

M. Install raceway sealing fittings at suitable, approved, and accessible locations and fill them with listed sealing compound. For concealed raceways, install each fitting in a flush steel box with a blank cover plate having a finish similar to that of adjacent plates or surfaces. Install raceway sealing fittings at the following points:
1. Where conduits pass from warm to cold locations, such as boundaries of refrigerated spaces.
2. Where otherwise required by NFPA 70.

N. Expansion-Joint Fittings for RNC: Install in each run of aboveground conduit that is located where environmental temperature change may exceed 30 deg F, and that has straight-run length that exceeds 25 feet.
1. Install expansion-joint fittings for each of the following locations, and provide type and quantity of fittings that accommodate temperature change listed for location:
   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 the Outdoors without Physical Separation: 125 deg F temperature change.
   d. Attics: 135 deg F temperature change.
2. 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.
3. Install each expansion-joint fitting with position, mounting, and piston setting selected according to manufacturer's written instructions for conditions at specific location at the time of installation.

O. Flexible Conduit Connections: Use maximum of 72 inches of flexible conduit for recessed and semirecessed lighting fixtures, equipment subject to vibration, noise transmission, or movement; and for transformers and motors.
   1. Use LFMC in damp or wet locations subject to severe physical damage.
   2. Use LFMC or LFNC in damp or wet locations not subject to severe physical damage.

P. 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.

Q. Set metal floor boxes level and flush with finished floor surface.

R. Set nonmetallic floor boxes level. Trim after installation to fit flush with finished floor surface.

3.3 INSTALLATION OF UNDERGROUND CONDUIT

A. Direct-Buried Conduit:
   1. Excavate trench bottom to provide firm and uniform support for conduit. Prepare trench bottom as specified in Division 31 Section "Earth Moving" for pipe less than 6 inches in nominal diameter.
   2. Install backfill as specified in Division 31 Section "Earth Moving."
   3. After installing conduit, backfill and compact. Start at tie-in point, and work toward end of conduit run, leaving conduit at end of run free to move with expansion and contraction as temperature changes during this process. Firmly hand tamp backfill around conduit to provide maximum supporting strength. After placing controlled backfill to within 12 inches of finished grade, make final conduit connection at end of run and complete backfilling with normal compaction as specified in Division 31 Section "Earth Moving."
   4. Install manufactured duct elbows for stub-ups at poles and equipment and at building entrances through the floor, unless otherwise indicated. Encase elbows for stub-up ducts throughout the length of the elbow.
   5. Install manufactured rigid steel conduit elbows for stub-ups at poles and equipment and at building entrances through the floor.
      a. Couple steel conduits to ducts with adapters designed for this purpose, and encase coupling with 3 inches of concrete.
      b. For stub-ups at equipment mounted on outdoor concrete bases, extend steel conduit horizontally a minimum of 60 inches from edge of equipment pad or foundation. Install insulated grounding bushings on terminations at equipment.
   6. Provide a bright colored plastic marker strip reading: "Caution - Electrical Conduits" in each underground conduit trench. Install a maximum of 12" below grade or a minimum of 18" above top of duct bank. All underground markings shall have metallic marking tape.

3.4 INSTALLATION OF UNDERGROUND HANDHOLES AND BOXES

A. Install handholes and boxes level and plumb and with orientation and depth coordinated with connecting conduits to minimize bends and deflections required for proper entrances.

B. Unless otherwise indicated, support units on a level bed of crushed stone or gravel, graded from 1/2-inch sieve to No. 4 sieve and compacted to same density as adjacent undisturbed earth.

C. Elevation: In paved areas, set so cover surface will be flush with finished grade. Set covers of other enclosures 1 inch above finished grade.

D. Install handholes and boxes with bottom below the frost line, below grade.

E. Install removable hardware, including pulling eyes, cable stanchions, cable arms, and insulators, as required for installation and support of cables and conductors and as indicated. Select arm lengths to be long enough to provide spare space for future cables, but short enough to preserve adequate working clearances in the enclosure.

F. Field-cut openings for conduits according to enclosure manufacturer's written instructions. Cut wall of enclosure with a tool designed for material to be cut. Size holes for terminating fittings to be used, and seal around penetrations after fittings are installed.

3.5 SLEEVE INSTALLATION FOR ELECTRICAL PENETRATIONS

A. Coordinate sleeve selection and application with selection and application of firestopping specified in Division 07 Section "Penetration Firestopping."

B. Concrete Slabs and Walls: Install sleeves for penetrations unless core-drilled holes or formed openings are used. Install sleeves during erection of slabs and walls.

C. Use pipe sleeves unless penetration arrangement requires rectangular sleeved opening.

D. Rectangular Sleeve Minimum Metal Thickness:
   1. For sleeve cross-section rectangle perimeter less than 50 inches and no side greater than 16 inches, thickness shall be 0.052 inch.
   2. For sleeve cross-section rectangle perimeter equal to, or greater than, 50 inches and 1 or more sides equal to, or greater than, 16 inches, thickness shall be 0.138 inch.

E. Fire-Rated Assemblies: Install sleeves for penetrations of fire-rated floor and wall assemblies unless openings compatible with firestop system used are fabricated during construction of floor or wall.

F. Cut sleeves to length for mounting flush with both surfaces of walls.

G. Extend sleeves installed in floors 2 inches above finished floor level.

H. Size pipe sleeves to provide 1/4-inch annular clear space between sleeve and raceway unless sleeve seal is to be installed or unless seismic criteria require different clearance.

I. Seal space outside of sleeves with grout for penetrations of concrete and masonry and with approved joint compound for gypsum board assemblies.

J. Interior Penetrations of Non-Fire-Rated Walls and Floors: Seal annular space between sleeve and raceway, using joint sealant appropriate for size, depth, and location of joint. Refer to Division 07 Section "Joint Sealants" for materials and installation.

K. Fire-Rated-Assembly Penetrations: Maintain indicated fire rating of walls, partitions, ceilings, and floors at raceway penetrations. Install sleeves and seal with firestop materials. Comply with Division 07 Section "Penetration Firestopping."

L. Roof-Penetration Sleeves: Seal penetration of individual raceways with flexible, boot-type flashing units applied in coordination with roofing work.

M. Aboveground, Exterior-Wall Penetrations: Seal penetrations using sleeves and mechanical sleeve seals. Select sleeve size to allow for 1-inch annular clear space between pipe and sleeve for installing mechanical sleeve seals.

N. Underground, Exterior-Wall Penetrations: Install cast-iron "wall pipes" for sleeves. Size sleeves to allow for 1-inch annular clear space between raceway and sleeve for installing mechanical sleeve seals.

3.6 SLEEVE-SEAL INSTALLATION

A. Install to seal underground, exterior wall penetrations.

B. Use type and number of sealing elements recommended by manufacturer for raceway material and size. Position raceway in center of sleeve. Assemble mechanical sleeve seals and install in annular space between raceway and sleeve. Tighten bolts against pressure plates that cause sealing elements to expand and make watertight seal.

3.7 FIRESTOPPING

A. Apply firestopping to electrical penetrations of fire-rated floor and wall assemblies to restore original fire-resistance rating of assembly. Firestopping materials and installation requirements are specified in Division 07 Section "Penetration Firestopping."

3.8 PROTECTION

A. Provide final protection and maintain conditions that ensure coatings, finishes, and cabinets are without damage or deterioration at time of Substantial Completion.
   1. Repair damage to galvanized finishes with zinc-rich paint recommended by manufacturer.
   2. Repair damage to PVC or paint finishes with matching touchup coating recommended by manufacturer.

3.9 AS-BUILT COORDINATION

A. Provide dimensioned locations for all underground conduits. A minimum of two dimensions from building reference points shall be provided along with bury depth.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 26 05 36

CABLE TRAYS FOR ELECTRICAL 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. This Section includes aluminum cable trays and accessories.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: Include data indicating dimensions and finishes for each type of cable tray indicated.

B. Shop Drawings: For each type of cable tray.
1. Show fabrication and installation details of cable tray, including plans, elevations, and sections of components and attachments to other construction elements. Designate components and accessories, including clamps, brackets, hanger rods, splice-plate connectors, expansion-joint assemblies, straight lengths, and fittings.
2. Seismic-Restraint Details: Signed and sealed by a qualified professional engineer, licensed in the state where Project is located, who is responsible for their preparation.
   a. Design Calculations: Calculate requirements for selecting seismic restraints.
   b. Detail fabrication, including anchorages and attachments to structure and to supported cable trays.

C. Coordination Drawings: Floor plans and sections, drawn to scale. Include scaled cable tray layout and relationships between components and adjacent structural, electrical, and mechanical elements. Show the following:
1. Vertical and horizontal offsets and transitions.
2. Clearances for access above and to side of cable trays.
3. Vertical elevation of cable trays above the floor or bottom of ceiling structure.

D. Field quality-control reports.

E. Operation and Maintenance Data: For cable trays to include in emergency, operation, and maintenance manuals.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Source Limitations: Obtain cable tray components through one source from a single manufacturer.

B. 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.

C. Comply with NFPA 70.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

A. Store indoors to prevent water or other foreign materials from staining or adhering to cable tray. Unpack and dry wet materials before storage.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MANUFACTURERS

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
1. Cooper B-Line, Inc. (Preferred Brand)
2. MONO-SYSTEMS, Inc.
3. Cablofil.

2.2 MATERIALS AND FINISHES

A. Cable Trays, Fittings, and Accessories: Steel, complying with NEMA VE 1.
1. Factory-standard primer, ready for field painting; with cadmium-plated hardware according to ASTM B 766.
2. Mill galvanized before fabrication, complying with ASTM A 653/A 653M, G90 coating; with hardware galvanized according to ASTM B 633.
3. Electrogalvanized before fabrication, complying with ASTM B 633; with hardware galvanized according to ASTM B 633.
4. Hot-dip galvanized after fabrication, complying with ASTM A 123/A 123M, Class B2; with chromium-zinc, ASTM F 1136, hardware.
5. PVC coating applied in a fluidized bed or by electrostatic spray; with chromium-zinc, ASTM F 1136 hardware.
6. Epoxy-resin paint over paint manufacturer's recommended primer and corrosion-inhibiting treatment; with cadmium-plated hardware according to ASTM B 766.

B. Cable Trays, Fittings, and Accessories: Aluminum, complying with NEMA VE 1, Aluminum Association's Alloy 6063-T6 for rails, rungs, and cable trays, and Alloy 5052-H32 or Alloy 6061-T6 for fabricated parts; with chromium-zinc, ASTM F 1136, splice-plate fasteners, bolts, and screws

C. Cable Trays, Fittings, and Accessories: Stainless steel, Type 304, complying with NEMA VE 1.

D. Cable Trays, Fittings, and Accessories: Fiberglass, complying with NEMA FG 1 and UL 568. Splice-plate fasteners, bolts, and screws shall be fiberglass-encapsulated stainless steel. Design fasteners so that no metal is visible when fully assembled and tightened. Fastener encapsulation shall not be damaged when torqued to manufacturer's recommended value.

E. Sizes and Configurations: Refer to the Cable Tray Schedule on Drawings for specific requirements for types, materials, sizes, and configurations.
1. Center-hanger supports may be used only when specifically indicated.

2.3 CABLE TRAY ACCESSORIES

A. Fittings: Tees, crosses, risers, elbows, and other fittings as indicated, of same materials and finishes as cable tray.

B. Covers: Louvered type of same materials and finishes as cable tray.

C. Barrier Strips: Same materials and finishes as cable tray.

D. Cable tray supports and connectors, including bonding jumpers, as recommended by cable tray manufacturer.

2.4 WARNING SIGNS

A. Lettering: 1-1/2-inch- high, black letters on yellow background with legend "WARNING! NOT TO BE USED AS WALKWAY, LADDER, OR SUPPORT FOR LADDERS OR PERSONNEL."

B. Materials and fastening are specified in Division 26 Section "Identification for Electrical Systems."

2.5 SOURCE QUALITY CONTROL

A. Perform design and production tests according to NEMA FG 1.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 CABLE TRAY INSTALLATION

A. Comply with recommendations in NEMA VE 2. Install as a complete system, including all necessary fasteners, hold-down clips, splice-plate support systems, barrier strips, hinged horizontal and vertical splice plates, elbows, reducers, tees, and crosses.

B. Remove burrs and sharp edges from cable trays.

C. Fasten cable tray supports to building structure and install seismic restraints.
   1. Design each fastener and support to carry load indicated by seismic requirements and to comply with seismic-restraint details according to Division 26 Section "Vibration and Seismic Controls for Electrical Systems."
   2. Place supports so that spans do not exceed maximum spans on schedules.
   3. Construct supports from channel members, threaded rods, and other appurtenances furnished by cable tray manufacturer. Arrange supports in trapeze or wall-bracket form as required by application.
   4. Support bus assembly to prevent twisting from eccentric loading.
   5. Manufacture center-hung support, designed for 60 percent versus 40 percent eccentric loading condition, with a safety factor of 3.
   6. Locate and install supports according to NEMA FG 1.

D. Make connections to equipment with flanged fittings fastened to cable tray and to equipment. Support cable tray independent of fittings. Do not carry weight of cable tray on equipment enclosure.

E. Install expansion connectors where cable tray crosses building expansion joint and in cable tray runs that exceed dimensions recommended in NEMA FG 1. Space connectors and set gaps according to applicable standard.

F. Make changes in direction and elevation using standard fittings.

G. Make cable tray connections using standard fittings.

H. Seal penetrations through fire and smoke barriers according to Division 07 Section "Penetration Firestopping."

I. Sleeves for Future Cables: Install capped sleeves for future cables through firestop-sealed cable tray penetrations of fire and smoke barriers.

J. Workspace: Install cable trays with enough space to permit access for installing cables.

K. Install barriers to separate cables of different systems, such as power, communications, and data processing; or of different insulation levels, such as 600, 5000, and 15 000 V.

L. After installation of cable trays is completed, install warning signs in visible locations on or near cable trays.

3.2 CABLE INSTALLATION

A. Install cables only when cable tray installation has been completed and inspected.

B. Fasten cables on horizontal runs with cable clamps or cable ties as recommended by NEMA VE 2. Tighten clamps only enough to secure the cable, without indenting the cable jacket. Install cable ties with a tool that includes an automatic pressure-limiting device.

C. On vertical runs, fasten cables to tray every 18 inches. Install intermediate supports when cable weight exceeds the load-carrying capacity of the tray rungs.

D. In existing construction, remove inactive or dead cables from cable tray.

E. Install covers after installation of cable is completed.

3.3 CONNECTIONS

A. Ground cable trays according to manufacturer's written instructions.

B. Install an insulated equipment grounding conductor with cable tray, in addition to those required by NFPA 70. Refer to NEC 392.

3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

A. After installing cable trays and after electrical circuitry has been energized, survey for compliance with requirements. Perform the following field quality-control survey:
   1. Visually inspect cable insulation for damage. Correct sharp corners, protuberances in cable tray, vibration, and thermal expansion and contraction conditions, which may cause or have caused damage.

2. Verify that the number, size, and voltage of cables in cable tray do not exceed that permitted by NFPA 70. Verify that communication or data-processing circuits are separated from power circuits by barriers.
3. Verify that there is no intrusion of such items as pipe, hangers, or other equipment that could damage cables.
4. Remove deposits of dust, industrial process materials, trash of any description, and any blockage of tray ventilation.
5. Visually inspect each cable tray joint and each ground connection for mechanical continuity. Check bolted connections between sections for corrosion. Clean and retorque in suspect areas.
6. Check for missing or damaged bolts, bolt heads, or nuts. When found, replace with specified hardware.
7. Perform visual and mechanical checks for adequacy of cable tray grounding; verify that all takeoff raceways are bonded to cable tray.

B. Report results in writing.

3.5 PROTECTION

A. Protect installed cable trays.
1. Repair damage to galvanized finishes with zinc-rich paint recommended by cable tray manufacturer.
2. Repair damage to PVC or paint finishes with matching touchup coating recommended by cable tray manufacturer.
3. Install temporary protection for cables in open trays to protect exposed cables from falling objects or debris during construction. Temporary protection for cables and cable tray can be constructed of wood or metal materials until the risk of damage is over.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 26 05 43

UNDERGROUND DUCTS AND RACEWAYS FOR ELECTRICAL 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. This Section includes the following:
1. Conduit, ducts, and duct accessories for direct-buried and concrete-encased duct banks, and in single duct runs.
2. Handholes and boxes.
3. Manholes.

1.3 DEFINITION

A. RNC: Rigid nonmetallic conduit.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For the following:
1. Duct-bank materials, including separators and miscellaneous components.
2. Ducts and conduits and their accessories, including elbows, end bells, bends, fittings, and solvent cement.
3. Accessories for manholes, handholes, boxes, and other utility structures.
4. Warning tape.

B. Shop Drawings for Precast or Factory-Fabricated Underground Utility Structures: Include plans, elevations, sections, details, attachments to other work, and accessories, including the following:
1. Duct entry provisions, including locations and duct sizes.
2. Reinforcement details.
3. Frame and cover design and manhole frame support rings.
4. Ladder details.
5. Grounding details.
6. Dimensioned locations of cable rack inserts, pulling-in and lifting irons, and sumps.
7. Joint details.

C. Shop Drawings for Factory-Fabricated Handholes and Boxes Other Than Precast Concrete: Include dimensioned plans, sections, and elevations, and fabrication and installation details, including the following:
1. Duct entry provisions, including locations and duct sizes.
2. Cover design.
3. Grounding details.
4. Dimensioned locations of cable rack inserts, and pulling-in and lifting irons.

D. Duct-Bank Coordination Drawings: Show duct profiles and coordination with other utilities and underground structures.
   1. Include plans and sections, drawn to scale, and show bends and locations of expansion fittings.
   2. Drawings shall be signed and sealed by a qualified professional engineer.

E. Product Certificates: For concrete and steel used in precast concrete manholes and handholes, as required by ASTM C 858.

F. Qualification Data: For professional engineer and testing agency.

G. Source quality-control test reports.

H. Field quality-control test reports.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Testing Agency Qualifications: Qualified according to ASTM E 329 for testing indicated.

B. Comply with ANSI C2.

C. Comply with NFPA 70.

1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

A. Deliver ducts to Project site with ends capped. Store nonmetallic ducts with supports to prevent bending, warping, and deforming.

B. Store precast concrete and other factory-fabricated underground utility structures at Project site as recommended by manufacturer to prevent physical damage. Arrange so identification markings are visible.

C. Lift and support precast concrete units only at designated lifting or supporting points.

1.7 COORDINATION

A. Coordinate layout and installation of ducts, manholes, handholes, and boxes with final arrangement of other utilities, site grading, and surface features as determined in the field.

B. Coordinate elevations of ducts and duct-bank entrances into manholes, handholes, and boxes with final locations and profiles of ducts and duct banks as determined by coordination with other utilities, underground obstructions, and surface features. Revise locations and elevations from those indicated as required to suit field conditions and to ensure that duct runs drain to manholes and handholes, and as approved by Architect.

1.8 EXTRA MATERIALS

A. Furnish extra materials described below that match products installed and that are packaged with protective covering for storage and identified with labels describing contents.

B. Furnish cable-support stanchions, arms, insulators, and associated fasteners in quantities equal to 5 percent of quantity of each item installed.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 CONDUIT

A. Rigid Steel Conduit: Galvanized. Comply with ANSI C80.1.

B. RNC: NEMA TC 2, Type EPC-40-PVC and Type EPC-80-PVC, UL 651, with matching fittings by same manufacturer as the conduit, complying with NEMA TC 3 and UL 514B.

2.2 NONMETALLIC DUCTS AND DUCT ACCESSORIES

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
   1. ARNCO Corp.
   2. Beck Manufacturing.
   3. Cantex, Inc.
   4. CertainTeed Corp.; Pipe & Plastics Group.
   5. Condux International, Inc.
   6. ElecSys, Inc.
   7. Electri-Flex Company.
   8. IPEX Inc.
   9. Lamson & Sessions; Carlon Electrical Products.
   10. Manhattan/CDT; a division of Cable Design Technologies.
   11. Spiraduct/AFC Cable Systems, Inc.

B. Underground Plastic Utilities Duct: NEMA TC 6 & 8, Type EB-20-PVC, ASTM F 512, UL 651A, with matching fittings by the same manufacturer as the duct, complying with NEMA TC 9.

C. Underground Plastic Utilities Duct: NEMA TC 6 & 8, Type DB-60-PVC and Type DB-80-PVC, ASTM F 512, with matching fittings by the same manufacturer as the duct, complying with NEMA TC 9.

D. Duct Accessories:
   1. Duct Separators: Factory-fabricated rigid PVC interlocking spacers, sized for type and sizes of ducts with which used, and selected to provide minimum duct spacings indicated while supporting ducts during concreting or backfilling.
   2. Warning Tape: Underground-line warning tape specified in Division 26 Section "Identification for Electrical Systems."
   3. Concrete Warning Planks: Nominal 12 by 24 by 3 inches in size, manufactured from 6000-psi concrete.
      a. Color: Red dye added to concrete during batching.
      b. Mark each plank with "ELECTRIC" in 2-inch- high, 3/8-inch- deep letters.

2.3 PRECAST CONCRETE HANDHOLES AND BOXES

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
   1. Carder Concrete Products.
   2. Christy Concrete Products.
   3. Elmhurst-Chicago Stone Co.
   4. Oldcastle Precast Group.

5. Riverton Concrete Products; a division of Cretex Companies, Inc.
6. Utility Concrete Products, LLC.
7. Utility Vault Co.
8. Wausau Tile, Inc.

B. Comply with ASTM C 858 for design and manufacturing processes.

C. Description: Factory-fabricated, reinforced-concrete, monolithically poured walls and bottom unless open-bottom enclosures are indicated. Frame and cover shall form top of enclosure and shall have load rating consistent with that of handhole or box.
1. Frame and Cover: Weatherproof steel frame, with steel cover with recessed cover hook eyes and tamper-resistant, captive, cover-securing bolts.
2. Coordinate remaining subparagraphs and associated subparagraphs below with Drawings.
3. Cover Finish: Nonskid finish shall have a minimum coefficient of friction of 0.50.
4. Cover Legend: Molded lettering, "ELECTRIC." Or "TELEPHONE." As indicated for each service.
5. Configuration: Units shall be designed for flush burial and have integral closed bottom, unless otherwise indicated.
6. Extensions and Slabs: Designed to mate with bottom of enclosure. Same material as enclosure.
   a. Extension shall provide increased depth of 12 inches.
   b. Slab: Same dimensions as bottom of enclosure, and arranged to provide closure.
7. Windows: Precast openings in walls, arranged to match dimensions and elevations of approaching ducts and duct banks plus an additional 12 inches vertically and horizontally to accommodate alignment variations.
   a. Windows shall be located no less than 6 inches from interior surfaces of walls, floors, or frames and covers of handholes, but close enough to corners to facilitate racking of cables on walls.
   b. Window opening shall have cast-in-place, welded wire fabric reinforcement for field cutting and bending to tie in to concrete envelopes of duct banks.
   c. Window openings shall be framed with at least two additional No. 4 steel reinforcing bars in concrete around each opening.
8. Duct Entrances in Handhole Walls: Cast end-bell or duct-terminating fitting in wall for each entering duct.
   a. Type and size shall match fittings to duct or conduit to be terminated.
   b. Fittings shall align with elevations of approaching ducts and be located near interior corners of handholes to facilitate racking of cable.
9. Handholes 12 inches wide by 24 inches long and larger shall have inserts for cable racks and pulling-in irons installed before concrete is poured.

2.4 HANDHOLES AND BOXES OTHER THAN PRECAST CONCRETE

A. Description: Comply with SCTE 77.
1. Color: Gray.
2. Configuration: Units shall be designed for flush burial and have integral closed bottom, unless otherwise indicated.
3. Cover: Weatherproof, secured by tamper-resistant locking devices and having structural load rating consistent with enclosure.
4. Cover Finish: Nonskid finish shall have a minimum coefficient of friction of 0.50.
5. Cover Legend: Molded lettering, "ELECTRIC." Or "TELEPHONE." As indicated for each service.

6. Direct-Buried Wiring Entrance Provisions: Knockouts equipped with insulated bushings or end-bell fittings, selected to suit box material, sized for wiring indicated, and arranged for secure, fixed installation in enclosure wall.
7. Duct Entrance Provisions: Duct-terminating fittings shall mate with entering ducts for secure, fixed installation in enclosure wall.
8. Handholes 12 inches wide by 24 inches long and larger shall have factory-installed inserts for cable racks and pulling-in irons.

B. Polymer Concrete Handholes and Boxes with Polymer Concrete Cover: Molded of sand and aggregate, bound together with a polymer resin, and reinforced with steel or fiberglass or a combination of the two.
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 following:
2. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
3. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide the product indicated on Drawings or a comparable product by one of the following:
   a. Armorcast Products Company.
   b. Carson Industries LLC.
   c. CDR Systems Corporation.
   d. NewBasis.

C. High-Density Plastic Boxes: Injection molded of high-density polyethylene or copolymer-polypropylene. Cover shall be polymer concrete.
1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
   a. Carson Industries LLC.
   b. Nordic Fiberglass, Inc.
   c. PenCell Plastics.

2.5 SOURCE QUALITY CONTROL

A. Test and inspect precast concrete utility structures according to ASTM C 1037.

B. Nonconcrete Handhole and Pull-Box Prototype Test: Test prototypes of manholes and boxes for compliance with SCTE 77. Strength tests shall be for specified tier ratings of products supplied.
1. Tests of materials shall be performed by a independent testing agency.
2. Strength tests of complete boxes and covers shall be by either an independent testing agency or the manufacturer. A qualified registered professional engineer shall certify tests by manufacturer.
3. Testing machine pressure gages shall have current calibration certification complying with ISO 9000 and ISO 10012, and traceable to NIST standards.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 UNDERGROUND DUCT APPLICATION

A. Ducts for Electrical Feeders 600 V and Less: RNC, NEMA Type EPC-40-PVC, in concrete-encased duct bank, unless otherwise indicated.

B. Ducts for Electrical Feeders 600 V and Less: RNC, NEMA Type EPC-40-PVC, in direct-buried duct bank, unless otherwise indicated.

C. Ducts for Electrical Branch Circuits: RNC, NEMA Type EPC-40-PVC, in direct-buried duct bank, unless otherwise indicated.

D. Underground Ducts for Telephone, Communications, or Data Utility Service Cables: RNC, NEMA Type EPC-40-PVC, installed in direct-buried duct bank, unless otherwise indicated.

E. Underground Ducts for Telephone, Communications, or Data Circuits: RNC, NEMA Type EPC-40-PVC, in direct-buried duct bank, unless otherwise indicated.

F. Underground Ducts Crossing Paved Paths Walks and Driveways Roadways and Railroads: RNC, NEMA Type EPC-40-PVC, encased in reinforced concrete.

3.2 UNDERGROUND ENCLOSURE APPLICATION

A. Handholes and Boxes for 600 V and Less, Including Telephone, Communications, and Data Wiring:
   1. Units in Roadways and Other Deliberate Traffic Paths: Precast concrete. AASHTO HB 17, H-20 structural load rating.
   2. Units in Driveway, Parking Lot, and Off-Roadway Locations, Subject to Occasional, Nondeliberate Loading by Heavy Vehicles: Precast concrete, AASHTO HB 17, H-20 Polymer concrete, SCTE 77, Tier 15 structural load rating.
   3. Units in Sidewalk and Similar Applications with a Safety Factor for Nondeliberate Loading by Vehicles: Precast concrete, AASHTO HB 17, H-10 structural load rating.
   4. Units Subject to Light-Duty Pedestrian Traffic Only: Fiberglass-reinforced polyester resin, structurally tested according to SCTE 77 with 3000-lbf vertical loading.

3.3 EARTHWORK

A. Excavation and Backfill: Comply with Division 22 Section "Earth Moving," but do not use heavy-duty, hydraulic-operated, compaction equipment.

B. Restore surface features at areas disturbed by excavation and reestablish original grades, unless otherwise indicated. Replace removed sod immediately after backfilling is completed.

C. Restore areas disturbed by trenching, storing of dirt, cable laying, and other work. Restore vegetation and include necessary topsoiling, fertilizing, liming, seeding, sodding, sprigging, and mulching. Comply with Division 32 Sections "Turfs and Grasses" and "Plants."

D. Cut and patch existing pavement in the path of underground ducts and utility structures according to Division 01 Section "Cutting and Patching."

3.4 DUCT INSTALLATION

A. Slope: Pitch ducts a minimum slope of 1:300 down toward manholes and handholes and away from buildings and equipment. Slope ducts from a high point in runs between two manholes to drain in both directions.

B. Curves and Bends: Use 5-degree angle couplings for small changes in direction. Use manufactured long sweep bends with a minimum radius of 48 inches 12.5 feet 25 feet, both horizontally and vertically, at other locations, unless otherwise indicated.

C. Joints: Use solvent-cemented joints in ducts and fittings and make watertight according to manufacturer's written instructions. Stagger couplings so those of adjacent ducts do not lie in same plane.

D. Duct Entrances to Manholes and Concrete and Polymer Concrete Handholes: Use end bells, spaced approximately 10 inches o.c. for 5-inch ducts, and vary proportionately for other duct sizes.
   1. Begin change from regular spacing to end-bell spacing 10 feet from the end bell without reducing duct line slope and without forming a trap in the line.
   2. Direct-Buried Duct Banks: Install an expansion and deflection fitting in each conduit in the area of disturbed earth adjacent to manhole or handhole.
   3. Grout end bells into structure walls from both sides to provide watertight entrances.

E. Building Wall Penetrations: Make a transition from underground duct to rigid steel conduit at least 10 feet outside the building wall without reducing duct line slope away from the building, and without forming a trap in the line. Use fittings manufactured for duct-to-conduit transition. Install conduit penetrations of building walls as specified in Division 26 Section "Common Work Results for Electrical/Common Work Results for Communications/Common Work Results for Electronic Safety and Security."

F. Sealing: Provide temporary closure at terminations of ducts that have cables pulled. Seal spare ducts at terminations. Use sealing compound and plugs to withstand at least 15-psig hydrostatic pressure.

G. Pulling Cord: Install 100-lbf- test nylon cord in ducts, including spares.

H. Concrete-Encased Ducts: Support ducts on duct separators.
   1. Separator Installation: Space separators close enough to prevent sagging and deforming of ducts, with not less than 4 spacers per 20 feet of duct. Secure separators to earth and to ducts to prevent floating during concreting. Stagger separators approximately 6 inches between tiers. Tie entire assembly together using fabric straps; do not use tie wires or reinforcing steel that may form conductive or magnetic loops around ducts or duct groups.
   2. Concreting Sequence: Pour each run of envelope between manholes or other terminations in one continuous operation.
      a. Start at one end and finish at the other, allowing for expansion and contraction of ducts as their temperature changes during and after the pour. Use expansion fittings installed according to manufacturer's written recommendations, or use other specific measures to prevent expansion-contraction damage.
      b. If more than one pour is necessary, terminate each pour in a vertical plane and install 3/4-inch reinforcing rod dowels extending 18 inches into concrete on both sides of joint near corners of envelope.
   3. Pouring Concrete: Spade concrete carefully during pours to prevent voids under and between conduits and at exterior surface of envelope. Do not allow a heavy mass of concrete to fall directly onto ducts. Use a plank to direct concrete down sides of bank assembly to trench bottom. Allow concrete to flow to center of bank and rise up in middle, uniformly filling all open spaces. Do not use power-driven agitating equipment unless specifically designed for duct-bank application.

4. Reinforcement: Reinforce concrete-encased duct banks where they cross disturbed earth and where indicated. Arrange reinforcing rods and ties without forming conductive or magnetic loops around ducts or duct groups.
5. Forms: Use walls of trench to form side walls of duct bank where soil is self-supporting and concrete envelope can be poured without soil inclusions; otherwise, use forms.
6. Minimum Space between Ducts: 3 inches between ducts and exterior envelope wall, 2 inches between ducts for like services, and 4 inches between power and signal ducts.
7. Depth: Install top of duct bank at least 24 inches below finished grade in areas not subject to deliberate traffic, and at least 30 inches below finished grade in deliberate traffic paths for vehicles, unless otherwise indicated.
8. Stub-Ups: Use manufactured duct elbows for stub-ups at poles and equipment and at building entrances through the floor, unless otherwise indicated. Extend concrete encasement throughout the length of the elbow.
9. Stub-Ups: Use manufactured rigid steel conduit elbows for stub-ups at poles and equipment and at building entrances through the floor.
   a. Couple steel conduits to ducts with adapters designed for this purpose, and encase coupling with 3 inches of concrete.
   b. Stub-Ups to Equipment: For equipment mounted on outdoor concrete bases, extend steel conduit horizontally a minimum of 60 inches from edge of base. Install insulated grounding bushings on terminations at equipment.
10. Warning Tape: Bury warning tape approximately 12 inches above all concrete-encased ducts and duct banks. Align tape parallel to and within 3 inches of the centerline of duct bank. Provide an additional warning tape for each 12-inch increment of duct-bank width over a nominal 18 inches. Space additional tapes 12 inches apart, horizontally.

I. Direct-Buried Duct Banks:
1. Support ducts on duct separators coordinated with duct size, duct spacing, and outdoor temperature.
2. Space separators close enough to prevent sagging and deforming of ducts, with not less than 4 spacers per 20 feet of duct. Secure separators to earth and to ducts to prevent displacement during backfill and yet permit linear duct movement due to expansion and contraction as temperature changes. Stagger spacers approximately 6 inches between tiers.
3. Excavate trench bottom to provide firm and uniform support for duct bank. Prepare trench bottoms as specified in Division 22 Section "Earth Moving" for pipes less than 6 inches in nominal diameter.
4. Install backfill as specified in Division 22 Section "Earth Moving."
5. After installing first tier of ducts, backfill and compact. Start at tie-in point and work toward end of duct run, leaving ducts at end of run free to move with expansion and contraction as temperature changes during this process. Repeat procedure after placing each tier. After placing last tier, hand-place backfill to 4 inches over ducts and hand tamp. Firmly tamp backfill around ducts to provide maximum supporting strength. Use hand tamper only. After placing controlled backfill over final tier, make final duct connections at end of run and complete backfilling with normal compaction as specified in Division 22 Section "Earth Moving."
6. Install ducts with a minimum of 3 inches between ducts for like services and 6 inches between power and signal ducts.
7. Depth: Install top of duct bank at least 36 inches below finished grade, unless otherwise indicated.
8. Set elevation of bottom of duct bank below the frost line.

9. Install manufactured duct elbows for stub-ups at poles and equipment and at building entrances through the floor, unless otherwise indicated. Encase elbows for stub-up ducts throughout the length of the elbow.
10. Install manufactured rigid steel conduit elbows for stub-ups at poles and equipment and at building entrances through the floor.
    a. Couple steel conduits to ducts with adapters designed for this purpose, and encase coupling with 3 inches of concrete.
    b. For equipment mounted on outdoor concrete bases, extend steel conduit horizontally a minimum of 60 inches from edge of equipment pad or foundation. Install insulated grounding bushings on terminations at equipment.

3.5 INSTALLATION OF HANDHOLES, AND BOXES

A. Precast Concrete Handhole Installation:
1. Comply with ASTM C 891, unless otherwise indicated.
2. Install units level and plumb and with orientation and depth coordinated with connecting ducts to minimize bends and deflections required for proper entrances.
3. Unless otherwise indicated, support units on a level bed of crushed stone or gravel, graded from 1-inch sieve to No. 4 sieve and compacted to same density as adjacent undisturbed earth.

B. Elevations:
1. Manhole Roof: Install with rooftop at least 15 inches below finished grade.
2. Manhole Frame: In paved areas and trafficways, set frames flush with finished grade. Set other manhole frames 1 inch above finished grade.
3. Install handholes with bottom below the frost line, 12” below grade.
4. Handhole Covers: In paved areas and trafficways, set surface flush with finished grade. Set covers of other handholes 1 inch above finished grade.
5. Where indicated, cast handhole cover frame integrally with handhole structure.

C. Drainage: Install drains in bottom of manholes where indicated. Coordinate with drainage provisions indicated.

D. Waterproofing: Apply waterproofing to exterior surfaces of manholes and handholes after concrete has cured at least three days. Waterproofing materials and installation are specified in Division 07 Section " Thermoplastic Sheet Waterproofing."After ducts have been connected and grouted, and before backfilling, waterproof joints and connections and touch up abrasions and scars. Waterproof exterior of manhole chimneys after mortar has cured at least three days.

E. Dampproofing: Apply dampproofing to exterior surfaces of manholes and handholes after concrete has cured at least three days. Dampproofing materials and installation are specified in Division 07 Section "Bituminous Dampproofing." After ducts have been connected and grouted, and before backfilling, dampproof joints and connections and touch up abrasions and scars. Dampproof exterior of manhole chimneys after mortar has cured at least three days.

F. Hardware: Install removable hardware, including pulling eyes, cable stanchions, cable arms, and insulators, as required for installation and support of cables and conductors and as indicated.

G. Fixed Manhole Ladders: Arrange to provide for safe entry with maximum clearance from cables and other items in manholes.

H. Field-Installed Bolting Anchors in Manholes and Concrete Handholes: Do not drill deeper than 3-7/8 inches for manholes and 2 inches for handholes, for anchor bolts installed in the field. Use a minimum of two anchors for each cable stanchion.

I. Warning Sign: Install "Confined Space Hazard" warning sign on the inside surface of each manhole cover.

3.6 INSTALLATION OF HANDHOLES AND BOXES OTHER THAN PRECAST CONCRETE

A. Install handholes and boxes level and plumb and with orientation and depth coordinated with connecting ducts to minimize bends and deflections required for proper entrances. Use box extension if required to match depths of ducts, and seal joint between box and extension as recommended by the manufacturer.

B. Unless otherwise indicated, support units on a level bed of crushed stone or gravel, graded from 1/2-inch sieve to No. 4 sieve and compacted to same density as adjacent undisturbed earth.

C. Elevation: In paved areas and trafficways, set so cover surface will be flush with finished grade. Set covers of other handholes 1 inch above finished grade.

D. Install handholes and boxes with bottom below the frost line, 12” below grade.

E. Install removable hardware, including pulling eyes, cable stanchions, cable arms, and insulators, as required for installation and support of cables and conductors and as indicated. Select arm lengths to be long enough to provide spare space for future cables, but short enough to preserve adequate working clearances in the enclosure.

F. Field-cut openings for ducts and conduits according to enclosure manufacturer's written instructions. Cut wall of enclosure with a tool designed for material to be cut. Size holes for terminating fittings to be used, and seal around penetrations after fittings are installed.

G. For enclosures installed in asphalt paving and subject to occasional, nondeliberate, heavy-vehicle loading, form and pour a concrete ring encircling, and in contact with, enclosure and with top surface screeded to top of box cover frame. Bottom of ring shall rest on compacted earth.
   1. Concrete: 3000 psi, 28-day strength, complying with Division 03 Section "Cast-in-Place Concrete," with a troweled finish.
   2. Dimensions: 10 inches wide by 12 inches deep.

3.7 GROUNDING

A. Ground underground ducts and utility structures according to Division 26 Section "Grounding and Bonding for Electrical Systems."

3.8 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

A. Perform the following tests and inspections and prepare test reports:
   1. Demonstrate capability and compliance with requirements on completion of installation of underground ducts and utility structures.

2. Pull aluminum or wood test mandrel through duct to prove joint integrity and test for out-of-round duct. Provide mandrel equal to 80 percent fill of duct. If obstructions are indicated, remove obstructions and retest.
3. Test manhole and handhole grounding to ensure electrical continuity of grounding and bonding connections. Measure and report ground resistance as specified in Division 26 Section "Grounding and Bonding for Electrical Systems."

B. Correct deficiencies and retest as specified above to demonstrate compliance.

3.9 CLEANING

A. Pull leather-washer-type duct cleaner, with graduated washer sizes, through full length of ducts. Follow with rubber duct swab for final cleaning and to assist in spreading lubricant throughout ducts.

B. Clean internal surfaces of manholes, including sump. Remove foreign material.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 26 05 48

VIBRATION AND SEISMIC CONTROLS FOR ELECTRICAL 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. This Section includes the following:
   1. Isolation pads.
   2. Spring isolators.
   3. Restrained spring isolators.
   4. Channel support systems.
   5. Restraint cables.
   6. Hanger rod stiffeners.
   7. Anchorage bushings and washers.

B. Related Sections include the following:
   1. Division 26 Section "Hangers And Supports For Electrical Systems" for commonly used electrical supports and installation requirements.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

A. The IBC: International Building Code.

B. ICC-ES: ICC-Evaluation Service.

1.4 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

A. The Electrical Contractor shall be responsible for providing restraints to resist the earthquake effects on the electrical system. The requirements for these restraints are found in the ASCE 7.

B. The Electrical Contractor shall refer to the latest edition of the "Seismic Restraint Manual Guidelines for Mechanical System" published by SMACNA for guidelines to determine the correct restraints for sheet metal ducts, piping, and conduit, etc.

C. The Electrical Contractor shall retain the services of a Professional Structural Engineer registered in the State of North Carolina to design seismic restraint elements required for this project. The engineer's computations, bearing his professional seal, shall accompany shop drawings which show Code compliance. Computations and shop drawings shall be submitted for review prior to the purchasing of materials, equipment systems, and assemblies.

D. The professional engineer retained by the Electrical Contractor for seismic restraint calculations shall visit the job site upon completion of the seismic restraint installation. This Engineer shall provide in writing verification of compliance with the approved seismic submittal. This verification shall bear the Engineer's professional seal. Job site inspection by other than this

Engineer is not acceptable. This engineer shall also be responsible for any required special inspections and associated documentation related to seismic restraints. Site classification is “D”.

E. Seismic-Restraint Loading:
   1. Site Class shall be as Defined in the NC State Building Code (Chapter 16) and ASCE 7, as determined by the project Structural Engineer of record.
   2. Assigned Seismic Use Group or Building Category shall be as Defined in the NC State Building Code (Chapter 16) and ASCE 7 for the following:
      a. Component Importance Factor.
      b. Component Response Modification Factor.
      c. Component Amplification Factor.
   3. Design Spectral Response Acceleration at Short Periods (0.2 Second).
   4. Design Spectral Response Acceleration at 1.0-Second Period.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For the following:
   1. Include rated load, rated deflection, and overload capacity for each vibration isolation device.
   2. Illustrate and indicate style, material, strength, fastening provision, and finish for each type and size of seismic-restraint component used.
      a. Tabulate types and sizes of seismic restraints, complete with report numbers and rated strength in tension and shear as evaluated by an agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.
      b. Annotate to indicate application of each product submitted and compliance with requirements.
   3. Restrained-Isolation Devices: Include ratings for horizontal, vertical, and combined loads.

B. Delegated-Design Submittal: For vibration isolation and seismic-restraint details 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. Design Calculations: Calculate static and dynamic loading due to equipment weight and operation, seismic forces required to select vibration isolators and seismic restraints.
      a. Coordinate design calculations with wind-load calculations required for equipment mounted outdoors. Comply with requirements in other Division 26 Sections for equipment mounted outdoors.
   2. Indicate materials and dimensions and identify hardware, including attachment and anchorage devices.
   3. Field-fabricated supports.
   4. Seismic-Restraint Details:
      a. Design Analysis: To support selection and arrangement of seismic restraints. Include calculations of combined tensile and shear loads.
      b. Details: Indicate fabrication and arrangement. Detail attachments of restraints to the restrained items and to the structure. Show attachment locations, methods, and spacings. Identify components, list their strengths, and indicate directions and values of forces transmitted to the structure during seismic events. Indicate association with vibration isolation devices.

c. Preapproval and Evaluation Documentation: an agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, showing maximum ratings of restraint items and the basis for approval (tests or calculations).

C. Coordination Drawings: Show coordination of seismic bracing for electrical components with other systems and equipment in the vicinity, including other supports and seismic restraints.

D. Welding certificates.

E. Qualification Data: For professional engineer and testing agency.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Testing Agency Qualifications: An independent agency, with the experience and capability to conduct the testing indicated, that is a nationally recognized testing laboratory (NRTL) as defined by OSHA in 29 CFR 1910.7, and that is acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.

B. Comply with seismic-restraint requirements in the IBC unless requirements in this Section are more stringent.

C. Welding: Qualify procedures and personnel according to AWS D1.1/D1.1M, "Structural Welding Code - Steel."

D. Seismic-restraint devices shall have horizontal and vertical load testing and analysis and shall bear anchorage preapproval OPA number from OSHPD, preapproval by ICC-ES, or preapproval by another agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, showing maximum seismic-restraint ratings. Ratings based on independent testing are preferred to ratings based on calculations. If preapproved ratings are not available, submittals based on independent testing are preferred. Calculations (including combining shear and tensile loads) to support seismic-restraint designs must be signed and sealed by a qualified professional engineer.

E. Comply with NFPA 70.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 VIBRATION ISOLATORS

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
1. Ace Mountings Co., Inc.
2. Amber/Booth Company, Inc.
3. California Dynamics Corporation.
4. Isolation Technology, Inc.
5. Kinetics Noise Control.
6. Mason Industries.
7. Vibration Eliminator Co., Inc.
8. Vibration Isolation.
9. Vibration Mountings & Controls, Inc.

B. Pads: Arrange in single or multiple layers of sufficient stiffness for uniform loading over pad area, molded with a nonslip pattern and galvanized-steel baseplates, and factory cut to sizes that match requirements of supported equipment.
   1. Resilient Material: Oil- and water-resistant neoprene rubber hermetically sealed compressed fiberglass.

C. Spring Isolators: Freestanding, laterally stable, open-spring isolators.
   1. Outside Spring Diameter: Not less than 80 percent of the compressed height of the spring at rated load.
   2. Minimum Additional Travel: 50 percent of the required deflection at rated load.
   3. Lateral Stiffness: More than 80 percent of rated vertical stiffness.
   4. Overload Capacity: Support 200 percent of rated load, fully compressed, without deformation or failure.
   5. Baseplates: Factory drilled for bolting to structure and bonded to 1/4-inch- thick, rubber isolator pad attached to baseplate underside. Baseplates shall limit floor load to 500 psig.
   6. Top Plate and Adjustment Bolt: Threaded top plate with adjustment bolt and cap screw to fasten and level equipment.

D. Restrained Spring Isolators: Freestanding, steel, open-spring isolators with seismic or limit-stop restraint.
   1. Housing: Steel with resilient vertical-limit stops to prevent spring extension due to weight being removed; factory-drilled baseplate bonded to 1/4-inch- thick, neoprene or rubber isolator pad attached to baseplate underside; and adjustable equipment mounting and leveling bolt that acts as blocking during installation.
   2. Restraint: Seismic or limit-stop as required for equipment and authorities having jurisdiction.
   3. Outside Spring Diameter: Not less than 80 percent of the compressed height of the spring at rated load.
   4. Minimum Additional Travel: 50 percent of the required deflection at rated load.
   5. Lateral Stiffness: More than 80 percent of rated vertical stiffness.
   6. Overload Capacity: Support 200 percent of rated load, fully compressed, without deformation or failure.

2.2 SEISMIC-RESTRAINT DEVICES

A. Basis-of-Design Product: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide the product indicated on Drawings or a comparable product by one of the following:
   1. Amber/Booth Company, Inc.
   2. California Dynamics Corporation.
   3. Cooper B-Line, Inc.; a division of Cooper Industries.
   4. Hilti Inc.
   5. Loos & Co.; Seismic Earthquake Division.
   6. Mason Industries.
   7. TOLCO Incorporated; a brand of NIBCO INC.
   8. Unistrut; Tyco International, Ltd.

B. General Requirements for Restraint Components: Rated strengths, features, and application requirements shall be as defined in reports by an evaluation service member of ICC-ES OSHPD an agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.

1. Structural Safety Factor: Allowable strength in tension, shear, and pullout force of components shall be at least four times the maximum seismic forces to which they will be subjected.

C. Channel Support System: MFMA-3, shop- or field-fabricated support assembly made of slotted steel channels with accessories for attachment to braced component at one end and to building structure at the other end and other matching components and with corrosion-resistant coating; and rated in tension, compression, and torsion forces.

D. Restraint Cables: ASTM A 603 galvanized -steel cables with end connections made of steel assemblies with thimbles, brackets, swivels, and bolts designed for restraining cable service; and with a minimum of two clamping bolts for cable engagement.

E. Hanger Rod Stiffener: Steel tube or steel slotted-support-system sleeve with internally bolted connections to hanger rod. Do not weld stiffeners to rods.

F. Bushings for Floor-Mounted Equipment Anchor: Neoprene bushings designed for rigid equipment mountings, and matched to type and size of anchors and studs.

G. Bushing Assemblies for Wall-Mounted Equipment Anchorage: Assemblies of neoprene elements and steel sleeves designed for rigid equipment mountings, and matched to type and size of attachment devices.

H. Resilient Isolation Washers and Bushings: One-piece, molded, oil- and water-resistant neoprene, with a flat washer face.

I. Mechanical Anchor: Drilled-in and stud-wedge or female-wedge type in zinc-coated steel for interior applications and stainless steel for exterior applications. Select anchors with strength required for anchor and as tested according to ASTM E 488. Minimum length of eight times diameter.

J. Adhesive Anchor: Drilled-in and capsule anchor system containing polyvinyl or urethane methacrylate-based resin and accelerator, or injected polymer or hybrid mortar adhesive. Provide anchor bolts and hardware with zinc-coated steel for interior applications and stainless steel for exterior applications. Select anchor bolts with strength required for anchor and as tested according to ASTM E 488.

2.3 FACTORY FINISHES

A. Finish: Manufacturer's standard paint applied to factory-assembled and -tested equipment before shipping.
1. Powder coating on springs and housings.
2. All hardware shall be galvanized. Hot-dip galvanize metal components for exterior use.
3. Baked enamel or powder coat for metal components on isolators for interior use.
4. Color-code or otherwise mark vibration isolation and seismic-control devices to indicate capacity range.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

A. Examine areas and equipment to receive vibration isolation and seismic-control devices for compliance with requirements for installation tolerances and other conditions affecting performance.

B. Examine roughing-in of reinforcement and cast-in-place anchors to verify actual locations before installation.

C. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 APPLICATIONS

A. Multiple Raceways or Cables: Secure raceways and cables to trapeze member with clamps approved for application by an agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.

B. Hanger Rod Stiffeners: Install hanger rod stiffeners where indicated or scheduled on Drawings to receive them and where required to prevent buckling of hanger rods due to seismic forces.

C. Strength of Support and Seismic-Restraint Assemblies: Where not indicated, select sizes of components so strength will be adequate to carry present and future static and seismic loads within specified loading limits.

3.3 SEISMIC-RESTRAINT DEVICE INSTALLATION

A. Equipment and Hanger Restraints:
   1. Install restrained isolators on electrical equipment.
   2. Install resilient, bolt-isolation washers on equipment anchor bolts where clearance between anchor and adjacent surface exceeds 0.125 inch.
   3. Install seismic-restraint devices using methods approved by an agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction providing required submittals for component.

B. Install bushing assemblies for mounting bolts for wall-mounted equipment, arranged to provide resilient media where equipment or equipment-mounting channels are attached to wall.

C. Attachment to Structure: If specific attachment is not indicated, anchor bracing to structure at flanges of beams, at upper truss chords of bar joists, or at concrete members.

D. Drilled-in Anchors:
   1. Identify position of reinforcing steel and other embedded items prior to drilling holes for anchors. Do not damage existing reinforcing or embedded items during coring or drilling. Notify the structural engineer if reinforcing steel or other embedded items are encountered during drilling. Locate and avoid prestressed tendons, electrical and telecommunications conduit, and gas lines.
   2. Do not drill holes in concrete or masonry until concrete, mortar, or grout has achieved full design strength.
   3. Wedge Anchors: Protect threads from damage during anchor installation. Heavy-duty sleeve anchors shall be installed with sleeve fully engaged in the structural element to which anchor is to be fastened.

4. Adhesive Anchors: Clean holes to remove loose material and drilling dust prior to installation of adhesive. Place adhesive in holes proceeding from the bottom of the hole and progressing toward the surface in such a manner as to avoid introduction of air pockets in the adhesive.
5. Set anchors to manufacturer's recommended torque, using a torque wrench.
6. Install zinc-coated steel anchors for interior and stainless-steel anchors for exterior applications.

3.4 ACCOMMODATION OF DIFFERENTIAL SEISMIC MOTION

A. Install flexible connections in runs of raceways, cables, wireways, cable trays, and busways where they cross seismic joints, where adjacent sections or branches are supported by different structural elements, and where they terminate with connection to equipment that is anchored to a different structural element from the one supporting them as they approach equipment.

3.5 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

A. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections and prepare test reports.

B. Perform tests and inspections.

C. Tests and Inspections:
1. Provide evidence of recent calibration of test equipment by a testing agency acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction.
2. Schedule test with Owner, through Architect, before connecting anchorage device to restrained component (unless post-connection testing has been approved), and with at least seven days' advance notice.
3. Obtain Architect's approval before transmitting test loads to structure. Provide temporary load-spreading members.
4. Test at least four of each type and size of installed anchors and fasteners selected by Architect.
5. Test to 90 percent of rated proof load of device.
6. Measure isolator restraint clearance.
7. Measure isolator deflection.
8. Verify snubber minimum clearances.
9. If a device fails test, modify all installations of same type and retest until satisfactory results are achieved.

D. Remove and replace malfunctioning units and retest as specified above.

E. Prepare test and inspection reports.

F. The professional engineer retained by the Mechanical Contractor for seismic restraint calculations shall visit the job site upon completion of the seismic restraint installation. This Engineer shall provide in writing verification of compliance with the approved seismic submittal. This verification shall bear the Engineer's professional seal. Job site inspection by other than this Engineer is not acceptable. This engineer shall also be responsible for any required special inspections and associated documentation related to seismic restraints.

3.6 ADJUSTING

A. Adjust isolators after isolated equipment is at operating weight.

B. Adjust limit stops on restrained spring isolators to mount equipment at normal operating height. After equipment installation is complete, adjust limit stops so they are out of contact during normal operation.

C. Adjust active height of spring isolators.

D. Adjust restraints to permit free movement of equipment within normal mode of operation.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 26 05 53

IDENTIFICATION FOR ELECTRICAL 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. This Section includes the following:
1. Identification for raceway and metal-clad cable.
2. Identification for conductors and communication and control cable.
3. Underground-line warning tape.
4. Warning labels and signs.
5. Instruction signs.
6. Equipment identification labels.
7. Miscellaneous identification products.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For each electrical identification product indicated.

B. Identification Schedule: An index of nomenclature of electrical equipment and system components used in identification signs and labels.

C. Samples: For each type of label and sign to illustrate size, colors, lettering style, mounting provisions, and graphic features of identification products.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Comply with ANSI A13.1 and ANSI C2.

B. Comply with NFPA 70.

C. Comply with 29 CFR 1910.145.

1.5 COORDINATION

A. Coordinate identification names, abbreviations, colors, and other features with requirements in the Contract Documents, Shop Drawings, manufacturer's wiring diagrams, and the Operation and Maintenance Manual, and with those required by codes, standards, and 29 CFR 1910.145. Use consistent designations throughout Project.

B. Coordinate installation of identifying devices with completion of covering and painting of surfaces where devices are to be applied.

C. Coordinate installation of identifying devices with location of access panels and doors.

D. Install identifying devices before installing acoustical ceilings and similar concealment.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 RACEWAY AND METAL-CLAD CABLE IDENTIFICATION MATERIALS

A. Comply with ANSI A13.1 for minimum size of letters for legend and for minimum length of color field for each raceway and cable size.

B. Color for Printed Legend:
1. Power Circuits: Black letters on an orange field.
2. Normal Power = Black; Emergency = Red; UPS = Blue
3. Legend: Indicate system or service and voltage, if applicable.

C. Self-Adhesive Vinyl Labels: Preprinted, flexible label laminated with a clear, weather- and chemical-resistant coating and matching wraparound adhesive tape for securing ends of legend label.

2.2 CONDUCTOR AND COMMUNICATION- AND CONTROL-CABLE IDENTIFICATION MATERIALS

A. Color-Coding Conductor Tape: Colored, self-adhesive vinyl tape not less than 3 mils thick by 1 to 2 inches wide.

2.3 UNDERGROUND-LINE WARNING TAPE

A. Description: Permanent, bright-colored, continuous-printed, polyethylene tape.
1. Not less than 6 inches wide by 4 mils thick.
2. Compounded for permanent direct-burial service.
3. Embedded continuous metallic strip or core.
4. Printed legend shall indicate type of underground line.

2.4 WARNING LABELS AND SIGNS

A. Comply with NFPA 70 and 29 CFR 1910.145.

B. Baked-Enamel Warning Signs: Preprinted aluminum signs, punched or drilled for fasteners, with colors, legend, and size required for application. 1/4-inch grommets in corners for mounting. Nominal size, 7 by 10 inches.

C. Warning label and sign shall 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 36 INCHES."

2.5 INSTRUCTION SIGNS

A. Engraved, laminated acrylic or melamine plastic, minimum 1/16 inch thick for signs up to 20 sq. in. and 1/8 inch thick for larger sizes.
1. Engraved legend with black letters on white face.

2. Punched or drilled for mechanical fasteners.
3. Framed with mitered acrylic molding and arranged for attachment at applicable equipment.

2.6 EQUIPMENT IDENTIFICATION LABELS

A. Engraved, Laminated Acrylic or Melamine Label: Punched or drilled for screw mounting. White letters on a dark-gray background. Minimum letter height shall be 3/8 inch.

2.7 MISCELLANEOUS IDENTIFICATION PRODUCTS

A. Cable Ties: Fungus-inert, self-extinguishing, 1-piece, self-locking, Type 6/6 nylon cable ties.
   1. Minimum Width: 3/16 inch.
   2. Tensile Strength: 50 lb, minimum.
   3. Temperature Range: Minus 40 to plus 185 deg F.
   4. Color: Black, except where used for color-coding.

B. Paint: Paint materials and application requirements are specified in Division 09 painting Sections.
   1. Exterior Concrete, Stucco, and Masonry (Other Than Concrete Unit Masonry):
      a. Semigloss Acrylic-Enamel Finish: Two finish coat(s) over a primer.
         1) Primer: Exterior concrete and masonry primer.
         2) Finish Coats: Exterior semigloss acrylic enamel.
   2. Exterior Concrete Unit Masonry:
      a. Semigloss Acrylic-Enamel Finish: Two finish coat(s) over a block filler.
         1) Block Filler: Concrete unit masonry block filler.
         2) Finish Coats: Exterior semigloss acrylic enamel.
   3. Exterior Ferrous Metal:
      a. Semigloss Alkyd-Enamel Finish: Two finish coat(s) over a primer.
         1) Primer: Exterior ferrous-metal primer.
         2) Finish Coats: Exterior semigloss alkyd enamel.
   4. Exterior Zinc-Coated Metal (except Raceways):
      a. Semigloss Alkyd-Enamel Finish: One finish coat(s) over a primer.
         1) Primer: Exterior zinc-coated metal primer.
         2) Finish Coats: Exterior semigloss alkyd enamel.
   5. Interior Concrete and Masonry (Other Than Concrete Unit Masonry):
      a. Semigloss Alkyd-Enamel Finish: One finish coat(s) over a primer.
         1) Primer: Interior concrete and masonry primer.
         2) Finish Coats: Interior semigloss alkyd enamel.
   6. Interior Concrete Unit Masonry:
      a. Semigloss Acrylic-Enamel Finish: One finish coat(s) over a block filler.
         1) Block Filler: Concrete unit masonry block filler.
         2) Finish Coats: Interior semigloss acrylic enamel.
   7. Interior Gypsum Board:
      a. Semigloss Acrylic-Enamel Finish: One finish coat(s) over a primer.
         1) Primer: Interior gypsum board primer.
         2) Finish Coats: Interior semigloss acrylic enamel.
   8. Interior Ferrous Metal:
      a. Semigloss Acrylic-Enamel Finish: One finish coat(s) over a primer.
         1) Primer: Interior ferrous-metal primer.
         2) Finish Coats: Interior semigloss acrylic enamel.

9. Interior Zinc-Coated Metal (except Raceways):
   a. Semigloss Acrylic-Enamel Finish: One finish coat(s) over a primer.
      1) Primer: Interior zinc-coated metal primer.
      2) Finish Coats: Interior semigloss acrylic enamel.

C. 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 APPLICATION

A. Accessible Raceways and Metal-Clad Cables, 600 V or Less, for Service, Feeder, and Branch Circuits More Than 100A: Identify with orange self-adhesive vinyl label.

B. Accessible Raceways and Cables of Auxiliary Systems: Identify the following systems with color-coded, self-adhesive vinyl tape applied in bands:
1. Fire Alarm System: Red.
2. Fire-Suppression Supervisory and Control System: Red and yellow.
3. Combined Fire Alarm and Security System: Red and blue.
4. Security System: Blue and yellow.
5. Mechanical and Electrical Supervisory System: Green and blue.
6. Telecommunication System: Green and yellow.
7. Control Wiring: Green and red.

C. Power-Circuit Conductor Identification: For primary and secondary conductors No. 1/0 AWG and larger in vaults, pull and junction boxes, manholes, and handholes use metal tags. Identify source and circuit number of each set of conductors. For single conductor cables, identify phase in addition to the above.

D. Branch-Circuit Conductor Identification: Where there are conductors for more than three branch circuits in same junction or pull box, use color-coding conductor tape. Identify each ungrounded conductor according to source and circuit number.

E. Conductors to Be Extended in the Future: Attach write-on tags to conductors and list source and circuit number.

F. Auxiliary Electrical Systems Conductor Identification: Identify field-installed alarm, control, signal, sound, intercommunications, voice, and data connections.
1. Identify conductors, cables, and terminals in enclosures and at junctions, terminals, and pull points. Identify by system and circuit designation.
2. Use system of marker tape designations that is uniform and consistent with system used by manufacturer for factory-installed connections.
3. Coordinate identification with Project Drawings, manufacturer's wiring diagrams, and Operation and Maintenance Manual.

G. Locations of Underground Lines: Identify with underground-line warning tape for power, lighting, communication, and control wiring and optical fiber cable. Install underground-line warning tape for both direct-buried cables and cables in raceway.

H. Warning Labels for Indoor Cabinets, Boxes, and Enclosures for Power and Lighting: Comply with 29 CFR 1910.145 and apply self-adhesive warning label s. Identify system voltage with black letters on an orange background. Apply to exterior of door, cover, or other access.
  1. 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.
  2. Equipment Requiring Workspace Clearance According to NFPA 70: Unless otherwise indicated, apply to door or cover of equipment but not on flush panelboards and similar equipment in finished spaces.

I. Instruction Signs:
  1. Operating Instructions: Install instruction signs to facilitate proper operation and maintenance of electrical systems and items to which they connect. Install instruction signs with approved legend where instructions are needed for system or equipment operation.
  2. Emergency Operating Instructions: Install instruction signs with white legend on a red background with minimum 3/8-inch- high letters for emergency instructions at equipment used for power transfer or load shedding.

J. Equipment Identification Labels: On each unit of equipment, install unique designation label that is consistent with wiring diagrams, schedules, and Operation and Maintenance Manual. Apply labels to disconnect switches and protection equipment, central or master units, control panels, control stations, terminal cabinets, and racks of each system. Systems include power, lighting, control, communication, signal, monitoring, and alarm systems unless equipment is provided with its own identification.
  1. Labeling Instructions:
    a. Indoor Equipment: Engraved, laminated acrylic or melamine label.
    b. Outdoor Equipment: Engraved, laminated acrylic or melamine label.
    c. Elevated Components: Increase sizes of labels and letters to those appropriate for viewing from the floor.
  2. Equipment to Be Labeled:
    a. Panelboards, electrical cabinets, and enclosures.
    b. Access doors and panels for concealed electrical items.
    c. Electrical switchgear and switchboards.
    d. Transformers.
    e. Electrical substations.
    f. Emergency system boxes and enclosures.
    g. Motor-control centers.
    h. Disconnect switches.
    i. Enclosed circuit breakers.
    j. Motor starters.
    k. Push-button stations.
    l. Power transfer equipment.
    m. Contactors.
    n. Remote-controlled switches, dimmer modules, and control devices.
    o. Battery inverter units.
    p. Battery racks.
    q. Power-generating units.
    r. Voice and data cable terminal equipment.
    s. Master clock and program equipment.

t. Intercommunication and call system master and staff stations.
u. Television/audio components, racks, and controls.
v. Fire-alarm control panel and annunciators.
w. Security and intrusion-detection control stations, control panels, terminal cabinets, and racks.
x. Monitoring and control equipment.
y. Uninterruptible power supply equipment.
z. Terminals, racks, and patch panels for voice and data communication and for signal and control functions.

3.2 INSTALLATION

A. Verify identity of each item before installing identification products.

B. Location: Install identification materials and devices at locations for most convenient viewing without interference with operation and maintenance of equipment.

C. Apply identification devices to surfaces that require finish after completing finish work.

D. Self-Adhesive Identification Products: Clean surfaces before application, using materials and methods recommended by manufacturer of identification device.

E. Attach nonadhesive signs and plastic labels with screws and auxiliary hardware appropriate to the location and substrate.

F. System Identification Color Banding for Raceways and Cables: Each color band shall completely encircle cable or conduit. Place adjacent bands of two-color markings in contact, side by side. Locate bands at changes in direction, at penetrations of walls and floors, at 50-foot maximum intervals in straight runs, and at 25-foot maximum intervals in congested areas.

G. Color-Coding for Phase and Voltage Level Identification, 600 V and Less: Use the colors listed below for ungrounded service, feeder, and branch-circuit conductors.
1. Color shall be factory applied or, for sizes larger than No. 10 AWG if authorities having jurisdiction permit, field applied.
2. Colors for 208/120-V Circuits:
   a. Phase A: Black.
   b. Phase B: Red.
   c. Phase C: Blue.
3. Colors for 480/277-V Circuits:
   a. Phase A: Brown.
   b. Phase B: Orange.
   c. Phase C: Yellow.
4. Field-Applied, Color-Coding Conductor Tape: Apply in half-lapped turns for a minimum distance of 6 inches from terminal points and in boxes where splices or taps are made. Apply last two turns of tape with no tension to prevent possible unwinding. Locate bands to avoid obscuring factory cable markings.

H. Aluminum Wraparound Marker Labels and Metal Tags: Secure tight to surface of conductor or cable at a location with high visibility and accessibility.

I. Underground-Line Warning Tape: During backfilling of trenches install continuous underground-line warning tape directly above line at 6 to 8 inches below finished grade. Use multiple tapes where width of multiple lines installed in a common trench or concrete envelope exceeds 16 inches overall.

J. Painted Identification: Prepare surface and apply paint according to Division 09 painting Sections.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 26 09 23

LIGHTING CONTROL DEVICES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. Scope: The following specifications detail the minimum performance and related criteria for the Lighting Control System. Provide, connect, and furnish all necessary equipment for proper installation and service of the Lighting Control System indicated on the drawings and specified herein.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

A. The extent of lighting control system work is indicated by the drawings and the requirements of this section. The Lighting Control System as defined under this section includes all lighting control equipment, user interface devices, occupant and daylight sensors, and ancillary programming equipment. Types of equipment and wiring specified in this section include the following:

1. Programmable Light Energy Managers with time clock
2. Multi-level drivers or Full dimmable
3. Occupancy and Daylight Sensor Connectors
4. Wall controllers
5. Building Automation Interface

B. Requirements are indicated elsewhere in these specifications for work including, but not limited to, raceways, electrical boxes, wire, lighting fixtures, and fittings required for installation of the lighting control system, which are not part of this section.

C. It is the responsibility of the lighting supplier to meet the intent of these specifications. Where a specific piece of equipment cannot meet the requirements from the base design system, it is the manufacturer's responsibility to supplement the device in order to meet the intent with additional relays, graphical interface, switch controllers, etc.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

A. Alternate and substituted equipment submittals shall provide a written line-by-line review of the specification.

B. Submit the following according to the Conditions of the Contract, Division 1 and Division 16 Specification Sections.

1. Product data for each of the products specified. Include data on features, components, ratings, and performance. Include dimensioned drawings with isometric projections of components and enclosures.
2. Sample of the equipment, devices, and device plates (white) for color selection and evaluation of technical features, as required by Engineer.
3. Wiring diagrams detailing internal and interconnecting wiring for power signal, and control that distinguish between field-installed and factory-installed wiring.
4. Equipment Riser (one-line) Diagram with wire type details.
5. Complete details on BACnet connection to Building Automation System, including complete Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS).

1.4 APPROVALS

A. Prior approval is required for alternate proposals in accordance with this project's specifications general requirements.

B. Complete Catalog data, specifications, and technical information on alternate equipment must be furnished to the Engineer, Architect, and Owner on the bid date.

C. System must utilize a passive detection technology. Ultrasonic sensor systems will not be allowed that interfere with the "Mimio" technology school system will be using. All control systems submitted shall have documentation stating non-interference.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Manufacturer experience: manufacturer of Lighting Control System shall have a minimum of 10 years of continuous experience in manufacturing lighting control products and luminaires.

B. To insure a single source of responsibility, all switching, dimming, and related lighting control equipment described herein shall be supplied by the lighting manufacturer.

C. Manufacturer shall have a nationwide network of factory trained and authorized service representatives capable of providing initial system commissioning, ongoing service contracts and on-site post-installation service support.

D. Approvals – all primary equipment and related accessories shall be UL or CSA marked as appropriate.

E. If requested, the contractor/manufacturer shall supply to the owner a written certification of compatibility to ensure that all components of the Lighting Control System, as defined in Section 1.3 and the remainder of this document, are fully compatible with each other for proper system functionality. This includes control electronics, sensors, drivers, and lamps.

1.6 WARRANTY

A. The manufacturer shall provide at minimum, a full one-year warranty on all equipment supplied. A three-year warranty shall be furnished on all equipment supplied when system is installed with modular wiring. A five year warranty shall be furnished on all compatible drivers.

1.7 COMMISSIONING (Required)

A. System Checkout, programming, and training – A factory certified technician shall functionally test the system, program all settings and schedules per owner's specification, and verify performance after contractor installation. It shall be the contractor's responsibility to coordinate with the owner and supply the necessary "as-installed" information and desired schedules to the manufacturer in a timely manner. The factory certified technician shall conduct a training session for the building operations personnel on the set-up, programming, operation and maintenance of the lighting control system. In addition to the commissioning and training, provide up to three visits to trouble shoot and set the systems. Full day visits, travel and expenses shall be included. Three additional full day visits shall be provided for post final/CO testing, refining and commissioning.

PART 2 - EQUIPMENT

2.0 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The lighting control system specified in this section shall provide time-based, sensor-based (both occupancy and daylight), and manual lighting control without the use of any centrally hardwired switching equipment (relay panels). The system's control shall be exerted by directly switching lighting loads on and off and/or dimming 0-10 VDC dimmable drivers.

2.1 MANUFACTURERS

This specification is based on the nLight® Control System from Sensor Switch, Inc. (800-727-7483, www.sensorswitch.com). Systems wishing to be substituted must be submitted no less than 5 days prior to bid date. An AutoCAD drawing of the facility showing coverage pattern s and technical data must be provided with substitution request. All substitutions must clearly identify any and all exceptions to the specifications, with a detailed explanation as to the exception. If substitution is approved, the contractor shall bear the responsibility of a fully functional system to the owner's and an Architect's satisfaction. Acceptable equals:

1. nLight
2. Wattstopper DLM system.
3. Cooper Industries, Greengate.
4. **Preferred Brand Alternate No. 9:** Johnson Controls

2.2 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. The installing contractor shall be responsible for a complete and functional system in accordance with all applicable local and national codes.
B. All applicable products must be UL and CUL or CSA Listed.
C. Product must be manufactured in the USA and be warranted for 5 years.

PART 3 – PRODUCTS

3.1 GENERAL SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

The following sections describe the features which the lighting control system shall possess as a complete operational system. Individual device features and specifications are listed in section 2.02.

3.2 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

A. All switching relays shall be located within either a sensor device, single gang wall switch device, or power (relay) pack device.
B. All switching and dimming for a specific lighting zone shall take place within the devices located in the zone itself (i.e. not in a remotely located device).
C. System shall have a primary wall mounted network control "gateway" device that is capable of accessing and controlling all other system devices and linking into an Ethernet LAN.
D. System shall use "bridge" devices that route communication and distribute power for up to 8 lighting zones together for purposes of decreasing system wiring requirements.
E. System shall be able to utilize ZigBee® wireless mesh networking to facilitate communication with management software.
F. All devices within a single lighting zone shall be capable of being daisy-chain wired with CAT-5 low voltage cabling.
G. Communication and Class 2 system power shall be delivered to each device via standard CAT-5 low voltage cabling with RJ-45 connectors. All cabling shall be installed by contractor providing lighting control system.
H. All system devices shall have at least two RJ-45 ports.
I. All wall mounted user control / gateway devices shall be low voltage, fit within a two gang switch box, and have a backlit LCD panel. User control shall be made available via finger-touch buttons with no moving parts.
J. System must have a web-based software management program that enables system control, status monitoring, and creation of lighting control profiles.
K. Each control gateway device shall be capable of linking 400 devices to the management software.
L. Individual lighting zones must continue to provide a user defined default level of lighting control in the event of a system communication failure or the management software becoming unavailable.

3.3 LIGHTING CONTROL PROFILES

A. Changes to the operation of the system can be made in real-time or scheduled via lighting control profiles. These profiles are outlines of settings that direct how a collection of devices function for a defined time period.
B. Lighting control profiles shall be capable of being created and applied to a single device, zone of devices, or customized group of zones.
C. All relays and dimming outputs shall be capable of being scheduled to track or ignore information regarding occupancy, daylight, and local user switches via lighting control profiles.
D. Every device parameter (e.g. sensor time delay and photocell set-point) shall be configurable via a lighting control profile.
E. All lighting control profiles shall be stored on the network gateway device and on the software's host server.
F. Lighting control profiles shall be capable of being scheduled to run according to the following calendar options: start date/hour/minute, end date/hour/minute, and sunrise/sunset +/- timed offsets.
G. Sunrise/sunset times shall be automatically derived from location information using an astronomical clock.
H. Daylight savings time adjustments shall be capable of being performed automatically, if desired.
I. Lighting control profile schedules shall be capable of being given the following recurrence settings: daily, weekday, weekend, weekly, monthly, and yearly.
J. Software shall provide a graphical tool for easily viewing scheduled lighting control profiles.

3.4 MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE

A. Every device parameter (e.g. sensor time delay and photocell set-point) shall be available and configurable remotely from the software.
B. The following status monitoring information shall be made available from the software for all devices for which it is applicable: current occupancy status, current PIR Status, current Microphonics Status, remaining occupancy time delay(s), current photocell reading, current photocell inhibiting state, photocell transitions time remaining, current dim level, device temperature, and device relay state(s).
C. The following device identification information shall be made available from the software: model number, model description, serial number, manufacturing date code, custom label(s), and parent network device.
D. A printable network inventory report shall be available via the software.
E. Up to 40 simultaneous user sessions shall be capable of being supported.
F. Software shall require all users to login with a User Name and Password.
G. Software shall provide at least three permission levels for users.
H. All sensitive stored information and privileged communication by the software shall be encrypted.
I. All device firmware and system software updates must be available for automatic download and installation via the internet.

3.5 COMMISSIONING FEATURES

A. To facilitate commissioning, all devices daisy-chained together (using CAT-5) shall automatically be grouped together into a functional lighting control zone.
B. All lighting control zones shall be able to function according to default settings once adequate power is applied and before any system software is installed.

C. Once software is installed, system shall be able to auto-discover all system devices without requiring any commissioning.

D. All system devices shall be capable of being given user defined names.

E. All devices within the network shall be able to have their firmware reprogrammed remotely and without being physically uninstalled for purposes of upgrading functionality at a later date.

F. Manufacturer shall commission final product including all programming, zone set up, and owner training sessions. Session training shall include up to (2) days of 8 hour training of facility personnel.

3.6 INDIVIDUAL DEVICE SPECIFICATIONS

The lighting control system outlined above shall consist of only devices of the following types; occupancy sensors, daylight (photocell) sensors, wall switches, dimming switches, power (relay) packs, power supplies, communication bridges, network control gateways. Panel based relay devices are not acceptable.

3.7 Occupancy & Photocell Sensors

A. General Specifications

1 Occupancy sensing technologies shall be completely passive meaning that they will not emit any radiation that is known to interfere with certain types of hearing aides, or electronic devices such as electronic white board readers. Passive Infrared (PIR) or PIR/Microphonic Dual Technology detection technologies shall be acceptable. Ultrasonic or Microwave based sensing technologies shall not be accepted.

2 Sensors shall be available with zero, one, or two integrated Class 1 switching relays.

3 Sensors shall be available with one or two occupancy “poles”, each of which provides a programmable time delay.

4 Sensors shall be available in multiple lens options which are customized for specific applications.

5 Communication and Class 2 low voltage power shall be delivered to each device via standard CAT-5 low voltage cabling with RJ-45 connectors.

6 All sensors shall have two RJ-45 ports.

7 Every sensor parameter shall be available and configurable remotely from the software and locally via the device push-button.

8 Sensors shall be able to function together with other sensors in order to provide expanded coverage areas by simply daisy-chain wiring together the units with CAT-5 cabling.

9 Sensors shall be equipped with an automatic override for 100 hour burn-in of lamps. This feature must be available at any time for lamp replacements.

B. Wall Switch Sensors

1 Sensor shall recess into single-gang switch box and fit a standard GFI opening.

2 Sensor must meet NEC grounding requirements by providing a dedicated ground connection and grounding to mounting strap. Line and load wire connections shall be interchangeable. Sensor shall not allow current to pass to the load when sensor is in the unoccupied (Off) condition.

3 Sensor shall have optional features for photocell/daylight override, vandal resistant lens, and low temperature/high humidity operation.

4 Sensors shall be available in four colors (Ivory, White, Almond, Gray)

C. Ceiling & Corner Mount Sensors

1 Sensor shall have optional features for photocell/daylight override, dimming control, and low temperature/high humidity operation.
2 Sensors with dimming control can control 0 to 10 VDC dimmable drivers by sinking up to 20 mA of Class 2 current (typically 40 or more drivers).
3 All sensors have at least one or two occupancy poles, each of which provides a programmable time delay

D. Daylight (Photocell) Sensors

1. Sensor shall provide for an On/Off set-point, and a deadband to prevent the artificial light from cycling. Delay shall be incorporated into the photocell to prevent rapid response to passing clouds.
2. Sensors' set-point and deadband shall be automatically calibrated through the sensor's micro-controller by initiating the "Automatic Set-point Programming" subroutine. Further adjustment may be made manually if needed. Deadband setting shall be verified and modified by the sensor automatically every time the lights cycle to accommodate physical changes in the space (i.e., furniture layouts, lamp depreciation, or lamp outages).
3. Sensors with dimming control can control 0 to 10 VDC dimmable drivers by sinking up to 20 mA of Class 2 current (typically 40 or more drivers).
4. Photocell sensor's set point shall be automatically calibrated through the sensor's micro-controller by initiating the "Automatic Set-point Programming" subroutine. Min and Max dim settings as well as set-point may be manually entered.
5. Dual zone option shall be available for On/Off Photocell, Automatic Dimming Control Photocell, or Combination units. The second zone shall be controlled as an "offset" from the primary zone and shall be the zone farthest from the natural light source.

E. Power (Relay) Packs and Supplies

1. Power Packs shall accept 120 or 277 VAC (or optionally 347 VAC), be plenum rated, and provide Class 2 power to the system.
2. All devices shall have two RJ-45 ports.
3. Every Power Pack parameter shall be available and configurable remotely from the software and locally via the device push-button.
4. Power Pack shall securely mount to junction location through a threaded ½ inch chase nipple. Plastic clips into junction box shall not be accepted. All Class 1 wiring shall pass through chase nipple into adjacent junction box without any exposure of wire leads. Note: UL Listing under Energy Management or Industrial Control Equipment automatically meets this requirement, whereas Appliance Control Listing does not meet this safety requirement.
5. When required by local code, Power Pack must install inside standard electrical enclosure and provide UL recognized support to junction box. All Class 1 wiring is to pass through chase nipple into adjacent junction box without any exposure of wire leads.
6. Power Pack shall incorporate a Class 1 relay and contribute low voltage power to the rest of the system. Slave Packs shall incorporate the relay, but shall not be required to contribute system power. Power Supplies shall provide system power only, but are not required to switch line voltage circuit. Auxiliary Relay Packs shall switch low voltage circuits only.
7. Class 1 Relays used in Power (Slave) Packs shall provide 16 Amp switching of all load types, and be rated for 400,000 cycles.
8. Power packs shall be supplied with supplemental relays where HVAC interface is required.

F. Wall Switches & Dimmers

1. Devices shall recess into single-gang switch box and fit a standard GFI opening.
2. Devices shall provide user control via touch sensitive buttons that utilize no mechanical parts.
3. Devices shall be available with zero or one integrated Class 1 switching relay.
4. Communication and Class 2 low voltage power shall be delivered to each device via standard CAT-5 low voltage cabling with RJ-45 connectors.
5. All sensors shall have two RJ-45 ports.
6. All devices shall provide toggle switch control. Dimming control and low temperature/high humidity operation are available options.
7. Devices shall be available in four colors (Ivory, White, Almond, Gray).
8. Devices with dimming control outputs can control 0 to 10 VDC dimmable drivers by sinking up to 20 mA of Class 2 current (typically 40 or more drivers).

G. Scene Controller

1. Device shall recess into single-gang switch box and fit a standard GFI opening.
2. Device shall provide user control via touch sensitive buttons which have no mechanical parts.
3. Communication and Class 2 low voltage power shall be delivered to each device via standard CAT-5 low voltage cabling with RJ-45 connectors.
4. All sensors shall have two RJ-45 ports.
5. Device shall have four touch sensitive buttons for selecting programmable lighting control profiles.
6. Device shall have four LEDs indicating current selection.

H. Communication Bridges

1 Device shall surface mount to a standard 4” x 4” square junction box.
2 Device shall have either 4 or 8 RJ-45 ports.
3 Device shall be capable of aggregating communication with connected daisy-chains of system devices.
4 Device shall be powered with Class 2 low voltage supplied locally via a directly wired power supply or delivered via a CAT-5 cabled connection.
5 Device shall be capable of communicating with other system devices using the ZigBee® wireless mesh networking standard.
6 Provide (4) additional bridges for future use.

I. Network Control Gateway

1 Device shall recess into a two-gang switch box.
2 Device shall provide user control via touch sensitive buttons which have no mechanical parts.
3 Device shall have a backlit LCD panel.
4 Device shall contain a real-time clock capable of synchronization with a network time authority.
5 Device shall be capable of communicating on an Ethernet network with a fixed or DHCP assigned IP address.
6 Device shall have three RJ-45 ports for connection to system devices and one RJ-45 port for connection to Ethernet network.
7 Device shall be powered with Class 2 low voltage supplied locally via a directly-wired power supply or delivered via a CAT-5 cabled connection.

3.8 HARDWARE

A. LIGHT ENERGY MANAGER (LEM)

1. The LEM power supply shall be protected from power line surges per IEEE specification 62.41 for category a locations.
2. Each LEM shall support 8 independent configurations. It shall be possible for the user to program unique schedules and settings for each configuration. Each room may then be assigned to one of the configurations via the local wall station so that no knowledge of installation details (such as data wiring or power circuiting) shall be required for configuration. Advanced settings that may be configured via the LEM include:

a. Occupancy Sensor behavior:

1) Manual ON/Automatic OFF (default)
2) Automatic ON/Automatic OFF
3) Set lights to minimum when no motion is detected during scheduled ON times and to OFF when no motion is detected during scheduled of times.

b. Wall station, photocell and occupancy sensors may be disabled by schedule
c. Time schedules may be temporarily suspended for 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, or 24 hours to accommodate special events. At the end of this period, the system shall automatically revert to the normal schedules.

3. Occupied Period Scheduling: The system shall support both fully adaptive and manually programmed time-of-day schedules.

a. Adaptive Scheduling: the system shall have the ability to automatically adapt the time clock schedule to the actual use of each room in the space without requiring the use of occupancy sensors or manual programming of the system beyond setting the project location.
b. Manual Scheduling: the system shall also have the ability to have schedules manually programmed if required.

1) The system shall support 8 independent schedules which may be programmed with the following events:

a) ON
b) OFF
c) Cancel Switch Timeouts

2) Scheduled events may be programmed to occur at a fixed time of the day or at the calculated Sunrise and Sunset times. It shall also be possible to schedule an event to occur up to 120 minutes before or after Sunrise or Sunset.
3) Schedule events may be programmed to occur on individual or multiple days of the week facilitating a rotating Monday through Sunday weekly operating scenario.
4) Schedule events may also be assigned to occur on a holiday. Holiday events shall automatically supersede assigned weekday schedules based on a list of holiday dates. Holiday dates may be programmed to reoccur automatically each year or only on a specific year.

c. For both schedule types, of events shall be preceded by a warning sequence to warn the occupants of the impending of event. To maximize lamp life for loads with drivers, this warning sequence shall not turn of and re-strike the lamps, but rather dim them to minimum, then maximum, then return them to their previous level. The warning sequence shall turn non-dim loads of and then back ON again. It shall be possible to disable this warning sequence on a room by room basis if necessary to accommodate HID loads.

4. Load Shed Schedule: The LEM shall support a dedicated load shed schedule which allows the owner to shed from 1% to 85% of the lighting load on a time-of-day basis. When in effect, the load shed event shall proportionally subtract the programmed amount from the current occupant-set or schedule-set level. All other occupant and system controls shall remain operational during this time, but the actual level of the lights shall be the set level minus the load shed percentage.
5. Program Backup: The user program shall be stored in non volatile memory. The program memory shall be integrated into the device, be maintenance free, and not require batteries for retention of memory.
6. Pre-set load level "High Trim" for all classrooms. The commissioning agent or factory representative shall be able to adjust the driver factor or maximum percentage of input power that the connected smart junction box drivers will consume so that the lighting power density for a given space can be easily tailored by authorized personnel without changing the lighting fixture layout. The means to set this maximum input power percentage shall be located behind a hinged locking door and it shall not be possible for the occupants to adjust this setting.
7. Network Connections: The LEM shall be equipped with the following connections:

   a. lighting control network
   b. BACnet/IP over 10/100base-T Ethernet with two ports and integral switch.
   c. EIA RS-485 port for connection to up to 16 SYRS series digital remote stations
   d. EIA RS-232 port
   e. Onboard modem for remote monitoring and programming of the system.

8. Low Voltage Inputs: The LEM shall be equipped with the following inputs:

   a. Dry contact: programmable to accept maintained, momentary, normally-open, or normally-closed contacts.
   b. Analog: 3 wire, 0-10V analog input with 24VDC supply compatible with Synergy LSA APS series photocells.

PART 4 - EXECUTION

4.1 EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION AND DOCUMENTATION

A. Installation – The control system shall be installed and connected as shown on the plans and as directed by the manufacturer. The contractor shall complete all electrical connections to all control circuits, network terminations, RS-232 connections, sensors and override wiring.

B. Telephone Lines – The contractor shall arrange for all required telephone lines and touch-tone telephone override wiring as shown on the plans. All phone connections shall be terminated into a RJ-11 modular telephone connector. If multiple lines are required, they shall be installed on a rotating line such that when one line is busy the call will automatically switch to the next line.

C. Documentation – Contractor shall provide accurate "as built" drawings to the owner indicating correct and latest program information.

D. Operation and Service Manuals – Provide operation and service manuals for all components as indicated in the General Provisions.

E. Occupancy Adjustments: When requested within 12 months of date of Substantial Completion, provide on-site assistance in adjusting sensors to suit occupied conditions. Provide up to two visits to Project during other-than-normal occupancy hours for this purpose.

1. Timed sensors shall be set to the midpoint of their range of the time limit setting.
2. Daylight sensors be set to 100% of the required lighting level for the room they are in, typical set marks classroom: 50fc, corridors: 30fc, multipurpose rooms: 50fc. Dimmable drivers shall be set at reductions according to manufacturer or 20% per setting.

4.2 PRODUCT SUPPORT AND SERVICE

A. System Start-up

1. Provide a factory authorized technician to verify the installation, test the system, and train the owner on proper operation and maintenance of the system. Before requesting start-up services, the installing contractor shall verify that:

   a. The control system has been fully installed in accordance with manufacturer's installation instructions.

   b. Phone lines have been checked for dial tone.

   c. Low voltage wiring for overrides and sensors is completed.

   d. Any schedules or settings specified by the owner have been fully documented and supplied to the factory at time start-up is scheduled.

2. Proper notification of the impending start-up has been provided to the owner's representative.

4.3 FACTORY SUPPORT

A. Factory telephone support shall be available at no cost to the owner for the life of the system. Factory Assistance shall consist of assistance in solving programming or other application issues pertaining to the control equipment. The Factory shall provide a toll-free number for technical support.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 26 09 43

NETWORK LIGHTING CONTROLS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section includes a networked lighting control system comprised of the following components:
   1. System Software Interfaces
      a. Management Interface
      b. Historical Database and Analytics Interface
      c. Visualization Interface
      d. Personal Control Applications
   2. System Backbone and Integration Equipment
      a. System Controller
   3. Wired Networked Devices
      a. Wall Stations
      b. Graphic Wall Stations
      c. Digital Key Switches
      d. Auxiliary Input/Output Devices
      e. Occupancy and Photocell Sensors
      f. Wall Switch Sensors
      g. Embedded Sensors
      h. Power Packs and Secondary Packs
      i. Networked Luminaires
      j. Relay and Dimming Panel
      k. Communication Bridge

B. The networked lighting control system shall meet all of the characteristics and performance requirements specified herein.

C. The contractor shall provide, install and verify proper operation of all equipment necessary for proper operation of the system as specified herein and as shown on applicable drawings.

1.2 DEFINITIONS

A. BMS: Building management systems

B. LCS: The term ‘Lighting Control System is defined as the interconnected set of hardware and software components that collectively serve to regulate the illumination levels of an interior and/or exterior space. The components that comprise the LCS are sub categorized into three groups: LCS Input Devices, LCS End Devices and LCS Control devices.

1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

A. Product data:

1. Product Specification Sheets indicating general device descriptions, dimensions, electrical specifications, wiring details, and nomenclature.

B. Complete list of Bill of Materials necessary to install the networked lighting control system.

C. Shop Drawings: Submittal shall be provided including the following items.
   1. Riser Diagrams showing device wiring connections of system backbone and typical per room/area type.
   2. Information Technology (IT) connection information pertaining to interconnection with facility IT networking equipment and third-party systems.
   3. Other Diagrams and Operational Descriptions – as needed to indicate system operation or interaction with other system(s).
   4. Contractor Startup/Commissioning Worksheet (must be completed prior to factory start-up).
   5. Service Specification Sheets indicating general service descriptions, including startup, training, post-startup support, and service contract terms.
   6. Hardware and Software Operation Manuals.

D. Provide all manufacturer warranty dates, registration documents and information.

1.4 INFORMATION SUBMITTALS

A. Coordination Drawings: Submit evidence that lighting controls are compatible with connected monitoring and control devices and systems specified in other Sections.
   1. Show interconnecting signal and control wiring, and interface devices that prove compatibility of inputs and outputs.

B. Field quality-control reports.

1.5 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

A. Operation and maintenance data.
   1. Describe system features, operation and architecture in electronic and printed documentation. Include user account information, network access information and technical support contact information.

B. Software Operational Documentation:
   1. Software operating manuals.
   2. Program Software Backup: On magnetic media or compact disk, complete with data files.
   3. Device address list.
   4. Printout of software application and graphic screens.

1.6 WARRANTY

A. The manufacturer shall provide a minimum five-year warranty on all hardware devices supplied and installed. Warranty coverage shall begin on the date of shipment.

B. The hardware warranty shall cover repair or replacement any defective products within the warranty period.

1.7 DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING

A. Store products in manufacturer's unopened packaging until ready for installation.

B. Include installation, programming, and maintenance instructions.

C. Do not install equipment until following conditions can be maintained in spaces to receive equipment:
   1. Ambient temperature:
      a. Lighting Control System: 0 degrees to 40 degrees C (32 degrees to 104 degrees F).
      b. System server/computer: 10 degrees to 35 degrees C (50 degrees to 90 degrees F)
      c. Relative humidity: Maximum 90 percent, non-condensing.

D. All components of the LCS must be protected from dust during installation.

E. Do not install products under environmental conditions outside manufacturer's absolute limits.

F. Do not install sensors until building is operating at ambient temperature and humidity ranges that are consistent with those intended for buildings ultimate use.

1.8 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Product Qualifications
   1. System electrical components shall be listed or recognized by a nationally recognized testing laboratory (e.g., UL, ETL, or CSA) and shall be labeled with required markings as applicable.
   2. System shall be listed as qualified under DesignLights Consortium Networked Lighting Control System Specification V2.0.
   3. System luminaires and controls are certified by manufacturer to have been designed, manufactured and tested for interoperability.
   4. All components shall be subjected to 100% end of line testing prior to shipment to the project site to ensure proper device operation.
   5. All components and the manufacturing facility where product was manufactured must be RoHS compliant.

B. Installation and Startup Qualifications
   1. System startup shall be performed by qualified personnel approved or certified by the manufacturer.

C. Service and Support Requirements
   1. Phone Support: Toll free technical support shall be available.
   2. Remote Support: Remote support capability shall be provided.
   3. Onsite Support: Onsite support that is billable at whole day rates.
   4. Service Contract: Service Contract that packages phone, remote, and onsite support calls for the project. Response times for each type of support call shall be indicated in the terms of the service contract included in the bid package.

D. The manufacturer shall make available to the owner new parts, upgrades, and/or replacements available for a minimum of 5 years following installation.

PART 2 - PRODUCT

2.1 MANUFACTURERS

A. Acceptable Manufacturers Any alternate product or system that has not received prior approval from the owner's representative at least 10 days prior to submission of a proposal package shall be rejected. Provide product by one of the following:
   1. Basis of Design System: Hubbell NX Distributed Intelligence
   2. Acuity Controls nLight
   3. Wattstopper DLM

2.2 SYSTEM COMPLIANCE

A. System components shall comply with UL 916 and UL 924 standards where applicable.

B. System components shall comply with CFR Title 47, Part 15 standards where applicable.

C. All equipment shall be installed and connected in compliance with NFPA 70.

2.3 SYSTEM PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

A. System Architecture
   1. System shall have an architecture that is based upon three main concepts: (1) networkable intelligent lighting control devices, (2) standalone lighting control zones using distributed intelligence, (3) optional system backbone for remote, time based and global operation between control zones.
   2. Intelligent lighting control devices shall have individually addressable network communication capability and consist of one or more basic lighting control components: occupancy sensor, photocell sensor, relay, dimming output, contact closure input, analog 0-10V input, and manual wall station capable of indicating switching, dimming, and/or scene control. Combining one or more of these components into a single device enclosure shall be permissible so as to minimize overall device count of system.
   3. System must be capable of interfacing directly with networked luminaires such that either low voltage network cabling or wireless RF communication is used to interconnect networked luminaires with control components such as sensors, switches and system backbone.
   4. Lighting control zones consisting of one or more networked luminaires and intelligent lighting control devices and shall be capable of providing automatic control from sensors (occupancy and/or photocell) and manual control from local wall stations without requiring connection to a higher-level system backbone; this capability is referred to as "distributed intelligence."
      a. Lighting control zones (wired and wireless) of at least 128 devices per zone shall be supported.
   5. Networked luminaires and intelligent lighting control devices shall support individual (unique) configuration of device settings and properties, with such configuration residing within the networked luminaires and intelligent control devices.
   6. Networked luminaires and intelligent lighting control devices shall have distributed intelligence programming stored in non-volatile memory, such that following any loss of power the lighting control zones shall operate according to their defined default settings and sequence of operations.
   7. Lighting control zones shall be capable of being networked with a higher-level system backbone to provide time based control, remote control from inputs and/or systems external to the control zone, and remote configuration and monitoring through a software interface.
   8. The system may include one or more system controllers that provide time-based control and global system control across multiple control zones and backbone network segments. The system controller also provides a means of connecting the lighting control system to a system

software interface and building management systems via BACnet/IP or BACnet MS/TP protocol.

9. The system may include “communication bridge” devices that route communication from lighting control zones (wired or wireless) to and from the system controller, for purposes of decreasing system wiring requirements.
10. All system devices shall support remote firmware update, such that physical access to each device is not necessary, for purposes of upgrading functionality at a later date.

B. Wired Networked Control Zone Characteristics
1. Connections to devices within a wired networked lighting control zone and to backbone components shall be with a single type of low voltage network cable, which shall be compliant with CAT5e specifications or higher. To prevent wiring errors and provide cost savings, the use of mixed types of low voltage network cables shall not be permitted.
2. Devices in an area shall be connected via a “daisy-chain” topology; requiring all individual networked devices to be connected back to a central component in a “hub-and-spoke” topology shall not be permitted, so as to reduce the total amount of network cable required for each control zone.
3. System shall provide the option of having pre-terminated plenum rated low voltage network cabling supplied with hardware so as to reduce the opportunity for improper wiring and communication errors during system installation.
4. Following proper installation and provision of power, all networked devices connected together with low voltage network cable shall automatically form a functional lighting control zone without requiring any type of programming, regardless of the programming mechanism (e.g., software application, handheld remote, pushbutton). The “out of box” default sequence of operation is intended to provide typical sequence of operation so as to minimize the system startup and programming requirements and to also have functional lighting control operation prior to system startup and programming.
5. Once software is installed, system shall be able to automatically discover all connected devices without requiring any provisioning of system or zone addresses.
6. All networked devices shall have the ability to detect improper communication wiring and blink its LED in a specific cadence as to alert installation/startup personnel.
7. Networked control devices intended for control of egress and/or emergency light sources shall not require the use of additional, externally mounted UL924 shunting and/or 0-10V disconnect devices, so as to provide a compliant sequence of operation while reducing the overall installation and wiring costs of the system. The following types of wired networked control devices shall be provided for egress and/or emergency light fixtures:
   a. Low-Voltage power sensing: These devices shall automatically provide 100% light level upon detection of loss of power sensed via the low voltage network cable connection.
   b. UL924 Listed Line-Voltage power sensing: These devices shall be listed as emergency relays under the UL924 standard, and shall automatically close the load control relay and provide 100% light output upon detection of loss of power sensed via line voltage connection to normal power.

C. System Integration Capabilities
1. The system shall interface with third party building management systems (BMS) to support two-way communication using the industry standard BACnet/IP or BACnet MS/TP protocols. The following system integration capabilities shall be available via BACnet/IP and BACnet MS/TP protocols:
   a. The system shall support control of individual devices, including, but not limited to, control of relay and dimming output.

b. The system shall support reading of individual device status information. The available status will depend on the individual device type and capabilities, which may include but not be limited to, relay state, dimming output, power measurement, occupancy sensor status, and photocell sensor states or readings. All system devices shall be available for polling for devices status.

2. The system shall support activation of Profiles (local or global) and Preset Scenes from third party systems by receiving dry contact closure output signals or digital commands via RS-232/RS-485.
3. The system shall support activation of demand response levels from Demand Response Automation Servers (DRAS) via the OpenADR 2.0a protocol.

D. Supported Sequence of Operations
1. Characteristics and performance requirements herein shall be supported by the networked lighting control system.
2. Control Zones
   a. Networked luminaires and intelligent lighting control devices installed in an area (also referred to as a group of devices) shall be capable of transmitting and tracking occupancy sensor, photocell sensor, and manual switch information within at least 48 unique control zones to support different and reconfigurable sequences of operation within the area. These shall also be referred to as local control zones.
   b. Networked luminaires and intelligent lighting control devices located in different areas shall be able to transmit and track information within at least 128 system-wide control zones to support required sequences of operation that may span across multiple areas. Occupancy and photocell commands shall be available across a single controller, and switch commands shall be available across single or multiple controllers. These shall also be referred to as global control zones.
3. Wall station Capabilities
   a. Wall stations shall be provided to support the following capabilities:
      1) On/Off of a local control zone and global control zone simultaneously, as required.
      2) Continuous dimming control of light level of a local control zone and global control zone simultaneously, as required.
      3) Preset Scenes that can activate a specific combination of light levels across multiple local and global channels, as required.
      4) Profile Scenes that can modify the sequence of operation for the devices in the area (group) in response to a button press. This capability is defined as supporting "Local Profiles" and is used to dynamically optimize the occupant experience and lighting energy usage. Wall stations shall be able to manually start and stop Local Profiles, or the local profile shall be capable of ending after a specific duration of time between 5 minutes and 12 hours. Parameters that shall be configurable and assigned to a Local Profile shall include, but not be limited to, fixture light level, occupancy time delay, response to occupancy sensors (including enabling/disabling response), response to daylight sensors (including enabling/disabling response), and enabling/disabling of wall stations.
   b. 3-way / multi-way control: multiple wall stations shall be capable of controlling the same local and global control zones, so as to support "multi-way" switching, dimming, preset scene, and profile scene control.
4. Occupancy Sensing Capabilities
   a. Local and global control: Occupancy sensors shall be configurable to control a local and global zone simultaneously, as required.

b. Multi-sensor control: multiple occupancy sensors shall be capable of controlling the same local and global control zones. This capability combines occupancy sensing coverage from multiple sensors without consuming multiple control zones.
c. System shall support the following types of occupancy sensing sequence of operations:
    1) On/Off Occupancy Sensing
    2) Partial-On Occupancy Sensing
    3) Partial-Off Occupancy Sensing
    4) Vacancy Sensing (Manual-On / Automatic-Off)
d. On/Off, Partial-On, and Partial-Off Occupancy Sensing modes shall function according to the following sequence of operation:
    1) Occupancy sensors shall automatically turn lights on to a designated level when occupancy is detected. To support fine tuning of Partial-On sequences the designated occupied light level shall support at least 100 dimming levels.
    2) Occupancy sensors shall automatically turn lights off or to a dimmed state (Partial-Off) when vacancy occurs or if sufficient daylight is detected. To support fine tuning of Partial-Off sequences the designated unoccupied dim level shall support at least 100 dimming levels. To provide additional energy savings and an enhanced occupant experience, the system shall also be capable of dimming the lights when vacant and then turning the lights off completely after an additional amount of time.
    3) Photocell readings, if enabled in the Occupancy Sensing control zone, shall be capable of automatically adjusting the light level during occupied or unoccupied conditions as necessary to further reduce energy usage.
    4) At any time, the use of a wall station shall change the dimming level or turn lights off as selected by the occupant. The lights shall optionally remain in this manually-specified light level until the zone becomes vacant; upon vacancy the normal sequence of operation, as defined above, shall proceed.
e. Vacancy Sensing mode (also referred to as Manual-On / Automatic-Off) shall function according to the following sequence of operation:
    1) The use of a wall station is required turn lights on. The system shall be capable of programming the zone to turn on to either to a designated light level or the previous user light level. Initially occupying the space without using a wall station shall not result in lights turning on.
    2) Occupancy sensors shall automatically turn lights off or to a dimmed state (Partial-Off) when vacancy occurs or if sufficient daylight is detected. To support fine tuning of Partial-Off sequences the designated unoccupied dim level shall support at least 100 dimming levels. To provide additional energy savings and an enhanced occupant experience, the system shall also be capable of dimming the lights when vacant and then turning the lights off completely after an additional amount of time.
    3) To minimize occupant impact in case the area or zone is still physically occupied following dimming or shutoff of the lights due to detection of vacancy, the system shall support an “automatic grace period” immediately following detection of vacancy, during which time any detected occupancy shall result in the lights reverting to the previous level. After the grace period has expired, the use of a wall station is required to turn lights on.
    4) Photocell readings, if enabled in the Occupancy Sensing control zone, shall be capable of automatically adjusting the light level during occupied or unoccupied conditions as necessary to further reduce energy usage.

5) At any time, the use of a wall station shall change the dimming level or turn lights off as selected by the occupant. The lights shall optionally remain in this manually-specified light level until the zone becomes vacant; upon vacancy the normal sequence of operation, as defined above, shall proceed.

f. To accommodate different types of environments, occupancy time delays before dimming or shutting off lights shall be specifiable for control zones between 15 seconds to 2 hours.

5. Schedule and Global Profile Capabilities

a. The system shall be capable of automatically modifying the sequence of operation for selected devices in response to any of the following: a time-of-day schedule, contact closure input state, manually triggered wall station input, RS-232/RS-485 command, and BACnet input command. This capability is defined as supporting “Global Profiles” and is used to dynamically optimize the occupant experience and lighting energy usage.

b. Global profiles may be scheduled with the following capabilities:

1) Global Profiles shall be stored within and executed from the system controller (via internal timeclock) such that a dedicated software host or server is not required to be online to support automatic scheduling and/or operation of Global Profiles.

2) Global Profile time of day schedules shall be capable of being given the following recurrence settings: daily, specific days of week, every “n” number of days, weekly, monthly, and yearly. Lighting control profile schedules shall support definition of start date, end date, end after “n” recurrences, or never ending. Daylight savings time adjustments shall be capable of being performed automatically, if desired.

3) Global Profile Holiday Schedules should follow recurrent settings for specific US holiday dates regardless if they always occur on a specific date or are determined by the day/week of the month.

4) Global Profiles shall be capable of being scheduled to run according to timed offsets relative to sunrise or sunset. Sunrise/sunset times shall be automatically derived from location information using an astronomical clock.

5) System shall support blink warning and timed extension capabilities. At the end of a scheduled period, the system shall be capable of providing a visible “blink warning” 5 minutes prior to the end of the schedule. Wall stations may be programmed to provide timed overrides that turn the lights on for an additional period of time. Timed override duration shall be programmable for each individual device, zone of devices, or customized group of devices, ranging from 5 minutes to 12 hours.

6) Software management interface shall be capable of displaying a graphic calendar view of profile schedules for each control zone.

c. System Global Profiles shall have the following additional capabilities:

1) Global Profiles shall be capable of being manually activated directly from the system controller, specially programmed input devices, scene capable wall stations, and the software management interface.

2) Global Profiles shall be selectable to apply to a single device, zone of devices, or customized group of devices.

3) Parameters that shall be configurable and assigned to a Global Profile shall include, but not be limited to, fixture light level, occupancy time delay, response to occupancy sensors (including enabling/disabling response), response to daylight sensors (including enabling/disabling response), and enabling/disabling of wall stations.

d. A backup of Local and Global Profiles shall be stored on the software's host server such that the Profile backup can be applied to a replacement system controller or wall station.

6. System shall support automated demand response capabilities with automatic reduction of light level to at least three levels of demand response.

2.4 SYSTEM SOFTWARE INTERFACES

A. Management Interface

1. System shall provide a web-based management interface that provides remote system control, live status monitoring, and configuration capabilities of lighting control settings and schedules.
2. Management interface must be compatible with industry-standard web browser clients, including, but not limited to, Microsoft Internet Explorer®, Apple Safari®, Google Chrome®, Mozilla Firefox®.
3. Management interface shall require all users to login with a User Name and Password, and shall support creation of at least 100 unique user accounts.
4. Management interface shall support at least three permission levels for users: read-only, read & change settings, and full administrative system access.
5. Management interface shall be capable of restricting access for user accounts to specific devices within the system.
6. All system devices shall be capable of being given user-defined names.
7. The following device identification information shall be displayed in the Management interface: model number, model description, serial number, manufacturing date code, custom label(s), and parent network device.
8. Management interface shall be able to read the live status of a networked luminaire or intelligent control device and shall be capable of displaying luminaire on/off status, dim level, power measurement, device temperature, PIR occupancy sensor status, microphonic occupancy sensor status, remaining occupancy time delay, photocell reading, and active Scenes or Profiles.
9. Management interface shall be able to read the current active settings of a networked luminaire or intelligent control device and shall be capable of displaying dimming trim levels, occupancy sensor and photocell enable/disable, occupancy sensor time delay and light level settings, occupancy sensor response (normal or vacancy), and photocell setpoints and transition time delays.
10. Management interface shall be able to change the current active settings and default settings for an individual networked luminaire or intelligent control device.
11. Management interface shall be capable of applying settings changes for a zone of devices or a group of selected devices using a single "save" action that does not require the user to save settings changes for each individual device.
12. A printable network inventory report shall be available via the management interface.
13. A printable report detailing all system profiles shall be available via the management interface.
14. All sensitive information stored by the software shall be encrypted.
15. All system software updates must be available for automatic download and installation via the internet.

B. Historical Database and Analytics Interface

1. System shall provide a historical database that stores device operational history and calculates energy usage for all networked luminaires and intelligent control devices.

2. System shall be capable of reporting lighting system events and performance data back to the historical database for display and analysis.
3. Historical database shall be capable of recording historical data for up to 20,000 networked devices for a period of at least 1 calendar year.
4. An “Energy Scorecard” shall be displayed that shows calculated energy savings in dollars, kWh, or CO2.
5. Software shall calculate the allocation of energy savings to different control measures (occupancy sensors, photocells, manual switching, etc.).
6. Energy savings data shall be calculated for the system as a whole or for individual zones.
7. A time scaled graph showing all relay transitions shall be presented.
8. A time scaled graph showing a zones occupancy time delay shall be presented
9. A time scaled graph showing the total light level shall be presented.
10. User shall be able to customize the baseline run-time hours for a space.
11. User shall be able to customize up to four time-of-day billing rates and schedules.
12. Historical data shall be exportable from the Historical Database via a “CSV” type of file format.

C. Visualization and Programming Interfaces
1. System shall provide a web-based visualization interface that displays graphical floorplan.
2. Graphical floorplan shall offer the following types of system visualization:
    a. Full Device Option - A master graphic of the entire building, by floor, showing each control device installed in the project with zones outlined. This shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
        1) Controls embedded light fixtures
        2) Controls devices not embedded in light fixtures
        3) Daylight Sensors
        4) Occupancy Sensors
        5) Wall Switches and Dimmers
        6) Scene Controllers
        7) Networked Relays
        8) Bridges
        9) System Controllers
        10) Panels
        11) Zone outlines
    b. Zone Only Option - A master graphic of the entire building, by floor, showing only control zones outlined.
    c. Allow for pan and zoom commands so smaller areas can be displayed on a larger scale simply by panning and zooming each floor’s master graphic.
    d. A mouse click on any control device shall display the following information (as applicable):
        1) The device catalog number.
        2) The device name and custom label.
        3) Device diagnostic information.
        4) Information about the device status or current configuration is available with an additional mouse click.

D. Personal Control Applications
1. Software interface shall support personal control software applications that provide user-specific control of individual luminaires/control devices, control zones, global scene presets, and scene selector virtual button presses.

2. The system administrator shall be capable of defining personal control permissions for each user account.
3. Software interface shall provide a Microsoft Windows® operating system taskbar application for personal lighting control.
4. Software interface shall provide an Apple iOS ® operating system application (supported by mobile phones and mobile tablet devices) for personal lighting control.

2.5 SYSTEM BACKBONE AND SYSTEM INTEGRATION EQUIPMENT

A. System Controller
1. System Controller shall be multi-tasking, real-time digital control processor consisting of modular hardware with plug-in enclosed processors, communication controllers, and power supplies.
2. System Controller shall have 32-bit microprocessor operating at a minimum of 1 GHz.
3. System Controller shall have minimum of 512MB memory, with a minimum of 4GB non-volatile flash, to support its own operating system and databases.
4. System Controller shall perform the following functions:
    a. Time-based control of downstream wired and wireless network devices.
    b. Facilitation of global network switch communication between different system controllers.
    c. Linking into an Ethernet network.
    d. Integration with Building Management Systems (BMS) and Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) equipment.
    e. Connection to various software interfaces, including management interface, historical database and analytics interface, visualization interface, and personal control applications.
5. System Controller shall have an integral web server to support configuration, diagnostics and hosting of software interfaces.
6. Device shall have option for a graphical touch screen to support configuration and diagnostics.
7. Device shall have three RJ-45 networked lighting control ports for connection to any of the following:
    a. The graphical touch screen
    b. Wired communication bridges
    c. Direct connection to networked wired luminaires and intelligent lighting control devices (up to 128 total devices per port)
8. Device shall be capable of communicating with wireless network bridges and software interfaces via LAN connection.
9. Device shall automatically detect all networked devices connected to it, including those connected to wired and wireless communication bridges.
10. Device shall have a standard and astronomical internal time clock.
11. Device shall have 2 switched RJ-45 10/100 BaseT Ethernet ports for local area network (LAN) connection.
    a. Ethernet connection shall support daisy chain wiring to other lighting control system LAN devices, such as other system controllers and wireless networked communication bridges.
    b. Ethernet connection shall support IPv4 and shall be capable of using a dedicated static or DHCP assigned IP address.
12. Device shall have 2 x USB 2.0 Expansion ports for 802.11 Wi-Fi Adapter enabling wireless connectivity including:
    a. Hot Spot

b. Access Point
c. Client
13. Each System Controller shall be capable of managing and operating at least 750 networked devices (wired or wireless).
    a. Multiple System Controllers may be networked together via LAN connection to scale the system up to 20,000 networked devices.
14. System Controller shall support BACnet/IP and BACnet MS/TP protocols to directly interface with BMS and HVAC equipment without the need for additional protocol translation gateways.
    a. BACnet MS/TP shall support 9600 to 115200 baud rate.
    b. System Controller shall be BACnet Testing Laboratory (BTL listed) using Device Profile BACnet Building Controller (B-BC) with outlined enhanced features.
15. System controller shall contain a "FIPS 140-2 Level 1 Inside" cryptographic module.
16. System controller shall be available within a NEMA 1 enclosure with Class 1 and Class 2 separation
    a. Enclosure shall support power input power of 120-277VAC, or optional 347VAC

2.6 WIRED NETWORKED DEVICES

A. Wired Networked Wall Switches, Dimmers, Scene Controllers
1. Devices shall recess into single-gang switch box and fit a standard GFI opening.
2. Communication and low voltage power shall be delivered to each device via standard low voltage network cabling with RJ-45 connectors.
3. All switches shall have the ability to detect when it is not receiving valid communication and blink its LED in a pattern to visually indicate a potential wiring issue.
4. Devices with mechanical push-buttons shall provide tactile and LED user feedback.
5. Devices with mechanical push-buttons shall be made available with custom button labeling.
6. Wall switches & dimmers shall support the following device options:
    a. Number of control zones: 1, 2 or 4
    b. Control Types Supported:
        1) On/Off
        2) On/Off/Dimming
        3) On/Off/Dimming/Correlated Color Temperature Control for specific luminaire types
    c. Colors: Ivory, White, Light Almond, Gray, Black, Red as required by architect
7. Scene controllers shall support the following device options:
    a. Number of scenes: 1, 2 or 4
    b. Control Types Supported:
        1) On/Off
        2) On/Off/Dimming
        3) Preset Level Scene Type
        4) On/Off/Dimming/Preset Level for Correlated Color Temperature
        5) Reprogramming of other devices within daisy-chained zone so as to implement user selected lighting scene. This shall support manual start/stop from the scene controller, or optionally programmed to automatically end after a user selectable duration between 5 minutes and 12 hours.
        6) Selecting a lighting profile to be run by the system's upstream controller so as to implement a selected lighting profile across multiple zones. This shall support manual start/stop from the scene controller, or optionally programmed to automatically end after a user selectable duration between 5 minutes and 12 hours.

c. Colors: Ivory, White, Light Almond, Gray, Black, Red as required by architect

B. Wired Networked Graphic Wall Stations
1. Device shall surface mount to single-gang switch box.
2. Device shall have a 3.5" full color touch screen.
3. Device shall be powered with Class 2 low voltage supplied locally via a directly wired power supply.
4. Device shall have a micro-USB style connector for local computer connectivity.
5. Communication shall be over standard low voltage network cabling with RJ-45 connectors.
6. Device shall enable user supplied screen saver image to be uploaded within one of the following formats: jpg, png, gif, bmp, tif.
7. Device shall enable configuration of all switches, dimmers, and lighting preset scenes via password protected setup screens.
8. Graphic wall stations shall support the following device options:
   a. Number of control zones: Up to 16
   b. Number of scenes: Up to 16
   c. Profile type scene duration: User configurable from 5 minutes to 12 hours
   d. Colors: Ivory, White, Light Almond, Gray, Black as required by architect

C. Wired Networked Auxiliary Input / Output (I/O) Devices
1. Devices shall be plenum rated and be inline wired, screw mountable, or have an extended chase nipple for mounting to a ½" knockout.
2. Communication and low voltage power shall be delivered to each device via standard low voltage network cabling with RJ-45 connectors.
3. Auxiliary Input/Output Devices shall be specified as an input or output device with the following options:
   a. Contact closure or Pull High input
      1) Input shall be programmable to support maintained or momentary inputs that can activate local or global scenes and profiles, activate lights at a preconfigured level, ramp light level up or down, or toggle lights on/off.
   b. 0-10V analog input
      1) Input shall be programmable to function as a daylight sensor.
   c. RS-232/RS-485 digital input
      1) Input supports activation of up to 4 local or global scenes and profiles, and on/off/dimming control of up to 16 local control zones.
   d. 0-10V dimming control output, capable of sinking up to 20mA of current
      1) Output shall be programmable to support all standard sequence of operations supported by system.

D. Wired Networked Occupancy and Photosensors
1. Occupancy sensors shall sense the presence of human activity within the desired space and fully control the on/off function of the lights.
2. Sensors shall utilize passive infrared (PIR) technology, which detects occupant motion, to initially turn lights on from an off state, thus preventing false on conditions. Ultrasonic or Microwave based sensing technologies shall not be accepted.
3. For applications where a second method of sensing is necessary to adequately detect maintained occupancy (such as in rooms with obstructions), a sensor with an additional "dual" technology shall be used.
4. Dual technology sensors shall have one of its two technologies not require motion to detect occupancy. Acceptable dual technology includes PIR/Microphonics (also known as Passive Dual Technology or PDT) which both looks for occupant motion and listens for sounds

indicating occupants. Sensors where both technologies detect motion (PIR/Ultrasonic) shall not be acceptable.

5. All sensing technologies shall be acoustically passive, meaning they do not transmit sounds waves of any frequency (for example in the Ultrasonic range), as these technologies have the potential for interference with other electronic devices within the space (such as electronic white board readers). Acceptable detection technologies include Passive Infrared (PIR), and/or Microphonics technology. Ultrasonic or Microwave based sensing technologies shall not be accepted.
6. System shall have ceiling, fixture, recessed & corner mounted sensors available, with multiple lens options available customized for specific applications.
7. Communication and low voltage power shall be delivered to each device via standard low voltage network cabling with RJ-45 connectors.
8. All sensors shall have the ability to detect when it is not receiving valid communication and blink its LED in a pattern to visually indicate a potential wiring issue.
9. Sensor programming parameter shall be available and configurable remotely from the software and locally via the device push-button.
10. Ceiling mount occupancy sensors shall be available with zero or one integrated dry contact switching relays, capable of switching 1 amp at 24 VAC/VDC (resistive only).
11. Sensors shall be available with one or two occupancy “poles”, each of which provides a programmable time delay.
12. Sensors shall have optional features for photosensor/daylight override, automatic dimming control, and low temperature/high humidity operation.
13. Photosensor shall provide for an on/off set-point, and a dead band to prevent the artificial light from cycling. Delay shall be incorporated into the photocell to prevent rapid response to passing clouds.
14. Photosensor and dimming sensor’s set-point and dead band shall be automatically calibrated through the sensor’s microprocessor by initiating an “Automatic Set-point Programming” procedure. Min and max dim settings as well as set-point may be manually entered.
15. Dead band setting shall be verified and modified by the sensor automatically every time the lights cycle to accommodate physical changes in the space (i.e., furniture layouts, lamp depreciation, or lamp outages).
16. A dual zone option shall be available for On/Off Photocell, Automatic Dimming Control Photocell, or Combination units. The secondary daylight zone shall be capable of being controlled as an “offset” from the primary zone.

E. Wired Networked Wall Switch Sensors
1. Devices shall recess into single-gang switch box and fit a standard GFI opening.
2. Communication and low voltage power shall be delivered to each device via standard low voltage network cabling with RJ-45 connectors.
3. All wall switch sensors shall have the ability to detect when it is not receiving valid communication and blink its LED in a pattern to visually indicate a potential wiring issue.
4. Devices with mechanical push-buttons shall provide tactile user feedback.
5. Wall switches sensors shall support the following device options:
    a. User Input Control Types Supported: On/Off or On/Off/Dimming
    b. Occupancy Sensing Technology: PIR only or Dual Tech acoustic
    c. Daylight Sensing Option: Inhibit Photosensor
    d. Colors: Ivory, White, Light Almond, Gray as required by architect

F. Wired Networked Power Packs and Secondary Packs
1. Power Packs shall incorporate one optional Class 1 relay, optional 0-10 VDC dimming output, and contribute low voltage Class 2 power to the rest of the system.

2. Power Packs shall accept 120 or 277 VAC (or optionally 347 VAC) and carry a plenum rating.
3. Secondary Packs shall incorporate the relay and 0-10 VDC or line voltage dimming output, but shall not be required to contribute system power.
4. Power Supplies shall provide system power only, but are not required to switch line voltage circuit.
5. Auxiliary Relay Packs shall switch low voltage circuits only, capable of switching 1 amp at 40 VAC/VDC (resistive only).
6. Communication shall be delivered to each device via standard low voltage network cabling with RJ-45 connectors. Secondary packs shall receive low voltage power via standard low voltage network cable.
7. Power Pack programming parameters shall be available and configurable remotely from the software and locally via the device push-button.
8. Power Pack shall securely mount through a threaded ½ inch chase nipple or be capable of being secured within a luminaire ballast/driver channel. Plastic clips into junction box shall not be accepted. All Class 1 wiring shall pass through chase nipple into adjacent junction box without any exposure of wire leads. Note: UL Listing under Energy Management or Industrial Control Equipment automatically meets this requirement, whereas Appliance Control Listing does not meet this safety requirement.
9. When required by local code, Power Pack must install inside standard electrical enclosure and provide UL recognized support to junction box. All Class 1 wiring is to pass through chase nipple into adjacent junction box without any exposure of wire leads.
10. Power/Secondary Packs shall be available with the following options:
11. Power Pack capable of full 16-Amp switching of all normal power lighting load types, with optional 0-10V dimming output capable of up to 100mA of sink current.
12. Secondary Pack with UL924 listing for switching of full 16-Amp Emergency Power circuits, with optional 0-10V dimming output capable of up to 100mA of sink current.
13. Power and Secondary Packs capable of full 20-Amp switching of general purpose receptacle (plug-load) control.
14. Secondary Pack capable of full 16-Amp switching of all normal power lighting load types.
15. Secondary Pack capable of 5-Amps switching and dimming 120 VAC incandescent lighting loads or 120/277 VAC line voltage dimmable fluorescent ballasts (2-wire and 3-wire versions).
16. Secondary Pack capable of 5-Amps switching and dimming of 120/277 VAC magnetic low voltage transformers.
17. Secondary Pack capable of 4-Amps switching and dimming of 120 VAC electronic low voltage transformers.
18. Secondary Pack capable of louver/damper motor control for skylights.
19. Secondary Pack capable of providing a pulse on/pulse off signal for purposes of controlling shade systems via relay inputs.
20. Secondary Pack capable of switching 1 amp at 40 VAC/VDC (resistive only) with the intent to provide relay signal to auxiliary system (e.g. BMS).
21. Power Supply capable of providing auxiliary bus power (no switched or dimmed load).

G. Wired Networked Relay and Dimming Panel
   1. Relay and dimming panel shall be available with 4, 8, 12 or 16 individual relays per panel, with an equal number of individual 0-10V dimming outputs.
   2. Optional Field Configurable Relays (FCR) used shall have the following required properties:
   3. Configurable in the field to operate with single-, double-, or triple-pole relay groupings.
   4. Configurable in the field to operate with normally closed or normally open behavior.
   5. Provides visual status of current state and manual override control of each relay.

6. Listed for the following minimum ratings:
7. 40A @ 120-480VAC Ballast
8. 16A @ 120-277VAC Electronic
9. 20A @ 120-277VAC Tungsten
10. 20A @ 48VDC Resistive
11. 2HP @ 120VAC
12. 3HP @ 240-277VAC
13. 65kA SCCR @ 480VAC
14. 0-10 dimming outputs shall support a minimum of 100mA sink current per output.
15. Relay and dimming outputs shall be individually programmable to support all standard sequence of operations as defined in this specification.
16. Panel shall be UL924 listed for control of emergency lighting circuits.
17. Panel shall power itself from an integrated 120-277 VAC or optional 347VAC supply.
18. Panel shall provide a configurable low-voltage sensor input with the following properties:
19. Configurable to support any of the following input types:
20. Indoor Photocell
21. Outdoor Photocell
22. Occupancy Sensor
23. Contact Closure
24. Low voltage sensor input shall provide +24VDC power for the sensor so that additional auxiliary power supplies are not required.
25. Sensor input supports all standard sequence of operations as defined in this specification.
26. Panel shall provide a contact closure input that acts as a panel override to activate the normally configured state of all relays (i.e., normally open or normally closed) in the panel. This input is intended to provide an interface to alarm systems, fire panels, or BMS system to override the panel.
27. Panel shall supply current limited low voltage power to other networked devices connected via low voltage network cable.
28. Panel shall be available with NEMA 1 rated enclosure with the following properties:
29. Surface-mounted or flush-mounted enclosure back box
30. Screw-fastened cover or hinged cover with keyed lock
31. Panel shall be rated from 0-50C.

H. Wired Networked Communication Bridge
1. Device shall surface mount to a standard 4” x 4” square junction box.
2. Device shall have 8 RJ-45 ports for connection to lighting control zones (up to 127 devices per port), additional network bridges, and System Controller.
3. Device shall be capable of aggregating communication from multiple lighting control zones for purposes of minimizing backbone wiring requirements back to System Controller.
4. Device shall be powered with Class 2 low voltage supplied locally via a directly wired power supply, or powered via low voltage network connections from powered lighting control devices (e.g. power packs).
5. Wired Bridge shall be capable of redistributing power from its local supply and connected lighting control zones with excess power to lighting control zones with insufficient local power. This architecture also enables loss of power to a particular area to be less impactful on network lighting control system.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

A. Installation Procedures and Verification
   1. Review all required installation and pre-startup procedures with the manufacturer's representative through pre-construction meetings.
   2. Install and connect the networked lighting control system components according to the manufacturer's installation instructions, wiring diagrams, the project submittals and plans specifications.

B. Coordination with Owner's IT Network Infrastructure
   1. Coordinate with the owner's representative to secure all required network connections to the owner's IT network infrastructure.
      a. Provide to the owner's representative all network infrastructure requirements of the networked lighting control system.
      b. Provide to the manufacturer's representative all necessary contacts pertaining to the owner's IT infrastructure, to ensure that the system is properly connected and started up.

C. Documentation and Deliverables
   1. The installing contractor shall be responsible for documenting installed location of all networked devices, including networked luminaires. This includes responsibility to provide as-built plan drawing showing device address barcodes corresponding to locations of installed equipment.
   2. The installing contractor is also responsible for the following additional documentation to the manufacturer's representative if visualization / graphical floorplan software is provided as part of bid package:
      a. As-Built floor plan drawings showing daisy-chain wired network control zones outlined, in addition to device address locations required above. All documentation shall remain legible when reproducing\scanning drawing files for electronic submission.
      b. As-Built electrical lighting drawings (reflected ceiling plan) in PDF and CAD format. Architectural floor plans shall be based on as-built conditions.
         1) CAD files shall have layers already turned on/off as desired to be shown in the graphical floorplan background images. The following CAD elements are recommended to be hidden to produce an ideal background graphical image:
            Titleblock
            Text- Inclusive of room names and numbers, fixture tags and drawings notes
            Fixture wiring and homeruns
            Control devices
            Hatching or poché of light fixtures or architectural elements
         2) CAD files shall be of AutoCAD 2013 or earlier. Revit file overall floor plan views shall be exported to AutoCAD 2013.

3.2 SYSTEM STARTUP

A. Upon completion of installation by the installer, including completion of all required verification and documentation required by the manufacturer, the system shall be started up and programmed by an authorized representative of the manufacturer.
   1. Low voltage network cable testing shall be performed prior to system startup.

B. System start-up and programming shall include:
   1. Verifying operational communication to all system devices.

2. Programming the network devices into functional control zones to meet the required sequence of operation.
3. Programming and verifying all sequence of operations.
4. Customization of owner's software interfaces and applications.

C. Initial start-up and programming is to occur on-site. Additional programming may occur on-site or as necessary.

3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

A. Acceptance Testing Preparation:
1. Test continuity of each circuit.

B. Perform the following tests and inspections with the assistance of a factory-authorized service representative:
1. Test each bus controller using a portable PC.
2. Perform each visual and mechanical inspection and electrical test stated in NETA Acceptance Testing Specification. Certify compliance with test parameters.
3. Correct malfunctioning units on-site, where possible, and retest to demonstrate compliance; otherwise, replace with new units and retest.

C. Field Test Reports:
1. Printed list of all points created from actual queries of all addressed control points to include LED drivers, manual controls, and sensors.
2. Event log verifying the performance of all devices generating event messages to include occupancy sensors, control buttons, alarm messages, and any other change of value messages.
3. Trend data for all daylight zones covering a period of not less than one week and demonstrating performance consistent with the submitted computer models for those spaces.

D. Lighting controls will be considered defective if they do not pass tests and inspections.

E. Prepare test and inspection reports, including a certified report that identifies bus controllers included and describes query results. Include notation of deficiencies detected, remedial action taken, and observations made after remedial action.

3.4 CLOSEOUT ACTIVITIES

A. System Documentation
1. Submit software database file with desired device labels and notes completed. Changes to this file will not be made by the factory.

B. Owner Training
1. Provisions for onsite training for owner and designated attendees to be included in submittal package.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 26 22 00

LOW-VOLTAGE TRANSFORMERS

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 types of dry-type transformers rated 600 V and less, with capacities up to 1000 kVA:
   1. Distribution transformers.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: Include rated nameplate data, capacities, weights, dimensions, minimum clearances, installed devices and features, and performance for each type and size of transformer indicated.

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. Wiring Diagrams: Power, signal, and control wiring.

C. Manufacturer Seismic Qualification Certification: Submit certification that transformers, accessories, and components will withstand seismic forces defined in Division 26 Section "Vibration and Seismic Controls for Electrical Systems." Include the following:
   1. Basis for Certification: Indicate whether withstand certification is based on actual test of assembled components or on calculation.
      a. 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. 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.

D. Qualification Data: For testing agency.

E. Source quality-control test reports.

F. Field quality-control test reports.

G. Operation and Maintenance Data: For transformers to include in emergency, operation, and maintenance manuals.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Testing Agency Qualifications: An independent agency, with the experience and capability to conduct the testing indicated, that is a nationally recognized testing laboratory (NRTL) as defined by OSHA in 29 CFR 1910.7.

B. Source Limitations: Obtain each transformer type through one source from a single manufacturer.

C. 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.

D. Comply with IEEE C57.12.91, "Test Code for Dry-Type Distribution and Power Transformers."

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

A. Temporary Heating: Apply temporary heat according to manufacturer's written instructions within the enclosure of each ventilated-type unit, throughout periods during which equipment is not energized and when transformer is not in a space that is continuously under normal control of temperature and humidity.

1.6 COORDINATION

A. Coordinate size and location of concrete bases with actual transformer provided. Cast anchor-bolt inserts into bases. Concrete, reinforcement, and formwork requirements are specified in Division 03.

B. Coordinate installation of wall-mounting and structure-hanging supports with actual transformer provided.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MANUFACTURERS

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
   1. Eaton Electrical Inc.; Cutler-Hammer Products.
   2. General Electric Company.
   3. Siemens Energy & Automation, Inc.
   4. Square D; Schneider Electric.

2.2 GENERAL TRANSFORMER REQUIREMENTS

A. Description: Factory-assembled and -tested, air-cooled units for 60-Hz service.

B. Cores: Grain-oriented, non-aging silicon steel.

C. Coils: Continuous windings without splices except for taps.
   1. Internal Coil Connections: Brazed or pressure type.
   2. Coil Material: Aluminum.

2.3 DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMERS

A. Comply with NEMA ST 20, and list and label as complying with UL 1561.

B. Provide transformers that are constructed to withstand seismic forces specified in Division 26 Section "Vibration and Seismic Controls for Electrical Systems."

C. Cores: One leg per phase.

D. Enclosure: Ventilated, NEMA 250, Type 2.
   1. Core and coil shall be encapsulated within resin compound, sealing out moisture and air.

E. Enclosure: Ventilated, NEMA 250, Type 3R.
   1. Core and coil shall be encapsulated within resin compound, sealing out moisture and air.

F. Transformer Enclosure Finish: Comply with NEMA 250.
   1. Finish Color: ANSI 49 gray.

G. Taps for Transformers 7.5 to 24 kVA: Manufacturer’s Standard

H. Taps for Transformers 25 kVA and Larger: Two 2.5 percent taps above and two 2.5 percent taps below normal full capacity.

I. Insulation Class: 220 deg C, UL-component-recognized insulation system with a maximum of 150 deg C rise above 40 deg C ambient temperature.

J. Energy Efficiency for Transformers Rated 15 kVA and Larger:
   1. Complying with EPAct 2005, efficiency levels.
   2. Tested according to NEMA TP 2.

K. K-Factor Rating: Transformers indicated to be K-factor rated shall comply with UL 1561 requirements for nonsinusoidal load current-handling capability to the degree defined by designated K-factor.
   1. Unit shall not overheat when carrying full-load current with harmonic distortion corresponding to designated K-factor.
   2. Indicate value of K-factor on transformer nameplate.

L. Electrostatic Shielding: Each winding shall have an independent, single, full-width copper electrostatic shield arranged to minimize interwinding capacitance.
   1. Arrange coil leads and terminal strips to minimize capacitive coupling between input and output terminals.
   2. Include special terminal for grounding the shield.
   3. Shield Effectiveness:
      a. Capacitance between Primary and Secondary Windings: Not to exceed 33 picofarads over a frequency range of 20 Hz to 1 MHz.
      b. Common-Mode Noise Attenuation: Minimum of minus 120 dBA at 0.5 to 1.5 kHz; minimum of minus 65 dBA at 1.5 to 100 kHz.
      c. Normal-Mode Noise Attenuation: Minimum of minus 52 dBA at 1.5 to 10 kHz.

M. Wall Brackets: Manufacturer's standard brackets.

N. Sound-Level Requirements: NEMA ST 20 standard sound levels when factory tested according to IEEE C57.12.91.

O. Low-Sound-Level Requirements: Maximum sound levels, when factory tested according to IEEE C57.12.91, as follows:
1. 30 to 50 kVA: 45db
2. 51 to 150 kVA: 50db
3. 151 to 300 kVA: 55db
4. 301 to 500 kVA: 60db
5. 501 to 750 kVA: 62db
6. 751 to 1000 kVA: 64db

2.4 IDENTIFICATION DEVICES

A. Nameplates: Engraved, laminated-plastic or metal nameplate for each distribution or buck-boost transformer, mounted with corrosion-resistant screws. Nameplates and label products are specified in Division 26 Section "Identification for Electrical Systems."

2.5 SOURCE QUALITY CONTROL

A. Test and inspect transformers according to IEEE C57.12.91.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

A. Examine conditions for compliance with enclosure- and ambient-temperature requirements for each transformer.

B. Verify that field measurements are as needed to maintain working clearances required by NFPA 70 and manufacturer's written instructions.

C. Examine walls, floors, roofs, and concrete bases for suitable mounting conditions where transformers will be installed.

D. Verify that ground connections are in place and requirements in Division 26 Section "Grounding and Bonding for Electrical Systems" have been met. Maximum ground resistance shall be 5 ohms at location of transformer.

E. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 INSTALLATION

A. Install wall-mounting transformers level and plumb with wall brackets fabricated by transformer manufacturer.
1. Brace wall-mounting transformers as specified in Division 26 Section "Vibration and Seismic Controls for Electrical Systems.

B. Construct concrete bases and anchor floor-mounting transformers according to manufacturer's written instructions, seismic codes applicable to Project, and requirements in Division 26 Section "Vibration and Seismic Controls for Electrical Systems."

3.3 CONNECTIONS

A. Ground equipment according to Division 26 Section "Grounding and Bonding for Electrical Systems."

B. Connect wiring according to Division 26 Section "Low-Voltage Electrical Power Conductors and Cables."

3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

A. Perform tests and inspections and prepare test reports.
   1. Perform each visual and mechanical inspection and electrical test stated in NETA Acceptance Testing Specification. Certify compliance with test parameters.

B. Remove and replace units that do not pass tests or inspections and retest as specified above.

C. Test Labeling: On completion of satisfactory testing of each unit, attach a dated and signed "Satisfactory Test" label to tested component.

3.5 ADJUSTING

A. Record transformer secondary voltage at each unit for at least 48 hours of typical occupancy period. Adjust transformer taps to provide optimum voltage conditions at secondary terminals. Optimum is defined as not exceeding nameplate voltage plus 10 percent and not being lower than nameplate voltage minus 3 percent at maximum load conditions. Submit recording and tap settings as test results.

B. Connect buck-boost transformers to provide nameplate voltage of equipment being served, plus or minus 5 percent, at secondary terminals.

C. Output Settings Report: Prepare a written report, recording output voltages and tap settings.

3.6 CLEANING

A. Vacuum dirt and debris; do not use compressed air to assist in cleaning.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 26 24 16

PANELBOARDS

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. Distribution panelboards.
   2. Lighting and appliance branch-circuit panelboards.
   3. Transient voltage suppression panelboards.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

A. EMI: Electromagnetic interference.

B. GFCI: Ground-fault circuit interrupter.

C. RFI: Radio-frequency interference.

D. RMS: Root mean square.

E. SPDT: Single pole, double throw.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For each type of panelboard, overcurrent protective device, transient voltage suppression device, accessory, and component indicated. Include dimensions and manufacturers' technical data on features, performance, electrical characteristics, ratings, and finishes.

B. Shop Drawings: For each panelboard and related equipment.
   1. Dimensioned plans, elevations, sections, and details. Show tabulations of installed devices, equipment features, and ratings. Include the following:
      a. Enclosure types and details for types other than NEMA 250, Type 1.
      b. Bus configuration, current, and voltage ratings.
      c. Short-circuit current rating of panelboards and overcurrent protective devices.
      d. UL listing for series rating of installed devices.
      e. Features, characteristics, ratings, and factory settings of individual overcurrent protective devices and auxiliary components.
   2. Wiring Diagrams: Power, signal, and control wiring.

C. Manufacturer Seismic Qualification Certification: Submit certification that panelboards, overcurrent protective devices, accessories, and components will withstand seismic forces defined in Division 26 Section "Vibration and Seismic Controls for Electrical Systems" Include the following:

1. Basis of Certification: Indicate whether withstand certification is based on actual test of assembled components or on calculation.
   a. 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."
   b. 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. 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.

D. Qualification Data: For testing agency.

E. Field quality-control test reports including the following:
1. Test procedures used.
2. Test results that comply with requirements.
3. Results of failed tests and corrective action taken to achieve test results that comply with requirements.

F. Panelboard Schedules: For installation in panelboards.

G. Operation and Maintenance Data: For panelboards and components to include in emergency, operation, and maintenance manuals. In addition to items specified in Division 01 Section "Operation and Maintenance Data," include the following:
1. Manufacturer's written instructions for testing and adjusting overcurrent protective devices.
2. Time-current curves, including selectable ranges for each type of overcurrent protective device.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Source Limitations: Obtain panelboards, overcurrent protective devices, components, and accessories through one source from a single manufacturer.

B. Product Options: Drawings indicate size, profiles, and dimensional requirements of panelboards and are based on the specific system indicated. Refer to Division 01 Section "Product Requirements."

C. 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.

D. Comply with NEMA PB 1.

E. Comply with NFPA 70.

1.6 PROJECT CONDITIONS

A. Environmental Limitations: Rate equipment for continuous operation under the following conditions, unless otherwise indicated:
   1. Ambient Temperature: Not exceeding 104 deg F.
   2. Altitude: Not exceeding 6600 feet.

B. Service Conditions: NEMA PB 1, usual service conditions, as follows:
   1. Ambient temperatures within limits specified.
   2. Altitude not exceeding 6600 feet.

1.7 COORDINATION

A. 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, and encumbrances to workspace clearance requirements.

B. Coordinate size and location of concrete bases. Cast anchor-bolt inserts into bases. Concrete, reinforcement, and formwork requirements are specified in Division 03.

1.8 EXTRA MATERIALS

A. Furnish extra materials described below that match products installed and that are packaged with protective covering for storage and identified with labels describing contents.
   1. Keys: Three spares for each type of panelboard cabinet lock.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MANUFACTURERS

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
   1. Panelboards, Overcurrent Protective Devices, Controllers, Contactors, and Accessories:
      a. Eaton Corporation; Cutler-Hammer Products.
      b. General Electric Co.; Electrical Distribution & Protection Div.
      c. Siemens Energy & Automation, Inc.
      d. Square D.

2.2 MANUFACTURED UNITS

A. Fabricate and test panelboards according to IEEE 344 to withstand seismic forces defined in Division 26 Section "Vibration and Seismic Controls for Electrical Systems."

B. Enclosures: Flush- and surface-mounted cabinets. NEMA PB 1, Type 1.
   1. Rated for environmental conditions at installed location.
      a. Outdoor Locations: NEMA 250, Type 3R.
      b. Kitchen Areas: NEMA 250, Type 4X, stainless steel.
      c. Other Wet or Damp Indoor Locations: NEMA 250, Type 4.
      d. Hazardous Areas Indicated on Drawings: NEMA 250, Type 7C.
   2. Hinged Front Cover: Entire front trim hinged to box and with standard door within hinged trim cover.

3. Skirt for Surface-Mounted Panelboards: Same gage and finish as panelboard front with flanges for attachment to panelboard, wall, and ceiling or floor.
4. Gutter Extension and Barrier: Same gage and finish as panelboard enclosure; integral with enclosure body. Arrange to isolate individual panel sections.
5. Column-Type Panelboards: Narrow gutter extension, with cover, to overhead junction box equipped with ground and neutral terminal buses.
6. Finish: Manufacturer's standard enamel finish over corrosion-resistant treatment or primer coat.
7. Directory Card: With transparent protective cover, mounted in metal frame, inside panelboard door.

C. Phase and Ground Buses:
1. Equipment Ground Bus: Adequate for feeder and branch-circuit equipment ground conductors; bonded to box.
2. Isolated Equipment Ground Bus: Adequate for branch-circuit equipment ground conductors; insulated from box.
3. Extra-Capacity Neutral Bus: Neutral bus rated 200 percent of phase bus and UL listed as suitable for nonlinear loads.
4. Split Bus: Vertical buses divided into individual vertical sections.

D. Conductor Connectors: Suitable for use with conductor material.
1. Main and Neutral Lugs: Compression type.
2. Ground Lugs and Bus Configured Terminators: Compression type.
3. Feed-Through Lugs: Compression Mechanical type suitable for use with conductor material. Locate at opposite end of bus from incoming lugs or main device.
4. Extra-Capacity Neutral Lugs: Rated 200 percent of phase lugs mounted on extra-capacity neutral bus.

E. Service Equipment Label: UL labeled for use as service equipment for panelboards with main service disconnect switches.

F. Future Devices: Mounting brackets, bus connections, and necessary appurtenances required for future installation of devices.

2.3 PANELBOARD SHORT-CIRCUIT RATING

A. UL label indicating series-connected rating with integral or remote upstream overcurrent protective devices. Include size and type of upstream device allowable, branch devices allowable, and UL series-connected short-circuit rating.

B. Fully rated to interrupt symmetrical short-circuit current available at terminals.

2.4 DISTRIBUTION PANELBOARDS

A. Doors: Secured with vault-type latch with tumbler lock; keyed alike. Omit for fused-switch panelboards.

B. Main Overcurrent Protective Devices: Circuit breaker or Fused switch, see plans.

C. Branch Overcurrent Protective Devices:
1. For Circuit-Breaker Frame Sizes 125 A and Smaller: Bolt-on circuit breakers.

2. 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.
3. Fused switches.

2.5 LIGHTING AND APPLIANCE BRANCH-CIRCUIT PANELBOARDS

A. Branch Overcurrent Protective Devices: Plug-in Bolt-on circuit breakers, replaceable without disturbing adjacent units.

B. Doors: Concealed hinges; secured with flush latch with tumbler lock; keyed alike.

2.6 OVERCURRENT PROTECTIVE DEVICES

A. Molded-Case Circuit Breaker: UL 489, with series-connected rating to meet available fault currents.
1. Thermal-Magnetic Circuit Breakers: Inverse time-current 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.
2. Adjustable Instantaneous-Trip Circuit Breakers: Magnetic trip element with front-mounted, field-adjustable trip setting.
3. Electronic trip-unit circuit breakers shall have RMS sensing; field-replaceable rating plug; and with the following field-adjustable settings:
    a. Instantaneous trip.
    b. Long- and short-time pickup levels.
    c. Long- and short-time time adjustments.
    d. Ground-fault pickup level, time delay, and I^2t 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 two-pole configurations with 5-mA trip sensitivity for personnel receptacles, kitchen, EWC, etc; 30-mA trip sensitivity for equipment connections like heat tape, drain line heaters, etc.

B. Molded-Case Circuit-Breaker Features and Accessories: Standard frame sizes, trip ratings, and number of poles.
1. Lugs: Compression style, suitable for number, size, trip ratings, and conductor materials.
2. Application Listing: Appropriate for application; Type SWD for switching fluorescent lighting loads; Type HACR for heating, air-conditioning, and refrigerating equipment.
3. Ground-Fault Protection: Integrally mounted relay and trip unit with adjustable pickup and time-delay settings, push-to-test feature, and ground-fault indicator.
4. Communication Capability: Universal-mounted communication module with functions and features compatible with power monitoring and control system specified in Division 26 Section "Electrical Power Monitoring and Control."
5. Shunt Trip: 120-V trip coil energized from separate circuit, set to trip at 75 percent of rated voltage.
6. Undervoltage Trip: Set to operate at 35 to 75 percent of rated voltage with field-adjustable 0.1- to 0.6-second time delay.
7. Auxiliary Contacts: Two SPDT switches with "a" and "b" contacts; "a" contacts mimic circuit-breaker contacts, "b" contacts operate in reverse of circuit-breaker contacts.
8. Zone-Selective Interlocking: Integral with electronic trip unit; for interlocking ground-fault protection function.

9. Multipole units enclosed in a single housing or factory-assembled to operate as a single unit.

2.7 ACCESSORY COMPONENTS AND FEATURES

A. Furnish accessory set including tools and miscellaneous items required for overcurrent protective device test, inspection, maintenance, and operation.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

A. Install panelboards and accessories according to NEMA PB 1.1.

B. Comply with mounting and anchoring requirements specified in Division 26 Section "Vibration and Seismic Controls for Electrical Systems."

C. Mount top of trim 74 inches above finished floor, unless otherwise indicated.

D. Mount plumb and rigid without distortion of box. Mount recessed panelboards with fronts uniformly flush with wall finish.

E. Install overcurrent protective devices and controllers.
   1. Set field-adjustable switches and circuit-breaker trip ranges.

F. Install filler plates in unused spaces.

G. Stub four 1-inch empty conduits from panelboard into accessible ceiling space or space designated to be ceiling space in the future. Stub four 1-inch empty conduits into raised floor space or below slab not on grade.

H. Arrange conductors in gutters into groups and bundle and wrap with wire ties.

3.2 IDENTIFICATION

A. Identify field-installed conductors, interconnecting wiring, and components; provide warning signs as specified in Division 26 Section "Identification for Electrical Systems."

B. Create a directory to indicate installed circuit loads. Obtain approval before installing. Use a computer or typewriter to create directory; handwritten directories are not acceptable.

C. Panelboard Nameplates: Label each panelboard with engraved metal or laminated-plastic nameplate mounted with corrosion-resistant screws.

3.3 CONNECTIONS

A. Ground equipment according to Division 26 Section "Grounding and Bonding for Electrical Systems."

B. Connect wiring according to Division 26 Section "Low-Voltage Electrical Power Conductors and Cables."

3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

A. Prepare for acceptance tests as follows:
   1. Test insulation resistance for each panelboard bus, component, connecting supply, feeder, and control circuit.
   2. Test continuity of each circuit.

B. Perform the following field tests and inspections and prepare test reports:
   1. Perform each electrical test and visual and mechanical inspection stated in NETA ATS, Section 7.5 for switches and Section 7.6 for molded-case circuit breakers. 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.

C. Load Balancing: After Substantial Completion, but not more than 60 days after Final Acceptance, measure load balancing and make circuit changes.
   1. Measure as directed during period of normal system loading.
   2. Perform load-balancing circuit changes outside normal occupancy/working schedule of the facility and at time directed. Avoid disrupting critical 24-hour services such as fax machines and on-line data processing, computing, transmitting, and receiving equipment.
   3. After circuit changes, recheck loads during normal load period. Record all load readings before and after changes and submit test records.
   4. Tolerance: Difference exceeding 20 percent between phase loads, within a panelboard, is not acceptable. Rebalance and recheck as necessary to meet this minimum requirement.

D. Infrared Scanning: After Substantial Completion, but not more than 60 days after Final Acceptance, perform an infrared scanning of each panelboard. Remove panel fronts so joints and connections are accessible to portable scanner.
   1. Follow-up Infrared Scanning: Perform an additional follow-up infrared scan of each panelboard 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 panelboards checked and describes scanning results. Include notation of deficiencies detected, remedial action taken, and observations after remedial action.

3.5 CLEANING

A. On completion of installation, inspect interior and exterior of panelboards. Remove paint splatters and other spots. Vacuum dirt and debris; do not use compressed air to assist in cleaning. Repair exposed surfaces to match original finish.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 26 27 26

WIRING DEVICES

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. Receptacles, receptacles with integral GFCI, and associated device plates.
2. Twist-locking receptacles.
3. Receptacles with integral surge suppression units.
4. Wall-box motion sensors.
5. Isolated-ground receptacles.
6. Snap switches and wall-box dimmers.
7. Solid-state fan speed controls.
8. Wall-switch and exterior occupancy sensors.
9. Pendant cord-connector devices.
10. Cord and plug sets.
11. Floor service outlets, poke-through assemblies, service poles, and multioutlet assemblies.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

A. EMI: Electromagnetic interference.

B. GFCI: Ground-fault circuit interrupter.

C. Pigtail: Short lead used to connect a device to a branch-circuit conductor.

D. RFI: Radio-frequency interference.

E. SPD: Transient voltage surge suppressor, Surge Protection Device.

F. UTP: Unshielded twisted pair.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

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

B. Shop Drawings: List of legends and description of materials and process used for premarking wall plates.

C. Samples: One for each type of device and wall plate specified, in each color specified.

D. Field quality-control test reports.

E. Operation and Maintenance Data: For wiring devices to include in all manufacturers' packing label warnings and instruction manuals that include labeling conditions.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Source Limitations: Obtain each type of wiring device and associated wall plate through one source from a single manufacturer. Insofar as they are available, obtain all wiring devices and associated wall plates from a single manufacturer and one source.

B. 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.

C. Comply with NFPA 70.

1.6 COORDINATION

A. Receptacles for Owner-Furnished Equipment: Match plug configurations.
1. Cord and Plug Sets: Match equipment requirements.
2. Receptacles shall be tamper resistant per NEC requirements. Catalog numbers listed below are minimum requirements and shall be provided as the tamper resistant version.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MANUFACTURERS

A. Manufacturers' Names: Shortened versions (shown in parentheses) of the following manufacturers' names are used in other Part 2 articles:
1. Cooper Wiring Devices; a division of Cooper Industries, Inc. (Cooper).
2. Hubbell Incorporated; Wiring Device-Kellems (Hubbell).
3. Leviton Mfg. Company Inc. (Leviton).
4. Pass & Seymour/Legrand; Wiring Devices & Accessories (Pass & Seymour).

2.2 STRAIGHT BLADE RECEPTACLES

A. Convenience Receptacles, 125 V, 20 A: Comply with NEMA WD 1, NEMA WD 6 configuration 5-20R, and UL 498.
1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
    a. Cooper; 5351 (single), 5352 (duplex).
    b. Hubbell; HBL5351 (single), CR5352 (duplex).
    c. Leviton; 5891 (single), 5352 (duplex).
    d. Pass & Seymour; 5381 (single), 5352 (duplex).

B. Isolated-Ground, Duplex Convenience Receptacles, 125 V, 20 A: Comply with NEMA WD 1, NEMA WD 6 configuration 5-20R, and UL 498.
1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
    a. Hubbell; CR 5253IG.
    b. Leviton; 5362-IG.
    c. Pass & Seymour; IG6300.
2. Description: Straight blade; equipment grounding contacts shall be connected only to the green grounding screw terminal of the device and with inherent electrical isolation from

mounting strap. Isolation shall be integral to receptacle construction and not dependent on removable parts.

C. Tamper-Resistant Convenience Receptacles, 125 V, 20 A: Comply with NEMA WD 1, NEMA WD 6 configuration 5-20R, and UL 498.
   1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
      a. Cooper; TR8300.
      b. Hubbell; HBL8300SG.
      c. Leviton; 8300-SGG.
      d. Pass & Seymour; 63H.

2.3 GFCI RECEPTACLES

A. General Description: Straight blade, feed-through type. Comply with NEMA WD 1, NEMA WD 6, UL 498, and UL 943, Class A, and include indicator light that is lighted when device is tripped.

B. Duplex GFCI Convenience Receptacles, 125 V, 20 A:
   1. GFCI receptacles shall be self-testing type.

2.4 TWIST-LOCKING RECEPTACLES

A. Single Convenience Receptacles, 125 V, 20 A: Comply with NEMA WD 1, NEMA WD 6 configuration L5-20R, and UL 498.
   1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
      a. Cooper; L520R.
      b. Hubbell; HBL2310.
      c. Leviton; 2310.
      d. Pass & Seymour; L520-R.

B. Isolated-Ground, Single Convenience Receptacles, 125 V, 20 A:
   1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
      a. Hubbell; IG2310.
      b. Leviton; 2310-IG.
   2. Description: Comply with NEMA WD 1, NEMA WD 6 configuration L5-20R, and UL 498. Equipment grounding contacts shall be connected only to the green grounding screw terminal of the device and with inherent electrical isolation from mounting strap. Isolation shall be integral to receptacle construction and not dependent on removable parts.

2.5 PENDANT CORD-CONNECTOR DEVICES

A. Description: Matching, locking-type plug and receptacle body connector; NEMA WD 6 configurations L5-20P and L5-20R, heavy-duty grade.
   1. Body: Nylon with screw-open cable-gripping jaws and provision for attaching external cable grip.
   2. External Cable Grip: Woven wire-mesh type made of high-strength galvanized-steel wire strand, matched to cable diameter, and with attachment provision designed for corresponding connector.

2.6 CORD AND PLUG SETS

A. Description: Match voltage and current ratings and number of conductors to requirements of equipment being connected.
   1. Cord: Rubber-insulated, stranded-copper conductors, with Type SOW-A jacket; with green-insulated grounding conductor and equipment-rating ampacity plus a minimum of 30 percent.
   2. Plug: Nylon body and integral cable-clamping jaws. Match cord and receptacle type for connection.

2.7 SNAP SWITCHES

A. Comply with NEMA WD 1 and UL 20.

B. Switches, 120/277 V, 20 A:
   1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
      a. Cooper; 2221 (single pole), 2222 (two pole), 2223 (three way), 2224 (four way).
      b. Hubbell; CS1221 (single pole), CS1222 (two pole), CS1223 (three way), CS1224 (four way).
      c. Leviton; 1221-2 (single pole), 1222-2 (two pole), 1223-2 (three way), 1224-2 (four way).
      d. Pass & Seymour; 20AC1 (single pole), 20AC2 (two pole), 20AC3 (three way), 20AC4 (four way).

C. Pilot Light Switches, 20 A:
   1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
      a. Cooper; 2221PL for 120 V and 277 V.
      b. Hubbell; HPL1221PL for 120 V and 277 V.
      c. Leviton; 1221-PLR for 120 V, 1221-7PLR for 277 V.
      d. Pass & Seymour; PS20AC1-PLR for 120 V.
   2. Description: Single pole, with neon-lighted handle, illuminated when switch is "ON."

D. Key-Operated Switches, 120/277 V, 20 A:
   1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
      a. Cooper; 2221L.
      b. Hubbell; HBL1221L.
      c. Leviton; 1221-2L.
      d. Pass & Seymour; PS20AC1-L.
   2. Description: Single pole, with factory-supplied key in lieu of switch handle.

E. Single-Pole, Double-Throw, Momentary Contact, Center-Off Switches, 120/277 V, 20 A; for use with mechanically held lighting contactors.
   1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
      a. Cooper; 1995.
      b. Hubbell; HBL1557.
      c. Leviton; 1257.
      d. Pass & Seymour; 1251.

F. Key-Operated, Single-Pole, Double-Throw, Momentary Contact, Center-Off Switches, 120/277 V, 20 A; for use with mechanically held lighting contactors, with factory-supplied key in lieu of switch handle.
   1. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:

a. Cooper; 1995L.
b. Hubbell; HBL1557L.
c. Leviton; 1257L.
d. Pass & Seymour; 1251L.

2.8 WALL-BOX DIMMERS

A. Dimmer Switches: Modular, full-wave, solid-state units with integral, quiet on-off switches, with audible frequency and EMI/RFI suppression filters.

B. Control: Continuously adjustable slider; with single-pole or three-way switching. Comply with UL 1472.

C. Fluorescent Lamp Dimmer Switches: Modular; compatible with dimmer ballasts; trim potentiometer to adjust low-end dimming; dimmer-ballast combination capable of consistent dimming with low end not greater than 20 percent of full brightness.

2.9 FAN SPEED CONTROLS

A. Modular, 120-V, full-wave, solid-state units with integral, quiet on-off switches and audible frequency and EMI/RFI filters. Comply with UL 1917.
1. Continuously adjustable slider,
2. Three-speed adjustable slider, 1.5 A.

2.10 WALL PLATES

A. Single and combination types to match corresponding wiring devices.
1. Plate-Securing Screws: Metal with head color to match plate finish.
2. Material for Finished Spaces: See the Plans.
3. Material for Unfinished Spaces: See the plans.
4. Material for Damp Locations: Thermoplastic with spring-loaded lift cover, and listed and labeled for use in "wet locations."

B. Wet-Location, Weatherproof Cover Plates: NEMA 250, complying with type 3R weather-resistant thermoplastic with lockable cover.

2.11 FLOOR SERVICE FITTINGS

A. Type: Modular, flush-type, dual-service units suitable for wiring method used.

B. Compartments: Barrier separates power from voice and data communication cabling.

C. Service Plate: See the Plans.

D. Power Receptacle: NEMA WD 6 configuration 5-20R, gray finish, unless otherwise indicated.

E. Voice and Data Communication Outlet: See the Plans.

2.12 POKE-THROUGH ASSEMBLIES

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
1. Hubbell Incorporated; Wiring Device-Kellems.

2. Pass & Seymour/Legrand; Wiring Devices & Accessories.
3. Square D/ Schneider Electric.
4. Thomas & Betts Corporation.
5. Wiremold Company (The).

B. Description: Factory-fabricated and -wired assembly of below-floor junction box with multichanneled, through-floor raceway/firestop unit and detachable matching floor service outlet assembly.
1. Service Outlet Assembly: Flush type with four simplex receptacles and space for four RJ-45 jacks.
2. Size: Selected to fit nominal 4-inch cored holes in floor and matched to floor thickness.
3. Fire Rating: Unit is listed and labeled for fire rating of floor-ceiling assembly.
4. Closure Plug: Arranged to close unused 4-inch cored openings and reestablish fire rating of floor.
5. Wiring Raceways and Compartments: For a minimum of four No. 12 AWG conductors and a minimum of four, 4-pair, Category 5e voice and data communication cables.

2.13 MULTIOUTLET ASSEMBLIES

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
1. Hubbell Incorporated; Wiring Device-Kellems.
2. Wiremold Company (The).
3. Panduit
4. AMP

B. Components of Assemblies: Products from a single manufacturer designed for use as a complete, matching assembly of raceways and receptacles.

C. Raceway Material: Metal, with manufacturer's standard finish.

D. Wire: No. 12 AWG.

2.14 FINISHES

A. Color: Wiring device catalog numbers in Section Text do not designate device color.
1. Wiring Devices Connected to Normal Power System: See the Plans., unless otherwise indicated or required by NFPA 70 or device listing.
2. Wiring Devices Connected to Emergency Power System: Red.
3. TVSS Devices: Blue.
4. Isolated-Ground Receptacles: As specified above, with orange triangle on face.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

A. Comply with NECA 1, including the mounting heights listed in that standard, unless otherwise noted.

B. Coordination with Other Trades:

1. Take steps to insure that devices and their boxes are protected. Do not place wall finish materials over device boxes and do not cut holes for boxes with routers that are guided by riding against outside of the boxes.
2. Keep outlet boxes free of plaster, drywall joint compound, mortar, cement, concrete, dust, paint, and other material that may contaminate the raceway system, conductors, and cables.
3. Install device boxes in brick or block walls so that the cover plate does not cross a joint unless the joint is troweled flush with the face of the wall.
4. Install wiring devices after all wall preparation, including painting, is complete.

C. Conductors:
   1. Do not strip insulation from conductors until just before they are spliced or terminated on devices.
   2. Strip insulation evenly around the conductor using tools designed for the purpose. Avoid scoring or nicking of solid wire or cutting strands from stranded wire.
   3. The length of free conductors at outlets for devices shall meet provisions of NFPA 70, Article 300, without pigtails.
   4. Existing Conductors:
      a. Cut back and pigtail, or replace all damaged conductors.
      b. Straighten conductors that remain and remove corrosion and foreign matter.
      c. Pigtailing existing conductors is permitted provided the outlet box is large enough.

D. Device Installation:
   1. Replace all devices that have been in temporary use during construction or that show signs that they were installed before building finishing operations were complete.
   2. Keep each wiring device in its package or otherwise protected until it is time to connect conductors.
   3. Do not remove surface protection, such as plastic film and smudge covers, until the last possible moment.
   4. Connect devices to branch circuits using pigtails that are not less than 6 inches in length.
   5. When there is a choice, use side wiring with binding-head screw terminals. Wrap solid conductor tightly clockwise, 2/3 to 3/4 of the way around terminal screw.
   6. Use a torque screwdriver when a torque is recommended or required by the manufacturer.
   7. When conductors larger than No. 12 AWG are installed on 15- or 20-A circuits, splice No. 12 AWG pigtails for device connections.
   8. Tighten unused terminal screws on the device.
   9. When mounting into metal boxes, remove the fiber or plastic washers used to hold device mounting screws in yokes, allowing metal-to-metal contact.

E. Receptacle Orientation:
   1. Install ground pin of vertically mounted receptacles down, and on horizontally mounted receptacles to the right.

F. Device Plates: Do not use oversized or extra-deep plates. Repair wall finishes and remount outlet boxes when standard device plates do not fit flush or do not cover rough wall opening.

G. Dimmers:
   1. Install dimmers within terms of their listing.
   2. Verify that dimmers used for fan speed control are listed for that application.
   3. Install unshared neutral conductors on line and load side of dimmers according to manufacturers' device listing conditions in the written instructions.

H. Arrangement of Devices: Unless otherwise indicated, mount flush, with long dimension vertical and with grounding terminal of receptacles on top. Group adjacent switches under single, multigang wall plates.

I. Adjust locations of floor service outlets and service poles to suit arrangement of partitions and furnishings.

3.2 IDENTIFICATION

A. Comply with Division 26 Section "Identification for Electrical Systems."
  1. Receptacles: Identify panelboard and circuit number from which served. Use hot, stamped or engraved machine printing with black-filled lettering on face of plate, and durable wire markers or tags inside outlet boxes.

3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

A. Perform tests and inspections and prepare test reports.
  1. Test Instruments: Use instruments that comply with UL 1436.
  2. Test Instrument for Convenience Receptacles: Digital wiring analyzer with digital readout or illuminated LED indicators of measurement.

B. Tests for Convenience Receptacles:
  1. Line Voltage: Acceptable range is 105 to 132 V.
  2. Percent Voltage Drop under 15-A Load: A value of 6 percent or higher is not acceptable.
  3. Ground Impedance: Values of up to 2 ohms are acceptable.
  4. GFCI Trip: Test for tripping values specified in UL 1436 and UL 943.
  5. Using the test plug, verify that the device and its outlet box are securely mounted.
  6. The tests shall be diagnostic, indicating damaged conductors, high resistance at the circuit breaker, poor connections, inadequate fault current path, defective devices, or similar problems. Correct circuit conditions, remove malfunctioning units and replace with new ones, and retest as specified above.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 26 28 13

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. This Section includes the following:
   1. Cartridge fuses rated 600 V and less for use in switches panelboards switchboards controllers and motor-control centers.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: Include the following for each fuse type indicated:
   1. Dimensions and manufacturer's technical data on features, performance, electrical characteristics, and ratings.
   2. Let-through current curves for fuses with current-limiting characteristics.
   3. Time-current curves, coordination charts and tables, and related data.
   4. Fuse size for elevator feeders and elevator disconnect switches.

B. Ambient Temperature Adjustment Information: If ratings of fuses have been adjusted to accommodate ambient temperatures, provide list of fuses with adjusted ratings.
   1. For each fuse having adjusted ratings, include location of fuse, original fuse rating, local ambient temperature, and adjusted fuse rating.
   2. Provide manufacturer's technical data on which ambient temperature adjustment calculations are based.

C. Operation and Maintenance Data: For fuses to include in emergency, operation, and maintenance manuals.
   1. In addition to items specified in Division 01 Section "Operation and Maintenance Data," include the following:
      a. Let-through current curves for fuses with current-limiting characteristics.
      b. Time-current curves, coordination charts and tables, and related data.
      c. Ambient temperature adjustment information.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Source Limitations: Obtain fuses from a single manufacturer.

B. 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.

C. Comply with NEMA FU 1.

D. Comply with NFPA 70.

1.5 PROJECT CONDITIONS

A. Where ambient temperature to which fuses are directly exposed is less than 40 deg F or more than 100 deg F, apply manufacturer's ambient temperature adjustment factors to fuse ratings.

1.6 COORDINATION

A. Coordinate fuse ratings with utilization equipment nameplate limitations of maximum fuse size.

1.7 EXTRA MATERIALS

A. Furnish extra materials described below that match products installed and that are packaged with protective covering for storage and identified with labels describing contents.
   1. Fuses: Quantity equal to 5 percent of each fuse type and size, but no fewer than 3 of each type and size.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MANUFACTURERS

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
   1. Cooper Bussman, Inc.
   2. Eagle Electric Mfg. Co., Inc.; Cooper Industries, Inc.
   3. Ferraz Shawmut, Inc.
   4. Tracor, Inc.; Littelfuse, Inc. Subsidiary.

2.2 CARTRIDGE FUSES

A. Characteristics: NEMA FU 1, nonrenewable cartridge fuse; class and current rating indicated; voltage rating consistent with circuit voltage.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

A. Examine utilization equipment nameplates and installation instructions. Install fuses of sizes and with characteristics appropriate for each piece of equipment.

B. Evaluate ambient temperatures to determine if fuse rating adjustment factors must be applied to fuse ratings.

C. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 FUSE APPLICATIONS

A. Service Entrance: Class L, time delay J, fast acting J, time delay T, fast acting.

B. Feeders: Class L, time delay J, time delay RK5, time delay.

C. Motor Branch Circuits: Class RK5, time delay.

D. Other Branch Circuits: Class RK1, time delay.

3.3 INSTALLATION

A. Install fuses in fusible devices. Arrange fuses so rating information is readable without removing fuse.

B. Install spare-fuse cabinet(s).

3.4 IDENTIFICATION

A. Install labels indicating fuse replacement information on inside door of each fused switch.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 26 28 16

ENCLOSED SWITCHES AND CIRCUIT BREAKERS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

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

1.2 SUMMARY

A. This Section includes the following individually mounted, enclosed switches and circuit breakers:
1. Fusible switches.
2. Nonfusible switches.
3. Molded-case circuit breakers.
4. Enclosures.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

A. GD: General duty – NOTE: General Duty is NOT ALLOWED

B. GFCI: Ground-fault circuit interrupter.

C. HD: Heavy duty.

D. RMS: Root mean square.

E. SPDT: Single pole, double throw.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For each type of enclosed switch, circuit breaker, accessory, and component indicated. Include dimensioned elevations, sections, weights, and manufacturers' technical data on features, performance, electrical characteristics, ratings, and finishes.
1. Enclosure types and details for types other than NEMA 250, Type 1.
2. Current and voltage ratings.
3. Short-circuit current rating.
4. UL listing for series rating of installed devices.
5. Features, characteristics, ratings, and factory settings of individual overcurrent protective devices and auxiliary components.

B. Shop Drawings: Diagram power, signal, and control wiring.

C. Manufacturer Seismic Qualification Certification: Submit certification that enclosed switches and circuit breakers, accessories, and components will withstand seismic forces defined in Division 26 Section "Vibration and Seismic Controls for Electrical Systems" Include the following:

1. Basis of Certification: Indicate whether withstand certification is based on actual test of assembled components or on calculation.
   a. 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. 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.

D. Field quality-control test reports including the following:
1. Test procedures used.
2. Test results that comply with requirements.
3. Results of failed tests and corrective action taken to achieve test results that comply with requirements.

E. Manufacturer's field service report.

F. Operation and Maintenance Data: For enclosed switches and circuit breakers to include in emergency, operation, and maintenance manuals. In addition to items specified in Division 01 Section "Operation and Maintenance Data," include the following:
1. Manufacturer's written instructions for testing and adjusting enclosed switches and circuit breakers.
2. Time-current curves, including selectable ranges for each type of circuit breaker.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. 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.

B. Comply with NFPA 70.

C. 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.

1.6 PROJECT CONDITIONS

A. Environmental Limitations: Rate equipment for continuous operation under the following conditions, unless otherwise indicated:
1. Ambient Temperature: Not less than minus 22 deg F and not exceeding 104 deg F.
2. Altitude: Not exceeding 6600 feet.

1.7 COORDINATION

A. Coordinate layout and installation of switches, circuit breakers, and components with other construction, including conduit, piping, equipment, and adjacent surfaces. Maintain required workspace clearances and required clearances for equipment access doors and panels.

1.8 EXTRA MATERIALS

A. Furnish extra materials described below that match products installed and that are packaged with protective covering for storage and identified with labels describing contents.
   1. Spare Indicating Lights: Six of each type installed.

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. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the manufacturers specified.

2.2 FUSIBLE AND NONFUSIBLE SWITCHES

A. Manufacturers:
   1. Eaton Corporation; Cutler-Hammer Products.
   2. General Electric Co.; Electrical Distribution & Control Division.
   3. Siemens Energy & Automation, Inc.
   4. Square D/Group Schneider.

B. Fusible Switch, 600 A and Smaller: NEMA KS 1, Type HD, with clips or bolt pads to accommodate specified fuses, lockable handle with capability to accept two padlocks, and interlocked with cover in closed position.

C. Nonfusible Switch, 600 A and Smaller: NEMA KS 1, Type HD, lockable handle with capability to accept two padlocks, and interlocked with cover in closed position.

D. 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; and labeled for copper and aluminum neutral conductors.
   3. Auxiliary Contact Kit: Auxiliary set of contacts arranged to open before switch blades open.

2.3 MOLDED-CASE CIRCUIT BREAKERS AND SWITCHES

A. Manufacturers:
   1. Eaton Corporation; Cutler-Hammer Products.
   2. Moeller Electric Corporation.
   3. Siemens Energy & Automation, Inc.
   4. Square D/Group Schneider.

B. Molded-Case Circuit Breaker: NEMA AB 1, with interrupting capacity to meet available fault currents.
   1. Thermal-Magnetic Circuit Breakers: Inverse time-current 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.

2. Adjustable Instantaneous-Trip Circuit Breakers: Magnetic trip element with front-mounted, field-adjustable trip setting.
3. Electronic Trip-Unit Circuit Breakers: RMS sensing; field-replaceable rating plug; with the following field-adjustable settings:
    a. Instantaneous trip.
    b. Long- and short-time pickup levels.
    c. Long- and short-time time adjustments.
    d. Ground-fault pickup level, time delay, and I^2t response.
4. Current-Limiting Circuit Breakers: Frame sizes 400 A and smaller and let-through ratings less than NEMA FU 1, RK-5.
5. GFCI Circuit Breakers: Single- and two-pole configurations with 30-mA trip sensitivity.

C. Molded-Case Circuit-Breaker Features and Accessories:
1. Standard frame sizes, trip ratings, and number of poles.
2. Lugs: Mechanical style with compression lug kits suitable for number, size, trip ratings, and conductor material.
3. Application Listing: Type SWD for switching fluorescent lighting loads; Type HACR for heating, air-conditioning, and refrigerating equipment.
4. Ground-Fault Protection: Integrally mounted relay and trip unit with adjustable pickup and time-delay settings, push-to-test feature, and ground-fault indicator.
5. Shunt Trip: 120-V trip coil energized from separate circuit, set to trip at 75 percent of rated voltage.
6. Undervoltage Trip: Set to operate at 35 to 75 percent of rated voltage with field-adjustable 0.1- to 0.6-second time delay.
7. Auxiliary Switch: Two SPDT switches with "a" and "b" contacts; "a" contacts mimic circuit-breaker contacts, "b" contacts operate in reverse of circuit-breaker contacts.
8. Zone-Selective Interlocking: Integral with electronic trip unit; for interlocking ground-fault protection function.

2.4 ENCLOSURES

A. NEMA AB 1 and NEMA KS 1 to meet environmental conditions of installed location.
1. Outdoor Locations: NEMA 250, Type 3R.
2. Kitchen Areas: NEMA 250, Type 4X, stainless steel.
3. Other Wet or Damp Indoor Locations: NEMA 250, Type 4.
4. Hazardous Areas Indicated on Drawings: NEMA 250, Type 7C.

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.

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

3.2 CONCRETE BASES

A. Coordinate size and location of concrete bases. Verify structural requirements with structural engineer.

B. Concrete base is specified in Division 26 Section "Hangers and Supports for Electrical Systems," and concrete materials and installation requirements are specified in Division 03.

3.3 INSTALLATION

A. Comply with applicable portions of NECA 1, NEMA PB 1.1, and NEMA PB 2.1 for installation of enclosed switches and circuit breakers.

B. Mount individual wall-mounting switches and circuit breakers with tops at uniform height, unless otherwise indicated. Anchor floor-mounting switches to concrete base.

C. Comply with mounting and anchoring requirements specified in Division 26 Section "Vibration and Seismic Controls for Electrical Systems."

D. Temporary Lifting Provisions: Remove temporary lifting eyes, channels, and brackets and temporary blocking of moving parts from enclosures and components.

3.4 IDENTIFICATION

A. Identify field-installed conductors, interconnecting wiring, and components; provide warning signs as specified in Division 26 Section "Identification for Electrical Systems."

B. Enclosure Nameplates: Label each enclosure with engraved metal or laminated-plastic nameplate as specified in Division 26 Section "Identification for Electrical Systems."

3.5 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

A. Manufacturer's Field Service: Engage a factory-authorized service representative to inspect, test, and adjust field-assembled components and equipment installation, including connections, and to assist in field testing. Report results in writing.

B. Prepare for acceptance testing as follows:
   1. Inspect mechanical and electrical connections.
   2. Verify switch and relay type and labeling verification.
   3. Verify rating of installed fuses.
   4. Inspect proper installation of type, size, quantity, and arrangement of mounting or anchorage devices complying with manufacturer's certification.

C. Perform the following field tests and inspections and prepare test reports:
   1. Test mounting and anchorage devices according to requirements in Division 26 Section "Vibration and Seismic Controls for Electrical Systems."
   2. Perform each electrical test and visual and mechanical inspection stated in NETA ATS, Section 7.5 for switches and Section 7.6 for molded-case circuit breakers. Certify compliance with test parameters.
   3. Correct malfunctioning units on-site, where possible, and retest to demonstrate compliance; otherwise, replace with new units and retest.
   4. Infrared Scanning:
      a. Initial Infrared Scanning: After Substantial Completion, but not more than 60 days after Final Acceptance, perform an infrared scan of each enclosed switch and circuit breaker. Open or remove doors or panels so connections are accessible to portable scanner.

b. Follow-Up Infrared Scanning: Perform an additional follow-up infrared scan of each unit 11 months after date of Substantial Completion.

c. Instruments, Equipment and Reports:

1) Use an infrared scanning device designed to measure temperature or to detect significant deviations from normal values. Provide calibration record for device.

2) Prepare a certified report that identifies enclosed switches and circuit breakers included and describes scanning results. Include notation of deficiencies detected, remedial action taken, and observations after remedial action.

3.6 ADJUSTING

A. Set field-adjustable switches and circuit-breaker trip ranges.

3.7 CLEANING

A. On completion of installation, vacuum dirt and debris from interiors; do not use compressed air to assist in cleaning.

B. Inspect exposed surfaces and repair damaged finishes.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 26 43 13

TRANSIENT-VOLTAGE SUPPRESSION FOR LOW-VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL POWER CIRCUITS (SPD)

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 SPDs for low-voltage power, control, and communication equipment.

B. Related Sections include the following:
1. Division 26 Section "Wiring Devices" for devices with integral SPDs.
2. Division 26 Section "Switchboards" for factory-installed SPDs.
3. Division 26 Section "Panelboards" for factory-installed SPDs.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

A. ATS: Acceptance Testing Specifications.

B. SVR: Suppressed voltage rating.

C. SPD: Transient voltage surge suppressor (known now as SPD.)

D. SPD: Surge Protection Device

1.4 SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated. Include rated capacities, operating weights, operating characteristics, furnished specialties, and accessories.

B. Product Certificates: For transient voltage suppression devices, signed by product manufacturer certifying compliance with the following standards:
1. UL 1283.
2. UL 1449 3rd edition.

C. Qualification Data:
1. Per the requirements of NEC Article 285.6, provide test data demonstrating that the SPD is capable of surviving the published and specified short circuit current capability (AIC rating) without the use of external fusing.
2. Provide a COMPLETE set of test and ratings data per the recommendations of NEMA LS1 – 1992.

D. Field quality-control test reports, including the following:
   1. Test procedures used.
   2. Test results that comply with requirements.
   3. Failed test results and corrective action taken to achieve requirements.

E. Operation and Maintenance Data: For transient voltage suppression devices to include in emergency, operation, and maintenance manuals.

F. Warranties: Special warranties specified in this Section.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Source Limitations: Obtain suppression devices and accessories through one source from a single manufacturer.

B. Product Options: Drawings indicate size, dimensional requirements, and electrical performance of suppressors and are based on the specific system indicated. Refer to Division 01 Section "Product Requirements."

C. 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.

D. Comply with IEEE C62.41, "IEEE Guide for Surge Voltages in Low Voltage AC Power Circuits," and test devices according to IEEE C62.45, "IEEE Guide on Surge Testing for Equipment Connected to Low-Voltage AC Power Circuits."

E. Comply with NEMA LS 1, "Low Voltage Surge Protection Devices."

F. Comply with UL 1283, "Electromagnetic Interference Filters," and UL 1449, "Transient Voltage Surge Suppressors."

1.6 PROJECT CONDITIONS

A. Service Conditions: Rate surge protection devices for continuous operation under the following conditions, unless otherwise indicated:
   1. Maximum Continuous Operating Voltage: Not less than 115 percent of nominal system operating voltage.
   2. Operating Temperature: 30 to 120 deg F.
   3. Humidity: 0 to 85 percent, noncondensing.
   4. Altitude: Less than 20,000 feet above sea level.

B. Placing into Service: Do not energize or connect service entrance equipment, panelboard, control terminals, data terminals, to their sources until the surge protective devices are installed and connected.

1.7 COORDINATION

A. Coordinate location of field-mounted surge suppressors to allow adequate clearances for maintenance.

B. Coordinate surge protection devices with Division 26 Section "Electrical Power Monitoring and Control."

1.8 WARRANTY

A. General Warranty: Manufacturer's standard form in which manufacturer agrees to repair or replace components of surge suppressors that fail in materials or workmanship within five years from date of Substantial Completion.

B. Special Warranty for Cord-Connected, Plug-in Surge Suppressors: Manufacturer's standard form in which manufacturer agrees to repair or replace electronic equipment connected to circuits protected by surge suppressors.

1.9 EXTRA MATERIALS

A. Furnish extra materials described below that match products installed and that are packaged with protective covering for storage and identified with labels describing contents.
   1. Replaceable Protection Modules: One of each size and type installed.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MANUFACTURERS

A. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
   1. Liebert Corporation; a division of Emerson.
   2. Advanced Protection Technologies, Inc.
   3. Current Technology, Inc.
   4. Cutler-Hammer, Inc.; Eaton Corporation.
   5. Intermatic, Inc.
   6. LEA International.
   7. Square D; Schneider Electric.
   8. APT: Advanced Protection Technologies

B. Manufacturers of Category A and Telephone/Data Line Suppressors:
   1. EDCO
   2. NTE Electronics, Inc.
   3. Telebyte Technology, Inc.

2.2 SERVICE ENTRANCE SUPPRESSORS

A. Surge Protection Device Description: Non-modular type from the following list of approved manufacturers and products provided the product meets all requirements of these Specifications. The SPD will be provided with the following features and accessories:
   1. 1. Repetitive Rating: SPD shall be capable of surviving at least 10,000 ANSI/IEEE C62.41 Category C3 impulses (10kA) without failure or less than 10% degradation of original performance characteristics.
   2. Fusing system to provide 200kAIC short circuit rating.

The IEEE Emerald Book (IEEE Std. 1100 – 2005). Paragraph 9L1.3.1 states the following, “Component level fusing in a SPD can provide a fail-safe system preventing catastrophic failure or complete loss of protection.” Each of the manufacturers listed in this specification will provide independent fusing for each MOV in accordance with paragraph 3. below.

3. Individually fused MOVs to provide system redundancy
IEEE Emerald Book (IEEE Std. 1100 – 2005). Paragraph 8.4.2.5 states the following, “…Surge protective device considerations: “…It is recommended practice that all SPDs have a means to disconnect them from service. Locating the SPD external to the switchboard or panelboard allows a disconnecting means to be located inside the switchboard or panelboard and does not require access to the switchboard or panelboard interior when servicing the SPD.” Eliminate paragraph 4. below when the recommended breaker is provided in the distribution equipment.

4. Integral disconnect (only when a breaker is NOT provided in distribution equipment)
5. LED indicator lights for power and protection status.
6. Audible alarm, with silencing switch, to indicate when protection has failed.
7. One set of dry contacts rated at 5A and 250V ac, for remote monitoring of protection status.
8. NEMA 12 Enclosure.

B. Surge Protection Device Description: Modular type from the following list of approved manufacturers and products provided the product meets all requirements of these Specifications:
1. Liebert Corporation – Interceptor II Series
2. Current Technology, Inc. – SEL Series
3. Cutler-Hammer – CPS Series
The modular SPD will be provided with the following features and accessories:
1. Repetitive Rating: SPD shall be capable of surviving at least 15,000 ANSI/IEEE C62.41 Category C3 impulses (10kA) without failure or less than 10% degradation of original performance characteristics.
2. Fusing system to provide 200kAIC short circuit rating.
3. Fabrication using bolted compression lugs for internal wiring.
5. Individually fused MOVs to provide system redundancy.
6. Built-in push-to-test feature that tests the integrity of each fuse/MOV pair. Manufacturers who accomplish by use of an external surge generator will provide the device with their quotation.
7. Redundant replaceable modules
8. Arrangement with copper bus bars and for bolted connection to phase buses, neutral bus, and ground bus.
9. Arrangement with wire connection to phase buses, neutral bus, and ground bus.
10. LED indicator lights for power and protection status.
11. Audible alarm, with silencing switch, to indicate when protection has failed.
12. One set of dry contacts rated at 5A and 250V ac, for remote monitoring of protection status.
13. Surge event operations counter.
14. NEMA 4 Enclosure

C. Peak Single-Impulse Surge Current Rating: 200kA per mode. Manufacturer will provide a higher maximum surge current rating if necessary to meet the repetitive requirements listed above.Connection Means:

D. Connection Means: Permanently wired.

E. Protection modes and UL 1449 SVR for grounded wye circuits with voltages of 480Y/277, 208Y/120, 3-phase, 4-wire circuits shall be as follows:
1. Line to Neutral: 400 V for 208Y/120 and 700V for 480Y/277V.
2. Line to Ground: 400 V for 208Y/120 and 700V for 480Y/277V.
3. Neutral to Ground: 400 V for 208Y/120 and 700V for 480Y/277V.

F. Protection modes and UL 1449 SVR for 240/120-V, single-phase, 3-wire circuits shall be as follows:
1. Line to Neutral: 400 V.
2. Line to Ground: 400 V.
3. Neutral to Ground: 400 V.

G. Protection modes and UL 1449 SVR for 240/120-V, 3-phase, 4-wire circuits with high leg shall be as follows:
1. Line to Neutral: 400 V, 800 V from high leg.
2. Line to Ground: 400 V.
3. Neutral to Ground: 400 V.

H. Protection modes and UL 1449 SVR for voltages of 240, 480, or 600, 3-phase, 3-wire, delta circuits shall be as follows:
1. Line to Line: 2000V for 480V, 1000V for 240V, 2500V for 600V.
2. Line to Ground: 2000V for 480V, 1000V for 240V, 2500V for 600V,
3. 2.3 PANELBOARD SUPPRESSORS

I. Surge Protection Device Description: Non-modular, sine-wave-tracking type with the following features and accessories:
1. LED indicator lights for power and protection status.
2. Audible alarm, with silencing switch, to indicate when protection has failed.
3. One set of dry contacts rated at 5 A and 250-V ac, for remote monitoring of protection status.

J. Surge Protection Device Description: Modular design with field-replaceable modules, sign-wave-tracking type with the following features and accessories:
1. Fuses, rated at 200-kA interrupting capacity.
2. Fabrication using bolted compression lugs for internal wiring.
3. Integral disconnect switch.
4. Redundant suppression circuits.
5. Redundant replaceable modules.
6. Arrangement with wire connections to phase buses, neutral bus, and ground bus.
7. LED indicator lights for power and protection status.
8. Audible alarm, with silencing switch, to indicate when protection has failed.
9. One set of dry contacts rated at 5 A and 250-V, ac, for remote monitoring of protection status. Coordinate with building power monitoring and control system.
10. Surge-event operations counter.

K. Peak Single-Impulse Surge Current Rating: 100kA per mode.

L. Protection modes and UL 1449 SVR for grounded wye circuits with voltages of 208Y/120, 3-phase, 4-wire circuits shall be as follows:
1. Line to Neutral: 400 V for 208Y/120.
2. Line to Ground: 400 V for 208Y/120.
3. Neutral to Ground: 400 V for 208Y/120.

M. Protection modes and UL 1449 SVR for 240/120-V, single-phase, 3-wire circuits shall be as follows:
1. Line to Neutral: 400 V.
2. Line to Ground: 400 V.
3. Neutral to Ground: 400 V.

N. Protection modes and UL 1449 SVR for 240/120-V, 3-phase, 4-wire circuits with high leg shall be as follows:
1. Line to Neutral: 400 V, 800 V from high leg.
2. Line to Ground: 400 V.
3. Neutral to Ground: 400 V.

O. Protection modes and UL 1449 SVR for voltages of 240, 480, or 600, 3-phase, 3-wire, delta circuits shall be as follows:
1. Line to Line: 1000 V for 240 V.
2. Line to Ground: 800 V for 240 V.

2.3 SUPPRESSORS FOR BRANCH PANELS

A. Surge Protection Device Description: Sine-wave-tracking type, panel-mounted design with the following features and accessories:
1. LED indicator lights for power and protection status.
2. Audible alarm, with silencing switch, to indicate when protection has failed.
3. One set of dry contacts rated at 5 A and 250-V ac, for remote monitoring of protection status.
4. Arrangement with wire connections to phase buses, neutral bus, and ground bus.
5. Fusing system to provide 200kAIC short circuit rating.
6. Repetitive Rating: SPD shall be capable of surviving at least 6,000 ANSI/IEEE C62.41 Category C3 impulses (10kA) without failure or less than 10% degradation of original performance characteristics.
7. NEMA 4X Enclosure
8.

B. Peak Single-Impulse Surge Current Ratings; 130 kA per phase, 65kA per mode. Manufacturer will provide a higher maximum surge current rating if necessary to meet the repetitive requirements listed above.

C. Protection modes and UL 1449 SVR for grounded wye circuits with voltages of 480Y/277 208Y/120, 600Y/347, 4-wire circuits shall be as follows:
1. Line to Neutral: 800 for 480Y/277, 400V for 208Y/120, 1200V for 600Y/347.
2. Line to Ground: 800V for 480Y/277, 400V for 208Y/120, 1200V for 600Y/347.
3. Neutral to Ground: 800V for 480Y/277, 400V for 208Y/120, 1200V for 600Y/347.

D. Protection modes and UL 1449 SVR for 240/120-V, single-phase, 3-wire circuits shall be as follows:
   1. Line to Neutral: 400 V.
   2. Line to Ground: 400 V.
   3. Neutral to Ground: 400 V.

E. Protection modes and UL 1449 SVR for 240/120-V, 3-phase, 4-wire circuits with high leg shall be as follows:
   1. Line to Neutral: 400 V, 800 V from high leg.
   2. Line to Ground: 400 V.
   3. Neutral to Ground: 400 V.

F. Protection modes and UL 1449 SVR for voltages of 240, 480, or 600, 3-phase, 3-wire, delta circuits shall be as follows:
   1. Line to Line: Line to Line: 2000V for 480V, 1000V for 240V, 2500V for 600V.
   2. Line to Ground: 2000V for 480V,1000V for 240V, 2500V for 600V.

2.4 PLUG-IN SURGE SUPPRESSORS

A. Description: Non-modular, plug-in suppressors with at least four 15-A, 120-V ac, NEMA WD 6, Configuration 15-15R receptacles, suitable to plug into a NEMA WD 6, Configuration 15-15R receptacle; with the following features and accessories:
   1. LED indicator lights for power and protection status.
   2. LED indicator lights for reverse polarity and open outlet ground.
   3. Circuit breaker and thermal fusing. When protection is lost, circuit opens and cannot be reset.
   4. Circuit breaker and thermal fusing. Unit continues to supply power if protection is lost.
   5. Close-coupled direct plug-in.
   6. Rocker-type on-off switch, illuminated when in the on position.
   7. One RJ11/12C telephone line protector, suitable for modem connection. Maximum clamping voltage 220 peak on pins No. 3 and No. 4.

B. Peak Single-Impulse Surge Current Rating: 26 kA per phase.

C. Protection modes and UL 1449 SVR shall be as follows:
   1. Line to Neutral: 475 V.
   2. Line to Ground: 475 V.
   3. Neutral to Ground: 475 V.

2.5 ENCLOSURES

A. NEMA 250, with type matching the enclosure of panel or device being protected.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION OF SURGE PROTECTION DEVICES

A. Install devices at service entrance on load side, with ground lead bonded to service entrance ground.

B. Install devices for panelboard and auxiliary panels with conductors or buses between suppressor and points of attachment as short and straight as possible. Locate the externally mounted SPD as close as possible to the panelboard neutral lug. Locate the recommended breaker as close as possible to the SPD location. The panelboard manufacturer will supply the breaker. Do not exceed manufacturer's recommended lead length. Do not bond neutral and ground.

C. Provide a 60A, multi-pole circuit breaker in the service entrance equipment and a 30A, multi- pole circuit breaker in branch panel equipment to serve as a dedicated disconnect for suppressor, unless otherwise indicated.

3.2 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 and UL 486B.

3.3 PLACING SYSTEM INTO SERVICE

A. Do not energize or connect panelboards to their sources until surge protection devices are installed and connected.

3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

A. Manufacturer's Field Service: Engage a factory-authorized service representative to inspect, test, and adjust equipment installation, including connections, and to assist in field testing. Report results in writing.
   1. Verify that electrical wiring installation complies with manufacturer's written installation requirements.

B. Testing: Engage a qualified testing and inspecting agency to perform field tests and inspections and prepare test reports:

C. Testing: Perform the following field tests and inspections and prepare test reports:
   1. After installing surge protection devices, but before electrical circuitry has been energized, test for compliance with requirements.
   2. Complete startup checks according to manufacturer's written instructions.
   3. Perform each visual and mechanical inspection and electrical test stated in NETA ATS, "Surge Arresters, Low-Voltage Surge Protection Devices" Section. Certify compliance with test parameters.

D. Remove and replace malfunctioning units and retest as specified above.

3.5 DEMONSTRATION

A. Engage a factory-authorized service representative to train Owner's maintenance personnel to adjust, operate, and maintain transient voltage suppression devices. Refer to Division 01 Section "Demonstration and Training."

B. Train Owner's maintenance personnel on procedures and schedules for maintaining suppressors.

C. Review data in maintenance manuals. Refer to Division 1 Section "Contract Closeout."

D. Review data in maintenance manuals. Refer to Division 1 Section "Operation and Maintenance Data."

E. Schedule training with Owner, through Architect, with at least seven days' advanced notice.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 26 51 16 - LIGHTING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

1. Luminaire supports.

B. Related Requirements:

1. Section 26 09 23"Lighting Control Devices" for automatic control of lighting, including occupancy sensors, and multipole lighting relays and contactors.

1.2 DEFINITIONS

A. CCT: Correlated color temperature.

B. CRI: Color Rendering Index.

C. Fixture: See "Luminaire."

D. IP: International Protection or Ingress Protection Rating

E. Luminaire: Complete lighting unit, including lamp, reflector, and housing.

1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For each type of product, arranged by designation.

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.

1.4 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

A. Coordination Drawings: Reflected ceiling plan(s) and other details, drawn to scale and coordinated with each other, using input from installers of the items involved.

B. Seismic Qualification Certificates: For luminaires, accessories, and components, from manufacturer.

C. Product Certificates: For each type of ballast for bi-level and dimmer-controlled luminaires, from manufacturer.

D. Sample warranty.

1.5 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

A. Operation and maintenance data.

1.6 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. Warranty Period: Two year(s) from date of Substantial Completion.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Seismic Performance: Luminaires shall withstand the effects of earthquake motions determined according to ASCE/SEI 7.

B. Seismic Performance: Luminaires and lamps shall be labeled vibration and shock resistant.

1. The term "withstand" means "the luminaire will remain in place without separation of any parts when subjected to the seismic forces specified and the luminaire will be fully operational during and after the seismic event."

2.2 LED 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 for hazardous locations shall be listed and labeled for indicated class and division of hazard by an NRTL.

C. FM Global Compliance: Luminaires for hazardous locations shall be listed and labeled for indicated class and division of hazard by FM Global.

D. Recessed Fixtures: Comply with NEMA LE 4.

E. CRI of minimum 80. CCT of 4000 K.

F. Rated lamp life of 50,000 hours.

G. Lamps dimmable from 100 percent to 0 percent of maximum light output.

H. Internal driver.

I. Nominal Operating Voltage: See Light Fixture Schedule on Plans.

1. Lens Thickness: At least 0.125 inch minimum unless otherwise indicated.

2.3 LED EXTERIOR 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. FM Global Compliance: Luminaires for hazardous locations shall be listed and labeled for indicated class and division of hazard by FM Global.

D. UL Compliance: Comply with UL 1598 and listed for wet location.

E. Lamp base complying with ANSI C81.6.

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. Nominal Operating Voltage: See Light Fixture Schedule on plans.

J. In-line Fusing: Separate in-line fuse for each luminaire.

K. Lamp Rating: Lamp marked for outdoor use.

L. Source Limitations: Obtain luminaires from single source from a single manufacturer.

M. Source Limitations: 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.

N. 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.

O. Steel Conduits: Comply with Section 26 05 33 "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.

2.4 MATERIALS

A. Metal Parts:

1. Free of burrs and sharp corners and edges.
2. Sheet metal components shall be steel unless otherwise indicated.
3. Form and support to prevent warping and sagging.

B. 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.

C. Diffusers and Globes:

1. Clear, UV-stabilized acrylic.
2. Glass: Annealed crystal glass unless otherwise indicated.
3. Acrylic: One hundred percent virgin acrylic plastic, with high resistance to yellowing and other changes due to aging, exposure to heat, and UV radiation.
4. Lens Thickness: At least 0.125 inch minimum unless otherwise indicated.

2.5 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.

2.6 LUMINAIRE SUPPORT COMPONENTS

A. Comply with requirements in Section 26 05 29 "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 shall match luminaire.

C. Wires: ASTM A 641/A 641M, Class 3, soft temper, zinc-coated steel, 12 gauge.

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 INSTALLATION

A. Comply with NECA 1.

B. Remote Mounting of Ballasts: Distance between the ballast and luminaire shall not exceed that recommended by ballast manufacturer. Verify, with ballast manufacturers, maximum distance between ballast and luminaire.

C. Install luminaires level, plumb, and square with ceilings and walls unless otherwise indicated.

D. Install lamps in each luminaire.

E. Supports: Sized and rated for luminaire weight.

F. Ceiling-Grid-Mounted Luminaire Supports:

1. Install ceiling support system rods or wire for each luminaire. Locate not more than 6 inches from luminaire corners.
2. Support Clips: Fasten to luminaires and to ceiling grid members at or near each luminaire corner with clips that are UL listed for the application.
3. Luminaires of Sizes Less Than Ceiling Grid: Install as indicated on reflected ceiling plans or center in acoustical panel, and support luminaires independently with at least two 3/4-inch metal channels spanning and secured to ceiling tees.
4. Install at least one independent support rod or wire from structure to a tab on luminaire. Wire or rod shall have breaking strength of the luminaire weight at a safety factor of 3.

G. Flush-Mounted Luminaire Support:

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.

H. Wall-Mounted Luminaire Support:

1. Attached to a minimum 20 gauge backing plate attached to wall structural members.
2. Do not attach luminaires directly to gypsum board.

I. Suspended Luminaire Support:

1. Pendants and Rods: Where longer than 48 inches, 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 wire support 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.

J. Comply with requirements in Section 26 05 19 "Low-Voltage Electrical Power Conductors and Cables" and Section 26 05 33 "Raceways and Boxes for Electrical Systems" for wiring connections and wiring methods.

K. Identify system components, wiring, cabling, and terminals. Comply with requirements for identification specified in Section 26 05 53 "Identification for Electrical Systems."

3.2 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.

B. Luminaire will be considered defective if it does not pass operation tests and inspections.

C. Prepare test and inspection reports.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 27 53 19

EMERGENCY RESPONDER RADIO ANTENNA/REPEATER SYSTEM

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

A. Furnish, install, and test a complete and operating Emergency Responder Radio Antenna/Repeater System.

1.2 SECTION INCLUDES

A. This Section includes the requirements for an Emergency Responder Radio Antenna/Repeater System for the purposes of assuring reliable communications by providing a minimum signal strength and minimum voice quality in 95% of all areas of the building.

B. Components Include
1. Bi-directional amplifiers (“BDA” or “BDAs”)
2. Donor antenna
3. Indoor coverage antennas
4. Distributed Antenna System (“DAS”)
5. Coaxial cable
6. Splitters and directional couplers
7. Backup power
8. All other equipment and components necessary for a complete and functioning Emergency Responder Radio Antenna/Repeater System.

1.3 RELATED CODES AND STANDARDS

A. All aspects of system design, installation, testing and maintenance shall comply with the current versions of the following:
1. NFPA 1 – The National Fire Code (including Annex O from 2009)
2. NFPA 70 – The National Electrical Code
3. NFPA 101, Life Safety Code
4. NFPA 72-07 National Fire Alarm Code
5. FCC 47 CFR Part 90.219: Private Land Mobile Radio, Use of Signal Boosters
6. Section 510 International Fire Code
7. TSB-88-B, The Telecommunications Industry Association's (TIA) Technical Service Bulletin 88
8. Equipment manufacturers’ installation and maintenance specifications

B. The requirements established by the AHJ in effect at the time of system installation supersede the specifications in this section. It is the contractor’s responsibility to assure the installed system complies with all currently applicable local, national and industry codes as adopted by the AHJ.

1.4 DEFINITIONS

A. Definitions:
1. Authority Having Jurisdiction ("AHJ"): The local authority responsible for establishing requirements for Emergency Responder Radio Coverage Systems consistent with local codes and policies.
2. Critical Areas: Spaces within a building that require an extra assurance of radio coverage. These areas include emergency command centers, fire pump rooms, exit stairs, exit passageways, elevator lobbies, standpipe cabinets and other areas deemed critical by the AHJ.
3. Contractor: The entity bidding the project.
4. Owner: The entity who commissioned the project and will own the finished building.
5. Bi-Directional Amplifier or "BDA": An electronic device designed to provide amplification of uplink and downlink channels of radio services. These devices can be configured for operation on specific narrow-band frequencies, on a specific frequency band or on multiple frequency bands.
6. Distributed Antenna System ("DAS"): A network typically consisting of coaxial cable, fiber cable, splitters, taps, couplers and antennas designed for delivering radio signals to and from spatially separated antenna nodes or other intentional radiators, such as leaky coaxial cable, within a building or area where traditional off-air signal delivery is compromised.
7. Backup Power Supply: A secondary power source to support uninterrupted system operation in case of a failure of the primary power source. This system is configured to automatically transfer its load upon failure and restoration of the primary power source.
8. Donor Antenna: An antenna installed and directed to intercept over-the-air downlink and uplink radio signals on one or more channels from a specific base station or fixed repeater facility. A donor antenna usually is located on a roof or other location were reliable signal reception can be achieved. This antenna conveys radio signals delivered to and from a distributed antenna system.
9. Emergency Responder Radio Coverage System: A two-way radio communication system installed to assure the effective operation of radio communications systems specifically for fire, emergency medical services or law enforcement agencies within a structure where radio reception may otherwise be too weak for reliable communications.
10. Delivered Audio Quality Definitions ("DAQ"): This is a universal standard adopted from TSB-88-B and often cited in system designs and specifications.
    a. DAQ 1: Unusable, speech present but unreadable.
    b. DAQ 2: Understandable with considerable effort. Frequent repetition due to noise/distortion.
    c. DAQ 3: Speech understandable with slight effort. Occasional repetition required due to noise/distortion.
    d. DAQ 3.4: Speech understandable with repetition only rarely required. Some noise/distortion
    e. DAQ 4: Speech easily understood. Occasional noise/distortion.
    f. DAQ 4.5: Speech easily understood. Infrequent noise/distortion.
    g. DAQ 5: Speech easily understood.

11. Active System Components: System components, such as amplifiers, that require power. These components typically are utilized to provide amplification or "gain" to signals on the system.
12. Passive System Components: These components introduce signal loss in an RF system. Splitters, combiners, taps, directional couplers and cable are examples of passive system components.
13. Passive InterModulation ("PIM"): Unwanted signals generated due to non-linear connections or junctions in an RF path.
14. FCC: Federal Communications Commission
15. OET 65 Standards: FCC's Bulletin 65 provides Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields.
16. Public Safety/First Responder: Public Safety or First Responder agencies which are charged with the responsibility of responding to emergency situations. These include, but are not limited to: law enforcement departments, fire departments, and emergency medical companies.
17. RF: Radio Frequency

1.5 Design Approval

Plans shall be submitted and approved by the AHJ prior to installation. The Owner will submit the proposed design along with the full building plans as part of its Scheduled Plan Review. The following information shall be provided by the system designer/Contractor:

1. Detailed drawings showing the location of the amplification equipment and associated antenna systems.
   a. System Block Diagram including the donor antenna(s), BDA(s), passive components and in-building antennas. Include the RF link budget.
   b. Overlay of the system design on building floor plan drawings
2. Manufacturer's data sheets on all equipment to be installed.

1.6 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Frequencies

1. *Two* sets of frequencies are to be utilized on the system.
2. The following FCC-licensed facilities are to be carried on the system:

FCC Call Sign	Downstream/ Base-to-mobile Frequency	Upstream/ Mobile-to-base Frequency	Channel Bandwidth

3. Transmissions on each set of frequencies must individually meet the coverage, minimum signal and minimum voice quality requirements.
4. Frequency Changes: Equipment selected for this system must be capable of being configured to different frequency pairs in the 700 - 800 MHz Public Safety frequency bands. These changes may later be necessary due to future additions or optimization of radio systems maintained by the AHJ.
5. It is the responsibility of the contractor to confirm the frequencies in use with the AHJ before proceeding with the system installation.

B. Minimum Received Signal Levels

1. Downstream signals: -95 dBm; The minimum signal strength that shall be received inside the building.
2. Upstream signals: -95 dBm: The minimum signal strength that shall be received at the Authority's repeater site.
3. Received signals in the building and at the Authority's repeater facility shall have a minimum Signal-to-Noise ratio of 15 dB.
4. Minimum received signal levels must be maintained regardless of seasonal and occasional signal path propagation conditions including those caused by weather and seasonal foliage changes.
5. Donor antennas utilized for the system must be directional and directed toward the respective repeater(s).
6. The minimum isolation between the donor antenna and system antennas shall be 15 dB or higher as necessary to prevent system oscillation based on the operating parameters required to meet the minimum coverage requirements.

C. Coverage
1. Signals at or above the minimum levels are to be receivable to and from 95% of all areas within the building. Spaces or rooms defined as critical areas require 99% coverage. For purposes of this Section, 95% coverage is considered to be all areas of the building.
2. The contractor is responsible for providing a system design and installation that provides enhancement only to those areas of the building where existing off-air service does not meet the minimum levels as described above. Signal strength surveys to confirm coverage enhancement requirements are the responsibility of the contractor. Care must be taken in engineering a system that will not cause interference to the Authority's radio system outside the building.

D. Equipment Locations
1. BDA: Wall space has been allocated for system electronic and headend components in the Electrical Room. The wall space is 4 feet wide by 8 feet tall.
2. Donor Antenna(s): A preferred antenna location on the building roof has been specified by the owner. The contractor is responsible for providing and installing the antenna(s), mounting hardware, roof penetration and conduit from the antenna mast to the Fire Control Room.
3. Electronic components, including secondary power, shall be designed for operation in a NEMA 4 non-vented weather tight box. These components must be capable of reliable operation at temperatures ranging from -22 degrees F to +120 degrees F (-30 degrees C to +50 degrees C) minimum.

E. System Power Source
1. A dedicated, 120-volt, 20 A circuit has been specified as primary power for the BDA or any other required electronic components located in the Electrical Room. If additional power is required at this or other locations such must be clearly specified as part of the submitted system design.
2. A secondary automatic transfer power source for all active electronic components in the system shall be provided. Supplier shall provide battery back up for 5 minutes of operation. System backup is by generator, however battery back shall be provided for momentary losses. If a generator is provided, battery back up capacity shall be 24 hours.

F. Mode of Operation

The system shall be designed for continuous, always-on service. A malfunction alarm for the BDA shall be provided and connected to the building fire alarm system.

G. System Frequency Response
All cable and passive electronic components shall have a minimum pass band of 400 – 2700 MHz.

H. Survivability
1. Physical Protection: All wiring and cabling, with the exception of radiating cable and antenna jumper cables measuring less than 2 feet in length, shall be installed in conduit.
2. All exposed cable, including flexible jumper cables, shall be plenum rated, utilizing a jacket of non-halogenated, fire retardant polyolefin.

I. Compatibility
The system shall not cause harmful interference to other RF systems in the building.

J. RF Exposure
The system shall meet the RF exposure guidelines of FCC Bulletin OET 65.

1.7 SUBMITTALS

A. Submittal Requirements with Bid Response
1. Product Data: Submit the manufacturer datasheets for the following components:
    a. Donor Antennas
    b. Coverage Antennas and/or Radiating Cable
    c. Coaxial Cable and Connectors
    d. Passive Devices including Splitters, Taps, Combiners and Couplers
    e. Bi-Directional Amplifiers (BDA)
    f. Secondary Power Supplies
    g. Surge Protection
2. Shop Drawings
    a. System Block Diagram including the donor antenna(s), BDA(s), passive components and in-building antennas. Include the RF link budget.
    b. Overlay of the system design on building floor plan drawings
    c. Overlay on floor plan drawings of the predicted signal strength within the coverage area indicating, at a minimum, the –95 dBm downlink (base to mobile) signal strength for all coverage areas.
    d. Building elevation and plan views depicting the location of any outdoor antennas associated with the proposed system. Include the antenna centerline height above building, orientation, mounting method, cabling, conduit route and the location of all external grounding connections.
    e. BDA and Secondary Power Supply installation. Include plan and elevation views indicating equipment dimensions, mounting methods, enclosure type, cable and conduit routing, voltage required, power required, label locations and required clearance from other equipment. Identify each piece of equipment by brand, model number and equipment type.
    f. Drawings and block diagrams are to be provided in AutoCAD format and accompanied by two (2) printed copies.

g. Shop drawings shall be 8.5 inch x 11 inch or greater, scaled or dimensioned, with dimensions or scale clearly noted. Floor plan drawings shall be 24 inch x 36 inch minimum with drawings scaled to legible size.
h. All components shall be consistently named or labeled for reference in other drawings, diagrams and tables.

3. Other Submissions
   a. Specify antenna grounding and surge protection in accordance with NEC Article 810 and these specifications.
   b. Specify the backup/secondary power source, and include calculations to ensure the backup power requirements as specified in this standard are met.
   c. List of Individuals Responsible for the system design, planning and installation along with their qualifications and experience.

B. Submittal Requirements Prior to the Start of System Installation
   1. Documentation confirming the latest information from the AHJ of the frequencies to be supported by the system.
   2. List of any approved system design changes required since the original bid and the reason for each change. This list includes any design changes required for approval by the AHJ.
   3. Updated Product Data, Shop Drawings and Diagrams reflecting any changes.
   4. Bill of Materials ("BOM")
   5. Provide the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of service organizations that carry stock of repair parts for the system to be installed.
   6. System Installation Schedule as approved by the Owner, General Contractor and AHJ.

C. Submittal Requirements at Project Close Out
   1. As-Built Drawings of all items required and in the formats listed in item A and B above.
   2. Test Reports
      a. In-Building Coverage Test Results
      b. Donor Antenna Isolation
      c. Spectrum Analysis Report demonstrating only the intended frequencies are being carried on the system.
      d. Spectrum Analysis Report demonstrating no spurious oscillations, PIM or other intermodulation products are being produced that would affect other services or system performance.
      e. Sweep test results of all coaxial cable runs
      f. System Malfunction Alarm and its connection to the fire alarm panel.
   3. Record of system operating parameters including:
      a. Signal levels received at the donor antenna
      b. Signal levels at the input and output of the BDA
      c. BDA Gain Settings
   4. Operation and Maintenance Data: Submit hardware and software manuals for all products including all features and operating parameters.
   5. Warranty Documents:
      a. Submit for all manufactured components utilized in the system
      b. Submit Manufacturer's Extended Warranty
      c. Submit Contractor's System Warranty

6. Submit the agenda for the training class along with copies of handouts to be utilized in the class.
7. Compile the items listed in this section into a single Operations and Maintenance Manual to be provided in electronic format. Include drawings and block diagrams in Adobe Acrobat (.pdf) and in AutoCAD format. Include a section containing a copy of the latest maintenance, testing and reporting requirements of the AHJ.

1.8 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Minimum Qualifications of Personnel
   1. Engineering and Design:
      a. A valid Professional Engineering Certification and
         Certification of in-building system training issued by the manufacturer of the equipment being installed or
      b. Approval issued by the AHJ
   2. Installer Qualifications:
      a. Minimum five years of experience installing systems of similar scope and complexity
      b. Certified by the manufacturer of the BDA equipment to be installed

B. All equipment shall be UL listed and labeled, and in accordance with applicable NEMA and ANSI Standards.

C. All parts of racks and enclosures shall be welded or assembled with paint piercing ground washers, grounding strip and bonding jumper.

1.9 WARRANTY

The contractor shall warrant system performance as specified in this section for one year starting on the date of final system acceptance.

1.10 MAINTENANCE AND ANNUAL TESTING

A. The contractor shall provide the first full year of maintenance for the system. The term of this maintenance period begins on the date of final system acceptance.

B. Maintenance shall include
   1. 24-hour by 7-day emergency response within two hours after notification
   2. Annual testing

C. Annual Tests
   1. BDA Operating Parameters:
      a. Record signal and power levels
      b. Review self-diagnostics and other items as recommended by the manufacturer
      c. Note any parameter changes from previous tests, investigate causes
   2. Backup/Secondary Power Supply
      a. Record voltage and charging of batteries before testing under load

b. Test batteries under full load for at least one hour or until the integrity of the batteries can be determined.
3. Test system malfunction alarm and its connection to the fire alarm panel
4. Maintain documentation on-site with a backup copy off-site.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MANUFACTURERS

Subject to compliance with the requirements of this Section, manufacturers of the products that may be utilized in the system include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. CommScope/Andrew
2. Cobham
3. PCTEL
4. Times Microwave
5. RFS – Radio Frequency Systems
6. Microlab/FXR
7. Bird Technologies
8. EMR Corp.
9. Galtronics
10. ADRF
11. Notifier

2.2 SYSTEM COMPONENTS

A. Donor Antennas

1. Electrical:
   a. Frequency band: 700-900 MHz covering the frequencies specified by the AHJ.
   b. VSWR ≤ 1.5:1
   c. Gain: ≥ 10.0 dBi
   d. Maximum Input Power: 100 watts
   e. Polarization: Vertical
   f. Front-to-back ratio: ≥ 15 dB
   g. Vertical Beamwidth: ≤ 30 degrees
   h. Horizontal Beamwidth: ≤ 60 degrees
   i. Impedance: 50Ω
2. Mechanical:
   a. Connector: 50Ω type N Female
   b. Mounting: Mast on a non-penetrating mount utilizing concrete block ballast
   c. Grounding/Bonding: Pursuant to NFPA 70 NEC Article 810 requirements
3. Environmental:
   a. Temperature: -40°C to +60°C
   b. Lightning Protection: Direct Ground
   c. Maximum Rated Wind Velocity: 125 mph

4. Antenna Cable:
    a. All exposed cable shall have a UV stable black jacket for protection from sunlight
    b. Cable feed to the BDA shall be ½" copper corrugated outer conductor foam dielectric coax.
    c. Weatherproofing: exposed connectors protected from the effects of weather
    d. Rigid conduit between the Donor location and BDA location shall be provided and installed by the contractor.

B. Omni-Directional In-Building Coverage Antennas
    a. Frequency band: 698-900 MHz
    b. VSWR ≤ 1.8:1
    c. Gain: ≥ 1.0 dBi
    d. Maximum Input Power: 25 watts
    e. Polarization: Vertical
    f. Vertical Beamwidth: ≥ 65 degrees
    g. Horizontal Beamwidth: 360 degrees
    h. PIM: < -150 dBc
    i. Impedance: 50Ω
2. Mechanical:
    a. Connector: 50Ω type N Female
    b. Mounting: ceiling mount or securely mounted above ceiling
3. Environmental:
    a. Temperature: -20°C to +70°C
    b. Plenum rated

C. Directional Coverage Antennas
1. Electrical
    a. Frequency band: 698-900 MHz
    b. VSWR ≤ 1.8:1
    c. Gain: ≥ 1.0 dBi
    d. Maximum Input Power: 25 watts
    e. Polarization: Vertical
    f. Vertical Beamwidth: ≥ 65 degrees
    g. Horizontal Beamwidth: 90 degrees - 180 degrees nominal
    h. PIM: < -150 dBc
    i. Impedance: 50Ω
2. Mechanical:
    a. Connector: 50Ω type N Female
    b. Mounting: ceiling or wall mount
3. Environmental:

a. Temperature: -20°C to +70°C
b. Plenum rated

D. Radiating Cable
1. Material:
a. Nominal size: ½” or 7/8”
b. Outer conductor: Corrugated copper
c. Slot Design: milled, two rows
d. Jacket Material: Non-halogenated, fire retardant polyolefin
e. Dielectric Material: Foam PE
f. Inner Conductor Material: Copper wire, copper tube or Copper-clad aluminum wire
g. Mounting: Minimum clearance of 2” from walls or other structure, secured at intervals and with hardware pursuant to manufacturer’s specifications
2. Electrical
a. Frequency Range: 30 – 2650 MHz
b. Impedance: 50Ω ± 1
3. Environmental:
4. Temperature: -20°C to +80°C

E. Foam Dielectric Cable
1. Material:
a. Nominal size: ½” or 7/8”
b. Outer conductor: Corrugated copper
c. Dielectric Material: Foam PE
d. Inner Conductor Material: Copper wire, copper tube or Copper-clad aluminum wire
2. Electrical
a. Frequency Range: 30 – 2650 MHz
b. Impedance: 50Ω ± 1
3. Environmental:
4. Temperature: -20°C to +80°C

F. Splitters, Combiners, Couplers, Taps, Coax Jumpers and Connectors:
1. Electrical
a. Frequency Range: 698 – 2700 MHz
b. VSWR ≤ 1.3:1
c. Maximum Input Power: ≥50 watts
d. PIM: < -150 dBc

e. Impedance: 50Ω

2. Mechanical:

a. Connector: 50Ω type N Female

3. Environmental:

a. Temperature: -20°C to +70°C

G. BDA: Bi-Directional Amplifiers utilized on the system must meet the following requirements:

1. Electrical

a. Frequency agility: The unit shall have the capability to change operating frequencies within the 700 – 800 MHz Public Safety Band as may be required due to licensing changes of the AHJ or actions of the FCC.

b. Alarming Functions: The BDA shall be linked to the building's fire alarm panel and configured to signal an alarm in the event of a failure with the BDA or donor antenna system.

c. The BDA shall have received FCC Certification prior to installation.

d. The system must be compatible with both analog and digital transmissions.

e. Automatic gain and level controls shall be integrated into the BDA with a minimum dynamic range of 60 dB, less any gain reduction setting.

2. Mechanical

a. All BDA components shall be housed in a single, NEMA4 cabinet. The cabinet must be waterproof and capable of dissipating all heat without the use of ventilation.

b. The BDA cabinet shall be painted fire engine red and display the following labeling in bright yellow letters: "RADIO REPEATER" unless alternate labeling is specified by the AHJ.

c. The name and telephone number of the vendor responsible for system maintenance also must be marked on the cabinet.

d. If the BDA is not located in the same room as the fire alarm panel, a sign shall be placed at the fire alarm panel with the name and telephone number of the local Fire Department indicating that they shall be notified of any failures that extend past two hours.

e. The cabinet shall be securely locked to prevent unauthorized access.

3. Environmental

a. The BDA, as installed in the approved NEMA4 cabinet, shall be designed for operating in temperatures ranging from -22 degrees F to +120 degrees F (-30 degrees C to +50 degrees C).

H. Power Supplies: At least two (2) independent and reliable power supplies shall be provided, one primary and one secondary.

1. Primary Power: The primary power source shall be supplied from a dedicated 20 Ampere branch circuit. The presence of primary power shall be monitored by the BDA monitoring system and provide notification upon loss of primary power.

2. Secondary Power: The secondary power source shall be capable of operating the in-building radio system for at least 24 hours of 100% system operation. This system shall utilize a dedicated battery system or a self-starting generator with dedicated storage batteries.
    a. The battery system shall automatically charge in the presence of the external/primary power input.
    b. The secondary power system shall be engaged automatically upon loss of primary power.
    c. The secondary power system shall be contained in one NEMA 4 enclosure.
    d. An alarm shall be configured to signal failure of the battery charging system or if the battery charge falls below 70% of capacity.
3. Environmental
    a. The secondary power system, as installed in the approved NEMA4 cabinet, shall be designed for operating in temperatures ranging from -22 degrees F to +120 degrees F (-30 degrees C to +50 degrees C).

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

A. System Signal Wires, Power Conductors and Cables
1. Wires and cables shall enter each equipment enclosure, cabinet or rack in such a manner that all doors or access panels can be opened and closed unobstructed by cables.
2. Routing and Interconnection
    a. Wires or cables routed between cabinets, racks, and other equipment shall be installed in an approved conduit or cable tray that is secured to the building structure.
3. All cable shall be sweep tested for detection of any faults prior to and after installation. Sweep results shall be recorded for future reference.
4. Coaxial cable shall be carefully installed in strict compliance with the manufacturers' recommended procedures with special attention given to pulling tensions, bending radius and proper support.
5. Coaxial antenna cabling, except for radiating cable, shall be installed in its own metallic conduit.
6. All equipment, cable and components shall be installed and connected according to the OEM's specifications to insure correct installation and system performance.
7. Coordinate all roof penetrations with Owner and/or roofing contractor.

3.2 GROUNDING

A. Ground and bond cable shields and equipment per Manufacturer's requirements and NFPA 70 NEC requirements.

B. The Donor antenna mast shall be grounded per NFPA 70 NEC requirements. Grounding blocks and surge protection shall be provided for outside coaxial cabling.

3.3 ACCEPTANCE TESTING

A. An initial set of system Commissioning Tests shall be performed for the Owner prior to final Acceptance Testing with the AHJ. The commissioning tests will include all tests outlined in Part 1.07 C.2., "Submittal Requirements at Project Closeout", "Test Reports".

B. Tests shall be made using frequencies close to the frequencies used by the appropriate emergency services. If testing is done on the actual frequencies, then this testing must be coordinated with the local Department unit. All testing must be done on frequencies authorized by the FCC. A valid FCC license will be required if testing is done on frequencies different from the licensed department frequencies.

C. Final Acceptance Test Procedures
Acceptance testing shall consist of the following tests or those tests as may be directed by the AHJ and Cabarrus County emergency response.

1. Coverage Testing: For testing system signal strength and quality, the testing shall be based on the delivered audio quality (DAQ) system. A DAQ level below 3.4 shall be considered a failed test for a given grid cell. See Part 1.04, DEFINATIONS for descriptions of each DAQ level.
   a. Each floor of the building shall be divided into a grid of approximately 40 equal areas.
   b. The tests will be conducted by using a calibrated portable two-way radio of the latest brand and model as currently in use by the local Department.
   c. Small scale drawings (11 inch x 17 inch maximum) of the structure shall be provided by the Contractor for use and documentation of the test results. The plans shall show each floor divided into the grids as described above, and the results of any pre-testing. Each grid shall be labeled to indicate the DAQ result from the final acceptance testing.
   d. DAQ tests shall be made with the antenna held in a vertical position at 3 to 4 feet above the floor to simulate a typical portable radio worn on the belt or turnout coat pocket.
   e. A test location shall be selected near the center of each grid square. Once the test location of a grid area is selected, prospecting for a better spot within the area is permitted only within three feet (3') in any direction of the selected test location.
   f. The two-way radio will be utilized to transmit voice transmissions to verify communications to and from the outside area covered by the Department's radio system. For each grid location, the DAQ of the transmission shall be determined.
   g. A maximum of two non-adjacent areas will be allowed to fail the DAQ test.
   h. In the event that three or more of the grid test locations fail the test, the floor may be re-tested by creating a new grid consisting of 80 equal areas and test locations selected within each area. In testing the new grid, a maximum of four non-adjacent areas may fail the test. If the system fails the 80 area test, then the system must be revised to meet the coverage requirement.
2. Isolation and Spectrum Analysis Testing:
   a. Measurement of the isolation between the donor antenna(s) and the system antennas shall be performed utilizing a spectrum analyzer and appropriate signal generator.

b. A Spectrum Analysis Report demonstrating only the intended frequencies are being carried on the system.
c. Spectrum Analysis Report demonstrating no spurious oscillations or intermodulation products are being produced that would affect other services or system performance.

3. Other tests as requested by the AHJ.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 28 31 11

DIGITAL, ADDRESSABLE FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

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

1.2 SCOPE

A. This standard provides the functional requirements for the installation, programming, configuration, warranty and maintenance of a complete Class B Analog/Addressable Intelligent Fire Alarm / Life Safety System.

B. This Fire Alarm / Life Safety System Standard must be conformed to in its entirety to ensure that the installed and programmed Life Safety System will function as designed and will accommodate the future requirements and operations required by the building owner. All specified operational features will be met without exception.

C. Section Includes:

1. Fire-alarm control unit
2. Manual fire-alarm boxes.
3. System smoke detectors.
4. Air-sampling smoke detectors.
5. Heat detectors.
6. Notification appliances.
7. Standby Power Supplies.
8. Device guards.
9. Magnetic door holders.
10. Remote annunciator.
11. Addressable interface device.
12. Digital alarm communicator transmitter.
13. Surge Protection and Grounding.
14. CO Detector.
15. Programming, Commissioning and Training of Operators.
16. Conduit, wire and accessories required to furnish a complete and Operational Life Safety System.

D. Related Requirements:

1. Section 28 05 13 "Conductors and Cables for Electronic Safety and Security" for cables and conductors for fire-alarm systems.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

A. EMT: Electrical Metallic Tubing.

B. FACP: Fire Alarm Control Panel.

C. NICET: National Institute for Certification in Engineering Technologies.

1.4 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Statutory and Reference Standard Compliance:

1. The latest edition of the North Carolina State Building Code.
2. North Carolina Department of Insurance “Requirements for Fire Alarm Detection and Alarm Systems”, latest revision.
3. National Fire Protection Association Standards:

    a. NFPA 70 - National Electric Code
    b. NFPA 72 - National Fire Alarm Code
    c. NFPA 90A - Air Conditioning Systems
    d. NFPA 101 - Life Safety Code

4. Underwriters Laboratories Inc. for use in fire protective signaling systems shall list the system and all components. The UL Label shall be considered as evidence of compliance with this requirement. The equipment shall be listed by UL under the following standards as applicable:

    a. UL 864/UOJZ, APOU - Control Units for Fire Protective Signaling Systems.
    b. UL 1076/APOU - Proprietary Burglar Alarm Units and Systems.
    c. UL 268 - Smoke Detectors for Fire Protective Signaling Systems.
    d. UL 268A - Smoke Detectors for Duct Applications.
    e. UL 217 - Smoke Detectors Single Station.
    f. UL 521 - Heat Detectors for Fire Protective Signaling Systems.
    g. UL 228 - Door Holders for Fire Protective Signaling Systems.
    h. UL 464 - Audible Signaling Appliances.
    i. UL 1638 - Visual Signaling Appliances.
    j. UL 38 - Manually Activated Signaling Boxes.
    k. UL 346 - Water flow Indicators for Fire Protective Signaling Systems.
    l. UL 1971 - Visual Signaling Appliances.
    m. UL 1481 - Power Supplies for Fire Protective Signaling Systems.

5. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

1.5 ACTION SUBMITTALS

A. 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.

B. Shop Drawings: For fire-alarm system.

1. Comply with recommendations and requirements in the "Documentation" section of the "Fundamentals" chapter in NFPA 72.
2. Include plans, elevations, sections, details, and 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. Detail assembly and support requirements.
5. Include voltage drop calculations for notification-appliance circuits.
6. Include battery-size calculations.

7. Include input/output matrix.
8. Include statement from manufacturer that all equipment and components have been tested as a system and meet all requirements in this Specification and in NFPA 72.
9. Include performance parameters and installation details for each detector.
10. Verify that each duct detector is listed for complete range of air velocity, temperature, and humidity possible when air-handling system is operating.
11. Provide program report showing that air-sampling detector pipe layout balances pneumatically within the airflow range of the air-sampling detector.
12. Include plans, sections, and elevations of heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning ducts, drawn to scale; 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 according to manufacturer's written recommendations.
    d. Show air-sampling detector pipe routing.

13. Include voice/alarm signaling-service equipment rack or console layout, grounding schematic, amplifier power calculation, and single-line connection diagram.
14. 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.

C. General Submittal Requirements:

1. Submittals shall be approved by authorities having jurisdiction prior to submitting them to Architect.
2. Shop Drawings shall be prepared by persons with the following qualifications:

    a. Trained and certified by manufacturer in fire-alarm system design.
    b. Licensed or certified by authorities having jurisdiction.

D. Delegated-Design Submittal: For notification appliances and smoke and heat detectors, in addition to submittals listed above, indicate compliance with performance requirements and design criteria, including analysis data signed and sealed by the qualified professional engineer responsible for their preparation.

1. Drawings showing the location of each notification appliance and smoke and heat detector, ratings of each, and installation details as needed to comply with listing conditions of the device.
2. Design Calculations: Calculate requirements for selecting the spacing and sensitivity of detection, complying with NFPA 72. Calculate spacing and intensities for strobe signals and sound-pressure levels for audible appliances.
3. Indicate audible appliances required to produce square wave signal per NFPA 72.

1.6 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

A. Qualification Data: For Installer.

B. Seismic Qualification Certificates: For fire-alarm control unit, 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.

1.7 SAMPLE WARRANTY: FOR SPECIAL WARRANTY.

1.8 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

A. Operation and Maintenance Data: For fire-alarm systems and components to include in emergency, operation, and maintenance manuals.

B. REVIT and AUTOCAD copy of the as-built fire alarm map (not just the system as-builts). This is the as-built map that is posted by the annunciator.

1. In addition to items specified in Section 01 78 23 "Operation and Maintenance Data," include the following and deliver copies to authorities having jurisdiction:

a. Comply with the "Records" section of the "Inspection, Testing and Maintenance" chapter in NFPA 72.
b. Provide "Fire Alarm and Emergency Communications System Record of Completion Documents" according to the "Completion Documents" Article in the "Documentation" section of the "Fundamentals" chapter in NFPA 72.
c. Complete wiring diagrams showing connections between all devices and equipment. Each conductor shall 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" according to the "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 fire-alarm control unit and each annunciator unit.

C. Software and Firmware Operational Documentation:

1. Software operating and upgrade manuals.
2. Program Software Backup: On magnetic media or compact disk, complete with data files.
3. Device address list.
4. Printout of software application and graphic screens.

1.9 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Installer Qualifications: The installer shall be a licensed low voltage contractor and a factory authorized distributor to ensure proper specification adherence, final connection, test, turnover, warranty compliance and service. The installer shall maintain a service organization with adequate spare parts stock within 50 miles of the installation. Installer shall have training certification by the manufacturer of the Fire Alarm Control Equipment. This certification shall not be more than two years old, to ensure up-to-date product and application knowledge on the part of the installing installer.

B. Installer Qualifications: Installation shall be by personnel certified by NICET as fire-alarm Level IV technician.

C. NFPA Certification: Obtain certification according to NFPA 72 by a UL-listed alarm company.

1.10 PROJECT CONDITIONS

A. Perform a full test of the existing system prior to starting work. Document any equipment or components not functioning as designed.

B. Interruption of Existing Fire-Alarm Service: Do not interrupt fire-alarm service to facilities occupied by Owner or others unless permitted under the following conditions and then only after arranging to provide temporary guard service according to requirements indicated:

1. Notify Architect and Owner no fewer than seven days in advance of proposed interruption of fire-alarm service.
2. Do not proceed with interruption of fire-alarm service without Architect's written permission.

C. Use of Devices during Construction: Protect devices during construction unless devices are placed in service to protect the facility during construction.

1.11 SEQUENCING AND SCHEDULING

A. Existing Fire-Alarm Equipment: Maintain existing equipment fully operational until new equipment has been tested and accepted. As new equipment is installed, label it "NOT IN SERVICE" until it is accepted. Remove labels from new equipment when put into service, and label existing fire-alarm equipment "NOT IN SERVICE" until removed from the building.

B. Equipment Removal: After acceptance of new fire-alarm system, remove existing disconnected fire-alarm equipment and wiring.

1.12 WARRANTY

A. Special Warranty: Manufacturer agrees to repair or replace fire-alarm system equipment and components that fail in materials or workmanship within specified warranty period.

1. Warranty Extent: All equipment and components not covered in the Maintenance Service Agreement.
2. Warranty Period: Two years from date of Substantial Completion.

B. Installer Warranty: Installer shall warrant the installed fire alarm system to be free from any defects of material and installation for a period of 2 years from acceptance by the professional engineer and/or owner.

1. Any deficiencies shall be immediately corrected at no additional cost to the owner.
2. Any defects that render the system inoperative shall be repaired within 24 hours of the owner notifying the contractor. Other defects shall be repaired within 48 hours of the owner notifying the contractor.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 GENERAL

A. All equipment furnished for this project shall be new and unused. All equipment, materials, accessories, devices, and other facilities covered by this guideline or noted on contract drawings and installation specifications shall be the best suited for the intended use and shall be provided by a single manufacturer.

B. Manufacturer's representative and a Record of Completion presented upon completion shall verify system installation and operations. The manufacturer's representative shall be responsible for an on-site demonstration of the operation of the system and initial staff training.

2.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

A. All Control Panel Assemblies and the connected Automatic and Manual Alarm and Notification Appliances shall be designed and manufactured by the same company, shall be tested and cross-listed as compatible (to category UOJZ) to ensure that a fully functioning Life Safety System is designed and provided.

B. The Fire Alarm / Life Safety System supplied under this guideline shall be a microprocessor-based direct wired system. System shall utilize independently addressed, microprocessor-based smoke detectors, heat detectors, and modules, as described in this specification.

C. All initiation devices shall be analog addressable devices. The notification devices shall be installed where required to meet ADA, NFPA 72 and Charlotte- Mecklenburg Building Standards codes.

D. Locate the Fire Alarm Panel in the main electrical room. Locate a full function annunciator in the main office and a display only alpha-numeric display at the front door.

E. All Fire Alarm / Life Safety equipment shall be arranged and programmed to provide an integrated system for the early detection of fire, the notification of building occupants, the override of the HVAC system operation, the shut-down of the kitchen hood, and the activation of other auxiliary systems to inhibit the spread of smoke and fire and to facilitate the safe evacuation of building occupants.

F. All strobes shall be synchronized. A strobe unit shall be installed in every occupied space which includes all classrooms, restrooms, conference rooms, tutor rooms, science prep rooms and waiting areas/lobbies. Smoke and thermal detectors shall be installed in compliance with NFPA 72 codes. Duct detectors shall interface with HVAC systems to shut down necessary air-handling units.

G. The fire alarm system shall be microprocessor driven with stored program controllers. Each panel (node) on the network shall use a multiple microprocessor design so that the failure of a single microprocessor will not result in a local failure. Fire alarm systems that utilize only one microprocessor for system (node) and SLC control will not be accepted.

H. The Life Safety System shall be UL listed under Standard 864 (Control Units for Fire-Protective Signaling Systems) under categories UOJZ and APOU. The specified modules shall also be listed under UL 1076 (Proprietary Burglar Alarm Units and Systems) under category APOU.

I. A standby power supply shall automatically supply electrical energy to the system upon primary power supply failure. Use "Emergency Generator" circuit where available. Standby power shall be an electrical battery with capacity to operate the system under maximum supervisory load for 24 hours and capable of operating the system for 5 minutes in the alarm mode at 100% load. Fire alarm shall include a charging circuit to automatically maintain the electrical charge of the battery.

J. Do not install notification appliances on the exterior of the building unless specifically directed to do so by the Project Manager.

K. Remote LED indicators must be installed at each duct detector location. Install the indicator in the ceiling so it can be seen while standing in the corridor/classroom.

L. All power supplies must be on dedicated circuits. Existing building circuits (receptacles, lights, etc.) cannot be used. Use generator power where available.

M. Smoke detectors shall be installed a minimum of 3' from air supply diffusers and lighting fixtures.

N. Automatic door closers to be activated by local smoke detectors only.

O. Use toggle bolts for all wall mounted equipment/components/appliances

P. All Fire Alarm wiring shall be FPLR or FPLP in conduit or duct, or MC fire alarm cable.

Q. Provide remote LED indicator lights for all duct detectors. Locate indicators in corridors.

R. Source Limitations for Fire-Alarm System and Components: Components shall be compatible with, and operate as an extension of, existing system. Provide system manufacturer's certification that all components provided have been tested as, and will operate as, a system.

S. Automatic sensitivity control of certain smoke detectors.

T. All components provided shall be listed for use with the selected system.

U. 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.

2.3 SYSTEMS OPERATIONAL DESCRIPTION

A. Fire-alarm signal initiation shall be by one or more of the following devices and systems:

1. Manual stations.
2. Heat detectors.
3. Smoke detectors.
4. Duct smoke detectors.
5. Automatic sprinkler system water flow.
6. Fire-extinguishing system operation.
7. Fire standpipe system.
8. Fire pump running.

B. Fire-alarm signal shall initiate the following actions:

1. Continuously operate alarm notification appliances, including voice evacuation notices.
2. Local sounding device at panel shall be activated.
3. Identify alarm and specific initiating device at fire-alarm control unit and remote annunciators.
4. Transmit an alarm signal to the remote alarm receiving station.
5. Unlock electric door locks in designated egress paths.
6. Release fire and smoke doors held open by magnetic door holders.
7. Activate voice/alarm communication system.
8. Switch heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning equipment controls to fire-alarm mode.
9. Close smoke dampers in air ducts of designated air-conditioning duct systems.
10. Recall elevators to primary or alternate recall floors.
11. Activate emergency shutoffs for gas and fuel supplies.
12. Record events in the system memory.

C. Supervisory signal initiation shall be by one or more of the following devices and actions:

1. Valve supervisory switch.
2. Alert and Action signals of air-sampling detector system.
3. Elevator shunt-trip supervision.
4. User disabling of zones or individual devices.
5. Loss of communication with any panel on the network.
6. Carbon monoxide detectors.
7. Fire pump running.
8. Fire-pump loss of power.
9. Fire-pump power phase reversal.
10.

D. System Supervisory Signal Actions:

1. Identify specific device initiating the event at fire-alarm control unit and remote annunciators.
2. After a time delay of 200 seconds, transmit a trouble or supervisory signal to the remote alarm receiving station.
3. Display system status on graphic annunciator.
4. Transmit an alarm signal to the remote alarm receiving station.

E. System trouble signal initiation shall 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 any addressable sensor, input module, relay, control module, remote annunciator, printer interface, or Ethernet module.
4. Loss of primary power at fire-alarm control unit.
5. Ground or a single break in internal circuits of fire-alarm control unit.
6. Abnormal ac voltage at fire-alarm control unit.
7. Break in standby battery circuitry.
8. Failure of battery charging.
9. Abnormal position of any switch at fire-alarm control unit or annunciator.
10. Voice signal amplifier failure.

F. System Trouble Signal Actions:

1. Trouble indicator shall flash.
2. A local sounding device in the panel shall be activated
3. Identify specific device initiating the event at fire-alarm control unit and remote annunciators.
4. Unacknowledged alarm messages shall have priority over trouble messages, and if such an alarm must also be displayed, the trouble message will not be displayed until the operator has acknowledged all alarm messages.
5. Transmit an alarm signal to the remote alarm receiving station.

2.4 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Seismic Performance: Fire-alarm control unit and raceways shall withstand the effects of earthquake motions determined according to ASCE/SEI 7.

2.5 FIRE-ALARM CONTROL UNIT

A. Basis-of-Design Product: New fire alarm system components shall match existing system manufacturer.

B. The above constitute the minimum type and quality of equipment to be installed.

1. Loop Controller Interface:

a. An Electronic 100% digital Loop Controller shall be provided in each Fire Alarm Control Panel (where needed), to interface between the panel and the Analytical Microprocessor-based Detectors and modules.
b. It shall be possible to connect the electronic loop controller to the Analytical Microprocessor-based Detectors and modules utilizing any wiring material or method complying with Chapter 3 of the National Electrical Code (ANSI/NFPA 70-1996) as Class A (Style 6 or Style 7) or Class B (Style 4) circuits without the use of special shielding, twisted wire, or conduits. It must be possible to wire branch circuits (T-Taps) from Class B Circuits (Style 4). Each Electronic Protection Loop shall be configurable to operate as a Style 7 loop without the need for additional hardware modules.
c. All system programming and history shall be permanently stored in non-volatile memory to ensure that no programming or history is lost. Systems which store initial programming or field programming changes in battery backed memory will not be accepted.
d. The Electronic Loop Controller shall be capable of setting the address of all Analytical Microprocessor-based Detectors and modules connected to it electronically, without the need to set switches at any of the individual devices.
e. The Electronic Loop Controller shall notify the System Operator when any connected smoke detector reports a “Routine Maintenance Required” signal to the system.

2. Notification Appliance Circuits:

a. Provide where indicated on the plans supervised hard-wired Notification Appliance Circuits (NAC) for the control of 24VDC signaling appliances. Each NAC shall operate as a Class B (Style Y) circuit and shall be capable of controlling up to 3.5 amps of signaling power.

b. NAC's shall be power limited to 3.5A at 24VDC and 4.1A at 20.4VDC to support higher current demand by visible appliances at lower battery voltages.

3. Remote Diagnostic Utility - RDUEU-E or equal:

a. The Fire Alarm System shall have the ability to report its status and sensitivity remotely over dial-up modem to a personal computer. The system shall be capable of generating sensitivity, system status, and trend analysis reports from data downloaded from the panel. Installer to provide the modem at the panel.

2.6 MANUAL FIRE-ALARM BOXES

A. The Microprocessor-based Addressable Fire Alarm Stations shall be a Lexan double action fire alarm stations and fit in to a standard electrical box

B. Stations shall be key reset.

C. Station shall be in red with white "PULL IN CASE OF FIRE" lettering.

2.7 SYSTEM SMOKE DETECTORS

A. General Requirements for System Smoke Detectors:

1. System shall use Analytical Microprocessor-based Detectors that are capable of full digital communications with the Fire Alarm / Life Safety System using both broadcast and polling communications protocols. Each detector shall be capable of performing independent advanced fire detection algorithms. The fire detection algorithm shall measure sensor signal dimensions, time patterns and combine different fire parameters to increase reliability and distinguish real fire conditions from unwanted nuisance alarms caused by environmental events. Signal patterns that are not typical of fires shall be eliminated by digital filters and will not cause a system alarm condition. Devices not capable of combining different fire parameters or employing digital filters will not be acceptable.
2. Each detector shall have an integral microprocessor capable of making alarm decisions based on fire parameter information stored in the detectors' memory. Detectors not capable of making independent alarm decisions are not be acceptable. Maximum total loop response time for detectors changing state (alarm or trouble) shall be 0.5 seconds.
3. Each detector shall be capable of identifying diagnostic codes to be used for system maintenance. All diagnostic codes shall be stored in the detector. Each smoke detector shall be capable of transmitting pre-alarm, alarm, and maintenance signals to the Fire Alarm Control Panel via the Electronic Loop Controller.
4. All of these devices and their bases will also be required to be labeled with engraved Lexan labels to identify device address and intended location. Labels shall be red background with white letters, letters shall be a minimum of 1/4" in height.

B. Photoelectric Smoke Detectors:

1. Photoelectric detector shall utilize a light scattering type photoelectric smoke sensor to detect visible particulates produced by combustion. The integral microprocessor shall dynamically examine values from the sensor and initiate a system alarm based on the analysis of data. Detector shall continually monitor any changes in sensitivity due to the environmental effects of dirt, smoke, temperature, aging and humidity. Information shall be stored in the detectors' memory and shall be transferred to the electronic loop

controller for retrieval using a laptop PC or the Intelligent Detector Program/Service Tool designed by the manufacturer specifically for the purpose.

2. The alarm set point shall be field selectable to any of five sensitivity settings ranging from 1.0% to 3.5% smoke obscuration per foot. The photo detector shall be suitable for operation in the following environment:

    a. Temperature: 32° F to 120° F (0oC to 49oC)
    b. Humidity: 0-93% RH, non-condensing
    c. Elevation: no limit

2.8 HEAT DETECTORS

A. General Requirements for Heat Detectors: Comply with UL 521.

1. System shall use Analytical Microprocessor-based Detectors that are capable of full digital communications with the Fire Alarm / Life Safety System using both broadcast and polling communications protocols. Each detector shall be capable of performing independent advanced fire detection algorithms. The fire detection algorithm shall measure sensor signal dimensions, time patterns and combine different fire parameters to increase reliability and distinguish real fire conditions from unwanted nuisance alarms caused by environmental events. Signal patterns that are not typical of fires shall be eliminated by digital filters and will not cause a system alarm condition. Devices not capable of combining different fire parameters or employing digital filters will not be acceptable.
2. Each detector shall have an integral microprocessor capable of making alarm decisions based on fire parameter information stored in the detectors' memory. Detectors not capable of making independent alarm decisions are not be acceptable. Maximum total loop response time for detectors changing state (alarm or trouble) shall be 0.5 seconds.
3. Each detector shall be capable of identifying diagnostic codes to be used for system maintenance. All diagnostic codes shall be stored in the detector. Each smoke detector shall be capable of transmitting pre-alarm, alarm, and maintenance signals to the Fire Alarm Control Panel via the Electronic Loop Controller.
4. All of these devices and their bases will also be required to be labeled with engraved Lexan labels to identify device address and intended location. Labels shall be red background with white letters, letters shall be a minimum of 1/4" in height.

B. Detectors - Fixed Temperature/Rate of Rise Heat Detector:

1. Heat Detector shall have a solid-state heat sensor, and shall transmit an alarm at a fixed temperature of 135° F (57°C) or due to a temperature Rate of Rise of 15°F/minute (9°C/minute). The detector shall continually monitor the temperature of the air in its surroundings to minimize thermal lag to the time required to process an alarm.
2. The heat detector shall be rated for ceiling installation at 70 ft (21.3m) centers and be suitable for wall mount applications.
3. Heat detectors provided for kiln rooms shall be standard rated.

2.9 DETECTOR MOUNTING BASES

A. Mounting base will not contain any electronics, shall support all Microprocessor-based Smoke detector types detailed in this specification, and have the following minimum requirements:

1. Removal of the respective detector will not affect electronic loop communications with other detectors on that loop.

2. Field Wiring Connections shall be made to the room side of the base, so that wiring connections can be made or disconnected by the installer without the need to remove the mounting base from the electrical box.
3. The base shall be capable of supporting remote alarm annunciation.
4. Bases will have the option of external L.E.D. operation, Relay base or data line isolator base.

   a. Relay base shall mount in a standard electrical box described above and provide Form “C” contacts rated at 1 amp @ 30VDC and listed for “pilot duty”.
   b. Isolator bases shall operate within a minimum of 23 msec. Of a short circuit on the data line, shall run self-test procedure to re-establish normal operation, and shall operate in a class ‘A’ operation as well as class ‘B’.

2.10 DUCT DETECTOR HOUSING

A. The Analytical Microprocessor-based photoelectric smoke detector shall be readily adaptable for use in air duct smoke detection applications, using a housing that mounts to the outside of the duct. When used for duct smoke detection, the smoke detectors will not forfeit any of the system functionality which they have when used as area smoke detectors.

B. The duct smoke detection housing shall allow the detector to sample and compensate for, variations in duct air velocity between 300 and 4000 feet per minute.

C. Remote alarm LEDs and Remote Test Stations shall be supported by the duct smoke detector and provided where indicated.

D. All detectors used in duct applications shall be located in accordance with NFPA 72 recommendations.

2.11 NOTIFICATION APPLIANCES

A. General:

1. All appliances which are supplied for the requirements of this specification shall be U.L. Listed for Fire Protective Service and shall be capable of providing the “Equivalent Facilitation” which is allowed under the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibilities Guidelines (ADA (AG)), and shall be UL 1971, and ULC S526 Listed.
2. All appliances shall be of the same manufacturer as the Fire Alarm Control Panel specified to insure absolute compatibility between the appliances and the control panels, and to ensure that the application of the appliances are done in accordance with the single manufacturers’ instructions.
3. All horns shall be electronic, with field selectable jumpers to set operation for either continuous ring or temporal pattern and shall provide an adjustable high output or low output at 98dB or 94dB. In - Out screw terminals shall be provided for wiring, the use of ‘pig-tail’ type connectors are not acceptable.
4. Wall or ceiling mount notification devices are acceptable.
5. All speaker/strobes shall have selectable candela output and wattage switch.
6. Speakers for Voice Notification: Locate speakers for voice notification to provide the intelligibility requirements of the "Notification Appliances" and "Emergency Communications Systems" chapters in NFPA 72.
7. Matching Transformers: Tap range matched to acoustical environment of speaker location.

B. Self - Synchronized Strobes:

1. Strobes shall be supplied by the same manufacturer as the Fire Alarm Control Equipment. In - Out screw terminals shall be provided for wiring. The Strobes shall have a red or white plastic faceplate. They shall provide the proper candela output for the project per NFPA 72 spacing guidelines and synchronized flash outputs minimum requirements. The strobe shall have lens markings oriented for wall mounting.
2. In - Out screw terminals shall be provided for wiring. They shall provide synchronized flash outputs as required to comply with code requirements.

2.12 MAGNETIC DOOR HOLDERS

A. Description: Units are equipped for wall or floor mounting as indicated and are complete with matching doorplate.

1. Electromagnets: Require no more than 3 W to develop 25-lbf holding force.
2. Wall-Mounted Units: Flush mounted unless otherwise indicated.
3. Rating: 24-V ac or dc.

B. Material and Finish: Match door hardware.

2.13 REMOTE ANNUNCIATOR

A. Remote LCD annunciators shall have the full ability and duplicate in all fashion the main user interface located on the control panel. This includes the ability to control all system functions, tests, programming, and annunciations.

B. Annunciator shall also include the ability to add programmable switches and or LED’s as required for special functions without the need to add additional wires or cabinets.

C. Locate one remote full function LCD annunciator in the administration area of the building.

D. Locate one display only alpha-numeric annunciator adjacent to the front door.

2.14 ADDRESSABLE INTERFACE DEVICE

A. General:

1. Fire Alarm / Life Safety System shall incorporate microprocessor-based addressable modules for the monitoring and control of system Input and Output functions over a 2 wire electronic communications loop, using both broadcast and serial polling protocols. All modules shall display communications and alarm status via LED indicators.
2. The function of each connected module shall be determined by the module type, and shall be defined in the system software through the application of a personality code. Simply changing the associated personality code may change module operation at any time.
3. All addressing of the Microprocessor-based Addressable Modules shall be done electronically, and the electrical location of each module shall be automatically reported to the Fire Alarm Control Panel, where it may be downloaded into a PC, or printed out. The addressing of the modules will not be dependent on their electrical location on the circuit.
4. All field wiring to the Microprocessor-based Addressable Modules shall be supervised for opens and ground faults and shall be location annunciated to the module of incidence.

5. Diagnostic circuitry, and their associated indicators, with reviewable Trouble Codes, shall be integral to the Microprocessor-based Addressable Modules to assist in troubleshooting system faults.
6. The module shall be suitable for operation in the following environment:

   a. Temperature: 32oF to 120oF (0oC to 49oC)
   b. Humidity: 0-93% RH, non-condensing

B. Single Input Module:

1. Microprocessor-based Addressable Modules shall be used to provide one (1) supervised Class B (style B) input circuit capable of latching operation for use with contact devices, non-damped water flow switches, non-latching supervisory sprinkler switches.

C. Dual Input Module:

1. Microprocessor-based Addressable Modules shall be used to provide two (2) independent supervised Class B (style B) input circuits capable of operating with two (2) contact devices. Both of the input circuits shall be terminated to, and operated from, the same microprocessor-based addressable module. The Initiating Device Circuit connected to the module shall be fully supervised for open circuits and ground faults.

D. Single Riser Signal Module:

1. The Microprocessor-based Addressable Single Input Signal Module shall provide one (1) supervised Class B (style Y) Notification Appliance Circuit capable of a controlling 2A of polarized 24 VDC Notification Appliances, 50W speaker circuit power @ 25VRMS, or 35W speaker circuit power @ 70VRMS.

E. Control Relay Module:

1. Microprocessor-based Addressable Control Relay Modules shall provide one form "C" dry relay contact rated at 2 amps @ 24 VDC or 0.5 amps at 120 VAC to, control external appliances or equipment processes. The control relay module shall be rated for pilot duty applications and releasing systems service. The position of the relay contact shall be confirmed by the system firmware.

2.15 FIRE PULL STATION SIGNAGE

A. Description: The signs shall read "FIRE PULL STATION". Signs shall be 3"x 8" x.0.13" made of molded styrene. White 0.132" raised copy letters with red background and Braille Grade 2. Letters to be ¾" high, Helvetica medium and all caps.

2.16 MAPS

A. Description: Provide updated map showing all initiating devices and their address numbers.

2.17 SURGE PROTECTION

A. AC Protection provide Surge Suppression Incorporated Model S-SPT120-15 or equal.

B. Notification Appliance Circuit (NAC) Protection provide Surge Suppression Incorporated Models TC24D2-B, TP224D4-B, or TP224D8-B or equal.

C. Initiating Device Circuit (IDC) Protection provide Surge Suppression Incorporated Models DP24C2-B, DC24C2-B, TC24D2-B, TP224D4-B, or TP224D8-B or equal.

D. Signaling Line Circuit (SLC) Protection provide Surge Suppression Incorporated Models DP24C2-B, DC24C2-B, TC24D2-B, TP224D4-B, or TP224D8-B or equal.

E. Auto Dialer Lines Protection provide Surge Suppression Incorporated Models TC130D2-B, TC130D4-B, or TC130D6-B or equal.

F. Point of Use AC Protection provide Surge Protection Incorporated Model S-SPIU2 or equal.

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 EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION

A. Comply with NFPA 72, NFPA 101, and requirements of authorities having jurisdiction for installation and testing of fire-alarm equipment. Install all 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 all other trades have completed cleanup shall be replaced.
2. Devices installed but not yet placed in service shall be protected from construction dust, debris, dirt, moisture, and damage according to manufacturer's written storage instructions.

B. The entire system shall be installed in a workmanlike manner in accordance with approved manufacturers manuals and wiring diagrams. The contractor shall furnish all conduit, wiring, outlet boxes, junction boxes, cabinets and similar devices necessary for the complete installation.

1. All wiring shall be of the type recommended by the NEC, approved by local authorities having jurisdiction for the purpose, and shall be installed in dedicated raceways throughout. All wiring shall be in conduit or the special MC cable noted below. Wiring shall be in rigid conduit when run outside above ground and in PVC when run outside below ground. Wiring run below ground shall be suitable for wet locations. Wiring shall be color coded red. All wiring shall be installed by the low voltage installer. All final connections shall be made by the low voltage installer.
2. Run all fire alarm cable in separate pathways from other low voltage circuits.
3. For indoor use, an acceptable alternative to cable in rigid conduit in most locations will be plenum rated MC fire alarm/control cable equal to AFC Cable Systems type FPLP.

Cable will be color coded red. In new construction, EMT will be run in walls to a surface mounted box above the ceiling. MC cable will be run to the box with the armor stripped off enough to feed the device connected to the conduit without using additional splices. Use separate cables for data and signals. Where not run in cable trays, cable will be supported in a similar manner as conduit. The fire alarm installer will be responsible for the installation of the fire alarm MC cable and fire alarm devices. The electrical contractor will provide AC power and conduit stub-ups in walls and related boxes. Connectors used will be those designed specifically for this type of cable.

4. All junction and connection boxes shall be painted red for easy identification.
5. All penetration of floor slabs and fire walls shall be fire stopped in accordance with all local fire codes.
6. End of Line Resistors: Shall be furnished as required for mounting as directed by the manufacturer.
7. All wiring and equipment shall be installed according to the NEC and North Carolina Building Codes per the drawings submitted by the authorized Engineered Systems Distributor.
8. Field Connected Devices must be installed and wired by a Factory Trained and Authorized Fire Alarm Installer or a licensed electrical contractor under direct supervision of a Factory Trained and Authorized Fire Alarm Installer.
9. All auxiliary Power Supplies or other Fire Panels shall be located in electrical or mechanical rooms. They shall be mounted at a height between 48 to 60 inches from floor level. All such panels shall be “supervised” by the main Fire Alarm Panel.

C. Connecting to Existing Equipment: Verify that existing fire-alarm system is operational before making changes or connections.

1. Connect new equipment to existing control panel in existing part of the building.
2. Connect new equipment to existing monitoring equipment at the supervising station.
3. Expand, modify, and supplement existing [control] [monitoring] equipment as necessary to extend existing [control] [monitoring] functions to the new points. New components shall be capable of merging with existing configuration without degrading the performance of either system.

D. Install wall-mounted equipment, with tops of cabinets not more than 78 inches above the finished floor.

1. Comply with requirements for seismic-restraint devices specified in Section 26 05 48.16 "Seismic Controls for Electrical Systems."

E. Manual Fire-Alarm Boxes:

1. Install manual fire-alarm box in the normal path of egress within 60 inches of the exit doorway.
2. Mount manual fire-alarm box on a background of a contrasting color.
3. The operable part of manual fire-alarm box shall be between 42 inches and 48 inches above floor level. All devices shall be mounted at the same height unless otherwise indicated.
4. Install ADA compliant Stopper II pull station covers with alarm signal over all pull stations.
5. Install identification signs next to all pull stations. Mount signs securely with screws or liquid nails. The center point of the signs shall correspond with the center point of the pull stations.

F. Smoke- or Heat-Detector Spacing:

1. Comply with the "Smoke-Sensing Fire Detectors" section in the "Initiating Devices" chapter in NFPA 72, for smoke-detector spacing.
2. Comply with the "Heat-Sensing Fire Detectors" section in the "Initiating Devices" chapter in NFPA 72, for heat-detector spacing.
3. Smooth ceiling spacing shall not exceed 30 feet.
4. Spacing of detectors for irregular areas, for irregular ceiling construction, and for high ceiling areas shall be determined according to Annex A or Annex B in NFPA 72.
5. HVAC: Locate detectors not closer than 36 inches from air-supply diffuser or return-air opening.
6. Lighting Fixtures: Locate detectors not closer than 12 inches from any part of a lighting fixture and not directly above pendant mounted or indirect lighting.

G. Install a cover on each smoke detector that is not placed in service during construction. Cover shall remain in place except during system testing. Remove cover prior to system turnover.

H. Duct Smoke Detectors: Comply with NFPA 72 and NFPA 90A. Install sampling tubes so they extend the full width of duct. Tubes more than 36 inches long shall 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.

I. Air-Sampling Smoke Detectors: If using multiple pipe runs, the runs shall be pneumatically balanced.

J. Elevator Shafts: Coordinate temperature rating and location with sprinkler rating and location. Do not install smoke detectors in sprinklered elevator shafts.

K. Remote Status and Alarm Indicators: Install in a visible location near each smoke detector, sprinkler water-flow switch, and valve-tamper switch that is not readily visible from normal viewing position.

L. Audible/Visible or Visible Only Alarm-Indicating Devices: Install not less than 6 inches below the ceiling. Install horns on flush-mounted back boxes with the device-operating mechanism concealed behind a grille. Install all devices at the same height unless otherwise indicated.

1. Protective covers shall be placed over the horn / strobe units in the Gym and Multi - Purpose room.

M. Device Location-Indicating Lights: Locate in public space near the device they monitor.

3.3 CONNECTIONS

A. For fire-protection systems related to doors in fire-rated walls and partitions and to doors in smoke partitions, comply with requirements in Section 08 71 00 "Door Hardware." Connect hardware and devices to fire-alarm system.

1. Verify that hardware and devices are listed for use with installed fire-alarm system before making connections.

B. Make addressable connections with a supervised interface device to the following devices and systems. Install the interface device less than 36 inches from the device controlled. Make an addressable confirmation connection when such feedback is available at the device or system being controlled.

1. Magnetically held-open doors.
2. Electronically locked doors and access gates.
3. Alarm-initiating connection to elevator recall system and components.
4. Alarm-initiating connection to activate emergency lighting control.
5. Supervisory connections at valve supervisory switches.
6. Supervisory connections at elevator shunt-trip breaker.
7. Data communication circuits for connection to building management system.
8. Supervisory connections at fire-pump power failure including a dead-phase or phase-reversal condition.
9. Supervisory connections at fire-pump engine control panel.

3.4 IDENTIFICATION

A. Identify system components, wiring, cabling, and terminals. Comply with requirements for identification specified in Section 26 05 53 "Identification for Electrical Systems."

B. Install framed instructions in a location visible from fire-alarm control unit.

C. Install identification map showing all initiating devices and their address numbers beside the main panel for quick and easy location of alarmed or troubled devices.

1. Map shall be mounted under glass.

3.5 SURGE PROTECTION AND GROUNDING

A. Ground fire-alarm control unit and associated circuits; comply with IEEE 1100. Install a ground wire from main service ground to fire-alarm control unit.

B. Ground shielded cables at the control panel location only. Insulate shield at device location.

C. All equipment shall be properly grounded. Main panel shall be grounded directly to ‘earth ground’.

D. Surge protection shall be installed on the AC supply circuit at the Fire Alarm Panel and on all initiating, notification and monitoring circuits at the Fire Alarm Panel. In addition, surge protection shall be installed on all initiating, notification and monitoring circuits at all points of entry to a building from the outside.

3.6 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

A. Field tests shall be witnessed by authorities having jurisdiction.

B. Manufacturer's Field Service: Engage a factory-authorized service representative to test and inspect components, assemblies, and equipment installations, including connections.

C. Perform tests and inspections.

D. Perform the following tests and inspections with the assistance of a factory-authorized service representative:

1. Visual Inspection: Conduct visual inspection prior to testing.

a. Inspection shall be based on completed record Drawings and system documentation that is required by the "Completion Documents, Preparation" table in the "Documentation" section of the "Fundamentals" chapter in NFPA 72.
b. Comply with the "Visual Inspection Frequencies" table in the "Inspection" section of the "Inspection, Testing and Maintenance" chapter in NFPA 72; retain the "Initial/Reacceptance" column and list only the installed components.

2. System Testing: Comply with the "Test Methods" table in the "Testing" section of the "Inspection, Testing and Maintenance" chapter in NFPA 72.
3. Test audible appliances for the private operating mode according to manufacturer's written instructions.
4. Test visible appliances for the public operating mode according to manufacturer's written instructions.
5. Factory-authorized service representative shall prepare the "Fire Alarm System Record of Completion" in the "Documentation" section of the "Fundamentals" chapter in NFPA 72 and the "Inspection and Testing Form" in the "Records" section of the "Inspection, Testing and Maintenance" chapter in NFPA 72.

E. Reacceptance Testing: Perform reacceptance testing to verify the proper operation of added or replaced devices and appliances.

F. Fire-alarm system will be considered defective if it does not pass tests and inspections.

G. Prepare test and inspection reports.

3.7 MAINTENANCE SERVICE

A. Initial Maintenance Service: Beginning at Substantial Completion, maintenance service shall 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 shall be manufacturer's authorized replacement parts and supplies.

1. Include visual inspections according to the "Visual Inspection Frequencies" table in the "Testing" paragraph of the "Inspection, Testing and Maintenance" chapter in NFPA 72.
2. Perform tests in the "Test Methods" table in the "Testing" paragraph of the "Inspection, Testing and Maintenance" chapter in NFPA 72.
3. Perform tests per the "Testing Frequencies" table in the "Testing" paragraph of the "Inspection, Testing and Maintenance" chapter in NFPA 72.

3.8 SOFTWARE SERVICE AGREEMENT

A. Comply with UL 864.

B. Technical Support: Beginning at Substantial Completion, service agreement shall include software support for two years.

C. Upgrade Service: At Substantial Completion, update software to latest version. Install and program software upgrades that become available within two years from date of Substantial Completion. Upgrading software shall include operating system and new or revised licenses for using software.

1. Upgrade Notice: At least 30 days to allow Owner to schedule access to system and to upgrade computer equipment if necessary.

3.9 COMMISSIONING

A. The system shall be commissioned in accordance with the needs of the occupants of the protected building. Both "Complete System Commissioning" and "Phased System Commissioning" shall be possible with the specified system, and the execution of either method of commissioning shall be treated as stand-alone projects, and shall be documented as such, including the need for a complete contract close out submittal package for each Project Phase.

B. Complete System Commissioning:

1. The Factory Trained and Authorized Fire Alarm Installer in the presence of the Local AHJ, the Building Owners' Representative, and a Representative of the General Contractor shall perform commissioning of the entire installed system, if deemed appropriate.
2. A complete system documentation package shall be provided to the Local Authority Having Jurisdiction and the Building Owners' Representative at the time of commissioning.

3.10 DEMONSTRATION

A. Engage a factory-authorized service representative to train Owner's maintenance personnel to adjust, operate, and maintain fire-alarm system.

1. The Fire Alarm Installer shall schedule and execute an instruction class for the Building owner, which details the proper operation of the installed fire alarm system. The instruction shall also cover the schedule of maintenance required by NFPA 72 and any additional maintenance recommended by the system manufacturer.
2. This instruction shall also be separately furnished to the Local Municipal Fire Department if so requested by the Local Authority Having Jurisdiction.
3. The instruction shall be a minimum of 8 hours in duration and presented in an organized and professional manner by a person factory trained in the operation and maintenance of the equipment and who is also thoroughly familiar with the installation.
4. The Fire Alarm Installer shall provide service and operation manuals or any other curricula that may enhance the instruction of the Building Owners or Local Municipal Fire Department in the operation and maintenance of the system. Also provide software and hardware necessary to troubleshoot and completely program the system

B. The completely installed fire alarm system will be fully tested in compliance with Testing Procedures for Signaling Systems (ANSI/NFPA 72) under the supervision of a trained manufacturer's representative. The system shall be demonstrated to perform all the functions as specified.

C. The Fire Alarm Installer shall test:

1. Every alarm initiating device for proper response and program execution.
2. Every notification appliance for proper operation and audible/visual output.
3. All auxiliary control functions such as elevator capture, smoke door and damper release, and functional override of HVAC, ventilation, and pressurization controls.

D. After the system has been completely tested to the satisfaction of the Project Manager, the Fire Alarm Installer shall complete the Fire Alarm System Certification of Completion form published by the NFPA (Figure 1-7.2.1 in the National Fire Alarm Code).

E. The completed form signed by a principal of the Fire Alarm System installer shall be delivered to the Project Manager with the other system documentation required by these specifications.

F. All installation inspections are required prior to the walk through with the Fire Marshal.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 31 10 00
SITE CLEARING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

A. The provisions of the Contract Documents apply to the work of this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

A. This Section includes the following:

1. Protection of existing trees.
2. Clearing and grubbing.
3. Removal of trees and other vegetation.
4. Topsoil stripping.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

A. Remove: Remove and legally dispose of items indicated. Removal includes digging out and off-site disposing of stumps and roots or burning if allowed by local ordinance

B. Tree Protection Zone: The area surrounding individual trees or groups of trees to be protected during construction, and defined by the drip line of individual trees or the perimeter drip line of groups of trees, unless otherwise indicated.

C. Topsoil: Friable, clay loam surface soil, found in varying depths.

1.4 MATERIALS OWNERSHIP

A. Except for stripped topsoil or other materials indicated to remain Owner's property, cleared materials shall become Contractor's property and shall be removed from Project site.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

A. Photographs or videotape, sufficiently detailed, of existing conditions of trees, plantings and other improvements adjoining the construction that might be misconstrued as damage caused by the Work.

1.6 PROJECT CONDITIONS

A. Traffic: Conduct site clearing operations to ensure minimum interference with roads, streets, walks, and other adjacent occupied or used facilities. Do not close or obstruct streets, walks or other occupied or used facilities without permission from authorities having jurisdiction.

B. Protection of Existing Improvements: Provide protections necessary to prevent damage to existing improvements indicated to remain in place.

1. Protect existing improvements on adjoining properties and on Owner's property.
2. Restore existing improvements damaged by clearing operations to their original condition.

C. The conditions existing at the time of inspection for bidding purposes will be maintained by the Owner to the extent practical. However, minor variations may occur due to natural occurrences prior to the start of clearing work.

D. Do not commence site-clearing operations until erosion and sedimentation control measures are in place.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 TREE PROTECTION FENCING

A. Tree protection fencing shall be non tearable orange “snow fence” of 2,000 lb. tensile yield per 4 ft. width and 1,000% elongation at break complying with ASTM D638.

PART 3 – EXECUTION

3.1 Protection of Existing Trees and Vegetation

A. Install tree protection fencing as indicated. Erect and maintain a temporary fence around the drip line of individual trees or around the perimeter drip line of groups of trees to remain.

1. Do not store construction materials, debris, topsoil or other excavated material within the tree protection zone.
2. Do not permit vehicles or other equipment within the tree protection zone.
3. Maintain tree protection zones free of weeds and trash.

B. Protect existing trees and other vegetation indicated to remain in place, against unnecessary cutting, breaking or skinning of roots, skinning or bruising of bark, smothering of trees by stockpiling construction materials or excavated materials within drip line, excess foot or vehicular traffic, or parking of vehicles within drip line.

C. Provide protection for roots over 1-1/2 inch diameter that are cut during construction operations. Coat cut faces with emulsified asphalt, or other acceptable coating, formulated for use on damaged plant tissues. Temporarily cover exposed roots with wet burlap to prevent roots from drying out; cover with earth as soon as possible.

D. Repair or replace trees and vegetation indicated to remain which are damaged by construction operations, in a manner acceptable to Architect.

3.2 SITE CLEARING

A. General: Remove trees, shrubs, grass and other vegetation as required to permit installation of the Work. Cut minor roots and branches of trees indicated to remain in a clean and careful manner, where such roots and branches obstruct installation of the Work.

B. Clearing and Grubbing: Clear site of trees, shrubs and other vegetation within the clearing limits indicated.

   1. Completely remove stumps, roots, and other debris.
   2. Use only hand methods for grubbing inside drip line of trees indicated to remain.
   3. Fill depressions caused by clearing and grubbing operations with satisfactory soil material, unless further excavation or earthwork is indicated. Place fill material in horizontal layers not exceeding 6 inches loose depth, and thoroughly compact to a density equal to adjacent original ground.
   4. In a scenarios when an existing tree is located on top of or in close proximity to an existing utility and removal of the stump may result in damage of the existing utility the contractor must grind the stump at the direction of the architect for no additional cost to the owner. Stump grinding versus removal must be approved by the architect.

C. Selective Clearing: Clear areas designated as "Selective Clearing" of all ground covers, underbrush and trees less than 6-inches in diameter at breast height. Coordinate extent of material removed with Architect.

   1. Remove trees that appear to be dying or weakening for any reason and at any point during construction up to and including Substantial Completion at the Architect's direction.

3.3 Topsoil Stripping

A. Remove heavy growths of grass from areas before stripping.

B. Strip topsoil to whatever depths are encountered, but to a minimum of at least 4 inches.

C. Strip topsoil in a manner to prevent intermingling with underlying subsoil or other material.

   1. Remove subsoil and nonsoil materials from topsoil, including trash, debris, weeds, roots, and other waste materials.

D. Where existing trees are indicated to remain, leave existing topsoil in place within drip lines to prevent damage to root system.

E. Temporarily stockpile topsoil in storage piles in areas indicated or directed. Construct storage piles to provide free drainage of surface water. Cover storage piles, if required, to prevent wind erosion.

   1. Do not stockpile topsoil within tree protection zones.
   2. Stockpile surplus topsoil to allow for respreading deeper topsoil.

F. Dispose of unsuitable or excess topsoil in a legal manner off-site.

3.4 DISPOSAL OF WASTE MATERIALS

A. Burning on Owner's Property: Burning may be allowed on this site subject to approval from the local Fire Marshall and other authorities having jurisdiction. Comply with all conditions of the burn permit, if it is obtained.

B. Removal from Owner's Property: Remove waste materials generated by clearing operations from Owner's property and dispose of in a legal manner off-site.

1. Remove waste materials and debris from the site in a manner to prevent spillage. Pavements and the area adjacent to the site shall remain free from mud, dirt and debris at all times.
2. Clean up debris resulting from site clearing operations continuously with the progress of the work.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 31 20 00

EARTHWORK

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

A. The provisions of the Contract Documents apply to the work of this Section.

B. Refer to Section 01 2110 and the Bid Form for information concerning required allowances and unit prices.

C. Refer to Section 31 1000 for topsoil stripping and Section 32 9200 for topsoil placement.

1.2 SUMMARY

A. This Section includes the following:

1. Excavation, filling, backfilling, and grading indicated and necessary for proper completion of the work.

2. Preparing of subgrade for building slabs, walks, and pavements.

3. Drainage/porous fill course for support of building slabs.

4. Excavating and backfilling of trenches.

5. Excavating and backfilling for underground mechanical and electrical utilities and buried mechanical and electrical appurtenances.

6. Providing and monitoring settlement plates.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

A. NCDOT approved Job Mix for stone.

B. Imported fill (if required): Submit location of borrow pit and a sample of the soil for approval to the Owner’s Geotechnical Engineer a minimum of fourteen (14) working days prior to use

C. Geotextile Fabric

D. Copy of Blasting Permit, approved by authorities having jurisdiction, for record purposes.

1.4 DEFINITIONS

A. Excavation: Removal of all material (except for rock) encountered to design subgrade elevations indicated for cut areas and to subsoil elevations in fill areas. Excavation also includes subsequent respreading, moisture conditioning, compaction, and grading of satisfactory materials removed.

B. Unauthorized Excavation: Removal of materials beyond the limits indicated in the definition of “Excavation” without specific direction of Architect.

C. Additional Excavation: Removal, disposal and replacement of materials beyond the limits indicated in the definition of “Excavation” at the direction of the Architect. Refer to Part 3 of this Section for requirements of Additional Excavation.

D. Subgrade: The undisturbed earth (in cut) or the compacted soil layer (in fill) immediately below granular subbase, drainage fill, or topsoil materials.

E. Subsoil: The undisturbed earth immediately below the existing topsoil layer.

F. Building Pad: The area extending 10 feet beyond the exterior limits of the building/column footings and down to undisturbed soils at a one horizontal to one vertical slope.

G. Structures: The area extending a minimum of ten (10) feet beyond the edge of foundations, slabs, curbs, underground tanks, piping or other man-made stationary features occurring above or below ground surface.

H. Pavements: The area extending 10 feet beyond the exterior limits of paved areas and down to undisturbed soils at a one horizontal to one vertical slope. The area extending 3 feet beyond the exterior limits of walks and down to undisturbed soils at a one horizontal to one vertical slope

I. Subbase Material: Artificially graded mixture of crushed gravel or crushed stone meeting NCDOT specifications. Material type is indicated on the drawings.

J. Drainage/Porous Fill: Washed, evenly graded mixture of crushed stone, or crushed or uncrushed gravel meeting the requirements of NCDOT No. 57 Stone.

K. Rock: Hard bed rock, boulders or similar material requiring the use of rock drills and/or explosives for removal. The criteria for classification of general excavation as rock is any material which cannot be dislodged by a Caterpillar D-8 Tractor, or equivalent, equipped with a single tooth hydraulically operated power ripper. The criteria for trench rock shall be that a Caterpillar 345 Backhoe, or equivalent, with a proper width bucket cannot remove the material.

1.5 Additional work

A. Paragraph 4.3.4 of General Conditions refers to certain conditions that may require additional excavation work. This paragraph is further defined herein and, where there are conflicts, is superseded by this section.

B. Claims for concealed, unknown, or unanticipated subsurface conditions are limited to those circumstances where:

1. Additional excavation work is required below the contract limits indicated to provide acceptable bearing for building pad, structures or pavements.

2. Additional excavation work is required to raise, lower, or revise the footings, foundations or other parts of the building to provide acceptable bearing.

3. Additional excavation work below the utility trench design elevations, for utilities outside the limits of the building, as required to provide acceptable bearing for the utility.

4. Rock is encountered between existing grade and design subgrade.

C. The risks of concealed, unknown, or unanticipated subsurface conditions (except for rock) from existing ground surface to the design subgrade elevations in cut areas and to subsoil elevations in fill areas shall be included in the Contract Amount and shall not be considered as grounds for additional costs to the Contract. The risks of concealed, unknown, or unanticipated subsurface conditions below the elevations stated above shall be considered as Additional Excavation.

D. During construction, if concealed, unknown, or unanticipated subsurface conditions are encountered which require that footings, foundations or other parts of the building be raised, lowered or revised to provide acceptable bearing for the building or if, outside the building limits, additional depth of utility trench excavation below the design subgrade or subsoil elevations is required, immediately notify the Architect upon discovery of such condition prior to disturbing the material encountered.

E. Payment for additional Work

1. Additional excavation shall be counted toward the unit price allowances established in the Bid Form. *The Owner reserves the right to negotiate said unit price allowances prior to the Award of Contract.*

2. Lowering of footings shall be paid for at a negotiated amount. The additional excavation involved shall be counted toward the unit price allowance.

3. Rock removal, if required, shall be counted toward the unit price allowances established in the Bid Form. All rock removal required to complete work other than trenching shall be paid for at the unit price for mass rock removal. Rock payment lines are limited to the following:

a) Two feet outside of concrete work for which forms are required, except footings.

b) One foot outside perimeter of footings, two feet below bottom of footings.

c) In pipe trenches, 6 inches below invert elevation of pipe and 3 feet wider than outside diameter of pipe, but not less than 4 feet minimum trench width.

d) Outside dimensions of concrete work where no forms are required.

e) Under slabs on grade, 6 inches below bottom of concrete slab.

4. No payment will be made for unauthorized excavation.

5. The expense of surveying quantities of rock removal and additional excavation shall be included in the unit price allowances.

1.6 EARTHWORK BALANCE ADJUSTMENTS

A. Adjustments of grades may be allowed with prior written approval of the Architect in order to accommodate shortfall or surplus of material that may occur. Should adjustments be allowed, maintenance of designed drainage patterns and required adjustments to drainage structures shall be a Contract responsibility. **No additional payment will be made for these adjustments**.

B. It is anticipated that some material will be required to be imported to achieve the finish grades indicated on the Drawings. Importation of the required material shall be a Contract responsibility. **No additional payment will be made for the importation of this material**.

C. It is anticipated that some material will be required to be exported to achieve the finish grades indicated on the Drawings. Excavation and disposal of the required material off-site in a legal manner shall be a Contract responsibility. **No additional payment will be made for the export and disposal of this material**.

1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Codes and Standards: Perform excavation work in compliance with applicable requirements of authorities having jurisdiction.

B. Environmental Compliance:

1. Comply with the requirements of the latest edition of the North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual for erosion control during earthwork operations.

2. Comply with the permit conditions for all work performed within wetlands.

C. Testing and Inspection Service: Owner will employ and pay for an independent Geotechnical testing and inspection laboratory to perform soil testing and inspection service during earthwork operations. Cooperate with Owner's Geotechnical Engineer as required for testing and inspection of work. These services do not relieve the responsibility for compliance with Contract Document requirements.

1.8 PROJECT CONDITIONS

A. Site Information: Data concerning subsurface materials or conditions, which are based on test borings, have been obtained by the Owner for his use in designing the project. This data is contained in a report titled "LILINGTON-SHAWTOWN ELEMENTARY ADDITION GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING REPORT" by Terracon, dated May 7, 2024. This report is included in this project manual for information only.

1. The accuracy or completeness of the data is not warranted or guaranteed by the Owner or the Architect/Engineer, and in no event shall be considered part of the Contract Documents. The Owner and Architect/Engineer expressly disclaim any responsibility for the data as being representative of the conditions and materials that may be encountered.

B. Bidders and interested parties (prior to receipt of bids) are encouraged to conduct their own soil and subsurface investigations, examinations, tests, and exploratory borings to determine the nature of the soil conditions underlying the project site. Contact the Owner's office to make an appointment to enter the site for the purpose of conducting your own investigation prior to bid.

C. Existing Utilities: Do not interrupt existing utilities serving facilities occupied by the Owner of others except when permitted under the following conditions and then only after arranging to provide acceptable temporary utility services.

1. Notify Architect not less than 48 hours in advance of proposed utility interruptions.

2. Do not proceed with utility interruptions without receiving Architect’s written permission.

3. Existing utilities across or along the line of work are indicated only in an approximate location. Locate all underground lines and structures. Call “NC one call” at 1-800-632-4949 prior to construction. If utilities are marked that are not shown on the plans, locate utility vertically and horizontally and provide information to architect. Repair and correct any damage to underground lines and structures.

1.9 SAFETY

A. Protection of Persons and Property: Barricade open excavations occurring as part of this work and post with warning lights.

1. Operate warning lights as recommended by authorities having jurisdiction and governing regulations and standards.

2. Protect structures, utilities, sidewalks, pavements, and other facilities from damage caused by settlement, lateral movement, undermining, washout, and other hazards created by earthwork operations.

B. Work within the road right-of-way shall meet all requirements of the latest edition of the North Carolina Department of Transportation Work Area Protection Manual.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 SOIL MATERIALS

A. Satisfactory soil materials are defined as those complying with ASTM D2487 soil classification groups CL, GC, SC, GW, GP, GM, SM, SW, and SP.

B. Unsatisfactory soil materials are defined as those complying with ASTM D2487 soil classification groups CH, OL, OH, MH, ML and PT.

C. Backfill and Fill Materials: Satisfactory soil materials free of clay, rock or gravel larger than 4 inches in any dimension (2 inches for material used in trench backfill), debris, waste, frozen materials, vegetation and other deleterious matter.

D. Imported material for structural fill shall comply with ASTM D2487 soil classification groups CL, GC, SC, GW, GP, GM, SM, SW, and SP.

2.2 Accessories

A. Non-woven Geotextile Fabric (for drainage): Mirafi 140N, or equivalent.

B. Woven Geotextile Fabric (for reinforcement): Mirafi 500X, or equivalent.

PART 3 – EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

A. Protect structures, utilities, sidewalks, pavements, and other facilities from damage caused by settlement, lateral movement, undermining, washout, and other hazards created by earthwork operations.

B. Preparation of subgrade for earthwork operations including removal of vegetation, topsoil, debris, obstructions, and deleterious materials from ground surface is specified in Section 02230 "Site Clearing."

C. Protect and maintain erosion and sedimentation controls during earthwork operations.

3.2 DEWATERING

A. Prevent surface water and subsurface or groundwater from flowing into excavations and from flooding project site and surrounding area.

1. Do not allow water to accumulate in excavations. Remove water to prevent softening of foundation bottoms, undercutting footings, and soil changes detrimental to stability of subgrade and foundations. Provide and maintain pumps, well points, sumps, suction and discharge lines, and other dewatering system components necessary to convey water away from excavations.

2. Establish and maintain temporary drainage ditches and other diversions outside excavation limits to convey rain water and water removed from excavations to collecting or runoff areas. Do not use utility trench excavations as temporary drainage ditches.

B. Should any springs or running water be encountered in the excavation, notify the Architect and provide discharge by trenches (or other acceptable means) and drain to an appropriate point of disposal. Provide temporary drainage facilities to minimize the flow of rainwater onto adjacent property. Repair any damage to property or to subgrade as a result of construction and/or dewatering (or lack thereof) operations at no additional cost to the Contract. If permanent provision must be made for disposal of water other than as indicated, the Contract price shall be adjusted.

3.3 EXPLOSIVES

A. Blasting may be done only if authorized by the Owner and local authorities having jurisdiction. When explosives are used, experienced powdermen or persons who are licensed or otherwise authorized to use explosives shall execute the work. Explosives shall be stored, handled, and used in accordance with local regulations and with the "Manual of Accident Prevention in Construction" of the Associated General Contractor of America, Inc. Correct any damage to foundations or other work caused by use of explosives. Meeting the requirements of the blasting permit, if issued, is a Contract responsibility.

3.4 EXCAVATION

A. Excavation consists of removal, placement and disposal of material encountered when establishing required subgrade or finish grade elevations.

1. Excavation includes removal and disposal of pavements and other obstructions visible on ground surface; underground structures, utilities and other items indicated to be demolished and removed; together with earth and other materials encountered that are not classified as rock or unauthorized excavation.

B. Rock Excavation: If Rock is encountered the Owner's Geotechnical Engineer will verify that the material qualifies for classification as rock excavation.

1. If rock is encountered in grading, remove to depths as follows:

a) Under surfaced areas, to 6" under the respective subgrade for such areas.

b) Under grass and planted areas - 12" minimum.

c) Under footings – Two feet below bottom of footing, One foot outside of perimeter of footing.

d) Under trenches – 6" below bottom of trench.

2. After the Owner's Geotechnical Engineer verified that the material is rock, Contractor shall employ a surveyor licensed in the State of North Carolina to calculate the quantity of material removed as Rock Excavation. The quantity of rock calculated shall not exceed the volume determined by the payment limits. The Owner's Project Representative shall review the quantity calculated within 48 hours of receiving the survey notes.

3.5 EXCAVATION FOR BUILDING PAD AND STRUCTURES

A. Conform to elevations and dimensions indicated within a tolerance of plus or minus 0.10 foot, and extending a sufficient distance from footings and foundations to permit placing and removal of concrete formwork, installation of services, other construction and for review.

B. Excavations for footings and foundations: Do not disturb bottoms of excavation. Excavate by hand to elevations required just before concrete reinforcement is placed. Trim bottoms to required lines and grades to leave solid base to receive other work.

1. Where rock is encountered, carry excavation to required elevations and backfill with crushed stone prior to installation of footing.

C. Excavation for Underground Tanks, Basins, and Mechanical or Electrical Structures: Conform to elevations and dimensions indicated within a tolerance of plus or minus 0.10 foot plus a sufficient distance to permit placing and removal of concrete formwork, installation of services, other construction and for review. Do not disturb bottom of excavations intended for bearing surface.

3.6 EXCAVATION FOR WALKS AND PAVEMENTS

A. Cut surface under pavements to comply with cross-sections, elevations and grades as indicated.

3.7 EXCAVATION FOR UTILITY TRENCHES

A. Excavate trenches to uniform width, sufficiently wide to provide ample working room and a minimum of 6 to 9 inches of clearance on both sides of pipe or conduit.

B. Excavate trenches to depth indicated or required to establish indicated slope and invert elevations and to support bottom of pipe or conduit on undisturbed soil. Beyond building perimeter, excavate trenches to allow installation of top of pipe below frost line.

1. Where rock is encountered, carry excavation to required elevations and backfill with NCDOT #57 crushed stone prior to installation of pipe.

2. For pipes or conduit less than 6 inches in nominal size, and for flat-bottomed, multiple-duct conduit units, do not excavate beyond indicated depths. Hand-excavate bottom cut to accurate elevations and support pipe or conduit on undisturbed soil.

3. For pipes and equipment 6 inches or larger in nominal size, shape bottom of trench to fit bottom of pipe for 90 degrees (bottom 1/4 of the circumference). Fill depressions with tamped sand backfill. At each pipe joint, dig bell holes to relieve pipe bell of loads ensure continuous bearing of pipe barrel on bearing surface.

3.8 EXCAVATION STABILITY

A. General: Comply with local codes, ordinances, and requirements of agencies having jurisdiction.

B. Slope sides of excavations to comply with local codes, ordinances, and requirements of agencies having jurisdiction. Shore and brace where sloping is not possible because of space restrictions or stability of material excavated. Maintain sides and slopes of excavations in safe condition until completion of backfilling.

C. Shoring and Bracing: Provide materials for shoring and bracing, such as sheet piling, uprights, stringers, and cross braces, in good serviceable condition. Maintain shoring and bracing in excavations regardless of time period excavations will be open. Extend shoring and bracing as excavation progresses.

3.9 SUBGRADE INSPECTION

A. Notify Architect when mass, trench and footing excavations have reached required subgrade. The Architect will arrange for an inspection of conditions by the Owner's Geotechnical Engineer. Alternative procedures for arranging this review may be implemented at the Owner's written option.

B. If the Owner's Geotechnical Engineer determines that the subgrade bearing conditions are unacceptable, the Architect will authorize additional excavation until suitable bearing conditions are encountered.

C. Proof-roll subgrade [below the building slabs and pavements] <Insert locations> with heavy pneumatic-tired equipment to identify soft pockets and areas of excess yielding. Do not proof-roll wet or saturated subgrades.

1. Completely proof-roll subgrade in one direction[**, repeating proof-rolling in direction perpendicular to first direction**]. Limit vehicle speed to 3 mph (5 km/h).

2. Proof-roll with a loaded 10-wheel, tandem-axle dump truck weighing not less than 15 tons (13.6 tonnes).

3. Excavate soft spots, unsatisfactory soils, and areas of excessive pumping or rutting, as determined by Architect, and replace with compacted backfill or fill as directed.

D. Under supervision of the Owner's Geotechnical Engineer, proofroll subgrade in cut areas below the building pad and pavement(s) with a loaded dump truck or other approved pneumatic tired vehicle. Should any unstable sub-soil be encountered below pavement or structures, break up the top eight inches of ground surface, pulverize, moisture-condition to optimum moisture content, and compact to percentage of maximum density as stated in Percentage of Maximum Density Requirements. Perform this work at no additional cost and/or time to the Contract.

E. Reconstruct subgrades damaged by freezing temperatures, frost, rain, accumulated water, or construction activities, as directed by Architect, without additional compensation.

3.10 ADDITIONAL EXCAVATION

A. Additional Excavation (Mass): Remove excavated materials and dispose of on-site as directed by the Architect. Replace this excavated material with satisfactory material placed and compacted according to the requirements of the "Placement and Compaction" section.

B. Additional Excavation in Trenches: Remove excavated materials and dispose of on-site as directed by the Architect. Replace this excavated material with stone.

C. Additional Excavation in Footings: Remove excavated materials and dispose of on-site as directed by the Architect. Replace this excavated material with lean concrete/flowable fill or with stone extending 12 inches laterally beyond the footing in all directions.

D. The quantity of material removed as Additional Excavation (Mass, Trench or Footing) shall be calculated by a surveyor licensed in the State of North Carolinaand employed by the

Contractor. The Owner's Project Representative shall review the quantity calculated within 48 hours of receiving the survey notes.

E. Protect the subgrade during construction. During wet conditions, the subgrade soils may become saturated and soften, possibly resulting in damage to the subgrade if disturbed by equipment. Correct subgrade damaged in this manner. **No additional payment will be made to correct subgrade damaged in this manner**.

3.11 UNAUTHORIZED EXCAVATION

A. Correct Unauthorized Excavation as follows:

1. Under footings, foundation bases, or retaining walls, fill unauthorized excavation by extending indicated bottom elevation of footing or base to excavation bottom without altering required top elevation. Lean concrete fill may be used to bring elevations to proper position when acceptable to Architect.

2. Elsewhere, backfill and compact unauthorized excavations as indicated for authorized excavations of same classification unless otherwise directed by Architect.

3.12 STORAGE OF EXCAVATED MATERIALS

A. Temporarily stockpile excavated materials acceptable for use as backfill and fill. Place, grade, and shape stockpiles for proper drainage. Cover to prevent windblown dust.

1. Stockpile excavated materials away from edge of excavations. Do not store within the drip line of trees to remain.

3.13 BACKFILL AND FILL

A. Backfill excavations as promptly as work permits, but not until completion of the following:

1. Acceptance by local authority having jurisdiction of construction below finished grade, including perimeter insulation.

2. Review, approval, and recording of the locations of underground utilities.

3. Removal of concrete formwork.

4. Removal of shoring and bracing (including backfilling of voids with satisfactory materials).

5. Removal of trash and debris from excavation.

6. Permanent or temporary horizontal bracing is in place on horizontally supported walls.

B. Place backfill on subgrades free of mud, frost, snow or ice.

C. Ground Surface Preparation: Remove vegetation, debris, obstructions, and deleterious materials from ground surface prior to placement of fills.

D. Bench sloped surfaces steeper than 1 vertical to 4 horizontal so fill material will bond with existing material. Plow, scarify, bench or break up sloped surfaces flatter than 1 vertical to 4 horizontal so fill material will bond with existing material.

E. Place soil material in layers to required subgrade elevations, for each area classification listed below, using materials indicated in Part 2 of this Section.

1. Under grassed areas, use satisfactory excavated or borrow material.

2. Under walks, curbs, and pavements, use satisfactory excavated or borrow material.

3. Under building slabs, use satisfactory excavated or borrow materials and drainage/porous fill material as indicated.

3.14 UTILITY TRENCH BACKFILL

A. Place backfill on subgrades free of mud, frost, snow, or ice.

B. Place and compact bedding course on trench bottoms and where indicated. Shape bedding course to provide continuous support for bells, joints, and barrels of pipes and for joints, fittings, and bodies of conduits.

C. Backfill trenches with concrete where trench excavations pass within 18 inches of column or wall footings and that are carried below bottom of such footings or that pass under wall footings. Place concrete to level of bottom of adjacent footing.

D. Provide 4-inch- (100-mm-) thick, concrete-base slab support for piping or conduit less than 30 inches (750 mm) below surface of roadways. After installing and testing, completely encase piping or conduit in a minimum of 4 inches (100 mm) of concrete before backfilling or placing roadway subbase.

E. Place and compact initial backfill of [**subbase material**] [**satisfactory soil**], free of particles larger than 1 inch (25 mm) in any dimension, to a height of 12 inches (300 mm) over the utility pipe or conduit.

1. Carefully compact initial backfill under pipe haunches and compact evenly up on both sides and along the full length of utility piping or conduit to avoid damage or displacement of piping or conduit. Coordinate backfilling with utilities testing.

F. Controlled Low-Strength Material: Place initial backfill of controlled low-strength material to a height of 12 inches (300 mm) over the utility pipe or conduit.

G. Backfill voids with satisfactory soil while installing and removing shoring and bracing.

H. Place and compact final backfill of satisfactory soil to final subgrade elevation.

I. Controlled Low-Strength Material: Place final backfill of controlled low-strength material to final subgrade elevation.

J. Install warning tape directly above utilities, 12 inches (300 mm) below finished grade, except 6 inches (150 mm) below subgrade under pavements and slabs.

K. Do not backfill trenches until any required testing and inspections have been completed and Architect authorizes backfilling. Backfill carefully to avoid damage or displacement of pipe systems.

L. Under piping and conduit and equipment, use crushed stone where required over rock bearing surface and for correction of unauthorized excavation. Shape excavation bottom to fit bottom 90 degrees of cylinder.

M. Place backfill and fill materials evenly adjacent to structures, piping, or conduit to required elevations. Prevent wedging action of backfill against structures or displacement of piping or conduit by carrying material uniformly around structure, piping, or conduit to approximately same elevation in each lift.

3.15 SOIL MOISTURE CONTROL

A. Uniformly moisten or aerate subgrade and each subsequent fill or backfill soil layer before compaction to within 3 percent of optimum moisture content.

1. Do not place backfill or fill soil material on surfaces that are muddy, frozen, or contain frost or ice.

2. Remove and replace or scarify and air dry otherwise satisfactory soil material that exceeds optimum moisture content by 3 percent and is too wet to compact to specified dry unit weight.

B. Moisture Control: Where subgrade or layer of soil material must be moisture conditioned before compaction, uniformly apply water to surface of subgrade or layer of soil material. Apply water in minimum quantity as necessary to prevent free water from appearing on surface during or subsequent to compaction operations. Maintain the moisture content of the structural fill materials to within 3% of the optimum moisture content until permanently covered.

C. Remove and replace, or scarify and air dry, soil material that is too wet to permit compaction to required density.

1. Stockpile or spread soil material that has been removed because it is too wet to permit compaction. Assist drying by discing, harrowing, or pulverizing until moisture content is reduced to a satisfactory value.

2. Work wet materials as directed by the Owner’s Geotechnical Engineer. Base bids on working material daily for a maximum of five days of acceptable weather.

3. No additional payment will be made for these operations.

3.16 COMPACTION OF SOIL BACKFILL AND FILLS

A. Place backfill and fill materials in layers not more than 8 inches in loose depth for material compacted by heavy compaction equipment, and not more than 4 inches in loose depth for material compacted by hand-operated tampers.

B. Before compaction, moisten or aerate each layer as necessary to provide optimum moisture content. Compact each layer to required percentage of maximum dry density or relative dry density for each area classification. Do not place backfill or fill material on surfaces that are muddy, frozen, or contain frost or ice.

C. Control soil and fill compaction, providing minimum percentage of density indicated for each area classification indicated below. Correct improperly compacted areas or lifts as directed by Architect if soil density tests indicate inadequate compaction.

D. Percentage of Maximum Density Requirements: Compact soil to not less than the following percentages of maximum density at a moisture content within 3% of optimum in accordance with ASTM D698:

1. Under structures and building pad, compact each layer of backfill or fill soils to 95 percent maximum density of the Standard Proctor with moisture +/-3% of optimum moisture. The final lift should be compacted to a min of 98% of the Standard Proctor with moisture +/-3% of optimum moisture. This includes ground under future expansion areas.

2. For roadways the fill soils should be placed in in 10-12 inch loose lifts and compacted to a min of 95% of the standard proctor with moisture +/-3% of optimum moisture. The final lift of fill soils should be compacted to a min of 100% of the Standard Proctor. Crushed aggregate base coarse (CABC) should be placed in 10 to 12 inch compacted lifts and compacted to 100% of the Modified Proctor. CABC should be moisture condition prior to compacting and allow CABC to cure a min of 18-24 hours prior to proofrolling and density testing in the warmer months. During cooling months curing of CABC may take longer.

3. Under grass or unpaved areas, compact each layer of backfill or fill material at 92 percent maximum density of the Standard Proctor with moisture +/-3% of optimum moisture.

E. Seal all fill areas at the end of each working day, utilizing a smooth drum roller.

3.17 GRADING

A. General: Rough grading of areas within the Project, including cut and fill sections and adjacent transition areas, shall be reasonably smooth, compacted and free from irregular surface changes. The degree of finish shall be that ordinarily obtainable from either blade-grader or motor patrol except as otherwise indicated. The finished subgrade surface from the grassed areas generally shall be not more than 0.2 feet above or below the final grade or approved cross section, with due allowance for topsoil.

B. The tolerance for areas within 10 feet of building perimeter, walks and all areas to be paved shall not exceed 0.10 feet above or below the established subgrade. Finish all ditches, swales and gutters to drain readily. Unless otherwise indicated, evenly slope the subgrade to provide drainage away from building walls in all directions at a grade not less than ¼ inch per foot. Provide rounding at top and bottom of cut and fill slopes and at other breaks in grade.

C. Protection of Graded Areas: Protect newly graded areas and areas of cut, fill and design/subgrade elevations from the actions of the elements and from deterioration as a result of construction operations and weather conditions (frost, rains, snow, sleet, hail, etc.). Repair any settlement or washing that occurs prior to or after acceptance of the work. Fill to required subgrade levels any areas where settlement occurs. Protect trees to remain, and, at all areas of the Site where construction operations are in progress, provide protection for the safety of occupants of the existing facilities.

D. General: Uniformly grade areas to a smooth surface, free of irregular surface changes. Comply with compaction requirements and grade to cross sections, lines, and elevations indicated.

1. Provide a smooth transition between adjacent existing grades and new grades.

2. Cut out soft spots, fill low spots, and trim high spots to comply with required surface tolerances.

E. Site Grading: Slope grades to direct water away from buildings and to prevent ponding. Finish subgrades to required elevations within the following tolerances:

1. Lawn or Unpaved Areas: Plus or minus [**1 inch (25 mm)**] <**Insert tolerance**>.

2. Walks: Plus or minus [**1 inch (25 mm)**] <**Insert tolerance**>.

3. Pavements: Plus or minus [**1/2 inch (13 mm)**] <**Insert tolerance**>.

F. Grading inside Building Lines: Finish subgrade to a tolerance of 1/2 inch (13 mm) when tested with a 10-foot (3-m) straightedge.

3.18 PAVEMENT SUBBASE COURSE:

A. General: Place subbase material, in layers of indicated thickness, over subgrade surface to support a pavement base course.

B. Grade Control: During construction, maintain lines and grades including crown and cross-slope of subbase course.

C. Shoulders: Place shoulders along edges of subbase course to prevent lateral movement. Construct shoulders of acceptable soil materials, placed in such quantity to compact to thickness of each subbase course layer. Compact and roll at least at 12” width of shoulder simultaneously with compacting and rolling each layer of subbase course.

D. Placing: Place subbase course material on prepared subgrade in layers of uniform thickness, conforming to indicated cross-section and thickness. Maintain optimum moisture content for compacting subbase material during placement operations.

E. When a compacted subbase course is 6” thick or less, place material in a single layer. When more than 6” thick, place material in equal layers, except no single layer more than 6” or less than 3” in thickness when compacted.

F. Place subbase[**and base**] course on subgrades free of mud, frost, snow, or ice.

G. On prepared subgrade, place subbase[**and base**] course under pavements and walks as follows:

1. Install separation geotextile on prepared subgrade according to manufacturer's written instructions, overlapping sides and ends.

2. Place base course material over subbase course under hot-mix asphalt pavement.

3. Shape subbase[**and base**] course to required crown elevations and cross-slope grades.

4. Place subbase[**and base**] course 6 inches (150 mm) or less in compacted thickness in a single layer.

5. Place subbase[**and base**] course that exceeds 6 inches (150 mm) in compacted thickness in layers of equal thickness, with no compacted layer more than 6 inches (150 mm) thick or less than 3 inches (75 mm) thick.

6. Compact subbase[**and base**] course at optimum moisture content to required grades, lines, cross sections, and thickness to not less than [**95**] <**Insert percentage**> percent of maximum dry unit weight according to [**ASTM D 698**] [**ASTM D 1557**].

H. Pavement Shoulders: Place shoulders along edges of subbase and base course to prevent lateral movement. Construct shoulders, at least 12 inches (300 mm) wide, of satisfactory soil materials and compact simultaneously with each subbase and base layer to not less than [**95**] <**Insert percentage**> percent of maximum dry unit weight according to [**ASTM D 698**] [**ASTM D 1557**].

3.19 BUILDING SLAB DRAINAGE COURSE

A. General: Place drainage/porous fill material, over subgrade surface to support concrete building slabs and sidewalks areas indicated.

B. Place drainage course on subgrades free of mud, frost, snow, or ice.

C. Placing: Place drainage/porous fill material on prepared subgrade in layers of uniform thickness, conforming to indicated cross-section and thickness. Maintain optimum moisture content for compacting material during placement operations.

D. When a compacted drainage course is indicated to be 6 inches thick or less, place material in a single layer. When indicated to be more than 6 inches thick, place material in equal layers, except no single layer more than 6 inches or less than 3 inches in thickness when compacted.

3.20 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

A. Quality Control Testing During Construction: Allow testing service to inspect and approve each subgrade and fill layer before further backfill or construction work is performed.

1. If in the opinion of the Architect, based on testing service reports and inspection, subgrade or fills have been placed that are below required density, perform additional compaction and testing until required density is obtained.

B. The Owner will engage, and pay for, the services of a Geotechnical Engineer whose function shall be to afford complete engineering control by testing of the conditions of all footing subgrades, the placement of all structural fills under structures, building pad and pavement areas, and all compaction where required, and to observe the proof rolling of the building pad and pavement areas.

C. The Owner's Geotechnical Engineer will be present as deemed necessary during all phases of the Work requiring filling, compaction operations or testing. The Geotechnical Engineer will provide the Architect with written certification that fill and compaction was completed with accepted materials in accordance with the Documents, and give a professional opinion regarding shrinkage or settlement of fill and safe load bearing capacity of fill.

D. Site Preparation and Proofrolling: The Owner's Geotechnical Engineer will determine if any additional excavation or in-place densification is necessary to prepare a subgrade for fill placement for slab or pavement support.

E. Fill Placement and Compaction: The Owner's Geotechnical Engineer will witness all fill operations and take sufficient in-place density tests to verify that the indicated degree of fill compaction is achieved. The Owner's Geotechnical Engineer will observe and approve borrow materials used and shall determine if their existing moisture contents are suitable/acceptable.

F. Footing Excavation Review: The Owner's Geotechnical Engineer will review the footing excavations for the building foundations. He will verify that the design bearing pressures are available and that no loose or soft areas exist beneath the bearing surfaces of the footing excavations.

G. The Owner's Geotechnical Engineer will submit two (2) copies each of his reports, recommendations and/or opinions to the Architect/Engineer and the Owner. Pertinent information will be provided to the Contractor as required.

3.21 EROSION CONTROL:

A. Provide erosion control methods in accordance with requirements of authorities having jurisdiction, the North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook, and as indicated in the Contract Documents.

3.22 PROTECTION

A. Repair and reestablish grades in settled, eroded, and rutted areas to indicated tolerances.

B. Reconditioning Compacted Areas: Where subsequent construction operations or adverse weather disturbs completed compacted areas, scarify surface, reshape, and compact to required density prior to further construction.

C. Settling: Where settling is measurable or observable at excavated areas during general project warranty period, remove surface (pavement, lawn, or other finish), add backfill material, compact, and replace surface treatment. Restore appearance, quality, and condition of surface or finish to match adjacent work, and eliminate evidence of restoration to greatest extent possible.

D. Protect excavation bottoms against freezing when atmospheric temperature is less than 35 degrees F.

3.23 DISPOSAL OF WASTE MATERIALS

A. Removal from Owner's Property: Remove excess and/or waste materials, including trash and debris, and dispose of it off Owner's property in a legal manner.

B. Dispose of excess material and materials not acceptable for use as backfill or fill legally offsite.

C. Do not remove topsoil from site until it has been demonstrated to the Owner’s satisfaction that it is excess.

3.24 SETTLEMENT PLATES

A. Provide and monitor three settlement plates to evaluate the settlement occurring during and after fill placement. Locate the settlement plates as indicated on Drawing C3.2 or as recommended by the Owners Geotechnical Engineer.

B. Record the elevation of the top of the settlement plate daily until settlement has slowed to a point satisfactory to the Owners Geotechnical Engineer. Settlement plate readings shall be made to an accuracy of 0.01’ and shall be referenced to a benchmark well beyond the influence of the fill being placed and protected from construction equipment disturbance.

C. Take precautions to prevent damaging or disturbing the settlement plates during construction operations.

D. Providing, maintenance and monitoring of the settlement plates is part of the Work.

E. Base bids on a settlement period of 45 calendar days commencing at the time final subgrade elevations in the area are attained.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 31 25 00

EROSION CONTROL

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS:

A. The provisions of the Contract Documents apply to the work of this Section.
B. The North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual, latest edition.

1.2 SUMMARY

A. This Section includes the installation, maintenance and removal of erosion control measures required for prevention of sediment leaving the project site.

1.3 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PERMIT

A. Prior to commencement of work, obtain a copy of the approved Erosion and Sediment Control Plan from the North Carolina Department of Environmental and Natural Resources (NCDENR).
B. Apply for the Land Disturbance Permit from the North Carolina Department of Environmental and Natural Resources (NCDENR).
C. Post Erosion and Sediment Control Bond with the North Carolina Department of Environmental and Natural Resources (NCDENR).
D. Schedule a pre-construction conference on-site with the Architect and NCDENR Environmental Inspector. Hold this meeting prior to the start of any construction activities.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

A. Completed NCDENR Financial Responsibility / Ownership Form.
B. Copies of the weekly Erosion Control Measure inspection reports. *These may be submitted at the monthly progress meetings*.
C. Sediment Fence
D. Safety Fence

1.5 PAYMENT PROCEDURES FOR EROSION CONTROL MEASURES

A. Establish a line item in the Schedule of Values for Erosion Control Maintenance. This line item shall represent a minimum of thirty percent (30%) of the total value of the erosion control for the project.

B. Erosion control maintenance will be paid on a monthly basis, following the satisfactory installation and maintenance of the erosion control measures.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 EROSION CONTROL PRODUCTS:

A. Safety Fence

1. Four-foot-high, non-tearable orange plastic.
2. Post appropriate warning signs along the Safety Fence.

B. Construction Entrance

1. Heavy-duty stone aggregate and filter fabric construction entrance, complying with the requirements of Section 6.06 of the North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual.
2. The water source for washing operations shall be the responsibility of the Contractor.

C. Sediment Fence

1. Synthetic filter fabric, complying with the requirements of Section 6.62 of the North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual.
2. Steel posts 1.33 lb/lf with a minimum length of 5 feet.

D. Wire Reinforced Silt Fence

1. Synthetic filter fabric, complying with the requirements of Section 6.62 of the North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual.
2. Steel posts 1.33 lb/lf with a minimum length of 5 feet.
3. Wire fence reinforcement shall be a minimum of 14-guage and have a maximum mesh spacing of six inches.

E. Storm Drain Inlet Protection

1. Hardware cloth and gravel inlet protection, complying with the requirements of Section 6.51 of the North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual.
2. Block and Gravel Curb Inlet Sediment Filter complying with the requirements of Section 6.52 of the North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual.

F. Culvert Inlet Protection

1. Rock pipe inlet protection, complying with Section 6.55 of the North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual.

G. Diversion Dike

1. A dike or dike channel constructed along the perimeter of a disturbed construction area, complying with Section 6.22 of the North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual.

H. Temporary Diversion

1. A temporary ridge or excavated channel or combination ridge and channel constructed across sloping land on a predetermined grade, complying with Section 6.20 of the North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual.

I. Permanent Diversion

1. A permanent ridge or channel or combination ridge and channel constructed on a designed grade across sloping land, complying with Section 6.21 of the North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual.

J. Temporary Sediment Trap

1. A small, temporary ponding basin formed by an embankment or excavation to capture sediment, complying with Section 6.60 of the North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual and to the details indicated on the Drawings.

K. Sediment Basin

1. An earthen embankment suitable located to capture sediment, complying with Section 6.61 of the North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual and to the details indicated on the Drawings.

L. Temporary Slope Drain

1. A tubing or conduit extending temporarily from the top to the bottom of a cut or fill slope, complying with the requirements of Section 6.32 of the North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual.
2. Pipe shall be smooth lined polyethylene, complying with the requirements of ASTM F667 or AASHTO M294.

M. Outlet Protection

1. A structure designed to control erosion at the outlet of a channel or conduit, complying with Section 3.40.1 of the North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual.

N. Riprap

1. A layer of stone designed to protect and stabilize areas subject to erosion, complying with Section 6.15 of the North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual.
2. The size of the stone required is indicated on the drawings.

O. Check Dam

1. A small temporary stone dam constructed across a drainage way, complying with the requirements of Section 6.83.1 of the North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual.
2. Check dams shall be placed on filter fabric.

P. Dewatering Structure

1. A temporary filtering device used for dewatering operations, complying with the requirements of Sections 6.62 and 6.65 of the North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual.

Q. Temporary Seeding

1. Planting rapid growing annual grasses, small grains or legumes to provide initial temporary cover for erosion control on disturbed areas, complying with Section 6.10 of the North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual.

R. Permanent Seeding

1. Refer to Section 32 9200 "Lawns and Grasses" for permanent seeding requirements.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.2 INSTALLATION OF EROSION CONTROL MEASURES

A. Install all erosion and sediment control measures per the requirements of the North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual.
B. Protect all points of construction ingress and egress to the site to prevent tracking of mud onto public streets. Provide temporary construction entrances at all points of access to the site.
C. Clear only those areas necessary for installation of the perimeter erosion control measures. The balance of the site shall not be cleared or otherwise disturbed until the perimeter erosion control measures are installed, functional and approved by the NCDENR Environmental Inspector.
D. Follow the construction sequence and install erosion control measures as indicated on the Drawings and as directed by the NCDENR Environmental Inspector.

E. Install additional measures as necessary to prevent sediment from leaving the project site.

3.3 MAINTENANCE OF EROSION CONTROL MEASURES

A. Maintain all erosion and sediment control measures per the requirements of the North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual.

B. At a minimum, the following maintenance is required:

1. Safety Fence

   a) Review fence regularly for damage. Repair any damage immediately.
   b) Secure the fence at the end of each working day. Repair or replace all locking devices as necessary.

2. Construction Entrance

   a) Wash and rework stone and/or place additional stone as required to prevent tracking of mud onto the roadways.
   b) Clean out the sediment-trapping device for the washrack.
   c) Remove all materials spilled, dropped, washed or otherwise tracked onto roadways or into storm sewers immediately. Do not use water trucks to wash the roadways.

3. Sediment Fence

   a) Inspect immediately following each rainfall and at least daily during prolonged rainfall.
   b) Make any required repairs immediately. Give special attention to damage resulting from end-runs and undercutting.
   c) Replace fabric that is decomposing or is otherwise ineffective.
   d) Clean out accumulated sediment following every storm event. Do not allow sediment to accumulate higher than one-half the height of the barrier.

4. Wire Reinforced Sediment Fence

   a) Inspect immediately following each rainfall and at least daily during prolonged rainfall.
   b) Make any required repairs immediately. Give special attention to damage resulting from end-runs and undercutting.
   c) Replace fabric that is decomposing or is otherwise ineffective.
   d) Clean out accumulated sediment following every storm event. Do not allow sediment to accumulate higher than one-half the height of the barrier.

5. Storm Drain Inlet Protection

    a) Inspect immediately following each rainfall and at least daily during prolonged rainfall.
    b) Remove and clean or replace stone filters that have been clogged with sediment. Make any required repairs immediately
    c) Remove accumulated sediment as required. Do not allow sediment to accumulate higher than one-half the height of the measure.

6. Culvert Inlet Protection

    a) Inspect immediately following each rainfall and at least daily during prolonged rainfall.
    b) Remove and clean or replace stone filters that have been clogged with sediment. Make any required repairs immediately
    c) Remove accumulated sediment as required. Do not allow sediment to accumulate higher than one-half the height of the measure.

7. Temporary Diversion Dike

    a) Inspect immediately following each rainfall and at least daily during prolonged rainfall. Inspect at least once every two weeks, whether or not it has rained. Make any necessary repairs immediately.
    b) Repair damages caused by construction activities by the end of each working day.

8. Temporary Diversion

    a) Review measure at the end of each working day to ensure its effective operation.

9. Diversion

    a) Inspect diversion following every rainfall and at least once every two weeks.
    b) Remove accumulated sediment and make repairs as necessary.
    c) Re-seed as necessary to maintain vegetative cover.

10. Temporary Sediment Trap

    a) Remove sediment and restore the trap to its original dimensions once the sediment accumulates to the cleanout level. Refer to the drawings for the appropriate cleanout level elevations.
    b) Any pumping shall be discharged through an approved dewatering structure.

c) Remove and clean or replace stone choked with sediment.
d) Regularly check the structure to ensure that it is structurally sound. Immediately repair any damage discovered.

11. Sediment Basin

a) Remove sediment and restore the basin to its original dimensions once the sediment accumulates to the cleanout level. Refer to the drawings for the appropriate cleanout level elevations.
b) Any pumping shall be discharged through an approved dewatering structure.
c) Regularly inspect the principal spillway and outfall for proper function. Regularly inspect the emergency spillway to ensure that its lining is well established and erosion resistant. Immediately repair any damage discovered.
d) Regularly check the embankment to ensure that it is structurally sound. Immediately repair any damage discovered.

12. Temporary Slope Drain

a) Inspect the temporary slope drains weekly and following every storm event. Immediately make any necessary repairs to ensure a free flow through the pipe.

13. Outlet Protection

a) Inspect outlet protection following every storm event. Re-lay riprap as necessary to prevent concentrated flow from running across the outlet protection.

14. Riprap

a) Inspect riprap following every storm event. Re-lay riprap as necessary to prevent concentrated flow from running under or around the riprap.
b) Clean out accumulated sediment from the riprap.

15. Check Dams

a) Inspect immediately following each rainfall and at least daily during prolonged rainfall.
b) Remove and clean or replace stone that has been clogged with sediment.
c) Inspect for evidence of by-pass flows. Make any required repairs immediately
d) Remove accumulated sediment as required. Do not allow sediment to accumulate higher than one-half of the height of the dam.

16. Dewatering Structure

    a) Repair or replace the filtering media to prevent sediment accumulation from affecting the filtering capacity of the structure.

17. Temporary Seeding

    a) Re-seed and mulch areas where cover is inadequate to protect against erosion until adequate cover is obtained.

C. Remove accumulated sediment as required and at appropriate intervals to maintain the effective function of all erosion control measures.

D. Inspect, repair and remove accumulated sediment from erosion control measures following significant (greater than ½”) rainfall events.

E. If erosion control measures become clogged, causing the impoundment of water, restore the measures immediately. Ponded water poses a potential drowning hazard and shall be relieved immediately by either pumping (through an approved dewatering structure) or by removal of the blockage.

3.4 REMOVAL OF EROSION CONTROL MEASURES

A. Remove all temporary erosion control measures following the stabilization of the site. Do not remove erosion control measures until authorized by the NCDENR Environmental Inspector.

B. Topsoil, permanently seed and stabilize areas occupied by erosion control measures.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 31 31 16

TERMITE CONTROL

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS:

A. The provisions of the Contract Documents apply to the work of this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

A. This Section includes soil treatment for termite control.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

A. Product data and application instructions.

B. Certification that products used comply with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations for termiticides.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. In addition to requirements of these specifications, comply with manufacturer's instructions and recommendations for preparing substrate and application.

B. Engage a professional pest control operator who is licensed according to regulations of governing authorities to apply soil treatment solution.

C. Use only termiticides that bear a federal registration number of the EPA and are approved by local authorities having jurisdiction.

1.5 JOB CONDITIONS

A. Restrictions: Do not apply soil treatment solution until excavating, filling, and grading operations are completed, except as otherwise required in construction operations.

B. To ensure penetration, do not apply soil treatment to frozen or excessively wet soils or during inclement weather. Comply with handling and application instructions of the soil toxicant manufacturer.

1.6 WARRANTY

A. Warranty: Furnish written warranty, executed by Applicator and Contractor, certifying that applied soil termiticide treatment will prevent infestation of subterranean termites. If subterranean termite activity is discovered during warranty period, re-treat soil and repair or replace damage caused by termite infestation.

B. Warranty Period: 5 years from date of Substantial Completion. Also, include a renewable warranty for the Owner's future consideration.

C. The warranty shall not deprive the Owner of other rights the Owner may have under other provisions of the Contract Documents and shall be in addition to and run concurrent with other warranties made by the Contractor under requirements of the Contract Documents.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 SOIL TREATMENT SOLUTION:

A. Use an emusible concentrate insecticide for dilution with water, specially formulated to prevent infestation by termites. Fuel oil will not be permitted as a diluent. Provide a working solution of one of the following chemical elements and concentrations:

1. Cypermethrin (Demon Max) per manufacturer recommendations.

B. Other solutions may be used as recommended by Applicator and if acceptable to local governing authorities. Use only soil treatment solutions that are not injurious to planting.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 APPLICATION

A. Surface Preparation: Remove foreign matter that could decrease treatment effectiveness on areas to be treated. Loosen, rake, and level soil to be treated, except previously compacted areas under slabs and foundations. Toxicants may be applied before placing compacted fill under slabs if recommended by toxicant manufacturer.

B. Application Rates: Apply soil treatment solution as follows:

1. Under slab-on-grade structures, treat soil before concrete slabs are placed, using the following application rates:

a) Apply 4 gallons of chemical solution per 10 linear feet (5.1 L of chemical solution per meter) to soil in critical areas under slab, including entire inside perimeter of foundation walls, along both sides of interior partition walls, around plumbing pipes and electric conduit penetrating slab, and around interior column footers.

b) Apply 1 gallon of chemical solution per 10 sq. ft. (4.1 L of chemical solution per sq. m) as an overall treatment under slab and attached slab areas where fill is soil or unwashed gravel. Apply 1-1/2 gallon of chemical solution per 10 sq. ft. (6.1 L of chemical solution per sq. m) to areas where fill is washed gravel or other coarse absorbent material.

c) Apply 4 gallons of chemical solution per 10 linear feet (5.1 L of chemical solution per meter) of trench for each 12 inches (300 mm) of depth from grade to footing, along outside edge of building. Dig a trench 6 to 8 inches (150 to 200 mm) wide along outside of foundation to a depth of not less than 12 inches (300 mm). Punch holes to top of footing at not more than 12 inches (300 mm) o.c. and apply chemical solution. Mix chemical solution with the soil as it is being replaced in the trench.

2. Under crawlspace and basement structures, treat soil along exterior and interior walls of foundations with shallow footings as specified above for exterior of slab-on-grade structures.
3. Treat soil under or around crawlspace structures as follows:

    a) Apply 4 gallons of chemical solution per 10 linear feet (5.1 L of chemical solution per meter) of trench along inside of foundation walls, along both sides of interior partitions, and around piers and plumbing. Do not apply an overall treatment in crawlspaces.
    b) Apply 4 gallons of chemical solution per 10 linear feet (5.1 L of chemical solution per meter) of trench, for each 12 inches (300 mm) of depth from grade to footing, along outside of foundation walls, including part beneath entrance platform porches, etc.
    c) Apply 4 gallons of chemical solution per 10 linear feet (5.1 L of chemical solution per meter) along the inside and outside of foundation walls of porches.
    d) Apply 1 gallon of chemical solution per 10 sq. ft. (4.1 L of chemical solution per sq. m) of soil surface as an overall treatment only where attached concrete platform and porches are on fill or ground.

4. At hollow masonry foundations or grade beams, treat voids at rate of 2 gallons per 10 linear feet 2.6 L per meter, poured directly into the hollow spaces.
5. At expansion joints, control joints, and areas where slabs will be penetrated, apply at rate of 4 gallons per 10 linear feet (5.1 L per linear m) of penetration.

B. Post signs in areas of application to warn workers that soil termiticide treatment has been applied. Remove signs after areas are covered by other construction.
C. Reapply soil treatment solution to areas disturbed by subsequent excavation, landscape grading, or other construction activities following application.
D. Allow not less than 12 hours drying time after application before beginning concrete placement or other construction activities.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 32 12 16

ASPHALT PAVEMENT

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

A. The provisions of the Contract Documents apply to the work of this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

A. This Section includes the following:

1. Hot-mix asphalt paving over prepared subbase.
2. Hot –mix asphalt patching.
3. Hot-mix asphalt overlays.
4. Asphalt surface treatments
    a) Coal tar sealant

1.3 SUBMITTALS

A. Job-Mix Designs: Certification, by authorities having jurisdiction, of approval of each job mix proposed for the Work.

B. Material Certificates: Certificates signed by manufacturers certifying that each material complies with requirements.

C. Traffic maintenance and Work Area Protection Plan: Submit a plan indicating sequencing and measures to be used for the maintenance and protection of traffic during operations within or immediately adjacent to existing roadways open to vehicular traffic. The Architect and the North Carolina Department of Transportation must approve this plan prior to commencement of work within the Right-of-Way.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Installer Qualifications: Engage an experienced installer who has completed hot-mix asphalt paving similar in material, design, and extent to that indicated for this Project and with a record of successful in-service performance.

B. Asphalt paving materials and installation shall conform to the requirements of the latest edition of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) <u>Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures.</u>

1.5 PROJECT CONDITIONS

A. Environmental Limitations: Do not apply asphalt materials if substrate is wet or excessively damp or if the following conditions are not met:

1. Tack Coats: Minimum ambient temperature of 50 deg F (10 deg C), and when temperature has not been below 35 deg F (1 deg C) for 12 hours immediately prior to application.

2. Asphalt Base Course: Minimum surface temperature of 40 deg F (4 deg C) and rising at time of placement.

3. Asphalt Surface Course: Minimum surface temperature of 40 deg F (4 deg C) and rising at time of placement.

1.6 TESTING AND INSPECTION

A. Within the road Right-of-Way and in the bus loop, NCDOT inspectors shall observe the asphalt placement. Coordinate the necessary inspection schedule with the local NCDOT District Office.

B. The Owner's testing agency will observe the asphalt placement in the parking lots and on-site areas not in Right-of-Way.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 ASPHALT-AGGREGATE MIXTURE

A. General: Provide plant-mixed, hot-laid asphalt-aggregate mixture complying with the requirements of the NCDOT Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures and as recommended by local paving authorities to suit project conditions.

2.2 ASPHALT MATERIALS

A. Tack Coat: ASTM D 977, emulsified asphalt or ASTM D 2397, cationic emulsified asphalt, slow setting, factory diluted in water, of suitable grade and consistency for application.

B. Prime Coat: Asphalt emulsion prime conforming to NCDOT requirements.

2.3 AUXILIARY MATERIALS

A. Paving Geotextile: Nonwoven polypropylene, specifically designed for paving applications, resistant to chemical attack, rot, and mildew.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

A. Verify that subgrade is dry and in suitable condition to support paving and imposed loads.

B. Proof-roll subbase using heavy, pneumatic-tired rollers to locate areas that are unstable or that require further compaction.

C. Notify Architect in writing of any unsatisfactory conditions. Do not begin paving installation until these conditions have been satisfactorily corrected.

3.2 MAINTENANCE AND PROTECTION OF TRAFFIC

A. Utilize flagmen, barricades, warning signs and warning lights as required by the NCDOT Roadway Standard Drawings and Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures.

3.3 PATCHING AND REPAIRS

A. Patching: Saw cut perimeter of patch and excavate existing pavement section to sound base. Recompact new subgrade. Excavate rectangular or trapezoidal patches, extending 12 inches (300 mm) into adjacent sound pavement, unless otherwise indicated. Cut excavation faces vertically.

1. Tack coat faces of excavation and allow to cure before paving.

2. Fill excavation with dense-graded, hot-mix asphalt base mix and, while still hot, compact flush with adjacent surface.

B. Leveling Course: Install and compact leveling course consisting of dense-graded, hot-mix asphalt surface course to level sags and fill depressions deeper than 1 inch (25 mm) in existing pavements.

1. Install leveling wedges in compacted lifts not exceeding 3 inches (75 mm) thick.

C. Crack and Joint Filling: Remove existing filler material from cracks or joints to a depth of 1/4 inch (6 mm). Refill with asphalt joint-filling material to restore watertight condition. Remove excess filler that has accumulated near cracks or joints.

D. Tack Coat: Apply uniformly to existing surfaces of previously constructed asphalt or Portland cement concrete paving and to surfaces abutting or projecting into new, hot-mix asphalt pavement. Apply at a uniform rate of 0.05 to 0.15 gal./sq. yd. (0.2 to 0.7 L/sq. m) of surface.

1. Allow tack coat to cure undisturbed before paving.

2. Avoid smearing or staining adjoining surfaces, appurtenances, and surroundings. Remove spillage and clean affected surfaces.

3.4 SURFACE PREPARATION

A. General: Immediately before placing asphalt materials, remove loose and deleterious material from substrate surfaces. Ensure that prepared subgrade is ready to receive paving.

B. Sweep loose granular particles from surface of unbound-aggregate base course. Do not dislodge or disturb aggregate embedded in compacted surface of base course.

C. Prime Coat: For asphalt sections less than 4” thick, apply uniformly over surface of compacted-aggregate base at a rate of 0.15 to 0.50 gal./sq. yd. (0.7 to 2.3 L/sq. m). Apply enough material to penetrate and seal, but not flood, surface. Allow prime coat to cure for 24 hours minimum.

1. If prime coat is not entirely absorbed within 24 hours after application, spread sand over surface to blot excess asphalt. Use just enough sand to prevent pickup under traffic. Remove loose sand by sweeping before pavement is placed and after volatiles have evaporated.

2. Protect primed substrate from damage until ready to receive paving.

3.5 GEOTEXTILE INSTALLATION

A. Apply bond coat, consisting of asphalt cement, uniformly to existing surfaces at a rate of 0.20 to 0.30 gal./sq. yd. (0.8 to 1.2 L/sq. m).

B. Place paving geotextile promptly according to manufacturer's written instructions. Broom or roll geotextile smooth and free of wrinkles and folds. Overlap longitudinal joints 4 inches (100 mm) and transverse joints 6 inches (150 mm).

1. Protect paving geotextile from traffic and other damage and place overlay paving the same day.

3.6 HOT-MIX ASPHALT PLACING

A. Machine place hot-mix asphalt mix on prepared surface, spread uniformly, and strike off. Place asphalt mix by hand to areas inaccessible to equipment in a manner that prevents segregation of mix. Place each course to required grade, cross section, and thickness, when compacted.

1. Place hot-mix asphalt base course in number of lifts and thickness indicated.

2. Spread mix at minimum temperature of 225 deg F (107 deg C).

B. Place paving in consecutive strips not less than 10 feet (3 m) wide, except where infill edge strips of a lesser width are required.

1. After first strip has been placed and rolled, place succeeding strips and extend rolling to overlap previous strips. Complete asphalt base course for a section before placing intermediate or surface courses.

C. Promptly correct surface irregularities in paving course behind paver. Use suitable hand tools to remove excess material forming high spots. Fill depressions with hot-mix asphalt to prevent segregation of mix; use suitable hand tools to smooth surface.

3.7 JOINTS

A. Construct joints between old and new pavement, or between successive days work, to ensure continuous bond between adjoining paving sections. Construct joints free of depressions with same texture and smoothness as other sections of hot-mix asphalt course.

1. Clean contact surfaces and apply tack coat.

2. Offset longitudinal joints in successive courses a minimum of 6 inches (150 mm).

3. Offset transverse joints in successive courses a minimum of 24 inches (600 mm).

4. Construct transverse joints as required by the NCDOT Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures.

5. Compact joints as soon as hot-mix asphalt will bear roller weight without excessive displacement.

3.8 COMPACTION

A. General: Begin compaction as soon as placed hot-mix paving will bear roller weight without excessive displacement. Compact hot-mix paving with hot, hand tampers or vibratory-plate compactors in areas inaccessible to rollers.

   1. Complete compaction before mix temperature cools to 185 deg F (85 deg C).

B. Breakdown Rolling: Accomplish breakdown or initial rolling immediately after rolling joints and outside edge. Examine surface immediately after breakdown rolling for indicated crown, grade, and smoothness. Repair surfaces by loosening displaced material, filling with hot-mix asphalt, and rerolling to required elevations.

C. Intermediate Rolling: Begin intermediate rolling immediately after breakdown rolling, while hot-mix asphalt is still hot enough to achieve indicated density. Continue rolling until hot-mix asphalt course has been uniformly compacted to the following density:

   1. Average Density: 92 percent of reference laboratory density according to ASTM D 1559.

D. Finish Rolling: Finish roll paved surfaces to remove roller marks while hot-mix asphalt is still warm. Surface course average density shall be 90 percent SF9.5A and 92 percent S9.5B of reference laboratory density.

E. Edge Shaping: While surface is being compacted and finished, trim edges of pavement to proper alignment. Bevel edges while still hot, with back of rake or smooth iron. Compact thoroughly using tamper or other satisfactory method. Edges adjacent to curbs and curb and gutter sections shall be flush with the edge of concrete.

F. Repairs: Remove paved areas that are defective or contaminated with foreign materials. Remove paving course over area affected and replace with fresh, hot-mix asphalt. Compact by rolling to specified density and surface smoothness.

G. Protection: After final rolling, do not permit vehicular traffic on pavement until it has cooled and hardened.

H. Erect barricades to protect paving from traffic until mixture has cooled enough not to become marked.

3.9 INSTALLATION TOLERANCES

A. Thickness: Compact each course to produce the thickness indicated within the following tolerances:

1. Base Course: Plus or minus 1/2 inch (13 mm).

2. Surface Course: Plus 1/4 inch (6 mm), no minus.

B. Surface Smoothness: Compact each course to produce a surface smoothness within the following tolerances as determined by using a 10-foot (3-m) straightedge applied transversely or longitudinally to paved areas:

1. Base Course: 1/4 inch (6 mm).

2. Surface Course: 3/16 inch (3 mm).

3. Crowned Surfaces: Test with crowned template centered and at right angle to crown. Maximum allowable variance from template is 1/4 inch (6 mm).

C. Check surface areas at intervals as directed by Architect.

3.10 ASPHALT PAVEMENT OVERLAY

A. Milling at edges shall be performed as necessary per NCDOT Standards in areas where there will be vehicle traffic.

B. Subgrade repair shall be performed as necessary per NCDOT Standards in areas where there will be vehicle traffic.

C. Tack Coat shall be performed as necessary per NCDOT Standards in areas where there will be vehicle traffic.

D. Cold mill surfaces of existing pavements to a minimum depth of 1.5-inches at longitudinal terminus of asphalt overlays for a minimum width of 10 feet (extend terminus milling width to 100-ft on public roads) and at horizontal terminus (including along gutter line of existing curbs adjacent to asphalt overlays) for a minimum width of 6 feet to allow a smooth transition from full-depth thickness of overlay course to existing pavement or gutter surface. Thoroughly remove all loose material from milled surface before placing tack coat.

3.11 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

A. Within the NCDOT Right-of-Way and in the bus loop, coordinate required inspections with the local NCDOT District Office..

B. Testing Agency: Owner will engage a qualified independent testing agency to perform field inspections and tests and to prepare test reports.

1. Testing agency will conduct and interpret tests and state in each report whether tested Work complies with or deviates from requirements.

C. Additional testing, at Contractor's expense, will be performed to determine compliance of corrected Work with requirements.

D. Remove and replace or install additional hot-mix asphalt where test results or measurements indicate that it does not comply with requirements.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 32 13 13
SITE CONCRETE

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

A. The provisions of the Contract Documents apply to the work of this Section.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF WORK:

A. Extent of Portland cement concrete paving is shown on drawings, including:

1. Curbs and gutters
2. Concrete Medians
3. Walkways
4. Service area pavement.
5. Paved Ditches

1.3 SUBMITTALS

A. Provide certification that all materials meet NCDOT standards for the class of concrete required.

1.4 JOB CONDITIONS

A. Traffic Control: Maintain access for vehicular and pedestrian traffic as required for other construction activities.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

A. Forms: Steel, wood, or other suitable material of size and strength to resist movement during concrete placement and to retain horizontal and vertical alignment until removal. Use straight forms, free of distortion and defects.

1. Use flexible spring steel forms or laminated boards to form radius bends as required.
2. Coat forms with a nonstaining form release agent that will not discolor or deface surface of concrete.

B. Welded Wire Mesh: Welded plain cold-drawn steel wire fabric, ASTM A 185.
C. Reinforcing Steel: ASTM A 615, Grade 60, deformed

D. Concrete Materials: Comply with requirements of applicable Division 3 sections for concrete materials, admixtures, bonding materials, curing materials, and others as required.

E. Expansion Joint Materials: Comply with requirements of applicable Division 7 sections for preformed expansion joint fillers and sealers.

F. Antispalling Compound: Combination of boiled linseed oil and mineral spirits, complying with AASHTO M-233.

G. Liquid-Membrane Forming and Sealing Curing Compound: Comply with NCDOT Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures.

2.2 CONCRETE MIX, DESIGN, AND TESTING

A. Comply with requirements of applicable Division 3 sections for concrete mix design, sampling and testing, and quality control or NCDOT Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures whichever is more stringent.

B. Design mix to produce normal-weight concrete consisting of Portland cement, aggregate, water-reducing or high-range water-reducing admixture (superplasticizer), air-entraining admixture, and water to produce the following properties:

1. Comply with the requirements of NCDOT Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures, unless otherwise indicated.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 SURFACE PREPARATION

A. Remove loose material from compacted subbase surface immediately before placing concrete.

B. Proof-roll prepared subbase surface to check for unstable areas and need for additional compaction. Do not begin paving work until such conditions have been corrected and are ready to receive paving.

3.2 FORM CONSTRUCTION

A. Set forms to required grades and lines, braced and secured. Install forms to allow continuous progress of work and so that forms can remain in place at least 24 hours after concrete placement.

B. Check completed formwork for grade and alignment to following tolerances:

1. Top of forms not more than 1/8 inch in 10 feet.
2. Vertical face on longitudinal axis, not more than 1/4 inches in 10 feet.

C. Clean forms after each use and coat with form release agent as required to ensure separation from concrete without damage.

3.3 REINFORCEMENT

A. Locate, place and support reinforcement as specified in Division 3 sections, unless otherwise indicated.

3.4 CONCRETE PLACEMENT

A. General: Comply with requirements of applicable Division 3 sections for mixing and placing concrete or NCDOT Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures whichever is more stringent.

B. Do not place concrete until subbase and forms have been checked for line and grade. Moisten subbase if required to provide a uniform dampened condition at time concrete is placed. Do not place concrete around manholes or other structures until they are at required finish elevation and alignment.

C. Place concrete by methods that prevent segregation of mix. Consolidate concrete along face of forms and adjacent to transverse joints with internal vibrator. Keep vibrator away from joint assemblies, reinforcement, or side forms. Use only square-faced shovels for hand spreading and consolidation. Consolidate with care to prevent dislocation of reinforcing, dowels, and joint devices.

D. Deposit and spread concrete in a continuous operation between transverse joints as far as possible. If interrupted for more than 1/2 hour, place a construction joint.

E. Fabricated Bar Mats: Keep mats clean and free from excessive rust, and handle units to keep them flat and free of distortions. Straighten bends, kinks, and other irregularities or replace units as required before placement. Set mats for a minimum 2-inch overlap to adjacent mats.

F. Place concrete in 2 operations; strike off initial pour for entire width of placement and to the required depth below finish surface. Lay fabricated bar mats immediately in final position. Place top layer of concrete, strike off, and screed.

G. Remove and replace portions of bottom layer of concrete that have been placed more than 15 minutes without being covered by top layer or use bonding agent if acceptable to Architect.

H. Curbs and Gutters: Automatic machine may be used for curb and gutter placement. If machine placement is to be used, submit revised mix design and laboratory test results that meet or exceed minimums indicated. Machine placement must produce curbs and gutters to required cross-section, lines, grades, finish, and jointing as indicated for formed concrete. If results are not acceptable, remove and replace with formed concrete meeting requirements.

3.5 JOINTS

A. General: Construct expansion, weakened-plane (contraction), and construction joints true to line with face perpendicular to surface of concrete. Construct transverse joints at right angles to the centerline, unless otherwise indicated.

B. Weakened-Plane (Contraction) Joints: Provide weakened-plane (contraction) joints, sectioning concrete into areas as shown on drawings. Construct weakened-plane joints for a depth equal to at least 1/4 concrete thickness, as follows:

1. Tooled Joints: Form weakened-plane joints in fresh concrete by grooving top portion with a recommended cutting tool and finishing edges with a jointer.
2. Sawed Joints: Form weakened-plane joints with powered saws equipped with shatterproof abrasive or diamond-rimmed blades. Cut joints into hardened concrete as soon as surface will not be torn, abraded, or otherwise damaged by cutting action.
3. Inserts: Use embedded strips of metal or sealed wood to form weakened-plane joints. Set strips into plastic concrete and carefully remove strips after concrete has hardened.

C. Construction Joints: Place construction joints at end of placements and at locations where placement operations are stopped for more than 1/2 hour, except where such placements terminate at expansion joints.

1. Construct joints as indicated or, if not indicated, use standard metal keyway-section forms.

D. Expansion Joints: Provide premolded joint filler for expansion joints abutting concrete curbs, catch basins, manholes, inlets, structures, walks, and other fixed objects, unless otherwise indicated.
E. Locate expansion joints at 20 feet o.c. for each pavement lane unless otherwise indicated.
F. Extend joint fillers full width and depth of joint, not less than 1/2 inch or more than 1 inch below finished surface where joint sealer is indicated. If no joint sealer, place top of joint filler flush with finished concrete surface.
G. Provide joint fillers in one-piece lengths for full width being placed wherever possible. Where more than one length is required, lace or clip joint filler sections together.
H. Protect top edge of joint filler during concrete placement with a metal cap or other temporary material. Remove protection after concrete has been placed on both sides of joint.
I. Fillers and Sealants: Comply with requirements of applicable Division 7 sections for preparation of joints, materials, installation, and performance.
J. Refer to Drawings for scoring patterns for:

1. Selected sidewalk areas
2. Service Areas
3. Patios
4. Courtyard

3.6 CONCRETE FINISHING

A. After striking-off and consolidating concrete, smooth surface by screeding and floating. Use hand methods only where mechanical floating is not possible. Adjust floating to compact surface and produce uniform texture.
B. After floating, test surface for trueness with a 10-ft. straightedge. Distribute concrete as required to remove surface irregularities, and refloat repaired areas to provide a continuous smooth finish.
C. Work edges of slabs, gutters, back top edge of curb, and formed joints with an edging tool, and round to 1/2-inch radius, unless otherwise indicated. Eliminate tool marks on concrete surface.
D. After completion of floating and when excess moisture or surface sheen has disappeared, complete troweling and finish surface as follows:

   1. Broom finish by drawing a fine-hair broom across concrete surface perpendicular to line of traffic. Repeat operation if required to provide a fine line texture acceptable to Architect.

E. Do not remove forms for 24 hours after concrete has been placed. After form removal, clean ends of joints and point-up any minor honeycombed areas. Remove and replace areas or sections with major defects, as directed by Architect.

3.7 CURING

A. Protect and cure finished concrete paving in compliance with applicable requirements of Division 3 sections. Use membrane-forming curing and sealing compound or approved moist-curing methods.

3.8 REPAIRS AND PROTECTIONS

A. Repair or replace cracked, broken or defective concrete curbs and curb and gutter, as directed by Architect.
B. Replace cracked, broken or defective concrete sidewalks.
C. Repair or replace cracked, broken or defective concrete pavement, as directed by Architect.
D. Drill test cores where directed by Architect when necessary to determine magnitude of cracks or defective areas. Fill drilled core holes in satisfactory pavement areas with Portland cement concrete bonded to pavement with epoxy adhesive.
E. Protect concrete from damage until acceptance of work. Exclude traffic from pavement for at least 14 days after placement. When construction traffic is permitted, maintain pavement as clean as possible by removing surface stains and spillage of materials as they occur.
F. Sweep concrete pavement and wash free of stains, discolorations, dirt, and other foreign material just before final inspection.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 32 17 00

PAVEMENT MARKINGS, SIGNS AND SPECIALTIES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

A. The provisions of the Contract Documents apply to the work of this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

A. This Section includes, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Establishing the location of pavement markings and applying pavement markings for parking space lines, traffic control, fire lane and accessible spaces.
2. Installation of signs for traffic control and accessible spaces.
3. Installation of wheel stops at parking spaces.

1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. All work and materials shall conform to the requirements of the latest edition of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) <u>Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures</u>.

B. All materials for signs shall conform to the requirements of the latest edition of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) <u>Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures</u> (and to the requirements of the latest edition of the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices for traffic signs.

C. Installer Qualifications: Engage an experienced installer, who has successfully completed striping and signage projects similar in size and complexity to this project. The installer's primary business (defined as a minimum of 60% of total billings) shall be striping and signage.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data and written confirmation that the following materials are included on NCDOT's list of approved construction materials:

1. Pavement marking paint
2. Wheel stops
3. Signs
4. Posts

B. Installer Qualifications (NCDOT Certification?)

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 PAVEMENT MARKING PAINT

A. Paint shall conform to the requirements of Division 12 of the (NCDOT) Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures and Federal Specification TT-P-1952. Color shall be white unless otherwise indicated.

B. Curb painting color along fire lanes and cross walks shall be yellow, unless otherwise indicated.

C. Thermoplastic lane markings are required within NCDOT rights-of-way.

2.2 PAINT APPLICATOR

A. Provide hand-operated push-type applicator machine of a type commonly used for application of paint to pavement surfaces. Paint applicator machine shall be acceptable for marking small street and parking areas. Applicator machine shall be equipped with the necessary paint tanks and spraying nozzles, and shall be capable of applying paint uniformly at coverage specified.

2.3 WHEEL STOPS

A. Wheel stops shall be made of 3,000 psi precast concrete and be 6 inches high, 8 inches wide and approximately 6 feet long. Provide chamfered corners and edges and two holes for anchoring.

2.4 SIGNS AND POSTS

A. Signs shall conform to the requirements of Division 9 of the (NCDOT) Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures. Signs shall be fabricated with encapsulated lens sheeting.

B. Signposts for traffic control signage shall be 4" x 4" treated wood conforming to the requirements of Division 10 of the (NCDOT) Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures.

C. Utilize metal posts for fire-lane signage and for signage at accessible parking spaces.

2.5 CONCRETE

A. Concrete shall be Class A, General concrete, conforming to the requirements of Division 10 of the (NCDOT) Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 SURFACE PREPARATION FOR PAVEMENT MARKING

A. Apply pavement markings only when the ambient temperatures is above 50°F and less than 95°F, unless otherwise approved.

B. Allow pavement to cure for a period of not less than 7 days before applying pavement marking.

C. Clean surfaces thoroughly before application of paint. Remove, dust, dirt and other granular surface deposits by sweeping, blowing with compressed air, rinsing with water, or a combination of these methods as required.

D. Remove existing pavement markings, residual curing compounds and other coating adhering to the pavement with scrapers, wire brushes, waterblasting, sandblasting or mechanical abrasion as required. Areas of existing pavement affected by oil or grease shall be scrubbed with an approved chemical and rinsed thoroughly. Seal oil soaked areas with shellac or primer after cleaning.

E. Pavement surfaces shall be dry and clean prior to painting. Pavement markings shall not be applied within 24 hours following rain or other inclement weather or when rain is imminent.

F. Apply seal coat across the existing pavement to provide a uniform surface appearance.

3.2 APPLICATION OF PAVEMENT MARKING

A. Apply paint in accordance with the requirements of Division 12 of the (NCDOT) Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures.

B. Lay out lines and markings to the width and length as indicated. All parking space lines shall be 4 inches wide.

C. Apply paint with an approved paint applicator.

D. Apply paint at manufacturer recommended rates to provide a minimum 15 mil wet thickness.

3.3 FIRE LANE MARKINGS AND SIGNAGE

A. Mark fire lanes and install fire lane signage in accordance with the requirements of the local Fire Marshall and as indicated on the drawings.

3.4 INSTALLATION OF WHEEL STOPS

A. Secure wheel stops with two 1/2-inch diameter steel reinforcing rods. Rods shall be a minimum of 18 inches in length and be embedded into the pavement, base and subgrade a minimum of 12 inches and be flush with the top of the bumper block.

3.5 INSTALLATION OF SIGNS

A. Install signs on signposts in accordance with the requirements of Division 9 of the (NCDOT) Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures.

B. Install signposts in concrete foundation to a depth of 3 feet minimum by 12 inches in diameter.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 32 92 00
LAWNS AND GRASSES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

A. The provisions of the Contract Documents apply to the work of this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

A. This Section includes the following:
   1. Fine grading and preparing lawn areas (including courtyards)
   2. Topsoil Placement
   3. Soil amendments
   4. Fertilizers
   5. Seeding
   6. Hydroseeding

1.3 DEFINITIONS

A. Finish Grade: Elevation of finished surface of planting soil.

B. Lawns: All areas disturbed by construction and not otherwise covered by paving, buildings or other structures. Excluding athletic fields. (See Specification 02921)

1.4 SUBMITTALS

A. Certification by product manufacturer that the following products supplied comply with requirements:
   1. Grass Seed
      a) Certification of grass seed from seed vendor for each grass-seed mixture stating the botanical and common name and percentage by weight of each species and variety, and percentage of purity, germination, and weed seed. Include the year of production and date of packaging.
      b) Blue tag certification for each bag of seed.

B. Installers qualifications
   1. Provide a list, with references, of the past three projects of a similar magnitude.

C. Topsoil Amendment Plan.
   1. Provide copy of topsoil testing report.

2. List of amendments proposed for topsoil, including application rates.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Installer Qualifications: Engage an experienced installer, who has successfully completed lawn establishment projects similar in size and complexity to this project. The installer's primary business (defined as a minimum of 60% of total billings) shall be establishment of lawns.

1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

A. Seed: Deliver seed in original sealed, labeled, and undamaged containers.

1.7 COORDINATION AND SCHEDULING

A. Planting Season: Sow lawn seed during normal planting seasons for type of lawn work required.
   1. Spring Planting Season:
      a) General Lawn Areas- Feb. 15- May 1
      b) Low-Maintenance Slope (3:1 or less)- Feb. 15- May 1
      c) Low-Maintenance Slope (Steeper than 3:1)- Feb. 15- May 1
   2. Fall Planting Season:
      a) General Lawn Areas- Aug. 15- Oct. 15
      b) Low-Maintenance Slope (3:1 or less)- Aug. 15- Oct. 15
      c) Low-Maintenance Slope (Steeper than 3:1)- Aug. 15- Oct. 15

B. Weather Limitations: Proceed with planting only when existing and forecast weather conditions are suitable for work.

C. Lawn Seeding Schedule
   1. Refer to the drawings for early seeding requirements for specified lawn areas.
   2. If job completion schedule does not allow seeding within a normal planting season, provide interim temporary seeding necessary to stabilize site. Complete permanent seeding during the next planting season.

1.8 LIMITS OF SEEDING

A. Spread topsoil and seed lawn areas. Hydroseed all slopes greater than 3:1.

1.9 PAYMENT PROCEDURES FOR LAWNS AND GRASSES

A. Establish a line item in the Schedule of Values for Lawn Maintenance. This line item shall represent a minimum of thirty percent (30%) of the total value of the seeding for the project.

B. Lawn maintenance will be paid on a monthly basis, following the satisfactory maintenance of the lawns.

PART 2 – PRODUCTS

2.1 TOPSOIL

A. Topsoil: ASTM D 5268, pH range of 5.5 to 7, a minimum of 4 percent organic material content; free of stones 1” or larger in any dimension and other extraneous materials harmful to plant growth.

1. Topsoil Source: Reuse surface soil stockpiled on-site. Verify suitability of stockpiled surface soil to produce topsoil. Clean surface soil of roots, plants, sod, stones, clay lumps, and other extraneous materials harmful to plant growth.

    a) Supplement with imported or manufactured topsoil from off-site sources when quantities are insufficient. Obtain topsoil displaced from naturally well-drained construction or mining sites where topsoil occurs at least 4 inches (100 mm) deep; do not obtain from agricultural land, bogs or marshes.

B. Have topsoil tested by a certified soil testing laboratory to determine the type and quantity of soil amendments necessary. Add amendments to topsoil as necessary to meet these requirements.

2.2 INORGANIC SOIL AMENDMENTS

A. If the topsoil analysis indicates the need for inorganic soil amendments, the following standards apply:

B. Lime: ASTM C 602, agricultural limestone containing a minimum 80 percent calcium carbonate equivalent and as follows:

1. Class: Class O, with a minimum 95 percent passing through No. 8 (2.36-mm) sieve and a minimum 55 percent passing through No. 60 (0.25-mm) sieve.
2. Provide lime in form of dolomitic limestone.

C. Sulfur: Granular, biodegradable, containing a minimum of 90 percent sulfur, with a minimum 99 percent passing through No. 6 (3.35-mm) sieve and a maximum 10 percent passing through No. 40 (0.425-mm) sieve.

D. Iron Sulfate: Granulated ferrous sulfate containing a minimum of 20 percent iron and 10 percent sulfur.

E. Aluminum Sulfate: Commercial grade, unadulterated.

F. Perlite: Horticultural perlite, soil amendment grade.

G. Agricultural Gypsum: Finely ground, containing a minimum of 90 percent calcium sulfate.

H. Sand: Clean, washed, natural or manufactured, free of toxic materials.

I. Diatomaceous Earth: Calcined, diatomaceous earth, 90 percent silica, with approximately 140 percent water absorption capacity by weight.

J. Zeolites: Mineral clinoptilolite with at least 60 percent water absorption by weight.

2.3 ORGANIC SOIL AMENDMENTS

A. If the topsoil analysis indicates the need for organic soil amendments, the following standards apply:

B. Compost: Well-composted, stable, and weed-free organic matter, pH range of 5.5 to 8; moisture content 35 to 55 percent by weight; 100 percent passing through 3/4-inch (19-mm) sieve; soluble salt content of 5 to 10 decisiemens/m; not exceeding 0.5 percent inert contaminants and free of substances toxic to plantings; and as follows:

1. Organic Matter Content: 50 percent of dry weight.
2. Feedstock: Agricultural, food, or industrial residuals; biosolids; yard trimmings; or source-separated or compostable mixed solid waste.
3. Peat: Finely divided or granular texture, with a pH range of 6 to 7.5, containing partially decomposed moss peat, native peat, or reed-sedge peat and having a water-absorbing capacity of 1100 to 2000 percent.
4. Wood Derivatives: Decomposed, nitrogen-treated sawdust, ground bark, or wood waste; of uniform texture, free of chips, stones, sticks, soil, or toxic materials.
5. Manure: Well-rotted, unleached, stable or cattle manure containing not more than 25 percent by volume of straw, sawdust, or other bedding materials; free of toxic substances, stones, sticks, soil, weed seed, and material harmful to plant growth.

2.4 HERBICIDES

A. Selective Herbicides: EPA registered and approved, of type recommended by manufacturer for application.

2.5 FERTILIZER

A. Bonemeal: Commercial, raw or steamed, finely ground; a minimum of 4 percent nitrogen and 20 percent phosphoric acid.

B. Superphosphate: Commercial, phosphate mixture, soluble; a minimum of 20 percent available phosphoric acid.

C. Commercial Fertilizer: Commercial-grade complete fertilizer of neutral character, consisting of fast- and slow-release nitrogen, 50 percent derived from natural organic sources of urea formaldehyde, phosphorous, and potassium in the following composition:

1. Composition: Nitrogen, phosphorous, and potassium in amounts recommended in topsoil analysis reports from a qualified soil-testing agency.
2. Minimum Composition: No less than 1 lb/1000 sq. ft. (0.45 kg/92.9 sq. m) of actual nitrogen, 4 percent phosphorous, and 2 percent potassium, by weight.

2.6 SEED

A. Grass Seed: All grass seed must be fresh, clean, and dry.

B. Seed Species

1. General Lawn Areas

Proportion by Weight	Grass Species	Min. % Germination	Min. % Pure Seed	Max. % Weed Seed
10%	2 Types: Kentucky bluegrass (Poa pratensis).	80	85	0.50
90%	2 Types:Tall Fescue (Festuca arundinacea).	85	98	0.50

2. Low-Maintenance Slope (3:1 or less)-Refer to Erosion Control Requirements for location

Proportion by Weight	Grass Species	Min. % Germination	Min. % Pure Seed	Max. % Weed Seed
10%	Japanese Clover (Lespedeza striata).	85	85	0.50
20%	Chinese Lespedeza (Lespedeza cuneata).	85	98	0.50
70%	Tall Fescue (Festuca arundinacea).	85	85	0.50

3. Low-Maintenance Slope (Steeper than 3:1)-Refer to Erosion Control Requirements for location

Proportion by Weight	Grass Species	Min. % Germination	Min. % Pure Seed	Max. % Weed Seed
10%	Japanese Clover (Lespedeza striata).	85	85	0.50
20%	Chinese Lespedeza (Lespedeza cuneata).	85	98	0.50
70%	Tall Fescue (Festuca arundinacea).	85	85	0.50

C. Turf Varieties shall be selected from the 2005 list of recommended Tall Fescue and Kentucky Bluegrass varieties, published by N. C. State University.

D. All seed shall bear an official "N. C. Certified Seed" label. Tags must be attached to each bag delivered on site.

2.7 MULCHES

A. Straw Mulch: Provide air-dry, clean, mildew- and seed-free, salt hay or threshed straw of wheat, rye, oats, or barley.

B. Pine Straw: Fresh, dry and free from debris, pine cones, or soil. Slash Pine is preferred.

C. Peat Mulch: Finely divided or granular texture, with a pH range of 6 to 7.5, containing partially decomposed moss peat, native peat, or reed-sedge peat and having a water-absorbing capacity of 1100 to 2000 percent.

D. Compost Mulch: Well-composted, stable, and weed-free organic matter, pH range of 5.5 to 8; moisture content 35 to 55 percent by weight; 100 percent passing through 1-inch (25-mm) sieve; soluble salt content of 5 to 10 decisiemens/m; not exceeding 0.5 percent inert contaminants and free of substances toxic to plantings; and as follows:

   1. Organic Matter Content: 50 percent of dry weight.

E. Fiber Mulch: Biodegradable, dyed-wood, cellulose-fiber mulch; nontoxic; free of plant-growth or germination inhibitors; with maximum moisture content of 15 percent and a pH range of 4.5 to 6.5.

2.8 EROSION-CONTROL MATERIALS

A. Erosion-Control Fiber Mesh: Biodegradable twisted jute or spun-coir mesh, a minimum of 0.92 lb/sq. yd. (0.5 kg/sq. m), with 50 to 65 percent open area. Include manufacturer's recommended steel wire staples, 6 inches (150 mm) long.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

A. Examine areas to receive lawns and grass for compliance with requirements and for conditions affecting performance of the Work. Do not proceed with installation until unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 PREPARATION

A. Protect structures, utilities, sidewalks, pavements, and other facilities, trees, shrubs, and plantings from damage caused by planting operations.

B. Provide erosion-control measures to prevent erosion or displacement of soils and discharge of soil-bearing water runoff or airborne dust to adjacent properties and walkways.

C. Protect adjacent and adjoining areas from hydroseed overspray.

3.3 TOPSOIL PLACEMENT FOR LAWNS

A. Limit subgrade preparation to areas that will be planted in the immediate future.

B. Loosen subgrade to a minimum depth of 4 inches. Remove stones, sticks and roots larger than 2 inches in any dimension from subgrade, 1” in playing fields. Completely remove trash and other extraneous debris from subgrade.

C. Have topsoil tested by a certified soil testing laboratory to determine the type and quantity of soil amendments necessary.

D. Sift topsoil to remove stones and other objects larger than 1” in any dimension. Sift topsoil to remove stones and other objects larger than ½” in any dimension in all playing fields. Maximum object size for topsoil shall be achieved by sifting not by hand removal or raking following placement of topsoil.

E. Mix soil amendments and fertilizers with topsoil at rates required by soil testing. Delay mixing fertilizer if planting does not follow placing of planting soil within 4 days. Either mix soil before spreading or apply soil amendments on surface of spread topsoil and mix thoroughly into top 4 inches (100 mm) of topsoil before planting.

F. Mix lime with dry soil prior to mixing fertilizer.

G. Spread topsoil to a minimum depth of six inches (6").

3.4 SEEDING LAWNS

A. Sow seed with a spreader or a seeding machine. Do not broadcast or drop seed when wind velocity exceeds 5 mph (8 km/h). Evenly distribute seed by sowing equal quantities in 2 directions at right angles to each other.
B. Do not use wet seed or seed that is moldy or otherwise damaged in transit or storage.
C. Sow seed at the following rates:
    1. Seeding Rates:
        a) General Lawn Areas- 200 lbs./acre.
        b) Low-Maintenance Slope (3:1 or less)- 110 lbs./acre
        c) Low-Maintenance Slope (Steeper than 3:1)- 140 lbs./acre
D. Rake seed lightly into top 1/4 inch of topsoil, roll lightly, and water with fine spray.
E. Hydroseed all slopes 3:1 or steeper.
F. Protect seeded areas 3:1 slope/grade or steeper against erosion by providing erosion-control blankets installed and stapled according to manufacturer's recommendations.
G. Protect seeded areas less than 3:1 slope/grade against erosion by spreading straw mulch after completion of seeding operations. Spread uniformly at a minimum rate of 2 tons per acre (45 kg per 100 sq. m) to form a continuous blanket 1-1/2 inches (38 mm) loose depth over seeded areas. Spread by hand, blower, or other suitable equipment.
    1. Anchor straw mulch by crimping into topsoil by suitable mechanical equipment.

3.5 MAINTENANCE OF NEW LAWNS

A. Begin maintenance of lawns immediately after each area is planted and continue until acceptable lawn is established. Maintain seeded lawns until Substantial Completion. Maintain all grassed areas as necessary to ensure a satisfactory lawn is achieved at Substantial Completion.
B. Maintain and establish lawns by watering, fertilizing, weeding, mowing, trimming, replanting, and other operations. Roll, regrade, and replant bare or eroded areas and remulch to produce a uniformly smooth lawn.
    1. Replant bare areas with same materials as for lawns.
    2. Replace disturbed mulch.

C. Watering: Provide and maintain temporary hoses, and lawn-watering equipment to convey water from a water source to keep lawns uniformly moist to a depth of 4 inches.
   1. Provide a source of water for irrigation. Utilize temporary irrigation meters, a well or water trucks as necessary for the water source.
   2. Water seeded areas as necessary to promote vigorous growth of grass but at the minimum rate of 1 inch per week.
   3. Water sodded areas per the requirements of the grower. Maintain moist soil to a depth of at least four inches.

D. Mow lawns as soon as there is enough top growth to cut with mower set at indicated height. Repeat mowing as required to maintain indicated height without cutting more than 40 percent of the grass height (minimum of 3 mowings). Remove no more than 40 percent of grass-leaf growth in initial or subsequent mowings. Do not delay mowing until grass blades bend over and become matted. Do not mow when grass is wet. Schedule initial and subsequent mowings to maintain following grass height:
   1. Mow grass to a finished height of 2 to 3 inches high.

E. Apply pre-emergent herbicide to lawns areas. Apply 60 – 90 days after planting.

3.6 SATISFACTORY LAWN

A. Seeded lawns shall be considered satisfactory/acceptable provided requirements, including maintenance, have been met and a healthy, uniform, close stand of grass is established, free of weeds, bare spots exceeding 5 by 5 inches (125 by 125 mm), and surface irregularities.

B. Sodded lawns shall be considered satisfactory/acceptable provided requirements, including maintenance, have been met and a healthy, well-rooted, even-colored, viable lawn is established, free of weeds, open joints, bare areas exceeding 5 by 5 inches (125 by 125 mm), and surface irregularities.

C. Replant lawns that do not meet requirements and continue maintenance until lawns are satisfactory/acceptable.

D. Substantial Completion of the building and the remainder of the project may be achieved (pending prior Architect and Owner approval) before achieving a satisfactory/acceptable lawn. Continue to replant and maintain unsatisfactory/unacceptable lawn areas until acceptance is obtained. Warranties for lawns shall begin at the time of acceptance of the lawn.

3.7 CLEANUP AND PROTECTION

A. Promptly remove soil and debris created by lawn work from sidewalks and paved areas. Clean wheels of vehicles before leaving site to avoid tracking soil onto surface of roads, walks, or other paved areas.

B. Erect barricades and warning signs as required to protect newly planted areas from traffic. Maintain barricades throughout maintenance period until lawn is established.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 32 93 00
EXTERIOR PLANTS

PART 1 – GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

A. The provisions of the Contract Documents apply to the work of this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

A. This Section includes the following:

1. Trees
2. Shrubs
3. Groundcovers
4. Other Plant Materials
5. Stakes & Guys

1.3 SUBMITTALS

A. Installers Qualifications: Provide a list, with references, of the past three projects of similar scope.

B. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.

C. Plant Material Certifications:

1. Certificates of inspection as required by governmental authorities.
2. Label data substantiating that plant materials comply with specified requirements.

D. Planting Schedule:

1. Typewritten planting schedule.
2. Once accepted, revise dates only as approved in writing and submitted to Architect.

E. Maintenance Schedules: Typewritten instructions recommending procedures for maintenance of landscape work for one full year. Submit prior to completion of project.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Installer Qualifications: Engage an experienced installer, who has successfully completed planting projects similar in size and complexity to this project. The installer's primary business (defined as a minimum of 60% of total billings) shall be exterior plant installation.

B. Installer's Field Supervision: Installer to maintain an experienced full-time supervisor on the project site when exterior planting is in progress.

C. Exterior Plant Materials:
1. Provide plant materials of quantity, size, genus, species, and variety indicated on the Drawings.
2. All plant materials and work shall comply with recommendations and requirements of ANSI Z60.1 “American Standard for Nursery Stock.”
3. Do not make substitutions. If specified landscape material is not obtainable, submit proof of non-availability to Architect, together with proposal for use of equivalent material.
4. The Architect may inspect plant materials either at place of growth or on site before planting, for compliance with requirements for genus, species, variety, size, and quality. Architect retains right to further inspect trees for size and condition of balls and root systems, insects, injuries and latent defects, and to reject unsatisfactory or defective material at any time during progress of work. Remove rejected trees immediately from project site.

D. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site to comply with requirements in Division 1 Section "Project Management and Coordination."

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING

A. Packaged Materials:
1. Deliver packaged materials in containers showing weight, analysis, and name of manufacturer or grower.
2. Protect materials from deterioration during delivery, and while stored at site.

B. Exterior Plant Materials
1. Protect bark, branches, and root systems from sun scald, drying, sweating, whipping, and other handling and tying damage. Do not bend or bind-tie trees or shrubs in such a manner as to destroy their natural shape. Provide protective covering of exterior plants during delivery. Do not drop exterior plants during delivery.
2. Deliver exterior plant materials after preparations for planting have been completed and plant immediately. If planting is delayed more than 6 hours after delivery, set plant materials in shade, protect from weather and mechanical damage, and keep roots moist and free from frost.
3. Do not remove container-grown stock from containers until planting time.
4. Balled and burlapped material shall be freshly dug.
5. Handle planting stock by root ball.

1.6 PROJECT CONDITIONS

A. Examine the subgrade, verify the elevations, and observe the conditions under which work is to be performed. Do not proceed with the work until unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected in a manner acceptable to the installer.

B. Determine location of underground utilities and perform work in a manner which will avoid possible damage. Hand excavate as required.

C. When conditions detrimental to plant growth are encountered, such as rubble fill, adverse drainage conditions, or obstructions, notify Architect before planting.

D. Provide all necessary safeguards for the protection of all planted areas until provisional inspection/acceptance is accomplished.

E. Planting Restrictions: Plant during one of the following periods.

   1. Spring Planting: Unfrozen soil conditions March 1-June 1st.
   2. Fall Planting: September 1-November 1st or until frozen soil conditions prevent work.
   3. Summer Planting: June 1 – September 1 with approved irrigation system.

F. Coordination with Lawns: Install plant materials after finish grades are established and before planting lawns, unless otherwise acceptable to the Architect.

   1. When planting exterior plants after lawns, protect lawn areas and promptly repair damage caused by planting operations.

1.7 WARRANTY

A. Warranty exterior plant materials for a period of one year after date of Final Completion against defects including death and unsatisfactory growth, except for defects resulting from neglect by Owner, abuse or damage by others, or unusual phenomena or incidents which are beyond Contractor's control.

   1. The Contractor shall provide written notice to the Architect of any practice which will affect the warranty if not remedied promptly. The Architect will render an opinion of the conflict if necessary.
   2. Make replacements of all dead plants or plants in impaired condition (more than 25% dead or dying) condition in early spring/fall following installation. Replacements of dead or rejected plants should again be made prior to the expiration of the warranty period.

1.8 MAINTENANCE

A. The Owner is responsible for maintaining all exterior plant material throughout the warranty period according to the submitted Maintenance Schedule.

B. Remove all stakes and guy wires at the end of the 12 month guarantee period.

PART 2 – PRODUCTS

2.1 EXTERIOR PLANT MATERIALS

A. General: Provide nursery-grown plant materials complying with ANSI Z60.1, with healthy root systems developed by transplanting or root pruning. Provide well-shaped, fully branched, healthy, vigorous stock free of disease, insects, eggs, larvae, and defects such as knots, sun scald, injuries, abrasions, and disfigurement.

B. Label at least one tree and one shrub of each variety and caliper with a securely attached, waterproof tag bearing legible designation of botanical and common name.

2.2 PLANTS

A. General: Provide healthy, disease-free plants of species and variety indicated. Provide only plants that are acclimated to outdoor conditions before delivery. Provide healthy, field-grown plants from a commercial nursery of species and variety shown or listed. Provide plants with heavy, well-branched tops and a vigorous well-developed root system.

2.3 FERTILIZER

A. Commercial Fertilizer: Commercial-grade complete fertilizer of neutral character, consisting of fast- and slow-release nitrogen, 50 percent derived from natural organic sources of urea formaldehyde, phosphorous, and potassium. Revise fertilizer mix to remedy deficiencies found in soil.

1. Composition: 1 lb/1000 sq. ft. (0.45 kg/92.9 sq. m. of actual nitrogen, 4 percent phosphorous, and 2 percent potassium, by weight.
2. Composition: Nitrogen, phosphorous, and potassium in amounts recommended in soil reports from a qualified soil-testing agency.

B. Slow-Release Fertilizer: Granular or pelleted fertilizer consisting of 50 percent water-insoluble nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. Revise fertilizer mix to remedy deficiencies found in soil.

1. Composition: 20 percent nitrogen, 10 percent phosphorous, and 10 percent potassium, by weight.
2. Composition: Nitrogen, phosphorous, and potassium in amounts recommended in soil reports from a qualified soil-testing agency.

2.4 MULCHES

1. Organic Mulch: Six (6) month old well rotted double shredded native hardwood bark mulch not larger than 4” in length and 1/2” in width, free of woodchips and sawdust.
2. Pine Straw: Fresh, dry and free from debris, pine cones, or soil. Slash Pine is preferred. Coverage for 3" is one bale per 50sq ft.

2.5 WATER

1. Free of substances harmful to plant growth.

2.6 TOPSOIL

A. Topsoil: ASTM D 5268, pH range of 5.5 to 7, a minimum of 4 percent organic material content. Topsoil shall be fertile, friable, natural topsoil of loamy character, without admixture of subsoil material, obtained from a well-drained arable site, reasonably free from clay, lumps, coarse sands, stones, plants, roots, sticks and other foreign materials.

B. Topsoil Source:
   1. Reuse surface soil stockpiled on-site. Verify suitability of stockpiled surface soil to produce topsoil. Clean surface soil of roots, plants, sod, stones, clay lumps, and other extraneous materials harmful to plant growth.
      a) Supplement with imported or manufactured topsoil from off-site sources when quantities are insufficient. Obtain topsoil displaced from naturally well-drained sites where topsoil occurs at least 4 inches (100 mm) deep; do not obtain from agricultural land**,** bogs or marshes.
   2. Import topsoil or manufactured topsoil from off-site sources. Obtain topsoil displaced from naturally well-drained sites where topsoil occurs at least 4 inches (100 mm) deep; do not obtain from agricultural land**,** bogs or marshes.
   3. Amend existing in-place surface soil to produce topsoil. Verify suitability of surface soil to produce topsoil. Clean surface soil of roots, plants, sod, stones, clay lumps, and other extraneous materials harmful to plant growth.
      a) Surface soil may be supplemented with imported or manufactured topsoil from off-site sources. Obtain topsoil displaced from naturally well-drained sites where topsoil occurs at least 4 inches (100 mm) deep; do not obtain from agricultural land, bogs or marshes.

2.7 INORGANIC SOIL AMENDMENTS

A. Lime: ASTM C 602, agricultural limestone containing a minimum 80 percent calcium carbonate equivalent and as follows:
   1. Class: Class T, with a minimum 99 percent passing through No. 8 (2.36-mm) sieve and a minimum 75 percent passing through No. 60 (0.25-mm) sieve.
   2. Class: Class O, with a minimum 95 percent passing through No. 8 (2.36-mm) sieve and a minimum 55 percent passing through No. 60 (0.25-mm) sieve.
   3. Provide lime in form of dolomitic limestone.

B. Sulfur: Granular, biodegradable, containing a minimum of 90 percent sulfur, with a minimum 99 percent passing through No. 6 (3.35-mm) sieve and a maximum 10 percent passing through No. 40 (0.425-mm) sieve.

C. Iron Sulfate: Granulated ferrous sulfate containing a minimum of 20 percent iron and 10 percent sulfur.

D. Aluminum Sulfate: Commercial grade, unadulterated.

E. Perlite: Horticultural perlite, soil amendment grade.

F. Agricultural Gypsum: Finely ground, containing a minimum of 90 percent calcium sulfate.

G. Sand: Clean, washed, natural or manufactured, free of toxic materials.
H. Diatomaceous Earth: Calcined, diatomaceous earth, 90 percent silica, with approximately 140 percent water absorption capacity by weight.
I. Zeolites: Mineral clinoptilolite with at least 60 percent water absorption by weight.

2.8 ORGANIC SOIL AMENDMENTS

A. Compost: Well-composted, stable, and weed-free organic matter, pH range of 5.5 to 8; moisture content 35 to 55 percent by weight; 100 percent passing through 3/4-inch (19-mm) sieve; soluble salt content of 5 to 10 decisiemens/m; not exceeding 0.5 percent inert contaminants and free of substances toxic to plantings; and as follows:

    1. Organic Matter Content: 50 to 60 percent of dry weight.
    2. Feedstock: Agricultural, food, or industrial residuals; bio-solids; yard trimmings; or source-separated or compostable mixed solid waste.

B. Sphagnum peat moss: Sphagnum peat moss shall be partially decomposed, finely divided or granular texture, with a pH range of 3.4 to 4.8.
C. Peat: Finely divided or granular texture, with a pH range of 6 to 7.5, containing partially decomposed moss peat, native peat, or reed-sedge peat and having a water-absorbing capacity of 1100 to 2000 percent.
D. Wood Derivatives: Decomposed, nitrogen-treated sawdust, ground bark, or wood waste; of uniform texture, free of chips, stones, sticks, soil, or toxic materials.

    1. In lieu of decomposed wood derivatives, mix partially decomposed wood derivatives with at least 0.15 lb (2.4 kg) of ammonium nitrate or 0.25 lb (4 kg) of ammonium sulfate per cubic foot (cubic meter) of loose sawdust or ground bark.

E. Manure: Well-rotted, unleached, poultry, stable or cattle manure containing not more than 25 percent by volume of straw, sawdust, or other bedding materials; free of toxic substances, stones, sticks, soil, weed seed, and material harmful to plant growth.

2.9 MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

A. Antidesiccant: Water-insoluble emulsion, permeable moisture retarder, film forming, for trees and shrubs. Deliver in original, sealed, and fully labeled containers and mix according to manufacturer's written instructions.

PART 3 – EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

A. Examine areas to receive exterior plants for compliance with requirements and conditions affecting installation and performance. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 PREPARATION

A. Tree save areas as indicated shall be tagged and approved by the Architect prior to any clearing and/or thinning.
B. Protect structures, utilities, sidewalks, pavements, and other facilities, and lawns and existing exterior plants from damage caused by planting operations.
C. Provide erosion-control measures to prevent erosion or displacement of soils and discharge of soil-bearing water runoff or airborne dust to adjacent properties and walkways.
D. Lay out individual tree and shrub locations and areas for multiple exterior plantings. Stake locations, outline areas, adjust locations when requested, and obtain Landscape Architect's acceptance of layout before planting. Make minor adjustments as required.
E. Lay out exterior plants at locations indicated. Stake locations of individual trees and shrubs and outline areas for multiple plantings.
F. Apply antidesiccant to trees and shrubs using power spray to provide an adequate film over trunks, branches, stems, twigs, and foliage to protect during digging, handling, and transportation.

   1. If deciduous trees or shrubs are moved in full leaf, spray with antidesiccant at nursery before moving and again two weeks after planting.

3.3 PLANTING BED ESTABLISHMENT

A. Loosen subgrade of planting beds to a minimum depth of 4 inches (100 mm). Remove stones larger than 1 inch (25 mm) in any dimension and sticks, roots, rubbish, and other extraneous matter and legally dispose of them off of Owner's property.

   1. Apply fertilizer directly to subgrade before loosening.
   2. Spread topsoil, apply soil amendments and fertilizer on surface, and thoroughly blend planting soil mix.

      a) Delay mixing fertilizer with planting soil if planting will not proceed within a few days.
      b) Mix lime with dry soil before mixing fertilizer.

B. Finish Grading: Grade planting beds to a smooth, uniform surface plane with loose, uniformly fine texture. Roll and rake, remove ridges, and fill depressions to meet finish grades.
C. Restore planting beds if eroded or otherwise disturbed after finish grading and before planting.

3.4 TREE AND SHRUB PLANTING

A. Set all plant materials plumb and in center of pit or trench as per detail.

   1. Remove burlap and wire baskets from tops of root balls and partially from sides, but do not remove from under root balls. Remove pallets, if any, before setting. Do not use planting stock if root ball is cracked or broken before or during planting operation.

2. Carefully remove root ball from container without damaging root ball or plant.
3. Backfill with an amended soil blend consisting of five (5) parts native soil, one (1) part organic amendment and one (1) lb. fertilizer.
4. Place planting soil mix around root ball in layers, tamping to settle mix and eliminate voids and air pockets. When pit is approximately one-half backfilled, water thoroughly before placing remainder of backfill. Repeat watering until no more water is absorbed. Water again after placing and tamping final layer of planting soil mix.
5. Spread roots without tangling or turning toward surface, and carefully work backfill around roots by hand. Puddle with water until backfill layers are completely saturated. Plumb before backfilling and maintain plumb while working backfill around roots and placing layers above roots. Tamp final layer of backfill. Remove injured roots by cutting cleanly, do not break.
6. Form a ring of soil around the edge of each planting pit to retain water.

B. Organic Mulching: Apply 3-inch (75-mm.) average thickness of organic mulch extending 12 inches (300 mm) beyond edge of planting pit or trench. Do not place mulch within 3 inches (75 mm) of trunks or stems.

3.5 TREE AND SHRUB PRUNING

A. Prune, thin, and shape trees and shrubs as indicated.

3.6 GROUND COVER AND PLANT PLANTING

A. Set out and space ground cover and plants as indicated in details.
B. Water thoroughly after planting, taking care not to cover plant crowns with wet soil.

3.7 CLEANUP AND PROTECTION

A. During exterior planting, keep adjacent pavings and construction clean and work area in an orderly condition.
B. Protect exterior plants from damage due to landscape operations, operations by other contractors and trades, and others. Maintain protection during installation and maintenance periods. Treat, repair, or replace damaged exterior planting.

3.8 DISPOSAL

A. Disposal: Remove surplus soil and waste material, including excess subsoil, unsuitable soil, trash, and debris, and legally dispose of them off Owner's property.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 33 10 00

EXTERIOR WATER SYSTEM

PART 1 – GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

A. The provisions of the Contract Documents apply to the work of this Section.
B. Halifax County Department of Public Utilities (latest Edition, Addenda, and approved materials list).

C. Reference Specifications are referred to by abbreviation as follows:

1.	American National Standards Institute	ANSI
2.	National Sanitation Foundation	NSF
3.	American Society for Testing and Materials	ASTM
4.	American Water Works Association	AWWA
5.	National Bureau of Standards	NBS
6.	North Carolina Department of Transportation	NCDOT
7.	North Carolina Department of Environmental Health	NCDEH

1.2 SUMMARY

A. This section includes water service piping, fire protection service mains and appurtenances from the source of water to a point 5 feet outside the building.
B. Water Meter(s) will be furnished by the **Local Utility Provider**. Installation of water meter shall be part of the Work.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

A. Submit shop drawings and/or product data for the following:
1. Pipe
2. Fittings
3. Valves
4. Valve Boxes
5. Vault and Meter Box Enclosures and Accessories (including frames and covers, ladders, drains, sump pumps and wiring diagrams).
6. Fire Hydrants
7. Fire Department Connections
8. Backflow Preventers and Assemblies
9. Yard Hydrants

10. Thrust Restraint
11. Steel Encasement Pipe
12. Casing Spacers and End-seals
13. Detectable Marking Tape
14. Tracing Wire
15. Test Stations
16. Tapping Sleeve and Valves
17. Corporation Stop
18. Bedding Stone (NCDOT approved job-mix formula)
19. Water Service Assemblies for Water Meters

B. Certification provided by the contractor that all water systems and appurtenances have been tested and meet the provisions of the contract documents.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Environmental Compliance: Comply with applicable portions of local environmental agency regulations pertaining to water systems, and to the requirements of the latest edition of the North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control, Planning and Design Manual for erosion control during installation.

B. Utility Compliance: Comply with the requirements of Halifax County Department of Public Utilities' Standards (latest Edition, Addenda, and approved materials list).

C. Regulatory Requirements:
1. Comply with requirements of utility company supplying water. Include tapping of water mains and backflow prevention.
2. Comply with standards of authorities having jurisdiction for potable-water-service piping, including materials, installation, testing, and disinfection.
3. Comply with standards of authorities having jurisdiction for fire-suppression water-service piping, including materials, hose threads, installation, and testing.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

A. Delivery: Prepare materials for shipping and transport as follows:
1. Ensure materials are dry and internally protected against rust and corrosion.
2. Protect materials against damage to threaded ends, flange faces, pipe belts and spigots, and coatings.
3. Set materials in best position for handling to prevent rattling.

B. Storage: Use the following precautions for materials during storage:
1. Do not remove end protectors unless necessary for inspection, and reinstall for storage.
2. Protect materials from weather, moisture and dirt. If outdoor storage is necessary, elevate and support materials off the ground or pavement in watertight enclosures.

3. Store pipe in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. Do not store plastic structures, pipe, and fittings in direct sunlight. Support materials to prevent sagging and bending.

C. Handling: Handle materials on-site to prevent damage.
1. Handle materials to prevent interior and exterior coating and pipe-end damage, and to prevent the entrance of dirt, debris, and moisture.
2. Handle pre-cast concrete manholes and other structures according to manufacturer's written rigging instructions.
3. If any portion of piping and fittings is damaged, repairs should be made in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations prior to installation.

1.6 PROJECT CONDITIONS.

A. Site Information: Perform site survey to verify existing utility locations as needed. Verify that water distribution system piping may be installed in compliance with the design and referenced standards.

B. Locate existing structures and piping to be closed and abandoned.

C. Existing Utilities: The location of existing utilities, including underground utilities, is indicated on the drawings insofar as their existence and location were known at the time of preparation of the drawings. However, nothing in these Contract Documents shall be construed as a guarantee that such utilities are in the location indicated or that they actually exist, or that other utilities are not within the area of operations. The Contractor shall make all necessary investigations to determine the existence and locations of such utilities far enough in advance of pipe laying to allow for adjustments due to conflicts in the horizontal and vertical positions of the pipeline.
1. Do not proceed with utility interruptions without receiving Architect's written permission.
2. Notify Architect not less than 48 hours in advance of proposed utility interruptions.
3. Do not interrupt existing utilities serving facilities occupied by others except when permitted by the utility owner and after arranging to provide acceptable temporary utility services.
4. Existing utilities across or along the line of work are indicated only in an approximate location. Locate all underground lines and structures. Call "NC one call" at 1-800-632-4949 prior to construction. If utilities are marked that are not shown on the plans, locate utility vertically and horizontally and provide information to architect. The contractor shall pay for any damage to and for maintenance and protection of existing utilities and structures.

D. Connections to Existing System:
1. Before the start of the construction, the Contractor shall dig test pits on all crossings of and connections to the existing system, as applicable, to determine the existing system location, size, and piping material. If the location, size, and piping material differs from that shown on the Drawings, notify Engineer immediately.
2. The Contractor shall make connections to the existing system under a pressure or non-pressure condition, as indicated, complying with the system owner's requirements for the time of day such work can be done. The Contractor shall pay all costs associated with the connections unless otherwise indicated. If the system owner performs the work, the Contractor shall arrange for the work to be done.
3. Valves are to be operated only by the Owner.

1.7 SEQUENCING AND SCHEDULING

A. Coordinate with interior building water piping and interior building fire protection piping.

B. Coordinate with other utility work.

C. Utility interruptions shall be coordinated with local utility provider. Written notice 48 hours in advance of utility interruption shall be provided to all affected customers.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 GENERAL

A. Provide pipe materials and fittings compatible with each other. All materials shall comply with the requirements of the Halifax County Department of Public Utilities' Standards (latest Edition, Addenda, and approved materials list).

2.2 PIPE

A. Polyvinylchloride (PVC)

1. Schedule 40 Pipe shall meet the requirements of ASTM D 1785, and is permissible for water service piping up to and include 3 inches in diameter. Use PVC solvent cement conforming to ASTM D 2564, and tested and certified for contact with potable water in accordance with ANSI/NSF Standard No. 61.
2. Polyvinylchloride (PVC) for diameters of 4 inches and greater shall meet the requirements of AWWA C900, Table 2 (Cast Iron OD) Class 150 except that all connections shall be made using elastomeric gasket joints. Cell classification for the pipe shall be 12454-B. The water pipe shall also have certifications from FM (Factory Mutual), UL (Underwriters Laboratory), and NSF (National Sanitation Foundation).

B. Ductile Iron (DI)

1. Ductile iron pipe shall meet the requirements of AWWA C151 and AWWA C150. 3" through 12" pipe shall be, at a minimum, pressure class 350, and 14" through 20" pipe shall be, at a minimum, pressure class 250. 24-inch diameter pipe shall be a minimum pressure class 200. Pipe shall have cement-mortar lining and a bituminous seal coat conforming to the requirement of AWWA Standard C104.
2. Buried pipe shall have either mechanical joint or push-on joint conforming to the requirements of AWWA C111. Bolts for mechanical joints shall be high strength cast iron having an ultimate tensile strength of 75,000 psi and a minimum yield point of 45,000 psi.
3. Flanged joints for ductile iron pipe shall meet requirements of ANSI B 16.1.

C. Copper Tubing

1. Copper tubing shall meet requirements of ASTM B88 for Type "L" copper, hard drawn, for above ground and Type "K' hard drawn for below ground.

2.3 FITTINGS

A. Polyvinylchloride (PVC)
   1. General
      a) Fittings for water pipe up to and include 2 ½ inches in diameter shall be Schedule 40 PVC.
      b) All PVC Schedule 40 fittings shall be produced from PVC Type I cell classification 12454, conforming to ASTM D 1784. All injection molded PVC Schedule 40 fittings shall be certified for potable water service by NSF International and manufactured in strict compliance to ASTM D 2466.
      c) Use PVC solvent cement conforming to ASTM D 2564, and tested and certified for contact with potable water in accordance with ANSI/NSF Standard No. 61.

B. Ductile Iron (D1)
   1. General
      a) Fittings for water pipe 3 inches in diameter and greater shall be ductile iron. Contractor shall use transition gaskets as necessary. Ductile iron fittings shall be in accordance with AWWA C110 or C153, latest edition. Pressure ratings shall be a minimum of 350 psi. All fittings shall be mechanical joint unless otherwise shown on the construction plans or approved by the Engineer.
      b) All fittings shall have a cement mortar lining with asphaltic seal coat on the interior, and shall meet the requirements of the AWWA C104. Cement mortar lining shall be standard thickness.
      c) Exterior, asphaltic coating for ductile iron fittings shall meet requirements of AWWA C151 as applicable.
   2. Mechanical Joints
      a) Mechanical joints and jointing materials shall meet requirements of AWWA C111.
      b) MEGALUGS, or approved equivalent, shall meet requirements of ASNI/AWWA C151/A21.51.
   3. Flanged Joints
      a) Flanged joints shall meet requirements of ANSI B16.1 and AWWA C115.
      b) Flange joint gasket shall be full-face or ring type made of rubber and meeting the requirements of ANSI B16.21 and AWWA C115.

C. Copper
   1. Fitting for copper piping shall meet requirements of ASNI B16.22 for wrought copper, sweat joint. Soldered joints shall be made using ASTM B32 Alloy Grade Sn96 or Sb5 solder having a maximum lead content of 0.2%.

2.4 VALVES

A. Gate Valves
   1. Sizes Smaller than 2 inches
      a) Gate valves smaller than 2 inches shall be bronze, solid wedge, rising stem, with at least 200 psi operating pressure.

2. Sizes 2 inches Through 12 inches
   a) All gate valves shall be resilient seat gate valves. Resilient seat gate valves 2 inches through 12 inches in size shall comply with AWWA C-509 or AWWA C515, latest revision, and be UL listed, FM Approved, as well as certified by NSF to Standard 61.
   b) All buried valves shall be manually operated non-rising stem, equipped with a 2-inch square AWWA operating nut, for installation in a vertical position, unless otherwise specified. All valves for underground vaults and above-ground service shall be manually operated outside stem and yoke (OS&Y).
   c) Valve ends shall be mechanical joint for buried underground service and flanged for underground vaults and above-ground service.
   d) The interior and exterior of the body and bonnet shall be coated with fusion bonded epoxy per ANSI/AWWA C550 Standard for Protective Interior Coatings for Valves and Hydrants.
   e) All internal parts shall be accessible without removing the body form the line.
   f) All valves shall open left (counter-clockwise).
   g) Valves shall be rated for 250 psi operating pressure and 500 psi test pressure.
   h) Valve stem extensions shall be required where the valve-operating nut is installed at a depth greater then four feet (4').

B. Post Indicator Valves
   1. Indicator post valves are of the same construction as other UL/FM gate valves except they are fitted with a 12-inch diameter bonnet flange onto which the Indicator Post bolts.
   2. Indicator Posts are UL 789, FMG-approved, vertical-type, cast-iron body with operating wrench, extension rod, and adjustable cast-iron barrel of length required for depth of burial of valve.

2.5 VALVE BOXES

A. Valve boxes shall comply with AWWA M44 for cast-iron valve boxes. Materials shall include top section, adjustable extension (of length required for depth of burial of valve), cover (with lettering "WATER" cast or embossed on the cover), bottom section with base of size to fit over valve, and approximately 5-inch diameter barrel. All box assemblies shall have screw adjustment

B. Valve boxes shall be firmly supported, centered and plumb over the operating unit of the valve. Box cover shall be set flush with the surface of finished pavement or at such other level as may be directed by the Architect. Valve rod extension with guide shall be required to maintain a distance of 2' – 4' from operating nut to top of box. The extension shall be provided with a 2-inch square operating not on top and a coupling to connect the extension to the operating nut on the valve. All valves shall be properly restrained.

C. Extension pieces, if required, shall be cast iron or ductile iron. PVC pipe is not allowed for extensions.

2.6 VAULT AND METER BOX ENCLOSURES AND ACCESSORIES

A. This section includes enclosures for water meters 2 inches and smaller.

1. Meter box lids for all meter sizes shall be lightweight polymer concrete.
2. Precast Concrete Box (used with 1-1/2" or 2" water meters and assemblies):
   a) Concrete box shall be manufactured by Stamie E. Lyttle Co., Inc. or approved equivalent.

2.7 FIRE HYDRANTS

A. Fire hydrants shall be UL and FM approved, and shall also comply with the AWWA Fire Hydrant Specification C-502 (latest revision) and the following:

1. Type: Compression - Dry Standpipe: Valve shall open against and close with the pressure. The design shall be such that all internal operating parts can be removed through the standpipe and main valve rod extended without excavating.
2. Size: Internal valve diameter shall be a minimum 4-1/2".
3. Inlet Size and Type: 6" mechanical joint end with accessories.
4. Hose Nozzles: Each hydrant shall be equipped with two 2-1/2" I.D. hose nozzles matching local fire department hose threads (National Standard Threads) one quarter turn bayonet lock or threaded in with O-ring seal and suitable locking arrangement.
5. Steamer Nozzle: Each hydrant shall be equipped with one 4-1/2" Steamer Nozzle matching local fire department hose threads (National Standard Threads) one quarter turn bayonet lock, or threaded in with O-ring seal and suitable locking arrangement.
6. Direction of Open: Left, counterclockwise.
7. Size and Shape of Operating Nut and Cap Nuts: Nut and Cap Nuts shall be 1-1/2" point to flat pentagon. Each hydrant shall be equipped with a weather cap.
8. Seal Plate: The hydrant shall be constructed with a moisture-proof lubricant chamber that encloses the operating threads, thereby automatically lubricating the threads each time the hydrant is operated. The lubricant chamber shall be enclosed with at least three O-rings. The two lower O-rings will serve as pressure seals. The third O-ring will serve as a combined dirt and moisture seal to prevent foreign matter from entering the lubricant chamber. The hydrant shall be equipped with either an anti-friction washer or bronze bushing to reduce operating torque. The bonnet will be secured to the hydrant using bolts and nuts.
9. Standpipe - Groundline Safety Construction: The standpipe sections shall be connected at the groundline by a two part, bolted safety flange or breakable lugs. The main valve rod sections shall be connected at the groundline by a frangible coupling. The standpipe and groundline safety construction shall be such that the hydrant nozzles can be rotated to any desired position without disassembling and removing the top operating components and the top section of the standpipe. The minimum inside diameter of the standpipe shall be 6".
10. Main Valve, Rod Assembly: The main valve rod assembly shall be constructed to allow removal of all operating parts through the standpipe regardless of depth of bury, using a removal wrench which does not extend below the groundline of the hydrant. The main valve seat ring shall be bronze, and its assembly into the hydrant shall involve bronze to bronze thread engagement, and the valve assembly pressure seals shall be obtained without the employment of torque compressed gaskets. The design of the main valve rod shall be such that operating threads at the top of the rod and the valve assembly threads at the bottom of the rod are isolated from contact with water in the standpipe or in the hydrant inlet shoe.

11. Drain Valve: The operation of the drain mechanism shall be correlated with the operation of the main valve and shall involve a momentary flushing of the drain ports each time the hydrant is opened. The drain ports shall be fully closed when the hydrant valve is more than 2-1/2 turns open and the drainage channel in the bronze valve seat ring shall connect to two or more outlet drain ports. No springs may be employed in the hydrant valve or drain valve mechanism.
12. Depth of Bury: Normally hydrants shall be suitable for installation in trenches 4-1/2' deep. Fire hydrants shall be adjusted to accommodate depths of bury greater than 4 ½' deep and to meet actual field conditions. Adjustments shall be made per manufacturer's recommendations.
13. Painting Instruction: Two prime coats and one aluminum finish coat shall be used, unless otherwise specified. Exposed area of fire hydrant shall receive one field coat of aluminum after installation. The wetted surface of the hydrant shoe shall be epoxy coated to prevent corrosion of the waterway.
14. Pressure Rating: Test pressure 400 psi, working pressure 200 psi.

B. Approved Manufacturers include:
1. Mueller Centurion A-421
2. Kennedy 4-1/4" Figure K-81A
3. U.S. Pipe - Metropolitan 250
4. American Flow Control - Mark 73

2.8 BACKFLOW PREVENTERS AND ASSEMBLIES

A. Reduced Pressure Zone (RPZ)
1. Diameters ¾" through 2"
    a) Mainline valve body and caps including relief valve body and cover shall be bronze. Check valve moving member shall be center stem guided. All hydraulic sensing passages shall be internally located within the mainline and relief valve bodies and relief valve cover. Diaphragm to seat area ratio shall be 10:1 minimum. Relief valve shall have removable seat ring. Check valve and relief valve components shall be constructed so they may be serviced without removing the valve body from the line. All seat discs shall be reversible. Shut-off valves and test cocks shall be full ported ball valves.
    b) The assembly shall be rated to 175 psi water working pressure and water temperature range from 32°F to 140°F.
    c) The assembly shall meet the requirements of ASSE Standard 1010; AWWA Standard Code C506-78; and approved by the Foundation for Cross Connection Control and Hydraulic Hydraulic Research at eh University of Southern California.
2. Diameters 2 ½" through 10"
    a) Main valve body shall be Ductile iron ASTM A536, Grade 65-45-12.
    b) Coating shall be Fusion epoxy coated internal and external AWWA C550-90.
    c) Shut-off valves shall be NRS and OS & Y resilient wedge AWWA C509 gate valves.

d) Trim shall be Bronze ASTM B584 Alloy C83600.
e) Elastomer discs shall be EPDM.
f) Sprint shall be stainless steel.
g) The valve body shall be constructed to allow for the removal and servicing of all parts without removing the valve body from the waterline.
h) The assembly shall be rated to 175 psi water working pressure and water temperature range from 32°F to 140°F.
i) The assembly shall meet the requirements of ASSE Standard 1010; AWWA Standard Code C506-78; and approved by the Foundation for Cross Connection Control and Hydraulic Research at the University of Southern California.
j) The assembly shall be tested in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation or the local cross-connection control program, whichever is more stringent.

2.9 THRUST RESTRAINT

A. Proved thrust restrain consisting of concrete blocking, bell restraint harness, retainer gland type or restrained joint type pipe at all changes in direction of pressure pipelines and as shown on construction drawings.
B. Concrete thrust blocking units shall be as shown on the construction drawings or as directed by the inspector based upon field conditions. Concrete thrust blocking shall bear against undisturbed earth, and concrete shall have 3,000 psi strength at 28 days, and shall meet requirements of ASTM C94.
C. Where Lug Type retainer glands are used, installation must conform to the recommendations of the manufacturer before the pipe is backfilled and tested.

2.10 STEEL ENCASEMENT PIPE

A. Steel pipe shall be welded or seamless, smooth wall consisting of Grade "B" steel as specified in ASTM A-139. Spiral welded steel pipe is not permissible.
B. Minimum yield strength shall be 35000 psi, and pipe thickness shall be a specified on the construction plans.
C. All pipe shall be furnished with beveled ends prepared for field welding of circumferential joints. All burrs at pipe ends shall be removed.
D. Encasement pipe must be approved by the appropriate controlling agency (NCDOT, etc.) and the Architect prior to ordering.

2.11 CASING SPACERS AND END-SEALS

A. Casing Spacers:
   1. Casing Spacers shall be one of the following:
      a) Cascade
      b) Advance Products & Systems, Inc. — Model SI
      c) Pipeline Seal and Insulator, Inc. — Model No. C8G-2, Model No. C12G-2

2. Casing spacers shall be centered and restrained unless otherwise shown on the drawings.

B. End-Seals:
1. End-Seals shall be one of the following:
    a) Advance Products & Systems, Inc. Model AC
    b) Pipeline Seal and Insulator, Inc. Model C

2.12 DETECTABLE MARKING TAPE

A. Detectable marking tape shall be installed above all waterline pipe (including all service laterals).

B. Plastic marking tape shall consist of one layer of aluminum foil laminated between two layers of inert plastic film. Tape shall be resistant to alkalis, acids and other destructive agents commonly found in the soil. The laminate shall be strong enough that the layers cannot be separated by hand.

C. Tape shall be a minimum of 4-1/2 mils thick with a minimum tensile strength of 60 lbs. in the machine direction and 58 lbs. in the transverse direction per 3" wide strip. Tape color shall be APWA Color Coded for marking the particular utility line and shall be imprinted with a continuous warning message to indicate the type of utility being marked, the message normally being repeated every 16” to 36". Tape shall be inductively locatable and conductively traceable using a standard pipe and cable-locating device. Tape shall be 3" wide Terra Tape "Sentry Line Detectable 620," or approved equivalent.

2.13 TRACING WIRE

A. Tracing Wire shall be installed on all non-metallic waterline (including all service laterals).

B. Wire shall be No. 12, stranded, type THHN, thermoplastic insulated and nylon jacketed. Wire shall be color coded blue for water.

C. Acceptable Wire Connectors:

1. Set screw pressure type for use with No. 12 stranded wire size. Holub Industries MA-2, Ideal Industries Model 30-222, or approved equal.
2. C-Tap for two way splicing of tracer wire, for use with No. 12 stranded wire size. T&B #54705 or approved equal.
3. Split bolts, three wire type for splicing of tracer wire, for use with No. 12 stranded wire size ILSCO Catalog #SEL-2S or approved equal.

D. Electric Tape – Vinyl electric tape.

E. Electrical Coating - Scotchkote 3M electrical coating Part No. 054007 or approved equal. .

F. Wire nut – non-conductive for No. 12 stranded wire size.

2.14 TAPPING SLEEVE AND VALVES

A. Tapping Sleeves

1. Fabricated Steel
   a) The body of the tapping sleeve shall be of 3/8" carbon steel, ASTM grade A285.
   b) Flange to be AWWA C207 Class D ANSI, 150 lb. drilling.
   c) The carbon steel body shall have a 12 mil thick coating of fusion-bonded epoxy. Bolts shall be 18-8, Type 304 stainless steel.
   d) Gaskets shall be Grade 60 compounded for use with water, alkalies, mild acids and most hydro-carbon fluids, up to 212°F.
1. Stainless Steel
   a) The body of the tapping sleeve shall be of 18-8 type 304 stainless steel.
   b) Branch/flange to the ductile iron, carbon steel or 304 stainless steel, 150 lb. drilling.
   c) MJ Gland shall be permanently affixed to the outlet branch and be 304 stainless steel.
   d) Gaskets shall be Grade 60 compounded for use with water, alkalies, mild acids and most hydro-carbon fluids, up to 212° F.
   e) Clamping hardware (nuts, bolts and washers) shall be 18-8 type 304 stainless steel, with plastic anti-gall washers. Drop-in bolts or welded-on studs are acceptable.
2. Fabricated Steel with Mechanical Joint Ends
   a) Sleeve body, valve flange, gaskets, hardware and coating to be the same as the fabricated steel tapping sleeve.
   b) The mechanical joint glands to be ASTMA-36 iron or ductile iron.
   c) The gland retaining hardware (nuts, bolts and washers) to be 18-8 type 304 stainless steel.
3. Case Iron with Mechanical Joint Ends
   a) The body and glands of the tapping sleeve shall be of ASTM-126, Class B cast or ductile iron. Sleeve shall be furnished complete with all mechanical joint accessories (bolts, nuts, gaskets and glands), and shall have a bituminous seal coating.
   b) Valve flange, body gaskets and clamping hardware (bolts, nuts and washers) shall be as specified for the fabricated steel tapping sleeve.
4. Tapping Sleeve Applications
   a) The stainless steel, fabricated steel (with mechanical joint ends), or cast/ductile iron (with mechanical joint ends) tapping sleeves may be used for any approved tap on C-900 PVC or ductile iron water main.
   b) The stainless steel, fabricated steel (with mechanical joint ends), or cast/ductile iron (with mechanical joint ends) tapping sleeves may be used for all approved taps on asbestos-cement pipe (except 16" size) and for size-one size or one size down taps on all other pipe material.
   c) Due to the non-availability of the mechanical joint tapping sleeve for 16" asbestos-cement pipe, the stainless steel sleeve must be used for taps on this pipe.
   d) The fabricated steel tapping sleeve may be used for approved two (or more) size down taps on C-900 PVC, cast iron or ductile iron water main.
   e) Application Chart

Taps	Size on Size	Cast Iron, Asbestos Cement, Transite	PVC	Ductile Iron
Type	Stainless Steel	***Stainless Steel	Stainless Steel	Stainless Steel
of	Mechanical Joint	* Mechanical Joint	Mechanical Joint	Mechanical Joint
Sleeve			**Fabricated Steel	**Fabricated Steel

* Except on 16" A/C pipe
** Approved for use on 2 or more downsize taps only.
***Mueller H300 can not be used on A/C and C.I. pipe.

5. Certification, Testing and Installation
   a) The following testing and conditions relating to tapping sleeves apply to all manufacturers.
      i. The tapping sleeve shall be tested in place to a minimum of 200 psi.
      ii. If the sleeve fails to the 200 psi pressure test, the original failed sleeve shall be replaced with an entirely new sleeve.
      iii. The concrete thrust block shall be poured to also support the tapping sleeve from beneath. The tapping sleeve, valve and tapping machine assembly is to be adequately supported during the tapping operation to prevent movement or rotation of the tapping sleeve.
      iv. Installation instruction must be followed in strict accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

B. Resilient Seated Tapping Valves
   1. Tapping valves for diameters 2" through 12" shall meet the specifications as referenced in Section 2.4.A.2 except, the body seat rings shall have a clear inside opening sufficient to pass a cutter of full diameter and equal to the nominal size of the valve. The outlet end shall be suitable for use with the type of pipe specified.
   2. Tapping valves will be suitable for use with all approved manufactured tapping sleeves without modification.

C. Tapping-Sleeve Assemblies shall comply with MSS SP-60. Include sleeve and valve compatible with drilling machine.

2.15 CORPORATION STOP

A. The corporation stop will have tapered inlet threads in accordance with AWWA C800, latest edition. The corporation stop shall be made of a bronze alloy. It shall be similar to the Mueller compression connection type of or the Ford pack joint type.

2.16 WATER SERVICE ASSEMBLIES FOR WATER METERS

A. Water Meters will be furnished and installed by the local utility department.

B. Water Service Setter for 1 ½” and 2” Water Meters

1. All materials for the installation of water services shall be as follows or approved equal:

a) General: All 1 ½” and 2” meter setters shall be constructed of seamless threaded red brass pipe, standard Type K hard copper tube (per ASTM B-88-62,) high quality brass (per AWWA C-800,) and leadless solder, and provide horizontal female pipe threads on both front and rear connections. Setters must include a valved bypass for meter maintenance, except for irrigation and residential meters.

b) Bypass: Meter setters shall have an appropriately sized bypass line with an inverted key or ball-type stop threaded directly into the inlet bypass tee fitting. This bypass valve shall have a solid tee head and be either lock wing type or provide a bracket or other device to lock this valve in the “off” position upon installation. If copper tube is used for the bypass line, the compression connection for the copper side of the bypass valve must be as produced by the following manufacturers:

Mueller Co., “110 compression connection for copper pipe; or
Ford Meter ox co, “Pack Joint” connection for copper pipe; or
A.Y. McDonald, “T” compression connection for copper pipe.

Otherwise, a tee head inverted plug or ball type bypass valve is required with a threaded connection. Both of the bypass tee fittings, (inlet and outlet) shall have brace pipe eyelets cast within them to stabilize setter upon installation.

c) Angle Valves: Flanged, inverted key or ball-type “tee head” angle valves are required on both meter connections, and will include lock wings and meter support bracket to aid in meter installation. Pack joint or compression connections are <u>NOT</u> allowed on the vertical riser pipe; these connections must be threaded or soldered copper. Valves shall be double drilled, (2” size only,) to accommodate both 1 1/2” and 2” meters. Angle or ball valves shall provide a stop or check to limit movement of tee head 90° Maximum, (from fully open to completely off). Arrows cast within the inlet valve shall indicate direction of flow while in service.

d) Dimensions: Meter setters shall accommodate the following meter dimensions:

1 ½ “ flanged meter laying length: 13”, plus gaskets
2” flanged meter laying length: 17”, plus gaskets

The rise or height of meter setter, measured vertically from center line of inlet pipe thread to center line of meter flange bolt shall be:

1 ½” meter setter, maximum height of 8 ½”
2” meter setter, maximum height of 9 ½”

The copper used on the bypass and vertical riser pipe, (if so equipped) shall be Type K and comply with ASTM B-88-62, which states outside diameters as shown here:

¾” nominal pipe size, .875” outside diameter, .065” wall
1” nominal pipe size, 1.13” outside diameter, .065” wall

1 ½" nominal size pipe, 1.63" outside diameter, .072" wall
2" nominal size pipe, 2.13" outside diameter, .083" wall

The bypass assembly shall be sized as follows:

1 ½" meter setter requires minimum 1" bypass pipe & valve
2" meter setter requires minimum 1" bypass pipe & valve

e) Backflow prevention devices at yokes are not to be used.

PART 3 – EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION OF NEW WATER SYSTEMS

A. Excavating and Backfilling

1. Contractor shall do all excavating of any and all materials encountered in the course of excavating for all underground utility systems. After the pipe is in place, backfill with suitable earth, free from rocks, organic material, etc.
   a) Provide all necessary shoring required for the protection of excavations, existing utilities and workmen and do all necessary pumping required to keep excavation and pipe free of water from any source at all times.
   b) Provide sufficient barricades, etc., adjacent to excavations to safeguard against injury to workmen and the public. Provide and maintain sufficient warning lanterns at walks, roadways, and parking areas to provide safety at all times.
   c) Where roots of live trees are encountered in excavations, they shall be carefully protected during construction.
   d) Exercise special care in backfilling trenches to guard against disturbing the joint.
   e) Remove and dispose of any material not used for backfill.
2. Removal of subsurface obstructions which are uncovered during excavation for installation of the water systems shall be removed by the Contractor at his expense. This shall include removal of existing concrete or brick of existing building foundations, footings, abandoned utility piping, wires, structures, rock boulders, etc., which may not be visible from surface investigations before construction, but will interfere with new installations. If such obstructions are encountered, they shall be removed two feet from around the area of new facility and backfilled with a suitable material as specified.

B. Pipe Installation

1. Trenching, pipe laying, and backfilling shall be accomplished in a manner to prevent damage and mis-alignment of the pipe. Water mains shall be buried to a depth below the frostline or to a depth sufficient to provide a minimum of 30 inches cover, whichever is greater.
2. Take precautions to ensure that pipe and related items are not damaged in unloading, handling and placing in trench. Examine each piece of material just prior to installation to determine that no damage has occurred. Remove any damaged material from the site and replace with undamaged materials.

3. Keep pipe clean. Exercise care to keep foreign material and dirt from entering pipe during storage, handling and placing in trench. Plug or cap line at the end of each day.
4. Do not lay pipe when weather or trench conditions are unsuitable.
5. Line and grade hubs shall be set by a registered surveyor at intervals to accurately insure proper location of water line and appurtenances. This shall include finished grade centerline stakes for fire hydrants, stakes at all fittings, referencing all property pins, etc. Cut sheets are required where the water line is to be laid to a grade according to the profiles in the plans, or where the future road grade is not yet to within 6" of its final location.
6. Water Pipe Laying
    a) Laying of water pipe shall be accomplished only after the trench has been dewatered and the foundation and/or bedding has been prepared. Mud, silt, gravel, and other foreign material shall be kept out of the pipe and off the jointing surfaces.
    b) All pipe laid shall be retained in position so as to maintain alignment and joint closure until sufficient backfill has been completed to adequately hold the pipe in place. All pipe shall be laid to conform to the prescribed line and grade shown on the plans and shall include digging out for bell ends.
    c) Water pipe runs intended to be laid straight shall be so laid. Deflection from a straight line may be made by deflecting the joints only when permission has been given by the Architect or Inspector. Joint deflection in pipe shall not exceed one-half that recommended by AWWA Standards or the manufacturer, whichever is less. Changes in grade or alignment which cannot be made by deflecting pipe joints shall be made by use of proper bends, offsets or special fittings as required.
    d) The water pipe, unless otherwise approved by the Architect or Inspector, shall be laid upgrade from point of connection of the existing water line or form a designated starting point. Water pipe shall be installed with the bell end forward or upgrade. When pipe laying is not in progress, the forward end of the pipe shall be kept tightly closed with a water tight plug or cap. Plywood or plastic is not acceptable as a plug or cap.
    e) The pipe shall be fitted and matched so that when laid in the work, units will form a smooth, uniform invert.
    f) Prior to joining the pipe, all surfaces of the pipe to be joined and the surfaces of factory made jointing materials shall be clean and dry. Lubricants, primers, adhesives, etc., shall be applied and the pipes joined as recommended by the manufacturer's specifications. Sufficient pressure shall be applied in making the joint to assure that the pipe is "home". The interior of the pipe shall be cleaned all foreign material as the work progresses. At the end of the work day, the last pipe laid shall be blocked to prevent creep, and closed with a water tight plug or cap.
    g) Joining pipe
        i. Ductile iron pipe to be joined as follows:
            1) Mechanical joint pipe
                (a) Thoroughly clean inside of the bell and 8" of the outside of the spigot end of the joining pipe to remove oil, grit, excess coating and other foreign matter from the joint. Paint the bell and spigot with soap solution (half cup granulated soap dissolved in 1 gallon water).

Slip cast-iron gland on spigot end with lip extension of gland toward end of pipe. Paint rubber gasket with or dip into the soap solution and place on the spigot end with thick edge toward the gland. (Note: When installing PVC pipe into M.J. fittings, the beveled end of the pipe must be cut off).

(b) Push the spigot end forward to seat in the bell. Then carefully press the gasket into the bell so that it is located evenly around the joint. The gland is moved into position, bolts inserted and nuts turned finger tight. Tighten all nuts to torque listed below:

Bolt Size (inches)	Torque (ft – lbs)
5/8	40-60
3/4	60-90
1	70-100
1 – 1/4	90-120

(c) Tighten nuts on alternate sides of the gland until pressure on the gland is equally distributed, and torque value is reached.

(d) Permissible deflection in mechanical joint pipe shall not be greater than one-half of that listed in AWWA C600.

2) Push-on joint ductile iron pipe

(a) Thoroughly clean inside of the bell and 8” of the outside of the spigot end of the joining pipe to remove oil, grit, excess coating, and other foreign matter. Flex rubber gasket and insert in the gasket recess of the bell socket. Apply a thin film of gasket lubricant supplied by pipe manufacturer, to the gasket and spigot end of the joining pipe.

(b) Insert spigot end of pipe into socket with care. The joint shall then be completed by forcing the plain end to the bottom of the socket with a forked tool or jack type device. Field cut pipe shall have the end filed to match the manufactured spigot end.

(c) Permissible deflection in push-on joint pipe shall not be greater than one-half of that listed in AWWA C600.

ii. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe shall be joined in accordance with manufacturer’s recommendations.

Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Push-on Joint Pipe

1) Thoroughly clean inside of the bell and 1” beyond the reference mark on the spigot end of the joining pipe. Make certain the bell and rubber gasket have no foreign material that could interfere with the proper assembly of the pipe spigot.

2) Lubricate the gasket and spigot end of the pipe, using lubricant supplied by pipe manufacturer.

3) Insert the spigot end into the bell. Align the pipe sections and push the spigot end in until the reference mark on the spigot end is flush with the end of the bell. Use a bar and block of wood to push pipe home.
4) Field cut pipe shall be square cut and beveled to ensure proper assembly. Use a factory finished beveled end as a guide to produce an equivalent angle and length of taper.

h) Tracing wire shall be accessible for test hook-up at all water meter boxes and test stations. The tracing wire must be continuous and completely insulated from ground. The tracing wire will be attached to the top of the pipe using duct tape at an interval no great than 16 feet. Tracing wire within test stations and meter boxes shall be stripped ¾" from the end and capped with a wire nut to minimize electrical ground contact. Test stations shall be installed within 2 feet of all fire hydrants and at intervals no greater than 1,000 feet. All connections at the main line must be electrically sound and physically secure with screw connections or clamps. All connections must be taped with electrical tape and sealed with an electrical coating sealant. Tracing wire for waterline shall be color coded blue.
i) Place underground warning tape directly above all water mains 18" below finished grade.

C. Relation of Water Mains to Sewers
1. Lateral Separation of Sewers and Water Mains. Water mains shall be laid at least 10 feet laterally from existing or proposed sewers, unless local conditions or barriers prevent a 10-foot lateral separation in which case:
a) The water main is laid in a separate trench, with the elevation of the bottom of the water main at least 18 inches above the top of the sewer; or
b) The water main is laid in the same trench as the sewer with the water main located at one side on a bench of undisturbed earth, and with the elevation of the bottom of the water main at least 18 inches above the top of the sewer.
2. Crossing a Water Main Over a Sewer. Whenever it is necessary for a water main to cross over a sewer, the water main shall be laid at such an elevation that the bottom of the water main is at least 18 inches above the top of the sewer, unless local conditions or barriers prevent an 18 inch vertical separation in which case both the water main and sewer shall be constructed of ferrous materials and with joints that are equivalent to water main standards for a distance of 10 feet on each side of the point of crossing.
3. Crossing a Water Main Under a Sewer. Whenever it is necessary for a water main to cross under a sewer, both the water main and the sewer shall be constructed of ferrous materials and with joints equivalent to water main standards for a distance of 10 feet on each side of the point of crossing. A section of water main pipe shall be centered at the point of crossing.

D. Installation of Valves, Fittings, and Hydrants
1. General: Valves, fittings and hydrants shall be set and joined to the piping system as specified for cleaning, laying and joining pipe.

2. Valves and Valve Boxes: Cast iron valve boxes shall be firmly supported, centered and plumb over the operating unit of valve. Box cover shall be set flush with the surface of finished pavement or at such other level as may be directed by the Architect or Inspector. Valve rod extension with guide shall be required to maintain a maximum distance of 2'-4' from operating nut to top of box. All valves shall be properly restrained.
3. Cross Connections: Drainage branches or blow-offs shall not be connected to any sewer, submerged in any stream or installed in any manner which, in the opinion of the Architect or Inspector, will constitute a contamination or cross-connection hazard.
4. Hydrants
    a) Connection to Main: Each hydrant shall be blocked and/or restrained and connected to the main as shown in the standard details. Each hydrant shall be provided with a minimum 6" diameter branch, controlled by an independent 6" resilient seat gate valve.
    b) Setting of Hydrants: When hydrants are set, a drainage pit two feet in diameter and two feet below the bowl of the hydrant shall be excavated. The pit shall be filled with coarse gravel or #57 clean stone, mixed with coarse sand, to a level of 6" above the weephole. No hydrants drainage pit shall be well braced against unexcavated earth with suitable concrete blocking, and when directed shall be restrained to the pipe with approved harnessing.
    c) All hydrant valves shall be restrained with a hydrant tee.
    d) All hydrants shall be thoroughly cleaned of dirt or foreign matter before setting.
5. Anchorage of Fittings: All fittings (i.e., each bend, tee, plug, valve and cap) shall be prevented from moving by means to adequate thrust reaction blocking and/or mechanical retrains, as shown in the standard details.

E. Installation of Fabricated Steel Tapping Sleeves
1. Clean pipe surface thoroughly, particular in the area where the gasket will seal. The Contractor shall wipe the pipe in the area where the tap is to be make with 1% chlorine solution prior to installing the sleeve.
2. Lubricate pipe and gasket with soap and water or gasket lubricating solution. Do not use grease or pipe lubricant. Under no condition shall antifreeze be used.
3. Mount body halves on pipe and ensure gasket is secure in gasket grove, and the tapping nipple is pointing in it final direction so it will not be moved or rotated on the pipe.
4. Insert bolts and hand tighten nuts, keeping equal gaps between body halves.
5. Prior to tightening nuts, position outlet as required to suite the installation. Ensure that test connection is accessible.
6. Tighten bolts, alternating from one side to the other to equalize the gap between halves. Continue to tighten bolts until sleeve halves conform to the contour of the pipe and all bolts are to a uniform tightness. The required torque for dry threads will be 70-100 ft. lbs. (Lubricated threads 35-50 ft. lbs). On thin wall or badly corroded pipe, care should be taken to prevent crushing or collapsing of the pipe.

7. A pressure test is required prior to tapping to test the sleeve and valve in place.
   Prior to pressure testing, the Inspector shall obtain a reading of line pressure in the system, either from a hydrant or a service. The pressure test should be at 2 ½ times line pressure or 200 psi, whichever is greater. The duration of this pressure test shall be a minimum of ten minutes. If the sleeve fails the pressure test it shall be completely removed and returned and a new sleeve used. The tapping sleeve, valve and tapping machine assembly is to be adequately supported during the tapping operation to prevent movement or rotation of the tapping sleeve.
8. Proceed with tapping operation.
   Complete tapping procedure and perform the necessary checking as required, and furnish the Inspector with the tap coupon.
9. Check the bolts for tightness and re-torque, if required.

F. Installation of Services
   1. ¾”, 1”, 1 ½ “ and 2” Services
      a) All taps shall be made with service saddles.
      b) Taps shall be made on a 45° angle.
      c) Corporation stops shall be “cc” thread inlet and copper flare outlet for the copper service.
      d) Tap shall be made with a tapping machine equipped with a bit designed for the type of pipe being tapped.
      e) Distance between taps or from a joint or bell shall be a minimum of 18”.
      f) Service pipe shall be type “K” soft copper.
      g) Services shall be installed with 42” minimum cover up to meter yoke where yoke shall be installed so that meter will set 12”-18” below finished grade.
      h) Meter yokes shall be installed with a tail piece of type “K” soft copper 36” long.
      i) Meter yoke and box shall be set as shown on the construction drawings, or as directed by the Architect or Inspector. Meters shall be installed on reasonably level ground or conform to the angle of the slope.
      j) Backfill shall be hand tamped up to service pipe at tap to prevent corporation stop from being broken off during backfilling.
      k) Traffic box to be of cast iron in driveways.

3.2 AS BUILT SURVEY

A. Provide the owner an as built survey of all visible surface structures and appurtenances to include hydrants, valves, vaults, etc. for NCDENR certification. Also provide an as built survey of storm sewer and utilities crossing the waterline to verify depth of clearances to the waterline.

PART 4 – TESTING

4.1 TESTING TECHNIQUES FOR WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

A. Each properly isolated section of the piping system, including all water services, shall be subjected to a pressure test of 150 psi, or 1 ½ times the working pressure whichever is greater, measured at the high point of the system. Maintain this pressure for a minimum of two hours with an allowable leakage as follows:

WATER LINE TEST BASED ON 150 PSI		WATER LINE TEST BASED ON 150 PSI	
SIZE	MAX. ALLOWABLE LEAKAGE	SIZE	MAX. ALLOWABLE LEAKAGE
3/4"	.0138 (GAL/2 HRS)/100 L.F.	6”	.1103 (GAL/2 HRS)/100 L.F.
1”	.0184 (GAL/2 HRS)/100 L.F.	8”	.1471 (GAL/2 HRS)/100 L.F.
1 ½”	.0276 (GAL/2 HRS)/100 L.F.	12”	.2207 (GAL/2 HRS)/100 L.F.
2”	.0368 (GAL/2 HRS)/100 L.F.	16”	.2942 (GAL/2 HRS)/100 L.F.
3”	.0552 (GAL/2 HRS)/100 L.F.	20”	.3678 (GAL/2 HRS)/100 L.F.
4”	.0736 (GAL/2 HRS)/100 L.F.	24”	.4413 (GAL/2 HRS)/100 L.F.

Prior to applying pressure to the lines, all reaction blocking, and/or mechanical restraints shall have been completed to the satisfaction of the Architect or Inspector. As the pipes are being filled, all air shall be expelled from the pipes by providing manual air relief valves at the high points of the system.

B. Any defects discovered during this test shall be repaired and the test repeated until the results are satisfactory to the Architect or Inspector. Provide all equipment, materials and labor necessary to conduct the test. Provide a suitable test pump and properly calibrated gauge or other means for measuring leakage (such as a clean 50-gallong barrel with top cut out) which is satisfactory to the Architect or Inspector.

C. Water used for flushing, sterilization and testing shall be furnished by the Contractor at his expense. Filling of water line may be performed after permission has been obtained from authority responsible for coordinating this activity. Contractor is not permitted to operate valves on existing lines.

4.2 DISINFECTION

A. Prior to being placed in service, the pipe line and appurtenances shall be disinfected in general accordance with ANSI/AWWA C651, latest edition, “AWWA Standard for **Disinfecting Water Mains**”. Supplemental procedures stipulated in the following sections compliment the AWWA

C651 Standard, particularly with respect to flushing, testing, and tie-in to the existing water distribution system.

1. Prevent contaminating materials from entering the water main during storage, construction, or repair.
2. Remove, by flushing or other means, those materials that may have entered the water main. .
3. Chlorinate any residual contamination that may remain, and flush the chlorinated water from the main.
4. Protect the existing distribution system from backflow due to hydrostatic pressure test and disinfection procedures.
5. Determine the bacteriological quality by laboratory test after disinfection.
6. Make final connection of the approved new water main to the active distribution system.

B. Filling and Testing Procedures

1. Connection for the new water main to the existing distribution system for filling and testing shall be through a Contractor furnished flushing mechanism. The Contractor is to furnish the single gate valve, double check valve flushing assembly and all necessary fittings, reducers, increases and sleeves to make the piping connections. Assembly shall be approved by the responsible water authority prior to its use. A suitable valved piping arrangement for the addition of the water-chlorine solution is to be available on the new line side of the flushing assembly. The assembly is to be furnished with 125 psi rated flange connections and installed in a manner approved by the Architect or Inspector.
2. Initial Flushing
   a) The main shall be flushed prior to disinfection at a velocity of not less than 2.5 ft/s unless the responsible water authority determines that conditions will not permit the required flow. Adequate provision shall be made by the Contractor for disposals and neutralization of flushing water so that no physical or environmental damage results. Backflow prevention and initial flushing shall be in accordance with the following table.

Main Size (Nominal)	Double Check Valve Single Gate Size	INITIAL FLUSH Min. Flow (gpm)
6”	4”	220
8”	4”	400
12”	6”	900
16”	6”	1500
20”	8”	2450
24”	10”	3525

   b) Since the large volume of water may have effects on the existing distribution system, the initial flushing is to be done only when the approval of and under the direction of the Architect or Inspector. System demands may cause this flushing to be done at times when the existing distribution system demands are low.

c) Because of the large volume of water to be flushed from the fire hydrants or flushing hydrants, the Contractor must inspect the areas of discharge and provide the necessary equipment or materials to prevent any environmental damage or erosion. Sufficient hose length and termination fitting are to be provided so as to discharge the water into stable, heavily vegetated areas, drainage ponds, storm sewers, paved ditches, etc. The Contractor is to be responsible for any damage that may result from flushing.

3. Forms of Chlorine for Disinfection

It is the Contractor's responsibility to be familiar with and have available for his employees the "Product Data Safety Sheets" of any products used as a source of chlorine and to provide the proper safety instructions and personal protective equipment to the employees mixing and using materials for disinfection of the water facilities.

a) Acceptable sources of chlorine for disinfection may be obtained from any of the following three sources:
   i. Liquid sodium hypochlorite (household bleach).
   ii. Liquid sodium hypochlorite (industrial strength).
   iii. Calcium hypochlorite granules.

   Sources of chlorine shall be in conformance with AWWA B300 Standard for Hypochlorites, and NSF 60 and 61.
b) The direct introduction of chlorine liquid from a pressure cylinder into a waterline is not safe and shall not be allowed.
c) The mixing of a source of chlorine to obtain a suitable disinfection solution shall be as follows:
   i. Liquid sodium hypochlorite is supplied in strengths from 5.25 percent available chlorine (commercially available household bleach) to 15 percent available chlorine (industrial strength sodium hypochlorite). A water-sodium hypochlorite solution shall be prepared by adding liquid sodium hypochlorite to water.
   ii. A water calcium hypochlorite solution shall be prepared by dissolving calcium hypochlorite granules containing 65% available chlorine by weight in a pre-determined volume of water to make the desired water-calcium hypochlorite concentration. Disinfection of new mains by water calcium hypochlorite solution shall not be used unless a suction or in-line strainer is available on the solution pump to prevent any undissolved solids from entering the piping. An alternative method of straining the solution to remove undissolved granules may be approved by the Architect or Inspector on a case-by-case basis.

4. Method of Chlorine Application and Testing
   a) The continuous feed method of applying the disinfecting solution shall be as follows: Water from the existing distribution system or other approved sources of potable water supply shall flow through a flushing mechanism as indicated on the contract drawings at a constant, measured rate into the newly-laid pipeline. The water shall be mixed with a chlorine-water solution as prepared above, also fed at a constant, measured rate. The two rates shall be proportioned so that the chlorine concentration of the water and

water/chlorine solution in the pipe is elevated to and maintained at, a minimum of 50mg/l available chlorine.

b) Since the forms of preparation for a water-sodium hypochlorite or water-calcium hypochlorite concentration are a batch process, a method acceptable to the Architect or Inspector shall be available to replenish the concentration being fed and mixed with the water flow, so there is no interruption of the flow of disinfection solution.

c) To assure that this concentration is maintained, the chlorine residual shall be measured at intervals not exceeding 2,000 feet and at the end of all branch lines or cul-de-sacs in accordance with procedures outline herein. During the application of the chlorine-water solution, valves, hydrants and any other appurtenances shall be operated in order to be thoroughly disinfected. Chlorine-water solution application shall continue until the entire new main is filled with water having a residual of a minimum of 50 mg/l chlorine solution. The chlorinated water shall be retained in the main for at least 24 hours. The free chlorine residual must be at least 10 mg/l after 24 hours in accordance with AWWA C651.

d) After the applicable retention period, the heavily chlorinated water shall be flushed from the main until the chlorine residual of the water leaving the main is equal to the chlorine residual of the incoming system water. At that time, the new system shall be valved off to allow the residual to dissipate to 0.2 mg/l before taking samples for bacteriological analysis.

5. Flushing

a) Flush to remove disinfecting solution. This is a low velocity, low flow, flush through fire or flushing hydrants to remove the disinfecting solution from the new line. The use of a neutralizing chemical and piping arrangement is required. The expense of a neutralizing station is the responsibility of the Contractor.

b) The final flush is a medium velocity, medium flow flush to clear the line of any chlorine solution used in the tie-in and to provide for fresh water throughout the new lines. Final flushing shall be in accordance with the following table.

Main Size (Nominal)	FINAL FLUSH Max. Flow (gpm)
6”	88
8”	160
12”	350
16”	624
20”	978
24”	1410

6. Bacteriological Tests

a) Bacteriological samples will be taken in accordance with AWWA C651, Section 7.

b) After final flushing, and before the water main is placed in service, samples shall be collected and tested for bacteriological quality. Two consecutive negative tests from the same location shall show the absence of coliform organisms. At least two samples shall be collected by the responsible water authority at least 24 hours apart at intervals determined by the Architect or Inspector (not exceed 2,000 feet apart and at the end of all branch lines) and tested by a qualified laboratory selected by the responsible water authority. The responsible water authority shall bill the Contractor a standard fee for this service including all retests.

c) Samples for bacteriological analysis shall be collected in approved sterile bottles or bags treaded with sodium thiosulfate. If laboratory results indicate the presence of coliform bacteria, the samples are unsatisfactory, and disinfection shall be repeated as prescribed above until the samples are satisfactory. Cleaning, disinfection, and testing shall be under the direction of the Architect or Inspector but remains the responsibility of the Contractor. The Contractor shall be responsible for any cost associated with the loading, hauling, discharging and dichlorination of the heavily chlorinated water.

d) A sampling tap consisting of a corporation cock with metal pipe shall be installed within two feet of valves. The corporation stop inlet shall be male one inch in size and the outlet shall have one inch I.P. threads and a cap.

e) After receiving satisfactory bacteriological test results, the Contractor shall coordinate with the Inspector the connecting of the new main to the existing system. All connecting pipe and fittings shall be clean and free of debris and shall be swabbed or sprayed with a 1 percent sodium hypochlorite solution before they are installed.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 33 30 00

SANITARY SEWERAGE

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

A. The provisions of the Contract Documents apply to the work of this Section.

B. Harnett County Department of Public Utilities Standards (latest Edition, Addenda, and approved materials list).

C. Reference Specifications are referred to by abbreviation as follows:

1.	American National Standards Institute	ANSI
2.	American Society for Testing and Materials	ASTM
3.	American Water Works Association	AWWA
4.	National Bureau of Standards	NBS
5.	North Carolina Department of Transportation	NCDOT
6.	North Carolina Department of Environmental Health	NCDEH

1.2 SUMMARY

A. This Section includes sanitary sewerage system piping and appurtenances from a point 5 feet outside the building to the point of disposal or to the connection point into the existing municipal wastewater system.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

A. Submit shop drawings and/or product data for the following:

1. Pipe and pipe lining
2. Fittings
3. Special Pipe Couplings
4. Manholes and Accessories
    a) Flexible pipe connectors
    b) Frame and covers
    c) Adjusting rings
    d) Entry seals
    e) Vent piping
    f) Frame-to-manhole sealant
    g) Steps
    h) Exterior coatings
    i) Interior protective linings and coatings

5. Steel Encasement Pipe
6. Casing Spacers and End-seals
7. Detectable Marking Tape
8. Cleanouts
9. Bedding Stone (NCDOT approved job-mix formula)

B. Certification provided by the contractor that all materials and sewage piping have been tested and meet the provisions of the contract documents.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Environmental Compliance: Comply with applicable portions of local environmental agency regulations pertaining to sanitary sewerage systems, and to the requirements of the latest edition of the North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual for erosion control during installation.
B. Utility Compliance: Comply with the requirements of Harnet County Department of Public Utilities' Standards (latest Edition, Addenda, and approved materials list).

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

A. Delivery: Prepare materials for shipping and transsport as follows:
   1. Ensure materials are dry and internally protected against rust and corrosion.
   2. Protect materials against damage to threaded ends, flange faces, pipe bells and spigots, and coatings.
   3. Set materials in best position for handling to prevent rattling.
B. Storage: Use the following precautions for materials during storage:
   1. Do not remove end protectors unless necessary for inspection, and reinstall for storage.
   2. Protect materials from weather, moisture and dirt. If outdoor storage is necessary, elevate and support materials off the ground or pavement in watertight enclosures.
   3. Store pipe in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. Do not store plastic structures, pipe, and fittings in direct sunlight. Support materials to prevent sagging and bending.
C. Handling: Handle materials on-site to prevent damage.
   1. Handle materials to prevent interior and exterior coating and pipe-end damage, and to prevent the entrance of dirt, debris, and moisture.
   2. Handle pre-cast concrete manholes and other structures according to manufacturer's written rigging instructions.
   3. If any portion of piping and fittings is damaged, repairs should be made in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations prior to installation.

1.6 PROJECT CONDITIONS

A. Site Information: Perform site survey to verify existing utility locations. Verify that sanitary sewerage system piping may be installed in compliance with the design and referenced standards.

B. Locate existing structures and piping to be closed and abandoned.

C. Existing Utilities: The location of existing utilities, including underground utilities, is indicated on the drawings insofar as their existence and location were known at the time of preparation of the drawings. However, nothing in these Contract Documents shall be construed as a guarantee that such utilities are in the location indicated or that they actually exist, or that other utilities are not within the area of operations. The Contractor shall make all necessary investigations to determine the existence and locations of such utilities far enough in advance of pipe laying to allow for adjustments due to conflicts in the horizontal and vertical positions of the pipeline.

1. Do not proceed with utility interruptions without receiving Architect's written permission.
2. Notify Architect not less than 48 hours in advance of proposed utility interruptions.
3. Do not interrupt existing utilities serving facilities occupied by others except when permitted by the utility owner and after arranging to provide acceptable temporary utility services.
4. Existing utilities across or along the line of work are indicated only in an appoximate location. Locate all underground lines and structures. Call "NC one call" at 1-800-632-4949 prior to construction. If utilities are marked that are not shown on the plans, locate utility vertically and horizontally and provide information to architect. The contractor shall pay for any damage to and for maintenance and protection of existing utilities and structures.

D. Connections to Existing System:

1. Before the start of the construction, the Contractor shall dig test pits on all crossings of and connections to the existing system, as applicable, to determine the existing system location, size, and piping material. If the location, size, and piping material differs from that shown on the Drawings, notify Engineer immediately.

2. The Contractor shall make connections to the existing system under a pressure or non-presure condition, as indicated, complying with the system owner's requirements for the time of day such work can be done. The Contractor shall pay all costs associated with the connections unless otherwise indicated. If the system owner performs the work, the Contractor shall arrange for the work to be done.

3. Valves are to be operated only by the Owner.

1.7 SEQUENCING AND SCHEDULING

A. Coordinate with interior building sanitary drainage piping.

B. Coordinate with other utility work.

C. Utility interruptions shall be coordinated with local utility provider. Written notice 48 hours in advance of utility interruption shall be provided to all affected customers.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 PIPE AND PIPE LINING

A. General: Provide pipe materials and fittings compatible with each other. All materials shall comply with the requirements of the Harnett County Department of Public Utilities' Standards (latest Edition, Addenda, and approved materials list).

B. Gravity Sewer Pipe:

1. Polyvinylchloride (PVC) Sewer (as indicated on the plans):
   a) Polyvinylchloride (PVC) non-pressure pipe (4"-15") shall meet requirements of ASTM D3034, Type PSM, SDR-35 with elastometric gasket joints meeting requirements of ASTM D3212. Bedding shall be as shown on the construction plans.
   b) Polyvinylchloride (PVC) non-pressure pipe (18"- 48") shall meet requirements of ASTM F679, Table I, Type SDR-35 for large diameter solid wall PVC pipe with elastrometric gasket joints meeting requirements of ASTM D3212. Cell classification for sewer pipe shall be 12454-B or 12364-C. Bedding shall be as shown on the construction plans.
   c) Polyvinylchloride (PVC) non-pressure profile pipe (21" and larger) shall meet requirements of ASTM F794 with elastometric gasket joints meeting requirements of ASTM D3212. Bedding shall be as shown on the construction plans.
2. Ductile Iron (DI) Sewer:
   a) Ductile iron (DI) non-pressure pipe shall meet requirements of AWWA C151. Pipe shall be thickness Class 52. Pipe shall have cement-mortar lining and a bituminous seal coat. Thickness classes shall meet requirement of AWWA C150.
   b) Mechanical joints and jointing material shall meet requirements of AWWA/ANSI C111/A21.11.
   c) Flanged joints for ductile iron pipe shall meet requirements of ANSI B16.1. Flanged joint gaskets shall be full face, made of 1/16-inch thick rubber, and shall meet the requirements of ANSI B16.21.
   d) Push on joint and rubber gasket shall meet requirements of AWWA C111.
   e) Cement mortar lining with bituminous seal coat for ductile iron pipe and fittings shall meet requirements of AWWA/ANSI C104/A21.4.
   f) Cement mortar lining shall be standard thickness.
   g) Exterior, bituminous coating for ductile iron pipe shall meet requirements of AWWA/ANSI C106/A21.6 or AWWA/ANSI C151/A21.51 as applicable.

2.2 FITTINGS

A. General: Provide pipe fitting materials compatible with each other. All materials shall comply with the requirements of the Harnett County Department of Public Utilities' Standards (latest Edition, Addenda, and approved materials list).

B. Polyvinylchloride (PVC) Gravity Sewer:

1. Polyvinylchloride (PVC) non-pressure fittings (4"-15") shall meet requirements of ASTM D3034, Type PSM, SDR-35 with elastrometric gasket joints meeting requirements of ASTM D3212.
2. Polyvinylchloride (PVC) non-pressure fittings (18"- 48") shall meet requirements of ASTM F679, Table I Type SDR-35 for large diameter solid wall PVC pipe with elastrometric gasket joints meeting requirements of ASTM D3212.

3. Polyvinylchloride (PVC) non-pressure fittings (21" and larger) shall meet the requirements of ASTM 3034, SDR-35, PVC for large diameter profile sewer pipe with elastrometric gasket joints meeting requirements of ASTM D3212.

C. Ductile Iron (DI) Gravity Sewer:
1. Fittings shall be ductile iron. Ductile iron fittings shall meet requirements of AWWA C110. Pressure ratings shall be a minimum of 350 psi for all fittings. Fittings shall have cement-mortar lining and a bituminous seal coat.
2. Gaskets: ASTM F 477, elastometric seal.
3. Standard-Pattern, Ductile-Iron Fittings: AWWA C110, for push-on joints.
4. Compact-Pattern, Ductile-Iron Fittings: AWWA C153, for push-on joints.
5. Fitting Interior Coating: AWWA C104, asphaltic-material seal coat, minimum 1-mil (0.025-mm) thickness.
6. Mechanical joints and jointing materials shall meet requirements of AWWA C111.
   a) Mechanical joint retainer glands shall meet requirements of AWWA C111. Retainer gland shall be fitted with setscrews.
   b) Metal harness shall be galvanized rods and clamps as detailed on Drawings.
   c) Provide systems called for (or equals) as required on the drawings for restrained joints on aerial pipe.

D. Sewer Saddles:
1. Applies to taps for service lines of 4 inches or 6 inches on main line pipe up to 12 inches.
2. Straps shall be stainless steel, 24-guage, 2.5 inches wide
3. Nuts and bolts shall be stainless steel, 3/8-inch diameter.
4. Saddle shall be coated cast iron, with tubular rubber gasket.
5. Adapter compatible with service line shall be secured to saddle with PVC sleeve.
6. Sewer saddles shall be as manufactured by one of the following:.
   a) ROMAC Industries, Inc
   b) GENCO (The General Engineering Co.)
   c) Inserta Fittings Company

2.3 SPECIAL PIPE COUPLINGS

A. Use flexible pipe couplings where required to join piping and no other appropriate method is specified. Do not use instead of specified joining methods.
1. Use the following pipe couplings for non-pressure applications:
   a) Sleeve type to join piping, of same size, or with small difference in OD.
   b) Increaser/reducer-pattern, sleeve type to join piping of different sizes. Sleeve type shall be of the eccentric pattern.

2.4 MANHOLES AND ACCESSORIES

A. General
   1. Manholes shall be constructed of pre-cast reinforced concrete manhole sections in accordance with the requirements of ASTM C478 and detailed on the construction plans.
   2. A maximum of two lift holes per manhole section may be provided.
   3. Provide tongue and groove joints in manhole sections with a preformed groove in the tongue for placement of an O-ring type round, rubber gasket, or Press Seal, Inc.'s Profile RS gasket.
      a) Gasket shall comply with requirements of ASTM C443.
      b) Gasket shall seal the joint from either internal or external hydrostatic pressure.

B. Flexible Pipe Connectors: Provide flexible pipe connections to manholes, other than acid-resistant manholes, for pipes 24 inches and smaller in size.
   1. Materials shall be resistant to water, sewage, acids, ozone, weathering and aging. Connectors shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C923. Use neoprene conforming to ASTM C443 and stainless steel, Series 300.
   2. Cast or core drill openings in manholes to receive connectors. Connectors shall be suitable for field repair or replacement. Connectors not suitable for field replacement are unacceptable.
   3. The assembled connectors shall allow at least an 11° angular deflection of the pipe and at least one inch of lateral misalignment in any direction and be suitable for a normal variation in diameter or roundness for the pipe material used.
   4. Connectors shall be similar to Kor-N-Seal as manufactured by NPC, Inc.

C. Frames and Covers: Manhole frames and covers shall be molded of gray cast iron conforming to ASTM A48, Class 30. Castings shall be coated with a coal tar pitch varnish, to which sufficient oil has been added to make a smooth coating that is not tacky or brittle. Seating surfaces between frame and cover shall be machined. Manhole frame and covers shall be one of the following, or equivalent:
   1. Street Type
      a) Neenah Foundry
      b) Capitol Foundry
      c) Sigma Corporation
      d) East Jordan Iron Works
   2. Watertight
      a) Capitol Foundry
      b) East Jordan Iron Works
   3. Vandal Proof
      a) Neenah Foundry
      b) Capitol Foundry

D. Adjusting Rings: Adjusting rings shall be made of reinforced concrete or HDPE (as manufactured by LadTech, Inc.). Brick, block and mortar construction shall not be permitted in lieu of rings.

Rings shall be of required thickness to obtain the desired top elevation and match the diameter of the frame and cover. Any combination of adjustment rings shall not exceed a total thickness of 9 inches.

E. Entry Seals: Entry seals shall be furnished on all sanitary sewer manholes. Entry seals may be installed on the interior of the manhole using Cretex Specialty Products' "Chimney Seal" or on the exterior of the manhole using Canosa's "Wrapid Seal," or approved equivalents.

F. Vent Piping: Vent piping shall be installed in accordance with the details shown on the construction drawings.

G. Frame-to-Manhole Sealant: Sealant for manhole frames shall be a one-component polyurethane sealant similar to Sika "Sikaflex" Type 1a.

H. Steps: Manhole steps shall be corrosion-resistant and shall be one-half inch grade 60 steel reinforcing rod encapsulated in a copolymer polypropylene. The steps shall conform with ASTM C478 paragraph 11 and to the dimensions shown on the Standard Details.

I. Exterior Coating: Exterior of manhole to be coated with bitumastic waterproofing.

J. Interior Product Linings and Coatings

1. Interior protective linings and coatings shall provide resistance to deterioration due to hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) and by-products thereof. Selected system of liners, coatings or admixture shall include provisions to protect concrete and all discontinuities including precast joints, pipe penetrations, seams, and entryways.
2. Liners: Liners for acid-resistant manholes shall be of High Density polyethylene (HDPE), Polypropylene Random Copolymer (PP-R) or polyvinylchloride (PVC) construction and shall be installed to protect the pre-cast manhole sections from the inside base of the manhole to the base of the manhole cover frame. Benches and inverts for lined manholes shall be coated as specified for coated manholes.
   a) HDPE or PP-R liners shall consist of a 2mm thick HDPE (high density polyethylene) or Polypropylene Random copolymer (PP-R) with a large number of anchoring studs (a minimum of 420/m^2, 39/ft^2), manufactured during he extrusion process in one piece with the sheet so there is no welding and no mechanical finishing work to attach the studs to the sheet. Liner shall be similar to AGRU Sure Grip®. Joints between sections of the liner shall be sealed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
   b) PVC liners shall consist of polyvinylchloride plates, not less than 0.060 in. thick, with integral bonding ribs and shall be similar to Amercoat "T-Lock Amer-Plate." Joints between sections of liner shall be welded in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
3. Coatings: Coatings for proposed and existing manholes shall be Raven Lining System epoxy coatings or approved equivalent.
4. Admixtures: Admixtures for use in concrete manholes shall be ConShield™ or approved equivalent.

2.5 STEEL ENCASEMENT PIPE

A. Steel pipe shall be welded or seamless, smooth wall consisting of Grade "B" steel as specified in ASTM A-139. Spiral welded steel pipe is not permissible.

B. Minimum yield strength shall be 35,000 psi, and pipe thickness shall be as specified on the construction plans.

C. All pipe shall be furnished with beveled ends prepared for field welding of circumferential joints. All burrs at pipe ends shall be removed.
D. Encasement pipe must be approved by the appropriate controlling agency (NCDOT, R.R., etc.) and the Architect prior to ordering.

2.6 CASING SPACERS AND END-SEALS

A. Casing Spacers:
   1. Casing Spacers shall be one of the following:
      a) Cascade
      b) Advance Products & Systems, Inc. Model SI
      c) Pipeline Seal and Insulator, Inc. Model No. C8G-2, Model No. C12G-2
   2. Casing spacers shall be centered and restrained unless otherwise shown on the drawings.
B. End-Seals:
   1. End-Seals shall be one of the following:
      a) Advance Products & Systems, Inc. Model AC
      b) Pipeline Seal and Insulator, Inc. Model C

2.7 DETECTABLE MARKING TAPE

A. Detectable marking tape shall be installed above all gravity sewer (including all service laterals).
B. Plastic marking tape shall consist of one layer of aluminum foil laminated between two layers of inert plastic film. Tape shall be resistant to alkalis, acids and other destructive agents commonly found in the soil. The laminate shall be strong enough that the layers cannot be separated by hand.
C. Tape shall be a minimum of 4-1/2 mils thick with a minimum tensile strength of 60 lbs. in the machine direction and 58 lbs. in the transverse direction per 3" wide strip. Tape color shall be APWA Color Coded for marking the particular utility line and shall be imprinted with a continuous warning message to indicate the type of utility being marked, the message normally being repeated every 16” to 36". Tape shall be inductively locatable and conductively traceable using a standard pipe and cable-locating device. Tape shall be 3" wide Terra Tape "Sentry Line Detectable 620," or approved equivalent.

2.8 CLEANOUTS

A. General: Provide cast-iron ferrule and countersunk brass cleanout plug, with round cast-iron access frame heavy-duty, secured, scoriated cast-iron cover.
B. Sewer pipe fitting and riser to cleanout shall be the same material as the run of pipe for which it serves.

PART 3 – EXECUTION

3.1. SEPARATION OF WATER LINES AND SANITARY AND/OR COMBINED SEWERS

A. Follow State Health Department Standards for the separation of sanitary sewer and water distribution systems.
B. Parallel Installation
   1. Normal Conditions - Sewer lines and manholes shall be constructed at least 10 feet horizontally from a waterline whenever possible. The distance shall be measured edge-to-edge.
   2. Unusual Conditions - When local conditions prevent a horizontal separation of at least 10 feet, then maximum horizontal separation shall be provided with vertical separation of bottom of waterline at least 18 inches above top of sewer. Where this vertical separation cannot be obtained, the sewer shall be constructed of AWWA approved water pipe pressure-tested in place to 5 psi without leakage prior to backfilling. The sewer manhole shall be of watertight construction and tested in place.
C. Crossing:
   1. Normal Conditions - Sewers crossing under waterlines shall be laid to provide a separation of at least 18 inches between the bottom of the waterline and the top of the sewer whenever possible.
   2. Unusual Conditions - When local conditions prevent a vertical separation described in Crossing, Normal Conditions, paragraph above, the following construction shall be used:

      a) Sewers passing over or under waterlines shall be constructed of ductile iron pipe with mechanical joints as described in Parallel Installation, Unusual Conditions above.
      b) Sewers passing over waterlines shall be laid to provide:
         i. Adequate structural support for the sewers to prevent excessive deflection of the joints and settling on and breaking waterline.
         ii. Maximum separation of water and sewer line joints.
D. Sanitary and/or combined sewers or sewer manholes - No water pipes shall pass through or come in contact with any part of a sewer or sewer manhole.

3.2. EXCAVATING AND BACKFILLING

A. Excavation, trenching, backfilling and bedding for all piping specified herein shall conform to the applicable requirements of the NCDOT Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures and/or to details shown on the construction plans.
B. Remove any and all materials encountered in the course of excavating for all underground utility systems. After the pipe is in place, backfill with suitable material, free from frozen earth, rocks, and organic materials.
   1. Provide all necessary shoring required for the protection of excavations, existing utilities and workmen and do all necessary pumping required to keep excavation and pipe free from water from any source at all times.
   2. Provide sufficient barricades adjacent to excavations to safeguard against injury to workmen and the public. Provide and maintain sufficient warning lanterns at walks, roadways, and parking areas to provide safety at all times.
   3. Where roots of live trees are encountered in excavations, they shall be carefully protected during construction.

4. Exercise special care in backfilling trenches to guard against disturbing the joints.
5. Remove and dispose of any material not used for backfill.

C. Removal of subsurface obstructions which are uncovered during excavation for installation of the sanitary sewer systems shall be by the Contractor at his expense. This shall include removal of existing concrete or brick from existing building foundations, footings, abandoned utility piping, wires, structures, rock boulders, etc., which may not be visible from surface investigations before construction, but will interfere with new installations. If such obstructions are encountered, they shall be removed two feet from around the area of new work and the excavation backfilled with a suitable material as specified.

3.3. PIPE HANDLING

A. Take all precautions to ensure that pipe, fittings, and related items are not damaged in unloading, handling and placing in trench. Examine each piece of material just prior to installations to determine that no damage has occurred. Remove any damaged material from the site and replace with undamaged material.

B. Keep pipe clean. Exercise care to keep foreign material and dirt from entering pipe during storage, handling and placing in trench. Close ends of in-place pipe at the end of any work period to prevent entry of animals and foreign material.

C. Survey Line and Grade
1. Line and grade hubs shall be set by a registered surveyor, maintained by the Contractor, and the Architect provided with cut-sheets.
2. Contractor shall have level or transit in good working order on the job set up at all times to periodically check line and grade of pipe.

3.4. GRAVITY SEWER PIPE LAYING

A. Laying of sewer pipe shall be accomplished to line and grade as indicated on the contract drawings and in the trench only after it has been dewatered and the foundation and/or bedding has been prepared. Mud, silt, gravel, and other foreign material shall be kept out of the pipe and off the jointing surfaces. Do not lay pipe when weather or trench conditions are unsuitable.

B. Pipe and fittings shall be strung out along the route of construction with the bells facing in the direction in which the work is to proceed. Pipe shall be placed where it will cause the least interference with traffic. Laying of the pipe shall be commenced immediately after the excavation is started and every means must be used to keep pipe laying closely behind the trenching. The Engineer may stop the trenching when, in his opinion, the trench is open too far in advance of the pipe laying operation. The bottom of the sewer trench shall be shaped to give substantially uniform circumferential support to the lower on-third of each pipe. Holes shall be scooped out where the bells occur leaving the entire barrel of the pipe bearing on the pipe bed.

C. All pipe laid shall be retained in position so as to maintain alignment and joint closure until sufficient backfill has been completed to adequately hold the pipe in place. All pipe shall be laid to conform to the prescribed line and grade shown on the contract drawings. After completion the pipe shall exhibit a full circle of light at one manhole when viewed from the next.

D. The sewer pipe shall be laid upgrade from point of connection to the existing sewer or from a designated starting point. If the starting point is at an existing stub, it shall be removed and a full length of pipe installed. The sewer pipe shall be installed with the bell end forward or upgrade.

When pipe laying is not in progress, the forward end of the pipe shall be kept tightly closed with a water tight plug or cap. When the upstream end of a sewer does not terminate at a manhole, it shall be plugged and its location marked in a manner approved by the Inspector.

E. The pipe shall be fitted and matched so that when installed it will form a smooth, uniform invert.

F. Prior to joining the pipe, all surfaces of the pipe to be joined and the surfaces of factory made jointing materials shall be clean and dry. Lubricants, primers, adhesives, etc., shall be applied and the pipes joined as recommended by the manufacturer's specifications. Sufficient pressure shall be applied in making the joint to assure that the pipe is "home". The interior of the pipe shall be cleaned of all foreign material as the work progresses. At the end of the work day, the last pipe laid shall be blocked to prevent creep, and closed with a water tight plug or cap.

G. Joining Pipe
   1. Ductile iron pipe is to be joined in accordance with the requirements of AWWA Standard C600 and the manufacturer's recommendations.
   2. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe shall be joined in accordance with ASTM Standard D-2321.
   3. Other type pipe shall be joined in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and the requirements of the County approved plans and specifications.

H. All visible leaks shall be corrected prior to testing.

3.5. MANHOLES

A. Manholes shall be constructed to the elevations shown on the Contract Drawings in accordance with the provisions of the Standard Details.

B. Set manhole base section on bed of NCDOT #57 stone to a minimum depth of 8 in. Stone shall be thoroughly compacted and carefully leveled to the excavated earth wall.

C. Join all manhole riser and cone or flat slab top sections by the use of an approved rubber gasket.

D. Pack and brush joints in FRP lining in acid-resistant manholes with sealant to provide a watertight and acid-resistant seal. Field weld joints in PVC lining of acid-resistant manholes in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

E. Install pipe stubs in manholes where called for on the Contract Drawings. All stubs shall be sealed watertight with a plug or cap at both ends.

F. Install flexible manhole connections for all pipes sizes 4 in. to 24 in., inclusive, and apply sealant to completely fill joint between manhole barrel and flexible connection for the full thickness of the manhole barrel.

G. Plug lift holes and repair any defects in manhole.

H. Adjusting Rings: Include two or three adjusting rings, of 6-to-9-inch total thickness that match diameter of frame and cover.

I. Set manhole frame in bed of sealant. Bed shall consist of one, 3/8 in. bead laid flush with the inside edge of the frame base and another 3/8 in. bead laid flush with the outside edge of the frame base.

J. Construct bench of concrete or brick and mortar.
   1. Lowest elevation of bench shall be at the spring line of the outgoing pipe.
   2. Slope bench three inches toward channel for drainage.

3. Where stubs or knockouts are provided for future pipe connections, bench shall be so formed.
4. Use sulfate resistant cement for concrete or mortar on all acid-resistant manholes.
5. Where sealant is used, bench shall not be in contact with pipe or flexible pipe connection.

K. Existing Manhole Tie-In
1. Core drilling and a flexible pipe-to-manhole connector shall be used in the connection of the sewer pipe to precast manholes, where stubs or bricked up opening do no exist.
2. The connector shall be Kor-N-Seal assembly or approved equal.
3. The connector shall be installed in the manhole wall by activating the expanding mechanism in strict accordance with the recommendation of the connector manufacturer.
4. The connector shall be of a size specifically designed for the pipe material and size being utilized on the project. All materials must conform to the approved products reflected in these standards.
5. Where bricked up opening exits, a PVC manhole adapter shall be used in the connection of the sewer pipe to precise manholes and installed using the proper conventional methods such as the process established for the “GPK PVC Manhole Adapters” or approved equal.

3.6. DETECTABLE MARKING TAPE

A. Install detectable marking tape in all trenches containing buried, non-metallic, pipelines. Tape shall be installed in all trenches with a cover of 18” to 54" and a minimum clearance over the pipelines of 18". Tape shall be made electrically conductive throughout the entire system through the use of splices of a type recommended by the manufacturer.

3.7. ROAD/HIGHWAY CROSSINGS

A. Where crossing is to be installed beneath a North Carolina road or highway, all operations and materials shall conform to the requirements of the North Carolina Department of Transportation governing such crossings, and the contractor shall obtain approval of all materials and methods to be employed before such work is started. A copy of such permission shall be filed with the Owner prior to starting the work. The contractor will also be required to furnish a release from the proper authorities before final acceptance of the work by the Owner. The contractor shall secure from the Department of Transportation the necessary information regarding proper bracing, sheeting, shoring and other required protection of the highway and traffic during the construction operation. Where an open cut is permissible in crossing the State Highway instead of boring, the contractor shall make the necessary provisions for handling traffic and replacing the roadbed and surface as required by the North Carolina Department of Transportation. Contractor shall be responsible for the payment of all fees required to obtain the necessary permits

3.8. CLEAN UP

A. Upon the completion of the installation of the sanitary sewer system and prior to acceptance, sediment and debris shall be removed from the limits of construction. All trash and debris shall be removed and properly disposed of. Areas not otherwise stabilized shall be seeded and mulched and a good stand of grass established.

3.9. AS BUILT SURVEY

A. Provide the owner an as built survey to include all manhole rims, pipe inverts, and service cleanouts for NCDENR certification. Also provide an as built survey of storm sewer and utilities crossing the sanitary sewer line to verify depth of clearances to the sanitary sewer line.

PART 4 -TESTING

A. Gravity Sewers
1. All testing shall be in accordance with NCDENR standards.
2. Testing of gravity sewer lines shall be conducted on short sections of sewer line, i.e., between manholes. Provide all labor, materials, tools, and equipment necessary to make the tests, and ensure that zero infiltration is provided. All equipment and methods used shall be acceptable to the Engineer and the Owner. All monitoring gages shall be subject to calibration, if deemed necessary.
3. Deflection tests shall be performed on all pipe installations. The test shall be conducted after the final backfill has been in place at least 30 days to permit stabilization of the soil-pipe system. As an alternative to waiting 30 days to permit stabilization of the soil-pipe system, the Division will accept certification from a soil testing firm verifying that the backfill of the trench has been compacted to at least 95% maximum density.
4. No pipe shall exceed a deflection of 5 percent. If deflection exceeds 5 percent, replacement or correction shall be accomplished in accordance with requirements in the approved specifications.
5. The rigid ball or mandrel used for the deflection test shall have a diameter not less than 95 percent of the base inside diameter or average inside diameter of the pipe depending on which is specified in the ASTM Specification, to which the pipe is manufactured. The pipe shall be measured in compliance with ASTM D 2122 Standard Test Method of Determining Dimensions of Thermoplastic Pipe and Fittings. The test shall be performed without mechanical pulling devices.
6. Sanitary sewer lines 24 in. diameter and smaller shall be tested after backfill using a low-pressure air test in accordance with ASTM C924.
7. Summary of Method: Plug the section of the sewer line to be tested. One of the plugs used at the manhole must be tapped and equipped for the air inlet connection for filling the line from the air compressor. Introduce low-pressure air into the plugged line. Use the quantity and rate of air loss to determine the acceptability of the section being tested.
8. Preparation of the sewer line: Flush and clean the sewer line prior to testing, thus serving to wet the pipe surface as well as clean out any debris. A wetted interior pipe surface will produce more consistent results. Plug all pipe outlets using approved pneumatic plugs with a sealing length equal to or greater than the diameter of the line being tested to resist the test pressure. Give special attention to laterals.
9. Groundwater Determination: Install a ½-inch capped galvanized pipe nipple, approximately 12 inches long, through the manhole on top of the lowest sewer line in the manhole. Immediately

prior to the line acceptance test, the ground water elevation shall be determined by removing the pipe cap and blowing air through the pipe nipple into the ground so as to clear it, and then connecting a clear plastic hose to the pipe nipple. The hose shall be held vertically and a measurement of the height in feet of water over the invert of the pipe shall be taken after the water has stopped rising in the plastic hose.

10. Procedures: Determine the test duration for the section under test by computation from the applicable formulas shown in ASTM C828. The pressure-holding time is based on an average holding pressure of 3 psi gage or a drop from 3.5 psi to 2.5 psi gage.

    a) Add air until the internal air pressure of the sewer line is raised to approximately 4.0 psi gage. After an internal pressure of approximately 4.0 psig is obtained, allow time for the air pressure to stabilize. The pressure will normally show some drop until the temperature of the air in the test section stabilizes.
    b) When the pressure has stabilized and is at or above the starting test pressure of 3.5 psi gage, commence the test. Before starting the test, the pressure may be allowed to drop to 3.5 psig. Record the drop in pressure for the test period. If the pressure has dropped more than 0.5 psi gage during the test period, the line shall be presumed to have failed. The test may be discontinued when the prescribed test time has been completed even though the 0.5 psig drop has not occurred.
    c) The test procedure may be used as a presumptive test, which enables the installer to determine the acceptability of the line prior to backfill and subsequent construction activities.
    d) If the pipe to be tested is submerged in ground water, the test pressure shall be increased to 1.0 psi for every 2.31 feet the ground water level is above the invert of the sewer.

11. Safety: The air test may be dangerous if, because of lack of understanding or carelessness, a line is improperly prepared.

    a) It is extremely important that the various plugs be installed and braced in such a way as to prevent blowouts. In as much as a force of 250 lbs. is exerted on an 8 inch plug by an internal pipe pressure of 5 psi, it should be realized that sudden expulsion of a poorly installed plug or of a plug that is partially deflated before the pipe pressure is released can be dangerous.
    b) As a safety precaution, pressurized equipment shall include a regulator or relief valve set at perhaps 10 psi to avoid over-pressurizing and damaging an otherwise acceptable line. No one shall be allowed in the manholes during testing.

B. Manholes
1. Vacuum testing of manholes: Vacuum tests shall be conducted on newly constructed manholes following construction and after all connections have been made but before any backfilling around the manhole. Successful testing shall be accomplished before any backfilling operations.
2. Provide necessary vacuum pump, pneumatic plugs and accessories required for proper performance of the test. Plugs shall have a sealing strength equal to or greater than the diameter of the connecting pipe to be sealed.
3. Follow all local, state and federal safety precautions. Brace inverts if lines entering the manhole have not been backfilled or otherwise restrained to prevent pipe from being dislodged and pulled into the manhole.

4. Install vacuum tester head assembly at the top access of the manhole. Adjust the cross brace to insure that the inflatable sealing element inflates and seals against the straight top section of the manhole if possible.
5. Attach the vacuum pump assembly to the proper connection on the test head assembly. Make sure the vacuum inlet/outlet valve is in the closed position.
6. Following safety precautions and testing equipment manufacturer's instructions, inflate sealing element to the recommended maximum inflation pressure. Do not over-inflate.
7. Start the vacuum pump assembly engine and allow preset pump to stabilize. Open the inlet/outlet ball valve and evacuate the manhole to 10" Hg (approximately - 5 psig). Pressurizing the manhole may result in damage to manhole or to test equipment.
8. Close vacuum inlet/outlet ball valve and monitor vacuum for specified test period (see table). If vacuum does not drop in excess of 1" Hg., manhole is considered acceptable and the manhole passes the test. If manhole fails the test, complete necessary repairs and repeat test procedures until satisfactory results are obtained.

4-FT. DIAMETER MANHOLE

Manhole Depth	Minimum Elapsed Time for a Pressure Change of 1 Inch Hq
10 Ft. or Less	60 Seconds
Greater Than 10 Ft. But Less Than 15 Ft.	75 Seconds
Greater than 15 Ft. But Less Than 25 Ft.	90 Seconds
Greater Than 25 Ft.	Add 2 Seconds Per Foot of Additional Manhole Depth.

For manholes five feet in diameter, add an Additional 15 seconds, and for manholes six feet in diameter, add an Additional 30 seconds to the time required for four-foot diameter manholes.

9. Repeat the above test procedure after backfilling manhole for final acceptance test.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 33 41 00
STORM DRAINAGE

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS:

A. The provisions of the Contract Documents apply to the work of this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY:

A. This Section includes the roof drainage collection system, the storm sewerage system piping and appurtenances from a point 5 feet outside the building to the point of disposal, and the outfall structures of the stormwater management basin.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

A. Product data for:
   1. Concrete pipe
   2. Polyethylene pipe
   3. Ductile iron pipe
   4. Frames and covers.
   5. Grates
   6. Couplings for connection into concrete pipe.

B. Certification, signed by material producer and contractor, that standard precast and cast in place concrete storm drainage manholes and Drop Inlets comply with NCDOT standards and specifications.

C. NCDOT approved job mix for bedding stone.

D. Shop drawings for:
   1. Non-standard precast or cast-in-place concrete storm drainage manholes and Drop Inlets.
   2. Trench drain system.
   3. Cleanouts
   4. Underdrains
   5. Stormwater Management Basin Outlet structures, including: Riser pipe, outfall pipe, riser anchoring, anti-seep collars, trash rack and anti-vortex device.

E. Record drawings of installed storm drainage system.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Environmental Compliance: Comply with applicable portions of local environmental agency regulations pertaining to storm sewerage systems.

B. Utility Compliance: Comply with state and local regulations and standards pertaining to storm sewerage systems.
C. All materials shall be new and free of defects (i.e. pipe shall not have chipped spigots or bells).

1.5 PROJECT CONDITIONS

A. Site Information: Perform site surveys, research public utility records, and verify existing utility locations. Verify that storm sewerage system piping may be installed in compliance with original design and referenced standards.
B. Locate existing structures and piping to be closed and abandoned.
C. Existing Utilities: Do not interrupt existing storm sewer serving facilities occupied by the Owner of others except when permitted under the following conditions and then only after arranging to provide acceptable temporary storm sewer services.
   1. Notify Architect not less than 48 hours in advance of proposed storm sewer interruptions.
   2. Do not proceed with storm sewer interruptions without receiving Architect's written permission.
D. Existing utilities across or along the line of work are indicated only in an approximate location. Locate all underground lines and structures. Call "NC one call" at 1-800-632-4949 prior to construction. If utilities are marked that are not shown on the plans, locate utility vertically and horizontally and provide information to architect.

1.6 SEQUENCING AND SCHEDULING

A. Coordinate with interior building storm drainage piping.
B. Coordinate with other utility work.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 GENERAL

A. All materials used for construction of the storm sewerage system shall comply with the requirements of the latest edition of the North Carolina Department of Transportation <u>Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures.</u>

2.2 PIPE AND FITTINGS

A. Provide pipe and pipe fitting materials compatible with each other. Pipe materials are indicated on the drawings.
B. Reinforced Concrete Pipe (RCP): Shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C76/AASHTO M170, Class III, unless otherwise indicated.
C. O-Ring Gasket Reinforced Concrete Pipe: Shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C76/AASHTO M170, Class III, unless otherwise indicated. Joints shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C443/AASHTO M198.

D. Corrugated Polyethylene Pipe (P.E.): Shall have a smooth lined interior and meet the requirements of ASTM F405 or AASHTO M252 for 10” diameter and smaller, and ASTM F667 or AASHTO M294 for 12” diameter and larger.
E. PVC Storm Sewer Pipe: Shall conform to the requirements of ASTM D3034, SDR-35 with bell and spigot ends for gasketed joints with ASTM F 477 elastometric seals
    a) Connections to the building downspouts shall be made with Schedule 40 PVC.
F. Ductile Iron Storm Sewer Pipe: Shall conform to the requirements of AWWA C151, Class 52. Flanged joints shall conform to the requirements of AWWA C115.

2.3 MANHOLES

A. Precast Concrete Manholes: Comply with the requirements of the latest edition of the North Carolina Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures.
B. Cast-in-Place Manholes: Comply with the requirements of the latest edition of the North Carolina Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures.
C. Manhole Steps, Safety Slabs and Inlet Shaping: Comply with the requirements of the latest edition of the North Carolina Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures.
D. Manhole Frames and Covers: Comply with the requirements of the latest edition of the North Carolina Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures.

2.4 CLEANOUTS

A. Cast-iron ferrule and countersunk brass cleanout plug, with round cast-iron access frame and heavy-duty, secured, scoriated cast-iron cover.

2.5 DROP INLETS

A. Precast Concrete Drop Inlets: Comply with the requirements of the latest edition of the North Carolina Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures.
B. Cast-in-Place Drop Inlets: Comply with the requirements of the latest edition of the North Carolina Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures.
C. Drop Inlet Steps, Safety Slabs and Inlet Shaping: Comply with the requirements of the latest edition of the North Carolina Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures.
D. Drop Inlet Frames and Grates: Comply with the requirements of the latest edition of the North Carolina Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures.
E. Plastic Drain Basins: Nyloplast or approved equal.

2.6 TRENCH DRAIN SYSTEM

A. Trench drainage system shall be POLYDRAIN (as manufactured by ABT, Inc.) or approved equal.
B. Trench drain grates shall be POLYDRAIN 410, or approved equal. Grates shall be galvanized steel, heelproof grates and shall be reinforced to support heavy duty (H20) loads.

C. Provide all fittings and miscellaneous connections necessary for a complete the trench drainage system per the manufacturer requirements.

2.7 CONCRETE AND REINFORCEMENT

A. Concrete: Conform to the requirements of NCDOT Standard Class B concrete.
B. Reinforcement: Steel conforming to the following:
   1. Fabric: ASTM A 185 welded wire fabric, plain.
   2. Reinforcement Bars: ASTM A 615, Grade 60, deformed.

2.8 UNDERDRAINS

A. Underdrains and combination underdrains: Conform to the requirements of the latest edition of the NCDOT Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures. for the type of underdrain, unless otherwise indicated.
   1. PVC underdrains shall conform to the requirements of ASTM F758, Type PS 28 or ASTM F949.
   2. PE corrugated underdrain pipe shall conform to AASHTO M252.
B. Provide a filter fabric "sock" wrapping for all underdrain pipe.

2.9 END WALLS AND END SECTIONS

A. End walls: Conform to the requirements of the latest edition of the NCDOT Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures.
B. End sections: Conform to the requirements of the latest edition of the NCDOT Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures. for the size of pipe indicated.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 GENERAL

A. Install the storm sewerage system in accordance with the latest edition of the NCDOT Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures.

3.2 PREPARATION OF FOUNDATION FOR BURIED STORM SEWERAGE SYSTEMS

A. Grade trench bottom to provide a smooth, firm, stable, and rock-free foundation, throughout the length of the pipe.
B. Remove unstable, soft, and unsuitable materials at the surface upon which pipes are to be laid, and backfill with clean sand or pea gravel to indicated level.
C. Install pipe bedding conforming to the requirements of the latest edition of the North Carolina Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures.

3.3 PIPE INSTALLATION

A. Install piping beginning at low point of systems, true to grades and alignment indicated with unbroken continuity of invert. Place bell ends of piping facing upstream. Install gaskets, seals, sleeves, and couplings in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations for use of lubricants, cements, and other installation requirements. Maintain swab or drag in line and pull past each joint as it is completed.

B. Use proper size increasers, reducers, and couplings, where different size or material of pipes and fittings are connected. Reduction of the size of piping in the direction of flow is prohibited.

C. Extend storm sewerage system piping to connect to building storm drains, of sizes and in locations indicated.

D. Join and install concrete pipe and fittings per NCDOT specifications.

E. Join and install PE pipe and fittings per manufacturer’s recommendations.

F. Join different types of pipe with standard manufactured couplings and fittings intended for that purpose.

3.4 MANHOLES

A. General: Install manholes complete with accessories as indicated. Form continuous concrete or split pipe section channel and benches between inlets and outlet. Set tops of frames and covers flush with finish grade, unless otherwise indicated.

B. Place precast concrete manhole sections as indicated, and install in accordance with ASTM C 891.

C. Construct cast-in-place manholes as indicated.

D. Apply bituminous mastic coating at joints of sections.

3.5 CLEANOUTS

A. Install cleanouts and extension from sewer pipe to cleanout at grade as indicated. Set cleanout frame and cover in concrete block 12 by 12 by 6 inches deep, except where location is in concrete paving. Set top of cleanout flush with finish grade.

3.6 DROP INLETS

A. Construct drop inlets to sizes and shapes indicated.

B. Set frames and grates to elevations indicated.

3.7 INLET SHAPING

A. Construct inlet shaping conforming to NCDOT Standards at all drop inlets and manholes.

3.8 TRENCH DRAIN INSTALLATION

A. Installation of the trench drain shall comply with the manufacturers recommendations.

B. Verify connection to the storm sewer system. Utilize manufacturers standard outlet connections to make connection to the storm sewer system.
C. Install trench drain system starting from the downstream end , working towards the upstream end.
D. Verify proper placement and alignment prior to placement of concrete.
E. Place concrete around suspended trench channel. Do not chute concrete directly against channel walls, as this may cause displacement. Work concrete under channels and vibrate with a finger-type vibrator.
F. Finish surface to be flush with the adjoining surfaces and to allow for positive drainage into the grates.
G. Install grate tops.

3.9 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

A. Cleaning: Clear interior of piping and structures of dirt and other superfluous material as work progresses. Maintain swab or drag in piping and pull past each joint as it is completed.
   1. In large, accessible piping, brushes and brooms may be used for cleaning.
   2. Place plugs in ends of uncompleted pipe at end of day or whenever work stops.
   3. Flush piping between manholes and drop inlets to remove collected debris. Flush pipes through an approved erosion and sediment control measure.
B. Interior Inspection: Inspect piping to determine whether line displacement or other damage has occurred.
   1. Make inspections after pipe between manholes and manhole locations has been installed and approximately 2 feet of backfill is in place, and again at completion of project.
   2. If inspection indicates poor alignment, debris, displaced pipe, infiltration, or other defects correct such defects and reinspect.

END OF SECTION