

SECTION 23 64 26

CHILLED, CHILLED-HOT, AND CONDENSER WATER PIPING SYSTEMS

PART 1 GENERAL

1.1 REFERENCES

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

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 90A	(2018) Standard for the Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilating Systems
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JAPANESE STANDARDS ASSOCIATION (JSA)

JIS B 1178	(2015) Foundation Bolts (Amendment 1)
JIS B 1180	(2014) Hexagon Head Bolts and Hexagon Screws
JIS B 1181	(2014) Hexagon Nuts and Hexagon Thin Nuts
JIS B 2011	(2013) Bronze, Gate, Globe, Angle, and Check Valves (Amendment 2)
JIS B 2031	(2015) Gray Cast Iron Valves (Amendment 1)
JIS B 2032	(2013) Wafer Type Rubber-Seated Butterfly Valves
JIS B 2220	(2012) Steel Pipe Flanges
JIS B 2301	(2013) Screwed Type Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings
JIS B 2311	(2015) Steel Butt-Welding Pipe Fittings for Ordinary Use
JIS B 2313	(2015) Steel Plate Butt-Welding Pipe Fittings
JIS B 2316	(2017) Steel Socket-Welding Pipe Fittings
JIS B 2352	(2013) Bellows Type Expansion Joints
JIS B 2404	(2018) Dimensions of Gaskets for Use with Pipe Flanges
JIS B 6801	(2003) Manual Blowpipes for Welding, Cutting and Heating
JIS B 7505-1	(2017) Aneroid Pressure Gauges-Part 1: Bourdon Tube Pressure Gauges

JIS B 8285	(2010) Welding Procedure Qualification Test for Pressure Vessels
JIS B 8301	(2009) Technical Specifications for Centrifugal Pumps-Class II
JIS B 8308	(2009) Technical Specifications for Centrifugal Pumps-Class II
JIS B 8410	(2015) Pressure Reducing Valves for Water Works
JIS B 8414	(2011) Relief Valves for Hot Water Appliances (Amendment 3)
JIS C 4212	(2010; R 2022) Low-Voltage Three-Phase Squirrel-Cage High-Efficiency Induction Motors (Amendment 1)
JIS F 0602	(1995) Shipbuilding-Non-Asbestos Gaskets to Cargo Piping System-Application Standard
JIS G 3106	(2020) Rolled Steels for Welded Structure
JIS G 3201	(2008) Carbon Steel Forgings for General Use (Amendment 1)
JIS G 3202	(2008) Carbon Steel Forgings for Pressure Vessels (Amendment 1)
JIS G 3302	(2022) Hot Dip Zinc Coated Steel Sheet and Strip
JIS G 3454	(2019) Carbon Steel Pipes for Pressure Service (Amendment 1)
JIS G 3456	(2019) Carbon Steel Pipes for High Temperature Service
JIS G 4051	(2018) Carbon Steels for Machine Structural Use (Amendment 1)
JIS G 4053	(2018) Low-Alloyed Steels for Machine Structural Use (Amendment 1)
JIS G 4107	(2015) Alloy Steel Bolting Materials for High Temperature Service (Amendment 1)
JIS G 4303	(2012) Stainless Steel Bars
JIS G 5502	(2007) Spheroidal Graphite Iron Castings
JIS G 5705	(2018) Malleable Iron Castings
JIS H 3300	(2018) Copper and Copper Alloy Seamless Pipes and Tubes
JIS H 3401	(2001) Pipe Fittings of Copper and Copper

## Alloys

JIS H 5120	(2016) Copper and Copper Alloy Castings
JIS K 0102	(2019) Testing Methods for Industrial Wastewater (Amendment 1)
JIS K 2234	(2018) Engine Antifreeze Coolants
JIS R 3453	(2006) Compressed Fiber Jointing (Amendment 1)
JIS Z 2371	(2015) Methods of Salt Spray Testing
JIS Z 3197	(2012) Test Methods for Soldering Fluxes
JIS Z 3202	(2007) Copper and Copper Alloy Gas Welding Rods
JIS Z 3284-1	(2014) Solder Paste-Part 1: Kinds and Quality Classification
JIS Z 3422-1	(2003) Specification and Approval of Welding Procedures for Metallic Materials-Welding Procedure Tests-Arc and Gas Welding of Steels and Arc Welding of Nickel and Nickel Alloys
JIS Z 3801	(2018) Standard Qualification Test and Acceptance Requirements for Manual Welding Technique
JIS Z 8802	(2011) Methods for Determination of PH of Aqueous Solutions

THE SOCIETY OF HEATING, AIR-CONDITIONING AND SANITARY ENGINEERS OF JAPAN (SHASE)

SHASE-S003	(2012) Sleeve Type Expansion Pipe Joints
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MINISTRY OF LAND, INFRASTRUCTURE, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM (MLIT)

MLIT-M	(2019) Public Building Construction Standard Specification
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MINISTRY OF HEALTH, LABOUR AND WELFARE, GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN (MHLW)

MHLW-177	(2018) WATER SUPPLY LAW
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JAPAN VALVE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION (JVMA)

JV-5	(2008) Pipe end Anticorrosion Screwed Valve
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## 1.2 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Provide the water systems having the minimum service (design) temperature-pressure rating indicated. Provision of the piping systems, including materials, installation, workmanship, fabrication, assembly, erection, examination, inspection, and testing shall be in accordance with

the required and advisory provisions of MLIT-M except as modified or supplemented by this specification section or design drawings. This specification section covers the water systems piping which is located within, on, and adjacent to building(s) within the building(s) 1.66 meter line.

### 1.3 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

#### SD-03 Product Data

Pumps; G[[]]

#### SD-06 Test Reports

Piping Welds NDE Report

Pressure Tests Reports; G[[]]

Report shall be provided in bound 216 by 279 mm booklets. In the reports, document all phases of the tests performed. Include initial test summaries, all repairs/adjustments made, and the final test results.

Condenser Water Quality Test Reports; G[[]]

Test reports, each month for a period of one year after project completion, in bound 216 by 279 mm booklets. In the reports, identify the chemical composition of the condenser water. Also include the comparison of the manufacturer's recommended operating conditions for the cooling tower and condenser in relation to the condition of the condenser water. Document in the report any required corrective action taken.

One-Year Inspection Report For Cooling Water; G[[]]

At the completion of one year of service, in bound 216 by 279 mm inch booklets. In the report, identify the condition of each cooling tower and condenser. Include a comparison of the condition of the cooling tower and condenser with the manufacturer's recommended operating conditions. Identify all actions taken by the Contractor and manufacturer to correct deficiencies during the first year of service.

#### SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

Requirements for data packages are specified Section 01 78 23 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA, except as supplemented and modified by this specification section.

Submit spare parts data for each different item of equipment specified, with operation and maintenance data packages. Include a complete list of parts and supplies, with current unit prices and source of supply, a recommended spare parts list for 1 year of operation, and a list of the parts recommended by the manufacturer to be replaced on a routine basis.

Submit a list of qualified permanent service organizations with operation and maintenance data packages. Include service organization addresses and service area or expertise. The service organizations shall be reasonably convenient to the equipment installation and be able to render satisfactory service to the equipment on a regular and emergency basis during the warranty period of the contract.

#### Water Treatment Systems

An operation manual in bound 216 by 279 mm booklets listing step-by-step procedures required for system startup, operation, abnormal shutdown, emergency shutdown, and normal shutdown. Include testing procedures used in determining water quality.

A maintenance manual in bound 216 by 279 mm booklets listing routine maintenance procedures, possible breakdowns and repairs, and a trouble shooting guide.

Calibrated Balancing Valves, Data Package 3;

Automatic Flow Control Valves, Data Package 3;

Pump Discharge Valve, Data Package 2;

Water Temperature Mixing Valve, Data Package 3;

Water Temperature Regulating Valves, Data Package 3;

Water Pressure Reducing Valve, Data Package 3;

Pressure Relief Valve, Data Package 2;

Combination Pressure and Temperature Relief Valves, Data Package 2;

Expansion Joints, Data Package 2;

Pumps, Data Package 3; G[[[

Combination Strainer and Pump Suction Diffuser, Data Package 2;

Expansion Tanks, Data Package 2; G[[[

Air Separator Tanks, Data Package 2; G[[[

## 1.4 MODIFICATIONS TO REFERENCES

In each of the publications referred to herein, consider the advisory provisions to be mandatory, as though the word, "shall" had been substituted for "should" wherever it appears. Interpret references in these publications to the "authority having jurisdiction", or words of similar meaning, to mean the Contracting Officer.

### 1.4.1 Definitions

For the International Code Council (ICC) Codes referenced in the contract documents, advisory provisions shall be considered mandatory, the word

"should" shall be interpreted as "shall." Reference to the "code official" shall be interpreted to mean the "Contracting Officer." For Navy owned property, references to the "owner" shall be interpreted to mean the "Contracting Officer." For leased facilities, references to the "owner" shall be interpreted to mean the "lessor." References to the "permit holder" shall be interpreted to mean the "Contractor."

#### 1.4.2 Administrative Interpretations

For ICC Codes referenced in the contract documents, the provisions of Chapter 1, "Administrator," do not apply. These administrative requirements are covered by the applicable Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) included in this contract and by the authority granted to the Officer in Charge of Construction to administer the construction of this project. References in the ICC Codes to sections of Chapter 1, shall be applied appropriately by the Contracting Officer as authorized by his administrative cognizance and the FAR.

#### 1.5 SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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

#### 1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

Protect stored items from the weather, humidity and temperature variations, dirt and dust, or other contaminants. Proper protection and care of all material both before and during installation shall be the Contractor's responsibility. Any materials found to be damaged shall be replaced at the Contractor's expense. During installation, cap piping and similar openings to keep out dirt and other foreign matter. Any porous materials found to be contaminated with mold or mildew will be replaced at the Contractor's expense. Non-porous materials found to be contaminated with mold or mildew will be disinfected and cleaned prior to installation.

#### 1.7 PROJECT/SITE CONDITIONS

##### 1.7.1 Verification of Dimensions

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

##### 1.7.2 Drawings

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

##### 1.7.3 Accessibility

Install all work so that parts requiring periodic inspection, operation, maintenance, and repair are readily accessible. Install concealed valves,

expansion joints, controls, dampers, and equipment requiring access, in locations freely accessible through access doors.

## PART 2 PRODUCTS

### 2.1 STANDARD COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS

Materials and equipment shall be standard products of a manufacturer regularly engaged in the manufacturing of such products, which are of a similar material, design and workmanship. The standard products shall have been in satisfactory commercial or industrial use for 2 years prior to bid opening.

The two year use shall include applications of equipment and materials under similar circumstances and of similar size. The 2 years experience shall be satisfactorily completed by a product which has been sold or is offered for sale on the commercial market through advertisements, manufacturer's catalogs, or brochures.

Products having less than a 2 year field service record shall be acceptable if a certified record of satisfactory field operation, for not less than 6000 hours exclusive of the manufacturer's factory tests, can be shown. System components shall be environmentally suitable for the indicated locations.

The equipment items shall be supported by service organizations. These service organizations shall be reasonably convenient to the equipment installation and able to render satisfactory service to the equipment on a regular and emergency basis during the warranty period of the contract.

### 2.2 STEEL PIPING

Water piping shall be steel pipe. Provide steel piping with a Japanese Industrial Standards (JIS) Class 125 service rating, which for 66 degrees C the pressure rating is 1207 kPa.

#### 2.2.1 Pipe

Steel pipe, conform to JIS G 3454, Schedule 40 and MLIT-M.

#### 2.2.2 Fittings and End Connections (Joints)

Piping and fittings 25 mm and smaller shall have threaded connections. Piping and fittings larger than 25 mm and smaller than 80 mm shall have either threaded, [grooved,] or welded connections. Piping and fittings 80 mm and larger shall have [grooved,] welded, or flanged connections. The manufacturer of each fitting shall be permanently identified on the body of the fitting.

##### 2.2.2.1 Threaded Connections

Use threaded fitting conforming to JIS B 2301. Use threaded unions conforming to JIS B 2301. Use threaded pipe nipples conforming to MLIT-M.

##### 2.2.2.2 Flanged Connections

Flanges shall conform to JIS B 2220. Gaskets shall be nonasbestos compressed material in accordance with JIS B 2404, 1.59 mm thickness, full face or self-centering flat ring type. These gaskets shall contain aramid

fibers bonded with styrene butadiene rubber (SBR) or nitrile butadiene rubber (NBR). Bolts, nuts, and bolt patterns shall conform to JIS B 1180.

#### 2.2.2.3 Welded Connections

Welded valves and pipe connections (both butt-welds and socket-welds types) shall conform to JIS B 2301. Butt-welded fittings shall conform to JIS B 2311. Socket-welded fittings shall conform to JIS B 2316. Welded fittings shall be identified with the appropriate grade and marking symbol.

#### 2.2.2.4 Grooved Mechanical Connections For Steel

Rigid grooved mechanical connections may only be used in serviceable aboveground locations where the temperature of the circulating medium does not exceed 110 degrees C. Flexible grooved connections shall be used only as a flexible connector with grooved pipe system. Unless otherwise specified, grooved piping components shall meet the corresponding criteria specified for the similar welded, flanged, or threaded component specified herein.

Each grooved mechanical joint shall be a system, including coupling housing, gasket, fasteners, all furnished by the same manufacturer. Joint installation shall be in compliance with joint manufacturer's written instructions.

Use fitting and coupling houses of malleable iron conforming to JIS G 5705; steel conforming JIS G 3454. Use gaskets of molded synthetic rubber with central cavity, pressure responsive configuration and conforming to MLIT-M. Grooved mechanical connections shall conform to MLIT-M. Coupling nuts and bolts shall be steel and shall conform to MLIT-M. Pipe connections and fittings shall be the product of the same manufacturer. Provide joint installation be in compliance with joint manufacturer's written instructions.

#### 2.2.2.5 Dielectric Waterways and Flanges

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

### 2.3 PIPING FOR STEAM AND CONDENSATE

Steam and condensate piping for 1034-, 2413-, 13790-, 41369- kilopascal service shall be black carbon steel (BCS). Steam and condensate piping includes fittings, unions, flanges, gaskets, and bolting.

#### 2.3.1 Type BCS-150 ( 1034 kilopascal Service)

Pipe or tube (DN6 through DN25): Schedule 40 for steam, Schedule 80 for condensate, seamless black carbon steel, conforming to JIS G 3456.

Fittings (DN6 through DN50): 2068 kilopascal working steam pressure (wsp)



banded malleable iron, screwed end, conforming to JIS G 5705 and JIS B 2301.

Fittings (DN6 through DN50): 15- or 20- megapascal water, oil, or gas (wog) forged carbon steel, socket weld or screwed end, conforming to JIS G 3201 and JIS G 3202 and JIS B 2316.

Fittings (DN65 through DN250): Wall thickness to match pipe, long radius, butt weld, black carbon steel, conforming to JIS B 2313, Grade WPB, and JIS B 2313.

Unions (DN6 through DN50): 1724 kilopascal wsg, malleable iron, screwed end, ground joint, with brass or bronze seat insert, conforming to JIS B 2301.

Unions (DN6 through DN50): 15- or 20- megapascal wog, forged carbon steel; socket weld through 50 millimeter, screwed end through 25 millimeter, conforming to JIS G 3201 and JIS G 3202 and JIS B 2316, with ground joint and stainless-steel seat insert

Flanges (DN65 through DN250): 1034-kilopascal, forged carbon steel, welding neck, with raised face or flat face and concentric finish, conforming to JIS G 3201 and JIS G 3202.

Flange Gaskets: Compressed non-asbestos sheet conforming to JIS F 0602, Type 1, P1161A or JIS R 3453, coated on both sides with graphite or similar lubricant, containing not less than 75-percent non-asbestos fiber materials

Bolting: Bolting and flange bolting shall be hexhead and shall conform to JIS B 1178. Heavy hex-nuts shall conform to JIS B 1181 Square-head bolts and nuts are not acceptable.

#### 2.3.2 Type BCS-350 ( 2413 kilopascalService)

Pipe or tube (DN6 through DN25): Schedule 40 for steam, Schedule 80 for condensate; seamless black carbon steel, conforming to JIS G 3456.

Fittings (DN6 through DN50): 15- or 20- megapascal wog to match pipe wall, forged carbon steel, socket weld or screwed end, conforming to JIS G 3201 and JIS G 3202 and JIS B 2316.

Fittings (DN6 through DN25): Schedule 40, long-radius, butt weld, black carbon steel, conforming to JIS B 2313, Grade WPB, and JIS B 2313.

Unions (DN6 through DN50): 15- or 20- megapascal wog to match pipe wall, forged carbon steel, socket weld through 50 millimeter, screwed end through 25 millimeter, conforming to JIS G 3201 and JIS G 3202 and JIS B 2316, with ground joint and stainless-steel seat insert

Flanges (DN65 through DN250): 2068 kilopascal, forged carbon steel, weld neck, with raised face and concentric serrated finish, conforming to JIS G 4051

Gaskets: Spiral-wound, non-asbestos-fiber-filled, carbon steel, with centering provisions, conforming to MLIT-M.

Bolting: Heavy hex-head, carbon-steel bolts or bolt studs and semifinished heavy hexnuts, conforming to JIS B 1178.

Square-head bolts are not acceptable.

## 2.4 PIPING FOR HIGH-PRESSURE COMPRESSED-AIR SYSTEMS

High-pressure compressed-air condensate piping includes fittings, unions, flanges, gaskets, and bolting.

### 2.4.1 Type BCS-2,000 ( 15 megapascal Service)

Pipe or tube (DN6 through DN80): Schedule 40, seamless black carbon steel, conforming to JIS G 3456 or JIS G 3454.

Fittings (DN6 through DN40): 15 megapascal wog, forged carbon steel, socket weld, conforming to JIS G 3201 and JIS G 3202 and JIS B 2316.

Fittings (DN50 through DN80): Schedule 40, long radius, butt weld, black carbon steel, conforming to JIS B 2313 and JIS B 2313.

Flanges (DN25 through DN80): 6200 kilopascal, forged carbon steel, welding neck, with raised face and concentric serrated finish, conforming to JIS G 3201 and JIS G 3202 or JIS G 4051.

Gaskets: Spiral wound, non-asbestos-fiber-filled, carbon steel, with centering provisions, conforming to MLIT-M.

Bolting: Alloy-steel bolt studs conforming to JIS G 4107 and JIS G 4303, and semifinished heavy hex-nuts, conforming to JIS G 4051, JIS G 4303 and JIS G 4053.

### 2.4.2 Type BCS-6,000 ( 41368-kilopascal Service)

Pipe or tube (DN15 through DN80): Seamless, black carbon steel, conforming to JIS G 3456, or JIS G 3454.

Fittings (DN15 through DN40): 41.3 megapascal wog, forged carbon steel, socket weld, conforming to JIS G 3201 and JIS G 3202 and JIS B 2316

Fittings (DN50 through DN80): Long-radius, butt weld, black carbon steel, conforming to JIS B 2313, JIS B 2313, and JIS G 3456

Flanges (DN50 through DN80): 17.2 megapascal, forged carbon steel, welding neck with raised face and concentric serrated finish, conforming to JIS G 3201 and JIS G 3202.

Gaskets: Spiral-wound, non-asbestos-filled, carbon steel, with centering provisions, conforming to MLIT-M.

Bolting: Alloy steel bolt studs conforming to JIS G 4107 and JIS G 4303, and semifinished heavy hex-nuts, conforming to JIS G 4051, JIS G 4303 and JIS G 4053.

## 2.5 COPPER TUBING

Provide copper tubing and fittings with a JIS H 3300 Class 125 service rating, which for 66 degrees C, the pressure rating is 1207 kPa.

### 2.5.1 Tube

Use copper tube conforming to JIS H 3300, Type L or M for aboveground

tubing, and Type K for buried tubing.

#### 2.5.2 Fittings and End Connections (Solder and Flared Joints)

Wrought copper and bronze solder joint pressure fittings, including unions and flanges, shall conform to JIS H 3401. Provide adapters as required. Cast copper alloy solder-joint pressure fittings, including unions and flanges, shall conform to JIS H 3401. Cast copper alloy fittings for flared copper tube shall conform to JIS H 3401 and JIS H 5120. JIS H 3300 copper pipe nipples with threaded end connections shall conform to JIS H 3300.

Copper tubing of sizes larger than 100 mm shall have brazed joints. Brass or bronze adapters for brazed tubing may be used for connecting tubing to flanges and to threaded ends of valves and equipment.

Extracted brazed tee joints may be used if produced with an acceptable tool and installed in accordance with tool manufacturer's written procedures.

#### 2.5.3 Grooved Mechanical Connections For Copper

Rigid grooved mechanical connections may only be used in serviceable aboveground locations where the temperature of the circulating medium does not exceed 110 degrees C. Flexible grooved connections shall be used only as a flexible connector with grooved pipe system. Unless otherwise specified, grooved piping components shall meet the corresponding criteria specified for the similar welded, flanged, or threaded component specified herein.

Each grooved mechanical joint shall be a system, including coupling housing, gasket, fasteners, all furnished by the same manufacturer. Joint installation shall be in compliance with joint manufacturer's written instructions.

Grooved fitting and mechanical coupling housing shall be ductile iron conforming to JIS G 5502. Provide gaskets for use in grooved joints shall constructed of molded synthetic polymer of pressure responsive design and shall conform to MLIT-M for circulating medium up to 110 degrees C. Provide grooved joints in conformance with MLIT-M.

#### 2.5.4 Solder

Provide solder in conformance with JIS Z 3284-1, grade Sb5, tin-antimony alloy. Solder flux shall be liquid or paste form, non-corrosive and conform to JIS Z 3197.

#### 2.5.5 Brazing Filler Metal

Filler metal shall conform to JIS Z 3202, Type BAg-5 with AWS Type 3 flux, except Type BCuP-5 or BCuP-6 may be used for brazing copper-to-copper joints.

#### 2.6 VALVES

Provide valves with a Japanese standard service rating.

Valves in sizes larger than 25 mm and used on steel pipe systems, may be provided with rigid grooved mechanical joint ends. Such grooved end

valves shall be subject to the same requirements as rigid grooved mechanical joints and fittings and, shall be furnished by the same manufacturer as the grooved pipe joint and fitting system.

#### 2.6.1 Gate Valve

Gate valves 65 mm and smaller shall conform to JIS B 2011 Class 125 and shall be bronze with wedge disc, rising stem and threaded, soldered, or flanged ends. Gate valves 80 mm and larger shall conform to JIS B 2031, Class 125, cast iron with bronze trim, outside screw and yoke, and flanged or threaded ends.

#### 2.6.2 Globe and Angle Valve

Globe and angle valves 65 mm and smaller shall conform to JIS B 2011, Class 125. Globe and angle valves 80 mm and larger shall conform to JIS B 2031, Class 125.

#### 2.6.3 Check Valve

Check valves 65 mm and smaller shall conform to JIS B 2011. Check valves 80 mm and larger shall conform to JIS B 2031, Class 125.

#### 2.6.4 Butterfly Valve

Butterfly valves shall conform to JIS B 2032 and JIS B 2011, Type 1 and shall be either the wafer or lug type. Valves smaller than 200 mm shall have throttling handles with a minimum of [two][seven] locking positions. Valves 200 mm and larger shall have totally enclosed manual gear operators with adjustable balance return stops and position indicators.

#### 2.6.5 Plug Valve

Plug valves 50 mm and larger shall conform to JIS B 2031, have flanged or threaded ends, and have cast iron bodies with bronze trim. Valves 50 mm and smaller shall be bronze with NPT connections for black steel pipe and brazed connections for copper tubing. Valve shall be lubricated, non-lubricated, or tetrafluoroethylene resin-coated type. Valve shall be resilient, double seated, trunnion mounted with tapered lift plug capable of 2-way shutoff. Valve shall operate from fully open to fully closed by rotation of the handwheel to lift and turn the plug. [Valve shall a weatherproof operators with mechanical position indicators.] Valves 200 mm or larger shall be provided with manual gear operators with position indicators.

#### 2.6.6 Ball Valve

Full port design. Ball valves 15 mm and larger shall conform to JV-5 and shall be cast iron or bronze with threaded, soldered, or flanged ends. Valves 200 mm or larger shall be provided with manual gear operators with position indicators. Ball valves may be provided in lieu of gate valves.

#### 2.6.7 Square Head Cocks

Provide copper alloy or cast-iron body with copper alloy plugs, suitable for 125 psig water working pressure.

#### 2.6.8 Calibrated Balancing Valves

Copper alloy or cast iron body, copper alloy or stainless internal working parts. Provide valve calibrated so that flow can be determined when the temperature and pressure differential across valve is known. Valve shall have an integral pointer which registers the degree of valve opening. Valve shall function as a service valve when in fully closed position. Valve shall be constructed with internal seals to prevent leakage and shall be supplied with preformed insulation.

Provide valve bodies with tapped openings and pipe extensions with positive shutoff valves outside of pipe insulation. The pipe extensions shall be provided with quick connecting hose fittings for a portable differential pressure meter connections to verify the pressure differential. Provide metal tag on each valve showing the liters per second flow for each differential pressure reading. [In lieu of the balancing valve with integral metering connections, a ball valve or plug valve with a separately installed orifice plate or venturi tube may be used for balancing.]

#### 2.6.9 Automatic Flow Control Valves

Valve shall automatically maintain the constant flow indicated on the design drawings. Valve shall modulate by sensing the pressure differential across the valve body. Valve shall be selected for the flow required and provided with a permanent nameplate or tag carrying a permanent record of the factory-determined flow rate and flow control pressure levels. Provide valve that controls the flow within 5 percent of the tag rating. Valve materials shall be the same as specified for the ball or plug valves.

Provide valve that are [electric][ or ][pneumatic] type as indicated. Valve shall be capable of positive shutoff against the system pump head, valve bodies shall be provided with tapped openings and pipe extensions with shutoff valves outside of pipe insulation. The pipe extensions shall be provided with quick connecting hose fittings and differential meter, suitable for the operating pressure specified. Provide the meter complete with hoses, vent, integral metering connections, and carrying case as recommended by the valve manufacturer.

#### 2.6.10 Pump Discharge Valve

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

#### 2.6.11 Water Temperature Mixing Valve

Provide water temperature mixing valve that meets performance standards of the water supply Law (MHLW-177).

#### 2.6.12 Water Temperature Regulating Valves

Provide copper alloy body, direct acting, pilot operated, for the intended service.

#### 2.6.13 Water Pressure Reducing Valve

Valve, JIS B 8410 for water service, copper alloy body.

#### 2.6.14 Pressure Relief Valve

Valve shall prevent excessive pressure in the piping system when the piping system reaches its maximum heat buildup. Valve, JIS B 8414 and shall have cast iron bodies with corrosion resistant internal working parts. The discharge pipe from the relief valve shall be the size of the valve outlet unless otherwise indicated.

#### 2.6.15 Combination Pressure and Temperature Relief Valves

JIS B 8414, copper alloy body, automatic re-seating, test lever, and discharge capacity based on AGA temperature steam rating.

#### 2.6.16 Float Valve

[Angle pattern] [Globe pattern]. Valve bodies 80 mm nominal pipe size and smaller shall be bronze. Valve bodies larger than 80 mm shall be cast iron or bronze. Steel parts shall be corrosion resistant. Where float rods are extended for tank applications, extension shall be properly supported and guided to avoid bending of float rod or stressing of valve pilot linkage.

#### 2.6.17 Drain Valves

Valves, JIS B 2011 gate valves. Valve shall be manually-operated, 20 mm pipe size and above with a threaded end connection. Provide valve with a water hose nipple adapter. [Freeze-proof type valves shall be provided in installations exposed to freezing temperatures.]

#### 2.6.18 Air Venting Valves

[Automatic type air venting shall be the ball-float type with brass/bronze or brass bodies, 300 series corrosion-resistant steel float, linkage and removable seat.] Air venting valves on water coils shall have not less than 3 mm threaded end connections. Air venting valves on water mains shall have not less than 20 mm threaded end connections. Air venting valves on all other applications shall have not less than 15 mm threaded end connections.

#### 2.6.19 Vacuum Relief Valves

JIS B 8414

### 2.7 PIPING ACCESSORIES

#### 2.7.1 Strainer

Strainer, MLIT-M, except as modified and supplemented in this specification. Strainer shall be the cleanable, basket or "Y" type, the same size as the pipeline. Strainer bodies shall be fabricated of cast

iron with bottoms drilled, and tapped. Provide blowoff outlet with pipe nipple, gate valve, and discharge pipe nipple. The bodies shall have arrows clearly cast on the sides indicating the direction of flow.

Provide strainer with removable cover and sediment screen. The screen shall be made of minimum 0.8 mm [corrosion-resistant steel,] with small perforations numbering not less than 60 per square centimeter to provide a net free area through the basket of at least 3.30 times that of the entering pipe. The flow shall be into the screen and out through the perforations.

#### 2.7.2 Combination Strainer and Pump Suction Diffuser

Angle type body with removable strainer basket and internal straightening vanes, a suction pipe support, and a blowdown outlet and plug. Strainer shall be in accordance with MLIT-M, except as modified and supplemented by this specification. Unit body shall have arrows clearly cast on the sides indicating the direction of flow.

Strainer screen shall be made of minimum 0.8 mm [corrosion-resistant steel,] with small perforations numbering not less than 60 per square centimeter to provide a net free area through the basket of at least 3.30 times that of the entering pipe. Flow shall be into the screen and out through the perforations. Provide an auxiliary disposable fine mesh strainer which shall be removed 30 days after start-up. Provide warning tag for operator indicating scheduled date for removal.

Casing shall have connection sizes to match pump suction and pipe sizes, and be provided with adjustable support foot or support foot boss to relieve piping strains at pump suction. Provide unit casing with blowdown port and plug. Provide a magnetic insert to remove debris from system.

#### 2.7.3 Flexible Pipe Connectors

Provide flexible bronze or stainless steel piping connectors with single braid. Equip flanged assemblies with limit bolts to restrict maximum travel to the manufacturer's standard limits. Unless otherwise indicated, the length of the flexible connectors shall be as recommended by the manufacturer for the service intended. Internal sleeves or liners, compatible with circulating medium, shall be provided when recommended by the manufacturer. Provide covers to protect the bellows where indicated.

#### 2.7.4 Pressure and Vacuum Gauges

Gauges, JIS B 7505-1 with throttling type needle valve or a pulsation dampener and shut-off valve. Provide gauges with 115 mm dial, brass or aluminum case, bronze tube, and siphon. Gauge shall have a range from 0 kPa to approximately 1.5 times the maximum system working pressure. Each gauge range shall be selected so that at normal operating pressure, the needle is within the middle-third of the range.

#### 2.7.5 Temperature Gauges

Temperature gauges, shall be the industrial duty type and be provided for the required temperature range. Provide gauges with fixed thread connection, dial face gasketed within the case; and an accuracy within 2 percent of scale range. Gauges shall have Celsius scale in 1 degree graduations scale (black numbers) on a white face. The pointer shall be adjustable. Rigid stem type temperature gauges shall be provided in

thermal wells located within 1.5 m of the finished floor. Universal adjustable angle type or remote element type temperature gauges shall be provided in thermal wells located 1.5 to 2.1 m above the finished floor or in locations indicated. Remote element type temperature gauges shall be provided in thermal wells located 2.1 m above the finished floor or in locations indicated.

#### 2.7.5.1 Stem Cased-Glass

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

#### 2.7.5.2 Bimetallic Dial

Bimetallic dial type case shall be not less than 89 mm stainless steel, and shall be hermetically sealed with clear acrylic lens. Bimetallic element shall be silicone dampened and unit fitted with external calibrator adjustment.

#### 2.7.5.3 Liquid-, Solid-, and Vapor-Filled Dial

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

#### 2.7.5.4 Thermal Well

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

#### 2.7.6 Pipe Hangers, Inserts, and Supports

Pipe hangers, inserts, guides, and supports shall be in accordance with MLIT-M.

#### 2.7.7 Escutcheons

Provide one piece or split hinge metal plates for piping entering floors, walls, and ceilings in exposed spaces. Secure plates in place by internal spring tension or set screws. Provide polished stainless steel plates or chromium-plated finish on copper alloy plates in finished spaces. Provide paint finish on metal plates in unfinished spaces.

#### 2.7.8 Expansion Joints

##### 2.7.8.1 Slip-Tube Type

Slip-tube expansion joints, SHASE-S003. Joints shall be provided with internally-externally alignment guides, injected semi-plastic packing, and service outlets. End connections shall be flanged or beveled for welding as indicated. Initial settings shall be made in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations to compensate for ambient temperature at time of installation. Pipe alignment guides shall be installed as



recommended by the joint manufacturer.

#### 2.7.8.2 Flexible Ball Type

Flexible ball expansion joints shall be capable of 360 degrees rotation plus 15 degrees angular flex movement. Joints shall be constructed of carbon steel with the exterior spherical surface of carbon steel balls plated with a minimum 0.12 mm of hard chrome in accordance with MLIT-M. Joint end connections shall be threaded for piping 50 mm or smaller. Joint end connections larger than 50 mm shall be grooved, flanged, or beveled for welding. Provide joint with pressure-molded composition gaskets suitable for continuous operation at twice design temperature.

#### 2.7.8.3 Bellows Type

Bellows expansion type joints, JIS B 2352 with Type 304 stainless steel corrugated bellows, reinforced with equalizing rings, internal sleeves, and external protective covers. Joint end connections shall be grooved, flanged, or beveled for welding. Guiding of piping on both sides of expansion joint shall be in accordance with the published recommendations of the manufacturer of the expansion joint.

### 2.8 PUMPS

Pumps shall be the electrically driven, non-overloading, centrifugal type which conform to JIS B 8308 and JIS B 8301. Pumps shall be selected at or within 5 percent of peak efficiency. Pump curve shall rise continuously from maximum capacity to shutoff. Pump motor shall conform to JIS C 4212, be [open] [splash-proof] [totally enclosed], and have sufficient wattage for the service required. Pump motor shall have the required capacity to prevent overloading with pump operating at any point on its characteristic curve. Pump speed shall not exceed 3,600 rpm, except where the pump head is less than 180 kPa, the pump speed shall not exceed 1,750 rpm. Pump motor shall be equipped with an across-the-line magnetic controller in a industrial use, dust tight enclosure with "START-STOP" switch in the cover.

#### 2.8.1 Construction

Each pump casing shall be designed to withstand the discharge head specified plus the static head on system plus 50 percent of the total, but not less than 862 kPa. Pump casing and bearing housing shall be close grained cast iron. High points in the casing shall be provided with manual air vents; low points shall be provided with drain plugs. Provide threaded suction and discharge pressure gage tapping with square-head plugs.

Impeller shall be statically and dynamically balanced. Impeller, impeller wearing rings, glands, casing wear rings, and shaft sleeve shall be bronze. Shaft shall be carbon or alloy steel, turned and ground. Bearings shall be ball-bearings, roller-bearings, or oil-lubricated bronze-sleeve type bearings, and be efficiently sealed or isolated to prevent loss of oil or entrance of dirt or water.

[Pump and motor shall be mounted on a common cast iron base having lipped edges and tapped drainage openings or structural steel base with lipped edges or drain pan and tapped drainage openings. Pump shall be provided with steel shaft coupling guard. Base-mounted pump, coupling guard, and motor shall each be bolted to a fabricated steel base which shall have bolt holes for securing base to supporting surface.] [Close-coupled pump

shall be provided with integrally cast or fabricated steel feet with bolt holes for securing feet to supporting surface. Close- coupled pumps shall be provided with drip pockets and tapped openings.] Pump shall be accessible for servicing without disturbing piping connections. Shaft seals shall be mechanical-seals.

#### 2.8.2 Mechanical Shaft Seals

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

#### 2.9 EXPANSION TANKS

Tank shall be welded steel, constructed for, and tested to pressure-temperature rating of 862 kPa at 66 degrees C. Provide tanks precharged to the minimum operating pressure. Tank shall have a replaceable polypropylene or butyl lined diaphragm which keeps the air charge separated from the water; shall be the captive air type.

Tanks shall accommodate expanded water of the system generated within the normal operating temperature range, limiting this pressure increase at all components in the system to the maximum allowable pressure at those components. Each tank air chamber shall be fitted with a drain, fill, an air charging valve, and system connections. Tank shall be supported by steel legs or bases for vertical installation or steel saddles for horizontal installations. The only air in the system shall be the permanent sealed-in air cushion contained within the expansion tank.

#### 2.10 AIR SEPARATOR TANKS

Design to separate air from water and to direct released air to automatic air vent. Unit shall be of one piece cast-iron construction with internal baffles and two air chambers at top of unit; one air chamber shall have outlet to expansion tank and other air chamber shall be provided with automatic air release device. Tank shall be steel, constructed for, and tested to pressure-temperature rating in accordance with Ordinance on Safety of Boilers and Pressure Vessels (MHLW-177).

#### 2.11 WATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS

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

##### 2.11.1 Water Analysis

Conditions of make-up water to be supplied to the condenser and chilled water systems were reported in accordance with JIS K 0102 and JIS Z 8802 and are as follows:

Date of Sample	[_____]
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Temperature	[_____] degrees C
Silica (Sino 2)	[_____] pp (mg/l)
Insoluble	[_____] pp (mg/l)
Iron and Aluminum Oxides	[_____] pp (mg/l)
Calcium (Ca)	[_____] pp (mg/l)
Magnesium (Mg)	[_____] pp (mg/l)
Sodium and Potassium (Nan and AK)	[_____] pp (mg/l)
Carbonate (HO 3)	[_____] pp (mg/l)
Sulfate (SO 4)	[_____] pp (mg/l)
Chloride (JCL)	[_____] pp (mg/l)
Nitrate (NO 3)	[_____] pp (mg/l)
Turbidity	[_____] unit
pH	[_____]
Residual Chlorine	[_____] pp (mg/l)
Total Alkalinity	[_____] PM (me/l)
Non-Carbonate Hardness	[_____] PM (me/l)
Total Hardness	[_____] PM (me/l)
Dissolved Solids	[_____] pp (mg/l)
Fluorine	[_____] pp (mg/l)
Conductivity	[_____] McMahon/cm

#### 2.11.2 Chilled and Condenser Water

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

#### 2.11.3 Glycol Solution

A [\_\_\_\_\_] percent concentration by volume of industrial grade [ethylene] [propylene] glycol shall be provided in the chilled water. The glycol shall be tested in accordance with JIS K 2234 with less than 0.013 mm penetration per year for all system metals. The glycol shall contain

corrosion inhibitors. Silicate based inhibitors shall not be used. The solution shall be compatible with pump seals, other elements of the system, and water treatment chemicals used within the system.

#### 2.11.4 Water Treatment Services

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

#### 2.11.5 Chilled Water System

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

#### 2.11.6 Condenser Water

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

##### 2.11.6.1 Chemical Feed Pump

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

##### 2.11.6.2 Tanks

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

##### 2.11.6.3 Injection Assembly

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

entrance into the condenser water line.

#### 2.11.6.4 Water Meter

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

#### 2.11.6.5 Timers

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

#### 2.11.6.6 Water Treatment Control Panel

The control panel shall be a industrial use, drip tight, dust tight enclosure suitable for surface mounting. The panel shall be constructed of stainless steel or steel with a hinged door and lock. The panel shall contain a laminated plastic nameplate identifying each of the following functions:

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

#### 2.11.6.7 Chemical Piping

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

#### 2.11.6.8 Sequence of Operation

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

#### 2.11.6.9 Test Kits

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

#### 2.11.6.10 Bleed Line

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

## 2.12 ELECTRICAL WORK

Provide motors, controllers, integral disconnects, contactors, and controls with their respective pieces of equipment, except controllers indicated as part of motor control centers. Provide electrical equipment, including motors and wiring, as specified in Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. Manual or automatic control and protective or signal devices required for the operation specified and control wiring required for controls and devices specified, but not shown, shall be provided. For packaged equipment, the manufacturer shall provide controllers including the required monitors and timed restart.

Provide high efficiency type, single-phase, fractional-horsepower alternating-current motors, including motors that are part of a system, in accordance with JIS C 4212.

Provide polyphase, squirrel-cage medium induction motors, including motors that are part of a system, that meet the efficiency ratings for premium efficiency motors in accordance with JIS C 4212. Provide motors in accordance with JIS C 4212 and of sufficient size to drive the load at the specified capacity without exceeding the nameplate rating of the motor.

Motors shall be rated for continuous duty with the enclosure specified. Motor duty requirements shall allow for maximum frequency start-stop operation and minimum encountered interval between start and stop. Motor torque shall be capable of accelerating the connected load within 20 seconds with 80 percent of the rated voltage maintained at motor terminals during one starting period. Provide motor starters complete with thermal overload protection and other necessary appurtenances. Motor bearings shall be fitted with grease supply fittings and grease relief to outside of the enclosure.

[Where two-speed or variable-speed motors are indicated, solid-state variable-speed controllers may be provided to accomplish the same function. Use solid-state variable-speed controllers for motors rated 7.45 kW or less and adjustable frequency drives for larger motors.] [Provide variable frequency drives for motors as specified in Section 26 29 23 VARIABLE FREQUENCY DRIVE SYSTEMS UNDER 600 VOLTS.]

## 2.13 PAINTING OF NEW EQUIPMENT

New equipment painting shall be factory applied or shop applied, and shall be as specified herein, and provided under each individual section.

### 2.13.1 Factory Painting Systems

Manufacturer's standard factory painting systems may be provided. The factory painting system applied will withstand 125 hours in a salt-spray fog test, except that equipment located outdoors shall withstand 500 hours in a salt-spray fog test.

Salt-spray fog test shall be in accordance with JIS Z 2371, and for that test, the acceptance criteria shall be as follows: immediately after completion of the test, the paint shall show no signs of blistering, wrinkling, or cracking, and no loss of 3 mm on either side of the scratch mark. The film thickness of the factory painting system applied on the equipment shall not be less than the film thickness used on the test specimen.

If manufacturer's standard factory painting system is being proposed for use on surfaces subject to temperatures above 50 degrees C, the factory painting system shall be designed for the temperature service.

#### 2.13.2 Shop Painting Systems for Metal Surfaces

Shop painting for metal surface shall be in accordance with MLIT-M.

#### 2.14 NAMEPLATES

Major equipment including pumps, pump motors, expansion tanks, and air separator tanks shall have the manufacturer's name, type or style, model or serial number on a plate secured to the item of equipment. The nameplate of the distributing agent will not be acceptable. Plates shall be durable and legible throughout equipment life and made of [anodized aluminum][stainless steel][\_\_\_\_\_]. Plates shall be fixed in prominent locations with nonferrous screws or bolts.

#### 2.15 RELATED COMPONENTS/SERVICES

##### 2.15.1 Drain and Make-Up Water Piping

Requirements for drain and make-up water piping and backflow preventer is specified in Section 22 00 00 PLUMBING, GENERAL PURPOSE.

##### 2.15.2 Cathodic Protection

Requirements for cathodic protection systems is specified in [Section 26 42 14.00 10 CATHODIC PROTECTION SYSTEM (SACRIFICIAL ANODE)] [Section 26 42 13.00 20 CATHODIC PROTECTION BY GALVANIC ANODES][and] [Section 26 42 17.00 10 CATHODIC PROTECTION SYSTEM (IMPRESSED CURRENT)][Section 26 42 19.00 20 CATHODIC PROTECTION BY IMPRESSED CURRENT].

##### 2.15.3 Field Applied Insulation

Requirements for field applied insulation is specified in Section 23 07 00 THERMAL INSULATION FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS.

##### 2.15.4 Field Applied Insulation

Requirements for field installed insulation is specified in Section 23 07 00 THERMAL INSULATION FOR MECHANICAL SYSTEMS, except as supplemented and modified by this specification section.

##### 2.15.5 Field Painting

Requirements for painting of surfaces not otherwise specified, and finish painting of items only primed at the factory, are specified in Section 09 90 00 PAINTS AND COATINGS.

###### 2.15.5.1 Color Coding

Requirements for color coding for piping identification are specified in Section 09 90 00 PAINTS AND COATINGS.

###### 2.15.5.2 Color Coding For Hidden Piping

A color coding scheme for locating hidden piping shall be in accordance

with [Section 22 00 00 PLUMBING, GENERAL PURPOSE] [Section 22 00 70 PLUMBING, HEALTHCARE FACILITIES].

## PART 3 EXECUTION

### 3.1 INSTALLATION

Cut pipe accurately to measurements established at the jobsite, and work into place without springing or forcing, completely clearing all windows, doors, and other openings. Cutting or other weakening of the building structure to facilitate piping installation is not permitted without written approval. Cut pipe or tubing square, remove burrs by reaming, and fashion to permit free expansion and contraction without causing damage to the building structure, pipe, joints, or hangers.

Notify the Contracting Officer in writing at least 15 calendar days prior to the date the connections are required. Obtain approval before interrupting service. Furnish materials required to make connections into existing systems and perform excavating, backfilling, compacting, and other incidental labor as required. Furnish labor and tools for making actual connections to existing systems.

#### 3.1.1 Welding

Provide welding work specified this section for piping systems in conformance with JIS B 2301, as modified and supplemented by this specification section and the accompanying drawings. The welding work includes: qualification of welding procedures, welders, welding operators, brazers, brazing operators, and nondestructive examination personnel; maintenance of welding records, and examination methods for welds.

##### 3.1.1.1 Employer's Record Documents (For Welding)

Submit for review and approval the following documentation. This documentation and the subject qualifications shall be in compliance with JIS Z 3801.

- a. List of qualified welding procedures that is proposed to be used to provide the work specified in this specification section.
- b. List of qualified welders, brazers, welding operators, and brazing operators that are proposed to be used to provide the work specified in this specification section.
- c. List of qualified weld examination personnel that are proposed to be used to provide the work specified in this specification section.

##### 3.1.1.2 Welding Procedures and Qualifications

- a. Specifications and Test Results: Submit copies of the welding procedures specifications and procedure qualification test results for each type of welding required. Approval of any procedure does not relieve the Contractor of the responsibility for producing acceptable welds. Submit this information on the forms printed in JIS B 8285 or their equivalent.
- b. Certification: Before assigning welders or welding operators to the work, submit a list of qualified welders, together with data and certification that each individual is performance qualified as



specified. Do not start welding work prior to submitting welder, and welding operator qualifications. The certification shall state the type of welding and positions for which each is qualified, the code and procedure under which each is qualified, date qualified, and the firm and individual certifying the qualification tests.

#### 3.1.1.3 Examination of Piping Welds

Conduct non-destructive examinations (NDE) on piping welds and brazing and verify the work meets the acceptance criteria specified in JIS Z 3801. NDE on piping welds covered by JIS B 2301 is visual inspection only. Submit a piping welds NDE report meeting the requirements specified in JIS B 2301.

#### 3.1.1.4 Welding Safety

Welding and cutting safety requirements shall be in accordance with JIS Z 3422-1 and JIS B 6801.

#### 3.1.2 Directional Changes

Make changes in direction with fittings, except that bending of pipe 100 mm and smaller is permitted, provided a pipe bender is used and wide weep bends are formed. Mitering or notching pipe or other similar construction to form elbows or tees is not permitted. The centerline radius of bends shall not be less than 6 diameters of the pipe. Bent pipe showing kinks, wrinkles, flattening, or other malformations is not acceptable.

#### 3.1.3 Functional Requirements

Pitch horizontal supply mains down in the direction of flow as indicated. The grade shall not be less than 2 mm in 1 m. Reducing fittings shall be used for changes in pipe sizes. Cap or plug open ends of pipelines and equipment during installation to keep dirt or other foreign materials out of the system.

Pipe not otherwise specified shall be uncoated. Connections to appliances shall be made with malleable iron unions for steel pipe 65 mm or less in diameter, and with flanges for pipe 80 mm and above in diameter. Connections between ferrous and copper piping shall be electrically isolated from each other with dielectric waterways or flanges.

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

#### 3.1.4 Fittings and End Connections

##### 3.1.4.1 Threaded Connections

Threaded connecting shall be in accordance with MLIT-M.

##### 3.1.4.2 Brazed Connections

Brazing, MLIT-M, except as modified herein. During brazing, the pipe and fittings shall be filled with a pressure regulated inert gas, such as

nitrogen, to prevent the formation of scale. Before brazing copper joints, both the outside of the tube and the inside of the fitting shall be cleaned with a wire fitting brush until the entire joint surface is bright and clean. Do not use brazing flux. Surplus brazing material shall be removed at all joints. Steel tubing joints shall be made in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Piping shall be supported prior to brazing and not be sprung or forced.

#### 3.1.4.3 Welded Connections

Branch connections shall be made with welding tees or forged welding branch outlets. Pipe shall be thoroughly cleaned of all scale and foreign matter before the piping is assembled. During welding, the pipe and fittings shall be filled with an inert gas, such as nitrogen, to prevent the formation of scale. Beveling, alignment, heat treatment, and inspection of weld shall conform to JIS Z 3801. Weld defects shall be removed and rewelded at no additional cost to the Government. Electrodes shall be stored and dried in accordance with JIS G 3106 or as recommended by the manufacturer. Electrodes that have been wetted or that have lost any of their coating shall not be used.

#### 3.1.4.4 Grooved Mechanical Connections

Prepare grooves in accordance with the coupling manufacturer's instructions. Pipe and groove dimensions shall comply with the tolerances specified by the coupling manufacturer. The diameter of grooves made in the field shall be measured using a "go/no-go" gauge, vernier or dial caliper, or narrow-land micrometer, or other method specifically approved by the coupling manufacturer for the intended application. Groove width and dimension of groove from end of pipe shall be measured and recorded for each change in grooving tool setup to verify compliance with coupling manufacturer's tolerances. Grooved joints shall not be used in concealed locations, such as behind solid walls or ceilings, unless an access panel is shown on the drawings for servicing or adjusting the joint.

#### 3.1.4.5 Flared Connections

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

#### 3.1.4.6 Flanges and Unions

Except where copper tubing is used, union or flanged joints shall be provided in each line immediately preceding the connection to each piece of equipment or material requiring maintenance such as coils, pumps, control valves, and other similar items. Flanged joints shall be assembled square end tight with matched flanges, gaskets, and bolts. Gaskets shall be suitable for the intended application.

#### 3.1.5 Valves

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

### 3.1.6 Air Vents

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

### 3.1.7 Drains

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

### 3.1.8 Flexible Pipe Connectors

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

### 3.1.9 Temperature Gauges

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

### 3.1.10 Pipe Hangers, Inserts, and Supports

Pipe hangers, inserts, and supports shall conform to MLIT-M, except as supplemented and modified in this specification section. Hangers used to support piping 50 mm and larger shall be fabricated to permit adequate adjustment after erection while still supporting the load. Piping subjected to vertical movement, when operating temperatures exceed ambient temperatures, shall be supported by variable spring hangers and supports or by constant support hangers.

#### 3.1.10.1 Horizontal Pipe Supports

Horizontal pipe supports shall be spaced as specified in equivalent Japanese Standard and a support shall be installed not over 300 mm from the pipe fitting joint at each change in direction of the piping. Pipe supports shall be spaced not over 1.5 m apart at valves. Pipe hanger loads suspended from steel joist with hanger loads between panel points in excess of 23 kg shall have the excess hanger loads suspended from panel points.

#### 3.1.10.2 Vertical Pipe Supports

Vertical pipe shall be supported at each floor, except at slab-on-grade, and at intervals of not more than 4.5 m, not more than 2.4 m from end of risers, and at vent terminations.

#### 3.1.10.3 Multiple Pipe Runs

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

support spacing required for an individual pipe in the multiple pipe run.

#### 3.1.10.4 Seismic Requirements

Piping and attached valves shall be supported and braced to resist seismic loads as specified under Sections 13 48 00 [SEISMIC] BRACING FOR MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT and 23 05 48.19 [SEISMIC] BRACING FOR HVAC [as shown on the drawings.] Structural steel required for reinforcement to properly support piping, headers, and equipment but not shown shall be provided under this section. Material used for support shall be as specified under Section 05 12 00 STRUCTURAL STEEL.

#### 3.1.10.5 Structural Attachments

Attachment to building structure concrete and masonry shall be by cast-in concrete inserts, built-in anchors, or masonry anchor devices. Inserts and anchors shall be applied with a safety factor not less than 5. Supports shall not be attached to metal decking. Supports shall not be attached to the underside of concrete filled floors or concrete roof decks unless approved by the Contracting Officer. Masonry anchors for overhead applications shall be constructed of ferrous materials only. Structural steel brackets required to support piping, headers, and equipment, but not shown, shall be provided under this section. Material used for support shall be as specified under Section 05 12 00 STRUCTURAL STEEL.

#### 3.1.11 Pipe Alignment Guides

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

#### 3.1.12 Pipe Anchors

Anchors shall be provided where indicated. Unless indicated otherwise, anchors shall comply with the requirements specified. Anchors shall consist of heavy steel collars with lugs and bolts for clamping and attaching anchor braces, unless otherwise indicated. Anchor braces shall be installed in the most effective manner to secure the desired results using turnbuckles where required.

Supports, anchors, or stays shall not be attached where they will injure the structure or adjacent construction during installation or by the weight of expansion of the pipeline. Where pipe and conduit penetrations of vapor barrier sealed surfaces occur, these items shall be anchored immediately adjacent to each penetrated surface, to provide essentially zero movement within penetration seal.

#### 3.1.13 Building Surface Penetrations

Sleeves shall not be installed in structural members except where indicated or approved. Except as indicated otherwise piping sleeves shall comply with requirements specified. Sleeves in nonload bearing surfaces shall be galvanized sheet metal, conforming to JIS G 3302. Sleeves in load bearing surfaces shall be uncoated carbon steel pipe, conforming to JIS G 3454 and JIS B 2301, [Schedule 30][Schedule 20][Standard weight]. Sealants shall be applied to moisture and oil-free surfaces and elastomers to not less than 13 mm depth. Sleeves shall not be installed in

structural members.

#### 3.1.13.1 Refrigerated Space

Refrigerated space building surface penetrations shall be fitted with sleeves fabricated from hand-lay-up or helically wound, fibrous glass reinforced polyester or epoxy resin with a minimum thickness equal to equivalent size Schedule 40 steel pipe. Sleeves shall be constructed with integral collar or cold side shall be fitted with a bonded slip-on flange or extended collar.

In the case of masonry penetrations where sleeve is not cast-in, voids shall be filled with latex mixed mortar cast to shape of sleeve and flange/external collar type sleeve shall be assembled with butyl elastomer vapor barrier sealant through penetration to cold side surface vapor barrier overlap and fastened to surface with masonry anchors.

Integral cast-in collar type sleeve shall be flashed [as indicated.] [with not less than 100 mm of cold side vapor barrier overlap of sleeve surface.] Normally noninsulated penetrating round surfaces shall be sealed to sleeve bore with mechanically expandable seals in vapor tight manner and remaining warm and cold side sleeve depth shall be insulated with not less than [100][\_\_\_\_\_]mm of foamed-in-place rigid polyurethane or foamed-in-place silicone elastomer.

Vapor barrier sealant shall be applied to finish warm side insulation surface. Warm side of penetrating surface shall be insulated beyond vapor barrier sealed sleeve insulation for a distance which prevents condensation. Wires in refrigerated space surface penetrating conduit shall be sealed with vapor barrier plugs or compound to prevent moisture migration through conduit and condensation therein.

#### 3.1.13.2 General Service Areas

Each sleeve shall extend through its respective wall, floor, or roof, and shall be cut flush with each surface. Pipes passing through concrete or masonry wall or concrete floors or roofs shall be provided with pipe sleeves fitted into place at the time of construction. Sleeves shall be of such size as to provide a minimum of 6.35 mm all-around clearance between bare pipe and sleeves or between jacketed-insulation and sleeves. Except in pipe chases or interior walls, the annular space between pipe and sleeve or between jacket over-insulation and sleeve shall be sealed in accordance with Section 07 92 00 JOINT SEALANTS.

#### 3.1.13.3 Waterproof Penetrations

Pipes passing through roof or floor waterproofing membrane shall be installed through a 5.17 kg/sq. m copper sleeve, or a 0.81 mm thick aluminum sleeve, each within an integral skirt or flange.

Flashing sleeve shall be suitably formed, and skirt or flange shall extend not less than 200 mm from the pipe and be set over the roof or floor membrane in a troweled coating of bituminous cement. The flashing sleeve shall extend up the pipe a minimum of 50 mm above the roof or floor penetration. The annular space between the flashing sleeve and the bare pipe or between the flashing sleeve and the metal-jacket-covered insulation shall be sealed as indicated. Penetrations shall be sealed by either one of the following methods.

- a. Waterproofing Clamping Flange: Pipes up to and including 250 mm in diameter passing through roof or floor waterproofing membrane may be installed through a cast iron sleeve with caulking recess, anchor lugs, flashing clamp device, and pressure ring with brass bolts. Waterproofing membrane shall be clamped into place and sealant shall be placed in the caulking recess.
- b. Modular Mechanical Type Sealing Assembly: In lieu of a waterproofing clamping flange, a modular mechanical type sealing assembly may be installed. Seals shall consist of interlocking synthetic rubber links shaped to continuously fill the annular space between the pipe/conduit and sleeve with corrosion protected carbon steel bolts, nuts, and pressure plates. Links shall be loosely assembled with bolts to form a continuous rubber belt around the pipe with a pressure plate under each bolt head and each nut.

After the seal assembly is properly positioned in the sleeve, tightening of the bolt shall cause the rubber sealing elements to expand and provide a watertight seal rubber sealing elements to expand and provide a watertight seal between the pipe/conduit seal between the pipe/conduit and the sleeve. Each seal assembly shall be sized as recommended by the manufacturer to fit the pipe/conduit and sleeve involved. The Contractor electing to use the modular mechanical type seals shall provide sleeves of the proper diameters.

#### 3.1.13.4 Fire-Rated Penetrations

Penetration of fire-rated walls, partitions, and floors shall be sealed as specified in Section 07 84 00 FIRESTOPPING.

#### 3.1.13.5 Escutcheons

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

#### 3.1.14 Access Panels

Access panels shall be provided where indicated for all concealed valves, vents, controls, and additionally for items requiring inspection or maintenance. Access panels shall be of sufficient size and located so that the concealed items may be serviced and maintained or completely removed and replaced. Access panels shall be as specified in[ Section 05 50 13 MISCELLANEOUS METAL FABRICATIONS][ Section 05 51 33 METAL LADDERS][ Section 05 52 00 METAL RAILINGS][ Section 05 51 00 METAL STAIRS].

### 3.2 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

Install electrical equipment in accordance with NFPA 70 and manufacturers instructions.

### 3.3 CLEANING AND ADJUSTING

Pipes shall be cleaned free of scale and thoroughly flushed of all foreign matter. A temporary bypass shall be provided for all water coils to prevent flushing water from passing through coils. Strainers and valves shall be thoroughly cleaned. Prior to testing and balancing, air shall be

removed from all water systems by operating the air vents. Temporary measures, such as piping the overflow from vents to a collecting vessel shall be taken to avoid water damage during the venting process. Air vents shall be plugged or capped after the system has been vented. Control valves and other miscellaneous equipment requiring adjustment shall be adjusted to setting indicated or directed.

### 3.4 FIELD TESTS

Field tests shall be conducted in the presence of the QC Manager or his designated representative to verify systems compliance with specifications. Any material, equipment, instruments, and personnel required for the test shall be provided by the Contractor.

#### 3.4.1 Equipment and Component Isolation

Prior to testing, equipment and components that cannot withstand the tests shall be properly isolated.

#### 3.4.2 Pressure Tests

Each piping system shall be hydrostatically tested at a pressure not less than 1297 kPa (gage) for period of time sufficient to inspect every joint in the system and in no case less than 2 hours. Test pressure shall be monitored by a currently calibrated test pressure gauge. Leaks shall be repaired and piping retested until test requirements are met. No leakage or reduction in gage pressure shall be allowed.

Leaks shall be repaired by rewelding or replacing pipe or fittings. Caulking of joints will not be permitted. Concealed and insulated piping shall be tested in place before concealing.

Submit for approval pressure tests reports covering the above specified piping pressure tests; describe the systems tested, test results, defects found and repaired, and signature of the pressure tests' director. Obtain approval from the QC Manager before concealing piping or applying insulation to tested and accepted piping.

#### 3.4.3 Condenser Water Quality Test Reports

The condenser water system shall be analyzed by the water treatment company a minimum of once a month for a period of one year after system acceptance. Submit for approval the specified condenser water quality test reports. The analysis and resulting reports shall include the following information recorded in accordance with JIS K 0102.

Date of Sample	[_____]
Temperature	[_____] degrees C
Silica (Sino 2)	[_____] pp (mg/l)
Insoluble	[_____] pp (mg/l)
Iron and Aluminum Oxides	[_____] pp (mg/l)

Calcium (Ca)	[_____] pp (mg/l)
Magnesium (Mg)	[_____] pp (mg/l)
Sodium and Potassium (Na and K)	[_____] pp (mg/l)
Carbonate (CO <sub>3</sub> )	[_____] pp (mg/l)
Sulfate (SO <sub>4</sub> )	[_____] pp (mg/l)
Chloride (Cl)	[_____] pp (mg/l)
Nitrate (NO <sub>3</sub> )	[_____] pp (mg/l)
Turbidity	[_____] unit
pH	[_____]
Residual Chlorine	[_____] ppm (mg/l)
Total Alkalinity	[_____] epm (meq/l)
Non-Carbonate Hardness	[_____] epm (meq/l)
Total Hardness	[_____] epm (meq/l)
Dissolved Solids	[_____] ppm (mg/l)
Fluorine	[_____] ppm (mg/l)
Conductivity	[_____] microhm/cm

### 3.4.4 Related Field Inspections and Testing

#### 3.4.4.1 Piping Welds

Examination of Piping Welds is specified in the paragraph EXAMINATION OF PIPING WELDS (above).

#### 3.4.4.2 HVAC TAB

Requirements for testing, adjusting, and balancing (TAB) of HVAC water piping, and associated equipment is specified in Section 23 05 93 TESTING, ADJUSTING, AND BALANCING FOR HVAC. Coordinate with the TAB team, and provide support personnel and equipment as specified in Section 23 05 93 TESTING, ADJUSTING AND BALANCING FOR HVAC to assist TAB team to meet the TAB work requirements.

### 3.5 INSTRUCTION TO GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

Furnish the services of competent instructors to give full instruction to the designated Government personnel in the adjustment, operation, and maintenance, including pertinent safety requirements, of the [chilled water,] [chilled-hot water,][ and][ condenser water piping system[s]]. Instructors shall be thoroughly familiar with all parts of the installation and shall be instructed in operating theory as well as



practical operation and maintenance work. Submit a lesson plan for the instruction course for approval. The lesson plan and instruction course shall be based on the approved operation and maintenance data and maintenance manuals.

Conduct a training course for the operating staff and maintenance staff selected by the Contracting Officer. Give the instruction during the first regular work week after the equipment or system has been accepted and turned over to the Government for regular operation. The number of man-days (8 hours per day) of instruction furnished shall be [one man-day.][[\_\_\_\_][\_\_\_\_] continuous man-days]. Use approximately half of the time for classroom instruction and the other time for instruction at the location of equipment or system.

When significant changes or modifications in the equipment or system are made under the terms of the contract, provide additional instruction to acquaint the operating personnel with the changes or modifications.

### 3.6 ONE-YEAR INSPECTION REPORT FOR COOLING WATER

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

-- End of Section --