Selection, Design & Installation Basics

ENGINEERING GUIDE

Contact Spears® for any Information not found.

Suitable for Oil-Free air handling to 25 psi, not for distribution of compressed air or gas

Spears® Manufacturing Company

Effective 02/01/2020 See MSRP-1 Sheet or Check Spears® On-line Catalog @ www.spearsmfg.com for Pricing

Spears® PVC and CPVC Materials

PVC: Polyvinyl Chlorides (PVC) is one of the most widely used plastic piping materials. PVC is environmentally sound, provides long service life, is light weight and easy to install, has superior corrosion resistance, is cost effective, and widely accepted by codes. PVC pipe is manufactured by extrusion and PVC fittings are manufactured by injection molding or fabrication. PVC is an amorphous thermoplastic material with physical properties that make it suitable for a wide variety of pressure and non-pressure applications and can be compounded for optimum performance. PVC pipe and fittings are used for drain-waste-vent (DWV), sewers, water mains, water service lines, irrigation, conduit, and various industrial installations.

Spears® high quality PVC compounds give optimum chemical and corrosion resistance with a full range of pressure handling capabilities. Spears® PVC materials are certified by NSF International to applicable standards, including NSF® Standard 61 for use in potable water service, certified lead-free, and to ASTM STD D1784, Rigid Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Compounds and Chlorinated Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Compounds that specifies Cell Classification for minimum physical property requirements. These include resin type, impact strength, tensile strength, modulus of elasticity in tension, heat deflection temperature and flammability. Spears® minimum PVC Cell Classification is 12454 for rigid (unplasticized) PVC.

The ASTM Type and Grade is PVC Type I, Grade I and the typical long and short term strength designation of material for pressure piping is PVC 1120.

See Industry Standards and Test Methods, Physical Properties and Chemical Resistance sections for additional information.

Spears® PVC Pipe & Systems Product Lines

EverTUFF® Industrial Schedule 80 Pressure Pipe & Fittings
EverCLEAR™ PVC Schedule 40 & Schedule 80 Pipe & Fittings
Spears® Low Extractable Ultra Pure Water Piping & Fittings
Spears® PVC Duct & Fittings
Spears® PVC Double Containment Pipe & Fittings
Spears® Supplemental PVC Fittings, Valves & Accessories

CPVC: Chlorinated polyvinyl chloride (CPVC) is created by post chlorination of the PVC polymer. This produces up to a 60°F higher heat handling capability than PVC and greater fire resistance, plus a broad range of chemical resistance. CPVC is excellent for use in process piping, hot and cold water service, corrosive waste drainage and other elevated temperature applications. CPVC provides relatively low cost compared to alternative materials for similar use. CPVC pipe is manufactured by extrusion and CPVC fittings are manufactured by injection molding or fabrication. Spears® produces a variety of CPVC pipe, fittings, valves, system accessories and specialty systems.

Spears® high quality CPVC compounds give optimum chemical and corrosion resistance with a full range of pressure handling capabilities. Spears® CPVC materials are certified by NSF International to applicable standards, including NSF® Standard 61 for use in potable water service, certified lead-free, and to ASTM STD D1784, Rigid Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Compounds and Chlorinated Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Compounds that specifies Cell Classification for minimum physical property requirements. These include resin type, impact strength, tensile strength, modulus of elasticity in tension, heat deflection temperature and flammability. Spears® minimum CPVC Cell Classification is 23447 for rigid (unplasticized) CPVC.

The ASTM Type and Grade is CPVC Type IV, Grade I and the typical long and short term strength designation of material for pressure piping is CPVC 4120.

See Industry Standards and Test Methods, Physical Properties and Chemical Resistance sections for additional information.

Spears® CPVC Pipe & Systems Product Lines

EverTUFF® Industrial Schedule 40 & Schedule 80 CPVC Pressure Pipe & Fittings
EverTUFF® CTS CPVC Hot and Cold Water Plumbing Distribution Pipe & Fittings
LabWaste® CPVC Corrosive Waste Drainage System Pipe & Fittings
FlameGuard® CPVC Fire Sprinkler Products Pipe & Fittings
Spears® CPVC Duct & Fittings
Spears® CPVC Double Containment Pipe & Fittings
Spears® Supplemental CPVC Fittings, Valves & Accessories

"Lead Free" low lead certification - unless otherwise specified, all Spears® Plastic Piping specified here-in are certified by NSF International to ANSI/NSF® Standard 61, Annex G and is in compliance with California's Health & Safety Code Section 116825 (commonly known as AB1953) and Vermont Act 193. Weighted average lead content <=0.25%.

Temperature Limitations: PVC & CPVC

The maximum operating temperature for PVC pipe is 140°F and the maximum operating temperature for CPVC pipe is 200°F. As temperatures increase, impact strength typically increases while tensile strength and pipe stiffness decrease resulting in reduced applicable pressure ratings. Physical properties of PVC and CPVC pipe are generally specified at 73°F per applicable ASTM material test standards. The maximum allowable pressure at elevated temperatures is determined by multiplying the 73°F pressure rating by the applicable material de-rating factor for the elevated use temperature shown in the following chart:

De-Rating Factors

PVC Pipe		CPVC Pipe	
Temp (°F)	Working De-Rating Factor	Temp (°F)	Working De-Rating Factor
73	1.00	73-80	1.00
80	0.88	90	0.91
90	0.75	100	0.82
100	0.62	110	0.72
110	0.51	120	0.65
120	0.40	130	0.57
130	0.31	140	0.50
140	0.22	150	0.42
---	---	160	0.40
---	---	170	0.29
---	---	180	0.25
---	---	200	0.20

Appropriate temperature de-rating factors must be applied at temperatures other than 73°F based on the material selected.
Multiply the collapse pressure rating of the selected pipe at 73°F, by the appropriate de-rating factor to determine the collapse pressure rating of the pipe at the elevated temperature chosen.

FLOW VELOCITY & FRICTION LOSS

Friction Loss Through Pipe

The Hazen-Williams equation below is widely used to calculate friction loss for water through PVC and CPVC pipe

$$f = .2083 \times \left(\frac{100}{C}\right)^{1.852} \times \frac{G^{1.852}}{di^{4.8655}}$$

Where: f = friction head of feet of water per 100' for the specific pipe size and I.D.
C = a constant for internal pip roughness. 150 is the commonly accepted value for PVC and CPVC pipe.
G = flow rate of gallons per minute (U.S gallons).
di = inside diameter of pipe in inches.

Friction Loss Through Fittings

Friction loss through fittings is expressed in equivalent feet of the same pipe size and schedule for the system flow rate. Schedule 40 head loss per 100' values are usually used for other wall thicknesses and standard iron pipe size O.D.'s.

Average Friction Loss for PVC and CPVC Fittings in Equivalent Feet of Straight Run Pipe

Item	1/2	3/4	1	1-1/4	1-1/2	2	2-1/2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
Tee Run	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.3	2.7	4.0	4.9	6.1	7.9	12.3	14.0	17.5	20.0	25.0	27.0	32.0	35.0	42.0
Tee Branch	3.8	4.9	6.0	7.3	8.4	12.0	14.7	16.4	22.0	32.7	49.0	57.0	67.0	78.0	88.0	107.0	118.0	137.0
90° Ell	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.8	4.0	5.7	6.9	7.9	11.4	16.7	21.0	26.0	32.0	37.0	43.0	53.0	58.0	67.0
45° Ell	.8	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.6	3.1	4.0	5.1	8.0	10.6	13.5	15.5	18.0	20.0	23.0	25.0	30.0

Note: *Values 10"-24": Approximate values from Nomograph.*

Pressure Drop In Valves & Strainers

Pressure drop calculations can be made for valves and strainers for different fluids, flow rates, and sizes using the CV values and the following equation:

Where:

$$P = \frac{(G)^2(Sg)}{(C_v)^2}$$

P = Pressure drop in PSI; feet of water = $\frac{PSI}{.4332}$

G = Gallons per minute
C_v = Gallons per minute water per 1 PSI pressure drop
Sg = Specific gravity of liquid (water = 1)

C_v Values for Select Spears® Valves and Strainers

Nominal Size ⇨	1/2	3/4	1	1-1/4	1-1/2	2	2-1/2	3	4	6	8	10	12
True Union 2000 Ball Valve[1]	29	63	120	243	357	599	856	1416	2865	1952	--	--	--
Single Entry Ball Valve[1]	38	76	146	292	412	720	--	1660	3104	--	--	--	--
True Union 2000 Ball Check Valve	6.3	17	25	65	86	130	200	275	500	800	--	--	--
Butterfly Valve (90° - Full Open)	--	--	--	--	81	109	192	345	411	1125	2249	4440	6309
Y-Check Valve	6.7	12.6	22.9	33.8	50.7	79.2	--	235	387	--	--	--	--
Y-Strainer (12 Mesh-Clean)	5.4	7.8	13.9	32.9	41.6	50.0	--	74.6	169.0	--	--	--	--
Basket Strainer (Clean)	4.5	10	15	30	46	72	110	172	270	630	750	893	1063

1- Full Port Ball Valve Cv based on equivalent length of Schedule 80 pipe

Water Velocities

Velocities for water in feet per second at different GPM's and pipe inside diameters can be calculated as follows:

$$V = .3208 \frac{G}{A}$$

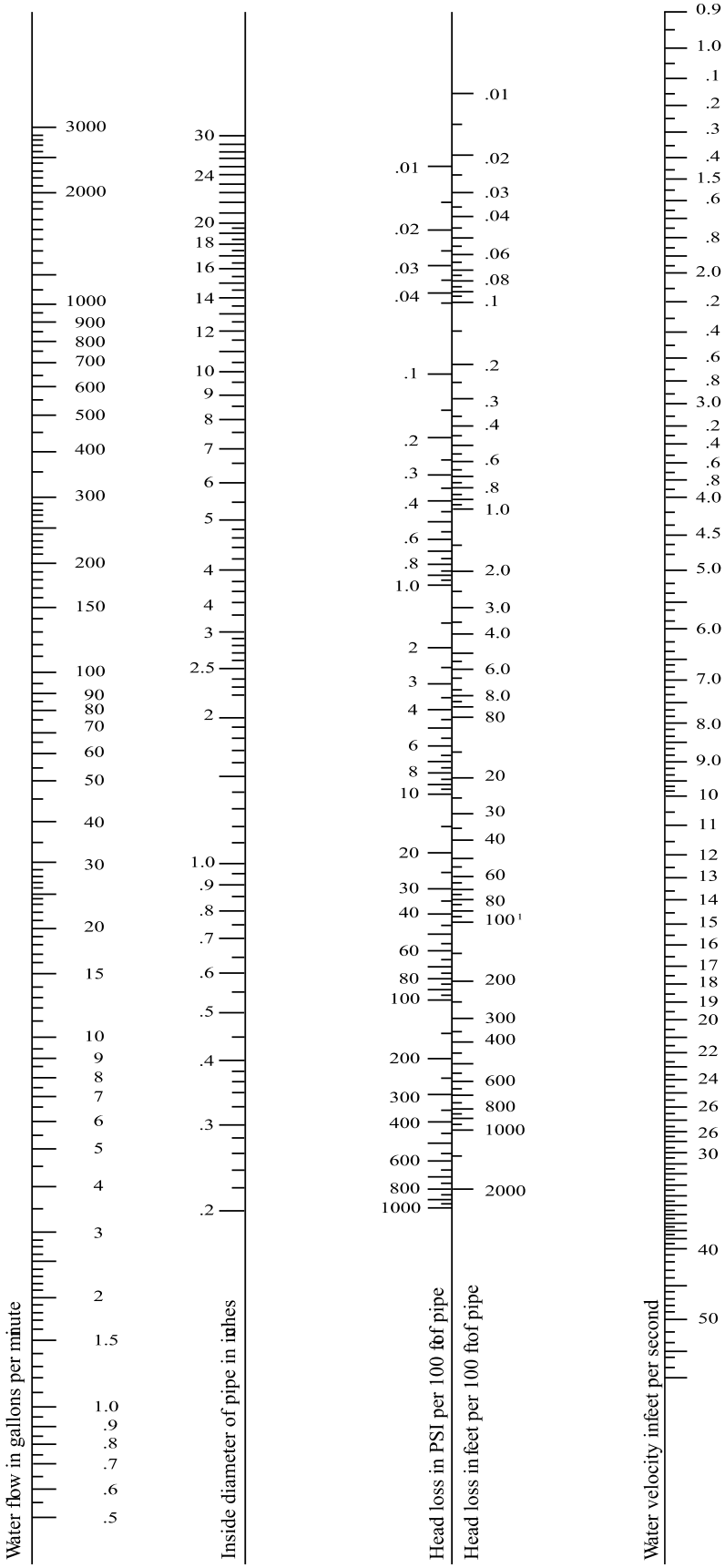
Where:
V = velocity in feet per second
G = gallons per minute
A = inside cross sectional area in square inches

CAUTION: Flow velocities in excess of 5.0 feet per second are not recommended for closed-end systems. Contact Spears® Technical Services for additional information.

Flow Velocity & Friction Loss

Head Loss Chatacteristics of Water Flow Through Rigid Plastic Pipe - Nomograph

The nonograph provides approximate values for water flow, head loss and water velocity for a wide range of plastic pipe sizes. Two known variables must be used to obtain the other variables by lining up the values on the scales using a ruler or a straight edge. Flow velocities in excess of 5.0 feet per second are not recommended.



Made in the U.S.A.

Suitable for Oil-Free air handling to 25 psi, not for distribution of compressed air or gas

Flow Velocity & Friction Loss

FLOW VELOCITY & FRICTION LOSS

SCHEDULE 40

Flow Rate (Gallons/ Minute)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft.Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft.Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft.Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Rate (Gallons/ Minute)
GPM	**1/8"**			**1/4"**			**3/8"**			**1/2"**			**3/4"**			**1"**			**1-1/4"**			**GPM**
0.25	1.64	6.54	2.83	0.86	1.36	0.59	0.46	0.29	0.12													0.25
0.50	3.27	23.60	10.23	1.72	4.90	2.12	0.91	1.04	0.45													0.50
0.75	4.91	50.00	21.68	2.59	10.38	4.50	1.37	2.20	0.96													0.75
1	6.55	85.18	36.93	3.45	17.68	7.66	1.82	3.75	1.63	1.13	1.16	0.50	0.63	0.28	0.12	0.39	0.09	0.04	0.22	0.02	0.01	1
2	13.09	307.52	133.31	6.90	63.82	27.67	3.65	13.55	5.88	2.25	4.19	1.82	1.26	1.03	0.44	0.77	0.31	0.13	0.44	0.08	0.03	2
5				17.25	348.29	150.98	9.11	73.96	32.06	5.63	22.88	9.92	3.16	5.60	2.43	1.93	1.69	0.73	1.10	0.43	0.19	5
7							12.76	137.93	59.79	7.88	42.66	18.49	4.42	10.44	4.53	2.70	3.14	1.36	1.55	0.81	0.35	7
10										11.26	82.59	35.80	6.31	20.21	8.76	3.86	6.08	2.64	2.21	1.57	0.68	10
15													9.47	42.82	18.56	5.78	12.89	5.59	3.31	3.32	1.44	15
20													12.63	72.95	31.63	7.71	21.96	9.52	4.42	5.65	2.45	20
25																9.64	33.20	14.39	5.52	8.55	3.71	25
30																11.57	46.54	20.17	6.62	11.98	5.19	30
35																			7.73	15.94	6.91	35
40																			8.83	20.41	8.85	40
45																			9.94	25.39	11.00	45
50																			11.04	30.86	13.38	50

GPM	1-1/2"			2"			2-1/2"			3"			4"			5"			6"			GPM
2	0.32	0.04	0.02																			**2**
5	0.81	0.20	0.09	0.49	0.06	0.03																**5**
7	1.13	0.38	0.16	0.68	0.11	0.05	0.48	0.05	0.02													**7**
10	1.62	0.73	0.32	0.97	0.21	0.09	0.68	0.09	0.04	0.44	0.03	0.01										**10**
15	2.42	1.55	0.67	1.46	0.45	0.20	1.02	0.19	0.08	0.66	0.07	0.03										**15**
20	3.23	2.64	1.15	1.95	0.77	0.34	1.37	0.33	0.14	0.88	0.11	0.05	0.51	0.03	0.01							**20**
25	4.04	4.00	1.73	2.44	1.17	0.51	1.71	0.49	0.21	1.10	0.17	0.07	0.64	0.05	0.02							**25**
30	4.85	5.60	2.43	2.92	1.64	0.71	2.05	0.69	0.30	1.32	0.24	0.10	0.77	0.06	0.03	0.49	0.02	0.01				**30**
35	5.65	7.45	3.23	3.41	2.18	0.94	2.39	0.92	0.40	1.54	0.32	0.14	0.89	0.08	0.04	0.57	0.03	0.01				**35**
40	6.46	9.54	4.14	3.90	2.79	1.21	2.73	1.18	0.51	1.76	0.41	0.18	1.02	0.11	0.05	0.65	0.04	0.02				**40**
45	7.27	11.87	5.15	4.39	3.47	1.51	3.07	1.46	0.63	1.99	0.51	0.22	1.15	0.13	0.06	0.73	0.04	0.02				**45**
50	8.08	14.43	6.25	4.87	4.22	1.83	3.41	1.78	0.77	2.21	0.61	0.27	1.28	0.16	0.07	0.81	0.05	0.02	0.56	0.02	0.01	**50**
60	9.69	20.22	8.77	5.85	5.92	2.56	4.10	2.49	1.08	2.65	0.86	0.37	1.53	0.23	0.10	0.97	0.08	0.03	0.67	0.03	0.01	**60**
70				6.82	7.87	3.41	4.78	3.32	1.44	3.09	1.15	0.50	1.79	0.30	0.13	1.14	0.10	0.04	0.79	0.04	0.02	**70**
75				7.31	8.94	3.88	5.12	3.77	1.63	3.31	1.30	0.56	1.92	0.34	0.15	1.22	0.11	0.05	0.84	0.05	0.02	**75**
80				7.80	10.08	4.37	5.46	4.25	1.84	3.53	1.47	0.64	2.04	0.39	0.17	1.30	0.13	0.06	0.90	0.05	0.02	**80**
90				8.77	12.53	5.43	6.15	5.28	2.29	3.97	1.82	0.79	2.30	0.48	0.21	1.46	0.16	0.07	1.01	0.07	0.03	**90**
100				9.74	15.23	6.60	6.83	6.42	2.78	4.41	2.22	0.96	2.55	0.59	0.25	1.62	0.19	0.08	1.12	0.08	0.03	**100**
125				12.18	23.03	9.98	8.54	9.70	4.21	5.52	3.35	1.45	3.19	0.89	0.38	2.03	0.29	0.13	1.40	0.12	0.05	**125**
150							10.24	13.60	5.90	6.62	4.70	2.04	3.83	1.24	0.54	2.43	0.41	0.18	1.68	0.17	0.07	**150**
175										7.72	6.25	2.71	4.47	1.65	0.72	2.84	0.55	0.24	1.96	0.22	0.10	**175**
200										8.82	8.00	3.47	5.11	2.12	0.92	3.25	0.70	0.30	2.25	0.29	0.12	**200**
250										11.03	12.10	5.24	6.39	3.20	1.39	4.06	1.06	0.46	2.81	0.43	0.19	**250**
300													7.66	4.49	1.95	4.87	1.49	0.65	3.37	0.61	0.26	**300**
350													8.94	5.97	2.59	5.68	1.98	0.86	3.93	0.81	0.35	**350**
400													10.22	7.64	3.31	6.49	2.54	1.10	4.49	1.03	0.45	**400**
450																7.30	3.15	1.37	5.05	1.29	0.56	**450**
500																8.11	3.83	1.66	5.61	1.56	0.68	500

NOTE: Spears® recommends that Flow Velocities be maintained at or below 5 feet per second in large diameter piping systems (i.e. 6" diameter and larger) to minimize the potential for hydraulic shock. Refer to Spears® engineering section entitled "Hydraulic Shock" for additional information. Friction loss data based on utilizing mean wall dimensions to determine average ID; actual ID may vary.

Suitable for Oil-Free air handling to 25 psi, not for distribution of compressed air or gas

Effective 02/01/2020 See MSRP-1 Sheet or Check Spears® On-line Catalog @ www.spearsmfg.com for Pricing

FLOW VELOCITY & FRICTION LOSS

SCHEDULE 40

Flow Rate (Gallons/ Minute)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Rate (Gallons/ Minute)
GPM	**8"**			**10"**			**12"**			**14"**			**16"**			**18"**			**20"**			**24"**			**GPM**
100	0.65	0.02	0.01																						**100**
125	0.81	0.03	0.01																						**125**
150	0.97	0.04	0.02																						**150**
175	1.13	0.06	0.03																						**175**
200	1.29	0.08	0.03	0.82	0.02	0.01																			**200**
250	1.62	0.11	0.05	1.03	0.04	0.02																			**250**
300	1.94	0.16	0.07	1.23	0.05	0.02																			**300**
350	2.27	0.21	0.09	1.44	0.07	0.03	1.01	0.03	0.01																**350**
400	2.59	0.27	0.12	1.64	0.09	0.04	1.16	0.04	0.02	0.96	0.02	0.01	0.73	0.01	0.01										**400**
450	2.91	0.34	0.15	1.85	0.11	0.05	1.30	0.05	0.02	1.08	0.03	0.01	0.82	0.02	0.01										**450**
500	3.24	0.41	0.18	2.05	0.14	0.06	1.44	0.06	0.02	1.19	0.04	0.02	0.91	0.02	0.01										**500**
750	4.85	0.87	0.38	3.08	0.29	0.12	2.17	0.12	0.05	1.79	0.08	0.03	1.37	0.04	0.02	1.08	0.02	0.01							**750**
1000	6.47	1.48	0.64	4.10	0.49	0.21	2.89	0.21	0.09	2.39	0.13	0.06	1.83	0.07	0.03	1.45	0.04	0.02	1.16	0.02	0.01				**1000**
1250				5.13	0.74	0.32	3.61	0.31	0.14	2.99	0.20	0.09	2.29	0.10	0.04	1.81	0.06	0.03	1.45	0.03	0.01				**1250**
1500				6.15	1.03	0.45	4.33	0.44	0.19	3.58	0.28	0.12	2.74	0.14	0.06	2.17	0.08	0.04	1.74	0.05	0.02	1.21	0.02	0.01	**1500**
2000							5.78	0.75	0.33	4.78	0.47	0.20	3.66	0.25	0.11	2.89	0.14	0.06	2.32	0.08	0.04	1.61	0.03	0.01	**2000**
2500							7.22	1.13	0.49	5.97	0.71	0.31	4.57	0.37	0.16	3.61	0.21	0.09	2.91	0.12	0.05	2.01	0.05	0.02	**2500**
3000										7.17	1.00	0.43	5.49	0.52	0.23	4.34	0.29	0.13	3.49	0.17	0.08	2.41	0.07	0.03	**3000**
3500													6.40	0.70	0.30	5.06	0.39	0.17	4.07	0.23	0.10	2.81	0.09	0.04	**3500**
4000																5.78	0.50	0.22	4.65	0.30	0.13	3.21	0.12	0.05	**4000**
4500																6.50	0.62	0.27	5.23	0.37	0.16	3.62	0.15	0.06	**4500**
5000																			5.81	0.45	0.19	4.02	0.18	0.08	**5000**
5500																			6.39	0.53	0.23	4.42	0.22	0.09	**5500**
6000																			6.97	0.63	0.27	4.82	0.25	0.11	**6000**
7000																						5.62	0.34	0.15	**7000**
7500																						6.03	0.39	0.17	**7500**
8000																						6.43	0.43	0.19	**8000**
8500																						6.83	0.49	0.21	**8500**

NOTE: Spears® recommends that Flow Velocities be maintained at or below 5 feet per second in large diameter piping systems (i.e. 6" diameter and larger) to minimize the potential for hydraulic shock. Refer to Spears® engineering section entitled "Hydraulic Shock" for additional information. Friction loss data based on utilizing mean wall dimensions to determine average ID; actual ID may vary.

FLOW VELOCITY & FRICTION LOSS

SCHEDULE 80

Flow Rate (Gallons/ Minute)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Rate (Gallons/ Minute)
GPM	1/8"			1/4"			3/8"			1/2"			3/4"			1"			1-1/4"			GPM
0.25	2.67	21.47	9.31	1.29	3.57	1.55	0.63	0.63	0.27													0.25
0.50	5.35	77.52	33.60	2.59	12.88	5.58	1.25	2.27	0.98													0.50
0.75	8.02	164.25	71.20	3.88	27.29	11.83	1.88	4.80	2.08													0.75
1	10.69	279.84	121.31	5.17	46.49	20.15	2.51	8.18	3.55	1.48	2.24	0.97	0.78	0.48	0.21	0.47	0.14	0.06	0.26	0.03	0.01	1
2	21.39	1010.21	437.93	10.35	167.84	72.76	5.01	29.54	12.81	2.96	8.08	3.50	1.56	1.73	0.75	0.93	0.49	0.21	0.52	0.12	0.05	2
5				25.87	915.95	397.07	12.53	161.23	69.89	7.39	44.12	19.12	3.91	9.45	4.10	2.33	2.67	1.16	1.30	0.64	0.28	5
7							17.54	300.66	130.34	10.35	82.27	35.66	5.48	17.62	7.64	3.26	4.98	2.16	1.81	1.20	0.52	7
10										14.78	159.26	69.04	7.82	34.11	14.79	4.66	9.65	4.18	2.59	2.32	1.00	10
15													11.74	72.27	31.33	6.99	20.44	8.86	3.89	4.91	2.13	15
20													15.65	123.13	53.38	9.33	34.82	15.09	5.18	8.36	3.62	20
25																11.66	52.64	22.82	6.48	12.64	5.48	25
30																13.99	73.78	31.98	7.77	17.71	7.68	30
35																16.32	98.16	42.55	9.07	23.56	10.21	35
40																18.65	125.70	54.49	10.37	30.17	13.08	40
45																			11.66	37.53	16.27	45
50																			12.96	45.62	19.77	50
60																			15.55	63.94	27.72	60
70																			18.14	85.06	36.87	70
75																			19.43	96.66	41.90	75
80																			20.73	108.93	47.22	80

GPM	1-1/2"			2"			2-1/2"			3"			4"			5"			6"			GPM
1	0.19	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00										1
2	0.38	0.05	0.02	0.22	0.02	0.01	0.16	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00										2
5	0.96	0.29	0.13	0.56	0.08	0.04	0.39	0.03	0.01	0.25	0.01	0.01										5
7	1.34	0.54	0.24	0.78	0.15	0.07	0.55	0.06	0.03	0.35	0.02	0.01										7
10	1.92	1.05	0.46	1.12	0.30	0.13	0.78	0.12	0.05	0.50	0.04	0.02										10
15	2.87	2.23	0.97	1.67	0.63	0.27	1.17	0.26	0.11	0.75	0.09	0.04										15
20	3.83	3.80	1.65	2.23	1.07	0.47	1.56	0.45	0.19	1.00	0.15	0.07	0.57	0.04	0.02							20
25	4.79	5.74	2.49	2.79	1.63	0.70	1.95	0.68	0.29	1.24	0.23	0.10	0.71	0.06	0.03							25
30	5.75	8.04	3.49	3.35	2.28	0.99	2.34	0.95	0.41	1.49	0.32	0.14	0.85	0.08	0.04	0.54	0.03	0.01				30
35	6.71	10.70	4.64	3.91	3.03	1.31	2.73	1.26	0.55	1.74	0.43	0.18	1.00	0.11	0.05	0.63	0.04	0.02				35
40	7.66	13.71	5.94	4.46	3.88	1.68	3.11	1.62	0.70	1.99	0.54	0.24	1.14	0.14	0.06	0.72	0.05	0.02				40
45	8.62	17.05	7.39	5.02	4.83	2.09	3.50	2.01	0.87	2.24	0.68	0.29	1.28	0.17	0.08	0.81	0.06	0.02				45
50	9.58	20.72	8.98	5.58	5.87	2.54	3.89	2.45	1.06	2.49	0.82	0.36	1.42	0.21	0.09	0.90	0.07	0.03	0.63	0.03	0.01	50
60	11.50	29.04	12.59	6.69	8.22	3.56	4.67	3.43	1.49	2.99	1.15	0.50	1.71	0.30	0.13	1.08	0.10	0.04	0.75	0.04	0.02	60
70	13.41	38.64	16.75	7.81	10.94	4.74	5.45	4.56	1.98	3.48	1.54	0.67	1.99	0.39	0.17	1.26	0.13	0.06	0.88	0.05	0.02	70
75	14.37	43.90	19.03	8.37	12.43	5.39	5.84	5.18	2.25	3.73	1.74	0.76	2.14	0.45	0.19	1.35	0.15	0.06	0.94	0.06	0.03	75
80	15.33	49.48	21.45	8.93	14.01	6.07	6.23	5.84	2.53	3.98	1.97	0.85	2.28	0.51	0.22	1.44	0.16	0.07	1.00	0.07	0.03	80
90	17.24	61.54	26.68	10.04	17.42	7.55	7.01	7.26	3.15	4.48	2.45	1.06	2.56	0.63	0.27	1.62	0.20	0.09	1.13	0.09	0.04	90
100	19.16	74.80	32.42	11.16	21.18	9.18	7.79	8.83	3.83	4.98	2.97	1.29	2.85	0.76	0.33	1.80	0.25	0.11	1.25	0.10	0.04	100
125	23.95	113.07	49.02	13.95	32.02	13.88	9.73	13.34	5.78	6.22	4.49	1.95	3.56	1.16	0.50	2.24	0.38	0.16	1.57	0.16	0.07	125
150	28.74	158.49	68.71	16.74	44.88	19.45	11.68	18.70	8.11	7.47	6.30	2.73	4.27	1.62	0.70	2.69	0.53	0.23	1.88	0.22	0.10	150
175				19.53	59.70	25.88	13.63	24.88	10.79	8.71	8.38	3.63	4.98	2.16	0.93	3.14	0.70	0.30	2.19	0.29	0.13	175
200				22.32	76.45	33.14	15.57	31.86	13.81	9.96	10.73	4.65	5.70	2.76	1.20	3.59	0.90	0.39	2.51	0.37	0.16	200
250				27.90	115.58	50.10	19.47	48.17	20.88	12.44	16.22	7.03	7.12	4.17	1.81	4.49	1.36	0.59	3.13	0.57	0.25	250
300							23.36	67.52	29.27	14.93	22.74	9.86	8.55	5.85	2.54	5.39	1.90	0.83	3.76	0.79	0.34	300
350													9.97	7.78	3.37	6.29	2.53	1.10	4.38	1.05	0.46	350
400													11.39	9.96	4.32	7.18	3.24	1.41	5.01	1.35	0.59	400
450													12.82	12.39	5.37	8.08	4.04	1.75	5.64	1.68	0.73	450
500																8.98	4.90	2.13	6.26	2.04	0.89	500

NOTE: Spears® recommends that Flow Velocities be maintained at or below 5 feet per second in large diameter piping systems (i.e. 6" diameter and larger) to minimize the potential for hydraulic shock. Refer to Spears® engineering section entitled "Hydraulic Shock" for additional information. Friction loss data based on utilizing mean wall dimensions to determine average ID; actual ID may vary.

FLOW VELOCITY & FRICTION LOSS

SCHEDULE 80

Flow Rate (Gallons/ Minute)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Rate (Gallons/Minute)
GPM		8"			10"			12"			14"			16"			18"			20"			24"		GPM
125	0.89	0.04	0.02																						125
150	1.07	0.06	0.02																						150
175	1.25	0.07	0.03																						175
200	1.43	0.10	0.04	0.91	0.03	0.01																			200
250	1.78	0.14	0.06	1.13	0.05	0.02																			250
300	2.14	0.20	0.09	1.36	0.07	0.03																			300
350	2.50	0.27	0.12	1.59	0.09	0.04	1.12	0.04	0.02																350
400	2.85	0.34	0.15	1.81	0.11	0.05	1.28	0.05	0.02	1.06	0.03	0.01	0.81	0.02	0.01										400
450	3.21	0.43	0.19	2.04	0.14	0.06	1.44	0.06	0.03	1.19	0.04	0.02	0.91	0.02	0.01										450
500	3.57	0.52	0.23	2.27	0.17	0.07	1.60	0.07	0.03	1.33	0.05	0.02	1.01	0.02	0.01										500
750	5.35	1.10	0.48	3.40	0.36	0.16	2.40	0.16	0.07	1.99	0.10	0.04	1.52	0.05	0.02	1.19	0.03	0.01							750
1000	7.13	1.87	0.81	4.53	0.62	0.27	3.20	0.27	0.12	2.65	0.17	0.07	2.02	0.09	0.04	1.59	0.05	0.02	1.29	0.03	0.01				1000
1250				5.66	0.94	0.41	4.00	0.40	0.17	3.31	0.25	0.11	2.53	0.13	0.06	1.99	0.07	0.03	1.61	0.04	0.02				1250
1500				6.80	1.32	0.57	4.80	0.57	0.24	3.98	0.36	0.15	3.03	0.18	0.08	2.39	0.10	0.04	1.93	0.06	0.03	1.34	0.03	0.01	1500
2000							6.40	0.96	0.42	5.30	0.61	0.26	4.04	0.31	0.14	3.18	0.18	0.08	2.57	0.10	0.05	1.78	0.04	0.02	2000
2500										6.63	0.92	0.40	5.05	0.48	0.21	3.98	0.27	0.12	3.22	0.16	0.07	2.23	0.06	0.03	2500
3000										7.95	1.29	0.56	6.06	0.67	0.29	4.78	0.37	0.16	3.86	0.22	0.10	2.67	0.09	0.04	3000
3500													7.07	0.89	0.38	5.57	0.50	0.22	4.50	0.30	0.13	3.12	0.12	0.05	3500
4000																6.37	0.64	0.28	5.15	0.38	0.16	3.56	0.15	0.07	4000
4500																7.16	0.79	0.34	5.79	0.47	0.20	4.01	0.19	0.08	4500
5000																			6.43	0.57	0.25	4.45	0.23	0.10	5000
5500																			7.08	0.68	0.30	4.90	0.28	0.12	5500
6000																			7.72	0.80	0.35	5.34	0.33	0.14	6000
7000																						6.23	0.44	0.19	7000
7500																						6.68	0.49	0.21	7500
8000																						7.12	0.56	0.24	8000
8500																						7.57	0.62	0.27	8500

NOTE: Spears® recommends that Flow Velocities be maintained at or below 5 feet per second in large diameter piping systems (i.e. 6" diameter and larger) to minimize the potential for hydraulic shock. Refer to Spears® engineering section entitled "Hydraulic Shock" for additional information. Friction loss data based on utilizing mean wall dimensions to determine average ID; actual ID may vary.

Flow Velocity & Friction Loss

FLOW VELOCITY & FRICTION LOSS

SCHEDULE 120

Flow Rate (Gallons/ Minute)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Rate (Gallons/ Minute)
GPM		1/2"			3/4"			1"			1-1/4"			1-1/2"			2"			2-1/2"				3"		GPM
1	1.77	3.50	1.52	0.86	0.60	0.26	0.51	0.17	0.07	0.28	0.04	0.02	0.20	0.02	0.01	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	1
2	3.54	12.62	5.47	1.72	2.16	0.94	1.03	0.62	0.27	0.56	0.14	0.06	0.40	0.06	0.03	0.24	0.02	0.01	0.16	0.01	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	2
5	8.86	68.86	29.85	4.29	11.78	5.11	2.57	3.40	1.47	1.41	0.78	0.34	1.01	0.35	0.15	0.60	0.10	0.04	0.41	0.04	0.02	0.27	0.01	0.01	5
7	12.41	128.41	55.67	6.00	21.97	9.52	3.60	6.33	2.75	1.97	1.46	0.63	1.41	0.65	0.28	0.84	0.18	0.08	0.57	0.07	0.03	0.38	0.03	0.01	7
10	17.72	248.59	107.76	8.58	42.53	18.43	5.15	12.26	5.31	2.82	2.83	1.23	2.02	1.26	0.54	1.20	0.36	0.15	0.82	0.14	0.06	0.54	0.05	0.02	10
15		4"		12.87	90.11	39.06	7.72	25.98	11.26	4.23	6.00	2.60	3.03	2.66	1.15	1.80	0.75	0.33	1.22	0.29	0.13	0.81	0.11	0.05	15
20	0.64	0.05	0.02	17.16	153.52	66.55	10.30	44.25	19.18	5.64	10.23	4.43	4.04	4.54	1.97	2.40	1.28	0.56	1.63	0.50	0.22	1.07	0.18	0.08	20
25	0.80	0.08	0.03				12.87	66.90	29.00	7.05	15.46	6.70	5.04	6.86	2.97	3.00	1.94	0.84	2.04	0.76	0.33	1.34	0.27	0.12	25
30	0.96	0.11	0.05				15.45	93.77	40.65	8.46	21.67	9.39	6.05	9.61	4.17	3.60	2.72	1.18	2.45	1.06	0.46	1.61	0.38	0.17	30
35	1.12	0.14	0.06				18.02	124.75	54.08	9.87	28.83	12.50	7.06	12.79	5.54	4.20	3.61	1.57	2.85	1.41	0.61	1.88	0.51	0.22	35
40	1.28	0.19	0.08				20.60	159.75	69.25	11.28	36.92	16.01	8.07	16.37	7.10	4.80	4.63	2.01	3.26	1.80	0.78	2.15	0.65	0.28	40
45	1.44	0.23	0.10	5"						12.69	45.92	19.91	9.08	20.37	8.83	5.40	5.76	2.50	3.67	2.24	0.97	2.42	0.81	0.35	45
50	1.60	0.28	0.12	0.69	0.04	0.02				14.09	55.82	24.20	10.09	24.75	10.73	6.00	7.00	3.03	4.08	2.73	1.18	2.69	0.99	0.43	50
60	1.92	0.39	0.17	0.83	0.05	0.02				16.91	78.24	33.92	12.11	34.70	15.04	7.20	9.81	4.25	4.89	3.82	1.66	3.22	1.39	0.60	60
70	2.24	0.52	0.23	0.97	0.07	0.03				19.73	104.09	45.12	14.12	46.16	20.01	8.40	13.05	5.66	5.71	5.09	2.21	3.76	1.84	0.80	70
75	2.40	0.59	0.26	1.04	0.08	0.03				21.14	118.27	51.27	15.13	52.45	22.74	9.00	14.82	6.43	6.11	5.78	2.51	4.03	2.10	0.91	75
80	2.56	0.67	0.29	1.11	0.09	0.04				22.55	133.29	57.78	16.14	59.11	25.62	9.60	16.71	7.24	6.52	6.51	2.82	4.30	2.36	1.02	80
90	2.88	0.83	0.36	1.25	0.11	0.05				25.37	165.78	71.87	18.16	73.52	31.87	10.81	20.78	9.01	7.34	8.10	3.51	4.84	2.94	1.27	90
100	3.20	1.01	0.44	1.38	0.13	0.06	6"						20.18	89.36	38.74	12.01	25.26	10.95	8.15	9.85	4.27	5.37	3.57	1.55	100
125	4.00	1.53	0.66	1.73	0.20	0.09	0.99	0.05	0.02				25.22	135.09	58.56	15.01	38.18	16.55	10.19	14.89	6.45	6.72	5.40	2.34	125
150	4.80	2.14	0.93	2.08	0.28	0.12	1.19	0.07	0.03				30.26	189.35	82.08	18.01	53.52	23.20	12.23	20.87	9.05	8.06	7.57	3.28	150
175	5.60	2.85	1.24	2.42	0.37	0.16	1.38	0.10	0.04							21.01	71.20	30.86	14.27	27.76	12.04	9.40	10.07	4.36	175
200	6.40	3.65	1.58	2.77	0.48	0.21	1.58	0.12	0.05							24.01	91.17	39.52	16.30	35.55	15.41	10.75	12.89	5.59	200
250	8.00	5.52	2.39	3.46	0.72	0.31	1.98	0.18	0.08							30.01	137.83	59.75	20.38	53.75	23.30	13.43	19.49	8.45	250
300	9.60	7.74	3.36	4.15	1.01	0.44	2.37	0.26	0.11																300
350	11.20	10.30	4.46	4.84	1.34	0.58	2.77	0.34	0.15																350
400	12.80	13.19	5.72	5.54	1.72	0.74	3.16	0.44	0.19																400
450	14.40	16.40	7.11	6.23	2.14	0.93	3.56	0.55	0.24																450
500				6.92	2.60	1.13	3.95	0.67	0.29																500
750				10.38	5.50	2.38	5.93	1.14	0.61																750
1,000				13.84	9.37	4.06	7.91	2.40	1.04																1,000
1,250							9.88	3.63	1.57																1,250
1,500							11.86	5.09	2.21																1,500
2,000							15.81	8.67	3.76																2,000

NOTE: Spears® recommends that Flow Velocities be maintained at or below 5 feet per second in large diameter piping systems (i.e. 6" diameter and larger) to minimize the potential for hydraulic shock. Refer to Spears® engineering section entitled "Hydraulic Shock" for additional information. Friction loss data based on utilizing mean wall dimensions to determine average ID; actual ID may vary.

FLOW VELOCITY & FRICTION LOSS

SDR 11

Flow Rate (Gallons/ Minute)	Velocity Feet Per Second	Head Loss Feet of Water Per 100 Ft.	Pressure Loss PSI Per 100 Ft.	Velocity Feet Per Second	Head Loss Feet of Water Per 100 Ft.	Pressure Loss PSI Per 100 Ft.	Velocity Feet Per Second	Head Loss Feet of Water Per 100 Ft.	Pressure Loss PSI Per 100 Ft.	Velocity Feet Per Second	Head Loss Feet of Water Per 100 Ft.	Pressure Loss PSI Per 100 Ft.	Velocity Feet Per Second	Head Loss Feet of Water Per 100 Ft.	Pressure Loss PSI Per 100 Ft.	Velocity Feet Per Second	Head Loss Feet of Water Per 100 Ft.	Pressure Loss PSI Per 100 Ft.	Flow Rate (Gallons/ Minute)
GPM	**1/2"**			**3/4"**			**1"**			**1-1/4"**			**1-1/2"**			**2"**			**GPM**
1	1.71	3.19	1.38	0.80	0.50	0.22	0.48	0.15	0.06										**1**
2	3.42	11.53	5.00	1.60	1.82	0.79	0.96	0.53	0.23										**2**
3	5.13	24.43	10.59	2.40	3.85	1.67	1.44	1.12	0.49										**3**
4	6.83	41.62	18.04	3.20	6.55	2.84	1.93	1.91	0.83										**4**
5	8.54	62.91	27.27	4.00	9.91	4.29	2.41	2.89	1.25										**5**
6	10.25	88.18	38.23	4.79	13.89	6.02	2.89	4.05	1.76										**6**
7	11.96	117.32	50.86	5.59	18.47	8.01	3.37	5.39	2.34										**7**
8	13.67	150.23	65.13	6.39	23.66	10.26	3.85	6.90	2.99										**8**
9	15.38	186.85	81.00	7.19	29.42	12.76	4.33	8.58	3.72										**9**
10	17.08	227.11	98.45	7.99	35.76	15.50	4.82	10.43	4.52	3.23	3.94	1.71	2.31	1.75	0.76	1.35	0.49	0.21	**10**
15				11.99	75.78	32.85	7.22	22.11	9.58	4.84	8.35	3.62	3.47	3.71	1.61	2.03	1.03	0.45	**15**
20				15.98	129.11	55.97	9.63	37.67	16.33	6.46	14.23	6.17	4.63	6.33	2.74	2.70	1.76	0.76	**20**
25							12.04	56.94	24.69	8.07	21.51	9.33	5.78	9.56	4.15	3.38	2.66	1.15	**25**
30							14.45	79.82	34.60	9.68	30.15	13.07	6.94	13.40	5.81	4.05	3.73	1.62	**30**
35							16.86	106.19	46.03	11.30	40.11	17.39	8.09	17.83	7.73	4.73	4.96	2.15	**35**
40										12.91	51.37	22.27	9.25	22.83	9.90	5.40	6.35	2.75	**40**
45										14.52	63.89	27.70	10.41	28.40	12.31	6.08	7.89	3.42	**45**
50										16.14	77.66	33.66	11.56	34.52	14.96	6.75	9.60	4.16	**50**
55										17.75	92.65	40.16	12.72	41.18	17.85	7.43	11.45	4.96	**55**
60													13.88	48.38	20.97	8.10	13.45	5.83	**60**
70													16.19	64.37	27.90	9.46	17.89	7.76	**70**
80																10.61	22.91	9.93	**80**
90																12.16	28.50	12.35	**90**
100																13.51	34.64	15.02	**100**
125																16.89	52.37	22.70	**125**

NOTE: Spears® recommends that Flow Velocities be maintained at or below 5 feet per second in large diameter piping systems (i.e. 6" diameter and larger) to minimize the potential for hydraulic shock. Refer to Spears® engineering section entitled "Hydraulic Shock" for additional information. Friction loss data based on utilizing mean wall dimensions to determine average ID; actual ID may vary.

FLOW VELOCITY & FRICTION LOSS

SDR 13.5

Flow Rate (Gallons/ Minute)	cubic ft/sec	Velocity (ft/s)	Friction Head Loss (ft water/ 100ft)	Friction Pressure (psi/ 100ft)	Velocity (ft/s)	Friction Head Loss (ft water/ 100ft)	Friction Pressure (psi/ 100ft)	Velocity (ft/s)	Friction Head Loss (ft water/ 100ft)	Friction Pressure (psi/ 100ft)	Velocity (ft/s)	Friction Head Loss (ft water/ 100ft)	Friction Pressure (psi/ 100ft)	Velocity (ft/s)	Friction Head Loss (ft water/ 100ft)	Friction Pressure (psi/ 100ft)	Velocity (ft/s)	Friction Head Loss (ft water/ 100ft)	Friction Pressure (psi/ 100ft)	Velocity (ft/s)	Friction Head Loss (ft water/ 100ft)	Friction Pressure (psi/ 100ft)	Velocity (ft/s)	Friction Head Loss (ft water/ 100ft)	Friction Pressure (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Rate (Gallons/ Minute)
GPM		**1/2"**			**3/4"**			**1"**			**1-1/4"**			**1-1/2"**			**2"**			**2-1/2"**			**3"**			**GPM**
1	**0.002**	0.85	1.03	0.45	0.54	0.34	0.15																			**1**
2	**0.004**	1.69	2.05	0.89	1.07	0.68	0.29	0.68	0.40	0.17	0.42	0.13	0.06	0.32	0.065	0.028	0.20	0.03	0.013							**2**
5	**0.011**	4.22	11.58	5.01	2.68	3.82	1.65	1.69	1.24	0.54	1.05	0.39	0.17	0.80	0.20	0.088	0.51	0.075	0.033	0.35	0.038	0.016	0.24	0.02	0.009	**5**
7	**0.016**	5.91	21.24	9.20	3.75	7.01	3.03	2.36	2.28	0.99	1.47	0.72	0.31	1.12	0.37	0.16	0.72	0.125	0.054	0.49	0.53	0.023	0.33	0.03	0.012	**7**
10	**0.022**	8.44	40.46	17.52	5.35	13.34	5.78	3.37	4.33	1.87	2.10	1.37	0.59	1.60	0.71	0.31	1.02	0.24	0.10	0.70	0.09	0.039	0.47	0.04	0.017	**10**
15	**0.033**	**4"**			8.03	28.27	12.24	5.06	9.18	3.97	3.15	2.91	1.26	2.40	1.50	0.65	1.53	0.50	0.22	1.04	0.20	0.087	0.70	0.08	0.035	**15**
20	**0.045**	0.57	0.04	0.017	10.70	48.17	20.86	6.74	15.64	6.77	4.21	4.96	2.91	3.20	2.55	1.10	2.04	0.85	0.37	1.39	0.34	0.15	0.94	0.13	0.056	**20**
25	**0.056**	0.71	0.06	0.026	**5"**			8.43	23.65	10.24	5.26	7.49	3.24	4.00	3.85	1.67	2.55	1.29	0.56	1.74	0.51	0.22	1.17	0.19	082	**25**
30	**0.067**	0.85	0.08	0.035	0.56	0.03	0.013	10.11	33.15	14.35	6.31	10.50	4.55	4.80	5.40	2.34	3.05	1.80	0.78	2.09	0.71	0.31	1.41	0.27	0.12	**30**
35	**0.078**	0.99	0.11	0.048	0.65	0.04	0.017				7.36	13.97	6.05	5.60	7.19	3.11	3.57	2.40	1.04	2.44	0.95	0.41	1.64	0.36	0.16	**35**
40	**0.089**	1.14	0.14	0.060	0.74	0.05	0.022				8.41	17.90	7.75	6.40	9.20	3.98	4.08	3.07	1.33	2.78	1.21	0.52	1.88	0.46	0.20	**40**
45	**0.100**	1.28	0.17	0.074	0.84	0.06	0.026	**6"**			9.46	22.26	9.64	7.20	11.44	4.95	4.59	3.82	1.65	3.13	1.51	0.65	2.11	0.58	0.25	**45**
50	**0.111**	1.42	0.21	0.091	0.93	0.07	0.030	0.66	0.03	0.013	10.52	27.05	11.71	8.00	13.91	6.02	5.10	4.64	2.01	3.48	1.83	0.79	2.35	0.70	0.30	**50**
60	**0.134**	1.70	0.29	0.13	1.12	0.10	0.043	0.79	0.04	0.017				9.60	19.50	8.44	6.12	6.50	2.81	4.18	2.57	1.11	2.82	0.98	0.42	**60**
70	**0.156**	1.99	0.38	0.16	1.30	0.14	0.061	0.92	0.06	0.026							7.14	8.65	3.75	4.87	3.42	1.48	3.29	1.31	0.57	**70**
75	**0.167**	2.13	0.44	0.19	1.40	0.16	0.069	0.98	0.07	0.030							7.65	9.83	4.26	5.22	3.88	1.68	3.52	1.49	0.65	**75**
80	**0.178**	2.27	0.49	0.21	1.49	0.18	0.078	1.05	0.08	0.035							8.16	11.08	4.80	5.57	4.37	1.89	3.76	1.68	0.73	**80**
90	**0.201**	2.56	0.61	0.26	1.67	0.22	0.095	1.18	0.09	0.039							9.18	13.78	5.97	6.27	5.44	2.36	4.23	2.09	0.90	**90**
100	**0.223**	2.84	0.74	0.32	1.86	0.27	0.12	1.31	0.11	0.048							10.20	16.75	7.25	6.96	6.61	2.86	4.70	2.54	1.10	**100**
125	**0.279**	3.55	1.13	0.49	2.33	0.40	0.18	1.64	0.17	0.074										8.70	10.01	4.33	5.88	3.84	1.66	**125**
150	**0.334**	4.26	1.58	0.68	2.79	0.56	0.24	1.97	0.24	0.10										10.44	14.01	6.07	7.04	5.37	2.33	**150**
175	**0.390**	4.97	2.10	0.91	3.26	0.75	0.33	2.30	0.32	0.14													8.22	7.15	3.10	**175**
200	**0.446**	5.68	2.69	1.16	3.72	0.96	0.42	2.62	0.41	0.18													9.39	9.15	3.96	**200**
250	**0.557**	7.10	4.07	1.76	4.66	1.46	0.63	3.28	0.62	0.27													11.74	13.86	6.00	**250**
300	**0.668**	8.52	5.69	2.46	5.58	2.03	0.88	3.93	0.87	0.38																**300**
350	**0.780**	9.94	7.58	3.29	6.52	2.70	1.17	4.59	1.16	0.50																**350**
400	**0.891**	11.36	9.70	4.20	7.44	3.46	1.50	5.24	1.48	0.64																**400**
450	**1.003**				8.37	4.31	1.87	5.90	1.84	0.80																**450**
500	**1.114**				9.30	5.24	2.27	6.56	2.23	0.97																**500**
750								9.83	4.73	2.05																**750**
1000	2.228							13.11	8.06	3.49																**1000**

NOTE: Spears® recommends that Flow Velocities be maintained at or below 5 feet per second in large diameter piping systems (i.e. 6" diameter and larger) to minimize the potential for hydraulic shock. Refer to Spears® engineering section entitled "Hydraulic Shock" for additional information. Friction loss data based on utilizing mean wall dimensions to determine average ID; actual ID may vary.

Flow Velocity & Friction Loss

FLOW VELOCITY & FRICTION LOSS

SDR 21

Flow Rate (Gallons per Minute)	1/2" Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	1/2" Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	1/2" Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	3/4" Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	3/4" Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	3/4" Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	1" Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	1" Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	1" Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	1-1/4" Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	1-1/4" Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	1-1/4" Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	1-1/2" Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	1-1/2" Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	1-1/2" Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	2" Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	2" Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	2" Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	2-1/2" Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	2-1/2" Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	2-1/2" Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	3" Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	3" Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	3" Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Rate (Gallons per Minute)
GPM	1/2"			3/4"			1"			1-1/4"			1-1/2"			2"			2-1/2"			3"			GPM
1				0.49	0.16	0.07	0.30	0.05	0.02	0.19	0.01	0.01	0.14	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	1
2				0.99	0.56	0.24	0.60	0.17	0.07	0.37	0.05	0.02	0.28	0.03	0.01	0.18	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	2
5				2.46	3.06	1.33	1.49	0.91	0.39	0.93	0.29	0.12	0.71	0.15	0.06	0.45	0.05	0.02	0.31	0.02	0.01	0.21	0.01	0.00	5
7				3.45	5.71	2.48	2.09	1.69	0.73	1.30	0.53	0.23	0.99	0.27	0.12	0.63	0.09	0.04	0.43	0.04	0.02	0.29	0.01	0.01	7
10				4.93	11.06	4.80	2.99	3.27	1.42	1.86	1.03	0.45	1.41	0.53	0.23	0.90	0.18	0.08	0.61	0.07	0.03	0.41	0.03	0.01	10
15	4"			7.39	23.44	10.16	4.48	6.93	3.00	2.79	2.18	0.95	2.12	1.12	0.49	1.35	0.37	0.16	0.92	0.15	0.06	0.62	0.06	0.02	15
20	0.50	0.03	0.01	9.86	39.94	17.31	5.97	11.81	5.12	3.72	3.72	1.61	2.83	1.91	0.83	1.80	0.64	0.28	1.23	0.25	0.11	0.83	0.10	0.04	20
25	0.62	0.04	0.02	5"			7.47	17.85	7.74	4.65	5.63	2.44	3.53	2.89	1.25	2.25	0.97	0.42	1.53	0.38	0.16	1.03	0.14	0.06	25
30	0.75	0.06	0.03	0.49	0.02	0.01	8.96	25.02	10.85	5.5	7.89	3.42	4.24	4.05	1.75	2.70	1.35	0.59	1.84	0.53	0.23	1.24	0.20	0.09	30
35	0.87	0.08	0.03	0.57	0.03	0.01	10.45	33.28	14.43	6.51	10.49	4.55	4.94	5.38	2.33	3.15	1.80	0.78	2.15	0.71	0.31	1.44	0.27	0.12	35
40	1.00	0.10	0.04	0.65	0.04	0.02				7.43	13.44	5.83	5.65	6.89	2.99	3.60	2.31	1.00	2.45	0.90	0.39	1.65	0.34	0.15	40
45	1.12	0.13	0.05	0.73	0.04	0.02	6"			8.36	16.71	7.25	6.36	8.57	3.72	4.05	2.87	1.24	2.76	1.12	0.49	1.86	0.43	0.19	45
50	1.25	0.15	0.07	0.82	0.05	0.02	0.58	0.02	0.01	9.29	20.31	8.81	7.06	10.42	4.52	4.50	3.49	1.51	3.06	1.37	0.59	2.06	0.52	0.23	50
60	1.50	0.21	0.09	0.98	0.08	0.03	0.69	0.03	0.01				8.48	14.60	6.33	5.41	4.89	2.12	3.68	1.91	0.83	2.48	0.73	0.32	60
70	1.75	0.29	0.12	1.14	0.10	0.04	0.81	0.04	0.02				9.89	19.43	8.42	6.31	6.50	2.82	4.29	2.55	1.10	2.89	0.97	0.42	70
75	1.87	0.32	0.14	1.22	0.12	0.05	0.86	0.05	0.02				10.59	22.08	9.57	6.76	7.39	3.20	4.60	2.89	1.25	3.09	1.10	0.48	75
80	2.00	0.37	0.16	1.31	0.13	0.06	0.92	0.06	0.02							7.21	8.32	3.61	4.90	3.26	1.41	3.30	1.25	0.54	80
90	2.24	0.46	0.20	1.47	0.16	0.07	1.04	0.07	0.03	8"						8.11	10.35	4.49	5.52	4.06	1.76	3.71	1.55	0.67	90
100	2.49	0.55	0.24	1.63	0.20	0.09	1.15	0.08	0.04	0.68	0.02	0.01				9.01	12.58	5.46	6.13	4.93	2.14	4.13	1.88	0.82	100
125	3.12	0.84	0.36	2.04	0.30	0.13	1.44	0.13	0.06	0.85	0.04	0.02							7.66	7.46	3.23	5.16	2.85	1.23	125
150	3.74	1.17	0.51	2.45	0.42	0.18	1.73	0.18	0.08	1.02	0.05	0.02							9.19	10.45	4.53	6.19	3.99	1.73	150
175	4.36	1.56	0.68	2.86	0.56	0.24	2.01	0.24	0.10	1.19	0.07	0.03							10.73	13.90	6.03	7.22	5.31	2.30	175
200	4.99	2.00	0.87	3.26	0.71	0.31	2.30	0.30	0.13	1.36	0.08	0.04										8.25	6.80	2.95	200
250	6.24	3.02	1.31	4.08	1.08	0.47	2.88	0.46	0.20	1.70	0.13	0.06										10.31	10.27	4.45	250
300	7.48	4.23	1.84	4.90	1.51	0.65	3.45	0.65	0.28	2.04	0.18	0.08													300
350	8.73	5.63	2.44	5.71	2.01	0.87	4.03	0.86	0.37	2.38	0.24	0.10													350
400	9.98	7.21	3.13	6.53	2.57	1.12	4.61	1.10	0.48	2.71	0.30	0.13													400
450	11.22	8.97	3.89	7.35	3.20	1.39	5.18	1.37	0.59	3.05	0.38	0.16													450
500				8.16	3.89	1.69	5.76	1.66	0.72	3.39	0.46	0.20													500
750							8.64	3.52	1.53	5.09	0.97	0.42													750
1000										6.79	1.66	0.72													1000
1250										8.48	2.51	1.09													1250

NOTE: Spears® recommends that Flow Velocities be maintained at or below 5 feet per second in large diameter piping systems (i.e. 6" diameter and larger) to minimize the potential for hydraulic shock. Refer to Spears® engineering section entitled "Hydraulic Shock" for additional information. Friction loss data based on utilizing mean wall dimensions to determine average ID; actual ID may vary.

FLOW VELOCITY & FRICTION LOSS

SDR 26

Flow Rate (Gallons per Minute)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Rate (Gallons per Minute)
GPM		1"			1-1/4"			1-1/2"			2"			2-1/2"			3"			4"			5"			6"		**GPM**
1	0.30	0.04	0.02	0.18	0.01	0.01	0.14	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00										1
2	0.59	0.16	0.07	0.36	0.05	0.02	0.27	0.02	0.01	0.17	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00										2
5	1.48	0.88	0.38	0.89	0.26	0.11	0.68	0.13	0.06	0.43	0.04	0.02	0.29	0.02	0.01	0.20	0.01	0.00										5
7	2.07	1.65	0.71	1.25	0.48	0.21	0.95	0.25	0.11	0.61	0.08	0.04	0.41	0.03	0.01	0.28	0.01	0.01										7
10	2.96	3.19	1.38	1.79	0.94	0.41	1.36	0.48	0.21	0.86	0.16	0.07	0.59	0.06	0.03	0.40	0.02	0.01										10
15	4.44	6.76	2.93	2.68	1.98	0.86	2.04	1.02	0.44	1.30	0.34	0.15	0.88	0.13	0.06	0.59	0.05	0.02										15
20	5.91	11.52	4.99	3.57	3.38	1.46	2.72	1.73	0.75	1.73	0.58	0.25	1.18	0.23	0.10	0.79	0.09	0.04	0.48	0.03	0.01							20
25	7.39	17.41	7.55	4.47	5.10	2.21	3.40	2.62	1.14	2.16	0.87	0.38	1.47	0.34	0.15	0.99	0.13	0.06	0.60	0.04	0.02							25
30	8.87	24.40	10.58	5.36	7.15	3.10	4.07	3.67	1.59	2.59	1.23	0.53	1.76	0.48	0.21	1.19	0.18	0.08	0.72	0.05	0.02	0.47	0.02	0.01				30
35	10.35	32.46	14.07	6.25	9.52	4.13	4.75	4.89	2.12	3.03	1.63	0.71	2.06	0.64	0.28	1.39	0.24	0.11	0.84	0.07	0.03	0.55	0.03	0.01				35
40	11.83	41.57	18.02	7.14	12.19	5.28	5.43	6.26	2.71	3.46	2.09	0.90	2.35	0.82	0.35	1.58	0.31	0.14	0.96	0.09	0.04	0.63	0.03	0.01				40
45				8.04	15.16	6.57	6.11	7.78	3.37	3.89	2.60	1.13	2.65	1.02	0.44	1.78	0.39	0.17	1.08	0.11	0.05	0.70	0.04	0.02				45
50				8.93	18.43	7.99	6.79	9.46	4.10	4.32	3.16	1.37	2.94	1.24	0.54	1.98	0.47	0.20	1.19	0.14	0.06	0.78	0.05	0.02	0.55	0.02	0.01	50
60				10.72	25.83	11.20	8.15	13.26	5.75	5.19	4.42	1.92	3.53	1.73	0.75	2.38	0.66	0.29	1.43	0.19	0.08	0.94	0.07	0.03	0.66	0.03	0.01	60
70							9.51	17.64	7.65	6.05	5.88	2.55	4.12	2.30	1.00	2.77	0.88	0.38	1.67	0.26	0.11	1.10	0.09	0.04	0.77	0.04	0.02	70
75							10.19	20.05	8.69	6.49	6.69	2.90	4.41	2.62	1.13	2.97	1.00	0.43	1.79	0.29	0.13	1.17	0.10	0.05	0.83	0.04	0.02	75
80							10.87	22.59	9.79	6.92	7.54	3.27	4.70	2.95	1.28	3.17	1.13	0.49	1.91	0.33	0.14	1.25	0.12	0.05	0.88	0.05	0.02	80
90		8"					12.22	28.10	12.18	7.78	9.37	4.06	5.29	3.67	1.59	3.57	1.40	0.61	2.15	0.41	0.18	1.41	0.15	0.06	0.99	0.06	0.03	90
100	0.65	0.02	0.01				13.58	34.16	14.81	8.65	11.39	4.94	5.88	4.46	1.93	3.96	1.71	0.74	2.39	0.50	0.22	1.56	0.18	0.08	1.10	0.08	0.03	100
125	0.81	0.03	0.01							10.81	17.22	7.47	7.35	6.74	2.92	4.95	2.58	1.12	2.99	0.75	0.33	1.96	0.27	0.12	1.38	0.11	0.05	125
150	0.98	0.04	0.02										8.82	9.45	4.10	5.94	3.62	1.57	3.58	1.06	0.46	2.35	0.38	0.16	1.65	0.16	0.07	150
175	1.14	0.06	0.03		10"								10.29	12.57	5.45	6.93	4.81	2.09	4.18	1.41	0.61	2.74	0.50	0.22	1.93	0.21	0.09	175
200	1.30	0.08	0.03	0.84	0.03	0.01										7.92	6.16	2.67	4.78	1.80	0.78	3.13	0.64	0.28	2.21	0.27	0.12	200
250	1.63	0.11	0.05	1.05	0.04	0.02										9.91	9.31	4.04	5.97	2.72	1.18	3.91	0.97	0.42	2.76	0.42	0.18	250
300	1.95	0.16	0.07	1.26	0.06	0.02		12"								11.89	13.06	5.66	7.17	3.81	1.65	4.69	1.36	0.59	3.31	0.58	0.25	300
350	2.28	0.21	0.09	1.47	0.07	0.03	1.04	0.03	0.01		14"			16"					8.36	5.07	2.20	5.48	1.81	0.79	3.86	0.77	0.34	350
400	2.60	0.27	0.12	1.68	0.09	0.04	1.19	0.04	0.02	0.99	0.03	0.01	0.76	0.01	0.01				9.56	6.50	2.82	6.26	2.32	1.01	4.41	0.99	0.43	400
450	2.93	0.34	0.15	1.88	0.12	0.05	1.34	0.05	0.02	1.11	0.03	0.01	0.85	0.02	0.01				10.75	8.08	3.50	7.04	2.89	1.25	4.96	1.23	0.53	450
500	3.25	0.41	0.18	2.09	0.14	0.06	1.49	0.06	0.03	1.23	0.04	0.02	0.95	0.02	0.01		18"					7.82	3.51	1.52	5.52	1.50	0.65	500
750	4.88	0.88	0.38	3.14	0.30	0.13	2.23	0.13	0.06	1.85	0.08	0.04	1.42	0.04	0.02	1.12	0.02	0.01		20"					8.27	3.17	1.38	750
1000	6.51	1.50	0.65	4.19	0.51	0.22	2.98	0.22	0.10	2.47	0.14	0.06	1.89	0.07	0.03	1.49	0.04	0.02	1.21	0.03	0.01				11.03	5.41	2.34	1000
1250	8.13	2.26	0.98	5.23	0.78	0.34	3.72	0.34	0.15	3.09	0.21	0.09	2.36	0.11	0.05	1.87	0.06	0.03	1.51	0.04	0.02		24"					1250
1500	9.76	3.17	1.38	6.28	1.09	0.47	4.47	0.47	0.21	3.70	0.30	0.13	2.84	0.16	0.07	2.24	0.09	0.04	1.81	0.05	0.02	1.26	0.02	0.01				1500
2000				8.38	1.85	0.80	5.95	0.81	0.35	4.94	0.51	0.22	3.78	0.27	0.12	2.99	0.15	0.07	2.42	0.09	0.04	1.68	0.04	0.02				2000
2500							7.44	1.22	0.53	6.17	0.77	0.34	4.73	0.40	0.18	3.73	0.23	0.10	3.02	0.14	0.06	2.10	0.06	0.02				2500
3000										7.41	1.08	0.47	5.67	0.57	0.25	4.48	0.32	0.14	3.63	0.19	0.08	2.52	0.08	0.03				3000
3500													6.62	0.75	0.33	5.23	0.42	0.18	4.23	0.25	0.11	2.94	0.10	0.05				3500
4000																5.97	0.54	0.24	4.84	0.33	0.14	3.36	0.13	0.06				4000
4500																6.72	0.68	0.29	5.44	0.41	0.18	3.78	0.17	0.07				4500
5000																			6.05	0.49	0.21	4.20	0.20	0.09				5000
5500																			6.65	0.59	0.25	4.62	0.24	0.10				5500
6000																			7.26	0.69	0.30	5.04	0.28	0.12				6000
7000																						5.88	0.38	0.16				7000
7500																						6.30	0.43	0.19				7500
8000																						6.72	0.48	0.21				8000
8500																						7.14	0.54	0.24				8500

NOTE: Spears® recommends that Flow Velocities be maintained at or below 5 feet per second in large diameter piping systems (i.e. 6" diameter and larger) to minimize the potential for hydraulic shock. Refer to Spears® engineering section entitled "Hydraulic Shock" for additional information. Friction loss data based on utilizing mean wall dimensions to determine average ID; actual ID may vary.

FLOW VELOCITY & FRICTION LOSS

SDR 32.5

Flow Rate (Gallons per Minute)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Rate (Gallons per Minute)
GPM		**6"**			**8"**			**10"**			**12"**			**14"**			**16"**			**18"**		**GPM**
20	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	**20**
40	0.43	0.02	0.01	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	**40**
60	0.64	0.02	0.01	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	**60**
80	0.85	0.05	0.02	0.50	0.02	0.01	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	**80**
100	1.06	0.07	0.03	0.63	0.02	0.01	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	**100**
150	1.60	0.14	0.06	0.94	0.05	0.02	0.61	0.02	0.01	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	**150**
200	2.13	0.25	0.11	1.26	0.07	0.03	0.81	0.02	0.01	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	**200**
250	2.66	0.37	0.16	1.57	0.12	0.05	1.01	0.05	0.02	0.72	0.02	0.01	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.00	**250**
300	3.19	0.53	0.23	1.88	0.14	0.06	1.21	0.05	0.02	0.86	0.02	0.01	0.71	0.02	0.01	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00	**300**
350	3.72	0.72	0.31	2.20	0.21	0.09	1.41	0.07	0.03	1.01	0.02	0.01	0.83	0.02	0.01	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	**350**
400	4.26	0.90	0.39	2.51	0.25	0.11	1.62	0.09	0.04	1.15	0.05	0.02	0.95	0.02	0.01	0.73	0.02	0.01	0.58	0.00	0.00	**400**
450	4.79	1.13	0.49	2.82	0.32	0.14	1.82	0.12	0.05	1.29	0.05	0.02	1.07	0.02	0.01	0.82	0.02	0.01	0.65	0.00	0.00	**450**
500	5.32	1.36	0.59	3.14	0.37	0.16	2.02	0.14	0.06	1.44	0.05	0.02	1.19	0.05	0.02	0.91	0.02	0.01	0.72	0.00	0.00	**500**
550	5.85	1.64	0.71	3.45	0.46	0.20	2.22	0.16	0.07	1.58	0.07	0.03	1.31	0.05	0.02	1.00	0.02	0.01	0.79	0.02	0.01	**550**
600	6.38	1.91	0.83	3.77	0.53	0.23	2.42	0.18	0.08	1.72	0.07	0.03	1.43	0.05	0.02	1.09	0.02	0.01	0.86	0.02	0.01	**600**
650	6.91	2.24	0.97	4.08	0.62	0.27	2.63	0.21	0.09	1.87	0.09	0.04	1.55	0.07	0.03	1.19	0.02	0.01	0.94	0.02	0.01	**650**
700	7.45	2.56	1.11	4.39	0.72	0.31	2.83	0.25	0.11	2.01	0.12	0.05	1.67	0.07	0.03	1.28	0.05	0.02	1.01	0.02	0.01	**700**
750	7.98	2.91	1.26	4.71	0.81	0.35	3.03	0.28	0.12	2.15	0.12	0.05	1.79	0.07	0.03	1.37	0.05	0.02	1.08	0.02	0.01	**750**
800	8.51	3.28	1.42	5.02	0.90	0.39	3.23	0.30	0.13	2.30	0.14	0.06	1.91	0.09	0.04	1.46	0.05	0.02	1.15	0.02	0.01	**800**
850	9.04	3.67	1.59	5.33	1.01	0.44	3.43	0.35	0.15	2.44	0.16	0.07	2.02	0.09	0.04	1.55	0.05	0.02	1.22	0.02	0.01	**850**
900				5.65	1.13	0.49	3.64	0.39	0.17	2.59	0.16	0.07	2.14	0.12	0.05	1.64	0.05	0.02	1.30	0.02	0.01	**900**
950				5.96	1.25	0.54	3.84	0.44	0.19	2.73	0.18	0.08	2.26	0.12	0.05	1.73	0.07	0.03	1.37	0.05	0.02	**950**
1000				6.28	1.36	0.59	4.04	0.46	0.20	2.87	0.21	0.09	2.38	0.14	0.06	1.82	0.07	0.03	1.44	0.05	0.02	**1000**
1050				6.59	1.50	0.65	4.24	0.51	0.22	3.02	0.23	0.10	2.50	0.14	0.06	1.92	0.07	0.03	1.51	0.05	0.02	**1050**
1100				6.90	1.64	0.71	4.45	0.55	0.24	3.16	0.25	0.11	2.62	0.16	0.07	2.01	0.09	0.04	1.59	0.05	0.02	**1100**
1150							4.65	0.60	0.26	3.30	0.25	0.11	2.74	0.16	0.07	2.10	0.09	0.04	1.66	0.05	0.02	**1150**
1200							4.85	0.67	0.29	3.45	0.28	0.12	2.86	0.18	0.08	2.19	0.09	0.04	1.73	0.05	0.02	**1200**
1250							5.05	0.72	0.31	3.59	0.30	0.13	2.98	0.21	0.09	2.28	0.09	0.04	1.80	0.07	0.03	**1250**
1300							5.25	0.76	0.33	3.73	0.32	0.14	3.10	0.21	0.09	2.37	0.12	0.05	1.87	0.07	0.03	**1300**
1350							5.46	0.83	0.36	3.88	0.35	0.15	3.22	0.23	0.10	2.46	0.12	0.05	1.95	0.07	0.03	**1350**
1400							5.66	0.88	0.38	4.02	0.39	0.17	3.33	0.23	0.10	2.55	0.12	0.05	2.02	0.07	0.03	**1400**
1450							5.86	0.95	0.41	4.17	0.42	0.18	3.45	0.25	0.11	2.64	0.14	0.06	2.09	0.07	0.03	**1450**
1500							6.06	0.99	0.43	4.31	0.44	0.19	3.57	0.28	0.12	2.74	0.14	0.06	2.16	0.09	0.04	**1500**
1600							6.47	1.13	0.49	4.60	0.48	0.21	3.81	0.30	0.13	2.92	0.16	0.07	2.31	0.09	0.04	**1600**
1700							6.87	1.25	0.54	4.88	0.55	0.24	4.05	0.35	0.15	3.10	0.18	0.08	2.45	0.09	0.04	**1700**
1800										5.17	0.60	0.26	4.29	0.39	0.17	3.28	0.21	0.09	2.59	0.12	0.05	**1800**
1900										5.46	0.67	0.29	4.53	0.42	0.18	3.47	0.23	0.10	2.74	0.12	0.05	**1900**
2000										5.74	0.74	0.32	4.76	0.46	0.20	3.65	0.25	0.11	2.88	0.14	0.06	**2000**
2100										6.03	0.81	0.35	5.00	0.51	0.22	3.83	0.28	0.12	3.03	0.16	0.07	**2100**
2200										6.32	0.88	0.38	5.24	0.55	0.24	4.01	0.30	0.13	3.17	0.16	0.07	**2200**
2300										6.61	0.97	0.42	5.48	0.60	0.26	4.20	0.32	0.14	3.31	0.18	0.08	**2300**
2400										6.89	1.04	0.45	5.72	0.65	0.28	4.38	0.35	0.15	3.46	0.18	0.08	**2400**
2500										7.18	1.11	0.48	5.95	0.72	0.31	4.56	0.37	0.16	3.60	0.21	0.09	**2500**
2600										7.47	1.20	0.52	6.19	0.76	0.33	4.74	0.39	0.17	3.75	0.23	0.10	**2600**
2700										7.76	1.29	0.56	6.43	0.81	0.35	4.92	0.44	0.19	3.89	0.23	0.10	**2700**
2800										8.04	1.38	0.60	6.67	0.88	0.38	5.11	0.46	0.20	4.04	0.25	0.11	**2800**
2900										8.33	1.48	0.64	6.91	0.92	0.40	5.29	0.48	0.21	4.18	0.28	0.12	**2900**
3000										8.62	1.57	0.68	7.15	0.99	0.43	5.47	0.51	0.22	4.32	0.30	0.13	**3000**
3100										8.90	1.66	0.72	7.38	1.06	0.46	5.65	0.55	0.24	4.47	0.30	0.13	**3100**
3200										9.19	1.78	0.77	7.62	1.13	0.49	5.84	0.58	0.25	4.61	0.32	0.14	**3200**
3300													7.86	1.18	0.51	6.02	0.62	0.27	4.76	0.35	0.15	**3300**
3400													8.10	1.25	0.54	6.20	0.65	0.28	4.90	0.37	0.16	**3400**
3500													8.34	1.31	0.57	6.38	0.69	0.30	5.04	0.39	0.17	**3500**
3600													8.57	1.38	0.60	6.57	0.74	0.32	5.19	0.42	0.18	**3600**
3700													8.81	1.45	0.63	6.75	0.76	0.33	5.33	0.44	0.19	**3700**
3800																6.93	0.81	0.35	5.48	0.46	0.20	**3800**
3900																7.11	0.85	0.37	5.62	0.48	0.21	**3900**
4000																7.30	0.88	0.38	5.76	0.51	0.22	**4000**
4100																7.48	0.92	0.40	5.91	0.53	0.23	**4100**
4200																7.66	0.97	0.42	6.05	0.55	0.24	**4200**
4300																			6.20	0.58	0.25	**4300**
4400																			6.34	0.60	0.26	**4400**
4500																			6.49	0.62	0.27	**4500**
4600																			6.63	0.65	0.28	**4600**
4700																			6.77	0.67	0.29	**4700**

NOTE: Spears® recommends that Flow Velocities be maintained at or below 5 feet per second in large diameter piping systems (i.e. 6" diameter and larger) to minimize the potential for hydraulic shock. Refer to Spears® engineering section entitled "Hydraulic Shock" for additional information. Friction loss data based on utilizing mean wall dimensions to determine average ID; actual ID may vary.

FLOW VELOCITY & FRICTION LOSS

SDR 41										
Flow Rate (Gallons per Minute)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Velocity (ft/sec.)	Friction Loss (Ft. Water/ 100ft)	Friction Loss (psi/ 100ft)	Flow Rate (Gallons per Minute)
GPM	18"									GPM
750	1.05	0.02	0.01							750
1000	1.40	0.04	0.02	20"						1000
1250	1.75	0.05	0.02	1.42	0.03	0.01	24"			1250
1500	2.10	0.08	0.03	1.70	0.05	0.02	1.18	0.02	0.01	1500
2000	2.81	0.13	0.06	2.27	0.08	0.03	1.58	0.03	0.01	2000
2500	3.51	0.20	0.08	2.84	0.12	0.05	1.97	0.05	0.02	2500
3000	4.21	0.27	0.12	3.41	0.16	0.07	2.37	0.07	0.03	3000
3500	4.91	0.36	0.16	3.98	0.22	0.09	2.76	0.09	0.04	3500
4000	5.61	0.47	0.20	4.55	0.28	0.12	3.16	0.12	0.05	4000
4500	6.31	0.58	0.25	5.11	0.35	0.15	3.55	0.14	0.06	4500
5000				5.68	0.42	0.18	3.95	0.17	0.08	5000
5500				6.25	0.50	0.22	4.34	0.21	0.09	5500
6000				6.82	0.59	0.26	4.73	0.24	0.11	6000
7000							5.52	0.32	0.14	7000
7500							5.92	0.37	0.16	7500
8000							6.31	0.42	0.18	8000
8500							6.71	0.47	0.20	8500

NOTE: Spears® recommends that Flow Velocities be maintained at or below 5 feet per second in large diameter piping systems (i.e. 6" diameter and larger) to minimize the potential for hydraulic shock. Refer to Spears® engineering section entitled "Hydraulic Shock" for additional information. Friction loss data based on utilizing mean wall dimensions to determine average ID; actual ID may vary.

Hydraulic Shock

Hydraulic shock is the rapid increase in pressure due to a shock wave produced by a sudden change in system fluid velocity. If uncontrolled or insufficient pressure rated piping is used, these pressure surges can easily burst pipe and break valves or fittings. The term "water hammer" commonly used is derived from the sounds produced, but it is the hydraulic shock vibrations that can be damaging to piping systems. This is typically the result of sudden starting or stopping of a flowing column of liquid, such as water. Energy from the momentum of water in motion is converted to pressure when the flow is abruptly halted. A shock wave is produced that travels through the piping until it is stopped and bounces back to the original obstruction. This instantaneous shock to the system can lead to excessively high pressures. Hydraulic shock is frequently produced by rapid valve opening and closing, pumps starting and stopping, or even from a high speed wall of water hitting a change of direction fitting, such as an elbow. The effect is greater as piping systems is longer, the velocity change is greater and closing time is shorter.

Evaluating Hydraulic Shock Pressure Surges

An indication of the maximum surge pressure relative to velocity changes is essential in estimating the pressure rating requirements in designing a piping system. The following chart gives the maximum surge pressure at velocities of 1, 5 and 10 feet per second for different sizes of pipe, based on instantaneous valve closure in a PVC system. While listed, 10 feet per second is not recommended and is shown for comparative purposes. Velocity is best held to a maximum of 5 feet per second in plastic systems.

Schedule 40 Pipe Pressure Surge (psi) at Different Velocities

Size ⇨	1/2	3/4	1	1-1/4	1-1/2	2	2-1/2	3	4	6	8	10	12
1 ft/sec	27.3	24.6	23.8	21.6	20.5	18.8	19.7	18.4	16.9	15.1	14.2	13.5	13.0
5 ft/Sec	136.3	123.2	119.1	108.1	102.6	94.2	98.5	91.8	84.5	75.4	70.8	67.4	65.2
10 ft/sec	272.7	246.3	238.2	216.3	205.1	188.3	196.9	183.5	169.0	150.9	141.6	134.8	130.5

Schedule 80 Pipe Pressure Surge (psi) at Different Velocities

Size ⇨	1/2	3/4	1	1-1/4	1-1/2	2	2-1/2	3	4	6	8	10	12
1 ft/sec	32.2	29.2	28.0	25.5	24.3	22.6	23.2	21.8	20.3	18.9	17.8	17.3	17.1
5 ft/Sec	161	145.8	139.9	127.7	121.7	113.1	115.8	109.1	101.6	94.4	88.8	86.6	85.5
10 ft/sec	322	291.7	279.9	255.4	243.4	226.2	231.7	218.1	203.1	188.9	177.6	173.1	171.0

SDR Pipe Pressure Surge (psi) at Different Velocities

SDR ⇨	13.5	14	17	18	21	25	26	32.5	41
1 ft/sec	20.2	19.8	17.9	17.4	16.0	14.7	14.4	12.8	11.4
5 ft/Sec	101.0	99.1	89.5	86.9	80.2	---	71.9	64.1	57.0
10 ft/sec	201.9	198.1	179.0	173.8	160.4	146.7	143.7	128.2	113.9

Controlling Hydraulic Shock in System Design & Operation

Since hydraulic shock is a function of speed, mass and time, there are several ways to prevent, minimize or eliminate system damage by limiting or controlling the magnitude of pressure surges.

• **Limit Fluid Velocity -** One of the safest surge control techniques in plastic systems is to limit fluid velocities to a maximum of 5 ft./second. Attempt to balance system operation flow demands and the magnitude of velocity variations.

• **Control Valve Closing Time -** Avoid rapid opening and closing. Pneumatic or electric actuation may be considered for greater control. Use of multi-turn or gear operated valves may also be beneficial in slowing valve opening and closing. When all valves and controls are properly sized and adjusted, surges generated by changes in pump flows and demands can be reduced to non-harmful levels.

• **Control Pump Operation -** Operate the system to maintain uniform pump flow rates. Use slow starting pumps where long runs and larger diameters are downstream. Where possible, partially close discharge valves to minimize volume when starting pumps, until lines are completely filled. Air chambers or surge relief tanks in conjunction with pressure regulating and surge relief valves can be used at pumping stations.

• **Check Valves -** Installing a check valve in pump discharge lines will aid in keeping the line full. Be careful in selecting check valves. Check valves operate on flow reversal and can be rapid closing. Spring or lever assisted swing check valves can reduce hydraulic shock by avoiding "slamming" the valve closed.

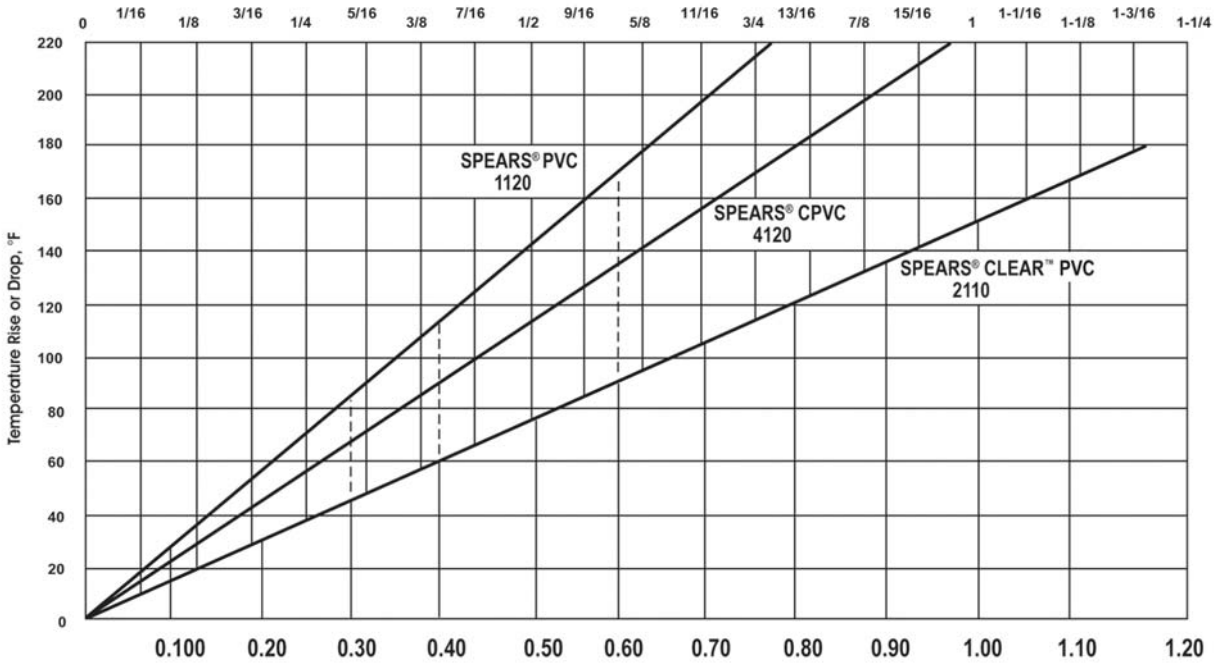
Thermal Expansion & Contraction

Piping systems expand and contract with changes in temperature. Thermoplastic piping expands and contracts more than metallic piping when subjected to temperature changes - as much as ten times that of steel. The effects of thermal expansion and contraction must be considered during the design phase, particularly for systems involving long runs, hot water lines, hot drain lines, and piping systems exposed to environmental temperature extremes. Installation versus working temperature or summer to winter extremes must be considered and addressed with appropriate system design to prevent damage to the piping system.

The degree of movement (change in length) generated as the result of temperature changes, must be calculated based on the type of piping material and the anticipated temperature changes of the system. The rate of expansion does not vary with pipe size. This movement must then be compensated for by the construction of appropriate sized expansion loops, offsets, bends or the installation of expansion joints. This absorbs the stresses generated, minimizing damage to the piping.

The following chart depicts the amount of linear movement (change in length, inches) experienced in a 10 foot length of pipe when exposed to various temperature changes.

Highly important is the change in length of plastic pipe with temperature variation. This fact should always be considered when installing pipe lines and allowances made accordingly.



Change in Length (inches) of a 10' Length of Pipe

The data furnished herein is based on information furnished by manufacturers of the raw material. This information may be considered as a basis for recommendation, but not as a guarantee. Materials should be tested under actual service to determine suitability for a particular purpose.

Calculating Linear Movement Caused by Thermal Expansion

The change in length caused by thermal expansion or contraction can be calculated as follows:

$\Delta L = 12\ y\ l\ (\Delta T)$

Where

ΔL = Expansion or contraction in inches
y = Coefficient of linear expansion of piping material selected
l = Length of piping run in feet
ΔT = (T1 - T2) temperature change °F

Where:

T1 = Maximum system temperature and
T2 = System temperature at installation or minimum system temperature

Coefficient of Linear Expansion (y) of Various Spears® Piping Products (in/in/°F) per ASTM D 696

Pipe Material	y
PVC Pressure Pipe (all schedules & SDR's) and PVC Duct	2.9×10^{-5}
CPVC Schedule 40 & Schedule 80 Pressure Pipe	3.2×10^{-5}
CPVC Duct	3.2×10^{-5}
CTS CPVC Plumbing Pipe	3.2×10^{-5}
Clear PVC Schedule 40 & Schedule 80 Pipe	4.1×10^{-5}
Spears® Low Extractable UPW Pipe	3.9×10^{-5}

Example 1: Calculate the change in length for a 100 foot straight run of 2" Schedule 80 PVC pipe operating at a temperature of 73°F; installed at 32°F.

$\Delta L = 12\ y\ l\ (\Delta T)$

Where:

ΔL = linear expansion or contraction in inches y = 2.9×10^{-5} in/in/°F

l = 100ft

ΔT = 41°F (73°F - 32°F)

ΔL = 12 in/ft x 0.000029 in/in/°F x 100 ft x 41°F

ΔL = 1.43"

In this example the piping would expand approximately 1-1/2" in length over a 100 foot straight run once the operating temperature of 73°F was obtained.

Example 2: 100 foot straight run of 2" Schedule 80 CPVC pipe operating temperature 180°F; installed at 80°F

$\Delta L = 12\ y\ l\ (\Delta T)$

Where:

ΔL = Linear expansion or contraction in inches

y = 3.2×10^{-5} in/in/°F

l = 100 ft

ΔT = 100°F (180°F - 80°F)

ΔL = 12 in/ft x 0.000032 in/in/°F x 100ft x 100°F

ΔL = 3.84"

In this example the piping would expand approximately 4" in length over a 100 foot straight run once the operating temperature of 180°F was obtained.

Compensating for Movement Caused by Thermal Expansion/Contraction

Thermal expansion/ contraction are usually absorbed by the system at changes of direction. Long, straight runs are more susceptible to measurable movement with changes in temperature and the installation of expansion joints, expansion loops or offsets is required. This will allow the system to absorb expansion/contraction forces without damage.

Once the change in length (ΔL) has been determined, the length of an offset, expansion loop, or bend can be calculated as follows:

$$\ell = \sqrt{\frac{3ED\,(\Delta L)}{2S}}$$

Where:

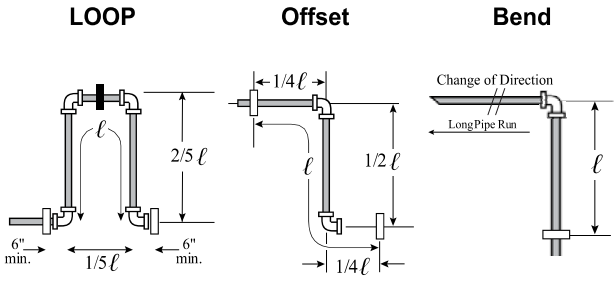
ℓ = Length of expansion loop in inches

E = Modulus of elasticity

D = Average outside diameter of pipe

ΔL = Change in length of pipe due to temperature change

S = Working stress at max. temperature



Hangers or guides should only be placed in the loop, offset, or change of direction as indicated above, and must not compress or restrict the pipe from axial movement. Piping supports should restrict lateral movement and should direct axial movement into the expansion loop configuration. Do not restrain "change in direction" configurations by butting up against joists, studs, walls or other structures. Use only solvent-cemented connections on straight pipe lengths in combination with 90° elbows to construct the expansion loop, offset or bend. The use of threaded components to construct the loop configuration is not recommended. Expansion loops, offsets, and bends should be installed as nearly as possible at the midpoint between anchors. Concentrated loads such as valves should not be installed in the developed length. Calculated support guide spacing distances for offsets and bends must not exceed recommended hanger support pacing for the maximum anticipated temperature. If that occurs, the distance between anchors will have to be reduced until the support guide spacing distance is equal to or less than the maximum recommended support spacing distance for the appropriate pipe size at the temperature used.

Example: 2" Schedule 80 CPVC pipe operating temperature 180°F; installed at 80°F where ΔL = 3.84"

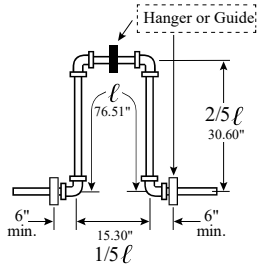
$$\ell = \sqrt{\frac{3ED\,(\Delta L)}{2S}}$$

$$\ell = \sqrt{\frac{3 \text{ x } 214{,}000 \text{ x } 2.375 \text{ x } 3.84}{2 \text{ x } 500}}$$

ℓ = 76.51"

2/5 ℓ = 30.60"

1/5 ℓ = 15.30"



Thermal Stress

Compressive stress in piping restrained from expanding can damage the piping system and in some cases damage hangers and supports. The amount of stress generated is dependent on the pipe material's coefficient of thermal expansion and its tensile modulus using the following equation:

S = EyΔT

Where

S = Stress induced in the pipe

E = Modulus of Elasticity at maximum system temperature y = Coefficient of thermal expansion

ΔT = Total temperature change of the system

The stress induced must not exceed the pipe material maximum allowable working stress (fiber stress). Increases in temperature will reduce the allowable stress as shown the table.

Example: 100 foot straight run of 2" Schedule 80 CPVC pipe operating temperature 180°F; installed at 80°F:

ΔL = 12 yl (ΔT) Where:

ΔL = Linear expansion or contraction in inches

y = 3.2 x 10^{-5} in/in/°F

l = 100ft

ΔT = 100°F (180°F - 80°F)

ΔL = 12 in/ft x 0.000032 in/in/°F x 100 foot x 100°F

ΔL = 3.84"

The piping would expand approximately 4" in length in a 100 ft straight run

The equation for determining induced stress can then be used:

S = EyΔT

Where:

S = Stress induced in the pipe

E = Modulus of Elasticity at 180°F = 214,000

y = Coefficient of thermal expansion = 3.2 x 10^{-5} in./in./°F

ΔT = Total temperature change of the system = 100°F

S = 214,000 x .000032 x 100

S = 685 psi

From chart, maximum allowable stress for CPVC at 180°F is 500 psi; Stress generated from this expansion in a restrained piping system exceeds the maximum allowable stress and will result in failure of the piping, unless compensation is made for thermal expansion.

Maximum Allowable Working (Fiber) Stress and Tensile Modulus at Various Temperatures

Temp (°F)		Maximum Allowable Working (Fiber) Stress, psi	Tensile Modulus of Elasticity, psi
PVC	73	2,000	400,000
	80	1,760	396,000
	90	1,500	375,000
	100	1,240	354,000
	110	1,020	333,000
	120	800	312,000
	130	620	291,000
	140	440	270,000
CPVC	73	2,000	364,000
	90	1,820	349,000
	100	1,640	339,000
	110	1,500	328,000
	120	1,300	316,000
	140	1,000	290,000
	160	750	262,000
	180	500	214,000
	200	400	135,000

Collapse Pressures & Weatherability

Critical Collapse Pressures

The Critical Collapse Pressure is directly related to the pipe wall thickness and represents the maximum allowable external load. External loads can result from conditions such as buried pipe soil loads; underwater applications; vacuum service; and pipe installed on pump suction lines. The actual external load being applied to the pipe is the difference between the external pressure and the internal pressure. As a result, a pressurized pipe can withstand a greater external load than an empty pipe.

Critical Collapse Pressure Rating of Various PVC and CPVC Pipe & Duct @ 73°F with No Safety Factor in PSI (Inches of Water)

Size(in.)	Duct	SDR 41	SDR 26	SDR 21	SCH 40	SCH 80	SCH 120
2	N/A	17* (470)	74* (2,048)	126* (3,487)	316 (8,746)	939 (25,989)	1309 (36,230)
2-1/2	N/A	17* (470)	74* (2,048)	126* (3,487)	451 (12,483)	975 (26,986)	1309 (36,230)
3	N/A	17* (470)	74* (2,048)	126* (3,487)	307 (8,497)	722 (19,983)	1128 (31,221)
3-1/2	N/A	17* (470)	74* (2,048)	126* (3,487)	217 (6,006)	578 (15,998)	N/A
4	N/A	17* (470)	74* (2,048)	126* (3,487)	190 (5,259)	451 (12,482)	1128 (31,221)
5	N/A	17* (470)	74* (2,048)	126* (3,487)	117 (3,238)	361 (10,000)	N/A
6	N/A (470)	17* (2,048)	74* (3,487)	126* (2,491)	90 (9,493)	343 (19,983)	722
6 x 1/8	5.2 (144)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6 x 3/16	0.7 (426)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	10.0 (193)	17* (470)	74* (2,048)	126* (3,487)	58 (1,605)	235 (6,504)	N/A
10	5.4 (100)	17* (470)	74* (2,048)	126* (3,487)	49 (1,605)	217 (6,504)	N/A
12	3.0 (60)	17* (470)	74* (2,048)	126* (3,487)	42 (1,162)	199 (5,508)	N/A
14	2.5 (45)	17* (470)	74* (2,048	126* (3,487)	40 (1,107)	194 (5,369)	N/A
16	1.6 (30)	17* (470)	74* (2,048)	126* (3,487)	40 (1,107)	181 (5,010)	N/A
18	1.0 (26)	17* (470)	74* (2,048)	126* (3,487)	33 (913)	162 (4,484)	N/A
20	1.3 (28)	17* (470)	74* (2,048)	126* (3,487)	28 (775)	157 (4,346)	N/A
24	1.0 (20)	17* (470)	74* (2,048)	126* (3,487)	25 (692)	150 (4,152)	N/A

1 psi = 2.036 inches of mercury

* SDR Pipe carries the same collapse ratings for all sizes due to the wall thickness/O.D. ratio

Standard temperature de-rating factors must be applied for use at elevated temperatures (see following Temperature Limitations section). Multiply the collapse pressure rating @ 73°F from the chart by the appropriate material de-rating factor.

Solvent-cemented connections are preferred over threaded or flanged joining in vacuum applications to reduce potential for leaks.

Weatherability

When standard rigid PVC or CPVC pipe is exposed to UV radiation from sunlight, the following conditions have been noted:

• A color change, slight increase in tensile strength, slight increase in modulus of tensile elasticity, and a slight decrease in impact strength may occur.

• Material directly exposed to UV radiation results in extremely shallow penetration depths (frequently less than 0.001 inch).

• The effects of UV exposure do not continue when exposure to UV is terminated.

• The effects of UV exposure do not penetrate even thin shields such as paint coatings, or wrapping.

It is recommended that PVC and CPVC piping products exposed to the direct affects of sunlight be painted with a light colored acrylic or latex paint that is chemically compatible with the PVC/CPVC products. Check with paint manufacture for compatibility. Oil-based paints should **NOT** be used.

Additional consideration should be given to the effects of expansion/contraction caused by heat absorption from sunlight in outdoor applications.

Except for fittings produced to ASTM F1866, Spears® Fabricated Fittings conform to Spears® Manufacturing Company Special Engineering Specifications.

Not all of the Fabricated Fittings listed in this catalog are carried in Spears® Distribution Center inventories. When ordering Fabricated Fittings, please check your servicing Distribution Center for availability. ALL ORDERS FOR NON-STOCKED Fabricated Fittings are NON-CANCELABLE and NON-RETURNABLE.

18" and larger Fabricated Fittings are available upon request. Please contact your servicing Spears® Regional Distribution Center for MSRP and availability.

All 15" Fabricated Fittings shown as Class 63 are PIP O.D. Reducing fittings are 15" PIP O.D. x specified IPS size. Plastic Irrigation Pipe (PIP) and Iron Pipe Size (IPS) are not the same.

Pipe Dimension Reference Chart

Pipe Type O.D. Size SDR		LH PIP 91	80 PIP 51	100 PIP 41	125 PIP 32.5	CL 63 IPS 64	CL 100 IPS 41	SEWER PSM 35	CL 125 IPS 32.5	CL 160 IPS 26	CL 200 IPS 21	40 DWV IPS —	80 DWV IPS —	SCH 40 IPS —	SCH 80 IPS —	C-900 CI DR 18
4"	O.D.	4.130	4.130	4.130	4.130	4.500	4.500	4.215	4.500	4.500	4.500	4.500	4.500	4.500	4.500	4.800
	I.D.	4.000	3.968	3.928	3.876	4.360	4.280	3.89	4.224	4.154	4.072	3.998	3.786	3.998	3.786	4.22
	Wall	.065	.081	.101	.127	.070	.110	0.125	.138	.173	.214	.237	.337	.237	.337	.267
	PSI	43	80	100	125	63	100	117.5	125	160	200	100	100	220	320	150
6"	O.D.	6.140	6.140	6.140	6.140	6.625	6.625	6.275	6.625	6.625	6.625	6.625	6.625	6.625	6.625	6.900
	I.D.	6.000	5.898	5.840	5.762	6.417	6.301	5.742	6.217	6.115	5.993	6.031	5.709	6.031	5.709	6.08
	Wall	.070	.121	.150	.189	.104	.162	0.18	.204	.255	.316	.280	.432	.280	.432	.383
	PSI	43	80	100	125	63	100	117.5	125	160	200	100	100	180	280	150
8"	O.D.	8.160	8.160	8.160	8.160	8.625	8.625	8.4	8.625	8.625	8.625	8.625	8.625	8.625	8.625	9.050
	I.D.	7.984	7.840	7.762	7.658	8.355	8.205	7.665	8.095	7.961	7.805	7.943	7.565	7.943	7.565	7.97
	Wall	.088	.160	.199	.251	.135	.210	.024	.265	.332	.410	.322	.500	.322	.500	.503
	PSI	43	80	100	125	63	100	117.5	125	160	200	100	100	160	250	150
10"	O.D.	10.200	10.200	10.200	10.200	10.750	10.750	10.5	10.750	10.750	10.750	10.750	10.750	10.750	10.750	11.100
	I.D.	9.980	9.800	9.702	9.572	10.414	10.226	9.563	10.088	9.924	9.748	9.976	9.492	9.976	9.492	9.78
	Wall	.110	.200	.249	.314	.168	.262	0.3	.331	.413	.511	.365	.593	.365	.593	.617
	PSI	43	80	100	125	63	100	117.5	125	160	200	100	100	140	230	150
12"	O.D.	12.240	12.240	12.240	12.240	12.750	12.750	12.5	12.750	12.750	12.750	12.750	12.750	12.750	12.750	13.200
	I.D.	11.975	11.760	11.642	11.486	12.352	12.128	11.361	11.966	11.770	11.538	11.890	11.294	11.890	11.294	11.63
	Wall	.132	.240	.299	.377	.199	.311	0.36	.392	.490	.606	.406	.687	.406	.687	.733
	PSI	43	80	100	125	63	100	117.5	125	160	200	100	100	130	230	150
14"	O.D.	14.280	14.280	14.280	14.280	*	*	*	*	14	*	14.000	14.000	14.000	14.000	15.3
	I.D.	14.000	13.720	13.584	13.402					12.86		13.072	12.410	13.072	12.410	13.48
	Wall	.140	.280	.348	.439					0.538		.438	.750	.438	.750	0.85
	PSI	43	80	100	125					160		100	100	130	220	235
15"	O.D.	15.300	15.300	15.300	15.300	*	*	15.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	I.D.	14.970	14.700	14.550	14.358			13.898								
	Wall	.165	.300	.375	.471			0.44								
	PSI	43	80	100	125			117.5								
16"	O.D.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16	*	16.000	16.000	16.000	16.000	17.4
	I.D.									14.696		14.940	14.214	14.940	14.214	15.35
	Wall									0.615		.500	.843	.500	.843	0.967
	PSI									160		100	100	130	220	235
18"	O.D.	18.360	18.701	18.701	18.701	*	18.000	18.701	*	18.000	*	18	18.000	18	18.000	19.5
	I.D	17.964	17.967	17.789	17.551		17.122	17.629		16.616		16.808	16.014	16.808	16.014	17.83
	Wall	.198	.367	.456	.575		.439	0.536		.692		0.562	.937	0.582	.937	1.083
	PSI	43	80	100	125		100	117.5		160		100	100	120	220	235
20"	O.D.	20.400	*	*	*	*	20.000	*	*	20.000	*	20	20	20	20	21.6
	I.D.	19.962					19.026			18.462		18.863	17.814	18.863	17.614	19.03
	Wall	.219					.487			.769		0.533	1.031	0.533	1.031	1.2
	PSI	43					100			160		100	100	120	220	235
21"	O.D.	*	22.047	22.047	22.047	*	*	22.047	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	I.D.		21.183	20.971	20.691			20.783								
	Wall		.432	.538	.678			0.632								
	PSI		80	100	125			117.5								
24"	O.D.	*	24.803	24.803	24.803	*	24.000	24.8	*	24	*	24	24	24	24	25.800
	I.D.		23.831	23.593	23.277		22.748	23.381		22.043		22.54	21.418	22.54	21.418	23.73
	Wall		.486	.605	.763		.585	0.711		0.923		0.687	1.218	0.687	1.218	1.200
	PSI		80	100	125		100	117.5		160		100	100	120	210	235

*Information Not Available

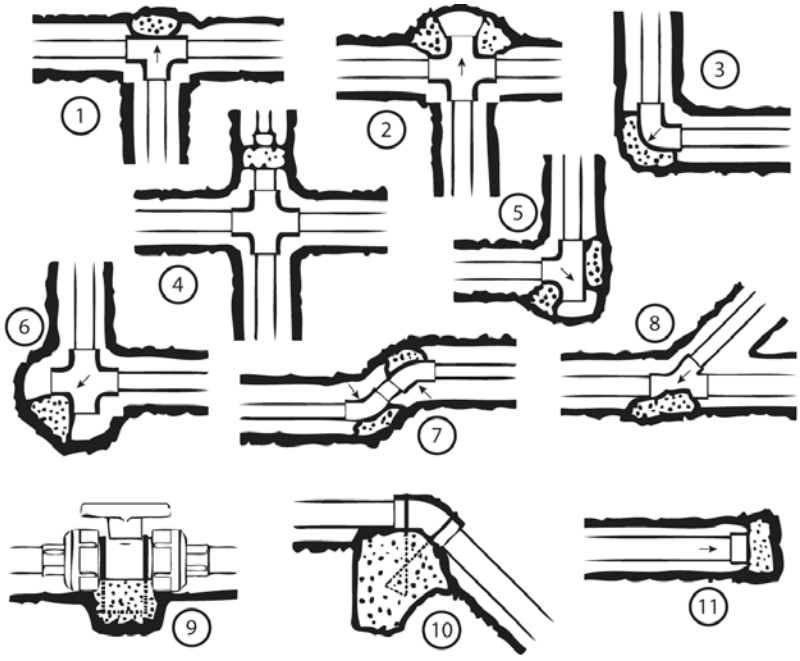
Thrust Blocking

THRUST BLOCKING - Water under pressure exerts thrust forces in piping systems. Thrust blocking should be provided, as necessary, to prevent movement of pipe or appurtenances in response to thrust.

Types of Thrust Blocking:

If thrusts due to high pressure are expected, anchor valves as below. At vertical bends anchor to resist outward thrusts.

1. Thru line connection, tee
2. Thru line connection, cross used as tee
3. Direction change, elbow
4. Change line size, reducer
5. Direction change, tee used as elbow
6. Direction change, cross used as elbow
7. Direction change
8. Thru line connection, wye
9. Valve anchor
10. Direction change vertical, bend anchor
11. End Caps (above or below ground)



Thrust Blocking Is Required Wherever The Pipeline:

- Changes direction (e.g., tees, bends, elbows and crosses)
- Changes size at its reducers
- Stops, as at dead ends
- Valves and hydrants, at which thrust develops when closed

Size and Type of Thrust Blocking Depends on:

- Maximum system pressure
- Pipe size
- Type and size of fittings or appurtenance
- Line profile (horizontal or vertical bends)
- Soil type

See additional information under Installation Gasketed Pipe

Plastic piping systems must be engineered, installed, operated and maintained in accordance with accepted standards and procedures. It is absolutely necessary that all design, installation, operation and maintenance personnel be trained in proper handling, installation requirements and precautions for installation and use of plastic piping systems before starting.

Handling & Storage

Spears® products are packaged and shipped with care to avoid damage. Pipe and fittings should be stored and protected from direct exposure to sunlight. All pipe and accessories should be stored above ground and fully supported so as not to bend or excessively deflect under its own weight. Proper stacking techniques are necessary. Improper stacking can result in instability that may result in pipe damage or personnel injury.

Use care when transporting and storing the product to prevent damage. Piping products should not be dropped or have objects dropped on them. Do not drag pipe over articles or across the ground and do not subject pipe to external loads or over stacking. If extended storage in direct sunlight is expected, pipe should be covered with an opaque material while permitting adequate air circulation above and around the pipe as required to prevent excessive heat accumulation.

Spears® products should not be stored or installed close to heat-producing sources. PVC storage should not exceed 150°F and CPVC storage should not exceed 210°F. Handling techniques for PVC and CPVC pipe considered acceptable at warm temperatures may be unacceptable at very cold temperatures. When handling pipe in cold weather, consideration must be given to its lower impact strength. In subfreezing temperatures, extra caution in handling must be taken to prevent impact damage.

All pipe should be inspected for any scratches, splits or gouges before use. Damaged sections must be cut out and discarded.

Plastic Piping Tools

Basic Tools used with Plastic Piping

Use tools that have been specifically designed for use with thermoplastic pipe and fittings when installing. A variety of tools that are designed for cutting, beveling, and assembling plastic pipe and fittings, are readily available through local wholesale supply houses dealing in plastic pipe and fittings.

•Warning Tools normally used with metal piping systems, such as hacksaws, water pump pliers, pipe wrenches, etc., can cause damage to plastic pipe and fittings. Visible and hidden fractures, scoring or gouging of material, and over tightening of plastic threaded connections are some of the common problems resulting from the use of incorrect tools and procedures.

Pipe Cutters

Pipe must be square-cut to allow for the proper joining of pipe end and the fitting socket bottom. Wheel type pipe cutters designed for plastic pipe provides easy and clean cuts on smaller pipe sizes. Care should be used with similar ratchet-type cutters to avoid damage to pipe. A slightly raised edge left on the outside of the pipe end after cutting with either device must be removed.

Pipe Cutters for Large Diameter Pipe

Blade cutters made for use with large diameter plastic pipe are easy to adjust and operate for square, burr-less cuts. Blades with carbide edges will provide longer life. With one style blade cutter, pipe ends may also be beveled for solvent joints while being cut by using an optional bevel tool in place of one cutter blade.

Hand Saws

A miter box or similar guide can be used with a fine-toothed saw blade (16 to 18 teeth per inch) having little or no set (maximum 0.025 inch).

Power Saws

Power saws are quite useful in operations where a large quantity of pipe is being cut. Blades designed for plastic pipe MUST be used. A cutting speed of 6,000 RPM, using ordinary hand pressure is recommended.

Pipe Beveling Tools

Power beveling tools, as well as hand beveling tools designed for use with plastic pipe are available. Pipe ends must be beveled (chamfered) to allow easy insertion of the pipe into the fitting and to help spread solvent cement and to prevent scraping cement from the inside of the fitting socket. A recommended bevel of 1/16" to 3/32" at a 10° to 15° angle can be achieved using a plastic pipe beveling tool, but can also be accomplished using a file designed for use on plastic.

Deburring Tools

Special plastic pipe deburring tools remove burrs from pipe ends quickly and efficiently. All burrs must be removed from the inside, as well as the outside, of the pipe ends to properly spread solvent cement when joining pipe and fitting.

Strap Wrenches

Strap wrenches with nylon straps treated for slip resistance and designed for use with plastic pipe provide gripping power for turning without scratching or deforming the pipe.

Chain Vises

Chain vises can be used to hold pipe. Vises made with jaws engineered for use with plastic pipe provide holding power without damage to the pipe.

Pullers & Joining Devices

Pipe and fitting pullers are available for joining large diameter plastic pipe and fittings. These tools are designed to allow the pipe to be inserted to the proper insertion depth, maintain proper alignment during assembly, and hold freshly solvent-cemented connections to prevent the fitting from backing-off until the initial set time is achieved.

Joining Methods -Solvent Cement Welding

Solvent cement welding is the most widely used joining method for PVC and CPVC pipe and fittings. Other methods such as threads, flanges and groove adapters can also be used. These are specifically useful where it is anticipated that the joint will have to be disassembled in the future.

Solvent Cement Safety Precautions

Solvent cement products are flammable and contain chemical solvents. Appropriate safety precautions must be taken BEFORE APPLYING PRIMER AND CEMENT. Read the cement can label!

•CAUTION

Virtually all solvent cements and primers for plastic pipe are flammable and should not be used or stored near heat, spark or open flames. Do not smoke during use. Eliminate all ignition sources. Primer and PVC cement should be stored in closed containers in the shade at temperatures between 40°F and 110° F; CPVC cement at temperatures between 40°F and 90°F. Use of a can with applicator attached to its lid is recommended. ***Verify expiration dates stamped on cements and primers prior to use.***

Avoid breathing vapors. *They should be used only with adequate ventilation. Explosion-proof general mechanical ventilation is recommended. In confined or partially enclosed areas, a ventilating device should be used. Containers should be kept tightly closed when not in use, and covered as much as possible when in use.*

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. May be absorbed through the skin; wearing PVA coated protective gloves and an impervious apron are recommended. May cause eye injury. Use eye protection and avoid eye contact. In case of contact, flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes. If irritation persists, get medical attention. If swallowed, call a physician immediately and follow precautionary statement given on side panel of cement container. Keep out of reach of children.

Refer to Solvent Cement Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Use Caution with Welding Torches or other equipment where sparks might be involved at construction sites where plastic pipe has recently been solvent welded. Flammable vapors from cemented joints can stay within a piping system for some time. In all cases, lines should be flushed and purged to remove solvent vapors before welding.

Use Caution with Calcium Hypochlorite. Do not use a dry granular calcium hypochlorite as a disinfecting material for water purification in potable water piping systems. Granules or pellets of calcium hypochlorite (including their vapors) may react violently with solvent cements and primers if a water solution is not used. Chlorinated water solutions are nonvolatile and may be pumped into the piping system. Dry granular calcium hypochlorite should not be stored or used near solvent cements or primers.

Actually, solvent cementing is no more dangerous than putting gasoline in your automobile.

Solvent Cement and Primer Spills

Protect work areas prior to starting by using drop cloths in the event of a spill. Accidental spills should be wiped up immediately before the cement sets. Cement and/or primer spills can cause irreparable damage depending on the type of surface affected. Consult the manufacturer of the affected surface for possible suggestions.

Basic Solvent Cement Joints

The following is a general description of basic techniques used to make solvent cement joints. Adjustments will need to be made to method and tools used according to size of piping, but the same principles apply. Additional guidance can be found in ASTM D 2855, Standard Practice for Making Solvent-Cemented Joints with Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Pipe and Fittings. **Important:** Installers should verify that they can make satisfactory joints under varying conditions and should receive training in installation and safety procedures.

To consistently make good joints in PVC and CPVC piping products, the following should be carefully understood:

1. The joining surfaces of pipe and fitting must be softened and made semi-fluid.

2. Sufficient cement must be applied to fill the gap between pipe and fitting.

3. Assembly of pipe and fittings must be made while the surfaces are still wet and fluid.

4. Joint strength develops as the cement dries (cures). In the tight part of the joint (interference area) the surfaces will fuse together; in the loose part the cement will bond to both surfaces.

Cutting the Pipe

PVC or CPVC pipe can be cut easily with a ratchet cutter, wheel-type plastic pipe cutter (**NOTE:** be sure to remove any raised ridge produced by wheel cutters), a power saw, or any other fine-tooth saw. It is important that the cutting tools being used are designed for plastic pipe. To ensure that the pipe is cut square, use a miter box when cutting with a saw. Cutting pipe as square as possible provides the maximum bonding surface area.

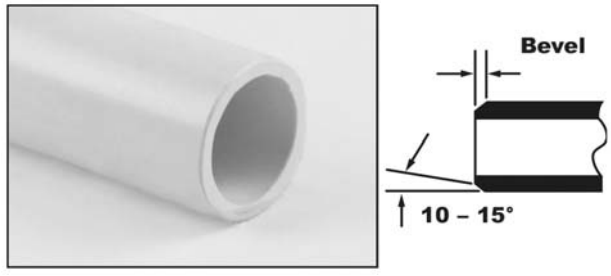
Be careful not to split the tube if using a ratchet-type cutter, especially in temperatures below 50°F. If any damage or cracking is evident, cut off at least 2" of the pipe beyond any visible crack.

Deburring & Beveling

Burrs and filings can prevent contact between the tube and the fitting during assembly and must be removed from the outside and the inside of the pipe. A deburring/chamfering tool (or file) is suitable for this purpose:

Burrs Being Removed from Outside & Inside

A slight bevel (chamfer) must be placed at the outsided end of the pipe to ease the entry of the tube into the socket and minimize the chance of cement being wiped off the fitting:



Bevel Outside End

Fitting & Joining Preparation

1. Using a clean, dry rag, wipe any loose dirt and moisture from the fitting's socket and pipe end. Moisture can slow the cure time, and at this stage of assembly, excessive moisture can reduce joint strength.

2. Check the dry fit of the pipe and fitting. The pipe should enter the fitting's socket easily 1/3 - 2/3 of the way (interference fit) , or at least have interference between pipe and fitting bottom (net fit). **DO NOT** use any components that appear irregular or do not fit properly. Contact Spears® regarding any questions about usability.

3. Measure socket depth and mark on pipe for reference during cement application.

4. It is advisable to additionally mark pipe and fitting for alignment orientation position, especially with larger fittings.

Handling & Joining Methods - Solvent Cementing

Solvent Cementing Assembly

Verify the expiration date located on the solvent cement can. The cement can be used for a period of 2 years from the date stamped on the can. When cementing pipe and fittings in extremely cold temperatures, make sure the cement has not "JELLED." Jelled or expired cement must be discarded in an environmentally friendly fashion, in accordance with local regulations. To prolong the life of solvent cement, keep the containers tightly closed when not in use, and cover the container as much as possible during use. If an unopened solvent cement container is subjected to freezing temperatures, the cement may become extremely thick. Place the closed container in a room temperature area where, after a short time period, the cement will return to a usable condition. **DO NOT** attempt to heat solvent cement. The cement must be applied when the pipe and fittings are clean and free from any moisture and debris.

Primer Use - Softening of pipe and fitting joining surfaces can be achieved by the cement itself or by using a suitable primer. A primer will usually penetrate and soften the surfaces more quickly than the cement alone. However, special "one-step" cements formulated for use without primers are available. Check local codes (where required) for acceptable applications.

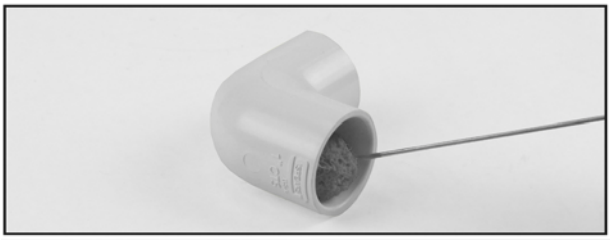
Apply Primer - USING AN APPLICATOR THAT IS AT LEAST 1/2 THE SIZE OF THE PIPE DIAMETER, vigorously scrub joining surface of fitting, of pipe and then again of fitting. Work quickly to apply 2-3 coats in this manner. SOLVENT CEMENT SHOULD THEN BE APPLIED WHILE PRIMER IS STILL WET.

Apply Solvent Cement - USING AN APPLICATOR THAT IS AT LEAST 1/2 THE SIZE OF THE PIPE DIAMETER, WORK THE CEMENT INTO THE JOINING SURFACES USING A CONTINUOUS, CIRCULAR MOTION.

Use sufficient cement, but avoid puddling the cement on or within the fitting and pipe. Puddled cement causes excess softening and damage to the PVC or CPVC material. If interference fit was at the bottom of the socket, use extra cement and make a 2nd application to pipe. WORK QUICKLY SO THAT PIPE AND FITTING CAN BE JOINED WHILE CEMENT IS STILL WET.

Apply the cement in the sequence pictured below:

1. Apply a coat to the pipe to depth of fitting socket
Work the cement into the joining surfaces using a continuous, circular motion.

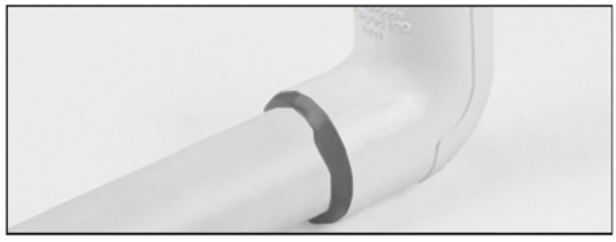


2. Apply a medium coat to the fitting socket
Avoid puddling the cement in the sockets and avoid getting cement in other sockets or threaded connections.

3. Apply a second coat to the pipe end for sizes 1-1/4 inch and larger joints, or if interference fit was at socket bottom during dry-fit.

Assemble Joint

Immediately insert pipe into the fitting socket while rotating the pipe 1/4 turn. Align the fitting in the proper orientation at this time. Make sure the pipe bottoms out at the fitting's stop. Hold the assembly for at least 30 seconds to ensure initial bonding. Tapered pipe sockets can result in pipe backing out of the joint if not held under constant pressure A bead of cement must be present around the pipe and fitting juncture. If this bead is not continuous around the socket's shoulder, insufficient cement was applied and the joint must be disassembled or cut out and replaced.



Any cement, in excess of the bead, can be wiped off with a dry, clean rag.

Set and Cure Times

SET TIME: The initial set time is the recommended waiting period before handling newly assembled joints. After initial set, the joints will withstand the stresses of normal installation. However, a badly misaligned installation will cause excessive stresses in the joint, pipe and fittings.

CURE TIME: The cure time is the recommended waiting period before pressurizing newly assembled joints.

The following basic guidelines should be used:

- The set and cure times for solvent cement depend on pipe size, temperature, relative humidity, and tightness of fit. Drying time is faster for drier environments, smaller pipe sizes, high temperatures, and tighter fits.
- Special care must be taken when assembling products in low temperatures (below 40°F) or high temperatures (above 80°F).
- Extra set and handling times must be allowed in colder temperatures. When cementing pipe and fittings in cold temperatures, make sure the cement has not "JELLED." Jelled cement must be discarded.
- In higher temperatures, make sure both surfaces to be joined are still wet with cement during assembly.
- The assembly must be allowed an initial set, without any stress on the joint
- Following the initial set period, the assembly can be handled carefully by avoiding stress on the joint.

Average Set Times

Temp. Range	Pipe Sizes 1/2"- 1-1/4"	Pipe Sizes 1-1/2"- 2"	Pipe Sizes 2-1/2"- 8"	Pipe Sizes 10"- 15"	Pipe Sizes 16"- 24"
60° - 100°F	2 Min.	5 Min.	30 Min.	2 Hrs.	4 Hrs.
40° - 60°F	5 Min.	10 Min.	2 Hrs.	8 Hrs.	16 Hrs.
0° - 40°F	10 Min.	15 Min.	12 Hrs.	24 Hrs.	48 Hrs.

Average Cure Times

Relative Humidity 60% or Less*	Pipe Sizes 1/2" - 1-1/4"		Pipe Sizes 1-1/2" - 2"		Pipe Sizes 2-1/2" - 8"		Pipe Sizes 10" - 15"	Pipe Sizes 16" - 24"
Temperature Range During Assembly and Cure Periods	Up to 160 psi	Above 160 to 370 psi	Up to 160 psi	Above 160 to 315 psi	Up to 160 psi	Above 160 to 315 psi	Up to 100 psi	Up to 100 psi
60° - 100°F	15 Min.	6 Hrs.	30 Min.	12 Hrs.	1-1/2 Hrs.	24 Hrs.	48 Hrs.	72 Hrs
40° - 60°F	20 Min.	12 Hrs.	45 Min.	24 Hrs.	4 Hrs.	48 Hrs.	96 Hrs.	6 Days
0° - 40°F	30 Min.	48 Hrs.	1 Hr.	96 Hrs.	72 Hrs.	8 Days	8 days	14 Days

•NOTE In damp or humid weather allow 50% more cure time. The cure schedules shown are suggested as guides only. They are based on laboratory test data, and should not be taken to be the recommendations of all cement manufacturers. Individual solvent cement manufacturer's recommendations for the particular cement being used should be followed.

Special Considerations for Working with Solvent Cement Welding

Handling of Cement

Keep cement containers covered while not in use. Cement with the lid left off can become thick and viscous, or gel like. This condition is typically a result of tetrahydrofuran (THF) solvent evaporation and the cement is useless. Do not try to restore the cement by stirring in a thinner. Smaller containers of cement are recommended to be used, especially in warm or hot weather. Prior to opening cans of cement, shake vigorously to properly mix resin and solvents. Solvents contained in PVC and CPVC cements are highly flammable and should not be used near an open flame. The area in which the cement is being used should be well ventilated, and prolonged breathing of the fumes should be avoided, as well as contact with the skin or eyes. Verify the expiration dates stamped on the cements and primers prior to use.

CEMENT AND PRIMER SHELF LIFE

Spears® Products	Shelf Life	Spears® Products	Shelf Life
Primers / Cleaners	3 years	CPVC Solvent Cement	2 years
PVC Solvent Cement	3 years	ABS Solvent Cement	3 years

Hot Weather Use

Problems can be avoided when solvent cementing in 95°F or higher temperatures by taking a few special precautions. Solvent cements evaporate faster at elevated temperatures and can dry out prematurely. This is especially true when there is a hot wind blowing. Dry cement on pipe or fitting socket prior to assembly will not bond. If the pipe has been in direct sunlight for any length of time, surface temperatures may be 20°F to 30°F above air temperature. Solvents attack these hot surfaces faster, deeper and dry out quicker. As a result, it is very important to avoid puddling inside sockets, assemble immediately while wet and to wipe off excess cement at the joint exterior.

Tips for Solvent Cementing in High Temperatures:

1. Store solvent cements in a cool or shaded area prior to use.
2. If possible, store the fittings and pipe, or at least the ends to be solvent welded, in a shady area before cementing.
3. Cool surfaces to be joined by wiping with a damp rag. HOWEVER, be sure that surfaces are dry prior to applying solvent cement.
4. Try to do the solvent cementing in cooler morning hours.
5. Make sure that both surfaces to be joined are still wet with cement when putting them together.

Cold Weather Use

Solvent Cements and primers have excellent cold weather stability and are formulated to have well balanced drying characteristics even in subfreezing temperatures. Good solvent cemented joints can be made in very cold conditions provided proper care and a little common sense are used. In cold weather, solvents penetrate and soften surfaces more slowly than in warm weather. The plastic is also more resistant to solvent penetration, therefore, it becomes more important to pre-soften surfaces. A longer cure time is necessary due to slower evaporation.

Tips for Solvent Cementing in Cold Temperatures:

1. Prefabricate as much of the system as possible in a heated work area.
2. Store cements in a warmer area when not in use and make sure they remain fluid.
3. Take special care to remove moisture, including ice and snow.
4. Use special care to ensure joining surfaces are adequately softened; more than one application may be necessary.
5. Allow a longer cure period before the system is used.

Effects of Tolerances and Fits

PVC pipe and fittings are manufactured to applicable ASTM Standards to produce an interference fit when assembled. However, minimum and maximum allowable tolerances permitted for pipe and fitting can result in variations. For example, fitting with the maximum diameter and the pipe with the minimum diameter, may result in a loose fit. Applying two coats of solvent cement will help assure a good joint. Conversely, if the pipe diameter is on the maximum side and the fitting on the minimum side, the interference may be too great and sanding of the pipe O.D. may be necessary to permit entrance.

Always check dry fits prior to making a joint. If fit is loose, multiple coats and use of an extra heavy bodied cement may be required. Mating components should be checked to assure that tolerances and engagements are compatible (see preceding Basic Solvent Cement Joints instructions). Inspect all pipe and fittings for damage or irregularities. Do not use any components that appear irregular or do not fit properly. Contact the appropriate manufacturer of the product in question to determine usability.

Large Diameter Pipe

Basic Solvent Cement Joint instructions apply to all sizes of pipe, but when making joints larger than 4", the use of two persons is recommended to properly apply cement and immediately assemble the joint while the cemented surfaces are still wet. Alignment of large diameter pipe and fittings during joining is critical since there is a greater potential for movement in the upper portion of a tapered socket that can result in misalignment. Special tools are commercially available for joining large diameter pipe.

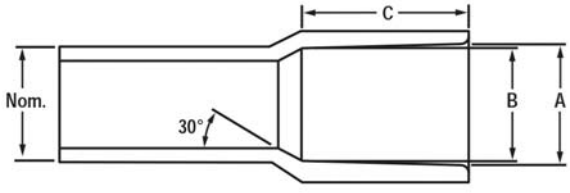
Be sure to use an appropriate size roller applicator with large diameter pipe, along with a heavy or extra-heavy bodied cement that is medium to slow setting. These have increased gap filling capability and allow somewhat longer assembly time. However, applications of heavy coats of solvent cement and speed in making the joint is important. Under a damp or wet condition, solvent cement may absorb some moisture. Excessive moisture can slow down the cure and reduce joint strength. Spears® CPVC-24 heavy body or PVC-19 extra-heavy body solvent cements are excellent for joining large diameter pipe (see Solvent Cement Selection Guide in following sections).

Belled End Pipe

Commercially available belled end pipe can be used to eliminate the need for couplings. Where belled end pipe is used, it is suggested that the interior surface of the bell be penetrated exceptionally well with the primer.

•NOTE some manufacturers use a silicone release agent on the belling plug, and a residue of this agent can remain inside the bell. Silicone will contaminate the joint and not allow proper solvent cement welding. All silicone residue must be removed in the cleaning process prior to solvent cementing.

Belled-End Pipe Dimensions



Nominal Size (in.)	A		B		C.
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1-1/4	1.675	1.680	1.648	1.658	1.870
1-1/2	1.905	1.914	1.880	1.888	2.000
2	2.381	2.393	2.363	2.375	2.250
2-1/2	2.882	2.896	2.861	2.875	2.500
3	3.508	3.524	3.484	3.500	3.250
4	4.509	4.527	4.482	4.500	4.000
5	5.573	5.593	5.543	5.563	4.000
6	6.636	6.658	6.603	6.625	6.000
8	8.640	8.670	8.595	8.625	6.000
10	10.761	10.791	10.722	10.752	8.000
12	12.763	12.793	12.721	12.751	8.500
14	14.030	14.045	13.985	14.000	9.000
16	16.037	16.052	15.985	16.000	10.000
18	18.041	18.056	17.985	18.000	12.000
20	20.045	20.060	19.985	20.000	12.000
24	24.060	24.075	24.000	24.015	14.000

Estimated Quantities of Solvent Cement

A variety of conditions can affect the amount of solvent cement required for making reliable joints. These include pipe size, tolerances, socket depths as well as installation conditions and type of cement used. Fitting sockets are tapered for proper assembly, which produces a slight gap at the socket entrance when installed with pipe. As pipe sizes increase, heavier bodied cements should be used for increase gap filling capabilities. It is best to use liberal amounts of solvent cement since insufficient cement use is one of the most common reasons for joint failure. The following information on cement usage is a recommendation only and other factors or unanticipated conditions may be encountered. Quantities are based on use with average socket lengths of Spears® molded and fabricated fittings.

Standard Pipe Joints

Fitting Size (in.)	Joints per Pint	Joints per Quart	Joints per Gallon
1/2	150	300	1200
3/4	100	200	800
1	63	125	500
1-1/4	70	140	560
1-1/2	45	90	360
2	30	60	240
2-1/2	25	50	200
3	20	40	160
4	15	30	120
6	5	10	40
8	3	5	20
10	---	2-3	4-6
12	---	1-2	2-4

Large Diameter Pipe Joints

Fitting Size (in.)	Quarts per Joint	Joints per Gallon
14	0.75	5.33
16	1.25	3.20
18	1.50	2.67
20	2.00	2.00
24	2.75	1.45

Supplemental Information on Solvent Cementing

Applicators

A wide variety of daubers, brushes, and rollers are available. For proper solvent cement welding of pipe and fittings, the cement applicator must be no less than half the size of the pipe. Sufficient cement cannot be applied using daubers attached to the cement can lid on large diameter products (> 3"dia.) The following chart shows a variety of Spears® applicator sizes for use on different pipe diameters.

SPEARS® APPLICATOR SELECTION GUIDE

For proper solvent cement welding of pipe and fittings, the cement applicator must be no less than half the size of the pipe

DAUBERS	Pipe Diameters						
	1/4"	1/2"	3/4"	1"	1-1/4"	1-1/2"	2"
3/8" Dauber	•	•	•				
1/2" Dauber			•	•			
3/4" Dauber					•	•	
1-1/4" Dauber							•

ROLLERS & SWABS	SIZE	FOR PIPE DIAMETERS
3020	3" Roller	3" - 6"
6020	4" Roller	3" - 8"
7020	7" Roller	6" +
5520	4" Roller	6" +
6520	6" Roller	6" +
4020	4" Swab	6" +
5020	4" Swab	3" - 8"
4520	4" Swab	6" +

Cleaners

Cleaners can be used to remove dirt, oil and grease from the bonding surfaces of PVC, CPVC, ABS and Styrene pipe and fittings. Use of a cleaner is recommended before priming of pipe and fittings.

Primers

The use of Primer is necessary to penetrate and dissolve the surface of the pipe and fitting prior to the application of cement. Special "one-step" cements formulated for use without primers are available. Check cement instructions and local codes (where required) for acceptable applications. Primer must be applied to both the pipe and fittings. Apply multiple coats of primer to the fitting socket and to the outside of the pipe ensuring that the entire surface is wet. Solvent cement must be applied immediately after primer while the surfaces are still tacky.

Solvent Cements

Solvent cements are produced for joining a variety of commercially available pipe and fitting materials, including PVC, CPVC and ABS plastics. Solvent cements are typically formulated using tetra hydro furan (THF). When properly applied, this solvent dissolves the mating surfaces of the pipe and fittings. Cyclohexanone is a typical retardant used to slow the rate of solvent evaporation. Immediate joining of the wet mating surfaces in one minute or less is essential to eliminate dry spots that will not bond. The bond interface is strongest at the area of interference fit where the softened semi-fluid surfaces of the pipe and fitting chemically fuse. Plastic resin fillers (dissolved PVC or CPVC) in the cement fill the gaps between pipe and fitting. Cements are available in clear, white, gray and other colors to match the pipe or for specific application. **Inert pigments are used for coloration.** For example, white cements are made from titanium dioxide while gray cements are made from titanium dioxide and carbon black. As the solvent evaporates, pipe and fitting joint "cures", except for some residual solvent that dissipates over time. The resulting fused area is why this method is called "solvent cement welding" although no heat is applied to melt and fuse the bonded areas as in metal welding.

Solvent cements are formulated in regular bodied, medium bodied, heavy bodied, extra heavy bodied and specialty cements. Different types of cements have different set and cure times. Low VOC products - with lesser VOC emissions - will contribute to cleaner air and better workplace conditions. All Spears® solvent cement and primer products are certified as Low VOC.

1. Regular Bodied - Cements for smaller diameters (i.e.< 4") and thin-wall classes and Schedule 40 piping with interference fits. Generally referred to as "regular body" such as Spears® PVC-00 and PVC-02 cements, these cements are fast setting.

2. Medium Bodied - Cements for smaller diameters (i.e. < 4") for all classes, Schedule 40 and Schedule 80 pipe with interference fits such as Spears® PVC-05 and PVC-21 cements. These cements have better gap filling capability than regular bodied cement and are also considered fast setting

3. Heavy Bodied & Extra Heavy Bodied - Cements for both small and large diameters of heavier-wall Schedule 80 and Schedule 120 products. Heavy-body such as Spears® PVC-11 and CPVC-24 cements are classified as medium setting and extra heavy-body such as Spears® PVC-19 cement is classified as slow setting. These cements are formulated to fill larger gaps, dry slower and typically take longer to dry in order to provide more time to assemble joints.

4. Specialty Cements - Specialty cements formulated for use with specific products and applications, but can also be used with other applications of similar products . Examples include special cements such as Spears® PVC-25 Wet-N-Dry; transition cements such as Spears® MULTIPURPOSE-90 and Spears® ABS TO PVC-94; product specific cements such as Spears® ABS-71 and ABS-73; and one-step specialty cements. One-step cements do not require the use of primer prior to the application of the cement. Examples include Spears® FS-5 one-step cement for use with FlameGuard® CPVC Fire Sprinkler Products, Spears® LW-4 one-step cement for use with **LabWaste®** CPVC Chemical Drainage Systems; Spears® **EverTUFF®** CTS-5 for use with CPVC hot and cold water plumbing systems, and Spears® LX-5 Low Extractable PVC cement for use in high purity applications (i.e. Spears® LOW EXTRACTABLE PVC products). In addition, special application cements such as Spears® CPVC-24 is formulated for improved chemical resistance to caustics and chemical applications with both PVC and CPVC products. In fact, CPVC-24 is one of the most versatile solvent cements on the market today!

Selecting the appropriate solvent cement and primer for the type of products being joined is important. The following selection guide can be used in selecting the right Spears® solvent cement and primer for your application.

Click here for Selection, Design & Installation Basics

Solvent Cement Selection Chart

Spears Solvent Cement & Primer Selection Guide

Type	Body	Spears®/IPS Cross Reference		Color	Relative Set	Capacity	Features
		Spears®	IPS				
PVC	Regular	PVC-00	700	Clear	Fast	Schedule 40 - 4"	
		PVC-02	702	Clear	Fast	Schedule 40 - 4"	Dries Clearest,slightly thicker than PVC-00
	Medium	PVC-05	705 (Not in Gray)	Clear/Gray	Fast	All Classes & Schedule 40 - 6" Schedule 80 - 4"	***Industrial Duty*** Primerless Capability[1]
		PVC-21	721	Blue	Fast	Schedule 40 - 6" Schedule 80 - 4"	Primerless Capability[1]
	Heavy	PVC-11	711	Gray	Medium	All Classes & Schedules - 12"	***Industrial Duty***
		PVC-17	717	Clear/Gray	Medium	All Classes & Schedules - 12" Non-pressure - 18"	***Industrial Duty***
	Extra Heavy	PVC-19	719	White/Gray	Slow	All Classes & Schedules Requiring High Gap Filling - 30"	***Industrial Duty***
	Specialty Cements	PVC-25	725	Aqua Blue	Very Fast	All Classes & Schedule 40 - 6" Schedule 80 - 4"	Wet-N-Dry Formulation Primerless Capability[1]
		PVC-26	747	Blue	Very Fast	All Classes & Schedule 40 - 6" Schedule 80 - 4"	POOL-PRO™ Formulation for Pool & Spa Primerless Capability[1] Fades to clears as it cures.
		PVC-27	727	Clear	Very Fast	All Classes & Schedule 40 - 6" Schedule 80 - 4"	Cold-N-Hot Formulation -15°F to 100°F Primerless Capability[1]
		PVC-37	737	Blue	Very Fast	All Classes & Schedules - 6" Schedule 80 - 4"	Formulated for Wet Conditions Primerless Capability[1]
		PVC-50	750	Blue	Very Fast	Schedule 40 - 6" Schedule 80 - 4"	HOT PVC Formulation Primerless Capability[1]
		PVC-95	795	Clear/ Blue	Fast	All Classes & Schedule 40 - 6" Schedule 80 - 4"	Flexible PVC for Flex-Flex, Flex-Rigid Joints
		LX-5	N/A	Clear	Fast	Low Extractable PVC Systems - 6"	One Step[2] Low Extractable,High Purity Cement
CPVC	Heavy	CPVC-24	724	Gray/ Orange	Medium	All Classes & Schedules PVC or CPVC - All Sizes	Most Versatile,Chemically Resistant Cement for both CPVC & PVC Systems - including Duct - ***Industrial Duty***
	Specialty Cements	LW-5	N/A	Mustard	Medium	Lab Waste® CPVC Drainage Systems - 24"	One Step[2] Cement -Only **LabWaste®** System Chemically Approved Cement
		FS-5	N/A	Red	Fast	CPVC Fire Sprinkler Systems - 3"	One-Step[2] Cement for all CPVC Fire Sprinkler Systems
		CTS-5	FlowGuard Gold	Yellow	Fast	CTS CPVC Systems - 2"	One-Step[2] Cement for all CTS CPVC Systems
ABS	Medium	ABS-71	771	Yellow/Milk	Fast	All ABS Classes & Schedules - 8"	
		ABS-73	773	Black	Fast	All ABS Classes & Schedules - 8"	
Transition & Multipurpose	Medium	ABS TO PVC-94	794	Green	Fast	All Classes & Schedules - 6" (Except Schedule 80)	For ABS-to-PVC Transition Joints
		MULTIPURPOSE-90	790	Clear	Fast	All Classes & Schedules - 6" Schedule 80 - 4"	For PVC and CPVC pressure ABS and Styrene low-pressure systems
Primers & Cleaners		Primer-75	P-75	Aqua Blue		All Classes, Schedules & Sizes PVC & CPVC	Formulated for Wet Conditions ***Industrial Duty***
		Primer-70	P-70	Purple/ Clear		All Classes, Schedules & Sizes PVC & CPVC	***Industrial Duty***
		Primer-68	P-68	Purple/ Clear		All Classes, Schedules & Sizes PVC & CPVC	
		Cleaner-65	C-65	Clear		All Classes, Schedules & Sizes PVC & CPVC	For PVC, CPVC,ABS or Styrene
		Primer Cleaner-64	PC-64	Purple		All Classes, Schedules & Sizes PVC & CPVC	

Notes

1= Primerless Capability indicates a cement can be used without primer in certain applications if local code permits. See specic cement information for further restrictions.
2 = One Step designates a cement specically designed for use without primer. CTS One Step acceptability depends on local code requirements.
CTS = Copper Tube Size,ASTM D2846 Hot and Cold Water Distribution Systems.

Suitable for Oil-Free air handling to 25 psi, not for distribution of compressed air or gas

Effective 02/01/2020 See MSRP-1 Sheet or Check Spears® On-line Catalog @ www.spearsmfg.com for Pricing

Joining Method - Threaded Connections

Threaded connections require the application of a thread sealant that is compatible with PVC and CPVC material. Spears® recommends the use of Spears® **Blue 75**™ Thread Sealant.

CAUTION - Use only thread sealants recommended for PVC or CPVC plastic. Other joint compounds or pastes may contain substances that could cause stress cracks in PVC or CPVC materials.

Apply sealant to the male threads only. Make sure all threads are covered. **DO NOT** clog the waterway with excess sealant. If PTFE tape must be used, Spears® recommends a thickness of at least .0025" that meets or exceeds military specification, MIL-T-27730A. **DO NOT** use a combination of tape and thread sealant on the same joint. Apply PTFE tape in the direction of the threads by starting with the first full thread and continuing over the entire thread length. Make sure all threads are covered. Generally, 2 - 3 wraps are sufficient to produce a watertight connection

DO NOT over-torque any threaded connections. Generally, one to two turns beyond finger-tight are required for a threaded connection. Use a smooth-jawed wrench or strap wrench when installing threaded connections.

Threading Pipe

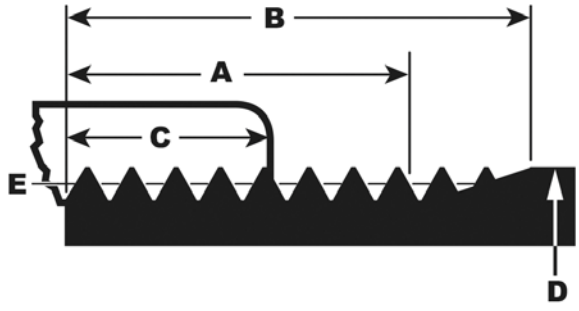
PVC and CPVC pipe can be threaded using either standard hand pipe stocks or power-operated equipment. Since rigid PVC plastic pipe has the same outside diameter as standard steel pipe in comparable sizes, standard steel pipe taps and dies can be used. A cut thread or deep scratch results in a stress concentration point. As a result, only Schedule 80 and Schedule 120 pipe should be threaded. A 50% pressure de-rating is applied to threaded pipe to compensate for this. **DO NOT** thread Schedule 40 pipe. For optimum results in threading, use new taps and dies; but in any case, they should be cleaned and sharpened and in good condition. Power threading machines should be fitted with dies having a 5° negative front rake and ground especially for this type of pipe; tapered guide sleeves are not required. For hand stocks the dies should have a negative front rake of 5° to 10°. Dies which have been designed for use on brass or copper pipes may be used successfully. Carboloy dies give longer service. (Taps should be ground with a 0° to 10° negative rake, depending upon the size and pitch of the thread. Die chasers should have a 33° chamfer on the lead; a 10° front or negative rake; and a 5° rake on the back or relief edge.). Self-opening die heads and collapsible taps, power threading machines and a slight chamfer to lead the tap or dies will speed production; however, taps and dies should not be driven at high speeds or with heavy pressure.

A tapered plug should be inserted into the pipe when threading, to hold the pipe round and to prevent the die from distorting and digging into the pipe wall. This ensures uniform thread depth all the way around. Pipe for threading should be held in a suitable pipe vise, but saw-tooth jaws should not be used. Flanges and close nipples should be threaded in jigs or tapping fixtures. To prevent crushing or scoring the pipe, some type of protective wrap, such as canvas, emery paper, or a light metal sleeve should be used; rounding of chuck jaws will also be helpful. Rigid PVC or CPVC plastic pipe should be threaded without use of lubricants. Standard cutting oils can cause stress cracking in plastics and should not be used. Water-soluble oil or plain water is recommended. Degreasing with any solvents is not recommended, nor should solvents be used in any cleanup. Always clear cuttings from the die.

DO NOT OVER THREAD - To obtain a tight, leak proof joint, the thread dimensions shown in the table should be used. If pipe is over threaded, fittings cannot be run on far enough to make a tight seal.

American National Standards Institute Code B1.20.1 covers dimensions and tolerances for tapered pipe threads. **Only Schedule 80 or heavier wall pipe should be threaded.**

Angle between sides of thread is 60 degrees. Taper of thread, on diameter, is 3/4 inch per foot. The basic thread depth is 0.8 x pitch of thread and the crest and root are truncated an amount equal to 0.033 x pitch, excepting 8 threads per inch which have a basic depth of 0.788 x pitch and are truncated 0.045 x pitch at the crest and 0.033 x pitch at the root.



PIPE THREADS

Nominal Size (in.) (Max.) (In.)	Outside Diameter (in.) D	Number of Threads Per Inch	Normal Engagement By Hand (in.) C	Length of Effective Thread (in.) A	Total Length: End of pipe to vanish point (in.) B	Pitch Diameter at end of Internal Thread (in.) E	Depth of Thread (Max.) (in.)
1/8	0.405	27	0.180	0.2639	0.3924	0.37476	0.02963
1/4	0.540	18	0.228	0.4018	0.5946	0.49163	0.04444
3/8	0.675	18	0.240	0.4078	0.6006	0.62701	0.04444
1/2	0.840	14	0.320	0.5337	0.7815	0.77843	0.05714
3/4	1.050	14	0.339	0.5457	0.7935	0.98887	0.05714
1	1.315	11-1/2	0.400	0.6828	0.9845	1.23863	0.06957
1-1/4	1.660	11-1/2	0.420	0.7068	1.0085	1.58338	0.06957
1-1/2	1.900	11-1/2	0.420	0.7235	1.0252	1.82234	0.06957
2	2.375	11-1/2	0.436	0.7565	1.0582	2.29627	0.06957
2-1/2	2.875	8	0.682	1.1375	1.5712	2.76216	0.10000
3	3.500	8	0.766	1.2000	1.6337	3.38850	0.10000
4	4.500	8	0.844	1.3000	1.7337	4.38713	0.10000
5	5.563	8	0.937	1.4063	1.8400	5.44929	0.10000
6	6.625	8	0.958	1.5125	1.9462	6.50597	0.10000

Which Threaded Joint Sealant to Use?

- Tape sealants are more susceptible to improper installation
- Paste sealants are more likely to contain incompatible chemicals
- Either type – Paste or Tape – must be properly used but NEVER use both!
- Do not use paste or tape on Gasket Sealed Head Adapters

The Best Choice For Threaded Joints

Spears ® Recommends a Compatible Paste

Paste–type thread sealants fill the threads better than tape. Application is less critical, as long as the sealant is compatible with the particular plastic used. Some "pipe dopes" and pastes can cause chemical stress cracking. Spears® BLUE 75™ thread sealant has been specially formulated and tested for use with these plastic piping components.

The Problem with Using TFE Tape Sealants

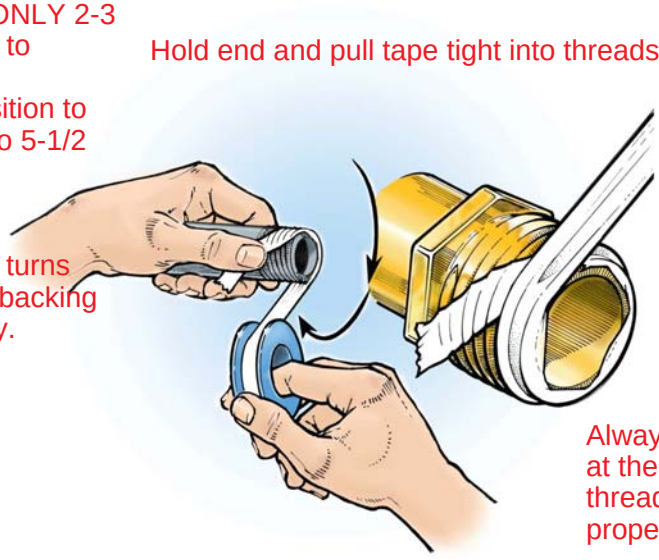
TFE tape sealants require special attention on application. Failure to follow the instructions below can result in female thread breaks due to excessive tape use, difficult assembly due to insufficient tape, leaks due to failure to cover starting threads, and leaks due to incorrectly applied tape that bunches at the thread entrance. Since TFE tape is a really good lubricant, care must be taken not to over-tighten taped joints.

If You MUST Use Tape Sealant, Use It Correctly!

Wrap Tape In Direction of Threads (clockwise for right-hand thread):

- For Head Adapters, use ONLY 2-3 wraps of tape and tighten to specified torque.
- For Female Adapter transition to metal pipe, use ONLY 5 to 5-1/2 wraps of tape.

Joint Assembly:
Tighten threaded joints 1-2 turns beyond finger tight. Avoid "backing up" the wrenched assembly. DO NOT over-tighten.



Joining Method - Flanged Connections

PVC and CPVC flanges are available in several designs, including solid one-piece flanges, two piece Van Stone style flanges featuring a moveable ring for bolt alignment, and blind flanges for capping off a piping run. Flanges are available in socket, spigot and threaded configurations and are coupling devices designed for joining IPS (Iron Pipe Size) plastic piping systems where frequent disassembly may be required, can be used as a transitional fitting for joining plastic to metal piping systems, and for connection to other flanged type valves and equipment. A gasket is used between flanges to form a water-tight seal. Proper gasket material should be selected for fluids compatibility. Most plastic flanges carry a maximum working pressure rating of 150 psi non-shock for water at 73°F. Pressure ratings may vary according to size and construction of the flange. Consult flange manufacturer.

Gaskets

Select appropriate size and bolt pattern gasket. Full faced, 1/8" thick elastomer gaskets with a Shore "A" Durometer of approximately 70 are recommended. Verify that the gasket material is suitable for use with the application fluids.

Bolt Patterns & Selection

Most PVC and CPVC flanges are produced with ANSI B16.5 Bolt Patterns for Class 125/150 flanges. Optional Class 300 bolt patterns (NOT a 300 psi rating), certain ANSI/Metric dual pattern flanges, and metric bolt patterns can be produced. Proper bolt size, number and length should be selected for the specific flanges and equipment being assembled. Bolt length requirements will vary according to the flange or equipment manufacturer. Always use 2-wide flat washers for each bolt, one under the bolt head and one under the nut (do not use thin "fender" washers).

Bolt Torque

Threads should be cleaned and well lubricated (**WARNING:** Use only bolt lubricants compatible with PVC or CPVC material). Actual field conditions may require variations in these recommendations. **UNNECESSARY OVER TORQUING WILL DAMAGE THE FLANGE.** Torque should always be applied in approximately 5 ft-lb. increments using a 180° opposing sequence.

Flange Make-up

Follow proper solvent cementing and/or threaded component procedures as applicable to join the flange to the pipe. Once a flange is joined to pipe, the method for joining two flanges is as follows:

1. Piping runs joined to the flanges must be installed in a straight line position to the flange to avoid stress at the flange due to misalignment. Piping must also be secured and supported to prevent lateral movement which can create stress and damage the flange.

2. With gasket in place, align the bolt holes of the mating flanges by rotating the ring into position.

3. Insert all bolts, washers (two standard flat washers per bolt), and nuts.

4. Make sure the faces of the mating surfaces are flush against gasket prior to bolting down the flanges.

5. Tighten the nuts by hand until they are snug. Establish uniform pressure over the flange face by tightening the bolts in 5 ft.-lb. increments according to the Torque value shown in the following table using a 180° opposing sequence.

6. Care must be taken to avoid "bending" the flange when joining a Spears® flange to a "raised face" flange, or a wafer-style valve. Do not use bolts to bring together improperly mated flanges.

Recommended Flange Bolt Torque for Plastic Flanges

Flange Size (in.)	No. of Bolt Holes	Bolt Dia. (in.)	Min. Bolt Length (in.)[1]	Torque ft.-lb.
1/2	4	1/2	2	12
3/4	4	1/2	2	12
1	4	1/2	2-1/4	12
1-1/4	4	1/2	2-1/4	12
1-1/2	4	1/2	2-1/2	12
2	4	5/8	3	25
2-1/2	4	5/8	3-1/4	25
3	4	5/8	3-1/4	25
4	8	5/8	3-1/2	25
6	8	3/4	4	40
8	8	3/4	4-1/2	40
10	12	7/8	5	64
12	12	7/8	5	95
14	12	1	6	110
16	16	1	6-1/2	110
18	16	1-1/8	6-1/2	110
20[2]	20	1-1/8	5-1/2	110
24[2]	20	1-1/4	5-1/2	110

Note:

1 -Minimum bolt length is based on connecting two (2) Spears® flanges, two flat washers, gasket and nut. Adjustments will need to be made to accommodate valves and other equipment.

2 -Bolt Length for Spears® Fabricated 20 inch & 24 inch Flanges with Plastic Rings

Joining Method - Mechanical Grooved Couplings

In many installations where transition to metal pipe, or where disassembly is a prime factor, metallic grooved style couplings with gasket seal can be used to join PVC and CPVC pipe to alternate IPS size piping materials. In addition to the ease of disassembly, this type of connection also allows for a certain degree of angular adjustment and expansion/contraction. Special rolled-groove pipe can be joined, but easy to use molded Grooved Coupling Adapters then can be solvent cemented to plain end pipe are available for use with metallic grooved couplings.

Only flexible style metallic grooved couplings are recommended for use with plastic pipe. Rigid style couplings should not be used as these can provide a compressive/shear load to plastic pipe resulting in failure. Always check the compatibility of the grooved coupling gasket material with the intended application fluids.

•NOTE A gasket/joint lubricant is recommended to prevent pinching the gasket and to assist the seating and alignment processes during assembly of grooved couplings. Certain lubricants may contain a petroleum base or other chemicals, which will cause damage to the plastic pipe, gasket and adapter. Always verify the suitability for use of the selected lubricant with the lubricant manufacturer.