



Typical Physical Properties of Spears® LabWaste™ CPVC Material

Property	Test Method	Typical Value
Mechanical Properties @ 73°F Specific Gravity Tensile Strength, psi Tensile Modulus, psi Flexural Strength Izod Impact (notched @73°F) Fittings Pipe	 ASTM D 792 ASTM D 638 ASTM D 638 ASTM D 790 ASTM D 256	 1.49 9000 420,000 12,000 3.0 5.5
Thermal Properties Heat Deflection Temperature 264 psi Fitting Pipe Thermal Conductivity, BTU/hr/sq ft/°F/in Coefficient of Linear Expansion, in/in/°F	 ASTM D 648 ASTM C 177 ASTM D 696	 214°F 230°F .95 3.2 x 10 ⁻⁵
Flammability Limiting Oxygen Index	ASTM D 2863	60
UL 94 Rating	UL 94	V-0, 5VB
Flame & Smoke Rating¹ Flame Spread Smoke Developed	CAN/ULC S 102.2 UL 723/ASTM E 84	 <25 <50
Solvent Cement	ASTM F 2618/ASTM F 493	Heavy Body; Mustard Yellow Color

Typical Physical Properties data is based on information from material suppliers. It is provided as a guideline for service and is not to be considered a warranty of performance.

1- Based on test of physical product, including solvent cement welded pipe and fittings assemblies, as opposed to test of material only.

Fire Resistance

Material used in Spears® LabWaste™ CPVC systems has a UL 94 flammability rating of V-0, 5VB. Pipe and fittings have been listed and rated based on *finished product* tests, as opposed to a material test only, for surface burning characteristics of flame spread and smoke density developed by Underwriters Laboratories of Canada under standard test method CAN/ULC S102.2. Additional test of LabWaste™ pipe with dry fit caps was conducted by Southwest Research Institute™ (SwRI™) Department of Fire Technology under UL 723/ASTM E 84 (modified to test finished product). Pipe and fitting components ratings are below the 25 maximum flame spread and 50 maximum smoke density developed typically required for exposed air plenum installation. Check local codes for acceptability. Use of approved plenum wrap or transition connectors to other material may be used if required.



Pipe & Fittings

Spears® **LabWaste™** CPVC pipe and fittings are produced to the dimensional and performance requirements of ASTM F 2618, **Standard Specification for Chlorinated Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Pipe and Fittings for Chemical Waste Drainage Systems**. **LabWaste™** CPVC fitting configurations are produced to applicable DWV patterns of ASTM D 3311, **Standard Specification for Drain, Waste, and Vent (DWV) Plastic Fittings Patterns**, plus various specialty patterns and manufactured specified configurations not included in D 3311. All drainage fittings with 90° angles (sanitary tees, elbows, etc.) have socket pitch to maintain approximately 1/4" per foot drainage. **LabWaste™** CPVC pipe is produced to dimensions specified in ASTM F 2618 with sizes greater than 12" produced to Schedule 40 dimensions of ASTM F 441, **Standard Specification for Chlorinated Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe, Schedule 40 and 80**.

Schedule 40 CPVC Pipe Dimensions (inch)

Pipe Diameter	1-1/2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
Avg. O.D.	1.900	2.375	3.500	4.500	6.625	8.625	10.750	12.750	14.000	16.000	18.000	20.000	24.000
Avg. I.D.	1.592	2.049	3.042	3.998	6.031	7.943	9.976	11.889	13.073	14.940	16.809	18.743	22.544
Min. Wall	.145	.154	.216	.237	.280	.322	.365	.406	.437	.500	.562	.593	.687

Expansion & Contraction

Spears® **LabWaste™** CPVC products, like all piping materials, expand and contract with changes in temperature. If the coefficient of linear expansion is 3.2×10^{-5} in./in. °F, a 25°F change in temperature will cause an expansion of 1 inch for a 100-foot straight length. For most operating and installation conditions, expansion and contraction can be accommodated at changes of direction, or simple expansion loops can be used. For underground installations, snaking the pipe in the trench can be used where necessary to accommodate expansion and contraction.

Thermal expansion change in length is calculated from Length of Run in feet, expected Change in Temperature and given Coefficient of Linear Thermal Expansion of 3.2×10^{-5} in./in. °F for CPVC:

$$\Delta L = 12eL (\Delta T)$$

Where:

$$e = 3.2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ in./in. } ^\circ\text{F}$$

L = Length of Run in feet

ΔT = Temperature Change in °F

Example:

How much will a 50 ft. run Spears® **LabWaste™** pipe expand if the expected ambient temperature will range from 45°F to 85°F?

$$\Delta L = 12eL (\Delta T)$$

$$\Delta L = 12 \times .000032 \times 50 \times 40$$

$$\Delta L = .768 \text{ inches}$$

The following table provides quick reference in identifying expansion length change for different run lengths of pipe at various anticipated temperature changes.

Thermal Expansion Table

Length of Run (L) in feet	Length Change in Inches (ΔL) for Specified Change in Temperature (ΔT)								
	20°F	30°F	40°F	50°F	60°F	70°F	80°F	90°F	100°F
10	.08	.12	.15	.19	.23	.27	.31	.35	.38
20	.15	.23	.31	.38	.46	.54	.61	.69	.77
40	.31	.46	.61	.77	.92	1.08	1.23	1.38	1.54
50	.38	.58	.77	.96	1.15	1.34	1.54	1.73	1.92
70	.54	.81	1.08	1.34	1.61	1.88	2.15	2.42	2.69
90	.69	1.04	1.38	1.73	2.07	2.42	2.76	3.11	3.46
120	.92	1.38	1.84	2.30	2.76	3.23	3.69	4.15	4.61



Joining Methods

Spears® **LabWaste™** CPVC pipe and fittings are easily joined using Spears® LW-5 One-Step Solvent Cement that has been specially formulated for corrosive/acid waste applications and manufactured in accordance with ASTM F 493, **Standard Specification for Solvent Cements for Chlorinated Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe and Fittings**, as specified in ASTM F 2618. When cured, this cement provides a fused joint that maintains the same physical and chemical resistance properties as the CPVC components in the system. Spears® LW-5 is a "one-step" cement and does not require the use of primer. Spears® **LabWaste™** CPVC systems may be additionally joined using threaded (NPT) or flanged connections where removal or connection to supplementary equipment is required. Special transition couplings are available for joining to Polypropylene, PVDF, glass or Duriron systems.

Solvent Cement Joints - Store below 90°F (33°C). Stir and use as is. If jelled, replace. Use within 2 years of date stamped on can. This cement is designed for use without a Primer. Check local code requirements before using Spears® LW - 5 cement.

1. Cut pipe square, deburr and chamfer (bevel 10° to 15°). Clean and dry joining surfaces.
2. Check dry fit. For interference fit, pipe should push 1/4 to 3/4 way into fitting snugly.
3. Use a suitable applicator at least 1/2 size of pipe diameter; for larger sizes use brush or roller.
4. Apply a full even layer of cement on the pipe equal to the socket depth. Coat the fitting socket with a medium layer. Avoid excess and puddling. If necessary, apply a second full layer on pipe.
5. Assemble while cement is wet. If not wet, recoat all parts before assembly. Assure pipe bottoms into fitting socket using a 1/8 to 1/4 turns twist. To avoid push out and allow for initial set, hold for about 30 seconds. Wipe off excess. Handle newly assembled joints carefully.

An Initial Set time is recommended to provide good handling strength after which the joint will handle normal stresses of installation. Cure Time is the recommended waiting period prior to placing the joint into service and before any pressure testing of the system. Set and cure times are relative to temperature at time of installation. Best results are obtained at temperatures between 40° and 110°F. Due to the many field variables, these should be used as a general guide only.

Recommended Set & Cure Times

Temperature	Initial Set	Cure
60°F - 100°F	30 min.	1 hr.
40°F - 60°F	1 hr.	2 hrs.
0°F	2 hrs.	4 hrs.

In moist or humid conditions (relative humidity above 60%) allow 50% more cure time.

Average Number of Joints per Quart of LW-5 One-step Cement

Pipe Diameter	1-1/2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16
No. of Joints	90	60	40	30	10	5	2-3	1-2	3/4	1/2-3/4

Estimate based on laboratory tests. Due to many field variables, these figures should be used as a general guide only.



LabWaste® Technical
LabWaste® Technical Information

Threaded Joints - Spears® Manufacturing Company highly recommends the use of Spears® **BLUE 75™** thread sealant, which has been tested for compatibility with Spears® products. Please follow the sealant Manufacturer's Application/Installation instructions. Choice of another appropriate thread sealant is at the discretion of the installer.

WARNING: Some pipe joint compounds or pastes may contain substances that could cause stress cracks in CPVC. For transitions to metal threaded systems, all cutting oils must be removed and the metal pipe thoroughly flushed and degreased prior to assembly with CPVC systems.

1. Apply joint sealant to the male pipe threads **ONLY**.
2. Thread joint hand tight for initial assembly.
3. Using commercial strap wrenches tighten 1 to 2 turns beyond hand tight; avoid overtightening. **DO NOT** use conventional pipe wrenches that can damage plastic fittings.

If a tape sealant is used:

1. Use TFE tape no less than 25 mil thick.
2. Initial wrap must fully cover the thread end.
3. Wrap clockwise with standard pipe threads.
4. Use only 2-3 wraps of tape.



DO NOT use combination of paste and tape sealants.

Flanged Connections - Solvent cement flange hub to pipe according to preceding instructions. Use full faced, 1/8" thick gaskets of a material suitable for the intended application having a Shore "A" durometer of approximately 60. Use of well lubricated bolts and flat washers is required. Bolts must be tightened in a 180° opposing pattern to the recommended torque values.

Flange Size (in.)	Bolt Torque (ft.-lb.)	Torque Sequence
1-1/2	12	
2-4	25	
6-8	40	
10	64	
12	95	
14-16	110	

LabWaste™ Transitions To Other Systems - Spears® **LabWaste™** Corrosive Waste Drainage System provides a complete line of transition fittings for use with other corrosive waste piping materials for system additions and retrofits.

P099 Transition Coupling: Hub x Compression. Allows connection of **LabWaste™** to Polypropylene or PVDF pipe and solvent cement socket connection to CPVC system. A safety groove must be cut into the Polypropylene or PVDF pipe to resist pull out. A groove cutting tool is available from Spears®

P093 Elastomer Transitions Coupling For Glass: IPS Clamp Joint x Glass Clamp Joint. Allows mechanical connection of **LabWaste™** CPVC pipe to plain end Kimax® glass pipe. Consists of high performance fluoroelastomer (FKM) sleeve, an outer stainless steel shear ring and two AISI 301 stainless steel clamping bands.

P098 Glass Transition Coupling: Spigot x Bead Clamp. Allows mechanical connection of **LabWaste™** to beaded-end glass drainage pipe. Coupling consists of a CPVC beaded-end matching glass pipe bead and CPVC pipe diameter spigot end for solvent cement connection. This requires a glass system's mechanical connector, available from Schott Scientific Glass, part# 6650-XXXX Bead-to-Bead end.

P094 Elastomer Transitions Coupling For Duriron®: IPS Clamp Joint x Duriron® Clamp Joint. Allows mechanical connection of **LabWaste™** CPVC pipe to plain end Duriron® pipe. Consists of high performance fluoroelastomer (FKM) sleeve, an outer stainless steel shear ring and two AISI 301 stainless steel clamping bands.

P095 Duriron® Mechanical Transition Fitting: Mechanical Joint x CPVC Pipe Size. Allows mechanical connection of **LabWaste™** to Duriron® (siliconized iron) pipe. Fitting consists of Duriron® pipe diameter spigot (male pipe end) and CPVC pipe diameter spigot end for solvent cement connection. Requires use of Duriron® Mechanical Joint Coupling that consists of an inner sleeve of PTFE surrounded by an outer sleeve of Neoprene rubber held in place by a stainless steel coupling. Duriron® Mechanical Joint Coupling available through Flowserve.

P097 Duriron® Caulk Transition Coupling: Spigot x Caulk Joint. Allows caulk-joint connection of **LabWaste™** pipe to Duriron® borosilicate systems. Coupling consists of Duriron® pipe diameter male end for mating to Duriron® belled pipe end and CPVC pipe diameter spigot end for solvent cement connection. This requires use of special chemical acid-resistant oakum packing available from Flowserve (Red Stripe Sealite A312 Rope) and plastic lead/caulk purchased from others. **DO NOT** use hot lead or oiled Oakum for this type of caulk-joint.



P096 Grooved Coupling Adapter: Groove x Socket. Allows connection of the **LabWaste™** to grooved metal piping systems. Requires use of a Metal Grooved Coupling with gasket. A flexible style grooved coupling must be used for plastic only. **Do not use rigid style couplings.** Use either Victaulic Flexible Grooved Couplings Part # 75 & 77 or Gruzlok Flexible Grooved Couplings Part # 7001 & 7000.

Please contact Spears® for special construction of any system transition connection needs not specified.

Support Spacing

Spears® **LabWaste™** CPVC systems should be properly supported to avoid stress caused by sagging and system component loads. Support should be given to concentrated system loads, such as flanges and where changes in direction occur. Such support should be made as close to fittings as possible, yet allow for movement due to expansion and contraction.

Conventional pipe hangers and brackets can be used. However, hangers must **NOT** be used to pull the piping system into position or overtightened to either restrict necessary movement or cut into pipe. Hangers should be smooth, free of burrs and provide as much load-bearing surface as possible.

Systems should be supported in accordance with applicable plumbing codes. Check local codes for additional requirements. The following chart shows recommended horizontal support spacing for un-insulated continuous spans with no concentrated loads. This information is provided as a general guideline. Local codes, engineering specifications, and system installation conditions may require significant variations.

Recommended Hanger Spacing (feet)

Pipe Diameter	1-1/2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16
Hanger Spacing	6	6	7	7-1/2	8	9	10	10-1/2	11	12

Underground Installation

Spears® **LabWaste™** CPVC systems may be installed underground in a smooth, uniform trench bottom that supports the pipe over its entire length, free of rocks and debris. Subsoil should be stable to provide physical protection for the pipe and fittings. Where large boulders are not removed, trench should be padded with sand or fine-grained soil. Trench should be wide enough to provide room for joining pipe in the trench and to allow snaking from side-to-side to provide slack for future expansion-contraction. Install a larger size pipe as a sleeve where piping must pass through masonry walls. Use only solvent cement connection in underground piping. System should be tested in accordance with local plumbing codes prior to backfilling. Pipe should be surrounded with an initial backfill material having a particle size of 1/2" or less, free of sharp rock or debris and uniformly compacted in layers. Refer to ASTM D 2321, **Underground Installation of Thermoplastic Pipe for Sewer and Other Gravity-Flow Applications**, for additional information on underground installations.

Acid Neutralization/Dilution Tanks for Use With LabWaste™ CPVC Systems

Neutralization or dilution tanks are required by codes for the purpose of neutralizing corrosive wastes. Corrosive liquids, spent acids or other harmful chemicals that destroy or injure a drain, sewer, soil or waste pipe, or create noxious or toxic fumes or interfere with sewage treatment processes are prohibited from discharge into the plumbing system without being neutralized or treated. A variety of system designs and treatment methods can be used for neutralization and dilution. For proper performance, Spears® recommends use of professional assistance in analysis of the application, neutralization system design, equipment selection, and specific maintenance requirements.

Spears® offers a standard selection of HDPE in 5 gallon to 3000 gallon capacities and CPVC tanks in 5 gallon to 55 gallon capacities with a variety of connection and vent options, plus convenient 1-gallon Dilution Tank designed for under-sink installation. Tanks can also be custom produced in virtually any size, shape, or connection configuration, including custom double-containment tanks. Contact Spears® Technical Services with desired specifications for custom quotation. See SPS-1 Catalog - **LabWaste™ CPVC Waste Drainage Systems**, for additional information, selection detail and available options such as venting, tank extensions, manhole ports, pedestrian and traffic covers.

Installation Considerations - Except for under-sink installations, tank should be located on the lowest floor or basement room. It is recommended that the tank be in a concrete vault on a smooth flat surface. Where necessary, tanks may be installed on sturdy sheeting or directly into the ground. In all cases, the surface must be capable of uniformly supporting the tank weight, including effluent and neutralization medium.

Neutralization tanks and tank extensions are not warranted for direct burial applications. Tanks must be properly placed and secured with no applied stresses, within a dry concrete vault. However, if direct burial is used without warranty, custom centerlines must be furnished from top of cover down to fitting centerline instead of specified tank bottom to fittings centerline since tank heights can vary. The top of the tank must remain accessible for servicing and clean out either directly or by manhole cover. Tanks may be installed under foot or light vehicle traffic with use of appropriate covers and support. Tanks themselves are not to be used to support traffic loading.

Avoid strain when installing the pipe to tank fitting connections. Tanks must **NOT** be supported by the inlet, outlet, or vent piping.

The following recommendation from the American Society of Plumbing Engineers (ASPE) may be used as a guideline for sizing tanks according to the number of lab sinks.



Neutralization Tank Sizing Table

Number of Lab Sinks	Tank Size	
	Gallons	Liters
2	5	18.9
4	15	56.8
8	30	113.6
16	55	208.2
22	75	283.9
27	90	340.7
30	108	408.8
40	150	567.8
50	175	662.4

Number of Lab Sinks	Tank Size	
	Gallons	Liters
60	200	757
75	275	1040.9
110	360	1362.6
150	500	1898.5
175	550	2081.8
200	650	2460.3
300	1200	4542
500	2000	7570
600	3000	11355

Limestone Chips for Acid Neutralization Tanks - Most state and local codes require the addition of a neutralization medium in acid waste tanks with the addition of water for dilution prior to discharge into a sanitary sewer system. Limestone must be 1" to 3" in diameter with a calcium carbonate content of at least 90%. Spears® offers high grade Limestone Chips having a calcium carbonate content of approximately 95%. The use of Limestone Chips is generally one of the best and least expensive means of acid neutralization, but may be used in conjunction with more sophisticated chemical treatments if necessary.

How Much Limestone to Use - The following is a guideline for pounds of Limestone Chips to use for one (1) tank filling (charge). It is recommended that sufficient quantity be ordered for more than one filling.

Tank Size Gallons	Approx. Pounds
5	50
15	100
30	200
55	500
100	1,000
150	1,750
175	1,900
200	2,500
275	3,200

Tank Size Gallons	Approx. Pounds
300	3,200
350	4,000
500	5,000
550	7,500
650	9,000
1200	11,000
2000	16,000
3000	25,000

General Tank Maintenance Guidelines - Tanks should be inspected routinely for accumulation of precipitated sludge and debris that must be cleaned out (usually scooped out) and for periodic addition of limestone and water if necessary. While once every one to three months may be sufficient, professional assistance should be sought to establish a proper schedule based on actual use. **Note:** Tank must be filled with water prior to carefully adding Limestone Chips to charge the system. Request instruction sheet.



System Pressure Testing

Spears® **LabWaste™** CPVC systems should be tested with water as follows, or according to local plumbing codes. Test only after sufficient joint cure (see "Recommended Set & Cure Time"). The system may be tested in its entirety or isolated at each floor or in sections for testing.

Close all openings tight except the highest opening and fill the system to the point of overflow. Fill the system slowly, being sure to allow all air to escape. A minimum of ten (10) foot (3048 mm) head should be used for entire system or section tested. Allow the system/section under test to set 15 minutes before inspection for leaks.

Drain each section after inspection. Any leaking solvent cement joints should be cut from the system, replaced and retested after proper joint cure. Check any leaking mechanical joints for proper installation, applicable tightening, and presence of any debris in the joint. Reassemble and retest.

Supplemental Equipment Not Specified in this Manual

A variety of supplemental equipment including pump stations, laboratory workstations, and fume hoods are built to customer specifications. Standard Laboratory fixtures, floor drains, wall drains and traps plus manual or actuated valves are also available. Spears® can custom fabricate virtually any **LabWaste™** system component. Contact Spears® for additional needs or a custom quotation.

System Integrity

Spears® **LabWaste™** products have been developed and designed to be used as a total system consisting of pipe, fittings, accessories, solvent cement and thread sealant. All-Spears® **LabWaste™** components should be used in order to ensure a sound piping system. Substitution of other products for Spears® **LabWaste™** pipe, fittings, or solvent cement may be detrimental to system integrity and is not recommended. The Spears® Limited Lifetime Warranty (located on the back cover of this manual) does not cover problems occurring within the piping system as the direct result of non-use of Spears® **LabWaste™** system products.

Sample Engineering Specification

Special drainage systems for corrosive chemical or acid waste shall be manufactured from CPVC Type IV, ASTM Cell Classification 23447 per ASTM D 1784. All pipe, fittings and solvent cement shall be manufactured in accordance with ASTM F 2618 and certified by NSF International for corrosive waste end use (NSF® cw). All pipe and molded fittings shall be CAN/ULC S102.2 Listed for Surface Burning Characteristics with a flame spread of less than 25 and a smoke development of less than 50 as designated on the original package labeling for fittings and on the pipe print string marking. All pipe markings shall be accompanied by a yellow stripe for identification of CPVC chemical waste system. All fittings shall be CPVC drainage patterns meeting the requirements of ASTM D 3311 and specialty patterns according to the manufacturer's specifications. Joining method for pipe and fittings shall be solvent cement welding. Solvent cement shall be a "one-step" primerless type CPVC cement designated by the system manufacturer, specially formulated for resistance to corrosive chemicals and manufactured in accordance with ASTM F 493, as specified in ASTM F 2618. Mechanical connections for special equipment connection or transition to other system materials shall be as specified by the CPVC system manufacturer. All pipe, fittings, and cement shall be supplied together as a complete system. Installation shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and all applicable codes. Special drainage system to be Spears® **LabWaste™** CPVC Corrosive Waste Drainage Systems manufactured by Spears® Manufacturing Company.