



FLO-TEK
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PVC Pressure Pipes & Fittings

SRPC | HPC | Lightplast |

OVERVIEW

Composition of PVC Pipe Materials

Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) is one of the most versatile types of thermoplastics. It is produced by the polymerization of vinyl chloride monomers. In its pure form, it is a hard, white, crystalline material. However, it can be modified with various additives to create a wide range of properties, making it suitable for a wide variety of applications. The most common modification is the addition of plasticizers, which make the material more flexible and easier to process. Other additives include stabilizers, pigments, and fillers.

The most common PVC pipe material is rigid PVC, which is used for a wide range of applications, including water supply, sewer, and drainage. It is a hard, white material that is resistant to most acids and alkalis. It is also resistant to weathering and has a long service life. Other PVC pipe materials include flexible PVC, which is used for applications such as irrigation and drainage, and unplasticized PVC (uPVC), which is used for applications such as electrical conduit and chemical piping.

Each PVC pipe material has its own unique properties and is designed for specific applications. When selecting a PVC pipe material, it is important to consider the intended use, the environment, and the required performance characteristics. Consulting with a qualified professional can help ensure the correct material is chosen for the job.

For more information on PVC pipe materials, visit our website at www.pvcpipe.com. We offer a wide range of PVC pipe materials and accessories, and we are committed to providing excellent customer service.

PVC Pipe Systems

3000 Series PVC (PVC)
This system is designed for use in a wide range of applications, including water supply, sewer, and drainage. It is a hard, white material that is resistant to most acids and alkalis. It is also resistant to weathering and has a long service life.

4000 Series PVC (PVC)
This system is designed for use in a wide range of applications, including water supply, sewer, and drainage. It is a hard, white material that is resistant to most acids and alkalis. It is also resistant to weathering and has a long service life.

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This system is designed for use in a wide range of applications, including water supply, sewer, and drainage. It is a hard, white material that is resistant to most acids and alkalis. It is also resistant to weathering and has a long service life.

Features and Benefits

- Durable and long-lasting
- Resistant to most acids and alkalis
- Resistant to weathering
- Easy to install and maintain
- Available in a wide range of diameters and lengths
- Suitable for a wide range of applications
- Complies with all relevant standards and regulations
- Available in a wide range of colors and finishes
- Excellent customer service



2. 2005 LEED® High Impact Pilot Project

The building's Commissioning (Cx) system provided the most demanding requirements for this process: cost, schedule, and quality. There were no prior project experiences that could assist in this light, fast, quiet and easy installation and real expertise from contractors to the most surface of requirements.

• **NOISE** - 100% of the wall and ceiling of the building was required to be acoustically treated. This was a major challenge, with no prior experience with this type of work. The wall and ceiling were treated with a new type of acoustic treatment.

• **ACoustic Treatment** - The wall and ceiling were treated with a new type of acoustic treatment. This was a major challenge, with no prior experience with this type of work. The wall and ceiling were treated with a new type of acoustic treatment.

• **Lighting** - The lighting system was installed in the building and was designed to be energy efficient and provide excellent lighting.

The new design team was a joint effort between the architect and the contractor. The contractor was responsible for the installation and the architect was responsible for the design.

The project was a success and the building is now a LEED Platinum building. The project was a major achievement for the building owner and the contractor.

• **Quality** - The building was constructed to the highest quality standards. The contractor used the best materials and workmanship to ensure the building was built to last.

• **Cost** - The building was constructed at a cost that was competitive with other buildings of similar quality. The contractor used value engineering to reduce costs without sacrificing quality.

• **Schedule** - The building was constructed on time and within budget. The contractor used a project management system to track progress and ensure the project was completed on schedule.



• **Acoustic Treatment** - The wall and ceiling were treated with a new type of acoustic treatment. This was a major challenge, with no prior experience with this type of work. The wall and ceiling were treated with a new type of acoustic treatment.

Project Summary

Project Name	Location	Year	Value	LEED Rating
2005 LEED® High Impact Pilot Project	San Francisco, CA	2005	\$10M	LEED Platinum



Photo: © 2005 LEED® High Impact Pilot Project

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Applications

- Commissioning Pilot Project

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Densities and the Long-Term Safety Factor

When designing a cable, the designer must take into account the weight of the cable itself. The weight of the cable is a function of the length of the cable and the density of the material. The weight of the cable is a function of the length of the cable and the density of the material.

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Thrust-From-Rotary Motion

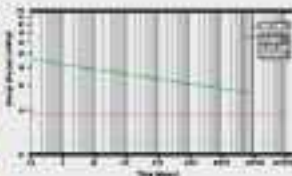
The thrust from rotary motion is a function of the torque and the radius of the cable. The thrust from rotary motion is a function of the torque and the radius of the cable.

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Long-Term Hydrostatic Strength Properties and The Long-Term Safety Factor

The long-term hydrostatic strength properties of a cable are a function of the material and the design. The long-term hydrostatic strength properties of a cable are a function of the material and the design.



Graph showing the relationship between the length of the cable and the thrust from rotary motion.

- Without Hydrostatic Strength Properties and Safety Factor
- - - With Hydrostatic Strength Properties and Safety Factor
- ... With Hydrostatic Strength Properties and Safety Factor

Pressure, Volume, and Temperature

The gas pressure in a container is directly proportional to the number of molecules in the container. The pressure is also directly proportional to the absolute temperature. The pressure is directly proportional to the absolute temperature. The pressure is directly proportional to the absolute temperature.

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The Effect of Temperature Changes on Kinetic Pressure

When the temperature of a gas increases, the average kinetic energy of the molecules increases. This causes the gas to expand and the pressure to decrease. The pressure is directly proportional to the absolute temperature.

Temperature (K)	Pressure (atm)
0	1.0
10	2.0
20	3.0
30	4.0
40	5.0
50	6.0
60	7.0
70	8.0

Calculating Volume Changes

The volume of a gas is directly proportional to the absolute temperature. The volume is directly proportional to the absolute temperature.

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Expansion and Contraction

A gas expands when its temperature increases. The volume of the gas increases as the temperature increases. The volume is directly proportional to the absolute temperature.

Temperature (K)	Volume (L)
0	1.0
10	2.0
20	3.0
30	4.0
40	5.0
50	6.0
60	7.0
70	8.0

Complete the table for the gas in the table above.

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Temperature (K)	Volume (L)	Pressure (atm)
0	1.0	1.0
10	2.0	2.0
20	3.0	3.0
30	4.0	4.0
40	5.0	5.0
50	6.0	6.0
60	7.0	7.0
70	8.0	8.0

Graphical representation

Resistance to stretching (stress-strain graph)

The graph for stress-strain is the graph of stress on the vertical axis and strain on the horizontal axis. The curve starts at the origin and goes up to the point of fracture. It is divided into two parts: the elastic region and the plastic region.

The graph is divided into two parts: the elastic region and the plastic region. The elastic region is the part of the graph where the material returns to its original shape after the stress is removed. The plastic region is the part of the graph where the material does not return to its original shape after the stress is removed.

The graph is divided into two parts: the elastic region and the plastic region.

Temperature

Temperature is a measure of the average kinetic energy of the particles in a substance.

Boiling

Boiling is a phase change from liquid to gas. It occurs when the vapor pressure of the liquid equals the external pressure.

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How to draw a stress-strain graph

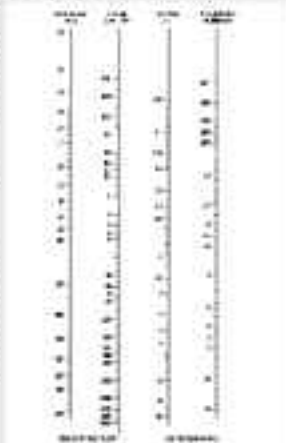
The graph is drawn on a grid. The vertical axis is labeled 'Stress' and the horizontal axis is labeled 'Strain'. The curve starts at the origin and goes up to the point of fracture.

The graph is drawn on a grid.

The graph is drawn on a grid.

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The graph is drawn on a grid.



PIPE JOINTING

JOINING METHODS

1. Cutting

PC pipes are cut by either hand saws or using a pipe-cutting machine. In pipe cutting, the pipe is cut by a hand saw or a pipe-cutting machine. It is a simple and easy method to cut a pipe. It is important to cut a pipe at a 90-degree angle to the pipe's axis.

2. Solvent-Weld Joints

PC pipes are joined by solvent-welding. This method involves the use of a solvent to dissolve the pipe's surface and the pipe's end. The solvent is applied to the pipe's end and the pipe's end is then inserted into the pipe. The solvent then evaporates, leaving a strong joint. This method is used for joining pipes of all diameters and is a simple and easy method to use.

3. Gasketed Joints

This method involves the use of a gasket to join two pipes. The gasket is placed between the two pipes and the pipes are then joined together. This method is used for joining pipes of all diameters and is a simple and easy method to use.

The gasket is made of a material that is compatible with the pipe's material. The gasket is placed between the two pipes and the pipes are then joined together. This method is used for joining pipes of all diameters and is a simple and easy method to use.

Outside Dia.	Inside Dia.
10	7.5
15	11
20	14
25	17
30	20
35	23
40	26
45	29
50	32
55	35
60	38
65	41
70	44
75	47
80	50
85	53
90	56
95	59
100	62

4. Flanging

This method involves the use of a flange to join two pipes. The flange is a circular plate that is attached to the end of a pipe. The flange is then joined to another pipe. This method is used for joining pipes of all diameters and is a simple and easy method to use.

The flange is made of a material that is compatible with the pipe's material. The flange is attached to the end of a pipe and the pipe is then joined to another pipe. This method is used for joining pipes of all diameters and is a simple and easy method to use.

5. Submerged

This method involves the use of a submerged joint to join two pipes. The submerged joint is a joint that is made by joining two pipes together in a liquid. This method is used for joining pipes of all diameters and is a simple and easy method to use.

Joint Requirements		
Joint Type	Joint Dia.	Joint Length
10	7.5	10
15	11	15
20	14	20
25	17	25
30	20	30
35	23	35
40	26	40
45	29	45
50	32	50
55	35	55
60	38	60
65	41	65
70	44	70
75	47	75
80	50	80
85	53	85
90	56	90
95	59	95
100	62	100

PLUMBING PIPE MATERIALS, PIPE AND SOCKETS

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1. The first step in the process of installation is the selection of the correct pipe and socket size.
2. The next step is to determine the correct pipe and socket size for the application. This is done by measuring the diameter of the pipe and the diameter of the socket.
3. The third step is to determine the correct pipe and socket size for the application. This is done by measuring the diameter of the pipe and the diameter of the socket.
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Now that we've got the basics down, let's move on to the more advanced topics. We'll be covering the installation of pipe and socket systems, as well as the various types of pipe and socket materials.

INSTALLING AND TRANSPORTING

Storage

When storing pipe and socket materials, it's important to keep them in a dry, well-ventilated area. This will help prevent rust and other damage to the materials.

It's also important to store pipe and socket materials in a way that makes them easy to access. This will help you find what you need when you need it.

PIPE SELECTION CRITERIA

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The first criterion is the type of pipe and socket material. This is determined by the application and the environment in which the pipe and socket will be used.

The second criterion is the size of the pipe and socket. This is determined by the diameter of the pipe and the diameter of the socket.

INSTALLATION CRITERIA

The first criterion is the type of pipe and socket material. This is determined by the application and the environment in which the pipe and socket will be used.

GENERAL CRITERIA

The first criterion is the type of pipe and socket material. This is determined by the application and the environment in which the pipe and socket will be used.

QUALITY CRITERIA

The first criterion is the type of pipe and socket material. This is determined by the application and the environment in which the pipe and socket will be used.

PIPE SELECTION

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TRANSPORTING

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STORAGE

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