## Sanitary Pipes / Fittings

Overview

## Sanitary Pipes

Standard / Weld-On Short Sleeve

| Common Specifications |  |  |  |  | Table of Applicable Standards |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EMMaterial |  | Standards |  |  | Shape |  |  |  |  | Page |  | Standards |  |
|  | $(\mathrm{No} .8 \mathrm{~A} \sim 15 \mathrm{~A})$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { JIS G3459 } \\ & \text { JIS G3447 } \end{aligned}$ |  | Sanitary Pipes (1S ~ 3S) |  |  |  |  | P. 1344~1346 |  | JIS G3447 |  |
| EN 1.4301 Equiv |  |  | Sanitary Smal | I Diamete | ter Pipes (EN 1. | . 4004 Equiv | 8. 8 ~ 15A) | P.1344, 1346 |  | JIS G3459 |  |
| $\square$ Common Specifications Wedd bead portion inside excluded) |  |  |  |  | Clamp |  |  |  |  | P. $1345 \sim 1348$ |  | IDF/ISO |  |
|  | Surface Finish |  |  |  | Thread |  |  |  |  | P. 1346 |  | IDF |  |
| Inner Surface | \#320~400 (Ras1.0um) |  |  |  | Flange |  |  |  |  | P. 1350 |  | JIS 22220 |  |
|  |  | \#320~400 (R) |  |  | Ras2.5mm) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Table of Sanitary Pipes: Depending on Dimension Standard |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JIS G3447(1994) |  |  | JIS G3459 |  |  | (USA Sanitary Standards) |  |  | ISO |  | DIN (DIN1 1850)(DIN) |  |  |
| Size | O.D. (D) | Thickness (t) | Size | O.D. (D) | Thickness (t) | Size | O.D. (D) | Thicknes | O.D. (D) | Thickness | Size | O.D. (D) | Thickness (t) |
|  |  |  | 8A | 13.8 | 1.65 |  |  |  | 12 | 1 | DN10 |  |  |
| - |  |  | 10A | 17.3 | 1.65 |  |  |  | 17.2 | 1 | 15 | 18 | 1 |
| - | - | - | 15A | 21.7 | 2.1 | - | - |  | 21.3 | 1 | 20 | 22 | 1 |
| 15 | 25.4 | 1.2 | 20A | 27.2 | 2.1 | 1 | 25.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.25 \\ & 1.65 \end{aligned}$ | 25 | 1.2 | 25 | 28 | 1.5 |
| 1.255 | 31.8 | 1.2 | 25A | 34 | 2.8 | 11/4 | - |  | 33.7 | 1.2 | 32 | 34 | 1.5 |
| 1.58 | 38.1 | 1.2 | 32A | 42.7 | 2.8 | 11/2 | 38.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.25 \\ & 1.65 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 38 | 1.2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 40 | 1.2 | 40 | 40 | 1.5 |
| 2 S | 50.8 | 1.5 | 40A | 48.6 | 2.8 | 2 | 50.8 | 1.65 | 51 | 1.2 | 50 | 52 | 1.5 |
| 2.55 | 63.5 | 2 | 50A | 60.5 | 2.8 | 21/2 | 63.5 | 1.65 | 63.5 | 1.6 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 70 | 1.6 | 65 | 70 | 2 |
| 3 S | 76.3 | 2 | 65 A | 76.3 | 3 | 3 | 76.2 | 1.65 | 76.1 | 1.6 |  |  |  |
| Information about Sanitary Pipes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Size | O.D. (D) |  | Thickness (t) |  | Area of I.D.$\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ |  | Cross-sectionalArea of Pipes $\mathrm{mm}^{2}$ |  | $\underset{\mathrm{kg} / \mathrm{m}}{\mathrm{Weight} \mathrm{of} \mathrm{Pipes}}$ | Capacity of Liquid in Pipes l/m |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Flow Rate at } \\ \text { Velocity of } 1 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{sec} \\ \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{h} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 8A | 13.8 |  | $\frac{1.65}{1.65}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{63}$ |  | 0.499 | ${ }_{0}^{0.151}$ |  | ${ }^{0.396}$ |  |
| 10A | 17.3 |  |  |  | 81.1 | 0.463 | 0.5540.868 |  |  |  |
| 15A | 25.4 <br> 18 |  | 1.2 |  |  |  | 154 <br> 241 | 129 |  | 1.03 | 0.2410.415 |  |
| 1 S |  |  | 415 |  | 0.723 | 1.49 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.25S | 31.8 |  |  |  |  | . 2 |  |  | 115 |  | 0.915 | 0.679 |  | 2.44 |  |
| 1.55 | 38.1508 |  | 1. | 2 | 100117952781 |  | 139 |  | 1.1 |  | 1 | 3.66.46 |  |
| 2 S |  |  | 1.5 |  |  |  | 232 |  | 1.84 |  | 1.8 |  |  |
| 2.55 | 63.576.3 |  | $\frac{2}{2}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2781 \\ & 4106 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 386 \\ & 467 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 3.06 |  | 2.78 | ${ }^{6.46}$ |  |
| 35 |  |  | 3.7 |  |  |  | 4.11 | 1014.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

8Weight of Pipe and Liquid (kgg/m) $=$ Weight of Pipe + Amount of Liquid in Pipe
OWeight of pipe and liquid lindicates a weight per length $(m)$ when pipes is $f$ ile
Weight of pipe and liquidid indicales a w weight ter Ienthth (m) when pipes is filled with water (calculated as specific gravity 1.0 ). For liquid with different specific gravity, muttiply capacity of pipes by specitic gravity, and add weight of pipes to it
2Use flow rate of $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{sec}$ for calculating flow rate and velocitity in pipes and diameter of pipes.
EX.) For flow velocity when using 2 S pipe at $10 \mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{h}: \mathrm{V}$ ( (elocity of llowing fluid) $=10\left(\mathrm{~m}^{3} / \mathrm{h} / \mathrm{h} / 6.46\left[\left(\mathrm{~m}^{3} \mathrm{~h}\right) /(1 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{sec})\right]=1.55 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{sec}\right.$
Recommended Tightening Torque and Incompatible Mounting Method
Tightening torque for $1 \mathrm{~S} \sim 3 S$ should be $3 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$, and for $8 \mathrm{~A} \sim 15 \mathrm{~A}$ should be
Iightening torque for $1 \mathrm{~S} \sim 3 \mathrm{~S}$ should $\mathrm{be} 3 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$, and for $8 \mathrm{~A} \sim 15 \mathrm{~A}$ should be $3 \mathrm{~N} \cdot \mathrm{~m}$ or more. Further tightening or loading of pipes may deform the gaskets and cause inquid slag, learages and damames. When fluid leaks during use, retighten pipes with torque above. If this fails to stop leakage, replace gaskets.
<Incompatible Mounting Methods>

1) Pipes are not aligned.

Example of Plumbing Sanitary Pipe and Listed Page





