PART I - GENERAL

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 STEM TYPE THERMOMETERS FOR PIPELINE AND TANK MOUNTING

[Note to AE - Thermometers shall be provided only where truly needed. For example, thermometers are needed at heat transfer devices such as heat exchangers and coils but not at pressure devices such as pumps. Thermometers as specified below shall be provided at central station equipment but typically not at small unitary and terminal units such as terminal reheat coils, finned tube units, fan coil units and cabinet unit heaters. PT plugs are typically adequate to serve these smaller units.]

[Note to AE – It has been the experience of the University that thermometers typically used in the HVAC industry are often inaccurate “out of the box” or lose their accuracy over the life of the instrument. It is the general opinion of the F & S Division that, although easier to read, bimetallic dial thermometers do not hold their accuracy as well as liquid-in-glass types. The obvious downside of liquid-in-glass thermometers is that they are difficult to read. So which do we want, thermometers that are accurate or thermometers that we can read? Enter the digital thermometer. In an effort to provide a thermometer that is both accurate and relatively easy to read the University has been testing a limited number of solar-powered digital thermometers. At the time of this writing, the pros and cons of this type of thermometer have not yet been established. Until such time, the liquid-in-glass thermometer remains the thermometer of preference for standard HVAC applications. Yet, in specific locations where visibility is especially challenging, bimetallic dial type may be the better choice. Good engineering judgment is required in making such determination. If more than one thermometer type is specified for a given project it will be necessary to provide clear direction to the Contractor regarding the application and location of each type.]

A. Liquid-in-Glass Thermometer

1. Case: Cast aluminum

2. Lens
   a. Acrylic, polycarbonate or glass for ranges to 300 degrees F
   b. Glass for ranges over 300 degrees F

3. Scale: 9”

4. Accuracy: 1 scale division

5. Stem configuration
   a. Fully adjustable in multiple planes
   b. Extended as required to clear insulation

6. Stem length
   a. Pipe application: Insertion to approximate midpoint of pipe but no less than 1/3 pipe diameter
   b. Tank application: Minimum insertion length of 5”

7. Thermowell
a. Brass or stainless steel construction as appropriate for process fluid. Rated for 27 FPS fluid velocity

8. Temperature range: Selected for normal reading near center of scale, for example...
   a. Chilled water: 0-100 degrees F
   b. Condenser water: 0-160 degrees F
   c. Heating hot water: 30-240 degrees F
   d. Steam condensate: 30-300 degrees F
   e. Steam, low pressure: 50-300 degrees F
   f. Steam, medium-high pressure: 50-500 degrees F

B. Bimetallic Dial Thermometer
   1. Case and ring: Hermetically sealed stainless steel, 5”
   2. Lens: Anti-parallax glass
   3. Dial face: Aluminum
   4. Connection: ½” NPT stainless steel
   5. Stem: ¼” stainless steel
   6. Bracket
      a. Fully adjustable in multiple planes
      b. Extended as required to clear insulation
   7. Accuracy: 1 scale division, field recalibratable
   8. Temperature range: Selected for normal reading near center of scale, for example...
      a. Chilled water: 0-100 degrees F
      b. Condenser water: 0-160 degrees F
      c. Heating hot water: 30-240 degrees F
      d. Steam condensate: 30-300 degrees F
      e. Steam, low pressure: 50-300 degrees F
      f. Steam, medium-high pressure: 50-500 degrees F
   9. Stem length
      a. Pipe application: Insertion to approximate midpoint of pipe but no less than 1/3 diameter of pipe
      b. Tank application: Minimum insertion length of 5”

10. Thermowell
    a. Brass or stainless steel construction as appropriate for process fluid. Rated for 27 FPS fluid velocity

C. Digital Solar Powered Thermometer
   1. Casing: Cast aluminum or high-impact ABS
   2. Display: LCD with ½” minimum digit height
   3. Power source: External illumination, requiring no batteries or external power source
   4. Illumination level required: 10 Lux minimum (one foot candle)
   5. Resolution: 1/10 degree F
   6. Accuracy: 1% of reading of 1 degree F
7. Update interval: 10 seconds maximum
8. Display temperature range: -40 to 300 degrees F
9. Ambient operating temperature range: 0 to 140 degrees F
10. Ambient operating humidity range: 95% RH maximum, non-condensing
11. Stem configuration
   a. Fully adjustable in multiple planes
   b. Extended as required to clear insulation
12. Stem type
   a. New installation: ¼” diameter stem, allowing full interchangeability with bimetallic
      dial type thermometer
   b. Existing installation: Stem type that allows interchangeability with existing
      thermometer (industrial liquid-in-glass or bimetallic dial type)
13. Stem length:
   a. Pipe application: Insertion to approximate midpoint of pipe but no less than 1/3
      pipe diameter
   b. Tank application: Minimum insertion length of 5”
14. Thermowell
   a. Brass or stainless steel construction as appropriate for process fluid. Rated for 27
      FPS fluid velocity

2.2 PRESSURE GAUGES FOR HVAC AND PLUMBING APPLICATIONS

[Note to AE – Commercial grade “contractor gauges” are typically specified for HVAC
applications. It has been the experience of the University that these gauges rarely maintain
proper calibration and typically fail prematurely. Because personnel learn not to trust them, the
gauges become essentially worthless. Thus, the University requires that higher quality gauges
be specified. These come at a higher price. To offset this cost, the University recommends
that gauges be installed only where they are truly needed. For example, pressure gauges are
needed at pressure devices such as pumps and pressure regulators but not at heat transfer
devices such as heat exchangers and coils.]

A. Pressure Gauge
   1. ANSI Grade AA (2A), ½% full scale accuracy
   2. 4 ¼” dial
   3. ½” NPT lower connection
   4. Weather-proof stainless steel or polypropylene case
   5. Stainless steel or polypropylene ring
   6. Laminated safety glass or acrylic window
   7. Stainless steel movement
   8. Bronze tube and brass socket
   9. Micro-adjustable knife edge pointer
10. Glycerin liquid filled
    a. Hydronic, compressed air and gas applications, 0-250 degrees F
11. Dry type
    a. Applications above or below this temperature range
    b. All steam applications
2.3 PRESSURE/TEMPERATURE TEST PLUGS

A. PT Test Plug
   1. ¼” or ½” brass body and cap
   2. Body length:
      a. 1 ½” for uninsulated piping applications
      b. 3” for insulated piping applications
   3. Nordel core for receiving 1/8” diameter pressure and temperature probes. Nordel shall be used for all temperature ranges
   4. Rated for 500 PSIG / 275 degrees F
   5. Rated for zero leakage over published range
   6. Test kit, provide one per project, turn over to University project manager
      a. One pressure gauge with adapter, 3 ½” face, 0-160 PSIG
      b. One digital pocket thermometer with 5” stem
      c. Carrying case

[Note to AE: As stated elsewhere within these Standards, the University discourages the use of balancing valves in most hydronic system applications. Exceptions exist, such as provision of a balancing valve in each circuit of a multi-section coil. In some cases flow balancing is not required but flow rate measurement is still desired. In such cases a simple venturi flow meter can be provided in lieu of a balancing valve to address this need. Use of a static flow meter of this type yields improved accuracy while reducing system pressure drop as well as installed cost.]

2.4 FLOW METERING STATIONS

A. Venturi Flow Meter
   1. 2” and Smaller
      a. Forged brass body
      b. NPT connections
      c. 400 PSIG / 250 degrees rating
      d. 250 degrees F temperature rating
      e. Venturi inner flow nozzle
      f. Temperature Rating: 250 degrees F
      g. Pressure test ports with Nordel cores (per PT test plug specification found elsewhere in documents)
      h. Accuracy: 1%
      i. Straight-run pipe requirement shall not exceed 5 diameters upstream and 2 ½ diameters downstream
      j. Approved manufacturers: Griswold, Macon, Presso
   2. 2 ½” and Large
      a. Carbon steel body
      b. Flanged connections
      c. 240 PSIG / 250 degrees F rating
      d. Venturi internal flow nozzle
      e. Piezo ring dual chamber design for signal averaging
f. Pressure test ports with Nordel cores (per PT test plug specification found elsewhere in documents)

g. Accuracy: 1%

h. Straight-run pipe requirement shall not exceed 5 diameters upstream and 2 ½ diameters downstream

i. Approved manufacturers: Griswold, Macon, Presso

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION

A. Thermometers

1. Provide thermometers as indicated in project documents. Selection of thermometer type may be based upon location or application

2. Locate and position thermometer for ease of viewing

3. Specific orientation requirements
   a. Large pipe applications (10” diameter and larger): Orient stem 45 degrees from bottom of pipe.
   b. Small pipe applications: Install thermometer at 90 degree elbow location. Orient stem collinear with centerline of pipe

4. Provide separable thermowell unless otherwise indicated in project documents

5. Coat last two inches of stem with non-hardening heat-conducting compound suitable for measured temperature range

6. Trim and seal surrounding insulation

B. Pressure Gauges

1. Position gauge for ease of viewing

2. Provide pulsation damper (aka “snubber”) at pump discharge locations. Avoid at other locations (they are prone to stopping up)

3. Provide siphon (aka “pigtail”) at each steam pressure indicating gauge

4. Provide shut-off valve for each gauge. Use ball valve rather than gauge cock except for steam applications. Install valve as near system main or equipment as practical

5. For increased rigidity and corrosion life use ½” gauge piping where practical, especially between main/equipment connection and shut-off valve. For steel pipe applications, use schedule 80 galvanized steel pipe nipple

C. PT Plugs

1. Locate and orient PT plug for ease of access

2. Avoid orienting PT plug downward (to prevent fouling with sediment)

D. Venturi Flow Meters

1. Locate and orient flow meter for ease of access

2. Provide required straight-run pipe requirements

3. Provide wye strainer upstream of meter if indicated in documents and/or recommended by manufacturer

4. Avoid orienting test ports downward (to prevent fouling with sediment)
This section of the U of I Facilities Standards establishes minimum requirements only. It should not be used as a complete specification.