

WHITLAM ONE-STEP SOLVENT WELD CEMENTS

ONE-STEP INSTRUCTIONS FOR CEMENTING PVC/CPVC/ABS

J.C. WHITLAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY manufactures a complete line of plastic solvent weld cements for PVC, CPVC, and ABS plastic pipe and fittings. The following is the recommended procedure to use one-step plastic solvent cements (when applicable by code) for the type and size of plastic pipe and fittings being solvent welded.

It is well received that both ABS and CPVC FlowGuard® Gold can be assembled with a one-step solvent weld cement. According to the 2015 International Building Code and Section 705.11.2 of that code, one step cement can be used on up to 4-inch DWV PVC pipes and fittings as well. Under Chapter 7, Section 705.11.2 Solvent Cementing it states, *Joint surfaces shall be clean and free from moisture. A purple primer that conforms to ASTM F 656 shall be applied. Solvent cement not purple in color and conforming to ASTM D 2564, CSA B137.3, CSA B181.2 or CSA B 182.1 shall be applied to all joint surfaces. The joint shall be made while the cement is wet and shall be in accordance with ASTM D 2855. Solvent cement joints shall be permitted above or below ground. Clear primer conforming to ASTM F 656 may be applied to all joint surfaces where the piping is exposed under sinks and in buildings.*

Exception: A primer is not required where both of the following conditions apply:

1. The solvent cement used is third party certified as conforming to ASTM D 2564*.
2. The solvent cement is used only for joining PVC drain, waste and vent pipe and fittings in non-pressure applications in sizes up to and including 4 inches (102 mm) in diameter.

*NSF is Whitlam's third-party certification.

Whitlam's "Weatherproof" Medium Bodied PVC Cement and HD Heavy Duty Bodied PVC Cements are excellent for one step DWV application. Both cements meet or exceed ASTM F3328 Standard Practice of the One-Step (Solvent Cement Only) Method of Joining Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Pipe and Piping Components with Tapered Sockets.

FITTING PREPARATION

Prior to solvent welding, all fittings and couplings should be removed from their cartons and exposed for at least one hour to the same temperature conditions as the pipe to assure that they are thermally balanced before joining.

CLEANING

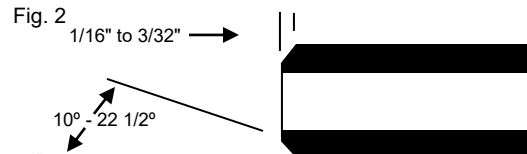
Using a clean, dry, cotton rag, wipe away all loose dirt and moisture from the inside diameter (I.D.) and the outside diameter (O.D.) of the pipe end and inside diameter (I.D.) of the fitting.
DO NOT ATTEMPT TO SOLVENT WELD WET SURFACES

PROCEDURES FOR CEMENTING WITH ONE STEP PVC, CPVC, & ABS PLASTIC PIPE, CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

1. Always cut pipe square with the axis, using a fine-tooth hand saw and miter box or a fine-tooth power saw with a suitable guide. A tube cutter may be used if the cutting blade is specifically designed for cutting plastic pipe in such a way as not to raise a burr or ridge (flare) at the cut end of the pipe. Care must be taken to remove any ridge that might be raised at the pipe end by the wedging action of the cutting process. Failure to remove the ridge will result in the cement in the fitting socket being scraped from the socket surface, producing a dry joint with a high probability of joint failure. Chamfering is necessary to remove burrs and sharp edges created by the cutting

process. Burrs on the inside of the pipe shall be removed with a deburring tool or half-round file.

2. Chamfer pipe, approximately 10° to 22 1/2° as illustrated in Fig. 2. Failing to chamfer the edge of the pipe may remove the cement from the fitting socket and soften material, resulting in a leaking joint.



3. Surfaces to be joined should be clean and free of moisture before application of the cement. Remove all dust, moisture, grease, oil and any other foreign material from pipe and fitting. Check dry fit of pipe and fitting. Pipe should enter fitting 1/3 to 2/3 of the total depth.

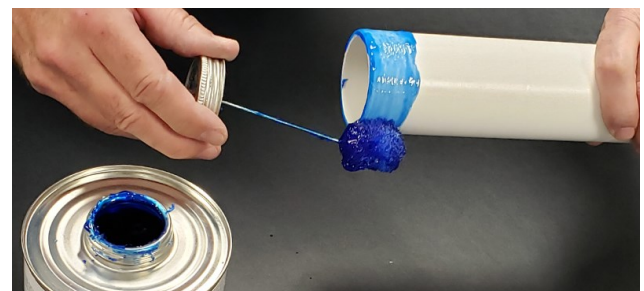
4. You are now ready to apply the cement. Always keep the cement can closed and in a cool place when not in use. Discard the cement when an appreciable change in viscosity takes place, or at the first sign of gelling. The cement should not be thinned. Keep the brush immersed in cement between applications.

Note: A gel condition is indicated when the cement does not flow freely from the brush, or when the cement appears lumpy or stringy.

5. Application of Cement: Solvent cements are fast drying and therefore should be applied as quickly as possible. It may be necessary for two workers to perform this operation for a larger size pipe. Under conditions of high atmospheric humidity, quick application is important to minimize condensation on the cement surface. The surface temperature of the mating surfaces should not exceed 110°F (45°C) at the time of assembly. In direct sunlight, or in ambient temperatures above 110°F (45°C), the pipe surface may exceed 110°F (45°C). In this case, the pipe temperature may be reduced by swabbing the surface to be cemented with clean, wet rags, provided the pipe is thoroughly dried before the primer and cement are applied.

6. Using applicator at least 1/2 the size of pipe diameter, apply and work in a heavy even layer of solvent cement to outside diameter of pipe to the depth of the fitting socket (see Fig.3).

Fig. 3



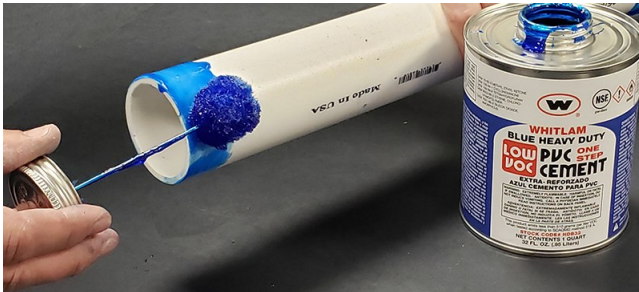
Apply a medium layer of solvent cement uniformly to the inside socket of the fitting, taking care to keep excess cement out of the socket. This is to prevent solvent damage to the pipe (see Fig. 4).

Fig. 4



7. Time is important at this stage. Apply a second coat of cement to the pipe end (see Fig. 5)

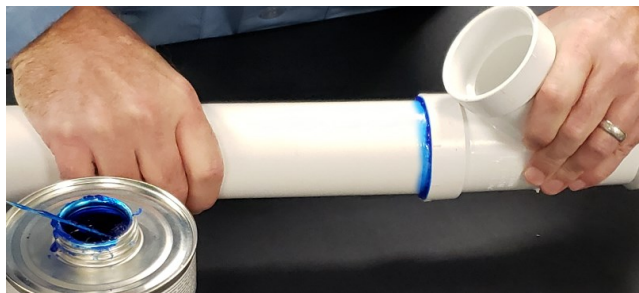
Fig. 5



8. Special Instructions for Bell-End Pipe: The procedure in Steps 4, 5 & 6 may be followed in the case of bell-end pipe, except that great care should be taken not to apply an excess of cement in the bell socket, nor should any cement be applied on the bell-to-pipe transition area. This precaution is particularly important for installation of bell-end pipe with a wall thickness of less than 1/8" (3 mm).

9. Assembly of Joint: Immediately after applying the last coat of cement to the pipe, and while both the inside socket surface and the outside surface of the male end of the pipe are SOFT and WET with solvent, forcefully bottom the male end of the pipe into the socket. Turn the pipe or fitting 1/4 turn during assembly to distribute the cement evenly (but not after pipe is bottomed). Hold in place 15 – 20 seconds until cement sets, insuring pipe does not push out of fitting (see Fig. 6). Longer hold times will be required for lower temperature, larger pipe diameters, and heavier bodied cements.

Fig. 6



10. The pipe should be inserted with a steady, even motion. Hammer blows should not be used. If there is any sign of drying of the cement surfaces, due to delay in assembly, the surfaces should be re-coated, taking care again not to apply a surplus of cement to the inside of the socket, particularly in bell-end pipe. Care should be taken during assembly not to disturb or apply any force to joints previously made. Fresh joints can be destroyed by early rough handling.

11. After assembly, wipe excess cement from the pipe at the end of the fitting socket. With a dry cloth. A properly made joint will show a bead around its entire perimeter. Any gaps at this point may indicate a defective assembly job. This may be due to insufficient cement or the use of regular bodied cement on large diameter pipes where heavy bodied cement should have been used.

12. Allow about 4 minutes for good handling strength. Allow 4 hours for high strength. For best quality joints, remove water or moisture from pipe and fitting and allow 2-24 hours cure time. Cure time before testing depends on the size, fit, temperature and pressures. Keep container always closed when not using to avoid moisture absorption and vapor loss. Keep cement from freezing.

Complete Set Time: (The time it takes cement to produce a firm enough grip to produce a bond between fitting and pipe.) Handle the newly assembled joints carefully until the cement has gone through the complete set period. Recommended set time is related to temperature, as follows:

Temperature Range	Set Times and Pipe Sizes		
	1/2" to 1 1/4"	1 1/2" to 2"	2 1/2" to 4"
60° - 100°F	2 minutes	5 minutes	30 minutes
40° - 60°F	5 minutes	10 minutes	2 hours
0° - 40°F	10 minutes	15 minutes	12 hours

Temperature Range during assembly and cure period	Cure Time and Pipe Sizes					
	1/2" to 1 1/4"		1 1/2" to 2"		2 1/2" to 4"	
	Up to 160 psi	Above 160 to 370 psi	Up to 160 psi	Above 160 to 370 psi	Up to 160 psi	Above 160 to 370 psi
60° - 100°F	15 min	6 hrs.	30 min	12 hrs.	1.5 hrs.	24 hrs.
40° - 60°F	20 min	12 hrs.	45 min	24 hrs.	4 hrs.	48 hrs.
0° - 40°F	30 min	48 hrs.	1 hr.	96 hrs.	72 hrs.	8 days

NOTE: Both set time and cure time are affected by humidity and temperature and may vary greatly. The temperature recommendations constitute a recommendation only and do not create a warranty. Never thin cement with primers or cleaners.

Follow all recommended procedures for joining PVC pipe and fittings as stated in ASTM SPEC. D2855 (two-step procedure) or ASTM SPEC. F3328 (one-step procedure).

DANGER

Solvent cement and cleaners are extremely flammable and vapor harmful. They are harmful if swallowed and causes eye irritation. Repeated or prolonged skin contact causes skin irritation. Use only in areas with adequate ventilation.

FIRST AID

See antidote on back panel of specific cleaner or cement being used. Refer to Safety Data Sheets for detailed information.

PRECAUTIONS

DO NOT USE compressed air or gases to test solvent welded systems. Water testing should only be used. DO NOT USE any type of dry granular calcium hypochlorite as a disinfecting material for water purification in potable water piping systems. Violent chemical reactions may result when combined with PVC/CPVC solvent cements and primers (including vapors).



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