

CAST IRON

Applications, Products, Installation and Advantages



CAST IRON APPLICATIONS

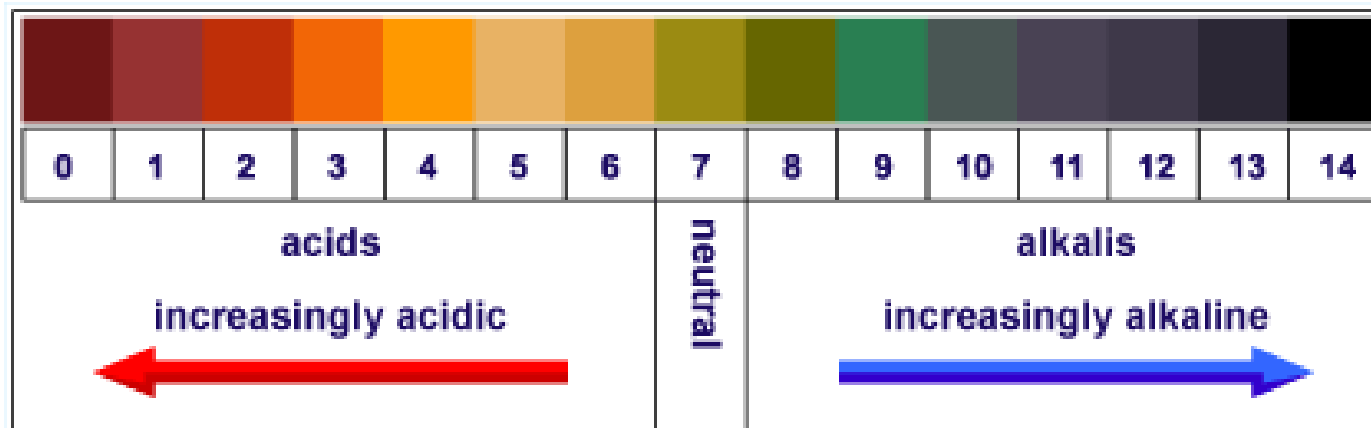


- **Sanitary DWV**
- **Storm Drainage**
- **Non-Pressure Only**

CAST IRON APPLICATIONS

Sanitary DWV and storm drainage applications usually involve discharge of liquids in a pH range of 5 to 8.

- Cast Iron has the ability to convey liquids in a wide pH range from as low as 4.3 to as high as 10.
- Per code for discharge of corrosive liquids below a pH of 4.3 consider alternate materials including those designed for “Special” or chemical waste.



CAST IRON PRODUCTS



- **Hubless**

Only available in one weight
Commonly referred to as “No-Hub”



- **Hub and Spigot**

Service (SV)
Extra Heavy (XH)

CAST IRON PRODUCTS



- **Service Weight Cast Iron System**
 - Sanitary Waste
 - 212° F max. (at zero psi.)
- **Extra Heavy Cast Iron System**
 - Sanitary Waste
 - 212° F max. (at zero psi.)
- **No-Hub Cast Iron System**
 - Sanitary Waste
 - 212° F max. (at zero psi.)

CAST IRON PRODUCTS

Hub and Spigot:

Typically used below grade where ease of pulling joints together in trenches and close quarters is a real plus



Hubless:

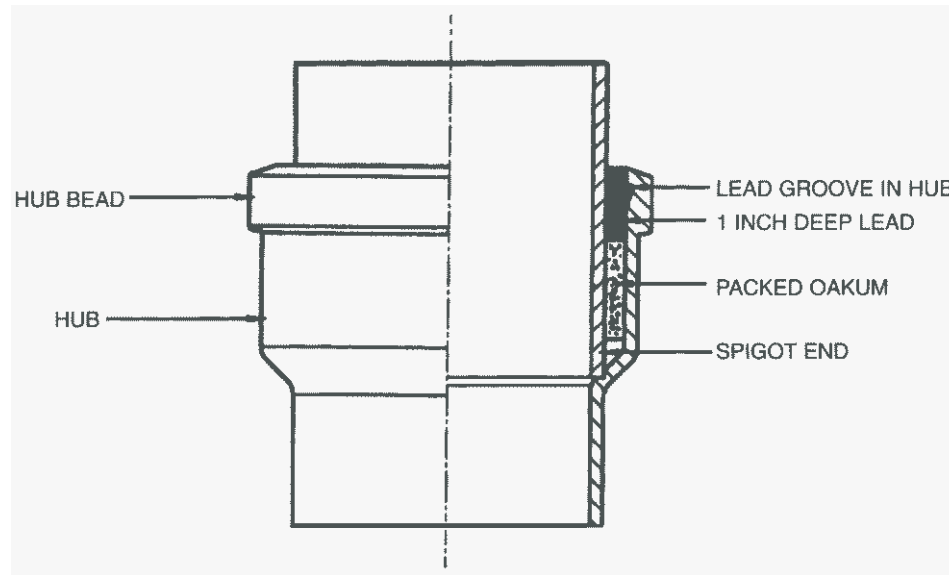
Most often used above grade where compact size and ability to adjust fittings orientation during installation are important



- The major codes allow either hub and spigot or hubless both above & below grade

JOINING: LEAD & OAKUM, GASKETS AND COUPLINGS

- Hub and spigot was originally joined using a hub tightly packed with a fiber known as “oakum” and sealed with molten lead



JOINING: LEAD & OAKUM, GASKETS AND COUPLINGS

- Today hub and spigot is much more commonly assembled using compression gaskets.



JOINING: LEAD & OAKUM, GASKETS AND COUPLINGS

• Hubless Couplings

Charlotte Pipe and Foundry recommends that it's hubless pipe and fittings be assembled using couplings that either are:

- Standard couplings meeting CISPI 310 (ASTM C 1277)

OR

- “Heavy-Duty” couplings meeting ASTM C 1540



INSTALLATION: CUTTING CAST IRON SOIL PIPE

- **Abrasive (Chop) Saw**



- **Wheel Cutter**



- **Hammer and Chisel**



INSTALLATION: CUTTING CAST IRON SOIL PIPE

- **Snap Cutter**

- Abrasive cutters are especially useful for 8" and larger pipe but snap cutters are commonly used on smaller pipe sizes



INSTALLATION: SNAP CUTTERS

- **Always follow the instructions from the tool manufacturer.**
- **Measure carefully:**



- **Position the snap cutter so pipe will be cut square.**
- **Apply even pressure on the handles**

INSTALLATION: HUB & SPIGOT/COMPRESSION GASKETS

Charlotte Seal Gasket

- Available for 2"-10" Service and 2"-15" Extra Heavy



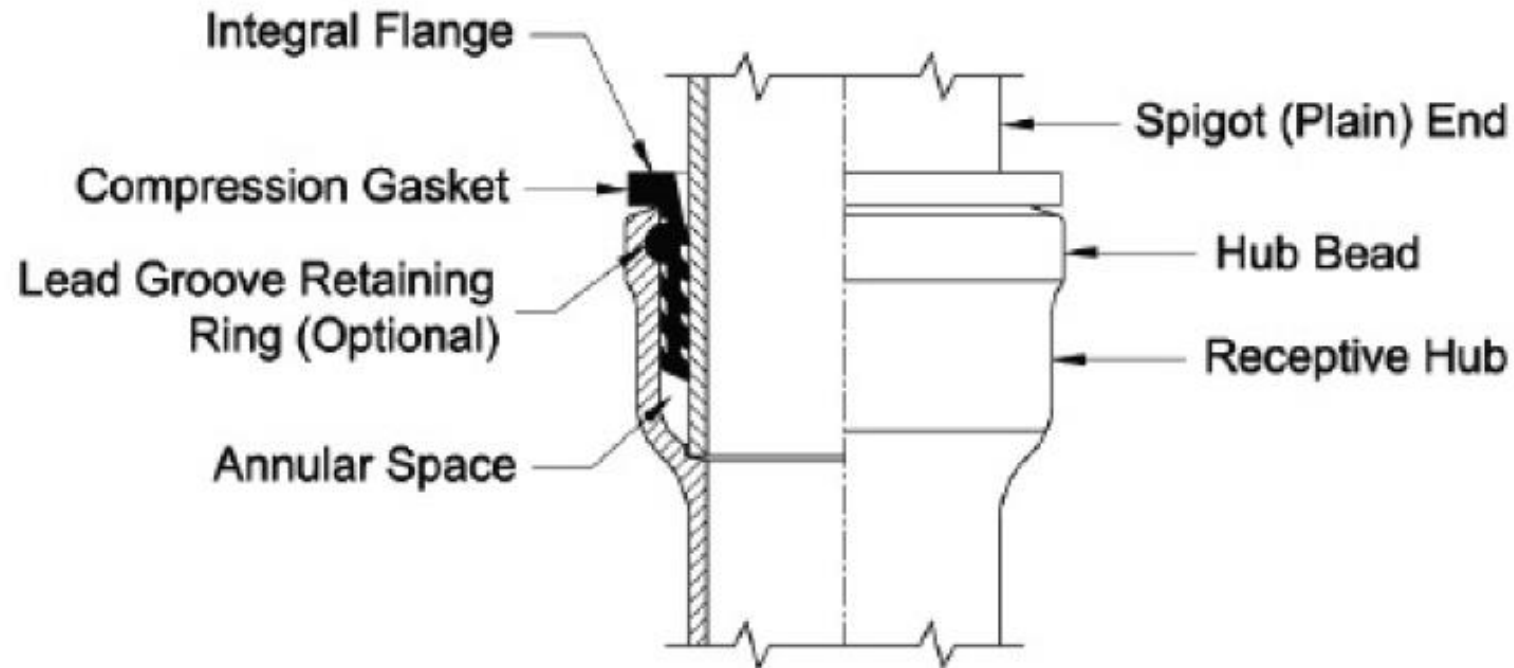
Quik-Tite Gasket

- Available for 2"-12" Service and 4" and 15" Extra Heavy



INSTALLATION: HUB & SPIGOT/COMPRESSION GASKETS

- **Compression gaskets provide an excellent seal that guards against exfiltration or infiltration. Gasketed joints can provide up to 5% deflection allowing for flexibility in trenches.**



INSTALLATION: HUB & SPIGOT/COMPRESSION GASKETS

2"- 4":

- Install gasket into hub
- Lubricate inside of gasket with "Ease-On" lubricant
- Pull pipe into hub



5" and up:

- Apply adhesive lubricant to both inside and outside of gasket



INSTALLATION: HUB & SPIGOT/COMPRESSION GASKETS

- **Pull pipe or fitting into hub**
- **A pipe puller greatly aids in installation**



INSTALLATION: HUBLESS COUPLINGS



- Lay out components
- Place neoprene gasket over pipe or fitting end
- Make sure all components bottom out with the center stop in gasket



- Place stainless steel shield over gasket
- Use coupling manufacturer's installation recommendations to tighten to specified torque using suggested tightening sequence.

INSTALLATION: TORQUE WRENCHES AND TOOLS

Hubless couplings must be torqued in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations using a properly calibrated tool designed for the task.



JOINING: CISPI 310 COUPLINGS

- **“Standard”, “Regular” or “CISPI 310” Couplings**

- The original coupling developed for use with
Hubless pipe and fittings

- Two standards: CISPI 310
and ASTM C 1277

- 2 bands 1½” - 4”

- 4 bands 5” - 10”

- 6 bands 12” - 15”

- **Charlotte Pipe strongly recommends the use of CISPI 310 couplings to join it's hubless pipe and fittings**



JOINING: “HEAVY-DUTY” COUPLINGS

- **“Heavy Duty” Couplings**

- Slightly longer length than standard couplings in 1½” -10” sizes
- Depending on size may have additional bands
- Made to: ASTM C 1540
 - 4 bands 1½” - 4”
 - 6 bands 5” - 15”

- **Heavy-Duty Couplings do not provide restraint nor do they take the place of recommended bracing, restraint or support.**
- **Failures in installations using couplings not conforming to CISPI 310, ASTM C 1277 or ASTM C1540 are not the responsibility of the company.**



INSTALLATION: TESTING

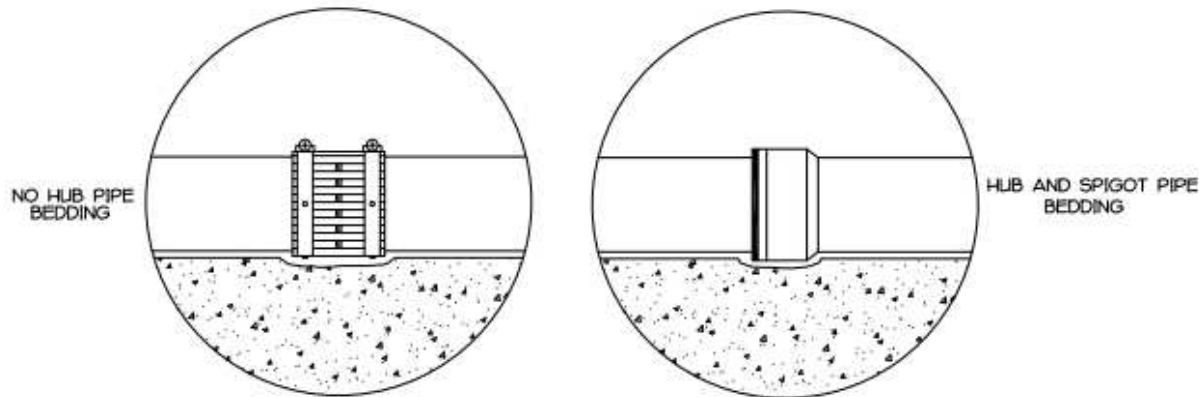


Use a water or hydrostatic test

- A water test is the most reliable, common and safest leak test.**
- Test to 10 ft. of head (4.3 psi)**
- Never test using compressed air or gasses**
- If necessary a smoke or peppermint test may be performed**

CAST IRON: ADVANTAGES

- **Cast iron is not dependent on side fill to support the pipe so trench widths need only be wide enough to provide easy assembly of the joints**
- **The trench bottom should provide continuous complete support of the pipe barrel. Holes should be provided at every joint for each hub or coupling**



CAST IRON: ADVANTAGES



Low Coefficient of Expansion/Contraction

- **Cast iron expands & contracts at about the same rate as structural steel and concrete so it literally “moves with the building”.**
- **Special compensation and/or joints or offsets are usually not required even in high-rise construction.**

CAST IRON: ADVANTAGES

Unique fittings that are only available in Cast Iron that are key components in commercial, institutional and multi-story construction.



CAST IRON: ADVANTAGES



- **Cast Iron is Non-Combustible**
 - No restrictions on use in return-air plenum areas
 - Much simpler & more economical to fire stop
- **Cast Iron is Stronger**
 - Deep Burial, Unstable Soil, Airports, Suspended from Slabs; the “tough applications”. Cast Iron is a rigid material capable of sustaining high live and earth loads

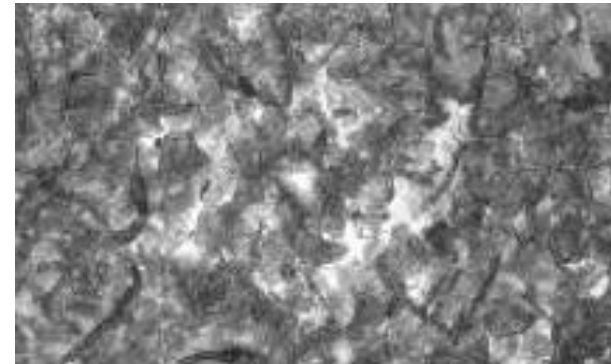
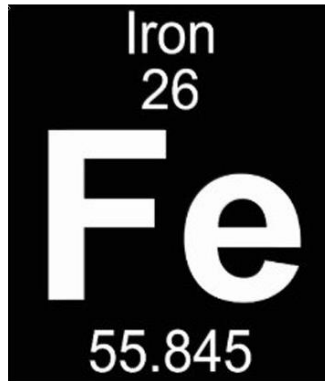
CAST IRON: ADVANTAGES



- **Cast Iron is Resistant to Abrasion**
 - Highly resistant to sand, disposal residue, debris carried along in sanitary and storm drainage systems.
- **Ability to Handle Temperature Extremes**
 - Both Cast Iron and the neoprene gaskets used on both hub and spigot and hubless systems can safely transport liquids at up to 212°F and does not become overly brittle in colder winter weather.

CAST IRON: ADVANTAGES

- **Cast Iron is Naturally Corrosion Resistant**
 - **Grey cast iron has a unique molecular structure that makes it highly corrosion-resistant and capable of handling the wastes normally encountered in sanitary and storm drainage systems. Cast iron truly will last the “life of the building”.**



Graphite appears as “flakes” in grey iron and this structure explains the inherent corrosion resistance of the material

CAST IRON: ADVANTAGES



- **Cast Iron means longevity**
 - The use of cast iron truly dates to the “ancients”.
 - The exact date of origin of the Delhi Pillar in New Delhi India is unknown but it dates back at least 1600 years

CAST IRON: ADVANTAGES

- **Cast Iron means longevity.**



Arts and Industry Building – Smithsonian Insitute Washington, DC Completed in 1881.



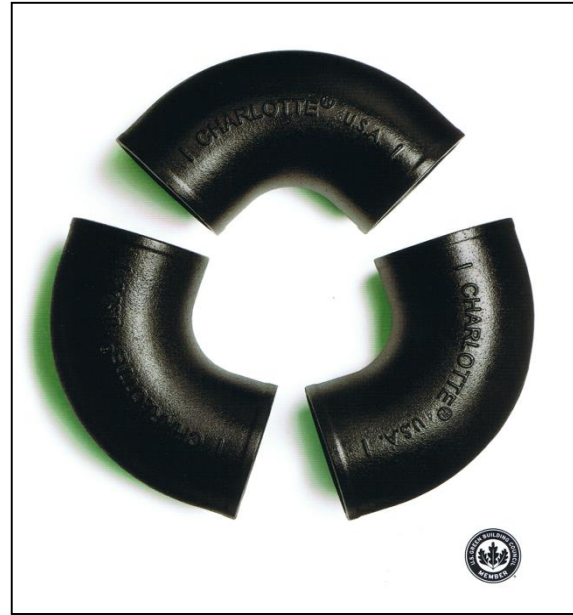
The Building Today. As renovations began in 2010, the original cast iron pipe was evaluated and found to still meet specifications!

CAST IRON: ADVANTAGES

- **Cast Iron means sustainability.**



Domestic Cast Iron is manufactured from at least 95% Post-Consumer scrap iron and steel and cast iron is 100% recyclable



Ask for Documentation: Domestic manufacturers can document recycled content by providing ICC-ES Verification of Attributes Reports



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You can't beat the system.®