

Rigid PVC Pipes (uPVC Rigid Pipes)

Advantages of PVC Pipes

- PVC due to non-corrosive in nature and unaffected by chemicals, electrolytic and ionic corrosion can stay for very long time than other pipes which impart it with high corrosion resistance.
- PVC pipes have a smoother bore than all other pipes (AC, CI, GI pipes) thereby the flow rate in PVC pipes is more than 30 per cent higher than the rest of pipes.
- PVC pipes are perfect for transporting potable drinking water as they do not subject to contamination as they are completely odourless and hygienic.
- PVC pipes have self-extinguishing properties, which thereby eliminates the need for fire resistant coatings.
- PVC pipes require no maintenance such as painting and coating etc.
- PVC pipes are having a high chemical resistance therefore they can resist to all kinds of acids, alkalis, oxidizing agents, oils and domestic effluents.
- Resistant to rusting, chemical reactions and free from scale formation hence PVC pipes lasts for life time.
- PVC pipes are the most cost effective as they are cheap than all other kinds of pipes which make them most economical and light in weight to carry.

Applications of Zenith Pipes

- Irrigation (Micro & Macro).
- Drinking water & water mains supply.
- Drainage & sewerage purposes.
- Power & Telecom cable ducting.
- Tube well casings.
- Green house sprinkler & drip irrigation systems.
- Brewery pipelines.
- Underground or surface drainage.
- Industrial & chemical effluent disposal.
- Acids & slurries transportation.
- Biogas, natural gas & oil distribution.

DIMENSIONS OF RIGID PVC PIPE (IS 4985-2000 EXTRACT)

Nominal Outside Diameter	Tolerance on outside Diameter	Wall Thickness													
		Class 1 2.5 Kgf/ Cm		Class2 4Kgf/ cm ²		Class3 6Kgf/ cm ²		Class4 8Kgf/ cm ²		Class5 10Kgf/ cm ²		Class6 12.5Kgf/ cm ²		plumbing pipes 15Kgf/cm ²	
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
20	+0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.8	3.3
25	+0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.9	3.4
32	+0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5d	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.7	3.4	3.9
40	+0.3	-	-	-	-	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.6	4.2
50	+0.3	-	-	-	-	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.4	4.0	3.7	4.3
63	+0.3	-	-	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.5	4.1	4.3	5.0	--	--
75	+0.3	-	-	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.4	4.0	4.2	4.9	5.1	5.9	--	--
90	+0.3	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.6	3.1	3.7	4.0	4.6	5.0	5.7	6.1	7.1	--	--
110	+0.4	1.6	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.7	4.3	4.9	5.6	6.1	7.1	7.5	8.7	--	--
125	+0.4	1.8	2.2	2.9	3.4	4.3	5.0	5.6	6.4	6.9	8.0	8.5	9.8	--	--
140	+0.5	2.0	2.4	3.2	3.8	4.8	5.5	6.3	7.3	7.7	8.9	9.5	11.0	--	--
160	+0.5	2.3	2.8	3.7	4.3	5.4	6.2	7.2	8.3	8.8	10.2	10.9	12.6	--	--
180	+0.6	2.6	3.1	4.2	4.9	6.1	7.1	8.0	9.2	9.9	11.4	12.2	14.1	--	--
200	+0.6	2.9	3.4	4.6	5.3	6.8	7.9	8.9	10.3	11.0	12.7	13.6	15.7	--	--
225	+0.7	3.3	3.9	5.2	6.0	7.6	8.8	10.0	11.5	12.4	14.3	15.3	17.6	--	--
250	+0.8	3.6	4.2	5.7	6.5	8.5	9.8	11.2	12.9	13.8	15.9	17.0	19.6	--	--
280	+0.9	4.1	4.8	6.4	7.4	9.5	11.0	12.5	14.4	15.4	17.8	19.0	21.9	--	--
315	+1.0	4.6	5.3	7.2	8.3	10.7	12.4	14.0	16.1	17.3	19.9	21.4	24.7	--	--
355	+1.1	5.1	5.9	8.1	9.4	12.0	13.8	15.8	18.2	19.6	22.6	24.1	27.8	--	--
400	+1.2	5.8	6.7	9.1	10.5	13.5	15.6	17.8	20.5	22.0	25.3	27.2	31.3	--	--

Williams ad Hazen Constant for Flow - for pipes of same diameter

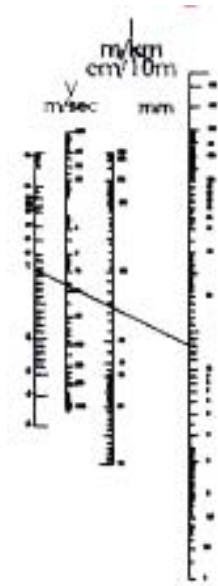


How to use the Nomogram for friction loss in PVC Rigid Water Pipes

Formula i =
 $9.3 \times 107 \text{ Q}^{1.76} \text{ D}^{4.76}$

Where i =
loss of head in Mtrs. per thousands meter

Where v =
Velocity in Mtrs./ sec.



Example :
For a required flow 13m₃ / Hr what will be the frictional head loss for 70mm .I.D. Pipe?

Using a ruler, connect-values of flow rate and pipe I.D.and read the value of scale i. The frictional head loss is 14.0 Mtrs. per thousand meter. On scale 'v' , the velocity obtained is 0.92 Mtrs./sec., which is well within the permissible limit.

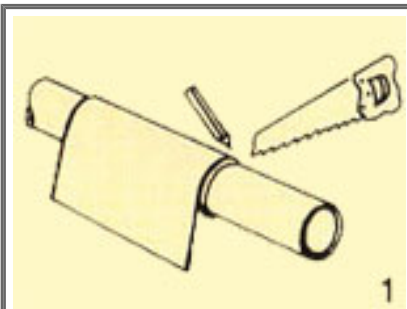
D = Inside diameter of pipe in mm
Q = Rate of flow in Cubic meters per hour The Values

CONSUMPTION OF SOLVENT CEMENT

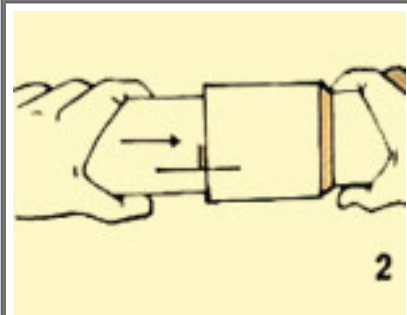
Diameter of pipe mm.	20	25	32	40	50	63	75	90	100	140	160	180	200	225	250	280	315	355	400
Apx. no of joints which can be made per litre of solvent cement	324	270	225	180	130	125	103	79	54	36	27	25	15	12	9	7	5	3	2

JOINING INSTRUCTIONS :

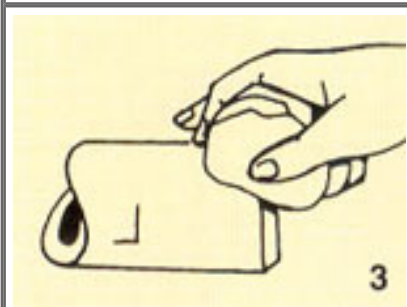
Best results are derived by the PVC solvent jointing method as compared to any other method.



Cut the pipe as square as possible. Please ensure fitment of pipe with socket is correct.



Total length of insertion of socket shall be marked on pipe. (For most of the cases, the pipe inserted should be upto the marked line and in no case shall be less than 2/3rd of the pipe end up to the marked line.)



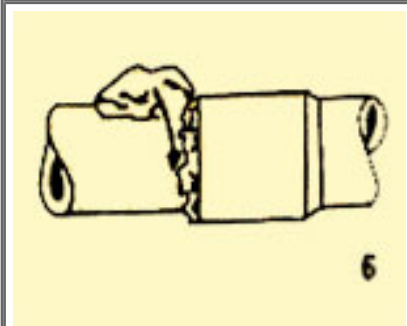
The pipe and the socket should be clean and dry. Dust, oil, water, grease etc. should be wiped out with dry cloth and cleaner from the surface to be coated with solvent cement.



Roughen the outside of the pipe & the inside of the socket using sand paper or piece of hacksaw blade up to the entry mark. Stir adhesive i.e. solvent cement throughly.



Apply a thick coat of solvent cement using a flat clean brush evenly on the inside of the socket mouth for full length of insertion & then on outside of the pipe end upto the marked line.



Insert the pipe within one minute after application of solvent cement into the socket. Hold the joint for few seconds & ensure that pipe does not come out of the fitting. Wipe off extra cement. Let it dry. Within 24 hours, your ZENITH rigid PVC pipes are ready for use.

Precautions for Handling Solvent Cement :

- Highly inflammable & advised to keep in cool place, away from sunlight & fire.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Do not breathe solvent cement.
- Shake solvent cement well before use.
- Replace lid tightly after use.

FABRICATED FITTING DEPARTMENT

This department is created keeping in mind the needs of customer for handmade fitting in 16 mm to 400 mm sizes in 4,6,10kgf/cm². Pressure Ratings, e.g. Bend / Coupler / Tee Reducers, End Caps, Reducing Tee & Tail Piece, Repair coupler also. This department is equipped with all facilities to do the above & fabricate above as per customer specifications.

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE CHART

-  Unaffected to little affected
-  Unaffected
-  Little affected but recommendable
-  Not recommendable

Chemicals	Concentration %	Temperature °C		
		20	40	60
Inorganic Acid		--	--	--
Sulfurous acid	100	☆	--	X
Hydrochloric acid	Below 30	☆	☆	☆
	Above 30	☆	☆	☆
Chloric acid	Below 30	☆	☆	☆
Chlorine water	Sat..	☆	□	--
Perchloric acid	Below 10	☆	☆	☆
	20	☆	--	□
Mixed chromic acid		--	☆	--

CrO (25) : H ₂ SO ₄ (20) :aq. (55)		✧	✧	✧
CrO, (40) : H ₂ SO ₂ (20) : aq. (40)		☆	☆	✧
Chromic acid	10	☆	☆	☐
	50	☆	✧	x
Chlorosulfonic acid	100	☆	☆	✧
Hydrofluosilicic acid	34	☆	☆	☐
Mixedacid		--	--	--
H ₂ SO ₄ (57) : HNO ₃ (28) : aq. (15)		☆	✧	--
H ₂ SO ₄ (15) : HNO ₃ (20) : aq. (65)		☆	☆	✧
H ₂ SO ₄ (50) : HNO ₃ (33) : aq. (17)		☆	✧	--
H ₂ SO ₄ (48) : HNO ₃ (49) : aq. (3)		☆	✧	--
H ₂ SO ₄ (50) : HNO ₃ (50) : aq. (0)		☆	x	--
H ₂ SO ₄ (10) : HNO ₃ (20) : aq. (70)		☆	☆	--
H ₂ SO ₄ : (11) HNO ₃ (87) : aq. (2)		✧	--	--
Hydromic acid	40	☆	☆	✧
Bromine	100	x	--	--
Bromine acid	10	☆	--	--
Nitric acid	Below 50	☆	☆	✧
	50-60	☆	✧	--
	70	☐	☐	--
	96	x	--	--
Blue acid	100	☆	--	--
Carbonic acid	100	☆	☆	☆
Fuming sulfuric acid	10	x	--	--
Arsenic acid	Below 30	☆	☆	✧
	75	✧	--	x
Hydrofluonic acid	10	☆	--	--
	20	✧	✧	✧

	40	✧	--	x
Boric acid	sat.	☆	☆	✧
Sulfuric acid anhydride	100	☆	--	--
Sulfuric acid	Below90	☆	☆	✧
	96	☆	☆	☐
	98	✧	☐	--
Phosphoric acid	Below30	☆	☆	✧
	Above30	☆	✧	✧
Organic Acids		--	--	--
Adipic acid	sat.	☆	☆	✧
Bensoic acid	sat.	☆	☆	☐
Oleic acid	100	☆	☆	✧
Formic acid	Below50	☆	☆	☐
Above50	0	--	x	--
Ciltric acid	25	☆	☆	☆
Succinc acid	sat.	☆	☆	✧
Acetic acid	Below60	☆	☆	✧
	85-95	☆	✧	--
	Above95	✧	x	x
Mercury	100	☆	☆	☆
Ammonium carbonate	sat.	☆	☆	☆
Potassium carbonate	sat.	☆	☆	☆
Potassium ferrocyanide	sat.	☆	☆	☆
Ammonium flouride	sat.	☆	--	--
Potassium iodide	sat.	☆	☆	☆
Sodium sulfide	sat.	☆	☆	☆
Zinc sulfate	28	☆	☆	☆

Aluminium sulfate	25	☆	☆	☆
Aluminium potassium	sat.	☆	☆	☆
Sulfate (alum)		--	--	--
		--	--	--
Ammonium sulfate	40	☆	--	✧
Feeroas sulfate	sat.	☆	☆	☆
Ferric sulfate	sat.	☆	☆	☆
Copper sulfate	15	☆	☆	☆
Sodium sulfate	sat.	☆	☆	☆
Nickel sulfate	sat.	☆	☆	☆
Mognesium sulfate	sat.	☆	☆	☆
Ammonium phospate	sat.	☆	☆	☆
Sodium phosphate	sat.	☆	☆	☆
Organic Solvent and other Organics		--	--	--
Acetaldehyde	100	x	--	--
Acetone	100	x	--	--
Anitine	100	x	--	--
Amylalcohol	100	✧	--	☐
Aylalcohol	100	✧	--	x
Isopropyl alcohol	100	☆	--	--
Ethyl alcohol	100	☆	☆	✧
Ethyl ether	100	x	--	--
Ethyl hexanol	100	✧	--	--
Ethyl benzene	100	x	--	--
Ethylene glycol	100	☆	☆	--
Ethylene chloride	100	x	--	--
Methylene chloride	100	x	--	--
Octane	100	☆	--	--

Octanol	100	☆	☆	☆
Xylene	100	x	--	--
Glycerine	100	☆	☆	☆
Cresol	sat.	☐	--	--
Chlorobenzene	100	x	--	--
Chloroform	100	x	--	--
Amyl acetate	100	x	--	--
Ammonium acetate	sat.	☆	☆	☆
Ethyl acetate	100	x	--	--
Butyl acetate	100	x	--	--
Carbon tetrachloride	100	x	--	--
Dioctyl phthalate (DOP)	100	x	--	--
Cyclohexanone	100	x	--	--
Cyclohexanol	100	✧	--	☐
Dibutyl phthalate (DBP)	100	x	--	--
Dimethyl formamide	100	x	--	--
Tetrachloroethylene	100	x	--	--
Trichloroethy lene	100	x	--	--
Toluene	100	x	--	--
Glacial acetic acid	100	✧	x	x
Diglycolic acid	20	☆	☆	☆
Oxalic acid	9	☆	☆	☆
Tartaric acid	50	☆	☆	☆
Lactic acid	50	☆	☆	☆
	90	x	--	--
Picric acid	5	✧	--	--
Phenol	sat.	☐	--	x
Benzene ssulfonic acid	10	☆	☆	✧
	50	✧	--	--

Maliec acid	44	☆	☆	✧
Methyl sulfuric acid	10	☆	--	☐
Butyric acid	20	☆	--	--
	100	x	--	--
Alkalles		--	--	--
Ammonia water	30	☆	☆	✧
Potassium hydroxide	Below40	☆	☆	✧
	Above40	☆	☆	☆
Calcium hydroxide	sat.	☆	☆	--
(Slaked lime)		--	--	--
Sodium hydroxide	Below40	☆	☆	✧
(caustic soda)	40-60	☆	☆	☆
Magnesium hydroxide	sat.	☆	☆	☆
Inorganic Salts and other		--	--	--
Inorganics		--	--	--
Soldium sulfate	40	☆	☆	☆
Zinc chloride	sat.	☆	☆	☆
Aluminum chloride	25	☆	☆	☐
Ammonium chloride	27	☆	☆	☆
Potassium chloride	sat.	☆	☆	☆
Calcium chloride	sat.	☆	☆	☆
Mercuric chloride	sat.	☆	☆	☆
Stannic chloride	25	☆	--	☐
Ferric chloride	sat.	☆	☆	☆
Cupric chloride	sat.	☆	☆	☆
Sodium chloride (common salt)	sat.	☆	☆	☆
Barium chloride	sat.	☆	☆	☆

Magnesium chloride	25	☆	☆	☆
Sodium chlorate	sat.	☆	☆	☆
Potassium chlorate	15	☆	☆	☆
Potassium perchlorate	1	☆	✧	--
Hydrogen proxide	20	☆	☆	✧
	40	✧	✧	--
Potassium pemanganate	15	☆	☆	✧
Potassium persulfate	sat.	☆	☆	✧
Antimony trioxide	sat.	☆	☆	☆
Potassium hypochlorite	30	☆	--	--
(bleaching powder)		--	--	--
Potassium bichromate	5	☆	--	--
	10	✧	--	--
Potassium bisulfite	sat.	☆	☆	☆
Potassium nitrate	sat.	☆	☆	--
Calcium nitrate	50	☆	☆	--
Soldium nitrate	sat.	☆	☆	☆
Nitro benzene	100	x	--	--
Urea	sat.	☆	☆	☆
Carbon bisulfide	100	x	--	--
Pyridine	100	x	--	--
Butane (liquid)	100	☆	--	--
Butanonediol	Below10	☆	--	--
	60	x	--	--
Butylalcohol	100	☆	--	--
Furfural	100	x	--	--
Furfurylalcohol	100	☆	--	--

Propane (liquid)	100	☆	--	--
Benzaldehyde	sat.	x	--	--
Benzene	100	x	--	--
Methyl alcohol	100	☆	--	--
Methyl ethyl ketone	100	x	--	--
Gases		--	--	--
Sulfur dioxide gas	100	☆	☆	☆
Ammonia	100	☆	☆	☆
Methyl chloride	100	x	--	--
Chlorine dry	10	☐	☐	x
Chlorine wet	10	☐	☐	x
Ozone	1	☆	--	--
Hydrogen	100	☆	☆	☆
Carbon dioxide	100	☆	☆	☆
Propane	100	☆	--	--
Butane	100	☆	--	--
Phosgene	100	☆	--	--
Hydrogen sulfide	100	☆	☆	☆
Roasting furnace gas	100	☆	☆	☆