

**SECTION 22 62 00**  
**VACUUM SYSTEMS FOR LABORATORY AND HEALTHCARE FACILITIES**

**PART 1 - GENERAL**

**1.1 DESCRIPTION**

- A. Central Laboratory and Healthcare Vacuum Systems: Consisting of vacuum and anesthesia evacuation services; complete, ready for operation, including all necessary piping, fittings, valves, cabinets, station outlets and inlets, rough-ins, ceiling services, gages, alarms including low voltage wiring, vacuum pumps, electric motors and starters, receivers, and all necessary parts, accessories, connections and equipment.

**1.2 RELATED WORK**

- A. Sealing around pipe penetrations to maintain the integrity of time rated construction: Section 07 84 00, FIRESTOPPING.
- B. Sealing around pipe penetrations through the floor to prevent moisture migration: Section 07 92 00, JOINT SEALANTS.
- C. General requirements and items common to more than one section of Division 22: Section 22 05 11, COMMON WORK RESULTS FOR PLUMBING.
- D. Alarm interface with ECC. Section 23 09 23, DIRECT-DIGITAL CONTROL SYSTEM FOR HVAC.
- E. Conduit: Section 26 05 33, RACEWAY AND BOXES FOR ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS.
- F. Control wiring: Section 26 05 21, LOW-VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL POWER CONDUCTORS AND CABLES (600 VOLTS AND BELOW).
- G. Electrical wiring and accessories: Section 26 27 26, WIRING DEVICES.
- H. Electric motors: Section 22 05 12, GENERAL MOTOR REQUIREMENTS FOR PLUMBING EQUIPMENT.
- I. Motor starters: Section 26 29 11, LOW-VOLTAGE MOTOR STARTERS.
- J. Prefabricated bedside patient units: Section 10 25 13, PATIENT BED SERVICE WALLS.
- K. Laboratory and Healthcare Gases and Vacuum Alarms: Section 22 63 00, GAS SYSTEMS FOR LABORATORY AND HEALTHCARE FACILITIES.
- L. Laboratory and Healthcare Gas Piping and Equipment: SECTION 22 63 00, GAS SYSTEMS FOR LABORATORY AND HEALTHCARE FACILITIES.

**1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE**

- A. Materials and Installation: In accordance with NFPA 99, and as specified.
- B. Equipment Installer: Show technical qualifications and previous experience in installing medical gas equipment on three similar projects. Submit names and addresses of referenced projects.

- C. Equipment Supplier: Show evidence of equivalent product installed at three installations similar to this project that has been in satisfactory and efficient operation for three years. Submit names and addresses where the product is installed.
- D. Medical Gas System Testing Organization: The testing shall be conducted by a party technically competent and experienced in the field of medical gas pipeline testing. Such testing shall be performed by a party other than the installing contractor.
- E. Provide names of three projects where testing of vacuum systems has been performed by the testing agency. Include the name of the project, names of such persons at that project who supervised the work for the project owner, or who accepted the report for the project owner, and a written statement that the projects listed required work of similar scope to that set forth in this specification.
- F. Submit the testing agency's detailed procedure which will be followed in the testing of this project. Include details of the testing sequence, procedures for cross connection tests, outlet function tests, alarm tests, purity tests, etc., as required by this specification. For purity test procedures, include data on test methods, types of equipment to be used, calibration sources and method references.
- G. Certification: Provide documentation prior to submitting request for final inspection to include all test results, the names of individuals performing work for the testing agency on this project, detailed procedures followed for all tests, and a certification that all results of tests were within limits allowed by this specification.
- H. Installing contractor shall maintain as-built drawings of each completed phase for verification; and, shall provide the complete set at the time of final systems certification testing, for certification by the Third Party Testing Company. As-built drawings are to be provided, and a copy of them on Auto-Cad version (R-14 or later) provided on compact disk. Should the installing contractor engage the testing company to provide as-built or any portion thereof, it shall not be deemed a conflict of interest or breach of the 'third party testing company' requirement.

#### **1.4 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Submit as one package in accordance with Section 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA, AND SAMPLES.
- B. Manufacturer's Literature and Data:
  - 1. Piping.
  - 2. Valves.
  - 3. Inlet and outlet cocks
  - 4. Valve cabinets.

- 5. Gages.
- 6. Station inlets, and rough-in assemblies.
- 7. Ceiling services.
- 8. Alarm controls and panels.
- C. Station Inlets: Submit letter from manufacturer stating that inlets are designed and manufactured to comply with NFPA 99. Inlet shall bear label of approval as an assembly, of Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., or Associated Factory Mutual Research Corporation. In lieu of above labels, certificate may be submitted by a nationally recognized independent testing laboratory, satisfactory to the Contracting Officer, certifying that materials, appliances and assemblies conform to published standards, including methods of tests, of above organizations.
- D. Certification: The completed systems have been installed, tested, purged and analyzed in accordance with the requirements of this specification.

### **1.5 TRAINING**

- A. Furnish the services of a competent instructor for not less than two four-hour periods for instructing personnel in the operation and maintenance of the vacuum systems, on the dates requested by COTR.
- B. Coordinate with other requirements specified in Section 01 00 00, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

### **1.6 APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS**

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referenced in the test by the basic designation only.

- B. American National Standards Institute (ANSI):
  - A13.1-96.....Scheme for Identification of Piping Systems
  - B16.22-01.....Wrought Copper and Bronze Solder-Joint Pressure Fittings
  - B40.1-98..... Pressure Gauges and Gauge Attachments
- C. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):
  - B819-00.....Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Tube for Medical Gas Systems
- D. American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME):
  - Section IX-04.....Welding and Brazing Qualifications
- E. American Welding Society (AWS):
  - AWS A5.8-92.....Brazing Filler Metal
  - AWS B2.2-91.....Standard for Brazing Procedure and Performance Qualification (Modified per NFPA 99)
- F. Compressed Gas Association (CGA):
  - P-9-92.....Inert Gases Argon, Nitrogen and Helium

- G. National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA):  
ICS-6-01.....Industrial Controls and Systems Enclosures
- H. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA):  
99-99.....Health Care Facilities
- I. United States Pharmacopoeia XXI/National Formulary XVI (USP/NF)
- J. Manufacturing Standardization Society (MSS):  
MSS-SP-72-99.....Ball Valves With Flanged or Butt Welding For  
General Purpose  
MSS-SP-110-96.....Ball Valve Threaded, Socket Welding, Solder  
Joint, Grooved and Flared Ends  
MSS-SP-73-03.....Braze Joints for Copper and Copper Alloy  
Solder Pressure Fittings

## **PART 2 - PRODUCTS**

### **2.1 PIPING**

- A. Copper Tubing: Type "K" or "L", ASTM B819, seamless copper tube, hard drawn temper, with wrought copper fittings conforming to ANSI B16.22 or brazing fittings complying with MSS SP-73. Size designated reflecting nominal inside diameter. All tubing and fittings shall be labeled "ACR/OXY", "OXY", "OXY/MED", "ACR/MED", or "MED".
- B. Braze Alloy: AWS A5.8, Classification BCuP, greater than 537 °C (1000 °F) melting temperature. Flux is strictly prohibited for copper-to-copper connections.
- C. Screw Joints: Polytetrafluoroethylene (teflon) tape.
- D. Galvanized Steel: Use only for discharge from vacuum producer.
  - 1. Pipe: ASTM A53, standard weight.
  - 2. Fittings:
    - a. Flexible groove, malleable iron, ASTM A47, or ductile iron, ASTM A536.
    - b. Malleable iron screwed, ANSI B16.3.
- E. Memory metal couplings having temperature and pressure rating not less than that of a brazed joint shall be permitted.
- F. Application of piping identification labels shall be done at time of installation in accordance with current NFPA. Supplementary color identification shall be in accordance with CGA Pamphlet C-9.
- G. Special Fittings: The following special fittings shall be permitted to be used in lieu of brazed joints:
  - 1. Memory-metal couplings having temperature and pressure ratings joints not less than that of a brazed joint.

2. Listed or approved metallic gas tube fittings that, when made up, provide a permanent joint having the mechanical, thermal, and sealing integrity of a brazed joint.
3. Dielectric fittings where required by the manufacturer of special medical equipment to electrically isolate the equipment from the piping distribution system.
4. Axially swaged, elastic strain preload fittings providing metal to metal seal having pressure and temperature ratings not less than that of a brazed joint and when complete are permanent and non-separable.

## **2.2 EXPOSED LABORATORY AND HEALTHCARE VACUUM PIPING**

- A. Finished Room: Use full iron pipe size chrome plated brass piping for exposed laboratory and healthcare vacuum piping connecting fixtures, casework, cabinets, equipment and reagent racks when not concealed by apron including those furnished by the Government or specified in other sections.
1. Pipe: Fed. Spec. WW-P-351, standard weight.
  2. Fittings: ANSI B16.15 cast bronze threaded fittings with chrome finish, (125 and 250).
  3. Nipples: ASTM B 687, Chromium-plated.
  4. Unions: Mss SP-72, SP-110, Brass or Bronze with chrome finish. Unions 65 mm (2-1/2 inches) and larger shall be flange type with approved gaskets.
  5. Valves: Mss SP-72, SP-110, Brass or bronze with chrome finish.

## **2.3 VALVES**

- A. Ball: In-line, other than zone valves in cabinets.
1. Seventy five millimeter (2 1/2 inches) and smaller: Bronze/ brass body, Fed. Spec. MSS SP72 & SP 110 , Type II, Class 150, Style 1, with tubing extensions for brazed connections, full ported, three-piece or double union end connections, teflon seat seals, full flow, 4125 kPa ( 600psi) WOG minimum working pressure, with locking type handle. An acceptable manufacturer that meets the specification: Jomar model S-100.
  2. Eighty to one hundred millimeter (3-4 inches): Bronze/ brass body, Fed. Spec. MSS SP72 & SP 110, Type II, Class 150, Style 1 with tubing extensions brazed to flanges, full ported, three piece, double seal, teflon seals, full flow, 4125 kPa (600 psi) WOG minimum working pressure, with locking type handle.
- B. Check:
1. Eighty millimeter (3 inches) and smaller: brass and Bronze body, straight through design for minimum pressure drop, spring loaded, self aligning with teflon cone seat, vibration free, silent

- operation, supplied NPT female threads at each end with flow direction arrow permanently cast into, 2750 kPa (400 psi) WOG minimum working pressure.
2. One hundred millimeter (4 inches) and larger: Iron body, bronze trim, swing type, vertical or horizontal installation, flange connection, 1025 kPa (150 psi) WSP.
- C. Zone Valve in Cabinet: Ball valve, bronze/ brass body, double seal, three piece or double union end connections, replaceable teflon seat seals, teflon stem seal, 4125 kPa (600 psi) WOG, cold, non-shock gas working pressure or vacuum service to 29 inch Hg, blowout proof stem, one quarter turn of handle to completely open or close. Provide tubing extensions factory brazed, pressure tested, cleaned for oxygen service. Provide 3 mm (1/8 inch) NPT gauge port for a 50mm (2 inch) diameter monitoring gauge downstream of the shut off valve. Zone valves shall be securely attached to the cabinet and provided with type-K copper tube extensions for making connection to system piping outside the cabinet. Zone valves shall be products of one manufacturer, and uniform throughout in pattern, overall size and appearance. Trim with color coded plastic inserts or color coded stick-on labels. Install valves in cabinets such that cover window cannot be in place when any valve is in the closed position. Color coding for identification plates and labels is as follows:

SERVICE LABEL	IDENTIFICATION COLORS	MFG. STD. CLR.
MEDICAL VACUUM	Black letters on white background	WHITE
Evacuation (Waste Gas)	White letters on purple background	PURPLE

## 2.4 VALVE CABINETS

- A. Flush mounted commercially available item for use with medical gas services, not lighter than 1.3 mm (18 gage) steel or 1.9 mm (14 gage) extruded aluminum, rigidly assembled, of adequate size to accommodate valve(s) and fittings. Punch or drill sides to receive tubing. Provide anchors to secure cabinet to wall construction. Seal openings in cabinet to be substantially dust tight. Locate bottom of cabinet approximately 1375 mm (4 foot 6 inches) above floor.
- B. Mount engraved rigid plastic identification plate on wall above or adjacent to cabinet. Color code identification plate to match gas identification colors as indicated above. Identification plate must be clearly visible at all times. Provide inscriptions on plate to read in substance: "VALVE CONTROL SUPPLY TO ROOMS."

- C. Cover plate: Fabricate from 1.3 mm (18 gage) sheet metal with satin chromed finish, extruded anodized aluminum, or .85 mm (22 gage) stainless steel. Provide cover window of replaceable plastic, with a corrosion resistant device or lever secured to window for emergency window removal. Permanently paint or stencil on window: "FOR EMERGENCY SHUT-OFF VALVES ONLY, SHUT-OFF VALVES FOR PIPED GASES", or equivalent wording. Configure such that it is not possible to install window with any valve in the closed position. Each valve shall have gauge upstream of valve inside valve box.
- D. Cabinets and isolation valves shall be located and piped as shown, and at a minimum, so as to allow the isolation of each smoke compartment separately. No cabinet shall serve more than one smoke compartment.

## 2.5 GAGES

- A. Vacuum Gages:
  - 1. For vacuum line use adjacent to source equipment: ANSI B40.1, vacuum gage, size 115 mm (4-1/2 inches), gage for air, accurate to within two percent, with metal case. Range shall be 0-100 kPa (0-30 inches Hg). Dial graduations and figures shall be black on a white background, or white on a black background. Label for vacuum service. Install with gage cock. Provide compound gages for Vacuum system.
  - 2. For vacuum service upstream of main shutoff valve: Provide 40 mm (1-1/2 inch) diameter gage with steel case, bourdon tube and brass movement, dial range 0-100 kPa (0-30 inches Hg). Provide compound gages for Vacuum system.

## 2.6 STATION INLETS

- A. For designated service, consisting of a quick coupler and inlet supply tube. Provide coupler that is non-interchangeable with other services, and leak proof under three times normal working pressure. Equip each station inlet with an automatic valve to conform with NFPA 99. Place valves in the assembly to provide easy access after installation for servicing and replacement, and to facilitate line blow-out, purging, and testing. Fasten each inlet securely to rough-in to prevent floating and provide each with a capped stub length of 6 mm (1/4-inch) (10 mm outside diameter) (3/8-inch outside diameter) tubing for connection to supply. Label stub tubing for appropriate service. Rough-in kits and test plugs for Prefabricated Bedside Patient Units (PBPU) are furnished under this specification but installed by manufacturer of PBPU before initial test specified herein. Install completion kits (valve body and face plate) for the remainder of required tests.

## 2.7 STATION INLET ROUGH-IN

- A. Flush mounted, protected against corrosion. Anchor rough-in securely to unit or wall construction.
- B. Modular Cover Plate: Die cast plate, two-piece .85 mm (22 gage) stainless steel or 1.6 mm (16 gage) chromium plated metal, secured to rough-in with stainless steel or chromium plated countersunk screws.
- C. Cover Plate for Prefabricated Bedside Patient Units (PBPU): One-piece with construction and material as indicated for modular cover plate.
- D. Provide permanent metal or plastic identification plates securely fastened at each inlet opening, with inscription for appropriate service using color coded letters and background. Metal plates shall have letters embossed on baked-on enamel background. Color coding for identification plates is as follows:

SERVICE LABEL	IDENTIFICATION PLATE COLORS
MEDICAL VACUUM	Black letters on white background

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.1 INSTALLATION

- A. In accordance with current NFPA.
- B. Install cast escutcheon with set screw at each wall, floor and ceiling penetration in exposed finished locations and within cabinets and millwork.
- C. Keep open ends of tube capped or plugged at all times or otherwise sealed until final assembly.
- D. Cut piping square and accurately with a tube cutter (sawing not permitted) to measurements determined at place of installation. Ream tube to remove burrs, being careful not to expand tube, and so no chips of copper remain in the tube. Work into place without springing or forcing. Bottom tube in socket so there are no gaps between tube and fitting. Exercise care in handling equipment and tools used in cutting or reaming of tube to prevent oil or grease being introduced into tubing. Where contamination has occurred, material is no longer suitable for oxygen service.
- E. Spacing of hangers: Current NFPA.
- F. Rigidly support valves and other equipment to prevent strain on tube or joints.
- G. While being brazed, joints shall be continuously purged with oil free nitrogen. The flow of purged gas shall be maintained until joint is cool to touch.
- H. Do not bend tubing. Use fittings.



- I. Support ceiling column assembly from heavy sub-mounting castings furnished with the unit as part of roughing-in. Anchor with 15 mm (1/2-inch) diameter bolts attached to angle iron frame supported from structural ceiling, unless otherwise indicated.
- J. Provide two 25 mm (1 inch) minimum conduits from ceiling column assembly to adjacent corridor, one for mass spectrometer tubing and wiring and one for monitor wiring, for connection to signal cabling network.
- K. Install pressure and vacuum switches, transmitter and gauges to be easily accessed, and provide access panel where installed above plaster ceiling. Install pressure switch and sensors with orifice nipple between the pipe line and switches/sensors.
- L. Apply pipe labeling during installation process and not after installation is completed. Size of legend letters shall be in accordance with ANSI A13.1.
- M. After initial leakage testing is completed, allow piping to remain pressurized with testing gas until testing agency performs final tests.
- N. Penetrations:
  - 1. Fire Stopping: Where pipes pass through fire partitions, fire walls, smoked partitions, or floors, install a fire stop that provides an effective barrier against the spread of fire, smoke and gases as specified in Section 07 84 00, FIRESTOPPING, with intumescent materials only. Completely fill and seal clearances between raceways and openings with the fire stopping material.
  - 2. Waterproofing: At floor penetrations, completely seal clearances around the pipe and make watertight with sealant as specified in Section 07 92 00, JOINT SEALANTS.
- O. Provide 40mm (1 1/2 inch) diameter line vacuum gage downstream of zone valve in cabinets.
- P. Provide zone valves in cabinets where indicated and a minimum one zone valve assembly for each 18 outlet set.

### **3.2 TESTS**

- A. Initial Tests: Blow down, and high and low pressure leakage tests as required by current NFPA with documentation.
- B. Medical gas testing agency shall perform the following:
  - 1. Perform and document all cross connection tests, labeling verification, supply system operation, and valve and alarm operation tests as required by, and in accordance with, current NFPA and the procedures set forth in pre-qualification documentation.
  - 2. Verify that the systems, as installed, meet or exceed the requirements of current NFPA, this specification, and that the systems operate as required.

3. Piping purge test: For each positive pressure gas system, verify cleanliness of piping system. Filter a minimum of 35 cubic feet (1000 liters) of gas through a clean white 0.45 micron filter at a minimum velocity of 3.5 scfm (100 Lpm). Filter shall show no discoloration, and shall accrue no more than 0.1 mg of matter. Test each zone at the outlet most remote from the source. Perform test with the use of an inert gas as described in CGA P-9.
4. Inlet flow test:
  - a. Test all inlets for flow. Perform test with the use of an inert gas as described in CGA P-9.
  - b. Needle valve vacuum inlets must draw no less than 1.0 scfm with adjacent inlet flowing, at a dynamic inlet pressure of 12-inches Hg, and a static vacuum of 15-inches Hg.
  - c. Vacuum inlets must draw no less than 85 Lpm (3.0 scfm) with adjacent inlet flowing, at a dynamic inlet pressure of 40 kPa (12-inches Hg), and a static vacuum of 50 kPa (15-inches Hg).
  - d. Anesthesia evacuation inlets must draw no less than 1 L/mm (1.0 scfm) at a dynamic inlet pressure of 40 kPa (12-inches Hg), and a static vacuum of 50 kPa (15-inches Hg).

### **3.3 CONNECTION TO EXISTING VACUUM SYSTEM:**

- A. Contactor shall test the existing system for hydrocarbons, dew point, etc. If problems are present, the resident engineer (RE) would notify the facility of the results. The facility would then make the necessary repairs and/ or maintenance.
- B. Install shut-off valve at the connection of new line to existing line.
- C. Coordinate time for shut-down of the existing vacuum system with the VA medical center.
- D. Prior to any work being done, check the new pipeline for particulate or other forms of contamination.
- E. Insure that the correct type of pipe tubing and fittings are being used.
- F. Make a spot check of the existing pipelines in the facility to determine the level of cleanness present.
- G. Make the tie-in as quickly as possible. A nitrogen purge is not required since this would require another opening in the pipe.
- I. After the tie-in is made and allowed to cool, slowly bleed the source Vacuum back into the pipeline. Test the work area for leaks with soapy water and repair any leaks.
- J. After all leaks, if any, are repaired and the line is fully recharged, perform blow down and testing. Open the zone that is closest to the main to the system, access the closest outlet to the work, and blow the main through the inlet. After the inlet blows clear into a white cloth, make

an additional check at a zone most distant from the work. Perform all required current NFPA tests after connection.

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