SECTION 26 0533

CONDUITS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SECTION INCLUDES

A. Conduit, raceways, and accessories, aboveground and below ground where not in duct banks.

1.2 RELATED SECTIONS

A. Trenching: Section 26 0501.

B. Firestopping: Section 26 0507.

C. Boxes: Section 26 0534.

D. Surface raceways: Section 26 0535.

E. Exterior duct banks: Section 26 0544.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

A. Conduit: Conduit, raceway, or tubing.

B. EMT: Electrical metallic tubing.

C. FMC: Flexible metal conduit.

D. IMC: Intermediate metal conduit.

E. LFMC: Liquid-tight flexible metal conduit.

F. PVC: Polyvinyl chloride.

G. RGS: Rigid galvanized steel.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

A. Product data:

1. Each type of conduit and raceway included in the work, and related fittings.
2. Accessory materials.
3. Hangers and fasteners.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

A. Galvanized steel conduit: Hot-dip galvanized with threads galvanized after cutting:

1. Rigid full weight, heavy-wall steel conduit (RGS) conforming to UL 6 and ANSI C80.1.
2. Intermediate steel conduit (IMC) conforming to UL 1242 and ANSI C80.6.

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B. Steel conduit fittings: Cast malleable iron fittings with smooth finish and full threaded hubs. Include steel or malleable iron locknuts, bushings, and other fittings.

1. Insulating bushings: Basis of design: Thomas & Betts Series 22.
2. Hub fittings with recessed sealing ring and nylon insulated throat: Basis of design: Thomas & Betts Series 370.
3. Fittings for exposed locations: Conduit outlet bodies, cast iron or cast aluminum, zinc or cadmium plated.

C. Electrical metallic tubing (EMT):

1. Indoors: Hot-dip galvanized or sherardized thin-wall steel conduit conforming to UL 797 and ANSI C80.3.

D. Connectors and couplings for EMT: Concrete- or rain-tight, compression or set screw type, made of zinc- or chromium-plated steel. Connectors shall have nylon insulating throats.

1. Compression connector: Basis of design: Thomas & Betts No. 5223.
2. Compression coupling: Basis of design: Thomas & Betts No. 5220.
3. Set screw connector: Basis of design: Steel City No. TC722A.
4. Set screw coupling: Basis of design: Steel City No. TK122A.

E. Flexible metal conduit (Type FMC): Made of sheet metal strip, interlocked construction, conforming to UL 1.

F. Liquidtight flexible metal conduit (Type LFMC) shall conform to UL 360.

G. Connectors and couplings for flexible metal conduit:

1. Connectors: Angle wedge with nylon insulated throat. Basis of design: Thomas & Betts “Tite-Bite” connector Series 3110 and 3130.

H. Liquidtight type connectors:

1. UL 14814A. Fittings: With nylon insulated throat.
2. Basis of design: Thomas & Betts Series 5331.

I. Plastic conduit: Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) Schedule 40, rated for use with 90-degree conductors, for exposed, underground, and encased applications, complying with NEMA Specification TC-2 and UL 651.

J. Plastic conduit fittings, solvents and adhesives:

1. Fittings: Complying with NEMA TC 3 and UL 514.
2. Solvents and adhesives: As recommended by conduit manufacturer.

K. Wireways: Steel wireway with hinged cover, complying with UL 870 Standard for Wireways, Auxiliary Gutters, and Associated Fittings.

1. Cover: Front accessible opening along complete length of wireway.
2. Finish: Gray polyester powder finish inside and out.
3. Basis of design: Square D "Square-Duct" or Pentair/Hoffman "Angled Trough".

L. Fittings for wireways: Made with removable covers to permit installation of a complete system with access to wires throughout the system, UL listed with wireways. Connections: Threaded screws at every connector.

M. Weatherproof expansion fittings:

1. With bonding jumpers.
2. Basis of design: O-Z/Gedney Types AX and TX.

2.2 SLEEVES FOR RACEWAYS

A. Steel pipe sleeves: ASTM A 53/A 53M, Type E, Grade B, Schedule 40, galvanized steel, plain ends.

1. Sleeves for exterior walls: Anchor flange welded to perimeter.

B. Sleeves for rectangular openings: Galvanized sheet steel of length to suit application. Minimum thickness:

1. For sleeve cross-section rectangle perimeter less than 50 inches (1270 mm) and no side more than 16 inches (400 mm): 0.052 inch (1.3 mm).
2. For sleeve cross-section rectangle perimeter equal to or more than 50 inches (1270 mm) and 1 or more sides equal to or more than 16 inches (400 mm): 0.138 inch (3.5 mm).

C. Coordinate sleeve selection and application with selection and application of firestopping specified in Section 26 0507.

2.3 SLEEVE SEALS

A. Description: Modular sealing device, designed for field assembly, to fill annual space between sleeve and conduit.

1. Sealing elements: EPDM or NBR interlocking links shaped to fit surface of cable or conduit. Include type and number required for material and size of raceway or cable.
2. Pressure plates: Reinforced nylon polymer. Include two for each sealing element.
3. Connecting bolts and nuts: Stainless-steel of length required to secure plates to sealing elements. Include one for each sealing element.

2.4 ACCESSORY MATERIALS

A. Pull rope: Polypropylene, minimum 0.1875 inch (5 mm) thick, tensile strength 800 pounds (3559 N), work load 130 pounds (578 N).

B. Caps and plugs:

1. Basis of design: Thomas & Betts Series 1470.

C. Lubricant:

1. UL approved.
2. Basis of design: Ideal Industries, Inc. “Yellow 77”.

D. Bituminous protective coating: Coal tar based, self-priming on steel, applied in a wet film thickness at least 22.0 mils (559 microns) per coat.

E. Rust inhibitive paint:

1. Alkyd based, white, black, or bronzetone; applied in a wet film thickness of at least 2.9 mils.
2. Basis of design: Benjamin Moore Super Spec HP D.T.M. Alkyd Low Lustre P23.

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2.5 CONDUIT HANGERS

A. Adjustable hangers:

1. Basis of design: Kindorf C-711 lay-in hanger or C-710 Clevis hanger.

B. Trapeze hangers:

1. Constructed of channels with notched steel straps.
2. Steel strap basis of design: Kindorf C-105.

C. Channels:

1. Steel, 1.5 inches (38 mm) wide with 7/8-inch (22-mm) continuous slot, gauges and weights.
2. Basis of design: Kindorf B-900 series, hot-dipped galvanized finish.

D. Beam clamps:

1. Adjustable type for connecting hanger rod to steel beam.
2. Basis of design: Kindorf E-160 or U-569

E. Hangers for conduit 1.0 inch (27 mm) and smaller, through or below bar joists: “Hang-on” hangers attached to joists with Minerallac scissor clips or two-piece stud clips.

F. Finish: For hangers, assemblies, plate washers, rods, locknuts, channels, bolts, and appurtenances:

1. Zinc plated.
2. Hot-dip galvanized, where required for weather-exposed or damp locations.

2.6 FASTENERS

A. General: Select fasteners such that load applied does not exceed one-fourth of manufacturer’s load capacity in 3500 psi (24000 kPa) concrete.

B. Fasteners to concrete: Self-drilling type expansion anchors, or machine bolt drop in anchors for drilled holes. Fasteners to concrete ceilings shall be vibration- and shock-resistant.

C. Fasteners to drywall or cavity wall: Toggle bolts, hollow-wall drive anchors, or nylon anchors as required.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 INSTALLATION, GENERAL

A. Provide complete, separate and independent raceway system for each of the various wiring systems including, but not limited to, the following:

1. Lighting
2. Power
3. Emergency Lighting System
4. Fire Alarm System
5. Low Voltage Control System
6. Control Wiring

B. Wire raceway systems completely, except where otherwise indicated, as shown on drawings and as required for satisfactory operation of each system.

C. Where wireways are required or used to facilitate the installation, size them to accommodate conductors, in accordance with NFPA 70.

D. Types and locations of conduits are scheduled at the end of the section.

E. Do not install conductors or pull rope during installation of conduit.

F. Where conduit is connected to a cabinet, junction box, pull box, or auxiliary gutter, protect the conductors with an insulating bushing. Provide locknuts both inside and outside the enclosure. Where conduit is stubbed up to above ceilings for future wiring, close ends with bushings.

G. Bituminous protective coating:

1. Coat exposed threads on steel conduits in concrete slabs at couplings and fittings, after joints are made up.
2. Coat metallic conduits below grade not in concrete, and where emerging from below grade or slabs, four inches above and below grade or slab.

H. Rust-inhibitive paint:

1. Exposed threads of exterior conduit.
2. Unfinished metal components.

I. Make turns in conduit runs with manufactured elbows or using machines or tools designed to bend conduit. Turns shall be not less than the various radii permitted by NFPA 70.

J. Sizes:

1. Do not use conduit smaller than 0.75 inch (21 mm),
2. Feeder conduits shall be as large as indicated, or as required by NFPA 70 (whichever is larger). Do not install more than one feeder in a single conduit.
3. Conduit sizes shown on drawings are based on Type THHN/THWN-2 wire.

K. Make vertical runs plumb and horizontal runs level and parallel with building walls and partitions.

L. Ground conduits as required by NFPA 70.

M. Where conduits pass through building expansion joints, and wherever relative movement could occur between adjacent slabs, equip with weatherproof expansion fittings and bonding jumpers.

N. Where conduits through roof cannot be installed inside equipment or pipe curbs, flash them in accordance with the SMACNA Architectural Manual.

1. Coordinate flashing details and materials with manufacturer and installer of roofing system.

O. Run conduits concealed in new construction except where connecting to surface-mounted cabinets and equipment, and in electrical and mechanical equipment spaces. Install conduit above suspended ceilings and within walls and partitions.

P. Immediately after each run of conduit is completed, test it for clearance, smooth the joints, and close at each end with caps or plugs to prevent entrance of moisture or debris.

Q. Conduit installed outdoors or at indoor locations exposed to continuous or intermittent moisture shall provide a liquidtight seal. Use steel or malleable iron hub fittings. Coat exposed threads with bituminous protective coating.

R. Where conduit is stubbed up through concrete slab, exterior walls, or bearing walls, provide galvanized steel conduit elbows.

3.2 INSTALLING PULL BOXES, JUNCTION BOXES, OUTLET BOXES

A. Install as specified in Section 26 0534, Boxes.

B. Install pull or junction boxes in long runs of conduits or where necessary to reduce the number of bends in a run.

1. Install boxes flush with wall or ceiling surfaces, with flat covers. Where removable ceiling units are used, locate boxes above ceilings.

C. Verify door swings with door frame installed before locating switch outlets.

3.3 INSTALLING FLEXIBLE CONDUIT

A. Installation shall comply with NFPA 70.

1. Minimum length: Two feet (610 mm).
2. Maximum length: Six feet (1830 mm).

B. Make immediate connections to transformers, recessed lighting fixtures, speakers, and other equipment in suspended ceilings with flexible metal conduit. Include sufficient slack to permit removal of fixture or equipment.

C. Make immediate connections to motors with liquidtight flexible metal conduit. Include sufficient slack to reduce the effects of vibration.

D. In wet locations, install liquidtight type, in such a manner that liquid tends to run off the surface and not drain toward the fittings.

E. Where fittings are brought into an enclosure with a knockout, install a gasket assembly consisting of an O ring and retainer on the outside.

3.4 INSTALLING PULL ROPE AND CONDUCTORS

A. After conduit is installed, fish pull rope. After completion of the work of this project, pull rope shall remain in conduits identified as to be left empty.

B. Do not use a pull rope that has a tensile strength of more than one of the conductors of a two-wire circuit, more than two of the conductors of a three-wire circuit, or more than three of the conductors of a four-wire circuit.

C. Do not pull conductors into the conduits until the system is entirely completed and wet building materials are dry.

D. Use only a lubricant approved for use with conductor materials and pull rope materials.

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3.5 INSTALLING SLEEVES

A. Coordinate sleeve selection and application with selection and application of firestopping specified in Section 26 0507.

B. Concrete slabs and walls: Install sleeves for penetrations unless core-drilled holes or formed openings are used. Install sleeves during erection of slabs and walls.

C. Fire-rated assemblies: Install sleeves for penetrations of fire-rated floor and wall assemblies unless openings compatible with firestop system used are fabricated during construction of floor or wall.

D. Cut sleeves to length for mounting flush with both surfaces of walls.

E. Extend sleeves installed in floors 2 inches (50 mm) above finished floor level.

F. Size pipe sleeves to provide 0.25-inch (6.4-mm) annular clear space between sleeve and raceway unless sleeve seal is to be installed.

G. Seal space outside of sleeves with grout for penetrations of concrete and masonry and with approved joint compound for gypsum board assemblies.

H. Interior penetrations of non-fire-rated walls and floors: Seal annular space between sleeve and raceway, using joint sealant appropriate for size, depth, and location of joint.

I. Fire-rated-assembly penetrations: Maintain indicated fire rating of walls, partitions, ceilings, and floors at raceway penetrations. Install sleeves and seal with firestop materials. Comply with Section 26 0507.

J. Roof-penetration sleeves: Seal penetration of individual raceways with flexible, boot-type flashing units applied in coordination with roofing work.

K. Exterior-wall penetrations: Seal penetrations using sleeves and mechanical sleeve seals. Select sleeve size to allow for 1-inch (25-mm) annular clear space between pipe and sleeve for installing mechanical sleeve seals.

3.6 SLEEVE-SEAL INSTALLATION

A. Install to seal exterior wall penetrations.

B. Use type and number of sealing elements recommended by manufacturer for raceway material and size. Position raceway in center of sleeve. Assemble mechanical sleeve seals and install in annular space between raceway and sleeve. Tighten bolts against pressure plates that cause sealing elements to expand and make watertight seal.

3.7 INSTALLING CONDUIT HANGERS

A. Single runs of overhead conduits 1.25-inch (35-mm) size and larger shall be supported by adjustable hangers, using 0.375-inch (10-mm) rods for conduits up to 2.0 inch (53-mm) size and 0.5-inch (13-mm) rods for conduits larger than 2.0 inches (53 mm).

B. Support groups of conduits run in parallel on trapeze hangers suspended from 0.5-inch (13-mm) hanger rods.

C. Space hangers not over 5 feet (1.5 m) apart for non-metallic conduits, and not over 10 feet (3 m) apart for metal conduits. Support conduits within 3 feet of each outlet, junction or pull box.

D. Below bar joist construction, support hangers from a length of structural channel, welded to the top chords of at least two joists.

E. Where large numbers of conduits are grouped together, stagger individual hangers so as not to concentrate the load on a few joists.

F. Where hanger rods are attached to structural beams, use adjustable beam clamps.

G. Below precast plank construction, hanger rods shall pass through the precast planks and be secured on top side with nut, locknut and plate washer. Plate washers shall be at least 4 inches (102 mm) square and 0.125 inch (3.2 mm) thick. Top of hanger assembly shall be concealed in the concrete fill which will be placed over the planks.

H. Attach hanger rods to concrete with expansion bolts and anchors.

3.8 CONDUIT IN EXISTING BUILDING

A. Remove superfluous electrical equipment and cap outlets not being used, as specified in Section 26 0504, Electrical Demolition.

B. In existing areas that are being renovated it is the intent to show on the drawings what the finished areas will contain when completed. Except as specified otherwise, existing conduit, and outlet boxes may be reused where they meet specifications and code requirements. Replace existing products or materials which are not suitable for reuse as determined by the Engineer.

C. Suitably cap superfluous concealed outlets, and remove unused wire. Remove superfluous raceways exposed in finished areas, and abandon superfluous raceways concealed in walls.

D. Install concealed conduit in existing building wherever possible above ceilings, in new walls, and in existing furred spaces. Install exposed conduit in secondary rooms, such as storage rooms. Install exposed surface raceways on existing wall as specified in Section 26 0535, Surface Raceways.

E. Where existing conduit penetrates fire-rated partitions, and where there is no firestopping, provide firestopping. Maintain fire rating of walls, partitions, ceilings, and floors at existing conduit penetrations. Comply with Section 26 0507.

3.9 INSTALLING UNDERGROUND CONDUIT, GENERAL

A. Depth:

1. Outside building: Top of conduit no less than 24 inches below finish grade.

B. Slope: At least 3 inches in 100 feet away from buildings and toward manholes or other drainage points.

C. Cleaning: At the completion of each run, in each conduit, first run a testing mandrel not less than 12 inches (305 mm) long with diameter 0.25 inch (6.35 mm) less than the inside diameter of the conduit; then draw through a stiff-bristled brush until particles are removed. Immediately install conduit plugs.

D. Except at conduit risers, make changes in direction of runs, either vertical or horizontal, by long sweep bends. Bend may be made up of one or more curved or straight sections or combinations. Use manufactured bends with a minimum radius of 36 inches.

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E. Where underground nonmetallic conduit runs penetrate floor slabs, exterior walls, or bearing walls, use galvanized steel conduit elbows. Coat metallic elbows with bituminous protective coating.

3.10 INSTALLING UNDERGROUND CONDUIT WITHOUT CONCRETE ENCASEMENT

A. Run conduit in straight lines except as necessary.

B. Trenches: At least three inches (80 mm) clearance on each side of the conduit.

C. Warning tape: Install in backfill approximately 12 inches (300 mm) below grade.

D. Under existing roads and paved areas not to be disturbed, jack rigid steel conduit into place.

3.11 SCHEDULE OF LOCATIONS

A. RGS with screw joint couplings:

1. Conduits in concrete slabs except where noted to be plastic.
2. First five feet of conduit extending outside building.
3. Under roads and paved areas where existing pavement is not to be disturbed, extending at least five feet beyond edges of pavement.
4. Elbows penetrating floor slabs, exterior walls, or bearing walls.
5. Exposed on exterior building walls.

B. IMC with screw joint couplings:

1. Wiring to exterior equipment, except RGS on exterior building walls.

C. EMT:

1. Sizes 4 inches (102 mm) and smaller except as noted above.

D. PVC with solvent cement joints:

1. For exterior circuits, directly buried, except first five feet from building.
2. Where noted under concrete slab, concrete encased, except elbows penetrating floor slabs, exterior walls, or bearing walls shall be galvanized steel conduit.
3. Where noted under concrete slab, direct buried.
4. For concrete encased duct banks.

END OF SECTION