



# Harvel Clear™ PVC

Schedule 40 & Schedule 80 Rigid PVC Piping Systems  
Scroll Down for Dimensions, Components, Hangars & Supports, Fabrication Techniques

## Schedule 40 Rigid PVC Piping Systems

### SCHEDULE 40 - DIMENSIONS

Harvel Clear pipe and fittings are manufactured in IPS sizes to Schedule 40 dimensions for optimum performance. This provides sufficient wall thickness for most pressure applications without jeopardizing clarity. As a rigid PVC piping, Harvel Clear PVC maintains its integrity in harsh environments. It is suitable for use in both positive and negative pressure applications (i.e., vacuum service).

As with all schedules of thermoplastic pipe, pressure rating is dependent on the pipe diameter selected as well as the operating temperature of the system. As temperatures rise, the pressure rating of the system decreases. Smaller diameter piping can withstand higher pressures than large diameter piping. Refer to the table below for dimensions, tolerances and pressure ratings.

#### Dimensions and Pressure Ratings

Nominal Pipe Size (in)	O.D.	Average I.D.	Min. Wall	Nominal Wt./Ft.	Max. W.P. PSI**
1/4"	0.540	0.344	0.088	0.086	390
3/8"	0.675	0.473	0.091	0.115	310
1/2"	0.840	0.602	0.109	0.170	300
3/4"	1.050	0.804	0.113	0.226	240
1"	1.315	1.029	0.133	0.333	220
1-1/4"	1.660	1.360	0.140	0.450	180
1-1/2"	1.900	1.590	0.145	0.537	170
2"	2.375	2.047	0.154	0.720	140
2-1/2"	2.875	2.445	0.203	1.136	150
3"	3.500	3.042	0.216	1.488	130
3-1/2"	4.000	3.521	0.226	1.789	120
4"	4.500	3.998	0.237	2.118	110
6"	6.625	6.031	0.280	3.733	90
6" X 1/8	6.625	6.335	0.110	1.647	45
8"	8.625	7.942	0.322	5.619	80
10"	10.750	9.976	0.365	7.966	70
12"	12.750	11.889	0.406	10.534	70

### Critical Collapse Pressure

Pipe Size (in)	psi @ 73°F
1/4	7504
3/8	3714
1/2	3255
3/4	1722
1	1399
1-1/4	767
1-1/2	554
2	327
2-1/2	431
3	279
3-1/2	211
4	169
6	84
8	57
10	43
12	35

### De-rating Factor

Operating Temp °F	De-rating Factor
73	1.00
80	0.88
90	0.75
100	0.62
110	0.51
120	0.40
130	0.31
140	0.22

## Schedule 80 Rigid PVC Piping Systems

### SCHEDULE 80 - DIMENSIONS

Harvel Clear pipe and fittings are manufactured in IPS sizes to Schedule 80 dimensions for optimum performance. This provides sufficient wall thickness for most pressure applications without jeopardizing clarity. As a rigid PVC piping, Harvel Clear PVC maintains its integrity in harsh environments. It is suitable for use in both positive and negative pressure applications (i.e., vacuum service).

As with all schedules of thermoplastic pipe, pressure rating is dependent on the pipe diameter selected as well as the operating temperature of the system. As temperatures rise, the pressure rating of the system decreases. Smaller diameter piping can withstand higher pressures than large diameter piping at elevated temperatures. Refer to the table below for dimensions, tolerances and pressure ratings.

### Dimensions and Pressure Ratings

Nominal Pipe Size (in)	O.D.	Average I.D.	Min. Wall	Nominal Wt./Ft.	Max. W.P. PSI**
1/4"	.540	.282	0.119	0.105	570
3/8"	.675	.403	0.126	0.146	460
1/2"	.840	.526	0.147	0.213	420
3/4"	1.050	.722	0.154	0.289	340
1"	1.315	.936	0.179	0.424	320
1-1/4"	1.660	1.255	0.191	0.586	260
1-1/2"	1.900	1.476	0.200	0.711	240

2"	2.375	1.913	0.218	0.984	200
2 1/2"	2.875	2.289	0.276	1.419	210
3"	3.500	2.864	0.300	2.010	190
4"	4.500	3.786	0.337	2.938	160
6"	6.625	5.709	0.432	5.313	140

**Critical Collapse Pressure**

**De-rating Factor**

Pipe Size (in)	psi @ 73°F
1/4	22172
3/8	11869
1/2	9370
3/4	4985
1	3841
1-1/4	2158
1-1/2	1599
2	1014
2-1/2	1176
3	809
3-1/2	632
4	521
6	333

Operating Temp °F	De-rating Factor
73	1.00
80	0.88
90	0.75
100	0.62
110	0.51
120	0.40
130	0.31
140	0.22

## SCHEDULE 40 - HANGERS AND SUPPORTS

Support location and spacing is dependent on the pipe diameter, operating temperature of the system, and the location of any concentrated stress loads (i.e., valves, flanges, and any other heavy system components). Proper support spacing is critical to ensure that deflection is kept to a minimum. Hangers used must have an adequate load-bearing surface free of any rough or sharp edges that could damage the piping during use. They must also not restrict linear movement of the system due to the effects of expansion and contraction; overtightening must be avoided.

Pipe Size (in)	Maximum Support Spacing in Feet				
	60°F	80°F	100°F	120°F	140°F
1/4	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	2	2
3/8	4	4	3 1/2	2 1/2	2
1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4	2 1/2	2 1/2
3/4	4	4 1/2	4	2 1/2	2 1/2
1	5 1/2	5	4 1/2	3	2 1/2
1 1/4	5 1/2	5 1/2	5	3	3
1 1/2	6	5 1/2	5	3 1/2	3
2	6	5 1/2	5	3 1/2	3
2 1/2	7	6 1/2	6	4	3 1/2
3	7	7	6	4	3 1/2
3 1/2	7 1/2	7	6 1/2	4	4
4	7 1/2	7	6 1/2	4 1/2	4
6	8 1/2	8	7 1/2	5	4 1/2
6 x 1/8	7 1/2	7	6 1/2	4 1/2	4
8	9	8 1/2	8	5	4 1/2

10	10	9	8 1/2	5 1/2	5
12	11 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2

## SCHEDULE 80 - HANGERS AND SUPPORTS

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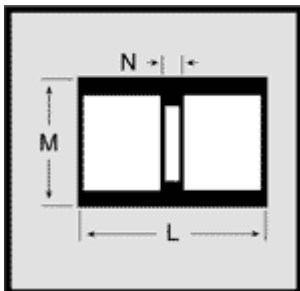
Pipe Size (in)	Maximum Support Spacing in Feet				
	60°F	80°F	100°F	120°F	140°F
1/4	4	4	3 1/2	2 1/2	2
3/8	4 1/2	4 1/2	4	2 1/2	2 1/2
1/2	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	3	2 1/2
3/4	5 1/2	5	4 1/2	3	2 1/2
1	6	5 1/2	5	3 1/2	3
1 1/4	6	6	5 1/2	3 1/2	3
1 1/2	6 1/2	6	5 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
2	7	6 1/2	6	4	3 1/2
2 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	4 1/2	4
3	8	7 1/2	7	4 1/2	4
4	9	8 1/2	7 1/2	5	4 1/2
6	10	9 1/2	9	6	5

## Schedule 40 & 80 Rigid PVC Piping Systems

### SYSTEM COMPONENTS

Harvel Clear PVC fittings incorporate state-of-the-art design using computer-generated stress analysis for optimum strength and performance. Harvel Clear fittings are manufactured to Schedule 40 dimensions from the same material to provide system uniformity and consistency in clarity. Socket-style fittings are manufactured in strict dimensional compliance with ASTM D2466 to Schedule 40 requirements. Specialty transition fittings are manufactured to Schedule 80 dimensions per the applicable requirements of ASTM D2464 (threaded) and D2467 (socket). Refer to dimensional and weight data for available sizes and configurations.

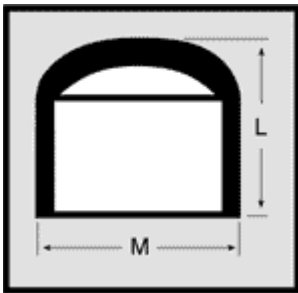
### COUPLING



(Slip x Slip)					
PART #	Nom. Pipe Size (in.)	M	N	L	WEIGHT (lbs)
429-002L	1/4	27/32	1/16	1-3/8	0.02
429-003L	3/8	1	3/16	1-5/8	0.04
429-005L	1/2	1-3/32	3/32	1-19/32	0.03
429-007L	3/4	1-5/16	3/32	2-3/32	0.05
429-010L	1	1-5/8	3/32	2-11/32	0.08
429-012L	1-1/4	2	3/32	2-19/32	0.12
429-015L	1-1/2	2-1/4	1/8	2-11/16	0.15
429-	2	2-3/4	3/32	2-	0.2

020L				27/32	
429-025L	2-1/2	3-5/16	5/32	4-5/32	0.46
429-030L	3	3-31/32	1/32	4-1/32	0.55
429-040L	4	5-1/16	1/4	4-1/4	0.82
429-060L	6	7-3/16	1/4	7-3/16	2.39
429-080L	8	9-5/16	7/16	9-3/16	4.61

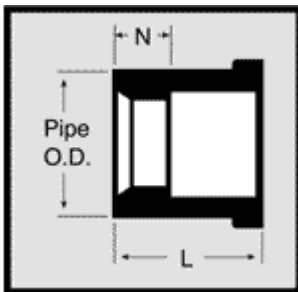
**CAP**



**(Slip)**

PART #	Nom. Pipe Size (in.)	M	L	WEIGHT (lbs)
447-002L	1/4	13/16	15/16	0.01
447-003L	3/8	7/8	1	0.01
447-005L	1/2	1-3/32	1-1/32	0.02
447-007L	3/4	1-5/16	1-5/16	0.04
447-010L	1	1-5/8	1-9/16	0.06
447-012L	1-1/4	1-31/32	1-3/4	0.09
447-015L	1-1/2	2-1/4	1-7/8	0.11
447-020L	2	2-23/32	2-1/32	0.16
447-025L	2-1/2	3-11/32	2-3/4	0.35
447-030L	3	4	2-29/32	0.47
447-040L	4	5-1/32	3-3/16	0.75
447-060L	6	7-1/4	5	2.17
447-080L	8	9-5/16	6-3/8	4.35

**REDUCER**

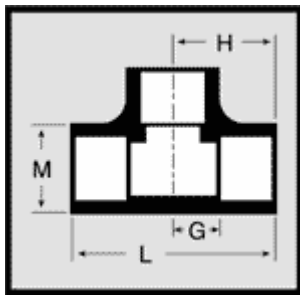


**(Spigot x Slip)**

PART #	Nom. Pipe Size (in.)	N	L	WEIGHT (lbs)
437-101L	3/4 x 1/2	1/2	1-1/4	0.03
437-131L	1 x 3/4	5/32	1-5/32	0.03
437-168L	1-1/4 x 1	13/32	1-17/32	0.07
437-211L	1-1/2 x 1	19/32	1-23/32	0.14
437-212L	1-1/2 x 1-1/4	3/8	1-5/8	0.07

437-251L	2 x 1-1/2	3/8	1-3/4	0.16
437-292L	2-1/2 x 2	25/32	2-5/32	0.28
437-338L	3 x 2	7/8	2-1/4	0.46
437-339L	3 x 2-1/2	3/8	2-3/8	0.41
437-422L	4 x 3	3/8	2-3/8	0.8
437-532L	6 x 4	1-9/16	3-9/16	2.1
437-585L	8 x 6	1/15/32	4-31/32	4.02

### TEE



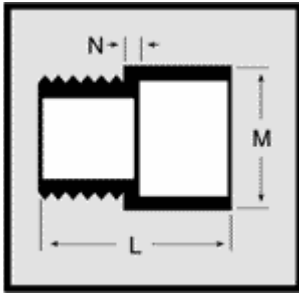
### (Slip x Slip x Slip)

PART #	Nom. Pipe Size (in.)	M	H	G	L	WEIGHT (lbs)
401-002L	1/4	27/32	31/32	5/16	1-15/16	0.04
401-003L	3/8	7/8	1-3/16	7/16	2-3/8	0.04
401-005L	1/2	1-1/16	1-1/4	1/2	2-1/2	0.1
401-007L	3/4	1-5/16	1-9/16	9/16	3-1/8	0.09
401-010L	1	1-5/8	1-13/16	11/16	3-5/8	0.17
401-012L	1-1/4	1-15/16	2-1/8	7/8	4-1/4	0.28
401-015L	1-1/2	2-1/4	2-5/16	1	4-5/8	0.32
401-020L	2	2-11/16	2-5/8	1-1/4	5-1/4	0.48
401-025L	2-1/2	3-5/16	3-9/32	1-17/32	6-9/16	0.92
401-030L	3	4	3-15/16	1-15/16	7-7/8	1.39
401-040L	4	5	4-7/16	2-3/8	8-7/8	2.18
401-060L	6	7-13/16	6-31/32	3-15/32	13-15/16	6.33
401-080L	8	9-3/16	8-1/2	4-1/2	17	11.43

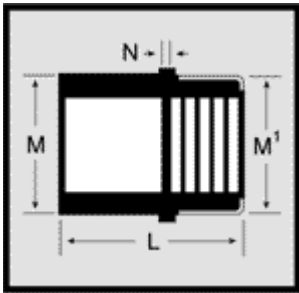
### MALE ADAPTER

### (Mipt x Slip)

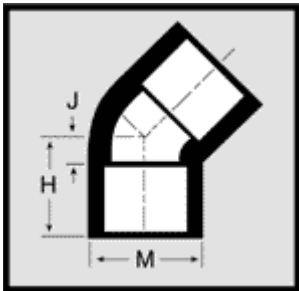
PART #	Nom. Pipe Size (in.)	M	N	L	WEIGHT (lbs)
436-003L	3/8	7/8	7/32	1-3/8	0.02
436-005L	1/2	1-3/32	3/16	1-19/32	0.03
436-007L	3/4	1-5/16	3/16	1-15/16	0.04



**FEMALE ADAPTER**



**45 ELL**



436-010L	1	1-5/8	1/4	2-1/8	0.07
436-012L	1-1/4	1-31/32	9/32	2-11/32	0.11
436-015L	1-1/2	2-7/32	1/4	2-3/8	0.13
436-020L	2	2-23/32	3/8	2-1/2	0.19
436-025L	2-1/2	3-5/16	9/32	3-13/16	0.44
436-030L	3	4	9/32	3-29/32	0.56
436-040L	4	5	9/16	3-15/16	0.84

**(Fipt x slip) Stainless Steel Reinforced**

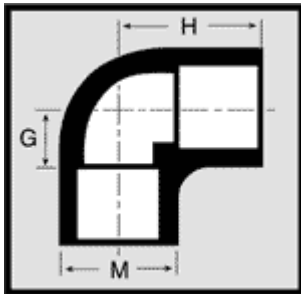
PART #	Nom. Pipe Size (in.)	M	M1	N	L	WEIGHT (lbs)
435-002SRL	1/4	13/16	13/16	1/8	1-5/16	0.03
435-003SRL	3/8	15/16	15/16	1/16	1-7/16	0.04
435-005SRL	1/2	1-3/16	1-3/16	3/16	1-3/4	0.06
435-007SRL	3/4	1-13/32	1-13/32	3/16	1-7/8	0.08
435-010SRL	1	1-3/4	1-3/4	1/8	2-1/8	0.13
435-012SRL	1-1/4	2-3/32	2-3/32	1/8	2-5/16	0.19
435-015SRL	1-1/2	2-7/16	2-7/16	1/8	2-7/16	0.27
435-020SRL	2	3	3	1/4	2-11/16	0.43
435-025SRL	2-1/2	3-9/16	3-9/16	1/4	3-1/4	0.68
435-030SRL	3	4-9/32	4-5/16	5/16	3-1/2	0.95
435-040SRL	4	5-7/32	5-7/32	3/16	3-15/16	1.29

**(Slip x Slip)**

PART #	Nom. Pipe Size (in.)	M	H	J	WEIGHT (lbs)
417-002L	1/4	27/32	13/16	5/32	0.03
417-003L	3/8	1	31/32	7/32	0.04
417-005L	1/2	1-1/16	1	1/4	0.04
417-007L	3/4	1-5/16	1-11/32	11/32	0.06
417-010L	1	1-5/8	1-15/32	11/32	0.1

417-012L	1-1/4	1-31/32	1-5/8	3/8	0.14
417-015L	1-1/2	2-7/32	1-3/4	7/16	0.2
417-020L	2	2-23/32	2	5/8	0.28
417-025L	2-1/2	3-3/8	2-11/16	11/16	0.66
417-030L	3	3-31/32	2-7/8	7/8	0.81
417-040L	4	5	3-3/32	1-3/32	1.24
417-060L	6	7-7/32	5-7/32	1-25/32	3.8
417-080L	8	9-9/32	6-7/16	2	6.6

**90 ELL**

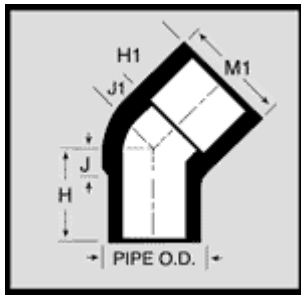


<b>(Slip x Slip)</b>					
PART #	Nom. Pipe Size (in.)	M	H	G	WEIGHT (lbs)
406-002L	1/4	13/16	1	11/32	0.03
406-003L	3/8	7/8	1-1/8	3/8	0.03
406-005L	1/2	1-1/16	1-1/4	1/2	0.04
406-007L	3/4	1-5/16	1-9/16	9/16	0.07
406-010L	1	1-19/32	1-13/16	11/16	0.12
406-012L	1-1/4	1-31/32	2-1/8	7/8	0.19
406-015L	1-1/2	2-1/4	2-7/16	1-1/8	0.25
406-020L	2	2-11/16	2-5/8	1-1/4	0.35
406-025L	2-1/2	3-5/16	3-1/4	1-1/2	0.7
406-030L	3	3-31/32	3-23/32	1-27/32	1.01
406-040L	4	5	4-5/16	2-5/16	1.71
406-060L	6	7-3/16	6-29/32	3-13/32	4.81
406-080L	8	9-1/4	8-7/16	4-7/16	8.67

**45 STREET ELL**

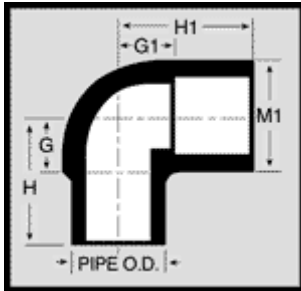
<b>(Spig x Soc)</b>							
PART #	Nom. Pipe Size (in.)	M	H	H1	J	J1	WEIGHT (lbs)
427-005L	1/2	1-3/16	1-9/32	1-9/32	11/32	13/32	.06
427-007L	3/4	1-13/32	1-1/2	1-17/32	7/16	17/32	.09





427-010L	1	1-23/32	1-19/32	1-21/32	13/32	17/32	.15
427-012L	1-1/4	2-3/32	1-25/32	1-29/32	1/2	21/32	.22
427-015L	1-1/2	2-11/32	2-1/32	2-3/32	19/32	23/32	.20
427-020L	2	2-27/32	2-5/16	2-1/8	11/16	21/32	.30
427-030L	3	4-5/32	2-31/32	3-1/32	1	1-7/32	1.19
427-040L	4	5-3/16	3-21/32	3-13/16	1-9/32	1-9/16	2.07

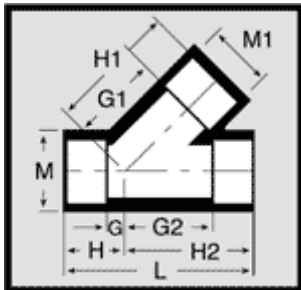
### 90 STREET ELL



### (Spig x Soc)

PART #	Nom. Pipe Size (in.)	M	H	H1	G	G1	WEIGHT (lbs)
409-005L	1/2	1-5/32	1-7/16	1-5/32	11/16	13/32	.05
409-007L	3/4	1-5/16	1-27/32	1-1/2	27/32	1/2	.08
409-010L	1	1-19/32	2-1/8	1-13/16	1	11/16	.12
409-012L	1-1/4	1-31/32	1-15/32	2-3/32	1-7/32	27/32	.19
409-015L	1-1/2	2-1/4	2-5/8	2-13/32	1-3/8	1-1/4	.25
409-020L	2	2-23/32	3-1/32	2-5/8	1-21/32	1-1/4	.35
409-025L	2-1/2	3-11/32	3-23/32	3-3/8	1-15/32	1-17/32	.77

### WYE



### (Slip x Slip x Slip)

PART #	Nom. Pipe Size (in.)	M	M1	H	H1	H2	G	G1	G2	L	WEIGHT (lbs)
475-015L	1-1/2	2-11/32	2-11/32	1-7/8	3-31/32	3-15/16	1/2	2-19/32	2-9/16	5-13/16	.69
475-020L	2	2-7/8	2-7/8	2-1/8	4-3/4	4-3/4	19/32	3-7/32	3-7/32	6-7/8	1.20
475-030L	3	4-5/32	4-5/32	2-19/32	6-17/32	6-3/32	11/16	4-5/8	4-3/16	8-11/16	2.59
475-040L	4	5-9/32	5-9/32	3-1/8	8-1/4	7-5/8	7/8	6	5-3/8	10-3/4	4.57

475-060L	6	7-9/16	7-9/16	4-5/16	11-21/32	11-1/16	1-5/16	8-21/32	8-1/16	15-3/8	12.09
475-532L	6 x 6 x 4	7-9/16	5-7/16	3-1/32	9-29/32	9-21/32	1/32	7-5/8	6-21/32	12-11/16	6.71

## HEAT BENDING

Bending of Clear PVC pipe may be desirable under certain conditions where long-radius bends and unusual configurations are required. Various sizes and wall thicknesses of rigid PVC pipe have been successfully heat-formed for many years into numerous angles, long-radius sweeps for conduit and flow conditions, U-bends for thermal compensation, and offsets in congested areas.

The following information is provided as a general guide for a better understanding of heat bending techniques commonly used in the field, and does not attempt to address specialized shop fabrication methods or procedures.

Successful bending requires that the appropriate amount of heat be applied uniformly to the required length of pipe to be bent. This presents the greatest challenge for field bending, as the heating method used must provide the necessary amount of heat over the required length of pipe in a reasonable amount of time. Several common pipe heating methods used in the field involve the use of hot air ovens, electric box heaters, electric pipe heating blankets, and flameless hot gas torches. Temperatures necessary to heat the pipe are dependent on pipe size and the severity of the desired bend radius. In general, PVC pipe should be heated from 225°F to 275°F for the minimum amount of time necessary to achieve uniform softening. Care should be taken to avoid exposing the pipe to bending temperatures for an excessive length of time, as irreparable distortion and deformation will occur. Localized overheating must be avoided. Successful minor bends (< 30°) can be achieved with minimum distortion in the lower temperature range (225°F) without internal support. Sharp bends (> 30°) require higher temperatures (250°-275°F) as well as internal support to prevent wall distortion/collapse.

Common methods used to provide internal support to the pipe during the bending process include using a filling medium such as sand or perlite (cat litter), inserting a coiled spring into the pipe, or in some cases providing internal pressure. Filling the pipe with fine grain sand or perlite prior to heating furnishes the internal support necessary to prevent collapse, while at the same time provides an excellent medium for uniform heat distribution during the heating process.

The filling medium used should be packed tightly into the pipe to achieve the desired bend radius with minimum distortion.

During this process, the pipe ends are capped or plugged and the filling medium is compacted as much as possible to remove any air pockets prior to heating. Once the bend is formed and cooled, the sand is emptied from the pipe and any remaining particles can be easily removed by rinsing with water.

To provide fabrication consistency in the field, standard pipe bending forms which provide the required radius and are sized (grooved) for the proper diameter can be used to bend plastic pipe. Plywood jigs constructed on site have also been used successfully in many applications. The minimum radius at bend should not be less than five times the pipe outside diameter to prevent flattening. Due to the recovery characteristics of the material, the pipe should be bent slightly beyond the desired radius and allowed to spring back to the required angle once uniformly heated at the correct temperature. When the bend is obtained, the pipe should be held in place and cooled quickly using a wet sponge or other application of water.

It should be noted that most bending procedures will induce stress into the pipe wall which can be retained in the material after the bend radius is formed. The amount of stress induced is dependent on the severity of the bend, the diameter and wall thickness of the pipe bent, and the bending method used. This residual stress will be added to the normal stresses created by internal pressure, installation procedures, and the effects of temperature. Therefore, pipe bending should be limited to applications for use at ambient temperatures or lower where maximum operating pressures are not utilized. It should also be noted that during the bending process of clear PVC pipe, the material will become cloudy during the heating process but will regain clarity when cooled, provided excessive bending stresses are not retained. The use of a filling medium during the bending process can also cause slight pitting and other interior surface blemishes depending on the method used.

Attempting to form bends in rigid thermoplastic piping at temperatures too low (below 200°F) can induce excessive stress into the pipe, thereby jeopardizing its physical performance.

## JOINING TECHNIQUES

Harvel PVC Clear pipe is easily joined by the solvent cementing process, providing a quick, strong, leak-tight seal for pressure applications. To maintain the system's clarity, Harvel Plastics, Inc. recommends the use of a clear, medium-bodied, fast-setting cement in conjunction with a clear primer for optimum joint integrity, such as IPS Weld-on 705 Clear cement and IPS Weld-on P-70 Clear primer. As an added advantage due to the product's transparency, joint integrity is readily identified during the solvent cement joining process. Details on proper solvent cementing techniques are available and must be reviewed for proper assembly and joint integrity.

Specialty clear female threaded transition fittings, incorporating a stainless steel retaining ring, reduce problems associated with overtightening and provide a strong, leak-tight seal for plastic-to-metal transitions. When used with clear male adapters, the reinforced female adapters provide an excellent threaded connection for disassembly while maintaining system transparency. The reinforced design reduces radial stress encountered with typical threaded connections, and eliminates the need for system pressure de-rating traditionally associated with non-reinforced plastic threaded joints. Harvel recommends the use of Teflon® tape for making reliable threaded connections. Generally, two to three wraps of tape in the direction of the threads on the male end, followed by one to two turns beyond finger tight is all that is required to make a leak-free connection.

**Note:** Certain thread paste compounds may contain stress cracking agents; contact the paste manufacturer for compatibility with PVC prior to use.

Where disassembly is required, Harvel Clear can be easily joined in the field using standard rigid thermoplastic pipe fittings and joining techniques such as flanges, molded grooved coupling adapters and unions. Joining options are limitless when overall system clarity is not a necessity.

## THERMAL EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION

As with other thermoplastic materials, consideration must be given to the effects of thermal expansion and contraction during the design and installation of the system. The coefficient of linear expansion for Harvel Clear pipe is  $4.1 \times 10^{-5}$  in./in./°F. The rate of expansion or contraction can be calculated as follows:

$\Delta L = 12 yL (T)$  where:  
 $\Delta L$  = expansion or contraction in inches  
 $y = 4.1 \times 10^{-5}$  (coefficient of linear expansion)  
 $L$  = length of piping run in feet  
 $T$  = temperature change °F  
( $T_{\text{max.}} - T_{\text{@ installation}}$ )

## APPLICATIONS

Harvel Clear provides several advantages over traditional materials in many applications. It is routinely used as dual-containment piping for high purity piping runs where quick identification of primary tubing and visual leak detection is critical. From semiconductor clean rooms to aggressive chemical processing applications, Harvel Clear provides durable leak-free containment piping with optimum visibility.

Compatibility with standard PVC piping systems makes the product ideal for sight gauge assemblies in many applications.

The wide range of sizes and clear fittings available enable custom in-process monitoring of process fluids.

Other applications include:

- Chemical Processing
- Medical/Hospital Use
- Electroplating
- Food Processing
- Displays/Exhibits
- Laboratory Applications
- Environmental Applications
- Cosmetics
- Visual Test Equipment
- Fish Hatcheries
- Sight Glass

- Dual Containment
- Beverage Processing

## CAUTIONS

Harvel Plastics, Inc. does not recommend the use of this product or other rigid PVC/CPVC piping products for the transportation or storage of compressed air or gases, nor the testing of these systems using compressed air or gases.

Although Harvel Clear maintains its physical properties when exposed to many substances, exposure to certain chemicals can affect the clarity of the product over time. Certain nitrogen-containing organics, bleaches, oxidative agents and acids may result in discoloration. Testing under actual use conditions is recommended.

Exposure to sunlight (U.V.R.) will also affect clarity. This can be addressed in sight glass applications exposed outdoors by simply providing an opaque cover attached to the pipe exterior such as a rubber flap or sleeve. These facts should be considered if optimum clarity is required for the system by testing under actual use conditions at the initial design phase of the project.

Standard threading or grooving can be conducted with Harvel Schedule 80 Clear pipe. Threading or grooving of Harvel Schedule 40 Clear pipe is not recommended due to insufficient wall thickness. Use specialty clear transition fittings for threaded assemblies or standard PVC transition fittings where applicable.

## SPECIFICATIONS

All PVC Schedule 40 CLEAR pipe and fittings and Schedule 80 Clear pipe shall be manufactured from a Type I, Grade I Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) compound with a Cell Classification of 12454 per ASTM D1784. The pipe shall be manufactured in strict compliance to ASTM D1785, consistently meeting and/or exceeding the applicable Quality Assurance test requirements of this standard with regard to material, workmanship, burst pressure, flattening, and extrusion quality. The pipe shall be manufactured in the USA by an ISO 9001 certified manufacturer. All PVC Schedule 40 and Schedule 80 CLEAR pipe shall be packaged immediately after its manufacture to prevent damage, and shall be stored indoors at the manufacturing site until shipped from factory. All pipe shall be manufactured by HARVEL PLASTICS, INC.

**Call Professional Plastics at (888) 995-7767 or  
E-Mail [sales@proplas.com](mailto:sales@proplas.com)  
Order Online at [www.professionalplastics.com](http://www.professionalplastics.com)**