



# Use of Air In PVC & CPVC Piping Systems

\* 不能做壓縮氣體的分配 \* 可適用於低於5 psi氣體處理 \* 可適用於無油氣體或是氮氣的開放式系統  
\* 小於2"的系統可以使用到25psi的無油氣體或是氮氣 \* 使用指定空氣測試安全實施要求 UOA-7-1011

## Not For Distribution of Compressed Air or Gas

Suitable for Low Pressure Air Handling (to 5 psi)

Suitable for Open-End System Purging With Oil-Free Air or Nitrogen

Sizes 2" & Smaller May Be Tested to 25 psi With Oil-Free Air or Nitrogen

Use of Designated Air Test Safety Practices Required

**Compressed Air or Gas Distribution Prohibited** 禁止做壓縮氣體的分配 - 使用氣體於PVC與CPVC系統有潛在危險性且在眾多的管轄區域內，壓縮氣體的運送、貯存與分配是禁止的。  
Air use in PVC and CPVC plastic systems is potentially hazardous and in most jurisdictions is prohibited for use in transport, storage or distribution of compressed air or gasses. Air is a compressible gas that can store far more energy than water when put under pressure because it can release this energy so rapidly. This potentially explosive nature can result in serious injury. 因為空氣可壓縮，所以當置於低壓時，遠遠比水要能貯存更多的能量，也能迅速的釋放能量，這潛在的爆炸會造成嚴重的傷害。

### Low Pressure Air Handling Suitability 低壓氣體處理的適用性

PVC and CPVC products are suitable for use in Low Pressure Air Handling systems (up to 5 psi). PVC 與 CPVC產品適用於低壓氣體的處理系統 (5 psi以下)

**System Purging** 系統清洗 - 開放式的PVC與CPVC系統可以用無油氣體(OFA)或氮氣清洗，以移除水氣、外來物與殘骸碎片等。  
Open ended PVC and CPVC systems may be purged with Oil Free Air (OFA) or Nitrogen to remove moisture, foreign materials and debris.

**System Testing** 系統測試 - 靜水壓測試是系統測試較為喜愛並優先使用的測試方法，但通常有相關法規規範。如果系統有洩漏 Hydrostatic testing is the preferred method of system testing and may be required by certain regulations. If there is a leak in the system, it will always be easier to locate when testing with water since air leaks can be hard to find. 水往往會比空氣更容易發現洩漏之處。

然而，除非有其他限制，PVC與CPVC 2"以下的產品可用低於25 psi的空氣或氮氣來做測試。需遵守最小氣體測試安全實踐  
However, PVC and CPVC product sizes 2" and smaller may be tested to 25 psi with air or nitrogen unless otherwise restricted. Minimum Air Test Safety Practices must be followed. Prior to placing a system into actual service, all air should be bled from the highest point and any areas of potential air entrapment. Slowly fill with fluid to prevent additional air entrapment. 在正式啟用系統之前，所有的氣體應從系統最高點或其他有可能存有氣泡處釋放掉，慢慢的加入液體以預防不必要的氣泡。

### Minimum Air Test Safety Practices 最小氣體測試安全實施

1. 使用護目鏡與其他適當的人員保護裝備
  2. 僅使用無油氣體(OFA)或氮氣做測試。油或油蒸氣水可能會加重塑膠爆裂與產生危害人體吸入物的風險
  3. 僅使用已調整過且超過25 psi的釋壓閥
  4. 加裝壓力錶並慢慢加壓，在12至24小時後檢查壓損看是否有洩漏跡象。
- Use eye protection and other appropriate personal safety equipment. 氣體(OFA)或氮氣做測試。油或油蒸氣水可能會加重塑膠爆裂與產生危害人體吸入物的風險
  - Use only Oil-Free Air (OFA) or Nitrogen supply for testing. Oils or oil vapor mist can cause stress cracking in plastics and are a health risk if inhaled.
  - Use only regulated air pressure with 25 psi over-pressure relief valve.
  - Fit with pressure gauge and fill system slowly. Check for pressure loss over a period of 12 to 24 hours as indication of system leak.



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