This is a preview of "ASSE Standard 1079-2...". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

ASSE Standard #1079-2012

ASSE Board Approved: July, 2012 ANSI Approved: August, 2012

American Society of Sanitary Engineering

Performance Requirements for

Dielectric Pipe Unions

An American National Standard

This is a preview of "ASSE Standard 1079-2". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

General Information

Neither this standard, nor any portion thereof, may be reproduced without the written consent of the American Society of Sanitary Engineering.

No product may be said to be ASSE listed unless the manufacturer has applied to ASSE, has had its product tested according to the applicable standards, the product has passed the test and displays the ASSE Seal on the product.

Instructions for receiving authorization to display the ASSE Seal are available from ASSE's International Office. Organizations wishing to adopt or list any ASSE Standard should print the ASSE Standard number on the cover page first and in equal or larger type to that of the adopting or listing organization.

American Society of Sanitary Engineering
Westlake, Ohio
Copyright © 2012, 2005
All rights reserved.



Foreword

This foreword shall not be considered a part of the standard. However, it is offered to provide background information.

ASSE standards are developed in the interest of consumer safety.

The American Society of Sanitary Engineering is dedicated to the preservation of public health and safety through its guiding principle, "Prevention Rather Than Cure."

ASSE's Standards Program systematically evaluates new technologies through formal requests and addresses the development and promulgation of performance standards designed to safeguard public health and safety.

Standards for the performance of plumbing system components are considered by the American Society of Sanitary Engineering to be of great value in the development of improved plumbing systems for the increased protection of public health and safety.

Dielectric pipe unions are designed to prevent stray currents in piping systems. These stray currents can come from dissimilar piping materials or improper grounding of electrical equipment. This standard provides guidance in the construction of pipe unions that incorporate electrical insulating properties to reduce the accelerated corrosion that can result from galvanic and stray currents.

Although material specifications are detailed within Section 4.1 of this standard, it is the responsibility of the manufacturer and the installer to comply with the relevant jurisdictional requirements.

The working group, which developed this standard revision, was set up within the framework of the Product Standards Committee of the American Society of Sanitary Engineering.

Recognition is made of the time volunteered by members of this working group.

The standard does not imply ASSE's endorsement of a product which conforms to these requirements.

Compliance with this standard does not imply acceptance by any code body.

Plumbing codes mandate how and where these devices are installed. However, this standard was promulgated using a specific set of installation requirements and conditions for the purpose of providing reasonable performance requirements and compliance testing.

This is a preview of "ASSE Standard 1079-2...". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

It is recommended that these devices be installed consistent with local codes by qualified and trained professionals.

This standard was promulgated in accordance with procedures developed by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

This edition of the standard was approved by the ASSE Board of Directors on July 3, 2012 as an ASSE standard.

2012 Product Standards Committee

Joseph Fugelo, Chairman

Labov Co. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Rand Ackroyd

Rand Technical Consulting, LLC Newburyport, Massachusetts

William Briggs Jr.

MGJ Associates New York, New York

Maribel Campos

ICC Evaluation Services Whittier, California

Judson Collins

JULYCO Mannford, Oklahoma

Ron George

Plumb-Tech Design & Consulting Services, LLC Newport, Michigan

Steve Hazzard

ASSE Staff Engineer Westlake, Ohio

John F. Higdon P.E.

Apollo Valves / Conbraco Industries, Inc. Matthews, North Carolina

Jim Kendzel, MPH, CAE

American Society of Plumbing Engineers Des Plaines, Illinois

Chuck Lott

Precision Plumbing Products Portland, Oregon

Peter Marzec

United Association of Plumbers and Pipefitters Pearl River, New York

Abraham Murra

IAPMO R&T Ontario, California

Brad Noll

Wilkins / A Division of Zurn Paso Robles, California

Thomas Pitcherello

State of New Jersey Bordentown, New Jersey

Shabbir Rawalpindiwala

Kohler Company Kohler, Wisonsin

Tsan-Liang Su, PhD

Stevens Institute of Technology Hoboken, New Jersey

1079 Working Group

Ken Van Wagnen, Chairman

ASSE Standards Coordinator Westlake, Ohio

Maribel Campos

ICC Evaluation Services Whittier, California

Steve Hazzard

ASSE Staff Engineer Westlake, Ohio Sara Marxen

ASSE Compliance Coordinator Westlake, Ohio

Tsan-Liang Su, PhD

Stevens Institute of Technology Hoboken, New Jersey

Robert Tesar

ASSE Seal Control Board Independence, Ohio

Table of Contents

Section I		1
1.0	General	1
1.1	Application	1
1.2	Scope	1
1.3	Reference Standards	1
Section II	l	
2.0	Test Specimens	2
2.1	Samples Submitted for Test	2
2.2	Samples Tested	2
2.3	Drawings	2
2.4	Rejection	2
Section II	II	3
3.0	Performance Requirements and Compliance Testing	
3.1	Hydrostatic Test	
3.2	Dielectric Test	3
3.3	Deterioration at Manufacturer's Extremes of Temperature and Pressure Ranges Test	3
Section I	V	5
4.0	Detailed Requirements	5
4.1	Materials	5
4.2	Markings	5
4.3	Installation Instructions	
Section V	<i>I</i>	5
5.0	Definitions	
Annondix	A Tunical Dialogaria Unions	6



Dielectric Pipe Unions

Section I

1.0 General

1.1 Application

Dielectric Pipe Unions (herein referred to as the "device") are used to join dissimilar pipe materials to prevent the flow of galvanic current or to isolate sections of pipe from stray currents which could cause accelerated corrosion and premature failure of plumbing components and associated piping.

1.2 Scope

1.2.1 Description

These devices are metallic and join metallic pipe in a similar manner to standard pipe unions and flanges, with the added ability to electrically insulate one pipe section from another.

1.2.2 Size Range

Iron and copper pipe sizes % inch through 6 inches (10 mm to 150 mm).

1.2.3 Adapter/Transition Fitting Connections

- **1.2.3.1** Taper pipe threads, except dryseal, shall be in compliance with ASME B1.20.1 or ASTM F1498.
- **1.2.3.2** Dryseal pipe threads shall be in compliance with ASME B1.20.3.
- **1.2.3.3** Cast copper alloy, wrought copper alloy and copper alloy solder joint connections shall comply with the dimensional requirements of ASME B16.18 or ASME B16.22.

1.2.4 Pressure and Temperature

The minimum pressure shall be 125.0 psi (861.8 kPa) at a minimum temperature of 180.0 $^{\circ}$ F (82.2 $^{\circ}$ C).

1.3 Reference Standards

- ASME B16.18-2001 (R2012), Cast Copper Alloy Solder Joint Pressure Fittings
- ASME B16.22-2001 (R2010), Wrought Copper and Copper Alloy Solder-Joint Pressure Fittings
- ASME B1.20.1-1983 (R2006), Pipe Threads, General Purpose (Inch)
- ASME B1.20.3-1976 (R2008), Dryseal Pipe Threads (Inch)
- ASTM F1498-08, Standard Specification for Taper Pipe Threads 60° for Thermoplastic Pipe and Fittings