



Why Do CPVC Pipes Occasionally Fail?

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Preface

CPVC pipes and fittings have been used successfully for decades. The use of CPVC materials offer significant advantages over metal piping materials including ease of installation and the pipes are not affected by microbial induced corrosion (MIC). However, as with all plumbing products including metal piping, occasionally a pipe or fitting may fail. When a failure does occur, our experience indicates that often the failure can be linked to improper installation practices and occasionally to defective manufacture of pipes and fittings. There are several ASTM standards (e.g., ASTM D2846 and D2855) teaching exactly how to properly install solvent cemented joints and yet, many of the CPVC piping systems that we have examined fall significantly short relative to installation requirements. Many installers appear to believe that it is not important to follow installation rules. We have recently been involved in investigation of CPVC pipe and fitting failures used in constantly recirculated hot water systems. After about 10 years of continuous exposure to hot chlorinated water, there are recent reports that CPVC pipes and fittings become discolored and brittle - see

http://www.clickorlando.com/news/plumbers-warn-of-cpvc-piping-problems_20151105190735671

The intent of this article is to provide information to Plumbers and piping system Specifiers to help them in their efforts to provide their customers reliable and efficient piping systems.

Most of the Main Causes of CPVC Pipe Failure Listed Below are Discussed in this Article

- I. Improper System Engineering/Installation
 - A. Inadequate provision for linear thermal expansion
 - B. Improper use of cement
 - C. Wrong Clamps used or Clamps too tight
 - D. Contact of outside of pipe with incompatible material

- II. Improper Operation
 - A. Exposure to freezing temperatures without freeze protection
 - B. Over-pressurization
 - C. Pulsating water pressure
 - D. Use of incompatible materials around pipes

- III. Contamination
 - A. Internal
 1. Use of contaminated antifreeze
 2. Contaminants from metal water supply piping; e.g., antimicrobial (MIC inhibitor) linings, corrosion inhibitors, phthalate plasticizers from pump seals/gaskets, refrigeration system lubricants
 - B. External
 1. Incompatible Fire Caulk

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