

Solvent Welding PVC

Genova distributes a variety of solvents recommended for solvent welding PVC pipe and fittings.

- Novaweld® P
- Arcticweld® P
- All Purpose Cement
- Nova Clean® Cleaner/Primer
- Purple Primer

Liberal coats of cement ensure leak-proof joints. Before beginning any solvent weld application check your local plumbing codes for approvals.

1. Cut pipe to length squarely using a fine-tooth saw or pipe cutter. Allow for makeup dimension (depth of fitting socket).
2. Remove all burrs using sandpaper or a knife.
3. With a clean rag, wipe NovaClean® Cleaner/Primer or Purple Primer on pipe and socket.
4. In warm weather or at room temperature follow immediately with NovaWeld® P or All Purpose Cement application. In cold weather use Arcticweld® P. Apply cement liberally on pipe and sparingly on socket.
5. Quickly push the pipe into the socket with a slight twisting motion until it bottoms. Adjust alignment of fitting immediately, before the solvent sets up.

Pipe Sizing Charts-Gallons per Minute

Pipe Length	Pipe Size					
	1/2"	3/4"	1"	1 1/4"	1 1/2"	2"
100'	12	22	44	85	120	230
200'	8	15	28	55	80	150
300'	6	12	23	44	65	120
400'	5	10	19	37	55	100
500'	4	9	17	33	48	90
60 PSI @ Source, Min. 40 PSI @ Sprinkler Head						
100'	8	15	30	55	80	150
200'	5	10	20	36	53	100
300'	4	8	16	29	43	81
400'	3 1/2	7	13	24	36	68
500'	3	6	11 1/2	21	32	61
45 PSI @ Source, Min. 35 PSI @ Sprinkler Head						
100'	5 1/2	10	20	37	55	105
200'	3 1/2	7	13	25	37	70
300'	2 3/4	5 1/2	10	20	30	56
400'	2 1/4	4 1/2	9	17	25	45
500'	2	4	8	15	22	40
35 PSI @ Source, Min. 30 PSI @ Sprinkler Head						

Chart figures based on the sprinkler system and water source being installed at the same elevation.

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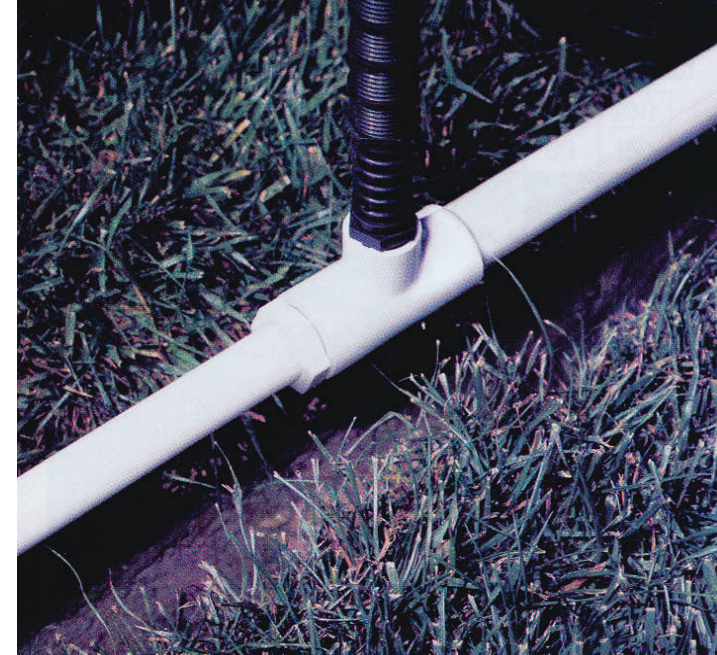
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PRESSURE



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Genova's Pressure and Insert Plumbing systems are used in a variety of applications: irrigation, underground residential sprinkler systems, water service pipe, deionized water lines, swimming pools and hot tubs.

Pressure

For a complete pressure system, Genova offers four different types of pressure pipe-Schedule 40 as well as pressure rated, SDR 21 (200 PSI), SDR 26 (160 PSI), and Class 125 (125 PSI). Schedule 40 fittings are available in 1/2" to 2". Pressure Systems are installed with the ease of solvent welding.

Inserts

Genova also offers a full line of plastic and steel insert fittings along with 1/2" to 2" polyethylene pipe. Insert fittings do not require solvents. Slip a stainless steel clamp over the end of the pipe and insert the fitting into the end of the pipe. Slide the stainless steel clamp over the ridges of the inserted fitting and tighten.



How to Install a Lawn Sprinkler System

1. Consult your local water district and building department to determine if you need a permit to install your sprinkler system.
2. Sketch a precise outline of your property where you will install your sprinkler system. (Refer to the Master Plan of a Sprinkler System diagram in figure 2.) Remember to include any shrubbery or garden area you wish to have watered. Also, take into consideration where your water meter is located (see figure 1).
3. To reduce sprinkler system interference with household water uses, tap off the cold water main from your house water supply system as far back toward the water main as possible.
4. Select the brand of sprinklers you will be installing. Use the manufacturer's instruction sheet containing the facts on flow rates and coverage to plan your system. The number and type of sprinklers used and the water pressure available at the point in your water system that you tap into, will determine the size of pipe you need. (See Pipe Sizing Charts on reverse).

5. Genova recommends using the "Size larger" design concept for a lawn sprinkler system since it uses so much water that its piping is often taxed to capacity. This means using one pipe size larger in your sprinkler system than used on the system's main valve and your house's main line. EXAMPLE: If your house has the typical 3/4" service entrance, you would use a 3/4" valve and 1" pipe for the main sprinkler line (see figure 1).

FIGURE 1-TAPPING INTO HOUSE PLUMBING

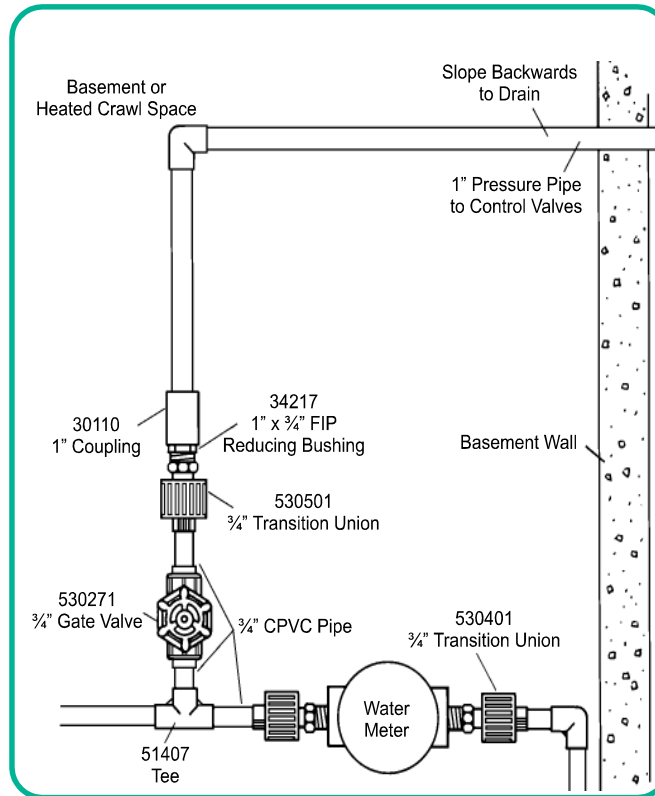
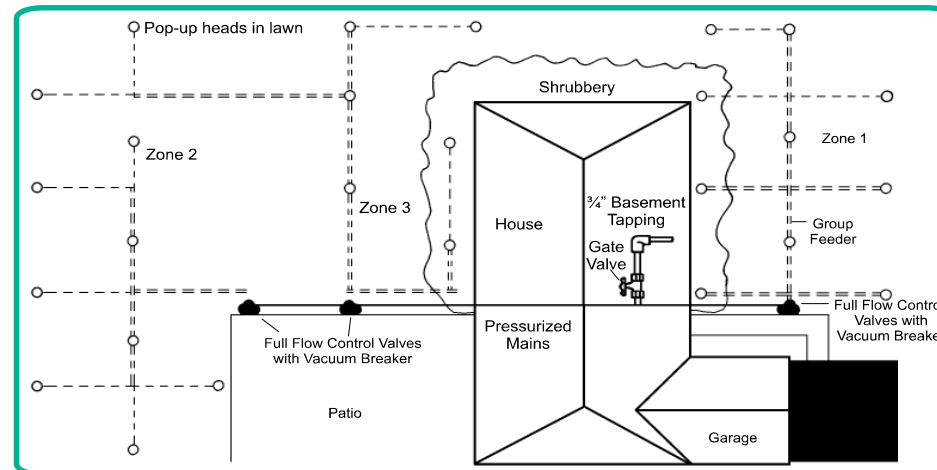
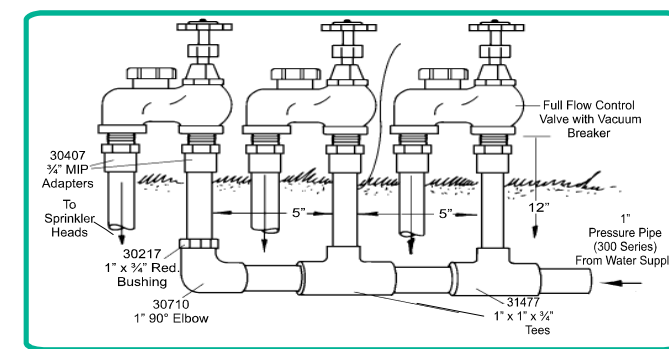


FIGURE 2-SPRINKLER SYSTEM MASTER PLAN



6. Determine the type of sprinkler head required for each application and follow the manufacturer's spacing recommendations. It is important to separate different types of sprinkler heads into different groups. EXAMPLE: impulse sprinklers and spray heads should be in separate groups.
7. CAUTION: Utilize an approved full control valve for each group feeder (see figure 2). Each full flow control valve contains a vacuum-breaker. It should be installed at least 6" higher than the highest point of the line served and not under constant water pressure (see figure 3). This will avoid potential ground water contamination of domestic water supplies. In areas where freezing occurs, you must provide a method of draining the entire system. The system should be drained each year before winter.
8. Dig trenches 18" deep and wide enough to allow side to side movement of pipe associated with expansion and contraction. At 100°F, a 100' long pipe that is

FIGURE 3-CONTROL MANIFOLD



solvent welded will shrink 2" when it is put underground and is bearing 40° water. If frost is a problem in your area, dig trenches 12" below the frost line level or if piping is installed above the frost line, the trench should slope to ensure that the piping can be easily drained. Add a layer of soft dirt or sand at the bottom of the trench before laying the pipe to avoid damage to the pipe during backfilling and natural settling processes.