The Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service
Bringing the University to You!

The Cooperative Extension Service is the largest, most successful informal educational organization in the world. It is a nationwide system funded and guided by a partnership of federal, state, and local governments that delivers information to help people help themselves through the land-grant university system.

Extension carries out programs in the broad categories of agriculture, natural resources, and environment; home economics; and youth and community resource development. Extension staff members live and work among the people they serve to help stimulate and educate Americans to plan ahead and cope with their problems.

Some characteristics of the Cooperative Extension system are:

- It provides practical, problem-oriented education for people of all ages. It is designated to take the knowledge of the university to those persons who do not or cannot participate in the formal classroom instruction of the university.
- It utilizes research from university, government, and other sources to help people make their own decisions.
- More than a million volunteers help multiply the impact of the Extension professional staff.
- It dispenses no funds to the public.
- It is not a regulatory agency, but it does inform people of regulations and of their options in meeting them.
- Local programs are developed and carried out in full recognition of national problems and goals.
- The Extension staff educates people through personal contacts, meetings, demonstrations, and the mass media.
- Extension has the built-in flexibility to adjust its programs and subject matter to meet new needs. Activities shift from year to year as citizen groups and Extension workers close to the problems advise changes.

Some characteristics of the Cooperative Extension system are:

- The federal, state, and local governments cooperatively share in its financial support and program direction.
- It is administered by the land-grant university as designated by the state legislature through an Extension director.
- Extension programs are nonpolitical, objective, and based on factual information.

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**Figure 1.** Disassembled clamp fitting, clamp and gasket (A) and clamp (B)

**Figure 2.** Bevel seat fittings

**Figure 3.** Butt-weld fittings

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**Introduction**

Sanitary tubing and fitting types (referred to collectively as "piping") and the standards that regulate their use have evolved over the years by trial and improvement. Consequently, a great variety of sanitary piping and standards are in use today. This fact sheet briefly explains the most common sanitary piping and standards and how they are applied. A section with sources of sanitary piping materials is also included.

**Materials**

Stainless steel is the most common material used in sanitary piping. This metal has the advantage of cost, corrosion resistance, and durability, relative to other materials. Table 1 shows some of the grades of stainless steel and their description. In general, the higher the grade, the better the corrosion resistance. Price increases with grade.

**Surface finish**

Description of surface finish of stainless steel components is often confusing, since different reference scales are commonly used, depending upon industry and custom. Two of the most important scales used to measure surface roughness are: R_a and grit. R_a is the "roughness average" specified in the ANSI/ASME standard B46.1-1985. The R_a value relates to an arithmetic average of the surface roughness as measured by the stylus motion of an instrument. For comparative purposes, an R_a of 4 corresponds to a "mirror" finish. In the dairy and food industry, surface finishes have traditionally been measured by grit. Grit is the number of abrasive grains per given area. The higher the grit number, the smoother the finish (similar to traditional sand-paper). Table 2 gives a guide for comparison of R_a and grit finish measurements. Comparison of grit to R_a is not exact and requires consideration of variable elements such as polishing equipment, materials and technique.

**Sanitary Fittings and Tubing for Food Processors**

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**Table 1. Selected grades of stainless steel with brief descriptions.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>303</td>
<td>Free machining variation of 304. Corrosion resistant to most foods and cleaners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>304</td>
<td>Excellent resistance to a wide range of foods and cleaning solutions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>304L</td>
<td>Low carbon variation of 304. Avoids harmful carbide precipitation during welding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>316</td>
<td>Added molybdenum offers better corrosion and pitting resistance plus higher strength at elevated temperatures (a 316L version is also available)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AL-6XX</td>
<td>Super austenitic stainless designed to resist crevice corrosion, pitting and chloride-induced corrosion and stress corrosion cracking. This grade of stainless steel is especially useful for applications such as sports drinks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sanitary Tubing

Fortunately, the wide acceptance of seamless stainless steel tubing and standardization within the metals fabrication industry has simplified tube selection. Outside diameter and gage is used to specify sanitary tubing. Sixteen-gage tubing is used for the vast majority of applications, except those with large diameter and/or higher product pressures. Specifications for sanitary tubing are shown in Table 4. Tubing is manufactured according to ASTM A270 “Specification for Seamless and Welded Austenitic Stainless Steel Tubing.”

Sanitary Pipeline Fittings are manufactured by a long list of companies utilizing a number of joint styles and sealing techniques including (in no particular order): Tri-Clamp or “clamp,” Butt-weld, Bevel Seat, DC, H-Line, HDL-Line, John Perry, S-Line, and I-Line. Fitting types have been developed specifically for certain industries, manufacturers and user groups. Adapters to connect different types of fittings are sometimes available, as well as adapters to connect fittings to non-sanitary piping such as flanges, pipe thread, pipe OD (compression fitting) and other items. The system designer must select carefully, especially when mating new piping to existing piping and equipment.

In Oklahoma, clamp (figure 1) and bevel seat (figure 2) fittings are the most common for systems that require frequent disassembly. Butt-weld fittings (figure 3) are used for permanent piping systems. Hygienic design and sanitation standards for sanitary fittings and pipeline have been developed and are available from the 3-A Sanitary Standards Institute (McLean, Va.). Fittings that have been manufactured according to the 3-A specifications and standards bear the 3-A symbol and are accepted nationwide by health inspectors. Sanitary fittings conform to an identification system based on numbers, with examples given in table 5.

Table 2. Guide to comparison of grip finish and Rp (micro-inch) measurements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grit</th>
<th>Rp (Range, micro-inch)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>30-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>26-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240</td>
<td>15-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320</td>
<td>9-11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4. Specifications of sanitary tubing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OD gage</th>
<th>1.5&quot;</th>
<th>2&quot;</th>
<th>2.5&quot;</th>
<th>3&quot;</th>
<th>4&quot;</th>
<th>6&quot;</th>
<th>8&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wall thickness</td>
<td>0.065</td>
<td>0.065</td>
<td>0.065</td>
<td>0.065</td>
<td>0.065</td>
<td>0.083</td>
<td>0.109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>1.87</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>2.87</td>
<td>3.83</td>
<td>5.78</td>
<td>7.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume (gal/100 ft)</td>
<td>7.66</td>
<td>14.27</td>
<td>29.92</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>59.97</td>
<td>136.39</td>
<td>247.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry weight (lbs/100 ft)</td>
<td>100.9</td>
<td>136.1</td>
<td>171.2</td>
<td>206.4</td>
<td>351.8</td>
<td>694.7</td>
<td>930.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flow capacity (gpm) @ 5 fps</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>741</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Finish number and description for sanitary tubing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>Industrial (mill finish)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sanitary (ID polished to #150 grit or 32 Rp, OD mill finish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Industrial (ID mill finish, OD polish to #150 grit or 32 Rp)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sanitary (ID and OD polished to #150 grit or 32 Rp)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What’s the difference between tube and pipe?

Tube is manufactured to a set outside diameter and wall thickness (e.g. 1.5" OD, 0.065" wall), while pipe is specified by a “nominal” (not actual) inside diameter. The wall thickness of pipe is described by the “schedule”. For example, schedules 5 and 40 have wall thicknesses of 0.065” and 0.109” respectively.

Food-Grade Gasket Materials

As specified by the 3-A standards, food-grade rubber and plastic material can be used for gaskets in sanitary joints. Table 6 lists selected 3-A approved commercial gasket materials and their working temperature range.

Pipe Installation

Extreme care and planning must be considered before installation of sanitary pipelines. Professional help should be employed when possible. Installed cost of stainless piping can run from $300 per foot, depending upon many factors. Orbital welding techniques are used to join pipe fittings to tubes or equipment as necessary. Inert gas is employed to prevent weld contamination. Subsequent polishing steps may be necessary, depending upon welding methods selected. Pipeline installation mistakes and rework are costly. Some installation tips follow:

- Begin your project with a drawing (three-dimensional if possible) and include clearance areas for operations, cleaning and maintenance.
- Design to minimize piping, valves, joints and fittings.
- Slope lines to facilitate self-draining.
- Support piping at ample locations, considering thermal expansion and dynamic product loads.
- Potable water lines connected directly to sanitary tubing are a violation of plumbing code; lines must be isolated with a physical “air gap.”
- Use check valves and vacuum breakers in steam lines connected to sanitary tubing or cook vessels to prevent product “suck-back.”

- Eliminate dead legs that contain stagnant product in process lines.
- Use flexible connections (hose) at pumps, tanks and other devices that may be moved or frequently disconnected.
- Install quick-release fittings to facilitate cleaning and inspection.
- Insulate only when necessary to prevent operator injury or to protect product.
- Keep costs of installed piping systems as dramatically reduced by prefabrication at an outside shop. Use of clamp fittings will facilitate shipping and eliminate or reduce the number of costly on-site welds needed.
- Warning—precise dimensions and specifications are required!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gasket material</th>
<th>Temperature range, °F</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buna-N (black or white)</td>
<td>-40 to 225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teflon® (PTFE)</td>
<td>-110 to 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicon</td>
<td>-20 to 450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viton® (fluorel)</td>
<td>-20 to 450</td>
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<tr>
<td>EPDM</td>
<td>-55 to 275</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Summary

Sanitary piping systems are an important part of many food processing operations. When designed, fabricated and installed correctly, they require minimal attention and help to maintain product quality and integrity. Awareness of the great variety of fittings, materials, and sizes of components available will help during the selection and installation of any sanitary piping system.

References


Table 5. Selected identification numbers of sanitary fittings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identification number</th>
<th>Elbows: 90°, 45°</th>
<th>Tees</th>
<th>Crosses</th>
<th>Clamps, Hex union nuts</th>
<th>Ferrules, adapters</th>
<th>End caps</th>
<th>Concentric reducers</th>
<th>Eccentric reducers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>29</td>
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</table>

Table 6. Selected list of approved gasket materials and their operating temperature range.

Select Sources of Sanitary Tubing and Fittings

National distributors/manufacturers

Alfa Laval
8201 104th Street
Pleasant Prairie, WI 53158
800-558-4060
www.alfa-laval.us

Robert-James Sales, Inc.
PO Box 7999
2585 Walden Ave.
Buffalo, NY 14225
800-666-0088
www.rjkdex.com

Top Line Process Equipment
P.O. Box 264
Bradford, PA 16701
800-458-6095
www.toplineonline.com

Waukesha Cherry-Burrell
611 Sugar Creek Road
Delavan, WI 53115
800-252-5200
www.gowch.com

Swagelok
Tuba Valve & Fitting Co.
1815 West Detroit
Broken Arrow, OK 74012
918-258-8661
www.swagelok.com/industry/fbd/index.asp

Local food equipment supplier:

Crouch Supply Company, Inc.
413 North 5th Street
Oklahoma City, OK 73102
405-235-3353

Local and mail-order dairy equipment suppliers

Double H Dairy Supply
Pryor, OK 74362
918-825-2503

Farm Supply Inc.
Chickasha, OK 73018
405-224-1414

Parts Dept
45 Lynwood Drive
Trumbull CT 06611
800-245-8222
www.partsourceonline.com

Meltec Dairy Supplies
1880 Country Farm Drive
Naperville, IL 60563
877-973-2479
www.meltec.net