

KEASBEY & MATTISON COMPANY has been a pioneer in the Asbestos and Magnesia Industry for seventy-five years. Starting as a two-man business in 1873, K&M is today a national institution with nationwide facilities.

This wealth of manufacturing experience is your assurance of quality in all K&M products. In addition to "Century" Asbestos-Cement Pipe, K&M manufactures a complete line of Asbestos and Magnesia Insulations, Packings, Asbestos Textiles, Sprayed "Limpet" Asbestos, Asbestos Paper, Asbestos Corrugated Sheets, Asbestos-Cement Roofing Shingles, Siding, Structural and Electrical Sheets.

"MAINS WITHOUT MAINTENANCE"

"Century"

ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPE

with

"Century"

SIMPLEX COUPLINGS

K&M
best in asbestos

KEASBEY & MATTISON
COMPANY • AMBLER, PENNA.

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Warranty

Our products are carefully inspected for manufacturing defects; however, it is not always possible to detect hidden defects. Our products are warranted only to the extent that we will replace without charge, products proved to have manufacturing defects within six months of the date of delivery thereof and provided we have been given an opportunity to inspect the product alleged to be defective and the installation or use thereof. No warranty is included against any expense for removal, re-installation or other consequential damages arising from any defect. Owing to the widely varying conditions under which our products are installed and used we cannot be and are not bound, and no person is authorized to bind us, by any further warranty whatsoever, express or implied.

"CENTURY" ASBESTOS-CEMENT PIPE WITH "CENTURY" SIMPLEX COUPLINGS

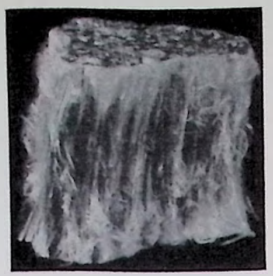
Table of Contents

	Page No.
Warranty	Inside Front Cover
Introduction	2 and 3
Advantages of "Century" Pipe	4 and 5
Installation Recommendations	6
Handling	6
Alignment and Grade	7
Trenching	7
Installation of "Century" Pipe	8
The "Century" Simplex Coupling	9
The "Century" Simplex Coupling Puller	10
Installation of the "Century" Simplex Coupling	10
Illustration of "Century" Simplex Coupling Puller	12
Illustration of Coupling Installation	13, 14 and 15
Curved Lines	16
Cutting "Century" Pipe in the Field	16
The "Pilot" Pipe Cutter	17
Connections to Cast Iron Pipe and Fittings	18
Thrust Blocking	19
Service Connections	19
Partial Backfilling for Test	21
Expelling Air Before Test	21
Hydrostatic Tests	21
Final Backfill	22
Salvage	22
Instructions for Returned Material	23
Dimensions and Weights of "Century" Pipe	24
Dimensions and Weights of "Century" Simplex Couplings	24
"Mueller" Service Clamps	Inside Back Cover

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ASBESTOS . . . A UNIQUE MATERIAL



A sample of the mineral Asbestos, clearly showing its remarkable fibrous structure.

Asbestos has been known for centuries. Many of its qualities are so remarkable that it is small wonder they were noticed and recorded by the ancients. Marco Polo reported seeing asbestos cloth at the court of Kublai Khan in China. Asbestos was used by the Greeks for candle wick, and by the Romans for wrapping the bodies of their honored dead before cremation.

These early uses took advantage of two outstanding features of asbestos—its resistance to fire, and its durability. But only in the last century was a third unusual quality of this material discovered and put to important use. Asbestos is one of the few known minerals which can be successfully used as a reinforcing agent in Portland cement. Cement also is an ancient and durable material. Many of the viaducts which added to the fame of the Roman Empire, and which remain in good condition today, were made of cement.

Asbestos fibres are finer than silk and sufficiently flexible to be spun and woven. They are immensely strong, possessing an exceptionally high tensile strength.

In Asbestos-Cement, these strong, pliable, durable fibres are mixed with Portland cement to form a homogeneous mass of uniform strength. It is of such material, scientifically processed in each manufacturing step, that "Century" Asbestos-Cement Pressure pipe is made.

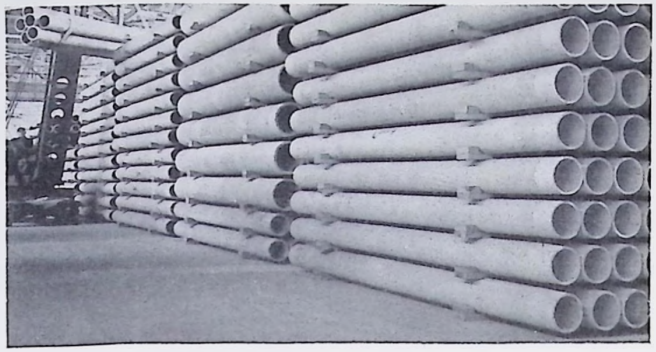
Over 30 years of experience has convinced engineers the world over that *Asbestos-Cement Pipe, once laid, may be forgotten.*

DEVELOPMENT OF ASBESTOS-CEMENT PIPE

For years, engineers in this country received reports of a revolutionary new kind of pipe that was being widely and successfully used in Europe. It was said to have great durability, and to require none of the maintenance that had long been accepted as a costly matter-of-course in the distribution of water throughout a community. It was made of asbestos and Portland cement, a combination which had already earned a high reputation in other fields for durability and low maintenance.

The experimental manufacture of Asbestos-Cement Pipe was begun in Europe in 1913, and within three years was established on a commercial basis. It was first used for the conveyance of sea water, an especially severe form of service. Progress was rapid, and by 1921 seamless Asbestos-Cement Pipe was generally accepted for many important water mains and other pressure services throughout Europe. In the same year, the manufacturing process was first patented in the principal industrial countries of the world.

In the United States very rapid progress has been made in the acceptance and use of Asbestos-Cement Pipe, and although this position has been aided materially by the experience accumulated in European countries since 1913, the extent of the progress made can be ascribed mainly to the inherent and permanently good qualities which make Asbestos-Cement Pipe so eminently suited for water conveyance.



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ACL Doc 21287 · Page 3 of 15
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asbestosclaims.law/library/21287/3

Advantages You Obtain with "Century" Asbestos-Cement Pipe

MEETS GOVERNMENT SPECIFICATIONS

"Century" Pipe is made in accordance with and conforms to U. S. Federal Specification SS-P-351 covering asbestos-cement pipe; which recognizes this material as suitable for purchase by all U. S. Government agencies.

DURABILITY In the type of service for which this pipe is used, long life is a primary consideration. The two ingredients of which it is made—Asbestos and Cement—have been known and used since antiquity for projects that were built to endure. Archaeological discoveries in recent years prove that these products of nature have lasted through the centuries.

STRENGTH The Special Process builds exceptional strength into "Century" Asbestos-Cement Pipe. The rigid quality-control which is a feature of K&M manufacture is your further assurance of high strength and uniformity alike. It is noteworthy that in common with other asbestos-cement products this pipe strengthens with age.

NON-CORROSIVE Corrosion, usually an external enemy, first weakens and finally destroys ordinary pipe. This means water works, in many instances, are faced with the recurrent necessity of replacing part or all of a line. "Century" Asbestos-Cement Pipe being non-metallic cannot corrode.

NON-TUBERCULATING Tuberculation, the enemy from within, first increases friction and later reduces flow area in ferrous pipe. The flow area is fully maintained and friction is kept at a minimum in "Century" Asbestos-Cement Pipe, for, being non-metallic, it cannot tuberculate, thus insuring against increased pumping costs as the pipe ages.

TIGHT JOINTS "Century" Simplex Couplings are immediately and permanently tight, with the result that there is no problem of leakage. This means reduced pumping costs and prevents loss of water and revenue over the years.

ECONOMY In addition to reducing transportation costs because of its light weight, "Century" Asbestos-Cement Pipe is easily and economically handled and laid. Its extreme durability means extra long life with minimum replacements. Its immunity to tuberculation, corrosion and electrolysis not only goes far to insure maintenance-free service but consistently low pumping cost as well.

EASE OF LAYING The light weight of "Century" Asbestos-Cement Pipe, and the speed with which joining is accomplished both contribute to ease and low cost of laying.

SMOOTH BORE Formed on a smooth steel mandrel, the pipe has an interior surface to match. The Williams and Hazen Constant "C" is conservatively placed at 140 for "Century" Asbestos-Cement Pipe. It will remain at its initial figure.

LIGHT WEIGHT "Century" pipe is relatively light in weight. Transportation and labor costs are favorably affected, while machinery is unnecessary for handling except with the largest and heaviest pipe, or under exceptional conditions.

IMMUNE TO ELECTROLYSIS Being non-metallic, "Century" Asbestos-Cement Pipe is not affected by stray electric currents. In many localities this is an invaluable feature.

SALVAGE VALUE "Century" Asbestos-Cement Pipe has 100% salvage value. It is easily removed and may be reinstalled as many times as desired. As its strength increases rather than decreases with age, it can be used over and over in its original pressure class.

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ACL Doc 21287 · Page 4 of 15 asbestosclaims.law/library/21287/4

Installation Recommendations

The following pages are devoted to the necessary instructions for the installation of "Century" Asbestos-Cement Pipe. It is not intended to be a substitute for, nor to be superior to, competent engineering judgment based upon a complete understanding of special conditions.

Many familiar practices which apply to the installation of all pipe are included, because they apply equally well to the installation of "Century" Pipe. Since the installation of "Century" Pipe is easier, simpler and speedier than other types of pipe, there are also recommendations which apply specifically to the installation of "Century" Pipe.

HANDLING

Check the shipments against the packing tickets and report any error or damage to the transportation agent.

All pipe materials can be damaged by rough handling. "Century" Asbestos-Cement Pipe is no exception. However, its comparatively light weight makes handling easier and cuts down the possibility of mishap. Pipe should be rolled or lifted. It should not be thrown, slid, dropped, rolled together hard, or crashed.

Pipe should be stacked on high level ground and supported on heavy planks placed about 3 feet from each end.

For pipe sizes over 6″, rope or skids should be used in handling. Only in unusual cases will machinery be necessary.

Keep earth and foreign matter out of pipe interior. The coupling ends must be protected from damage and kept clean to assure quick assembly of permanently tight joints. If pipe is distributed along the trench it should, where possible, be placed on the side opposite the excavated earth.



Distributing Pipe from Truck directly along trench.

ALIGNMENT AND GRADE

The pipe should be laid to the line and grade established by the engineer or other authority in charge of the installation.

TRENCHING

The trench should be 18″ wide for pipe sizes up to and including 8″. For larger size pipe the trench should be one foot (1′) wider than the diameter of the pipe.

The recommended minimum depth of *cover over pipe* is three and one-half (3½) feet. Due consideration must be given to frost line, surface and traffic loads.

Where conditions permit, the trench should be excavated to a flat bottom cut true and even at the established grade.

Where excavation is below grade, correction should be made with suitable material carefully tamped.

Stones and rock should be removed to a depth of 6″ below grade and the holes filled with suitable material carefully tamped to grade.

Keasbey & Mattison Company: "Century" Asbestos-Cement Pipe with "Century" Simplex Couplings (1948)
ACL Doc 21287 · Page 5 of 15
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INSTALLATION OF "CENTURY" PIPE

There are three approved methods of installing the pipe in the trench which are described below in the order of their preference.

Pipe Laid on Trench Bottom

Two wooden blocks approximately 6" wide and 2" thick and 6" longer than the diameter of the pipe should be placed on the trench bottom with the longest dimension across the trench and so located that a block will be approximately 31" from each end of the 13 foot section. For pipe lengths under 13 feet a block should be located one-fifth of the pipe length from each end. The clearance obtained facilitates installation of the coupling.

The pipe should then be lowered into position on the blocks. Next, provide a "coupling hole" so that the barrel of the pipe, after the coupling has been assembled, will rest on the trench bottom when the blocks are removed.

After the blocks are removed suitable materials should be carefully tamped half way up the circumference of the pipe, leaving the coupling exposed until completion of test. See instructions for "Partial Back Filling for Test." (Page 21.)

Pipe Laid on Earth Pads

Two earth pads, approximately 12" wide and 2" high should be placed across the trench bottom and so located that a pad will be approximately 31" from each end of the 13 foot section. For pipe under 13 feet a pad should be located one-fifth of the pipe length from each end. The clearance obtained facilitates installation of the coupling.

The pipe should then be lowered into position on the pads.

After the coupling is installed suitable materials should be carefully tamped between the pads under the barrel of the pipe and up to at least one-half the circumference, leaving the coupling exposed until completion of the test. See instructions for "Partial Back Filling for Test". (Page 21.)

Pipe Laid on Wood Blocks

When the trench bottom is unsuitable for the two previous methods due to soft or rocky bottom, proceed as outlined for pipe laid on earth pads except that wood blocks are used. They should be placed in the same position as the earth pads in relation to the ends of the pipe. Blocks should be approximately 6" wide and 6" longer than the diameter of the pipe and of sufficient thickness to give a clearance between pipe and trench bottom of 2" at the minimum point.

After installation of the coupling, suitable materials should be carefully tamped between the blocks under the barrel of the pipe and up to at least one-half of the circumference, leaving the coupling exposed until completion of the test. See instructions for "Partial Back Filling for Test". (Page 21.)

THE "CENTURY" SIMPLEX COUPLING

As the name implies, the "Century" Simplex Coupling is simple in design and easy to assemble. It results in a joint which is immediately and permanently tight.

It is made of an asbestos-cement sleeve, the composition of which is the same as the pipe itself. Two specially compounded rubber gaskets of round cross-section are used as a seal between the pipe and the sleeve.

Flexural strains which may be caused by earth settlement or trench loading are minimized because the joint is flexible and both ends of each pipe are cushioned in rubber.

The "Century" Simplex Coupling is not a mechanical lock-joint. While the weight of the backfill, when the pipe is laid with recommended depth of cover is sufficient to prevent longitudinal movement of the pipe, the recommendations outlined under "Thrust Blocking" (Page 19) should be followed for blocking dead ends, valves and fittings.

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ACL Doc 21287 · Page 6 of 15
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
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THE "CENTURY" SIMPLEX COUPLING PULLER

Manufactured by The Sullivan Mfg. Co.
Phoenix, Arizona, Augustine Patent No. 2399312

The "Century" Simplex Coupling Puller is of simple, mechanical construction, light in weight, easy to handle and operate. Model No. 468 is for use with "Century" Simplex Couplings in 3" to 8" sizes inclusive. See illustrations on page 12.

The mechanism operating the puller is contained in the vertical column, from the upper portion of which the operating handles extend. Model No. 468 is supplied with three interchangeable saddles which are bolted to the base of the column, one each for 4", 6" and 8" pipe.

INSTALLATION OF THE "CENTURY" SIMPLEX COUPLING

"Century" Pipe sections are readily and speedily coupled in the trench in the following manner:

(1) Clean off thoroughly all foreign material from the ends of the pipe, which are specially machined for the reception of the coupling.

2) Place the "Century" Simplex Coupling, the small end first, over the end of the pipe, and slide back as far as possible.

(3) Stretch one gasket on the end of the pipe and eliminate all twist. Then roll it back so that its front edge lines up with the second mark on the pipe, which is the same distance from the end of the pipe as the length of the coupling.

(4) Place the other gasket as close to the same pipe end as possible, eliminating all twist. Then roll it back one turn. CAUTION:Be sure that both gaskets are without twist and are parallel to the end of the pipe at all points. This is important in pulling the coupling on as "cocked" gaskets increase materially the power required to roll them into final position and if not properly positioned, leakage may develop. See illustration No. 1 on Page 13.

(5) Butt the next pipe length supported on the pads or blocks against the end of the opposing pipe so that the lateral displacement will not exceed 1/8" and the space between pipe ends 1/4"; greater distances may cause the gaskets to be misplaced.

(6) Set the "Century" Simplex Coupling Puller with the proper size saddle on the pipe to which the coupling is to be pulled.

(7) Turn the handles so the cables are fully extended.

(8) Place the "Century" Simplex Coupling against the gasket and set the two Puller hooks on the rear edge of the coupling, directly opposite each other (180 degrees). The cross chain permits adjustment for various pipe sizes.

(9) Move the Coupling Puller back until the cables are taut.

(10) Drape the anchor chain over the pipe, with loops of equal length on each side, then place the anchor bar under the pipe and over the chain with the lugs on the anchor bar located on the outside of the chain.

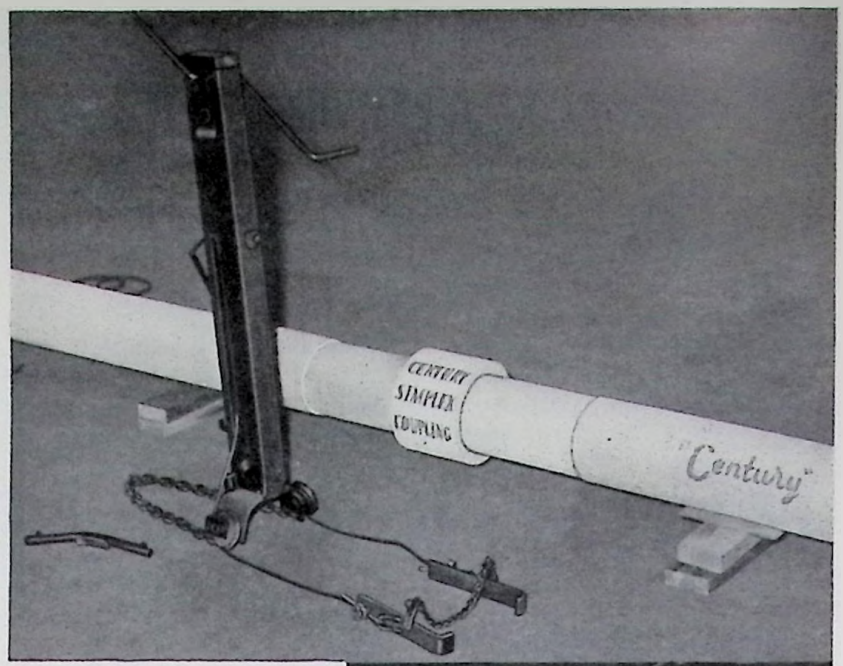
(11) Roll the gasket nearest the end of the pipe to the end. Be sure that it does not span the joint or carry over to the other pipe. See illustrations Nos. 2 and 3 on Pages 13 and 14.

(12) Turn the handles of the Coupling Puller *continuously* until the coupling has reached the first mark on the pipe to which the coupling is being drawn. This is one-half the coupling length from the pipe end. The coupling is now located in its final position. The gasket nearest the joint has been carried over to the other pipe and the rear gasket rolled closer to the joint. See illustrations Nos. 4, 5 and 6 on Pages 14 and 15.

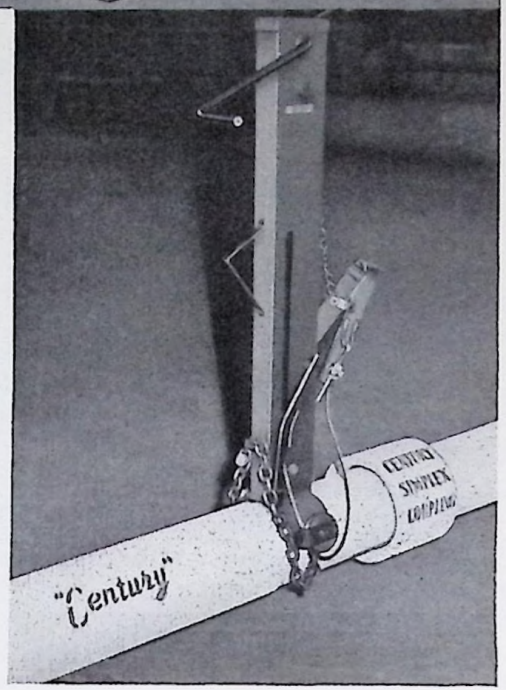
(13) Check the position of the gaskets within the coupling with a rule or feeler gauge to determine that they are properly located. Each gasket must be at least 1" and not more than 2" from its coupling end.

(14) Raise the free end of the pipe approximately 18" and then lower it to the former position. This provides a clearance between pipe ends for expansion and permits each pipe to move freely within the coupling.

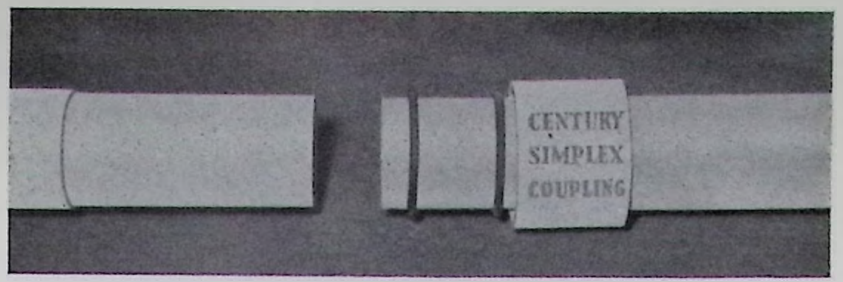
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ACL Doc 21287 · Page 7 of 15 asbestosclaims.law/library/21287/7



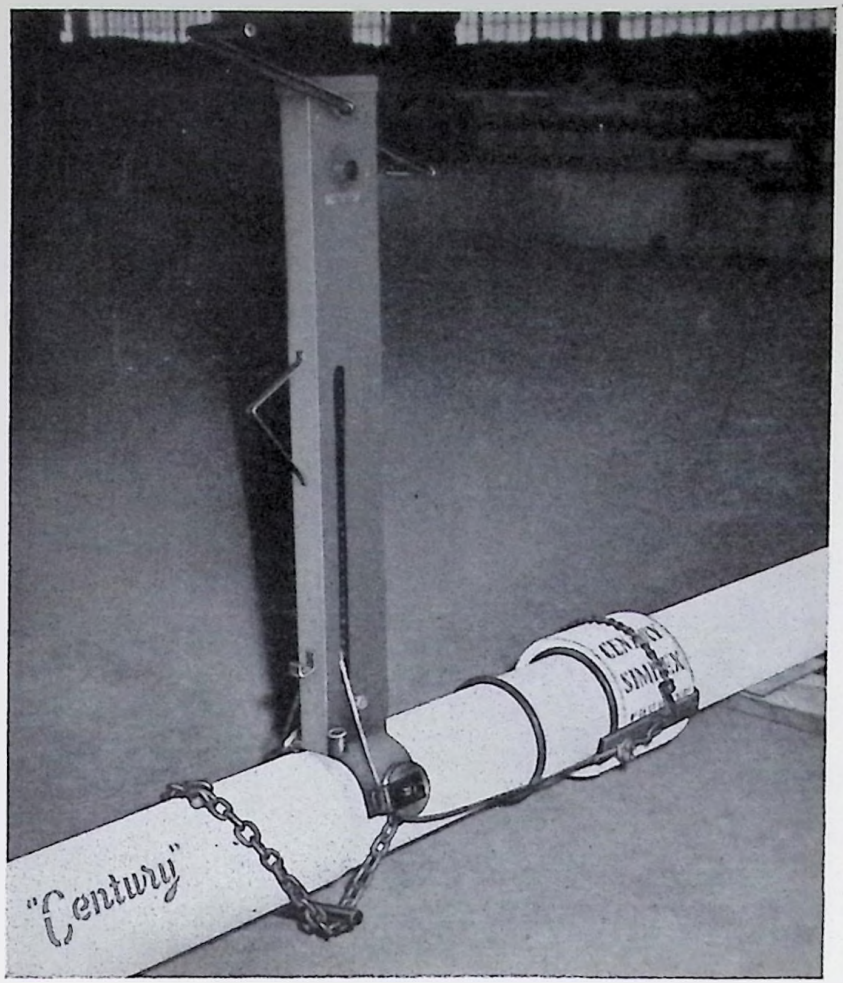
View showing simplicity of mechanical coupling puller.



This compact, light weight mechanical coupling puller is equipped with hooks for securing chains, and carrying handle.

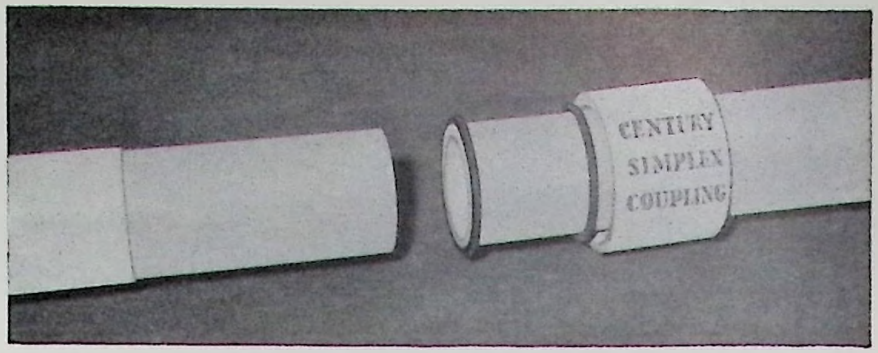


No. 1. View showing initial position of coupling and gaskets.

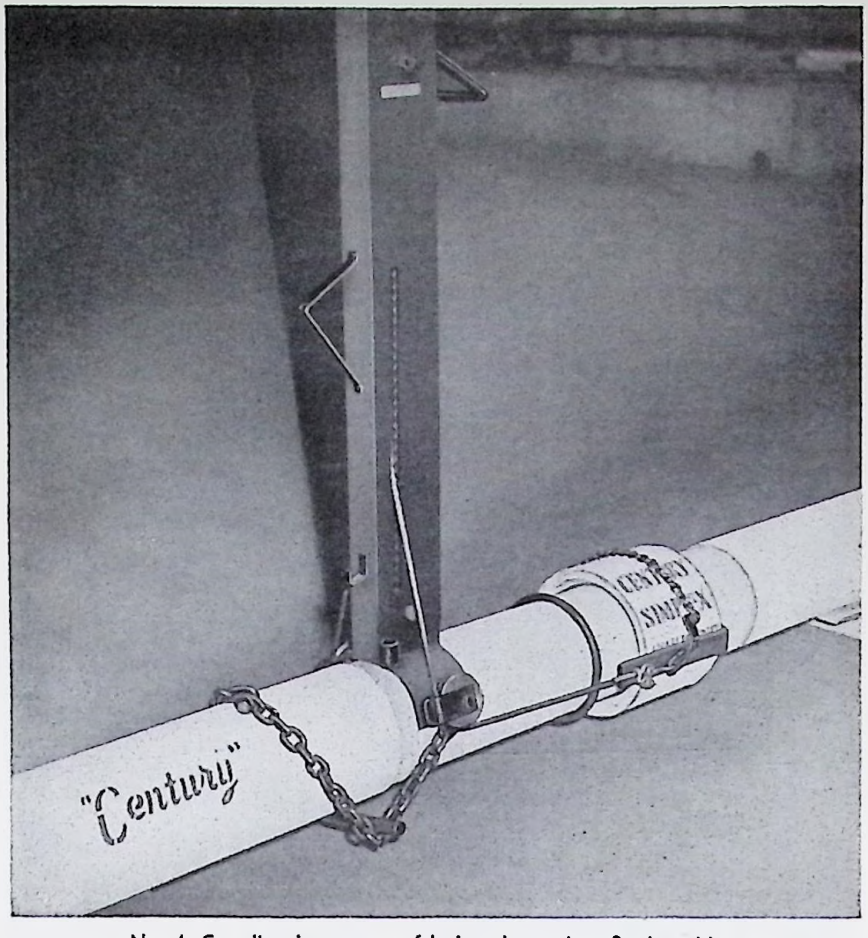


No. 2. Coupling and gaskets ready for drawing into final position.

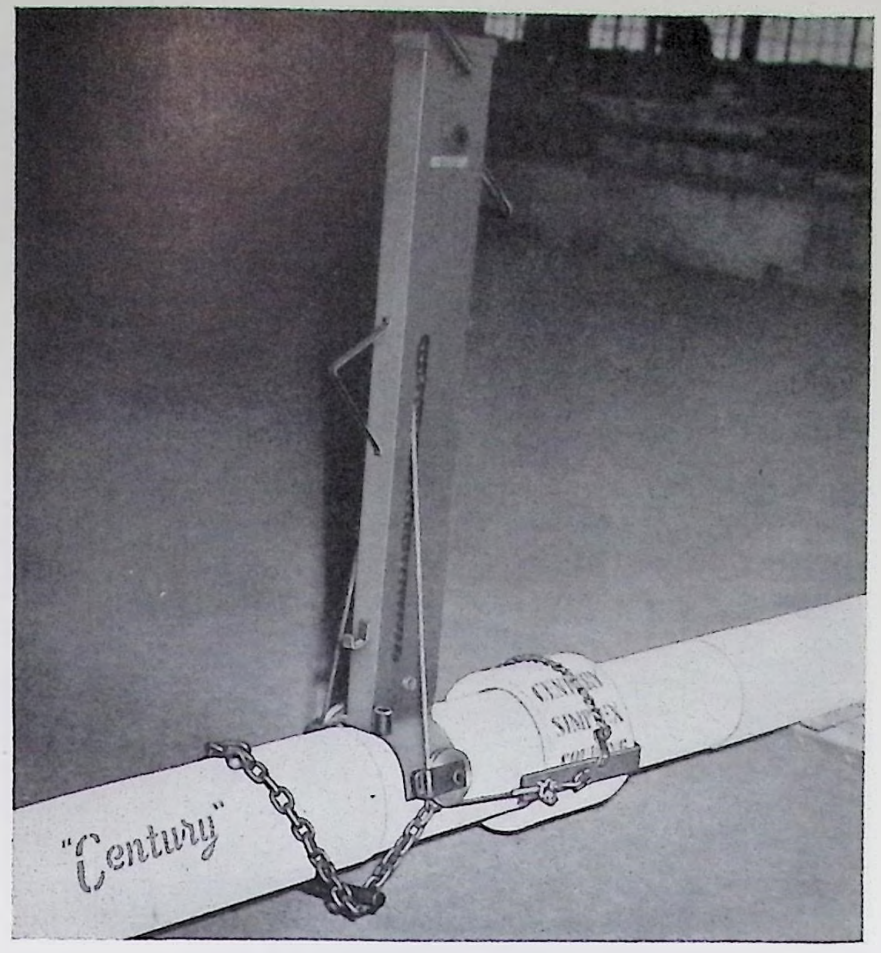
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ACL Doc 21287 · Page 8 of 15
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21287/8



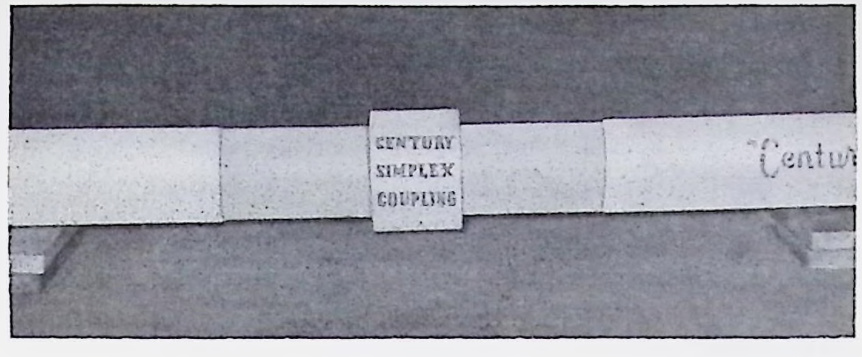
No. 3. Puller removed and pipe separated to show location of gaskets prior to drawing into final position. Note that the second gasket has been rolled to the edge of the pipe.



No. 4. Coupling in process of being drawn into final position.



No. 5. Coupling in final position.



No. 6. The completed joint.

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ACL Doc 21287 · Page 9 of 15
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21287/9

CURVED LINES:

The "Century" Simplex Coupling is designed to permit a 5 degree deflection from one pipe to the next (which means an offset of 13" per 13' length) and still make a perfectly safe joint. This feature permits the installation of pipe lines on large radius curves without the use of special bends. The use of pipe in lengths shorter than standard will permit curves of shorter radius.

Lay each pipe straight and deflect after the coupling has been completely assembled.

The following table shows the amount of offset in inches of subsequent pipe ends from a straight line for pipe lengths and degrees of deflection.

OFFSET IN INCHES OF PIPE ON CURVES

Degree of Deflection	Length of Pipe in Feet			
	5'	6½'	Std. for 2" 10'	Standard for 3" to 12" 13'
1°	1.0"	1.3"	2.0"	2.0"
2°	2.1"	2.7"	4.2"	5.4"
3°	3.1"	4.0"	6.2"	8.1"
4°	4.1"	5.4"	8.3"	10.9"
5°	5.2"	6.8"	10.5"	13.6"

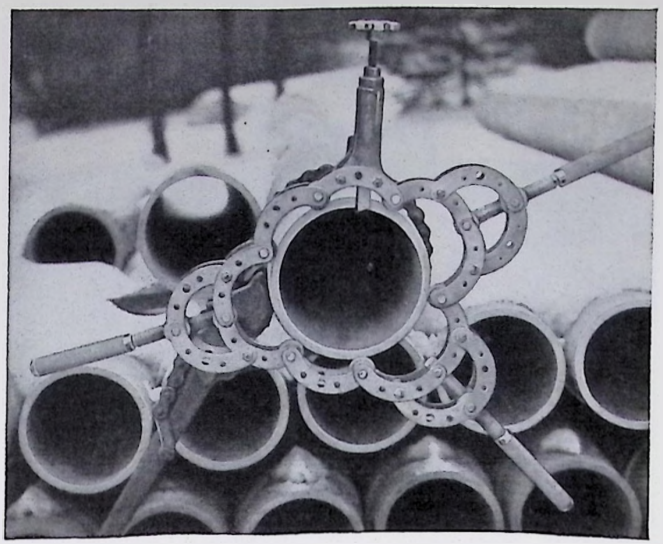
CUTTING "CENTURY" PIPE IN THE FIELD

"Century" Pipe, being composed of asbestos and Portland cement, is abrasive to cutting tools and frequent sharpening is necessary.

When a minimum of cutting is required it can readily be done with a buck saw or a two-man saw with "tuttle-tooth" blades.

It is not advisable to cut "Century" Pipe with a cold chisel or a standard iron pipe cutter. Their use may fracture the pipe and ragged, uneven edges usually result.

When considerable pipe cutting is required a portable SKIL-SAW or similar equipment, may be used to advantage, or the newly designed "Pilot" Pipe Cutter is recommended. It is adjustable to accommodate various pipe sizes and is light in weight. It makes a clean cut and is much faster than any other method. It can be easily disassembled for safe storage.



"Pilot" Pipe Cutter showing cutting bar and the resulting clean cut.

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ACL Doc 21287 · Page 10 of 15
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asbestosclaims.law/library/21287/10

CONNECTIONS TO CAST IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS

Connections to bell ends of cast iron pipe and fittings are made by yarning with dry unbraided jute or other suitable material and pouring with a self-caulking compound, the same as in joining two lengths of bell and spigot cast iron pipe. Joints may be poured with lead if properly and carefully caulked.

Either machined or unmachined "Century" Pipe can be connected to standard bell ends of Class D cast iron fittings, valves or hydrants. In all cases a piece of "Century" Pipe, 3 to 5 feet long should be used at each bell to assure flexibility and to facilitate installation of the coupling.

Fitting "Century" Pipe to Cast Iron Connections



All work on surface



Lower into place



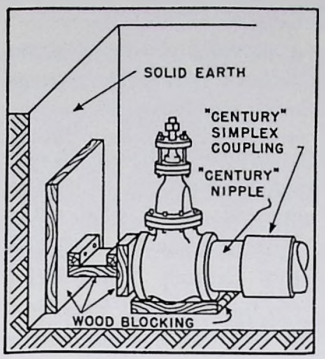
Install couplings

THRUST BLOCKING

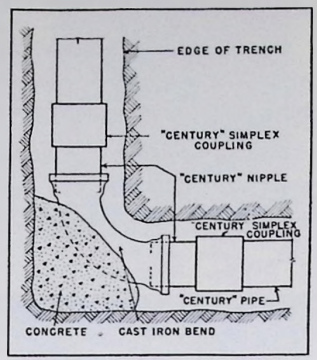
Line should be thrust blocked at bends, tees, caps, valves and hydrants to prevent movement of lines under pressure.

Place blocking between solid ground and fitting to be anchored, and in such manner that pipe and fitting joints will be accessible for repairs.

Blocking should be concrete, of a mixture calculated to have a compressive strength of not less than 2000 pounds per square inch. Other approved materials may be used.



Showing method of temporarily blocking dead end by use of timber.



Cast Iron All Bell Bend

SERVICE CONNECTIONS

"Century" Pipe should be drilled and tapped for corporation stops with standard tapping equipment in the same manner as other kinds of pipe. Only Mueller type thread is recommended. The maximum size recommended is ¾" for 4" and 6" pipe and 1" for 8" pipe and over.

In tapping the pipe with the standard equipment do not

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ACL Doc 21287 · Page 11 of 15
Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/21287/11

force the drill through the pipe wall. Unless the drill is dull very little pressure will be sufficient to lead the drill into the pipe wall. If the drill is forced through the pipe wall a punching instead of a cutting action will result and chipping will occur. Water poured into the body of the tapping machine will act as a lubricant and will facilitate the drilling.

Special combined drills and taps with Mueller type thread are available for use with "Century" Pipe. The use of this type drill and tap is recommended.

Drilling, tapping and inserting stops may be done either dry or under pressure. Tighten but do not force corporation stop.

Service clamps, saddles, tapping sleeves and similar accessories are available for use with "Century" Pipe for outlets larger than recommended above.

Copper or lead goose necks are recommended between corporation stop and service line. Swing ells must not be used to connect the service line to the corporation cock when taken directly from the barrel of the "Century" Pipe. Swing ells may be used when iron service clamps or saddles, are used.



Drilling and tapping dry pipe for a corporation stop



Corporation stop with goose neck

PARTIAL BACKFILLING FOR TEST

Before testing, the line should be backfilled in 4" layers directly over and on both sides of the pipe for the full width of the trench and not less than twelve inches above the top of the pipe. Be careful to use earth free from rock, boulders, frozen lumps or other unsuitable material.

The backfill should be thoroughly tamped under and on each side of the pipe to provide solid bearing. If possible, leave the joints exposed for examination under test, but if conditions are such that the exposed coupling area will be filled with water, snow, or other objectionable matter so as to cause the bed of the pipe to become unstable, the trench should be completely backfilled. Balance of backfill may contain coarser materials, and should be thoroughly tamped or puddled. Flooding the trench may also be employed but be careful not to float the pipe.



Partial Backfill Coupling Exposed

EXPELLING AIR BEFORE TEST

Before filling the line with water, tap the line, if necessary, at the points of highest elevation to expel air. After releasing the air all taps shall be tightly plugged.

HYDROSTATIC TESTS

After partial or total backfill, the line shall be slowly filled with water, taking care to expel air as mentioned before. It is customary to test the completed line to 50 pounds above the normal *working* pressure.

Make tests between valved sections if possible.

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ACL Doc 21287 · Page 12 of 15
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Pressure shall be applied by means of a pump connected to the pipe in a satisfactory manner.

While test pressure is being maintained, thoroughly inspect all exposed pipes, fittings, valves, hydrants and joints for leaks. If all joints are tight and pressure gauge falls off slightly this is probably due to trapped air and gauge will hold steady after approximately 48 hours.

If leakage is evident at a coupling it has been improperly installed.

Disassemble the joint, inspect thoroughly for improper assembly or foreign matter lodged under the gasket.

Poured joints of a self-caulking compound will sometimes seep in the early stages of their life, but will "take up" as they age. This may take approximately two weeks.

FINAL BACKFILL

After the test has been completed to the satisfaction of the authority in charge, the trench may then be backfilled in the usual manner, after the exposed sections, including the coupling, have been partially backfilled in the same manner as the barrel of the pipe. Large stones, debris or other objectionable material should not be thrown into the trench.

SALVAGE

After a period of service "Century" Pipe can be reclaimed in entirety. It can be used again on the same pressure class installation as it was originally designed for. Its walls are not weakened by corrosion or decay. "Century" Pipe actually increases in strength with age.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR "RETURNED MATERIAL"

It is suggested that at least three full lengths of Pipe and three complete Couplings of each size and class installed be retained for use in emergency extensions or repairs.

Returned materials will not be accepted for credit at our factory unless permission for their return has first been obtained from our District Office nearest you.

ONLY STANDARD FULL LENGTHS OR STANDARD SHORT LENGTHS OF PIPE AND/OR COUPLINGS MAY BE RETURNED FOR CREDIT. CUT OR BROKEN PIPE ARE NOT RETURNABLE.

On receipt of permission from the Keasbey & Mattison District Office having jurisdiction the materials to be returned should be properly boxed, bagged or crated if necessary and shipped according to instructions, with freight prepaid.

We will not be responsible for damage suffered in transit.

Upon receipt at the factory returned materials will be inspected, and if found in salable condition credit will be issued, less a service charge. The report of the factory Inspection Department as to the acceptability of the returned material shall be final.

INSTALLATION ENGINEERING

The purpose of this booklet is to give you all the necessary information for properly laying "Century" Pipe under the great majority of practical field conditions encountered.

If, however, there are special problems in your case, or other reasons for requiring additional information, just write your K&M representative or the District Office explaining the circumstances.

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ACL Doc 21287 · Page 13 of 15
asbestosclaims.law/library/21287/13

DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS

"Century" Asbestos-Cement Pipe

Nominal Pipe Size Inches	Inside Diameter Inches	Standard Length Feet	Wall Thickness Inches	Outside Diameter Inches	Approximate Weight Lb. Per Lin. Ft. Pipe Only
CLASS 100					
4	3.95	13	.35	4.65	5.72
6	5.85	13	.38	6.61	9.00
8	7.85	13	.44	8.73	14.30
CLASS 150					
4	3.95	13	.45	4.85	7.54
6	5.85	13	.55	6.95	13.46
8	7.85	13	.65	9.15	21.00

DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS

"Century" Simplex Couplings

Nominal Size Inches	Class	Inside Diameter Inches	Outside Diameter Inches	Length Inches	Weight Pounds
4	100	4.77	6.80	7	5.7
	150	4.97	7.14	7	7.41
6	100	6.73	8.78	7	6.96
	150	7.07	9.24	7	10.00
8	100	8.85	10.92	7	8.87
	150	9.27	11.54	7	12.60

Weights plus or minus 10%

Recommended "Mueller" Single and Double Flat Strap Service Clamps (Saddles) Tapped for Either Mueller Corp. Stops or I. P. Thread

Century Pipe Size Inches	Century Pipe Class	Single Strap Saddle I.P. Thread	Double Strap Saddle I.P. Thread	Single Strap Saddle Mueller Thread	Double Strap Saddle Mueller Thread
4	100	H-10458	H-10501	H-10480	H-10522
4	150	H-10458	H-10501	H-10480	H-10522
6	100	H-10462	H-10505	H-10484	H-10526
6	150	H-10462	H-10505	H-10484	H-10526
8	100	H-10466	H-10509	H-10488	H-10530
8	150	H-10466	H-10509	H-10488	H-10530

Keasbey & Mattison Company District Offices

HANNA BUILDING
CLEVELAND 15, OHIO
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PETROLEUM BUILDING
HOUSTON 2, TEXAS
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58 SUTTER STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF.
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30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: CIRCLE 70642

1500 WALNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.
TELEPHONE: KINGSLEY 5-2125

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KEASBEY & MATTISON COMPANY has been a pioneer in the Asbestos and Magnesia Industry for seventy-five years. Starting as a two-man business in 1873, K&M is today a national institution with nationwide facilities.

This wealth of manufacturing experience is your assurance of quality in all K&M products. In addition to "Century" Asbestos-Cement Pipe, K&M manufactures a complete line of Asbestos and Magnesia Insulations, Packings, Asbestos Textiles, Sprayed "Limpet" Asbestos, Asbestos Paper, Asbestos Corrugated Sheets, Asbestos-Cement Roofing Shingles, Siding, Structural and Electrical Sheets.

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