## PART 1 – GENERAL

**1.00 SUMMARY**

A. Section Includes:

1. Vertical Service Carriers

B. Related sections:

1. Section 11610 - Laboratory Fume Hoods are a part of the work of this section.

2. Section ‑ : Furnishing and installation of plumbing utilities and final connections.

3. Section ‑ : Furnishing and installation of exhaust ductwork and equipment, and final connection to fume hood(s).

4. Section ‑ : Furnishing and installation of electrical utilities and final connections.

**1.01 ALTERNATE PROPOSALS**

Proposals are invited from alternate manufacturers only if they comply with the minimum design requirements and the minimum performance requirements. A notarized letter stating full compliance must be included in alternate proposals signed by an officer of the manufacturer to ensure compliance.

**1.02 SYSTEM DESIGN REQUIREMENTS**

A. Modular dimensioned system of support structures.

B. Service Carriers: Support structure for designed as a service chase for all utility, mechanical and HVAC feeds.

1. Modular units shall be suitable for wall, peninsula or island configurations.
2. Service Carrier shall provide a mechanical chase to run utilities vertically from the ceiling plenum and feed workstations below at the desired height.
3. Carriers shall be supported from the structural steel within the ceiling plenum and/or ceiling deck.
4. Equipped with easy to remove access doors with integral two point hinge system and door latch.
5. Carrier bodies shall be factory pre-punched and plugged for all service fittings. Service fittings to be field installed.
6. Carrier bodies shall be factory pre-punched for all electrical and teledata outlets. Junction boxes shall be factory installed. Outlets shall be shipped loose and field installed.

C. System requirements:

1. Vertical Service Carrier will act a support mechanism for a utility “Docking Station”. Mobile transporters and adaptable support vehicles shall “dock” into the utility bay. The service carrier shall be provided with optional quick connect/disconnects for rapid change outs and reconfigurations.
2. Independently support structures for building mechanicals. Internal structure support shall be independent of the removable doors and side panels. Internal support shall provide a standard means mechanical line supports.
3. Vertical structural components are essentially self-supporting but tied to the building structure.
4. Carrier type support structures with service fittings, teledata fixtures, HVAC exhaust ductwork and supply lines using commercially available pipe clamps.
5. Access doors can removed without the use of tools.

**1.03 SUBMITTALS**

Include number of each type of submittal required if this information is not covered in Division 1 or elsewhere.

A. Shop Drawings: Provide 3/4"=1'-0" scale elevations of all components, cross sections, rough‑in and anchor placements, tolerances and clearances. Provide 1/4"= 1'-0" rough-in plan drawings for coordination with trades. Rough-in shall show free area.

**1.04 QUALITY ASSURANCE**

A. Single source responsibility: Laboratory furniture system, casework, work surfaces, laboratory equipment, chemical fume hoods and accessories shall be manufactured or furnished by a single laboratory furniture company.

B. Manufacturer's qualifications: Modern plant with proper tools, dies, fixtures and skilled workmen to produced high quality laboratory casework and equipment, and shall meet the following minimum requirements:

1. Five years or more experience in manufacture of laboratory casework and equipment of type specified.

2. Ten installations of equal or larger size and requirements.

* 1. **REFERENCE STANDARDS**

1. All casework, work surface and service fixture construction and performance characteristics shall be in full compliance with SEFA (Scientific Equipment and Furniture Association) standards. At the owner’s request, independent, third party testing must be submitted validating compliance and adheres to the architectural specifications.
   * + 1. SEFA 2.3 – Installation of Scientific Laboratory Furniture and Equipment.
       2. SEFA 3 – Work Surfaces
       3. SEFA 7 – Laboratory and Hospital Fixtures
       4. SEFA 8 – Laboratory Furniture

**1.06 DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING**

A. Schedule delivery of laboratory furniture system so that spaces are sufficiently complete that material can be installed immediately following delivery.

B. Protect finished surfaces from soiling or damage during handling and installation.

**1.07 PROJECT CONDITIONS**

A. Do not deliver or install equipment until the following conditions have been met:

1. Windows and doors are installed and the building is secure and weather tight.

2. Ceiling, overhead ductwork and lighting are installed.

3. All painting is completed and floor tile is installed.

**PART 2 – PRODUCTS**

**2.01 MANUFACTURER**

A. Design, materials, construction and finish of the Vertical Service Carrier specified is the minimum acceptable standard of quality for adaptable laboratory casework. The basis of this specification is Hamilton Laboratory Solutions, 825 East Albert Drive, Manitowoc, WI 54220.

**2.02 CARRIER BODIES**

A. General requirements for Carriers:

1. Structural support frame: 12 gauge cold rolled steel unistrut channel. Weld members using the inert gas process.
   1. Carrier body wrapper: One piece 16 gauge cold rolled steel
2. Access doors shall incorporate two point hinge system with door latch. Doors shall be removed without tools for utility access and visual inspection.
3. Carrier body shall be factory pre-punched for the maximum amount of electrical, teledata outlets and service fittings.
4. Side Panels shall be removable, in the field, by means of simple mechanical fasteners without jeopardizing the structural integrity of the support structure.
5. Optional bottom patch panel shall provide a means to support optional localized exhaust units.
6. Plug caps: Flame resistant ABS plastic, color matched.
7. Finish: Chemical resistant powder paint finish in manufacturer's standard color to be selected.

B. Carrier Bodies

1. Nominal dimensions:

a. Width: [12” X 12”] [16" X 16”] .

b. Height: [36"] [48"] [60"]

2. Upper support channels shall offer a means to attach to the building structure with commercial available “C” channel support attachments.

**2.03 FINISHES**

A. Metal finish:

1. Preparation: Spray clean metal with a heated cleaner/phosphate solution, pre-treat with iron phosphate spray, water rinse, and neutral final seal. Immediately dry in heated ovens, gradually cooled, prior to application of finish.

2. Application: Electrostatically apply urethane powder coat of selected color and bake in controlled high temperature oven to assure a smooth, hard satin finish. Surfaces shall have a chemical resistant, high grade laboratory furniture quality finish of the following thickness: **Liquid, dipped, solvent based finishes are not and will not be acceptable.**

a. Exterior and interior exposed surfaces: 1.5 mil average and 1.2 mil min.

b. Backs of cabinets and other surfaces not exposed to view: 1.2 mil average.

B. Cabinet Surface Finish Tests:

**All casework construction and performance characteristics shall be in full compliance with SEFA 8 – 1999 standards.** At the owner’s request, independent, third party performance testing must be submitted validating compliance and adheres to the finish specifications.

## 1. Chemical Spot Test

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### 1.1 Purpose of Test

The purpose of the chemical spot test is to evaluate the resistance a finish has to chemical spills.

**Note:** Many organic solvents are suspected carcinogens, toxic and/or flammable. Great care should be exercised to protect personnel and the environment from exposure to harmful levels of these materials.

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### 1.2 Test Procedure

Obtain one sample panel measuring 14" x 24" (355.6mm x 609.6mm). The received sample to be tested for chemical resistance as described herein.

Place panel on a flat surface, clean with soap and water and blot dry. Condition the panel for 48-hours at 73+ 3F (23(+ 2(C) and 50+ 5% relative humidity. Test the panel for chemical resistance using forty-nine different chemical reagents by one of the following methods:

**Method A –** Test volatile chemicals by placing a cotton ball saturated with reagent in the mouth of a one-ounce (29.574cc) bottle and inverting the bottle on the surface of the panel.

**Method B –** Test volatile chemicals by placing five drops of the reagent on the surface of the panel and covering with a 24mm watch glass, convex side down.

For both of the above methods, leave the reagents on the panel for a period of **one hour.** Wash off the panel with water, clean with detergent and naphtha, and rinse with deionized water. Dry with a towel and evaluate after 24-hours at 73±3°F (23°±2°C) and 50±5% relative humidity using the following rating system:

**Level 0 –** No detectable change.

**Level 1 –** Slight change in color or gloss.

**Level 2 –** Slight surface etching or severe staining.

**Level 3 –** Pitting, cratering, swelling, or erosion of coating. Obvious and significant deterioration.

**Test No. Chemical Reagent Test Method**

1. Acetate, Amyl A

2. Acetate, Ethyl A

3. Acetic Acid, 98% B

4. Acetone A

5. Acid Dichromate, 5% B

6. Alcohol, Butyl A

7. Alcohol, Ethyl A

8. Alcohol, Methyl A

9. Ammonium Hydroxide, 28% B

10. Benzene A

11. Carbon Tetrachloride A

12. Chloroform A

13. Chromic Acid, 60% B

14. Cresol A

15. Dichlor Acetic Acid A

16. Dimethylformanide A

17. Dioxane A

18. Ethyl Ether A

19. Formaldehyde, 37% A

20. Formic Acid, 90% B

21. Furfural A

22. Gasoline A

23. Hydrochloric Acid, 37% B

24. Hydrochloric Acid, 48% B

25. Hydrogen Peroxide, 3% B

26. Iodine, Tincture of B

27. Methyl Ethyl Ketone A

28. Methylene Chloride A

29. Mono Chlorobenzene A

30. Naphthalene A

31. Nitric Acid, 20% B

32. Nitric Acid, 30% B

33. Nitric Acid, 70% B

34. Phenol, 90% A

35. Phosphoric Acid, 85% B

36. Silver Nitrate, Saturated B

37. Sodium Hydroxide, 10% B

38. Sodium Hydroxide, 20% B

39. Sodium Hydroxide, 40% B

40. Sodium Hydroxide, Flake B

41. Sodium Hydroxide, Saturated B

42. Sulfuric Acid, 33% B

43. Sulfuric Acid, 77% B

44. Sulfuric Acid, 96% B

45. Sulfuric Acid, 77% and Nitric

Acid, 70%, equal parts B

46. Toluene A

47. Trichloroethylene A

48. Xylene A

49. Zinc Chloride, Saturated B

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### 1.3 Acceptance Level

Results will vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. **Laboratory grade finishes should result in no more than four Level 3 conditions.** Suitability for a given application is dependent upon the chemicals used in a given laboratory.

## 2. Hot Water Test

### 2.1 Purpose of Test

The purpose of this test is to insure the coating is resistant to hot water.

### 2.2 Test Procedure

Hot water, 190°F to 205°F (88°C to 96°C), shall be allowed to trickle (with a steady stream and at a rate of not less than 6 ounces (177.44cc) per minute on the surface, which shall be set at an angle of 45-degrees, for a period of five minutes.

### 2.3 Acceptance Level

After cooling and wiping dry, the finish shall show no visible effect from the hot water.

## 3. Impact Test

### 3.1 Purpose of Test

The purpose of this test is to evaluate the ductility of the coating.

### 3.2 Test Procedure

A one-pound ball approximately 2" (50.8mm) in diameter shall be dropped from a distance of 12" (304.8mm) onto a flat horizontal surface, coated to manufacturer’s standard manufacturing method.

### 3.3 Acceptance Level

There shall be no visible evidence to the naked eye of cracks or checks in the finish due to impact.

## 4. Paint Adhesion on Steel Test

### 4.1 Purpose of Test

The paint adhesion test is used to determine the bond of the coating to steel. This does not apply to non-steel products.

### 4.2 Test Procedure

This test is based on ASTM D2197-86 “Standard Method of Test for Adhesion of Organic Coating”. Two sets of eleven parallel lines 1/16" (1.587mm) apart shall be cut with a razor blade to intersect at right angles thus forming a grid of 100 squares. The cuts shall be made just deep enough to go through the coating, but not into the substrate. They shall then be brushed lightly with a soft brush for one minute. Examine under 100-foot candles of illumination.

### 4.3 Acceptance Level

Ninety or more of the squares shall show finish intact.

## 5. Paint Hardness on Steel Test

### 5.1 Purpose of Test

The paint hardness test is used to determine the resistance of the coatings to scratches.

### 5.2 Test Procedure

Pencils, regardless of their brand, are valued in this way: 8-H is the hardest, and next 11 order of diminishing hardness are 7-H, 6-H, 5-H, 4-H, 3-H, 2-H, H, F, HB, B (soft), 2-B, 3-B, 4-B, 5-B (which are softest).

The pencils shall be sharpened on emery paper to a wide sharp edge. Pencils of increasing hardness shall be pushed across the paint film in a chisel-like manner until one is found that will cut or scratch the film. The pencil used before that one, that is the hardest pencil that will not rupture the film, is then used to express or designate the hardness.

### 5.3 Acceptance Level

The paint shall have a hardness of 4-H minimum.

## PART 3 – EXECUTION

**3.01 INSTALLATION**

A. Furniture system installation:

1. Install system in strict accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

2. Set system components plumb, square, and straight with no distortion and securely anchored to building structure.

B. Install suspended casework, work surfaces, sinks and accessory items per Section 12345.

**3.02 ADJUSTING**

A. Repair or remove and replace defective work, as directed by [Architect] [Owner] upon completion of installation.

**3.03 CLEANING**

A. Clean shop finished laboratory furniture system surfaces and touch up as required.

**3.04 PROTECTION OF FINISHED WORK**

A. Provide all necessary protective measures to prevent exposure of laboratory furniture system and attached components from exposure to other construction activity.

B. Advise contractor of procedures and precautions for protection of material, installed laboratory furniture system, casework and fixtures from damage by work of other trades.

# END OF SECTION