Raychem®

XL-Trace® System for Fire Sprinkler Freeze Protection

Design Guide and Installation Manual

tyco

Thermal Controls

tyco / Thermal Controls

A Solutions Company

Tyco Thermal Controls is the world leader in heating and fire-resistive wiring solutions for commercial and industrial applications, employing over 2500 people around the world.

Worldwide Approach

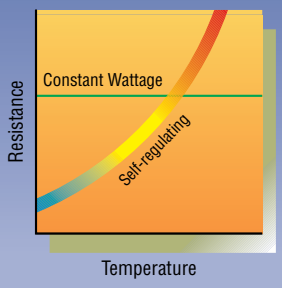
With operations in 48 countries and worldwide experience, Tyco Thermal Controls supports your project efforts anywhere, anytime. Whether it's superior products or turnkey services, Tyco Thermal Controls has the solution.

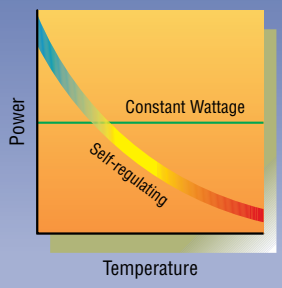
The Market Demands — We Supply

From fire-rated and high performance wiring to heat tracing, specialty heaters to temperature measurement, and leak detection, we are able to offer innovative solutions worldwide.

U.S. GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL MEMBER

The Raychem® XL-Trace® cable utilizes the Raychem self-regulating heating cable technology which consists of two parallel conductors embedded in a conductive polymer heating core. The core is radiation cross-linked to ensure long-term reliability. The self-regulating heating cable automatically adjusts power output to compensate for temperature changes. As the temperature drops, the number of electrical paths through the core increases and more heat is produced. Conversely, as the temperature rises, the core has fewer electrical paths and less heat is produced.





Benefits & More

XL-Trace Heat-Tracing System provides many benefits for freeze protection of fire suppression piping.

- Eliminates complicated dry system control valves
- Provides one simple system throughout a building
- Simplifies future building expansion
- Allows faster response time for freezing applications
- Eliminates the pipe corrosion associated with dry systems
- Prevents frozen condensate in freezer pendant sprinklers
- Is compatible with metal or plastic pipe systems

The DigiTrace® ACCS-30 and C910-485 electronic controllers provide real time feedback on the sprinkler system to fire control panels and Building Management Systems (BMS). Both systems continuously monitor power and temperature. Alarms are activiated on loss of power, low temperature, RTD failure, ground-fault trip back to the fire alarm panel through dry contact or to a BMS via RS-485 network. The self-test features ensure ground-fault circuits and RTDs are operational at all times.

Raychem®

Fire Sprinkler System Freeze Protection

XL-Trace® System

This step-by-step design guide provides the tools necessary to design a Raychem® XL-Trace® fire sprinkler freeze protection system. For other applications or for design assistance, contact your Tyco Thermal Controls representative or phone Tyco Thermal Controls at (800) 545-6258. Also, visit our web site at www.tycothermal.com.

Contents

Introduction

This design guide presents Tyco Thermal Controls' recommendations for designing an XL-Trace pipe freeze protection system for fire sprinkler piping. It provides design and performance data, control options, electrical sizing information, and application configuration suggestions. This guide does not give information on how to design your fire protection system.

This guide does **not** cover applications in which any of the following conditions exist:

- Hazardous locations, as defined in national electrical codes
- Supply voltage other than 120 V or 208–277 V

If your application conditions are different, or if you have any questions, contact your Tyco Thermal Controls representative or contact Tyco Thermal Controls directly at (800) 545-6258.

How to Use this Guide

This design guide takes you step by step through designing a freeze protection system for fire suppression piping. Following these recommendations will result in a reliable, energy-efficient system.

OTHER REQUIRED DOCUMENTS

This guide is not intended to provide comprehensive installation instructions. For complete system installation instructions, please refer to the following additional required documents:

- *XL-Trace System Installation and Operation Manual* (H58033)
- Additional installation instructions are included with the connection kits, controllers, and accessories

If you do not have the above documents, you can obtain them from the Tyco Thermal Controls web site at www.tycothermal.com.

For products and applications not covered by this design guide, please contact your Tyco Thermal Controls representative or call Tyco Thermal Controls directly at (800) 545-6258.

Safety Guidelines

As with any electrical equipment, the safety and reliability of any system depends on the quality of the products selected and the manner in which they are installed and maintained. Incorrect design, handling, installation, or maintenance of any of the system connection kits could damage the system and may result in inadequate performance, overheating, electric shock, or fire. To minimize these risks and to ensure that the system performs reliably, read and carefully follow the information, warnings, and instructions in this guide.

This symbol identifies important instructions or information.

⚠ This symbol identifies particularly important safety warnings that must be followed.

⚠ **WARNING**: To minimize the danger of fire from sustained electrical arcing if the heating cable is damaged or improperly installed, and to comply with the requirements of Tyco Thermal Controls, agency certifications, and national electrical codes, ground-fault equipment protection must be used on each heating cable branch circuit. Arcing may not be stopped by conventional circuit protection.

Warranty

Tyco Thermal Controls' standard limited warranty applies to all products.

An extension of the limited warranty period to ten (10) years from the date of installation is available if a properly completed online warranty form is submitted within thirty (30) days from the date of installation. You can access the complete warranty on our web site at www.tycothermal.com

System Overview

The XL-Trace system is designed to freeze protect aboveground and buried supply pipes, fire standpipes, branch lines and branch lines containing sprinklers when run in areas subject to freezing.

Tyco Thermal Controls offers the option of three self-regulating heating cables with the XL-Trace system; 5XL, 8XL, and 12XL for applications using 120 V and 208-277 V power supplies. The XL-Trace system is based on self-regulating heating cable technology whereby the heating cable's output is reduced automatically as the pipe warms; eliminating the possibility of sprinkler system overheating.

An XL-Trace system includes the heating cable, power connection, splice, tee connections, controls, power distribution panels, accessories, and the tools necessary for a complete installation.

Approvals

The 2007 edition of NFPA 13 (Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems) allows Listed electrical heat tracing to freeze protect fire suppression systems including supply lines, standpipes and branch lines containing sprinklers. XL-Trace is c-CSA-us Certified for use on fire suppression systems under CSA C22.2 No. 130-03 for Canada and IEEE 515.1-2005 for the US. The system covered in this manual includes supply lines, stand pipes, branch lines and sprinkler heads.

XL-Trace systems are also UL and ULC Listed for freeze-protecting sprinkler supply lines, standpipes up to 20 inches in diameter and branch lines not containing sprinklers.

Fire Suppression System Freeze Protection Applications

A freeze protection system is designed to maintain water temperature at a minimum of 40°F (4°C) to prevent fire suppression piping from freezing.

Typical Pipe Freeze Protection System

A typical freeze protection system includes the XL-Trace self-regulating heating cables, connection kits, temperature control, and power distribution.

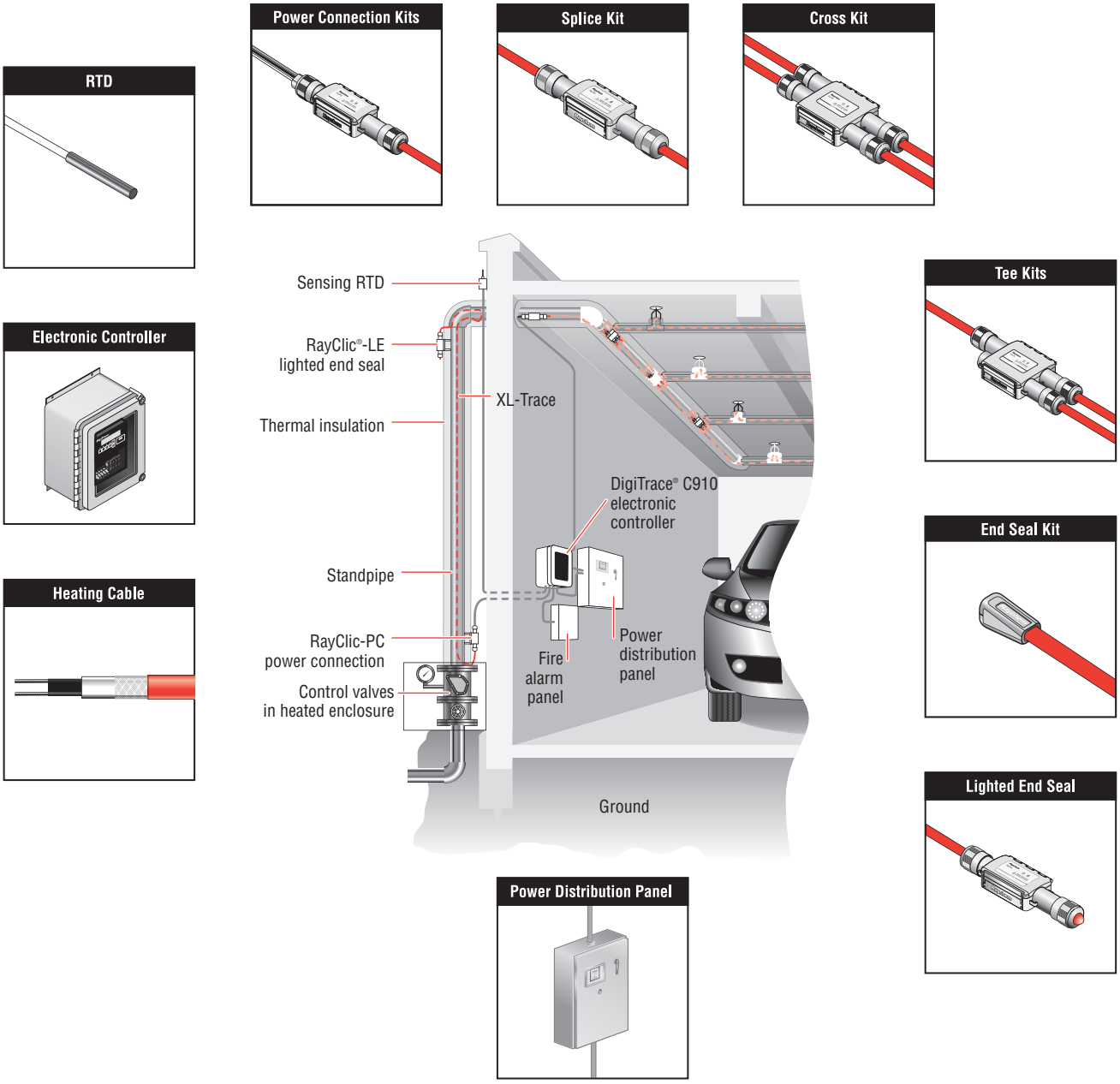


Fig. 1 Typical XL-Trace pipe freeze protection system

Fire Supply Lines

XL-Trace is designed to maintain fire supply lines at 40°F (4°C) in areas subject to freezing.

ABOVEGROUND SUPPLY PIPING

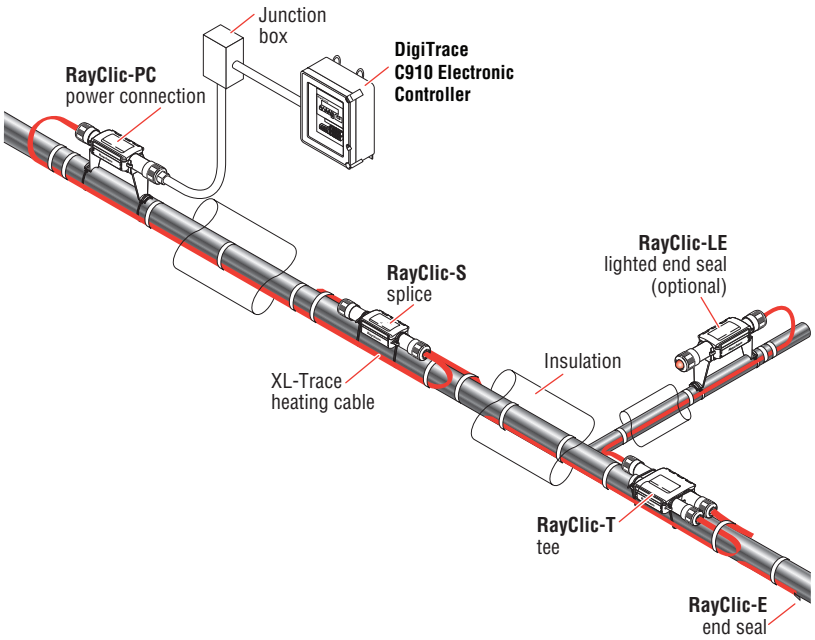


Fig. 2 Typical aboveground supply piping system

Application Requirements

The system complies with Tyco Thermal Controls requirements for aboveground general water piping when:

- The heating cable is permanently secured to insulated metal pipes with GT-66 glass tape, or to plastic pipes using AT-180 aluminum tape.
- Use DigiTrace C910 or ACCS-30 controller with integrated ground-fault protection with alarm contacts connected to a fire control panel.
- The heating cable is installed per manufacturer's instructions with approved Raychem connection kits. See Table 11 on page 24 and the *XL-Trace System Installation and Operation Manual* (H58033).

Approvals

UL Listed and c-CSA-us Certified for nonhazardous locations.

C US			LISTED	
5XL1-CR, -CT 5XL2-CR, -CT	8XL1-CR, -CT 8XL2-CR, -CT	12XL2-CR, -CT	5XL1-CR, -CT 5XL2-CR, -CT	8XL1-CR, -CT 8XL2-CR, -CT

BURIED PIPING

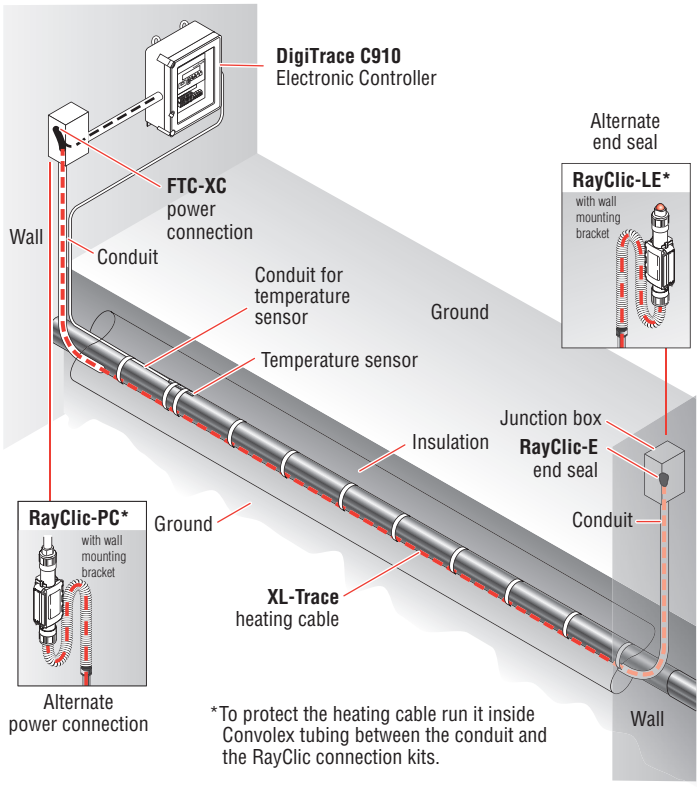


Fig. 3 Typical buried piping system

Application Requirements

The system complies with Tyco Thermal Controls requirements for use on buried insulated metal or plastic pipe when:

- The pipeline is buried at least 2 feet deep.
- The heating cable must have a fluorpolymer outer jacket (-CT).
- All heating cable connections (power, splice, tee, and end termination) are made above-ground. No buried or in-conduit splices or tees are used.
- The power connection and end seal are made in UL Listed and CSA Certified junction boxes, or RayClic Connection kits, above grade.
- The heating cable is protected from the pipe to the power connection box in UL Listed and CSA Certified water-sealed conduit (minimum 3/4-inch diameter) suitable for the location.
- Use DigiTrace C910 or ACCS-30 controllers with integrated ground-fault protection with alarm contacts connected to a fire control panel.
- Closed-cell, waterproof thermal insulation with fire-retardant, waterproof covering approved for direct burial is used.
- The heating cable is installed per manufacturer's instructions with approved Tyco Thermal Controls connection kits. See Table 13 on page 26 and the *XL-Trace System Installation and Operation Manual* (H58033).

Approvals

UL Listed and c-CSA-us Certified for nonhazardous locations.

C US			LISTED	
5XL1-CT	8XL1-CT	12XL2-CT	5XL1-CT	8XL1-CT
5XL2-CT	8XL2-CT		5XL2-CT	8XL2-CT

Sprinkler Standpipes

XL-Trace is designed to maintain fire suppression system standpipes at 40°F (4°C) in areas subject to freezing.

FOR ABOVEGROUND STANDPIPES

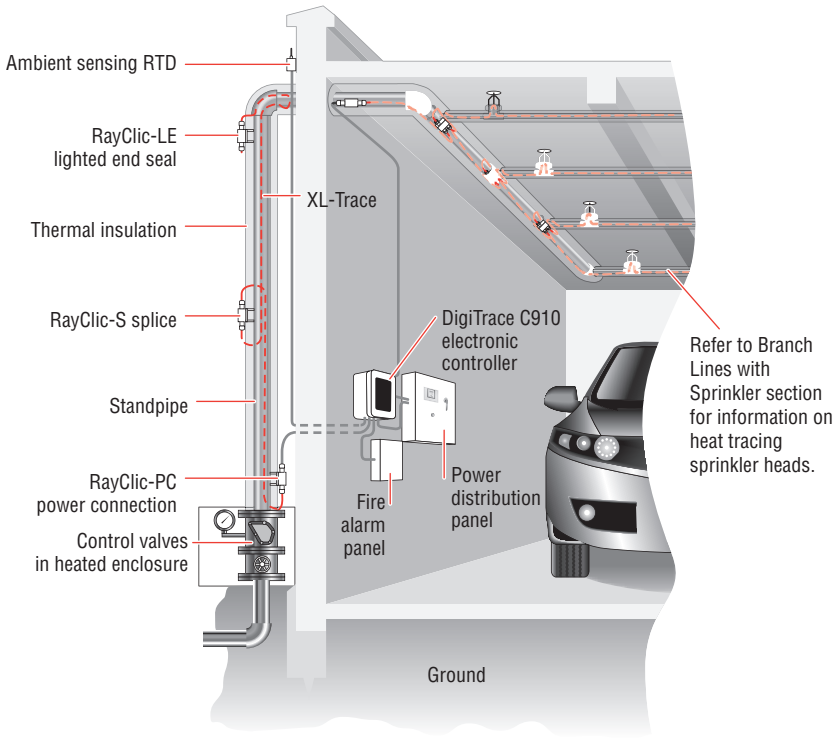


Fig. 4 Standard sprinkler standpipe heating system layout

Application Requirements

The system complies with Tyco Thermal Controls requirements for freeze protection of sprinkler system piping when:

- Schedule 5, 10, 20, or 40 steel sprinkler standpipe up to and including 20 inches in diameter is used.
- UL Listed fiberglass or closed cell flame-retardant insulation with weatherproof cladding is used.
- Use DigiTrace C910 or ACCS-30 controller with integrated ground-fault protection with alarm contacts connected to a fire control panel.
- The heating cable is installed per manufacturer's instructions with approved Tyco Thermal Controls connection kits. See Table 11 on page 24 and the *XL-Trace System Installation and Operation Manual* (H58033).

Approvals

UL Listed and c-CSA-us Certified for nonhazardous locations.

c US			LISTED	
5XL1-CR, -CT	8XL1-CR, -CT	12XL2-CR, -CT	5XL1-CR, -CT	8XL1-CR, -CT
5XL2-CR, -CT	8XL2-CR, -CT		5XL2-CR, -CT	8XL2-CR, -CT

Branch Lines with Sprinklers

XL-Trace is designed to maintain branch lines containing sprinklers at 40°F (4°C) in areas subject to freezing.

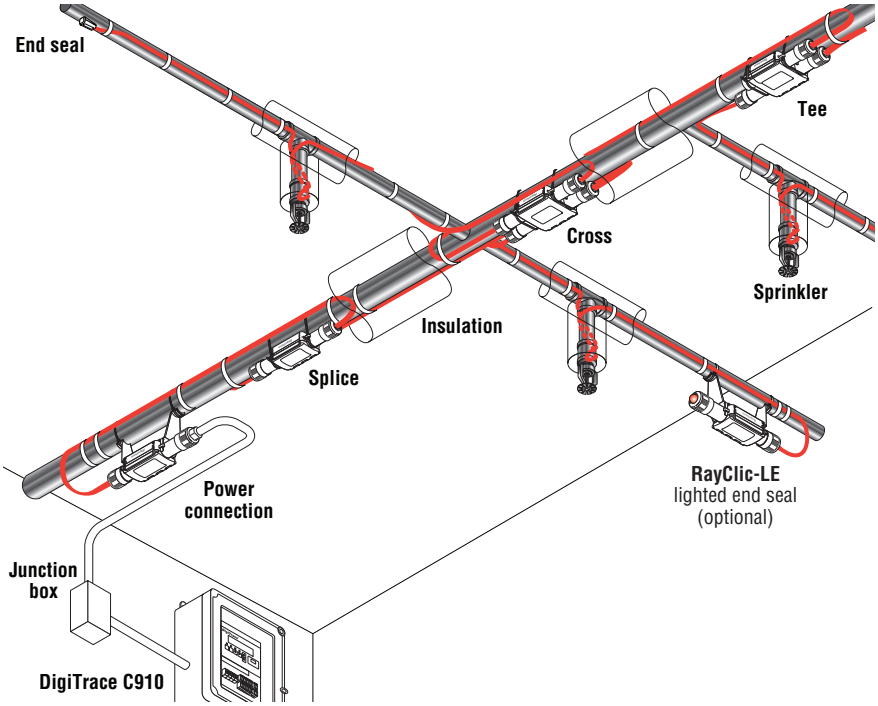


Fig. 5 Typical fire suppression system for branch lines with sprinklers

Application Requirements

The system complies with Tyco Thermal Controls requirements for fire suppression branch lines with sprinklers when:

- The heating cable is permanently secured to metal pipes with GT-66 glass tape, or to plastic pipes using AT-180 aluminum tape.
- Alarm contacts of the temperature controller must be connected to the fire control panel.
- Use DigiTrace C910 or ACCS-30 controller with integrated ground-fault protection with alarm contacts connected to a fire control panel.
- The sprinkler design must account for the sprinkler shadow created by the outer diameter of the thermal pipe insulation.
- Closed-cell, waterproof thermal insulation with fire-retardant, waterproof covering is used.
- The heating cable is installed per manufacturer's instructions with approved Tyco Thermal Controls connection kits. See Table 13 on page 26 and the *XL-Trace System Installation and Operation Manual* (H58033).
- Install additional heating cable to compensate for sprinkler heads, sprigs, valves and pipe supports as detailed in the Table 6 on page 18 of this document and the *XL-Trace System Installation and Operation Manual* (H58033).

Approvals

c-CSA-us Certified for use in U.S. and Canada in nonhazardous locations.

C SP US

5XL1-CR, -CT	8XL1-CR, -CT
5XL2-CR, -CT	8XL2-CR, -CT

Freezer Application

XL-Trace is designed to keep condensate in dry sprinklers from freezing and may be installed in freezers located in areas subject to freezing.

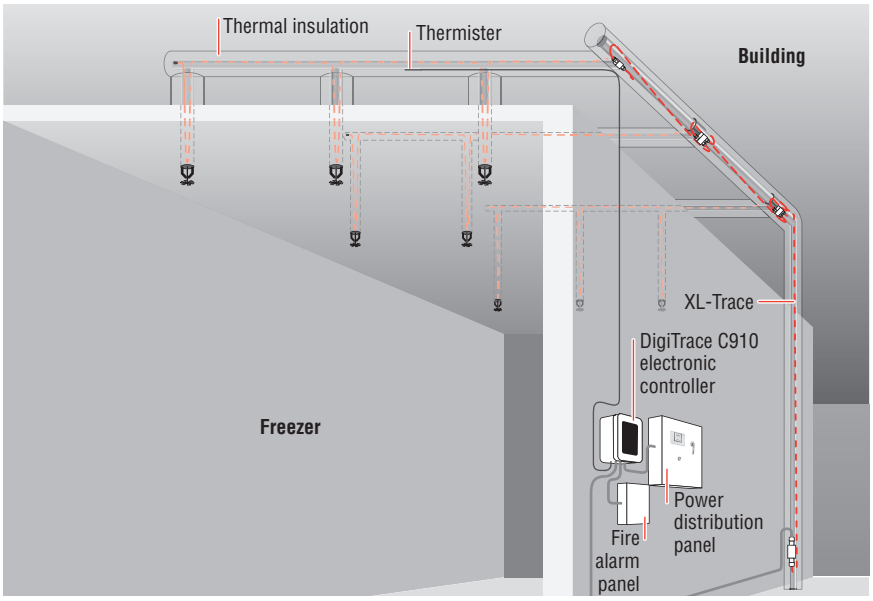


Fig. 6 Typical fire suppression system for freezer applications

Application Requirements

The system complies with Tyco Thermal Controls requirements for fire suppression systems for freezer applications when:

- The system may be used for freezer and freezer within a freezer applications.
- The heating cable is permanently secured to metal pipes with GT-66 glass tape, or to plastic pipes using AT-180 aluminum tape.
- Use DigiTrace C910 or ACCS-30 controller with integrated ground-fault protection with alarm contacts connected to a fire control panel.
- Closed-cell, waterproof thermal insulation with fire-retardant, waterproof covering is used for pipes and sprigs in areas subject to freezing.
- The sprinkler design must account for sprinkler shadow created by the outer diameter of the thermal pipe insulation.
- The heating cable is installed per manufacturer's instructions with approved Tyco Thermal Controls connection kits. See Table 13 on page 26 and the *XL-Trace System Installation and Operation Manual* (H58033).
- Install additional heating cable to compensate for sprinkler heads, sprigs, valves and pipe supports as detailed in the Table 6 on page 18 of this document and the *XL-Trace System Installation and Operation Manual* (H58033).

Approvals

c-CSA-us Certified for use in U.S. and Canada in nonhazardous locations.

C US

5XL1-CR, -CT	8XL1-CR, -CT
5XL2-CR, -CT	8XL2-CR, -CT

Fire Suppression System Freeze Protection Design

This section details the design steps necessary to design your application. The examples provided in each step are intended to incrementally illustrate the project parameter output for two sample designs from start to finish. As you go through each step, use the "XL-Trace System Fire Sprinkler System Freeze Protection Design Worksheet," page 34, to document your project parameters, so that by the end of this section you will have the information you need for your Bill of Materials.

XL-Erate, the commercial pipe freeze protection and flow maintenance design software is available at http://www.tycothermal.com to assist with your design.

Design Step by Step

Your system design requires the following essential steps.

1. Determine design conditions and pipe heat loss
2. Select the heating cable
3. Determine the heating cable length
4. Determine the electrical parameters
5. Select the connection kits and accessories
6. Select the control system
7. Select the power distribution
8. Complete the Bill of Materials

Step 1 Determine design conditions and pipe heat loss

Collect the following information to determine your design conditions:

- Location
  - Indoors
  - Outdoors
  - Aboveground
  - Buried
- Maintain temperature (T_M)
- Minimum ambient temperature (T_A)
- Pipe diameter and material
- Pipe length
- Thermal insulation type and thickness
- Supply voltage

Example: Fire Standpipe

Location	Aboveground, outdoors
Maintain temperature (T_M)	40°F (4°C)
Minimum ambient temperature (T_A)	–20°F (–29°C)
Pipe diameter and material	10-inch metal
Pipe length	50 ft (16.4 m)
Thermal insulation type and thickness	1 1/2-inch fiberglass
Supply voltage	208 V

Example: Branch Line with Sprinkler

Location	Indoors
Maintain temperature (T_M)	40°F (4°C)
Minimum ambient temperature (T_A)	0°F (-18°C)
Pipe diameter and material	1-inch metal
Pipe length	200 ft (61 m)
Thermal insulation type and thickness	1/2-inch closed-cell foamed elastomer
Supply voltage	208 V

PIPE HEAT LOSS CALCULATIONS

To select the proper heating cable you must first determine the pipe heat loss. To do this you must first calculate the temperature differential (ΔT) between the pipe maintain temperature and the minimum ambient temperature.

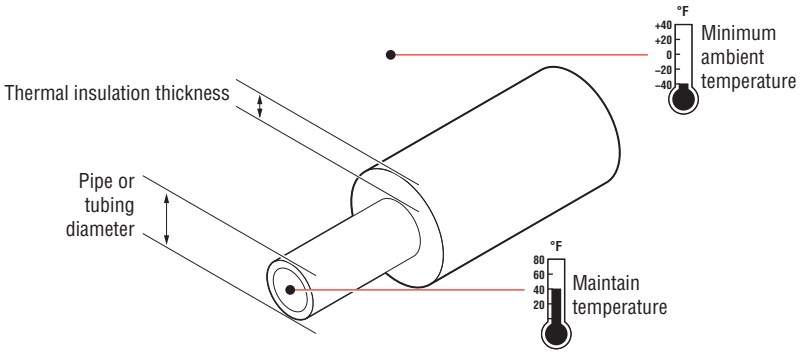


Fig. 7 Pipe heat loss

Calculate temperature differential ΔT

To calculate the temperature differential (ΔT), use the formula below:

$\Delta T = T_M - T_A$

Example: Fire Standpipe

T_M	40°F (4°C)
T_A	–20°F (–29°C)
	ΔT = 40°F – (–20°F) = **60°F**
	ΔT = 4°C – (–29°C) = **33°C**

Example: Branch Line with Sprinkler

T_M	40°F (4°C)
T_A	0°F (-18°C)
	ΔT = 40°F – (0°F) = **40°F**
	ΔT = 4°C – (-18°C) = **22°C**

Determine the pipe heat loss

Match the pipe size, insulation thickness, and temperature differential (ΔT) from Table 1 on page 14 to determine the base heat loss of the pipe (Q_B).

Example: Fire Standpipe

Pipe diameter	10 inch
Insulation thickness	1 1/2 inch
ΔT	60°F (33°C)

Heat loss (Q_B) for 60°F must be calculated through interpolation between ΔT at 50°F and ΔT at 100°F from Table 1. For difference between the ΔT of 50°F and the ΔT of 100°F:

Q_{B-50}	8.1 W/ft *(from Table 1)*
Q_{B-100}	16.8 W/ft *(from Table 1)*
ΔT interpolation	ΔT 60°F is 20% of the distance between ΔT 50°F and ΔT 100°F
Q_{B-60}	$Q_{B-50} + [0.20 \times (Q_{B-100} - Q_{B-50})] = 8.1 + [0.20 \times (16.8 - 8.1)] = 9.8$ W/ft
Pipe heat loss (Q_B)	**9.8 W/ft @ T_M 40°F (32.1 W/m @ T_M 4°C)**

Example: Branch Line with Sprinkler

Pipe diameter	1 inch
Insulation thickness	1/2 inch
ΔT	40°F (22°C)

Q_B for 40°F must be calculated through interpolation between ΔT at 20°F and ΔT at 50°F from Table 1. For difference between the ΔT of 20°F and the ΔT of 50°F:

Q_{B-50}	1.4 W/ft *(from Table 1)*
Q_{B-100}	3.5 W/ft *(from Table 1)*
ΔT interpolation	ΔT 40°F is 67% of the distance between ΔT 20°F and ΔT 50°F
Q_{B-50}	$Q_{B-50} + [0.67x (Q_{B-50} – Q_{B-20})] = 1.4 + [0.67 x (3.5 – 1.4)] = 2.8$ W/ft
Pipe heat loss Q_B	**2.8 W/ft @ T_M 40°F (9.2 W/m @ T_M 4°C)**

Compensate for insulation type and pipe location

The base heat loss is calculated for a pipe insulated with thermal insulation with a k-factor ranging from 0.2 to 0.3 BTU/hr–°F–ft²/in (fiberglass or foamed elastomer) in an outdoor, or buried application. To get the heat loss for pipes insulated with alternate types of thermal insulation and for pipes installed indoors, multiply the base heat loss of the pipe (Q_B) from Step 3 by the insulation multiple from Table 3 on page 15 and the indoor multiple from Table 2 on page 15 to get the corrected heat loss:

$Q_{CORRECTED} = Q_B$ x Insulation multiple x Indoor multiple

Example: Fire Standpipe

Location	Aboveground, outdoors
Thermal insulation thickness and type	1 1/2-inch fiberglass
Pipe heat loss Q_B	9.8 W/ft @ T_M 40°F (32.1 W/m @ T_M 4°C)
$Q_{CORRECTED}$	9.8 W/ft x 1.00 x 1.00 = **9.8 W/ft @ T_M 40°F (32.1 W/m @ T_M 4°C)**

Example: Branch Line with Sprinkler

Location	Aboveground, indoors
Thermal insulation type and thickness	1/2-inch closed cell foamed elastomer
Pipe heat loss Q_B =	2.8 W/ft @ T_M 40°F (9.2 W/m @ T_M 4°C)
$Q_{CORRECTED}$ =	2.8 W/ft x 1.0 x 0.79 = **2.20 W/ft @ T_M 410°F (7.3W/m @ T_M 4°C)**

Table 1 Pipe Heat Loss (Q_B) for Outdoor or Buried Pipe (W/ft) for 1/2 to 3-1/2 inches

Insulation thickness	(ΔT)		Pipe diameter (IPS) in inches								
(in)	°F	°C	1/2	3/4	1	1-1/4	1-1/2	2	2-1/2	3	3-1/2
0.5	20	11	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.4
	50	28	2.5	2.9	3.5	4.1	4.6	5.5	6.5	7.7	8.6
	100	56	5.2	6.1	7.2	8.6	9.6	11.5	13.5	16.0	18.0
	150	83	8.1	9.5	11.2	13.4	14.9	17.9	21.1	25.0	28.1
1.0	20	11	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9
	50	28	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.8	4.4	4.9
	100	56	3.4	3.9	4.5	5.2	5.8	6.8	7.8	9.1	10.2
	150	83	5.3	6.1	7.0	8.2	9.0	10.6	12.2	14.2	15.9
1.5	20	11	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4
	50	28	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.6
	100	56	2.8	3.1	3.5	4.0	4.4	5.1	5.8	6.7	7.4
	150	83	4.3	4.8	5.5	6.3	6.9	8.0	9.1	10.5	11.6
2.0	20	11	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
	50	28	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.9
	100	56	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.8	5.5	6.0
	150	83	3.7	4.2	4.7	5.3	5.8	6.6	7.5	8.5	9.4
2.5	20	11	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
	50	28	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5
	100	56	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.7	5.2
	150	83	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.7	5.1	5.8	6.5	7.4	8.1
3.0	20	11	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
	50	28	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3‘	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2
	100	56	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.6
	150	83	3.1	3.4	3.8	4.3	4.6	5.2	5.8	6.6	7.1
4.0	20	11	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
	50	28	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8
	100	56	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.8
	150	83	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.9	5.5	6.0

Note: Multiply the W/ft heat loss values by 3.28 for W/m.

Table 1 continued Pipe Heat Loss (Q_B) for Outdoor or Buried Pipe (W/ft) for 4 to 20 inches

Insulation thickness	(ΔT)		Pipe diameter (IPS) in inches								
(in)	°F	°C	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
0.5	20	11	3.8	5.3	6.8	8.4	9.9	10.8	12.2	13.7	15.2
	50	28	9.6	13.6	17.4	21.4	25.2	27.5	31.3	35.0	38.8
	100	56	20.0	28.4	36.3	44.6	52.5	57.4	65.2	73.0	80.8
	150	83	31.2	44.3	56.6	69.6	81.9	89.5	101.7	113.8	126.0
1.0	20	11	2.1	2.9	3.7	4.5	5.3	5.8	6.5	7.3	8.0
	50	28	5.4	7.5	9.4	11.5	13.5	14.7	16.6	18.6	20.5
	100	56	11.2	15.6	19.7	24.0	28.1	30.6	34.7	38.7	42.8
	150	83	17.5	24.3	30.7	37.4	43.8	47.8	54.1	60.4	66.7
1.5	20	11	1.5	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.7	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5
	50	28	3.9	5.3	6.7	8.1	9.4	10.2	11.5	12.9	14.2
	100	56	8.1	11.1	13.9	16.8	19.6	21.3	24.0	26.8	29.5
	150	83	12.7	17.3	21.6	26.2	30.5	33.2	37.5	41.8	46.1
2.0	20	11	1.2	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.9	4.3
	50	28	3.1	4.2	5.2	6.3	7.3	7.9	8.9	9.9	10.9
	100	56	6.6	8.8	10.9	13.1	15.2	16.5	18.6	20.7	22.8
	150	83	10.2	13.8	17.0	20.5	23.8	25.8	29.0	32.3	35.5
2.5	20	11	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.5
	50	28	2.7	3.6	4.4	5.2	6.1	6.6	7.4	8.2	9.0
	100	56	5.6	7.4	9.1	10.9	12.6	13.7	15.3	17.0	18.7
	150	83	8.7	11.6	14.2	17.0	19.7	21.3	23.9	26.5	29.1
3.0	20	11	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.0
	50	28	2.4	3.1	3.8	4.5	5.2	5.6	6.3	7.0	7.6
	100	56	4.9	6.5	7.9	9.4	10.8	11.7	13.1	14.5	15.9
	150	83	7.7	10.1	12.4	14.7	16.9	18.3	20.5	22.6	24.8
4.0	20	11	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3
	50	28	2.0	2.5	3.1	3.6	4.1	4.4	5.0	5.5	6.0
	100	56	4.1	5.3	6.4	7.5	8.6	9.3	10.3	11.4	12.4
	150	83	6.4	8.3	10.0	11.8	13.4	14.5	16.1	17.8	19.4

Note: Multiply the W/ft heat loss values by 3.28 for W/m.

Table 2 Indoor Pipe Heat Loss Multiples

Fiberglass thickness (in)	Indoor multiple
0.5	0.79
1	0.88
1.5	0.91
2	0.93
2.5	0.94
3	0.95
4	0.97

Table 3 Insulation Heat Loss Multiples

k factor at 50°F (10°C) (BTU/hr–°F–ft²/in)	Insulation multiple	Examples of preformed pipe insulation
0.1–0.2	0.6	Rigid cellular urethane (ASTM C591)
0.2–0.3	1	Glass fiber (ASTM C547) Foamed elastomer (ASTM C534)
0.3–0.4	1.4	Cellular glass (ASTM C552) Mineral fiber blanket (ASTM C553)

Step 2 Select the heating cable

To select the appropriate XL-Trace heating cable for your application, you must determine your cable supply voltage, power output, and outer jacket. Once you have selected these, you will be able to determine the catalog number for your cable.

HEATING CABLE CATALOG NUMBER

Before beginning, take a moment to understand the structure of the heating cable catalog numbers. You will refer to this numbering convention throughout the product selection process. Your goal is to determine the catalog number for the product that best suits your needs.

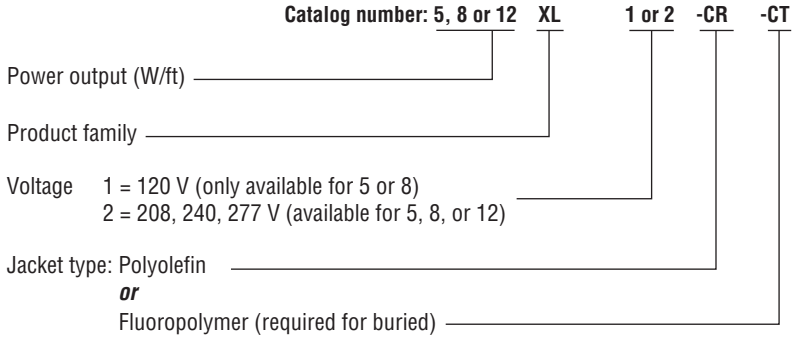


Fig. 8 Heating cable catalog number

Select the heating cable from Figure 9 that provides the required power output to match the corrected heat loss for your application. Figure 9 shows the power output for the heating cables on metal pipe at 120/208 volts. To correct the power output for other applied voltage or plastic pipes multiply the power output at the desired maintain temperature by the factors listed in Table 4 on page 17. If the pipe heat loss, $Q_{CORRECTED}$, is between the two heating cable power output curves, select the higher-rated heating cable.

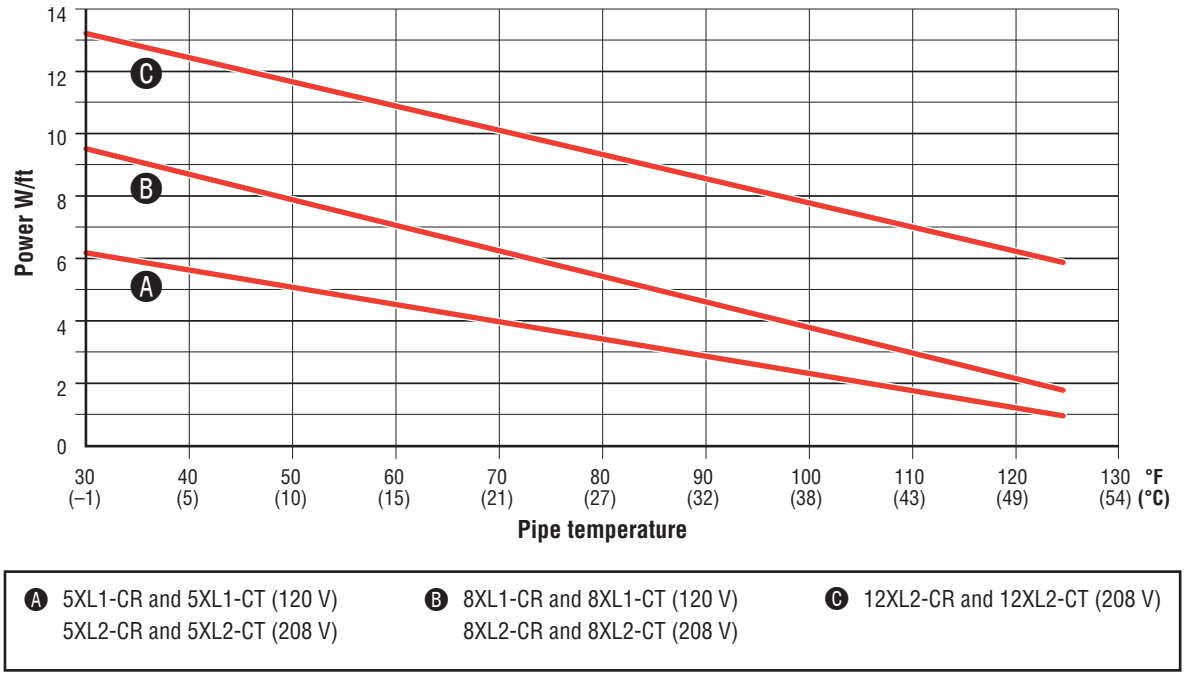


Fig. 9 Heating cable power output on metal pipe

Table 4 Power Output Correction Factors

Voltage correction factors	5XL1	8XL1	5XL2	8XL2	12XL2
120 V	1.00	1.00	–	–	–
208 V	–	–	1.00	1.00	1.00
240 V	–	–	1.12	1.12	1.14
277 V	–	–	1.29	1.27	1.30
Plastic pipe correction factor	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75

Confirm that the corrected power output of the heating cable selected is greater than the corrected pipe heat loss ($Q_{CORRECTED}$). If $Q_{CORRECTED}$ is greater than the power output of the highest-rated heating cable, you can:

- Use two or more heating cables run in parallel
- Use thicker insulation to reduce heat loss
- Use insulation material with a lower k factor to reduce heat loss

Example: Fire Standpipe

Pipe maintain temperature (T_M)	40°F (4°C) *(from Step 1)*
$Q_{CORRECTED}$	$Q_{CORRECTED}$ = 9.8 W/ft @ T_M 40°F (32.1 W/m @ T_M 4°C)
Supply voltage	208 V *(from Step 1)*
Pipe material	Metal *(from Step 1)*
Select heating cable	$Q_{CORRECTED}$ = 9.8 W/ft @ T_M 40°F *(from Step 1)* 12XL2= 12.4 W/ft @ 40°F *(from Figure 9)*
Supply voltage correction factor	1.00 *(from Table 4)*
Pipe material correction factor	Metal = 1.00 *(from Table 4)*
Corrected heating cable power	9.8 W/ft x 1.00 x 1.00 = 9.8 W/ft
Selected heating cable	**12XL2**

Example: Branch Line with Sprinkler

Pipe maintain temperature (T_M)	40°F (4°C) *(from Step 1)*
$Q_{CORRECTED}$	2.8 W/ft x 1.0 x 0.97 = 2.2 W/ft @ T_M40°F (7.3W/m @ T_M 4°C)
Supply voltage	208 V *(from Step 1)*
Pipe material	Metal *(from Step 1)*
Select heating cable	$Q_{CORRECTED}$ = 2.2 W/ft @ T_M 40°F *(from Step 1)* 5XL2= 5.6 W/ft @40°F *(from Figure 9)*
Supply voltage correction factor	1.00 *(from Table 4)*
Pipe material correction factor	Metal = 1.00
Corrected heating cable power	5.6 X 1.00 X 1.00 = 5.6 W/ft.
Selected heating cable	**5XL2**

SELECT OUTER JACKET

Select the appropriate heating cable outer jacket for the application. Jacket options are:

-CR Compatible with most XL-Trace applications

-CT Required for grease and fuel line flow maintenance; may be used in other XL-Trace applications for improved mechanical strength and chemical resistance.

Example: Fire Standpipe

Location: Aboveground, outdoors

Selection: 12XL2-CR

Example: Branch Line with Sprinkler

Location: Aboveground, indoors

Selection: 5XL2-CR

Step 3 Determine the heating cable length

In Step 2 you selected the appropriate heating cable and the number of runs of heating cable required for the pipe. Multiply the length of the pipe by the number of heating cable runs for the heating cable length.

Heating cable length = Pipe length x No. heating cable runs

Additional heating cable will be required for heat sinks and connection kits. Use Table 5 and Table 6 to determine the additional footage required for heat sinks (valves, flanges, and pipe supports). You will determine the additional heating cable for connection kits in Step 5. Round up fractional lengths to ensure heating cable lengths are sufficient.

Total heating cable length required = (Pipe length x No. heating cable runs) + Additional heating cable for heat sinks (valves, pipe supports, and flanges)

Table 5 Additional Heating Cable for Valves

Pipe diameter (IPS) inches	Heating cable feet (meters)
1/2	0.8 (0.24)
3/4	1.3 (0.4)
1	2.0 (0.6)
1-1/4	3.3 (1.1)
1-1/2	4.3 (1.3)
2	4.3 (1.3)
3	4.3 (1.3)
4	4.3 (1.3)
6	5.0 (1.5)
8	5.0 (1.5)
10	5.6 (1.7)
12	5.9 (1.9)
14	7.3 (2.2)
18	9.4 (2.9)
20	10.5 (3.2)

Table 6 Additional Heating Cable for Pipe Supports, Flanges and Sprinklers

Support	Additional cable
Pipe hangers (insulated)	No additional heating cable
Pipe hangers (noninsulated) and U-bolt supports	Add 2X pipe diameter
Welded support shoes	Add 3X the length of the shoe
Flanges	Add 2X pipe diameter
Sprinklers	
Sprinkler without sprig	Add 4X pipe diameter
Sprinkler with sprig	Add 3X sprig length
Dry sprinkler for freezer application	Add 2X sprinkler length

Note: For applications where more than one heating cable is required per foot of pipe, this correction factor applies for each cable run.

Example: Fire Standpipe

Pipe length	50 ft (60 m) *(from Step 1)*
Pipe diameter	10-inch metal *(from Step 1)*
Number of heating cable runs	1 *(from Step 2)*
Valves	1 control valve 5.6 ft x 1 valve = 5.6 ft (1.7 m)
Pipe supports	5 pipe hangers with U-bolts 10-inch pipe diameter = 10/12 = 0.83 [0.83 ft pipe diameter x 2] x 5 pipe supports = 8.3 ft (2.5 m)
Flanges	3 10-inch pipe diameter - 10/12 = 0.83 ft [0.83 ft pipe diameter x 2] x 3 pipe supports = 5.0 ft (1.5 m)
Total heating cable for heat sinks	5.6 ft (1.7 m) + 8.3 ft (2.5 m) + 5.0 ft (1.5 m) = 18.9 ft (4.2 m) Rounded up to 19 ft (65 m)
Total heating cable length required	50 ft (15 m) x 1 run + 19 ft = **69 ft (21 m) of 12XL2-CR**

Example: Branch Line with Sprinkler

Pipe length	200 ft (61 m) *(from Step 1)*
Pipe diameter	1-inch metal *(from Step 1)*
Number of heating cable runs	1 *(from Step 2)*
Valves	2 gate valves [2.0 ft x 2 gate valves] x 1 run = 4.0 ft (1.2 m)
Pipe supports	10 noninsulated hangers 1-inch pipe diameter = 1 /12 = 0.1 ft [0.1 ft pipe diameter x 2) x 10 pipe supports] x 1 runs = 2.0 ft (0.6 m)
Sprinklers	20 with 1 foot sprigs [3 x 1 ft sprig] x 20 = 60 ft (18.3 m)
Total heating cable for heat sinks	4.0 ft (1.2 m) + 2.0 ft (0.6 m) + 60 ft (18.3 m) = 66 ft (20.1 m)
Total heating cable length required	200 ft x 1 run + 66 ft = **266 ft (81 m) of 5XL2-CR**

Step 4 Determine the electrical parameters

To determine the electrical requirements for your application, you must determine the number of circuits and calculate the transformer load.

DETERMINE NUMBER OF CIRCUITS

To determine the number of circuits, you need to know:

- Total heating cable length
- Supply voltage
- Minimum start-up temperature

Use Table 7 to determine the maximum circuit length allowed. If the total heating cable length exceeds the maximum circuit length for the expected start-up temperature, more than one circuit will be required.

$$\text{Number of circuits} = \frac{\text{Heating cable length required}}{\text{Maximum heating cable circuit length}}$$

Important: Select the smallest appropriate circuit breaker size.

WARNING: To minimize the danger of fire from sustained electrical arcing if the heating cable is damaged or improperly installed, and to comply with the requirements of Tyco Thermal Controls, agency certifications, and national electrical codes, ground-fault equipment protection must be used on each heating cable branch circuit. Arcing may not be stopped by conventional circuit protection.

Table 7 Maximum Circuit Length in Feet

		40°F Maintain										
Start-up temperature (°F)	CB size (A)	5XL1	8XL1	5XL2			8XL2			12XL2		
		120 V	120 V	208 V	240 V	277 V	208 V	240 V	277 V	208 V	240 V	277 V
–20°F	15	101	76	174	178	183	131	138	146	111	114	117
	20	134	101	232	237	245	175	184	194	148	151	156
	30	201	151	349	356	367	262	276	291	223	227	234
	40	270	201	465	474	478	349	368	388	297	303	312
0°F	15	115	86	199	203	209	149	157	166	120	122	126
	20	153	115	265	271	279	199	209	221	160	163	168
	30	230	172	398	406	419	298	314	331	239	244	252
	40	270	210	470	490	530	370	390	420	319	326	336
20°F	15	134	100	232	237	244	173	182	192	126	129	133
	20	178	133	309	315	325	231	243	257	169	172	177
	30	270	200	464	473	488	346	365	385	253	258	266
	40	270	210	470	490	530	370	390	420	340	344	355
40°F	15	160	119	278	283	292	206	217	229	142	145	150
	20	214	159	370	378	390	275	290	306	190	194	200
	30	270	210	470	490	530	370	390	420	285	291	300
	40	270	210	470	490	530	370	390	420	340	360	380

Table 8 Maximum Circuit Length in Meters

		4°C Maintain										
Start-up temperature (°C)	CB size (A)	5XL1	8XL1	5XL2			8XL2			12XL2		
		120 V	120 V	208 V	240 V	277 V	208 V	240 V	277 V	208 V	240 V	277 V
–29°C	15	31	23	53	54	56	40	42	44	34	35	36
	20	41	101	71	72	75	53	56	59	45	46	48
	30	61	151	106	108	112	80	84	89	68	69	71
	40	82	201	142	145	149	106	112	118	90	92	95
–18°C	15	35	86	61	62	64	45	48	51	36	37	38
	20	47	115	81	83	85	61	64	67	49	50	51
	30	70	172	121	124	128	91	96	101	73	74	77
	40	82	210	143	149	162	113	119	128	97	99	102
–7°C	15	41	100	71	72	74	53	56	59	39	39	41
	20	54	133	94	96	99	70	74	78	51	52	54
	30	82	200	141	144	149	106	111	117	77	79	81
	40	82	210	143	149	162	113	119	128	104	105	108
4°C	15	49	119	85	86	89	63	66	70	43	44	46
	20	65	159	113	115	119	84	88	93	58	59	61
	30	82	210	143	149	162	113	119	128	87	89	91
	40	82	210	143	149	162	113	119	128	104	110	116

Example: Fire Standpipe

Total heating cable length	69 ft (21 m) of 12XL2-CR *(from Step 3)*
Supply voltage	208 V *(from Step 1)*
Minimum start-up temperature	–20°F (–29°C) *(from Step 1)*
Number of circuits	69 ft / (111 ft max 15A CB at -20°F) = 0.6 circuits
	Round up to 1 circuit

Example: Branch Line with Sprinkler

Total heating cable length	266 ft (81 m) of 5XL2-CT *(from Step 3)*
Supply voltage	208 V *(from Step 1)*
Minimum start-up temperature	0°F (-18°C) *(from Step 1)*
Number of circuits	266 ft / (398 ft max 30A CB at 0°F) = 0.67 circuits
	Round up to 1 circuit

DETERMINE TRANSFORMER LOAD

Transformers must be sized to handle the load of the heating cable. Use the following tables to calculate the total transformer load.

Table 9 Transformer Sizing (Amperes/foot)

Minimum start-up temperature (°F)	5XL1	8XL1	5XL2			8XL2			12XL2		
	120	120	208	240	277	208	240	277	208	240	277
–20	0.119	0.159	0.069	0.067	0.065	0.092	0.087	0.082	0.108	0.106	0.102
0	0.105	0.139	0.060	0.059	0.057	0.080	0.076	0.072	0.100	0.098	0.095
20	0.090	0.120	0.052	0.051	0.049	0.069	0.066	0.062	0.095	0.093	0.090
40	0.075	0.101	0.043	0.042	0.041	0.058	0.055	0.052	0.084	0.083	0.080

Table 10 Transformer Sizing (Amperes/meter)

Minimum start-up temperature (°C)	5XL1	8XL1	5XL2			8XL2			12XL2		
	120	120	208	240	277	208	240	277	208	240	277
–20	0.391	0.521	0.226	0.221	0.215	0.301	0.286	0.270	0.354	0.347	0.336
–18	0.343	0.457	0.198	0.194	0.188	0.264	0.251	0.238	0.329	0.322	0.312
–7	0.294	0.394	0.170	0.166	0.161	0.227	0.216	0.205	0.311	0.305	0.296
4	0.246	0.331	0.142	0.139	0.135	0.191	0.181	0.172	0.276	0.271	0.263

Use Table 9 or Table 10 to determine the applied voltage and the maximum A/ft (A/m) at the minimum start-up temperature to calculate the transformer load as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Max A/ft at minimum start-up temperature} \times \text{Heating cable length (ft)} \times \text{Supply voltage} \times \text{No. of circuits}}{1000} = \text{Transformer load (kW)}$$

Example: Fire Standpipe

Total heating cable length	69 ft (21 m) of 12XL2-CR *(from Step 3)*
Supply voltage	208 V
Minimum start-up temperature	–20°F (–29°C) *(from Step 1)*
Number of circuits	1 (*from step 4*)

$$\frac{\text{Max A/ft at } -20°\text{F} \times \text{Total feet} \times \text{Supply voltage} \times \text{No. of circuits}}{1000} = (0.108 \text{ A/ft} \times 69 \text{ ft} \times 208 \text{ V}) \times 1 \;/\; 1000$$

Transformer load (kW) = 1.68 kW

Example: Branch Line with Sprinkler

Total heating cable length	266 ft (81 m) of 5XL2-CT *(from Step 3)*
Supply voltage	208 V
Minimum start-up temperature	0°F (–18°C) *(from Step 1)*
Number of circuits	**Round up to 1 circuit *(from step 4)***

$$\frac{\text{Max A/ft at } 0°\text{F} \times \text{Total feet} \times \text{Supply voltage} \times \text{No. of circuits}}{1000} = (0.060 \text{ A/ft} \times 266 \text{ ft} \times 208 \text{ V}) \times 1 \;/\; 1000$$

Transformer load (kW) = 3.3 kW

Step 5 Select the connection kits and accessories

All XL-Trace systems require a power connection and end seal kit. Splice and tee kits are used as required. Use Table 11 on page 24 (for aboveground applications) and Table 13 on page 26 (for buried applications) to select the appropriate connection kits.

Note: Add extra cable on your Bill of Materials for power connections, tees, and end seals. See Table 11 on page 24, Table 13 on page 26, and Table 14 on page 27 for more information.

⚠ **WARNING:** Approvals and performance are based on the use of Tyco Thermal Controls-specified parts only. Do not substitute parts or use vinyl electrical tape.

ABOVEGROUND PIPING

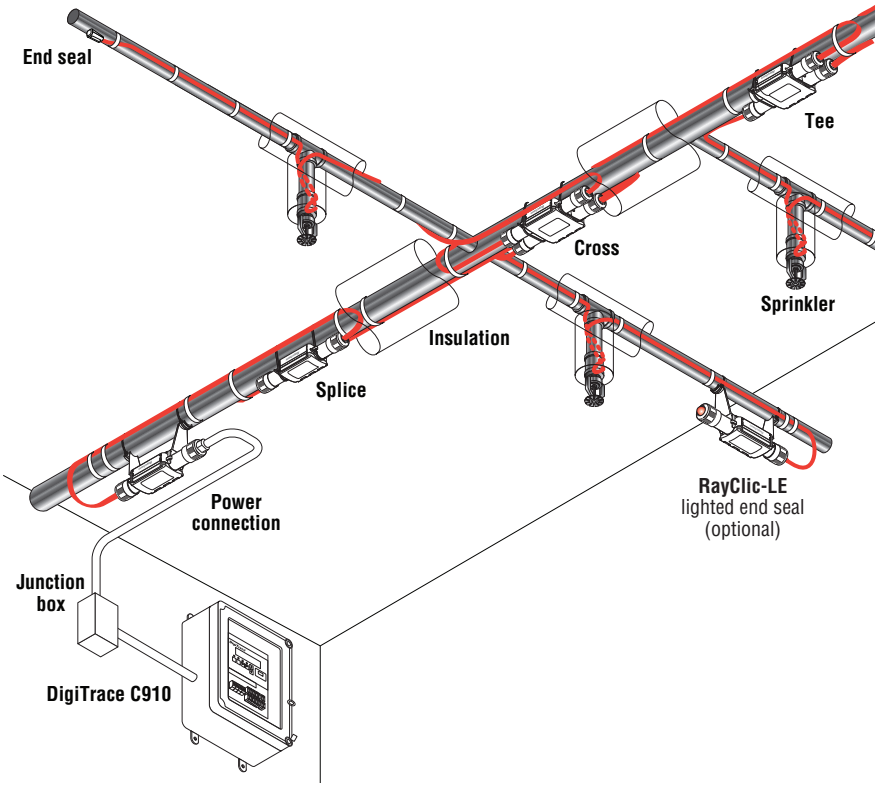


Fig. 10 RayClic® connection system

Use the following table for general piping, standpipe and sprinkler. Develop a Bill of Materials from the connection kits listed in this table.

Table 11 Connection Kits and Accessories for Aboveground Piping

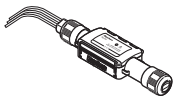
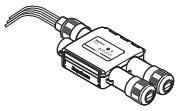
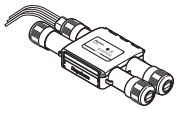
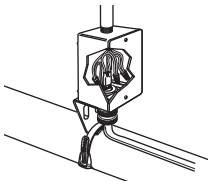
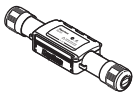
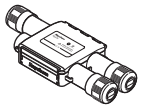
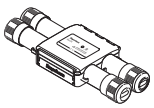
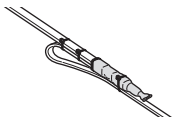
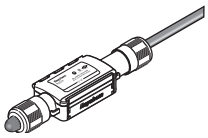
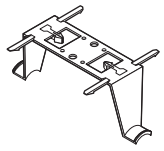
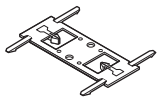
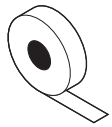
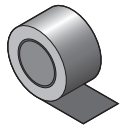
	Catalog number	Description	Standard packaging	Usage	Heating cable allowance[1]
Connection kits					
	RayClic-PC	Power connection and end seal (RayClic-SB-04 pipe mounting bracket included)	1	1 per circuit	2 ft (0.6 m)
	RayClic-PS	Powered splice and end seal (RayClic-SB-04 pipe mounting bracket included)	1	1 per circuit	4 ft (1.2 m)
	RayClic-PT	Powered tee and end seal (RayClic-SB-04 pipe mounting bracket included)	1	1 per circuit	6 ft (1.8 m)
	FTC-P[2]	Power connection and end seal **Note:** FTC-P is required for circuits requiring 40 A circuit breakers.	1	1 per circuit	3 ft (0.9 m)
	RayClic-S	Splice	1	As required	2 ft (0.6 m)
	RayClic-T	Tee kit with end seal	1	As required	3 ft (0.9 m)
	RayClic-X	Cross connection to connect four heating cables	1	As required	8 ft (2.4 m)
	FTC-HST[3]	Low-profile splice/tee	2	As required	3 ft (0.9 m)
	RayClic-LE	Lighted end seal (RayClic-SB-04 pipe mounting bracket included)	1	Alternate end seal	2 ft (0.6 m)
	RayClic-E	Extra end seal	1	Additional end seal	0.3 ft (0.1 m)

Table 11 Connection Kits and Accessories for Aboveground Piping (Continued)

	Catalog number	Description	Standard packaging	Usage	Heating cable allowance[1]
Accessories					
	RayClic-SB-04	Pipe mounting bracket	1	As required	–
	RayClic-SB-02	Wall mounting bracket	1	As required	–
	ETL	“Electric-Traced” label	1	1 label per 10 feet (3 m) of pipe	–
	GT-66	Glass cloth adhesive tape	66 ft (20 m)	See Table 12	–
	GS-54	Glass cloth adhesive tape	54 ft (20 m)	See Table 12	–
	AT-180	Aluminum tape	180 ft (55 m)	1 ft/ft (0.3 m/m) of heating cable	–

[1] Allow extra heating cable for ease of component installation.

[2] Junction box not included.

[3] One RayClic-E end seal is required for each FTC-HST used as a tee kit.

Table 12 Quantity of Glass Cloth Adhesive Tape Required (attach at 1-foot intervals)

Pipe size (in)	<2	3	4	6	8	10
Feet of pipe per GT-66 roll	60 (18 m)	50 (15 m)	40 (12 m)	25 (8 m)	20 (6 m)	15 (5 m)
Feet of pipe per GS-54 roll	49 (15 m)	41 (13 m)	33 (10 m)	20 (6 m)	16 (5 m)	12 (4 m)

BURIED PIPING

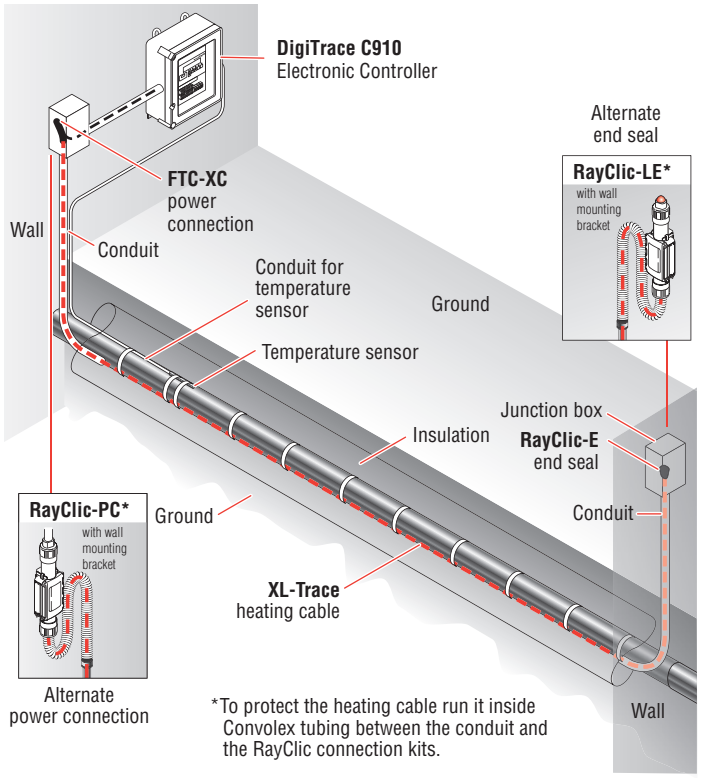


Fig. 11 Typical buried supply piping system

Use the following for buried water supply piping. Note that all connections must be above-ground and that no splices/tees are allowed. Develop a Bill of Materials from the connection kits in this table.

Table 13 Connection Kits and Accessories for Buried Piping

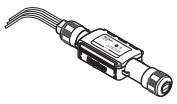
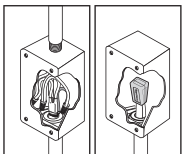
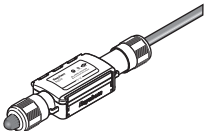
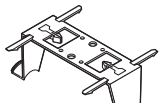
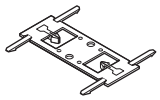
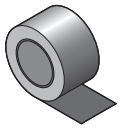
	Catalog number	Description	Standard packaging	Usage	Heating cable allowance[1]
	RayClic-PC	Power connection and end seal (RayClic-SB-04 pipe mounting bracket included)	1	1 per circuit	2 ft (0.6 m)
	FTC-XC[2]	The FTC-XC power connection and end seal kit is for use with XL-Trace heating cable that is run through conduit to a junction box. Materials for one power connection and end seal is included in the kit. **Note:** FTC-XC is required for circuits requiring 40 A circuit breakers.	1	1 per circuit	2 ft (0.6 m)
	RayClic-LE	Lighted end seal (RayClic-SB-04 pipe mounting bracket included)	1	Alternate end seal	2 ft (0.6 m)
	RayClic-E	Extra end seal	1	Additional end seal	0.3 ft (0.1 m)

Table 13 Connection Kits and Accessories for Buried Piping (Continued)

	Catalog number	Description	Standard packaging	Usage	Heating cable allowance[1]
Accessories					
	RayClic-SB-04	Pipe mounting bracket	1	As required	–
	RayClic-SB-02	Wall mounting bracket	1	As required	–
	ETL	"Electric-Traced" label	1	1 label per 10 feet (3 m) of pipe	–
	GT-66	Glass cloth adhesive tape	66 ft (20 m)	See Table 14	–
	GS-54	Glass cloth adhesive tape	54 ft (20 m)	See Table 14	–
	AT-180	Aluminum tape	180 ft (55 m)	1 ft/ft (0.3 m/m) of heating cable	–

[1] Allow extra heating cable for ease of component installation.
[2] Junction box not included.

Table 14 Quantity of Glass Cloth Adhesive Tape Required (attach at 1-foot intervals)

Pipe size (in)	<2	3	4	6	8	10
Feet of pipe per GT-66 roll	60 (18 m)	50 (15 m)	40 (12 m)	25 (8 m)	20 (6 m)	15 (5 m)
Feet of pipe per GS-54 roll	49 (15 m)	41 (13 m)	33 (10 m)	20 (6 m)	16 (5 m)	12 (4 m)

Step 6 Select the control system

Temperature control with heating cable circuit supervision is required by approval agencies, codes and Tyco Thermal Controls. To satisfy this requirement Tyco Thermal Controls offers a wide variety of monitoring and control options for fire suppression system.

DigiTrace C910 and ACCS-30 are the best suited for this application:

- Temperature controls save energy by ensuring that the system is energized only when necessary.
- Superior accuracy and reliability with RTD temperature sensors.
- Integrated 30 mA ground-fault protection for cost savings and circuit protection.
- Self-test features to ensure the heating cable circuit integrity even when the system is not in demand.
- Modbus® protocol communication over RS-485 system with BACnet® translator gateway available.
- Dry contact alarm relay outputs for loss of power, low temperature, RTD failure, relay failure and ground-fault trip

Note: NFPA 13 requires that heat tracing for fire suppression systems are supervised by controllers with alarm relays connected to the fire control panel.

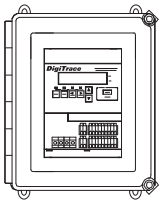
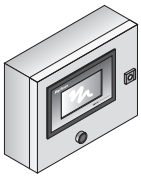
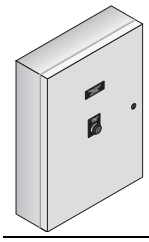
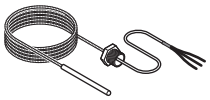
Use the following table to identify the control system suitable for your application. Contact your Tyco Thermal Controls representative or contact Tyco Thermal Controls directly at (800) 545-6258 for more information and other control options.

Table 15 Temperature Control Options

Application	DigiTrace C910	DigiTrace ACCS-30
Ambient sensing	X	X
Line sensing	X	X
Buried pipe	X	X
Proportional ambient control	X	X
Fire sprinklers	X	X
Sensor	RTD	RTD
Sensor length	See data sheet	See data sheet
Setpoint range	30°F to 200°F (–1°C to 92°C)	"
Enclosure	NEMA 4X	"
Differential	3°F (0.9°C)	"
Setpoint repeatability	3°F (0.9°C)	"
Enclosure limits	–40°F to 140°F (–40°C to 60°C)	"
Switch rating	30 A	30 A
Switch type	DPST	DPST
Electrical rating	100 – 277 V	100 – 277 V
Approvals	c-CSA-us	c-CSA-us
Ground-fault protection	20 mA to 100 mA	20 mA to 100 mA
BMS interface	Modbus[1] (with C910-485 option)	Modbus[1]
Alarm outputs	X	X
AC relay dry contact relay	X	X

[1] BACnet translator gateways are available from Tyco Thermal Controls.

Table 16 Control Systems

	Catalog number	Description
Electronic Controllers and Sensors		
	DigiTrace C910	The DigiTrace C910 is a compact, full-featured microprocessor-based single-point heat-trace controller. The C910 provides control and monitoring of electrical heat-tracing circuits for both freeze protection and temperature maintenance, and can be set to monitor and alarm for high and low temperature, and ground-fault level. The C910 controller is available with an electromechanical relay (EMR). Communications modules are available for remote control and configuration.
	DigiTrace C910-485	The DigiTrace C910-485 provides the features as the C910 but includes RS-485 communications module for interfacing with Building Management Systems (BMS) and fire control panels.
	DigiTrace ACCS-30	The DigiTrace ACCS-30 Advanced Commercial Control System is a multipoint electronic control and monitoring system for heat tracing used in commercial freeze protection and flow maintenance applications. The DigiTrace ACCS-30 system can control up to 260 circuits with multiple networked ACCS-PCM-5 panels. The ACCS-PCM-5 panel can directly control up to 5 individual heat-tracing circuits using electromechanical relays rated at 30 A up to 277 V.
	DigiTrace ACCS-PCM-5	
	RTD-200 RTD3CS RTD10CS	Three-wire RTD (Resistance Temperature Device) used with DigiTrace C910 and ACCS-30 controllers. TRD-200: 6-ft fluorpolymer with 1/2-in NPT bushing RTD3CS: 3-ft (0.3 m) flexible armor with 1/2-in NPG bushing RTD10CS: 10-ft (3 m) flexible armor with 1/2-inch NPT bushing

Step 7 Select the power distribution

Once the heating cable circuits have been defined, you will then select a method to provide power to the circuits. Power to the XL-Trace heating cables can be provided in several ways: directly through the temperature control, through external contactors, or through HTPG power distribution panels.

SINGLE CIRCUIT CONTROL

Heating cable circuits that do not exceed the current rating of the selected temperature control device shown in Table 16 on page 29 can be switched directly (see Figure 12).

GROUP CONTROL

If the current draw exceeds the switch rating, or if the controller will activate more than one circuit, such as in group control, an external contactor must be used (see Figure 12).

Large systems with many circuits should use the ACCS-30 control system or an HTPG power distribution panel. ACCS-30 incorporates ACCS-PCM-5 power control module which provides ground-fault protection, monitoring and alarm. The ACCS-PCM-5 is connected to non-ground-fault power distribution. The HTPG is a dedicated power-distribution, control, ground-fault protection, monitoring, and alarm panel. The enclosure contains an assembled circuit-breaker panelboard which are equipped with ground-fault circuit breakers with alarm contacts.

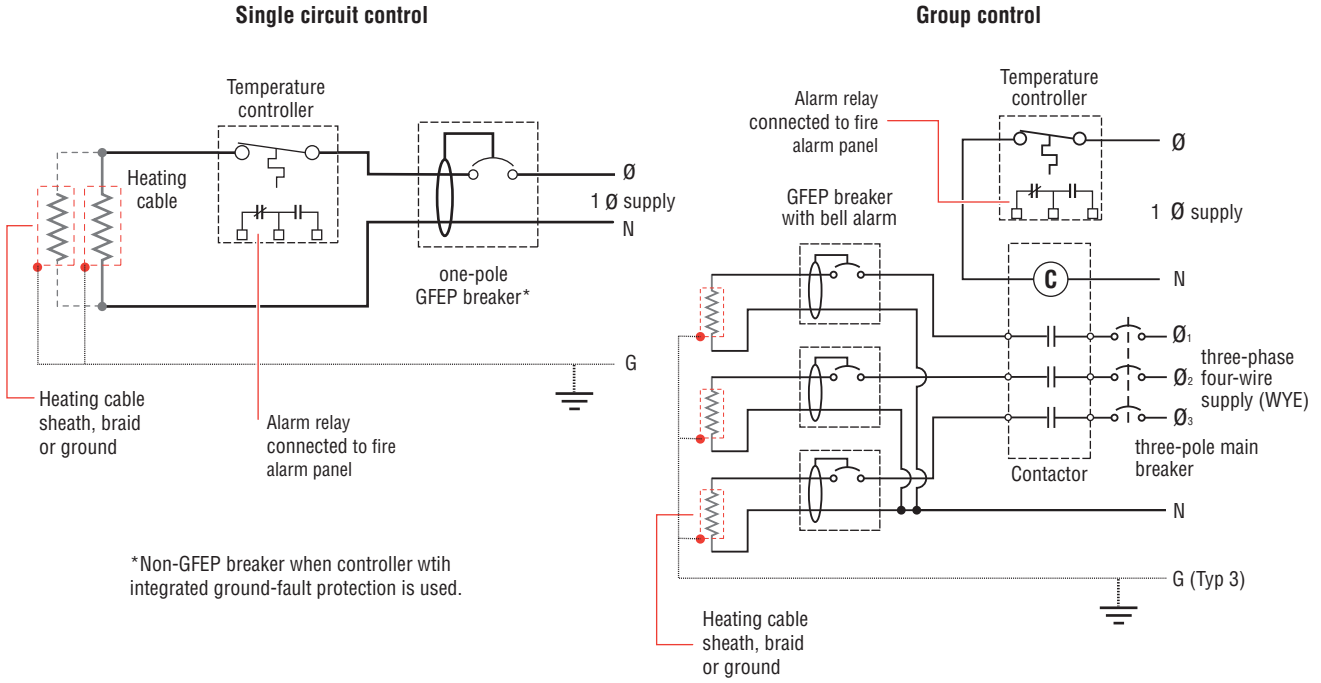


Fig. 12 Single circuit and group control

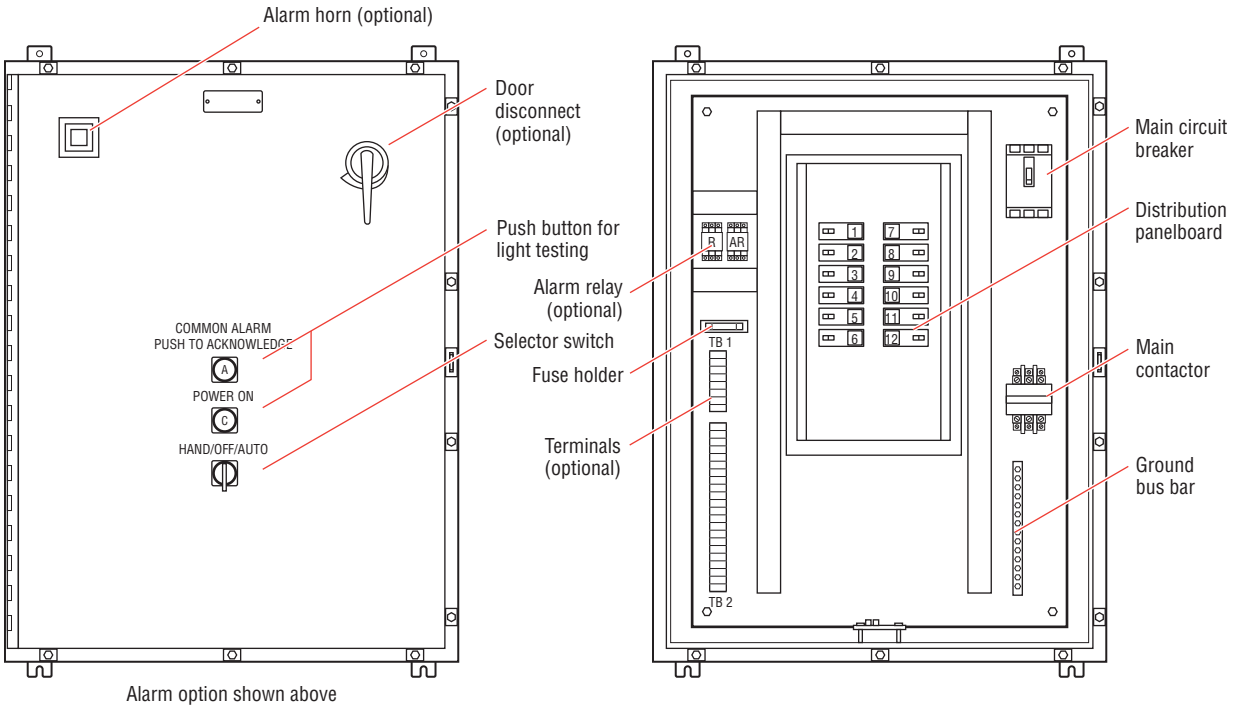


Fig. 13 HTPG power distribution panel

Three-phase, four-wire supply (Wye)

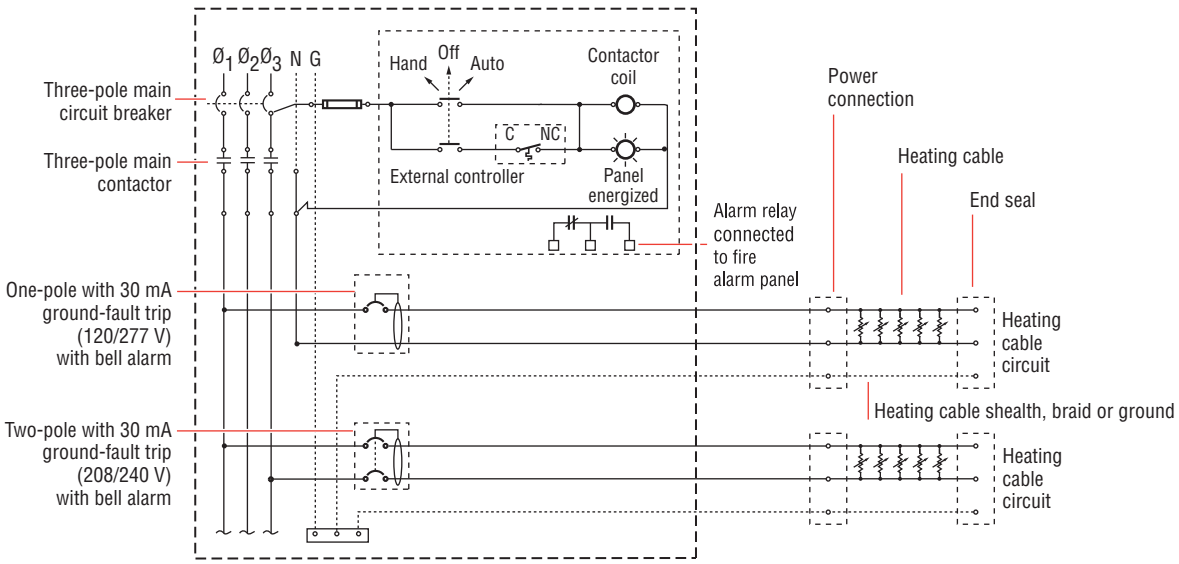
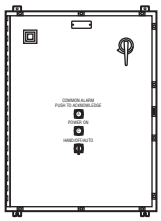


Fig. 14 HTPG power schematic

Table 17 Power Distribution

	Catalog number	Description
Power Distribution		
	HTPG	Heat-tracing power distribution panel with ground-fault and monitoring for group control.

Pipe Freeze Protection and Flow Maintenance
1. Determine design conditions and pipe heat loss
2. Select the heating cable
3. Determine the heating cable length
4. Determine the electrical parameters
5. Select the connection kits and accessories
6. Select the control system
7. Select the power distribution
8. Complete the Bill of Materials

Step 8 Complete the Bill of Materials

If you used the Design Worksheet to document all your design parameters, you should have all the details necessary complete your Bill of Materials.

Installation and Maintenance

Follow the installation and maintenance procedures in the *XL-Trace System Installation and Operation Manual* (H58033) when installing XL-Trace on fire suppression systems with the following additional instructions.

When installing XL-Trace on sprinklers follow the methods shown below:

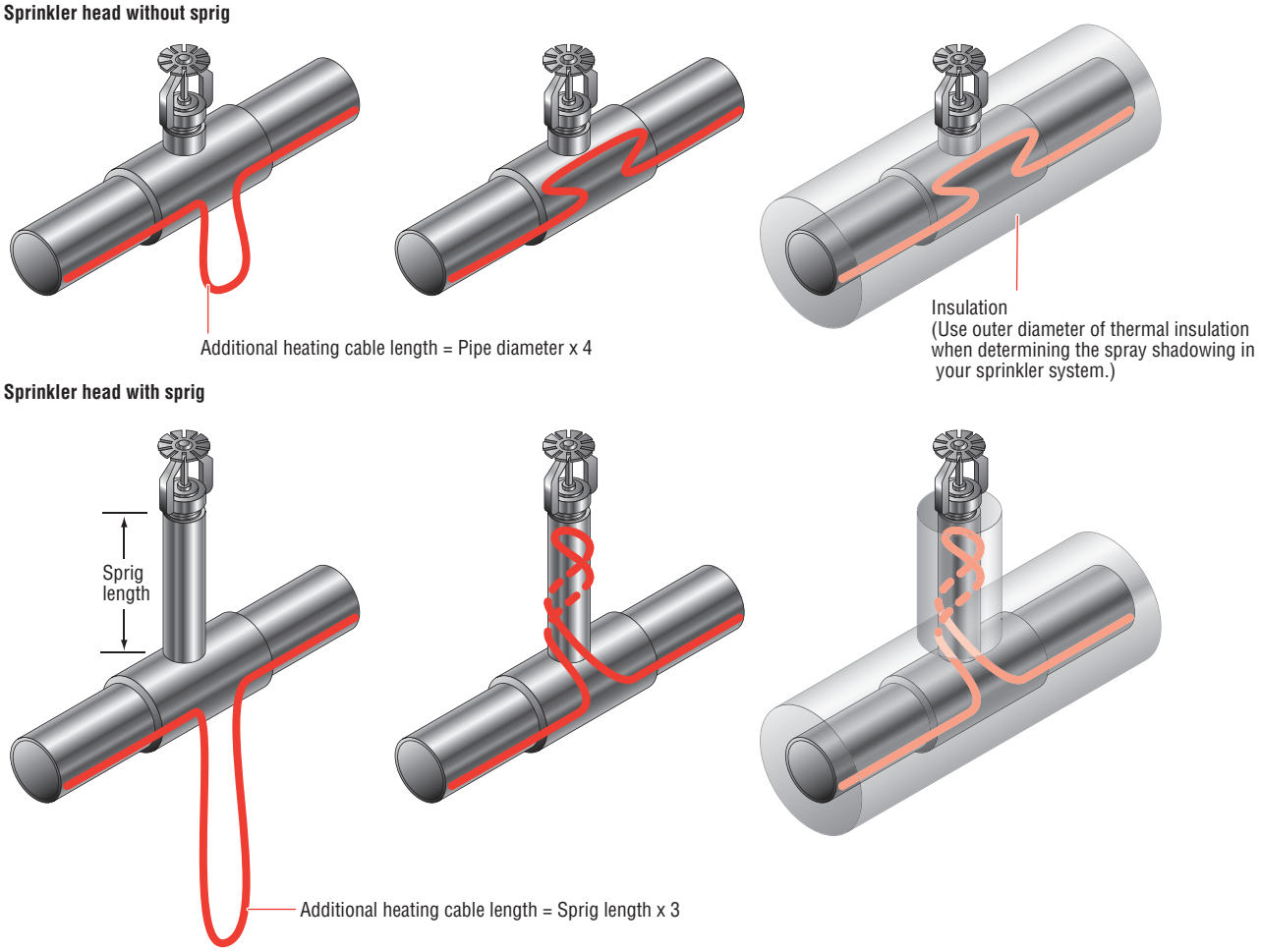


Fig. 15 XL-Trace on sprinklers

Note: The orientation and type of sprinkler head shown above is only for reference. The illustrations only depict the amount of heat tracing required and how to install it.

When installing XL-Trace on dry pendant sprinklers used in freezer applications follow the methods shown below:

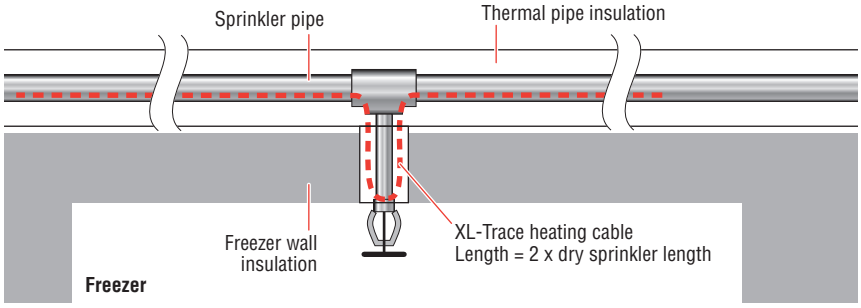


Fig. 16 XL-Trace on extended pendant sprinklers

XL-Trace System Fire Sprinkler System Freeze Protection Design Worksheet

XL-Erate, the commercial pipe freeze protection and flow maintenance design software is available at http://www.tycothermal.com to assist with your design.

Step 1 Determine design conditions and pipe heat loss

Design conditions

Fire sprinkler system	Location		Maintain temp. (T_M)	Min. ambient temp. (T_A)	Pipe diameter and material	Pipe length	Thermal insulation type and thickness
❑ Supplypiping ❑ Standpipe	❑ Indoors ❑ Outdoors	❑ Aboveground ❑ Buried	_____	_____	____ in ❑ Metal ❑ Plastic	_____ ft (m)	❑ Fiberglass ❑ _____ ____ in
❑ Sprinkler piping	❑ Indoors ❑ Outdoors	❑ Aboveground ❑ Buried	_____	_____	____ in ❑ Metal ❑ Plastic	_____ ft (m)	❑ Fiberglass ❑ _____ ____ in
❑ Branchpipe	❑ Indoors ❑ Outdoors	❑ Aboveground	_____	_____	____ in ❑ Metal ❑ Plastic	_____ ft (m)	❑ Fiberglass ❑ _____ ____ in
❑ Branchpipe with sprinkler	❑ Indoors ❑ Outdoors	❑ Aboveground	_____	_____	____ in ❑ Metal ❑ Plastic	_____ ft (m)	❑ Fiberglass ❑ _____ ____ in
Example: **✔ Branch line with sprinkler**	**✔ Indoor**		**40°F**	**50°F**	**1 in ✔ Metal**	**200 ft**	**✔ Foam elastomer 1/2 in**

Pipe heat loss

Calculate temperature differential ΔT

Pipe maintain temperature (T_M) _____ °F (°C)

Ambient temperature (T_A) _____ °F (°C)

_____ (T_M) – _____ (T_A) → = _____ **ΔT**

Example: Pipe Freeze Protection – Branch line with sprinkler

Pipe maintain temperature (T_M) 40 °F *(from Step 1)* °F

Ambient temperature (T_A) 0 °F *(from Step 1)* °F

40 °F (T_M) – 0 °F (T_A) → = **40 °F** **ΔT**

Determine the pipe heat loss: See Table 1 for the base heat loss of the pipe (Q_B). If the ΔT for your system is not listed, interpolate between the two closest values.

$Q_{B\text{-}T1}$ ΔT1	_____ W/ft (W/m)
$Q_{B\text{-}T2}$ ΔT2	_____ W/ft (W/m)
Q_B	_____ W/ft (W/m)
Pipe diameter	_____ in
Insulation thickness	_____ in
ΔT	_____ °F (°C)
$Q_{B\text{-}T1}$	_____ W/ft (W/m)
$Q_{B\text{-}T2}$	_____ W/ft (W/m)

Example: Pipe Freeze Protection – Branch line with sprinkler

Pipe diameter	1 in
Insulation thickness	1/2 in
ΔT	40°F
$Q_{B\text{-}T1}$	1.4 W/ft
$Q_{B\text{-}T2}$	3.5 W/ft
ΔT interpolation	ΔT 40°F is 67% of the distance between ΔT 20°F and ΔT 50°F
$Q_{B\text{-}40}$	$Q_{B\text{-}50} + [0.67 \times (Q_{B\text{-}50} - Q_{B\text{-}20})] = 1.4 + [0.67 \times (3.5 - 1.4)] = 2.8$ W/ft
Pipe heat loss (Q_B)	**2.8 W/ft @ T_M 40°F (9.2 W/m @ T_M4°C)**

Compensate for insulation type and pipe location
See Table 1 for the pipe heat loss (Q_B). If the ΔT for your system is not listed, interpolate between the two closest values.
See Table 3 for insulation multiple
See Table 2 for indoor multiple

Location _____

Insulation thickness and type _____

Q_B _____ W/ft (W/m)

Insulation multiple _____

Indoor multiple (if applicable) _____

Q_B	x	Insulation multiple	x	Indoor multiple (if applicable)	=	$Q_{CORRECTED}$
_____		_____		_____		_____

Example: Pipe Freeze Protection – Branch line with sprinklers

Location	Indoors
Insulation thickness and type	1-1/2 in foamed elastomer
Q_B	2.8 W/ft @ T_M 40°F (9.2 W/m @ T_M 4°C)
Insulation multiple	1.00
Indoor multiple	0.79
$Q_{CORRECTED}$	2.8 W/ft x 1.0 x 0.79 = 2.2 W/ft @ T_M40°F (7.3/m @ T_M4°C)

Step 2 Select the heating cable

Power output data: See Figure 9
Power output correction factors: See Table 4

Pipe maintain temperature (T_M) _____ *(from Step 1)*

Corrected heat loss ($Q_{CORRECTED}$) _____ *(from Step 1)*

Supply voltage _____ *(from Step 1)*

Pipe material (metal or plastic) _____ *(from Step 1)*

XL-Trace sprinkler application *(from Step 1)*

Indoor/outdoor _____

Aboveground/buried _____

Location _____ *(from Step 1)*

Heating cable selected _____ *(from Step 1)*

Power at T_M (120/208 V) _____

Power output correction factor _____ *(from Step 1)*

Plastic pipe correction factor _____

_____	x	_____	=	_____
Power at rated V factor		Plastic pipe correction factor		Corrected power

Is the heating cable power output ($P_{CORRECTED}$) ≥ the corrected heat loss? ❑ Yes ❑ No
If No, then design with additional runs of heating cable or thicker thermal insulation.

Example: Pipe Freeze Protection – Branch line with sprinklers

Maintain temperature (T_M) 40°F

Corrected heat loss ($Q_{CORRECTED}$) 2.2 W/ft @ T_M 40°F

Supply voltage 208 V

Pipe material (metal or plastic) metal

Q_B = 2.2 W/ft @ T_M 40°F
Select curve C: 5XL2 = **5.6 W/ft @ 40°F**
Power output correction factor: 208 V = 1.00
Pipe material correction factor: Metal = 1.00
Corrected heating cable power: 5.6 @/ft x 1.00 x 1.00 = **5.6 W/ft**
Select: **5XL2**

Select outer jacket
❑ -CR
❑ -CT(Required for buried applications)

Example: Pipe Freeze Protection – Branch line with sprinklers

Location Aboveground, indoors

Selection: 5XL2-CR

Step 3 Determine the heating cable length

For additional heating cable allowance for valves: See Table 5.
For additional heating cable allowance for pipe supports, flanges and sprinklers: See Table 6.

Additional heating cable for heat sinks

Type of valves	→	How many	x	Additional heating cable	=	**Total heating cable for valves**
Type of pipe supports	→	How many	x	Additional heating cable	=	**Total heating cable for pipe supports**
Type of flanges	→	How many	x	Additional heating cable	=	**Total heating cable for flanges**
Type of sprinklers	→	How many	x	Additional heating cable	=	**Total heating cable for sprinklers**

Total heating cable for heat sinks: _____

Total heating cable length

(Pipe length x Number of heating cable runs) + Additional cable for valves, pipe supports, flanges, and sprinklers = **Total heating cable length required**

Example:

Additional heating cable for heat sinks

Gate valves Type of valves	→	2 How many	x	2 ft Additional heating cable	=	**4 ft** **Total**
Noninsulated hangers Type of pipe supports	→	10 How many	x	(0.1 ft* x 2) x 10 = 2 ft Additional heating cable (*1-in pipe = 1-in/12-in = 0.1 ft)	=	**1.7 ft** **Total**
1 foot springs Type of sprinklers	→	20 How many	x	3 Additional heating cable	=	**60 ft** **Total**

Total: 66 ft

Total heating cable length

(200 ft
Pipe length x 1
Number of heating cable runs) + 66 ft
Additional cable for valves, pipe supports, flanges, and sprinklers = **266 ft**
Total heating cable length required

Step 4 Determine the electrical parameters

Determine maximum circuit length and number of circuits

See Table 7 and Table 8.

Total heating cable length required _____

Supply voltage: ❑ 120 V ❑ 208 V ❑ 240 V ❑ 277 V

Circuit breaker size: ❑ 15 A ❑ 20 A ❑ 30 A ❑ 40 A

Minimum start-up temperature _____

Maximum circuit length _____

Total heating cable length required	/	Maximum heating cable circuit length	=	**Number of circuits**
_____		_____		_____

Example:

Total heating cable length required 266 ft of 5XL2-CT

Supply voltage: ❑ 120 V ❑ ✓ 208 V ❑ 240 V ❑ 277 V

Circuit breaker size: ❑ 15 A ❑ 20 A ❑ ✓ 30 A ❑ 40 A

Minimum start-up temperature 0°F

Number of circuits 0.67 ft

266 ft Total heating cable length required	/	398 ft Maximum heating cable circuit length	=	**0.67 circuits, round up to 1** **Number of circuits**

Determine transformer load

See Table 9 and Table 10.

Max A/ft* at minimum start-up temperature	x	Heating cable length	x	Supply voltage	x	No. of circuits	/ 1000	=	**Transformer load (kW)**
_____		_____		_____		_____			_____

Example:

0.06 A/ft Max A/ft* at minimum start-up temperature	x	266 ft Heating cable length	x	208 V Supply voltage	x	1 No. of circuits	/ 1000	=	**3.3 kW** **Transformer load (kW)**

Step 5 Select the connection kits and accessories

See Table 11.

Connection kits – Aboveground	Description	Quantity	Heating cable allowance
❑ RayClic-PC	Power connection and end seal	_____	_____
❑ RayClic-PS	Power splice and end seal	_____	_____
❑ RayClic-PT	Powered tee and end seal	_____	_____
❑ FTC-P	Power connection and end seal	_____	_____
❑ RayClic-S	Splice	_____	_____
❑ RayClic-T	Tee kit with end seal	_____	_____
❑ RayClic-X	Cross connection	_____	_____
❑ FTC-HST	Low-profile splice/tee	_____	_____
❑ RayClic-LE	Lighted end seal	_____	_____
❑ RayClic-E	Extra end seal	_____	_____

Connection kits – Buried	Description	Quantity	Heating cable allowance
❑ RayClic-PC	Power connection and end seal	_____	_____
❑ FTC-XC	Power splice and end seal	_____	_____
❑ RayClic-LE	Lighted end seal	_____	_____
❑ RayClic-E	Extra end seal	_____	_____

Accessories – aboveground and buried	Description	Quantity
❑ RayClic-SB-04	Pipe mounting bracket	_____
❑ RayClic-SB-02	Wall mounting bracket	_____
❑ ETL	“Electric-Traced” label	_____
❑ GT-66	Glass cloth adhesive tape	_____
❑ GS-54	Glass cloth adhesive tape	_____
❑ AT-180	Aluminum tape for plastic pipe	_____

_____
Total heating cable allowance for connection kits

_____ + _____ = _____

Total heating cable length | Total heating cable allowance for connection kits | **Total heating cable length required**

Step 6 Select the control system

See Table 16.

Thermostats, controllers and accessories	Description	Quantity
❑ DigiTrace C910	Microprocessor-based single-point heat-tracing controller	_____
❑ ACCS-30	Multipoint commercial heat-tracing controller	_____
❑ RTD3CS	Resistance temperature device	_____
❑ RTD10CS	Resistance temperature device	_____
❑ RTD 200	Resistance temperature device	_____

Step 7 Select the power distribution

See Table 17.

Power distribution	Description	Quantity
❑ HTPG	Heat-tracing power distribution panel for group control	_____

Step 8 Complete the Bill of Materials

Use the information recorded in this worksheet to complete the Bill of Materials.

Worldwide Headquarters
Tyco Thermal Controls
307 Constitution Drive
Menlo Park, CA 94025-1164
USA
Tel: (800) 545-6258
Tel: (650) 216-1526
Fax: (800) 527-5703
Fax: (650) 474-7711
info@tycothermal.com
www.tycothermal.com

Tracer Industries
Service Headquarters
7433 Harwin Drive
Houston, TX 77036
USA
Tel: (800) 545-6258
Fax: (800) 527-5703

U.S.A.
Tyco Thermal Controls
307 Constitution Drive
Menlo Park, CA 94025-1164
USA
Tel: (800) 545-6258
Fax: (800) 527-5703

Canada
Tyco Thermal Controls
250 West St.
Trenton, Ontario
Canada K8V 5S2
Tel: (800) 545-6258
Fax: (800) 527-5703

Latin America
Tyco Thermal Controls
7433 Harwin Drive
Houston, TX 77036
Tel: (713) 868-4800
Tel: (713) 735-8645
Fax: (713) 868-2333

Europe, Middle East, Africa
Tyco Thermal Controls
Romeinse Straat 14
3001 Leuven
België / Belgique
Tel: +32 16 213 511
Fax: +32 16 213 603

Asia Pacific
Tyco Thermal Controls
20F, Innovation Building,
1009 Yi Shan Rd,
Shanghai 200233,
P.R.China
Tel: +86 21 2412 1688
Fax: +86 21 5426 2937 / 5426 3167

tyco
Thermal Controls