

GENERAL INFORMATION

Zurn has solids interceptors which are specifically designed for lint (Z1185).

APPLICATION INDEX

Product selection should be made with a specific application and the type of construction in mind. The varied types and sizes of Zurn interceptors, along with their options, offer a selection for all applications.

APPLICATION	RECOMMENDED INTERCEPTOR
Fish Scales	Z1185
Laundry, Clothes Washers	Z1185

PICTORIAL INDEX – LINT INTERCEPTORS



OPTIONS and VARIATIONS

All solids interceptor options and variations are specified as a PREFIX and/or SUFFIX letter or number added to the series designation. Below are the available options.

PREFIXES

Z Standard Assembly (See Engineering Specification)

SUFFIXES

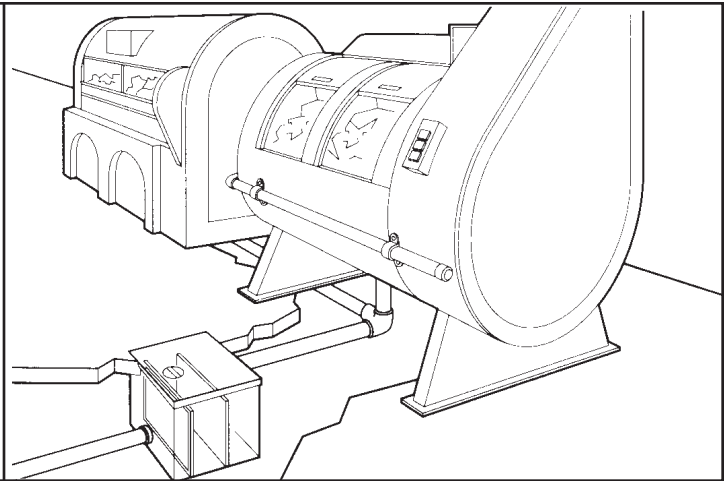
-RS Replacement Perforated Screen(s) for Bucket

TYPICAL INSTALLATIONS

Z1185 LINT INTERCEPTOR

Lint interceptors are designed primarily for laundry equipment. Connected in the discharge line from any washing machine, they intercept debris from soiled water. Interceptors contain a permanently affixed Acid Resistant Coated steel straining baffle to remove large items, buttons, stones, etc., and a removable stainless steel secondary screen to remove lint.

Note: The Z1185 Lint Interceptor can be sized based upon the number of washing machines which it serves.



Z1185 LINT INTERCEPTOR – OPERATION and MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS**SIZING**

The sizing of this interceptor is generally based on the number of washing machines it will service. All units are made with a standard pipe size inlet and outlet and are capable of handling drainage volumes standard to their respective pipe size.

DESIGN

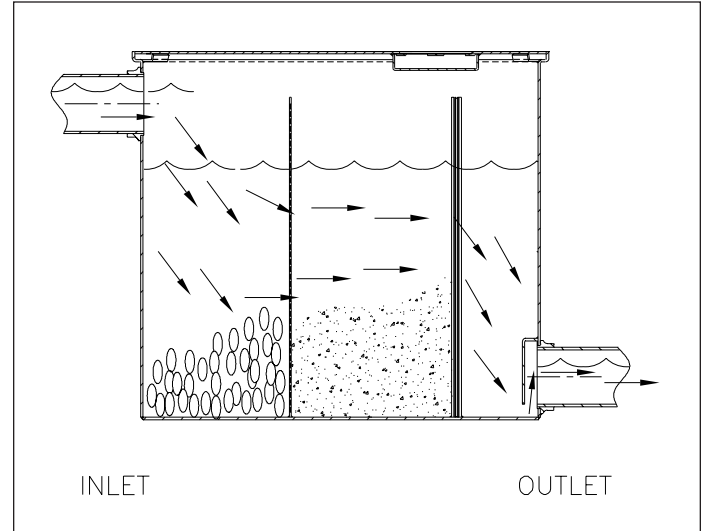
The Zurn Z1185 Lint Interceptor is designed to separate solids such as buttons, stones, string, and lint. This is accomplished through the principal of gravity separation. The bigger and heavier buttons, stones, etc., will be retained in the first compartment, while smaller and lighter particles, such as string and lint, will be trapped in the second compartment and on the removable screen.

OPERATION

The wastewater flows from the inlet piping into the interceptor's main chamber passing through the affixed perforated primary screen and removable secondary screen, into the main body chamber, then exits the interceptor to the sanitary drain system.

MAINTENANCE

Cleaning should be done on a regular basis, either before or after the screens become clogged. Remove the cover and clean out any large debris from the first chamber and accumulation of lint in the second chamber. Remove secondary screen assembly and clean off any lint build up. Reinstall the secondary screen into the interceptor. Make certain the cover gasket is intact and clean. Apply a light coating of oil on the cover gasket, which helps prevent the cover gasket from adhering to the cover and aids in maintaining a complete seal. The cover should then be placed back on the unit and secured. Efficiency of operation is directly related to the level of maintenance.



CHEMICAL RESISTANCE CHART Typical Powder Coatings

Key: E – No attack
 F – Some attack, but unseeable in some instances
 N – Rapidly attacked
 H – Hot, 180°F (82.2°C) or boiling point of solvent
 G – Appreciably no attack
 P – Attacked, not recommended for use
 C – Cold, 70°F (21.1°C)
 * – And nitrate and sulfate

Epoxy			Epoxy			Epoxy			Epoxy		
Chemical	C	H	Chemical	C	H	Chemical	C	H	Chemical	C	H
Acids:			Acids (Continued):			Acid Salts:			Solvents:		
Acetic, 10%	F	N	Maleic, 25%	E	E	Aluminum Sulfate	E	E	Alcohols	E	E
Acetic, Glacial	N	N	Nitric, 5%	E	G	Ammonium Chloride*	E	E	Aliphatic Hydrocarbons	E	E
Benzene Sulfonic, 10%	E	E	Nitric, 30%	G	P	Copper Chloride*	E	E	Aromatic Hydrocarbons	E	E
Benzoic	E	E	Oleic	E	E	Iron Chloride*	E	E	Chlorinated Hydrocarbons	F	F
Boric	E	E	Oxalic	E	E	Nickel Chloride*	E	E	Ketones	F	F
Butyric, 100%	P	N	Phosphoric	G	F	Zinc Chloride*	E	E	Ethers	F	F
Chloroacetic, 10%	E	E	Picric	G	F	Alkaline Salts:			Esters	F	F
Chromic, 5%	F	N	Stearic	E	E	Barium Sulfide	E	E	Gasoline	E	E
Citric, 10%	E	N	Sulfuric, 50%	G	F	Sodium Bicarbonate	E	E	Carbon Tetrachloride	E	E
Fatty Acids	E	E	Sulfuric, 80%	F	N	Sodium Sulfide	E	E	Organics:		
Fluosilicic	N	N	Tannic	E	E	Trisodium Phosphate	E	E	Aniline	G	P
Formic, 90%	E	F	Alkalies:			Neutral Salts:			Benzenc	E	E
Hydrobromic, 20%	G	G	Ammonium Hydroxide	E	G	Calcium Chloride*	E	E	Formaldehyde, 37%	E	G
Hydrochloric, 20%	E	G	Calcium Hydroxide	E	E	Magnesium Chloride*	E	E	Phenol, 5%	G	F
Hydrocyanic	E	E	Potassium Hydroxide	E	E	Potassium Chloride*	E	E	Mineral Oils	E	E
Hydrofluoric, 20%	G	G	Sodium Hydroxide	E	E	Sodium Chloride*	E	E	Vegetable Oils	E	E
Hypochlorous, 5%	F	N									
Lactic, 5%	F	N									

Z1180 and Z1184 CHEMICAL RESISTANCE CHART For Composite Material in Light Acid Concentration Environment Only

Key: E – Excellent Corrosion Resistance G – Good F – Fair P – Poor

Medium	Rating	Medium	Rating	Medium	Rating	Medium	Rating
General Outdoor	E	Salts (Continued):		Gases (Wet):		Oils, Fuels, and Other:	
Marine Outdoor	E	Copper Sulfate	E	Ammonia	E	ASTM No. 1 Oil	E
General Industrial	E	Ferric Chloride	E	Carbon Dioxide	E	ASTM No. 3 Oil	E
Water – Pure	E	Sulfate	E	Chlorine	E	Detergents	E
Water – Sea	E	Magnesium Chloride	E	Hydrogen Sulfide	E	Gasoline	E
Acids:		Sulfate	E	Nitrogen Dioxide	G-E	Grease	E
Acetic	E	Mercuric Chloride	E	Sulfur Dioxide	E	Jet Fuel	E
Boric	E	Nickel Chloride	E	Carbon Disulfide	E	Hydraulic Fluid (Ester)	E
Chromic	E	Sulfate	E	Solvents:		Kerosene	E
Citric	E	Potassium Chloride	E	Acetone	E	Motor Oil	E
Fatty	E	Sulfate	E	Benzene	E		
Formic	E	Chloride	E	Carbon Tetrachloride	E		
Hydrochloric	G	Sulfate	E	Ethyl Acetate	E		
Hydrofluoric	F-P	Potassium Chloride	E	Ethyl Alcohol	E		
Nitric	F	Sulfate	E	Ethyl Ether	E		
Phosphoric	G	Sodium Bicarbonate	E	Ethylene Dichloride	E		
Picric	G	Bisulfate	E	Ethylene Glycol	E		
Sulfuric	G	Chloride	E	Freon	E		
Bases:		Hypochlorite	E	Methyl Alcohol	E		
Ammonium Hydroxide	E	Nitrate	E	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	E		
Potassium or Sodium Hydroxide	F-G	Phosphate	E	Methylene Chloride	E		
Salts:		Silicate	E	Perchloroethylene	E		
Aluminum Sulfate	E	Sulfate	E	Trichloroethylene	E		
Ammonium Chloride	E	Thiosulfate	E	Toluene	E		
Nitrate	E	Zinc Chloride	E	Xylene	E		
Phosphate	E	Sulfate	E				
Sulfate	E	Calcium Chloride	E				
Borax	E	Sodium Carbonate	E				

CHEMICAL RESISTANCE CHART Typical Corrosion Resistance of Stainless Steel to Various Media

CODE: a – Unaffected. b – Slightly attacked. c – Attacked. m – Complete details concerning the conditions of service must be evaluated.

MEDIUM	TYPE CF8 304	NUMBERS CF8M 316	MEDIUM	TYPE CF8 304	NUMBERS CF8M 316	MEDIUM	TYPE CF8 304	NUMBERS CF8M 316
Organic Substances:			Salts:			Salts (Continued):		
Acetone	a	a	Aluminum chloride	c	c	Silver cyanide	a	a
Benzol	a	a	Aluminum fluoride	c	b	Sodium bicarbonate	a	a
Carbon tetrachloride	c	c	Aluminum sulfate	a	a	Sodium borate	a	a
Ethyl alcohol	a	a	Ammonium alum	a	a	Sodium bromide	a	a
Ethyl chloride	a	a	Ammonium bromide	c	a	Sodium chloride (2% aerated)	a	a
Ethyl ether	a	a	Ammonium chloride	b	a	Sodium citrate	a	a
Food pastes	a	a	Ammonium hydroxide	a	a	Sodium fluoride	b	–
Fruit juices	a	a	Ammonium nitrate	a	a	Sodium hydroxide	a	a
Ink	m	m	Ammonium sulfate	a	a	Sodium nitrate	a	a
Mustard	b	a	Barium chloride	a	a	Sodium peroxide (212°F)	a	a
Paregoric compd	a	a	Bleaching powder	c	a	Stannic chloride	c	c
Quinine bisulfate	b	a	Calcium chloride	c	a	Stannous chloride	b	–
Quinine sulfate	a	a	Calcium hydroxide or oxide	a	a	Sulfur (molten) 500°F	a	a
Vinegar at 70°F	m	m	Copper chloride	c	c	Sulfur chloride	b	–
Acids:			Copper cyanide	a	a	Titanium tetrachloride	a	a
Acetic	m	m	Copper nitrate	a	a	Zinc chloride	c	b
Benzoic	a	a	Copper sulfate (plus 2% sulfuric acid)	a	a	Zinc sulfate	a	a
Boric	a	a	Copper sulfate	a	a	Miscellaneous:		
Carbolic	a	a	Creosote	c	a	Ammonia	a	a
Chromic (50%)	c	c	Creosote (plus 3% salt)	c	c	Baking oven gases	a	a
Citric	a	a	Hydrogen peroxide	b	a	Bromine	c	c
Formic	c	m	Magnesium carbonate	a	a	Carbonated beverages	a	a
Hydrobromic	c	c	Magnesium chloride	m	m	Chlorine (wet and dry)	c	c
Hydrocyanic	a	a	Magnesium sulfate	a	a	Glycerin	a	a
Hydrochloric	c	c	Magnesium hydroxide	a	a	Hydrogen sulfide (400°F)	b	a
Hydrofluoric	c	c	Magnesium nitrate	a	a	Iodine	c	a
Lactic	a	a	Phosphorous trichloride	a	a	Lead (molten)	c	c
Nitric (conc.)	a	a	Potassium bromide	a	a	Lysol	m	m
Nitric (conc. plus 2% HCl)	a	–	Potassium carbonate	a	a	Mercury	a	a
Nitrous (conc.)	a	a	Potassium chloride	m	m	Sauerkraut brine	c	a
Oxalic	m	m	Potassium chlorate	a	a	Sea water	m	m
Phosphoric	a	a	Potassium cyanide	a	a	Sulfur dioxide	b	b
Phosphoric (10%)	a	a	Potassium dichromate	a	a	Vegetable juices	a	a
Picric (conc.)	a	a	Potassium ferricyanide	a	a	X-ray developing solution	b	a
Pyrogalllic (conc.)	a	a	Potassium ferricyanide (boiling)	a	a	Zinc (molten)	c	c
Pyroligneus (conc.)	a	a	Potassium hypochlorite	c	m			
Stearic (conc.)	a	a	Potassium iodide	a	a			
Succinic (molten)	c	–	Potassium iodide (sat. plus 0.1% sodium carbonate evaporated to dryness)	a	a			
Sulfuric (conc.)	a	a	Potassium hydrate	a	a			
Sulfuric (dil.)	m	m	Potassium nitrate	a	a			
Sulfuric 15% (plus 2% potassium dichromate)	a	a	Potassium oxalate	a	a			
Sulfurous (conc.)	b	a	Potassium permanganate	a	a			
Tannic (conc.)	a	a	Potassium sulfate	a	a			
Tartaric (conc.)	a	a	Silver nitrate	a	a			
Trichloroacetic acid (10%)	a	a						
Uric (conc.)	a	a						

MATERIALS and FINISHES

Zurn Cast Iron conforms to ASTM Specification for Gray Iron Castings A 48-83, Class 25. It is produced utilizing the latest equipment and newest developed foundry techniques. Zurn cast iron castings are characterized by a high degree of strength, corrosion-resistance, workmanship, and finish.

Zurn Duresist is a ductile iron complying with ASTM Specification A 536-84, Grade 60-45-10. Its physical properties make it ideal for grates and drain components that are subjected to severe and heavy duty service. Its chemical characteristics make possible a degree of corrosion-resistance far superior to that of cast iron. Zurn Duresist exhibits remarkable stress qualities, possessing a yield strength in the same range as that of cast carbon steel, while its ability to absorb the shock loading of traffic areas is unequalled, making its use ideal for all areas where extra heavy duty service is a requirement – whether indoors or outdoors – in chemical and metal processing plants or other industrial applications.

“Zurn Dura Coat” is a specially formulated paint designed to resist cracking and chipping. Dura Coat is a latex based coating developed to be used with cast iron substrate.

Zurn Galvanized Cast Iron is a process of applying heavy zinc coating to a thoroughly cleaned iron casting. This coating contains 95% zinc. Zurn galvanizing can be supplied on all cast iron parts. It increases longevity and is recommended wherever the discoloration caused by oxidation of cast iron is objectionable. Galvanize should be used in coastal and industrial areas where corrosive atmosphere may be encountered. Zurn galvanizing meets and exceeds Federal Specification MIL-P-21035, MIL-P-26915A, MIL-P-26433, and MIL-C-10578 (Type II). It also meets ASTM A239-89 and is listed by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. (U.L.)

Cadmium Plated Cast Iron is a process of applying a heavy cadmium coating to a thoroughly cleaned iron casting. This coating contains 95% cadmium in a cold applied process. Cadmium plating can be supplied on all cast iron parts. It increases longevity and is recommended wherever the discoloration caused by oxidation of cast iron is objectionable.

Properties of Basic Ductile Versus Cast Iron

Metal	Cast Iron	Ductile Iron
Specification	Class 25	60-45-10
Tensile Strength (PSI)	25/30,000	60/80,000
Yield Strength (PSI)	NIL	45/60,000
Elongation	NIL	10% to 25%
Modules of Elasticity	16 x 10	24 x 10

Zurn Bronze is a semi-red brass conforming to ASTM Specification for Copper Alloy Sand Casting B 584-90, Copper Alloy No. 844. The exposed surface is normally supplied possessing a satin sheen texture which allows it to blend unobtrusively with surrounding finishes. When the application requires, Zurn Bronze can be polished to a high gloss.

Zurn Nickel Bronze is a unique material that is ideally suited to traffic-bearing grates and strainers in finished floor areas. It affords the combined advantage of greater strength, better appearance, and longer service life at the same price as chrome plated brass. Superior ductility and shock resistance are the result of a copper nickel alloy (Copper Alloy 997) having a wearing surface similar in appearance to satin chrome plate; however, because it does not have a plated surface it cannot chip, peel, crack, or wear off. It is highly resistant to corrosion; however, the process of oxidation will naturally occur over time with most metals. Methods have been developed to prevent, preserve, and restore metals affected by oxidation.

Chrome Plated Bronze is ideal for installation in walls, gutters, and other areas where a bright decorative finish is desired, and is not subject to the abrasive action of foot and other traffic. It is not recommended for installations where the abrasion will eventually wear through and cause peeling. It should always be specified for swimming pool fittings due to its high resistance to the halogens (chlorine, etc.), encountered in swimming pool sanitation.

Aluminum supplied is casting grade 319. This is an alloy containing both silicon and copper. It is a solid cast metal in a pleasing light gray color. The light weight, coupled with its exceptional strength and corrosion resistance, makes it ideal for drain components such as sediment buckets and strainers. When used with acid-resisting porcelain enamel coated drains, the possibility of chipping is minimized.

Zurn Stainless Steel castings are normally produced in Type CF8 (304) which is an 18-8 Austenitic Stainless possessing excellent corrosion resistant qualities. For some applications where conditions demand, Type CF8M (316) stainless steel can be supplied. Items formed from stainless steel sheet and other stainless steel products are regularly furnished in Type 304 with 316 as an optional material.

A.R.C. Acid Resisting Epoxy Coating is a baked-on powder coating, which produces a smooth, hard, high gloss finish. This epoxy based coating offers high impact resistance and excellent life expectancy in all drainage applications. Zurn A.R.C. coating conforms to the requirements of F.D.A. (Food and Drug Administration) Regulation 21-CFR5 117.1360.

A.R.E. Acid Resisting Porcelain Enamel is a substantially vitreous or glassy inorganic coating bonded to metal by fusion at a high temperature above 800°F. This coating offers excellent acid, abrasion, and wear resistance. The coating is extremely hard and is the ultimate for sanitation in drainage applications. Zurn A.R.E. coating conforms to the requirements of F.D.A. (Food and Drug Administration) Regulation 21-CFR5 117.1360.