SETON
The SOURCE for Safety, Labeling & Signage

P.O. Box 3307 Markham, Ontario L3R 6G6
Phone: 800-263-1623
Fax: 800-663-3425
Email: servicecanada@seton.com

ANSI Regulations and Revisions

Latest Revision ANSI/ASME A13.1-2007 ANSI/ASME A13.1 is the most common pipe identification standard used in the United States, and until the latest revision dated 2007, the standard has been unchanged for nearly half a century. The standard specifies the primary and secondary means of identifying pipe contents, as well as, the size, colour and placement of the identification device.

Primary Identification: The legend (name of pipe content) and directional flow arrow remain the primary means of identifying pipe content. The size and placement of the marker arrow has not changed. See ANSI/ASME size chart (see below) and installation guide for details (below).

Secondary Identification: The secondary means of identification is the colour code of the marker. That portion of the standard has changed dramatically. In addition, the terminology of inherently hazardous or non hazardous has been removed from the standards. The combination of Yellow / Black is now assigned with flammable fluids, and Green / White shall now identify potable, cooling, boiler feed and other waters. These two changes mean that legends such as hot water, cold water and steam will now all use the colour code of Green / White.

The other significant colour changes included the addition of Brown / White for combustible fluids and Orange/Black for toxic or corrosive fluids. The fact that the standard has identified specific colours for flammable fluids, combustible fluids and toxic or corrosive fluids means you must consult Material Safety Data Sheets before selecting a colour. Further, if the pipe content contains multiple hazards (flammable and toxic) it must be determined which poses the greater risk and marked accordingly. For example, if chilled or heating systems contain toxic treatments the colour combination should be Orange / Black. The new 2007 standard also identifies for the first time four additional used identified colour combinations and specifically identifies all of the exact background colours to be used. The exact colours are safety colours contained in the ANSI Z535.1-2007 standard.

ANSI/ASME Colour Code & Comparison

ANSI/ASME A13.1-1996 Colours

CLASSIFICATION	SUB CLASSIFICATION	COLOUR SCHEME
Materials Inherently Hazardous	• Flammable or Explosive • Chemically Active or Toxic • Extreme temperature/pressure • Radioactive	Black on Yellow
Materials of Inherently Low Hazard	Liquid or liquid admixture	White on Green
	Gas or gaseous admixture	White on Blue
Fire Quenching Materials	Water, foam, CO_2, Halon, etc.	White on Red

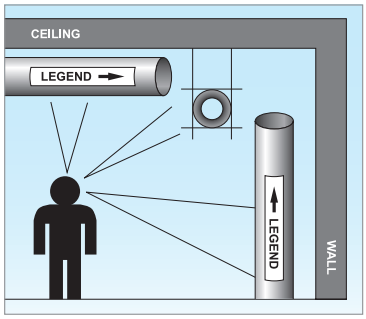
ANSI/ASME A13.1-2007 Colours

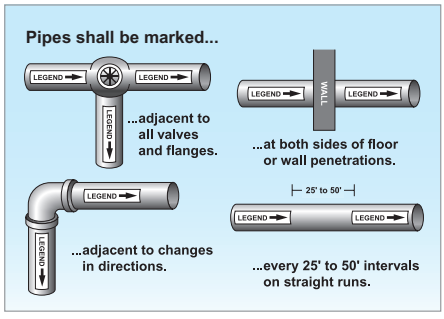
FLUID SERVICE	COLOUR SCHEME
Fire quenching fluids	White on Red
Toxic and corrosive fluids	Black on Orange
Flammable fluids	Black on Yellow
Combustible fluids	White on Brown
Potable, cooling, boiler feed, and other water	White on Green
Compressed Air	White on Blue
Defined by user	White on Purple
	Black on White
	White on Gray
	White on Black

Installation Guide

Seton Pipe Marking Systems Meet the ASME(ANSI) A13.1-2007 Standard Visibility

Markers shall be located so that they are readily visible to plant personnel from the point of normal approach. Seton Pipe Markers instantly tell you all you need to know about pipe contents, direction of flow and whether hazardous or safe.





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How to Properly Label Pipes

1. Obtain a legend list of all pipe contents in your plant.
2. Collect the following data on your piping systems. This may require tracing lines to determine quantities and sizes.
   - Pipe contents
   - Outside diameter of pipe (including insulation)
   - Quantity of markers needed per ASME/ANSI A13.1 or other standards
   - Pressure
   - Temperature
   - To/from information
   - Location of specific legends by area (for aid in installation)

   ***Note: You may be able to use blueprints or P&IDs if they are current instead of walking down all of your lines.

   Seton also offers Take-Off Services of which we can determine your pipe marking requirements for you
3. Select colour of marker.

Choose The Right...

SIZE

Seton Pipe Marking Systems Meet ASME(ANSI) Size Recommendations. The A13.1-2007 standard also makes recommendations as to the size of letter height and length of colour field for various pipe diameters. These recommendations are shown in the table. Seton markers, used properly with arrows and banding tape or arrow tape, meet or exceed the standard.

Fits Pipe Outer Diameter	Length Colour Field	Letter Height
.75" - 1.25" (19mm - 32mm)	8" (203mm)	.5" (13mm)
1.5" - 2" (38mm - 51mm)	8" (203mm)	.75" (19mm)
2.5" - 6" (64mm - 152mm)	12" (305mm)	1.25" (32mm)
8" - 10" (203mm - 254mm)	24" (610mm)	2.50" (64mm)
over 10" (over 254mm)	32" (813mm)	3.50" (89mm)

NOTE: For pipes less than 3/4" in diameter, a permanently legible tag is recommended.

COLOUR

Seton Pipe Marking Systems Meet ASME(ANSI) Colour Recommendations.
Unmarked pipes mean danger to both life and property. Numerous injuries have occurred through ignorance of pipe contents, particularly when outside agencies are called in under emergency conditions.

FLUID SERVICE	COLOUR SCHEME	FLUID SERVICE	COLOUR SCHEME
Fire quenching fluids	White on Red	Combustible fluids	White on Brown
Toxic and corrosive fluids	Black on Orange	Potable cooling, boiler feed, and other water	White on Green
Flammable fluids	Black on Yellow	Compressed air	White on Blue

WORDING

Over 150 stock legends available! Still can't find the wording you need? No problem, we can customize markers to your exact wording.