

Plumbing Merit Badge



Troop 344 and 9344
Pemberville, OH

Plumbing Merit Badge Requirements



1. Do the following:
 - a. Describe how a properly working plumbing system protects your family's health and safety.
 - b. List five important local health regulations related to plumbing and tell how they protect health and safety.
 - c. Describe the safety precautions you must take when making home plumbing repairs.
2. Do the following:
 - a. Make a drawing and explain how a home hot- and cold- water supply system works. Tell how you would make it safe from freezing.
 - b. Make a drawing and explain the drainage system of the plumbing in a house. Show and explain the use of drains and vents.

Plumbing Merit Badge Requirements



3. Show how to use five important plumber's tools.
4. Identify and describe the use of each of the following: washer, retaining nut, plunger (rubber force cup), solder, flux, elbow, tee, nipple, coupling, plug, union, trap, drainpipe, and water meter.
5. Name the kinds of pipe that are used most often in a plumbing system. Explain why these pipes are used.



Plumbing Merit Badge Requirements



6. Do FOUR of the following, each under the supervision of a knowledgeable adult:
 - a. Visit the plumbing section of a hardware store or home center and identify:
 1. PVC pipe and fittings
 2. CPVC pipe and fittings
 3. PEX pipe and fittings
 4. Copper pipe and fittings
 5. Steel pipe and fittings
 6. Specialty plumbing tools.
 - b. Cut, clean (debur), PVC or CPVC pipe; solvent weld at least three connections to include a coupling, tee, and elbow.
 - c. Cut PEX pipe; make at least one connection using either a quick-connect fitting or a crimp fitting (using specialized tools).

Plumbing Merit Badge Requirements



6. Do FOUR of the following, each under the supervision of a knowledgeable adult (continued):
 - d. Solder a copper connection using a gas torch.
 - e. Replace a kitchen or lavatory faucet.
 - f. Remove, clean or replace, and reinstall a sink or lavatory drain trap.
 - g. Properly apply pipe thread tape to a pipe or a plumbing connector.



Plumbing Merit Badge Requirements



7. Identify three career opportunities that would use skills and knowledge in plumbing. Pick one and research the training, education, certification requirements, experience, and expenses associated with entering the field. Research the prospects for employment, starting salary, advancement opportunities and career goals associated with this career. Discuss what you learned with your counselor and whether you might be interested in this career.





Requirement 1

Do the following:

- a. Describe how a properly working plumbing system protects your family's health and safety.
- b. List five important local health regulations related to plumbing and tell how they protect health and safety.
- c. Describe the safety precautions you must take when making home plumbing repairs.



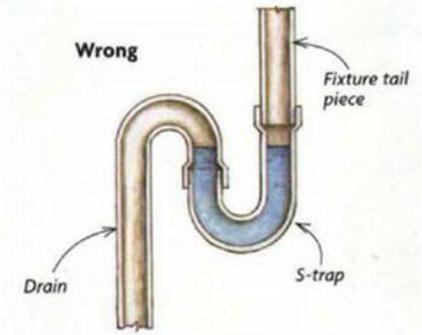
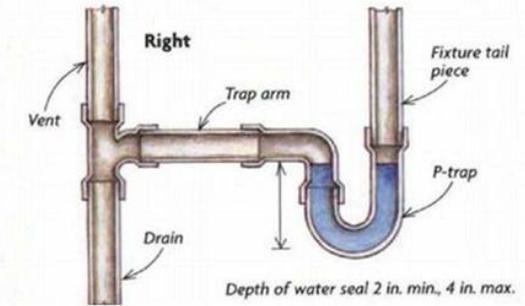
1a. Protecting Health and Safety

- For the health and safety of the people who live there, the water entering the home through the water-supply system must be pure and clean.
- Wastewater and sewage being carried away from the home by the way of the drainage system may contain bacteria, viruses, and fungi that can cause serious disease and set off allergies and should never come into contact with the water that the family uses for drinking, bathing, or washing clothes and dishes.



1b. Five Important Health Regulations

1. All drains require a P trap to keep sewer gas out of structure.
2. Vents are required to keep the P trap from being siphoned.
3. Where potable (drinking) water will enter a source of contamination such as outside, dentist office, doctor's office, machinery, an approved check valve, back flow preventer must be installed.
4. Pipes passing through walls shall be protected from breakage by nails or screws.
5. A temperature and pressure relief valve must be installed on a water heater to prevent excessive pressure build-up and possible explosion.



1c. Safety in Plumbing Repairs

1. Turn the water supply off before you start.
2. Call a professional for anything other than the most basic plumbing problems.
3. Protect the area where you are working before you start, because you probably will spill some water.
4. Protect chrome finishes with a cloth pad while you work.
5. Wear protective gloves and goggles to avoid injury to the skin and eyes when using chemical drain cleaners to unclog a drain.
6. Keep power tools away from areas where water has leaked to avoid shock hazards.
7. Repair all leaks immediately. Otherwise mold or other growths may contaminate the entire household.





Requirement 2

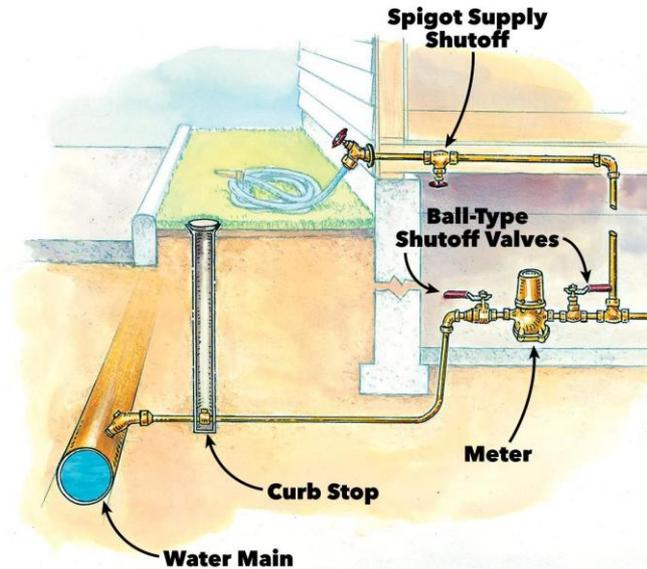
Do the following:

- a. Make a drawing and explain how a home hot- and cold- water supply system works. Tell how you would make it safe from freezing.
- b. Make a drawing and explain the drainage system of the plumbing in a house. Show and explain the use of drains and vents.



2a. Home Water Supply

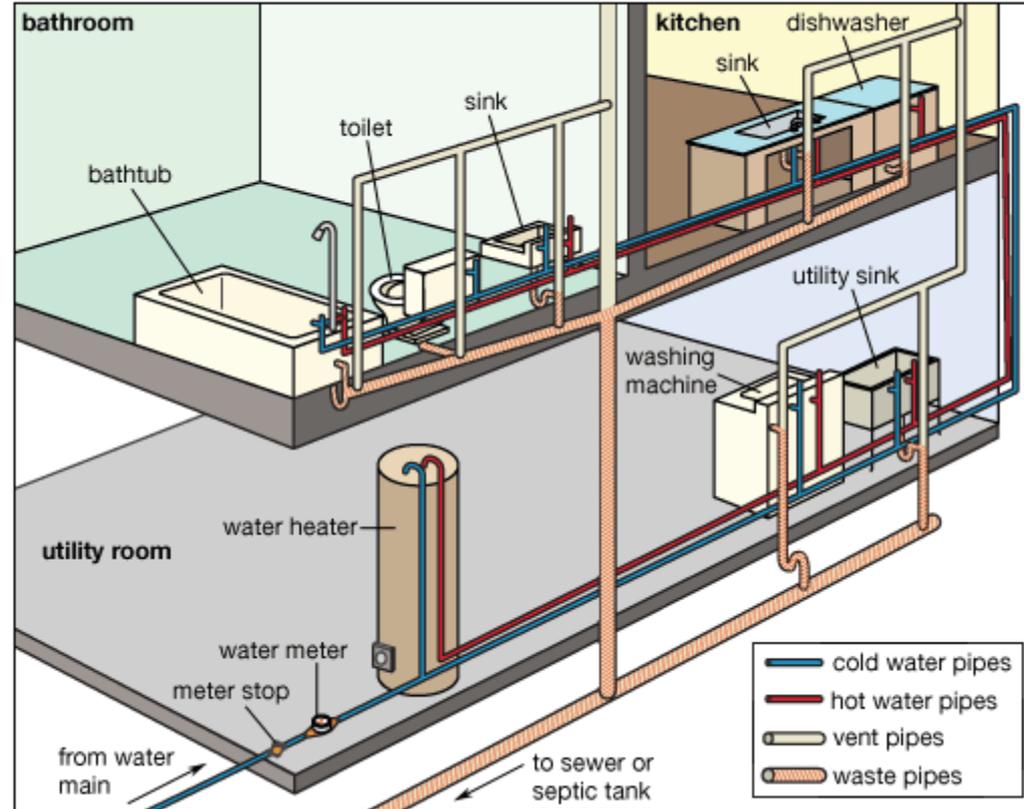
- The supply system brings clean water into a home and may come from a private well or from a municipal source.
- It is important to know how to shut off the water supply to your home in case of emergency.
- Supply water is always under pressure and if a leak or break occurs, water will flow out of the pipe and possibly cause flooding.
- Typically, where water enters the house, there will be a ball-type main shutoff valve.
- There are lots of smaller shutoff valves throughout your home to help isolate a leak.
 - i.e. under the sink, beside the toilet.



2a. Home Hot and Cold Water Supply

- Water enters your house through the service pipe.
- Inside your house, the service pipe branches off to supply cold water to fixtures and appliances, including the hot-water heater.
- From the hot-water heater, pipes branch off to supply hot water to the places it is needed, such as sinks, bathtubs, and washing machines.

A typical house plumbing system



PREPARE YOUR HOME FOR WINTER

BEFORE COLD WEATHER SETS IN:



Check sprinkler or irrigation systems
Make sure you've turned everything off and fully drained the system.



Identify your home's freezing points
Check your home for pipes in areas that might be prone to freezing, such as crawl spaces, unheated rooms, basements, garages, and exterior walls.



Know how to shut off your water
Locate your main water shut-off valve. Hang the I.D. tag located on the back of this insert on the valve, so you can find it quickly in an emergency.



Strengthen your defenses
Eliminate sources of cold air near water lines by closing off crawl spaces, fixing drafty windows, insulating walls and attics, and plugging drafts around doors.



Protect your pipes
Where pipes are exposed to cold, wrap them with insulation or heat tape (even fabric or newspaper can help).

WHEN TEMPERATURES STAY BELOW FREEZING:



Give pipes a helping hand
If pipes run through cabinets or vanities, open the doors to let warmer room temperatures flow in.



Keep water working
Keep water moving through the pipes by allowing a small trickle of water to run. The cost of the extra water is typically lower than the cost of repairing a broken pipe.

BUT IF YOUR PIPES DO FREEZE:



Shut off the water immediately
Don't attempt to thaw pipes without turning off the main shut-off valve.



Thaw pipes with warm air
You can melt the frozen water in the pipe by warming the air around it with a hair dryer or space heater. Be sure not to leave space heaters unattended and avoid the use of kerosene heaters or open flames.



Be careful turning water back on
Once pipes are thawed, slowly turn the water back on and check pipes and joints for any cracks or leaks that might have been caused by freezing.

2a. Frozen Pipe Prevention

2a. Safely Thawing Pipes

- Turn off the water to the frozen pipe by using the appropriate shutoff valves.
- Open the faucet that the frozen pipe supplies so that the steam that will form when you heat the pipe can escape.
- Use a hair dryer to thaw the pipe.
- Do not get the pipe so hot that you cannot touch it.
- Keep the hair dryer moving.
- After you have thawed a pipe, check it visually for cracks and leaks.



2a. How to Winterize Plumbing

1. An adult should turn off the power to the water heater and then drain it.
2. Shut off the main water valve, then open the drain valve at the lowest point in the water system.
3. Open all faucets to allow air to enter the pipes from above.
4. Detach the flexible hoses on dishwashers and washing machines.
5. If the house has a pumping system, carefully drain the pressure tank and the pump itself.
6. Treat all the traps in the house so that they will not freeze by putting a solution of antifreeze made especially for RV's.
7. Toilet tanks should be flushed empty before the antifreeze is added to the water in the bowl.



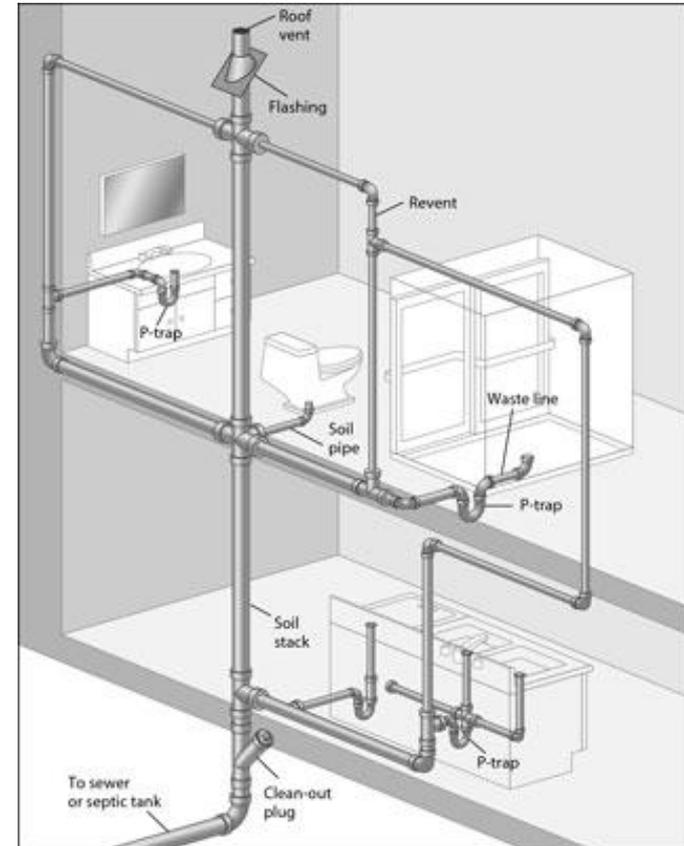
2b. Home Drain Pipe System

- The drain pipe system uses gravity to carry waste and water away from your home.
- The drain pipes are larger in diameter than supply pipes and have gentle bends so that waste can move freely.
- The system includes cleanouts and traps; places that clog can be cleared with a “snake” or auger.
- The waste stack is vertical and usually 3” or 4” in diameter.
- Toilets must drain directly into the waste stack.
- Sinks and bathtubs may use branch pipes that slant downward into the waste stack at no less than 1/4” per foot.
- The waste stack connects to the main house drain (usually just beneath the basement floor in in the crawl space under the house).
- It runs at a downward slope to the septic system or to a sewer main.



2b. Home Drain Pipe System

- Plumbing systems must have air vents to allow the free passage of waste from fixtures.
- Vent pipes allow fresh air to pass throughout the plumbing system to prevent loss of water from traps due to siphoning.
- Vents also allow sewer gas to pass out safely above the level of open windows and people.
 - Sewer gas is poisonous and can cause explosions.
- The main vent is an extension of the soil pipe.





Requirement 3

Show how to use five important plumber's tools.



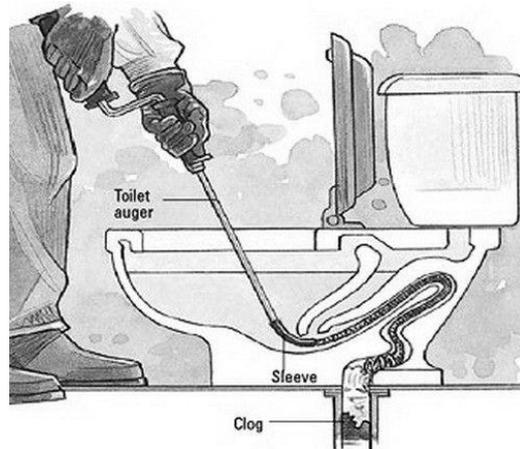
3. Wrenches

- Pipe Wrench – Designed to grip and turn a pipe. Its teeth bite into the pipe and hold it firmly.
- Chain Wrench – Good for heavy work. It can grip pipes in hard to reach places and has considerable leverage.
- Adjustable Wrench – Works well to tighten and loosen the nuts on faucets and other fixtures.
- Basin Wrench – Used to tighten hard to reach nuts behind sinks.
- Strap Wrench – Good for chrome and plastic pipes because it will not mar their surfaces.



3. Augers

- Plumber's Auger (Snake) – A flexible ribbon or coil of spring steel that can be used to clean out plugged drains and traps.
- Closet Auger – Made for clearing toilets.
- Commercial Auger – A power-driven device for cleaning out a badly clogged waste stack.



3. Other Plumbers Tools

- Needle-Nose Pliers – Used to remove O-rings and clips of faucets.
- Tongue-and-Groove Pliers – can be adjusted to grip many different sizes of pipe.
- Plunger – Can be used to clear plugged drains, particularly those in toilets.
- Level – Helps plumbers make sure that the components of the drainage system are properly sloped downhill.
- Pipe Cutter – Gradually cuts as it is turned around the pipe.



3. Other Plumbers Tools

- Portable Gas Torch – Used for soldering copper pipe.
- Pipe Vise – Bolted to a workbench or tripod, is used to hold steel pipe for cutting, reaming, and threading.
- Threading Dies – Used for cutting threads onto steel pipe.





Requirement 4

Identify and describe the use of each of the following: washer, retaining nut, plunger (rubber force cup), solder, flux, elbow, tee, nipple, coupling, plug, union, trap, drainpipe, and water meter.



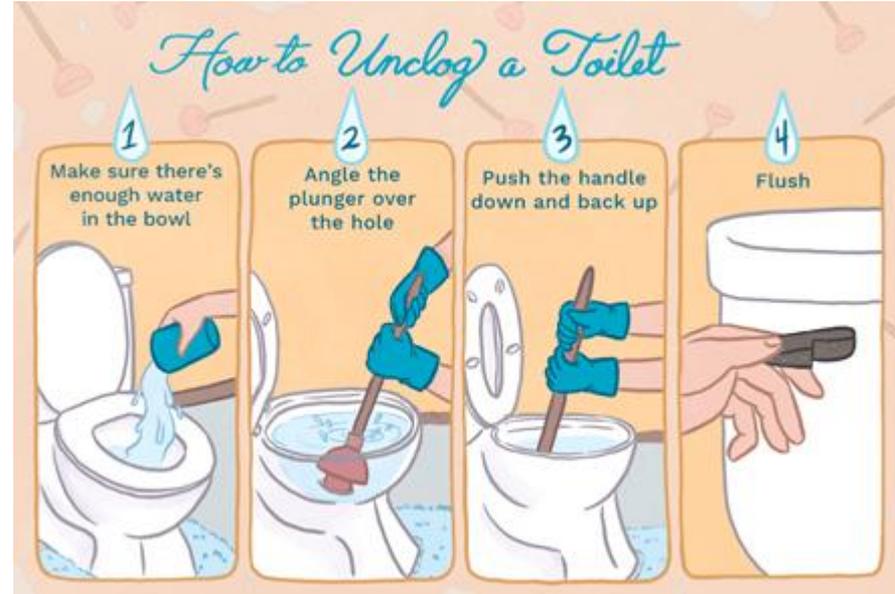
4. Washer and Retaining Nut

- A slip joint is a simple but efficient way to seal against leaks.
- If you look under your kitchen or bathroom sink, you'll probably see one with a plastic or metal slip nut (retaining nut).
- Beneath that metal slip nut is a rubber or PVC washer.
- The washer is compressed as the slip nut is tightened, forming a seal against leaks.



4. Plunger

- When the plunger is pressed down, over a clog, it forces air into the drain and increases pressure.
- When the clog is moved, the air will continue to move through the pipes.
- Pulling back up on the plunger creates a vacuum and forcing anything in the pipe upwards and out.



4. Solder and Flux

- Plumbers use a metal filler called solder, which can be melted to join two pieces of metal.
- Solder is an alloy of tin and other metals that melts at a lower temperature than the pieces of metal being joined.
- Only use lead free solder for plumbing.
- Flux is a substance used to remove any oily film or dust that might keep the solder from uniting with the metal. Flux also removes oxides and prevents further oxidation while the metal is heated to the soldering temperature.



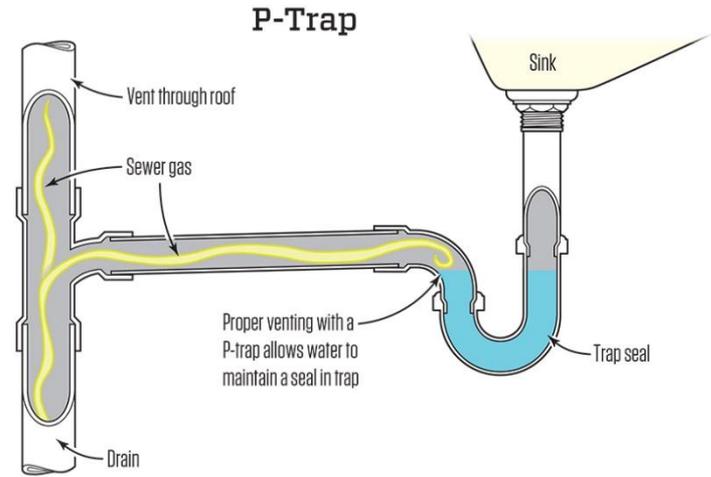
4. Elbow, Tee, Nipple, Coupling, Plug, Union

- Elbow (El) – Used to change the direction a supply pipe is going and usually have a 45 or 90 degree angle.
- Tee – Used to join two pipes that intersect at a right angle.
- Nipple – Short piece of pipe with threads on both ends and are used to join fittings.
- Coupling – Connect pipes in a straight line.
- Plug – A threaded fitting used at the end of a pipe to close it.
- Union – A fitting that allows you to disconnect a pipe without having to cut it.



4. Trap and Drainpipe

- Under every plumbing fixture there is a special fitting called a trap.
- Water rests in the trap and is called a water seal.
- The water seal permits liquids and solids, but not air, to pass through the pipe.
- Without water in a trap, toxic and explosive sewer gas can enter the building.
- Every time water travels down the drain, new water replaces it in the trap, forming another seal



4. Water Meter

- If you get your water from a municipal source, a large pipe called a water main runs near your house.
- Between the main and your home is a water meter which keeps track of the amount of water you use.
- If you use a private well, you do not have a meter.





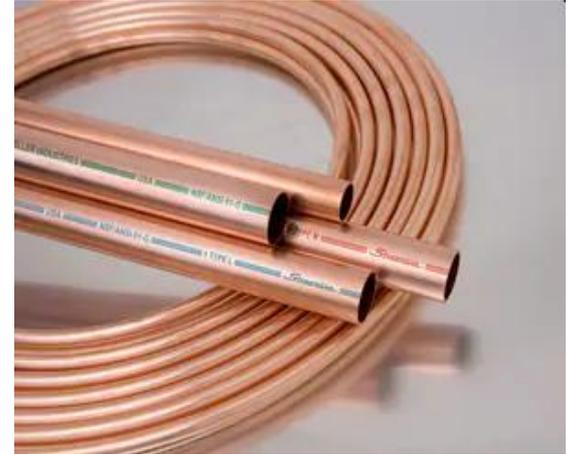
Requirement 5

Name the kinds of pipe that are used most often in a plumbing system. Explain why these pipes are used.



5. Types of Plumbing Pipes

- Copper is one of the most traditional materials for plumbing pipes.
- Copper pipes advantages include:
 - **Longevity:** Copper has proven to be a reliable material that can last at least 50 years.
 - **Durability:** Copper is a sturdy material that is not prone to leakage or corrosion.
 - **Safety:** Bacteria cannot thrive in copper pipes, and copper will not pollute water in any way, so it is safe to transport drinking water.
- Disadvantages of copper pipes include:
 - **Financial Cost:** The main deterrent to using copper is the cost.
 - **Environmental Cost:** Environmentally-conscious homeowners may be concerned about the fact that copper mining and manufacturing take a toll on the environment. So, although copper pipes last a long time and can be recycled, they are not considered a "green" product.



5. Types of Plumbing Pipes

- Polyvinyl chloride, more commonly known as PVC, has become a popular choice for plumbing pipes.
- PVC pipes advantages include:
 - **Longevity:** PVC is not subject to rust or corrosion, so unless it experiences some sort of unexpected damage, it can last indefinitely. Even the most durable metals used in plumbing pipes cannot live up to the impressive lifespan of PVC.
 - **Ability to Handle Pressure:** PVC is often used for the main supply line that goes into your home because it is able to handle high water pressure.
 - **Ease of Use:** PVC is extremely light compared to metal pipes, which makes it easy to transport and to work with. It is also easy to work with because there is no soldering required to connect pipes. Instead, pipes are essentially glued together.
 - **Low Cost:** PVC is low in cost as well. Especially compared to copper, PVC is a very inexpensive option for plumbing pipes.
- Disadvantages of PVC pipes include:
 - **PVC is not equipped to transport hot water:** Heat can cause the material to warp and melt.



5. Types of Plumbing Pipes

- Chlorinated Polyvinyl Chloride, shortened to CPVC.
- CPVC pipes advantages include:
 - **Longevity:** Like PVC, since CPVC is a plastic material, it does not react to corrosive substances and does not rust, so its lifespan is indefinite.
 - **Ability to Handle Pressure:** CPVC shares PVC's ability to handle high water pressure, making it a good material for a main water supply line.
 - **Ease of Use:** CPVC is also quite lightweight, which makes it easy to move and work with. CPVC is also somewhat flexible.
 - **Low Cost:** Though CPVC costs more than PVC, it is still a budget option compared to metal piping materials.
 - **Temperature Tolerance:** CPVC is able to withstand extreme temperatures up to 200 degrees Fahrenheit. This equips CPVC to handle hot water transport.
- Disadvantages of CPVC pipes include:
 - **Indoor Application Only:** CPVC is vulnerable to breaking down if exposed to sunlight for extended periods of time.



5. Types of Plumbing Pipes

- Cross-Linked Polyethylene, or PEX for short, is another plastic material used for piping.
- PEX pipes advantages include:
 - **Longevity:** PEX pipes are completely rust and corrosion resistant. This means they can last indefinitely without needing to be replaced, unless they are broken somehow.
 - **Flexibility:** PEX is flexible enough to make 90-degree turns with no problem. It can easily be snaked into walls — making it a great material for retrofitting — and it is able to extend across the length of a house with just one long piece.
 - **Ease of Use:** PEX's flexibility makes it very easy to install. When joints are needed, no soldering or even gluing is required.
 - **Temperature Tolerance:** PEX is able to withstand extreme temperatures. It can be used to transport hot water as well as cold.
 - **Low Cost:** PEX is significantly cheaper than copper.
- Disadvantages of PEX include:
 - **Indoor Application Only:** PEX piping can be damaged by UV radiation.





Requirement 6

Do FOUR of the following, each under the supervision of a knowledgeable adult:

- a. Visit the plumbing section of a hardware store or home center and identify:
 1. PVC pipe and fittings
 2. CPVC pipe and fittings
 3. PEX pipe and fittings
 4. Copper pipe and fittings
 5. Steel pipe and fittings
 6. Specialty plumbing tools

PVC Pipe and Fittings

- PVC pipe is a durable and affordable plastic pipe made from polyvinyl chloride, a thermoplastic material.
- It is widely used in plumbing, drainage, and other applications.
- Schedule 40 is a standard wall thickness for general plumbing applications.
- Schedule 80 has thicker walls suitable for higher pressure applications.



CPVC Pipe and Fittings

- CPVC pipe, or Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride), is a thermoplastic pipe material similar to PVC but with added chlorine.
- This makes it more resistant to high temperatures and chemicals.
- It is commonly used for potable water, fire sprinkler systems, and industrial applications.



PEX Pipe and Fittings

- PEX pipe, short for cross-linked polyethylene, is a flexible plastic pipe used for plumbing.
- It offers advantages like ease of installation, resistance to corrosion, and freeze-break resistance, making it a popular alternative to traditional copper or galvanized steel pipes.



Copper Pipe and Fittings

- Copper pipe is a round, thin-walled pipe, primarily used in plumbing and heating applications.
- It is known for its durability, non-corrosive nature, and heat resistance, making it a long-lasting and cost-effective choice.



Steel Pipe and Fittings

- Galvanized steel pipe is steel pipe coated with a layer of zinc to protect it from corrosion and rust, extending its lifespan and durability in plumbing applications.
 - Galvanized pipes were commonly used in homes and buildings built before the 1960s for plumbing



Steel Pipe and Fittings

- Black steel pipe is ungalvanized steel pipe, characterized by its dark, unpainted surface due to the formation of iron oxide during manufacturing, and is commonly used for gas lines and fire sprinkler systems.





Requirement 6

Do FOUR of the following, each under the supervision of a knowledgeable adult:

- b. Cut, clean (debur), PVC or CPVC pipe; solvent weld at least three connections to include a coupling, tee, and elbow.

How to Cut and Glue PVC Pipe



Click on the above image for a video on plumbing tools.



Requirement 6

Do FOUR of the following, each under the supervision of a knowledgeable adult:

- c. Cut PEX pipe; make at least one connection using either a quick-connect fitting or a crimp fitting (using specialized tools).

Cutting and Connecting Pex Pipe



Click on the above image for a video on plumbing tools.



Requirement 6

Do FOUR of the following, each under the supervision of a knowledgeable adult:

- d. Solder a copper connection using a gas torch.



Solder Copper Tubing and Fittings

- Get copper tubing of appropriate diameter.
- Copper tubing used for plumbing piping is available sized nominally, meaning that the outside diameter of the tubing is $1/8$ " (0.125 inches) larger than its stated size.
- In other words, 1" nominal copper tubing measures 1.125" inches in diameter.
- If you need to cut the pipe for your project, make sure that you use a tube cutter, clamping the pipe firmly and rotating the cutter around the pipe.
- It should take about 8 turns.



Solder Copper Tubing and Fittings

- Make sure the tubing is of the proper wall thickness for your project.
- Most nominally-sized copper tubing is available in four weights, or wall thicknesses, which is color-coded.
- Typically residential projects will involve copper tubing of either Type L or M.
- Type L tubing is marked with a blue tag and is typically the most commonly used in commercial/residential installations.
- Type M is marked red and has the lightest wall that can be used for a pressurized system.



Solder Copper Tubing and Fittings

- Get the proper connectors and joints for the system you are building.
- For this project, you'll will need one tee, two straight pieces, and one coupling.



Solder Copper Tubing and Fittings

- Select solder.
- For potable water systems, lead-free solid core solder must be used.
- It is typically 95/5 (95% tin and 5% antimony), or an alloy of tin and a small amount of copper and/or silver, commonly sold in one pound rolls of 1/8" diameter wire.



Solder Copper Tubing and Fittings

- Obtain the appropriate solder flux.
- This is typically a jelly with a zinc chloride or rosin cleaning component used to cover the cleaned surfaces of the copper to be soldered before assembly and heating.
- It is the function of the flux, upon heating, to facilitate further cleaning, exclude atmospheric oxygen, prevent re-oxidation, and to aide in wetting out the solder.



Solder Copper Tubing and Fittings

- Get a heat source.
- Typically, a traditional electric soldering iron won't be hot enough to work with copper tubing.
- You'll need a heat source of sufficient output capacity to heat the assembled fittings and tubing to a temperature above that required to melt the filler solder, typically 400 to 500 °F (204 to 260 °C).
- For this reason, a propane/air, or acetylene/air torch fitted with a tip of appropriate size is most often used.
- Clean, dry cotton rags and a spray bottle full of water will complete the necessary soldering materials.



Solder Copper Tubing and Fittings

- Remove the copper oxide coating on both the outside of the tubing in the area to be inserted into the fitting, and the inside of the fitting itself.
- For this, you can use sandpaper, emery cloth, or specialty devices sold in stores for this purpose.
- All copper oxide must be thoroughly removed from both surfaces until they are both completely clean, with no dirt, grease, oil or other impediment which will interfere with the *wetting out* of the solder.
- If you don't, this will result in a leaky joint somewhere down the road.
- Any small drips of water through the joint being soldered will prevent the process from working, resulting in a leaky fitting.



Solder Copper Tubing and Fittings

- Brush the cleaned surfaces with the solder flux as soon as possible after cleaning, and assemble the fitting and tubing.
- Apply flux to the inside and outside of the copper tubing.



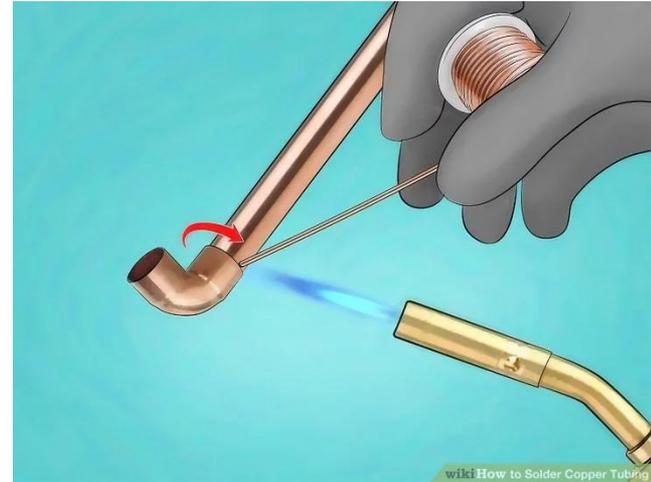
Solder Copper Tubing and Fittings

- Light the torch and adjust it so you have a blue flame.
- Move the end of the blue flame against the assembled fitting and tubing, moving it all around the components in the area into which solder must be placed.
- With constant movement at all times, heat slowly and uniformly while testing the melting point of the solder by touching the tip of the solder wire to the joint.
- This will take some practice.
- Try holding the flame in your non-dominant hand and the solder in your writing hand.
- You are using the flame to heat up the solder and melt it.
- You accomplish this by applying the flame to the copper tubing and then touching the solder to the joint.
- The heated tubing will draw the melted solder into the joint by capillary action.
- Use the flame sparingly.



Solder Copper Tubing and Fittings

- Move the solder and flame to the side opposite the melted solder, continually feeding small amounts of solder and moving the torch until the solder has circled the fitting.
- The solder will seem to run toward the heat.
- The purpose is to allow the solder to completely fill the area between the fitting and the tubing by letting it run into the cracks.
- On larger fittings, concentrate the heat slightly ahead of the wetted solder to allow this to occur.
- Be careful not to overheat the copper.
- Keep the torch moving constantly to prevent blackening the copper.
- If the joint is overheated and blackened, you'll need to disassemble it and re-clean the pipe, otherwise you'll risk a leaky fitting.



Solder Copper Tubing and Fittings

- Wipe excess liquid solder from the hot surfaces using a clean, dry cotton rag.
- Spray a mist of water on the area soldered to freeze the solder and prevent movement of the joint which would create a leak.



Solder Copper Tubing and Fittings

- Flush the piping thoroughly.
- Use fresh potable water to remove any excess flux, dirt, or loose solder beads inside the tubing after all soldered connections are completed.
- This will also help you check for leaks when the job is done.





Requirement 6

Do FOUR of the following, each under the supervision of a knowledgeable adult:

- e. Replace a kitchen or lavatory faucet.



How to Install a Faucet



**Click on the above image for a video
on plumbing tools.**



Requirement 6

Do FOUR of the following, each under the supervision of a knowledgeable adult:

- f. Remove, clean or replace, and reinstall a sink or lavatory drain trap.

Clean Out a Sink Trap

- Locate the sink trap.
- Look under your sink and locate a pipe with a J or P-like curve.
- This is your sink trap.
- The sink trap is located in between the tail pipe and the waste pipe.
- The tail pipe is the pipe that connects directly to your sink, and the waste pipe is the pipe that connects to the wall.



Clean Out a Sink Trap

- Place a bucket underneath the sink trap.
- You can use a regular gallon bucket, or any type of water collecting device like a dishpan.
- The bucket will be used to catch any water, dirt, and grime that comes out as you remove the sink trap.



Clean Out a Sink Trap

- Begin by loosening the slip joint nuts on each end of the sink trap (on each end of the J or P).
- You can do this either manually, using your hands, or you can use a wrench.
- Once the joint nuts are loose, continue to untighten them with your hands.
- If your sink trap has a decorative or metal finish, then use a strap wrench to loosen the slip joints to prevent scratching.
- You can also place duct tape on the parts of the wrench that come into contact with your pipes to prevent scratching.



Clean Out a Sink Trap

- As you remove the sink trap, make sure to locate the O-rings.
- There should be two; one on each side of the J.
- Place them somewhere safe.
- The O-rings are used to seal the connection between the sink trap and the tail and waste pipes.
- Take a picture of the trap before you remove it to help you reassemble the sink trap correctly.
- Clog the waste pipe with a cloth or rag to prevent sewer gases from entering your home.



Clean Out a Sink Trap

- Take the sink trap to a separate sink or outside to rinse.
- Rinse the trap thoroughly until all the loose dirt and grime are removed.



Clean Out a Sink Trap

- Scrub the sink trap with a bottle brush.
- You can also use a dishwashing detergent to remove any dirt and grime as you scrub the sink trap.
- Scrub the sink trap until all the dirt and grime are removed.
- At this point, you can use the bottle brush to scrub and remove any dirt and grime from the end of the tail pipe as well.



Clean Out a Sink Trap

- Reassemble the trap by placing the slip joint nuts onto the tail and waste pipes first.
- Slip the O-rings back onto the tail and waste pipes.
- Then place the sink trap between the tail and waste pipes.
- Use your hands to tighten the slip joint nuts over the ends of the sink trap.
- Use your wrench to finish tightening the slip joint nuts.
- Only tighten the slip joints nuts a quarter turn more.
- Try not to tighten them too tight as this can cause your pipes to crack and break.
- If there's rust on the P trap, replace it before it has a chance to leak.





Requirement 6

Do FOUR of the following, each under the supervision of a knowledgeable adult:

- g. Properly apply pipe thread tape to a pipe or a plumbing connector.



How to Apply Teflon Tape



Click on the above image for a video on plumbing tools.



Requirement 7



Identify three career opportunities that would use skills and knowledge in plumbing. Pick one and research the training, education, certification requirements, experience, and expenses associated with entering the field. Research the prospects for employment, starting salary, advancement opportunities and career goals associated with this career. Discuss what you learned with your counselor and whether you might be interested in this career.

Plumber

- **Training, Education, and Certification Requirements:**
 - Education: High school diploma or GED
 - Training: Apprenticeship (usually 4-5 years)
 - Certifications: State/jurisdictional licensing exams, OSHA safety certification
 - Experience: Gained through hands-on work during apprenticeship
- **Expenses:**
 - Tuition for trade school/apprenticeship (if not employer-sponsored): \$1,000 - \$10,000
 - Tools and materials: \$500 - \$2,000
 - Licensing exam fees: ~\$100-\$300
- **Employment Prospects:**
 - Job Growth: Projected 2% growth (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)
 - Industry Need: High demand due to aging infrastructure and new construction

Plumber

- **Starting Salary:**
 - Entry-level: \$35,000–\$45,000/year
 - Experienced Plumbers: \$60,000–\$80,000/year or more
- **Advancement Opportunities:**
 - Journeyman → Master Plumber → Plumbing Contractor
 - Could start own business or specialize (e.g., green plumbing, medical gas)
- **Career Goals:**
 - Become a licensed Master Plumber
 - Run a plumbing business
 - Mentor apprentices and contribute to trade education



Pipefitter/Steamfitter

- **Training & Education:**

- High school diploma or GED
- Apprenticeship program (4–5 years)
- On-the-job training with unions or contractors

- **Certifications:**

- OSHA safety certification
- State/local licensing may be required
- Welding certification for specialized work

- **Expenses:**

- Apprenticeship: Often paid, but some initial training costs (\$500–\$2,000)
- Tools and gear: \$500–\$1,500



Pipefitter/Steamfitter

- **Job Prospects:**
 - Demand in commercial and industrial sectors (factories, power plants)
 - Job growth around 4% (BLS)
- **Starting Salary:**
 - Entry-level: ~\$40,000/year
 - Experienced: \$70,000–\$90,000/year
- **Advancement:**
 - Lead Fitter → Foreman → Project Manager
 - Specialize in high-pressure systems or industrial piping
- **Career Goals:**
 - Work on major construction projects
 - Earn certifications for specialty work (e.g., gas lines, steam systems)



Plumbing Inspector

- **Training & Education:**
 - Experience as a licensed plumber (5+ years usually)
 - High school diploma or GED
 - Inspector training course (can be online or at a trade school)
- **Certifications:**
 - State certification or ICC certification (International Code Council)
 - Continuing education required
- **Expenses:**
 - Certification training: ~\$500–\$2,000
 - Exam fees and license: \$200–\$600



Plumbing Inspector

- **Job Prospects:**
 - Steady demand from local governments and construction agencies
 - Employed by cities, counties, or private inspection firms
- **Starting Salary:**
 - Entry-level: \$50,000/year
 - Experienced: \$70,000–\$85,000/year
- **Advancement:**
 - Senior Inspector → Chief Building Inspector
 - Consulting for major projects or government contracts
- **Career Goals:**
 - Ensure safe and code-compliant plumbing installations
 - Influence building and safety codes



Mechanical Contractor (Plumbing Systems)

- **Training & Education:**
 - Bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering or construction management OR work up through trades
 - Licensed as a contractor in most states
- **Certifications:**
 - Contractor's license
 - Additional business and safety certifications
- **Expenses:**
 - Education (if via college): ~\$20,000–\$60,000
- **Job Prospects:**
 - High demand in commercial and residential building
 - Especially needed in green building and sustainable systems



Mechanical Contractor (Plumbing Systems)

- **Starting Salary:**
 - \$60,000–\$80,000/year
 - Can exceed \$100K+ with experience and own business
- **Advancement:**
 - From contractor to business owner or project executive
 - Can manage multiple large projects or teams
- **Career Goals:**
 - Own a mechanical contracting company
 - Lead innovative and sustainable plumbing solutions



Construction Project Manager (Plumbing Focus)

- **Training & Education:**
 - Bachelor's degree in construction management OR rise through trade experience
 - Business and management courses helpful
- **Certifications:**
 - PMP (Project Management Professional) is optional but valued
 - OSHA certification
- **Expenses:**
 - Degree: \$20,000–\$80,000 (if college route)
 - PMP certification: ~\$500–\$1,000
- **Job Prospects:**
 - High demand in commercial, industrial, and residential projects
 - Strong outlook with experience



Construction Project Manager (Plumbing Focus)

- **Starting Salary:**
 - Entry-level: \$60,000–\$75,000/year
 - Experienced PMs: \$90,000–\$120,000+/year
- **Advancement:**
 - Senior PM → Construction Director → VP of Operations
 - Could start own plumbing-focused GC firm
- **Career Goals:**
 - Manage major construction projects
 - Lead a large team and oversee project budgets, timelines, and quality

