



Standard Specification for Metric and Inch-sized Crosslinked Polyethylene (PEX) Pipe¹

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1. Scope*

1.1 This specification covers crosslinked polyethylene (PEX) pipe that is outside diameter controlled in metric pipe sizes 16 mm to 1000 mm and inch pipe sizes 3 in. to 54 in., made in nominal pipe dimension ratios, and pressure rated for water at three temperatures (see [Appendix X1](#)). Included are requirements and test methods for material, workmanship, dimensions, burst pressure, hydrostatic sustained pressure, excessive temperature-pressure, environmental stress cracking, stabilizer functionality, bent-pipe hydrostatic pressure, oxidative stability in potable chlorinated water, degree of crosslinking, and minimum operating temperature. Requirements for pipe markings are also given. The pipe covered by this specification is intended for pressure piping applications, such as, industrial and general-purpose pipelines, potable water pipelines, and fire-extinguishing pipelines.

1.2 The text of this specification references notes, footnotes, and appendixes, which provide explanatory material. These notes and footnotes (excluding those in tables and figures) shall not be considered as requirements of the specification.

1.3 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in non-conformance with the standard.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.5 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F17 on Plastic Piping Systems and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F17.26 on Olefin Based Pipe.

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2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- D618 Practice for Conditioning Plastics for Testing
- D792 Test Methods for Density and Specific Gravity (Relative Density) of Plastics by Displacement
- D1505 Test Method for Density of Plastics by the Density-Gradient Technique
- D1598 Test Method for Time-to-Failure of Plastic Pipe Under Constant Internal Pressure
- D1599 Test Method for Resistance to Short-Time Hydraulic Pressure of Plastic Pipe, Tubing, and Fittings
- D1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to Plastics
- D1898 Practice for Sampling of Plastics (Withdrawn 1998)³
- D2122 Test Method for Determining Dimensions of Thermoplastic Pipe and Fittings
- D2290 Test Method for Apparent Hoop Tensile Strength of Plastic or Reinforced Plastic Pipe
- D2565 Practice for Xenon-Arc Exposure of Plastics Intended for Outdoor Applications
- D2765 Test Methods for Determination of Gel Content and Swell Ratio of Crosslinked Ethylene Plastics
- D2837 Test Method for Obtaining Hydrostatic Design Basis for Thermoplastic Pipe Materials or Pressure Design Basis for Thermoplastic Pipe Products
- D3895 Test Method for Oxidative-Induction Time of Polyolefins by Differential Scanning Calorimetry
- F412 Terminology Relating to Plastic Piping Systems
- F1055 Specification for Electrofusion Type Polyethylene Fittings for Outside Diameter Controlled Polyethylene and Crosslinked Polyethylene (PEX) Pipe and Tubing
- F2023 Test Method for Evaluating the Oxidative Resistance of Crosslinked Polyethylene (PEX) Pipe, Tubing and Systems to Hot Chlorinated Water
- F2657 Test Method for Outdoor Weathering Exposure of Crosslinked Polyethylene (PEX) Tubing
- F2829 Specification for Metric- and Inch-Sized Crosslinked

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

Polyethylene (PEX) Pipe Systems

2.2 ANSI Standard:⁴

B36.10 Standards Dimensions of Steel Pipe (IPS)

2.3 Federal Standard:⁵

FED-STD-123 Marking for Shipment (Civil Agencies)

2.4 Military Standard:⁵

MIL-STD-129 Marking for Shipment and Storage

2.5 NSF Standard:⁶

NSF/ANSI 14 for Plastic Piping Components and Related Materials

2.6 ISO Standards:⁷

ISO 1167 Thermoplastics pipes, fittings and assemblies for the conveyance of fluids — Determination of the resistance to internal pressure — Part 1: General method

ISO 4427 Plastic piping systems - Polyethylene (PE) pipes and fittings for water supply

ISO 13477 Thermoplastics pipes for the conveyance of fluids — Determination of resistance to rapid crack propagation (RCP) — Small-scale steady-state test (S4 test)

ISO 13760 Plastics pipes for the conveyance of fluids under pressure — Miner's rule ~ Calculation method for cumulative damage

ISO 14531-1 Plastics pipes and fittings — Crosslinked polyethylene (PE-X) pipe systems for the conveyance of gaseous fuels — Metric series — Specifications — Part 1: Pipes

ISO R 161-1690 Pipes of Plastic Materials for the Transport of Fluids (Outside Diameters and Nominal Pressures) Part 1, Metric Series

2.7 PPI Standards:⁸

PPI TR-3 Policies and Procedures for Developing Hydrostatic Design Basis (HDB), Pressure Design Basis (PDB), Strength Design Basis (SDB), and Minimum Required Strength (MRS) Ratings for Thermoplastic Piping Materials or Pipe

PPI TR-4 PPI Listing of Hydrostatic Design Basis (HDB), Strength Design Basis (SDB), Pressure Design Basis (PDB) and Minimum Required Strength (MRS) Ratings for Thermoplastic Piping Materials or Pipe

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Definitions are in accordance with Terminology **F412**, and abbreviations are in accordance with Terminology **D1600**, unless otherwise specified. The abbreviation for crosslinked polyethylene is PEX. Plastic pipe denotes a particular diameter schedule of plastic pipe in which outside diameter of the pipe conforms with ISO 4427.

⁴ Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, <http://www.ansi.org>.

⁵ DLA Document Services Building 4/D 700 Robbins Avenue Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094 <http://quicksearch.dla.mil/>

⁶ Available from NSF International, P.O. Box 130140, 789 N. Dixboro Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48113-0140, <http://www.nsf.org>.

⁷ Available from International Organization for Standardization (ISO), 1, ch. de la Voie-Creuse, Case postale 56, CH-1211, Geneva 20, Switzerland, <http://www.iso.ch>.

⁸ Available from Plastics Pipe Institute (PPI), 105 Decker Court, Suite 825, Irving, TX 75062, <http://www.plasticpipe.org>.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *crosslinked polyethylene plastics*—plastics prepared by crosslinking (curing) polyethylene compounds.

3.2.2 *hydrostatic design stress (HDS)*—the estimated maximum tensile stress the material is capable of withstanding continuously with a high degree of certainty that failure of the pipe will not occur. This stress is circumferential when internal hydrostatic water pressure is applied. The HDS is equal to the hydrostatic design basis (HDB) times the design factor (DF) for water. For this standard, the design factor is equal to 0.50.

$$HDS = HDB \times DF \quad (1)$$

$$= HDB \times 0.50 \text{ (for this standard)}$$

3.2.3 *hydrostatic design basis (HDB)*—one of a series of established stress values (specified in Test Method **D2837**) for a plastic compound obtained by categorizing the long-term hydrostatic strength determined in accordance with Test Method **D2837**.

3.2.3.1 *Discussion*—A listing of HDB and HDS values are contained in PPI publication PPI TR-4

3.2.4 *pressure rating (PR)*—the estimated maximum water pressure the pipe is capable of withstanding continuously with a high degree of certainty that failure of the pipe will not occur.

3.2.5 *relation between dimensions, hydrostatic design stress, and pressure rating*—the following expression, commonly known as the ISO equation⁹ is used in this specification to relate dimensions, hydrostatic design stress, and pressure rating:

$$2S/P = (D_o/t) - 1 \text{ or} \quad (2)$$

$$2S/P = R - I$$

S = hydrostatic design stress, psi (or MPa),

P = pressure rating, psi (or MPa),

D_o = average outside diameter, in. (or mm),

t = minimum wall thickness, in. (or mm), and

R = standard dimension ratio (SDR) or dimension ratio (DR)

3.2.6 *standard dimension ratio (SDR)/dimension ratio (DR)*—the ratio of outside diameter to wall thickness. For PEX-pipe, it is calculated by dividing the average outside diameter of the pipe by the minimum wall thickness. If the calculated dimension ratio is a Preferred Number Series R 10 modified by +1 (7, 9, 11 etc.), then it is called an SDR (standard dimension ratio); for all other numbers, it is called a DR.

3.2.7 *standard pipe material designation code*—The pipe material designation code shall consist of the abbreviation for the type of plastic (PEX) followed by four Arabic digits that describe short-term properties in accordance with applicable ASTM standards and as shown in **Table 1**.

3.2.7.1 *Discussion*—The first digit is for chlorine resistance tested in accordance with Test Method **F2023**.

(1) A digit “0” indicates that the PEX pipe either has not been tested for chlorine resistance or that the PEX pipe does not

⁹ ISO R161–1690.

TABLE 1 Material Designation Code Cells

Property	Standard	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chlorine Resistance	F2023	Not tested or rated	75 % at 73 °F and 25 % at 140 °F	Re-served	50 % at 73 °F and 50 % at 140 °F	Re-served	100 % at 140 °F	...	...	...	...
Reserved HDS for water at 73 °F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
								630	...	800	...

meet the minimum requirement for chlorine resistance.

(2) A digit “1” indicates the PEX pipe has been tested and meets the FXXXX requirement for minimum chlorine resistance at the end use condition of 25% at 140 °F (60 °C) and 75% at 73 °F (23 °C).

(3) A digit “2” is reserved for future application.

(4) A digit “3” indicates that the PEX pipe has been tested and meets the FXXXX requirement for minimum chlorine resistance at end use condition of 50% at 140 °F (60 °C) and 50% at 73 °F (23 °C).

(5) A digit “4” is reserved for future application.

(6) A digit “5” indicates that the PEX pipe has been tested and meets the requirement for minimum chlorine resistance at end use conditions of 100% of the time at 140 °F (60 °C).

3.2.7.2 *Discussion*—The second digit is a “0”. This digit is reserved for a currently unspecified PEX pipe property.

3.2.7.3 *Discussion*—The last two digits are the hydrostatic design stress for water at 73 °F (23 °C) in units of 100 psi with any decimal figures dropped. Where the hydrostatic design stress code contains less than two figures, a zero is used before the number. Thus, a complete material designation code for PEX pipe shall consist of the three letters “PEX” and four digits.

4. Pipe Classification

4.1 *General*—This specification covers one PEX pipe material having pressure ratings for water at three temperatures. The pressure ratings decrease as the temperature is increased.

4.2 *Standard Dimension Ratio (SDR)*—This specification covers PEX pipe in various standard dimension ratios and dimension ratios for nominal diameters 16 mm (1/2 in) and larger. The pressure ratings are uniform for all nominal pipe sizes with the same DR or SDR.

5. Materials

5.1 *General*—Crosslinked polyethylene pipe, meeting the requirements of this specification, are primarily defined by means of three criteria, namely, (1) nominal density, (2) degree of crosslinking, and (3) long-term strength tests. There is a strong correlation between nominal density and results of short-term strength tests.

NOTE 1—PEX pipe intended for use in the transport of potable water should be evaluated and certified as safe for this purpose by a testing agency acceptable to the local health authority. The evaluation should be in accordance with requirements for chemical extraction, taste, and odor that are no less restrictive than those included in NSF/ANSI 14. The seal or mark of the laboratory making the evaluation should be included on the pipe.

5.2 *Basic Materials*—PEX pipe shall be made from polyethylene compounds which have been crosslinked by peroxides, Azo compounds, or silane compounds in extrusion, or by electron beam after extrusion, or by other means such that the pipe meets the performance requirements of Section 6. For the use temperatures that the pipe will be marked for, the materials, procedure for mixing, and the process for crosslinking shall result in a product with long term hydrostatic design stresses and pressure ratings as shown in Table 2, when determined in accordance with procedures no less restrictive than those of PPI TR-3⁹. See Appendix X1 for additional information on PPI hydrostatic stress ratings.

NOTE 2—Pipe produced by crosslinking by peroxides, Azo compounds, or silane compounds in extrusion, or by electron beam after extrusion have met the requirements of Section 6. There are several other processes for producing crosslinked polyethylene pipe. However, each process must be established as meeting the requirements of this specification.

5.3 *Pipe Material Designation*—The pipe meeting the requirements of this specification shall be designated PEX.

5.4 Color:

5.4.1 If the color of the pipe is black, the formulation shall contain carbon black as a colorant, and the formulation shall meet the requirements of 5.5.

5.4.2 If black pipe has colored stripes, the color of the stripes shall conform to the APWA Uniform Color Code.

5.4.3 If the color of the pipe is non-black, the formulation shall contain a non-black pigment, and the formulation shall meet the requirements of 5.5. The color of the pipe shall conform to the APWA Uniform Color Code.

5.5 UV Protection:

5.5.1 The material formulation shall contain additives to protect the pipe from UV radiation. The pipe shall be marked with the maximum UV exposure time, based on the manufacturer’s testing of UV exposed pipe in accordance with Test Method F2657, Practice D2565 or ISO 14531-1 Annex C. After PEX pipe has been weathered, it shall meet the thermal stability, 95 °C hydrostatic strength, and elongation at break requirements of ISO 14531-1 Table 8.

5.5.2 See Appendix X2 for UV labeling guidelines.

5.6 Potable Water Applications Material formulations intended for chlorinated potable water applications per 3.2.7 shall first be weathered in accordance with 5.5 using Test Method F2657, and then shall meet the requirements of 6.10.

6. Requirements

6.1 *Workmanship*—The pipe shall be homogeneous throughout and free of visible cracks, holes, foreign inclusions,

TABLE 2 PEX Pipe Pressure Ratings Based on DR/SDR and Temperature

DR/SDR	Rated Temperature		Hydrostatic Design Stress		Pressure Rating for Water	
	°F	°C	psi	MPa	Psig	MPa
DR 6	73.4	(23)	630	(4.34)	250	(1.72)
	73.4	(23)	800	(5.51)	320	(2.21)
	180	(82.2)	400	(2.76)	160	(1.10)
	200	(93.3)	315	(2.17)	125	(0.86)
DR 7.4	73.4	(23)	630	(4.34)	200	(1.38)
	73.4	(23)	800	(5.51)	250	(1.72)
	180	(82.2)	400	(2.76)	125	(0.86)
	200	(93.3)	315	(2.17)	100	(0.69)
SDR 9	73.4	(23)	630	(4.34)	160	(1.10)
	73.4	(23)	800	(5.51)	200	(1.38)
	180	(82.2)	400	(2.76)	100	(0.69)
	200	(93.3)	315	(2.17)	80	(0.55)
SDR 11	73.4	(23)	630	(4.34)	125	(0.86)
	73.4	(23)	800	(5.51)	160	(1.10)
	180	(82.2)	400	(2.76)	80	(0.55)
	200	(93.3)	315	(2.17)	60	(0.41)
DR 13.6	73.4	(23)	630	(4.34)	100	(0.69)
	73.4	(23)	800	(5.51)	125	(0.86)
	180	(82.2)	400	(2.76)	60	(0.41)
	200	(93.3)	315	(2.17)	50	(0.35)
DR 16.2	73.4	(23)	630	(4.34)	41	(0.28)
	73.4	(23)	800	(5.51)	105	(0.72)
	180	(82.2)	400	(2.76)	26	(0.18)
	200	(93.3)	315	(2.17)	21	(0.14)
SDR 17	73.4	(23)	630	(4.34)	80	(0.55)
	73.4	(23)	800	(5.51)	100	(0.69)
	180	(82.2)	400	(2.76)	50	(0.35)
	200	(93.3)	315	(2.17)	40	(0.28)

or other defects. The pipe shall be as uniform as commercially practicable in color, opacity, density, and other physical properties.

6.2 *Out-of Roundness*—The maximum out-of roundness requirements, shown in Table 3 for pipe, apply to the average, measured diameter after rounding with a rounding tool recommended by the manufacturer.

6.3 *Dimensions and Tolerances:*

6.3.1 *Outside Diameters*—The outside diameters and tolerances shall be as shown in Table 3 for metric sizes or Table 4 for inch sizes, when measured in accordance with 7.4 and 7.4.1.

6.3.2 *Wall Thickness*—The wall thickness shall be as shown in Table 5 for metric sizes and Table 6 for inch sizes, when measured in accordance with 7.4 and 7.4.2. The tolerance for all wall thicknesses is plus 12%.

NOTE 3—Pipe diameters less than 25 mm (1 in.) diameter have minimum wall thicknesses based on both hydrostatic and mechanical strength.

6.4 *Density*—When determined in accordance with 7.5, the crosslinked polyethylene pipe material shall have a minimum density of 0.926 Mg/m³.

6.5 *Hydrostatic Sustained Pressure Strength*—The pipe shall not fail, balloon, burst, or weep as defined in Test Method D1598, at the test pressures shown in Table 7 when tested in accordance with 7.6. The test pressure is based on the formula:

$$P \text{ (test pressure)} = 2 \text{ (fiber stress)} / [(average OD/minimum wall) - 1]$$

For most of the pipe sizes, average OD/minimum wall is the DR or SDR. For the smaller pipe sizes, the calculated value is slightly lower than the DR or SDR value, and this will result in

TABLE 3 Metric-sized Outside Diameters and Tolerances for PEX Pipe

Nominal Diameter	Average Outside Diameter	Tolerances for Average Diameter
	mm	mm
16	16.15	±0.15
20	20.15	±0.15
25	25.1	±0.15
32	32.15	±0.15
40	40.20	±0.20
50	50.20	±0.20
63	63.20	±0.20
75	75.25	±0.25
90	90.30	±0.30
110	110.35	±0.35
125	125.40	±0.40
140	140.45	±0.45
160	160.50	±0.50
180	180.55	±0.55
200	200.60	±0.60
225	225.70	±0.70
250	250.75	±0.75
280	280.85	±0.85
315	315.95	±0.95
355	356.10	±1.10
400	410.20	±1.20
450	451.35	±1.35
500	501.50	±1.50
560	561.70	±1.70
630	631.90	±1.90
710	713.20	±3.20
800	813.60	±3.60
900	904.05	±4.05
1000	1004.50	±4.50

a slightly higher test pressure, as seen in Table 7. The fiber stress values are provided in Table 7 for the three temperatures.

TABLE 4 Inch-sized Outside Diameters and Tolerances for PEX Pipe

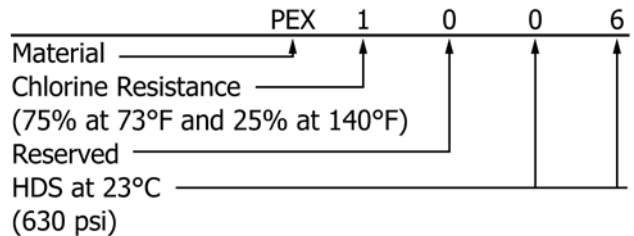
Nominal Pipe Size	Average Outside Diameter	Tolerances for Average Diameter
	in.	in.
3	3.500	0.016
4	4.500	0.020
5	5.563	0.025
6	6.625	0.030
8	8.625	0.039
10	10.750	0.048
12	12.750	0.057
14	14.000	0.063
16	16.000	0.072
18	18.000	0.081
20	20.000	0.090
22	22.000	0.099
24	24.000	0.108
26	26.000	0.117
28	28.000	0.126
30	30.000	0.135
32	32.000	0.144
34	34.000	0.153
36	36.000	0.162
42	42.000	0.189
48	48.000	0.216
54	54.000	0.243

(0.10 mm) thick, by drilling a hole in the axial pipe direction with a 1/8 in (3 mm) drill to collect a 0.007 – 0.014 oz (0.2 – 0.4 gram) sample size.

6.8.3 The degree of crosslinking over the entire wall thickness of all thick-wall pipe tested per 6.8.2 shall meet the minimum requirements specified in 6.8.1. The degree of crosslinking shall not vary outside the limits for the grade in question specified in 6.8.1 at any time at any part of the pipe.

6.9 *Stabilizer Functionality*—Stabilizer Functionality shall be tested in accordance with 7.10.

NOTE 4—For example PEX pipe marked with the material designation code PEX 1006 is a PEX pipe meeting the chlorine resistance requirement for 25% of the time at 140 °F (60 °C) and 75% of the time at 73°F (23 °C) and having an HDS for water at 73 °F of 630 psi (HDB of 1250 psi) as follows:



6.10 *Oxidative Stability in Potable Chlorinated Water Applications*—PEX pipe intended for use in the transport of potable water shall have a minimum extrapolated time-to-time failure of 50 years when tested and evaluated in accordance with 7.11.

6.11 *Bent Pipe Hydrostatic Sustained Pressure Strength:*

6.11.1 *General*—PEX pipe, up to and including 25 mm (1 in.) nominal diameter, shall meet 6.11.2 and 6.11.3.

NOTE 5—PEX pipe, larger than 25 mm (1 in.) nominal diameter, is typically installed as main distribution lines and is installed in straight runs. Fittings are used when a change in direction of 90° or greater and a bend radius of 6 times the outside diameter is needed. The test procedures in 6.11.2 and 6.11.3 are intended to evaluate PEX pipe installed in tight bend applications in accordance with the procedures in X3.2.4 and X3.2.5. This application applies to pipe up to and including 1 in nominal diameter only.

6.11.2 Hot-bent pipe, with a radius of 2.5 times the outside diameter and consisting of a continuous bend length inducing not less than 90° angle, shall meet the minimum hydrostatic sustained pressure strength requirements for 180 °F as shown in Table 7 when tested in accordance with 7.6. The bend length and bend angle is kept throughout the testing period by rigid supports immediately outside the bend.

6.11.3 Cold-bent pipe, with a radius of 6 times the outside diameter and consisting of a continuous bend length inducing not less than 90° angle, shall meet the minimum hydrostatic sustained pressure strength requirements for 180 °F as shown in Table 7 when tested in accordance with 7.6. The bend length and bend angle is kept throughout the testing period by rigid secures immediately outside the bend.

6.12 *Excessive Temperature—Pressure Capacity:*

6.12.1 *General*—In the event of a water heating system malfunction, PEX pipe shall have adequate strength to accommodate short-term conditions, 48 h of 210 °F (99 °C). 150 psi (1034 kPa) until repairs can be made.

6.6 *Hydrostatic Burst Pressure/Apparent Tensile Strength*—The minimum burst pressure for PEX plastic pipe shall be as shown in Table 8, when determined in accordance with 7.7. The minimum burst pressure is based on the formula:

$$P (\text{burst pressure}) = 2 (\text{fiber stress}) / [(\text{average OD/minimum wall}) - 1].$$

6.6.1 For pipe sizes NPS 4 and larger, the testing lab shall be allowed to replace the hydrostatic burst pressure test (Test Method D1599) by the apparent ring tensile strength test (Test Method D2290). The minimum apparent tensile strength at yield when determined in accordance with 7.13 shall be 2520 psi (17.4 MPa) for PEX pipe with an HDB of 1250 psi or 2900 psi (20.0 MPa) for PEX pipe with an HDB of 1600 psi.

6.6.2 For most of the pipe sizes, average OD/minimum wall is the DR or SDR. For the smaller pipe sizes, the calculated value is slightly lower than the DR or SDR value, and this will result in a slightly higher burst pressure, as seen in Table 1. The fiber stress values are provided in Table 1 for the three temperatures.

6.7 *Environmental Stress Cracking*—There shall be no loss of pressure in the pipe, when tested in accordance with 7.8.

6.8 *Degree of Crosslinking:*

6.8.1 When tested in accordance with 7.9, the degree of crosslinking for PEX pipe material shall be within the range from 65 to 89 % inclusive. Depending on the process used, the following minimum percentage crosslinking values shall be achieved: 70 % by peroxides, 65 % by Azo compounds, 65 % by electron beam, or 65 % by silane compounds.

6.8.2 In addition, for pipe with a wall thickness greater than 0.5 in (12.7 mm), the degree of crosslinking shall be measured at four points separated by 90 degrees in the middle of the wall. For one of these points, measure at three points along the wall thickness – see Fig. 1. Collect shaving samples, about 0.004 in

TABLE 5 Metric-sized Wall Thickness and Tolerances for PEX Plastic Pipe Minimum Wall Thickness (t), (mm) (Tolerance is plus 12%)

Nominal Diameter	Pipe DR/SDR						
	DR 6	DR 7.4	SDR 9	SDR 11	DR 13.6	DR 16.2	SDR 17
16	3.0	2.3	2.0	...	...	...	...
20	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.0	...	...	...
25	5.4	3.5	3.0	2.3	2.0	...	...
32	5.4	4.4	3.6	3.0	2.4	2.0	2.3
40	6.7	5.5	4.5	3.7	3.0	2.5	2.8
50	8.3	6.9	5.6	4.6	3.7	3.1	3.4
63	10.5	8.6	7.1	5.8	4.7	3.9	4.3
75	12.5	10.3	8.4	6.8	5.6	4.6	5.1
90	15.0	12.3	10.1	8.2	6.7	5.6	6.1
110	18.3	15.1	12.3	10.0	8.1	7.7	7.4
125	20.8	17.1	14.0	11.4	9.2	7.7	8.3
140	23.3	19.2	15.7	12.7	10.3	8.7	9.3
160	26.6	21.9	17.9	14.6	11.8	9.9	10.6
180	29.9	24.6	20.1	16.4	13.3	11.1	11.9
200	33.2	27.4	22.4	18.2	14.7	12.4	13.2
225	37.4	30.8	25.2	20.5	16.6	13.9	14.9
250	41.5	34.2	27.9	22.7	18.4	15.5	16.4
280	46.5	38.3	31.3	25.4	20.6	17.3	18.4
315	52.3	43.1	35.2	28.6	23.2	19.5	20.7
355	59.0	48.5	39.7	32.2	26.1	21.9	23.4
400	...	54.7	44.7	36.3	29.4	24.7	23.7
450	...	61.5	50.3	40.9	33.1	27.8	29.5
500	...	...	55.8	45.4	36.8	30.9	32.8
560	...	...	62.5	50.8	41.2	34.6	36.7
630	...	...	70.3	57.2	46.3	38.9	41.3
710	...	...	79.3	64.5	52.2	43.9	46.5
800	...	...	89.3	72.6	58.8	49.4	52.3
900	...	...	...	81.7	66.2	56.6	58.8
1000	...	...	...	90.2	72.5	61.8	65.4

TABLE 6 Inch-sized Wall Thickness and Tolerances for PEX Plastic Pipe Minimum Wall Thickness (t), (in.) (Tolerance is plus 12%)

Nominal Pipe Size	Pipe DR/SDR							
	DR 7.3	DR 8.3	SDR 9	SDR 11	DR 13.5	DR 15.5	SDR 17	SDR 21
3	0.479	0.422	0.389	0.318	0.259	0.226	0.206	0.167
4	0.616	0.542	0.500	0.409	0.333	0.290	0.265	0.214
5	0.762	0.670	0.618	0.506	0.412	0.359	0.327	0.265
6	0.908	0.798	0.736	0.602	0.491	0.427	0.390	0.315
8	1.182	1.039	0.958	0.784	0.639	0.556	0.507	0.411
10	1.473	1.295	1.194	0.977	0.796	0.694	0.632	0.512
12	1.747	1.536	1.417	1.159	0.944	0.823	0.750	0.607
14	1.918	1.687	1.556	1.273	1.037	0.903	0.824	0.667
16	2.192	1.928	1.778	1.455	1.185	1.032	0.941	0.762
18	2.466	2.169	2.000	1.636	1.333	1.161	1.059	0.857
20	...	2.409	2.222	1.818	1.481	1.290	1.176	0.952
22	...	...	2.444	2.000	1.630	1.419	1.294	1.048
24	...	...	2.667	2.182	1.778	1.548	1.412	1.143
26	...	...	...	2.364	1.926	1.677	1.529	1.238
28	...	...	...	2.545	2.074	1.806	1.647	1.333
30	...	...	...	2.727	2.222	1.935	1.765	1.429
32	...	...	...	2.909	2.370	2.065	1.882	1.524
34	...	...	...	3.091	2.519	2.194	2.000	1.619
36	...	...	...	3.273	2.667	2.323	2.118	1.714
42	...	...	...	...	...	2.710	2.471	2.000
48	...	...	...	...	...	3.097	2.824	2.286
54	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.176	2.571

6.12.2 *Excessive Temperature Hydrostatic Sustained Pressure*—Pipe shall not fail as defined in Test Method **D1598** in less than 30 days (720 h) when tested in accordance with **7.12**.

6.13 *Minimum Operating Temperature:*

6.13.1 Pipe that is operated at temperatures from 0°F (-18°C) to -58°F (-50°C) shall have the minimum operating

temperature established by testing in accordance with **6.13.2** and, if applicable, **6.13.3**.

6.13.1.1 These tests need only be performed for the original pipe made from a particular compound. Re-testing is required for a compound change that also requires re-testing of the new formulation.