



Standard Specification for Tools to Squeeze-off Polyethylene (PE) Gas Pipe or Tubing¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F1563; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers the physical requirements for tools used to squeeze-off polyethylene (PE) pipe and tubing. It is limited to squeeze-off procedures set forth by the pipe manufacturer as referred to in Specification **D2513** for gas pressure pipe systems.

1.2 Nothing in this specification shall be construed as recommending practices or systems at variances with governing codes and project specifications.

1.3 Where applicable in this specification, “pipe” shall mean “pipe and tubing,” and “tool” shall mean “squeeze-off tool.”

1.4 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.5 The following safety hazards caveat pertains only to the test methods portions, Section 5 and Appendix X1 of this specification: *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.*

1.6 *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.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

D638 Test Method for Tensile Properties of Plastics

D1598 Test Method for Time-to-Failure of Plastic Pipe Under Constant Internal Pressure

D1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to Plastics

D2513 Specification for Polyethylene (PE) Gas Pressure Pipe, Tubing, and Fittings

F412 Terminology Relating to Plastic Piping Systems

F1041 Guide for Squeeze-Off of Polyolefin Gas Pressure Pipe and Tubing

3. Terminology

3.1 *General*—Definitions are in accordance with Terminology **F412**, unless otherwise specified. Abbreviations are in accordance with Terminology **D1600**, unless otherwise specified.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *squeeze-off*—a technique used to control the flow of gas through a pipe by the compressing action of a mechanical, hydraulic or pneumatic device. Squeeze-off may be used, as recommended by the tool or pipe manufacturer, to reduce the flow of gas to an acceptable rate. Under certain conditions complete stoppage of flow may be obtained.

4. Materials and Manufacture

4.1 Tools shall be manufactured from materials that have the structural properties to meet the requirements of this specification.

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee **F17** on Plastic Piping Systems and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee **F17.60** on Gas. Current edition approved Aug. 1, 2011; Aug. 1, 2019. Published November 2011; November 2019. Originally approved in 1993. Last previous edition approved in 2007 as **F1563-01(2007)**; **F1563-01(2011)**. DOI: [10.1520/F1563-01R11](https://doi.org/10.1520/F1563-01R11); [10.1520/F1563-01R19](https://doi.org/10.1520/F1563-01R19).

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.

5. Other Requirements

5.1 *Force Mechanism*—The force mechanism (mechanical, hydraulic or pneumatic) shall provide a force of at least 1.25 times the force required to squeeze-off the most rigid pipe size within the squeeze parameters recommended by the manufacturer of the tool. The most rigid pipe is a function of pipe diameter, wall thickness, pipe material and temperature. The tool manufacturer determines which pipe products his tool is suitable for. Power tools such as impact wrenches or pneumatic motored torque multipliers shall not be used.

5.2 *Tool Strength*—A tool shall not be structurally damaged or functionally affected when tested as follows:

5.2.1 Measure the load (*P*) required to squeeze-off the most rigid pipe (largest size, thickest wall, highest density, lowest temperature) within the range of the tool.

5.2.2 Prepare a pipe specimen from this pipe. The specimen length shall be no less than five times the nominal outside diameter of the pipe, but in no case less than 12 in. (305 mm).

5.2.3 Insert the pipe specimen into the tool. Center the specimen in the tool.

5.2.4 Apply the largest load attainable by the force mechanism (without additional mechanical advantage) onto the mechanical stops and then inspect. Any permanent damage or deformation to the mechanical or hydraulic components is cause for rejection of the tool.

5.2.5 Apply a load of $1.25 \times P$ (see 5.2.1) on the pipe for twenty cycles. A cycle is: apply load, hold load for one minute, remove load. For each cycle, use a new unsqueezed area of pipe, at least three pipe diameters from a previous squeeze.

5.3 *Release Protection*—Each tool shall be built to prevent unintentional release in the squeeze mode. A screw-feed mechanism used to apply force in some tools qualifies as premature release protection if the force can only be removed by unscrewing the mechanism at the $1.25 \times P$ test load.

5.4 *Release Rate*—For pipe sizes greater than 1 in. (25 mm) IPS, it is recommended³ the tool design provide a release rate of 0.5 in./min (12.7 mm/min) or less, as suggested in Guide F1041.

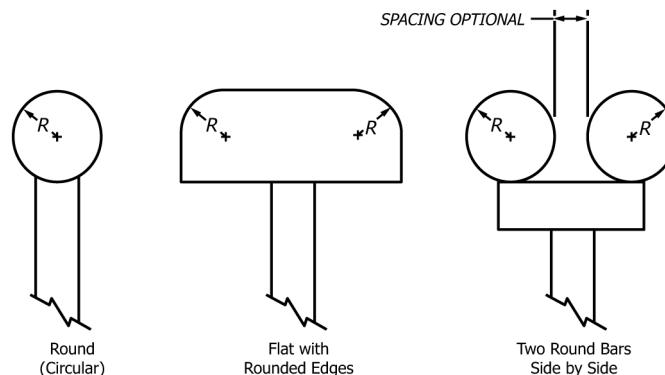
5.5 *Flow Control*—Squeeze-off results in the reduction of gas flow and in some cases the complete stoppage of gas flow. This specification does not specify to what degree of gas flow control is required for any set of squeeze-off conditions. Appendix XI provides a procedure for evaluating flow control. Other procedures for flow control evaluation may also be used.

5.6 *Grounding*—Squeezing and releasing the squeeze of plastic pipe containing flowing gas can increase the presence of static electricity on the pipe surfaces. The tool shall include a suitable electrical grounding feature or recommendations for controlling electrostatic discharges.

NOTE 1—Static discharge through pipe wall may occur in some cases if electrostatic charges exceed the dielectric strength. Some tool manufacturers recommend checking the squeeze area for pinhole leaks by soaping.

6. Dimensions Mass, and Permissible Variations

6.1 *Squeeze Bar Configuration*—The squeeze bars shall be of a size and configuration that compresses the pipe walls to reduce the gas flow, but does not damage the pipe. Squeeze bars may be configured as round (circular), flat with rounded edges, two round bars side by side or any other configuration that can meet the requirements of this specification (see Fig. 1). For suggested³ minimum squeeze bar radii areas, see Table 1.



NOTE 1— Other bar shapes may also be acceptable (see 6.1).

FIG. 1 Squeeze Bar Configurations

³ GRI-92/0147.2 Volume 2, *Technical Reference on Squeeze-Off of Polyethylene Gas Pipes*. Available from the Gas Technology Institute (GTI), 1510 Hubbard Dr., Batavia, IL 60510.