



Designation: C700 – 18 (Reapproved 2022)

Standard Specification for Vitrified Clay Pipe, Extra Strength, Standard Strength, and Perforated¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C700; 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.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification establishes the criteria for acceptance, prior to installation, of extra strength and standard strength vitrified clay pipe and fittings to be used for the conveyance of sewage, industrial wastes, and storm water; and extra strength perforated and standard strength perforated vitrified clay pipe to be used for underdrainage, filter fields, leaching fields, and similar subdrainage installations.

1.2 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.

NOTE 1—Attention is called to Specification C425, Test Method C828, Test Method C1091, Test Methods C301, and Terminology C896.

1.3 The following precautionary caveat pertains only to the Test Method portion, 5.2 – 5.2.3.2 of this standard: *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.*

1.4 *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
C301 Test Methods for Vitrified Clay Pipe

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C04 on Vitrified Clay Pipe and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C04.20 on Methods of Test and Specifications.

Current edition approved Sept. 1, 2022. Published September 2022. Originally approved in 1971. Last previous edition approved in 2018 as C700 – 18. DOI: 10.1520/C0700-18R22.

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.

- C425 Specification for Compression Joints for Vitrified Clay Pipe and Fittings
C828 Test Method for Low-Pressure Air Test of Vitrified Clay Pipe Lines
C896 Terminology Relating to Clay Products
C1091 Test Method for Hydrostatic Infiltration Testing of Vitrified Clay Pipe Lines

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Clay, fire clay, shale, and surface clay are as defined in Terminology C896.

4. Materials and Manufacture

4.1 Vitrified clay pipe shall be manufactured from fire clay, shale, surface clay, or a combination of these materials that, when formed into pipe and fired to suitable temperatures, yields a product that conforms to this specification.

5. Physical Properties

5.1 Bearing Strength:

5.1.1 Pipe shall meet the bearing strength requirements of Table 1.

5.1.2 The number of specimens to be tested shall not exceed 0.5 % of the number of pipe of each size furnished, except that no less than two specimens shall be tested.

5.1.3 If any of the test specimens fail to meet the requirements, the manufacturer will be allowed a retest on two additional specimens for each one that failed. The pipe will be acceptable if all the retest specimens meet the test requirement.

5.1.4 If, subsequent to an initial pipe strength failure, the accuracy of the testing equipment is questioned, at the request of the manufacturer, the equipment shall be recalibrated and a retest made or a retest made upon equipment of known accuracy.

5.2 Hydrostatic Pressure Test or Absorption Test:

5.2.1 The manufacturer shall at his option, apply either a hydrostatic pressure test or an absorption test to all of the test specimens in each size and run of the pipe.

5.2.2 Hydrostatic Pressure Test:

5.2.2.1 When the pipe is subjected to an internal hydrostatic pressure of 10 psi (68.9 KPa) for the elapsed time shown in the

TABLE 1 Minimum Strength (3-Edge Bearing)

Nominal Size, in. (mm)	Extra Strength Vitrified Clay Pipe		Standard Strength Vitrified Clay Pipe		Perforated Vitrified Clay Pipe			
					Extra Strength		Standard Strength	
	lbf/linear ft	kN/linear m	lbf/linear ft	kN/linear m	lbf/linear ft	kN/linear m	lbf/linear ft	kN/linear m
3 (76)	2000	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 (100)	2000	29	1200	18	1250	18	1000	15
5 (125)	2000	29	1200	18	1250	18	1000	15
6 (150)	2000	29	1200	18	1600	23	1000	15
8 (205)	2200	32	1400	20	1600	23	1000	15
10 (255)	2400	35	1600	23	1600	23	1100	16
12 (305)	2600	38	1800	26	1800	26	1200	18
15 (380)	2900	42	2000	29	2200	32	1400	20
18 (455)	3300	48	2200	32	2640	39	1700	25
21 (535)	3850	56	2400	35	3100	45	2000	29
24 (610)	4400	64	2600	38	3520	51	2400	35
27 (685)	4700	69	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 (760)	5000	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 (840)	5500	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 (915)	6000	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 (990)	6600	96	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 (1065)	7000	102	...	...	...	...	...	...
48 (1220)	8000	117	...	...	...	...	...	...

following table, there shall be no leaking on the exterior of the pipe. Moisture appearing on the surface of the pipe in the form of beads adhering to the surface shall not be considered leakage. However, moisture which starts to run on the pipe shall be construed as leakage regardless of quantity.

Thickness of Barrel in. (mm)	Hydrostatic Pressure Test Time Test Time (min.)
Up to and including 1 (25)	7
Over 1 (25) including 1½ (38)	9
Over 1½ (38) including 2 (51)	12
Over 2 (51) including 2½ (64)	15
Over 2½ (64) including 3 (76)	18
Over 3 (76)	21

5.2.2.2 If any of the test specimens fail to meet the Hydrostatic Pressure Test requirements, a retest will be allowed and the pipe accepted as provided in 5.1.3.

5.2.3 *Absorption Test:*

5.2.3.1 The absorption of vitrified clay pipe shall not exceed 8%.

5.2.3.2 If any of the test specimens fail to meet the absorption requirements, a retest will be allowed and the pipe accepted as provided in 5.1.3.

5.3 *Acid Resistance:*

5.3.1 This test is used to determine the resistance of pipe to the action of acids encountered in sanitary sewers. Test results shall be provided when requested.

5.3.2 Test specimens shall be representative of the material of the pipe supplied.

5.3.3 The loss of material from the test specimen shall not exceed 0.25%.

5.3.4 The test shall be in accordance with Test Methods C301.

5.3.5 If any of the test specimens fail to meet the acid resistance requirements, the manufacturer will be allowed to retest two additional specimens. The pipe will be acceptable if all retest specimens meet the test requirements.

6. Allowable Limits for Dimensional Variation

6.1 Sizes and dimensions of pipe are as described in Table 2.

6.2 The inside diameter shall not vary from a true circle by more than 3 % of its nominal diameter measured at any one location along the pipe barrel.

6.3 The average inside diameter shall be determined by taking any two 90° (1.6-rad) opposing measurements and averaging the readings.

7. Straightness

7.1 Pipe shall not deviate from straight by more than 1/16 in./ft (5 mm/m) of length when the maximum offset is measured from the concave side of the pipe.

7.2 Measurement shall be taken by placing a straightedge on the concave side of the full length of the pipe barrel, excluding the spigot joint material or socket, and measuring the maximum distance between the straightedge and concave side of the pipe.

8. Blisters

8.1 Pipe of nominal sizes from 3 in. (76 mm) to 18 in. (455 mm), shall have no blister with a dimension exceeding 3 in. (76 mm), and no blister or pimple shall project more than 1/8 in. (3.2 mm) above the surface of the pipe.

8.2 Pipe of nominal sizes over 18 in. (455 mm), shall have no blister exceeding 2 in./ft (165 mm/m) of internal diameter, and no blister or pimple shall project above the surface of the pipe more than 1/8 in./ft (10 mm/m) of internal diameter.

8.3 Pipe shall have no broken blisters.

9. Fractures and Cracks

9.1 There shall be no fractures or cracks visible to the unaided eye passing through the barrel or socket, except that a

TABLE 2 Available Limits for Dimensional Variation

Nominal Size, in. (mm) ^A	Laying Length Limit of Minus Variation, in./ft (mm/m)	Difference in Length of Two Opposite Sides Max, in. (mm)	Limit of Minus Variations from Nominal Size in Average Inside Diameter, in. (mm)
3 (76)	¼ (21)	⅝ (8)	⅜ (5)
4 (100)	¼ (21)	⅝ (8)	⅜ (5)
5 (125)	¼ (21)	¾ (10)	¼ (6)
6 (150)	¼ (21)	¾ (10)	¼ (6)
8 (205)	¼ (21)	⅞ (11)	⅝ (8)
10 (255)	¼ (21)	⅞ (11)	¾ (10)
12 (305)	¼ (21)	⅞ (11)	⅞ (11)
15 (380)	¼ (21)	½ (13)	⅞ (14)
18 (455)	¼ (21)	½ (13)	1⅞ (17)
21 (535)	⅜ (31)	⅞ (14)	1⅞ (21)
24 (610)	⅜ (31)	⅞ (14)	1⅞ (24)
27 (685)	⅜ (31)	⅞ (16)	1⅞ (27)
30 (760)	⅜ (31)	⅞ (16)	1⅞ (30)
33 (840)	⅜ (31)	⅞ (16)	1⅞ (33)
36 (915)	⅜ (31)	1⅞ (17)	1⅞ (37)
39 (990)	⅜ (31)	¾ (19)	1⅞ (37)
42 (1065)	⅜ (31)	⅞ (22)	1⅞ (37)
48 (1220)	⅜ (31)	⅞ (22)	1⅞ (37)

^A Specifiers should be aware that all pipe sizes are not universally available.

single crack at the spigot end of the pipe not exceeding 75 % of the depth of the socket, or a single fracture in the socket not exceeding 3 in. (76 mm) around the circumference nor 2 in. (51 mm) lengthwise is permitted.

9.2 Chips or fractures on the interior of the pipe shall not exceed 2 in. (51 mm) in length, 1 in. (25 mm) in width, and a depth of one fourth of the thickness of the barrel.

10. Finish of Ends

10.1 The ends of pipe shall be square with their longitudinal axes, within the tolerances provided in **Table 2**.

11. Perforations

11.1 Perforations shall be circular and cleanly cut, ¼ in. (6.4 mm) in diameter, arranged $3 \pm \frac{1}{4}$ in. (76 ± 6.4 mm) center to center in rows parallel to the longitudinal axis of the pipe. Rows shall be arranged in two equal groups on each side of the vertical center line of the pipe. The lowermost rows of perforations shall be separated by an arc of 90° (1.6 rad) measured across the bottom of the pipe. The uppermost rows of perforations shall be separated by an arc of 200° (3.5 rad), measured across the top of the pipe. Spacing of rows between these limits shall be uniform. The total number of rows of perforations for 4, 6, and 8-in. (100, 150, and 205-mm) pipe shall be 4; for 10, 12, and 15-in. (255, 305, and 380-mm) pipe shall be 6; and for 18, 21, and 24-in. (455, 535, and 610-mm) shall be 8.

11.2 The spigot end of bell-and-spigot perforated pipe shall not be perforated for a distance equal to the depth of the socket.

12. Fittings

12.1 Fittings shall correspond in all respects with the dimensions specified for pipe of the corresponding size. Dimensional tolerances of fittings shall be the same as for straight pipe. All fittings shall conform to the requirements for pipe described in Sections **8 – 10**.

12.2 Slants shall have their spigot ends cut at an angle of approximately 60° (1.0 rad) or 45° (0.8 rad) with the longitudinal axis.

12.3 Curves shall have arcs of approximately 90° (1.6 rad), 45° (0.8 rad), 30° (0.5 rad), or 22.5° (0.4 rad) as required.

12.4 Fittings shall be made to such lengths as will accommodate the jointing system provided. Tee and wye fittings shall be furnished with spurs of the size specified, securely and completely fastened to the barrel of the fitting in the process of manufacture. The spurs of tee fittings shall have their axes perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the fitting. The spur of the wye fittings shall have their axes at angles of approximately 60° (1.0 rad), or 45° (0.8 rad) to the longitudinal axis of the fitting, measured from the socket or bell end of the fitting. The barrel of each spur shall be of sufficient length to permit making a proper joint.

12.5 Channel pipe and channel fittings shall be approximate half sections of the corresponding size of straight pipe and fittings.

13. Test Methods

13.1 Perform tests in accordance with Test Methods **C301**.

14. Inspection

14.1 All pipe shall be subject to inspection by a competent inspector employed by the purchaser. Inspection shall be made promptly at the factory or at the point of delivery. Rejected pipe shall not be defaced, but shall be replaced by the manufacturer or seller without additional cost, with pipe that meets the requirements of this specification.

15. Product Marking

15.1 Each length of pipe shall bear the initials or name of the manufacturer, and the location of the plant. The words “Extra Strength” or the symbol “ES” shall be included, when applicable, to identify the class of pipe. The markings shall be