



Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Sewer and Drain Pipe Containing Recycled PVC Material¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F 1732; 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 pipe made from PVC compound that includes recycled PVC material. This specification covers requirements and test methods for materials, dimensions, workmanship, chemical resistance, and joint tightness of poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) sewer and drain pipe. Four-inch perforated pipe is also covered; the joint tightness test is not applicable for this product. A form of marking to indicate compliance with this specification is also included.

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

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

1.4 The following precautionary caveat pertains only to the test methods portion, Section 7, 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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

- D 618 Practice for Conditioning Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials for Testing²
- D 1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to Plastics²
- D 1784 Specification for Rigid Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Compounds and Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Compounds³
- D 2122 Test Method for Determining Dimensions of Thermoplastic Pipe and Fittings³
- D 2152 Test Method for Degree of Fusion of Extruded

Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Pipe and Molded Fittings by Acetone Immersion³

D 2321 Practice for Underground Installation of Flexible Thermoplastic Sewer Pipe³

D 2412 Test Method for Determination of External Loading Characteristics of Plastic Pipe by Parallel-Plate Loading³

D 2444 Test Method for Impact Resistance of Thermoplastic Pipe and Fitting by Means of a Tup (Falling Weight)³

D 2564 Specification for Solvent Cements for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Piping Systems³

D 2729 Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Sewer Pipe and Fittings³

D 3034 Specification for Type PSM Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Sewer Pipe and Fittings³

F 412 Terminology Relating to Plastic Piping Systems³

2.2 Federal Standard:

Fed. Std. No. 123 Marking for Shipment (Civil Agencies)⁴

2.3 Military Standard:

MIL-STD-129 Marking for Shipment and Storage⁴

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Definitions used are in accordance with Terminology F 412, and abbreviations are in accordance with Terminology D 1600, unless otherwise specified. The abbreviation for poly(vinyl chloride) is PVC.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *external recycled material*—clean rework material generated by a manufacturer, processor, or fabricator in a facility outside the plant where this pipe (PS 1) is made.

3.2.2 *internal recycled material*—clean rework material generated from the manufacturer's own pipe or fitting production.

3.2.3 *post-consumer recycled material*—those plastics composed of post-consumer material or recovered material only, or both, that may or may not have been subjected to additional processing steps of the types used to make products such as recycled-regrind, or reprocessed or reconstituted plastics. These materials must be clean and graded as to material cell class.

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F-17 on Plastic Piping Systems and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F17.62 on Sewer. Current edition approved Sept. 10, 1996. Published August 1997. Originally published as PS 1 – 94. Last previous edition PS 1 – 94.

² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 08.01.

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 08.04.

⁴ Available from Standardization Documents Order Desk, Bldg. 4 Section D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094, Attn: NPODS.

3.2.4 *recycled materials*—general term that encompasses all three subgroups—*external recycled material*, *internal recycled material*, and *post-consumer recycled material*.

NOTE 1—The terms in 3.2.1 and 3.2.3 come from ISO TC 138 SC1. Use of recycled materials will reduce the amount of landfill space needed.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 The requirements of this specification are intended to provide pipe suitable for non-pressure drainage of sewage, surface water, and certain other liquid wastes in applications outside the building limits where toughness, resistance to deterioration from action of water and chemicals, dimensional stability, resistance to aging and, except for the perforated pipe, where strong tight joints are required. The PVC plastic sewer and drain pipe described in this specification are not intended for use as public or municipal collector sewers, or their extended branches, but they are intended for the following:

- 4.1.1 Building sewers and underground drains,
- 4.1.2 Storm drainage,
- 4.1.3 House connections to septic tanks,
- 4.1.4 Leaching system piping for septic tank effluents,
- 4.1.5 Footing drains (foundation drains),
- 4.1.6 Industrial waste disposal,
- 4.1.7 Land drainage.

5. Materials

5.1 *General*—The pipe shall be made from a PVC compound having a minimum tensile strength of 4000 psi (27.6 MPa) and a minimum cell class of 12154-C in accordance with Specification D 1784. This PVC compound shall contain a minimum of 5 % of recycled PVC material. Compounds that have different cell classification because one or more properties are superior to those of the specified compounds are also acceptable, as long as the pipe meets all the requirements of this specification.

6. Requirements

6.1 *Workmanship*—The pipe and fittings shall be homogeneous throughout and free from visible cracks, holes, foreign inclusions, or other injurious defects. The pipe shall be as uniform as commercially practical in color, opacity, density, and other physical properties.

6.2 *Flattening*—There shall be no evidence of splitting, cracking, or breaking when the pipe is tested in accordance with 7.4.

6.3 *Extrusion Quality*—The pipe shall not flake or disintegrate when tested in accordance with Test Method D 2152.

NOTE 2—This test is intended only for use as a quality control test, not for use as a simulated service test.

6.4 *Impact Resistance*—The impact resistance of pipe shall be determined in accordance with Test Method D 2444, using a 20-lb (10-kg) Tup A and Holder B (flat plate), and shall comply with the requirements given in Table 1 (Note 2). For perforated pipe, samples are to be cut and tested at random without regard to hole location, except that the point of impact shall not coincide with a perforation.

6.5 *Dimensions*:

TABLE 1 Impact Strength Requirements for PVC Sewer and Drain Pipe at 23°C (73°F)

Nominal Pipe Size, in.	Drop Height	
	ft (20-lb Tup A)	(mm) (10-kg Tup A)
2	1.75	(485)
3	2.00	(555)
4	2.25	(625)
5	3.00	(830)
6	3.50	(970)

6.5.1 Pipe dimensions shall comply with Table 2, Table 3, and Table 4, as applicable, when measured in accordance with Test Method D 2122.

6.5.2 Pipe shall be supplied in 10 ft ± ¼-in. laying lengths unless otherwise specified.

6.5.3 For belled pipe, the thickness of the belled section shall be considered satisfactory if the bell was formed from pipe meeting the requirements of Table 3.

6.6 *Pipe Stiffness*—The pipe stiffness at 5 % deflection ($F/\Delta y$) shall not be less than the values given in Table 5 when tested in accordance with Test Method D 2412.

NOTE 3—The 5 % deflection criterion, which was arbitrarily selected for testing convenience, should not be considered as a limitation with respect to in-use deflection. The engineer is responsible for establishing the acceptable limit.

NOTE 4—The strength and load-carrying capabilities of plastic drain and sewer pipe are measured and reported as Pipe Stiffness which is determined in accordance with Test Method D 2412. The term “crush strength” is not applicable to plastic pipe because (a) the values obtained can be significantly different, depending on the bedding, loading, or testing technique used; and (b) the term derives from rigid pipe and refers to its ultimate strength at rupture.

6.7 *Solvent Cement*—The cement shall comply with Specification D 2564.

6.8 *Joint Tightness*—Joints made with pipe and fittings or with belled-end pipe shall show no signs of leakage when tested in accordance with 7.5.

6.9 *Perforations*—Unless otherwise specified, the perforated pipe shall have two rows of holes 13 mm (½ in.) in diameter on 125-mm (5-in.) centers, with allowable tolerances of ±1 mm (⅙ in.) on the diameter and +6, –0 mm (+¼, –0 in.) on the spacing, and the rows shall be parallel to the axis of the pipe and 120 ± 5° apart when measured in accordance with 7.5.

TABLE 2 Diameters and Tolerances for PVC Sewer and Drain Pipe

Nominal Pipe Size, in.	Average Outside Diameter, in.(mm)	Average Inside Diameter, min, in. (mm)
2	2.250 ± 0.006 (57.15 ± 0.15)	2.000 (50.80)
3	3.250 ± 0.008 (82.55 ± 0.20)	2.875 (73.02)
4 ^A	4.215 ± 0.009 (107.06 ± 0.22)	3.875 (98.42)
5	5.300 ± 0.010 (134.62 ± 0.25)	4.875 (123.82)
6	6.275 ± 0.011 (159.39 ± 0.28)	5.875 (149.22)

^AStandard and perforated pipe.