Designation: C 896 – 99

Standard Terminology Relating to Clay Products[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C 896; 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. Referenced Documents

1.1 *ASTM Standards:*

C 301 Test Methods for Vitrified Clay Pipe[2]

C 700 Specification for Vitrified Clay Pipe, Extra Strength, Standard Strength, and Perforated[2]

2. Terminology

approving authority—the individual official, board, department, or agency established and authorized by a state, county, city, or other political subdivision, created by law to administer and enforce specified requirements.

backfill—all the material used to fill the trench from bedding to finished surface.

backfill, final—material used to fill the trench from initial backfill to finished surface.

backfill, initial—material used to fill the trench from top of bedding to a designated height over the pipe.

backfill, unconsolidated—non-compacted material in place in the trench.

barrel—the cylindrical portion of a vitrified clay pipe exclusive of branches, spurs, joints, and handling rings or lugs.

bearing strength—the non-destructive limit of pipe load, as determined by 3-edge bearing test method, used to determine field supporting strength.

bedding—the materials, their placement, consolidation, and configuration, as designed to support, and to develop field supporting strength of vitrified clay pipe.

bell—the flared-end portion of a vitrified clay pipe or fitting, designed to function in the joining of other such pipe.

beveled pipe—a pipe with an end angled to mate with a complimentary pipe end or adjust to another surface.

blister—a convex, raised area on the pipe surface indicating an internal separation.

body—See **pipe body.**

chip—a small piece of broken-off material, or the location where a small piece of the unit material has been broken off.

clay—an earthy or stony mineral aggregate consisting essentially of hydrous silicates of alumina, plastic when sufficiently pulverized and wetted, rigid when dry, and vitreous when fired to a sufficiently high temperature.

closure—See **compression joint.**

compaction—mechanical or hydraulic consolidation of backfill to achieve stability.

compression coupling—See **compression joint.**

compression disk—a disk of compressible material placed between the ends of adjacent pipe for the purpose of distributing the jacking force.

compression joint—a joint designed so that a sealing action is obtained by compressing elastomeric components.

conduit—a pipe for conveying fluid.

consolidation—the gradual reduction in volume of backfill matter to achieve stability.

constant weight—the condition of a substance in which all volatile components have been vaporized, and repeated exposure to a specified temperature, for any period of time, causes no change in weight.

controlled low strength material (CLSM)—flowable low compressive strength cementitious material used in the pipe zone as a bedding material. Also referred to as controlled density fill, flowable fill, slurry, or lean concrete.

crack—an irregular separation with well-defined sharp edges visible on the surface of a pipe.

deadload—the load imposed on pipe, that is determined by depth and width of the trench at top of pipe, as well as unit weight and character of backfill material.

drains—a piping system used to collect and carry off surface and ground water.

encasement—special materials, their placement and configuration which are designed to fully surround the pipe, and develop a field supporting strength which exceeds that developed by other commonly used installation and bedding techniques.

exfiltration—the quality of water leaving the test section during a specified time period.

face—to cover with a new surface.

filter block—a cellular vitrified clay block unit, of proprietary configuration, designed to underbed the media in trickling filters.

fire clay—a sedimentary clay of low-flux content.

fitting—products such as wyes, tees, elbows, adapters, etc. used in the installation of vitrified clay pipelines.

flooding—a means of compacting trench backfill by the introduction of water by gravity.

flue lining—a manufactured tubular non-load bearing fired

[1] This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C-4 on Vitrified Clay Pipe and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C04.10 on Editorial.

Current edition approved April 10, 1999. Published July 1999. Originally published as C 896 – 78. Last previous edition C 896 – 98a.

[2] *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.05.