



Standard Test Methods for Concrete Pipe, Manhole Sections, or Tile [Metric]¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C 497M; 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 Department of Defense.

1. Scope

1.1 These test methods cover testing of concrete pipe, manhole sections, and tile. The test methods described are used in production testing and acceptance testing to evaluate the properties provided for in the specifications.

1.2 The test methods appear in the following order:

	Section
External Load Crushing Strength	4
Flat Slab Top	5
Core Strength	6
Absorption	7
Hydrostatic	8
Permeability	9
Manhole Step	10
Cylinder	11

1.3 The test specimens shall not have been exposed to a temperature below 4°C for the 24 h immediately preceding the test.

1.4 If any test specimen fails because of mechanical reasons such as failure of testing equipment or improper specimen preparation, it may be discarded and another specimen taken.

1.5 Specimens shall be selected in accordance with the specifications for the type of pipe or tile being tested.

1.6 These methods are the metric counterpart of Test Methods C 497.

1.7 *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 consult and establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

- C 31 Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field²
- C 39 Test Method for Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens²
- C 42 Test Method for Obtaining and Testing Drilled Cores

¹ These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C-13 on Concrete Pipe and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C13.09 on Methods of Test.

Current edition approved May 10, 1997. Published February 1998. Originally published as C 497M – 80. Last previous edition C 497M – 96.

² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 04.02.

and Sawed Beams of Concrete²

C 617 Practice for Capping Cylindrical Concrete Specimens²

C 670 Practice for Preparing Precision and Bias Statements for Test Methods for Construction Materials²

C 822 Terminology Relating to Concrete Pipe and Related Products³

C 1231 Practice for Use of Unbonded Caps in Determination of Compressive Strength of Hardened Concrete Cylinders²

D 2240 Test Method for Rubber Property—Durometer Hardness⁴

E 4 Practices for Force Verification of Testing Machines⁵

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms relating to concrete pipe, see Terminology C 822.

4. External Load Crushing Strength Test by the Three-Edge Bearing Test Method

4.1 *Summary of Test Method*—The test specimen is tested in a machine designed to apply a crushing force upon the specimen in a plane through the vertical axis extending along the length of the specimen.

4.2 *Significance and Use*—The crushing test method can be either a quality control test performed to establish that the finished, shippable pipe has sufficient strength to withstand the crushing loads stated in the specifications or a proof of design test performed to prove the adequacy of design.

4.3 Apparatus:

4.3.1 The testing machine may be of any type of sufficient capacity and shall be capable of providing the rate of loading prescribed in 4.5.3.

4.3.2 The testing machine shall be substantial and rigid throughout, so that the distribution of the load will not be affected appreciably by the deformation or yielding of any part.

4.3.3 The three-edge-bearing method of loading shall be used. The test specimen shall be supported on a lower bearing of two parallel longitudinal strips and the load applied through

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 04.05.

⁴ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 09.01.

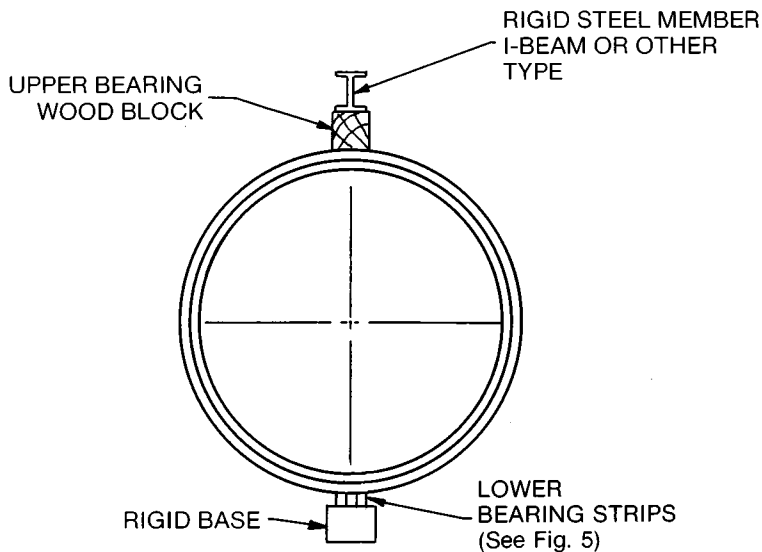
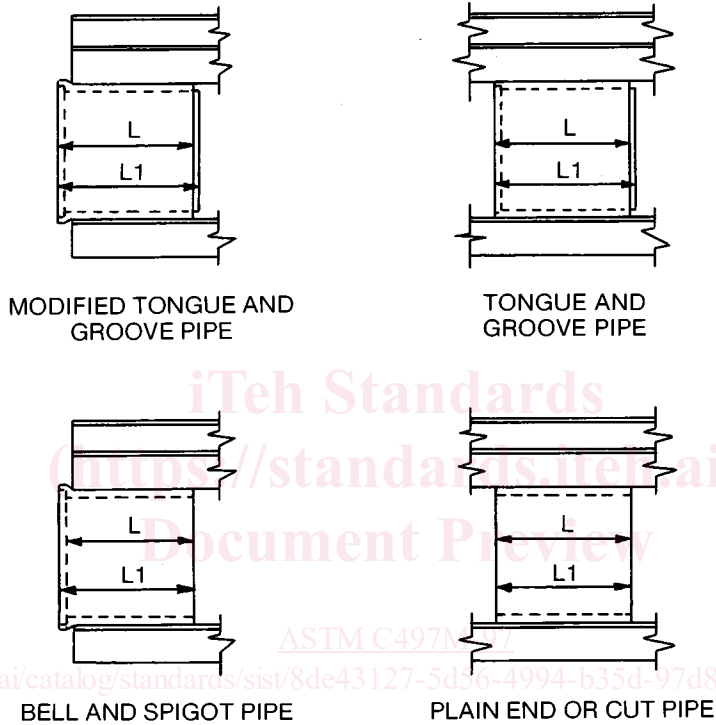
⁵ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 03.01.

an upper beam (Fig. 1, Fig. 2, Fig. 3, and Fig. 4). At the option of the manufacturer, either or both the lower bearing and the upper bearing may extend the full length or any portion of the length of the specimen.

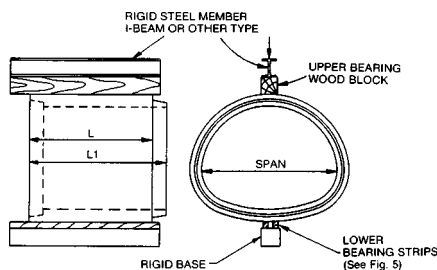
4.3.4 The lower bearings shall consist of wood or hard rubber strips. Wooden strips shall be straight, have a cross section of not less than 50 mm in width and not less than 25 mm nor more than 38 mm in height and shall have the top inside corners rounded to a radius of 13 mm. Hard rubber strips shall have a durometer hardness of not less than 45 nor more than 60. They shall be rectangular in cross section, having a

width of not less than 50 mm, a thickness of not less than 25 mm nor more than 38 mm, and shall have the top inside corner rounded to a radius of 13 mm.

4.3.5 The lower bearing strips shall be fastened to a wooden or steel beam or directly to a concrete base, any of which shall provide sufficient rigidity to permit application of maximum load without the deflection greater than $\frac{1}{20}$ of the specimen length. The rigid base shall be at least 150 mm wide. The interior vertical sides of the strips shall be parallel and spaced a distance apart of not more than 80 mm/m of specimen diameter, but in no case less than 25 mm. The bearing faces of

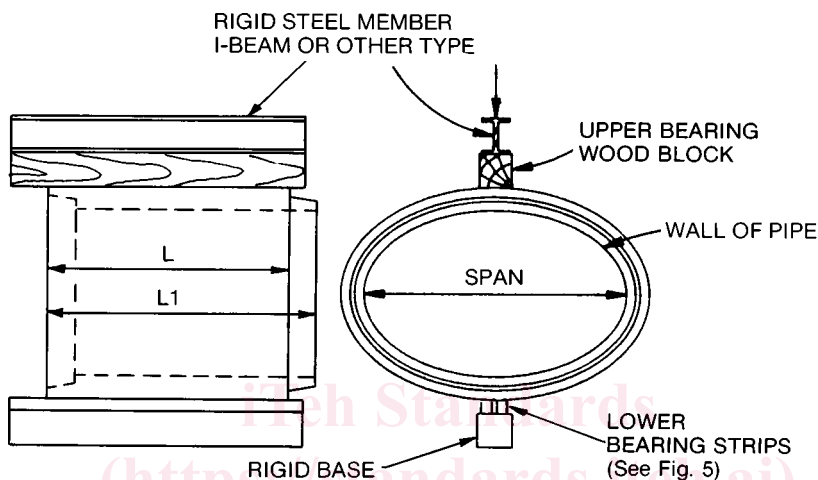


NOTE 1—The figures illustrate a method of applying the load to the pipe
FIG. 1 Three-Edge-Bearing Test, Circular Pipe



NOTE 1—The figure illustrates a method of applying the load to the pipe.

FIG. 2 Three-Edge-Bearing Test, Arch Pipe



NOTE 1—The figure illustrates a method of applying the load to the pipe.

FIG. 3 Three-Edge-Bearing Test, Horizontal Elliptical Pipe

the lower strips shall not vary from a straight line vertically or horizontally by more than 2.5 mm/m of length under no load.

4.3.6 The upper bearing shall be a rigid wood beam with or without an attached hard rubber strip. The wood shall be sound, free of knots, and straight and true from end to end. It shall be fastened to a steel or wood-faced steel beam of such dimensions that deflections under maximum load will not be greater than $\frac{1}{720}$ of the specimen length. The bearing face of the upper bearing shall not deviate from a straight line by more than 2.5 mm/m of length. When a hard rubber strip is used on the bearing face it shall have a durometer hardness of not less than 45 nor more than 60, and shall have a width of not less than 50 mm and a thickness of not less than 25 mm nor more than 38 mm and shall be secured to a wood beam meeting the above requirements.

4.3.7 If mutually agreed upon by the manufacturer and the owner prior to the test, before the specimen is placed, a fillet of plaster of paris not exceeding 25 mm in thickness may be cast on the surface of the upper and lower bearings. The width of the fillet cap, upper or lower, shall be not more than 80 mm/m of the specimen diameter, but in no case less than 25 mm.

4.3.8 The equipment shall be so designed that the load will be distributed about the center of the overall length (L_T) of the specimen (Fig. 1, Fig. 2, Fig. 3, and Fig. 4). At the option of the manufacturer, the center of the load may be applied at any point of the overall length (L_T) of the specimen. The load may be applied either at a single point or at multiple points

dependent on the length of the specimen being tested and the rigidity of the test frame. Multiple points of load applications to the upper bearing will permit use of lighter beams without appreciable deflection.

4.4 *Calibration*—The loading device shall be one which shall provide an accuracy of $\pm 2\%$ at the specified test loads. A calibration curve may be used. The machines used for performing the three-edge-bearing tests shall be verified in accordance with Practices E 4.

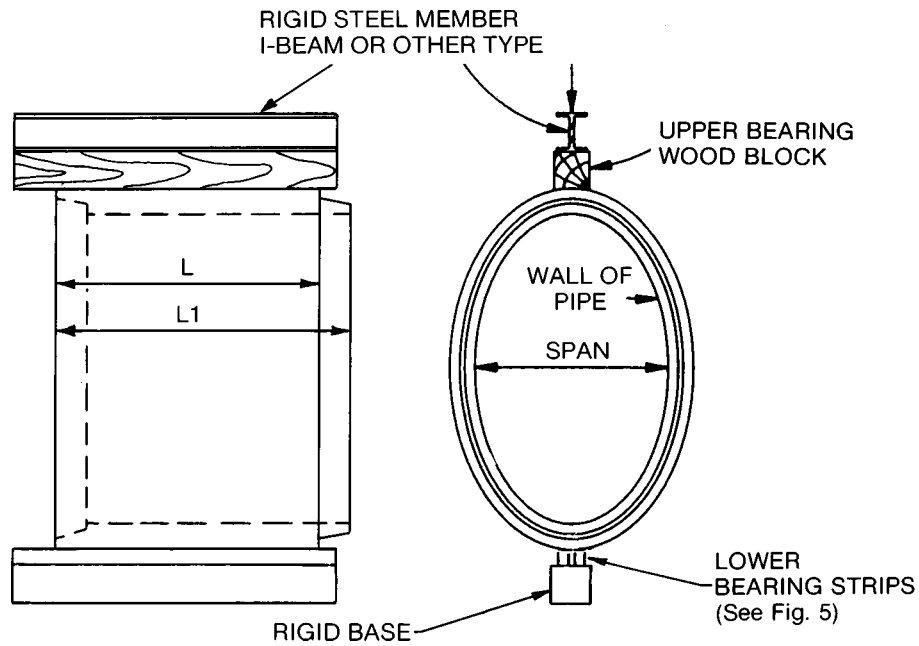
4.5 *Conditioning*—The moisture requirements of 1.3 are not required, at the option of the manufacturer.

4.6 *Procedure:*

4.6.1 Place the specimen on the two lower bearing strips in such a manner that the pipe or tile rests firmly and with the most uniform possible bearing on each strip.

4.6.2 Mark the two ends of the specimen at a point midway between the lower bearing strips and then establish the diametrically opposite point on each end. Place the upper bearing so that it is aligned with these marks.

4.6.3 For reinforced concrete pipe, any rate or load application up to a maximum of 109.4 kN/linear metre of pipe per minute may be used up to 75 % of the specified design strength, at which time the rate of loading shall be reduced to a maximum uniform rate of 43.8 kN/linear metre of pipe per minute. If both the design strength and the ultimate strength are being determined, a specified rate of loading need not be maintained after the design strength has been reached. For



NOTE 1—The figure illustrates a method of applying the load to the pipe. Three-Edge-Bearing Test, Vertical Elliptical Pipe

FIG. 4 Three-Edge-Bearing Test, Vertical Elliptical Pipe

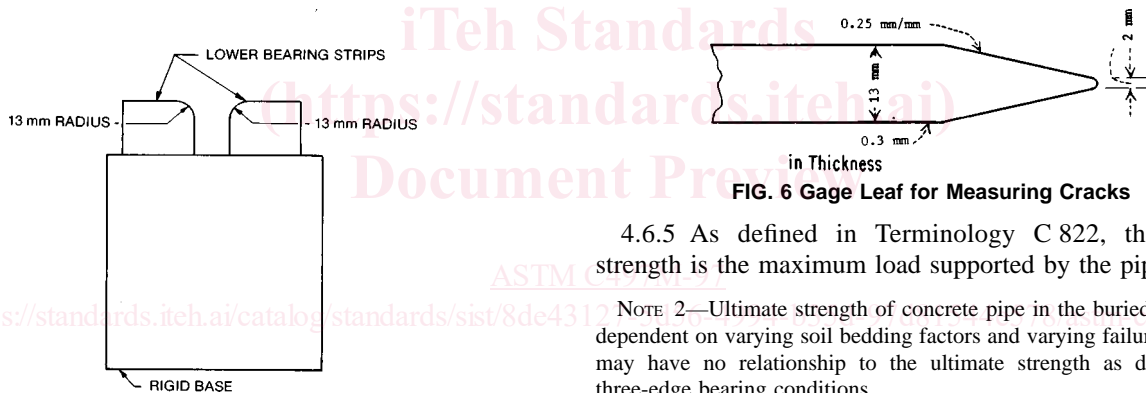


FIG. 6 Gage Leaf for Measuring Cracks

FIG. 5 Lower Bearing Strip Detail

nonreinforced concrete pipe, any rate of load application up to a maximum of 109.4 kN/linear metre of pipe per minute may be used up to 75 % of the specified ultimate strength, at which time the rate of loading shall be reduced to the maximum uniform rate of 43.8 kN/linear metre of pipe per minute.

4.6.4 As defined in Terminology C 822, the design strength is the maximum load, expressed as a D-load, supported by the pipe before a crack having a width of 0.3 mm occurs throughout a continuous length of 300 mm or more measured parallel to the longitudinal axis of the pipe barrel. Consider the crack 0.3 mm in width when the point of the measuring gage will, without forcing, penetrate 1.5 mm at close intervals throughout the specified distance of 300 mm. Measure the width of the crack by means of a gage made from a leaf in thickness (as in a set of standard machinist gages), ground to a point of 1.5 mm in width with corners rounded and with a taper of 0.25 mm/mm as shown in Fig. 6.

NOTE 1—As used in this specification, the 0.3-mm crack is a test criterion for pipe tested in three-edge bearing test and is not intended as an indication of overstressed or failed pipe under installed conditions.

4.6.5 As defined in Terminology C 822, the ultimate strength is the maximum load supported by the pipe.

NOTE 2—Ultimate strength of concrete pipe in the buried condition is dependent on varying soil bedding factors and varying failure modes and may have no relationship to the ultimate strength as defined under three-edge bearing conditions.

4.7 Calculations:

4.7.1 Strength test results shall be calculated in terms of pounds per linear foot. The laying length used in calculating the strength values shall be that indicated by L in Fig. 1, Fig. 2, Fig. 3, and Fig. 4. For plain end pipe, no bell or spigot, the length L shall be the overall length. For pipe having a bell or spigot on one end with the opposite end being plain, L shall be the distance from the plain end to the center of the joint, where L equals the overall length minus $\frac{1}{2}$ the depth of the bell, or the overall length minus $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the spigot.

4.7.2 The ultimate strength in pounds per linear metre shall be calculated by dividing the maximum test load applied to the pipe by the laying length, L .

4.7.3 The D-load strength in newtons per linear metre per millimetre of inside diameter or horizontal span may be either the 0.3-mm crack D-load strength or the ultimate D-load strength. The 0.3-mm crack D-load shall be calculated by dividing the test load required to produce the 0.3-mm crack by the laying length, L , and by the pipe inside diameter or horizontal span. The ultimate D-load strength shall be calculated by dividing the ultimate test load applied to the pipe by