



Standard Specification for Filament-Wound “Fiberglass” (Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Thermosetting-Resin) Pipe¹

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This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense. Consult the DoD Index of Specifications and Standards for the specific year of issue which has been adopted by the Department of Defense.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification² covers machine-made reinforced thermosetting resin pressure pipe (RTRP) manufactured by the filament winding process up to 16 in. nominal size. Included are a classification system and requirements for materials, mechanical properties, dimensions, performance, methods of test, and marking.

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

1.3 The following safety hazards caveat pertains only to the test method portion, Section 8, of this specification: *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems, 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.*

NOTE 1—The term “fiberglass pipe” as described in Section 3 of this specification applies to both reinforced thermosetting resin pipe (RTRP) and reinforced plastic mortar pipe (RPMP). This specification covers only reinforced thermosetting resin pipe (RTRP).

NOTE 2—This specification is applicable to RTRP where the ratio of outside diameter to wall thickness is 10:1 or more.

NOTE 3—There is no similar or equivalent ISO Standard. Table X1.1

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

- D 618 Practice for Conditioning Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials for Testing²
- D 638 Test Method for Tensile Properties of Plastics²
- D 883 Terminology Relating to Plastics^{2,3}
- D 1598 Test Method for Time-to-Failure of Plastic Pipe Under Constant Internal Pressure³
- D 1599 Test Method for Short-Time Hydraulic Failure Pres-

sure of Plastic Pipe, Tubing, and Fittings³

D 1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to Plastics^{2,3}

D 2105 Test Method for Longitudinal Tensile Properties of “Fiberglass” (Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Thermosetting-Resin) Pipe and Tube³

D 2143 Test Method for Cyclic Pressure Strength of Reinforced, Thermosetting Plastic Pipe³

D 2310 Classification for Machine-Made “Fiberglass” (Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Thermosetting-Resin) Pipe³

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

D 2992 Practice for Obtaining Hydrostatic or Pressure Design Basis for “Fiberglass” (Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Thermosetting-Resin) Pipe and Fittings³

D 3567 Practice for Determining Dimensions of “Fiberglass” (Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Thermosetting-Resin) Pipe and Fittings³

F 412 Terminology Relating to Plastic Piping Systems⁴

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *General*—Definitions are in accordance with Terminologies D 883 and F 412 and abbreviations are in accordance with Terminology D 1600, unless otherwise indicated. The abbreviation for reinforced thermosetting resin pipe is RTRP.

3.2 *Descriptions of Terms Specific to This Standard:* Descriptions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *fiberglass pipe*—a tubular product containing glass fiber reinforcements embedded in or surrounded by cured thermosetting resin. The composite structure may contain aggregate, granular or platelet fillers, thixotropic agents, pigments, or dyes. Thermoplastic or thermosetting liners or coatings may be included.

3.2.2 *reinforced thermosetting resin pipe (RTRP)* 3.2.2)—a fiberglass pipe without aggregate.

3.2.3 *reinforced plastic mortar pipe (RPMP)* 3.2.3)—a fiberglass pipe with aggregate.

3.2.4 *filament winding*—a process used to manufacture tubular goods by winding continuous fibrous glass strand

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² This specification was revised to include an ISO equivalency statement and a section on keywords.

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 08.01.

⁴ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 08.04.

roving or roving tape onto the outside of a mandrel in a predetermined pattern under controlled tension. The roving may be saturated with liquid resin or preimpregnated with partially cured resin.

3.2.5 Subsequent polymerization of the resin system may require application of heat. The inside diameter (ID) of the finished pipe is fixed by the mandrel outside diameter (OD). The outside diameter (OD) of the finished pipe is determined by the amount of material that is wound on the mandrel.

3.2.6 *liner*—the inner portion of the wall at least 0.005 in. (0.13 mm) in thickness, as determined in 8.3.2, which does not contribute to the strength in the determination of the hydrostatic design basis.

3.2.7 *reinforced wall thickness*—the total wall thickness minus the liner or exterior coating thickness, or both.

3.2.8 *coating*—a resin layer, with or without filler or reinforcement, or both, applied to the exterior surface of the pipe structural wall.

4. Classification

4.1 *General*—Pipe meeting this specification is classified by type, grade, class, and hydrostatic design basis in accordance with Classification D 2310 and by a secondary cell classification system that defines the basic mechanical properties of the pipe. These types, grades, classes, hydrostatic design basis categories, and cell classification designations are as follows:

4.1.1 *Types*:—*Type 1*

Filament wound.

4.1.2 *Grades*:—*Grade 1*

Glass fiber reinforced epoxy resin pipe.

Grade 2—Glass fiber reinforced polyester resin pipe.

Grade 7—Glass fiber reinforced furan resin pipe.

4.1.3 *Classes*:—*Class A*

No liner.

Class B—Polyester resin liner (nonreinforced).

Class C—Epoxy resin liner (nonreinforced).

Class E—Polyester resin liner (reinforced).

Class F—Epoxy resin liner (reinforced).

Class H—Thermoplastic resin liner (specify).

Class I—Furan resin liner (reinforced).

4.1.4 *Hydrostatic Design Basis*—Two methods of classifying the hydrostatic design basis of the pipe are provided. Pipe meeting this specification may be classified using either the cyclic test method or the static test method, or both, and the designations as shown in Table 1. Appendix X1 explains how these design basis categories are to be used.

TABLE 1 Hydrostatic Design Basis Categories

Cyclic Test Method		Static Test Method	
Designation	Hoop Stress, psi (MPa)	Designation	Hoop Stress, psi (MPa)
A	2 500 (17.2)	Q	5 000 (34.5)
B	3 150 (21.7)	R	6 300 (43.4)
C	4 000 (27.6)	S	8 000 (55.2)
D	5 000 (34.5)	T	10 000 (68.9)
E	6 300 (43.4)	U	12 500 (86.2)
F	8 000 (55.2)	W	16 000 (110)
G	10 000 (68.9)	X	20 000 (138)
H	12 500 (86.2)	Y	25 000 (172)
		Z	31 500 (217)

4.1.4.1 For pipe subjected to axial or end loads, the effect of these loads shall be represented in the HDB testing. In the designation code, the numeral 1 shall immediately follow the HDB letter class if free-end type closures were used and the numeral 2 shall immediately follow the HDB letter class if restrained-end type closures were used to establish the HDB.

4.1.5 *Mechanical Properties*—Table 2 presents a cell classification system for identifying the mechanical properties of pipe covered by this specification.

NOTE 4—All possible combinations covered by the above classification system may not be commercially available.

4.1.6 *Designation Code*—The pipe designation code shall consist of the abbreviation RTRP, followed by the type and grade in Arabic numerals, the class and static or cyclic HDB level in capital letters, the type of end closure used, and four Arabic numbers identifying, respectively, the cell classification designations of the short-term rupture strength, longitudinal tensile strength, longitudinal tensile modulus, and apparent stiffness of the pipe.

Example: RTRP-11FA1-1334. Such a designation would describe a filament-wound, glass-fiber reinforced, epoxy pipe having a reinforced epoxy liner; a cyclic pressure strength exceeding 2500 psi (17.2 MPa) using free-end closures; a short-term rupture strength exceeding 10 000 psi (68.9 MPa); a longitudinal tensile strength exceeding 25 000 psi (172 MPa); a longitudinal tensile modulus exceeding 3×10^6 psi (20.7×10^3 MPa); and an apparent stiffness factor exceeding 1500 in.³·lbf/in.² (170 mm³·kPa).

5. Materials and Manufacture

5.1 *General*—The resins, reinforcements, colorants, fillers, and other materials, when combined as a composite structure, shall produce a pipe that shall meet the performance requirements of this specification.

6. Physical Requirements

6.1 *Workmanship*—The pipe shall be free of all defects including indentations, delaminations, bubbles, pinholes, foreign inclusions, and resin-starved areas which, due to their nature, degree, or extent, detrimentally affect the strength and serviceability of the pipe. The pipe shall be as uniform as commercially practicable in color, opacity, and other physical properties. The pipe shall be round and straight and the bore of the pipe shall be smooth and uniform. All pipe ends shall be cut at right angles to the axis of the pipe and any sharp edges removed.

6.2 *Dimensions and Tolerances*:

6.2.1 *Inside and Outside Diameter*—The inside and outside diameter and tolerances of pipe meeting these specifications shall conform to the requirements in one of the Tables 3-6, when determined in accordance with 8.3.1.

6.2.2 *Wall Thickness*—The minimum wall thickness of pipe furnished under this specification shall not at any point be less than 87.5 % of the nominal wall thickness published in the manufacturer’s literature current at the time of purchase when measured in accordance with 8.3.1.

6.3 *Performance*—Pipe meeting this specification shall be categorized by a long-term static or cyclic hydrostatic design