



Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Profile Strip for Machine Spiral-Wound Liner Pipe Rehabilitation of Existing Sewers and Conduit^{1, 2}

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F 1697; 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 requirements and test methods for materials, dimensions, workmanship, stiffness factor, extrusion quality, and a form of marking for extruded poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) profile strips used for machinemade field fabrication of spirally wound pipe liners in the rehabilitation of a variety of gravity applications such as sanitary sewers, storm sewers, and process piping in diameters of 6 to 108 in.

1.2 Profile strip produced to this specification is for use in field fabrication of spirally wound liner pipes in nonpressure sewer and conduit rehabilitation, where the spirally wound liner pipe is expanded until it presses against the interior surface of the existing sewer or conduit, or, alternatively, where the spirally wound liner pipe is inserted as a fixed diameter into the existing sewer or conduit and the annular space between the liner pipe and the existing sewer or conduit is grouted.

1.3 This specification includes extruded profile strips made only from materials specified in 5.1.

1.4 The values in parentheses are provided for information only.

1.5 The following precautionary caveat pertains only to the test method portion, Section 11, 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 for Testing³

D 790 Test Methods for Flexural Properties of Unreinforced and Reinforced Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials³

D 883 Terminology Relating to Plastics³

D 1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to Plastics³

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 Fittings⁴

D 2152 Test Method for Adequacy of Fusion of Extruded Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Pipe and Molded Fittings by Acetone Immersion⁴

F 412 Terminology Relating to Plastic Piping⁴

F 1741 Systems Practice for Installation of Machine Spiral Wound Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) Liner Pipe for Rehabilitation of Existing Sewers and Conduits⁴

2.2 Federal Standard:

Federal Standard No. 123 Marking for Shipment (Civil Agencies)⁵

2.3 Military Standard:

MIL-STD-129 Marking for Shipment and Storage⁵

3. Terminology

3.1 *General*—Definitions are in accordance with Terminologies D 883 and F 412. Abbreviations are in accordance with Terminology D 1600, unless otherwise indicated.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *extruded PVC profile strips*—a product, available in various widths, consisting of a smooth inside surface and a ribbed outer surface with mechanically locked male and female

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² The rehabilitation of existing pipelines and conduits by the insertion of a spiral wound liner pipe is covered by patents. (RibLoc Group Limited, Dry Creek, South Australia, Australia and Danby of North America, Inc., Cary, NC, USA). Interested parties are invited to submit information regarding the identification of acceptable alternatives to this patented item to the Committee on Standards, ASTM Headquarters, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee which you may attend.

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 08.01.

⁴ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 08.04.

⁵ Available from Standardization Documents Order Desk, Bldg. 4 Section D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094, Attn: NPODS.

edges which are self interlocking, or separate locking strips which serve the same purpose (see Fig. 1).

3.2.2 *production run*—a continuous extrusion of a given profile type.

3.2.3 *spirally wound liner pipe*—a product field fabricated from extruded PVC profile strip into a round shape (see Fig. 2).

4. Application of Materials

4.1 The profile strip designations specified in Table 1 may be used for a range of existing sewer and conduit diameters. The selection of the profile designation to be used should be determined based on analysis of installation conditions.

5. Materials and Manufacture

5.1 The extruded profile strip shall be made from PVC compound meeting all the minimum requirements for Cell Classifications 12344C or 13454C or higher, as defined in Specification D 1784.

5.2 *Rework Material*—Clean rework material generated from the manufacturer’s own extruded PVC strip production may be used by the same manufacturer provided extruded profile strip produced meets all the requirements of this specification.

6. Other Requirements

6.1 *Stiffness Factor*—Stiffness factor values for the extruded profile strip shall comply with Table 1 when tested in accordance with 11.3.

6.2 *Acetone Immersion*—The profile strip shall not flake or disintegrate when tested in accordance with 11.4.

NOTE 1—This is intended only for use as a quality control test and not for use as a simulated service test.

7. Dimensions and Permissible Variation

7.1 *Width of Profile Strip*—The width of the profile strip shall meet the requirements given in Table 1 when measured in accordance with 11.2.1.

7.2 *Height of Profile Strip*—The height of the profile strip shall meet the requirements given in Table 1 when measured in accordance with 11.2.2.

7.3 *Waterway Wall Thickness*—The waterway wall thickness of the profile strip shall meet the requirements given in Table 1 when measured in accordance with 11.2.3.

8. Workmanship, Finish, and Appearance

8.1 The extruded profile strip shall be homogeneous throughout and free from visible cracks, holes, foreign inclusions, or other injurious defects. The extruded profile strip shall be as uniform as commercially practical in color, opacity, density, and other physical properties.

9. Significance and Use

9.1 The requirements of this specification are intended to provide extruded PVC profile strip suitable for the field fabrication of spirally wound liner pipe for the rehabilitation of existing pipelines and conduits conveying sewage, process flow, and storm water under gravity flow conditions.

NOTE 2—Industrial waste disposal lines should be installed only with the specific approval of the cognizant code authority since chemicals not commonly found in drains and sewers and temperatures in excess of 140°F (60°C) may be encountered.

10. Sampling

10.1 Samples of extruded profile strip of sufficient length to conduct the necessary quality control tests shall be cut from each extrusion production run of a given profile designation.

10.2 The frequency of sampling shall be as agreed upon between the purchaser and the seller.

10.3 Initial and retest samples shall be drawn from the same production run.

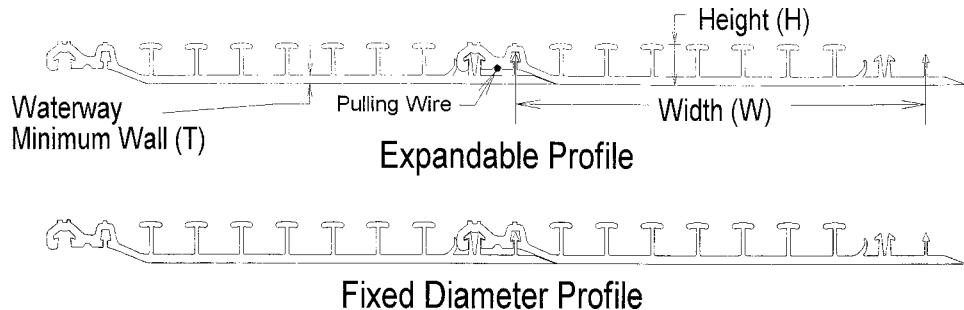
11. Test Methods

11.1 *Test Conditions*—Conduct tests in the standard laboratory atmosphere of 73.4 ± 3.6°F (23 ± 2°C) and 50 ± 5 % relative humidity, with test specimens conditioned in accordance with Procedure A of Practice D 618, unless otherwise specified in the test methods or in this specification.

11.2 *Extruded Profile Dimensions:*

11.2.1 *Width of Profile Strip*—Measure the width of the profile strip in accordance with the applicable sections of Test Method D 2122 for determining length of pipe.

11.2.2 *Height of Profile Strip*—Measure the height of the profile strip in accordance with the applicable sections of Test Method D 2122 for determining wall thickness. Measurements shall be made from the smooth surface to the outer surface of the ribs.



NOTE 1—For values of width, height, and waterway minimum wall, see Table 1.

FIG. 1 Typical PVC Profile Strip

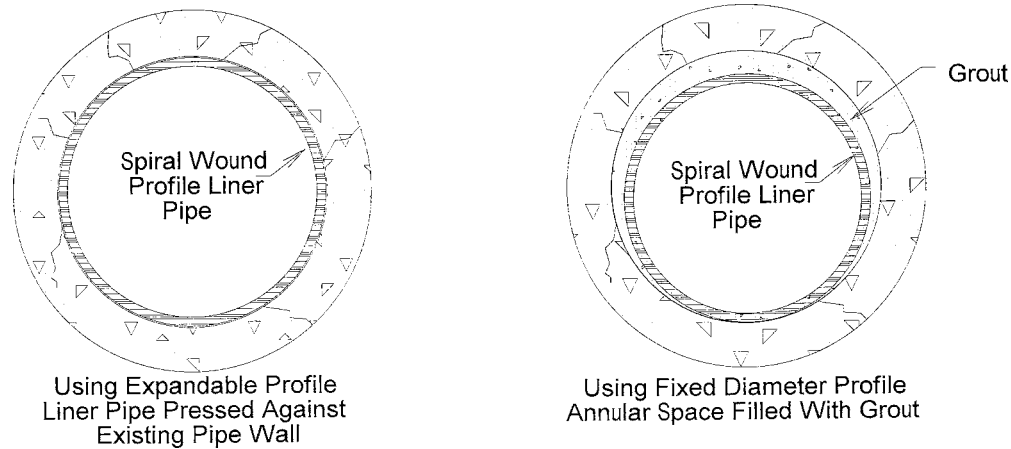


FIG. 2 Typical Spiral-Wound Liner Pipe

TABLE 1 Typical Profile Strip Dimensions and Stiffness Factors

Profile Type ^A	Minimum Width, W		Minimum Height, H		Waterway Minimum Wall, T		Minimum Stiffness Factor, (EI) ^B	
	in.	(mm)	in.	(mm)	in.	(mm)	in. ³ -lbf/in. ²	(MPa-mm ³)
1	2.00	(51.0)	0.216	(5.5)	0.063	(1.60)	188.0	(21.2 × 10 ³)
2	3.14	(80.0)	0.314	(8.0)	0.063	(1.60)	561	(63.4 × 10 ³)
3	4.76	(121.0)	0.511	(13.0)	0.083	(2.10)	2148	(242.7 × 10 ³)
4	4.33	(110.0)	0.480	(12.2)	0.040	(1.00)	1600.0	(180.8 × 10 ³)
5	8.00	(203.2)	0.488	(12.4)	0.060	(1.50)	1600.0	(180.8 × 10 ³)
6	12.00	(304.8)	0.488	(12.4)	0.060	(1.50)	1600.0	(180.8 × 10 ³)

^AOther profile types, possibly using supplementary stiffener elements, may be available. Consult the manufacturer.

^BStiffness factor listed is the minimum value that will be provided by the manufacturer for the given profile type.

11.2.3 *Wall Thickness*—Measure the wall thickness of the thinnest cross section of the waterway in the gaps between ribs in accordance with Test Method D 2122.

11.3 *Stiffness Factor*—A flat (no curvature) specimen not less than 12 in. (300 mm) long, including an assembled joint, shall be prepared from each production run. Using the specimen oriented as shown in Fig. 3, the stiffness factor shall be determined in accordance with Test Methods D 790, Tangent Modulus of Elasticity, Test Method 1, where the equation for E_b is replaced by $EI = L^3 m/48 b$. Test Method 1 and Procedure B of Test Methods D 790 shall be used in this test. The

calculated stiffness factor shall equal or exceed the minimum value listed in Table 1 for the profile type tested.

NOTE 3—The stiffness factors determined by test should not be used to calculate pipe stiffness.

11.4 *Acetone Immersion*—Tests shall be run in accordance with Test Method D 2152 on profile strip samples. This procedure is used for determining the extrusion quality of extruded PVC profile strip as indicated by reaction to immersion in anhydrous acetone. It is applicable only for distinguishing between unfused and properly fused PVC.

11.5 *Joint Tightness*—Each profile type in Table 1 shall be tested for joint tightness.

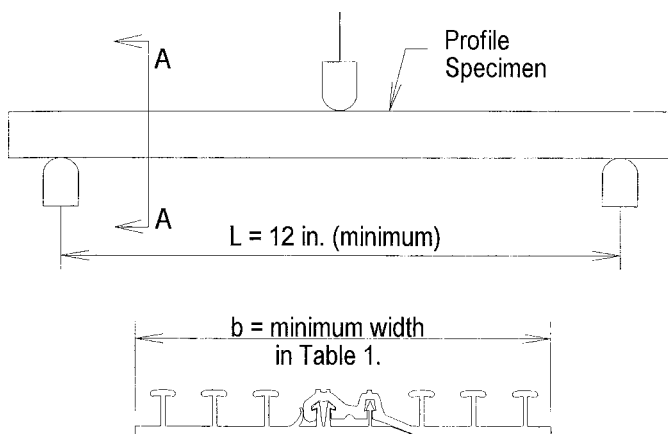
11.5.1 Fabricate a length of spiral-wound liner pipe, either expanded or fixed diameter, with a minimum length of six times the outside diameter. Assemble this length of liner pipe as shown in Fig. 4. The opening may be sealed using end caps or mechanical sealing devices.

11.5.2 Perform the pressure and vacuum tests as described in 11.5.5 and 11.5.6 on the liner pipe in straight alignment.

11.5.3 Suitably restraining the pipe deflect it to form a minimum angle of 10° at a bend radius specified by the manufacturer as shown in Fig. 5. Hold this position and perform pressure and vacuum tests as described in 11.5.5 and 11.5.6.

NOTE 4—As an example some profile liner pipe manufacturers recommend a bend radius equal to 150 times the pipe outside diameter.

11.5.4 Restrain the liner pipe at both ends as shown in Fig. 5 Fig. 6 and apply a load at the middle of the liner pipe until



Section A - A

FIG. 3 Stiffness Factor Specimen Orientation