



Designation: C505M – 05a

Standard Specification for Nonreinforced Concrete Irrigation Pipe With Rubber Gasket Joints (Metric)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C505M; 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 nonreinforced concrete pipe with rubber gasket joints to be used for the conveyance of irrigation water with working pressures, including hydraulic transients, as shown in [Table 1](#).

1.2 This specification is the SI counterpart of Specification C505.

NOTE 1—This specification is for manufacturing and purchase only and does not include requirements for bedding, backfill, installation, or field repairs. The owner is cautioned that he must correlate field conditions with the characteristics of the pipe specified and provide inspection during installation.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards*:²

- C33 Specification for Concrete Aggregates
- C150 Specification for Portland Cement
- C497M Test Methods for Concrete Pipe, Manhole Sections, or Tile [Metric]
- C595 Specification for Blended Hydraulic Cements
- C618 Specification for Coal Fly Ash and Raw or Calcined Natural Pozzolan for Use in Concrete
- C822 Terminology Relating to Concrete Pipe and Related Products
- C989 Specification for Slag Cement for Use in Concrete and Mortars
- C1116 Specification for Fiber-Reinforced Concrete and Shotcrete
- D395 Test Methods for Rubber Property—Compression Set
- D412 Test Methods for Vulcanized Rubber and Thermoplastic Elastomers—Tension
- D471 Test Method for Rubber Property—Effect of Liquids

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C13 on Concrete Pipe and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C13.01 on Non-Reinforced Concrete Sewer, Drain, and Irrigation Pipe.

Current edition approved Dec. 1, 2005. Published January 2006. Originally approved in 1980. Last previous edition approved in 2005 as C505M – 05. DOI: 10.1520/C0505M-05A.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

TABLE 1 Standard Dimensions, Working Pressures, and Test Requirements

| Designated Internal Diameter, mm | Wall Thickness, ^A mm | Working Pressure, ^B m | Required Hydrostatic Test Pressure, ^C kPa | Minimum Three-Edge-Bearing Load, kN/linear metre |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| 150 | 19 | 9 | 275 | 19.0 |
| 200 | 25 | 9 | 275 | 19.5 |
| 250 | 32 | 9 | 275 | 20.5 |
| 300 | 38 | 9 | 275 | 22.0 |
| 375 | 47 | 9 | 275 | 24.0 |
| 450 | 57 | 9 | 275 | 26.5 |
| 525 | 66 | 9 | 275 | 27.5 |
| 600 | 75 | 9 | 275 | 29.0 |

^A Thinner walls are not prohibited on pipe units not over 1.22 m in length but the thickness of such walls should be not less than the internal diameter divided by 10.

^B With the exception of 525 and 600-mm pipe, higher working pressures are not prohibited to be used up to a maximum of 15 m for 150 through 300-mm diameters and 12 m for 375 through 450-mm diameters. In these cases the strength of the pipe shall be increased to give minimum internal hydrostatic test pressures of at least three times the design working pressure when tested as specified in [10.4](#).

^C For hydrostatic test requirements, refer to [10.4](#).

- D573 Test Method for Rubber—Deterioration in an Air Oven
- D1149 Test Methods for Rubber Deterioration—Cracking in an Ozone Controlled Environment
- D1415 Test Method for Rubber Property—International Hardness
- D2240 Test Method for Rubber Property—Durometer Hardness

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms relating to concrete pipe, see Terminology [C822](#).

4. Classification

4.1 Pipe manufactured in accordance with this specification shall be known as “Standard Nonreinforced Concrete Irrigation Pipe with Rubber Gasket Joints.”

5. Basis of Acceptance

5.1 The acceptability of the pipe, joint design, and gaskets shall be determined by the results of the tests prescribed in this specification, if and when required, and by inspection to

determine whether the pipe and gaskets conform to the specification as to design and freedom from defects.

6. Materials and Manufacture

6.1 *Concrete*—The concrete shall consist of cementitious materials, mineral aggregates, and water.

6.2 *Cementitious Materials*:

6.2.1 *Cement*—Cement shall conform to the requirements for portland cement of Specification **C150** or shall be portland blast-furnace slag cement, or slag-modified portland cement, or portland-pozzolan cement conforming to the requirements of Specification **C595**, except that the pozzolan constituent in the Type IP portland pozzolan cement shall be fly ash.

6.2.2 *Fly Ash*—Fly ash shall conform to the requirements of Class F or Class C of Specification **C618**.

6.2.3 *Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag (GGBFS)*—GGBFS shall conform to the requirements of Grade 100 or 120 of Specification **C989**.

6.2.4 *Allowable Combinations of Cementitious Materials*—The combination of cementitious materials used in the concrete shall be one of the following:

6.2.4.1 Portland cement only,

6.2.4.2 Portland blast furnace slag cement only,

6.2.4.3 Slag modified portland cement only,

6.2.4.4 Portland pozzolan cement only,

6.2.4.5 A combination of portland cement and fly ash,

6.2.4.6 A combination of portland cement and ground granulated blast-furnace slag, or

6.2.4.7 A combination of portland cement, fly ash (not to exceed 25 % of the total cementitious weight) and ground granulated blast furnace slag (not to exceed 25 % of the total cementitious weight).

6.3 *Aggregates*—Aggregates shall conform to Specification **C33**, except that the requirements for gradation shall not apply.

6.4 *Admixtures and Blends*—Admixtures and blends shall only be used with the approval of the owner.

6.5 *Gaskets*:

6.5.1 *Composition*—The rubber compound used in the manufacture of the gasket shall be compounded from natural rubber, synthetic rubber, or a mixture of the two fabricated as prescribed in 6.5.2 to 6.5.6, inclusive.

6.5.2 *Fabrication*—Gaskets shall be extruded or molded and cured in such a manner that they will be dense and homogeneous at any cross section, and have uniform dimensions. They shall be free from porosity, blisters, pitting, and other defects, which will affect their serviceability.

6.5.3 *Tolerances*—Commercial tolerances A3-F3, T.032 for molded gaskets, and A3-F3 for extruded gaskets in accordance with the *Rubber Handbook*³ shall be permitted. The tolerances in gasket and joint dimensions shall be such as not to exceed permissible deformations prescribed in Section 8.

6.5.4 *Physical Properties of Gaskets*—The rubber from which the gaskets are fabricated shall have the following physical properties:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Ultimate elongation at break, min, % | 350 |
|--------------------------------------|-----|

| | |
|---|--|
| Ultimate elongation at break after aging, min, % of elongation before aging | 80 |
| Hardness, International Rubber Hardness Degrees or Durometer ^A | 40 to 60 |
| Compression set, max, % | 25 |
| Water absorption, % | 10 |
| Ozone resistance | no cracks in accordance with Method D1149 |

^A Allowable variation ± 5 from manufacturer's specified hardness.

6.5.4.1 Testing shall be in accordance with Section 9.

6.5.5 *Strength of Splice*—If a splice is used in the manufacture of the gasket, the strength shall be such that the gasket shall withstand 100 % elongation over the part of the gasket that includes the splice with no visible separation of the splice. While in the stretched position, the gasket shall be rotated in the spliced area a minimum of 180° in each direction in order to inspect for separation. Any portion of the splice shall be capable of passing a bend test without visible separation. The bend test for circular gaskets is defined as wrapping the portion of the unstretched gasket containing the splice a minimum of 180° and a maximum of 270° around a rod of a diameter equal to the cross section diameter of the gasket.

6.5.6 *Storage*—The gaskets shall be stored in a cool, clean, and shaded place, preferably at 21°C or less and in no case shall the gaskets be exposed to the direct rays of the sun for more than 72 h.

6.6 *Synthetic Fibers*—Collated fibrillated virgin polypropylene fibers are not prohibited in concrete pipe as a nonstructural manufacturing material. Only Type III synthetic fibers designed and manufactured specifically for use in concrete and conforming to the requirements of Specification **C1116** shall be accepted.

7. Design

7.1 *Design Tables*—The standard dimensions shall be as given in **Table 1**. Wall thicknesses furnished shall be not less than those given in **Table 1**, except as affected by the tolerance specified in Section 12.

7.2 *Modified Design*—Manufacturers shall submit to the owner for approval prior to manufacture, wall thicknesses other than those shown in **Table 1**. Such pipe shall meet all of the test and performance requirements specified by the owner in accordance with 5.1.

8. Joints

8.1 Pipe units shall be manufactured with male- and female-type joints of such design that the rubber gasket applied thereto shall be the sole element depended upon to make the joints flexible and watertight.

8.2 The slope on the conic surfaces of the gasket seat on the inside of the female portion and on the outside of the male portion shall be not more than 3.5° measured from a longitudinal trace on the inside surface of the pipe. The female or the

³ Available from the Rubber Manufacturers Assn., Inc., 1400 K St., NW, suite 900, Washington DC, 20005.