



Standard Specification for Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Polyester Manholes and Wetwells¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3753; 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.

^{ε1} NOTE—Section 6.9 was editorially corrected in June 2007.

1. Scope*

1.1 This specification covers glass fiber-reinforced polyester manholes and wetwells for use primarily in sanitary and storm sewer applications.

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

1.3 The following precautionary caveat pertains only to the test methods portion, Section 8, 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.*

NOTE 1—There is no similar or equivalent ISO standard.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

C581 Practice for Determining Chemical Resistance of Thermosetting Resins Used in Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Structures Intended for Liquid Service

D695 Test Method for Compressive Properties of Rigid Plastics

D785 Test Method for Rockwell Hardness of Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials

D790 Test Methods for Flexural Properties of Unreinforced and Reinforced Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials

D883 Terminology Relating to Plastics

D1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to Plastics

D2412 Test Method for Determination of External Loading Characteristics of Plastic Pipe by Parallel-Plate Loading

D2583 Test Method for Indentation Hardness of Rigid Plastics by Means of a Barcol Impressor

D2584 Test Method for Ignition Loss of Cured Reinforced Resins

D3892 Practice for Packaging/Packing of Plastics

3. Terminology

3.1 *General*—Definitions are in accordance with Terminology **D883** and the abbreviations are in accordance with Terminology **D1600** unless otherwise indicated.

3.2 *manway reducer, n*—the top portion of the manhole through which entrance to the manhole is made and where the diameter increases from the entrance way to the larger manhole cylinder.

3.3 *manhole, n*—cylinder with the manway reducer designed to handle a manhole cover and ring.

3.4 *manhole cover and ring, n*—those accessories used with the manhole to close the manway entrance (includes adjustment rings).

3.5 *manhole/wetwell, n*—the portion below the manway reducer that extends in a large diameter to the manhole base. May include eccentric or concentric reducers to allow changes in cylinder diameter.

3.6 *pipe connectors, n*—connectors that provide access for the sewer pipe into the manhole.

3.7 *resin rich, adj*—describes that portion of the glass fiber-reinforced polyester material where the resin-to-glass ratio is significantly greater than in other portions of the manhole.

3.8 *wetwell, n*—manhole cylinder with an open, domed, flat, or other top not designed to support a manhole cover and ring.

4. Materials

4.1 *Resin*—The resins used shall be a commercial grade unsaturated polyester resin.

4.2 *Reinforcing Materials*—The reinforcing materials shall be commercial grade of E-type glass fibers in the form of mat, continuous roving, chopped roving, or roving fabric, having a coupling agent that will provide a suitable bond between the glass reinforcement and the resin.

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee **D20** on Plastics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee **D20.23** on Reinforced Plastic Piping Systems and Chemical Equipment.

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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.

³ Withdrawn.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard.

4.3 *Surfacing Material*—If reinforcing material is used on the surface exposed to the contained substance, it shall be a commercial grade chemical-resistant glass or organic surfacing mat having a coupling agent that will provide a suitable bond with the resin.

4.4 *Fillers and Additives*—Fillers, when used, shall be inert to the environment and manhole construction. Additives, such as thixotropic agents, catalysts, promoters, pigments, etc., may be added as required by the specific manufacturing process to be used to meet the requirements of this standard. The resulting reinforced-plastic material shall meet the requirement of this specification.

4.5 *Other*—Polyester continuous roving, polyester scrim, glass scrim, or other material, may be used. The resulting reinforced-plastic material shall meet the requirement of this specification.

4.6 *Ribs*—When used, ribs may be manufactured as a solid construction or with materials applied over a structural or non-structural form. The resulting reinforced-plastic material shall meet the requirement of this specification.

5. Manufacture

5.1 Manhole and wetwell cylinders, manway reducers, and connectors shall be produced from glass fiber-reinforced polyester resin with construction determined by the particular process of manufacture and configuration. The process may include contact molding, compression molding, pultrusion, filament winding, resin transfer molding, spray up, hand lay-up, centrifugal casting, or other methods. Ribs may be attached to the interior or the exterior surface.

5.2 *Interior Access*—All manholes or wetwells shall be designed so that a ladder or step system can be supported by the installed manhole or wetwell.

5.3 *Manway Reducer*—Manway reducers may be eccentric or concentric with respect to the larger portion of the manhole.

5.4 *Cover and Ring Support*—The manhole shall provide an area from which a typical ring and cover plate can be supported without damage to the manhole.

5.5 *Assembly Joints*—Product segments may be joined together to form a complete manhole or wetwell.

6. Requirements

6.1 Workmanship:

6.1.1 *Exterior Surface*—The exterior surface shall be relatively smooth with no sharp projections. Hand-work finish is acceptable if enough resin is present to saturate all fibers. The exterior surface shall be free of blisters larger than 0.5 in. (12.7 mm) in diameter and delamination. Fibers loosely attached (can be removed with wire brush) are allowed if not excessive. Paint or other coatings that impair the visual inspection of the laminate are not allowed. Indentations or other shape imperfections that will not affect performance are allowed.

6.1.2 *Interior Surface*—The interior surface shall be resin rich with no exposed fibers. The surface shall be free of crazing, delamination, blisters larger than 0.5 in. (12.7 mm) in diameter, and wrinkles of 0.125 in. (3.2 mm) or greater in depth. Surface pits shall be permitted up to 6/ft² (60/m²) if they are less than 0.75 in. (19 mm) in diameter and less than 0.0625 in. (1.6 mm) deep. Voids that cannot be broken with finger

pressure and that are entirely below the resin surface shall be permitted up to 4/ft² (40/m²) if they are less than 0.5 in. (12.7 mm) in diameter and less than 0.0625 in. (1.6 mm) thick. Paint or other coatings are not allowed. Indentations or other shape imperfections that will not affect performance are allowed.

6.2 *Repairs*—Any manhole or wetwell may be repaired to meet all requirements of this specification.

6.3 *Dimensions*—The dimensions shall be as shown below when measured in accordance with 8.3.1.

6.3.1 Minimum cylinder internal diameter of the manhole shall be 42 in. (1057 mm). The minimum reducer inside diameter shall be 21 in. (533 mm).

6.3.2 Manhole or wetwell lengths shall be in 6-in. (152-mm) increments ± 2 in. (51 mm).

6.3.3 Nominal inside diameters shall be 42 in. (1067 mm), 48 in. (1219 mm), 54 in. (1372 mm), 60 in. (1524 mm), 66 in. (1676 mm) and 72 in. (1829 mm). Tolerance on the inside diameter shall be ±1 %. Other diameters as agreed upon between the purchaser and the manufacturer are covered by this specification.

6.4 *Performance Test*—One complete manhole manufactured in a manner consistent in every way with this specification shall meet the performance criteria in 6.4.1-6.4.3. If a change in materials or methods of manufacturing is made and that change may affect the results of these tests, then the testing shall be repeated. These tests are to be conducted on a representative manhole to qualify the finished product characteristics. They are not considered to be a quality control procedure.

6.4.1 *Load Rating*—The complete manhole shall have a minimum dynamic-load rating of 16 000 lbf (71 172 N) when tested in accordance with 8.4. To establish this rating, the complete manhole shall not leak, crack, or suffer other damage when load tested to 40 000 lbf (177 929 N) and shall not deflect vertically downward more than 0.25 in. (6.35 mm) at the point of load application when loaded to 24 000 lb (106 757 N).

6.4.2 *Stiffness*—The manhole cylinder shall have the minimum pipe-stiffness values shown in Table 1 when tested in accordance with 8.5. Stiffness requirements for other manhole lengths may be interpolated between the values in Table 1.

6.4.3 *Soundness*—The manholes shall not leak when tested in accordance with 8.6.

6.5 *Chemical Resistance*—Manhole or wetwell samples manufactured in a manner consistent in every way with this specification shall be tested in accordance with 8.7. The log of percent retention of each property after immersion testing when plotted against the log of immersion time, and extrapolated to 100 000 h shall assure retention of at least 50 % of initial properties. If a change is made in the manhole construction and that change may affect the results of the chemical

TABLE 1 Stiffness Requirements

Manhole Length, ft (mm)	F/ΔY, psi (kPa)
6 (1829)	0.72 (4.96)
12 (3658)	1.26 (8.69)
20 (6096)	2.01 (13.86)
25 (7620)	3.02 (20.82)
35 (10668)	5.24 (36.13)

resistance testing, then the testing shall be repeated. Chemical testing is conducted to determine the applicability of the materials used in the manufacture of the manhole to the specified use conditions. It is not considered to be a quality control procedure.

6.6 *Material Properties*—The following properties shall be established for each type of construction used in the manhole. If a change in materials or methods of manufacturing is made and that change may effect the results of the following tests, then the testing shall be repeated. Material properties tests are conducted to qualify the finished product characteristics. They are not considered to be a quality control procedure.

6.6.1 *Material Composition*—The material composition in percent by weight shall be determined in accordance with 8.8.1.

6.6.2 *Compressive Strength*—The compressive strength in the hoop and axial directions of the manhole shall be determined in accordance with 8.8.2.

6.6.3 *Flexural Strength and Modulus*—The flexural strength and flexural modulus of elasticity, in the hoop and axial directions of the manhole, shall be determined in accordance with 8.8.3.

6.7 *Hardness*—The surface hardness shall be determined in accordance with 8.8.4.

6.8 *Thickness*—The thickness of each manhole-component part shall be determined in accordance with 8.3.2.

6.9 *Field Vacuum Test Capability*—Each manhole or wetwell shall be capable of withstanding a field applied test vacuum of -5 psi (-34 kPa) gage.

7. Quality Control

7.1 *Examination*—Each manhole-component part shall be examined for workmanship dimensions, hardness, and thickness in accordance with Section 6.

7.2 *Composition Control*—Controls on glass and resin content shall be maintained for all manufacturing processes. Records shall be maintained as needed to ensure products meet the requirements of the specification. Proper glass content may be shown by glass usage checks, by glass and resin application rate checks, or material composition testing in accordance with 8.8.1, or both.

8. Test Methods

8.1 *Conditioning*—Specimens tested shall be representative of the actual manufacturing process. Conditioning of the specimens is not allowed unless specified by this specification.

8.2 *Test Conditions*—Conduct at ambient temperature without any special controls on temperature unless otherwise specified.

8.3 *Dimensions:*

8.3.1 Measure dimensions other than thickness with a steel tape with graduations of 0.125 in. (3 mm) or less.

8.3.2 *Thickness*—Measure to the nearest 0.01 in. (0.25 mm) with a micrometer, caliper, gage, or other suitable instrument. Make a minimum of one thickness reading per 34 ft² (3 m²) of surface in areas of constant thickness. Through regions of wall taper, make sufficient checks to establish the actual thickness.

8.4 *Load Rating:*

8.4.1 *Load Test*—The manhole tested shall be long enough to include at least one of all unique or repetitive features such as: bonded joints, adhesive seams, gasketed joints, etc. In any case, the minimum length of the manhole cylinder shall not be less than 36 in. (914 mm) for each cylinder diameter.

8.4.1.1 *Concentric Manholes*—The manhole to be tested shall be complete with cover and supporting ring installed. Apply the specified load eccentrically (see Fig. 1 for typical test model) on a 6 in. by 6 in. by ½ in. (152 mm by 152 mm by 12.7 mm) steel plate resting on the manhole cover. Locate the steel loading plate so that the center of the plate is within 4 in. (102 mm) from the edge of the cover. Load in 2000-lbf (8896-N) increments with close inspection between increases. Maintain the specified load for not less than 15 min.

8.4.1.2 *Eccentric Manholes*—The manhole to be tested shall be complete with cover and supporting ring installed. Apply the specified load eccentrically (see Fig. 2 for typical test model) 6 in. by 6 in. by ½ in. (152 mm by 152 mm by 12.7 mm) steel plate resting on the manhole cover. Locate the steel loading plate so that the center of the plate is within 4 in. (102 mm) from the edge of the cover at a point where the edge of the cover is nearest to the axis of the manhole cylinder. Load in 2000-lbf (8896-N) increments with close inspection between increases. Maintain the specified load for not less than 15 min.

8.4.2 *Deflection Test*—When load tested according to the procedure as outlined in 8.4.1.1 and 8.4.1.2 the top of the manhole(s) shall not deflect vertically downward more than 0.25 in. (6.35 mm) when measured at the point of load application when the specified load is 24 000 lbf (106 757 N).

8.5 *Stiffness*—Test a section of the cylinder portion of the manhole in accordance with Test Method D2412. The section tested shall be free of any joints, repetitive features, or repairs.

8.6 *Soundness*—In order to determine soundness, apply an air or water pressure test, or both to the manhole test sample

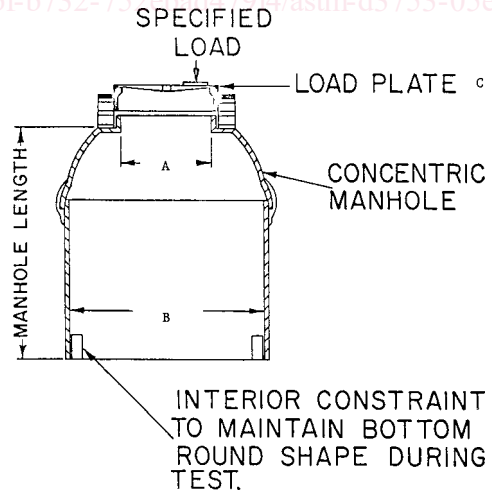


Table of Dimensions

	in.	(mm)
A	21 min	(533 min)
B	42 min	(1067 min)
C	6 by 6 by ½	(152 by 152 by 12.7)

FIG. 1 Concentric Manhole Load Test Model