



Standard Practice for Determining Allowable Tensile Load for Polyethylene (PE) Gas Pipe During Pull-In Installation¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F1804; 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 practice provides a means to determine an allowable tensile load (ATL) value for a polyethylene gas pipe that is to be installed underground using methods that pull the pipe into a trench (cut or plowed), bore hole, casing pipe, or the like. The ATL value takes into account pipe size, tensile yield strength, pipe temperature, and pulling load duration.

1.2 The ATL is used to set the break-away strength for a “weak-link” device, or as a limit setting for other devices that control the maximum pulling force exerted by equipment used to pull polyethylene gas pipe into an underground location, or to determine if pulling equipment can exert pulling force greater than the ATL value for the gas pipe being installed. A weak-link device is installed where the pipe pulling equipment is connected to the polyethylene gas pipe. If pulling load exceeds the ATL limit, the device de-couples the pipe from the pulling equipment. Other measures or equipment that limit the pulling force on the pipe are also used. When the ATL value is compared to the pulling force developed by the pull-in installation equipment and equipment cannot exert pulling force greater than the ATL value, a weak-link or other device for limiting the pulling force is not necessary.

1.3 This practice does not address weak-link device design or requirements, nor does it address the design or requirements for other equipment or procedures used to limit the pulling force applied to polyethylene gas pipe during pull-in installation.

1.4 This practice does not address installation methods or procedures employed for pull-in of polyethylene gas pipe.

1.5 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.6 *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:²

D638 Test Method for Tensile Properties of Plastics

D1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to Plastics

D2513 Specification for Polyethylene (PE) Gas Pressure Pipe, Tubing, and Fittings

F412 Terminology Relating to Plastic Piping Systems

3. Terminology

3.1 Unless otherwise indicated, abbreviations are in accordance with Terminology D1600, and terms are in accordance with Terminology F412.

3.2 *allowable tensile load (ATL), n*—The maximum tensile load applied to a polyethylene gas pipe during pull-in installation that does not result in an unrecoverable tensile elongation of the pipe.

NOTE 1—Polyethylene gas pipe materials are visco-elastic, that is, they exhibit properties associated with both elastic materials such as rubber, and viscous materials such as wax or clay. When subjected to a tensile load that is significant, but less than the yield strength, polyethylene will elongate or stretch. If the load is then removed, polyethylene will, over time, recover all or part of the elongation, depending upon the magnitude of the load, and the length of time the load was applied. For the purposes of this practice, elongation that is not completely recovered in about 24 h after the load is released, is considered unrecoverable.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 The ATL value is used to set the break-away strength of a weak-link device, or to set other equipment used to limit pulling force during pull-in installation of polyethylene gas pipe, or to determine if pulling equipment can exert pulling force greater than the ATL value for the polyethylene gas pipe being installed.

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of Committee F17 on Plastic Piping Systems and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F17.60 on Gas.

Current edition approved May 1, 2008. Published May 2008. Originally approved in 1997. Last previous edition approved in 2003 as F1804–03. DOI: 10.1520/F1804-08.

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.