



Standard Test Method for Evaluating the Quality of Molded Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings by the Heat Reversion Technique¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F610/F610M; 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 test method covers a procedure for evaluating the quality of molded poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) plastic pipe fittings after exposure to heat.

1.2 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in non-conformance with the standard.

1.3 *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. Summary of Test Method

2.1 A representative sample of the fitting being produced is placed in a thermostatically controlled oven at $302 \pm 5.4^\circ\text{F}$ [$150 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$] for 30 min. The acceptability of the fitting quality, after the required test time, is based or expressed as a percentage of the original wall thickness or surface area of the fitting.

3. Significance and Use

3.1 This test method is applicable to distinguish between properly and improperly molded PVC plastic pipe fittings. It can be used to:

3.1.1 Determine whether cold slugs or unfused areas are present (**Note 1**),

3.1.2 Determine the amount of molded-in stress produced by the molding process (**Note 2**),

3.1.3 Reveal contamination, and

3.1.4 Show the quality of the weld line.

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NOTE 1—A cold slug is a piece of material that enters the mold at a significantly lower temperature than the rest of the mass.

NOTE 2—A stress-free part will generally have better properties and higher strength than those with a high degree of stress. Stress-free parts will generally react better when exposed to chemicals.

4. Apparatus

4.1 *Circulating Air Oven*, thermostatically controlled, capable of operating at $302 \pm 5.4^\circ\text{F}$ [$150 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$] such that after insertion of the fittings to be tested the test temperature is regained within 15 min or less. (See **Annex A1**.)

NOTE 3—The oven should be vented to the outside of the building.

5. Conditioning

5.1 A specific conditioning period is not required although the fitting shall be at room temperature. This test can be performed on a particular fitting any time after it has been produced.

6. Procedure

6.1 Select the fittings to be tested and examine them for the following, making proper notation for the report:

6.1.1 The condition and appearance of both inner and outer surfaces of the fitting,

6.1.2 The condition and appearance of the weld lines and areas adjacent to them,

6.1.3 The condition and appearance of the gate and area adjacent to it, and

6.1.4 The condition and appearance of the internal surface opposite the gate and gate area.

6.2 Place the fittings to be tested in the oven so that each fitting stands on one of its socket entrances and with sufficient separation between individual specimens so that the hot air can flow freely between them. Record the time when the air in the oven recovers to $302 \pm 5.4^\circ\text{F}$ [$150 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$]. After an additional time as indicated in **Table 1** at this temperature, remove the fittings, taking care not to distort or otherwise damage them.

6.2.1 When the fitting being tested has a body and branch wall that falls within two different exposure times, two fittings shall be tested. One will be tested using the lower exposure time, and the other will be tested using the longer exposure time.

TABLE 1 Exposure Time

Minimum Wall Thickness, e ^A	Exposure Time, min.
e ≤ 0.118 in. [3 mm]	15
0.118 in. (3 mm) < e ≤ 0.393 in. [10 mm]	30
0.393 in. (10 mm) < e ≤ 0.787 in. [20 mm]	60
0.787 in. (20 mm) < e ≤ 1.181 in. [30 mm]	140
1.181 in. (30 mm) < e ≤ 1.574 in. [40 mm]	220
e > 1.574 in. [40 mm]	240

^AMinimum wall thickness refers to the standard's specified minimum body wall thickness for the fitting being tested. If a minimum wall thickness is not specified in a standard, then the average body wall thickness shall be calculated to select the appropriate exposure time.

6.3 Allow the fittings to cool to room temperature naturally in the air. When cool enough to handle, examine them for the following, making proper notation for the report:

- 6.3.1 The condition and appearance of both inner and outer surfaces of the fitting,
- 6.3.2 The condition and appearance of the weld lines and areas adjacent to them,
- 6.3.3 The condition and appearance of the gate and area adjacent to it, and
- 6.3.4 The condition and appearance of the internal surface opposite the gate and gate area.

7. Interpretation

7.1 A suggested interpretation of the results observed is given in Appendix X1. Refer to specific product standards for deviations from this suggested interpretation of results.

8. Report

8.1 The report shall include the following information:

- 8.1.1 Complete identification of the fitting, including the nominal size, material type and production codes such as part number, production date, shift, and machine number.
- 8.1.2 Condition and appearance of weld line and area adjacent to weld line before and after test.
- 8.1.3 Condition and appearance of the gate and of the area opposite the gate on the inner surface before and after the test.
- 8.1.4 Condition and appearance of the outer and inner surfaces before and after the test.
- 8.1.5 Type and extent of any delamination produced.
- 8.1.6 Extent and location of any peeling produced.
- 8.1.7 Maximum localized reduction of wall thickness expressed as a percentage of the original wall thickness at the immediately adjacent area.
- 8.1.8 Any other changes attributable to the test.
- 8.1.9 Date of test.

NOTE 4—Where cracks appear in the fitting, a 45° angle cut through the fitting at the crack may be made to facilitate examination of the depth of the crack.

9. Precision and Bias

9.1 No statement is made about either the precision or bias of Test Method F610/F 610M for evaluating the quality of PVC fittings, since the result merely states whether there is conformance to the criteria for success specified in the procedure.

10. Keywords

10.1 evaluating; fittings; plastic; PVC; quality

ANNEXES

ASTM F610/F610M-00a(2009)
(Mandatory Information)

A1. DESCRIPTION OF OVEN

A1.1 The oven shall be large enough to allow free movement of air around each sample.

A1.2 The oven is a circulating hot air oven thermostatically controlled at a temperature of 302 ± 5.4°F [150 ± 3°C] and must be capable of maintaining the required temperature for the duration of the test period.

A1.3 The oven must be capable of reattaining the required test temperature within 15 min after placing the fittings in the oven.

A1.4 The oven must be equipped with a rack placed such that free movement of air may be maintained completely around the fitting being tested.

A2. PLACING OF FITTINGS IN OVEN

A2.1 When size permits, all specimens shall be placed in a vertical position in the test oven standing on one of its socket entrances.

A2.2 When a fitting with a tee configuration is being tested, where the fitting will balance on the single branch socket entrance, it should be placed in the oven on that socket entrance. See Fig. A2.1.

A2.3 Where 45° wyes are being tested, the socket entrance

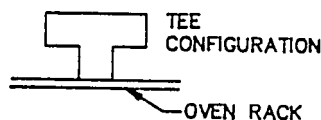


FIG. A2.1 Placing of Tee Configurations In Oven

on the body of the fitting adjacent to the area of the fitting where the wye branch connects to the body shall be the socket entrance on which the fitting is placed on the oven rack. See