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Standard Terminology Relating to Clay Products¹

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1. Referenced Documents

1.1 ASTM Standards:²

C301 Test Methods for Vitrified Clay Pipe

C700 Specification for Vitrified Clay Pipe, Extra Strength, Standard Strength, and Perforated

2. Terminology

approving authority—the individual official, board, department, or agency established and authorized by a state, county, city, or other political subdivision, created by law to administer and enforce specified requirements.

backfill—all the material used to fill the trench from bedding to finished surface.

backfill, final—material used to fill the trench from initial backfill to finished surface.

backfill, initial—material used to fill the trench from top of bedding to a designated height over the pipe.

backfill, unconsolidated—non-compacted material in place in the trench.

barrel—the cylindrical portion of a vitrified clay pipe exclusive of branches, spurs, joints, and handling rings or lugs.

bearing strength—the non-destructive limit of pipe load, as determined by 3-edge bearing test method, used to determine field supporting strength.

bedding—the materials, their placement, consolidation, and configuration, as designed to support, and to develop field supporting strength of vitrified clay pipe.

bell—the flared-end portion of a vitrified clay pipe or fitting, designed to function in the joining of other such pipe.

¹ This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C04 on Vitrified Clay Pipe and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C04.10 on Editorial.

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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.

beveled pipe—a pipe with an end angled to mate with a complimentary pipe end or adjust to another surface.

blister—a convex, raised area on the pipe surface indicating an internal separation.

body—See **pipe body**.

chip—a small piece of broken-off material, or the location where a small piece of the unit material has been broken off.

clay—an earthy or stony mineral aggregate consisting essentially of hydrous silicates of alumina, plastic when sufficiently pulverized and wetted, rigid when dry, and vitreous when fired to a sufficiently high temperature.

closure—See **compression joint**.

compaction—mechanical or hydraulic consolidation of backfill to achieve stability.

compression coupling—See **compression joint**.

compression disk—a disk of compressible material placed between the ends of adjacent pipe for the purpose of distributing the jacking force.

compression joint—a joint designed so that a sealing action is obtained by compressing elastomeric components.

conduit—a pipe for conveying fluid.

consolidation—the gradual reduction in volume of backfill matter to achieve stability.

constant weight—the condition of a substance in which all volatile components have been vaporized, and repeated exposure to a specified temperature, for any period of time, causes no change in weight.

controlled low strength material (CLSM)—flowable low compressive strength cementitious material used in the pipe zone as a bedding material. Also referred to as controlled density fill, flowable fill, slurry, or lean concrete.

crack—an irregular separation with well-defined sharp edges visible on the surface of a pipe.

deadload—the load imposed on pipe, that is determined by depth and width of the trench at top of pipe, as well as unit weight and character of backfill material.

drains—a piping system used to collect and carry off surface and ground water.

encasement—special materials, their placement and configuration which are designed to fully surround the pipe, and