



Standard Specification for 6 to 30 in. (152 To 762 mm) Polypropylene (PP) Corrugated Single Wall Pipe And Double Wall Pipe¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F2736; 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 requirements and test methods for materials, dimensions, workmanship, elongation, brittleness, pipe stiffness, perforations and markings for single wall corrugated polypropylene (PP) pipe and double wall corrugated polypropylene (PP) pipe. It covers nominal sizes 6 in. through 30 in. (152 mm through 762 mm).

1.2 The corrugated polypropylene pipes governed by this standard are intended for use in non-pressure applications for sanitary sewers, storm sewers and drainage pipes. Single wall corrugated polypropylene pipe shall not be used for sanitary sewer applications.

1.3 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.

1.4 *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

- D256 Test Methods for Determining the Izod Pendulum Impact Resistance of Plastics
- D618 Practice for Conditioning Plastics for Testing
- D638 Test Method for Tensile Properties of Plastics
- D790 Test Methods for Flexural Properties of Unreinforced and Reinforced Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials

- D792 Test Methods for Density and Specific Gravity (Relative Density) of Plastics by Displacement
 - D1238 Test Method for Melt Flow Rates of Thermoplastics by Extrusion Plastometer
 - D1505 Test Method for Density of Plastics by the Density-Gradient Technique
 - D1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to Plastics
 - D2122 Test Method for Determining Dimensions of Thermoplastic Pipe and Fittings
 - D2321 Practice for Underground Installation of Thermoplastic Pipe for Sewers and Other Gravity-Flow Applications
 - D2412 Test Method for Determination of External Loading Characteristics of Plastic Pipe by Parallel-Plate Loading
 - D2444 Test Method for Determination of the Impact Resistance of Thermoplastic Pipe and Fittings by Means of a Tup (Falling Weight)
 - D2990 Test Methods for Tensile, Compressive, and Flexural Creep and Creep-Rupture of Plastics
 - D3212 Specification for Joints for Drain and Sewer Plastic Pipes Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals
 - D3895 Test Method for Oxidative-Induction Time of Polyolefins by Differential Scanning Calorimetry
 - D6992 Test Method for Accelerated Tensile Creep and Creep-Rupture of Geosynthetic Materials Based on Time-Temperature Superposition Using the Stepped Isothermal Method
 - F412 Terminology Relating to Plastic Piping Systems
 - F477 Specification for Elastomeric Seals (Gaskets) for Joining Plastic Pipe
- 2.2 *American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Standard:*³
- AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications
- 2.3 *Transportation Research Record:*³
- TRR No. 2028, "Guidelines for Interpreting AASHTO Specifications to Design or Evaluate Buried Structures"

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F17 on Plastic Piping Systems and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F17.26 on Olefin Based Pipe.

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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 Available from American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO), 444 N. Capitol St., NW, Suite 249, Washington, DC 2001, <http://www.transportation.org>

with Comprehensive Solution Methods,” 2007.

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Definitions are in accordance with Terminology F412 and abbreviations are in accordance with Terminology D1600, unless otherwise specified.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *double wall pipe, n*—corrugated pipe with a coextruded interior liner.

3.2.2 *single wall pipe, n*—corrugated pipe without an interior liner.

3.2.3 *waterway wall, n*—the pipe wall in single wall pipe and the interior wall in double wall pipe.

4. Materials

4.1 *Polypropylene*—Polypropylene compounds used in the manufacture of corrugated single wall and double wall pipe shall have the minimum properties as shown in Table 1. Polypropylene compounds shall be comprised of the base polypropylene virgin material and all additives, colorants, UV inhibitors, and stabilizers. Polypropylene compounds can be pre-compounded or made in-situ during pipe extrusion by combining natural polypropylene material with a color masterbatch or other additives, or both.

4.2 *Color and Ultraviolet (UV) Stabilization*—The pipe shall be colored or black. Black polypropylene compounds shall have between 2.0 and 3.0 percent carbon black. Colored polypropylene compounds shall be protected from Ultraviolet (UV) degradation with UV stabilizers. Colored polypropylene compounds shall contain sufficient UV protection to allow pipe made according to this standard to be stored outdoors for at least two years from the date of manufacture without degradation of the stated properties.

4.3 *Rework Material*—Clean polypropylene rework material, generated from the manufacturer’s own production of the product and having the same minimum physical properties,

may be used by the manufacturer, provided that the pipe produced meets all the requirements of this specification.

4.4 *Rubber Materials*—Rubber compounds used in the manufacture of sealing rings or gaskets shall meet the requirements of Specification F477.

4.5 *Lubricant*—The lubricant used for assembly of gasketed joints shall have no detrimental effect on the gasket or on the pipe.

5. Joining System

5.1 *Bell and Spigot Joint:*

5.1.1 The pipe ends shall consist of integrally formed bell and spigot designed to accommodate a gasket, which when assembled forms a watertight seal by the radial compression of the gasket between the spigot and the bell ends.

5.1.2 The joint shall be designed to avoid displacement of the gasket when it is assembled in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations.

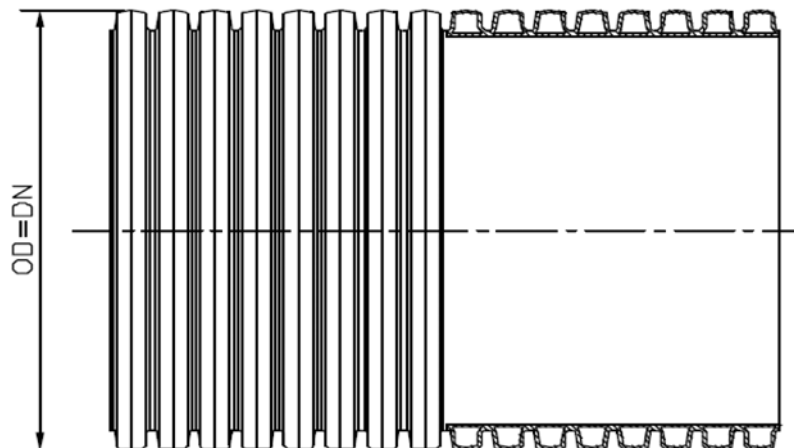
5.1.3 The assembly of the joint shall be in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations.

5.2 *Other Joining Systems*—Where these connections are not practical or undesirable because of space, layout, or other requirements, joining methods such as external snap couplers, split couplers, or other joining methods that are equally effective are to be used in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations.

6. Requirements

6.1 *Workmanship*—The pipe and fittings shall be homogeneous throughout and be as uniform as commercially practical in color, opacity, and density. The pipe wall shall be free of cracks, holes, blisters, voids, foreign inclusions or other defects that are visible to the naked eye and that may affect the wall integrity. The ends shall be cut cleanly and squarely. Holes deliberately placed in perforated pipe are acceptable.

6.2 *Pipe Dimensions:*



Note—This figure is included for informational purposes only.

FIG. 1 Typical Annular Corrugated Profile Wall Polypropylene Pipe with Interior Liner

TABLE 1 Polypropylene Compound Properties

Property	ASTM Test Method	Units (SI Units)	Minimum Value	Maximum Value
Melt Flow Rate (at 446°F (230°C))	D1238	g/10 min	0.15	0.50
Density	D792, D1505	lb/in ³ (g/cm ³)	0.0325 (0.900)	0.343 (0.950)
Tensile Strength at Yield	D638	psi (N/mm ²)	3500 (24.1)	4500 (31)
Elongation at Yield	D638	% (%)	5 (5)	25 (25)
Flexural Modulus (1% secant)	D790	psi (N/mm ²)	175,000 (1200)	275,000 (1500)
IZOD Impact Strength (730F (230C))	D256	ft-lb/in ² (kJ/m ²)	23.8 (50)	No Break
Oxidative-Induction Time (392°F (200°C))	D3895	min	25	200

6.2.1 *Nominal Size*—The nominal size for pipe and fittings shall be as shown in Table 2 and are based on the inside diameter of the pipe.

6.2.2 *Inside Diameter*—Measure the inside diameter in accordance with Test Method D2122. The tolerances are shown in Table 2, when measured in accordance with 8.3, and shall be applied to the stated manufacturer’s supplied diameter. In no case shall the manufacturer’s stated inside diameter minus the tolerance be less than the required minimum pipe inside diameter listed in 8.4.

6.2.3 *Waterway Wall Thickness*—The minimum waterway wall thickness shall meet the requirements given in Table 2, when measured in accordance with 8.4.

6.2.4 *Pipe Dimensions* shall comply with Table 2, when measured in accordance with Test Method D2122.

6.2.5 *Laying Length*—The pipe may be sold in any laying length agreeable to the user. Laying length shall not be less than 99% of the stated quantity, when measured in accordance with 8.3 at 73°F + 3.6°F (23°C + 2°C).

6.2.6 *Pipe Stiffness*—The pipe shall have a minimum pipe stiffness of 46 psi (320 KPa) at 5% deflection, when tested in accordance with 8.6.

6.2.7 *Impact*—Pipe specimens shall be tested in accordance with 8.7. The test specimens, when examined under normal light and the unaided eye, shall show no splitting or cracking. The minimum pipe impact strength at 73°F (23°C) shall be 140 ft-lbf (189 J).

TABLE 2 Nominal Pipe Sizes, Inside Diameters and Tolerances and Minimum Waterway Wall Thickness for Single Wall and Double Wall Corrugated Polypropylene Pipes

Nominal Pipe Size, in. (mm)	Minimum Inside Diameter, in. (mm)	Inside Diameter Tolerances, in. (mm)	Minimum Waterway Wall Thickness, in. (mm)
6 (150)	5.61 (142)	±0.040 (±1.02)	0.040 (1.02)
7 (175)	6.93 (176)	±0.045 (±1.14)	0.045 (1.14)
8 (200)	7.70 (196)	±0.045 (±1.14)	0.045 (1.14)
9 (225)	8.65 (220)	±0.055 (±1.40)	0.050 (1.27)
10 (250)	9.70 (246)	±0.055 (±1.40)	0.050 (1.27)
11 (275)	10.87 (276)	±0.075 (±1.91)	0.050 (1.27)
12 (300)	11.90 (302)	±0.100 (±2.54)	0.054 (1.38)
14 (350)	13.68 (347)	±0.100 (±2.54)	0.060 (1.52)
15 (375)	14.85 (377)	±0.150 (±3.81)	0.065 (1.65)
17 (425)	16.95 (431)	±0.125 (±3.18)	0.070 (1.78)
18 (450)	17.93 (455)	±0.170 (±4.32)	0.075 (1.91)
22 (550)	21.48 (546)	±0.170 (±4.32)	0.080 (2.03)
24 (600)	23.90 (607)	±0.227 (± 5.77)	0.080 (2.19)
30 (750)	29.79 (757)	±0.240 (± 6.1)	0.108 (2.74)

NOTE—The manufacturer’s stated inside diameter is the nominal diameter plus or minus the inside diameter tolerance. The minimum inside diameter is the smallest diameter the pipe can be with these tolerances and is used for the hydraulic design of the pipe.

6.2.8 *Flattening*—There shall be no evidence of splitting, cracking, breaking, or separation of the ribs, seams, or corrugations, when pipe is tested in accordance with 8.8. The maximum load point shall not be at less than 20% deflection and inspection for splitting, cracking, or delamination shall continue to the 40% deflection limit.

6.3 Fittings and Joining System Requirements:

6.3.1 The fittings shall not reduce or impair the overall integrity or function of the pipeline. Only fittings made to this specification and couplers supplied or recommended by the pipe manufacturer shall be used. Fittings fabricated from pipe manufactured according to this standard shall meet the same material requirements as the pipe. The outside diameters and the corrugation pitch of products manufactured to this specification are not specified; thus, compatibility between pipe and fittings made to this specification by different manufacturers shall be verified to meet the requirements of 6.3.1 and 6.3.2.

6.3.2 *Joint Tightness*—Gasketed bell and spigot type joints, when utilized with pipe joints or with fittings, shall meet the requirements of Specification D3212.

6.3.3 Joints made with couplers or other joining methods, installed in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions, shall meet the requirements of Specification D3212.

NOTE 1—Fittings may be fabricated from the pipe by a variety of processes including hot plate welding, spin welding or other processes.

6.4 Long Term Strength:

6.4.1 *Creep Rupture Strength*—Specimens fabricated in the same manner and composed of the same materials as the finished pipe shall have a 50-year creep rupture tensile strength at 73°F (23°C) of not less than 1000 psi (7 MPa), when determined in accordance with 8.11.

6.4.2 *Creep Modulus Specimens*—fabricated in the same manner and composed of the same materials as the finished pipe shall have a 50-year tensile creep modulus at 73°F (23°C) at a stress level of 500 psi (3.5 MPa) of not less than 27,000 psi (186 MPa). The creep modulus shall be determined in accordance with 8.12.

NOTE 2—The 50-year creep rupture strength and 50-year creep modulus values, determined by the test methods in 8.11 and 8.12, are used to define the slope of the logarithmic regression curves to describe the required material properties sampled from the product. They are not to be interpreted as service life limits.

7. Sampling and Retest

7.1 *Sampling*—Samples of pipe and fittings sufficient to determine conformance with this specification shall be taken at random by the testing agency. Where a test report is requested for a customer order, the samples shall be taken from the