~~Designation:F1282–06~~ Designation: F1282 – 10

An American National Standard

Standard Specification for Polyethylene/Aluminum/Polyethylene (PE-AL-PE) Composite Pressure Pipe[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F1282; 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.

~~Note — Section 5.3.3.2 was reinstated into the standard and the year date was changed on Jan. 13, 2006.~~

1. Scope*

1.1 This specification covers a coextruded polyethylene composite pressure pipe with a welded aluminum tube reinforcement between the inner and outer layers. The inner and outer polyethylene layers are bonded to the aluminum tube by a melt adhesive. Included is a system of nomenclature for the polyethylene-aluminum-polyethylene (PE-AL-PE) pipes, the requirements and test methods for materials, the dimensions and strengths of the component tubes and finished pipe, adhesion tests, and the burst and sustained pressure performance. Also given are the requirements and methods of marking. The pipe covered by this specification is intended for use in potable water distribution systems for residential and commercial applications, water service, underground irrigation systems, and radient panel heating systems, baseboard, snow- and ice-melt systems, and gases that are compatible with composite pipe and fittings.

1.2 This specification relates only to metal and plastic composite pipes incorporating a welded metallic tube. The welded metallic tube of itself is capable of sustaining internal pressures. Pipes consisting of metallic layers not welded together are outside the scope of this specification.

1.3 Specifications for connectors for use with pipe meeting the requirements of this specification are given in Annex A1.

1.4 This specification excludes crosslinked polyethylene-aluminum-crosslinked polyethylene pipes (see Specification F1281).

1.5 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.6 The following precautionary caveat pertains only to the test methods portion, Section 9, 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.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*[2]

D618 Practice for Conditioning Plastics for Testing ~~D1248Specification for Polyethylene Plastics Extrusion Materials for Wire and Cable~~

D1598 Test Method for Time-to-Failure of Plastic Pipe Under Constant Internal Pressure

D1599 Test Method for Resistance to Short-Time Hydraulic Pressure of Plastic Pipe, Tubing, and Fittings

D1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to Plastics

D1898 ~~Guide for Application of Basic Statistical Methods to Weathering Tests~~

~~D2104~~Practice for Sampling of Plastics[3]

D2104 Specification for Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe, Schedule 40

D2122 Test Method for Determining Dimensions of Thermoplastic Pipe and Fittings

D2837 Test Method for Obtaining Hydrostatic Design Basis for Thermoplastic Pipe Materials or Pressure Design Basis for Thermoplastic Pipe Products

D3035 Specification for Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe (DR-PR) Based on Controlled Outside Diameter

D3350 Specification for Polyethylene Plastics Pipe and Fittings Materials

E8 Test Methods for Tension Testing of Metallic Materials

F412 Terminology Relating to Plastic Piping Systems

[1] This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F17 on Plastic Piping Systems and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F17.11 on Composite.

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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. The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

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

F1281 Specification for Crosslinked Polyethylene/Aluminum/Crosslinked Polyethylene (PEX-AL-PEX) Pressure Pipe
F1974 Specification for Metal Insert Fittings for Polyethylene/Aluminum/Polyethylene and Crosslinked Polyethylene/Aluminum/Crosslinked Polyethylene Composite Pressure Pipe

2.2 *NSF Standard:*
Standard No. 14 Plastics Piping System Components and Related Materials[4]
Standard No. 61 Drinking Water System Components—Health Effects[4]
2.3 *Uniform Classification Committee Standard:*
Uniform Freight Classification [5]
2.4 *National Motor Freight Association Standard:*
National Motor Freight Classification [6]
2.5 *Federal Standard:*
Fed. Std. No. 123 Marking for Shipments (Civil Agencies)[7]
2.6 *Military Standard:*
MIL-STD-129 Marking for Shipment and Storage[7]

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 *assembly*—the joint between a fitting and a length of pipe.
3.2.2 *pipe*— the complete structure, consisting of the aluminum, melt adhesive, and polyethylene layers intimately bonded together. The pipe for this specification is termed a PE-AL-PE composite pipe.
3.2.3 *pipe hoop stress*—for simplicity the value of the hoop stress quoted assumes a homogeneous wall. Local values of stress will vary with the different layers (see 3.2.3.1).
3.2.3.1 *Discussion*—Thick walled plastic pipes produced from one material have hoop stresses that vary through the wall, and are usually described by the Lame Theory. The composite nature of the PE-AL-PE pipe, composed of materials with very different Young's Modulus values, will, on pressurization, not have a uniform stress distribution through the thickness of the wall of the pipe. The PE-AL-PE pipes have a hoop stress distribution that differs substantially from both the thick and thin walled pipe cases.

4. Pipe Classification

4.1 *Pipe Diameter*—The PE-AL-PE composite pipes are classified by outside diameter.
4.2 *Pipe Dimension Ratio*—The concept of dimension ratio is not relevant to PE-AL-PE laminated pipes, and cannot be used to relate pressure rating with total wall thickness.

5. Materials

5.1 *General*—The PE-AL-PE pipe is composed of one metallic layer, two layers of the same polymeric adhesive and two layers of the same polyethylene. For pipe made to this specification the constituent materials must meet the following requirements:
5.2 *Aluminum*—The aluminum shall have a thickness as specified in Table 1. The material shall have minimum elongations and ultimate tensile strengths of 20 % and 100 MPa (14 600 psi), respectively. The tests shall be conducted according to Test Methods E8.
5.3 *Polyethylene*:

[4] Available from the NSF International, N. 789 Dixboro Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48113-0140.
[5] Available from the Uniform Classification Committee, Suite 1106, 222 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, IL 60606.
[6] Available from the National Motor Freight Traffic Association, Inc., National Motor Freight Classification, American Tracking Associations, Inc., Traffic Dept., 1616 P St., NW, Washington, DC 20036.
[7] Available from Standardization Documents Order Desk, Bldg. 4 Section D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5098, Attn: NPODS.

TABLE 1 Outside Diameters, Aluminum Thickness, and Tolerances for PE-AL-PE

Nominal Pipe Size, mm (in.)	Minimum Outside Diameter, mm (in.)	Tolerance on Minimum, mm (in.)	Maximum Out-of-Roundness,[A] mm (in.)	Minimum Aluminum Thickness, mm (in.)	Tolerance on Thickness, mm (in.)
0912 (⅜)	12.00 (0.472)	+0.30 (0.012)	0.3 (0.012)	0.18 (0.007)	+0.09 (+0.0035)
1216 (½)	16.00 (0.630)	+0.30 (0.012)	0.4 (0.016)	0.18 (0.007)	+0.09 (+0.0035)
1620 (⅝)	20.00 (0.787)	+0.30 (0.012)	0.5 (0.020)	0.23 (0.009)	+0.09 (+0.0035)
2025 (¾)	25.00 (0.984)	+0.30 (0.012)	0.5 (0.020)	0.23 (0.009)	+0.09 (+0.0035)
2532 (1)	32.00 (1.260)	+0.30 (0.012)	0.5 (0.020)	0.28 (0.011)	+0.09 (+0.0035)
3240 (1¼)	40.10 (1.579)	+0.30 (0.012)	0.5 (0.020)	0.33 (0.014)	
4150 (1½)	50.10 (1.972)	+0.30 (0.012)	0.5 (0.020)	0.47 (0.020)	
5163 (2)	63.10 (2.484)	+0.40 (0.016)	0.5 (0.020)	0.57 (0.024)	
6075 (2½)	75.10 (2.957)	+0.60 (0.024)	1.0 (0.039)	0.67 (0.028)	

[A] The out-of-roundness specification applies only to tubing prior to coiling.

5.3.1 Polyethylene plastics used to make pipe meeting the requirements of this specification are categorized by means of two criteria, namely, (*1*) short-term strength tests and (*2*) long-term strength tests.

5.3.2 This specification covers pipe made from PE plastics as defined by three hydrostatic design stresses developed on the basis of long-term tests (see Appendix X1).

~~5.3.3Polyethylene plastics used to make pipe meeting the requirements of this specification shall be virgin resin meeting the requirements of either Grade PE20A, B, or C; Grade PE23A, B, or C; Grade PE30A, B, or C; or Grade PE33A, B, or C in accordance with Specification~~

5.3.3 Polyethylene plastics used to make pipe meeting the requirements of this specification shall be virgin resin meeting the requirements of either Grade PE20, PE26, PE27, PE30, PE36, PE37, PE40, PE46 or PE47 and meeting the color and UV stabilizer code of either A, B, or C in accordance with Specification D3350.

5.3.3.1 Class B compounds shall have sufficient ultraviolet (UV) stabilizers to protect the pipe from deleterious effects due to continuous outdoor exposure during storage and shipping. Pipe produced from Class B compounds is not suitable for exposed outdoor application. Class A, B, and C compounds shall have sufficient antioxidants to meet the requirements in Specification D3350.

5.3.3.2 Only polyethylene plastics meeting the requirement of Grade ~~PE2406~~PE27 as defined in Specification D3350 shall be used to manufacture pipe rated at 82°C (180°F). The ~~PE2406~~PE27 shall be an ethylene-octene copolymer having a PPI listing for 82°C (180°F).

5.3.4 The polyethylene compound used shall meet the minimum 80°C (176°F) temperature stress rupture lifetimes for pipe as specified in ~~Specifications D2104 and~~ Table 7 of Specification D3035.

5.4 *Melt Adhesive*—The material shall have a density cell of 1, 2, or 3; a melt index cell of 1, 2, or 3; and a color code of A or B, in accordance with Specification D3350.

5.5 *Rework Material*—Clean rework material, generated from the manufacturer's own production, may be used by the same manufacturer, as long as the pipe produced meets all of the requirements of this specification. Rework material containing aluminum or reprocessed or recycled plastics shall not be used for the production of pipe.

~~**6.Requirements**~~

6. *Requirements* Requirements

6.1 *General*—The requirements and test methods in this specification cover PE-AL-PE pipes. Tests on the individual layers that comprise this composite pipe are outside the scope of this specification. The raw materials used, however, must conform to the requirements in Section 5.

6.2 *Dimensions and Tolerances of Pipe*:

6.2.1 *Pipe Diameter*—The minimum outside diameter and tolerances of the pipe shall meet the requirements given in Table 1, when measured in accordance with 9.1 and 9.1.2. Maximum and minimum (out-of-roundness) tolerances apply only to measurements made on pipe prior to coiling.

6.2.2 *Pipe Wall Thickness*—The total pipe wall thickness shall meet the requirements given in Table 2, when measured in accordance with 9.1 and 9.1.3. The minimum wall thickness at any point of measurement of the pipe shall not be less than the minimum wall thickness specified in Table 2.

6.2.3 *Outer Polyethylene Layer Thickness*— The thickness of the outer layer of polyethylene in the PE-AL-PE pipe shall have a minimum value and tolerance as specified in Table 2, except for the polyethylene material overlaying the weld, which shall have a minimum thickness of half that specified in Table 2. The polyethylene thickness is measured in accordance with 9.2.

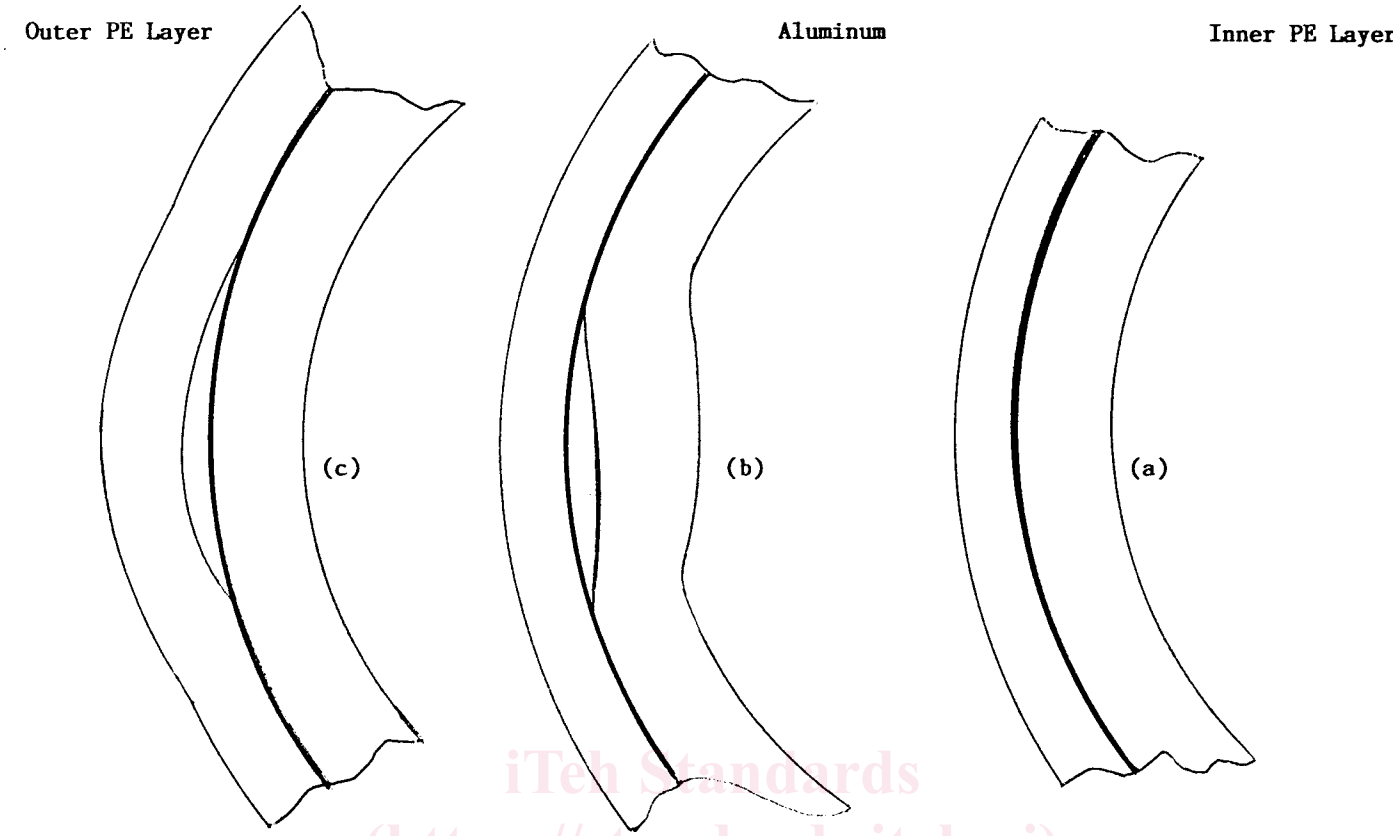
6.2.4 *Pipe Length*—The pipe shall be supplied coiled or in straight lengths as agreed upon with the purchaser with an allowable tolerance of −0 mm.

6.3 *Adhesion Test*:

6.3.1 For Sizes 0912 (⅜) to 2532 (1) there shall be no delamination of the PE and AL, either on the bore side or the outside (see Fig. 1). The test shall be conducted in accordance with 9.3.1.

TABLE 2 Wall Thickness for PE-AL-PE Composite Pipe

Nominal Pipe Size, mm (in.)	Total Wall Thickness, min, mm (in.)	Wall Tolerance (+) mm	Outer PE Layer Thickness, min, mm (in.)	Inner PE Layer Thickness, min, mm (in.)
0912 (⅜)	1.60 (0.063)	0.40 (0.016)	0.40 (0.016)	0.70 (0.028)
1216 (½)	1.65 (0.065)	0.40 (0.016)	0.40 (0.016)	0.90 (0.035)
1620 (⅝)	1.90 (0.075)	0.40 (0.016)	0.40 (0.016)	1.00 (0.039)
2025 (¾)	2.25 (0.089)	0.50 (0.020)	0.40 (0.016)	1.10 (0.043)
2532 (1)	2.90 (0.114)	0.60 (0.024)	0.40 (0.016)	1.20 (0.047)
3240 (1¼)	3.85 (0.152)	0.60 (0.024)	0.40 (0.016)	1.70 (0.067)
4150 (1½)	4.35 (0.171)	0.60 (0.024)	0.40 (0.016)	1.70 (0.067)
5163 (2)	5.80 (0.228)	0.60 (0.024)	0.40 (0.016)	2.05 (0.081)
6075 (2½)	7.25 (0.285)	0.60 (0.024)	0.40 (0.016)	2.80 (0.110)



NOTE 1—(a) Good pipe showing no delamination, (b) Delamination between the inner layer and the aluminum, and (c) Delamination between the outer layer and the aluminum.

FIG. 1 Detection of Delamination

6.3.2 The adhesion test of the PE-layer to the aluminum for Sizes 3240 (1¼) to 6075 (2½) is carried out by a separation test. The minimum adhesive force is specified in Table 3. The adhesive force shall not fall below these levels. The test shall be conducted in accordance with 9.3.2.

6.4 *Apparent Tensile Strength of Pipe*— The pipe rings, when tested in accordance with 9.4, shall meet the minimum strength as specified in Table 4.

6.5 *Minimum Burst Pressure*—The minimum burst pressure for PE-AL-PE pipe shall be as given in Table 4, when determined in accordance with 9.5.

6.6 *Sustained Pressure*:

6.6.1 The PE-AL-PE pipe rated at 60°C (140°F) shall not fail, balloon, burst, or weep, as defined in Test Method D1598, when tested for 10 h at the test pressure given in Table 5 at a temperature of 60°C (140°F) in accordance with 9.6.

6.6.2 PE-AL-PE pipe rated at 82°C (180°F) shall not fail, balloon, burst, or weep as definded in Test Method D1598 when tested in accordance with 9.6 for 10 h at the test pressure given in Table 5 at a temperature of 82°C (180°F).

7. Workmanship

7.1 The pipe shall be free of visible cracks, holes, foreign inclusions, blisters, and other known injurious defects. The pipe shall be as uniform as commercially practicable in color, opacity, and regularity of the distribution of the polyethylene inside and outside.

8. Sampling and Conditioning

8.1 *Sampling*—Take a sample of the PE-AL-PE pipe sufficient to determine conformance with this specification. The number

TABLE 3 Minimum Adhesive Force for PE-AL-PE Composite Pipe

Nominal Pipe Size, mm (in.)	Minimum Adhesive Force per 10-mm (0.394-in.) Pipe Strip, N (lbf)
3240 (1¼)	40 (9.0)
4150 (1½)	50 (11.2)
5163 (2)	60 (13.5)
6075 (2½)	70 (15.7)

TABLE 4 Minimum Pipe Ring Strengths and 23°C (73.4°F) Burst Pressure of PE-AL-PE Composite Pipe

Nominal Pipe Size, mm (in.)	Minimum Pipe Ring Strength, Type II PE, N (lb)	Minimum Pipe Ring Strength, Type III PE, N (lb)	Minimum 23°C (73.4°F) Burst Pressure, kPa (psi)
0912 (⅜)	2000 (448)	2100 (470)	7000 (1020)
1216 (½)	2100 (470)	2300 (515)	6000 (880)
1620 (⅝)	2400 (538)	2500 (560)	5000 (730)
2025 (¾)	2400 (538)	2500 (560)	4000 (580)
2532 (1)	2650 (598)	2500 (560)	4000 (580)
3240 (1¼)	3200 (719)	3500 (789)	4000 (580)
4150 (1½)	3500 (789)	3700 (832)	3800 (554)
5163 (2)	5200 (1169)	5500 (1236)	3800 (554)
6075 (2½)	6000 (1349)	6000 (1349)	3800 (554)

TABLE 5 Minimum Sustained Pressure for PE-AL-PE Composite Pipe

Nominal Pipe Size, mm (in.)	Minimum Sustained Pressure PE-AL-PE, kPa (psi)	Minimum Sustained Pressure PE-AL-PE, kPa at 82°C (psi at 180°F)
0912 (⅜)	2480 (360)	2340 (340)
1216 (½)	2480 (360)	2340 (340)
1620 (⅝)	2480 (360)	2340 (340)
2025 (¾)	2480 (360)	2340 (340)
2532 (1)	2480 (360)	2340 (340)
3240 (1¼)	2100 (305)	...
4150 (1½)	2100 (305)	...
5163 (2)	2100 (305)	...
6075 (2½)	2100 (305)	...

of specimens designated for each test shall be taken from pipe selected at random in accordance with the random sampling plan of Practice D1898.

NOTE 1—Sample size and testing frequency of lots for quality control must be established by the manufacturer to ensure conformance to the specification. Sampling and frequency will vary with the specific circumstances.

8.2 *Test Specimens*—Not less than 50 % of the test specimens required for any pressure test shall have at least part of the marking in their central sections. The central section is that portion of the pipe that is at least one pipe diameter away from an end closure.

8.3 *Conditioning*—Condition the specimens at 23 ± 2°C (73.4 ± 3.6°F) and 50 ± 5 % relative humidity for not less than 40 h prior to test in accordance with Procedure A of Practice D618, for those tests where conditioning is required. In cases of disagreement, the tolerances shall be ±1°C (±1.8°F) and ±2 % relative humidity.

8.4 *Test Conditions*—Conduct the test in the standard laboratory atmosphere of 23 ± 2°C (73.4 ± 3.6°F) and 50 ± 5 % relative humidity, unless otherwise specified in the test methods or in this specification. In cases of disagreement, the tolerances shall be ±1°C (1.8°F) and ±2 % relative humidity.

9. Test Methods

9.1 *Dimensions and Tolerances*:

9.1.1 *Pipe*—Any length of the PE-AL-PE composite pipe may be used to determine dimensions.

9.1.2 *Outside Diameter*—Measure the outside diameter of the PE-AL-PE pipe in accordance with Test Method D2122.

9.1.3 *Wall Thickness*—Make micrometre measurements of the wall thickness in accordance with Test Method D2122 to determine the maximum and minimum values. Measure the wall thickness at both ends of the pipe to the nearest 0.01 mm (0.0004 in.).

9.2 *Outer Polyethylene Layer Thickness*:

9.2.1 *Sample Preparation*—Select the sample of pipe at random. Cut the pipe with a sharp knife or other suitable cutter, ensuring that the pipe after cutting is not more than 10 % out-of-round.

9.2.2 *Thickness Determination*—Use a hand held magnifying glass equipped with graduated reticule, or a laboratory microscope with graduated reticule. The reticule should measure to the nearest 0.1 mm (0.004 in.). Determine the thickness of the outer coating of polyethylene at six points around the circumference. Only one of the points should be at the aluminum weld.

9.3 *Adhesion Test*:

9.3.1 *Visual Test*:

9.3.1.1 *Cutting the Spiral*—Mount a Stanley 1991 or similarly sharp but rigid razor-like blade within a protective housing and angle to cut a 45 ± 5° spiral in the pipe (see Fig. 2). Choose a PEX-AL-PEX pipe at random and insert into the housing and rotate to form the spiral cut. The cut goes through the complete wall on one side of the pipe only. Run the spiral along the pipe for a minimum distance along the pipe axis equal to five times the outside diameter.

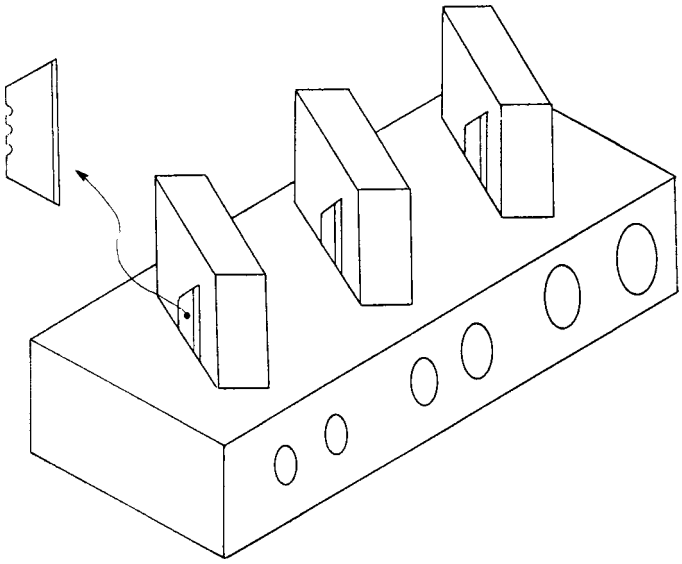


FIG. 2 Spiral Cutter for the Delamination Test

9.3.1.2 *Examining for Delamination*—Firmly hold the pipe with the spiral cut at the uncut end and create a ribbon of pipe material by opening out the spiral-cut pipe. Pliers can be used to grip the spiral-cut pipe. Examine the wall of the pipe visually side-on for evidence of delamination between the metal and plastic layers (see Fig. 1).

9.3.2 *Separation Test*:

9.3.2.1 *Specimen*—Five pipe sections of 10-mm (0.394-in.) length are cut at random intervals. The outer layers of the pipe (outer PE-layer together with the aluminum) are separated mechanically from the inner PE-layer with an appropriate device on the opposite side to the welding seam. The outer layers are separated on one side to about 5 mm from the pipe in order to allow clamping. The adhesion for the outer PE-layer to the aluminum is then visually examined for delamination at the corresponding test sample.

9.3.2.2 *Test Equipment*:

(1) Tension Testing Device, with suitable pull-off device (see Fig. 3).

(2) D_{roller} = 95 % of the required pipe inner diameter.

(3) d_i = pipe inner diameter.

9.3.2.3 *Test Procedure*—Remove the outer layers from the pipe at 23 ± 2°C (73.4 ± 3.6°F) with a linear speed of 50 mm/min (≈2 in./min). Record the force diagram.

9.4 *Ring Test*:

9.4.1 *Sample Size and Shape*—Cut rings of the PE-AL-PE pipe so that the two sides are parallel and at 90 ± 2° to the pipe axis. The length of each ring shall be 25 ± 1 mm (1 ± 0.04 in.). Cut a minimum of 15 samples consecutively along the axis of the pipe.

9.4.2 *Ring Tests*—Test the 15 consecutively cut samples using a tensile testing machine. Arrange the rings so that the aluminum weld is at 90° to the tensile axis as shown in Fig. 4. The crosshead speed shall be 50 ± 2.5 mm/min (2 ± 0.1 in./min). Mount the rings of pipe on two steel rods of minimum diameter of 4 mm (0.16 in.). Record the peak force.

9.5 *Burst Pressure*:

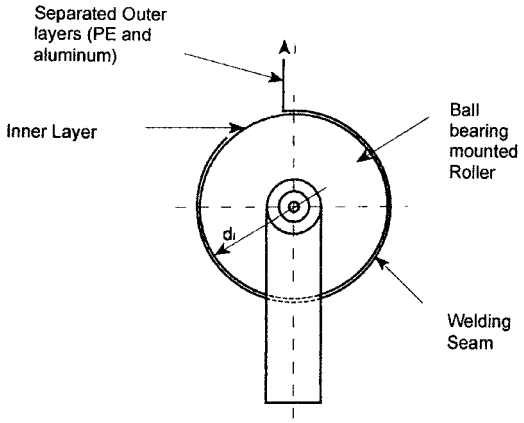


FIG. 3 Setup for Separation Test