Designation: C601 – 85(Reapproved 2010)

Standard Test Method for Pressure Test on Glass Pipe[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C601; 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 hydrostatic pressure testing of conical end flanged pipe and fittings.

1.2 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.

1.3 *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. Significance and Use

2.1 This test method provides a practical means to assess the strength of glass pipe under internal positive hydrostatic pressure. Since test pressures are twice-rated values, the test represents a stringent evaluation of product strength.

3. Apparatus

3.1 The apparatus, as illustrated in Fig. 1, shall be capable of the following:

3.1.1 So designed that it can produce a regulated loading rate of 3 psi (21 kPa)/s.

3.1.2 So designed that it can produce hydrostatic pressure up to 500 psi (3.4 MPa).

3.1.3 Pipe-end seals and connections to testing apparatus shall be made as shown in Fig. 2.

4. Sampling

4.1 A random sampling of ½ to 1 % (but not less than two pieces) of each size of pipe and fittings shall be made.

5. Procedure

5.1 Cap the pipe as illustrated in Fig. 2, using standard fittings and inserts with blind flanges as end caps. Specify the bolt torque.

5.2 Fill the pipe entirely with liquid, with no entrapped air, and place behind a protective shield. Keep both pipe and liquid at room temperature before testing. Use a torsion wrench to tighten nuts in stages uniformly all around the flange to bolt torque shown in Table 1.

5.3 Fittings, and pipe up to 2 ft (610 mm) in length, may be tested in the horizontal position with the flanges resting on the test table or surface. When testing pipe more than 2 ft in length, suspend it with straps located 12 in. (305 mm) from each flange connection.

5.4 *Pass Test*—Apply the internal pressure at a loading rate of 3 psi (21 kPa)/s, and hold at the test pressure level specified in Table 1 for a period not less than 3 min, or more than 5 min.

6. Report

6.1 Report the following:

6.1.1 Sampling percentage,

6.1.2 Number, size, and description of each sample tested,

6.1.3 Loading rate, maximum pressure attained, and duration at maximum level, and

6.1.4 Results of test.

7. Precision and Bias

7.1 Due to the fail-pass nature of the test, statements on precision and bias are not applicable.

[1] This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C14 on Glass and Glass Products and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C14.05 on Glass Pipe.

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8. Keywords

8.1 glass; pipe; pressure