



Standard Test Method for Determination of External Loading Characteristics of Plastic Pipe by Parallel-Plate Loading¹

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This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.

1. Scope*

- 1.1 This test method covers the determination of load-deflection characteristics of plastic pipe under parallel-plate loading.
- 1.2 This test method covers thermoplastic resin pipe, reinforced thermosetting resin pipe (RTRP), and reinforced polymer mortar pipe (RPMP).
- 1.3 The characteristics determined by this test method are pipe stiffness, stiffness factor, and load at specific deflections.
- 1.4 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.

NOTE 1—While this test method can be used in measuring the pipe stiffness of corrugated plastic pipe or tubing, special conditions and procedures are used. These details are included in the product standards, for example, Specification F405.

1.5 The text of this test method references notes and footnotes that provide explanatory material. These notes and footnotes (excluding those in tables and figures) shall not be considered as requirements of the test method.

1.6 *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

- D695 Test Method for Compressive Properties of Rigid Plastics
- D1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to Plastics
- D2122 Test Method for Determining Dimensions of Thermoplastic Pipe and Fittings
- E177 Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods
- E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method
- F405 Specification for Corrugated Polyethylene (PE) Pipe and Fittings
- F412 Terminology Relating to Plastic Piping Systems

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 Δy —measured change of the inside diameter in the direction of load application expressed in inches (millimetres).
- 3.2.2 *initial inside diameter (d)*—the average of the inside diameters as determined for the several test specimens and expressed in inches (millimetres).
- 3.2.3 *load (F)*—the load applied to the pipe to produce a given percentage deflection. Expressed as newtons per metre or pounds-force per linear inch.
- 3.2.4 *mean radius (r)*—the mid-wall radius determined by subtracting the average wall thickness from the average outside diameter and dividing the difference by two. Expressed as inches (millimetres).

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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.

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

3.2.5 *pipe deflection (P)*—the ratio of the reduction in pipe inside diameter to the initial inside diameter expressed as the percentage of the initial inside diameter.

3.2.6 *pipe significant events*:

3.2.6.1 *liner cracking or crazing*—the occurrence of a break or network of fine breaks in the liner visible to the unaided eye.

3.2.6.2 *rupture*—a crack or break extending entirely or partly through the pipe wall.

NOTE 2—The significant events listed may or may not occur in a specific pipe material.

3.2.6.3 *wall cracking*—the occurrence of a break in the pipe wall visible to the unaided eye.

3.2.6.4 *wall delamination*—the occurrence of any separation in the components of the pipe wall visible to the unaided eye.

3.2.7 *pipe stiffness (PS)*—the value obtained by dividing the force per unit length of specimen by the resulting deflection in the same units at the prescribed percentage deflection.

3.2.8 *stiffness factor (SF)*—the product of pipe stiffness and the quantity $0.149 r^3$.

3.2.9 *Discussion*—The “pipe stiffness” and “stiffness factor” are related as follows:

$$PS = F/\Delta y \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} SF &= EI \\ &= 0.149 Fr^3/\Delta y \\ &= 0.149 r^3(PS) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

NOTE 3—See Appendix X2 for information relating PS, E , and Δy .

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A short length of pipe is loaded between two rigid parallel flat plates at a controlled rate of approach to one another. Load-deflection (of the pipe diameter) data are obtained. If cracking, crazing, delamination, or rupture occurs, the corresponding load and deflection are recorded.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The external loading properties of plastic pipe obtained by this test method are used for the following:

5.1.1 To determine the stiffness of the pipe. This is a function of the pipe dimensions and the physical properties of the material of which the pipe is made.

5.1.2 To determine the load-deflection characteristics and pipe stiffness which are used for engineering design (see Appendix X1).

5.1.3 To compare the characteristics of various plastics in pipe form.

5.1.4 To study the interrelations of dimensions and deflection properties of plastic pipe and conduit.

5.1.5 To measure the deflection and load-resistance at any of several significant events if they occur during the test.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Testing Machine*—A properly calibrated compression testing machine of the constant-rate-of-crosshead movement type meeting the requirements of Test Method D695 shall be used to make the tests. The rate of head approach shall be 0.50 ± 0.02 in. (12.5 ± 0.5 mm)/min.

NOTE 4—Hydraulic testing machines that may vary slightly from these rate limits are commonly used and are satisfactory for testing RTRP and RPMP pipe 24-in. (610-mm) size and larger.

6.2 *Loading Plates*—The load shall be applied to the specimen through two parallel steel bearing plates. The plates shall be flat, smooth, and clean. The thickness of the plates shall be sufficient so that no bending or deformation occurs during the test, but it shall not be less than 0.25 in. (6.0 mm). The plate length shall equal or exceed the specimen length and the plate width shall not be less than the pipe contact width at maximum pipe deflection plus 6.0 in. (150 mm).

NOTE 5—For some types of testing machines a greater plate thickness may be required to limit plate bending.

6.3 *Deformation (Deflection) Indicator*—The change in inside diameter, or deformation parallel to the direction of loading, shall be measured with a suitable instrument meeting the requirements of Test Method D695, except that the instrument shall be accurate to the nearest 0.010 in. (0.25 mm). The instrument shall not support the pipe test specimen or the plate or affect in any way the load deflection measurements. Changes in diameter are measured during loading by continuously recording plate travel or by periodically computing it.

7. Test Specimens

7.1 For thermoplastic pipe, the test specimen shall be a piece of pipe $6 \pm \frac{1}{8}$ in. (150 ± 3 mm) long.

7.2 For reinforced thermosetting resin pipe, the minimum test specimen length shall be three times the nominal pipe diameter or 12.0 in. (300 mm), whichever is smaller. For pipe larger than 60 in. (1524 mm) in diameter, the minimum specimen length shall be 20 % of the nominal diameter adjusted to the nearest 1 in. (25.4 mm).

7.3 The ends of specimens shall be cut square and shall be free of burrs and jagged edges.

7.4 No less than three specimens shall be tested for each sample of pipe.

NOTE 6—For quality control testing a single specimen may be used with the thinnest wall at the top.

7.5 Certain RTRP pipes exhibit surface irregularity because the production process is inside diameter controlled. To assure accurate test results by parallel-plate loading, the test specimen must be uniformly loaded along its entire bearing surface. If surface irregularities (resin-rich areas) along the outside diameter prevent the bearing load from being uniformly distributed along the length of the specimen, the outside surface along the loading line shall be sanded smooth by hand. This sanding shall only be done if the reinforcement is not damaged. Note that sanding shall be done only along the plate contact lines.

8. Conditioning

8.1 Condition pipe for at least 4 h in air, at a temperature of $73.4 \pm 3.6^{\circ}\text{F}$ ($23 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$), and conduct the test in a room maintained at the same temperature.

8.2 When a referee test is required, condition specimens for at least 40 h at $73.4 \pm 3.6^{\circ}\text{F}$ ($23 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$) and $50 \pm 5\%$ relative humidity and conduct the test under the same conditions.

9. Procedure

9.1 Make the following measurements on each specimen:

9.1.1 Determine the length of each specimen to the nearest $\frac{1}{32}$ in. (1 mm) or better, by making and averaging at least four equally spaced measurements around the perimeter.

9.1.2 Measure the wall thickness of each specimen in accordance with Test Method D2122. Make at least eight measurements equally spaced around one end and calculate the average wall thickness.

9.1.3 Determine whether a line of minimum wall thickness exists along the length of the specimen and if so mark it for use in 9.2.1.

NOTE 7—On RTRP and RPMP pipe measurements may be made at both ends.

9.1.4 Determine the average outside diameter to the nearest 0.01 in. (0.2 mm) using a circumferential wrap tape or by averaging the maximum and minimum outside diameters as measured with a micrometer or caliper.

9.1.5 For OD-controlled pipe calculate the average pipe inside diameter (ID) by subtracting two times the average of all wall thicknesses (9.1.2) from the average of all outside diameters (9.1.4). For ID-controlled pipe determine the average ID by measuring the maximum and minimum inside diameters. Use this average ID as the basis for computing the percentage of deflection for all specimens in that lot of pipe.

9.2 Locate the pipe section with its longitudinal axis parallel to the bearing plates and center it laterally in the testing machine.

9.2.1 If an orientation of minimum wall thickness has been found, place the first specimen so the thinnest wall is at the top and rotate successive specimens 35° and 70° . If no minimum wall thickness was identified, use any base line.

9.3 With the deflection indicator in place, bring the upper plate into contact with the specimen with no more load than is necessary to hold it in place. This establishes the beginning point for subsequent deflection measurements.

9.4 Compress the specimen at a constant rate of 0.50 ± 0.02 in. (12.5 ± 0.5 mm)/min.

NOTE 8—For larger sizes of pipe made from relatively low-modulus materials, creep may affect the results of this test because of the loading rate specified.

9.5 Record load-deflection measurements continuously or intermittently with reference to the relative movement of the bearing plates. If measurements are made intermittently, make and record such measurements at increments of not more than 5 % of the average inside diameter of the specimen. Refer to Annex A1.

9.6 Observe and note the load and deflection at the first evidence of each of the following significant events when and if they occur:

9.6.1 Liner cracking or crazing.

9.6.2 Wall cracking.

9.6.3 Wall delamination.

9.6.4 Rupture.

9.7 Record type and position of each event with respect to the corresponding load and deflection. Discontinue the test when either of the following occur:

9.7.1 The load on the specimen fails to increase with increasing deflection (maximum point on load-deflection plot has been reached).

9.7.2 The specimen deflection reaches 30 % of the average inside diameter or the required maximum deflection.

10. Calculation

10.1 Calculate the pipe stiffness, PS, for any given deflection as follows:

$$PS = F/\Delta y \quad \text{lbf/in./in. (kPa)}$$

(3)