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Standard Specification for Polyethylene (PE) Corrugated Wall Stormwater Collection Chambers¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F2922; 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.

^{ε1} NOTE—Table 1 was editorially corrected in September 2012.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers requirements, test methods, materials, and marking for polyethylene (PE), open bottom, buried arch-shaped chambers of corrugated wall construction used for collection, detention, and retention of stormwater runoff. Applications include commercial, residential, agricultural, and highway drainage, including installation under parking lots and roadways.

1.2 Chambers are produced in arch shapes with dimensions based on chamber rise, chamber span, and wall stiffness. Chambers are manufactured with integral feet that provide base support. Chambers may include perforations to enhance water flow. Chambers must meet test requirements for arch stiffness, flattening, and accelerated weathering.

1.3 Analysis and experience have shown that the successful performance of this product depends upon the type and depth of bedding and backfill, and care in installation. This specification includes requirements for the manufacturer to provide chamber installation instructions to the purchaser.

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.

1.5 The following safety hazards caveat pertains only to the test method portion, Section 6, 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.*

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F17 on Plastic Piping Systems and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F17.65 on Land Drainage.

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2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- D618 Practice for Conditioning Plastics for Testing
- D1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to Plastics
- D2122 Test Method for Determining Dimensions of Thermoplastic Pipe and Fittings
- D2412 Test Method for Determination of External Loading Characteristics of Plastic Pipe by Parallel-Plate Loading
- D2990 Test Methods for Tensile, Compressive, and Flexural Creep and Creep-Rupture of Plastics
- D3350 Specification for Polyethylene Plastics Pipe and Fittings Materials
- D4329 Practice for Fluorescent UV Exposure of Plastics
- D4703 Practice for Compression Molding Thermoplastic Materials into Test Specimens, Plaques, or Sheets
- 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
- F2136 Test Method for Notched, Constant Ligament-Stress (NCLS) Test to Determine Slow-Crack-Growth Resistance of HDPE Resins or HDPE Corrugated Pipe
- F2787 Practice for Structural Design of Thermoplastic Corrugated Wall Stormwater Collection Chambers

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Definitions used in this specification are in accordance with the definitions in Terminology F412, and abbreviations are in accordance with Terminology D1600, unless otherwise indicated.

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.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *chamber*—an arch-shaped structure manufactured of thermoplastic with an open-bottom that is supported on feet and may be joined into rows that begin with, and are terminated by, end caps (see Fig. 1).

3.2.2 *chamber storage capacity*—the bare chamber storage capacity excluding storage in end caps, stone porosity, distribution piping or other distribution components.

3.2.3 *corrugated wall*—a wall profile consisting of a regular pattern of alternating crests and valleys (see Fig. 2).

3.2.4 *crest*—the element of a corrugation located at the exterior surface of the chamber wall, spanning between two web elements (see Fig. 2).

3.2.5 *crown*—the center section of a chamber typically located at the highest point as the chamber is traversed circumferentially.

3.2.6 *end cap*—a bulkhead provided to begin and terminate a chamber, or row of chambers, and prevent intrusion of surrounding embedment materials.

3.2.7 *foot*—a flat, turned out section that is manufactured with the chamber to provide a bearing surface for transfer of vertical loads to the bedding (see Fig. 1).

3.2.8 *inspection port*—an opening in the chamber wall that allows access to the chamber interior.

3.2.9 *nominal height*—a designation describing the approximate vertical dimension of the chamber at its crown (see Fig. 1).

3.2.10 *nominal width*—a designation describing the approximate outside horizontal dimension of the chamber at its feet (see Fig. 1).

3.2.11 *period*—the length of a single repetition of the repeated corrugation, defined as the distance from the centerline of a valley element to the centerline of the next valley element (see Fig. 2).

3.2.12 *rise*—the vertical distance from the chamber base (bottom of the chamber foot) to the inside of a chamber wall valley element at the crown as depicted in Fig. 1.

3.2.13 *span*—the horizontal distance from the interior of one sidewall valley element to the interior of the other sidewall valley element as depicted in Fig. 1.

3.2.14 *valley*—the element of a corrugated wall located at the interior surface of the chamber wall, spanning between two webs (see Fig. 2).

3.2.15 *web*—the element of a corrugated wall that connects a crest element to a valley element (see Fig. 2).

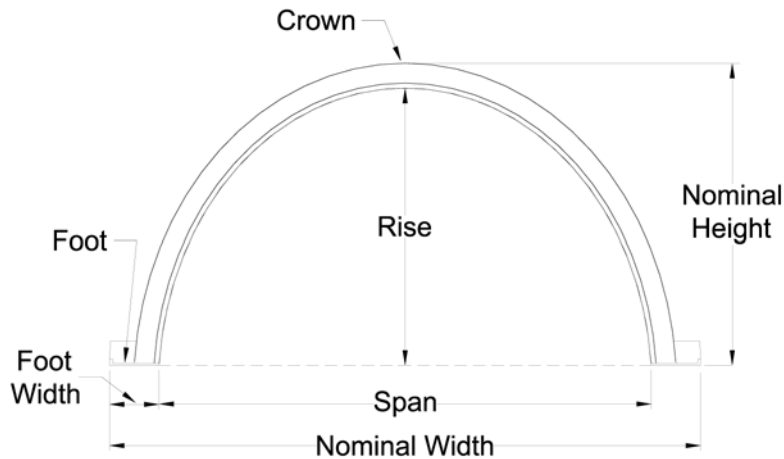
4. Materials and Manufacture

4.1 The chamber and end caps shall be made of virgin PE plastic compound meeting the requirements of Specification D3350 cell classification 516500C or 516500E, except that the carbon black content shall not exceed 3%. Compounds that have a higher cell classification in one or more properties shall be permitted provided all other product requirements are met. For slow crack growth resistance, acceptance of resins shall be determined by using the notched constant ligament-stress (NCLS) test on a finished compounded resin according to the procedure described in 6.2.11. The chamber sample shall be ground and a test plaque made in accordance with Practice D4703 Procedure C at a cooling rate of 15°C/min (27°F/min) and tested per 6.2.11. The average failure time of test specimens from plaques shall not be less than 100 h.

4.2 *Rework Material*—In lieu of virgin PE, clean rework material generated from the manufacturer’s own chambers may be used, provided the material meets the cell class requirements of 4.1.

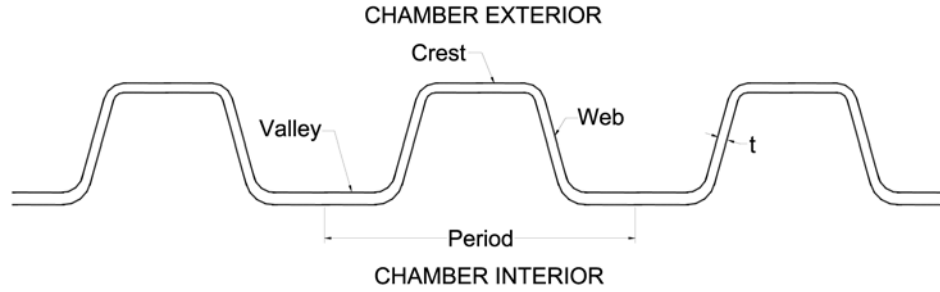
5. Requirements

5.1 Chamber Description:



The model chamber shown in this standard is intended only as a general illustration. Any arch-shape chamber configuration is permitted, as long as it meets all the specified requirements of this standard.

FIG. 1 Model Chamber



The corrugation profile shown in this standard is intended only as a general illustration. Any corrugation pattern is permitted, as long as it meets all the specified test requirements of this standard.

FIG. 2 Model Corrugated Wall

5.1.1 Chambers shall be produced in arch shapes symmetric about the crown with corrugated wall and integral or attached feet for base support (see Fig. 1). Any arch shape is acceptable provided all the requirements of this specification are met.

NOTE 1—For purposes of structural optimization, the wall geometry (for example, corrugation height, crest width, valley width, and web pitch) may vary around the chamber circumference.

5.1.2 Chambers shall be produced with maximum span at the base of the chamber (bottom of the chamber foot).

5.1.3 Chambers may include access ports for inspection or cleanout. Chambers with access ports shall meet the requirements of this standard with access ports open and closed.

5.1.4 Chambers may include provisions for hydraulic connections at various locations around the chamber. Chambers with hydraulic connections through the chamber shall meet the requirements of this standard with hydraulic connections (1) closed and (2) with the hydraulic connection fitting installed.

5.1.5 Chambers may include perforations. Perforations shall be cleanly fabricated in a size, shape, and pattern determined by the manufacturer. Chambers with perforations shall meet the requirements of this standard.

5.1.6 Chambers may include integral, repeating end walls. Chambers with integral repeating end walls shall meet the requirements of this standard at all locations along the chamber length. The chamber shall be capable of carrying the full load for which it was designed at all locations along the chamber length.

5.1.7 Chamber sections shall be manufactured to connect at the ends to provide rows of various lengths. Joints shall be configured to prevent intrusion of the surrounding embedment

material and shall be capable of carrying the full load for which the chamber is designed.

5.1.8 Each row of chambers shall begin and terminate with an end cap. End caps may be an integral part of the chamber or a separate component. End caps that are injection molded shall meet the requirements of this standard.

5.1.9 Chamber classifications, dimensions, and tolerances are provided in Table 1. Chamber classifications are based on the nominal height and nominal width of the chambers, as illustrated in Fig. 1. Classifications shall be manufactured with the specified rise and span with tolerances, minimum foot width, and wall thickness requirements.

NOTE 2—The values for arch stiffness in Table 1 should not be considered comparable to values of pipe stiffness.

5.2 Workmanship—The chambers shall be homogeneous throughout and essentially uniform in color, opacity, density, and other properties. The interior and exterior surfaces shall be free of chalking, sticky, or tacky material. The chamber walls shall be free of cracks, blisters, voids, foreign inclusions, or other defects that are visible to the naked eye and may affect the wall integrity.

5.3 Physical and Mechanical Properties of Finished Chamber:

5.3.1 Wall Thickness—Chambers shall have minimum and average wall thicknesses not less than the wall thicknesses shown in Table 1 when measured in accordance with 6.2.1.

5.3.2 Minimum Foot Width—Chambers shall have a foot width not less than the minimum foot width as shown in Table 1 when measured in accordance with 6.2.2 (see also Fig. 1).

TABLE 1 Chamber Classifications, Dimensions, and Tolerances

Chamber Classification	Nominal Height	Nominal Width	Rise		Span		Minimum Foot Width	Wall Thickness		Minimum Arch Stiffness Constant
			Average	Tolerance	Average	Tolerance		Average	Minimum†	
	in. (mm)	in. (mm)	in. (mm)	in. (mm)	in. (mm)	in. (mm)	in. (mm)	in. (mm)	in. (mm)	lb/ft/%
16×33	16 (406)	33 (838)	13.1 (333)	0.4 (10)	24.3 (617)	0.4 (10)	4.0 (100)	0.130 (3.3)	0.120 (3.0)	300
30×51	30 (762)	51 (1295)	26.7 (678)	0.4 (10)	42.6 (1082)	0.4 (10)	4.0 (100)	0.180 (4.6)	0.165 (4.2)	300

† Editorially corrected in September 2012