Designation: F2762 – 11$^{\varepsilon 1}$

StandardSpecification for 12 to 30 in. (300 to 750 mm) Annular Corrugated Profile-Wall Polyethylene (PE) Pipe and Fittings for Sanitary Sewer Applications[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F2762; 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.

ε[1] NOTE—Units statement (1.4) was editorially revised in October 2013.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers requirements and test methods for annular, corrugated profile wall polyethylene pipe and fittings with an interior liner. The nominal inside diameters covered are 12 to 30 in. (300 to 750 mm).

1.2 The requirements of this specification are intended to provide pipe and fittings suitable for underground use for non-pressure sanitary sewer systems. Pipe and fittings produced in accordance with this specification shall be installed in compliance with Practice D2321.

1.3 This specification covers pipe and fittings with an interior liner using a corrugated exterior profile (Fig. 1).

1.4 *Units*—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 *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]

A666 Specification for Annealed or Cold-Worked Austenitic Stainless Steel Sheet, Strip, Plate, and Flat Bar

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

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)

D3212 Specification for Joints for Drain and Sewer Plastic Pipes Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals

D3350 Specification for Polyethylene Plastics Pipe and Fittings Materials

D4389 Specification for Finished Glass Fabrics Woven From Rovings

F412 Terminology Relating to Plastic Piping Systems

F477 Specification for Elastomeric Seals (Gaskets) for Joining Plastic Pipe

F2136 Test Method for Notched, Constant Ligament-Stress (NCLS) Test to Determine Slow-Crack-Growth Resistance of HDPE Resins or HDPE Corrugated Pipe

2.2 *AASHTO Standard:*[3]

LRFD, Section 12 AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications Section 12 – Buried Structures and Tunnel Liners

2.3 *Federal Standard:*[4]

Fed. Std. No. 123 Marking for Shipment (Civil Agencies)

2.4 *Military Standard:*[4]

MIL-STD-129 Marking for Shipment and Storage

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Definitions are in accordance with Terminology F412 and abbreviations are in accordance with Terminology D1600, unless otherwise specified. The abbreviation for polyethylene is PE.

[1] This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F17 on Plastic Piping Systems and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F17.62 on Sewer.

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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 20001, http://www.transportation.org.

[4] Available from Standardization Documents Order Desk, DODSSP, Bldg. 4, Section D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5098, http://dodssp.daps.dla.mil.

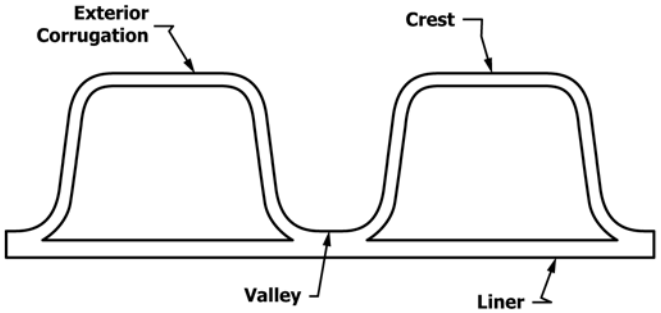

FIG. 1 Typical Annular Corrugated Pipe Profile

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *profile wall, n*—In this case, the profile pipe wall construction provides an interior liner in the waterway and includes ribs, corrugations, or other shapes, which can be either solid or hollow, that helps brace the pipe against diametrical deformation.

4. Ordering Information

4.1 Orders for product made to this specification shall include the following information to adequately describe the desired product:

4.1.1 This ASTM designation and year of issue,

4.1.2 Diameters,

4.1.3 Total footage of each pipe diameter involved,

4.1.4 Pipe laying length,

4.1.5 Fitting type(s):

4.1.5.1 Size and type of fittings, including mainline and branch diameters, and

4.1.5.2 Number of fittings per diameter.

5. Materials and Manufacture

5.1 *Pipe and Fabricated Fittings*—The pipe and fabricated fittings shall be made of virgin PE compound meeting the requirements of Specification D3350 with a minimum cell classification of 435400C. The carbon black content in the pipe shall be equal to or greater than 2 wt % and shall not exceed 3 wt %. Compounds that have a higher cell classification in one or more properties shall be permitted provided all other product requirements are met.

5.2 *Rework*—Clean rework generated from the manufacturer's own pipe and fittings production of this product shall be permitted to be used by the same manufacturer. Rework shall be the same cell classification as new PE compound with which it is blended and the pipe produced shall meet all the requirements of this specification.

6. Physical Properties

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 walls 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 through valleys.

6.1.1 Visible defects, cracks, creases, splits, in pipe are not permissible.

6.2 *Dimensions and Tolerance:*

6.2.1 *Nominal Size*—The nominal size for the pipe and fittings shall be the inside diameter shown in Table 1.

6.2.2 *Minimum Inside Diameter*—The minimum manufacturer's stated inside diameter shall be as shown in Table 1, when measured in accordance with 7.3.1.

NOTE 1—The outside diameters and the corrugation pitch of products manufactured to this specification are not specified; therefore, compatibility between pipe and fittings made to this specification from different manufacturers must be verified.

6.2.3 *Laying length*—The pipe shall be supplied in any laying length agreeable to both the owner and the manufacturer. Laying length shall not be less than 99 % of stated quantity when measured in accordance with 7.3.2.

6.2.4 *Liner Thickness*—The minimum liner thickness of the pipe shall meet the requirements given in Table 1 when measured in accordance with 7.3.3.

6.3 *Pipe Stiffness*—Minimum pipe stiffness at 5 % deflection shall meet the requirements given in Table 1 when tested in accordance with 7.4.

NOTE 2—The 5 % deflection criterion, which was selected for testing convenience, is not a limitation with respect to in-use deflection. The engineer is responsible for establishing the acceptable deflection limit.

TABLE 1 Pipe Stiffness and Pipe Dimensions

Nominal Diameter	Manufacturer's Stated Inside Diameter and Tolerance		Minimum Pipe Stiffness at 5% Deflection		Minimum Liner Thickness
in.	Minimum, in. (mm)	Inside Diameter Tolerance, in. (mm)	lb/in./in.	(kpa)	in. (mm)
12	12.00 (300)	±0.11 (±3)	46	(317)	0.043 (1.09)
15	14.95 375	±0.11 (±3)	46	(317)	0.052 (1.32)
18	17.94 (450)	±0.14 (±4)	46	(317)	0.060 (1.52)
21	20.88 (525)	±0.15 (±4)	46	(317)	0.062 (1.57)
24	24.00 (600)	±0.16 (±4)	46	(317)	0.064 (1.63)
27	26.89 (675)	±0.17 (±4)	46	(317)	0.073 (1.85)
30	29.92 (750)	±0.18 (±5)	46	(317)	0.086 (2.18)

6.4 *Pipe Flattening*—There shall be no evidence of splitting, cracking, breaking, separation of corrugation seams, separation of the valley and liner, or combinations thereof, when tested in accordance with 7.5.

6.5 *Pipe Impact Strength*—There shall be no evidence of splitting, cracking, breaking, separation of corrugation seams, separation of the valley and liner, or combinations thereof, on any specimen when tested in accordance with 7.6.

6.6 *Fittings and Joining Systems:*

6.6.1 Only fittings fabricated from pipe meeting this specification and supplied or recommended by the pipe manufacturer shall be used. Fabricated fittings shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

6.6.2 The joining system(s) shall be of a design that preserves alignment during construction and prevents separation at the joints.

6.6.3 Pipe and fittings shall have a watertight bell/spigot joint that complies with the laboratory tests defined and described in Specification D3212 and utilizes a gasket that complies with the requirements of Specification F477. All joints shall show no signs of leakage when tested in accordance with Specification D3212. Note that special provisions must be taken in order that joints made to field cut pipe meet the requirements of Specification D3212. Any component used in the joining material shall be resistant to effluents being carried in the pipe.

6.6.4 *Optional Bell Restraining Bands*—Bell restraining bands, when used, shall be made of corrosion resistant materials such as fiberglass (Specification D4389) or stainless steel (Specification A666).

6.6.5 *Joint Proof-of-Design*—To assess the effects of long-term properties of the pipe and gasket material under a joint assembly, a joint proof-of-design test shall be conducted on the pipe joints using the test method outlined in 7.8. Each joint proof of design pressure test shall be conducted by an independent third party, which provides written certification for each test. This test is a one-time validation test for the specific pipe diameter, profile geometry, gasket and joint configuration supplied by the manufacturer. This proof-of-design test shall be conducted on at least one pipe diameter within the prescribed diameter range and shall be conducted on each diameter that differs in joint design. If the joint design does not change within the prescribed range, the largest diameter shall be tested. If the diameter range includes more than 5 different pipe diameters, then two sizes shall be tested; the largest and smallest diameters.

6.7 *Slow Crack Growth Resistance Pipe*—For slow crack-growth resistance, the pipe shall be evaluated using the notched constant ligament stress (NCLS) test according to the procedure described in 7.7. The average failure time of the five test specimens shall exceed 30 h with no single test specimen's failure time less than 21 h. For smaller pipe sizes where the NCLS test cannot be conducted on the pipe due to size limitations on the longitudinal coupon, the NCLS test shall be conducted on molded plaques, and the average failure time of the five test specimens shall exceed 41 h.

6.8 *Structural Design:*

6.8.1 The manufacturer shall supply appropriate data necessary to satisfy the requirements of deflection, thrust, buckling, bending stress and long-term strain in accordance with the design criteria of the LRFD, Section 12. The design engineer shall verify that the data provided by the manufacturer satisfy the product requirements.

6.8.2 The minimum long-term (50-year) design values for modulus of elasticity and tensile strength for the PE compounds shall be 22,000 psi (152 MPa) and 900 psi (6.2 MPa), respectively.

6.8.3 The maximum allowable long-term (50-year) tensile strain limit for design shall be 5%.

7. Test Methods

7.1 *Conditioning:*

7.1.1 *Referee Testing*—When conditioning is required for referee tests, condition the specimens in accordance with Procedure A of Practice D618 at 73.4 ± 3.6°F (23 ± 2°C) for not less than 40 h prior to test. Conduct tests under the same conditions of temperature. The random selection of the sample or samples of the pipe and fittings shall be as agreed upon between the owner and the seller. In case of no prior agreement, any sample selected by the testing laboratory shall be permitted.

7.1.2 *Quality Control Testing*—Condition specimens for a minimum of 4 h prior to test in air or 1 h in water at 73.4 ± 3.6°F (23 ± 2°C) without regard to relative humidity.

7.2 *Test Conditions*—Conduct tests other than those for routine quality control purposes in the standard laboratory atmosphere of 73.4 ± 3.6°F (23 ± 2°C), in the referenced test method or in this specification.

7.3 *Dimensions:*

7.3.1 *Inside Diameter*—Measure the inside diameter in accordance with Test Method D2122.

7.3.2 *Laying length*—Measure pipe laying length in accordance with Test Method D2122. These measurements may be taken at ambient temperature.

7.3.3 *Minimum Inner-Liner Thickness*—Measure the thickness of the inner liner in accordance with Test Method D2122. Each specimen shall be cut perpendicular to the seam line of the pipe directly through a corrugation allowing a plain view of the inner wall 360° around the circumference in order to obtain a minimum of eight measurements in accordance with Test Method D2122.

7.4 *Pipe Stiffness*—Select three pipe specimens and test for pipe stiffness in accordance with Test Method D2412, except for the following conditions:

7.4.1 The test specimens shall be at least one diameter or 24 in. (609 mm) in length, which ever is less. However, the test specimen shall not be less than three full corrugations in length.

7.4.2 Each specimen shall be cut mid-valley to mid-valley (see Fig. 1) while still meeting or exceeding the minimum length requirement.

7.4.3 Determine the minimum inner wall thickness and locate the first specimen in the loading machine with the minimum inner wall thickness located at 9:00 or 3:00 when