



Designation: ~~C1173 – 10~~^{ε1} C1173 – 10 (Reapproved 2014)

Standard Specification for Flexible Transition Couplings for Underground Piping Systems¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C1173; 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—Sections 5.1 and 7.2 were editorially corrected in May 2011.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification describes the properties of devices or assemblies suitable for use as flexible transition couplings, hereinafter referred to as couplings, for underground drainage and sewer piping systems.

1.2 Couplings that may include bushings, inserts, or shear rings and conform to the requirements of this standard are suitable for joining plain end pipe or fittings. The pipe to be joined shall be of similar or dissimilar materials, size, or both.

1.3 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.

1.4 The ASTM standards referenced herein shall be considered mandatory.

1.5 The committee with jurisdiction over this standard is not aware of another comparable standard for materials covered in this standard.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

[A240/A240M Specification for Chromium and Chromium-Nickel Stainless Steel Plate, Sheet, and Strip for Pressure Vessels and for General Applications](#)

[A493 Specification for Stainless Steel Wire and Wire Rods for Cold Heading and Cold Forging](#)

[A644 Terminology Relating to Iron Castings](#)

[D395 Test Methods for Rubber Property—Compression Set](#)

[D412 Test Methods for Vulcanized Rubber and Thermoplastic Elastomers—Tension](#)

[D471 Test Method for Rubber Property—Effect of Liquids](#)

[D543 Practices for Evaluating the Resistance of Plastics to Chemical Reagents](#)

[D573 Test Method for Rubber—Deterioration in an Air Oven](#)

[D624 Test Method for Tear Strength of Conventional Vulcanized Rubber and Thermoplastic Elastomers](#)

[D638 Test Method for Tensile Properties of Plastics](#)

[D1149 Test Methods for Rubber Deterioration—Cracking in an Ozone Controlled Environment](#)

[D2240 Test Method for Rubber Property—Durometer Hardness](#)

[D3045 Practice for Heat Aging of Plastics Without Load](#)

[D6147 Test Method for Vulcanized Rubber and Thermoplastic Elastomer—Determination of Force Decay \(Stress Relaxation\) in Compression](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms used in this standard, see Terminology [A644](#).

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [A04](#) on Iron Castings and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [A04.75](#) on Gaskets and Coupling for Plumbing and Sewer Piping.

Current edition approved Dec. 15, 2014. Published January 2014. Originally approved in 1991. Last previous edition approved in 2008 as ~~C1173 – 08~~ C1173 – 10. DOI: ~~10.1520/C1173-10~~ 10.1520/C1173-10R14.

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.

3.2.1 *center stop*, *n*—an integral part of the gasket centered on its axial length intended to limit the insertion depth of the pipe to be coupled.

3.2.2 *clamp assembly*, *n*—that portion of the coupling excluding the gasket.

3.2.3 *coupling*, *n*—the complete assembly.

3.2.4 *fitting*, *n*—parts of a pipeline other than straight pipe couplings, or valves.

3.2.5 *flexible transition couplings*, *n*—devices used to form a leakproof joint between sections of plain end pipe or fittings of the same or different materials, of the same or different size, or any combination of materials or pipe sizes.

3.2.6 *free torque*, *n*—the torque value expressed in lbf-in./Nm when the clamp is tightened four revolutions of the screw nut; while in the free state, this value does not include any breakaway effects due to staking or passage of the band ends beyond the screw heads.

3.2.7 *inserts*, *n*—a bushing or ring placed into the coupling socket to accommodate pipe materials of differing outside diameters.

3.2.8 *joint*, *n*—the completed assembly of parts consisting of the flexible transition coupling and the joined pipes, or fittings, or both.

3.2.9 *lot*, *n*—a specific quantity of similar material or collection of similar units from a common source; the quantity offered for inspection and acceptance at any one time. A lot might comprise a shipment, batch, or similar quantity.

3.2.10 *manufacturer*, *n*—the entity that produces the coupling.

3.2.11 *plain end pipe*, *n*—any pipe that does not include any bell, hub, threaded area, or other means of joining.

3.2.12 *shear ring*, *n*—an interior or exterior element which is used to span the distance between the pipe ends within a coupling so as to provide increased resistance to axial displacement.

4. Classification

4.1 The couplings shall be permitted to have a center stop. The components shall be designed so that the elastomeric material is compressed to form a hydrostatic seal when the joint is assembled. The couplings shall be of the types described in 4.1.1 – 4.1.3.

4.1.1 *Type A*—A coupling consisting of an elastomeric gasket incorporating corrosion resistant tension bands and tightening mechanism. Couplings shall be fabricated without shear rings, with or without inserts and with or without a center stop.

4.1.2 *Type B*—A coupling consisting of an elastomeric gasket incorporating a corrosion resistant shear ring, tension bands and tightening mechanism. Couplings shall be fabricated with shear rings, with or without inserts and with or without a center stop (Note 1).

4.1.3 *Type C*—A coupling fabricated with elastomeric compression seals.

NOTE 1—The provisions of this standard are not intended to prevent the use of any alternate material or method of construction, provided any such alternate meets the requirements of this standard.

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/60eb2e4e-8822-4f38-a978-29d85452fbf2/astm-c1173-102014>

5. Materials and Manufacture

5.1 Elastomeric materials used in the manufacturing of couplings and inserts shall comply with the requirements of section 10.1 and Table 1 of this standard.

5.2 All metallic components shall be manufactured of 300 series stainless steel.

6. Elastomeric Gasket Requirements

6.1 The elastomeric gasket shall conform to the physical properties as specified in section 5.1 of this standard.

6.2 Elastomeric gaskets and inserts of single, multi-piece, or spliced construction shall show no signs of separation, peeling, or other defects when tested in accordance with Section 9.

6.3 Elastomeric gaskets and inserts of single, multi-piece, or spliced construction shall be free from porosity and air pockets. Its surface shall be smooth and free from pitting, cracks, blisters, air marks, or any other imperfections that affect its performance in service. The flash extension shall not exceed 1 mm at any point where the presence of flash affects performance.

6.4 Elastomeric gaskets and inserts shall be compatible with the dimensions and tolerances of the specific material to which it is designed to join.

7. Clamp Assembly Requirements

7.1 All metallic components shall be of 300 series stainless steel conforming to the requirements of Specification A240/A240M. All metallic components made from round stock shall be of 300 series stainless steel conforming to the requirements of Specification A493 (excluding copper bearing alloys).

7.2 Clamp assemblies, tension bands, tightening mechanisms shall conform to the performance requirements as set forth in section 10.2 of this standard.

TABLE 1 Test Requirements

Properties	Physical Requirements	ASTM Test Method
Elastomeric Materials		
Hardness, Nominal Shore "A" Durometer as specified by the coupling manufacturer	50–75	D2240
Hardness, Nominal Shore "D" Durometer as specified by the coupling manufacturer	35–45	D2240
Tensile strength, min psi (KPa)	1000 (6894)	D412, Die C, Fig. 2 or D638
Elongation at rupture, min, %	200	D412, Die C, Fig. 2 or D638
Heat aging, 70 h, 158 ± 3.6°F (70 ± 2°C)		D573 or D3045
Hardness increase, maximum Durometer points	10	
Change in tensile strength, max, %	25	
Change in elongation, max, %	35	
Ozone resistance	No cracks	D1149
At 20 % elongation		
For 100 h at 104 ± 3.6°F (40 ± 2°C)		
With 50 parts per 100 million		
Water absorption, weight gain, %, max	20	D471
Chemical resistance, 48 h, 74 ± 3.6°F (23 ± 2°C)	no weight loss	D543
Compression Set, max, %	25	D395 Method B
Stress Relaxation, min. % Force Retention	30	D6147
Tear Strength, min, lbf/in. (N/cm)	150 (268.5)	D624 Die C

8. Dimensions

8.1 Couplings and bushing dimensions shall be compatible with the dimensions and tolerances of the specific material to which it is designed to join.

9. Sampling, Tests, and Retests

9.1 Test specimens representative of the couplings to be used shall be randomly selected from the manufactured lot for testing.

9.2 One coupling for each size or type shall be tested, unless otherwise specified or waived by the purchaser.

9.3 Where there is a failure in the original test, the entire test shall be rerun with twice the number of samples and any failure shall be cause for rejection.

10. Test Methods

10.1 Elastomeric Materials:

10.1.1 *Hardness*—Hardness shall be measured on either a finished surface, a squarely cut end, or a flat sliced or buffed surface, depending on the size and shape of the specimen. See Test Method D2240. The manufacturer shall specify the hardness and scale.

10.1.2 *Tensile Strength and Elongation*— The dumbbells shall be prepared from sections of the finished material. See Test Method D412.

10.1.3 *Heat Aging*—for hardness, tensile and elongation shall be performed in accordance with Test Method D573. Specimens shall be oven-aged for 96 h at 158 ± 3.6°F (70 ± 2°C).

10.1.4 *Ozone Resistance*—See Test Method D1149. Procedure A, stretched 20 % and exposed to an ozone concentration of 50 parts per 100 million for 100 h at 104 ± 3.6°F (40 ± 2°C).

10.1.5 *Water Absorption*—Size and time determinations shall be set in accordance with Test Method D471. A specimen 0.075 by 1 by 2 in. (1.9 by 25 by 50 mm) shall be immersed in distilled water at 158 ± 3.6°F (70 ± 2°C) for 7 days. After seven days the specimen shall be removed, the surface moisture blotted and the specimen weighed. The percent gain shall be determined by the following equation:

$$\frac{(WF - WO)}{WO} \cdot 100$$

where:

WF = weight of specimen after immersion for 7 days, and

WO = dry weight of specimen before immersion.

10.1.6 *Chemical Resistance*—Samples shall be aged for 48 h at 74 ± 3.6°F (23 ± 2°C) using solutions of 1N sulfuric acid and 1N hydrochloric acid. See Test Method D543.

10.1.7 *Tear Strength*—The gasket material shall be tested in accordance with Test Method D624, Die C.