



Standard Test Method for Resistance to Short-Time Hydraulic Pressure of Plastic Pipe, Tubing, and Fittings¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D1599; 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.

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

1. Scope—Scope*

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the resistance of either thermoplastic or reinforced thermosetting resin pipe, tubing, or fittings to hydraulic ~~pressure~~ pressure in a short time period. Procedure A is used to determine burst pressure of a specimen if the mode of failure is to be determined. Procedure B is used to determine that a specimen complies with a minimum burst requirement.

1.2 This test method is suitable for establishing laboratory testing requirements for quality control purposes or for procurement specifications.

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 purposes only, only and are not considered standard.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of whoever uses this standard to consult and establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

[D2122 Test Method for Determining Dimensions of Thermoplastic Pipe and Fittings](#)

[D3517 Specification for “Fiberglass” \(Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Thermosetting-Resin\) Pressure Pipe](#)

[D3567 Practice for Determining Dimensions of “Fiberglass” \(Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Thermosetting Resin\) Pipe and Fittings](#)

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 This test method consists of loading a specimen to failure, or a predetermined minimum level, in short-time interval by means of continuously increasing internal hydraulic-pressure while immersed in a controlled-temperature environment.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method establishes the short-time hydraulic failure pressure of thermoplastic or reinforced thermosetting resin pipe, tubing, or fittings. Data obtained by this test method are of use only in predicting the behavior of pipe, tubing, and fittings under conditions of temperature, time, method of loading, and hoop stress similar to those used in the actual test. They are generally not indicative of the long-term strength of thermoplastic or reinforced thermosetting resin pipe, tubing, and fittings.

4.2 Procurement specifications utilizing this test method may stipulate a minimum and maximum time for failure other than the 60 to 70 s listed in 9.1.3. Either the internal hydraulic pressure or the hoop stress may be listed in the requirements.

NOTE 1—Many thermoplastics give significantly different burst strengths depending on the time to failure. For instance, significant differences have been observed between failure times of 65 and 85 s.

4.3 This test method is also used as a short-term pressurization validation procedure, where the specimens are pressurized to a predetermined minimum pressure requirement.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F17 on Plastic Piping Systems and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F17.40 on Test Methods. Current edition approved April 1, 2011; April 15, 2014. Published November 2011; November 2014. Originally approved in 1962. Last previous edition approved in 2005; 2011 as D1599 – 99 (2005); (2011). DOI: 10.1520/D1599-99R11-10.1520/D1599-14.

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

5. Failure

- 5.1 Any instantaneous or rapid loss of pressure shall constitute failure.
- 5.2 Any visible passage of fluid through the wall of the specimen shall constitute failure.
- 5.3 Any loss of pressure that interrupts the continuous and uniform pressure increase, described in 9.1.3, shall constitute failure.
- 5.4 Leakage at the end closure or fracture of the specimen in the immediate vicinity of the end closure shall be considered as an invalid test item, not a failure.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Constant-Temperature Bath*—A water bath or other fluid bath equipped so that uniform temperature is maintained throughout the bath. This may require agitation. If an air or other gaseous environment is used, provisions shall be made for adequate circulation. Unless otherwise stated, the tests shall be conducted at $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ($73 \pm 3.6^\circ\text{F}$); $73 \pm 3.6^\circ\text{F}$ ($23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$). The tolerance on other test temperatures shall be $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ (3.6°F); 3.6°F ($\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$). Fluid environments that chemically attack the specimens shall not be used unless this effect is being studied. In that case, the purpose of the test shall be included in the report.

NOTE 2—Reinforced thermosetting resin pipe and fittings may show increasing failure pressures as temperature is raised above 23°C – 73.4°F (23°C) in this test.

6.2 *Pressurizing System*—A device capable of applying an essentially continuously increasing internal hydraulic pressure to the test specimen. Suggested equipment for this test may include the following:

6.2.1 *Nitrogen Supply (Cylinder Gas)* with a pressure regulator and hydraulic accumulator, or

6.2.1.1 *Pump*, capable of applying essentially continuously increasing internal hydraulic pressure to the test specimen.

6.3 *Pressure Gage, Indicating System*: ~~having a precision of not less than 1 % of full-scale deflection with a maximum indicating hand. The pressure gage shall be selected such that the final readings are in the mid-60 % of the scale. The gage should be equipped with a surge protection device.~~

6.3.1 *Pressure Gauges*—When used, mechanical pressure gauges shall have a precision within 1 % of full-scale deflection with a maximum indicating hand.

6.3.2 *Pressure Transducers*—When used, pressure transducers shall have a precision with 1% of full-scale deflection. The system shall have the capability to save the maximum test pressure for retrieval and display after the completion of the test.

6.3.3 The gage-pressure indicating apparatus (gauge or pressure transducer) shall be located in the test system at a location such that it only indicates pressure on the specimen and does not indicate pressure built up by water flowing in the supply lines to the specimen.

NOTE 3—The pressure indicating apparatus (gauge or pressure transducer) should be equipped with a pressure surge protection device.

NOTE 4—When testing materials such as Polyolefins that change in volume greatly before rupture, a large diameter water supply line or location of the gage on the specimen should be used to eliminate erroneous readings caused by the pressure drop in the water supply line.

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6.4 *Timing Device*—Stop watch or equivalent.

6.5 *Specimen End Closures*:

6.5.1 *Pipe or Tubing*—Either free-end or restrained-end closures, that will withstand the maximum test pressures, may be used. Closures shall be designed so that they do not cause failure of the specimen. Free-end closures shall be used for referee tests.

NOTE 6—Free-end closures fasten to the specimen so that internal pressure produces longitudinal tensile stresses in addition to hoop and radial stresses in the pipe wall. Restrained-end closures rely on a rod through the specimen or an external structure to resist the end thrust. Stresses in the wall of restrained-end specimens act in the hoop and radial directions only. Because of this difference in loading, the expected hoop stress at failure in free-end specimens of solid-wall thermoplastic pipes are approximately 11 % lower than in restrained-end specimens. The test results will reflect this difference in test method.

6.5.2 *Fittings*—Caps and plugs for fittings shall not extend beyond the bottom thread or the bottom of the socket.

NOTE 7—For purposes of determining the ultimate rupture strength of fittings, a metal band not extending more than one third of the threaded or socket depth, may be used: When the mode of failure of a piping system is to be determined, no reinforcement shall be used.

7. Test Specimen

7.1 *Pipe or Tubing*:

7.1.1 *Specimen Size*—For pipe sizes of 6 in. (150 mm) or less, the specimen length between the end closures shall be not less than five times the outside diameter of the pipe, but in no case less than 12 in. (300 mm). For larger sizes, the minimum length shall be not less than three times the outside diameter, but in no case less than 30 in. (760 mm).

7.1.2 *Sample Size*—Unless otherwise specified five specimens shall be tested.

7.1.3 *Measurements*—Dimensions shall be determined in accordance with Test Method D2122 or Practice D3567.

7.2 *Fittings*: