



Standard Specification for Filament-Wound “Fiberglass” “Fiberglass” (Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Thermosetting-Resin) Pipe¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D2996; 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.

^{e1} NOTE—~~Note 3~~ was editorially updated in April 2007.

1. Scope*

1.1 This specification covers machine-made reinforced thermosetting resin pressure pipe (RTRP) manufactured by the filament winding process up to 2460 in. nominal size. Included are a classification system and requirements for materials, mechanical properties, dimensions, performance, methods of test, and marking.

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are provided for information purposes only.

1.3 The following safety hazards caveat pertains only to the test method portion, Section 8, of this specification: *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems, 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.*

NOTE 1—The term “fiberglass pipe” as described in Section 3 of this specification applies to both reinforced thermosetting resin pipe (RTRP) and reinforced polymer mortar pipe (RPMP). This specification covers only reinforced thermosetting resin pipe (RTRP).

NOTE 2—This specification is applicable to RTRP where the ratio of outside diameter to wall thickness is 10:1 or more.

NOTE 3—There is no known ISO equivalent to this standard.

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NOTE 4—For the purposes of this standard, polymer does not include natural polymers.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

D618 Practice for Conditioning Plastics for Testing

D638 Test Method for Tensile Properties of Plastics

D883 Terminology Relating to Plastics

D1598 Test Method for Time-to-Failure of Plastic Pipe Under Constant Internal Pressure

D1599 Test Method for Resistance to Short-Time Hydraulic Pressure of Plastic Pipe, Tubing, and Fittings

D1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to Plastics

D2105 Test Method for Longitudinal Tensile Properties of “Fiberglass” (Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Thermosetting-Resin) Pipe and Tube

D2143 Test Method for Cyclic Pressure Strength of Reinforced, Thermosetting Plastic Pipe

D2310 Classification for Machine-Made “Fiberglass” (Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Thermosetting-Resin) Pipe

D2412 Test Method for Determination of External Loading Characteristics of Plastic Pipe by Parallel-Plate Loading

D2992 Practice for Obtaining Hydrostatic or Pressure Design Basis for “Fiberglass” (Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Thermosetting-Resin) Pipe and Fittings

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

F412 Terminology Relating to Plastic Piping Systems

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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. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *General*—Definitions are in accordance with Terminologies **D883** and **F412** and abbreviations are in accordance with Terminology **D1600**, unless otherwise indicated. The abbreviation for reinforced thermosetting resin pipe is RTRP.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *coating*—a resin layer, with or without filler or reinforcement, or both, applied to the exterior surface of the pipe structural wall.

3.2.2 *fiberglass pipe*—a tubular product containing glass-fiber reinforcements embedded in or surrounded by cured thermosetting resin; the composite structure may contain aggregate, granular or platelet fillers, thixotropic agents, pigments, or dyes; thermoplastic or thermosetting liners or coatings may be included.

3.2.3 *filament winding*—a process used to manufacture tubular goods by winding continuous fibrous glass strand roving, or roving tape, saturated with liquid resin or preimpregnated with partially cured resin (subsequent heating may be required to polymerize the resin system) onto the outside of a mandrel in a predetermined pattern under controlled tension; the inside diameter (ID) of the pipe is fixed by the mandrel outside diameter and the outside diameter (OD) of the pipe is determined by the amount of material that is wound on the mandrel.

3.2.4 *liner*—the inner portion of the wall at least 0.005 in. (0.13 mm) in thickness, as determined in **8.3.2**, which does not contribute to the strength in the determination of the hydrostatic design basis.

3.2.5 *reinforced polymer mortar pipe (RPMP)*—a fiberglass pipe with aggregate.

3.2.6 *reinforced thermosetting resin pipe (RTRP)*—a fiberglass pipe without aggregate.

3.2.7 *reinforced wall thickness*—the total wall thickness minus the liner or exterior coating thickness, or both.

4. Classification

4.1 *General*—Pipe meeting this specification is classified by type, grade, class, and hydrostatic design basis in accordance with Classification **D2310** and by a secondary cell classification system that defines the basic mechanical properties of the pipe. These types, grades, classes, hydrostatic design basis categories, and cell classification designations are as follows:

4.1.1 *Types*:—*Type 1*

Filament wound.

4.1.2 *Grades*:—*Grade 1*

Glass fiber reinforced epoxy resin pipe.

Grade 2—Glass fiber reinforced polyester resin pipe.

Grade 7—Glass fiber reinforced furan resin pipe.

4.1.3 *Classes*:—*Class A*

No liner.

Class B—Polyester resin liner (nonreinforced).

Class C—Epoxy resin liner (nonreinforced).

Class E—Polyester resin liner (reinforced).

Class F—Epoxy resin liner (reinforced).

Class H—Thermoplastic resin liner (specify).

Class I—Furan resin liner (reinforced).

4.1.4 *Hydrostatic Design Basis*—Two methods of classifying the hydrostatic design basis of the pipe are provided. Pipe meeting this specification may shall be classified using either the cyclic test method or the static test method, or both, and the designations as shown in **Table 1**. **Appendix X1** explains how these design basis categories are to be used.

TABLE 1 Hydrostatic Design Basis Categories

Cyclic Test Method		Static Test Method	
Designation	Hoop Stress, psi (MPa)	Designation	Hoop Stress, psi (MPa)
A	2 500 (17.2)	Q	5 000 (34.5)
B	3 150 (21.7)	R	6 300 (43.4)
C	4 000 (27.6)	S	8 000 (55.2)
D	5 000 (34.5)	T	10 000 (68.9)
E	6 300 (43.4)	U	12 500 (86.2)
F	8 000 (55.2)	W	16 000 (110)
G	10 000 (68.9)	X	20 000 (138)
H	12 500 (86.2)	Y	25 000 (172)
		Z	31 500 (217)

4.1.4.1 For pipe subjected to axial or end loads, the effect of these loads shall be represented in the HDB testing. In the designation code, the numeral 1 shall immediately follow the HDB letter class if free-end type closures were used and the numeral 2 shall immediately follow the HDB letter class if restrained-end type closures were used to establish the HDB.

4.1.5 *Mechanical Properties*—Table 2 presents a cell classification system for identifying the mechanical properties of pipe covered by this specification.

NOTE 5—For the purposes of this classification, polyester resins shall include vinylester resins, but the purchaser should consult with the manufacturer to determine which resin is applicable for the specific conditions in which the pipe will be used.

NOTE 6—All possible combinations covered by the above classification system may not be commercially available.

4.1.6 *Designation Code*—The pipe designation code shall consist of the abbreviation RTRP, followed by the type and grade in Arabic numerals, the class and static or cyclic HDB level in capital letters, the type of end closure used, and four Arabic numbers identifying, respectively, the cell classification designations of the short-term rupture strength, longitudinal tensile strength, longitudinal tensile modulus, and ~~apparent stiffness of the pipe~~ pipe stiffness.

Example: RTRP-11FA1-1334. Such a designation would describe a filament-wound, glass-fiber reinforced, epoxy pipe having a reinforced epoxy liner; a cyclic pressure strength exceeding 2500 psi (17.2 MPa) using free-end closures; a short-term rupture strength exceeding 10 000 psi (68.9 MPa); a longitudinal tensile strength exceeding 25 000 psi (172 MPa); a longitudinal tensile modulus exceeding 3×10^6 psi (20.7×10^3 MPa); and an ~~apparent pipe stiffness factor~~ exceeding $1500 \text{ in}^3 \cdot \text{lb}/\text{in}^2$ ($170 \text{ mm}^3 \cdot \text{kPa}$).³·kPa).

5. Materials and Manufacture

5.1 *General*—The resins, reinforcements, colorants, fillers, and other materials, when combined as a composite structure, shall produce a pipe that shall meet the performance requirements of this specification.

6. Physical Requirements

6.1 *Workmanship*—The pipe shall be free of all defects including indentations, delaminations, bubbles, pinholes, foreign inclusions, and resin-starved areas which, due to their nature, degree, or extent, detrimentally affect the strength and serviceability of the pipe. The pipe shall be as uniform as commercially practicable in color, opacity, and other physical properties. The pipe shall be round and straight and the bore of the pipe shall be smooth and uniform. All pipe ends shall be cut at right angles to the axis of the pipe and any sharp edges removed.

6.2 *Dimensions and Tolerances:*

6.2.1 *Inside and Outside Diameter*—The inside and outside diameter and tolerances of pipe meeting these specifications shall conform to the requirements in one of the Tables 3-6, when determined in accordance with 8.3.1.

TABLE 2 Physical Property Requirements

Designation Order Number	Mechanical Property	Designation Order Number	Mechanical Property ⁰	Cell Limits				
				0 ^A	1	2	3	4
1	Short-term rupture strength hoop tensile stress, min, psi ^B	...	10-000	30-000	40-000	50-000	60-000	70-000
1	Short time rupture strength hoop tensile stress, min, psi	...	4000	12 000	22 000	30 000	40 000	50 000
	(MPa)	...	(68.9)	(207)	(276)	(345)	(414)	(483)
	(MPa)	...	(27.6)	(82.7)	(152)	(207)	(276)	(345)
2	Longitudinal tensile strength min, psi	...	8-000	15-000	25-000	35-000	45-000	55-000
2	Longitudinal tensile strength min, psi	...	2000	8000	16 000	22 000	30 000	40 000
	(MPa)	...	(55.2)	(103)	(172)	(241)	(310)	(379)
	(MPa)	...	(13.8)	(55.2)	(110)	(152)	(207)	(276)
3	Longitudinal tensile modulus, min, psi × 10 ⁶	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Longitudinal tensile modulus, min, psi × 10 ⁶	...	0.6	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.5	3.0
	(MPa)	...	(6-900)	(13-000)	(20-700)	(27-600)	(34-500)	(41-400)
	(MPa)	...	(4100)	(9000)	(10 300)	(13 100)	(17 200)	(20 700)
4	Apparent stiffness factor at 5% deflection, min, in. ³ ·lb/in. ²	...	40	200	1000	1500	2000	2500
4	Pipe stiffness at 5% deflection, psi	...	5	9	18	36	72	144
	(mm ³ ·kPa)	...	(4.5)	(22.6)	(113)	(170)	(226)	(282)
	(kPa)	...	(34)	(62)	(124)	(248)	(496)	(993)

^AUnspecified.

^BType of end closure used, that is, free or restrained should be indicated on certification.

TABLE 3 Dimensions and Tolerances for Outside Diameter (OD) Series Pipe with Steel-Pipe-Equivalent (Iron Pipe Size)

Nominal Pipe Size, in.	in.	(mm)
1	1.315 + 0.060 -0.018	33.40 + 1.52 -0.41
1½	1.900 + 0.060 -0.018	48.26 + 1.52 -0.46
2	2.375 + 0.060 -0.018	60.32 + 1.52 -0.46
2½	2.875 + 0.060 -0.018	73.02 + 1.52 -0.46
3	3.500 + 0.060 -0.018	88.90 + 1.52 -0.46
4	4.500 + 0.060 -0.018	114.30 + 1.52 -0.46
6	6.625 + 0.066 -0.028	168.28 + 1.68 -0.64
8	8.625 + 0.086 -0.040	219.08 + 2.18 -1.02
10	10.750 + 0.108 -0.048	273.05 + 2.74 -1.22
12	12.750 + 0.128 -0.056	323.85 + 3.25 -1.42
14	14.000 + 0.145 -0.064	355.60 + 3.68 -1.63
16	16.000 + 0.165 -0.074	406.40 + 4.19 -1.88

^A Outside diameters other than listed in Tables 3 to 6 shall be permitted by agreement between the manufacturer and the purchaser.

TABLE 4 Dimensions and Tolerances for Inside Diameter (ID) Series Pipe

Nominal Pipe Size, in.	in.	mm
1	1.00 ± 0.06	25.4 ± 1.52
1½	1.500 ± 0.06	38.1 ± 1.52
2	2.000 ± 0.06	50.8 ± 1.52
2½	2.500 ± 0.06	63.5 ± 1.52
3	3.000 ± 0.12	76.2 ± 3.05
4	4.000 ± 0.12	101.6 ± 3.05
6	6.000 ± 0.25	152.4 ± 6.35
8	8.000 ± 0.25	203.2 ± 6.35
10	10.000 ± 0.25	254.0 ± 6.35
12	12.000 ± 0.25	304.8 ± 6.35
14	14.000 ± 0.25	355.6 ± 6.35
16	16.000 ± 0.25	406.4 ± 6.35
18	18.000 ± 0.25	457.2 ± 6.35
20	20.000 ± 0.25	508.0 ± 6.35
24	24.000 ± 0.25	609.6 ± 6.35
30	30.000 ± 0.30	762.0 ± 7.62
36	36.000 ± 0.36	914.4 ± 9.14
42	42.000 ± 0.42	1066.8 ± 10.68
48	48.000 ± 0.48	1219.2 ± 12.19
54	54.000 ± 0.54	1371.6 ± 13.72
60	60.000 ± 0.60	1524.0 ± 15.24

TABLE 5 Dimensions for Outside Diameter (OD) Series Pipe with Cast-Iron-Pipe-Equivalent

Nominal Pipe Size, in.	in.	mm
2	2.50 + 0.05 2.50 ± 0.05	63.50 + 1.27 63.50 ± 1.3
3	3.96 ± 0.06	100.58 ± 1.5
4	4.80 ± 0.06	121.92 ± 1.5
6	6.90 ± 0.06	175.26 ± 1.5
8	9.05 ± 0.06	229.87 ± 1.5
10	11.10 ± 0.06	281.94 ± 1.5
12	13.20 ± 0.06	335.28 ± 1.5
14	15.30 + 0.05 -0.05	388.62 + 1.3 -1.27
	-0.08	-2.0
16	-3.96 + 0.06 17.40 + 0.05	100.58 + 1.52 441.96 + 1.3
	-0.06	-1.52
	-0.08	-2.0
18	-4.80 + 0.06 19.50 + 0.05	121.92 + 1.52 495.3 + 1.3
	-0.08	-2.0
	-0.06	-1.52
20	21.60 + 0.05	548.6 + 1.3
24	-6.90 + 0.06 -0.08	175.26 + 1.52 -2.0
	-0.06	-1.52
	-0.08	-2.0
30	32.00 + 0.08	812.8 + 2.0
	-0.06	-1.52
	-0.06	-1.5
36	38.30 + 0.08	972.8 + 1.3
	-0.06	-1.5
	-0.06	-1.52
42	44.50 + 0.08	1130.3 + 2.0
48	50.80 + 0.08	1290.3 + 2.0
54	57.56 + 0.08	1462.0 + 2.0
	-0.08	-2.03
	-0.06	-1.5
60	61.61 + 0.08	1564.9 + 2.0
	-0.08	-2.03
	-0.06	-1.5

TABLE 6 Dimensions for Inside Diameter (ID) Series Pipe with Iron Pipe Size Equivalent

Nominal Pipe Size, in.	in.	mm
2	2.25 + 0.05 -0.05	57.15 + 1.27 -1.27
3	3.34 + 0.06 -0.06	84.84 + 1.52 -1.52
4	4.37 + 0.06 -0.06	111.00 + 1.52 -1.52
6	6.43 + 0.06 -0.06	163.32 + 1.52 -1.52
8	8.39 + 0.06 -0.06	213.11 + 1.52 -1.52
10	10.43 + 0.06 -0.06	264.92 + 1.52 -1.52
12	12.38 + 0.06 -0.06	314.45 + 1.52 -1.52
14	13.60 + 0.05	345.44 + 1.27
	-0.08	-2.03
16	15.40 + 0.05	391.16 + 1.27
	-0.08	-2.03