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An American National Standard

Standard Specification for Metallic Mechanical Fittings for Use on Outside Diameter Controlled Thermoplastic Gas Distribution Pipe and Tubing[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F1948; 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.

1. Scope*

1.1 This specification covers requirements and test methods for the qualification of metallic mechanical fittings for use with outside diameter controlled thermoplastic gas distribution pipe and tubing as specified in Specification D2513.

1.2 The test methods described are not intended to be routine quality control tests.

1.3 This specification covers the types of mechanical fittings described in 3.3.

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 7, of this specification. *This standard may involve hazardous material, operations and equipment. 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.*

1.6 The text of this standard references notes and footnotes which provide explanatory material. These notes and footnotes (excluding those in tables and figures), shall not be considered as requirements of the standard.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*[2]

D638 Test Method for Tensile Properties of Plastics

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

D1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to Plastics

D2513 Specification for Thermoplastic Gas Pressure Pipe, Tubing, and Fittings

E515 Practice for Leaks Using Bubble Emission Techniques

F412 Terminology Relating to Plastic Piping Systems

F1588 Test Method for Constant Tensile Load Joint Test (CTLJT)

F2785 Specification for Polyamide 12 Gas Pressure Pipe, Tubing, and Fittings

F2897 Specification for Tracking and Traceability Encoding System of Natural Gas Distribution Components (Pipe, Tubing, Fittings, Valves, and Appurtenances)

F2945 Specification for Polyamide 11 Gas Pressure Pipe, Tubing, and Fittings

2.2 *ASME Standard:*

ASME B 31.8 Gas Transmission and Distribution Piping Systems[3]

2.3 *Federal Specification:*

OPS Part 192 Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations[4]

2.4 *Other Document:*

PPI TR-4 Recommended Hydrostatic Strengths and Design Stresses for Thermoplastic Pipe and Fitting Compounds[5]

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions are in accordance with Definitions F412 unless otherwise specified. Abbreviations are in accordance with Abbreviations D1600 unless otherwise specified.

3.1.1 The gas industry terminology used in this specification is in accordance with ASME/ANSI B31.8 or United States CFR 49 Part 192 unless otherwise indicated.

3.1.2 The term "pipe" used herein refers to both pipe and tubing unless specifically stated otherwise. The term "fitting" refers to a mechanical connecting device as described in 3.2.5 and 3.2.7.

3.2 *Definitions:*

[1] This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F17 on Plastic Piping Systems, and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F17.60 on Gas.

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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 Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), ASME International Headquarters, Three Park Ave., New York, NY 10016-5990, http://www.asme.org.

[4] Available from the Office of Pipeline Safety, Research and Special Programs Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh Street, S.W., Washington, DC, 20006-1301.

[5] Available from Plastics Pipe Institute (PPI), 105 Decker Court, Suite 825, Irving, TX 75062, http://www.plasticpipe.org.

***A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard**

3.2.1 *Category 1 mechanical fitting, n*—fitting for assembling pipe, which includes a compression zone(s) to provide for pressure integrity, leak tightness, and resistance to end loads sufficient to cause no less than 25 % elongation of the piping, as described in this standard.

3.2.2 *Category 2 mechanical fitting, n*—fitting for assembling pipe, which includes a compression zone(s) to provide for pressure integrity and leak tightness; Category 2 fittings do not provide for resistance to end loads.

3.2.3 *Category 3 mechanical fitting, n*—fitting for assembling pipe, which includes a compression zone(s) for pressure integrity, leak tightness, and resistance to end loads; the nominal size of the fitting shall be 4 and larger in diameter.

3.2.3.1 *Discussion*—Resistance to end loads shall be equal to or greater than the maximum thermal stress that would be produced by a temperature change of 100°F (55°C) (for formula, see Annex A1).

3.2.4 *joint, n*—the location at which two or more pieces of pipe, or a pipe and a fitting, are connected (an installed coupling has two joints).

3.2.5 *joint, mechanical, n*—a connection between piping components employing physical force to develop a seal or produce alignment.

3.2.6 *maximum allowable operating pressure, MAOP, n*—of the fuel gas piping system, in psig, as determined in accordance with US DOT CFR, Title 49, Part 192.121, and as represented in the following:

$$MAOP = P = 2 \times S/(R - 1)xf \quad (1)$$

where:

S = the pipe material's HDB as published in PPI TR 4,
R = the pipe's dimension ratio determined by dividing the pipe's specified nominal outside diameter by the pipe's specified nominal wall thickness, and
f = design (derating) factor for thermoplastic fuel gas piping as set by the authority having jurisdiction. In the United States, the design factor is cited in CFR, Title 49, Part 192.121.

3.2.7 *mechanical fitting, n*—fitting for making a mechanical joint to provide for pressure integrity, leak tightness, and, depending on category, as defined in this standard, resistance to end loads.

3.3 *Types of Mechanical Fittings:*

3.3.1 *clamped insert fitting, n*—mechanical fitting used to make a mechanical joint that utilizes external clamps, or other mechanical devices, to form a pressure seal between the reinforcing tubular stiffener and the surface of the pipe.

3.3.2 *compression fitting, n*—mechanical fitting used to make a mechanical joint by compressing either externally, internally, or radially to form a pressure seal between the fitting and the surface of the pipe.

3.3.3 *compression gasket fitting, n*—mechanical fitting used to make a mechanical joint that utilizes a compression nut, tightening ring, bolts, or any other device to compress gasketing onto the surface of the pipe to form a pressure seal.

3.3.4 *stab-type fitting, n*—mechanical fitting used to make a mechanical joint in which a seal is achieved by radial compression of a gasket between; the outside diameter (OD) of the pipe and the inside diameter (ID) of the fitting; the inside diameter (ID) of the pipe with the insert stiffener; or both.

4. Material

4.1 The physical properties of each material used to produce the fitting shall be available from the fitting manufacturer upon request.

4.2 Specifications outlining the physical and chemical properties of all fitting materials shall be available from the fitting manufacturer upon request.

NOTE 1—Materials in long-term contact with natural gas of line quality and LP gas vapor should be demonstrated to not adversely effect the performance of the fitting.

NOTE 2—Materials should have a demonstrated resistance to environmental stress cracking when exposed, under stress, to chemical compounds encountered in or external to gas piping systems, and a demonstrated resistance to bacteriological decomposition. Such compounds include, but are not limited to, ice thawing chemicals, fertilizers, insecticides, herbicides, leak detection fluids, acids, bases and antifreeze solutions used to thaw frozen lines.

5. Dimensions

5.1 The dimensions and tolerances shall be determined by the manufacturer.

6. Qualification Requirements

6.1 *General*—Unless otherwise specified, each nominal size of fitting shall be tested. Testing the fitting with the thickest wall pipe for which the fitting is designed qualifies that type of fitting for use with pipe of lesser wall thickness.

6.1.1 Mechanical joint qualification shall be performed on assembled joints using the fitting manufacturer's joining procedure. All mechanical fittings offered by the manufacturer shall be capable of meeting the requirements of this standard when:

6.1.1.1 Connecting thermoplastic gas piping complying with applicable ASTM thermoplastic gas piping standards, as listed in Section 2, Referenced Documents, either same to same (for example, PE to PE) or transitioning (for example, PE to PA).

6.1.1.2 Transitioning between thermoplastic gas piping complying with applicable ASTM thermoplastic gas piping standards, in Section 2, Referenced Documents, and metal piping. It is not the intent of this standard to require the testing of all fitting configurations (that is, tee, ells, etc.) but each fitting joint design in each size.

6.1.2 All mechanical fittings described in 3.3 shall have an internal pipe reinforcing tubular stiffener that extends at least under the seal and gripping device (where used). Exception: When the fitting is used to transition from plastic to metal, only the plastic end of the fitting is required to have a stiffener employed.

6.1.3 In the case of fittings designed to transition between different thermoplastic materials, between different wall thicknesses (SDRs), or different diameters of the same thermoplastic material, the pipe requiring the lowest force to elongate to

yield shall fail before any joint fails. For example, when transitioning between PE and PA of the same wall thickness (same DR) and diameter, failure of the PE before the joint fails, qualifies the fitting in this transition scenario. Another example is a fitting used to transition between 1CTS PE and ½ CTS PE piping, of the same DR, qualifies if the ½ CTS tubing fails before the joint fails.

6.1.4 In the case of fittings designed to transition between metallic piping and thermoplastic piping, the fitting shall be qualified as Category 1 under this standard only if the joint between the fitting and the metallic piping has been tested to provide axial tensile restraint strength of 1.5 times the tensile strength at yield of the thermoplastic piping joined to the opposite end.

6.1.4.1 The metallic piping shall not pull out of the fitting when tested to the following pull-out forces and tested in accordance with 7.2.

(1) For PE 3770 psi

(2) For PA11 8700 psi

(3) For PA12 7614 psi

6.2 *Performance Requirements:*

6.2.1 *Tensile Strength*—The fitting shall provide a thermoplastic pipe joint design capable of accommodating the following tensile loads, when tested in accordance with 7.2.

6.2.1.1 *Category 1*—A fitting that, when properly installed and meeting the qualification requirements of 6.1.1, 6.1.2 and 6.1.3, shall provide for joints in thermoplastic piping that resist pull-out to a force on the thermoplastic pipe equal to or greater than that which will cause no less than 25% elongation of the plastic pipe, or which causes the plastic pipe to fail outside the joint area when tested in accordance with 7.2. Furthermore, a fitting designed to transition between metallic piping and thermoplastic piping that, when properly installed, shall meet the qualification requirements of 6.1.4 when tested in accordance with 7.2.

6.2.1.2 *Category 2*—Fitting that, when properly installed, creates a joint that provides only a seal. A mechanical joint designed for this category excludes any provisions in the design of the joint to resist axial pullout forces; therefore, tensile tests are not required.

6.2.1.3 *Category 3*—Fittings of nominal pipe size 4 and larger in diameter that, when properly installed provides a pull-out resistance to a force on the thermoplastic pipe joint equal to or greater than the maximum thermalstress that would be produced by a temperature change of 100°F (55°C)(for formula, see Annex A1).

NOTE 3—Category 3 has a manufacturer's rated pipe end restraint less than the value required to yield the pipe as outlined in 6.2.1.1 (Category 1).

6.2.1.4 Fitting restraint capabilities less than as defined in 6.2.1.1 and 6.2.1.3 shall constitute failure of the test.

6.2.2 *Temperature Cycling Test*—The mechanical joint shall provide a pressure seal after 10 cycles of the temperature cycling test when tested in accordance with 7.3.

6.2.3 *Constant Tensile Load Test (CTLIT)*—Pull out of the pipe or leakage before, during or after testing in accordance with 7.4, shall constitute failure of the test.

6.3 *Elevated Temperature Sustained Pressure*—The fitting, joint or pipe in the area affected by the fitting shall not fail as defined in Test Method D1598, when tested in accordance with 7.5. The fitting or joint meets this requirement when tested in accordance with any one of the three conditions (A, B, or C) for PE (polyethylene) piping, or any of the two conditions (D or E) for PA (polyamide) piping, as listed in Table 1 Elevated Temperature Sustained Pressure Test Conditions. To qualify fittings designed and used for transitioning between different thermoplastic piping materials, the hoop stress condition of the material with the lowest HDB shall be used.

7. Test Methods

7.1 *General*—The test methods in this specification cover mechanical joint designs. Test methods that are applicable from other specifications are referenced in the paragraph pertaining to that particular test.

7.1.1 *Conditioning*—Unless otherwise specified, condition the specimens (pipe and fittings) prior to joining at 73.4 ± 3.6°F (23 ± 2°C) for not less than 16 h.

7.1.2 *Test Conditions*—Conduct the testing at the standard laboratory temperature of 73.4 ± 3.6°F (23 ± 2°C) unless otherwise specified.

7.1.3 *Test Specimens*—Test joints shall be prepared with the appropriate size thermoplastic pipe, complying with the dimensional requirements of Specification D2513, in accordance with the manufacturer's joining procedures.

7.1.4 *Precautions and Safety Considerations*—It is strongly recommended that liquid be used as the pressurizing fluid when testing systems that may fail in a brittle manner (specifically PVC systems). If that is not possible, the test specimens must be placed in a strong chamber at all times when pressurized. Also, fittings as specified in 6.2.1.2 should be restrained to prevent pull-out during testing.

7.2 *Tensile Strength Test:*

7.2.1 The test pipes, for sizes below NPS 4, shall be prepared so that the minimum length of unreinforced pipe from a joint being tested is equal to five times the nominal outside diameter of the pipe being tested. The test pipes, for sizes NPS 4 and above, shall be prepared so that the minimum length of unreinforced pipe from a joint being tested is equal to three times the nominal outside diameter of the pipe being tested, but in no case less than 12 in. (304 mm). It is permissible to test multiple joints together, provided that the minimum length of unreinforced pipe (as stated above) exists on at least one joint.

TABLE 1 Elevated Temperature Sustained Pressure Test Conditions

	Test Temperature	HRS, minimum	PE, Hoop Stress	PA, Hoop Stress
A	140±3.6°F (60±2°C)	3000	1000 psi, (6.8 Mpa)	NA
B	176±3.6°F (80±2°C)	1000	580 psi, (4.0 Mpa)	NA
C	176±3.6°F (80±2°C)	170	670 psi, (4.6 MPA)	NA
D	73±3.6°F (23±2°C)	1000	NA	3200 psi (22Mpa)
E	176±3.6°F (80±2°C)	100	NA	1850 psi (12.7 Mpa)