



Designation: F679 – 16

Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Large-Diameter Plastic Gravity Sewer Pipe and Fittings¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F679; 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 materials, dimensions, workmanship, flattening resistance, impact resistance, pipe stiffness, extrusion quality, joining system, and a form of marking for large diameters, 18 to 60 in. poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) sewer pipe and fittings with integral bell elastomeric seal joints or solvent cemented sockets.

1.2 The requirements of this specification are intended to provide pipe and fittings suitable for nonpressure drainage of sewage and surface water. Pipe and fittings produced to this specification should be installed in accordance with Practice [D2321](#).

NOTE 1—Industrial waste disposal lines should be installed only with the specific approval of the governing code authority since temperatures in excess of 140°F (60°C) and chemicals not commonly found in drains and sewers may be encountered.

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 following precautionary caveat pertains only to the test method portion, Section 8, of this specification: *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, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.5 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- [D618 Practice for Conditioning Plastics for Testing](#)
 - [D1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to Plastics](#)
 - [D1784 Specification for Rigid Poly\(Vinyl Chloride\) \(PVC\) Compounds and Chlorinated Poly\(Vinyl Chloride\) \(CPVC\) Compounds](#)
 - [D2122 Test Method for Determining Dimensions of Thermoplastic Pipe and Fittings](#)
 - [D2152 Test Method for Adequacy of Fusion of Extruded Poly\(Vinyl Chloride\) \(PVC\) Pipe and Molded Fittings by Acetone Immersion](#)
 - [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 \(Falling Weight\)](#)
 - [D2564 Specification for Solvent Cements for Poly\(Vinyl Chloride\) \(PVC\) Plastic Piping Systems](#)
 - [D2855 Practice for the Two-Step \(Primer and Solvent Cement\) Method of Joining Poly \(Vinyl Chloride\) \(PVC\) or Chlorinated Poly \(Vinyl Chloride\) \(CPVC\) Pipe and Piping Components with Tapered Sockets](#)
 - [D3212 Specification for Joints for Drain and Sewer Plastic Pipes Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals](#)
 - [F402 Practice for Safe Handling of Solvent Cements, Primers, and Cleaners Used for Joining Thermoplastic Pipe and Fittings](#)
 - [F412 Terminology Relating to Plastic Piping Systems](#)
 - [F477 Specification for Elastomeric Seals \(Gaskets\) for Joining Plastic Pipe](#)
- ### 2.2 Federal Standard:
- [Fed. Std. No. 123 Marking for Shipment \(Civil Agencies\)³](#)

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 DLA Document Services, Building 4/D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094, <http://quicksearch.dla.mil>.

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

2.3 Military Standard:

MIL-STD-129 Marking for Shipment and Storage³

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *General*—Definitions used in the specification are in accordance with Terminology **F412**, unless otherwise indicated. The abbreviation for poly(vinyl chloride) pipe is PVC, in accordance with Terminology **D1600**.

4. Materials

4.1 *Basic Materials*—The pipe shall be made of PVC plastic having a minimum cell classification of 12364 or 12454 as defined in Specification **D1784**. Homopolymer PVC compounds must equal or exceed the requirements of the above listed minimum cell classification number.

4.2 *Rework Material*—Clean rework material generated from the manufacturer's own pipe or fittings production may be used by the same manufacturer provided that the rework material meets the requirements of **4.1** and that the pipe or fittings produced meet all the requirements of this specification.

4.3 *Gaskets*—Rubber gaskets shall be in compliance with Specification **F477**.

4.4 *Lubricant*—The lubricant used for assembly shall have no detrimental effect on the gasket or pipe.

4.5 *Primer*.

4.6 *Solvent Cement*.

5. Joining System

5.1 *Integral Bell Gasketed Joint*—The joint shall be designed so that when assembled, the gasket inside the bell will be compressed radially on the pipe spigot to form a water-tight seal.

5.1.1 The joint shall be designed to avoid displacement of the gasket when installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

5.1.2 The assembly of joints shall be in accordance with the pipe manufacturer's recommendations.

5.2 *Solvent cement joints for pipe and fittings*—In the solvent cement joint, the pipe spigot wedges into the tapered socket and the surfaces fuse together. The tapered socket may be a portion of a molded fitting or it may be a belled end of the pipe section. Formed bells shall be concentric with pipe axis.

5.2.1 The assembly of the joints shall be in accordance with Practice **D2855**.

5.2.2 *Joint Tightness*—Joints made with pipe and fittings or with belled-end pipe shall show no signs of leakage when tested in accordance with **7.5**.

6. Requirements

6.1 *Workmanship*—The pipe and fittings shall be homogeneous throughout and free from visible cracks, holes, foreign inclusions, or other injurious defects. The pipe shall be as uniform as commercially practical in color, opacity, density, and other physical properties.

6.2 Pipe Dimensions:

6.2.1 *Pipe Diameter*—The average outside diameter of the pipe shall meet the requirements given in **Table 1**, when measured in accordance with Test Method **D2122**.

6.2.2 *Wall Thickness*—Pipe wall thicknesses shall meet the requirements of **Table 1**, when measured in accordance with Test Method **D2122**. In the case of belled pipe and fittings fabricated from pipe sections, the thickness of the wall in the bell shall be considered satisfactory if it was formed from pipe meeting the above requirements.

NOTE 2—The wall thickness variability in any cross section of the pipe is normally 12% or less.

6.3 *Pipe Flattening*—There shall be no evidence of splitting, cracking, or breaking, when pipe is tested in accordance with **8.4**.

6.4 *Wall Thickness of Fittings*—The minimum wall thicknesses of the fittings shall be the same as the minimum wall thickness of the equivalent size of pipe as specified in **Table 1**. For reducing fittings or those with smaller inlets, the minimum wall thickness of each inlet shall be no less than the minimum wall thickness for that size pipe. The thickness shall be determined in accordance with Test Method **D2122**.

NOTE 3—Owing to the present state of technology in the industry, all fittings are fabricated fittings. Fabricated fittings with solvent-cemented components should be made in accordance with Practice **D2855** and taking cognizance of Practice **F402**.

6.5 *Pipe Impact Strength*—The impact strength of the pipe shall be not less than 220 ft-lbf (298.3 J), when tested in accordance with **8.5**.

NOTE 4—This requirement is intended only for use as a quality control test, not as a simulated service test. As aged impact data is developed, the applicable aged impact values will be included to reflect long-term performance needs.

6.6 *Pipe Stiffness*—Pipe stiffness values for the pipe shall comply with **Table 1**, when tested in accordance with **8.6**.

6.6.1 The wall thickness must be increased to meet the pipe stiffness requirement PS46 or PS115 listed in **Table 1** when material with modulus lower than 500,000 psi (3447 MPa) is used.

6.7 Gaskets:

6.7.1 All gaskets shall meet the requirements of Specification **F477** and be molded into a circular form or extruded to the proper section and then spliced into circular form. Gaskets shall be made of a properly vulcanized high-grade elastomeric compound.

6.7.2 The basic polymer shall be natural rubber, synthetic elastomer, or a blend of both.

6.7.3 The gasket shall be designed with an adequate compressive force so as to effect a positive seal under all combinations of joint tolerances. The gasket shall be the only element depended upon to make the joint flexible and watertight.

6.8 *Joint Tightness*—Joints made with pipe and fittings shall show no sign of leakage, when tested in accordance with Specification **D3212**. All surfaces of the joint upon which the gasket may bear shall be smooth and free of imperfections, ridges, fractures, or cracks that could adversely affect sealability.

TABLE 1 Pipe Dimensions and Minimum Pipe Stiffness

Nominal Pipe Size	Average Outside Diameter		Tolerance on Average Outside Diameter		Min Wall Thickness		Min Pipe Stiffness	
	in.	in. (mm)	in. (mm)	in. (mm)	in. (mm)	in. (mm)	psi (kPa)	psi (kPa)
18	18.701	(475)	±0.028	(±0.71)	0.499	(12.7)	46	(320)
21	22.047	(560)	±0.033	(±0.84)	0.588	(14.9)	46	(320)
24	24.803	(630)	±0.037	(±0.94)	0.661	(15.5)	46	(320)
27	27.953	(710)	±0.042	(±1.07)	0.745	(18.9)	46	(320)
30 CIOD	32.000	(813)	±0.040	(±1.02)	0.853	(21.7)	46	(320)
36 CIOD	38.300	(973)	±0.050	(±1.27)	1.021	(25.9)	46	(320)
42 CIOD	44.500	(1130)	±0.060	(±1.52)	1.187	(30.1)	46	(320)
48 CIOD	50.800	(1290)	±0.075	(±1.90)	1.355	(34.4)	46	(320)
54 CIOD	57.560	(1462)	±0.085	(±2.15)	1.535	(39.0)	46	(320)
60 CIOD	61.610	(1565)	±0.090	(±2.30)	1.643	(41.7)	46	(320)
18	18.701	(475)	±0.028	(±0.71)	0.584	(14.8)	75	(517)
21	22.047	(560)	±0.033	(±0.84)	0.689	(17.5)	75	(517)
24	24.803	(630)	±0.037	(±0.94)	0.775	(19.7)	75	(517)
27	27.953	(710)	±0.042	(±1.07)	0.874	(22.2)	75	(517)
30 CIOD	32.000	(813)	±0.040	(±1.02)	1.000	(25.4)	75	(517)
36 CIOD	38.300	(973)	±0.050	(±1.27)	1.197	(30.4)	75	(517)
42 CIOD	44.500	(1130)	±0.060	(±1.52)	1.391	(35.3)	75	(517)
48 CIOD	50.800	(1290)	±0.075	(±1.90)	1.588	(40.3)	75	(517)
54 CIOD	57.560	(1462)	±0.085	(±2.15)	1.799	(45.7)	75	(517)
60 CIOD	61.610	(1565)	±0.090	(±2.30)	1.926	(48.9)	75	(517)
18	18.701	(475)	±0.028	(±0.71)	0.671	(17.0)	115	(790)
21	22.047	(560)	±0.033	(±0.84)	0.791	(20.1)	115	(790)
24	24.803	(630)	±0.037	(±0.94)	0.889	(22.6)	115	(790)
27	27.953	(710)	±0.042	(±1.07)	1.002	(25.5)	115	(790)
30 CIOD	32.000	(813)	±0.040	(±1.02)	1.148	(29.1)	115	(790)
36 CIOD	38.300	(973)	±0.050	(±1.27)	1.373	(34.1)	115	(790)
42 CIOD	44.500	(1130)	±0.060	(±1.52)	1.596	(40.5)	115	(790)
48 CIOD	50.800	(1290)	±0.075	(±1.90)	1.822	(46.3)	115	(790)
54 CIOD	57.560	(1462)	±0.085	(±2.15)	2.064	(52.4)	115	(790)
60 CIOD	61.610	(1565)	±0.090	(±2.30)	2.210	(56.1)	115	(790)

6.9 *Acetone Immersion*—The pipe shall not show excessive flaking or disintegrate, when tested in accordance with Test Method **D2152**.

NOTE 5—This test is intended only for use as a quality control test and not for use as a simulated service test.

7. Requirements for Solvent Cemented Pipes and Fittings

7.1 *Socket diameter*—The inside diameter of the tapered socket shall comply with dimensions listed in **Table 2**.

7.2 *Socket Depth*—The socket depth shall not be less than that shown in **Table 2**.

7.3 *Spigot Length*—The minimum distance from the spigot end to the area where the spigot diameter changes due to a socket, branch, or change in angle shall comply with the “C” dimension of **Table 2**.

7.4 *Solvent Cement*—The solvent cement manufacturer’s recommendations should be followed in selecting the proper cement viscosity for joining the large diameter pipe.

7.5 *Joint Tightness*—Join two pieces of pipe by means of a fitting or socket in accordance with Practice **D2855** and using solvent cement as described in **7.4**. Allow the joined unit to stand 24 h at room temperature. Joints made with pipe and fittings shall show no sign of leakage when subjected to an internal water pressure of 170 kPa (25 psi) at room temperature for 1 h.

8. Test Methods

8.1 Conditioning:

8.1.1 *Referee Testing*—When conditioning is required for referee tests, condition the specimens in accordance with Procedure A of Practice **D618** at $73.4 \pm 3.6^\circ\text{F}$ ($23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$) and $50 \pm 5\%$ relative humidity for not less than 40 h prior to test. Conduct tests under the same conditions of temperature and humidity, unless otherwise specified.

8.1.2 *Quality Control Tests*—For quality control tests, condition specimens for a minimum of 4 h in air or 1 h in water at $73.4 \pm 3.6^\circ\text{F}$ ($23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$). Test the specimens at $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ without regard to relative humidity.

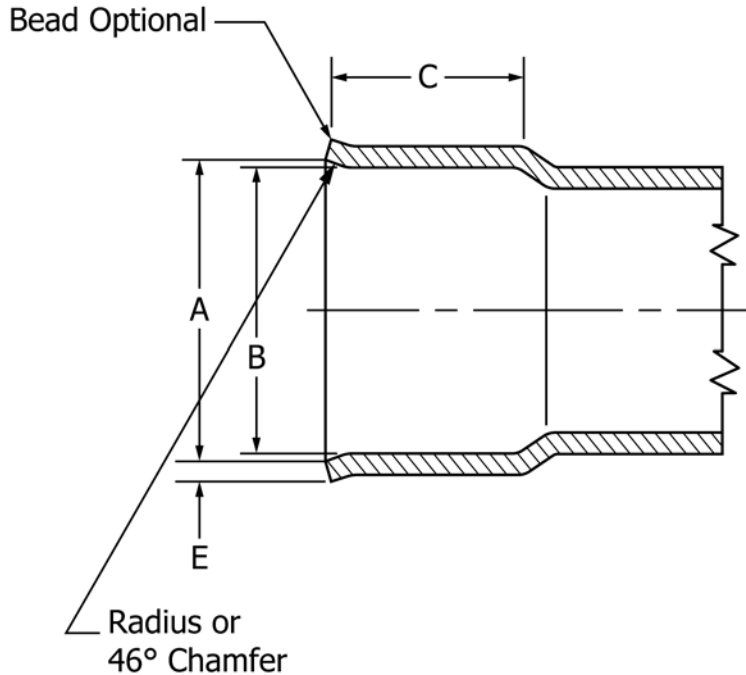
8.2 *Test Conditions*—Conduct tests in the Standard Laboratory Atmosphere of $73.4 \pm 3.6^\circ\text{F}$ ($23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$) and $50 \pm 5\%$ relative humidity, unless otherwise specified in this specification. In cases of disagreement, the tolerances shall be $\pm 1.8^\circ\text{F}$ ($\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$) and $\pm 2\%$ relative humidity.

8.3 *Sampling*—The selection of the sample or samples of pipe shall be as agreed upon between the purchaser and seller. In case of no prior agreement, any sample selected by the testing laboratory shall be deemed adequate.

8.4 *Flattening*—Flatten three specimens of pipe, each 6 in. (152 mm) in length, between parallel plates in a suitable press until the distance between the plates is 40 % of the outside diameter of the pipe. The rate of loading shall be uniform and such that the compression is completed within 2 to 5 min. The specimen shall pass if no splitting, cracking, or breaking is observed under normal light with the unaided eye.

8.5 *Impact Resistance*—Determine the impact resistance of the pipe in accordance with Test Method **D2444**, using a 30-lb

TABLE 2 Solvent Cement Socket Dimensions



Nominal Size, in.		Solvent Cement Socket Dimensions					
		A		B		C	
18	18.757	±	0.028	18.673	±	0.028	9.000
21	22.113	±	0.033	22.014	±	0.033	10.500
24	24.877	±	0.037	24.766	±	0.037	12.000
27	28.037	±	0.042	27.911	±	0.042	13.500
30	32.080	±	0.040	31.960	±	0.040	15.000
36	38.400	±	0.050	38.250	±	0.050	18.000
42	44.620	±	0.060	44.440	±	0.060	21.000
48	50.950	±	0.075	50.725	±	0.075	24.000
54	57.730	±	0.085	57.475	±	0.085	27.000
60	61.790	±	0.090	61.520	±	0.090	30.000

(15-kg) or 20-lb (10-kg) Tup B and flat-plate holder B. Test six specimens. All shall pass. If one fails, test another six specimens; 11 passes out of 12 tested shall be acceptable. If two or more specimens fail, results shall be considered unacceptable and the test shall be recorded as a failure with no further retesting allowed.

NOTE 6—Sections shorter than those specified in Test Method D2444, but not less than 6 in. (152 mm) in length, may be tested to accommodate the impact-testing machine since this will be a more severe impact-resistance test.

8.6 *Pipe Stiffness*—Determine the pipe stiffness at 5 % deflection datum in accordance with Test Method D2412. Test three specimens, each 6 in. (152 mm) in length, and determine the average pipe stiffness at 5 % deflection in accordance with Test Method D2412. The pipe stiffness shall equal or exceed the minimum value listed in Table 1.

NOTE 7—The 5 % deflection criterion, which was arbitrarily selected for testing convenience, should not be considered as a limitation with respect to in-use deflection. The engineer is responsible for establishing the acceptable deflection limit.

8.7 *Acetone Immersion*—This test shall be conducted in accordance with Test Method D2152. This procedure is used for determining the degree of fusion of extruded PVC plastic

pipe as indicated by reaction to immersion in anhydrous acetone. It is applicable only for distinguishing between unfused and properly fused PVC.

9. Retest and Rejection

9.1 If the results of any test(s) do not meet the requirements of this specification, the test(s) may be conducted again in accordance with an agreement between the purchaser and the seller. There shall be no agreement to lower the minimum requirement of the specification by such means as omitting tests that are a part of the specification, substituting or modifying a test method, or by changing the specification limits. In retesting, the product requirements of this specification shall be met, and the test methods designated in the specification shall be followed. If, upon retest, failure occurs, the quantity of product represented by the test(s) does not meet the requirements of this specification.

10. Inspection

10.1 *General*—Inspection by the purchaser shall not relieve the manufacturer of the responsibility of furnishing material meeting in all respects the requirements of this specification.