



Designation: **F2805–11** ~~F2805~~ – **16**

# Standard Specification for Multilayer Thermoplastic And Flexible Steel Pipe And Connections<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F2805; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) 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, markings for factory manufactured multilayer flexible steel pipe with thermoplastic inner and outer layers and end connections (Fig. 1). It covers nominal sizes 2 in. through 8 in. (50 mm through 200 mm). Flexible steel pipes are multilayered pipe products manufactured in long continuous lengths and reeled for storage, transport and installation. The multilayer thermoplastic and flexible steel pipe governed by this standard are intended for use for the transport of crude oil, natural gas, hazardous chemicals, industrial chemicals and water.<sup>2</sup>

1.2 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.

1.3 *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.*

## 2. Referenced Documents

### 2.1 ASTM Standards:<sup>3</sup>

- [A109/A109M Specification for Steel, Strip, Carbon \(0.25 Maximum Percent\), Cold-Rolled](#)
- [A312/A312M Specification for Seamless, Welded, and Heavily Cold Worked Austenitic Stainless Steel Pipes](#)
- [A333/A333M Specification for Seamless and Welded Steel Pipe for Low-Temperature Service and Other Applications with Required Notch Toughness](#)
- [A506 Specification for Alloy and Structural Alloy Steel, Sheet and Strip, Hot-Rolled and Cold-Rolled](#)
- [A519 Specification for Seamless Carbon and Alloy Steel Mechanical Tubing](#)
- [D792 Test Methods for Density and Specific Gravity \(Relative Density\) of Plastics by Displacement](#)
- [D1505 Test Method for Density of Plastics by the Density-Gradient Technique](#)
- [D1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to Plastics](#)
- [D2122 Test Method for Determining Dimensions of Thermoplastic Pipe and Fittings](#)
- [D2321 Practice for Underground Installation of Thermoplastic Pipe for Sewers and Other Gravity-Flow Applications](#)
- [D2765 Test Methods for Determination of Gel Content and Swell Ratio of Crosslinked Ethylene Plastics](#)
- [D3350 Specification for Polyethylene Plastics Pipe and Fittings Materials](#)
- [F412 Terminology Relating to Plastic Piping Systems](#)

### 2.2 ASME Standard:<sup>4</sup>

- [B16.5 Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings: NPS ½ through NPS 24 Metric/Inch Standard](#)

<sup>1</sup> This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F17 on Plastic Piping Systems and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F17.68 on Energy Piping Systems.

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<sup>2</sup> The multilayer thermoplastic and flexible steel pipe and connections described in this standard is covered by patents (FlexSteel Pipeline Technologies, 500 Dallas Street Suite 500, Houston, TX 77002, USA). Interested parties are invited to submit information regarding the identification of acceptable alternatives to this patented item to the Committee on Standards, ASTM Headquarters, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee which you may attend.

<sup>3</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

<sup>4</sup> Available from American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), ASME International Headquarters, Two Park Ave., New York, NY 10016-5990, <http://www.asme.org>.

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

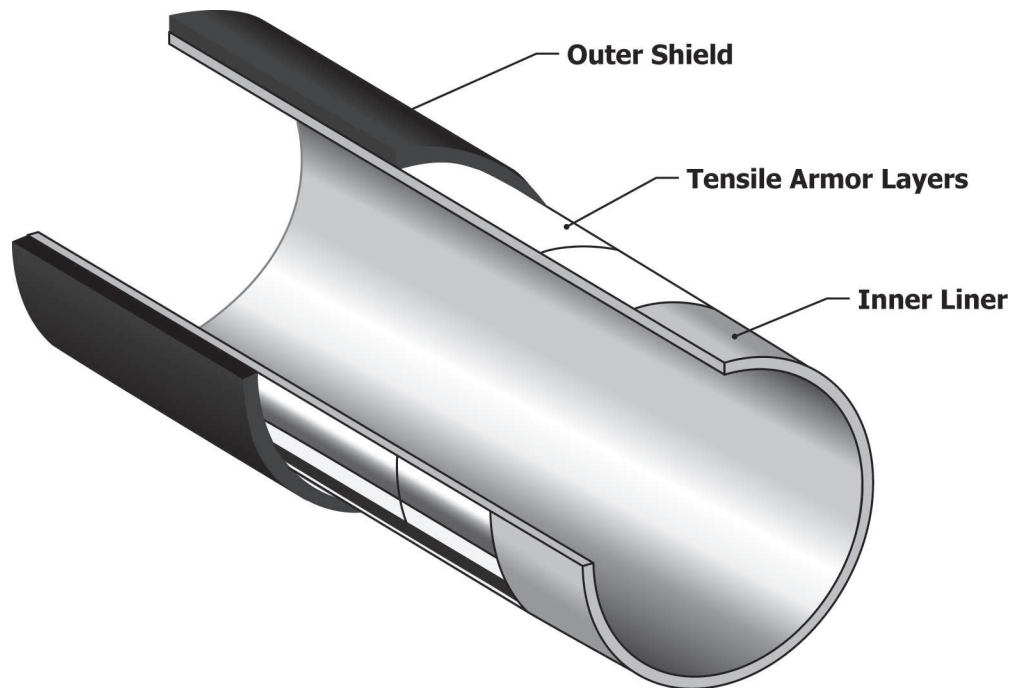


FIG. 1 Cutaway of Flexible Steel Pipe

2.3 ANSI Standard:<sup>5</sup>

B 16.5 Pipe, Flanges, and Flanged Fittings

2.4 API Standards:<sup>6</sup>

17B Recommended Practice for Flexible Pipe

17J Specification for Unbonded Flexible Pipe

2.5 ISO Standards:<sup>7</sup>

ISO 9080 Plastics Piping and Ducting Systems Determination of the Long-Term Hydrostatic Strength of Thermoplastics Materials in Pipe Form by Extrapolation

2.6 PPI Standards:<sup>8</sup>

TR-4 PPI Listing of Hydrostatic Design Basis (HDB), Strength Design Basis (SDB), Pressure Design Basis (PDB), and Minimum Required Strength (MRS) Ratings for Thermoplastic Piping Materials or Pipe

TR-19 Thermoplastics Piping for the Transport of Chemicals

2.7 BSI Standards:<sup>9</sup>

EN 10210 Hot Finished Structural Hollow Sections of Non-Alloy and Fine Grain Steels

EN 10297 Seamless Circular Steel Tubes for Mechanical and General Engineering Purposes

### 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Definitions are in accordance with Terminology F412 and abbreviations are accordance with Terminology D1600, unless otherwise specified.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *coupling, n*—specific type of fitting developed for joining one section of spoolable pipe to another.

3.2.2 *design pressure, n*—the minimum or maximum pressure, inclusive of operating pressure, surge pressure including shut-in pressure where applicable, vacuum conditions and static pressure head.

3.2.3 *design temperature, n*—highest temperature at which the product has been determined by qualification testing to be suitable at the nominal pressure rating

3.2.4 *end connection, n*—connects the pipe ends with adjacent pipe or other parts of the system.

<sup>5</sup> Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, <http://www.ansi.org>.

<sup>6</sup> Available from American Petroleum Institute (API), 1220 L. St., NW, Washington, DC 20005-4070, <http://www.api.org>.

<sup>7</sup> Available from International Organization for Standardization (ISO), 1, ch. de la Voie-Creuse, Case postale 56, CH-1211, Geneva 20, Switzerland, <http://www.iso.ch>. ISO Central Secretariat, BIBC II, Chemin de Blandonnet 8, CP 401, 1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland, <http://www.iso.org>.

<sup>8</sup> Available from Plastics Pipe Institute (PPI), 105 Decker Court, Suite 825, Irving, TX 75062, <http://www.plasticpipe.org>.

<sup>9</sup> Available from British Standards Institute (BSI), 389 Chiswick High Rd., London W4 4AL, U.K., <http://www.bsi-global.com>.

3.2.5 factor, design ( $F_d$ ),  $n$ —number less than or equal to 1 that takes into consideration the manufacturing and testing variables including normal variations in the material, manufacture, dimensions, good handling and installation techniques, and the precision and bias of the test methods.

3.2.6 factors, service ( $S_n$ ),  $n$ —group of operating factors less than or equal to 1 which considers the application or use, and may include, environment (fluids), cycling loading, and temperatures.

3.2.7 *inner sheath layer*,  $n$ —pipe lining made from extruded thermoplastic compound.

~~3.2.8 *tensile armor layer, maximum operating pressure (MOP)*,  $n$ —hoop and structural reinforcement helically wrapped over the inner sheath layer. The steel layers are not bonded—pressure obtained by multiplying the MPR by application related service factors~~

3.2.9 maximum pressure rating (MPR),  $n$ —the estimated maximum internal hydrostatic pressure that can be applied continuously to a pipe with a high degree of certainty that failure will not occur.

3.2.10 nominal pressure rating (NPR),  $n$ —pressure rating of the pipe as defined by the manufacturer and does not exceed the MPR.

3.2.11 *outer sheath layer*,  $n$ —external extruded thermoplastic coating applied to resist mechanical damage and to provide the underlying layers of the pipe protection from the environment.

~~3.2.12 *end connection, product family*,  $n$ —connects the pipe ends with adjacent pipe or other parts of the system, group of pipe products being a range of sizes and pressure ratings manufactured with the same material types, production process and process controls and pipe construction.~~

3.2.13 product family representative (PFR),  $n$ —product variant chosen for full qualification.

3.2.14 product variant (PV),  $n$ —member of a product family with a specific pressure rating and diameter.

3.2.15 qualified procedure—procedure subjected to sufficient testing to show that the procedure produces consistently reliable results and has been demonstrated to meet the specified requirements for its intended purpose.

~~3.2.16 *tensile armor layer*,  $n$ —hoop and structural reinforcement helically wrapped over the inner sheath layer. The steel layers are not bonded.~~

3.2.17 traceability,  $n$ —ability to track the history, application or location of a material or component by means of recorded identifications

#### 4. Materials

4.1 *Polyethylene Materials*—Polyethylene compounds used in the manufacture of these products shall have a minimum cell classification of 444474 in accordance with Specification ~~D232~~D3350 (PE4710 as defined in PPI TR-4) or PE100 in accordance with ISO 9080. Addition of pigments or stabilizers to natural polyethylene compounds during extrusion is permitted.

4.2 *Crosslinked Polyethylene Materials*—Crosslinked polyethylene compounds used in the manufacture of these products shall be made from polyethylene compounds which have been crosslinked by peroxides, azo compounds or silane compounds in extrusion or by other means such that the inner sheath layer and/or the outer sheath layer meets the following performance requirements:

4.2.1 *Density*—When determined in accordance with Test Method ~~D1505~~ or ~~D792~~, the crosslinked polyethylene material shall have a minimum density of 0.033 lb/in<sup>3</sup> (0.926 g/cm<sup>3</sup>).

4.2.2 *Degree of Crosslinking*—When tested in accordance with Test Method ~~D2765~~, Method B, the degree of crosslinking for the PEX material shall be within the range of 65% to 89% inclusive.

4.3 *Long Term Hydrostatic Strength*—Polyethylene and crosslinked polyethylene compounds used in the manufacture of these products shall have Hydrostatic Design Basis (HDB) listings in PPI TR-4.

4.4 *Rework materials*—Reground or reprocessed thermoplastic materials are not permitted to be used.

4.5 *Steel Materials:*

4.5.1 Steel tensile armor layers shall consist of steel strip manufactured in accordance with Specification ~~A506~~ or Specification ~~A109/A109M~~ with a number 3 edge and number 1 or 2 finish.

4.5.2 Steel in end connections shall meet the requirements of Specification ~~A312/A312M~~, Specification ~~A333/A333M~~, Specification ~~A519~~, EN 10210, or EN 10297 (Fig. 2). Specialty steel grades requested by the purchaser must meet the same minimum performance requirements.

4.5.3 Flanges which are incorporated within the design of end connections shall meet the requirements of ASME B 16.5.

4.6 The manufacturer shall have procedures for ensuring that materials are received in a condition that is suitable for processing, including receiving inspection to discover damage or contamination from shipping and verification of appropriate material properties and shall include measurable physical, mechanical, chemical, and performance characteristics and tolerances.

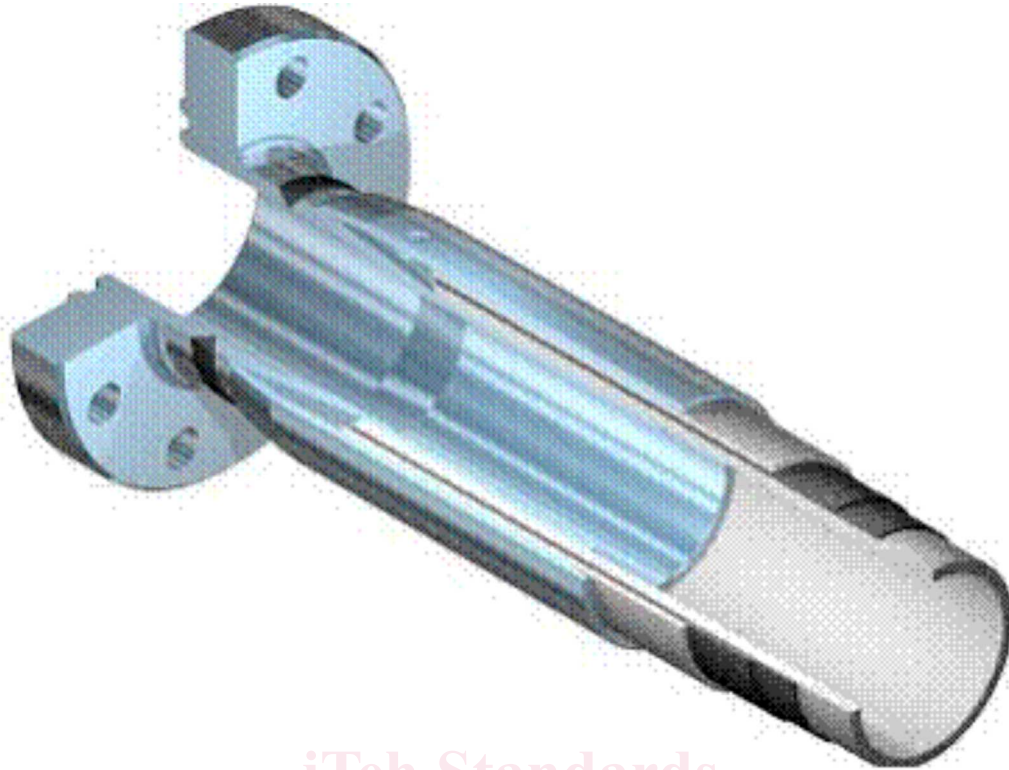


FIG. 2 Typical End Connection

**5. Requirements**

5.1 *Workmanship*—The inside and outside surfaces of the pipe shall be semi-matte or glossy in appearance and free of chalking, sticky or tacky materials. The pipe surfaces shall be free of cracks, holes, blisters, voids, foreign inclusions or other defects that are visible to the naked eye.

5.2 *Multilayer Pipe Dimensions*—Pipe Dimensions shall comply with Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3, when measured in accordance with Test Method D2122.

5.3 *Design Pressure*—The pipe shall have the design pressures listed in Table 2 and Table 3.

NOTE 1—The typical multilayer pipe construction is a three layer structure consisting of an extruded thermoplastic inner liner or pipe, helically wrapped layers of steel armor strips, and an extruded thermoplastic outer layer or sheath.

5.4 *Outside Diameter*—The outside diameter of the applicable pipe layer shall be as shown in Table 1, Table 2 or Table 3 when measured in accordance with Section 7.

5.5 *Pipe Wall Thickness*—The wall thickness of the applicable pipe layer shall be as shown in Table 1, Table 2 or Table 3 when measured in accordance with Section 7.

5.6 *Laying Length*—The pipe may be sold in any laying length agreeable to the user.

**6. Quality Assurance Tests**

6.1 *Factory Acceptance Test*—Prior to shipment, the continuous length of pipe shall be pressure tested in accordance with manufacturer’s documented procedures as detailed in 7.3.

**TABLE 1 Inner Sheath Layer Wall Thickness Range and Outside Diameter Range**

Nominal Pipe Size in. (mm)	Minimum Wall Thickness, in. (mm)	Maximum Wall Thickness, in. (mm)	Minimum Outside Diameter, in. (mm)	Maximum Outside Diameter, in. (mm)
2 (50)	0.098 (2.5)	0.197 (5)	2.14 (54.3)	2.33 (59.3)
3 (75)	0.098 (2.5)	0.236 (6)	3.02 (76.6)	3.29 (83.6)
4 (100)	0.098 (2.5)	0.276 (7)	3.87 (98.2)	4.22 (107.2)
5.5 (140)	0.138 (3.5)	0.433 (11)	5.43 (137.8)	6.02 (152.8)
6 (150)	0.138 (3.5)	0.433 (11)	5.88 (149.2)	6.47 (164.2)
7 (175)	0.138 (3.5)	0.433 (11)	6.78 (172.1)	7.37 (187.1)
8 (200)	0.138 (3.5)	0.630 (16)	7.90 (200.7)	8.88 (225.7)