



Standard Test Method for Joint Restraint Products for Use with PVC Pipe¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This test method describes a procedure for qualifying the performance of joint restraint products for use on PVC pressure pipe systems by evaluating the effect of the joint restraint product on the performance characteristics of PVC pipe during cyclic pressure tests and static pressure tests. The PVC pipe property values referenced in this test method are for Compounds 12454A and 12454B as described in Specification D 1784. That includes, but is not limited to, pipe produced in accordance with the following standards: Specifications D 1785 and D 2241, AWWA C 900, and AWWA C 905.

1.2 This test method determines the short-term performance of a joint restraint product on PVC pipe, which involves the testing of restrained joint test sections to the minimum burst pressure requirements of the pipe to determine quick burst performance.

1.3 This test method determines the long-term effect of a joint restraint product on PVC pipe, which involves the testing of restrained joint test sections to the sustained pressure requirements of the pipe for a period of 1000 h.

1.4 This test method addresses restraint products that are rated at the full pressure capacity of the PVC pipe on which they are used. There are joint restraint devices available that are not rated at the full pressure capacity of the pipe. While those products have proven acceptable and useful in the marketplace, this test method does not apply to those products.

1.5 This test method determines the performance of a joint restraint product on PVC pipe subjected to cyclic pressure surges. The performance is compared to the baseline performance of pipe without joint restraint products established by Herbert W. Vinson.²

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

1.7 *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 appro-*

priate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

D 1784 Specification for Rigid Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Compounds and Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Compounds³

D 1785 Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe, Schedules 40, 80, and 120⁴

D 2241 Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Pressure-Rated Pipe (SDR-Series)⁴

F 412 Terminology Relating to Plastic Piping Systems⁴

2.2 AWWA Standards:

AWWA C 900 Standard for Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Pipe, 4 in. Through 12 in., for Water Distribution⁵

AWWA C 905 Standard for Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Water Transmission Pipe, Nominal Diameters 14 in. Through 36 in.⁵

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions—Definitions are in accordance with Terminology F 412 unless otherwise specified.

3.2 *Descriptions of Terms Specific to This Standard:* Descriptions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *base hoop stress*—the minimum hoop stress during cyclic testing; the base hoop stress shall be one half the peak hoop stress.

3.2.2 *base pressure*—the internal pressure required to achieve the base hoop stress in the pipe wall.

3.2.3 *cycle*—an increase in the internal pressure in a cyclic pressure test specimen from the base pressure to the peak pressure, followed by a decrease in the internal pressure to the base pressure.

3.2.4 *failure of the pipe*—ballooning, bursting, cracking, splitting, or weeping (seepage of liquid) of the pipe during test.

3.2.5 *failure of the restraint product*—structural failure of the restraint product, leakage at the joint (where the restraint is

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F-17 on Plastic Piping Systems and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F17.20 on Joining. Current edition approved April 10, 1996. Published June 1996.

² Vinson, Herbert W., *Response of PVC Pipe to Large, Repetitive Pressure Surges*, International Conference on Underground Plastic Pipe, American Society of Civil Engineers, New York, NY, 1981, p. 491.

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 08.01.

⁴ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 08.04.

⁵ Available from American Water Works Assn., 6666 W. Quincy Ave., Denver, CO 80235.

also part of the sealing process, for example, a mechanical joint), premature failure of the pipe that can be directly attributed to the action of the restraint, or 0.25 in. (6.35 mm) of movement of the restraint mechanism on the pipe.

3.2.6 *minimum burst pressure requirement*—the minimum internal pressure that must be reached, within 60 to 70 s, in a restrained joint test specimen without failure.

3.2.7 *movement of the restraint mechanism*—slippage on the pipe of any part of the restraint mechanism which contacts the pipe with the purpose of resisting thrust forces.

3.2.8 *peak hoop stress*—the maximum hoop stress during cyclic testing.

3.2.9 *peak pressure*—the internal pressure required to achieve the peak hoop stress in the pipe wall.

3.2.10 *restraint device for PVC pipe*—a product which is mechanically attached to or is an integral part of PVC pipe and is intended to prevent separation of a joint involving PVC pipe, due to internal pressure or external force (that is, restraining of a mechanical joint, PVC pipe or fitting bell, or flange adapter).

3.2.11 *restrained joint test specimen*—a test section that is assembled with the joint restraint product being tested. The ends of the pipe are capped and all of the load from the end thrust is transferred to the pipe to induce longitudinal stress in the pipe wall, in addition to hoop stress. The restraint device being tested should provide all resistance to joint separation.

3.2.12 *sustained pressure requirement*—the internal pressure that must be maintained for 1000 h in a restrained joint test specimen for sustained pressure tests; it is dependent upon PVC compound and dimension ratio or pipe schedule.

3.2.13 *Vinson Equation*—An empirical equation developed by H. W. Vinson for the conservative estimation of cyclic pressure surge limits in the design of typical PVC pipe and is given by the following:

$$C = (5.05 \times 10^{21})S^{-4.906} \text{ (see Footnote 2)}$$

where:

- C = average number of cycles to failure and
- S = peak hoop stress, psi, (MPa × 145.04 = psi).

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method is useful for establishing any effects that a joint restraint product has on the performance of PVC pressure pipe. This test method is designed so that success in all three parts of the test provides reasonable assurance that a joint restraint product may be used on PVC pipe at the full pressure rating and capacity of the pipe.

4.2 Restrained joint test specimens shall be subjected to internal pressures that are equal to the minimum burst pressure requirements for the pipe alone. The minimum burst pressure requirements for some common dimension ratios are shown in Table 1. The minimum burst pressures for other dimension ratios of pipe produced from PVC Compounds 12454A and 12454B (that is, pipe conforming to Specification D 1785) may be determined based on a hoop stress of 6400 psi (44.13 MPa).

4.3 Testing of restrained joint test specimens for 1000 h at the sustained pressure requirements indicates any tendency of the restraint to fail in the long term. The minimum sustained pressure requirements for some common dimension ratios are

TABLE 1 Minimum Burst Pressure Requirements for Some Common Dimension Ratios, PVC Compounds 12454A or 12454B

Dimension Ratio (DR)	Pressure, psi (kPa) ^A
13.5	1000 (6895)
14	985 (6791)
17	800 (5516)
18	755 (5205)
21	630 (4344)
25	535 (3689)
26	500 (3447)
32.5	400 (2758)
35	380 (2620)
41	315 (2172)
51	260 (1793)

^A The pressures listed approximate a hoop stress of 6400 psi (44.13 MPa). Some minor adjustments have been made to keep the test pressures uniform in order to simplify testing.

shown in Table 2. The minimum sustained pressure for other dimension ratios of pipe produced from PVC Compounds 12454A and 12454B (for example, pipe conforming to Specification D 1785) may be determined based on a hoop stress of 4200 psi (28.96 MPa).

4.4 A cyclic surge pressure test of restrained joint test specimens determines the effect of the joint restraint product on the cyclic fatigue life of PVC pipe. This test method provides a means for quickly identifying any reduction in performance that might result from the combination of the joint restraint product and the pipe. The peak hoop stress shall be determined for the pipe based on the Vinson equation for a period of 1 000 000 cycles. The base pressure shall be one half of the peak pressure. The peak pressure requirements for some common dimension ratios are shown in Table 3. The peak pressure for other dimension ratios for pipe produced from PVC Compounds 12454A and 12454B (for example, pipe conforming to Specification D 1785) may be determined based on a hoop stress of 1587 psi (10.94 MPa).

5. Sampling, Test Specimens, and Test Units

5.1 *Pipe Specimen Length*—The specimen length shall be such that the distance between any combination of end closure or restraint product is as follows:

5.1.1 For nominal pipe sizes 6 in. (150 mm) or less, a minimum of five times the nominal outside diameter, but not less than 12 in. (305 mm),

TABLE 2 Sustained Pressure Requirements for Some Common Dimension Ratios, PVC Compounds 12454A or 12454B

Dimension Ratio (DR)	Pressure, psi (kPa) ^A
13.5	670 (4619)
14	650 (4482)
17	530 (3654)
18	500 (3447)
21	420 (2896)
25	350 (2413)
26	340 (2344)
32.5	270 (1862)
35	250 (1724)
41	210 (1448)
51	168 (1158)

^A The pressures listed approximate a hoop stress of 4200 psi (28.96 MPa). Some minor adjustments have been made to keep the test pressures uniform in order to simplify testing.