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An American National Standard

Standard Specification for Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe (SDR-PR)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F 442/F 442M; 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.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers chlorinated poly(vinyl chloride) (CPVC) pipe made in standard thermoplastic pipe dimension ratios and pressure rated for water (see Appendix). Included are criteria for classifying CPVC plastic pipe materials and CPVC plastic pipe, and requirements and test methods for materials, workmanship, dimensions, sustained pressure, burst pressure, flattening, and extrusion quality. Methods of marking are also given.

NOTE 1—The CPVC pipe covered by this specification was covered previously in Specification D 2241.

NOTE 2—The sustained and burst pressure test requirements and the pressure ratings in the Appendix are calculated from stress values obtained from tests made on pipe 2 in. (50 mm) and smaller. However, tests on larger pipe have shown these stress values to be valid.

1.2 The products covered by this specification are intended for use with the distribution of pressurized liquids only, which are chemically compatible with the piping materials. Due to inherent hazards associated with testing components and systems with compressed air or other compressed gases some manufacturers do not allow pneumatic testing of their products. Consult with specific product/component manufacturers for their specific testing procedures prior to pneumatic testing.

NOTE 3—Pressurized (compressed) air or other compressed gases contain large amounts of stored energy which present serious safety hazards should a system fail for any reason.

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

1.4 The values stated in either inch-pound units or SI units are to be regarded separately as standard. Within the text, the SI units are shown in brackets. The values stated in each system are not exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall

be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in nonconformance with the specification.

1.5 The following safety hazards caveat pertains only to the test methods 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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* A specific precautionary statement is given in Note 5.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- D 618 Practice for Conditioning Plastics for Testing
- D 1598 Test Method for Time-to-Failure of Plastic Pipe Under Constant Internal Pressure
- D 1599 Test Method for Resistance to Short-Time Hydraulic Pressure of Plastic Pipe, Tubing, and Fittings
- D 1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to Plastics
- D 1784 Specification for Rigid Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Compounds and Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Compounds
- D 2122 Test Method for Determining Dimensions of Thermoplastic Pipe and Fittings
- D 2241 Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Pressure-Rated Pipe (SDR Series)
- D 2837 Test Method for Obtaining Hydrostatic Design Basis for Thermoplastic Pipe Materials or Pressure Design Basis for Thermoplastic Pipe Products
- F 412 Terminology Relating to Plastic Piping Systems

2.2 Federal Standard:

- Fed. Std. No. 123 Marking for Shipment (Civil Agencies)³

2.3 Military Standard:

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F17 on Plastic Piping Systems and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F17.25 on Vinyl Based Pipe.

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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 Standardization Documents Order Desk, Bldg. 4 Section D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094, Attn: NPODS.

MIL-STD-129 Marking for Shipment and Storage³

2.4 *NSF Standards:*

Standard No. 14 for Plastic Piping Components and Related Materials⁴

Standard No. 61 for Drinking Water Systems Components—Health Effects⁴

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Definitions are in accordance with Terminology **F 412**, and abbreviations are in accordance with Terminology **D 1600**, unless otherwise specified. The abbreviation for chlorinated poly(vinyl chloride) plastic is CPVC.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *hydrostatic design stress*—the estimated maximum tensile stress the material is capable of withstanding continuously with a high degree of certainty that failure of the pipe will not occur. This stress is circumferential when internal hydrostatic water pressure is applied.

3.2.2 *pressure rating (PR)*—the estimated maximum water pressure the pipe is capable of withstanding continuously with a high degree of certainty that failure of the pipe will not occur.

3.2.3 *relation between standard dimension ratio, hydrostatic design stress, and pressure rating*—the following expression, commonly known as the ISO equation,⁵ is used in this specification to relate standard dimension ratio, hydrostatic design stress, and pressure rating:

$$2 S/P = R - 1 \text{ or } 2 S/P = (D_o/t) - 1$$

where:

S = hydrostatic design stress, psi [MPa],

P = pressure rating, psi [kPa],

D_o = average outside diameter, in. [mm]

t = minimum wall thickness, in. [mm], and

R = standard thermoplastic pipe dimension ratio (D_o/t for CPVC pipe), also known as SDR.

3.2.4 *standard thermoplastic pipe dimension ratio (SDR)*—the standard thermoplastic pipe dimension ratio (SDR) is the ratio of pipe diameter to wall thickness. For CPVC pipe it is calculated by dividing the average outside diameter of the pipe in millimetres or in inches by the minimum wall thickness in millimetres or in inches. If the wall thickness calculated by this formula is less than 0.060 in. [1.52 mm], it shall be arbitrarily increased to 0.060 in. [1.52 mm]. The SDR values shall be rounded to the nearest 0.5.

3.2.5 *standard thermoplastic pipe materials designation code*—the pipe materials designation code shall consist of the abbreviation CPVC for the type of plastic, followed by the ASTM type and grade in Arabic numerals and the design stress in units of 100 psi [690 kPa] with any decimal figures dropped. When the design stress code contains less than two figures, a cipher shall be used before the number. Thus a complete material code shall consist of four letters and four figures for CPVC plastic pipe materials (see Section 5 and **X1.2.1**).

4. Classification

4.1 *General*—This specification covers CPVC pipe made from one CPVC plastic pipe material in five standard dimension ratios and water pressure ratings for nonthreaded pipe.

4.2 *Standard Thermoplastic Pipe Dimension Ratios (SDR)*—This specification covers CPVC pipe in five standard dimension ratios, namely, 13.5, 17, 21, 26, and 32.5, which are uniform for all nominal pipe sizes for each material and pressure rating. These are referred to as SDR13.5, SDR21, SDR17, SDR26, and SDR32.5, respectively. The pressure rating is uniform for all nominal pipe sizes for a given CPVC pipe material and SDR (see **Table X1.1**).

4.3 *Hydrostatic Design Stresses*—This specification covers CPVC pipe made from CPVC plastic as defined by hydrostatic design stresses developed on the basis of long-term tests (see Appendix).

5. Materials

5.1 *General*—Chlorinated poly(vinyl chloride) plastics used to make pipe meeting the requirements of this specification are categorized by means of two criteria, namely, (1) short-term strength tests, and (2) long-term hydrostatic strength tests at both 73 and 180° F [23 and 82° C].

5.2 *Basic Materials*—This specification covers CPVC pipe made from compounds meeting the requirements of Class 23447 as defined in Specification **D 1784**. The materials shall have an established HDS (Hydrostatic Design Stress) equal to or greater than 2000 psi [13.80 MPa] at 73° F [23° C] and 500 psi [3.45 MPa] at 180° F [82° C] when evaluated in accordance with Test Method **D 2837**.

5.3 *Rework Material*—The manufacturers shall use only their own clean rework pipe material and the pipe produced shall meet all the requirements of this specification.

6. Requirements Requirements

6.1 *Dimension and Tolerances:*

6.1.1 *Outside Diameters*—The outside diameters and tolerances shall be as shown in **Table 1** when measured in accordance with Test Method **D 2122**. The tolerances on out-of-roundness shall apply only to pipe prior to shipment.

6.1.2 *Wall Thickness*—The wall thicknesses and tolerances shall be as shown in **Table 2** when measured in accordance with Test Method **D 2122**.

6.1.3 *Wall Thickness Range*—The wall thickness range shall be within 12 % when measured in accordance with Test Method **D 2122**.

6.2 *Sustained Pressure*—The pipe shall not fail, balloon, burst, or weep as defined in Test Method **D 1598** at the test pressures given in **Table 3** when tested in accordance with 8.4.

6.2.1 *Accelerated Regression Test*—At the option of the manufacturer, the accelerated regression test may be used as a substitute for both pressure tests—sustained and burst. The test shall be conducted in accordance with 8.4.1. The pipe shall demonstrate a hydrostatic design basis projection at the 100 000-h intercept that meets the hydrostatic design basis category requirement (see **Table 1**, Test Method **D 2837**) for the CPVC material used in its manufacture. If the lower confidence value at 100 000 h differs from the nominal value

⁴ Available from NSF International, P.O. Box 130140, 789 N. Dixboro Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48113-0140.

⁵ See ISO R161-1960: Pipes of Plastics Materials for the Transport of Fluids (Outside Diameters and Nominal Pressures) Part 1, Metric Series.

TABLE 1 Outside Diameters and Tolerances for CPVC Plastic Pipe

Nominal Pipe Size	Average Outside Diameter, in. [mm]	Tolerances, in. [mm]		
		For Average	Maximum Out-of-Roundness (maximum minus minimum diameter)	
			SDR32.5 SDR26 SDR21	SDR17 SDR13.5 SDR11
¼ [8]	0.540 [13.7]	±0.004 [0.10]	0.030 (0.76)	0.016 (0.41)
⅜ [10]	0.675 [17.1]	±0.004 [0.10]	0.030 (0.76)	0.016 (0.41)
½ [15]	0.840 [21.3]	±0.004 [0.10]	0.030 (0.76)	0.016 (0.41)
¾ [20]	1.050 [26.7]	±0.004 [0.10]	0.030 (0.76)	0.020 (0.51)
1 [25]	1.315 [33.4]	±0.005 [0.13]	0.030 (0.76)	0.020 (0.51)
1¼ [32]	1.660 [42.2]	±0.005 [0.13]	0.030 (0.76)	0.024 (0.61)
1½ [40]	1.900 [48.2]	±0.006 [0.15]	0.060 (1.52)	0.024 (0.61)
2 [50]	2.375 [60.3]	±0.006 [0.15]	0.060 (1.52)	0.024 (0.61)
2½ [65]	2.875 [73.0]	±0.007 [0.18]	0.060 (1.52)	0.030 (0.76)
3 [80]	3.500 [88.9]	±0.008 [0.20]	0.060 (1.52)	0.030 (0.76)
3½ [90]	4.000 [101.6]	±0.008 [0.20]	0.100 (2.54)	0.030 (0.76)
4 [100]	4.500 [114.3]	±0.009 [0.23]	0.100 (2.54)	0.030 (0.76)
5 [125]	5.563 [141.3]	±0.010 [0.25]	0.100 (2.54)	0.060 (1.52)
6 [150]	6.625 [168.3]	±0.011 [0.28]	0.100 (2.54)	0.070 (1.78)
8 [200]	8.625 [219.1]	±0.015 [0.38]	0.150 (3.81)	0.090 (2.29)
10 [250]	10.750 [273.1]	±0.015 [0.38]	0.150 (3.81)	0.100 (2.54)
12 [300]	12.750 [323.9]	±0.015 [0.38]	0.150 (3.81)	0.120 (3.05)

LTHS value by more than 15 % of the latter; or M in Appendix X2 (Test Method D 2837) is zero or negative; or b in the equation $h = a + bf$ in Appendix X1 (Test Method D 2837) is positive, consider the data unsuitable.

6.3 Burst Pressure—The minimum burst pressures for CPVC plastic pipe shall be as given in Table 4, when determined in accordance with 8.5.

6.4 Flattening—There shall be no evidence of splitting, cracking, or breaking when the pipe is tested in accordance with 8.6.

7. Workmanship, Finish, and Appearance

7.1 The pipe shall be homogeneous throughout and free from visible cracks, holes, foreign inclusions, or other defects. The pipe shall be as uniform as commercially practicable in color, opacity, density, and other physical properties.

NOTE 4—Color and transparency or opacity should be specified in the contract or purchase order.

8. Test Methods

8.1 Conditioning—Condition the test specimens 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 in accordance with Procedure A of Practice D 618 for those tests where conditioning is required.

8.2 Test Conditions—Conduct the tests in the standard laboratory atmosphere of $73 \pm 3.6^\circ\text{F}$ [$23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$] and $50 \pm 5\%$ relative humidity, unless otherwise specified in the test methods or in this specification.

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

8.3.1 Test Specimens—Not less than 50 % of the test specimens required for any pressure test shall have at least a part of

the marking in their central sections. The central section is that portion of pipe which is at least one pipe diameter away from an end closure.

8.4 Sustained Pressure Test—Select the test specimens at random. Test individually with water at the internal pressures given in Table 3, six specimens of pipe, each specimen at least ten times the nominal diameter in length, but not less than 10 in. [250 mm] or more than 3 ft [1000 mm] between end closures and bearing the permanent marking on the pipe. Maintain the specimens at the pressure indicated for a period of 1000 h. Hold the pressure as closely as possible, but within ± 10 psi [± 70 kPa]. Condition the specimens at the test temperature of $73 \pm 3.6^\circ\text{F}$ [$23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$]. Maintain the test temperature at $73 \pm 3.6^\circ\text{F}$ [$23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$]. Test in accordance with Test Method D 1598, except maintain the pressure at the values given in Table 3 for 1000 h. Failure of two of the six specimens tested shall constitute failure in the test. Failure of one of the six specimens tested is cause for retest of six additional specimens. Failure of one of the six specimens tested in retest shall constitute failure in the test. Evidence of failure of the pipe shall be as defined in Test Method D 1598.

8.4.1 Accelerated Regression Test—Test in accordance with procedures in Test Method D 1598, using either free end or restrained end fittings. A minimum of six specimens shall be tested. Test three specimens at a single pressure that will result in failures at or below 0.10 h. Test an additional three specimens at a single pressure that will result in failures at about 200 h. Additional data points may be generated if necessary to improve the LTHS or LCL, or both. No points shall be excluded unless an obvious defect is detected in the failure area of the test sample, or there was an obvious malfunction of the test equipment. Characterize the data using the least-squares regression described in Test Method D 2837.