



Designation: F 949 – 01

An American National Standard

Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Corrugated Sewer Pipe With a Smooth Interior and Fittings¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F 949; 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, test methods, and materials for 4 to 36-in. diameter poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) corrugated pipe with a smooth interior. This profile wall pipe consists of an outer corrugated wall fused to a smooth inner wall. Joints and fittings are included in this specification.

1.2 The requirements of this specification are intended to provide pipe and fittings suitable for underground use in nonpressure applications for sanitary sewers, storm sewers, and perforated and unperforated pipes for subdrainage.

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

1.3 Pipe and fittings produced to this specification shall be installed in accordance with Practice D 2321.

NOTE 2—For perforated pipe applications, the size of the embedment zone and permeability of the embedment material are important to the system's ability to provide the desired level of infiltration or exfiltration. The gradation of the embedment material must be compatible with the perforation slot size to avoid backfill migration into the pipe.

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

1.5 The following precautionary caveat pertains only to the test method portion, Section 7, 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.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

D 618 Practice for Conditioning Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials for Testing²

D 1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to Plastics²

D 1784 Specification for Rigid Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Compounds and Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Compounds²

D 2122 Test Method for Determining Dimensions of Thermoplastic Pipe and Fittings³

D 2152 Test Method for Adequacy of Fusion of Extruded Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Pipe and Molded Fittings by Acetone Immersion³

D 2321 Practice for Underground Installation of Flexible Thermoplastic Pipe for Sewers and Other Gravity-Flow Applications³

D 2412 Test Method for Determination of External Loading Characteristics of Plastic Pipe by Parallel-Plate Loading³

D 2444 Test Method for Impact Resistance of Thermoplastic Pipe and Fittings by Means of a Tup (Falling Weight)³

D 2564 Specification for Solvent Cements for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Piping Systems³

D 2855 Practice for Making Solvent-Cemented Joints with Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Pipe and Fittings³

D 3034 Specification for Type PSM Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Sewer Pipe and Fittings³

D 3212 Specification for Joints for Drain and Sewer Plastic Pipes Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals³

F 412 Terminology Relating to Plastic Piping Systems³

F 477 Specification for Elastomeric Seals (Gaskets) for Joining Plastic Pipe³

F 679 Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Large-Diameter Plastic Gravity Sewer Pipe and Fittings³

F 1057 Practice for Estimating the Quality of Extruded Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Pipe by the Heat Reversion Technique³

2.2 American Water Works Association (AWWA) Document:

AWWA Manual M45, Fiberglass Pipe Design⁴

2.3 Federal Standard:

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. Current edition approved January 10, 2001. Published March 2001. Originally published as F 949 – 85. Last previous edition F 949 – 00.

² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 08.01.

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 08.04.

⁴ Available from American Water Works Assn., 6666 West Quincy Ave., Denver, CO 80235.



Fed. Std. No. 123 Marking for Shipments (Civil Agencies)⁵
 2.4 *Military Standard:*
 MIL-STD-129 Marking for Shipment and Storage⁵

3. Terminology

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

3.2 *parting line*—a slight mark or surface irregularity in the pipe or fitting surface as a result of a mold separation at that location.

4. Materials and Manufacture

4.1 *Material Specification*—The pipe shall be made of PVC compound having a minimum cell classification of 12454B or 12454C in accordance with Specification D 1784. The fittings shall be made of PVC compound having a cell classification of 12454B, 12454C, or 13343C as defined in Specification D 1784. Compounds that have different cell classifications because one or more properties are superior to those of the specified compounds are also acceptable.

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

4.3 *Pipe* shall be manufactured by simultaneous extrusion of the smooth and corrugated walls with the smooth inner wall fused to the outer corrugated wall.

4.4 *Fittings* shall be molded or fabricated.

4.5 *Joining Materials:*

4.5.1 *Gaskets*—Elastomeric seals (gaskets) shall be in accordance with the requirements of Specification F 477.

4.5.2 *Lubricant*—The lubricant used for assembly shall be as recommended by the manufacturer and shall have no detrimental effect on the gasket or on the pipe and fittings.

4.5.3 *Solvent Cement*—The PVC cement shall comply with Specification D 2564. The solvent cement shall be used only for bushings and saddle connections (see Fig. 1).

5. Requirements

5.1 *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. Slots deliberately placed in pipe for perforations for subdrainage, etc., applications are acceptable.

5.2 *Dimensions and Tolerances:*

5.2.1 *Pipe*—Pipe dimensions shall meet the requirements given in Table 1 when measured in accordance with 7.3.

5.2.2 *Sockets*—All sockets (bells), dimensions on pipe, and fittings shall meet the requirements given in Table 2 when

measured in accordance with 7.4. In the case of belled pipe, the thickness of wall in the bell shall be considered satisfactory if the pipe meets the minimum thicknesses listed in Table 1.

5.2.3 *Fittings*—Molded fitting dimensions shall meet the requirements of Table 3 when measured in accordance with 7.4. The wall thickness of molded fittings shall meet the requirements given in Table 4, when measured in accordance with 7.4. Fittings may also be fabricated from pipe, meeting the requirements of this specification or from SDR 35 pipe meeting the requirements of Specification D 3034 or F 679. In the case of a fabricated fitting with a formed bell, the thickness of the bell shall be considered satisfactory if it was formed from pipe meeting the requirements of the standard to which the pipe was produced. 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.

5.2.4 *Perforations*—Perforation slots shall be clearly cut and uniformly spaced along the length of pipe. Slots shall be centered in the corrugation valleys. Dimensions and spacing of the slots shall be as listed in Table 5. Other slot dimensions and spacing may be provided to meet the needs of the specifier. Alternatively, where the valley is large enough to accommodate a suitably sized round hole perforation without penetrating the void under the corrugation, round hole perforations of a size, pattern, and open area agreed upon by the specifier may be provided. All measurements shall be made in accordance with 7.9.

5.3 *Performance Requirements:*

5.3.1 *Pipe Stiffness*—Pipe shall have the minimum pipe stiffness listed in Table 6 when tested in accordance with 7.5.

NOTE 3—This test is intended only for use as a quality control test and not as a simulated service test.

5.3.2 *Flattening*—There shall be no evidence of splitting, cracking, breaking, or separation of the two walls when the pipe is tested in accordance with 7.5 (see Note 4).

5.3.3 *Impact Strength*—Pipe shall have the minimum impact strengths listed in Table 7, when tested in accordance with 7.6. Failure of the test specimen shall be any crack, split, or shattering of either the waterway or corrugation wall. Separation of the ribs of the exterior corrugation from the waterway wall constitutes a failure.

NOTE 4—This test is intended only for use as a quality control test at time of manufacture, and not as a simulated service test.

5.3.4 *Extrusion Quality:*

5.3.4.1 *Acetone Immersion*—The pipe shall not flake, disintegrate, or exhibit separation of the two walls when tested in accordance with 7.7.1.

5.3.4.2 *Heat Reversion*—The pipe shall not exhibit any of the effects listed in the suggested interpretation of results of Practice F 1057 when tested in accordance with 7.7.2.

5.3.5 *Bond*—The bond between the inner and outer walls (at the corrugation valley) shall not separate when tested in accordance with 7.10.

5.4 *Joint Tightness*—Gasketed pipe joints shall show no leakage when tested in accordance with 7.8.

NOTE 5—Testing for joint tightness is not intended to be a routine quality control test. The test is used to qualify pipe and fittings.

⁵ Available from Standardization Documents Order Desk, Bldg. 4 Section D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094, Attn: NPODS.

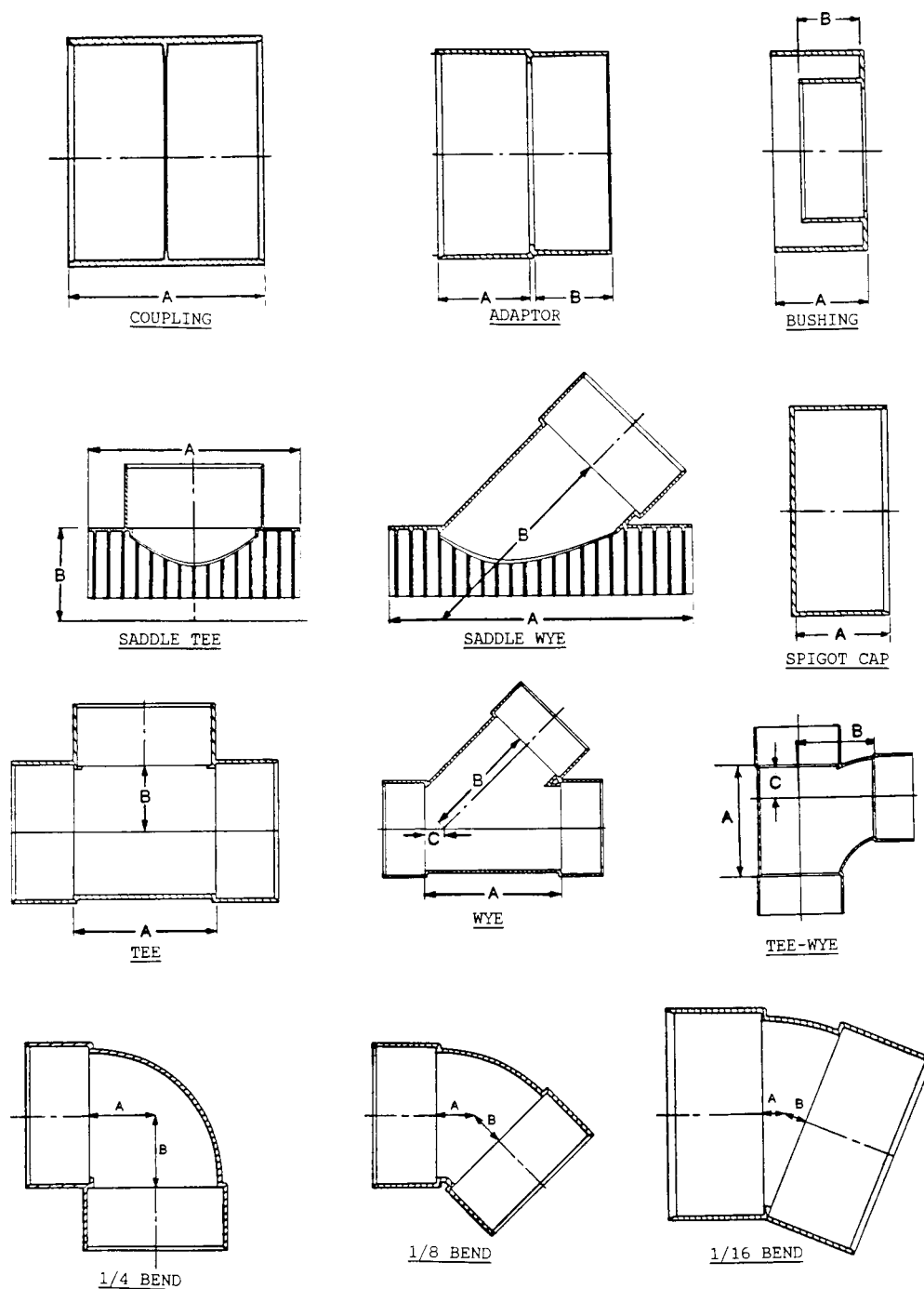


FIG. 1 Molded Fitting Dimensions (see Table 3)

specified level of performance.

6. Sampling

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

7. Test Methods

7.1 Conditioning:

7.1.1 *Referee Testing*—When conditioning is required for referee tests, condition the specimens in accordance with

Procedure A of Practice D 618 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.

7.1.2 *Quality Control Tests*—For quality control tests, condition the 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 $73.4 \pm 3.6^\circ\text{F}$ without regard to relative humidity.

7.2 *Test Conditions*—Conduct tests in the Standard Laboratory Atmosphere at $73.4 \pm 3.6^\circ\text{F}$ ($23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$) and $50 \pm 5\%$