

American Water Works Association
ANSI/AWWA C111/A21.11-00
(Revision of ANSI/AWWA C111/A21.11-95)



AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD
FOR
RUBBER-GASKET JOINTS FOR DUCTILE-IRON
PRESSURE PIPE AND FITTINGS



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AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION

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Foreword

This foreword is for information only and is not a part of ANSI/AWWA C111/A21.11.

I. Introduction.

I.A. *Background.* Cast-iron pipe was originally made with flanged joints, using lead gaskets. Improved joints of this type are still used for many aboveground plant installations and other specialized applications.

The bell and spigot joint was developed in 1785 and extensively used until the 1950s. This joint was assembled by caulking yarn or braided hemp into the base of the annular bell cavity and then pouring molten lead into the remaining space inside the bell. Upon solidification, the lead was compacted by caulking, thus effecting a watertight seal. Materials other than lead have also been used to confine yarn or hemp in the base of the bell cavity.

The mechanical joint was developed for gas industry use in the late 1920s but has since been used extensively in the water industry. This joint has standardized dimensions and uses the basic principle of the stuffing box and gland, with a rubber gasket being compressed by the gland.

The roll-on joint was developed in 1937 and was used for approximately 20 years before its manufacture was discontinued. Assembly of this joint involved a compressed rubber gasket rolled under a restriction ring, followed by caulked square braided jute. The remainder of the joint was packed with a bituminous compound.

The push-on joint was developed in 1956 and represented an important advancement in the water distribution field. This joint consists of a single rubber gasket placed in a groove inside the socket at the bell end of the pipe. After lubricating the joint in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, the plain end of the pipe is pushed through the gasket, compressing it and forming a pressure-tight seal. Assembly of the push-on joint is simple and fast. Large bell holes are not required for this joint, and it can be assembled under wet-trench conditions or even under water.

Several special joints are available. These joints include ball and socket for submarine or stream crossings, plain end coupled, threaded and coupled, and other variations of restrained joints.

I.B. *History.* American National Standards Committee A21 on Cast-Iron Pipe and Fittings was organized in 1926 under the sponsorship of the American Gas Association (AGA), the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), the

American Water Works Association (AWWA), and the New England Water Works Association (NEWWA). Between 1972 and 1984, the cosecretariats were AGA, AWWA, and NEWWA, with AWWA serving as administrative secretariat. In 1984, the committee became an AWWA committee titled AWWA Standards Committee A21 on Ductile-Iron Pipe and Fittings.

The present scope of Committee A21 activity is to develop standards and manuals that address ductile-iron pressure pipe for water supply service and ductile-iron and gray-iron fittings for use with this pipe. These standards and manuals include design, dimensions, materials, coatings, linings, joints, accessories, and methods of inspection and testing.

The work of Committee A21 is conducted by subcommittees. The scope of Subcommittee 2, Joints for Pipe and Fittings, is to examine all present A21 standards that describe joints for ductile-iron pressure pipe and ductile-iron and gray-iron fittings to determine what is needed to bring them up-to-date. These examinations should include all related matters concerning joints for ductile-iron pressure pipe and ductile-iron and gray-iron fittings.

ANSI/AWWA C111/A21.11 was initially approved on July 16, 1953. The standard was subsequently reviewed, revised, and reissued in 1964, 1972, 1980, 1985, 1990, and 1995. This edition was approved on Jan. 23, 2000.

During 1979, Committee A21 reached an agreement on a proposed new requirement for the marking of bolts and nuts that was generally acceptable to the bolt manufacturing industry. The significance of this change and other considerations led to approval of the 1980 revision.

The major changes in the 1980 edition were: (1) inclusion of metric conversions; (2) inclusion of reduced ductile-iron mechanical-joint pipe bell thicknesses that are compatible with pipe barrel thicknesses; (3) inclusion of tee-head bolts with reduced shank diameters that are properly sized to accept rolled threads; (4) minimum elongation increased to 5 percent for ductile-iron glands; (5) deletion of the 2-in. and 2¹/₄-in. sizes; and (6) marking requirements for the tee-head bolts and nuts.

A 1984 addendum was issued to increase the thread length on ⁵/₈-in. × 3-in. and ³/₄-in. × 3¹/₂-in. tee-head bolts by ¹/₄ in. and to permit polygon-shaped bells on fittings.

The major revisions in the 1985 edition included the addition of Sec. 11-1.3, Modifications to Push-On and Mechanical Joints; revision of Sec. 11-2.5 defining the manufacturer as the party that produces joints according to this standard; and the

addition of Sec. 11-2.7 defining the owner. Section 11-8.1 was revised to permit the use of either ductile-iron or gray-iron glands unless otherwise specified by the purchaser. Note 8 was added under Figure 11.1 to permit ductile-iron glands with reduced flange thicknesses between the bolt holes. Section 11-7.4.1 and Sec. 11-8.3.1 were revised to delete natural rubber as a gasket material, and Sec. 11-9, Performance Requirements, was revised to cover both push-on joints and modified mechanical joints.

The major revisions in the 1990 edition of this standard were as follows:

A section on permeation was added and designated as Sec. 11-4. The previous Sec. 11-4, General Requirements, was changed to Sec. 11-5, and subsequent sections were changed accordingly.

Section 11-5.2 was revised to include flanged joints.

Section 11-8.1 was revised to require cast markings identifying the country where cast.

Section 11-8.4.1 and 11-9.3.1 were revised to identify styrene butadiene rubber (SBR) as the standard material for gaskets and to indicate the availability of other elastomers for special service applications. These sections have also been revised to require molding or permanently marking the name of the country where molded on the gasket.

Tables 11.3 and 11.4 and Figures 11.3 and 11.4 were revised to adjust the thread length on the bolts. Also, the method of dimensioning the bolt thread length was revised.

Appendix B, Metric Dimensions, was eliminated, along with all tables and figures exclusively for metric measure. Metric conversion formulas were added in notes to all tables and figures for direct conversion of US customary units.

Appendix B, Flanged-Joint Bolts, Gaskets, and Installation, was added to include flanged joints.

The major revisions in the 1995 edition of this standard were as follows:

1. The acceptance clause (Sec. I.C.) has been revised to approved wording.
2. A statement that addresses physical requirements of elastomers other than SBR has been added to Sec. 4.3.4.1.
3. A statement has been added to Sec. 4.2.2 allowing flange joints in 12-in. and smaller sizes to be rated for 350 psi with the use of special gaskets whose rating is supported by performance testing as described in Sec. 4.5.

4. Section 1.1, Figure 1, and Table 2 have been revised to delete mechanical-joint pipe larger than 24 in.

5. A plus tolerance has been added to the bell flange thickness (L) for pipe and C110 fittings and to the dimensions across the centerlines of the bolt holes (K1 and K2) in Table 2.

6. Dimensions have been added to Table 2 for ANSI/AWWA C153/A21.53 fittings for 18- through 24-in. sizes.

7. Figures 11.3 and 11.4 and Tables 11.3 and 11.4 from the previous revision have been combined into Figure 3 and Table 5, respectively.

8. Section 4.3.5, Sec. A.1, and Sec. B.1 have been revised to require compliance of fasteners to Public Law 101-592, the "Fastener Quality Act."

9. Dimensional data have been added to Table B1 for 60- and 64-in. flange gaskets.

I.C. Acceptance. In May 1985, the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) entered into a cooperative agreement with a consortium led by NSF International (NSF) to develop voluntary third-party consensus standards and a certification program for all direct and indirect drinking water additives. Other members of the original consortium included the American Water Works Association Research Foundation (AWWARF) and the Conference of State Health and Environmental Managers (COSHEM). The American Water Works Association (AWWA) and the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators (ASDWA) joined later.

In the United States, authority to regulate products for use in, or in contact with, drinking water rests with individual states.* Local agencies may choose to impose requirements more stringent than those required by the state. To evaluate the health effects of products and drinking water additives from such products, state and local agencies may use various references, including

1. An advisory program formerly administered by USEPA, Office of Drinking Water, discontinued on Apr. 7, 1990.
2. Specific policies of the state or local agency.

*Persons in Canada, Mexico, and non-North American countries should contact the appropriate authority having jurisdiction.

3. Two standards developed under the direction of NSF, ANSI^{*}/NSF[†] 60, Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals—Health Effects, and ANSI/NSF 61, Drinking Water System Components—Health Effects.

4. Other references, including AWWA standards, *Food Chemicals Codex*, *Water Chemicals Codex*,[‡] and other standards considered appropriate by the state or local agency.

Various certification organizations may be involved in certifying products in accordance with ANSI/NSF 61. Individual states or local agencies have authority to accept or accredit certification organizations within their jurisdiction. Accreditation of certification organizations may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

Annex A, "Toxicology Review and Evaluation Procedures," to ANSI/NSF 61 does not stipulate a maximum allowable level (MAL) of a contaminant for substances not regulated by a USEPA final maximum contaminant level (MCL). The MALs of an unspecified list of "unregulated contaminants" are based on toxicity testing guidelines (noncarcinogens) and risk characterization methodology (carcinogens). Use of Annex A procedures may not always be identical, depending on the certifier.

AWWA C111-00 does not address additives requirements. Thus, users of this standard should consult the appropriate state or local agency having jurisdiction in order to

1. Determine additives requirements including applicable standards.
2. Determine the status of certifications by all parties offering to certify products for contact with, or treatment of, drinking water.
3. Determine current information on product certification.

II. Special Issues.

II.A. *Advisory Information on Product Application.* The following special service requirements should be noted:

1. Section 4.3.3 provides for tapped holes in the bells of mechanical joints for stud bolts. This option is intended for use when headed bolts or slotted holes will not suffice (for example, when the bell is to be embedded in a concrete wall).

^{*}American National Standards Institute, 11 W. 42nd St., New York, NY 10036.

[†]NSF International, 789 N. Dixboro Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48105.

[‡]Both publications available from National Academy of Sciences, 2102 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, DC 20418.

2. Although this standard does not stipulate orientation of bolt holes in the flanges of the mechanical joint, at times it is convenient or necessary to have the bolt holes oriented. The normal, but not universal, practice is to have bolt holes straddle the vertical centerline of the fitting, valve, and hydrant. (The vertical centerline of a fitting is determined when the fitting is in the position to change the direction of the fluid flowing in a horizontal plane. With standard base bends and standard base tees, the vertical centerline is determined when the fitting is in a position to change the direction of the fluid flowing in a vertical plane.) If orientation is necessary, it should be stated on the purchase order.

NOTE: Push-on joints for ductile-iron pipe and ductile-iron and gray-iron fittings are designed so that a negative pressure cannot pull the gasket into the pipe. Testing has been performed to confirm this design parameter for joint-sealing capability under the condition of negative pressure within the pipe.

3. Attention is directed to an apparent conflict among ANSI/AWWA C110/A21.10, ANSI/AWWA C115/A21.15, and ANSI/ASME B16.1 with regard to pressure ratings for flanges.

In ANSI/AWWA C110/A21.10, flanged fittings are rated for 150 psi or 250* psi (1.03 MPa or 1.72 MPa) working pressure depending on the material (gray iron or ductile iron) and the size of the fitting. All flanges provided according to ANSI/AWWA C115/A21.15 are rated for water service of 250 psi (1.72 MPa) working pressure.

ANSI/AWWA C110/A21.10 and ANSI/AWWA C115/A21.15 flanges, which are adequate for water service of 250* psi (1.72 MPa) working pressure, have bolt circles and bolt holes identical to Class 125 ANSI/ASME B16.1 flanges, and also match Class 125 ANSI/ASME B16.1 flanges for service temperatures of -20° to 150°F (-6.7° to 65.6°C). These flanges are rated only for 150 psi to 200 psi (1.03 MPa to 1.38 MPa) depending on the flange size, class or grade of iron, and fluid temperature.

ANSI/ASME B16.1 also contains the details of a Class 250 flange that is heavier, has a raised face and a larger bolt circle, and uses larger-sized bolts than the Class 125 B16.1 flange and the flanges specified in ANSI/AWWA C115/A21.15 and ANSI/AWWA C110/A21.10. This Class 250 ANSI/ASME B16.1 flange will not match the Class 125 ANSI/ASME B16.1 or ANSI/AWWA C115/A21.15 and ANSI/AWWA C110/A21.10 flanges.

*Some sizes may be rated for 350 psi with the use of special gaskets.