Designation: D3681 – 23

Standard Test Method for Chemical Resistance of "Fiberglass" (Glass–Fiber–Reinforced Thermosetting-Resin) Pipe in a Deflected Condition[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3681; 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 test method covers the procedure for determining the chemical-resistant properties of fiberglass pipe in a deflected condition for diameters 4 in. (102 mm) and larger. Both glass–fiber–reinforced thermosetting resin pipe (RTRP) and glass–fiber–reinforced polymer mortar pipe (RPMP) are fiberglass pipes.

NOTE 1—For the purposes for this standard, polymer does not include natural polymers.

1.2 Inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

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, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* Specific precautionary statements are given in 9.5.

NOTE 2—There is no known ISO equivalent to this standard.

1.4 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*[2]

D883 Terminology Relating to Plastics

D1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to Plastics

D3567 Practice for Determining Dimensions of "Fiberglass" (Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Thermosetting Resin) Pipe and Fittings

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *General*—Definitions are in accordance with Terminology D883 and abbreviations are in accordance with Terminology D1600 unless otherwise indicated.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *end point*—the passage of the fluid through the pipe wall unless otherwise stated. The failure mode may be catastrophic, characterized by a sudden fracture through the pipe wall in the area of greatest strain, parallel to the axis of the pipe, with the fiber reinforcement cleanly broken at the edge of the fracture. Visual evidence of surface etching or pitting may or may not be present.

3.2.2 *fiberglass pipe*—tubular product containing glass fiber reinforcements embedded in or surrounded by cured thermosetting resin. The composite structure may contain aggregate, granular or platelet fillers, thixotropic agents, pigments, or dyes. Thermoplastic or thermosetting liners or coatings may be included.

3.2.3 *reinforced polymer mortar pipe (RPMP)*—fiberglass pipe with aggregate.

3.2.4 *reinforced thermosetting resin pipe (RTRP)*—fiberglass pipe without aggregate.

3.2.5 *strain-corrosion*—the failure of the pipe wall caused by the exposure of the inside surface, while in a strained condition, to a corrosive environment for a period of time.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 This test method consists of exposing the interior of a minimum of 18 specimens of pipe to a corrosive test solution while the pipe is constantly maintained in a deflected condition at differing induced initial ring flexural strain levels, and measuring the time to failure for each strain level. Test temperatures are obtained by testing in an air environment where the temperature is controlled.

[1] This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D20 on Plastics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D20.23 on Reinforced Thermosetting Resin Piping Systems and Chemical Equipment.

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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.

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

4.2 The long-term resistance of the pipe to the test solution is obtained by an extrapolation to 50 years of a log-log linear regression line for initial strain level versus time.

NOTE 3—It is the consensus of Subcommittee D20.23 that the log–log linear regression analysis of test data is a conservative approach and is representative of standard industry practice.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method evaluates the effect of a chemical environment on pipe when in a deflected condition. It has been found that effects of chemical environments can be accelerated by strain induced by deflection. This information is useful and necessary for the design and application of buried fiberglass pipe.

NOTE 4—Pipe of the same diameter but of different wall thicknesses will develop different strains with the same deflection. Also, pipes having the same wall thickness but different constructions making up the wall may develop different strains with the same deflection.

6. Apparatus

6.1 Use parallel plate apparatus suitable to maintain a constant deflection on the pipe. In order to achieve uniform strain along the pipe, use 0.25-in. (6-mm) thick elastomeric pads between the parallel plate (channel) surfaces and the pipe ring (see Note 5). Foil type, single element strain gages suitable for strain levels to 1.50 % strain and a length appropriate to the diameter of the pipe are required when initial strain is to be determined by Procedure B (see Note 6). An example of the apparatus required is shown in Fig. 1.

NOTE 5—Elastomeric pads with a hardness of Shore A15 to 70 have been used successfully.

NOTE 6—Strain gages of ¼ and ½-in. (6 and 13-mm) length have been found to be effective for pipe diameters 12 through 24 in. (305 through 610 mm). Consult the strain gage manufacturer for gage length recommendations for other pipe diameters.

7. Test Specimens

7.1 The test specimens shall be ring sections taken from a sample of pipe selected at random from a normal production run. The test specimens shall have a minimum length of one nominal pipe diameter or 12 in. (300 mm) ± 5 %, whichever is less.

8. Test Conditions

8.1 The standard temperature shall be 73.4 ± 3.6°F (23 ± 2°C).

9. Procedure

9.1 *General*—Determine the initial strain level induced in the pipe by calculation, or strain gage measurement, or both. Procedure A describes the determination of initial strain by calculation; Procedure B describes the determination of initial strain as obtained by use of foil-type resistance strain gages.

9.2 *Determination of Test Level:*

9.2.1 *Test Procedure A:*

9.2.1.1 In accordance with Practice D3567 measure the wall thickness to the nearest 0.001 in. (0.025 mm) in at least five equally spaced places along the bottom of the pipe specimen on a line parallel with the pipe axis, and average the measurements.

9.2.1.2 In accordance with Practice D3567 measure the vertical inside diameter to the nearest 0.01 in. (0.25 mm) at both ends prior to deflection and average the measurements.

NOTE 7—It is recommended that the vertical inside diameter be measured with the axis vertical.

9.2.1.3 Place the pipe specimen in the test apparatus (Fig. 1) with the measured wall thicknesses at the bottom and apply force to the apparatus to deflect the specimen while keeping the top and bottom plates (channels) of the apparatus as near parallel as possible. When the desired deflection is obtained, lock the apparatus to maintain the specimen in the deflected condition.

NOTE 8—Alignment of the specimen within the channels is critical. The channels shall not only be parallel with the load points 180° opposite, but the pipe shall be centered between the rods.

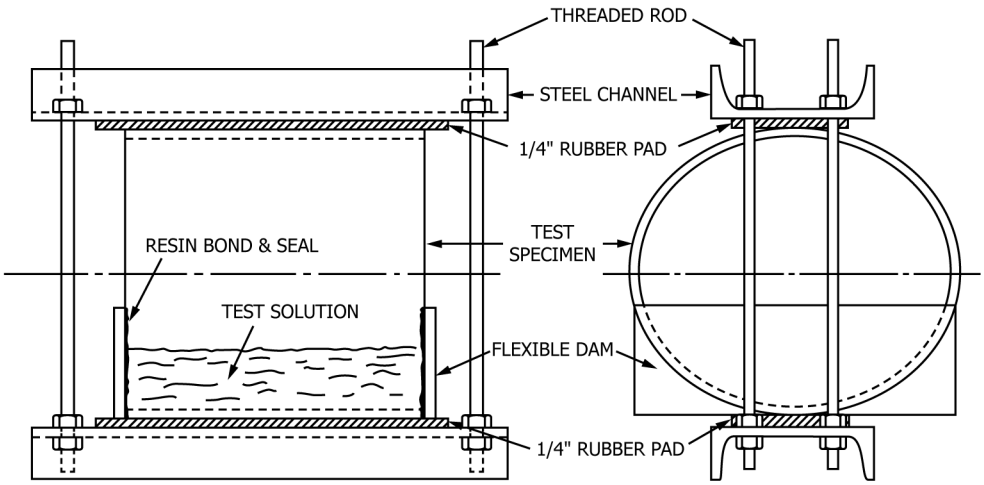

FIG. 1 Strain-Corrosion Test Apparatus