



Designation: F3240 – 19 (Reapproved 2023)

Standard Practice for Installation of Seamless Molded Hydrophilic Gaskets (SMHG) for Long-Term Watertightness of Cured-in-Place Rehabilitation of Main and Lateral Pipelines^{1,2}

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F3240; 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 practice covers the requirements for the installation of seamless molded hydrophilic gaskets (SMHG) in cured-in-place pipe (CIPP) rehabilitation of main and lateral pipelines.

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.3 There is no similar or equivalent ISO Standard.

1.4 *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.*

1.5 *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.*

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F17 on Plastic Piping Systems and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F17.67 on Trenchless Plastic Pipeline Technology.

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² Practice for Installation of Seamless Molded Hydrophilic Gaskets (SMHG) for Long-Term Watertightness of Cured-in-Place Rehabilitation of Main and Lateral Pipelines is covered by patents 6,994,118, 7,975,726, 8,240,340, 8,240,341, 8,567,451, 8,636,036, 8,651,145, 8,667,991, 8,678,037, 8,689,835, 9,169,957, 9,366,375, 9,562,339, 9,551,449, (LMK Technologies, Inc. 1779 Chessie Lane, Ottawa, IL 61350). Interested parties are invited to submit information regarding the identification of acceptable alternatives to this patented item to the Committee on Standards, ASTM Headquarters, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee, which you may attend.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:³

D1149 Test Methods for Rubber Deterioration—Cracking in an Ozone Controlled Environment

D1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to Plastics

D2240 Test Method for Rubber Property—Durometer Hardness

F412 Terminology Relating to Plastic Piping Systems

F1216 Practice for Rehabilitation of Existing Pipelines and Conduits by the Inversion and Curing of a Resin-Impregnated Tube

F1743 Practice for Rehabilitation of Existing Pipelines and Conduits by Pulled-in-Place Installation of Cured-in-Place Thermosetting Resin Pipe (CIPP)

F2019 Practice for Rehabilitation of Existing Pipelines and Conduits by the Pulled in Place Installation of Glass Reinforced Plastic Cured-in-Place (GRP-CIPP) Using the UV-Light Curing Method

F2599 Practice for Sectional Repair of Damaged Pipe By Means of an Inverted Cured-In-Place Liner

F2561 Practice for Rehabilitation of a Sewer Service Lateral and Its Connection to the Main Using a One Piece Main and Lateral Cured-in-Place Liner

2.2 NASSCO Guidelines:⁴

Recommended Specifications for Sewer Collection System Rehabilitation.

PACP NASSCO Pipeline Assessment & Certification Program

³ 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.

⁴ Available from NASSCO 2470 Longstone Lane, Suite M Marriottsville, MD 21104 <https://www.nassco.org/>

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

2.3 ISO Standard⁵

ISO 17025 General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Unless otherwise indicated, definitions are in accordance with Terminology F412 and abbreviations are in accordance with Terminology D1600.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *seamless molded hydrophilic gasket (SMHG)*—a single piece molded neoprene expansion gasket is positioned between the host pipe and the liner. The gasket absorbs water and expands to form a long-term watertight seal between the CIPP and host pipe, which prevents infiltration and exfiltration.

3.2.2 *SMHG End Seal Sleeve*—a molded neoprene expansion gasket in the shape of an elongated sleeve. The SMHG End Seal Sleeve is engineered to maximize the sealing surface area, to be self-supporting when placed at the ends of the host pipe within 6 in. from the manhole, and to form a robust seal. See Fig. 1.

3.2.3 *SMHG Connection Seal*—a molded neoprene expansion gasket consisting of a tubular portion and a brim portion. The SMHG Connection Seal when positioned at the connection of the lateral pipe and main pipe will form a robust seal between a main pipe or a main liner, and a lateral liner. See Fig. 2.

3.2.4 *SMHG O-Ring*—a molded neoprene expansion gasket in the shape of a circular ring. The SMHG O-Ring is designed to attach to a liner tube near the terminating end of a liner that is either inverted or pulled into place to form a robust seal. Two SMHG O-rings shall be placed within a few inches from the terminating end of a lateral tube. Whenever a SMHG Connection Seal is not used, two SMHG O-rings are placed around the main sheet on each side of the lateral tube to form a robust seal for the connection. See Fig. 3. SMHG O-rings shall also be placed at the terminating ends of a sectional liner tube. See Fig. 4.

3.2.5 *SMHG lateral cap*—a molded neoprene expansion gasket in the shape of a circular disc. The SMHG Lateral Cap

⁵ Available from International Organization for Standardization (ISO), ISO Central Secretariat, BIBC II, Chemin de Blandonnet 8, CP 401, 1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland, <http://www.iso.org>.

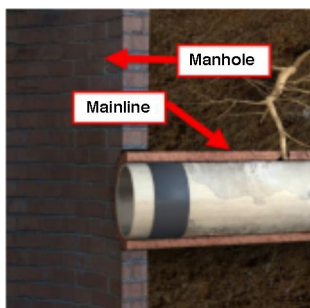


FIG. 1 SMHG End Seal Sleeve

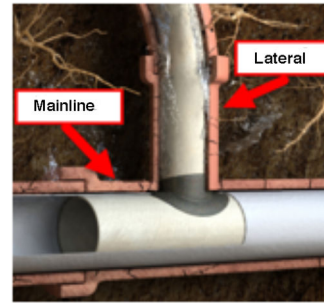


FIG. 2 SMHG Connection Seal



FIG. 3 SMHG O-Rings on Lateral Tube and Main Sheet

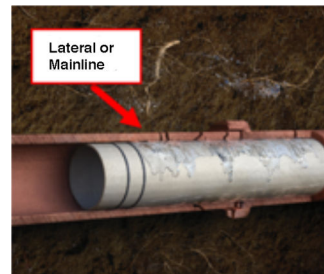


FIG. 4 SMHG O-Rings on Sectional Instead of on Main Sheet

is designed to attach to liner used to abandon non-active sewer service laterals to form a robust seal.

3.2.6 *main pipe*—main collector pipe of a sewer collection system

3.2.7 *lateral pipe*—branch pipe that provides sewer service from a building to the main pipe.

3.2.8 *host pipe*—the pipe to be rehabilitated using CIPP or folded pipe liners.

3.2.9 *cured-in-place pipe*—a thermoset resin saturated into an absorbent textile tube pressed against an inner pipe wall and cured to form a new pipe within a pipe.

3.2.10 *liner*—A resin impregnated cured-in-place pipe fabric tube that takes the shape of a main pipe, lateral pipe, or a main to lateral connection when installed.

3.2.11 *main/lateral connection liner*—One-piece resin saturated liner assembly consisting of a main tube or a main sheet formed into tube (minimum of 16 in. in length) and a lateral tube forming a main/lateral connection liner.

3.2.12 *lateral liner*—Resin saturated liner tube used to renew a lateral pipe.

3.2.13 *main liner*—Liner (CIPP or Folded liner) used to renew a main pipe.