



**METRIC**  
Designation: C 505M – 99a03

## Standard Specification for Nonreinforced Concrete Irrigation Pipe With Rubber Gasket Joints [Metric]<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C 505M; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

### 1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers nonreinforced concrete pipe with rubber gasket joints to be used for the conveyance of irrigation water with working pressures, including hydraulic transients, as shown in Table 1.

1.2 This specification is the SI counterpart of Specification C 505.

NOTE 1—This specification is for manufacturing and purchase only and does not include requirements for bedding, backfill, installation, or field repairs. The owner is cautioned that he must correlate field conditions with the characteristics of the pipe specified and provide inspection during installation.

### 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*

C 33 Specification for Concrete Aggregates<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C-13 on Concrete Pipe and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C13.01 on Reinforced Concrete Sewer, Drain, and Irrigation Pipe.

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**TABLE 1 Standard Dimensions, Working Pressures, and Test Requirements**

Designated Internal Diameter, mm	Wall Thickness, <sup>A</sup> mm	Working Pressure, <sup>B</sup> m	Required Hydrostatic Test Pressure, <sup>C</sup> kPa	Minimum Three-Edge-Bearing Load, kN/linear metre
150	19	9	275	19.0
200	25	9	275	19.5
250	32	9	275	20.5
300	38	9	275	22.0
375	47	9	275	24.0
450	57	9	275	26.5
525	66	9	275	27.5
600	75	9	275	29.0

<sup>A</sup> Thinner walls may be used on pipe units not over 1.22 m in length but the thickness of such walls should be not less than the internal diameter divided by 10.

<sup>B</sup> With the exception of 525 and 600-mm pipe, higher pressures may be used up to a maximum of 15 m for 150 through 300-mm diameters and 12 m for 375 through 450-mm diameters. In these cases the strength of the pipe shall be increased to give minimum internal hydrostatic test pressures of at least three times the design working pressure when tested as specified in 10.4.

<sup>C</sup> For hydrostatic test requirements, refer to 10.4.

C 150 Specification for Portland Cement<sup>3</sup>

C 497M Test Methods for Concrete Pipe, Manhole Sections, or Tile [Metric]<sup>4</sup>

C 595 Specification for Blended Hydraulic Cements<sup>3</sup>

C 618 Specification for Coal Fly Ash and Raw or Calcined Natural Pozzolan for Use as a Mineral Admixture in Concrete<sup>2</sup>

C 822 Terminology Relating to Concrete Pipe and Related Products<sup>4</sup>

C 1116 Specification for Fiber-Reinforced Concrete and Shotcrete<sup>2</sup>

D 395 Test Methods for Rubber Property—Compression Set<sup>5</sup>

D 412 Test Methods for Vulcanized Rubber and Thermoplastic Rubbers and Thermoplastic Elastomers—Tension<sup>5</sup>

D 471 Test Method for Rubber Property—Effect of Liquids<sup>5</sup>

D 573 Test Method for Rubber—Deterioration in an Air Oven<sup>5</sup>

D 1149 Test Method for Rubber Deterioration—Surface Ozone Cracking in a Chamber<sup>5</sup>

D 1415 Test Method for Rubber Property—International Hardness<sup>5</sup>

D 2240 Test Method for Rubber Property—Durometer Hardness<sup>5</sup>

### 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms relating to concrete pipe, see Terminology C 822.

### 4. Classification

4.1 Pipe manufactured in accordance with this specification shall be known as “Standard Nonreinforced Concrete Irrigation Pipe with Rubber Gasket Joints.”

### 5. Basis of Acceptance

5.1 The acceptability of the pipe, joint design, and gaskets shall be determined by the results of the tests prescribed in this specification, if and when required, and by inspection to determine whether the pipe and gaskets conform to the specification as to design and freedom from defects.

### 6. Materials and Manufacture

6.1 *Concrete*—The concrete shall consist of cementitious materials, mineral aggregates, and water.

6.2 *Cementitious Materials*:

6.2.1 *Cement*—Cement shall conform to the requirements for portland cement of Specification C 150 or shall be portland blast-furnace slag cement or portland-pozzolan cement conforming to the requirements of Specification C 595, except that the pozzolan constituent in the Type IP portland pozzolan cement shall be fly ash.

6.2.2 *Fly Ash*—Fly ash shall conform to the requirements of Class F or Class C of Specification C 618.

6.2.3 *Allowable Combinations of Cementitious Materials*—The combination of cementitious materials used in the concrete shall be one of the following:

<sup>2</sup> Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 04.02.

<sup>3</sup> Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 04.01.

<sup>4</sup> Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 04.05.

<sup>5</sup> Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 09.01.

- 6.2.3.1 Portland cement only,
- 6.2.3.2 Portland blast furnace slag cement only,
- 6.2.3.3 Portland pozzolan cement only, or
- 6.2.3.4 A combination of portland cement and fly ash.

6.3 *Aggregates*—Aggregates shall conform to Specification C 33, except that the requirements for gradation shall not apply.

6.4 *Admixtures and Blends*—Admixtures and blends ~~may~~ shall only be used with the approval of the owner.

6.5 *Gaskets*:

6.5.1 *Composition*—The rubber compound used in the manufacture of the gasket shall be compounded from natural rubber, synthetic rubber, or a mixture of the two fabricated as prescribed in 6.5.2 to 6.5.6, inclusive.

6.5.2 *Fabrication*—Gaskets shall be extruded or molded and cured in such a manner that they will be dense and homogeneous at any cross section, and have uniform dimensions. They shall be free from porosity, blisters, pitting, and other defects, which ~~may~~ will affect their serviceability.

6.5.3 *Tolerances*—Commercial tolerances A3-F3, T.032 for molded gaskets, and A3-F3 for extruded gaskets in accordance with the *Rubber Handbook*<sup>6</sup> shall be permitted. The tolerances in gasket and joint dimensions shall be such as not to exceed permissible deformations prescribed in Section 8.

6.5.4 *Physical Properties of Gaskets*— The rubber from which the gaskets are fabricated shall have the following physical properties:

Ultimate elongation at break, min, %	350
Ultimate elongation at break after aging, min, % of elongation before aging	80
<del>Hardness, International Rubber Hardness Degrees or</del> Durometer <sup>A</sup>	<del>40 to 60</del>
Hardness, International Rubber Hardness Degrees or Durometer <sup>A</sup>	<u>40 to 60</u>
Compression set, max, %	25
Water absorption, %	10
Ozone resistance	no cracks in accordance with Method D 1149

<sup>A</sup> Allowable variation  $\pm 5$  from manufacturer's specified hardness.

6.5.4.1 Testing shall be in accordance with Section 9.

6.5.5 *Strength of Splice*—If a splice is used in the manufacture of the gasket, the strength shall be such that the gasket shall withstand 100 % elongation over the part of the gasket that includes the splice with no visible separation of the splice. While in the stretched position, the gasket shall be rotated in the spliced area a minimum of 180° in each direction in order to inspect for separation. Any portion of the splice shall be capable of passing a bend test without visible separation. The bend test for circular gaskets is defined as wrapping the portion of the unstretched gasket containing the splice a minimum of 180° and a maximum of 270° around a rod of a diameter equal to the cross section diameter of the gasket.

6.5.6 *Storage*—The gaskets shall be stored in a cool, clean, and shaded place, preferably at 21°C or less and in no case shall the gaskets be exposed to the direct rays of the sun for more than 72 h.

6.6 *Synthetic Fibers*—Collated fibrillated virgin polypropylene fibers ~~may be used, at the manufacturer's option, are not prohibited~~ in concrete pipe as a nonstructural manufacturing material. Only Type III synthetic fibers designed and manufactured specifically for use in concrete and conforming to the requirements of Specification C 1116 shall be accepted.

## 7. Design

7.1 *Design Tables*—The standard dimensions shall be as given in Table 1. Wall thicknesses furnished ~~may shall~~ be more but not less than those given in Table 1, except as affected by the tolerance specified in Section 12.

7.2 *Modified Design*—Manufacturers ~~may shall~~ submit to the owner for approval prior to manufacture, wall thicknesses other than those shown in Table 1. Such pipe shall meet all of the test and performance requirements specified by the owner in accordance with 5.1.

## 8. Joints

8.1 Pipe units shall be manufactured with male- and female-type joints of such design that the rubber gasket applied thereto shall be the sole element depended upon to make the joints flexible and watertight.

8.2 The slope on the conic surfaces of the gasket seat on the inside of the female portion and on the outside of the male portion shall be not more than 3.5° measured from a longitudinal trace on the inside surface of the pipe. The female or the male portions, or both, shall form a proper gasket positioning area or “seat.” The joint design shall be such that, when the joint has been fully closed and is off center sufficiently to cause the outer concrete surface of the male portion and the inner concrete surface of the female portion to come into contact at some place in the joint periphery, the deformation of the gasket adjacent to that point shall not exceed 50 % of the stretched diameter for O-ring gaskets, or 75 % of the uncompressed radial thickness for all other types. At the diametrically opposite side, the gasket deformation shall be not less than 15 % of the stretched diameter for O-ring gaskets,

<sup>6</sup> Available from the Rubber Manufacturers Assn., Inc., 444 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10022.

or 25 % of the uncompressed radial thickness for all other types. O-ring gaskets are defined as solid gaskets of circular cross section. Stretched gasket diameters shall be calculated as being  $\sqrt{1/(1+x)}$  times the original gasket diameter where  $x$  equals the percent of gasket stretch divided by 100.

8.3 The joint design shall provide for the deflection of each pipe unit by opening one side of the outside perimeter of the joint, wider than the fully closed position, a distance no less than 13 mm or 25 % of the wall thickness, whichever is less, without reducing its watertightness.

8.4 The joint shall be of such design that it will withstand, without cracking or fracturing, the forces caused by the compression of the gasket, and the required hydrostatic test pressure.

8.5 All surfaces of the joint upon or against which the gasket may bear shall be smooth, free of spall, cracks, or fractures, and imperfections that would adversely affect performance.

8.6 *Alternative Joint Designs*—If permitted by the owner, manufacturers may shall submit to the owner, detailed designs for joints and gaskets other than those described in 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, and 8.5. Design submissions shall include joint geometry tolerances, gasket characteristics, proposed plant tests, gasket splice bend tests, and such other information as required by the owner to evaluate the joint design for field performance. Joints and gaskets of alternative joint designs shall meet all test requirements of this specification unless waived by the owner. Alternative joint designs shall be acceptable provided the designs are approved by the owner prior to manufacture and provided the test pipe comply with the specified test.

## 9. Concrete Mixture

9.1 The aggregates shall be sized, graded, proportioned, and thoroughly mixed with such proportions of cementitious materials and water as will produce a homogeneous concrete mixture of such quality that the pipe will conform to the test and design requirements of this specification. Cementitious materials shall be as specified in 6.2 and shall be added to the mix in a proportion not less than 280 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, unless mix designs with a lower cementitious materials content demonstrate that the quality and performance meet the requirements of this specification.

## 10. Physical Requirements

### 10.1 Test Specimens:

10.1.1 Specimens for test shall be full-size pipe units and gaskets that conform in every respect to the inspection requirements of this specification, shall be selected at random by the owner at the place of manufacture of the pipe, and shall be tested in advance of shipment to the site of installation.

10.1.2 Test specimens of pipe shall be selected from dated lots and the manufacturer shall furnish manufacturing data for the lot tested if so required by the owner.

10.2 *Number and Type of Tests Required*— The manufacturer shall furnish specimens for the test without charge up to 1 % of the number of pipe units of each dated lot, except that in no case shall fewer pipe units be furnished than necessary to perform the tests herein specified. Specimens shall be proportioned equally to the test to which they are to be subjected except that the owner can specify different proportions prior to purchase. The manufacturer shall bear all the expense of testing such pipe. Should a larger number of specimens be tested upon demand of the owner or manufacturer, then the cost of such additional test specimens and the expense of testing shall be borne by the party making such demand.

10.3 *External Load Test Requirement*— The minimum three-edge-bearing strength shall be as given in Table 1 and shall be made in accordance with Test Methods C 497. If mutually agreed upon between the manufacturer and the owner, other types of bearings such as hard rubber blocks or sand-filled, high-pressure hose may be used.

~~10.3.1 Sand are acceptable.~~

~~10.3.1 It is not prohibited to fill depressions of exterior surface irregularities with plaster of paris to equalize the bearing surfaces. The user of this specification is advised that sand or other loose fine material may be spread along the length of the crown of the pipe to equalize the upper bearing. Pipe having exterior surface irregularities may have the depressions filled with plaster of paris to equalize the bearing surfaces. bearing.~~

10.3.2 The load shall be applied continuously until the strength specified in Table 1 is reached. The pipe shall not be allowed to stand under load longer than is required to apply the load and to observe and record it. The pipe shall be surface dry when tested. Tests shall not be made on frozen pipe.

10.4 *Hydrostatic Test Requirements*— Maximum hydrostatic test pressures shall be as given in Table 1, and shall be made in accordance with 10.7. There shall be no leakage of pipe or joints at one third of this pressure when pipes are in straight alignment or in maximum deflected position. Moisture appearing on the surface of the pipe in the form of patches, or beads, adhering to the surface, will not be considered as leakage. In event the pipe is tested dry, slow-forming beads of water that result in minor dripping, and slight pinhole spurts that can be proven to seal and dry up within 1 week when kept continuously under the prescribed 10-min test pressure will be considered acceptable.

### 10.5 Rubber Gasket Compound Tests :

10.5.1 *General*—Laboratory tests to determine the physical properties of the rubber gaskets to be furnished under this specification shall be performed on test specimens taken from the finished rubber product, except that at the option of the pipe manufacturer specimens may shall be furnished in accordance with the appropriate ASTM method or specification.

10.5.2 *Tensile Strength and Elongation*— Test Method D 412.

- 10.5.3 *Aging*—Test Method D 573, aged for 96 h at 70°C.
- 10.5.4 *Hardness*—Test Method D 1415 or Test Method D 2240.
- 10.5.5 *Compression Set*—Method B of Test Methods D 395, 22 h at 70 ± 1°C.
- 10.5.6 *Water Absorption*—Test Method D 471. Soak in distilled water for 48 h at 70 ± 1°C. When a 25-mm test specimen cannot be obtained, use the greatest width obtainable from the test sample.
- 10.5.7 *Ozone Resistance*—Determine the resistance to ozone in accordance with Test Method D 1149.
- 10.5.7.1 Specimens shall be the test specimen length of the finished gasket cross section.
- 10.5.7.2 Conduct the test for 72 h in 50 PPHM concentration at 40 ± 2°C stressed to 20 % extension.
- 10.6 *Retests*—Pipe shall be considered as meeting the strength test requirements when all initial test specimens conform to the test requirements. Should any of the initial test specimens fail to meet the test requirements, the manufacturer shall be allowed a retest on two additional specimens for each specimen that failed, and the pipe shall be acceptable only when all of these retest specimens meet the strength requirements. Pipe for retest shall be selected from pipe of the same dated lot as the specimen that failed. If any of the retest specimens fail, then each of the remaining pipe units produced in that dated lot shall be tested and will be accepted only after it has satisfactorily passed the tests.
- 10.7 *Hydrostatic Test Method*:
- 10.7.1 Make the hydrostatic test on specimens selected as specified. At the option of the manufacturer, the pipe (1) ~~may shall~~ be surface dry, (2) ~~may shall~~ have been completely immersed in water for 7 days, or (3) ~~may shall~~ have been completely soaked from the inside at the working pressure for up to 7 days prior to test.
- 10.7.2 The test shall be made first on two or more units of pipe in straight alignment between bulkheads, and secondly on the same units of pipe with the joint between them deflected as specified in 8.3. No mortar or concrete coatings, fillings, or packings other than the gasket itself shall be placed in the joint during or prior to either part of the test.
- 10.7.3 Properly connect the pipe units together and to bulkheads at either end in accordance with joint design and jig to prevent movement during the test.
- 10.7.4 Make provision to fill the pipe units with water to the exclusion of air. Connect a standardized pressure gage close to the specimens, and bring the water pressure up to a value of one third of the required hydrostatic test pressure in about 1 min and hold at that pressure for 10 min. Then increase the pressure until the required hydrostatic test pressure is reached, and hold at that pressure for a period of time not to exceed 1 min.
- 10.7.5 At no time during the test, or during a prior immersion period, subject the pipe to freezing temperature.

## 11. Gasket Lubricants

- 11.1 Where the particular joint design utilizing a rubber gasket dictates the use of a lubricant to facilitate assembly, the lubricant composition shall have no detrimental effect on the performance of the gasket and joint due to prolonged exposure.
- 11.2 The lubricant shall be stored in accordance with lubricant manufacturer’s recommended temperature range.
- 11.3 When requested by the owner, the manufacturer shall furnish written certification that the joint lubricant conforms to all requirements of this specification for the specific gaskets supplied.

## 12. Permissible Variations

- 12.1 *Internal Diameter*—Permissible variations utilizing SI units are as prescribed in Table 2.
- 12.2 The minimum wall thickness of the pipe shall be not more than 5 % or 2 mm, whichever is the greater, less than the value shown in Table 1.
- 12.3 *Square Ends*—The planes formed by the ends of the pipe units shall not vary from the perpendicular to the longitudinal trace on the inside surface of the pipe by more than 5 mm across the inside diameter of the pipe.

## 13. Workmanship, Finish, and Appearance

- 13.1 Pipe shall be substantially free of fractures and surface roughness.

## 14. Repairs

- 14.1 Pipe ~~may be repaired, if necessary,~~ repaired because of occasional imperfections in manufacturing or accidental injury

**TABLE 2 Permissible Variation in Internal Diameter**

Designated Diameter of Pipe, mm	Permissible Variation, Internal Diameter of Pipe	
	Minimum, mm	Maximum, mm
150	150	160
200	200	210
250	250	260
300	300	310
375	375	390
450	450	465
525	525	545
600	600	620

during handling and will be acceptable if, in the opinion of the owner, the repairs are sound and properly finished and cured and the repaired pipe conforms to the requirements of this specification.

## 15. Inspection

15.1 The quality of all materials and the finished pipe and gaskets shall be subject to inspection and approval by the owner.

## 16. Rejection

16.1 *Rejection of Pipe*—Pipe shall be subject to rejection on account of failure to conform to any of the specification requirements or on account of fractures or cracks passing through the wall of the pipe, or end cracks and fractures, that might interfere with proper seating of the gasket.

16.2 *Rejection of Gaskets*—Gaskets that do not conform to this specification or that show surface checking, weathering, or other deterioration prior to installation in the work will be rejected. All gaskets are subject to inspection.

## 17. Product Marking

17.1 The following information shall be clearly marked on the surface of the pipe units:

17.1.1 Date of manufacture,

17.1.2 Name or trademark of the manufacturer,

17.1.3 Pipe Class (NR), and

17.1.4 The working pressure designed for, if higher than that given in Table 1.

17.2 *Lubricant*—The following information shall be clearly marked on each container of lubricant.

17.2.1 Name of lubricant manufacturer.

17.2.2 Usable temperature range for application and storage.

17.2.3 Shelf life.

17.2.4 Lot or batch number.

## 18. Keywords

18.1 absorption; acceptance criteria; concrete; design; drainage; gasket tests; gaskets; hydrostatic; irrigation; joints; manufacture; nonreinforced; pipe; pressure; rubber gaskets; tests; three-edge bearing

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