



Standard Specification for Joints for Concrete Pipe and Manholes, Using Rubber Gaskets (Metric)¹

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This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers flexible watertight joints for concrete pipe and precast manhole sections, using rubber gaskets for sealing the joints, where infiltration or exfiltration is a factor in the design. The specification covers the design of joints and the requirements for rubber gaskets to be used therewith, for pipe conforming in all other respects to Specification C14M, Specification C76M, or Specification C507M and precast manhole section conforming in all other respects to Specification C478M, provided that if there is conflict in permissible variations in dimensions, the requirements of this specification for joints shall govern.

1.2 This specification is the metric counterpart of Specification C443.

NOTE 1—This specification covers the design and performance of the rubber gasket joint only. Joints covered by this specification are normally adequate for hydrostatic pressures up to 90 kPa (9 m) without leakage, when tested per Section 9. Infiltration or exfiltration quantities for an installed pipeline are dependent upon many factors other than the joints, and allowable quantities must be covered by other specifications and suitable testing of the installed pipeline and system.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

C14M Specification for Nonreinforced Concrete Sewer, Storm Drain, and Culvert Pipe (Metric)

C76M Specification for Reinforced Concrete Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe (Metric)

C478M Specification for Precast Reinforced Concrete Manhole Sections (Metric)

C507M Specification for Reinforced Concrete Elliptical Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe (Metric)

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C13 on Concrete Pipe and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C13.08 on Joints for Precast Concrete Structures.

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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.

C822 Terminology Relating to Concrete Pipe and Related Products

C1619 Specification for Elastomeric Seals for Joining Concrete Structures

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:* For definitions of terms relating to concrete pipe, see Terminology C822.

4. Basis of Acceptance

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

5. Materials and Manufacture for Gaskets

5.1 All rubber gaskets shall comply with Specification C1619 in terms of materials and manufacture. The gaskets shall be extruded or molded to the specified size within a tolerance of $\pm 6\%$ on any dimension, measured at any cross section.

6. Physical Requirements for Gaskets

6.1 *Standard Gasket Requirements*—All rubber gaskets shall meet the dimensions, tolerances, and physical requirements of Specification C1619, Class C.

6.2 *Oil Resistant Gasket Requirements*—All rubber gaskets shall meet the dimensions, tolerances, and physical requirements of Specification C1619, Class D.

7. Design of Joints

7.1 The manufacturer shall furnish the owner with the detailed design of the joint or joints including design and durometer hardness of the rubber gasket proposed to be furnished under this specification.

7.1.1 The joint design shall consist of a bell or groove on one end of a unit of pipe, and a spigot or tongue on the adjacent end of the joining pipe.

7.1.2 All surfaces of the joint upon or against which the gasket is capable of bearing shall be smooth, free of spalls,

cracks or fractures, and imperfections that would adversely affect the performance of the joint.

7.1.3 The joints of the pipe shall be of such design that they will withstand the forces caused by the compression of the gasket when joined, without cracking or fracturing when tested in accordance with Section 9.

7.1.4 The angle of taper on the conic surfaces of the inside of the bell or groove and the outer surface of the spigot or tongue where the gasket seats shall be not more than 3.5° measured from the pipe axis, except that tapers up to 5° are not prohibited if proven adequate by plant tests as specified in Section 9 and approved by the owner. The conic surface on the spigot or tongue shall be modified to properly contain and seat the gasket.

7.1.5 The annular space between the gasket-bearing surfaces of the assembled and centered joint shall be not more than 75 % of the uncompressed thickness of the applied gasket including the manufacturer's tolerances of the joint and gasket. The joint design shall provide for the deflection of a pipe unit by opening one side of the outside perimeter of the joint 13 mm wider than the assembled position without reducing its watertightness. Where greater deflections are required than provided by the joint design, beveled joints or elbows must be provided.

7.1.6 The gasket shall be the sole element depended upon to make the joint flexible and watertight. The gasket shall be a continuous ring of circular or non-circular cross-section which fits snugly into the annular space between the overlapping surfaces of the assembled pipe joint to form a flexible watertight seal.

7.1.7 The gasket shall not be stretched more than 30 % of its original circumference when seated on the spigot or tongue end of the pipe.

7.1.8 Where the particular 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.

NOTE 2—Joints in an assembled position are defined as joints in the position after assembly in accordance with the manufacturer's design.

7.2 *Alternative Joint Designs*—When agreed upon by the owner, manufacturers are not prohibited from submitting to the owner detailed designs for joints and gaskets other than those described in Section 7. 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 at least meet all test requirements of this specification if permitted 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 tests.

8. Permissible Variations in Dimensions

8.1 The planes formed by the ends of nonbeveled pipe shall not vary from the perpendicular to the pipe axis by more than 5 mm for internal diameters or equivalent diameters 750 mm and smaller; or by more than 6 mm for internal diameters or

equivalent diameters 825 to 1350 mm inclusive; or not more than 10 mm for internal diameters or equivalent diameters 1500 mm and larger.

8.2 The manufacturer's tolerances for the width of the annular space between the gasket bearing surfaces shall not vary by more than $\pm 10\%$ of the uncompressed thickness of the applied gasket.

9. Performance Requirements for Joints

9.1 When required by the owner, assembled joints shall pass the following performance tests without leakage at the joints, and the manufacturer shall have the option of allowing the assembled joints to stand under a pressure of 90 kPa or less, for a maximum of 24 h prior to the test:

9.1.1 *Pipes in Straight Alignment*—Hydrostatic pressure tests on joints shall be made on an assembly of two sections of pipe, properly connected in accordance with the joint design. At the option of the owner, a second such test shall be required. Suitable bulkheads shall be provided either within the pipe adjacent to and on either side of the joint, or at the outer ends of the two joined pipe sections. No fillings or packings shall be placed prior to watertightness tests. After the pipe sections are fitted together with the gasket or gaskets in place, the assembly shall be subjected to an internal hydrostatic pressure of 90 kPa (9 m) pressure head for 10 min. Moisture or beads of water appearing on the surface of the joint will not be considered as leakage. If leakage of joints should initially occur, the manufacturer shall have the option to extend the test period up to 24 h.

9.1.2 *Pipes in Maximum Deflected Position*—Upon completion of the test for pipes in straight alignment in 9.1.1, the test sections shall be deflected to create a position 13 mm wider than the assembled position on one side of the outside perimeter of each joint and shall be subjected to an internal hydrostatic pressure of 70 kPa for 10 min. Moisture or beads of water appearing on the surface of the joint will not be considered as leakage.

9.1.3 Unless prohibited by the owner at or before the time of placing an order for pipe with diameters 900 mm or larger, the manufacturer has the option to test the pipe joint for watertightness to the parameters established in 9.1.1 and 9.1.2 by methods which pressurize the rubber gasketed joint either internally or externally.

10. Storage

10.1 The lubricant shall be stored in accordance to the lubricant manufacturer's recommended temperature range.

11. Inspection

11.1 The quality of the materials and the finished pipe joint and gasket shall be subject to inspection and approval by an inspector employed by the owner.

12. Certification

12.1 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.

13. Marking

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

13.1.1 Name of lubricant manufacturer.

13.1.2 Usable temperature range for application and storage.

13.1.3 Shelf life.

13.1.4 Lot or batch number.

14. Repairs

14.1 Spalled areas, manufacturing imperfections, or damage during handling, of each pipe end, are not prohibited from being repaired and will be acceptable, if in the opinion of the owner, the repaired pipe conforms to the requirements of 7.1.2; provided the circumferential length of a single area to be repaired shall not exceed one fourth of the inside diameter or equivalent diameter of the pipe or the circumferential length of several areas combined does not exceed one half of the inside diameter or equivalent diameter of the pipe.

14.2 At the option of the owner, the pipe joint that has been repaired shall be subjected to the designated hydrostatic test in accordance with 9.1.1 and shall be accepted if it passes the hydrostatic test requirements.

15. Rejection

15.1 Pipe joints and gaskets shall be subject to rejection upon failure to conform to any of the requirements of this specification. Pipe that is damaged because of carelessness or continuing failure to prevent recurrent imperfections in manufacture or damage during handling shall be subject to rejection.

15.2 Gaskets shall be subject to rejection whenever they show surface checking, weathering, or other deterioration prior to installation in the work.

16. Keywords

16.1 concrete pipe; joints; rubber gaskets

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