



Standard Specification for Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe (SDR–PR)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F442/F442M; 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.

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

1. Scope*

1.1 This specification covers chlorinated poly(vinyl chloride) (CPVC) pipe made in standard thermoplastic pipe dimension ratios and pressure rated for water (see Appendix). Included are criteria for classifying CPVC plastic pipe materials and CPVC plastic pipe, and requirements and test methods for materials, workmanship, dimensions, sustained pressure, burst pressure, flattening, and extrusion quality. Methods of marking are also given.

NOTE 1—The CPVC pipe covered by this specification was covered previously in Specification D2241.

NOTE 2—The sustained and burst pressure test requirements and the pressure ratings in the Appendix are calculated from stress values obtained from tests made on pipe 2 in. (50 mm) and smaller. However, tests on larger pipe have shown these stress values to be valid.

1.2 The products covered by this specification are intended for use with the distribution of pressurized liquids only, which are chemically compatible with the piping materials. Due to inherent hazards associated with testing components and systems with compressed air or other compressed gases some manufacturers do not allow pneumatic testing of their products. Consult with specific product/component manufacturers for their specific testing procedures prior to pneumatic testing.

NOTE 3—Pressurized (compressed) air or other compressed gases contain large amounts of stored energy which present serious safety hazards should a system fail for any reason.

1.3 The text of this specification references notes, footnotes, and appendixes which provide explanatory material. These notes and footnotes (excluding those in tables and figures) shall not be considered as requirements of the specification.

1.4 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining

values from the two systems may result in non-conformance with the standard. Within the text, the SI units are shown in brackets.

1.5 The following safety hazards caveat pertains only to the test methods portion, Section 8, of this specification: *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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* A specific precautionary statement is given in Note 7.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- D618 Practice for Conditioning Plastics for Testing
- D1598 Test Method for Time-to-Failure of Plastic Pipe Under Constant Internal Pressure
- D1599 Test Method for Resistance to Short-Time Hydraulic Pressure of Plastic Pipe, Tubing, and Fittings
- D1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to Plastics
- D1784 Specification for Rigid Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Compounds and Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Compounds
- D2122 Test Method for Determining Dimensions of Thermoplastic Pipe and Fittings
- D2241 Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Pressure-Rated Pipe (SDR Series)
- D2837 Test Method for Obtaining Hydrostatic Design Basis for Thermoplastic Pipe Materials or Pressure Design Basis for Thermoplastic Pipe Products
- F412 Terminology Relating to Plastic Piping Systems

2.2 Federal Standard:

- Fed. Std. No. 123 Marking for Shipment (Civil Agencies)³

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F17 on Plastic Piping Systems and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F17.25 on Vinyl Based Pipe.

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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.

³ Available from Standardization Documents Order Desk, DODSSP, Bldg. 4, Section D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5098, <http://www.dodssp.daps.mil>.

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

2.3 Military Standard:

MIL-STD-129 Marking for Shipment and Storage³

2.4 NSF Standards:

Standard No. 14 for Plastic Piping Components and Related Materials⁴

Standard No. 61 for Drinking Water Systems Components—Health Effects⁴

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions—Definitions are in accordance with Terminology **F412**, and abbreviations are in accordance with Terminology **D1600**, unless otherwise specified. The abbreviation for chlorinated poly(vinyl chloride) plastic is CPVC.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 hydrostatic design stress—the estimated maximum tensile stress the material is capable of withstanding continuously with a high degree of certainty that failure of the pipe will not occur. This stress is circumferential when internal hydrostatic water pressure is applied.

3.2.2 pressure rating (PR)—the estimated maximum water pressure the pipe is capable of withstanding continuously with a high degree of certainty that failure of the pipe will not occur.

3.2.3 relation between standard dimension ratio, hydrostatic design stress, and pressure rating—the following expression, commonly known as the ISO equation,⁵ is used in this specification to relate standard dimension ratio, hydrostatic design stress, and pressure rating:

$$2 S/P = R - 1 \text{ or } 2 S/P = (D_o/t) - 1$$

where:

S = hydrostatic design stress, psi [MPa],

P = pressure rating, psi [kPa],

D_o = average outside diameter, in. [mm]

t = minimum wall thickness, in. [mm], and

R = standard thermoplastic pipe dimension ratio (D_o/t for CPVC pipe), also known as SDR.

3.2.4 standard thermoplastic pipe dimension ratio (SDR)—the standard thermoplastic pipe dimension ratio (SDR) is the ratio of pipe diameter to wall thickness. For CPVC pipe it is calculated by dividing the average outside diameter of the pipe in millimetres or in inches by the minimum wall thickness in millimetres or in inches. If the wall thickness calculated by this formula is less than 0.060 in. [1.52 mm], it shall be arbitrarily increased to 0.060 in. [1.52 mm]. The SDR values shall be rounded to the nearest 0.5.

3.2.5 standard thermoplastic pipe materials designation code—the pipe materials designation code shall consist of the abbreviation CPVC for the type of plastic, followed by the ASTM type and grade in Arabic numerals and the design stress at 73°F [23°C] in units of 100 psi [690 kPa] with any decimal figures dropped, followed by the design stress at 180°F [82°C] in units of 100 psi [0.7 MPa] with any decimal figures dropped.

When the design stress code contains less than two figures, a cipher shall be used before the number. Thus a complete material code shall consist of four letters and six figures for CPVC plastic pipe materials (see Section 5, **Note 5** and **X1.2.1**).

4. Classification

4.1 General—This specification covers CPVC pipe made from one CPVC plastic pipe material in six standard dimension ratios and water pressure ratings for nonthreaded pipe.

4.2 Standard Thermoplastic Pipe Dimension Ratios (SDR)—This specification covers CPVC pipe in six standard dimension ratios, namely, 11, 13.5, 17, 21, 26, and 32.5, which are uniform for all nominal pipe sizes for each material and pressure rating. These are referred to as SDR11, SDR13.5, SDR21, SDR17, SDR26, and SDR32.5, respectively. The pressure rating is uniform for all nominal pipe sizes for a given CPVC pipe material and SDR (see **Table X1.1**).

4.3 Hydrostatic Design Stresses—This specification covers CPVC pipe made from CPVC plastic as defined by hydrostatic design stresses developed on the basis of long-term tests (see Appendix).

NOTE 4—This standard specification does not include requirements for pipe and fittings intended to be used to vent combustion gases.

5. Materials

5.1 General—Chlorinated poly(vinyl chloride) plastics used to make pipe meeting the requirements of this specification are categorized by means of two criteria, namely, (1) short-term strength tests, and (2) long-term hydrostatic strength tests at both 73 and 180° F [23 and 82° C].

5.2 Basic Materials:

5.2.1 Basic Materials – Short-term Tests—This specification covers pipe made from CPVC plastics having certain physical properties as described in Specification **D1784**.

5.2.1.1 Compound—The CPVC compounds used for this pipe shall equal or exceed the classification 23447 described in Specification **D1784**.

5.2.2 Basic Materials – Long-term Test—This specification covers pipe made from CPVC plastics having certain Hydrostatic Design Bases (HDB) and Hydrostatic Design Stresses (HDS) described in Test Method **D2837**.

5.2.2.1 Compound—The CPVC compounds used for this pipe shall have a Hydrostatic Design Basis at 73°F [23°C] of 4000 psi [28 MPa], and a Hydrostatic Design Basis at 180°F [82°C] of either 1000 psi [7.0 MPa] or 1250 psi [8.6 MPa] when evaluated in accordance with Test Method **D2837**.

5.2.3 Standard thermoplastic pipe materials designation—The pipe materials designation shall consist of the material designation code CPVC 4120-05 or CPVC 4120-06 for the type of plastic.

NOTE 5—As per Terminology **F412** (see, “code, thermoplastic pipe materials designation”) the pipe materials designation code CPVC 4120 is as follows: CPVC is the abbreviation for chlorinated poly(vinyl chloride) as per Terminology **D1600**, 41 represents Cell Classification 23447 per Specification **D1784**, and 20 represents a HDS of 2000 psi [14 MPa] for water at 73°F (23°C) per Test Method **D2837**. In addition, the -05 or -06 suffix represents a HDS of 500 psi [3.4 MPa] or 625 psi [4.3 MPa]

⁴ Available from NSF International, P.O. Box 130140, 789 N. Dixboro Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48113-0140, <http://www.nsf.org>.

⁵ See ISO R161-1960: Pipes of Plastics Materials for the Transport of Fluids (Outside Diameters and Nominal Pressures) Part 1, Metric Series.

respectively for water at 180°F [82°C] per Test Method **D2837**.

5.3 Rework Material—The manufacturers shall use only their own clean rework pipe material and the pipe produced shall meet all the requirements of this specification.

6. Requirements

6.1 Dimension and Tolerances:

6.1.1 Outside Diameters—The outside diameters and tolerances shall be as shown in **Table 1** when measured in accordance with Test Method **D2122**. The tolerances on out-of-roundness shall apply only to pipe prior to shipment.

6.1.2 Wall Thickness—The wall thicknesses and tolerances shall be as shown in **Table 2** when measured in accordance with Test Method **D2122**.

6.1.3 Wall Thickness Range—The wall thickness range shall be within 12 % when measured in accordance with Test Method **D2122**.

6.2 Sustained Pressure—The pipe shall not fail, balloon, burst, or weep as defined in Test Method **D1598** at the test pressures given in **Table 3** when tested in accordance with **8.4**.

6.2.1 Accelerated Regression Test—At the option of the manufacturer, the accelerated regression test may be used as a substitute for both pressure tests—sustained and burst. The test shall be conducted in accordance with **8.4.1**. The pipe shall demonstrate a hydrostatic design basis projection at the 100 000-h intercept that meets the hydrostatic design basis category requirement (see **Table 1**, Test Method **D2837**) for the CPVC material used in its manufacture. If the lower confidence value at 100 000 h differs from the extrapolated LTHS value by more than 15 % of the latter; or M in Appendix X2 (Test Method **D2837**) is zero or negative; or b in the equation $h = a + bf$ in **Appendix X1** (Test Method **D2837**) is positive, consider the data unsuitable.

6.3 Burst Pressure—The minimum burst pressures for CPVC plastic pipe shall be as given in **Table 4**, when determined in accordance with **8.5**.

6.4 Flattening—There shall be no evidence of splitting, cracking, or breaking when the pipe is tested in accordance with **8.6**.

7. Workmanship, Finish, and Appearance

7.1 The pipe shall be homogeneous throughout and free from visible cracks, holes, foreign inclusions, or other defects. The pipe shall be as uniform as commercially practicable in color, opacity, density, and other physical properties.

NOTE 6—Color and transparency or opacity should be specified in the contract or purchase order.

8. Test Methods

8.1 Conditioning—Condition the test specimens at $73.4 \pm 3.6^\circ\text{F}$ [$23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$] and $50 \pm 5\%$ relative humidity for not less than 40 h prior to test in accordance with Procedure A of Practice **D618** for those tests where conditioning is required.

8.2 Test Conditions—Conduct the tests in the standard laboratory atmosphere of $73 \pm 3.6^\circ\text{F}$ [$23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$] and $50 \pm 5\%$ relative humidity, unless otherwise specified in the test methods or in this specification.

8.3 Sampling—The selection of the sample or samples of pipe shall be as agreed upon by the purchaser and the seller. In case of no prior agreement, any sample selected by the testing laboratory shall be deemed adequate.

8.3.1 Test Specimens—Not less than 50 % of the test specimens required for any pressure test shall have at least a part of the marking in their central sections. The central section is that portion of pipe which is at least one pipe diameter away from an end closure.

TABLE 1 Outside Diameters and Tolerances for CPVC Plastic Pipe

Nominal Pipe Size	Average Outside Diameter, in. [mm]	Tolerances, in. [mm]		
		For Average	Maximum Out-of-Roundness (maximum minus minimum diameter)	
			SDR32.5 SDR26 SDR21	SDR17 SDR13.5 SDR11
¼ [8]	0.540 [13.7]	±0.004 [0.10]	0.030 (0.76)	0.016 (0.41)
⅜ [10]	0.675 [17.1]	±0.004 [0.10]	0.030 (0.76)	0.016 (0.41)
½ [15]	0.840 [21.3]	±0.004 [0.10]	0.030 (0.76)	0.016 (0.41)
¾ [20]	1.050 [26.7]	±0.004 [0.10]	0.030 (0.76)	0.020 (0.51)
1 [25]	1.315 [33.4]	±0.005 [0.13]	0.030 (0.76)	0.020 (0.51)
1¼ [32]	1.660 [42.2]	±0.005 [0.13]	0.030 (0.76)	0.024 (0.61)
1½ [40]	1.900 [48.2]	±0.006 [0.15]	0.060 (1.52)	0.024 (0.61)
2 [50]	2.375 [60.3]	±0.006 [0.15]	0.060 (1.52)	0.024 (0.61)
2½ [65]	2.875 [73.0]	±0.007 [0.18]	0.060 (1.52)	0.030 (0.76)
3 [80]	3.500 [88.9]	±0.007 [0.18]	0.060 (1.52)	0.023 (0.58)
3½ [90]	4.000 [101.6]	±0.008 [0.20]	0.100 (2.54)	0.030 (0.76)
4 [100]	4.500 [114.3]	±0.008 [0.20]	0.100 (2.54)	0.023 (0.58)
5 [125]	5.563 [141.3]	±0.010 [0.25]	0.100 (2.54)	0.060 (1.52)
6 [150]	6.625 [168.3]	±0.011 [0.28]	0.100 (2.54)	0.070 (1.78)
8 [200]	8.625 [219.1]	±0.015 [0.38]	0.150 (3.81)	0.090 (2.29)
10 [250]	10.750 [273.1]	±0.015 [0.38]	0.150 (3.81)	0.100 (2.54)
12 [300]	12.750 [323.9]	±0.015 [0.38]	0.150 (3.81)	0.120 (3.05)



TABLE 2 Wall Thicknesses and Tolerances for CPVC Plastic Pipe

Nominal Pipe Size,	Wall Thickness ^{A,B} in. [mm]											
	SDR32.5			SDS26			SDR21			SDR17		
	Min	Tolerance	Min	Min	Tolerance	Min	Min	Tolerance	Min	Tolerance	Min	Tolerance
1/4 [8]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.060 [1.52]	+0.020 [0.51]	0.060 [1.52]	+0.020 [0.51]
3/8 [10]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.060 [1.52]	+0.020 [0.51]	0.061 [1.55]	+0.020 [0.51]
1/2 [15]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.062 [1.57]	+0.020 [0.51]	0.076 [1.93]	+0.020 [0.51]
3/4 [20]	...	...	...	...	...	0.060 [1.52]	0.062 [1.57]	+0.020 [0.51]	0.078 [1.98]	+0.020 [0.51]	0.095 [2.41]	+0.020 [0.51]
1 [25]	...	...	0.060 [1.52]	0.063 [1.60]	+0.020 [0.51]	0.063 [1.60]	0.077 [1.96]	+0.020 [0.51]	0.097 [2.46]	+0.020 [0.51]	0.119 [3.02]	+0.020 [0.51]
1 1/4 [32]	...	...	0.064 [1.63]	0.079 [2.01]	+0.020 [0.51]	0.079 [2.01]	0.098 [2.49]	+0.020 [0.51]	0.123 [3.12]	+0.020 [0.51]	0.151 [3.84]	+0.020 [0.51]
1 1/2 [40]	...	...	0.073 [1.85]	0.090 [2.29]	+0.020 [0.51]	0.090 [2.29]	0.112 [2.84]	+0.020 [0.51]	0.141 [3.58]	+0.020 [0.51]	0.173 [4.39]	+0.021 [0.53]
2 [50]	...	...	0.091 [2.31]	0.113 [2.87]	+0.020 [0.51]	0.113 [2.87]	0.140 [3.56]	+0.020 [0.51]	0.176 [4.47]	+0.021 [0.53]	0.216 [5.49]	+0.026 [0.66]
2 1/2 [65]	...	...	0.110 [2.79]	0.137 [3.48]	+0.020 [0.51]	0.137 [3.48]	0.169 [4.29]	+0.020 [0.51]	0.213 [5.41]	+0.026 [0.66]	0.261 [6.63]	+0.031 [0.79]
3 [80]	0.108 [2.74]	+0.020 [0.51]	0.135 [3.43]	0.167 [4.24]	+0.020 [0.51]	0.167 [4.24]	0.206 [5.23]	+0.025 [0.64]	0.259 [6.58]	+0.031 [0.79]	0.318 [8.08]	+0.039 [0.99]
3 1/2 [90]	0.123 [3.12]	+0.020 [0.51]	0.154 [3.91]	0.190 [4.83]	+0.020 [0.51]	0.190 [4.83]	0.235 [5.97]	+0.028 [0.71]	0.296 [7.52]	+0.036 [0.91]	0.363 [9.22]	+0.044 [1.12]
4 [100]	0.138 [3.50]	+0.020 [0.51]	0.173 [4.39]	0.214 [5.44]	+0.021 [0.53]	0.214 [5.44]	0.265 [6.73]	+0.032 [0.81]	0.333 [8.46]	+0.040 [1.02]	0.409 [10.39]	+0.049 [1.24]
5 [125]	0.171 [4.34]	+0.021 [0.53]	0.214 [5.44]	0.265 [6.73]	+0.027 [0.69]	0.265 [6.73]	0.327 [8.30]	+0.039 [0.99]	0.412 [10.46]	+0.049 [1.24]	0.506 [12.85]	+0.061 [1.55]
6 [150]	0.204 [5.18]	+0.024 [0.61]	0.255 [6.48]	0.316 [8.03]	+0.031 [0.79]	0.316 [8.03]	0.390 [9.91]	+0.047 [1.19]	0.491 [12.47]	+0.059 [1.50]	0.602 [15.29]	+0.073 [1.85]
8 [200]	0.265 [6.73]	+0.032 [0.81]	0.332 [8.43]	0.410 [10.41]	+0.040 [1.02]	0.410 [10.41]	0.508 [12.90]	+0.061 [1.55]	0.639 [16.23]	+0.077 [1.95]	0.785 [19.94]	+0.095 [2.41]
10 [250]	0.331 [8.41]	+0.040 [1.02]	0.413 [10.49]	0.511 [12.98]	+0.050 [1.27]	0.511 [12.98]	0.632 [16.05]	+0.076 [1.93]	0.797 [20.24]	+0.096 [2.44]	0.978 [24.84]	+0.118 [2.99]
12 [300]	0.392 [9.96]	+0.047 [1.19]	0.490 [12.45]	0.606 [15.39]	+0.059 [1.50]	0.606 [15.39]	0.750 [19.05]	+0.090 [2.29]	0.945 [24.00]	+0.114 [2.89]	1.160 [29.46]	+0.140 [3.56]

^A The minimum is the lowest wall thickness of the pipe at any cross section. All tolerances are on the plus side of the minimum requirement.

^B Where 0.060-in. [1.52 mm] wall thickness is shown, it may not be a true SDR value.

**TABLE 3 Sustained Pressure Test Conditions for Water at 73°F (23°C) for CPVC 4120 Plastic Pipe**

SDR	Pressure ^A Required for Test	
	psi	kPa
11	840	[5 790]
13.5	670	[4 620]
17	530	[3 650]
21	420	[2 900]
26	340	[2 340]
32.5	260	[1 790]

^A The fiber stress used to derive these test pressures is 4200 psi [29.0 MPa]. Some minor adjustments have been made to keep the test pressures uniform to simply testing.

TABLE 4 Burst Pressure Requirements for Water at 73°F (23°C) for CPVC 4120 Plastic Pipe

SDR	Minimum Burst Pressure ^A	
	psi	kPa
11	1250	[8 620]
13.5	1000	[6 890]
17	800	[5 520]
21	630	[4 340]
26	500	[3 450]
32.5	400	[2 760]

^A The fiber stress used to derive these test pressures is 6400 psi [44.1 MPa].

8.4 Sustained Pressure Test—Select the test specimens at random. Test individually with water at the internal pressures given in **Table 3**, six specimens of pipe, each specimen at least ten times the nominal diameter in length, but not less than 10 in. [250 mm] or more than 3 ft [1000 mm] between end closures and bearing the permanent marking on the pipe. Maintain the specimens at the pressure indicated for a period of 1000 h. Hold the pressure as closely as possible, but within ± 10 psi [± 70 kPa]. Condition the specimens at the test temperature of $73 \pm 3.6^\circ\text{F}$ [$23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$]. Maintain the test temperature at $73 \pm 3.6^\circ\text{F}$ [$23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$]. Test in accordance with Test Method **D1598**, except maintain the pressure at the values given in **Table 3** for 1000 h. Failure of two of the six specimens tested shall constitute failure in the test. Failure of one of the six specimens tested is cause for retest of six additional specimens. Failure of one of the six specimens tested in retest shall constitute failure in the test. Evidence of failure of the pipe shall be as defined in Test Method **D1598**.

8.4.1 Accelerated Regression Test—Test in accordance with procedures in Test Method **D1598**, using either free end or restrained end fittings. A minimum of six specimens shall be tested. Test three specimens at a single pressure that will result in failures at or below 0.10 h. Test an additional three specimens at a single pressure that will result in failures at about 200 h. Additional data points may be generated if necessary to improve the LTHS or LCL, or both. No points shall be excluded unless an obvious defect is detected in the failure area of the test sample, or there was an obvious malfunction of the test equipment. Characterize the data using the least-squares regression described in Test Method **D2837**.

NOTE 7—Caution: Since the rupture of the test specimen is expected in quick burst and high stress regression testing, well shielded test equipment

and protective personal equipment should be used when conducting the tests.

8.5 Burst Pressure—Determine the minimum burst pressure with at least five specimens in accordance with Test Method **D1599**. The time of testing of each specimen shall be between 60 and 70 s.

8.6 Flattening—Flatten three specimens of the pipe, 2 in. [50 mm] long, between parallel plates in a suitable press until the distance between the plates is 40 % of the outside diameter of the pipe. The rate of loading shall be uniform and such that the compression is completed within 2 to 5 min. On removal of the load, examine the specimens for evidence of splitting, cracking, or breaking.

9. Retest and Rejection

9.1 If the results of any test(s) do not meet the requirements of this specification, the test(s) shall be conducted again only by agreement between the purchaser and the seller. Under such agreement, minimum requirements shall not be lowered, changed, or modified, nor shall specification limits be changed. If upon retest, failure occurs, the quantity of product represented by the test(s) does not meet the requirements of this specification.

10. Marking

10.1 Quality of Marking—The marking shall be applied to the pipe in such a manner that it remains legible (easily read) after installation and inspection.

10.2 Content of Marking:

10.2.1 Marking on the pipe shall include the following, spaced at intervals of not more than 5 ft [1.5 m]:

10.2.1.1 Nominal pipe size (for example, 2 in. [50 mm]),

10.2.1.2 Type of plastic pipe material in accordance with the designation code given in **3.2.5** (for example, CPVC 4120–05),

10.2.1.3 Standard thermoplastic pipe dimension ratio in accordance with the designation code given in **3.2.5** (for example, SDR 13.5),

10.2.1.4 Pressure rating in pounds-force per square inch for water at both 73°F [23°C] and 180°F [82°C], shown as the number followed by psi and the temperature (for example, “400 psi at 73°F , 100 psi at 180°F ”).

10.2.1.5 This designation “ASTM designation F442 or F442M or F442/F442M,” with which the pipe complies,

10.2.1.6 Manufacturer’s name (or trademark) and code, and

10.2.1.7 Pipe intended for the transport of potable water shall also include the seal or mark of the laboratory making the evaluation for this purpose, spaced at intervals specified by the laboratory.

NOTE 8—Manufacturers using the seal or mark of a laboratory must obtain prior authorization from the laboratory concerned.

11. Quality Assurance

11.1 When the product is marked with this designation, F442/F 442M, the manufacturer affirms that the product was manufactured, inspected, sampled, and tested in accordance with this specification and has been found to meet the requirements of this specification.



SUPPLEMENTARY REQUIREMENTS

POTABLE WATER REQUIREMENTS

This requirement applies whenever a regulatory authority or user calls for product to be used to convey or to be in contact with potable water.

S1. Potable Water Requirement—Products intended for contact with potable water shall be evaluated, tested, and certified for conformance with ANSI/NSF Standard No. 61 or the health effects portion of NSF Standard No. 14 by an

acceptable certifying organization when required by the regulatory authority having jurisdiction.

GOVERNMENT/MILITARY PROCUREMENT

These requirements apply *only* to federal/military procurement, not domestic sales or transfers.

S2. Responsibility for Inspection—Unless otherwise specified in the contract or purchase order, the producer is responsible for the performance of all inspection and test requirements specified herein. The producer may use his own or any other suitable facilities for the performance of the inspection and test requirements specified herein, unless the purchaser disapproves. The purchaser shall have the right to perform any of the inspections and tests set forth in this specification where such inspections are deemed necessary to ensure that material conforms to prescribed requirements.

NOTE S2.1—In U.S. Federal contracts, the contractor is responsible for inspection.

S3. Packaging and Marking for U.S. Federal Government Procurement:

S3.1 Packaging—Unless otherwise specified in the contract, the materials shall be packaged in accordance with the supplier's standard practice in a manner ensuring arrival at destination in satisfactory condition and which will be acceptable to the carrier at lowest rates. Containers and packing shall comply with Uniform Freight Classification rules or National Motor Freight Classification rules.

S3.2 Marking—Marking for shipment shall be in accordance with Fed. Std. No. 123 for civil agencies and MIL-STD-129 for military agencies.

NOTE S3.1—The inclusion of U.S. Federal Government procurement requirements should not be construed as an indication that the U.S. Federal Government uses or endorses the products described in this specification

APPENDIX

(Nonmandatory Information)

X1. SOURCE OF HYDROSTATIC DESIGN STRESSES

X1.1 The hydrostatic design stress (HDS) at 73°F and the hydrostatic design stress (HDS) at 180°F recommended by the Plastics Pipe Institute and utilizing a service (design) factor for water of 0.5 are used to pressure rate CPVC plastic pipe for water service applications only. This hydrostatic design stress applies only to pipe meeting all the requirements of this specification.

X1.2 CPVC pipe materials are included based on the requirements of Specification **D1784** and the PPI-recommended hydrostatic design stress for water at both 73°F [23°C] and 180°F [82°C] as follows:

X1.2.1 Type IV, Grade 1 (23447), with a hydrostatic design stress at 73°F [23°C], in water of 2000 psi [13.80 MPa], and a hydrostatic design stress at 180°F [82°C] in water of either 500

psi [3.4 MPa] or 625 psi [4.3 MPa] shall be designated as CPVC 4120-05 or CPVC 4120-06, respectively.

X1.3 The standard method for obtaining hydrostatic basis for thermoplastic pipe materials is Test Method **D2837**. Additional information regarding the method of test and other criteria used in developing these hydrostatic design stresses may be obtained from the Plastics Pipe Institute (PPI), 105 Decker Court, Suite 825, Irving, TX 75062, <http://www.plasticpipe.org>. These hydrostatic design stresses may not be suitable for materials that show a wide departure from a straight-line plot of log stress versus log time to failure. All the data available to date on CPVC pipe materials made in the United States exhibit a straight-line plot under these plotting conditions.

X1.4 The hydrostatic design stresses recommended by the Plastics Pipe Institute are based on tests made on pipe ranging in size from ½ to 2½ in. [12 to 65 mm].

X1.5 The pipe is rated for use with water at 73°F [23°C] at the maximum internal pressures shown in **Table X1.1**. Lower pressure ratings than those calculated in accordance with **3.2.2** may be recommended, at the option of the pipe manufacturer, in which case the SDR shall be included in the marking. Experience of the industry indicates that CPVC plastic pipe meeting the requirements of this specification gives satisfactory service under normal conditions for a long period at these pressure ratings. The sustained pressure requirements are related to these ratings through the slopes of the strength-time plots of these materials in pipe form.

X1.6 The pipe is rated for use with water at 180°F [82°C] at the maximum internal pressures shown in **Table X1.2** and **Table X1.3**. Lower pressure ratings than those calculated in accordance with **8.4** may be recommended at the option of the pipe manufacturer, in which case the SDR pipe shall be included in the marking. Experience of the industry indicates that CPVC plastic pipe meeting the requirements of this

specification gives satisfactory service under normal conditions for long period at these pressure ratings. The sustained pressure requirements are related to these ratings through the slopes of the strength-time plots of these materials in pipe form.

X1.7 These derating factors are suitable for CPVC pipe conveying water at elevated temperatures. To determine elevated temperature rating, multiply 73°F [23°C] pressure rating by appropriate factor as follows:

Temperature		Derating Factor with 180°F HDS of:	
°F	°C	500 psi	625 psi
73 to 80°	[23 to 26.7°]	1.0	1.00
90	[32.2]	0.91	0.91
100	[37.8]	0.82	0.83
120	[48.9]	0.65	0.70
140	[60]	0.50	0.57
160	[71.1]	0.40	0.44
180	[82.2]	0.25	0.31
200	[93.3]	0.20	^A

^AConsult with specific product or component manufacturers for temperature derating factors above 180°F.

TABLE X1.1 Water Pressure Ratings (PR) in psi [kPa] at 73°F (23°C) for Nonthreaded^A SDR Pipe Produced from CPVC Material having an HDS^B of 2000 psi [14 MPa] at 73°F [23°C]^C

SDR	Pressure Rating	
	psi	kPa
11	400	[2 760]
13.5	315	[2 170]
17	250	[1 720]
21	200	[1 380]
26	160	[1 100]
32.5 ^D	125	[860]

^A These pressure ratings do not apply for threaded pipe.

^B HDB of 4000 psi [28 MPa]

^C See **5.2.3** for material designation.

^D Available only in nominal pipe size diameters of 3 to 12 in. [75 to 300 mm].



TABLE X1.2 Water Pressure Ratings (PR) in psi [kPa] at 180°F (82°C) for Nonthreaded^A SDR Pipe Produced from CPVC Material having an HDS^B of 500 psi [3.4 MPa] at 180°F [82°C]^C

SDR	Pressure Rating	
	psi	kPa
11	100	[690]
13.5	80	[550]
17	63	[440]
21	50	[350]
26	40	[280]
32.5 ^D	32	[220]

^AThese pressure ratings do not apply for threaded pipe.

^B HDB of 4000 psi [28 MPa]

^CSee 5.1.3 for material designation.

^DAvailable only in nominal pipe size diameters of 3 to 12 in. [75 to 300 mm]

TABLE X1.3 Water Pressure Ratings (PR) in psi [kPa] at 73°F (23°C) for Nonthreaded^A SDR Pipe Produced from CPVC Material having an HDS^B of 625 psi [4.3 MPa] at 180°F [82°C]^C

SDR	Pressure Rating	
	psi	kPa
11	125	[860]
13.5	100	[690]
17	80	[550]
21	63	[440]
26	50	[350]
32.5 ^D	40	[280]

^AThese pressure ratings do not apply for threaded pipe.

^B HDB of 4000 psi [28 MPa]

^CSee 5.1.3 for material designation.

^DAvailable only in nominal pipe size diameters of 3 to 12 in. [75 to 300 mm]

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Committee F17 has identified the location of selected changes to this standard since the last issue (F442/F442M–12) that may impact the use of this standard.

- (1) Revised Section 5.
- (2) Revised 5.2.

- (3) Revised 10.2.1.3 and added 10.2.1.4.
- (4) Revised Appendix X1.

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