



Standard Specification for Vitrified Clay Pipe, Extra Strength, Standard Strength, and Perforated¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C 700; 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 establishes the criteria for acceptance, prior to installation, of extra strength and standard strength vitrified clay pipe and fittings to be used for the conveyance of sewage, industrial wastes, and storm water; and extra strength perforated and standard strength perforated vitrified clay pipe to be used for underdrainage, filter fields, leaching fields, and similar subdrainage installations.

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

NOTE 1—Attention is called to Specification C 425, Test Method C 828, Test Method C 1091, Test Methods C 301, and Terminology C 896.

1.3 The following precautionary caveat pertains only to the Test Method portion, 5.2-5.2.3.2 of this standard: *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.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

C 301 Test Methods for Vitrified Clay Pipe

C 425 Specification for Compression Joints for Vitrified Clay Pipe and Fittings

C 828 Test Method for Low-Pressure Air Test of Vitrified Clay Pipe Lines

C 896 Terminology Relating to Clay Products

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C04 on Vitrified Clay Pipe and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C04.20 on Methods of Test and Specifications

Current edition approved April 1, 2007. Published May 2007. Originally approved in 1971. Last previous edition approved in 2005 as C 700 – 05.

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.

C 1091 Test Method for Hydrostatic Infiltration Testing of Vitrified Clay Pipe Lines

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Clay, fire clay, shale, and surface clay are as defined in Terminology C 896.

4. Materials and Manufacture

4.1 Vitrified clay pipe shall be manufactured from fire clay, shale, surface clay, or a combination of these materials that, when formed into pipe and fired to suitable temperatures, yields a product that conforms to this specification.

5. Physical Properties

5.1 *Bearing Strength:*

5.1.1 Pipe shall meet the bearing strength requirements of Table 1.

5.1.2 The number of specimens to be tested shall not exceed 0.5 % of the number of pipe of each size furnished, except that no less than two specimens shall be tested.

5.1.3 If any of the test specimens fail to meet the requirements, the manufacturer will be allowed a retest on two additional specimens for each one that failed. The pipe will be acceptable if all the retest specimens meet the test requirement.

5.1.4 If, subsequent to an initial pipe strength failure, the accuracy of the testing equipment is questioned, at the request of the manufacturer, the equipment shall be recalibrated and a retest made or a retest made upon equipment of known accuracy.

5.2 *Hydrostatic Pressure Test or Absorption Test:*

5.2.1 The manufacturer shall at his option, apply either a hydrostatic pressure test or an absorption test to all of the test specimens in each size and run of the pipe.

5.2.2 *Hydrostatic Pressure Test:*

5.2.2.1 When the pipe is subjected to an internal hydrostatic pressure of 10 psi (68.9 KPa) for the elapsed time shown in the following table, there shall be no leaking on the exterior of the pipe. Moisture appearing on the surface of the pipe in the form of beads adhering to the surface shall not be considered

TABLE 1 Minimum Strength (3-Edge Bearing)

Nominal Size, in. (mm)	Extra Strength Vitrified Clay Pipe		Standard Strength Vitrified Clay Pipe		Perforated Vitrified Clay Pipe			
					Extra Strength		Standard Strength	
	lbf/linear ft	kN/linear m	lbf/linear ft	kN/linear m	lbf/linear ft	kN/linear m	lbf/linear ft	kN/linear m
3 (76)	2000	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 (100)	2000	29	1200	18	1250	18	1000	15
6 (150)	2000	29	1200	18	1600	23	1000	15
8 (205)	2200	32	1400	20	1600	23	1000	15
10 (255)	2400	35	1600	23	1600	23	1100	16
12 (305)	2600	38	1800	26	1800	26	1200	18
15 (380)	2900	42	2000	29	2200	32	1400	20
18 (455)	3300	48	2200	32	2640	39	1700	25
21 (535)	3850	56	2400	35	3100	45	2000	29
24 (610)	4400	64	2600	38	3520	51	2400	35
33 (840)	5500	80	3600	52	...	...	...	...
39 (990)	6600	96	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 (1065)	7000	102	...	...	...	...	...	...
48 (1220)	8000	117	...	...	...	...	...	...

leakage. However, moisture which starts to run on the pipe shall be construed as leakage regardless of quantity.

Hydrostatic Pressure Test Time

Thickness of Barrel in. (mm)	Test Time (min.)
Up to and including 1 (25)	7
Over 1 (25) including 1½ (38)	9
Over 1½ (38) including 2 (51)	12
Over 2 (51) including 2½ (64)	15
Over 2½ (64) including 3 (76)	18
Over 3 (76)	21

5.2.2.2 If any of the test specimens fail to meet the Hydrostatic Pressure Test requirements, a retest will be allowed and the pipe accepted as provided in 5.1.3.

5.2.3 Absorption Test:

5.2.3.1 The absorption of vitrified clay pipe shall not exceed 8%.

5.2.3.2 If any of the test specimens fail to meet the absorption requirements, a retest will be allowed and the pipe accepted as provided in 5.1.3.

5.3 Acid Resistance:

5.3.1 This test is used to determine the resistance of pipe to the action of acids encountered in sanitary sewers. The test shall be performed only when specified.

5.3.2 The pipe of each size and shipment shall be acceptable if the acid-soluble matter, from specimens representing such pipe, does not exceed 0.25 %.

5.3.3 If any of the tests specimens fail to meet the acid resistance requirements, a retest, representative of the original material lot, in that particular acid will be allowed and the pipe accepted as provided in 5.1.3.

6. Allowable Limits for Dimensional Variation

6.1 Sizes and dimensions of pipe are as described in Table 2.

6.2 The inside diameter shall not vary from a true circle by more than 3 % of its nominal diameter.

6.3 The average inside diameter shall be determined by taking any two 90° (1.6-rad) opposing measurements and averaging the readings.

TABLE 2 Available Limits for Dimensional Variation

Nominal Size, in. (mm) ^A	Laying Length Limit of Minus Variation, in./ft (mm/m)	Difference in Length of Two Opposite Sides Max, in. (mm)	Limit of Minus Variations from Nominal Size in Average Inside Diameter, in. (mm)
3 (76)	¼ (21)	5/16 (8)	3/16 (5)
4 (100)	¼ (21)	5/16 (8)	3/16 (5)
6 (150)	¼ (21)	3/8 (10)	¼ (6)
8 (205)	¼ (21)	7/16 (11)	5/16 (8)
10 (255)	¼ (21)	7/16 (11)	3/8 (10)
12 (305)	¼ (21)	7/16 (11)	7/16 (11)
15 (380)	¼ (21)	½ (13)	9/16 (14)
18 (455)	¼ (21)	½ (13)	11/16 (17)
21 (535)	3/8 (31)	9/16 (14)	13/16 (21)
24 (610)	3/8 (31)	9/16 (14)	15/16 (24)
27 (685)	3/8 (31)	5/8 (16)	17/16 (27)
30 (760)	3/8 (31)	5/8 (16)	13/16 (30)
33 (840)	3/8 (31)	5/8 (16)	15/16 (33)
36 (915)	3/8 (31)	11/16 (17)	17/16 (37)
39 (990)	3/8 (31)	¾ (19)	17/16 (37)
42 (1065)	3/8 (31)	7/8 (22)	17/16 (37)
48 (1220)	3/8 (31)	7/8 (22)	17/16 (37)

^A Specifiers should be aware that all pipe sizes are not universally available.

7. Straightness

7.1 Pipe shall not deviate from straight by more than $\frac{1}{16}$ in./ft (5 mm/m) of length when the maximum offset is measured from the concave side of the pipe.

7.2 Measurement shall be taken by placing a straightedge on the concave side of the full length of the pipe barrel, excluding the spigot joint material or socket, and measuring the maximum distance between the straightedge and concave side of the pipe.

8. Blisters

8.1 Pipe of nominal sizes from 3 in. (76 mm) to 18 in. (455 mm), shall have no blister with a dimension exceeding 3 in. (76 mm), and no blister or pimple shall project more than $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3.2 mm) above the surface of the pipe.

8.2 Pipe of nominal sizes over 18 in. (455 mm), shall have no blister exceeding 2 in./ft (165 mm/m) of internal diameter, and no blister or pimple shall project above the surface of the pipe more than $\frac{1}{8}$ in./ft (10 mm/m) of internal diameter.

8.3 Pipe shall have no broken blisters.

9. Fractures and Cracks

9.1 There shall be no fractures or cracks visible to the unaided eye passing through the barrel or socket, except that a single crack at the spigot end of the pipe not exceeding 75 % of the depth of the socket, or a single fracture in the socket not exceeding 3 in. (76 mm) around the circumference nor 2 in. (51 mm) lengthwise is permitted.

9.2 Chips or fractures on the interior of the pipe shall not exceed 2 in. (51 mm) in length, 1 in. (25 mm) in width, and a depth of one fourth of the thickness of the barrel.

10. Finish of Ends

10.1 The ends of pipe shall be square with their longitudinal axes, within the tolerances provided in [Table 2](#).

11. Perforations

11.1 Perforations shall be circular and cleanly cut, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (6.4 mm) in diameter, arranged $3 \pm \frac{1}{4}$ in. (76 ± 6.4 mm) center to center in rows parallel to the longitudinal axis of the pipe. Rows shall be arranged in two equal groups on each side of the vertical center line of the pipe. The lowermost rows of perforations shall be separated by an arc of 90° (1.6 rad) measured across the bottom of the pipe. The uppermost rows of perforations shall be separated by an arc of 200° (3.5 rad), measured across the top of the pipe. Spacing of rows between these limits shall be uniform. The total number of rows of perforations for 4, 6, and 8-in. (100, 150, and 205-mm) pipe shall be 4; for 10, 12, and 15-in. (255, 305, and 380-mm) pipe shall be 6; and for 18, 21, and 24-in. (455, 535, and 610-mm) shall be 8.

11.2 The spigot end of bell-and-spigot perforated pipe shall not be perforated for a distance equal to the depth of the socket.

12. Fittings

12.1 Fittings shall correspond in all respects with the dimensions specified for pipe of the corresponding size. Dimensional tolerances of fittings shall be the same as for straight pipe. All fittings shall conform to the requirements for pipe described in Sections 8-10.

12.2 Slants shall have their spigot ends cut at an angle of approximately 60° (1.0 rad) or 45° (0.8 rad) with the longitudinal axis.

12.3 Curves shall have arcs of approximately 90° (1.6 rad), 45° (0.8 rad), 30° (0.5 rad), or 22.5° (0.4 rad) as required.

12.4 Fittings shall be made to such lengths as will accommodate the jointing system provided. Tee and wye fittings shall be furnished with spurs of the size specified, securely and completely fastened to the barrel of the fitting in the process of manufacture. The spurs of tee fittings shall have their axes perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the fitting. The spur of the wye fittings shall have their axes at angles of approximately 60° (1.0 rad), or 45° (0.8 rad) to the longitudinal axis of the fitting, measured from the socket or bell end of the fitting. The barrel of each spur shall be of sufficient length to permit making a proper joint.

12.5 Channel pipe and channel fittings shall be approximate half sections of the corresponding size of straight pipe and fittings.

13. Test Methods

13.1 Perform tests in accordance with Test Methods [C 301](#).

14. Inspection

14.1 All pipe shall be subject to inspection by a competent inspector employed by the purchaser. Inspection shall be made promptly at the factory or at the point of delivery. Rejected pipe shall not be defaced, but shall be replaced by the manufacturer or seller without additional cost, with pipe that meets the requirements of this specification.

15. Product Marking

15.1 Each length of pipe shall bear the initials or name of the manufacturer, and the location of the plant. The words "Extra Strength" or the symbol "ES" shall be included, when applicable, to identify the class of pipe. The markings shall be indented on the exterior of the pipe and shall be plainly legible for identification. The markings shall be indented on the exterior of the pipe or permanently marked by other means at the time of manufacture. All markings shall be clearly legible to meet the identification requirements.

16. Keywords

16.1 absorption test; bearing strength; bell; chemical resistance; clay; corrosion resistance; drains; fittings; leachate; leaching fields; perforated pipe; pipe; plain end; sewers; spigot; vitrified

SUPPLEMENTARY REQUIREMENTS

These requirements apply only to Federal/Military procurement, not domestic sales or transfers.

S1. Government/Military Procurement

S1.1 *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 S1.1—In U.S. Federal contracts, the contractor is responsible for inspection.

S2. Packaging and Marking for U.S. Government Procurement

S2.1 *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.

S2.2 *Marking*—Marking for shipment shall be in accordance with Fed. Std. No. 123 for civil agencies and MIL-STD-129 for military agencies.

NOTE S2.1—The inclusion of U.S. Government procurement requirements should not be construed as an indication that the U.S. Government uses or endorses the products described in this document.

ASTM International takes no position respecting the validity of any patent rights asserted in connection with any item mentioned in this standard. Users of this standard are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any such patent rights, and the risk of infringement of such rights, are entirely their own responsibility.

This standard is subject to revision at any time by the responsible technical committee and must be reviewed every five years and if not revised, either reapproved or withdrawn. Your comments are invited either for revision of this standard or for additional standards and should be addressed to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee, which you may attend. If you feel that your comments have not received a fair hearing you should make your views known to the ASTM Committee on Standards, at the address shown below.

This standard is copyrighted by ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, PO Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, United States. Individual reprints (single or multiple copies) of this standard may be obtained by contacting ASTM at the above address or at 610-832-9585 (phone), 610-832-9555 (fax), or service@astm.org (e-mail); or through the ASTM website (www.astm.org).