Designation: F3346 – 19

Standard Specification for Polyethylene of Raised Temperature/Aluminum/Polyethylene of Raised Temperature (PERT/AL/PE-RT) Composite Pressure Pipe[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F3346; 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 specification covers a coextruded polyethylene composite pressure pipe with a butt welded aluminum tube reinforcement between the inner and outer layers. The inner and outer polyethylene layers are bonded to the aluminum tube by a melt adhesive. Included is a system of nomenclature for the polyethylene-aluminum-polyethylene of raised temperature (PERT/AL/PE-RT) pipes, the requirements and test methods for materials, the dimensions and strengths of the component tubes and finished pipe, adhesion tests, and the burst and sustained pressure performance. Also given are the requirements and methods of marking. The pipe covered by this specification is intended for use in air conditioning and refrigeration (ACR), underground irrigation systems, radiant panel heating systems, baseboard, snow- and ice-melt systems, and gases that are compatible with composite pipe.

1.2 This specification relates only to composite pipes incorporating a butt welded aluminum tube having both internal and external polyethylene layers. The welded aluminum tube is capable of sustaining internal pressures. Pipes consisting of metallic layers not butt welded together and plastic layers other than polyethylene are outside the scope of this specification.

1.3 Specifications for fittings for use with pipe meeting the requirements of this specification are given in Annex A1.

1.4 This specification excludes crosslinked polyethylene-aluminum-crosslinked polyethylene pipes (see Specification F1281).

1.5 *Units*—The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses after SI units are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.6 *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.*

1.7 *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.*

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

D2122 Test Method for Determining Dimensions of Thermoplastic Pipe and Fittings

D2837 Test Method for Obtaining Hydrostatic Design Basis for Thermoplastic Pipe Materials or Pressure Design Basis for Thermoplastic Pipe Products

D3350 Specification for Polyethylene Plastics Pipe and Fittings Materials

D3895 Test Method for Oxidative-Induction Time of Polyolefins by Differential Scanning Calorimetry

E8/E8M Test Methods for Tension Testing of Metallic Materials

F412 Terminology Relating to Plastic Piping Systems

[1] This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F17 on Plastic Piping Systems and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F17.11 on Composite.

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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.

F1281 Specification for Crosslinked Polyethylene/Aluminum/Crosslinked Polyethylene (PEX-AL-PEX) Pressure Pipe

2.2 *ASHRAE Standard:*[3]

ASHRAE Standard 15 Safety Standard for Refrigeration Systems

2.3 *Uniform Classification Committee:*[4]

Uniform Freight Classification

2.4 *National Motor Freight Association Standard:*[4]

National Motor Freight Classification

2.5 *Federal Standard:*[5]

Fed. Std. No. 123 Marking for Shipments (Civil Agencies)

2.6 *Underwriters Laboratory Standards:*[6]

UL 207 Refrigerant-Containing Components and Accessories

UL 1963 Refrigerant Recovery/Recycling Equipment

2.7 *Military Standard:*[5]

MIL-STD-129 Marking for Shipment and Storage

2.8 *PPI Standard:*[7]

PPI TR-3 Policies and Procedures for Developing Hydrostatic Design Basis (HDB), Hydrostatic Design Stresses (HDS), Pressure Design Basis (PDB), Strength Design Basis (SDB), Minimum Required Strength (MRS) Ratings, and Categorized Required Strength (CRS) for Thermoplastic Piping Materials or Pipe

PPI TR-4 PPI Listing of Hydrostatic Design Basis (HDB), Hydrostatic Design Stress (HDS), Strength Design Basis (SDB), Pressure Design Basis (PDB) and Minimum Required Strength (MRS) Ratings For Thermoplastic Piping Materials or Pipe

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Definitions are in accordance with Terminology F412, and abbreviations are in accordance with Terminology D1600, unless otherwise specified.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *assembly, n*—a system made up of pipe, fittings, flanges, valves, or other piping components.

4. Pipe Classification

4.1 *Pipe Diameter*—The PE-RT/AL/PE-RT composite pipes are classified by outside diameter.

NOTE 1—*Pipe Dimension Ratio*—The concept of dimension ratio is not relevant to PE-RT/AL/PE-RT laminated pipes, and cannot be used to relate pressure rating with total wall thickness.

5. Materials

5.1 *General*—The PE-RT/AL/PE-RT pipe is composed of one metallic layer, two layers of the same polyethylene melt adhesive and two layers of the same polyethylene. For pipe made to this specification the constituent materials must meet the following requirements:

5.2 *Aluminum*—The aluminum shall have a thickness as specified in Table 1. The material shall have minimum elongations and ultimate tensile strengths of 20 % and 100 MPa (14 600 psi), respectively when tested in accordance with 9.5.

5.3 *Polyethylene:*

5.3.1 Polyethylene resin used to make pipe meeting the requirements of this specification shall be virgin resin, reworked plastic, or both, and shall have a Plastic Pipe Institute (PPI) HDB established at 23 °C (73 °F) and 82 °C (180 °F).

5.3.1.1 Only polyethylene plastics having an HDB at 82 °C (180 °F) shall be used to manufacture pipe rated at 82 °C (180 °F).

5.3.1.2 The inner PE compound shall meet the color and UV stabilizer code of A, B, C, D or E in accordance with Specification D3350. The outer layer PE compound shall meet the color and UV stabilizer code of E in accordance with Specification D3350.

5.4 *Polyethylene Melt Adhesive*—The polyethylene melt adhesive shall have a density cell of 1, 2, or 3; a melt index cell of 1, 2, or 3; and a color code of A or B, in accordance with Specification D3350.

6. Requirements

6.1 *General*—The requirements and test methods in this specification cover PE-RT/AL/PE-RT pipes. Tests on the individual layers that comprise this composite pipe are outside the scope of this specification. The raw materials used, however, must conform to the requirements in Section 5.

6.2 *Dimensions and Tolerances of Pipe:*

TABLE 1 Outside Diameters, Aluminum Thickness, and Tolerances for PE-RT/AL/PE-RT

Diameter Nominal (DN)	Minimum Outside Diameter, mm (in.)	Tolerance on Minimum, mm (in.)	Maximum Out-of Roundness,[A] mm (in.)	Minimum Aluminum Thickness, mm (in.)	Tolerance on Thickness, mm (in.)
12	12.00 (0.472)	+0.30 (0.012)	0.4 (0.016)	0.16 (0.006)	+0.09 (+0.0035)
14	14.00 (0.552)	+0.30 (0.012)	0.4 (0.016)	0.16 (0.006)	+0.09 (+0.0035)
16	16.00 (0.630)	+0.30 (0.012)	0.5 (0.020)	0.23 (0.009)	+0.09 (+0.0035)
18	18.00 (0.709)	+0.30 (0.012)	0.5 (0.020)	0.23 (0.009)	+0.09 (+0.0035)
20	20.00 (0.787)	+0.30 (0.012)	0.5 (0.020)	0.28 (0.011)	+0.09 (+0.0035)
25	25.00 (0.984)	+0.30 (0.012)	0.5 (0.020)	0.36 (0.014)	+0.09 (+0.0035)
32	32.00 (1.260)	+0.30 (0.012)	0.5 (0.020)	0.46 (0.018)	+0.09 (+0.0035)

[A] The out-of-roundness specification applies only to pipe prior to coiling.

[3] Available from American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc. (ASHRAE), 1791 Tullie Circle, NE, Atlanta, GA 30329, http://www.ashrae.org.

[4] Available from National Motor Freight Traffic Association, Inc. (NMFTA), 1001 N. Fairfax St., Suite 600, Alexandria, VA 22314-1798, http://www.nmfta.org.

[5] Available from DLA Document Services, Building 4/D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094, http://quicksearch.dla.mil.

[6] Available from Underwriters Laboratories (UL), 2600 N.W. Lake Rd., Camas, WA 98607-8542, http://www.ul.com.

[7] Available from Plastics Pipe Institute (PPI), 105 Decker Court, Suite 825, Irving, TX 75062, http://www.plasticpipe.org.

6.2.1 *Pipe Diameter*—The minimum outside diameter and tolerances of the pipe shall meet the requirements given in Table 1, when measured in accordance with 9.1 and 9.1.2. Maximum and minimum (out-of-roundness) tolerances apply only to measurements made on pipe prior to coiling.

6.2.2 *Pipe Wall Thickness*—The total pipe wall thickness shall meet the requirements given in Table 2, when measured in accordance with 9.1 and 9.1.3. The minimum wall thickness at any point of measurement of the pipe shall not be less than the minimum wall thickness specified in Table 2.

6.2.3 *Polyethylene Layer Thickness*—The thickness of the inner and outer layers of polyethylene in the PE-RT/AL/PE-RT pipe shall have a minimum value and tolerance as specified in Table 2. The polyethylene thickness is measured in accordance with 9.2.

6.2.4 *Pipe Length*—The pipe shall be supplied coiled or in straight lengths as agreed upon with the purchaser with an allowable tolerance of –0 mm.

6.3 *Adhesion Test:*

6.3.1 There shall be no delamination of the PE-RT and AL, either on the bore side or the outside (see Fig. 1). The test shall be conducted in accordance with 9.3.1.

6.4 *Apparent Tensile Strength of Pipe*—The pipe rings, when tested in accordance with 9.4, shall meet the minimum strength as specified in Table 3.

6.5 *Minimum Burst Pressure*—The minimum burst pressure for PE-RT/AL/PE-RT pipe shall be as given in Table 3, when determined in accordance with 9.6.

6.6 *Sustained Pressure:*

6.6.1 The PE-RT/AL/PE-RT pipe rated at 60 °C (140 °F) shall not fail, balloon, burst, or weep, as defined in Test Method D1598, when tested for 10 h at the test pressure given in Table 4 at a temperature of 60 °C (140 °F) in accordance with 9.7.

6.6.2 PE-RT/AL/PE-RT pipe rated at 82 °C (180 °F) shall not fail, balloon, burst, or weep as defined in Test Method D1598 when tested in accordance with 9.7 for 10 h at the test pressure given in Table 4 at a temperature of 82 °C (180 °F).

6.7 *Pressure design basis (PDB)*—All pipe meeting the requirements of this specification shall have a PDB of 400 psi at 23 °C (73 °F) and 200 psi at 82 °C (180 °F) obtained by categorizing the long-term hydrostatic pressure strength determined in accordance with Test Method D2837 and PPI TR-3. PDB is specific to the particular wall construction and pipe diameter.

6.8 *Refrigerant Exposure*—All pipe designed to be used with refrigerant shall be tested in accordance with 9.8 for compatibility with each refrigerant as specified by the manufacturer

7. Workmanship

7.1 The pipe shall be free of visible cracks, holes, foreign inclusions, blisters, and other known injurious defects. The pipe shall be as uniform as commercially practicable in color, opacity, and regularity of the distribution of the polyethylene inside and outside.

8. Sampling and Conditioning

8.1 *Sampling*—Take a sample of the PE-RT/AL/PE-RT pipe sufficient to determine conformance with this specification. The number of specimens designated for each test shall be taken from pipe selected at random.

NOTE 2—Sample size and testing frequency of lots for quality control must be established by the manufacturer to ensure conformance to the specification. Sampling and frequency will vary with the specific circumstances.

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

8.3 *Conditioning*—Condition the specimens at 23 ± 2 °C (73 ± 3 °F) and 50 ± 10 % 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. In cases of disagreement, the tolerances shall be ±1 °C (±1.8 °F) and ±2 % relative humidity.

8.4 *Test Conditions*—Conduct the test in the standard laboratory atmosphere of 23 ± 2 °C (73 ± 3 °F) and 50 ± 10 % relative humidity, unless otherwise specified in the test methods or in this specification. In cases of disagreement, the tolerances shall be ±1 °C (2 °F) and ±2 % relative humidity.

9. Test Methods

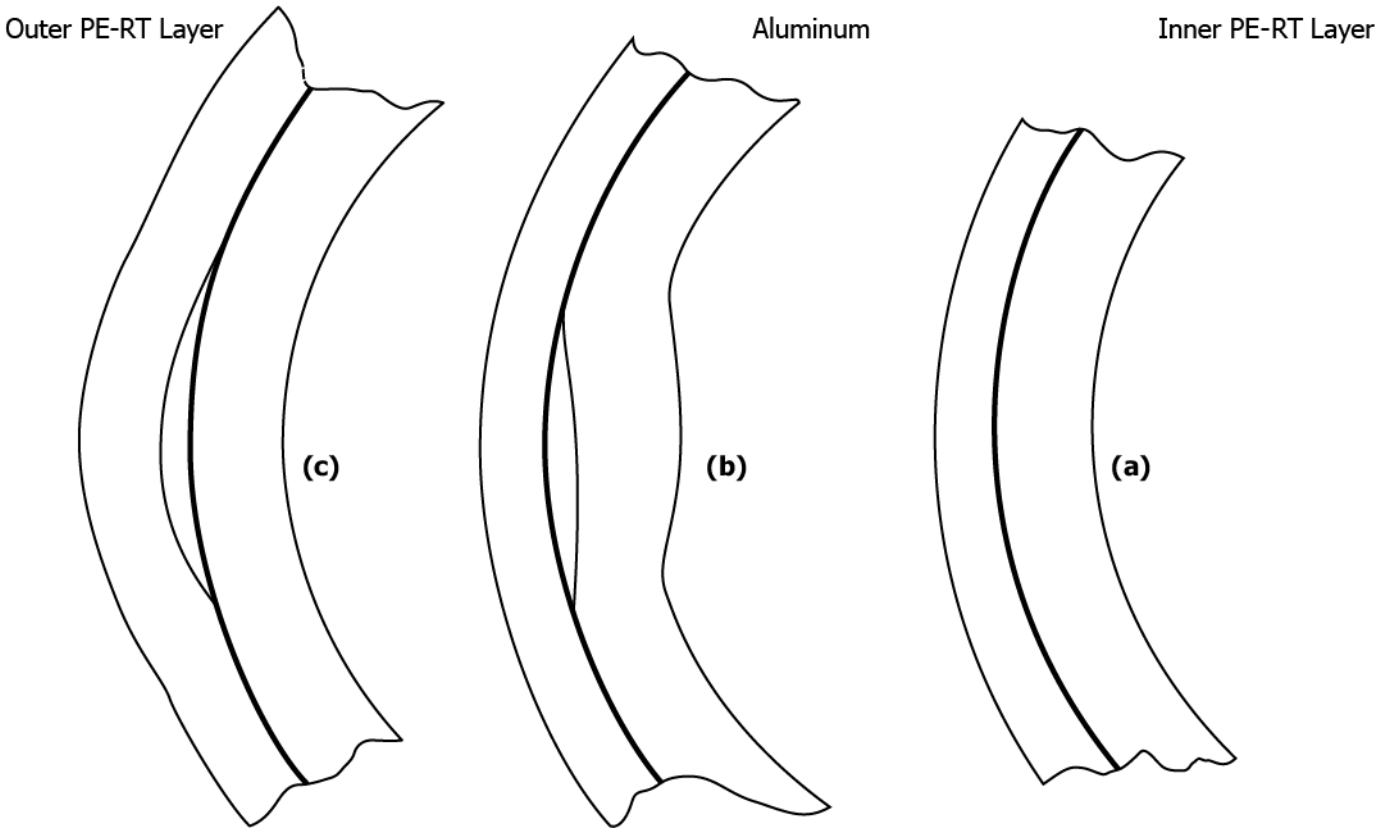
9.1 *Dimensions and Tolerances:*

9.1.1 *Pipe*—Any length of the PE-RT/AL/PE-RT composite pipe may be used to determine dimensions.

9.1.2 *Outside Diameter*—Measure the outside diameter of the PE-RT/AL/PE-RT pipe in accordance with Test Method D2122.

TABLE 2 Wall Thickness for PE-RT/AL/PE-RT Composite Pipe

Diameter Nominal (DN)	Total Wall Thickness, min, mm (in.)	Wall Tolerance (+) mm	Outer PE Layer Thickness, min, mm (in.)	Inner PE Layer Thickness, min, mm (in.)
12	2.45 (0.965)	0.40 (0.016)	0.40 (0.016)	1.00 (0.039)
14	2.50 (0.984)	0.40 (0.016)	0.40 (0.016)	1.20 (0.047)
16	2.45 (0.965)	0.40 (0.016)	0.40 (0.016)	1.20 (0.047)
18	2.75 (0.108)	0.40 (0.016)	0.40 (0.016)	1.30 (0.051)
20	2.70 (0.106)	0.40 (0.016)	0.40 (0.016)	1.40 (0.055)
25	3.25 (0.128)	0.40 (0.016)	0.40 (0.016)	1.40 (0.055)
32	3.75 (0.148)	0.40 (0.016)	0.40 (0.016)	1.40 (0.055)



(a) Good pipe showing no delamination, (b) Delamination between the inner layer and the aluminum, and (c) Delamination between the outer layer and the aluminum.

FIG. 1 Detection of Delamination

TABLE 3 Minimum Pipe Ring Strengths and 23 °C (73 °F) Burst Pressure of PE-RT/AL/PE-RT Composite Pipe

Diameter Nominal (DN)	Minimum Pipe Ring Strength N (lb)	Minimum 23 °C (73.4 °F) Burst Pressure, kPa (psi)
12	2100 (470)	6000 (880)
14	2200 (495)	5500 (800)
16	2400 (540)	5000 (730)
18	2400 (540)	5000 (730)
20	2400 (540)	4000 (580)
25	2650 (595)	4000 (580)
32	3200 (720)	4000 (580)

TABLE 4 Minimum Sustained Pressure for PE-RT/AL/PE-RT Composite Pipe

Diameter Nominal (DN)	Minimum Sustained Pressure PE-RT/AL/PE-RT, kPa (psi) at 60 °C (140 °F)	Minimum Sustained Pressure PE-RT/AL/PE-RT, kPa (psi) at 82 °C (180 °F)
12	2480 (360)	2340 (340)
14	2480 (360)	2340 (340)
16	2480 (360)	2340 (340)
18	2480 (360)	2340 (340)
20	2480 (360)	2340 (340)
25	2480 (360)	2340 (340)
32	2100 (305)	1960 (285)

9.1.3 *Wall Thickness*—Make micrometer measurements of the wall thickness in accordance with Test Method D2122 to determine the maximum and minimum values. Measure the wall thickness at both ends of the pipe to the nearest 0.01 mm (0.0004 in.).

9.2 *Polyethylene Layer Thickness:*

9.2.1 *Sample Preparation*—Select the sample of pipe at random. Cut the pipe with a sharp knife or other suitable cutter, ensuring that the pipe after cutting is not more than 10 % out-of-round.

9.2.2 *Thickness Determination*—Use a hand held magnifying glass equipped with graduated reticule, or a laboratory microscope with graduated reticule. The reticule should measure to the nearest 0.1 mm (0.004 in.). Determine the thickness of the outer coating of polyethylene at six points around the circumference. Only one of the points should be at the aluminum weld.

9.3 *Adhesion Test:*

9.3.1 *Visual Test:*

9.3.1.1 *Cutting the Spiral*—Mount a Stanley 1991 or similarly sharp but rigid razor-like blade within a protective housing and angle to cut a 45 ± 5° spiral in the pipe (Fig. 2).

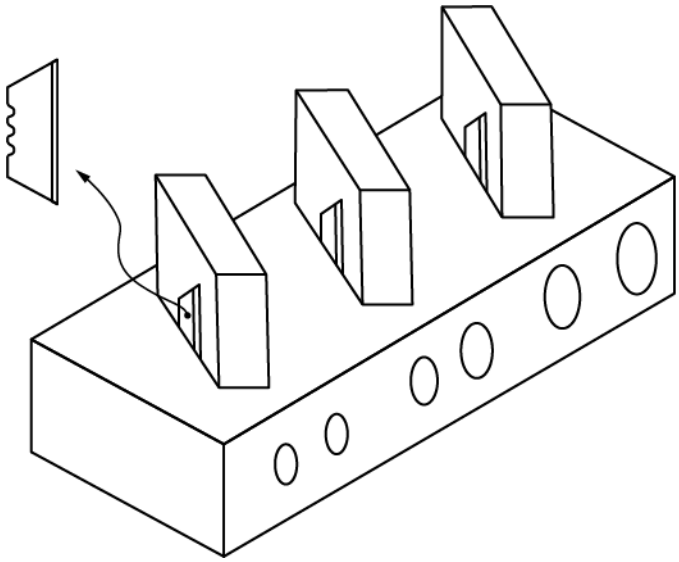


FIG. 2 Spiral Cutter for the Delamination Test

Choose a PE-RT/AL/PE-RT pipe at random and insert into the housing and rotate to form the spiral cut. The cut goes through the complete wall on one side of the pipe only. Run the spiral along the pipe for a minimum distance along the pipe axis equal to five times the outside diameter.

9.3.1.2 *Examining for Delamination*—Firmly hold the pipe with the spiral cut at the uncut end and create a ribbon of pipe material by opening out the spiral-cut pipe. Pliers can be used to grip the spiral-cut pipe. Examine the wall of the pipe visually side-on for evidence of delamination between the metal and plastic layers (see Fig. 1).

9.3.2 *Separation Test:*

9.3.2.1 *Specimen*—Five pipe sections of 10-mm (0.394-in.) length are cut at random intervals. The outer layers of the pipe (outer PE-RT layer together with the aluminum) are separated mechanically from the inner PE-RT layer with an appropriate device on the opposite side to the welding seam. The outer layers are separated on one side to about 5 mm from the pipe in order to allow clamping. The adhesion for the outer PE-RT layer to the aluminum is then visually examined for delamination at the corresponding test sample.

9.3.2.2 *Test Equipment:*

(1) Tension Testing Device, with suitable pull-off device (see Fig. 3).

(2) D_{roller} = 95 % of the required pipe inner diameter.

(3) d_i = pipe inner diameter.

9.3.2.3 *Test Procedure*—Remove the outer layers from the pipe at 23 ± 2 °C (73 ± 3 °F) with a linear speed of 50 mm/min (≈2 in./min). Record the force diagram.

9.4 *Ring Test:*

9.4.1 *Sample Size and Shape*—Cut rings of the PE-RT/AL/PE-RT pipe so that the two sides are parallel and at 90 ± 2° to the pipe axis. The length of each ring shall be 25 ± 1 mm (1 ± 0.04 in.). Cut a minimum of 15 samples consecutively along the axis f the pipe.

9.4.2 *Ring Tests*—Test the 15 consecutively cut samples using a tensile testing machine. Arrange the rings so that the

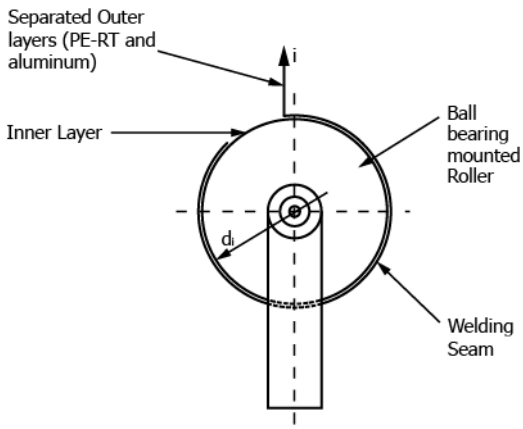


FIG. 3 Setup for Separation Test

aluminum weld is at 90° to the tensile axis as shown in Fig. 4. The crosshead speed shall be 50 ± 2.5 mm/min (2 ± 0.1 in./min). Mount the rings of pipe on two steel rods of minimum diameter of 4 mm (0.16 in.). Record the peak force.

9.5 *Elongation and Tensile Strength*—Testing of the aluminum for determination of elongation and ultimate tensile strength properties shall be conducted according to Test Methods E8/E8M.

9.6 *Burst Pressure:*

9.6.1 *Pipe Sample*—Select a length of PE-RT/AL/PE-RT pipe at random and prepare five consecutive lengths of 300 ± 5 mm (12 ± 0.2 in.). Seal samples at the ends with the appropriate fittings and test either free- or fixed-end.

9.6.2 *Temperature Control*—Test samples at a temperature of 23 ± 2 °C (73 ± 3 °F). Contain samples either in a temperature-controlled water bath or in air (at standard laboratory atmosphere). For samples contained in a water bath, 1 h conditioning is required. For samples tested in air, a 16 h conditioning period is required.

9.6.3 *Burst Pressure*—Determine the burst pressure in accordance with the procedure in Test Method D1599.

9.7 *Sustained Pressure Test:*

9.7.1 *Samples*—Each test sample of PE-RT/AL/PE-RT pipe shall have a minimum length between end closures of at least ten times the average outside diameter, but not less than 250 mm (10 in.). Seal specimens at both ends with the appropriate fittings and fill the samples for testing with potable drinking water.

9.7.2 *Test Procedures*—Test each sample individually in a temperature controlled water bath or in air in accordance with Test Method D1598. Test at 60 ± 2 °C (140 ± 3 °F) or 82 ± 2 °C (180 ± 3 °F) in accordance with 6.6. For each pipe size test six samples. For testing in a water bath, condition the test samples for at least 2 h in the water bath at the test temperature prior to pressurization. For testing in air, condition the samples for at least 4 h in air at the test temperature prior to pressurization. Maintain the pressure at the pressure given in Table 4 for the duration of the test.

9.7.3 *Failure*—Any continuous loss of pressure of the test sample shall constitute failure of the test. Failure of one of the six is cause for retest of six additional samples under identical conditions. Failure of one of six of the retested samples below the minimum specified lifetime constitutes failure of the test.

9.8 *Refrigerant Exposure:*

9.8.1 *Samples*—Each sample shall have a length between end closures of 457 mm (18 in.).

9.8.2 *Test Procedures*—Test three samples of pipe and fitting assemblies for each refrigerant intended to be handled. Tinner tube shall be exposed to the liquid phase for 30 days at 80 ± 2 °C (176 ± 4 °F).

9.8.3 *Failure*—After exposure one sample shall be tested in accordance to 9.9, one sample in accordance to 9.10, and one sample in accordance to 9.11. Any continuous loss of pressure of the test sample shall constitute failure of the test. Failure of one of the three is cause for retest of three additional samples under identical conditions.

9.9 *Vibration Test:*

9.9.1 *Test Procedures*—Pipe and fitting assembly shall be tested in accordance with clause 58.10 of UL 1963.

9.9.2 *Failure*—Any continuous loss of pressure of the test sample shall constitute failure of the test.

9.10 *Pull Test:*

9.10.1 *Test Procedures*—Pipe and fitting assembly shall be tested in accordance with clause 58.11 of UL 1963.

9.10.2 *Failure*—Measured force at assembly failure shall not be less than 163 N (120 lbf).

9.11 *Refrigerant Burst Test*—The pipe and fitting assembly shall be tested to the requirements of either 9.11.1 or 9.11.2.

9.11.1 *Burst Method*—Expose pipe and fitting assembly to a pressure equal to five times the saturated vapor pressure the refrigerant at 66 °C (150 °F), or a pressure equal to five times the design pressure marked on the pipe at 52 °C (125 °F) whichever is higher. Conduct the burst pressure test in accordance with the procedure in Test Method D1599.

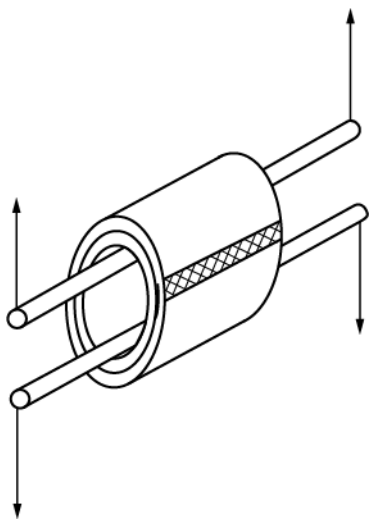


FIG. 4 Schematic Presentation of the Pipe Ring Test Showing the Aluminum Weld at 90° to the Tensile Axis

9.11.2 *Fatigue Method*—Pipe and fitting assembly shall be tested in accordance with clause 14 of UL 207.

9.11.3 *Failure*—Any continuous loss of pressure of the test sample shall constitute failure of the test.

10. Quality Assurance

10.1 When the product is marked with this designation, ASTM F3346, 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. When specified in the purchase order or contract, a report of the test results shall be furnished.

11. Marking

11.1 *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.

11.2 Markings on the pipe shall include the following, spaced at intervals of not more than 1.5 m (5 ft):

11.2.1 Nominal pipe size (for example, 12),

11.2.2 The material designation "PE-RT/AL/PE-RT,"

11.2.3 Pressure rating for water and temperature for which the pressure rating is valid,

11.2.4 ASTM designation F3346, with which the pipe complies, and

11.2.5 ASHRAE designations of refrigerants approved for use by manufacturer (if applicable),

11.2.6 Manufacturer's name (or trademark) and production code.

12. Keywords

12.1 ACR Line Sets; composite; hydronic piping; PE-RT/AL/PE-RT; pipe; polyethylene; polyethylene of raised temperature; pressure; refrigerant piping

SUPPLEMENTARY REQUIREMENTS

GOVERNMENT/MILITARY PROCUREMENT

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

S1.*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 disapproved by the purchaser. 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 Government 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 material shall be packaged in accordance with the supplier's standard practice in a manner ensuring arrival at destination in a satisfactory condition and which will be acceptable to the carrier at lowest rates. Containers and packaging shall comply with Uniform Freight Classification rules or National Motors 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 S2.2—The inclusion of U. S. Federal Government procurement requirements should not be construed as an indication that the U. S. Government uses or endorses the products described in this specification.

ANNEXES

(Mandatory Information)

A1. FITTINGS

A1.1 Fittings shall be made from brass or any other material found to be suitable for the service conditions.

A1.2 The fittings shall be designed so that a seal is effected on the internal wall surface of the pipe so that the medium contained in the pipe is precluded from coming into contact with the cut end of the pipe.

A1.3 Fittings not made from brass shall be capable of meeting the short term pipe test requirements listed in 6.5 and 6.6 of this specification and the long term hydrostatic capabilities of the pipe at elevated temperatures listed in 6.7.

A2. PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS OF FITTINGS

A2.1 *General*—All performance testing of fittings shall be performed on assemblies of fittings and PE/AL/PE pipe meeting the requirements of this Specification. Assembly of test specimens shall be in accordance with Appendix X2. Use separate sets of assemblies for each performance test requirement.

A2.2 *Hydrostatic Burst*—Assemblies shall meet the minimum hydrostatic burst requirements shown in Table A2.1 when tested in accordance with 9.5, except that the test temperature shall be 60 °C (140 °F).

A2.3 *Hydrostatic Sustained Pressure Strength*—Pipe and fitting assemblies shall not separate or leak when tested in accordance with A2.5.2.

A2.4 *Thermocycling*—Assemblies shall not leak or separate when thermocycled 1000 cycles between the temperatures of 16.0 °C (60.8 °F) and 82 °C (180 °F) in accordance with A2.5.3.

A2.5 *Test Methods*:

A2.5.1 Sampling and Conditioning shall be done in accordance with Section 8.

A2.5.2 *Hydrostatic Sustained Pressure:*

A2.5.2.1 Perform the test on at least six assemblies in accordance with Test Method D1598, except for the following:

TABLE A2.1 Minimum Hydrostatic Burst Strength Requirements for Fitting and PE/AL/PE Pipe Assemblies

Diameter Nominal (DN)	Minimum Burst Pressure	
	kPa at 60 °C	psi at (140 °F)
12	4000	(580)
14	3900	(565)
16	3800	(550)
18	3500	(508)
20	3200	(465)
25	3200	(465)
32	2500	(362)

(1) The test temperature shall be at 82 ± 2 °C (180 ± 4 °F).

(2) The test pressure shall be 205kPa (320 psi),

(3) The external test environment shall be air or water, and

(4) The specimens shall be filled with water at a temperature of at least 49 °C (120 °F)

A2.5.2.2 Leakage or separation at any joint tested at less than 1000 h at the sustained pressure shall constitute failure in this test.

A2.5.3 *Thermocycling:*

A2.5.3.1 *Summary of Test Method*—This test method describes a pass-fail test for thermally cycling assemblies comprised of insert connector and pipe over a critical temperature range for a selected number of cycles while subjected to an internal pressure. The test provides a measure of resistance to failure due to the combined effects of differential thermal expansion and creep of connections intended for use up to and including 82 °C (180 °F).

A2.5.3.2 *Apparatus*—A compressed air or nitrogen pressure source capable of maintaining an internal pressure of 690 ± 69 (100 ± 10 psi) on the specimens is required. A dip test apparatus capable of automatically immersing test samples at prescribed intervals in temperature-controlled water baths capable of providing continuous water temperatures of 16 ± 2 °C (60 ± 4 °F) and 82 ± 2 °C (180 ± 4 °F) is required.

A2.5.3.3 *Specimen Preparation*—Six assemblies of the type of connector to be tested shall be prepared. The fittings with suitable lengths of pipe meeting the requirements of the applicable standard shall be assembled and attached to a common manifold. Assemble strictly according to the instructions of the connector manufacturer. Close the specimen assemble with any suitable end closures that allow “free end” mounting and will not leak under the thermocycling conditions, and connect the specimen assembly to the pressure source.

A2.5.3.4 *Procedure*—Pressurize the specimen assembly with nitrogen or air to 690 ± 69 (100 ± 10 psi), immerse in 16.0 ± 2 °C (60 ± 4 °F) water, and check for leaks. Eliminate all leaks before the thermocycling test is started. With the

specimen assembly pressurized to 690 ± 69 (100 ± 10 psi), thermally cycle it between 16 ± 2°C (60 ± 4 °F) and 82 ± 2 °C (180 ± 4 °F) by means of immersion in water using the following test cycle (Note A2.1):

Water immersion at 82 °C (180 °F)	2 min minimum
Air immersion at ambient	2 min maximum
Water immersion at 16 °C (60.8° F)	2 min mimimum
Air immersion at ambient	2 min maximum

NOTE A2.1—If the test must be interrupted before completion, samples are to be kept at room temperature until the test is restarted.

(1) Upon completion of 1000 cycles, immerse the specimen assembly again in 16.0 ± 2 °C (60 ± 4 °F) water, and check for leaks. Any evidence of leakage at the fittings or separation of the fittings from the pipe constitute failure.

(2) If no failures are evident, the specimen assembly shall immediately be tested for joint integrity (hydrostatic burst) at 23 °C (73 °F) in accordance with Test Method D1599. Leakage or separation during the hydrostatic burst test of any of the joints in the assembly at less than the pressure shown in Table A2.1 shall constitute failure of this test.

A2.5.3.5 *Interpretation of Results*—Failure of any one of six specimens in the assembly shall constitute failure of this test.

A2.6 *Product Marking of Fittings*:

A2.6.1 *Quality Assurance*—When the connector or connector packing is marked with the ASTM designation F3346, 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.

A2.6.2 *Quality of Marking*—The marking shall be applied to the fittings in such a manner that it remains legible after installation and inspection.

A2.6.3 *Content of Marking:*

A2.6.3.1 Marking on fittings shall include:

(1) Manufacturer's name or trademark, or some other identifying mark, and

(2) The standard designation.

A2.6.3.2 Marking on packaging shall include:

(1) Manufacturer's name,

(2) Connector size, and

(3) The standard designation.

A2.6.3.3 Marking on crimp rings shall include the code letters, PAP.

APPENDIXES

(Nonmandatory Information)

X1. STORAGE

X1.1 *Outside Storage*—Pipe should be stored on a flat surface and supported in a manner that will prevent distortion.

X2. JOINING

X2.1 Cut the pipe square to the proper length

X2.2 Select the proper size tool (if required) for pipe preparation/joining. Only use tools specific to the design of the fitting system.

X2.3 Assemble and complete the joint in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions specific to the type of fittings being used.

X3. SOURCE OF PRESSURE DESIGN STRESS OF PIPE

X3.1 The pressure design basis (PDB) recommended by the Plastics Pipe Institute and published in PPI TR-4 is used to pressure rate PE-RT plastic pipe. The hydrostatic design basis at 23 °C (73 °F) is defined in Table 1. The pressure design basis applies only to pipe meeting all the requirements of this specification.

X3.2 Refer also to Test Method D2837 for PDB. Additional information regarding the method of test and other criteria used in developing the pressure design basis may be obtained from the Plastics Pipe Institute, 105 Decker Court, Suite 825, Irving, TX 75062. The pressure design basis may not be suitable for materials that show a wide departure from a straight-line plot of log pressure versus log time to failure. All the Data available to date on PE-RT-pipe materials exhibit a straight-line plot under these plotting conditions.

X3.3 *Stabilizer Verification*—The oxidation induction time (OIT) as described in Test Method D3895 may be used to monitor stabilizer content of a PE-RT material or freshly extruded pipe. Once the initial OIT value has been established for a specific compound, subsequent OIT values can be used to validate the stabilizer level in the pipe or compound without the need to run additional temperature tests. It should be mentioned that OIT tests are not an indicator of life expectancy, nor should differences in OIT values between compounds be

construed to indicate differences in the stabilizer effectiveness of respective formulations.