



Standard Recommended Practice for INSTALLING BITUMINIZED FIBER DRAIN AND SEWER PIPE¹

This Standard is issued under the fixed designation D 2316; 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.

1. Scope

1.1 This recommended practice describes the installation of bituminized fiber drain and sewer pipe conforming to the requirements of Specification D 1861 or D 1862, in either stable or unstable soils. The purpose is to secure, through proper installation, the maximum service performance of the pipe. Installation below the normal water table is not recommended.

2. Applicable Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*

D 1861 Specification for Homogeneous Bituminized Fiber Drain and Sewer Pipe²

D 1862 Specification for Laminated-Wall Bituminized Fiber Drain and Sewer Pipe²

D 2487 Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes³

D 3356 Specification for Fittings for Bituminized Fiber Drain and Sewer Pipe²

3. Preparation of Trench (see Fig. 1)

3.1 The object is to provide a trench bottom of uniform firmness to receive the bedding material. Minimum recommended depth is 760 mm (30 in.). It is recommended that the excavation be carried to a minimum depth of 150 mm (6 in.) below the finished pipe grade. If the excavation reveals large stones above trench grade, remove the stones. If the trench is excavated more than 150 mm (6 in.) below trench grade, for example, in crossing over-size excavation for foundations or septic tanks, etc., bring it back to trench grade with well-compacted layers of select material. Select (stable) material includes coarse angular

sand, gravel, pea stone, crushed stone, crushed slag, crushed shell, and crushed coral, or coarse-grained soils as described in Classification D 2487, Fig. 1, Soils Classification Chart. The particles should not exceed approximately 25 mm (1 in.) in size. Select material should be free from frozen earth, large hard clods, large stones, vegetable matter, or other debris.

3.2 On-site materials should be used for bedding and encasing only when tests indicate that these on-site materials are of comparable stability to those materials listed in 3.1.

3.3 The width of the trench should be sufficient to afford ample room for laying and jointing the pipe. Owing to the simplicity of the jointing process for bituminized fiber pipe, the trench width at the level of the top of the pipe need not exceed 460 mm (18 in.).

4. Bedding the Pipe (see Fig. 1)

4.1 Place select material on the trench bottom, bringing the level slightly above the finished grade. Work the bedding sufficiently to eliminate all voids and compact well to a minimum of 150 mm (6 in.). Compaction by foot-tamping is sufficient.

5. Laying the Pipe

5.1 Use only undamaged pipe in the instal-

¹ This recommended practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-8 on Bituminous and Polymeric Materials for Roofing, Waterproofing, and Industrial Uses.

Current edition approved Nov. 28, 1975. Published January 1976. Originally published as D 2316 - 64T. Last previous edition D 2316 - 69.

² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Part 15.

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Part 19.