



Standard Test Method for Long-Term Ring-Bending Strain of “Fiberglass” (Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Thermosetting-Resin) Pipe¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D5365; 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 test method covers a procedure for determining the long-term ring-bending strain (S_b) of “fiberglass” pipe. Both glass-fiber-reinforced thermosetting-resin pipe (RTRP) and glass-fiber-reinforced polymer mortar pipe (RPMP) are “fiberglass” pipes.

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

1.3 *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 warning statement is given in 9.5.

NOTE 1—There is no known ISO equivalent to this standard.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

D883 Terminology Relating to Plastics

D1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to Plastics

D3567 Practice for Determining Dimensions of “Fiberglass” (Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Thermosetting Resin) Pipe and Fittings

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *General*—Definitions are in accordance with Terminology D883 and abbreviations are in accordance with Terminology D1600 unless otherwise indicated.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D20 on Plastics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D20.23 on Reinforced Plastic Piping Systems and Chemical Equipment.

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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.

3.2.1 *end point*—the failure of the test specimen. The failure mode may be catastrophic, characterized by a sudden fracture through the pipe wall in the area of greatest strain.

3.2.2 *fiberglass pipe*—tubular product containing glass-fiber reinforcements embedded in or surrounded by curing thermosetting resin. The composite structure may contain aggregate, granular or platelet fillers, thixotropic agents, pigments, or dyes; thermoplastic or thermosetting liners or coatings may be included.

3.2.3 *reinforced polymer mortar pipe (RPMP)*—fiberglass pipe with aggregate.

3.2.4 *reinforced thermosetting resin pipe (RTRP)*—fiberglass pipe without aggregate.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 This test method consists of subjecting submerged-pipe ring specimens to various increasing deflections induced by a constant load and monitoring the time to failure. A minimum of 18 samples are required. Test temperatures are obtained by testing in a fluid environment where the temperature is controlled.

4.2 The long-term ring-bending strain is obtained by an extrapolation to 50 years of a log-log linear regression line for failure strain versus time.

NOTE 2—It is the consensus of Subcommittee D 20.23 that the log-log linear regression analysis of test data is a conservative approach and is representative of standard industry practice. However, a task group has been formed to evaluate alternative non-linear analysis methods.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method determines the long-term ring-bending strain of pipe when deflected under constant load and immersed in a chemical environment. It has been found that effects of chemical environments can be accelerated by strain induced by deflection. This information is useful and necessary for the design and application of buried fiberglass pipe.

NOTE 3—Pipe of the same diameter but of different wall thicknesses will develop different strains with the same deflection. Also, pipes having the same wall thickness but different constructions making up the wall may develop different strains with the same deflection.

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