

Flexural Testing of CIPP

Tony Araujo
Vice President - Testing
Paragon Systems



Routine Quality Assurance of CIPP Installations

- Each CIPP installation is unique
- To ensure the quality of an installation, contractors and their clients:
 - Control input variables
 - **Verify outcomes**



Routine Quality Assurance of CIPP Installations

Verify outcomes

- Video inspection
- Dimensional inspection
- Initial Structural Properties



Testing Process

- Contractor prepares field sample
- Test laboratory:
 - measures wall thickness
 - prepares 5 flexural test specimens
 - tests the samples and prepares report



What is the Data Used For?

- Confirmation that initial properties are achieved after curing
- 1st – ASTM F1216 minimums

TABLE 1 CIPP Initial Structural Properties^A

Property	Test Method	Minimum Value	
		psi	(MPa)
Flexural strength	D 790	4 500	(31)
Flexural modulus	D 790	250 000	(1 724)
Tensile strength (for pressure pipes only)	D 638	3 000	(21)

^AThe values in Table 1 are for field inspection. The purchaser should consult the manufacturer for the long-term structural properties.



18^e édition
19 au 21 novembre 2012
Grand-Mont-Royal
Montréal

INFRA 2012
INFRASTRUCTURES
MUNICIPALES

What is the Data Used For?

- Confirmation that design objectives were achieved after curing

- 2nd – Design thickness and modulus

ABC CIPP Liner Company **CIPP DESIGN**
BY ASTM F1216 X1, GRAVITY PIPE

PROJECT INFORMATION
6-Sep-04
Example for 24 inch sewer.
For design parameters as entered below.

CIPPDESIGN can be set for Fully or Partially Deteriorated.
For fully deteriorated, 4 options for live load are available including no live load.

CIPPDESIGN provides either a 1 page summary report or a multiple page report showing details of the F1216 equation calculations.

Ground Surface
12.00 ft
Size 24 ins
Ovality 3.0%
Fully Deteriorated
Minimum Liner Thickness: 11.2 mm

INSTALLATION PARAMETERS

Design Condition	Fully
Pipe Size	24 ins
Depth to Invert	12 ft
Water Table Down	5 ft
Sewer Ovality	3.0%
Soil Density	120 lb/ft ³
Soil Modulus	1,000 psi
Live Load	HS-20
Other Load	0 psi
Vacuum Condition	0 psi

CIPP LINER PARAMETERS

Flexural Modulus short-term	300,000 psi
Flexural Strength short-term	5,000 psi
Long-term (Creep) %	50%
Safety Factor	2
Enhancement Factor	7
Poisson's Ratio	0.3

CALCULATED VALUES - FULLY DETERIORATED

Flexural Modulus long-term	150,000 psi
Water Buoyancy Factor	0.835
Coeff. of Elastic Support	0.324
Soil Pressure, Overt	6.96 psi
Water Pressure, Overt	2.17 psi
Live Load Pressure	0.79 psi
Other Load Pressure	0.00 psi
Vacuum Pressure	0.00 psi
Total External Pressure on Liner Equals	9.92 psi

ASTM F1216 - APPENDIX X1 EQUATION SOLUTIONS FOR FULLY DETERIORATED CONDITION

Equations (refer F1216 Appendix X1) solved for t	t mm	t ins	DR
Eq(X1.1): Hydrostatic Pressure from Groundwater $P = (2KqEL)/(1-v^2) \times (1/((SDR-1)^3)) \times (C/N)$	6.1 mm	0.241 ins	99.6
Eq(X1.2): Bending Stress if Oval $1.5q/100(1+q/100) \times SDR^2 - 0.5(1+q/100)SDR = s/(PN)$	11.2 mm	0.442 ins	54.3
Eq(X1.3): Resistance - Soil, Water & Live Loads $QI = (C/N) \times (32RwB^3E_s/ElD^3)^{1/2}$	9.4 mm	0.372 ins	64.5
Eq(X1.4): Minimum Thickness - Req'd $El/D^3 = E/(12(SDR^3))$ greater or equal 0.093	11.2 mm	0.442 ins	54.3
Req'd liner thickness is maximum of above solutions =	11.2 mm	0.442 ins	54.3

COMMENTS
This space for comments etc.

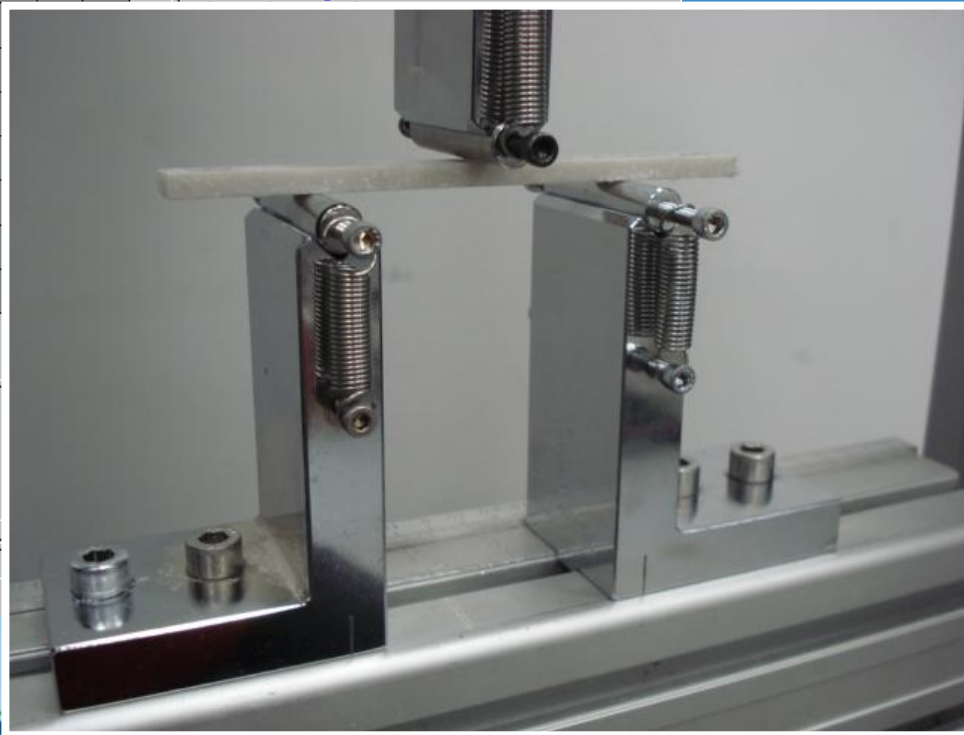
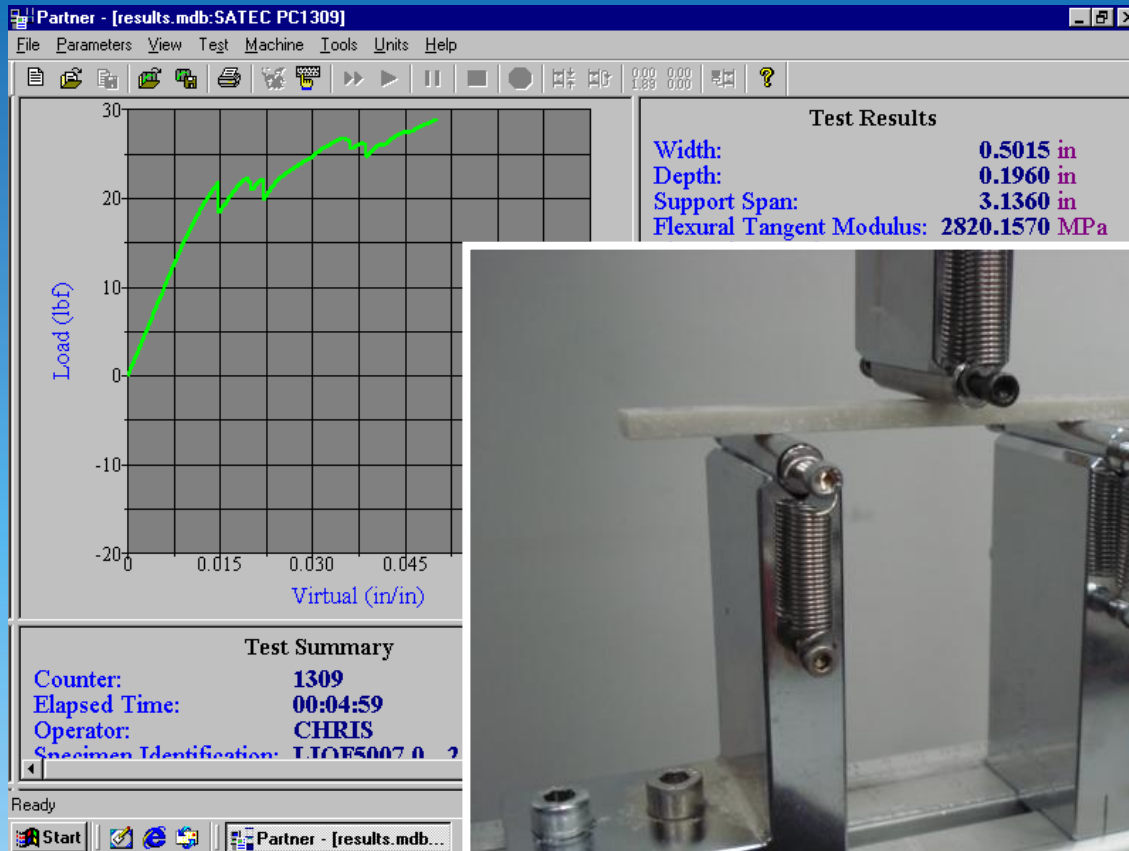
Initial Structural Properties

ASTM F1216-09 specifies:

- Flexural Strength and Flexural Modulus are determined with **ASTM D790**

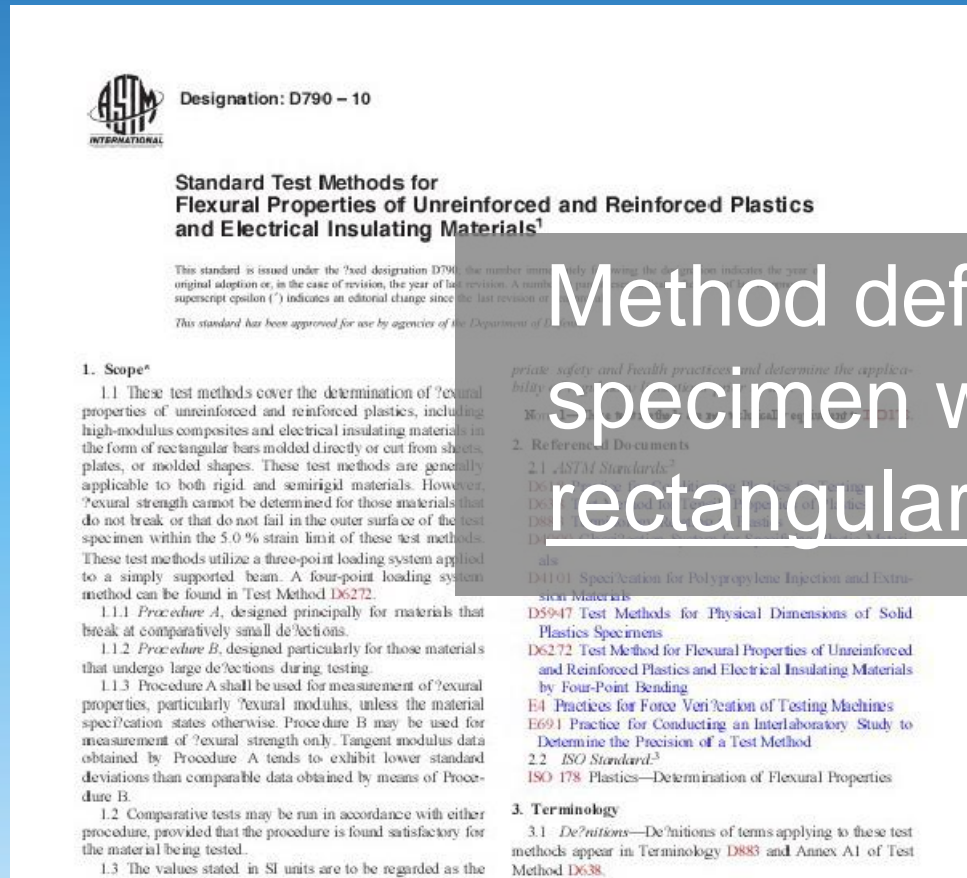


Initial Structural Properties



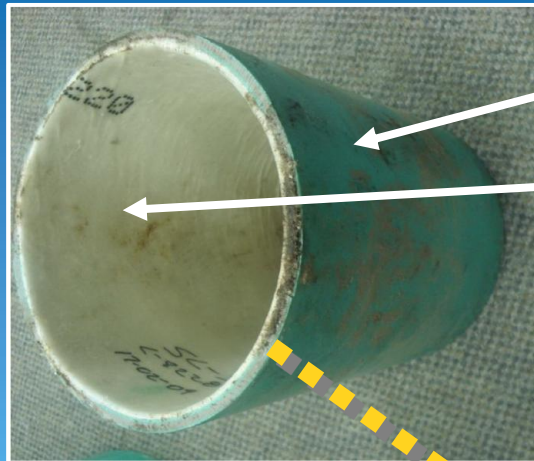
ASTM D790

ASTM D790 was not designed for CIPP



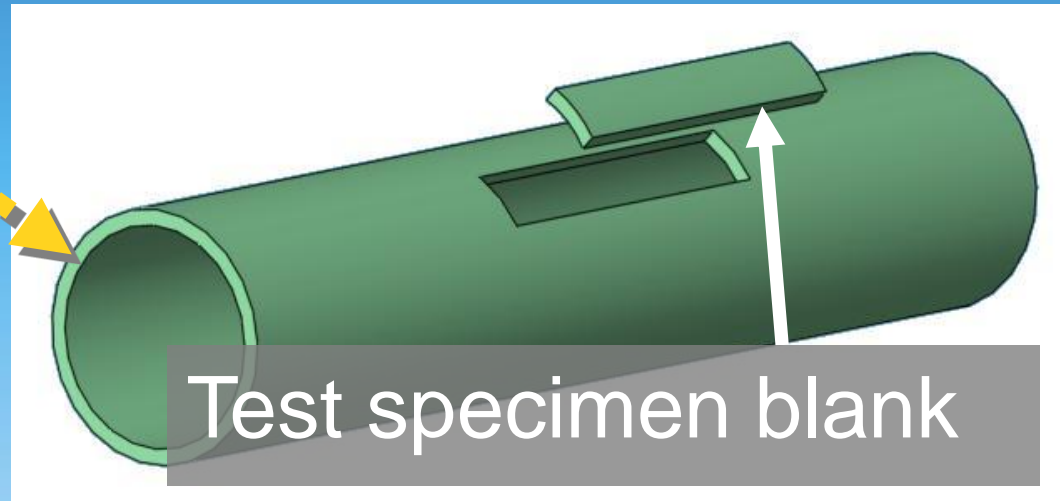
Method defines a test specimen with a rectangular cross section

ASTM D790



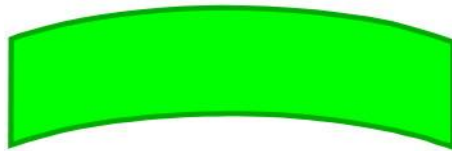
PVC Pipe Form

CIPP Field Sample



ASTM D790

3 types of test specimen permissible



A



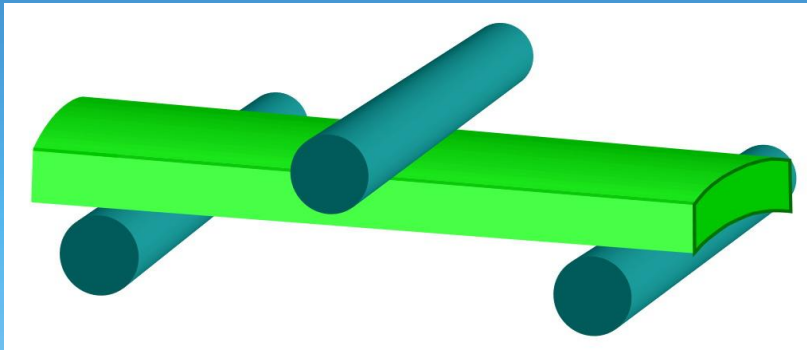
B



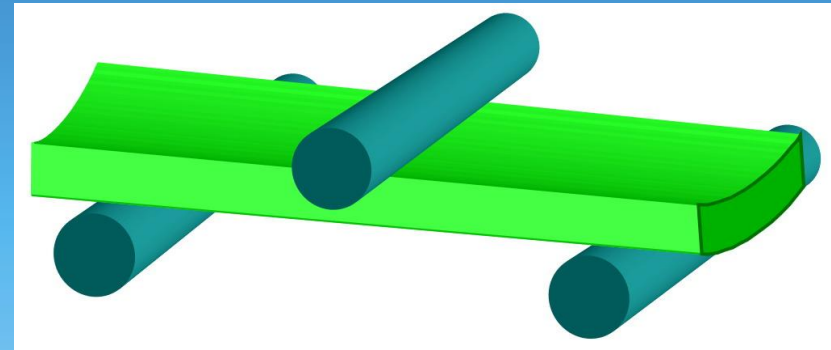
C

ASTM D790

2 test orientations permissible



ID in Tension



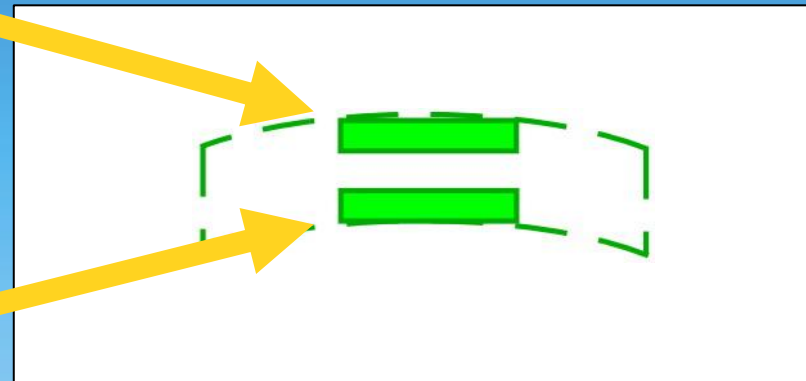
ID in Compression

ASTM D790

Through thickness location can vary

Outside Diameter

Inside Diameter



2010 Study of 9 CIPP Materials

Tested:

Specimen type, orientation,
test location

Results:

All three factors predictably &
significantly influence flexural test
results



Study Results

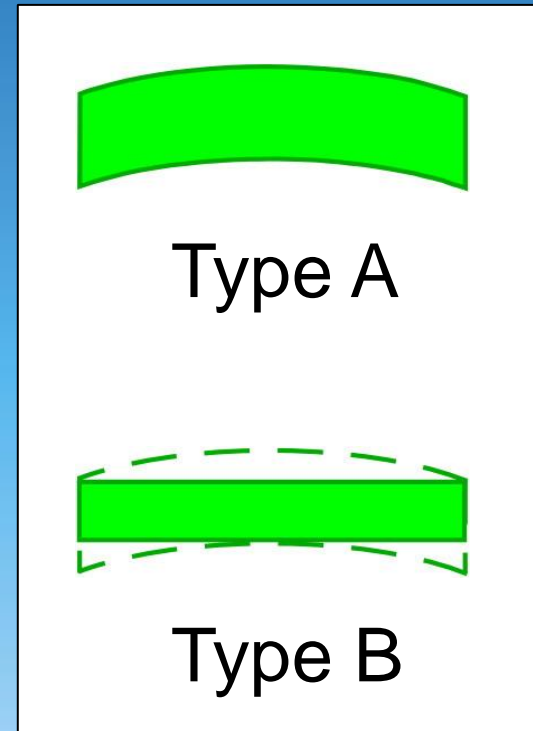
Specimen Type

Flexural Strength

Type B as much as 39%
higher than Type A

Flexural Modulus

Type B as much as 54%
higher than Type A



Study Results

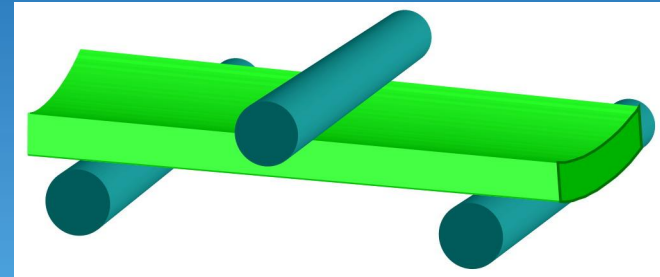
Test Orientation

Flexural Strength

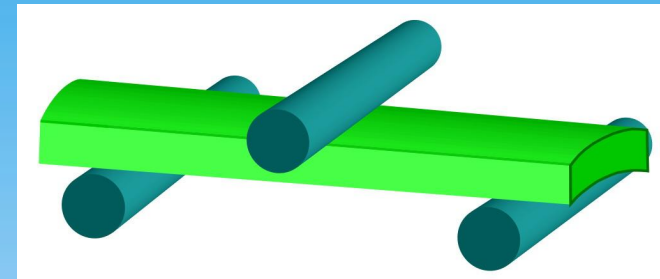
ID in tension as much as 44% higher

Flexural Modulus

ID in tension as much as 57% higher



ID in Compression



ID in Tension

Study Results

Test Location

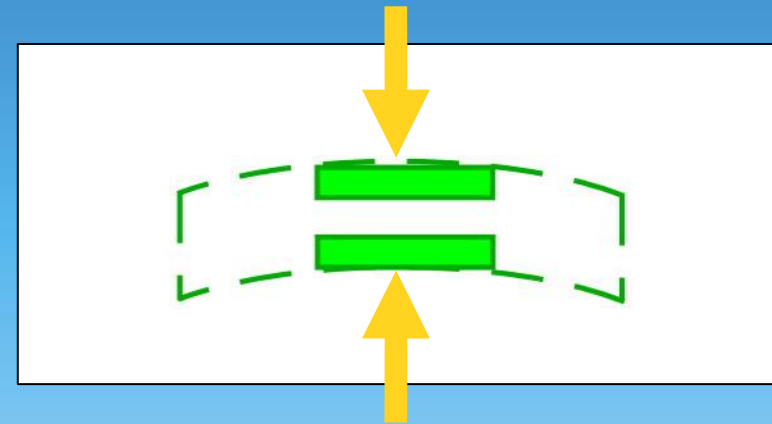
Flexural Strength

ID location as much
as 51% higher

Flexural Modulus

ID location as much
as 58% higher

Outside Diameter
Location



Inside Diameter
Location

Possible Causes

- Difficult to measure non-machined original surfaces accurately.
- During curing, inside diameter of CIPP achieves higher temperature for longer time than outside diameter

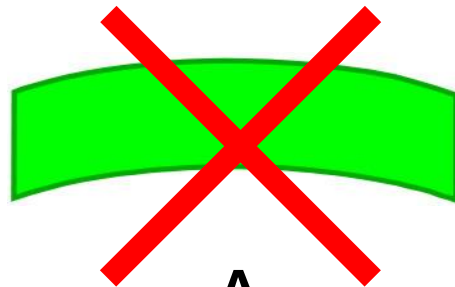
Issues That Arise

- Large variation in test data between labs
- Difficult to confidently use data to confirm contract compliance
 - 1st – ASTM F1216 minimums
 - 2nd – Design modulus

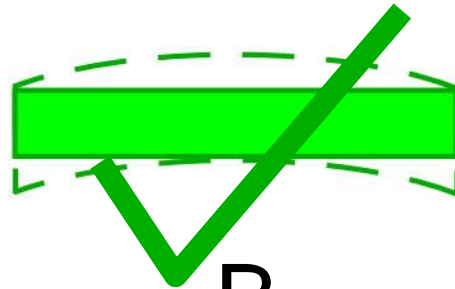


INFRA 2012
INFRASTRUCTURES
MUNICIPALES

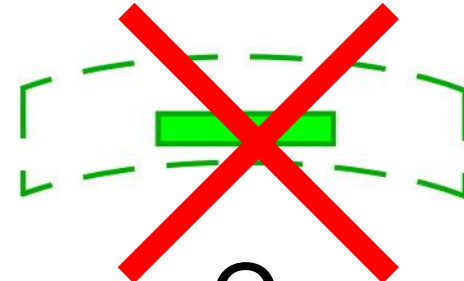
Higher Flexural Properties + Lower Variation



A



B



C

Questions?

tonya@paragonsystems.ca

www.paragonsystems.ca

