



Standard Specification for Plastic-Lined Ferrous Metal Pipe, Fittings, and Flanges¹

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1. Scope*

1.1 This specification covers factory-made plastic-lined ferrous metal pipe, fittings, and flanges intended primarily for conveying corrosive fluids. Requirements for materials, workmanship, dimensions, design, fabrication, working pressure and temperatures, test methods, qualification requirements, and markings are included.

1.1.1 This specification does not define the suitability of different liner materials to various chemical and operating environments. Refer to the manufacturer's chemical resistance data for suitability recommendations.

1.1.2 This specification does not include products coated with plastics.

1.2 This specification covers plastic-lined pipe, flanges, and fittings as listed in [Table 1](#). Pressure limitations shall be in accordance with ASME B16 Standards, except reduced pressure limitations may be established by the manufacturer, considering both pressure and temperature limitations of the ferrous metal housing and the sealing ability of the liner.

NOTE 1—In this specification, polypropylene plastics cover those materials defined as both polypropylene plastics and propylene plastics in Terminology [F412](#). Both materials are identified as “PP” on the product. Note that this is at variance with Terminology [D1600](#), where “PP” is the abbreviation for polypropylene.

1.3 The plastic-lined flanged pipe and fitting assemblies are limited to temperatures shown in [Table 2](#). End users should consult with manufacturers as to the likely result of using a particular lined piping component at temperatures below the rated minimum.

NOTE 2—The temperature limitations are based on noncorrosive test conditions. Use in specific aggressive environments may alter temperature limitations. In such instances, specific temperature limits shall be established by mutual agreement between the purchaser and the manufacturer.

1.4 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

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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1.5 *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

- [A48/A48M](#) Specification for Gray Iron Castings
- [A53/A53M](#) Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless
- [A105/A105M](#) Specification for Carbon Steel Forgings for Piping Applications
- [A106/A106M](#) Specification for Seamless Carbon Steel Pipe for High-Temperature Service
- [A126](#) Specification for Gray Iron Castings for Valves, Flanges, and Pipe Fittings
- [A135/A135M](#) Specification for Electric-Resistance-Welded Steel Pipe
- [A182/A182M](#) Specification for Forged or Rolled Alloy and Stainless Steel Pipe Flanges, Forged Fittings, and Valves and Parts for High-Temperature Service
- [A216/A216M](#) Specification for Steel Castings, Carbon, Suitable for Fusion Welding, for High-Temperature Service
- [A234/A234M](#) Specification for Piping Fittings of Wrought Carbon Steel and Alloy Steel for Moderate and High Temperature Service
- [A278/A278M](#) Specification for Gray Iron Castings for Pressure-Containing Parts for Temperatures Up to 650°F (350°C)
- [A312/A312M](#) Specification for Seamless, Welded, and Heavily Cold Worked Austenitic Stainless Steel Pipes
- [A351/A351M](#) Specification for Castings, Austenitic, for Pressure-Containing Parts
- [A395/A395M](#) Specification for Ferritic Ductile Iron Pressure-Retaining Castings for Use at Elevated Temperatures
- [A403/A403M](#) Specification for Wrought Austenitic Stainless Steel Piping Fittings

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.

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

- A513/A513M Specification for Electric-Resistance-Welded Carbon and Alloy Steel Mechanical Tubing
- A536 Specification for Ductile Iron Castings
- A587 Specification for Electric-Resistance-Welded Low-Carbon Steel Pipe for the Chemical Industry
- D729 Specification for Vinylidene Chloride Molding Compounds (Withdrawn 2000)³
- D792 Test Methods for Density and Specific Gravity (Relative Density) of Plastics by Displacement
- D1457 Specification for Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) Molding and Extrusion Materials (Withdrawn 1996)³
- D1505 Test Method for Density of Plastics by the Density-Gradient Technique
- D1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to Plastics
- D2116 Specification for FEP-Fluorocarbon Molding and Extrusion Materials
- D3159 Specification for Modified ETFE-Fluoropolymer Molding and Extrusion Materials
- D3222 Specification for Unmodified Poly(Vinylidene Fluoride) (PVDF) Molding Extrusion and Coating Materials
- D3307 Specification for Perfluoroalkoxy (PFA)-Fluorocarbon Resin Molding and Extrusion Materials
- D3350 Specification for Polyethylene Plastics Pipe and Fittings Materials
- D4101 Specification for Polypropylene Injection and Extrusion Materials
- D4894 Specification for Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) Granular Molding and Ram Extrusion Materials
- D4895 Specification for Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) Resin Produced From Dispersion
- D5575 Classification System for Copolymers of Vinylidene Fluoride (VDF) with Other Fluorinated Monomers
- F412 Terminology Relating to Plastic Piping Systems
- F714 Specification for Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe (DR-PR) Based on Outside Diameter

2.2 ASME Standards:

- B16.1 Cast Iron Pipe Flanges Flanged Fittings⁴
 - B16.5 Steel Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings⁴
 - B16.9 Factory-Made Wrought Steel Butt Welding Fittings⁴
 - B16.28 Wrought Steel Buttwelding Short Radius Elbows and Returns
 - B16.42 Ductile Iron Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings—Section IX of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code⁴
- 2.3 *Manufacturers Standardization Society (MSS) Standard:*
MSS SP-43 Wrought Stainless Steel Butt-Welding Fittings⁵

3. Terminology

3.1 *General*—The definitions used are in accordance with Terminologies F412 and D1600, unless otherwise indicated.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

⁴ Available from American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), ASME International Headquarters, Three Park Ave., New York, NY 10016-5990, <http://www.asme.org>.

⁵ Available from Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry (MSS), 127 Park St., NE, Vienna, VA 22180-4602, <http://www.msshq.com>.

4. Materials

4.1 Lining:

4.1.1 *Material*—The lining shall be made from a resin conforming to one of the requirements in Table 3.

4.1.2 *Mechanical Properties*—The minimum tensile strength and minimum elongation at break when tested in accordance with the specifications outlined in 4.1.1 shall conform to Table 4, except the test specimens shall be obtained from extruded or molded liners. Sample orientation is not critical except for PTFE liners made using the paste extrusion process. For paste-extruded PTFE liners, test specimens with their major axis cut longitudinally shall meet the mechanical property criteria listed in Table 4, and specimens cut circumferentially shall have a minimum tensile strength at break of 2500 psi (17.3 MPa) and a minimum elongation of 200 %.

4.1.3 *Specific Gravity*—Specific gravity for polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) resins, when tested in accordance with Test Methods D792 or D1505, shall be as follows:

Lining Material, Resin Type	Specific Gravity
Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) Types I and IV	2.14 to 2.19
Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) Type III	2.13 to 2.21

4.2 Ferrous Pipe and Fittings:

4.2.1 *Mechanical Properties*—The mechanical properties of the pipes and fittings shall conform to the appropriate specifications listed in Table 5, except as they are influenced by accepted methods of processing in the industry (for example, Van Stone flaring, bending, swaging, welding, and threading). The carbon steel pipe and wrought fittings shall be welded or seamless steel, Schedule 40 or 80, except Schedule 30 pipe may be used in 8, 10, and 12-in. nominal size. Schedule 20 or standard wall may be used in nominal sizes 12 in. and larger.

4.2.2 *Finish*—The interior surfaces of all housings shall be clean and free of mold burrs, rust, scale, or other protrusions, which may adversely affect the integrity or performance of the lining.

4.2.3 *General*—All pipe and fitting end connections shall be manufactured to provide a minimum 1/8-in. radius or chamfer in the transition from pipe wall to flange or lap face. This radius or chamfer is required to reduce stress concentrations in the plastic liner as it is flared or molded over the flange face or stub end. A perforated metal collar which seats over the flange chamfer may be used to provide this required radius.

4.2.4 *Dimensional*—Flanges and fittings used for plastic-lined pipe shall conform dimensionally (Note 3) to the following industry ferrous flange and fitting dimensional standards:

Metallurgy	Specification
Steel	ASME B16.5
Ductile iron	ASME B16.42
Cast iron	ASME B16.1

NOTE 3—Center-to-face dimensions include the plastic lining.

4.2.5 *Welding*—All metal welding shall be done by welders or welding operators using welding procedures qualified under the provisions of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code (Section IX).

5. Requirements

5.1 Dimensions:

5.1.1 *Housing*—Housing installation dimensions are as required in the applicable material specification in accordance with 4.2.4.

5.1.2 *Plastic Wall Thickness*—Pipe and fitting liners shall have a minimum wall thickness and face thickness in accordance with Table 6.

5.1.3 *Liner Flange Hub-or-Flare Diameter*—The outside diameter of the flare covering the gasket portion of the flange or the full face of the lap-joint stub end shall not be less than the diameter specified in Table 7. The flared portion of the lining shall be concentric with the flared portion of the pipe within 1/16 in. (1.6 mm). Alternately, machined plastic stub-end hubs bonded to the installed plastic liner of the same material, may be used with the metallic raised-face flange or lap-joint flange

5.1.4 *Tolerances*—Tolerances for pipe, flanges, and fittings shall be in accordance with Table 8. Bolt holes in both flanges on a fixed flange spool shall straddle the same center line to facilitate alignment. Finished lined (plastic flare to plastic flare) fabricated fittings shall conform to the nominal center-to-face dimensions as specified in ASME B16.1, B16.42, or B16.5 with the applicable tolerances.

5.2 Flange Construction:

5.2.1 Threaded flanges shall be secured in position to prevent inadvertent turning of the flange.

5.2.2 Socket-type flanges, except threaded, shall be fully back-welded to the pipe housing and the inside surfaces of the socket flanges shall be ground smooth.

5.2.3 Slip-on flanges shall be fully back-welded.

NOTE 4—No welding shall be done on lined components in the field.

5.2.4 Modified slip-on flanges used as lap-joint flanges may be used with flared laps formed by flaring the metallic pipe. The backing flange for the flared metallic lap shall have at least a 1/8-in. bevel or 1/8-in. corner radius at the bore to provide clearance for the fillet of the flared lap. The outside diameter of the flared lap shall be in accordance with the dimension of an ASME B16.9 lap-joint stub end.

5.2.5 Lap-joint (or Van Stone) flanged ends may be manufactured by standard forming techniques or by using fully welded Type A MSS SP-43 or ASME B16.9 lap-joint stub ends. Van Stone flares shall have a fillet radius compatible with the corner radius of the mating flange and shall not contain any cracks or buckles. Van Stone flares and stub ends shall have a radius to provide a smooth transition for the plastic flare. Only lap joint flanges in accordance with ASME B16.42 and B16.5 shall be used.

5.3 *Venting*—Each lined pipe and fitting shall be provided with a venting system that will release any annular pressure between the polymer liner and the host metallic component.

NOTE 5—One or more holes in the housing, or a helical groove system inside the housing, that connects flange vents, has provided adequate venting.

NOTE 6—Venting is not required with PVDF, PP, ETFE, or PVDC liners.

5.4 Workmanship:

5.4.1 Pipe and fittings shall show no evidence of pinholes, porosity, or cracks when inspected in accordance with 5.5.2.

The linings shall fit snugly inside the pipe and fitting housings. Any bulges or other obvious indications of poor contact with the housing shall be cause for rejection.

5.4.2 The gasket seating surface of the lining shall be free of surface defects that could impair sealing effectiveness. Scratches, dents, nicks, or tool marks on the seating surface shall not be deeper than 10 % of the face thickness, nor, across the full width of the hub's plastic face.

5.5 Performance:

5.5.1 *Qualification*—Lined pipe and fittings shall meet the qualification requirements specified in 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4 when tested. Qualification testing shall be conducted for each liner material including PTFE liner material formulation. Any changes to manufacturing or design of lined pipe and fittings which affect the fit between the liner and the housing (either pipe or fitting) shall be subjected to qualification testing as specified in 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4.

NOTE 7—Qualification testing results will be retained for audit purposes for a period of time consistent with the manufacturer's quality plan.

5.5.2 *Inspection*—Each spool and fitting, prior to shipment, shall be hydrostatically or electrostatically tested in accordance with Section 7 and shall subsequently be inspected visually to verify conformance to the requirements of 5.4.

6. Test Methods

6.1 High-Temperature Test:

6.1.1 Cycle representative production samples of lined pipe and fittings in an oven from room temperature to the test temperature of the liner type (Table 9) to determine the ability of the lined components to withstand heat aging and temperature cycling. Test a minimum of two pipe spools, tees, and 90° elbows in each size.

6.1.2 *Procedure*—Install companion flanges at the manufacturer's recommended torque value, and affix a thermocouple in the ferrous housing to measure the temperature. Pipe spools shall be at least 3 ft (1 m) long. After 3 h in an oven at the test temperature (Table 9) as indicated by the thermocouple, air cool the lined components to 122°F (50°C) maximum. Repeat this test for a total of three cycles.

6.1.3 *Inspection*—Inspect lined pipe and fittings after each cycle for distortion or cracks in the lining. At the completion of the third cycle, subject tested specimens to the hydrostatic or electrostatic test described in Section 7.

6.2 Low-Temperature Test:

6.2.1 After the high-temperature test, subject the same parts used for 6.1 to a cold test at 0°F (−18°C) for a minimum of 48 h. New parts may also be used.

6.2.2 *Procedure*—Install companion flanges at the manufacturer's recommended torque value, and affix a thermocouple to the ferrous housing to measure the temperature. Pipe spools shall be at least 3 ft (1 m) long. After 48 h at or below 0°F (−18°C), as indicated by the thermocouple, allow the parts to warm to a minimum of 60°F (16°C).

6.2.3 *Inspection*—Inspect lined pipe and fittings for distortion or cracks in the lining. Subject tested specimens in the hydrostatic or electrostatic test described in Section 7.

6.3 Steam-Cold Water Cycling Test:

6.3.1 Subject representative production samples of lined pipe and fittings to steam-cold water cycling to determine the ability of the lined components to withstand rapid temperature changes. Test a minimum of two pipe spools, tees, and 90° elbows in each size.

6.3.2 *Procedure*—Assemble lined pipe and fittings with suitable flanges having provision for the introduction of steam air, cold water, and for drainage. Install the flange using the manufacturer’s recommended torque value. Pipe spool length shall be 10 ft (3 m) minimum. Mount the sample in such a manner as to permit complete drainage and venting. Then subject the sample to 100 consecutive steam-cold-water cycles, each consisting of the following in the sequence given:

6.3.2.1 Circulate gage saturated steam at the pressure listed in **Table 10** through the sample until the ferrous housing skin temperature adjacent to the flange at the outlet end of the sample has not changed more than 5°F (3°C) in 10 min.

6.3.2.2 Close off the steam.

6.3.2.3 Circulate water at a maximum temperature of 77°F (25°C). Circulate the cooling water until the ferrous housing skin temperature adjacent to the flange at the outlet end of the sample measures 122°F (50°C) or lower.

6.3.2.4 Vent and introduce air to purge the sample for a minimum of 1 min making certain that it is completely drained of water.

6.3.3 *Inspection*—There shall be no evidence of leakage from the venting system or from behind the plastic faces during the 100 cycles. At the completion of the test, the liner shall exhibit no buckling or cracking. On PFA, PTFE, and FEP, formation of water blisters shall not be cause for rejection.

NOTE 8—These surface blisters are formed due to absorption of the steam vapors by the liner and subsequent condensation in the liner. The blisters do not adversely affect liner performance.

6.3.4 Subject the lined pipes or fittings to either the hydrostatic test described in Section 7 or, after drying, to the electrostatic test described in Section 7.

6.4 *Vacuum Testing:*

6.4.1 Test representative samples of lined pipe and fittings to determine the vacuum ratings of the lined components. Test a minimum of two pipe spools, tees, and 90° elbows in each size. Conduct tests at room temperature, at the manufacturer’s maximum recommended service temperature, and at one intermediate temperature level. Full vacuum is defined as 29.6 in. Hg corrected to sea level.

NOTE 9—Vacuum temperature ratings for pipe and fittings are published in the manufacturer’s literature.

NOTE 10—The vacuum test is performed on pipe and fittings that have not been exposed to prior service. Use in specific environments may alter the vacuum-temperature ratings.

6.4.2 *Procedure*—For pipe spools, specimen lengths shall be at least 10 pipe diameters. Install a flange incorporating a sight glass at one end and a flange suitable for drawing a vacuum at the other end. Affix a thermocouple to the ferrous housing to measure the temperature. Heat the specimens uniformly externally with the sight glass end visible. Begin the test after the desired ferrous housing temperature has been reached. Hold a selected initial vacuum level for 8 h, and if no failure occurs, increase the vacuum by 5 in. Hg. Repeat this

every 8 h until failure or full vacuum is reached. Failure is defined as any buckling or collapse of the liner. If failure occurs at the initial vacuum level selected, test a new test specimen at a lower vacuum level to determine the failure threshold. The vacuum failure threshold is defined as 1 in. Hg below that at which failure occurs.

NOTE 11—The external pressure method to simulate higher than full vacuum can be used to establish the failure threshold when full vacuum is achieved. With the use of pressure taps, a pressure is applied between the plastic liner outside diameter and the pipe inside diameter.

6.4.3 The vacuum rating shall be 80 % of the failure threshold value.

6.4.4 At the test completion and after establishing the vacuum rating, place a duplicate specimen in an oven at the test temperature. Apply the rated vacuum to the specimen after the desired skin temperature has been reached. Achieve the rated vacuum within 2 min and apply continuously for 48 h. If no liner buckling or collapse occurs, the rated vacuum shall be considered acceptable.

6.5 *Retest*—When a test specimen fails to meet the requirements of either 6.1.3, 6.2.3, 6.3.3, 6.3.4, 6.4.2, or 6.4.4, correct the cause of failure and repeat the specified test.

7. Inspection Tests

7.1 *Hydrostatic Pressure Test*—The internal test pressure shall be 250 psi (1.7 MPa) minimum for Class 125 (0.9-MPa) components and 425 psi (2.9 MPa) minimum for Class 150 (1.0-MPa) and Class 300 (2.1-MPa) components. Conduct the test at ambient temperature. Completely fill the pipe or fitting with clean water and bleed the system free of all air prior to the application of pressure. Reach full test pressure within 1 min and maintain for a further 3 min. Observe the pressure gage throughout the test for any evidence of leakage, which shall be cause for rejection. The lined component passes inspection when it holds the required pressure without leakage for the required time at the specified temperature.

7.2 *Electrostatic Test*—Conduct the test with a nondestructive high-voltage tester at an output voltage of 10 kV. A visible or audible spark, or both, that occurs at the probe when electrical contact is made with the housing because of a defect in the liner shall be cause for rejection. The lined component passes inspection when no spark is observed or detected.

8. Finish

8.1 The outside surface of all lined pipe and fittings, other than stainless steel, shall be coated with a corrosion-resistant primer over a properly prepared surface.

9. Quality Assurance

9.1 When the product is marked with this designation, F1545, the manufacturer affirms that the product was qualified, manufactured, inspected, sampled and tested in accordance with this specification and has been found to meet the requirements of this specification

10. Marking

10.1 *Quality Assurance*—When the product is marked with this ASTM designation, it affirms that the product was

qualified, manufactured, inspected, sampled, and tested in accordance with this specification and has been found to meet its requirements

10.2 *Quality of Marking*—The markings shall be applied to the pipe in such a manner that it remains legible (easily read) after installation and inspection have been completed.

10.3 The pipe and fittings shall be marked with the following information:

- 10.3.1 Nominal pipe size,
- 10.3.2 Liner material identification,
- 10.3.3 Manufacturer’s name (or trademark),
- 10.3.4 Length (on pipe only), and
- 10.3.5 ASTM designation.

10.4 Other information such as order numbers, part numbers, item numbers, and so forth shall be provided at the request of the purchaser.

10.5 Pipe liner identification shall be provided on a band utilizing raised letters. The band shall typically be located near the flange.

11. Packaging

11.1 The gasket face of each spool shall be protected by end plates or other suitable protective means.

11.2 Fittings shall have the same protective covers on the gasket faces unless protected by other means, such as individual boxing.

12. Keywords

12.1 plastic-lined ferrous metal fittings; plastic-lined ferrous metal flanges; plastic-lined ferrous metal pipe

TABLE 1 Specification Coverage

Material	ASME Class	Nominal Pipe Size, in. (mm)
Ethylene Tetrafluoroethylene Copolymer (ETFE)	150/300	1 to 10 (25 to 254)
Perfluoro (Alkoxyalkane) Copolymer (PFA)	150/300	½ to 12 (13 to 305)
Perfluoro (Ethylene-Propylene) Copolymer (FEP)	150/300	1 to 12 (25 to 305)
Poly(Vinylidene Chloride) (PVDC)	125/150/300	1 to 8 (25 to 203)
Poly(Vinylidene Fluoride) (PVDF)	150/300	1 to 10 (25 to 254)
Poly(Vinylidene Fluoride) Copolymer (PVDF)	150/300	1 to 10 (25 to 254)
Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE)	150/300	½ to 24 (13 to 610)
Propylene and Polypropylene (PP)	125/150/300	½ to 16 (13 to 406)
Polyethylene (HDPE)	150/300	½ to 48 (13 to 1200)

TABLE 2 Temperature Specifications

Material	Temperature Range, °F (°C)
Ethylene Tetrafluoroethylene Copolymer (ETFE)	-20 to 300 (-29 to 149)
Perfluoro (Alkoxyalkane) Copolymer (PFA)	-20 to 500 (-29 to 260)
Perfluoro (Ethylene-Propylene) Copolymer (FEP)	-20 to 300 (-29 to 149)
Poly(Vinylidene Chloride) (PVDC) ^A	0 to 175 (-18 to 79)
Poly(Vinylidene Fluoride) (PVDF)	0 to 275 (-18 to 135)
Poly(Vinylidene Fluoride) Copolymer (PVDF)	-20 to 275 (-29 to 135)
Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE)	-20 to 500 (-29 to 260)
Propylene and Polypropylene (PP)	0 to 225 (-18 to 107)
Polyethylene (HDPE)	-20 to 180 (-29 to 82)

^A Storage or handling below 20°F (-7°C) of uninstalled 4, 6, and 8-in. components should be avoided. Check flange face ‘cold-flow’ modulus, and check chemical compatibility at all expected operating temperatures

TABLE 3 Polymer Standard Specifications^A

Lining Material—Resin Type	Standard Resin Specification	Allowable Resin Classification	Standard Liner Color	Maximum Filler Material (by weight)
Polypropylene (PP)	ASTM D4101	Type I and II	orange	<30 % glass fiber <20 % glass fiber
Poly(Vinylidene Chloride) (PVDC)	ASTM D729		gray	
Poly(Vinylidene Fluoride) (PVDF)	ASTM D3222		black	
Poly(Vinylidene Fluoride) Copolymer (PVDF)	ASTM D5575		black	
Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE)	ASTM D1457		white	
	ASTM D4894			
	ASTM D4895			
Perfluoro (Ethylene-Propylene) Copolymer (FEP)	ASTM D2116	Type III	green	
Perfluoro (Alkoxyalkane) Copolymer (PFA)	ASTM D3307	Type II	natural	
Ethylene Tetrafluoroethylene Copolymer (ETFE)	ASTM D3159	Type I	natural	
Polyethylene (HDPE)	ASTM D3350	PE445574C or D or E	Black, or any color	

^A A maximum of 1 % by weight of additives or colorants, or both, is permissible. Colorants, if used, shall be identified in the manufacturer's specification. Clean, reworked resins may be used provided all mechanical property requirements are maintained. Only virgin PTFE resin may be used.

TABLE 4 Polymer Mechanical Properties

Lining Material—Resin Type	Minimum Tensile Strength at Break, psi (MPa)	Minimum Elongation at Break, %
Polypropylene (PP) Type I	4000 (27.6) ^A	10 ^A
Polypropylene (PP) Type II	3000 (20.7) ^A	10 ^A
Polypropylene (PP) 30 % Glass Filled	2500 (17.3) ^A	2 ^A
Poly(Vinylidene Chloride) (PVDC)	1500 (10.3) ^A	2 ^A
Poly(Vinylidene Fluoride) (PVDF)	4500 (31.0)	10
Poly(Vinylidene Fluoride) Copolymer (PVDF)	4000 (27.6)	300
Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE)	3000 (20.7)	250
Perfluoro (Ethylene-Propylene) Copolymer (FEP)	3000 (20.7)	250
Perfluoro (Alkoxyalkane) Copolymer (PFA)	3800 (26.2)	300
Ethylene Tetrafluoroethylene Copolymer (ETFE)	6500 (44.8)	275
Polyethylene	3500 (24.1) ^A	400 ^A

^A Minimum tensile strength and minimum elongation at yield.

TABLE 5 Approved Ferrous Metal Material Standards (ASTM), for Flanges and Fittings

Lining Material	Pipe Specifications	Flange Specifications	Fitting Specifications
PVDF, PTFE, FEP, ETFE, and PFA	A53/A53M	A105/A105M	A105/A105M
	A106/A106M		
	A135/A135M	A182/A182M	A182/A182M
	A312/A312M	A216/A216M	A216/A216M
	A513/A513M	A395/A395M	A234/A234M
	A587	A536 (60-40-18)	A351/A351M
			A395/A395M
			A403/A403M
			A536 (60-40-18)
PP and PVDC and HDPE	A53/A53M	A105/A105M	A48/A48M
	A106/A106M		A105/A105M
	A135/A135M	A182/A182M	A126
	A312/A312M	A216/A216M	
	A513/A513M	A395/A395M	A182/A182M
	A587	A536	A216/A216M
			A234/A234M
			A278/A278M
			A351/A351M
			A395/A395M
		A403/A403M	
		A536	

TABLE 6 Minimum Liner Wall Thickness, in. (mm)^{A,B}

Size, in., NPS	Liner Material							
	PTFE	PVDF	PP	PFA	FEP	PVDC	ETFE	HDPE ^C
1	0.120 (3.05)	0.100 (2.54)	0.125 (3.18)	0.100 (2.54)	0.100 (2.54)	0.094 (2.39)	0.100 (2.54)	0.120 (3.17)
1.5	0.120 (3.05)	0.100 (2.54)	0.125 (3.18)	0.100 (2.54)	0.100 (2.54)	0.094 (2.39)	0.100 (2.54)	0.120 (3.17)
2	0.120 (3.05)	0.100 (2.54)	0.125 (3.18)	0.100 (2.54)	0.100 (2.54)	0.094 (2.39)	0.100 (2.54)	0.150 (3.81)
2.5	0.120 (3.05)	0.100 (2.54)	0.125 (3.18)	0.100 (2.54)	0.100 (2.54)	0.094 (2.39)	0.100 (2.54)	0.150 (3.81)
3	0.120 (3.05)	0.100 (2.54)	0.125 (3.18)	0.100 (2.54)	0.100 (2.54)	0.094 (2.39)	0.100 (2.54)	0.175 (4.45)
4	0.120 (3.05)	0.100 (2.54)	0.125 (3.18)	0.100 (2.54)	0.100 (2.54)	0.094 (2.39)	0.100 (2.54)	0.200 (5.08)
6	0.125 (3.18)	0.100 (2.54)	0.125 (3.18)	0.100 (2.54)	0.100 (2.54)	0.094 (2.39)	0.100 (2.54)	0.220 (5.60)
8	0.125 (3.18)	0.100 (2.54)	0.125 (3.18)	0.100 (2.54)	0.100 (2.54)	0.094 (2.39)	0.100 (2.54)	0.250 (6.34)
10	0.125 (3.18)	0.100 (2.54)	0.125 (3.18)	0.100 (2.54)	0.100 (2.54)	...	...	0.320 (8.13)
12	0.125 (3.18)	...	0.125 (3.18)	...	0.100 (2.54)	...	...	0.380 (9.65)
14	0.125 (3.18)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.437 (11.10)
16	0.125 (3.18)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.500 (12.70)
18	0.125 (3.18)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.563 (14.30)
20	0.150 (3.81)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.625 (15.87)
24	0.150 (3.81)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.750 (19.05)
26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.875 (22.22)
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.875 (22.22)
30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00 (25.40)
32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00 (25.40)
36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.125 (28.57)
42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.375 (34.92)
48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.625 (41.27)

^A Minimum liner face thickness shall be 80 % of minimum liner wall thickness.

^B Polymer liner minimum wall thickness may be increased to compensate for effects of temperature, oil saturation, chemical contact, siphon, annular pressure rise, etc.

^C HDPE tubular liner is typically extruded to the custom pipe specifications of ASTM Specification **F714**, in accordance with paragraph 5.2.5 Special Sizes.

TABLE 7 Liner Flange Hub-or-Flare Outside Diameter^{A,B}

Nominal Pipe Size, in.	Minimum Flare Diameter, in. (mm)
1/2	1 1/4 (31.8)
3/4	1 9/16 (39.7)
1	1 7/8 (47.6)
1 1/2	2 11/16 (68.3)
2	3 7/16 (87.3)
3	4 5/8 (117.5)
4	5 15/16 (150.8)
6	8 (203.2)
8	10 1/16 (255.6)
10	12 1/4 (311.2)
12	14 3/8 (365.1)
14	15 1/2 (393.7)
16	17 3/4 (450.9)
18	20 1/4 (514.4)
20	22 1/4 (565.2)
24	26 1/4 (666.8)
26	28 3/4 (730.25)
28	31 (787.40)
30	32 3/4 (831.85)
32	35 (889)
36	39 1/8 (993.78)
42	46 (1168.40)
48	52 (1320.80)

^A Hub OD for flared polymer liner or machined polymer stub-end heat-fused to polymer liner pipe.

^B Plastic flange face Hub OD may be larger for higher pressure-class steel liners (that is, class 300 metal flanges).

TABLE 8 Tolerances for Pipe, Flanges, and Fittings, in. (mm)

Pipe Length	±1/8 (±3.2)
Fixed flange bolt hole alignment	±1/16 (±1.6)
Flange perpendicularity (with pipe centerline)	3/32 in./ft (7.8 mm/m) of diameter
Flanges:	
All dimensions	see ASME B16.42 or ASME B 16.5
Fittings:	
All dimensions	see ASME B 16.1, B16.5 or B16.42

TABLE 9 Test Temperatures, °F (°C)

PVDC	PP	PVDF	FEP	PTFE	PFA	ETFE	HDPE
175 ± 5 (79 ± 3)	225 ± 5 (107 ± 3)	275 ± 5 (135 ± 3)	300 ± 5 (149 ± 3)	500 ± 5 (260 ± 3)	500 ± 5 (260 ± 3)	300 ± 5 (149 ± 3)	140 ± 5 (60 ± 3)

TABLE 10 Steam Test Pressures, psig (kPa)

PVDC	PP	PVDF	FEP	PTFE	PFA	ETFE	HDPE
^A	4 ± 1 (28 ± 7)	30 ± 2 (207 ± 15)	50 ± 3 (300 ± 20)	125 ± 5 (862 ± 35)	125 ± 5 (862 ± 35)	50 ± 3 (300 ± 20)	^B ^B

^A The thermocycling test for PVDC lined pipe and fittings should be run using water at 175 ± 5°F (79 ± 3°C).

^B The Thermo-cycling test for HDPE lined pipe and fittings should be run using hot water at 150F ± 5F.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Committee F17 has identified the location of selected changes to this standard since the last issue (F1545 –15) that may impact the use of this standard. (Approved May 1, 2015)

- | | |
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| <p>(1) Deleted references to ANSI in the designation of ASME B16 standards.</p> <p>(2) Provided for plastic liners of all colors.</p> <p>(3) Added High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Liner with minimum wall thickness to Tables 1-7.</p> | <p>(4) Made editorial adjustments requested by the voting membership.</p> <p>(5) Provided for machined and fusion joined plastic flange hubs in addition to flared hubs.</p> |
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Committee F17 has identified the location of selected changes to this standard since the last issue (F1545 – 97(2009)) that may impact the use of this standard. (Approved March 15, 2015)

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|--|---|
| <p>(1) Revision of 5.5.1 regarding qualification requirements.</p> <p>(2) Addition of Note 7 regarding retention of testing results.</p> | <p>(3) Revision of 9.1 to clarify that qualification testing is part of quality assurance.</p> |
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