

## CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATION

### NV-42. CONCRETE PIPE CONDUITS

#### 1. SCOPE

The work shall consist of furnishing and installing concrete pipe and the necessary fittings as shown on the drawings.

#### 2. MATERIALS

##### Nonreinforced Pipe

Nonreinforced concrete pipe shall conform to the requirements of ASTM Specification C 14 for the class of pipe specified.

##### Reinforced Pipe

Round Pipe. Round reinforced concrete pipe shall conform to the requirements of ASTM Specification C 76 or ASTM C 655 for the class of pipe specified.

Arch pipe. Reinforced concrete arch pipe shall conform to the requirements of ASTM Specifications C 506 for the class of pipe specified.

Elliptical Pipe. Reinforced concrete elliptical pipe shall conform to the requirements of ASTM Specification C 507 for the class of pipe specified.

##### Reinforced Box Sections

Reinforced concrete box sections shall conform to the requirements of ASTM Specifications C 1433 for the design specified.

##### Rubber Gasket Joints

When rubber gasket joints are specified, the joints and gaskets shall conform to the requirements of ASTM Specification C 443.

#### 3. LAYING AND BEDDING

Pipe shall be laid to the line and grade shown on the drawings. Pipe shall be laid with the bell or groove at the upstream end of each section.

Concrete Cradles or Bedding. Pipe to be cradled or bedded on concrete shall be set to the specified line and grade and temporarily supported on precast concrete blocks or wedges until the cradle or bedding concrete is placed. Concrete blocks or wedges used to temporarily support the pipe during placement of bedding or cradle shall be of a class of concrete equal to or better than that used in the bedding or cradle.

Earth, Sand, or Gravel Bedding. The pipe shall be firmly and uniformly bedded throughout its entire length to the depth and in the manner specified on the drawings.

The pipe shall be loaded sufficiently during backfilling around the sides to prevent its being lifted from the bedding.

Elliptical pipe and pipe with elliptical or quadrant reinforcement shall be layed so that the vertical axis, as indicated by markings on the pipe, is in a vertical position.

#### 4. JOINTS

Pipe joints shall conform to the details shown on the drawings and to the requirements of section 5 and 6 of this specification applicable to the type of joint specified. Except where unsealed joints are indicated, pipe joints shall be sound and watertight at the pressure specified.

#### 5. JOINTING BELL AND SPIGOT PIPE

a. Rubber Gasket Joint, Pressure Pipe. Just before the joint is connected and connecting surfaces of the spigot and the bell or coupling band, sleeve or collar shall be thoroughly cleaned and dried, and the rubber gasket and the inside surface of bell or coupling band, sleeve or collar shall be lubricated with a light film of soft vegetable soap compound (flax soap). The rubber gasket shall be stretched uniformly as it is placed in the spigot groove to insure a uniform volume of rubber around the circumference of the pipe.

The joint shall be connected by means of a pulling or jacking force so applied to the pipe that the spigot enters squarely into the bell or the joint shall be connected in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

When the spigot has been seated to within ½ inch of its final position, the position of the gasket in the joint shall be checked around the entire circumference of the pipe by means of metal feeler gauge. In any case where the gasket is found to be displaced, the joint shall be disengaged and properly reconnected. After the position of the gasket has been checked, the spigot shall be completely pulled into the bell and the section of the pipe shall be adjusted to line and grade.

b. Rubber Gasket Joints, Sewer and Culvert Pipe or Irrigation Pipe. The pipe shall be joined in accordance with the gasket manufacturer's recommendations except as otherwise specified.

c. Mastic Sealed Joints. At the time of assembly the inside surfaces of the bell and the outside surfaces of the spigot shall be clean, dry and primed as recommended by the manufacturer of the sealing compound. A closely twisted gasket of joint packing of the diameter required to support the spigot at the proper grade and to make the joint concentric shall be made in one piece of sufficient length to pass around the pipe and lap at the top. The gasket shall be laid in the bell throughout the lower third of the circumference. The end of the spigot shall be laid in the bell throughout the lower third of the circumference. The end of the spigot shall be laid on the gasket and the spigot shall be fully inserted into the bell so that the pipe sections are closely fitted and aligned. The gasket then shall be lapped at the top of the pipe and thoroughly packed into the annular space between the bell and the spigot.

- (1) Hot-Pour Joint Sealer. The sealing compound shall be heated to within the temperature range recommended by the manufacturer and shall not be overheated or subjected to prolonged heating. After the joint is assembled, with the pipe in its final location, a suitable joint runner shall be placed around the joint with an opening left at the top. Molten sealing compound shall be poured into the joint as rapidly as possible without entrapping air until filled. After the compound has set, the runner may be removed. Alternate joints may be poured before the pipe has lowered into the trench. In this case, the joint shall be poured with the pipe in a vertical position without the use of the runner. The compound shall have thoroughly set before the pipe is placed in the trench, and the pipe be handled so as to cause no deformation of the joint during placement.
  - (2) Cold-Applied Sealing Compound. The annular space between bell and spigot shall be completely filled with the sealing compound. The compound shall be mixed on the job in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and in relatively small quantities so that setting will not be appreciable before application.
  - (3) Preformed Sealing Compound. Joint packing will not be required, except as recommended by the manufacturer of the sealing compound. Preformed strips or bands of the sealing compound shall be applied to the bell and spigot prior to assembly of the joint in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Any compound extruded from the interior side of the joint during assembly shall be trimmed even with the interior surface of the pipe.
- d. Cement Mortar Sealed Joints. Cement mortar for joints shall consist of one part by weight of portland cement and two parts by weight of fine sand with enough water added to produce a workable consistency. At the time of assembly, the inside surface of the bell and the outside surface of the spigot shall be clean and moist.
- (1) With Packing. A closely twisted gasket of joint packing of the diameter required to support the spigot at the proper grade and to make the joint concentric shall be made in one piece of sufficient length to pass around the pipe and lap at the top. The gasket shall be saturated with neat cement grout, laid in the bell throughout the lower third of the circumference and covered with mortar. The end of the spigot shall be fully inserted into the bell so that the pipe sections are closely fitted and aligned. A small amount of mortar shall be placed in the annular space throughout the upper two-thirds of the circumference. The gasket then shall be lapped at the top of the pipe and thoroughly packed into the annular space between the bell and the spigot. The remainder of the annular space then shall be filled completely with mortar and beveled off at an angle of approximately forty-five (45) degrees with the outside of the bell. If the mortar is not sufficiently stiff to prevent appreciable slump before setting, the outside of the joint thus made shall be wrapped with cheesecloth. After the mortar has set slightly, the joint shall be wiped inside the pipe. In pipe too small for a man to work inside, wiping may be done by dragging an approved swab through the pipe as the work progresses.

(2) Without Packing. The lower portion of the bell shall be filled with stiff mortar of sufficient thickness to make the inner surface of the abutting sections flush. The spigot end of the pipe to be joined shall be fully inserted into the bell so that the sections are closely fitted and aligned. The remaining annular space between the bell and spigot shall then be filled with mortar and the mortar neatly beveled off at an angle of approximately forty-five (45) degrees with the outside of the bell. After the mortar has set slightly, the joint shall be wiped inside the pipe. In pipe too small for a man to work inside, wiping may be done by dragging an approved swab through the pipe as the work progresses.

e. Unsealed Joints. When unsealed joints are specified, they shall conform to the details shown on the drawings.

## 6. JOINING TONGUE AND GROOVE PIPE

a. Cement Mortar Sealed Joint. Mortar shall be as specified for bell and spigot joints. The tongue end of the section being placed shall be covered with mortar and firmly pressed into the groove of the laid section in such manner that the tongue fits snugly and truly in the groove and that mortar is squeezed out both on the interior and exterior of the joint. Care shall be taken that no mortar falls from the groove end during the abutting operation. Immediately after the pipe sections have been abutted, exposed external surface mortar shall be pressed into the joint and any excess mortar removed, after which the interior surface of the joint shall be carefully painted and brushed smooth, and all surplus mortar removed.

b. Mastic Sealed Joints. Strips or bands of preformed sealing compound shall be applied to the tongue and groove prior to assembly of the joint in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Any compound extruded from the interior side of the joint during assembly shall be trimmed even with the interior surface of the pipe.

c. Rubber Gasket Joints. The pipe shall be joined in accordance with the gasket manufacturer's recommendations except as otherwise specified.

d. Unsealed Joints. When unsealed joints are specified, they shall conform to the details shown on the drawings.

## 7. BANDING

When external mortar bands are specified they shall conform to the details shown on the drawings.

## 8. CURING MOTOR JOINTS AND BANDS

The external surfaces of mortar joints shall be covered with moist earth, sand, canvas, burlap or other approved materials and shall be kept moist for 10 days or until the pipe is backfilled.

Water shall not be turned into the conduit within 24 hours after the joints are finished. Hydrostatic pressure shall not be applied to the conduit prior to 14 days after the joints are finished.

## 9. TESTING

Pipelines shall be pressure tested, if required, by one of the following methods:

- a. Before backfilling, the pipe shall be filled with water and tested at design working head or a minimum head of 10 ft., whichever is greater. All leaks shall be repaired and the pipe shall be retested as described. The procedure shall be repeated until the pipe is watertight.
- b. Pipelines shall be pressure tested at the working pressure for at least two (2) hours. All leaks shall be repaired and the pipe shall be retested as described. The procedure shall be repeated until the pipe is watertight.

## 10. BACKFILL

Unless otherwise specified or shown on the drawings, earth backfill shall be placed in the manner stated in Construction Specification NV-23, Earthfill, for fill adjacent to structures.

The pipe shall be loaded sufficiently during backfilling operations to prevent lifting the pipe from the bedding by pressures exerted during compaction of material under the haunches of the pipe.