

# Flexural Testing of CIPP

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# 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**



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# Routine Quality Assurance of CIPP Installations

## Verify outcomes

- Video inspection
- Dimensional inspection
- **Initial Structural Properties**



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# 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

- 1<sup>st</sup> – ASTM F1216 minimums

TABLE 1 CIPP Initial Structural Properties<sup>A</sup>

| 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)    |

<sup>A</sup>The values in Table 1 are for field inspection. The purchaser should consult the manufacturer for the long-term structural properties.



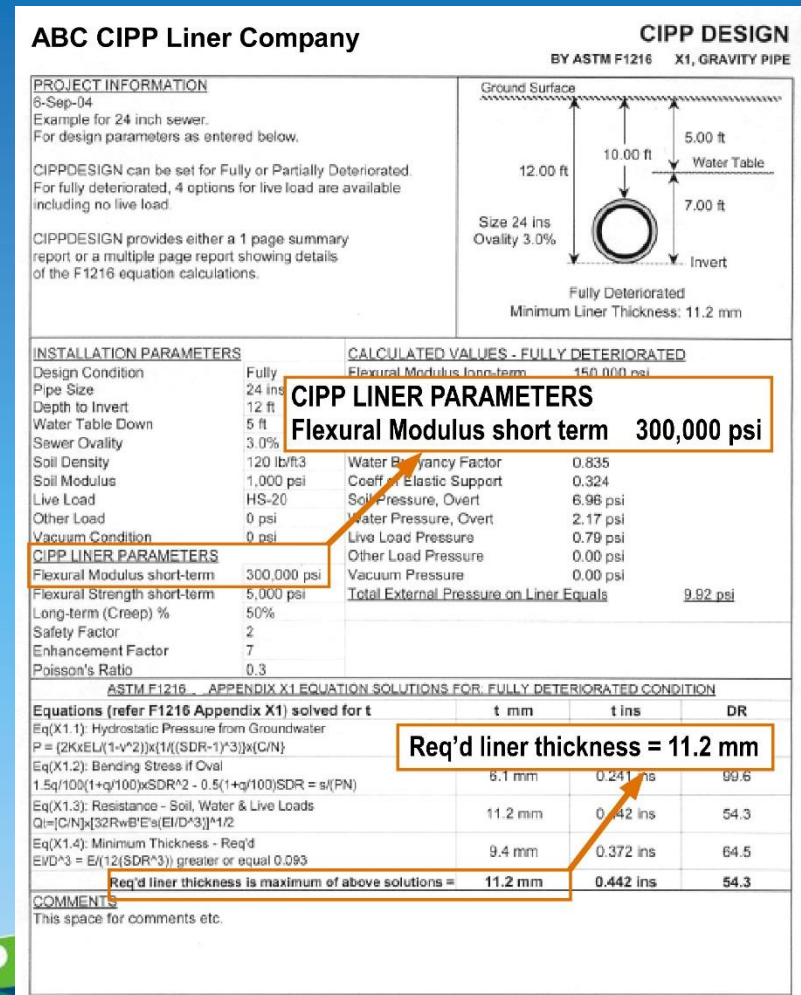
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# What is the Data Used For?

- Confirmation that design objectives were achieved after curing

- 2<sup>nd</sup> – Design thickness and modulus



# Initial Structural Properties

ASTM F1216-09 specifies:

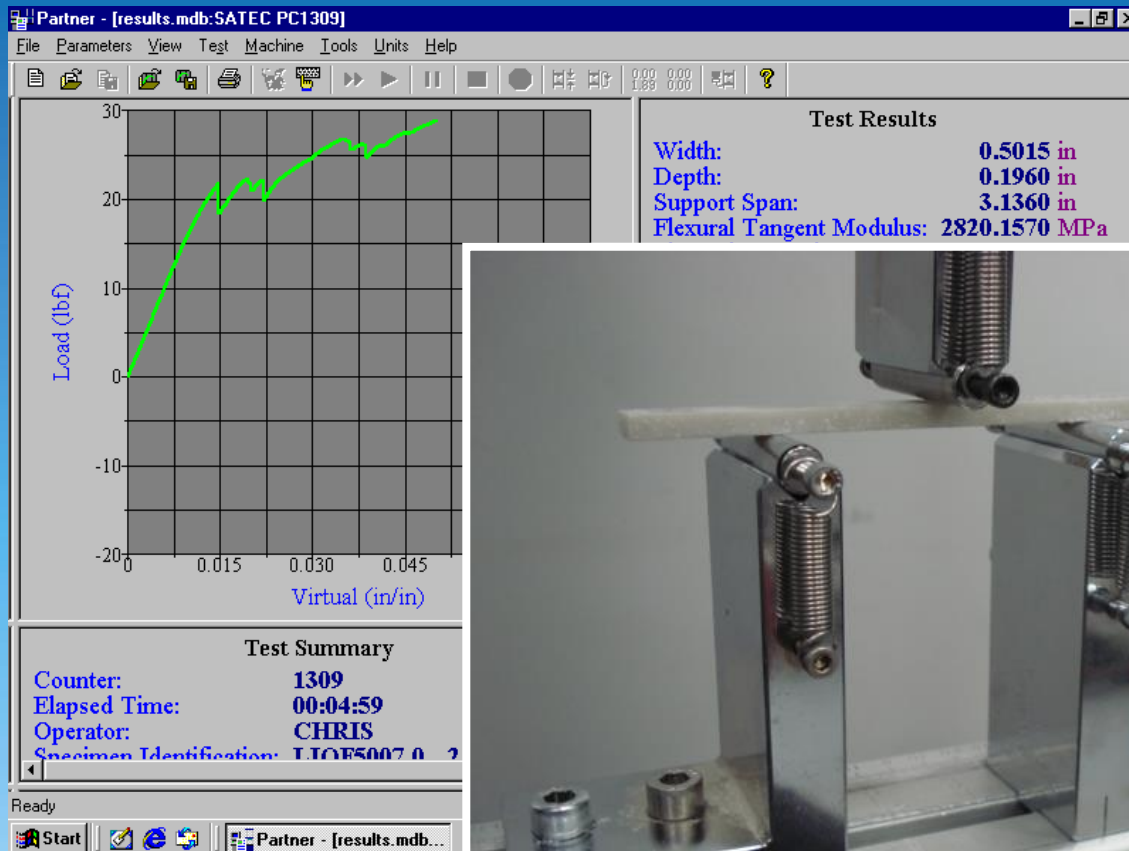
- Flexural Strength and Flexural Modulus are determined with **ASTM D790**



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# Initial Structural Properties





# ASTM D790

## ASTM D790 was not designed for CIPP



Designation: D790 – 10

### Standard Test Methods for Flexural Properties of Unreinforced and Reinforced Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the designation D790, 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 superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision of the standard.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Transportation.

#### 1. Scope<sup>a</sup>

1.1 These test methods cover the determination of flexural properties of unreinforced and reinforced plastics, including high-modulus composites and electrical insulating materials in the form of rectangular bars molded directly or cut from sheets, plates, or molded shapes. These test methods are generally applicable to both rigid and semirigid materials. However, flexural strength cannot be determined for those materials that do not break or that do not fail in the outer surface of the test specimen within the 5.0% strain limit of these test methods. These test methods utilize a three-point loading system applied to a simply supported beam. A four-point loading system method can be found in Test Method D6272.

1.1.1 Procedure A, designed principally for materials that break at comparatively small deflections.

1.1.2 Procedure B, designed particularly for those materials that undergo large deflections during testing.

1.1.3 Procedure A shall be used for measurement of flexural properties, particularly flexural modulus, unless the material specification states otherwise. Procedure B may be used for measurement of flexural strength only. Tangent modulus data obtained by Procedure A tends to exhibit lower standard deviations than comparable data obtained by means of Procedure B.

1.2 Comparative tests may be run in accordance with either procedure, provided that the procedure is found satisfactory for the material being tested.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the

Method defines a test specimen with a rectangular cross section

prior safety and health practices and determine the applicability.

#### 2. Referenced Documents

##### 2.1 ASTM Standards<sup>2</sup>

D6272 Test Method for Flexural Properties of Unreinforced and Reinforced Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials by Four-Point Bending

D4101 Specification for Polypropylene Injection and Extrusion Materials

D5947 Test Methods for Physical Dimensions of Solid Plastics Specimens

D6272 Test Method for Flexural Properties of Unreinforced and Reinforced Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials by Four-Point Bending

E4 Practices for Force Verification of Testing Machines

E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method

2.2 ISO Standard<sup>3</sup>

ISO 178 Plastics—Determination of Flexural Properties

#### 3. Terminology

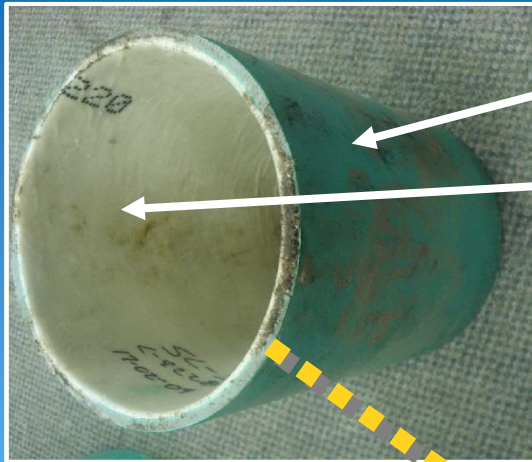
3.1 Definitions—Definitions of terms applying to these test methods appear in Terminology D883 and Annex A1 of Test Method D638.



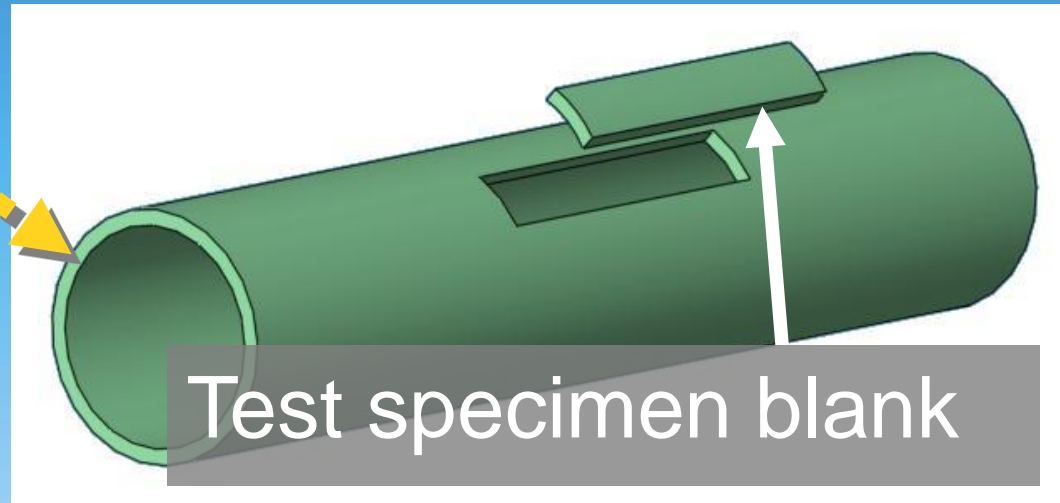
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# ASTM D790

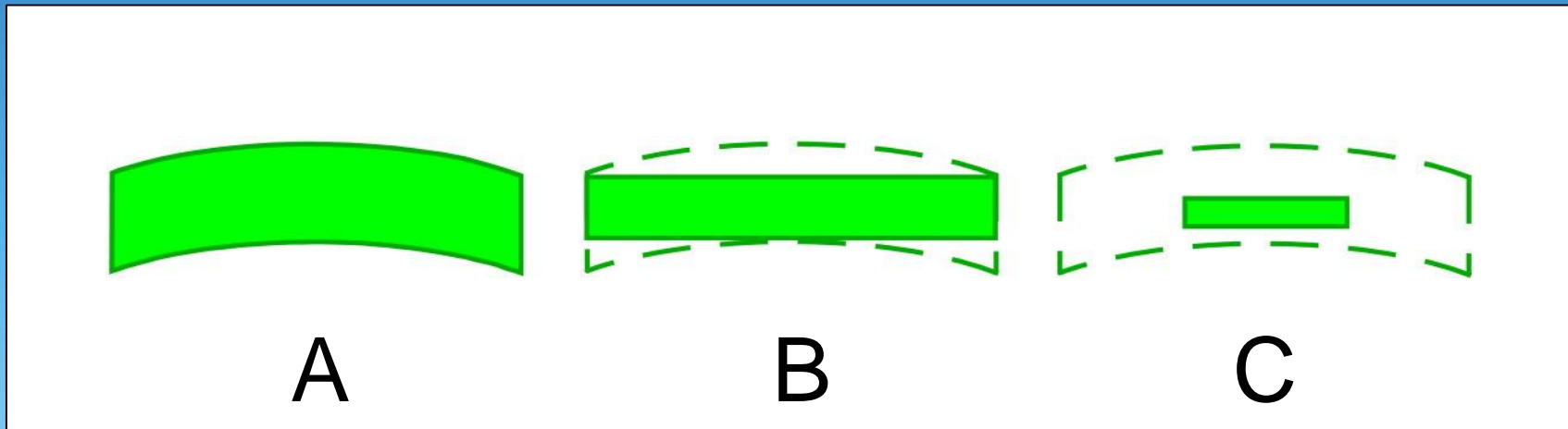


PVC Pipe Form  
CIPP Field Sample



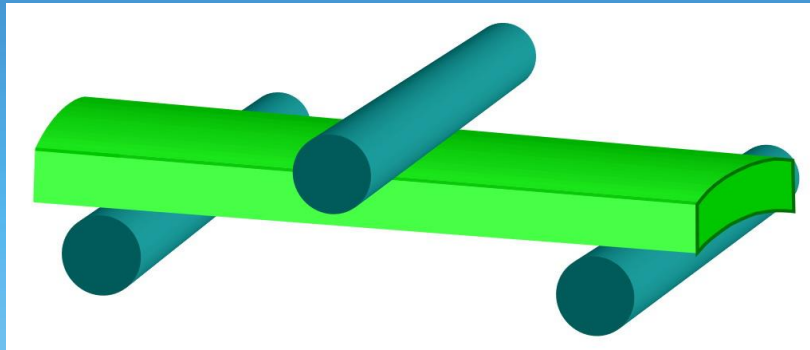
# ASTM D790

3 types of test specimen permissible

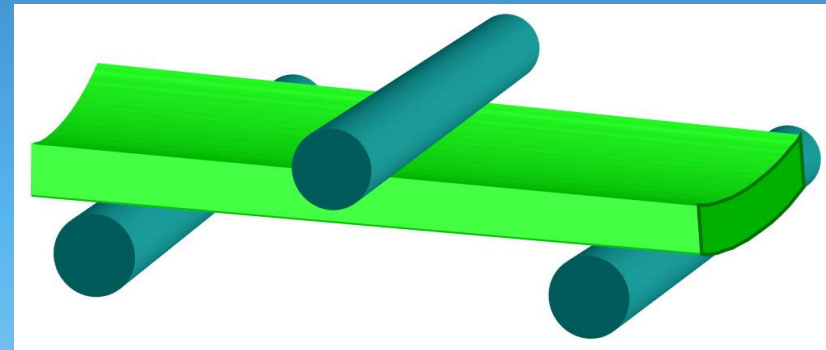


# ASTM D790

2 test orientations permissible



ID in Tension



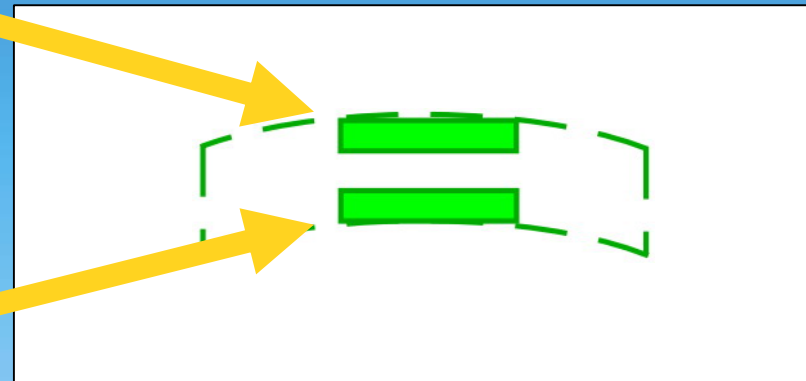
ID in Compression

# 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



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# Study Results

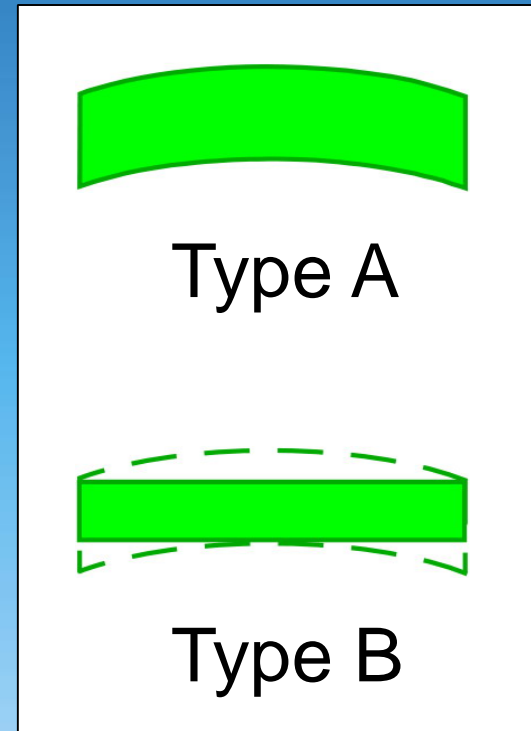
## Specimen Type

### 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

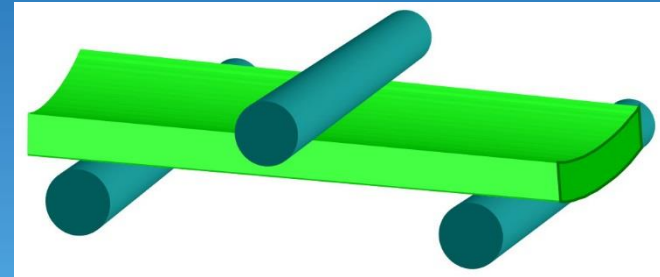
## Test Orientation

### Flexural Strength

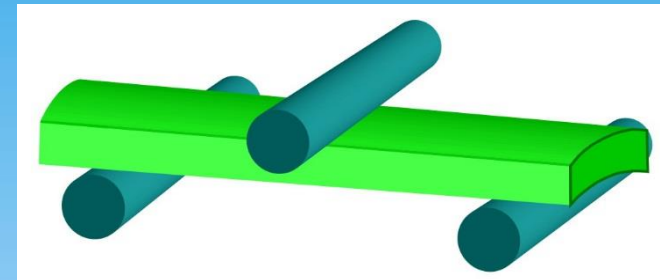
ID in tension as much as 44% higher

### Flexural Modulus

ID in tension as much as 57% higher



ID in Compression



ID in Tension



# Study Results

## Test Location

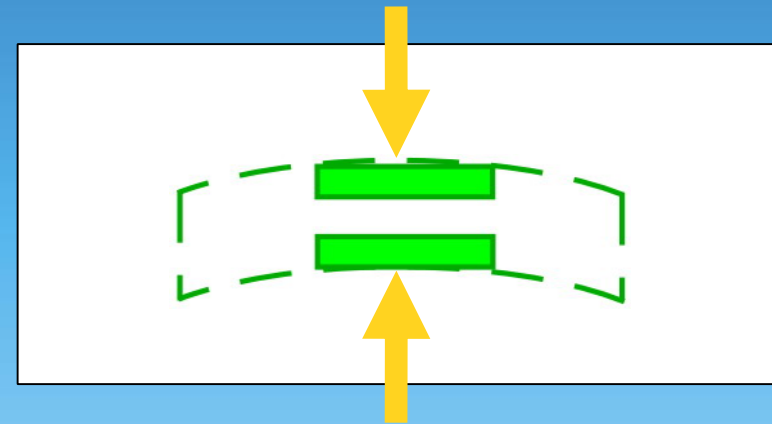
### Flexural Strength

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



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# Issues That Arise

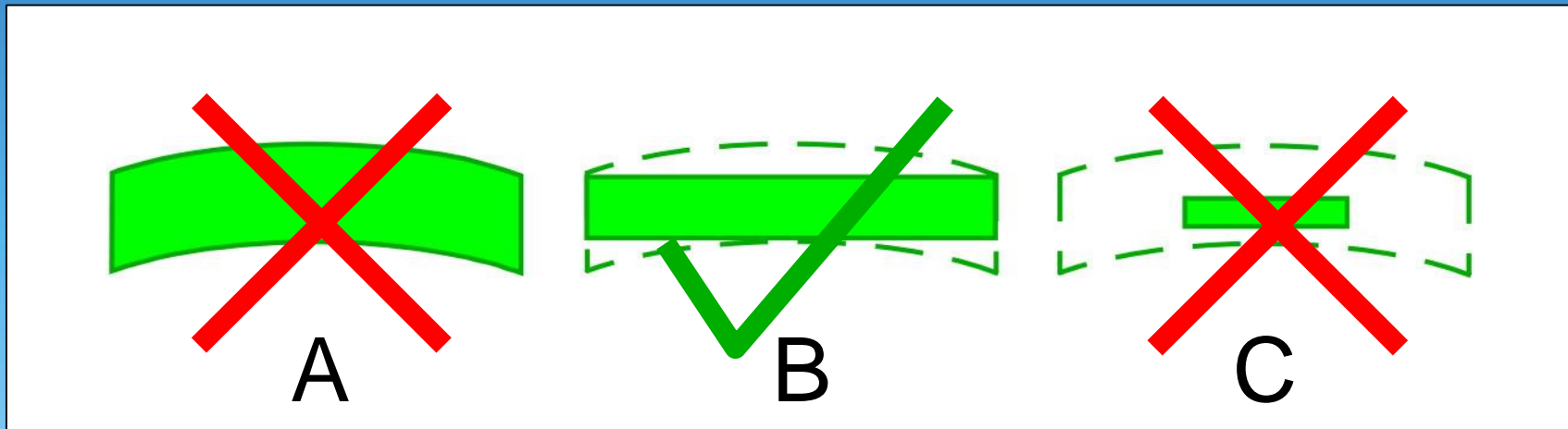
- Large variation in test data between labs
- Difficult to confidently use data to confirm contract compliance
  - 1<sup>st</sup> – ASTM F1216 minimums
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> – Design modulus



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# Higher Flexural Properties + Lower Variation



# Questions?

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