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Standard Terminology Relating to Clay Products¹

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1. Referenced Documents

1.1 *ASTM Standards*:²

C301 Test Methods for Vitrified Clay Pipe

C700 Specification for Vitrified Clay Pipe, Extra Strength, Standard Strength, and Perforated

2. Terminology

angular joint deflection—the amount of deviation from a straight line that results when a pipe joint connection is displaced axially. Angular joint deflection values can be expressed as an angle or distance measured in inches per foot (mm per meter) of pipe length from straight alignment.

approving authority—the individual official, board, department, or agency established and authorized by a state, county, city, or other political subdivision, created by law to administer and enforce specified requirements.

backfill—all the material used to fill the trench from bedding to finished surface.

backfill, final—material used to fill the trench from initial backfill to finished surface.

backfill, initial—material used to fill the trench from top of bedding to a designated height over the pipe.

backfill, unconsolidated—non-compacted material in place in the trench.

barrel—the cylindrical portion of a vitrified clay pipe exclusive of branches, spurs, joints, and handling rings or lugs.

bearing strength—the non-destructive limit of pipe load, as determined by 3-edge bearing test method, used to determine field supporting strength.

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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.

bedding—the materials, their placement, consolidation, and configuration, as designed to support, and to develop field supporting strength of vitrified clay pipe.

bell—the flared-end portion of a vitrified clay pipe or fitting, designed to function in the joining of other such pipe.

bell hole—excavated area under the bell or coupling that prevents the bell or coupling from resting on the trench bottom.

beveled pipe—a pipe with an end angled to mate with a complimentary pipe end or adjust to another surface.

blister—a convex, raised area on the pipe surface indicating an internal separation.

body—See **pipe body**.

boulder—a particle of rock that will not pass a 12-in. (305-mm) square opening.

chip—a small piece of broken-off material, or the location where a small piece of the unit material has been broken off.

clay—an earthy or stony mineral aggregate consisting essentially of hydrous silicates of alumina, plastic when sufficiently pulverized and wetted, rigid when dry, and vitreous when fired to a sufficiently high temperature.

closure—See **compression joint**.

cobble—a particle of rock that will pass a 12-in. (305-mm) square opening and be retained on a 3-in. (76-mm) U.S. standard sieve.

compaction—densification of soil by means of mechanical manipulation.

compression coupling—See **compression joint**.

compression disk—a disk of compressible material placed between the ends of adjacent pipe for the purpose of distributing the jacking force.

compression joint—a joint designed so that a sealing action is obtained by compressing elastomeric components.

conduit—a pipe for conveying fluid.

consolidation—the gradual reduction in volume of backfill matter to achieve stability.

constant weight—the condition of a substance in which all volatile components have been vaporized, and repeated exposure to a specified temperature, for any period of time, causes no change in weight.

controlled low strength material (CLSM)—flowable low compressive strength cementitious material used in the pipe zone as a bedding material. Also referred to as controlled density fill, flowable fill, slurry, or lean concrete.

coupling—a device, typically made of an elastomer, used to connect clay pipe barrels. These devices are typically used in conjunction with stainless steel tightening bands.

coupling hole—See **bell hole**.

crack—an irregular separation with well-defined sharp edges visible on the surface of a pipe.

deadload—the load imposed on pipe, that is determined by depth and width of the trench at top of pipe, as well as unit weight and character of backfill material.

drains—a piping system used to collect and carry off surface and ground water.

encasement—special materials, their placement and configuration which are designed to fully surround the pipe, and develop a field supporting strength which exceeds that developed by other commonly used installation and bedding techniques.

exfiltration—the quality of water leaving the test section during a specified time period.

face—to cover with a new surface.

filter block—a cellular vitrified clay block unit, of proprietary configuration, designed to underbed the media in trickling filters.

fire clay—a sedimentary clay of low-flux content.

fitting—products such as wyes, tees, elbows, adapters, etc. used in the installation of vitrified clay pipelines.

flooding—a means of compacting trench backfill by the introduction of water by gravity.

flue lining—a manufactured tubular non-load bearing fired clay unit, normally used for conveying hot gases in chimneys.

foundation—the native or prepared trench bottom on which the bedding is placed.

fracture—that portion of a vitrified clay pipe from which a fragment has been broken. It is distinguished by well-defined fracture faces and sharp edges where the fracture faces meet the surface of the pipe.

glaze—a hard glassy fused coating.

haunch—the areas bordered by the barrel outside diameter, the vertical tangents from the pipe springline and the horizontal tangents from the bottom of the pipe. See detail:



haunching—utilizing a shovel, spade, or other suitable tool to place and consolidate the bedding material in the haunch to (1) ensure the pipe will remain true to line and grade and (2) provide uniform circumferential support to the pipe, which is essential for the total load factor to be realized.

hot face—the interior surface of a chimney that is exposed to the elevated temperatures of the flue gasses.

inch-pound units—the units of length, area, volume, weight, and temperature in common use in the United States at the present time. These include, but are not limited to: (1) length—feet, inches, and fractional inches, (2) area—square feet and square inches, (3) volume—cubic feet, cubic inches, gallons, and ounces, (4) weight—pounds and ounces, and (5) temperature—degrees Fahrenheit.

industrial waste—the water-conveyed residues resulting from manufacturing or processing operations.

infiltration—the quality of ground water entering the test section during a specified time period.

initial backfill—location for placement of selected material, native or import, extending from the top of the bedding material to an elevation 1 ft above top of pipe.

jacking—a method of installing pipe by the trenchless method using equipment and pipe designed for this purpose.

jacking force—the force applied to the pipe along the longitudinal axis of the pipeline by the pipe jacking equipment.

jacking load—the action of jacking force on the pipe.

jetting—a means of compacting trench backfill by the introduction of water under pressure through a nozzle.

joint—the means of closure to form a pipeline.

lamination—a stratification of the material in the plane of the wall of a unit.

leachate—liquid drainage normally associated with contaminated soils and solid waste landfills.