

IRON STRONG

DUCTILE IRON PIPE FIELD CUT PIPE

When pipe is cut in the field, the cut end may be readily conditioned so that it can be used to make up the next joint. The outside of the cut end should be beveled about 1/4 -inch zat an angle of about 30 degrees (Figure 1). This can be quite easily done with a coarse file or a portable grinder. The operation removes any sharp, rough edges which otherwise might damage the gasket.

When Ductile iron pipe 14 in. and larger is to be cut in the field, the material should be ordered as "GAUGED FULL LENGTH". Pipe that is "gauged full length" is specially marked to avoid confusion. The ANSI/AWWA standard for Ductile iron pipe requires factory gauging of the spigot end. Accordingly, pipe selected for field cutting should also be field gauged in the location of the cut and found



to be within the tolerances shown in Table 1. In the field, a mechanical joint gland can be used as a gauging device.

SUITABLE PIPE DIAMETERS FOR FIELD CUTS AND RESTRAINED JOINT FIELD

| PIPE SIZE IN. | MIN. PIPE DIAMETER IN. | MAX. PIPE DIAMETER IN. | MIN. PIPE CIRCUMFERENCE IN. | MAX. PIPE CIRCUMFERENCE IN. |
|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 3 | 3.9 | 4.02 | 12-1/4 | 12-5/8 |
| 4 | 4.74 | 4.86 | 14-29/32 | 15-9/32 |
| 6 | 6.84 | 6.96 | 21-1/2 | 21-7/8 |
| 8 | 8.99 | 9.11 | 28-1/4 | 28-5/8 |
| 10 | 11.04 | 11.16 | 34-11/16 | 35-1/16 |
| 12 | 13.14 | 13.26 | 41-9/32 | 41-21/32 |
| 14 | 15.22 | 15.35 | 47-13/16 | 48-7/32 |
| 16 | 17.32 | 17.45 | 54-13/32 | 54-13/16 |
| 18 | 19.42 | 19.55 | 61 | 61-13/32 |
| 20 | 21.52 | 21.65 | 67-19/32 | 68 |
| 24 | 25.72 | 25.85 | 80-13/16 | 81-7/32 |
| 30 | 31.94 | 32.08 | 100-11/32 | 100-25/32 |
| 36 | 38.24 | 38.38 | 120-1/8 | 120-9/16 |

Above Table Based on ANSI/AWWA C151/A21.51 Guidelines for Push-On Joints.

THE BACKHOE METHOD OF ASSEMBLY

A backhoe may be used to assemble pipe of intermediate and larger sizes. The plain end of the pipe should be carefully guided by hand into the bell of the previously assembled pipe. The bucket of the backhoe may then be used to push the pipe until fully seated. A timber header should be used between the pipe and backhoe bucket to avoid damage to the pipe.



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