## D-Rex

## DOUBLE WALLED CORRUGATED UNDERGROUND DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE SYSTEM



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| StTo INTRODUCE CPVC IN INDA |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |


$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { STTO } \\ \text { INTRODUCE } \\ \text { LEADREE } \\ \text { GOLUMNPIPES } \\ \text { ININDA }\end{array}\right.$


## ASTRAL, INDIA'S PROGRESSIVE BUILDING MATERIALS COMPANY

Established in 1996 with the aim to manufacture best-in-globe plastic piping systems, Astral Pipes fulfils emerging piping needs of millions of houses and adds extra mileage to India's developing real estate fraternity with the hallmark of unbeaten quality and innovative piping solutions. Keeping itself ahead of the technology curve, Astral has always been a front runner in the piping category by bringing innovation and getting rid of old, primitive and ineffective plumbing methods. Bringing CPVC in India, and pioneering in this technology, have set Astral apart and its highest quality enabled it to obtain NSF approval for its CPVC pipes and fittings. Astral went beyond the category codes by launching many industry firsts, like launching India's first lead-free uPVC pipes for plumbing as well as for stream water, just to name a few. Astral Pipes offers the widest product range across this category when it comes to product applications. Astral Pipes is equipped with production facilities at Santej and Dholka in Gujarat, Hosur in Tamil Nadu, Ghiloth in Rajasthan, Sangli \& Aurangabad in Maharashtra, and Sitarganj in Uttarakhand to manufacture plumbing systems, drainage systems, agriculture systems, fire sprinkler piping systems, industrial piping and electrical conduit pipes with all kinds of necessary fittings.

Astral Pipes' Infrastructure division offers a comprehensive product range including corrugated piping for drainage and cables, polyolefin cable channels, sewage treatment plants, plastic sheathing ducts, suction hoses, and sub-surface drainage systems. This range helps Astral to establish a strong foothold in infrastructure and agriculture sector in the constantly evolving business of piping.

In 2014, Astral forayed into the adhesives category by acquiring UK-based Seal It Services Ltd. and Kanpur based Resinova Chemie Ltd., which manufacture adhesives, sealants and construction chemicals. With five manufacturing facilities now in this business segment, Astral has strengthened its presence in the category and made rapid inroads.

In the year 2020, Astral has expanded its product portfolio and entered into the Water Tanks Segment. The water tank segment is an expanded domain of plumbing and water supply with a huge nationwide potential. Astral Pipes manufactures water tanks from its Santej \& Aurangabad manufacturing facilities. The new addition in the product offering will help Astral author a next chapter of success and will establish it as a prominent player in building materials industry.

## ADHESIVES

EPOXY ADHESIVES \& PUTTY SILICONE SEALANTS CONSTRUCTION CHEMICALS PVA CYANOACRYLATE solvent Cements TAPES polymeric filling compound ANAEROBIC ADHESIVES INDUSTRIAL ADHESIVES
INSTANT HAND SANITIZER
SURFACE CLEANING PRODUCTS

## PIPING

PLUMBING PIPES \& FITTINGS CPVC, PVC \& PEX
SEWERAGE DRAINAGE PIPES \& FITTINGS

## AGRICULTURE PIPES \& FITTINGS

 INDUSTRIAL PIPES \& FITTINGS FIRE SPRINKLERS PIPES \& FITTINGSCONDUIT \& CABLE PROTECTION
ANCILLARY PRODUCTS
URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE



## INNOVATION \& RECOGNITIONS

- First to introduce CPVC piping system in India (1999)
- First to launch lead free uPVC piping system in India (2004)
- Corp Excel- National SME Excellence Award (2006)
- First to get NSF Certification for CPVC piping system in India (2007)
- First to launch lead-free uPVC column pipes in India (2012)
- Enterprising Entrepreneur of the year (2012-13)
- Business Standard Star SME of the year (2013)
- Inc. India Innovative 100 for Smart Innovation under category of 'Technology' (2013)
- India's Most Promising Brand Award (2014)
- Value Creator Award during the first ever Fortune India Next 500 (2015)
- India's Most Trusted Pipe Brand Award $(2016,2019,2020$ \& 2022)
- ET Inspiring Business Leaders of India Award (2016)
- India's Most Attractive Pipe Brand Award (2016)
- Fortune India 500 Company (2016)
- Consumer Validated Superbrands India (2017, 2019, 2021 \& 2O22)


Power of Trust 2022


## MARKETING <br> NETWORK

Astral has a marketing network of more than 800 distributors and 30,000 dealers spread all over India with branch offices at Mumbai, Pune, Delhi, Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow and Kochi. Apart from that Astral has its own warehouses at Vijaywada, Hyderabad, Delhi, Kolhapur, Kolkata, Nagpur, Indore, Patna, Varanasi, Jaipur \& Hosur to deliver the material as quick as possible. More than 400 techno marketing professionals and administrative personnel are on the board to coordinate with architects, plumbing contractors and plumbers to utilize the best plumbing techniques and to get the best from the products.



## ABOCHEAB ASTRAL

Astral D-Rex is an innovative product described as structured wall piping system of PE/PP with smooth internal and corrugated (profiled) external surface. The corrugated (profiled) external surface of the D-Rex pipes gives the product excellent ring stiffness (load bearing capacity). Unlike plain pipes, D-Rex pipes do not deform under vehicular traffic load. Furthermore, since these pipes are moderately flexible, they can be aligned comfortably even in gradually bending paths.

The inner wall, which is fused with the outer wall, is smooth and facilitates laminar flow of liquids/slurry. This results in lesser possibilities of pipe clogging, deposition of debris in the pipe path, etc.

D-Rex stands high as compared to the conventional options owing to its advantages and cost-economic viability, and is a popular product among the end users and contractors.

## STANDARDS \& SPECIFICATIONS

IS: 16098 (Part-2)
Structured-Wall Plastics Piping Systems for non-pressure drainage and sewerage -specification Part-2: Pipes and fittings with non-smooth external surface, Type B

## ISO: 21138 (Part-3)

Plastics piping systems for non-pressure underground drainage and sewerage - Structured-wall piping systems of unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U), Polypropylene (PP) and Polyethylene (PE) - Part 3: Pipes and fittings with non-smooth external surface, Type $B$

## BS EN 13476 (Part-3)

Plastics piping systems for non-pressure underground drainage and sewerage. Structured-wall piping systems of unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U), Polypropylene (PP) and Polyethylene (PE). Specifications for pipes and fittings with smooth internal and profiled external surface and the system, Type B


ISI CERTIFICATE


ISO 14001 \& 45001 IMS CERTIFICATE


ISO 9001 QMS CERTIFICATE

## WHY ASTRAL D-REX

## INTRODUCED D-REX FOR THE FIRSTTIME IN INDIA

Astral has played a key role in introduction of a variety of new products in the Indian Piping Industry with the sole motive of encouraging the application of superior user friendly and economic solutions. Introduction of Double Wall Corrugated (DWC) pipes in Indian Market is one of the examples of Astral pipes' vision towards product innovation.

## HIGHEST NUMBER <br> OF APPROVALS

D-Rex is approved by most of the Government and Private organisation for Sewerage application.

## STATE OF THE ART MANUFACTURING

Astral is equipped with state of art manufacturing facilities at Sangli, Sitragunj and Ghiloth plants specifically for D-Rex DWC Pipes. High speed and accurate extruders and injection moulding machines including innovative manufacturing techniques being used to manufacture the ultra modern,errorless Astral D-Rex pipes and fittings. The manufacturing systems installed at Astral are extremely advanced and based on state-of-the-art German equipment and extrusion process technology.


## TOTAL BACKWARD INTEGRATION

All of Astral's DWC Pipes and Fittings are made from PE/PP which is manufactured and controlled by Astral at every stage of the process. Also German corrugation technology provides highest stiffness to products. This backward integration helps us consistently maintain the highest quality for all pipes and fittings.


## WIDEST <br> PRODUCT RANGE

Astral has wide variety of sizes ranging from 75 mm to 800 mm diameter, SN $4 \&$ SN 8 stiffness classes. Hence you can meet any requirement with this widest range of DWC pipes.

## SKILL DEVELOPMENT \& TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR INSTALLERS

Astral provides training to persons who install DWC pipes and fittings throughout the year by updating them about modern installation techniques and how to make installations more effectively and professionally.

## DIMENSION <br> \& SIZES

Mean inside Diameter: The mean inside diameter, at any point and tolerances shall be as given in Table 5 of IS: 16098 (Part-2) and shall be measured according to the method given in IS: 12235 (Part-1).
Wall Thickness: The nominal wall thickness, e4, e5, shall be in accordance with Table 5 of IS: 16098 (Part-2). Tolerances in inside diameters shall be those given in IS: 16098 (Part-2).

Length of pipe: Effective length of pipes (I) without sockets shall be not less than that specified by the manufacturer when measured as shown Figure. 1 of IS: 16098 (Part- 2). The lengths may be supplied as agreed to between the purchaser and the manufacturer.

## PIPES NOMINAL SIZE DN ID (MM)

$75,100,135,150,170,200,250,300,400,500,600,800$

## STANDARD LENGTH

3 M \& 6 M straight pipes

## PIPE <br> END

Plain End \& In-Line Socketed End

## FITTINGS



Long Bend


Fabricated Tee


Fabricated Cross


Fabricated Y

## COLOUR CODE

SN 4 - Outside wall Black and Inside wall White
SN 8 - Outside wall Black and Inside wall Orange

## RUBBER RING



- Specially designed flap type rubber ring
- Manufactured as per IS 5382, material- EPDM
- Profile specific design of rubber ring to ensure leak-proof joint
- Allows easy entry for spigot into socket
- Provides resistance to reverse movement of spigot from socket

TABLE - 5

| Nominal Inside <br> Diameter (mm) | Min. Wall Thickness (mm) |  | Socket length A <br> (min) (mm) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{e}_{4}$ | $\mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{5}}$ |  |
| 100 | 1.0 | 0.85 | 32 |
| 135 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 39 |
| 150 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 43 |
| 170 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 48 |
| 200 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 54 |
| 250 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 59 |
| 300 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 64 |
| 400 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 74 |
| 500 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 85 |
| 600 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| 800 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 96 |

Pipe Stiffness Classes: SN $4\left(4 \mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}\right) \& \mathrm{SN} 8\left(8 \mathrm{kN} / \mathrm{m}^{2}\right)$

FIGURE-1


## SALIENT

## FEATURES



Excellent Load Bearing Capacity


Abrasion resistant


Low Manning's Roughness Coefficient ' $n$ ' -0.009 (Lower the Manning's Roughness coefficient, lower is resistance to flow, resulting into higher flow)

High Hazen William's Coefficient 'C' - 150


Flexible and Fatigue Resistant
(Higher the Hazen William's coefficient,
higher will be flow)


Excellent Anti-Corrosive Properties


Suitable for aggressive climatic conditions


Chemically Inert


PROPERTIES

Being light in weight and elastic in nature, these pipes offer lot of flexibility while installation as they are adaptable to any type of contour patterns.

Suitable to withstand heavy overload pressure (soil and traffic loads) and sustain various loads that will encounter during installation and in use.

Glass smooth inner surface having manning's coefficient $0.009-0.010$ (which remain constant without any deterioration during life expectancy) helps in rapid disposal of flowing waste. Such smooth surface greatly reduces the possibility of blockages and maximizes the flow characteristics and therefore carrying capacity increases by $40 \%$ over concrete pipes.

Due to PE/ PP material these pipes are free from corrosion and offer excellent resistance to wide range of chemicals. These pipes have excellent abrasion resistance which gives an edge over metal and concrete pipes.

Joints are $100 \%$ watertight and hence free from any infiltration, ex-filtration and root penetration. Due to this feature, surroundings remain unaffected and possibility of soil or underground water pollution is eliminated.


Due to longer lengths and lighter weight pipes, installation becomes very convenient and fast. These pipes are very easy to join using slip-on techniques (Pipes are supplied either with integrally welded couplers or separate couplers). Unlike conventional concrete or metallic pipes, these pipes do not require any heavy handling equipment for installation due to their lightweight property. These pipes can be easily laid in constrained areas thereby saving additional extraneous costs.

## (8) MAINTENANCE FREE

Being free from scaling, encrustation and chemical re-activeness there is no need of any regular maintenance. Occasional flushing with water keeps the surface smooth and helps in enhancing the functionality.


Being free from corrosion and chemical reactiveness as well as due to excellent abrasion resistance these pipes can last over a century.

## RODENT <br> REPELLENT

The Rodents develop a distinct disliking for biting the pipes which contain Rodent Repellent additives, as compared to the pipes without Rodent Repellent additives.

## FIELDS OF APPLICATIONS

- Sewerage and Drainage
- Collectors for Sub-Surface Drainage
- Culvert and Highway Drainage
- Effluent / Wastewater Transport Network
- Rainwater Collection Network
- Storm water Drainage Network

60 to $70 \%$ weight saving in comparison to solid wall plastic pipes and $95 \%$ lighter than concrete pipes makes these pipes much cost effective.

Processing and reprocessing of these pipes does not have any adverse impact on the environment, watertight joints eliminates the possibility of soil and underground water pollution.


## TECHNICAL <br> DETAILS

## WHAT IS SN CLASS?

SN Stands for Nominal Ring Stiffness.
It represents the Ring stiffness of a flexible pipe and indicates the pipes ability to resist
Traffic Load as well as Soil Load against proposed depth
Sc = (0.0186 + $\left.0.025 y_{c} / d_{i}\right) F_{c} / L_{c} y_{c}$
[ $F_{c}=$ Force corresponding to $3 \%$ pipe deflection $(K N) \cdot L_{c}=$ Length of test piece $(M) \cdot y_{c}=\operatorname{Deflection}(M)$ ]

## BASIC SELECTION OF SN CLASS OF PIPE

The selection of SN class of Pipe depends upon major two factors i.e. Burial depth (Cover height) and type of Traffic load on site.

| BURIAL DEPTH | TRAFFIC LOAD |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | LOW | MEDIUM | HIGH |
| Low | SN 4 | SN 8 | SN 16 |
| Medium | SN 4 | SN 8 | SN 16 |
| High | SN 8 | SN 8 | SN 8 |

## DISCHARGE CALCULATION

$\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{A} \times \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{S} / \mathrm{n}$
$\mathrm{Q}=$ Discharge ( $\mathrm{m}^{3} / \mathrm{s}$ )
A = Cross sectional flow area of pipe $\left(\mathrm{m}^{2}\right)=\pi / 4 \times \mathrm{ID}^{2}$
$R=$ Hydraulic radius $(m)$ for pipe full flow, $R=(I D / 4)^{2 / 3}$
$S=$ Pipe slope $(\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{m})=1 \%=(0.01)^{1 / 2}$
$\mathrm{n}=$ Manning coefficient $=0.009$

| PIPE ID (mm) | ID (m) | $\mathbf{A}\left(\mathrm{m}^{2}\right)$ | $\mathbf{R}(\mathrm{m})$ | $\mathbf{S}(\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{m})$ | $\mathbf{Q}\left(\mathrm{m}^{3} / \mathrm{s}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 75 | 0.075 | 0.00442 | 0.07058 | 0.1 | 0.003464 |
| 100 | 0.100 | 0.00785 | 0.0855 | 0.1 | 0.007461 |
| 135 | 0.135 | 0.01431 | 0.10444 | 0.1 | 0.01661 |
| 150 | 0.150 | 0.01767 | 0.11204 | 0.1 | 0.021998 |
| 170 | 0.170 | 0.0227 | 0.12178 | 0.1 | 0.030714 |
| 200 | 0.200 | 0.03142 | 0.13572 | 0.1 | 0.047376 |
| 250 | 0.250 | 0.04909 | 0.15749 | 0.1 | 0.085898 |
| 300 | 0.300 | 0.07069 | 0.17784 | 0.1 | 0.139679 |
| 400 | 0.400 | 0.12566 | 0.21544 | 0.1 | 0.300816 |
| 500 | 0.500 | 0.19635 | 0.25000 | 0.1 | 0.545415 |
| 600 | 0.600 | 0.28274 | 0.28231 | 0.1 | 0.886906 |
| 800 | 0.800 | 0.50265 | 0.342 | 0.1 | 1.910061 |

## PRODUCT

## RANGE

## D-REX <br> DOUBLE WALL CORRUGATED (PROFILED) PIPE



| Size <br> $(\mathrm{cm})$ | Size <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Length <br> $(\mathrm{m})$ | Stiffness <br> Class | Product Code |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 7.5 | 75 | 3 | SN4 | A214075C0003C |
| 10.0 | 100 | 3 | SN4 | A214100C0003C |
| 13.5 | 135 | 3 | SN4 | A214135C0003C |
| 15.0 | 150 | 3 | SN4 | A214150C0003C |
| 17.0 | 170 | 3 | SN4 | A214170C0003C |
| 20.0 | 200 | 3 | SN4 | A214200C0003C |
| 25.0 | 250 | 3 | SN4 | A214250C0003C |
| 30.0 | 300 | 3 | SN4 | A214300C0003C |
| 40.0 | 400 | 3 | SN4 | A214400C0003C |
| 50.0 | 500 | 3 | SN4 | A214500C0003C |
| 60.0 | 600 | 3 | SN4 | A214600C0003C |
| 80.0 | 800 | 3 | SN4 | A214800C0003C |



| Size <br> $(\mathrm{cm})$ | Size <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Length <br> $(\mathrm{m})$ | Stiffness <br> Class | Product Code |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 10.0 | 100 | 3 | SN4 | A214100SO003C |
| 15.0 | 150 | 3 | SN4 | A214150S0003C |
| 17.0 | 170 | 3 | SN4 | A214170S0003C |
| 20.0 | 200 | 3 | SN4 | A214200S0003C |
| 25.0 | 250 | 3 | SN4 | A214250S0003C |
| 30.0 | 300 | 3 | SN4 | A214300S0003C |
| 40.0 | 400 | 3 | SN4 | A214400S0003C |
| 50.0 | 500 | 3 | SN4 | A214500S0003C |
| 60.0 | 600 | 3 | SN4 | A214600S0003C |
| 80.0 | 800 | 3 | SN4 | M214800S0003C |

$\left.\begin{array}{llll} & & \begin{array}{c}\text { DOUBLE WALL } \\ \text { CORRUGATED } \\ \text { PLAIN PIPE }\end{array} \\ \text { (ONE COUPLER WITH } \\ \text { TWO RUBBER RINGS) }\end{array}\right)$

|  |  | DOUBLE WALL <br> CORRUGATED <br> WITH IN-LINE <br> SOCKETED PIPE <br> (WITH RUBBER RING) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Size | Size |  | Length |
| $(\mathrm{cm})$ | $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Stiffness | Class |

$\left.\begin{array}{llll} & & \begin{array}{c}\text { DOUBLE WALL } \\ \text { CORRUGATED } \\ \text { PLAIN PIPE }\end{array} \\ \text { (ONE COUPLER WITH } \\ \text { TWO RUBBER RINGS) }\end{array}\right]$

|  |  |  |  | DOUBLE WALL CORRUGATED WITH IN-LINE SOCKETED PIPE (WITH RUBBER RING) <br> HSN CODE: 39172190 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Size <br> (cm) | Size <br> (mm) | Length (m) | Stiffness Class | Product Code |
|  | 10.0 | 100 | 3 | SN8 | A214200S0003C |
|  | 15.0 | 150 | 3 | SN8 | A215150S0003B |
|  | 17.0 | 170 | 3 | SN8 | A215170S0003B |
|  | 20.0 | 200 | 3 | SN8 | A215200S0003B |
|  | 25.0 | 250 | 3 | SN8 | A215250S0003B |
|  | 30.0 | 300 | 3 | SN8 | A215300S0003B |
|  | 40.0 | 400 | 3 | SN8 | A215400S0003B |
|  | 50.0 | 500 | 3 | SN8 | A215500S0003B |
|  | 60.0 | 600 | 3 | SN8 | A215600S0003B |
|  | 80.0 | 800 | 3 | SN8 | A215800S0003B |



DOUBLE WALL CORRUGATED PLAIN PIPE (ONE COUPLER WITH TWO RUBBER RINGS)

HSN CODE: 39172190

| Size <br> $(\mathrm{cm})$ | Size <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Length <br> $(\mathrm{m})$ | Stiffness <br> Class | Product Code |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 7.5 | 75 | 6 | SN8 | A215075C0006B |
| 10.0 | 100 | 6 | SN8 | A215100C0006B |
| 13.5 | 135 | 6 | SN8 | A215135C0006B |
| 15.0 | 150 | 6 | SN8 | A215150C0006B |
| 17.0 | 170 | 6 | SN8 | A215170C0006B |
| 20.0 | 200 | 6 | SN8 | A215200C0006B |
| 25.0 | 250 | 6 | SN8 | A215250C0006B |
| 30.0 | 300 | 6 | SN8 | A215300C0006B |
| 40.0 | 400 | 6 | SN8 | A215400C0006B |
| 50.0 | 500 | 6 | SN8 | A215500C0006B |
| 60.0 | 600 | 6 | SN8 | A215600C0006B |
| 80.0 | 800 | 6 | SN8 | A215800C0006B |



DOUBLE WALL CORRUGATED WITH IN-LINE
SOCKETED PIPE (WITH RUBBER RING)

HSN CODE: 39172190

| Size <br> $(\mathrm{cm})$ | Size <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Length <br> $(\mathrm{m})$ | Stiffness <br> Class | Product Code |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 10.0 | 100 | 6 | SN8 | A215100S0006B |
| 15.0 | 150 | 6 | SN8 | A215150S0006B |
| 17.0 | 170 | 6 | SN8 | A215170S0006B |
| 20.0 | 200 | 6 | SN8 | A215200S0006B |
| 25.0 | 250 | 6 | SN8 | A215250S0006B |
| 30.0 | 300 | 6 | SN8 | A215300S0006B |
| 40.0 | 400 | 6 | SN8 | A215400S0006B |
| 50.0 | 500 | 6 | SN8 | A215500S0006B |
| 60.0 | 600 | 6 | SN8 | A215600S0006B |
| 80.0 | 800 | 6 | SN8 | A215800S0006B |

## D-REX <br> DOUBLE WALL CORRUGATED (PROFILED) PIPE



| Size <br> $(\mathrm{cm})$ | Size <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Length <br> $(\mathrm{m})$ | Stiffness <br> Class | Product Code |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 7.5 | 75 | 3 | SN4 | A218075C0003C |
| 10.0 | 100 | 3 | SN4 | A218100C0003C |
| 13.5 | 135 | 3 | SN4 | A218135C0003C |
| 15.0 | 150 | 3 | SN4 | A218150C0003C |
| 17.0 | 170 | 3 | SN4 | A218170C0003C |
| 20.0 | 200 | 3 | SN4 | A218200C0003C |
| 25.0 | 250 | 3 | SN4 | A218250C0003C |
| 30.0 | 300 | 3 | SN4 | A218300C0003C |
| 40.0 | 400 | 3 | SN4 | A218400C0003C |
| 50.0 | 500 | 3 | SN4 | A218500C0003C |
| 60.0 | 600 | 3 | SN4 | A218600C0003C |
| 80.0 | 800 | 3 | SN4 | A218800C0003C |



| Size <br> $(\mathrm{cm})$ | Size <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Length <br> $(\mathrm{m})$ | Stiffness <br> Class | Product Code |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 10.0 | 100 | 3 | SN4 | A218100S0003C |
| 15.0 | 150 | 3 | SN4 | A218150S0003C |
| 17.0 | 170 | 3 | SN4 | A218170S0003C |
| 20.0 | 200 | 3 | SN4 | A218200S0003C |
| 25.0 | 250 | 3 | SN4 | A218250S0003C |
| 30.0 | 300 | 3 | SN4 | A218300S0003C |
| 40.0 | 400 | 3 | SN4 | A218400S0003C |
| 50.0 | 500 | 3 | SN4 | A218500S0003C |
| 60.0 | 600 | 3 | SN4 | A218600S0003C |
| 80.0 | 800 | 3 | SN4 | A218800S0003C |




|  |  | DOUBLE WALL <br> CORRUGATED <br> WITH IN-LINE <br> SOCKETED PIPE <br> RODENT REPELLENT <br> (WITH RUBBER RING) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Size | Size | Length | Stiffness |

Note:

1. Sizes which are not produced at Ghiloth Plant (1800) are $75,100,135 \& 800 \mathrm{~mm}$ ID (both plain pipe \& in-line socket).
2. Sizes which are not produced at Sitarganj Plant (1902) are 400,500, $600 \& 800 \mathrm{~mm}$ ID (both plain pipe \& in-line socket).

|  |  | DOUBLE WALL <br> CORRUGATED <br> PLAIN PIPE WITH <br> RODENT REPELLENT <br> (ONE COUPLER WITH TWO <br> RUBBER RINGS) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


|  |  |  |  |  | DOUBLE WALL CORRUGATED WITH IN-LINE SOCKETED PIPE RODENT REPELLENT (WITH RUBBER RING) HSN CODE: 39172190 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Size <br> (cm) | Size <br> (mm) | Length (m) |  | fness ss | Product Code |
|  | 10.0 | 100 | 3 | SN8 |  | A219100S0003B |
|  | 15.0 | 150 | 3 | SN8 |  | A219150S0003B |
|  | 17.0 | 170 | 3 | SN8 |  | A219170S0003B |
|  | 20.0 | 200 | 3 | SN8 |  | A219200S0003B |
|  | 25.0 | 250 | 3 | SN8 |  | A219250S0003B |
|  | 30.0 | 300 | 3 | SN8 |  | A219300S0003B |
|  | 40.0 | 400 | 3 | SN8 |  | A219400S0003B |
|  | 50.0 | 500 | 3 | SN8 |  | A219500S0003B |
|  | 60.0 | 600 | 3 | SN8 |  | A219600S0003B |
|  | 80.0 | 800 | 3 | SN8 |  | A219800S0003B |


|  |  | DOUBLE WALL <br> CORRUGATED <br> PLAIN PIPE WITH <br> RODENT REPELLENT <br> (ONE COUPLER WITH <br> TWO RUBBER RINGS) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |



DOUBLE WALL CORRUGATED WITH IN-LINE SOCKETED PIPE RODENT REPELLENT (WITH RUBBER RING)

HSN CODE: 39172190

| Size <br> $(\mathrm{cm})$ | Size <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Length <br> $(\mathrm{m})$ | Stiffness <br> Class | Product Code |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 10.0 | 100 | 6 | SN8 | A219100S0006B |
| 15.0 | 150 | 6 | SN8 | A219150S0006B |
| 17.0 | 170 | 6 | SN8 | A219170S0006B |
| 20.0 | 200 | 6 | SN8 | A219200S0006B |
| 25.0 | 250 | 6 | SN8 | A219250S0006B |
| 30.0 | 300 | 6 | SN8 | A219300S0006B |
| 40.0 | 400 | 6 | SN8 | A219400S0006B |
| 50.0 | 500 | 6 | SN8 | A219500S0006B |
| 60.0 | 600 | 6 | SN8 | A219600S0006B |
| 80.0 | 800 | 6 | SN8 | A219800S0006B |

## D-REX

FITTINGS

| DWC PIPE WITH AIR VENT SN8 <br> HSN CODE: 34031900 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Size <br> $(\mathrm{cm})$ | Size <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Stiffness <br> Class | Product Code |
| 30.0 | 300 | SN8 | F023001002 |
| 40.0 | 400 | SN8 | F024001000 |
| 50.0 | 500 | SN8 | F025001001 |


| DWC PIPE WITH AIR VENT SN4 <br> HSN CODE: 34031900 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Size <br> $(\mathrm{cm})$ | Size <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Stiffness <br> Class | Product Code |
| 30.0 | 300 | SN4 | F023001004 |
| 50.0 | 500 | SN4 | F025001003 |


|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

[^0]|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | JACK |  |
| HSN CODE: 34031900 |  |  |


|  |  | RUBBER <br> RING |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |

$\left.\begin{array}{llll}\hline & & & \\ & \text { FABRICATED BEND 45 } \\ & \text { HSN CODE: 34031900 }\end{array}\right]$
$\left.\begin{array}{llll}\hline & & & \\ & \text { FABRICATED BEND } 60^{\circ} & \text { SN4 } \\ & \text { HSN CODE: 34031900 }\end{array}\right]$

FABRICATED BEND $45^{\circ}$ SN 8
HSN CODE: 34031900

| Size <br> $(\mathrm{cm})$ | Size <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Stiffness <br> Class | Product Code |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7.5 | 75 | SN8 | F020754000 |
| 10.0 | 100 | SN8 | F021004000 |
| 13.5 | 135 | SN8 | F021354001 |
| 15.0 | 150 | SN8 | F021504000 |
| 17.0 | 170 | SN8 | F021704000 |
| 20.0 | 200 | SN8 | F022004000 |
| 25.0 | 250 | SN8 | F022504000 |
| 30.0 | 300 | SN8 | F023004000 |
| 40.0 | 400 | SN8 | F024004000 |
| 50.0 | 500 | SN8 | F025004001 |
| 60.0 | 600 | SN8 | F026004000 |

FABRICATED BEND $60^{\circ}$ SN 8
HSN CODE: 34031900

| Size <br> $(\mathrm{cm})$ | Size <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Stiffness <br> Class | Product Code |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 10.0 | 100 | SN8 | F021005001 |
| 15.0 | 150 | SN8 | F021505000 |
| 17.0 | 170 | SN8 | F021705000 |
| 30.0 | 300 | SN8 | F023005000 |

FABRICATED BEND $90^{\circ}$ SN 8
HSN CODE: 34031900

| Size <br> $(\mathrm{cm})$ | Size <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Stiffness <br> Class | Product Code |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7.5 | 75 | SN8 | F020752000 |
| 10.0 | 100 | SN8 | F021002000 |
| 13.5 | 135 | SN8 | F021352002 |
| 15.0 | 150 | SN8 | F021502000 |
| 17.0 | 170 | SN8 | F021702000 |
| 20.0 | 200 | SN8 | F022002001 |
| 25.0 | 250 | SN8 | F022502002 |
| 30.0 | 300 | SN8 | F023002000 |
| 40.0 | 400 | SN8 | F024002000 |
| 50.0 | 500 | SN8 | F025002003 |
| 60.0 | 600 | SN8 | F026002000 |


| FABRICATED TEE SN4 <br> HSN CODE: 34031900 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size <br> (cm) | Size <br> (mm) | Stiffness <br> Class | Product Code |
| 7.5 | 75 | SN4 | F020751001 |
| 10.0 | 100 | SN4 | F021001004 |
| 13.5 | 135 | SN4 | F021351004 |
| 15.0 | 150 | SN4 | F021501010 |
| 17.0 | 170 | SN4 | F021701004 |
| 20.0 | 200 | SN4 | F022001010 |
| 25.0 | 250 | SN4 | F022501005 |
| 30.0 | 300 | SN4 | F023001010 |
| 50.0 | 500 | SN4 | F025001002 |
| FABRICATED REDUCER TEE SN4 HSN CODE: 34031900 |  |  |  |
| Size <br> (cm) | Size <br> (mm) | Stiffness <br> Class | Product Code |
| $10.0 \times 8.0$ | $100 \times 80$ | SN4 | F021001005 |
| $13.5 \times 8.0$ | $135 \times 80$ | SN4 | F021351005 |
| $13.5 \times 10.0$ | $135 \times 100$ | SN4 | F021351006 |
| $15.0 \times 7.5$ | $150 \times 75$ | SN4 | F021501019 |
| $15.0 \times 8.0$ | $150 \times 80$ | SN4 | F021501015 |
| $15.0 \times 10.0$ | $150 \times 100$ | SN4 | F021501016 |
| $15.0 \times 13.5$ | $150 \times 135$ | SN4 | F021501014 |
| $17.0 \times 10.0$ | $170 \times 100$ | SN4 | F021701001 |
| $20.0 \times 6.5$ | $200 \times 65$ | SN4 | FO22001014 |
| $20.0 \times 10.0$ | 200x100 | SN4 | F022001018 |
| $20.0 \times 13.5$ | 200x135 | SN4 | F022001012 |
| 20.0x15.0 | 200x150 | SN4 | F022001013 |
| $25.0 \times 10.0$ | 250x100 | SN4 | F022501007 |
| $30.0 \times 10.0$ | $300 \times 100$ | SN4 | F023001006 |
| $30.0 \times 20.0$ | $300 \times 200$ | SN4 | F023001003 |


|  | FABRICATED TEE SN8 <br> HSN CODE: 34031900 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size <br> (cm) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Size } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | Stiffness <br> Class | Product Code |
| 7.5 | 75 | SN8 | F020751000 |
| 10.0 | 100 | SN8 | F021001002 |
| 13.5 | 135 | SN8 | F021351000 |
| 15.0 | 150 | SN8 | F021501000 |
| 17.0 | 170 | SN8 | F021701000 |
| 20.0 | 200 | SN8 | F022001006 |
| 25.0 | 250 | SN8 | F022501001 |
| 30.0 | 300 | SN8 | F023001009 |
| 40.0 | 400 | SN8 | F024001001 |
| 50.0 | 500 | SN8 | F025001004 |

## FABRICATED REDUCER TEE SN8 <br> HSN CODE: 34031900

| Size <br> $(\mathrm{cm})$ | Size <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Stiffness <br> Class | Product Code |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $10.0 \times 8.0$ | $100 \times 80$ | SN8 | FO21001003 |
| $13.5 \times 8.0$ | $135 \times 80$ | SN8 | FO21351002 |
| $13.5 \times 10.0$ | $135 \times 100$ | SN8 | FO21351001 |
| $15.0 \times 7.5$ | $150 \times 75$ | SN8 | FO21501020 |
| $15.0 \times 8.0$ | $150 \times 80$ | SN8 | F021501004 |
| $15.0 \times 10.0$ | $150 \times 100$ | SN8 | F021501003 |
| $15.0 \times 13.5$ | $150 \times 135$ | SN8 | FO21501005 |
| $17.0 \times 10.0$ | $170 \times 100$ | SN8 | F021701005 |
| $20.0 \times 6.5$ | $200 \times 65$ | SN8 | FO22001005 |
| $20.0 \times 10.0$ | $200 \times 100$ | SN8 | FO22001002 |
| $20.0 \times 13.5$ | $200 \times 135$ | SN8 | FO22001007 |
| $20.0 \times 15.0$ | $200 \times 150$ | SN8 | FO22001008 |
| $25.0 \times 10.0$ | $250 \times 100$ | SN8 | FO22501002 |
| $25.0 \times 15.0$ | $250 \times 150$ | SN8 | F022501008 |
| $30.0 \times 10.0$ | $300 \times 100$ | SN8 | FO23001005 |
| $30.0 \times 15.0$ | $300 \times 150$ | SN8 | F023001008 |
| $30.0 \times 20.0$ | $300 \times 200$ | SN8 | F023001001 |
| $30.0 \times 25.0$ | $300 \times 250$ | SN8 | F023001007 |


| FABRICATED TEE $95^{\circ}$ SN4 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HSN CODE: 34031900 |  |  |  |  |
| Size <br> (cm) | Size (mm) | Length (m) | Stiffness <br> Class | Product Code |
| 13.5 | 135 | $0.75 \times 0.3$ | SN4 | F021351003 |
| 15.0 | 150 | 2 X 1 | SN4 | F021501007 |
| 15.0 | 150 | 2.2X0.5 | SN4 | F021501012 |
| 15.0 | 150 | 2.4X0.5 | SN4 | F021501013 |
| 17.0 | 170 | $0.6 \times 0.3$ | SN4 | F021701003 |


|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | FABRICATED TEE $95^{\circ}$ | SN8 |  |  |
|  |  | HSN CODE: 34031900 |  |  |$]$

## FABRICATED REDUCER COUPLER

 HSN CODE: 34031900| Size <br> $(\mathrm{cm})$ | Size <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Product Code |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| $15.0 \times 10.0$ | $150 \times 100$ | FO21506000 |
| $20.0 \times 10.0$ | $200 \times 100$ | FO22006001 |
| $20.0 \times 15.0$ | $200 \times 150$ | FO22006000 |
| $25.0 \times 15.0$ | $250 \times 150$ | F022506001 |
| $25.0 \times 20.0$ | $250 \times 200$ | F022506000 |
| $30.0 \times 10.0$ | $300 \times 100$ | FO23006001 |
| $30.0 \times 15.0$ | $300 \times 150$ | F023006000 |
| $30.0 \times 20.0$ | $300 \times 200$ | F025006000 |
| $50.0 \times 30.0$ | $500 \times 300$ |  |


| FABRICATED SINGLE Y SN8 HSN CODE: 34031900 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Size } \\ & (\mathrm{cm}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Size } \\ & (\mathrm{mm}) \end{aligned}$ | Stiffness Class | Product Code |
| 10.0 | 100 | SN8 | F021008000 |
| 13.5 | 135 | SN8 | F021358000 |
| 15.0 | 150 | SN8 | F021508002 |
| 30.0 | 300 | SN8 | F023008002 |

FABRICATED SINGLE Y SN4
HSN CODE: 34031900

| Size <br> $(\mathrm{cm})$ | Size <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Stiffness <br> Class | Product Code |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 10.0 | 100 | SN4 | F021008001 |
| 13.5 | 135 | SN4 | F021358001 |
| 15.0 | 150 | SN4 | F021508001 |
| 15.0 | 150 | SN4 | F021508003 |
| 40.0 | 400 | SN4 | F024008000 |


| FABRICATED REDUCER SINGLE Y SN4 <br> HSN CODE: 34031900 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size (cm) | Size (mm) | Stiffness <br> Class | Product Code |
| $13.5 \times 10.0$ | 135×100 | SN4 | F021358003 |
| $20.0 \times 10.0$ | 200x100 | SN4 | F022008002 |
| $20.0 \times 15.0$ | 200x150 | SN4 | F022008003 |
| $25.0 \times 10.0$ | 250x100 | SN4 | F022508001 |
| $25.0 \times 15.0$ | 250x150 | SN4 | F022508002 |
| $30.0 \times 10.0$ | $300 \times 100$ | SN4 | F023008001 |


| FABRICATED REDUCER SINGLE Y SN8 <br> HSN CODE: 34031900 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size <br> (cm) | Size (mm) | Stiffness <br> Class | Product Code |
| $13.5 \times 10.0$ | 135x100 | SN8 | F021358002 |
| $15.0 \times 10.0$ | $150 \times 100$ | SN8 | F021508000 |
| $20.0 \times 10.0$ | 200x100 | SN8 | F022008000 |
| 20.0×15.0 | 200x150 | SN8 | F022008001 |
| $25.0 \times 10.0$ | 250x100 | SN8 | F022508000 |
| 25.0x15.0 | 250x150 | SN8 | F022508003 |
| $30.0 \times 10.0$ | $300 \times 100$ | SN8 | F023008000 |
| $40.0 \times 10.0$ | $400 \times 100$ | SN8 | F024008001 |
| $50.0 \times 30.0$ | $500 \times 300$ | SN8 | F025008000 |

## D-REX <br> FITTINGS

| FABRICATED DOUBLE Y SN4 <br> HSN CODE: 34031900 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| FABRICATED DOUBLE Y Y <br> HSN CODE: 34031900 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | FABRICATED CROSS SN4 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Size <br> $(\mathrm{cm})$ | Size <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Stiffness <br> Class | Product Code |
| 17.0 | 170 | SN4 |  |
| 25.0 | 250 | SN4 | F021707001 |


| FABRICATED CROSS SN8 <br> HSN CODE: 34031900 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

FABRICATED REDUCER CROSS SN8 HSN CODE: 34031900

| Size <br> $(\mathrm{cm})$ | Size <br> $(\mathrm{mm})$ | Stiffness <br> Class |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $17.0 \times 10.0$ | $170 \times 100$ | SN8 | F021707002 |

$\left.\begin{array}{|lll}\hline & \text { FABRICATED END CAP } \\ & \text { HSN CODE: 34031900 }\end{array}\right]$

|  |  | PIPE JOINT <br> LUBRICANT <br> HSN CODE: 3403 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size <br> (gm) | Product Code | Std. Pkg. (Nos.) |
| 100 | STINS-100 | 100 |
| 250 | STINS-250 | 40 |
| 500 | STINS-500 | 20 |


|  |  | DWC X PVC CONNECTOR (SPGXDWC) <br> (FOR MANHOLE INLET) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Size <br> (D) cm | Product Code | Std. Pkg. (Nos.) |
| $11.0 \times 10.0$ | M1420014409 | 28 |
| $16.0 \times 15.0$ | M1420014412 | 12 |



## DWC X PVC CONNECTOR (GSSXDWC)

(FOR MANHOLE OUTLET)

| Size <br> $(\mathrm{D} \times \mathrm{H}) \mathrm{cm}$ | Product Code | Std. Pkg. <br> (Nos.) |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $11.0 \times 10.0$ | F183113110 | 01 |
| $16.0 \times 15.0$ | F183176160 | 01 |
| $20.0 \times 20.0$ | F183228200 | 01 |
| $25.0 \times 25.0$ | F183291250 | 01 |
| $31.5 \times 30.0$ | F183344315 | 01 |



DWC XPVC CONNECTOR (SPGXDWC)
(FOR MANHOLE INLET)

| Size <br> $(D \times H) c m$ | Product Code | Std. Pkg. <br> (Nos.) |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $20.0 \times 20.0$ | F182228200 | 01 |
| $25.0 \times 25.0$ | F182291250 | 01 |
| $31.5 \times 30.0$ | F182344315 | 01 |



## QUALITY CONTROL

Astral is equipped with state-of-the-art laboratory which specializes in high quality testing as per the ISI standards for testing of all D-Rex pipes. The high quality performance is attained and ensured throughout the plant in all the processes through experienced and well-qualified staff and skilled workers.
Each batch of Astral D-Rex pipes are rigorously tested as per Bureau of Indian Standard's relevant scheme of testing and inspection. Astral conducts the following high critical tests in its laboratory and the products are passed only after a strict quality check process.

## TESTS CONDUCTED ON PIPES

1. Raw Material Test including Density, MFR, OIT \&
2. Impact Strength Test
Resistance to internal pressure Test
3. Dimension Test
4. Visual Appearance and colour of finished pipes
5. Resistance to Heating Test
6. Effect of Heating Test (If Applicable)
7. Ring Stiffness Test
8. Ring Flexibility Test
9. Creep Ratio Test
10.Tightness of Elastomeric Ring Seal Joint Test
10. Water Tightness Test (If Applicable)
11. Resistance to combined Temperature Cycling and External Loading Test


## DESIGN AND <br> INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

Pipe Installation should be done carefully with the adequate slope. Whether, the pipe is going to be installed inside a structure or outside it, the installation method will be the same. Depending on the sewer pipe material, things could be easier or more complicated, because the pipe will be harder to handle and the installation process of the sewer pipe will require additional labour and equipment. Installation of corrugated pipe includes typical procedures that are followed for any pipe installation. Since the strength of pipe completely depends upon the resistance offered by the surrounding backfill material is at its greatest, installation guidelines for the proper selection, placement and compaction of embedment materials will help ensure good, sound performance and extended service life.
These guidelines do not attempt to address installation practices common to all pipe types (e.g. line and grade, working in an upstream direction), but only those features that are important in securing pipe support from the embedment material. Consistent with that objective, no attempt is made herein to address safety concerns associated with the installation of corrugated pipe or undergroundconstruction in general. It is the responsibility of the user of this guide to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

## UNLOADING AND HANDLING

Care should be taken while unloading and handling the pipe, ensuring that it should not be dropped. Excessive swinging should be avoided while unloading the pipe.

## STACKING AND STORAGE

Handling of Pipes using Slings for Lifting


Stacking and storage of the pipes should be done in accordance with the prescribed guidelines in IS: 16098 (Part-2). It should be ensured that the pipe stacks are not in the vicinity of any type of heat source or engine exhausts. The rubber gaskets should especially be kept away from any such heat source. The general guidelines to be followed for the storage of D-Rex Corrugated Pipes are as given below. These guidelines are in line with the ones prescribed in IS: 16098 (Part-2).

- The area selected for stacking should be plain and care is to be taken to remove any pointed objects / stones from the area
- Place wooden blocks / plain, non - pointed stones as anchors to avoid stack collapse
- While stacking, pipes should be placed in an alternate coupler - socket / plain end manner as in Figure. 3, to ensure strong stability of the stack
- Stack height should not be higher than $2.5 \mathrm{~m}(8 \mathrm{ft})$
-The stacks should be covered with an LDPE Sheet to avoid direct exposure to sunlight
-The area designated for stacking should preferably be cleared of any grass or vegetation

Figure 2: Anchors for Stack Collapse Prevention

Figure 3: Alternate Facing Pipes for Stable Stack

Figure 4: Covering of Stacks with LDPE Sheets

Figure 5:
Actual on Field Stacking Example


## TRENCH PREPARATION

The width of sewer trench depends on the soil condition, type of side projection and the working space required at the bottom of the trench for smooth installations. Increase in width compared to required minimum width would unduly increase the load on pipe. Considering all the factors minimum trench width is specified in below table

| MINIMUM TRENCH |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| WIDTH - SIZE WISE |  |
| PIPE DIAMETER (mm) | TRENCH WIDTH (m) |
| 75 to 200 | 0.6 |
| 250 | 0.7 |
| 300 | 0.8 |
| 400 | 0.9 |
| 500 | 1.1 |
| 600 | 1.2 |
| 800 | 1.3 |

Figure 6: Trench Preparation Process


As mentioned in IS: 16098 (Part-2), excavated soil shall not be deposited near trench. This is in order to prevent the collapse of the sides of trenches. The sides of trench shall be supported by shoring, if necessary, to ensure proper excavation and to reduce the time of excavation. If excavation is made deeper than necessary the soil shall be backfilled and compacted.


Figure 7: Cross Section of a Typical Trench

# MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM BURIAL DEPTHS FOR SN4 AND SN8 PIPES 

Cover height is one of the determining factors when calculating the load carrying capacity of the pipe and soil envelop. Minimum cover heights are dependent on the backfill and proposed traffic loads. Increase in burial depth allows live load to be dispersed over a greater area of surrounding soil. On another side, it also increases the weight of the soil column directly above the pipe. Maximum cover heights are dependent on many variables including the stiffness class of the pipe, level of the ground water table, the backfill material used and the level of Maximum Burial Depth. SN4 pipes are recommended where traffic load (vehicular/live load) is low or negligible as well as where there are low burial depths. The recommended burial depth for SN4 and SN8 pipes shall be $0.8 \mathrm{M}-6.0 \mathrm{M}$.

## NOTES

1. Installation in accordance with IS: 16098 (Part-2) and ASTM D2321.
2. The actual cover height depends upon the type of backfill material and soil stiffness.
3. Minimum cover of depth shall be measured from the top of the pipe's crown to the top of the ground level.
4. Recommended design deflection limits are considered as per IS: 16098 (Part-2).

## BEDDING

- Normally, even for the maximum combined loading (wheel load + backfill), any form of cement concrete structural bedding would not be necessary. - For maintenance of sewer slopes the initial backfill envelop with sand or gravel (as computed through structural design of buried flexible conduit) over a single BFS would be sufficient. - If the anchorage becomes imperative, the transverse concrete anchorage blocks spaced at suitable interval shall also act as chairs for defining and maintaining the sewer slopes. - If a pipe has a bell-and-spigot joint where the bell is significantly larger than the pipe, the manufacturer may require use of "bell holes" in the installation. Bell holes are depressions in the bedding designed to accommodate the connection so that a stress point does not occur. Since joint designs vary, manufacturers should be contacted regarding whether this is an essential construction technique for a specific product.



## RELIABLE SEALING

To secure long-term water tightness sealing rubber gasket is used. It provides the reinforcement to the plastic pipe joints to ensure long term leak proof jointing.


Jointing of the pipes shall be done in the trench only.

## BACKFILLING

The backfill material and level of compaction directly impacts the performance of the pipe. The backfill material must have a high density as well as a resistance to migration and degradation to support the soil overburden and live vehicular loads.

## HAUNCHING ZONE

The haunching zone is the area of backfill that extends from the bedding up to the spring line of the pipe. In the haunch area, backfill material shall be well compacted as necessary, because it is a critical step to ensuring a high-performance installation. The embedment soil of a granular type is placed carefully in this zone.

## INITIAL BACKFILL

After compaction of haunching zone, backfill material should be placed in the shifts of maximum 300 mm and again compacted carefully. Depending on the application and the cover depth, the initial backfill extends from from the top of the pipe's crown to minimum 150 mm over top of the pipe. Class I material as per standard ASTM D2321 i.e. angular, crushed stone or rock, crushed gravel, broken coral, crushed slag, cinders or shells shall be preferred at $87 \%$ maximum standard Proctor density. Initial backfill protects the pipe from damage during final backfill.

## FINAL BACKFILL

Final backfill material shall be as specified by project engineer based on site design to meet project requirements. The trench shall be further filled with soil without large stones or rocks and compacted. Typical values for proctor density shall be above $87 \%$. The type of material used will determine the height of the lifts and the degree of compaction necessary to achieve the desired pipe support.

## FIELD <br> CUTTING PIPE

Pipe lengths will usually need to be modified in the field to meet site requirements. Polyethylene pipe is easy to cut with hand saw, reciprocating saw, or similar tool. For pipes that will be connected to manhole or catch basin, the cut should be made in the corrugation valley, as shown in Figure 8

Figure 8: Cut in corrugation valley


A variety of joint qualities and configurations are available. So, if the pipe is cut with the intent of joining it with another length of pipe, instructions should be obtained from the individual pipe manufacturer. This will ensure optimal joint performance.

Taps or connections coming into the pipe perpendicular to its axis, may also be needed to connect a downspout or similar small diameter pipe to the storm sewer. For systems not required to be watertight, options include using a fitting designed for such an application. Watertight systems may require additional fittings or adapters. Not all pipe sizes or types can be connected in this manner. In order to maintain the integrity of the main sewer line, the manufacturer should always be contacted for suggestions on these types of connections.

## LAYING AND JOINTING

INSPECTION AND CLEANING

Before a pipe is laid into the trench, inspection of the pipe shall be done for any damage or defect. The sealing surface of the pipe shall be wiped using a cloth. Mud, sand or any other foreign material shall be removed from the socket interior as well as from spigot exterior to ensure an effective seal between the same. Gasket area shall be cleaned carefully. The pipe should be lowered into the trench using slings placed in a manner that evenly supports the pipe.

## JOINTING

Socket and spigot to be assembled shall be aligned carefully before making joint. Spigot end shall be pushed in socket until the reference mark is flush with the end of socket. When mechanical devices are used, care must be taken to ensure that spigot is inserted to proper depth and that previously assembled pipe joints are not disturbed.

Figure 9: Cleaning of Sockets and Spigots for Efficient Jointing


Figure 10: Example of Joint (Coupler Joint)


Figure 11: Pipe with Sealing Rubber Ring


## NOTE

- Ring should be placed in 1st groove if plain end of pipe is inserted in inbuilt socket of joining pipe.
- Ring should be placed in 3rd groove if plain end of pipe is inserted in loose injection moulded coupler


## CONNECTIONS TO MANHOLES \& CATCH BASINS

Manholes and catch basins provide points for changes in pipe grade, direction, and size; allow storm runoff to enter; and provide for system access.The method used to join the pipe and the structure depends on the project needs, type of pipe, and the style of the structure. The most common practice for corrugated polyethylene and other pipes is to grout the pipe into the concrete manhole or basin opening. The grout mixture should be pressed between the corrugated pipe and the manhole opening. This type of connection is soil tight, as minimum, and is acceptable for the majority of storm sewers. Because of the corrugated exterior, this connection also creates a water stop effect. Flexible watertight connections, or manhole "boots" as they are sometimes called, are also available for projects requiring a tight system. These connections work best on a pipe with a smooth outer diameter and so may require the use of pipe adapters. Figure 12 provides additional detail on manhole and catch basin connections.

Pipe Installed at Manhole / Chamber


Figure 12

## CONNECTING CORRUGATED PE/PP PIPE TO OTHER PIPE MATERIALS

It is not unusual for corrugated polyethylene pipe to be connected to other types of pipe materials. Available options depend on the joint quality required throughout the system and the particular combination of pipe materials. In most storm sewer applications, the pipe can be joined by butting the pipe ends together, wrapping them with a geotextile, and pouring a concrete collar around them. Although such a connection is dependent on contractor expertise, it will generally limit soil intrusion but not provide a watertight joint. Watertight connections between different materials will require additional fittings and adapters. If those options are not acceptable, a manhole can be used to make the transition. One example of a watertight connection commonly used is shown in Figure 13. Pipe manufacturers are a valuable resource during the project planning stage since they are familiar with adapters that work well with their own products.

Figure 13: Watertight Connections Between Different Pipe Materials


## CLEANING METHODS- <br> DOUBLE WALL CORRUGATED PIPES

Water Jetting is a sewer line cleaning process that uses large volumes of water under very high pressure to scour the walls of the drain and sewer lines. With Hydro Jetting, a high-pressure stream of water is injected into the septic line to clear obstructions like grease, hair, paper, sand, silt, and soap build up, and allow for the free flow of sewage through the system. This debris is then washed away to leave sewer or drain lines as clean as the day they were installed.

- Water jetting is a common method for pipe cleansing.
- A hose is led into the pipe, usually from the downstream, and water is jetted out under high pressure up pushing the hose forward while at the same time washing away the substances accumulated inside the pipe.


## HIGH PRESSURE JETTING THE BEST METHOD TO CLEAN SEWERS \& DRAINS

- This method is particularly effective in clearing blockages caused by oil and grease. Grease/fat: full bore blockage ofsolidified fat and disposable nappies, consistent with typical operational blockages.
- Plastic pipe materials, structured-wall construction type. New plastics pipes, as well as those which had been inservice several years, were subjected to 30 to 40 bar water pressures with a 2.8 mm nozzle.
- It is also very effective in clearing the grease coated onto the interior
 surface of the pipes so as to explore the pipe surface condition.
- However, the effectiveness of water jetting decreases with the increase in pipe diameter and is seldom used for pipes greater than 900 mm diameter.
- For pipes of length exceeding 100 m , the use of water jetting is also not effective due to the excessive head loss in the hose.
- Apart from normal cleansing, there are proprietary products available in the market for mounting onto the head of the water jetting hose for breaking through hard material.


## NOTE

- The guidelines mentioned in this booklet or to be used by end user/contractor as recommendations only.
- Our warranty is limited to only those components supplied by us i.e. indicated guidelines and their adoption by end user/contractor have no bearing on warranty.
- The final laying configuration is left to the expertise of the project designer only.
- These guidelines are not intended to supersede any of the governing specifications, standards and requirements.


## COMPARISON OF <br> DWC PIPE \& RCC PIPE

| PROPERTIES | D-REX PE/PP DOUBLE WALL CORRUGATED PIPE | RCC PIPE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Metallurgical Property | Good flexural strength, not brittle | No Flexibility, very brittle |
| Structural Property | Flexible Joints - allows deformation and movement that won't damage structure under external load. | When bearing external load, even very small deformation will damage the structure of pipe. |
| Chemical Inertness | Immune to all corrosive chemicals and biological ingredients. <br> No possibility of 'Crown Corrosion' | Deteriorates rapidly in contact with mild chemicals and biological contents. <br> Required frequent maintenance. Higher susceptible to crown corrosion. |
| Life Expectancy | Designed Life up to 75-100 Years. Time tested up to 50 years in various Parts of world. | Maximum life not more than 20 years |
| Installation time | Light weight, ease in transportation, handling and installation results in a Favorably low installation time \& costs. | Cumbersome and intensive labour \& Tooling oriented in Transportation, handling \& installation |
| Available lengths | Available in 6 (Six) Meter Standard lengths. Can be cut to any length by simple hand tools. Length can also be customized as per requirement. | Available in 2.5 meters Lengths only. Cannot be reduced to shorter lengths by simple cutting at site |
| Transportation \& Handling | Due to light weight and flexibility, chance of damage during handling \& transportation is negligible. Easy to ensure closed end water Test at feld after installation. | Highly susceptible to damage during transportation \& handling. Once damaged, repair may not be at all Possible. |
| Maintenance Status | There is virtually no need for maintenance. Periodical pressure flushing will keep the inner surface of the pipe glass smooth for its Entire life. | Considerable quantum of annual maintenance budget allocation is necessary to keep the system Working. |

## FREQUENTLY <br> ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ)

## 01. How much load D-Rex pipe can take?

Load bearing capacity is measured in SN Class. SN 1 is equivalent to $100 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ of Load. D-Rex pipes are available in SN4, SN8 and SN 16 varieties corresponding to $400 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$, $800 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ and $1600 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ load bearing capacity respectively.

## 02. Up to what max. Depth D-Rex pipe can be used?

As per the governing standard, D-Rex pipes can be laid upto a depth of 6 m Depth. However, these depth values depend on slopes, soil type and other factors related to the project.

O3.Up to what min. depth we can lay $D$-Rex pipes?
As per governing standard, the min. depth should be more than 0.8 m .
04.Where we can use SN4 \& SN8 Class pipes?

As described in point no. 2, the depth may vary based on project planning, but load bearing strength depends on the density of dynamic and static load elements such as vehicular traffic and / or structural loads on the pipes.

## 05.What is the life of rubber ring?

Multiple literatures are available in market which suggest that the life of the rubber rings can be anything between 20 years - 50 years depending on application and frequency of contact with UV radiation (Since, any rubber / plastic element gains brittleness with increase in contact with UV radiation)
06.What type of rubber is used for rubber ring?

Rubber ring is made up of Neoprene or EPDM rubber.
07.Is it possible to use D-Rex pipes in basement parking where suspended SWR pipes are used?
DWC D-Rex pipes are designed for non-pressure underground drainage application only. Not to be exposed to open or above ground level. So it is not advisable to use in basement parking in suspended position.

## 08. How to repair $\mathrm{D}-$ Rex pipes if damaged or puntured?

If pipes are damaged or punctured, the punctured portion, once identified, should be cut out, and replaced with a new portion by using connecting couplers on both sides.

## 09.In case of Roding pipes will damage?

Yes, Rodding damages any type of plastic pipes. Hence, for D-Rex Corrugated pipes, it is recommended that instead of rodding, hydro jetting mechanism may be considered.

## 10.How to join with previous RCC or PVC pipes?

Connections between different MOCs in sewerage and drainage network projects are carried out by insertion of a constructed or pre-fabricated manhole or chamber. However, in case, such construction or addition poses a challenge, then, use of Repairing Couplers can be considered.

## 11.Is it possible to pass hot water through D-Rex pipes?

The D-Rex pipes are designed to suit the temperatures and other conditions observed in sewage / domestic wastewaters. Hence, the pipes sustain the standard temperatures ranging from $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in normal conditions. However, as a part of testing w.r.t. IS code requirements, the pipes are tested for temperatures upto $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for stability purpose. But, as a standard declaration, the D-Rex pipes are not designed for higher temperature / hot water transport.

## 12.What is Life of DWC Pipe?

As per the standard references, the life PE/PP Pipes (DWC is not a material but a type of pipe) ranges between 50-100 years.

## 13.Can rodent damage the pipes?

Yes. Damage due to pests can be a possibility. However, if such a possibility is envisaged, Astral Pipes' Infra Division can supply D-Rex pipes with Anti-Rodent Properties. However, it is to be noted that this does not eliminate the possibility of damage, but limits the extent of it.

## 14.What is the effect of chemicals on these pipes?

Pipes are chemically inert.



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## ASTRAL <br> PIPES

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[^0]:    One Coupler with two Rubber Rings.

