

Section 02512**POLYETHYLENE WRAP****1.0 GENERAL****1.01 SECTION INCLUDES**

- A Polyethylene wrap for cast and ductile iron pipe to be used only in open-cut construction when cathodic protection system is not required by Plans.
- B References to Technical Specifications:
 - 1. Section 01350 – Submittals
- C Referenced Standards:
 - 1. American Water Works Association (AWWA)
 - a. AWWA C105 American National Standard for Polyethylene Encasement for Ductile-Iron Pipe Systems
 - 2. American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM)
 - a. ASTM D 1248, “Standard Specification for Polyethylene Plastics Extrusion Materials for Wire and Cable”

1.02 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

- A Unless indicated as a Bid Item, no separate payment will be made for polyethylene wrap. Include cost of polyethylene wrap in unit price for items wrapped.

1.03 SUBMITTALS

- A Make Submittals required by this Section under the provisions of Section 01350 – Submittals.
- B Submit manufacturer’s product data for proposed film and tape for approval.

2.0 PRODUCTS**2.01 MATERIALS**

- A Polyethylene Film: Tubular or sheet form without tears, breaks, holidays or defects; conforming with requirements of AWWA C105, 2.5 to 3 percent carbon black content, either low- or high-density:
 - 1. Low-density polyethylene film. Low-density polyethylene film shall be manufactured of virgin polyethylene material conforming to the following requirements of ASTM D 1248.
 - a. Raw material.
 - 1) Type : I
 - 2) Class: C (black)
 - 3) Grade: E-5

- 4) Flow rate (formerly melt index): 0.4 g/10 minute, maximum
 - 5) Dielectric strength: Volume resistivity, 10^{15} ohm-cm, minimum
 - b. Physical properties.
 - 1) Tensile strength: 1200 psi, minimum
 - 2) Elongation: 300 percent, minimum
 - 3) Dielectric strength: 800 V/mil thickness, minimum
 - c. Thickness: Low-density polyethylene film shall have a nominal thickness of 0.008 inch. The minus tolerance on thickness is 10 percent of the nominal thickness.
2. High-density, cross-laminated polyethylene film: High-density, cross laminated polyethylene film shall be manufactured of virgin polyethylene material conforming to the following requirements of ASTM D 1248
- a. Raw material.
 - 1) Type: III
 - 2) Class: C (black)
 - 3) Grade: P33
 - 4) Flow rate (formerly melt index): 0.4 to 0.5g/10 minute, maximum
 - 5) Dielectric strength: Volume resistivity, 10^{15} ohm-cm, minimum
 - b. Physical properties.
 - 1) Tensile strength: 5000 psi, minimum
 - 2) Elongation: 100 percent, minimum
 - 3) Dielectric strength: 800 V/mil thickness, minimum
 - c. Thickness: Film shall have a nominal thickness of 0.004 inch. The minus tolerance of thickness is 10 percent of the nominal thickness.
- B Polyethylene Tape: Provide 3-inch wide, plastic-backed, adhesive tape; Polyken No. 900, Scotchwrap No. 50, or equal.

3.0 EXECUTION

3.01 INSTALLATION

- A Preparation:
1. Remove all lumps of clay, mud, cinders, etc., on pipe surface prior to installation of polyethylene encasement. Prevent soil or embedment material from becoming trapped between pipe and polyethylene.
 2. Fit polyethylene film to contour of pipe to affect a snug fit, but not tight; encase with minimum space between polyethylene and pipe. Provide sufficient slack in contouring to prevent stretching polyethylene where it bridges irregular surfaces, such as bell-spigot interfaces, bolted joints or fittings, and to prevent damage to polyethylene due to backfilling operations. Secure overlaps and ends with adhesive tape to hold polyethylene encasement in place until backfilling operations are complete.

3. For installations below water table and/or in areas subject to tidal actions, seal both ends of polyethylene tube with adhesive tape at joint overlap.
- B Tubular Type (Method A):
1. Cut polyethylene tube to length approximately 2 feet longer than pipe section. Slip tube around pipe, centering it to provide 1-foot overlap on each adjacent pipe section, and bunching it accordion-fashion lengthwise until it clears pipe ends.
 2. Lower pipe into trench and make up pipe joint with preceding section of pipe. Make shallow bell hole at joints to facilitate installation of polyethylene tube.
 3. After assembling pipe joint, make overlap of polyethylene tube. Pull bunched polyethylene from preceding length of pipe, slip it over end of new length of pipe, and secure in place. Then slip end of polyethylene from new pipe section over end of first wrap until it overlaps joint at end of preceding length of pipe. Secure overlap in place. Take up slack width at top of pipe to make a snug, but not tight, fit along barrel of pipe, securing fold at quarter points.
 4. Repair cuts, tears, punctures, or other damage to polyethylene. Proceed with installation of next section of pipe in same manner.
- C Tubular Type (Method B):
1. Cut polyethylene tube to length approximately 1 foot shorter than pipe section. Slip tube around pipe, centering it to provide 6 inches of bare pipe at each end. Take up slack width at top of pipe to make a snug, but not tight, fit along barrel of pipe, securing fold at quarter points; secure ends.
 2. Before making up joint, slip 3-foot length of polyethylene tube over end of preceding pipe section, bunching it accordion-fashion lengthwise. After completing joint, pull 3-foot length of polyethylene over joint, overlapping polyethylene previously installed on each adjacent section of pipe by at least 1 foot; make each end snug and secure.
 3. Repair cuts, tears, punctures, or other damage to polyethylene. Proceed with installation of next section of pipe in same manner.
- D Sheet Type:
1. Cut polyethylene sheet to a length approximately 2 feet longer than pipe section. Center length to provide 1-foot overlap on each adjacent pipe section, bunching it until it clears pipe ends. Wrap polyethylene around pipe so that it circumferentially overlaps top quadrant of pipe. Secure cut edge of polyethylene sheet at intervals of approximately 3 feet.
 2. Lower wrapped pipe into trench and make up pipe joint with preceding section of pipe. Make shallow bell hole at joints to facilitate installation of polyethylene. After completing joint, make overlap and secure ends.
 3. Repair cuts, tears, punctures, or other damage to polyethylene. Proceed with installation of next section of pipe in same manner.
- E Pipe-shaped Appurtenances: Cover bends, reducers, offsets, and other pipe-shaped appurtenances with polyethylene in same manner as pipe.

- F Odd-shaped Appurtenances: When it is not practical to wrap valves, tees, crosses, and other odd-shaped pieces in tube, wrap with flat sheet or split length of polyethylene tube by passing sheet under appurtenance and bringing it up around body. Make seams by bringing edges together, folding over twice, and taping down. Tape polyethylene securely in place at valve stem and other penetrations.
- G Repairs: Repair any cuts, tears, punctures, or damage to polyethylene with adhesive tape or with short length of polyethylene sheet or cut open tube, wrapped around pipe to cover damaged area, and secured in place.
- H Openings in Encasement: Provide openings for branches, service taps, blowoffs, air valves, and similar appurtenances by making an X-shaped cut in polyethylene and temporarily folding back film. After appurtenance is installed, tape slack securely to appurtenance and repair cut, as well as other damaged area in polyethylene, with tape. Service taps may also be made directly through polyethylene, with any resulting damaged areas being repaired as described above.
- I Junctions between Wrapped and Unwrapped Pipe: Where polyethylene-wrapped pipe joins an adjacent pipe that is not wrapped, extend polyethylene wrap to cover adjacent pipe for distance of at least 3 feet. Secure end with circumferential turns of tape. Wrap service lines of dissimilar metals with polyethylene or suitable dielectric tape for minimum clear distance of 3 feet away from cast or ductile iron pipe.

END OF SECTION