30" & 36"

FIELD LOK® Gaskets

JOINT RESTRAINT

NSF Certified to ANSI/NSF 61

FOR WATER & WASTEWATER, FIRE PROTECTION & INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

Guidelines for Use and Application

U.S. Pipe's FIELD LOK Gaskets have proven to be an extremely successful, trouble-free means of joint restraint in Ductile Iron pipe and fitting joint assemblies across North America. By simply inserting a FIELD LOK Gasket into the socket of a TYTON JOINT® Pipe, restraint is instantly achieved when the joint is assembled. Stainless steel locking segments vulcanized into the FIELD LOK Gasket grip the pipe to prevent joint separation.

The FIELD LOK® Gasket Restrained Joint has a working pressure rating equivalent to the working pressure rating of the parent pipe up to a maximum working pressure rating of 250 psi for sizes 30-inch and 36-inch.

With the use of the FIELD LOK Gasket, push-on joint Ductile Iron TYTON JOINT Pipe can be quickly and securely restrained as the joint is assembled. Field cut pipe are no longer a problem to restrain. No pipe surface preparation or grooving is required for field cut pipe other than the cut end being beveled as required for any push-on joint spigot end. With the FIELD LOK Gasket in place, the joints are restrained without the need of thrust blocks, bolts, grooves, rods, clamps or retainer glands, resulting in savings of labor, material and time.

ANSI/AWWA Standards

ANSI/AWWA C111/A21.11 Standard for Rubber-Gasket Joints for Ductile Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings.

FIELD LOK Gaskets are available in 30" and 36" sizes and the pressure rating is based on the performance requirements of ANSI/AWWA C111/A21.11.

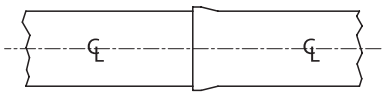
Special Notes Regarding the use of FIELD LOK Gaskets

FIELD LOK Gaskets will have a tag attached to them with gasket assembly instructions and a "CAUTION!" notice.

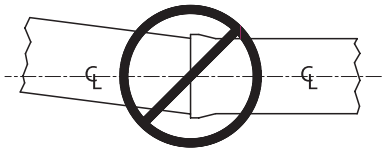
1. Do not use FIELD LOK Gaskets to provide electrical joint conductivity for thawing purposes. Such use may damage the gaskets.
2. Use FIELD LOK Gaskets only in push-on joints which have the trademark TYTON® or TYTON JOINT®. Use in other joints may result in joint separation or joint leakage. Currently TYTON Fittings are not compatible for use with FIELD LOK Gaskets.
3. FIELD LOK Gaskets should not be used in above ground installations.
4. Do not use FIELD LOK Gaskets with corroded pipe.
5. U.S. Pipe has not conducted tests with gray iron or plastic piping products and, therefore, cannot recommend or warrant the use of FIELD LOK Gaskets with gray iron (pipe, fittings or valves) or plastic (pipe or fittings).
6. Always make sure that the gasket is properly placed in the socket with the bulb or thickest portion of the gasket being deepest in the socket.
7. Use in casings: Pipelines restrained with FIELD LOK Gaskets may be installed in straight casings by pulling, not pushing, the line through the casing. Assembly of the joints must be controlled, such as with come-a-longs or cable hoists, to prevent fully "homing" the spigot to the base of the socket to allow for joint deflection. When it is necessary that the pipeline be installed through a casing, TR FLEX® Pipe is recommended.
8. Do not reuse FIELD LOK Gaskets.
9. Do not use FIELD LOK Gaskets with TYTON Plugs since it is not possible to remove the plug after the joint is assembled.

CAUTION!!

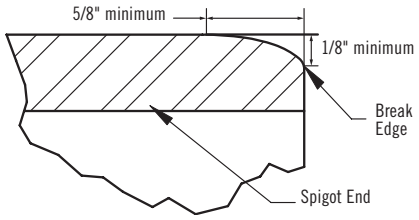
DURING ASSEMBLY



CORRECT



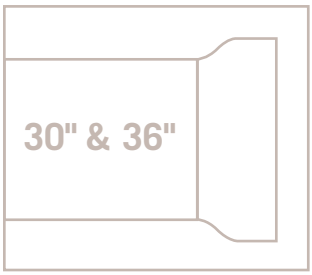
WRONG



Grind Bevel
(See Note #16)

MORE THAN JUST PIPE.

U.S. PIPE



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Special Notes Cont.

10. Although disassembly of joints restrained with FIELD LOK Gaskets is possible, the use of TR FLEX® Pipe and Fittings is recommended if disassembly of the joints is planned or anticipated.

11. If the maximum joint deflection is necessary, do not push the pipe to the bottom of the socket.

12. For cold weather assemblies, keep the temperature of the FIELD LOK Gaskets above 40º F.

13. Approximately twice as much assembly force may be required to assemble a FIELD LOK Gasket joint as is required for a conventional TYTON® Gasket push-on joint.

14. If FIELD LOK Gaskets are used in vertical installations, provisions must be made to keep the joint extended and not allow the teeth to become disengaged from the pipe. Failure to keep vertical joints extended can result in joint separation.

15. For cut pipe, select pipe with diameters or circumferences at the cut location which conform to Table 1.

16. For cut pipe, ensure that a tapered bevel similar to the one furnished with the pipe is ground onto the end of the pipe. (See other side.)

17. Measure the socket depth and make a mark on the pipe spigot that distance from the end of the pipe. This mark will indicate when the joint is fully "home".

18. Keep the joint in straight alignment during assembly. Do not fully "home" the joint if maximum joint deflection is required. Set the joint deflection after the assembly is made.

19. Check for correct positioning of the FIELD LOK Gasket by inserting a feeler gauge in the space between the bell and the pipe OD in several locations around the socket to ensure that the gasket is in proper position in the socket.

Pipe Diameters

Table 1. Suitable Pipe Diameters for Field Cuts and Restrained Joint Field Fabrication.

NOMINAL PIPE SIZE Inches	PIPE DIAMETER Inches		PIPE CIRCUMFERENCE Inches	
	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
30	31.94	32.08	100-11/32	100-25/32
36	38.24	38.38	120-1/8	120-9/16

Assembly Mark and Deflection

Table 2. Assembly Mark and Deflection.

PIPE SIZE Inches	LOCATION OF ASSEMBLY MARK* Inches	MAXIMUM** JOINT DEFLECTION Degrees	DEFLECTION OF 18 ft LENGTHS Inches	APPROX. RADIUS OF CURVE PRODUCED BY SUCCESSION OF JOINTS-18 ft LENGTHS Feet
30	6-1/16	1.5	5-5/8	687
36	6-1/2	1.5	5-5/8	687

**For full deflection application, insert spigot no deeper than the first assembly stripe.*

***The pipe to be installed must be kept in straight alignment with the previously installed pipe or fitting during assembly. Joint deflection may be made upon completion of the assembly.*

NOTE: *If specifiers and users believe that corrosive soils will be encountered where products are to be installed, please refer to ANSI/AWWA C105/A21.5* Polyethylene Encasement for Ductile Iron Pipe Systems *for proper external protection procedures.*

30" and 36" are in the size range where corrosion control is dictated by the Design Decision Model™ (DDM™) that both DIPRA and Corrpro use as an engineering tool to address corrosion and its control on proposed ductile iron transmission and distribution pipeline projects.

MORE THAN JUST PIPE.

U.S. PIPE