

2006 EDITION

30" & 36"

# FIELD LOK<sup>®</sup> Gaskets

JOINT RESTRAINT



FOR WATER & WASTEWATER, FIRE PROTECTION & INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

**MORE  
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PIPE.**

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**30" & 36"**

# FIELD LOK<sup>®</sup> Gaskets



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# FIELD LOK<sup>®</sup> Gaskets



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## FIELD LOK<sup>®</sup> Gaskets

Restrained joint pipe and fittings are used in pressurized Ductile Iron pipelines to prevent the joints of the line from separating due to thrust forces. Thrust forces generally occur at changes of size or direction in the line. Usually, a calculated length of pipeline extending from the location of the thrust force is restrained in the joints so that this force can be transmitted to the soil surrounding the line. The entire pipeline is often restrained for installations in poor soil or for critical lines.

U.S. Pipe's FIELD LOK Gaskets have proven to be an extremely successful, trouble-free means of joint restraint for well over six million Ductile Iron pipe and fitting joint assemblies across North America. By simply inserting a FIELD LOK Gasket into the socket of a TYTON JOINT<sup>®</sup> 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<sup>®</sup> 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" and 36".

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. The restraint provided shall be a boltless, integral restraining system and shall be rated for 250 psi in accordance with the performance requirements of ANSI/AWWA C111/A21.11. 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.

**CAUTION:** U.S. Pipe does not recommend FIELD LOK Gaskets for use above ground. The long-term effect of cyclical movements can be gradual joint separation to the point that the seal on the gasket bulb is compromised. Sources of cyclical movements include vibration as may be found on bridge crossings, and thermal expansion and contraction resulting from atmospheric temperature changes. These conditions are not experienced with buried pipe lines.

Currently 30" and 36" FIELD LOK Gaskets are not compatible with TYTON<sup>®</sup> Fittings. It is recommended that TR FLEX<sup>®</sup> Restrained Joint Fittings be used with the TR FLEX system.

\*See note on page 5 regarding pipe with thick coatings or tape wrap.

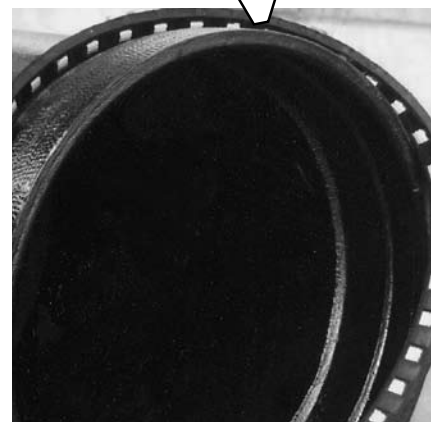
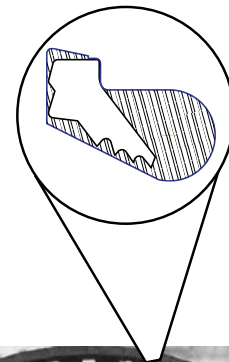
**NOTE:** If specifiers and users believe that corrosive soils will be encountered where products are to be installed, please refer to ANSI/AWWA C105/A21.5 Polyethylene Encasement for Ductile Iron Pipe Systems for proper external protection procedures.

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

### ANSI/AWWA Standards

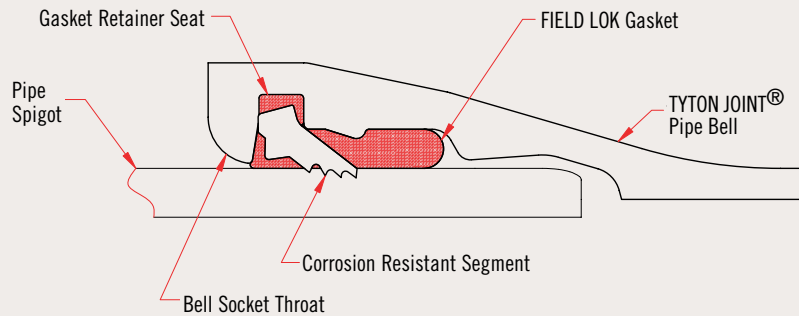
#### ANSI/AWWA C111/A21.11 Standard for Rubber-Gasket Joints for Ductile Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings.

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.



FIELD LOK<sup>®</sup>, FIELD LOK 350<sup>®</sup>, TYTON<sup>®</sup>, TYTON JOINT<sup>®</sup> and TR FLEX<sup>®</sup> are Registered Trademarks of U.S. Pipe and Foundry Company. FIELD LOK Gaskets are covered by U.S. Patent Number 6,688,652.

## Assembly



### Socket Configuration

**NOTE:** Actual socket configuration may vary from illustration.

#### Figure 1.

Loop the gasket for insertion and place in the socket with the heel of the gasket in the retainer seat of the socket.

#### Figure 2.

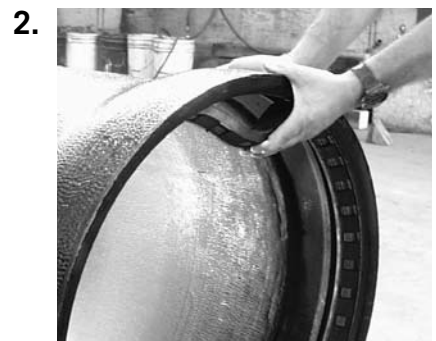
After inserting the gasket it will be necessary to make loops in the gasket to easily and properly seat the gasket.

#### Figure 3.

Position 3 to 4 loops equally spaced around the bell at approximately 10, 2, 4 and 8 o'clock.

#### Figure 4.

The loops can then be pushed into place completing the insertion. Make sure the gasket is uniformly seated around the inside of the socket.



## Assembly (cont.)

**Figure 5.**

Apply a thin film of TYTON JOINT<sup>®</sup> Lubricant to the exposed surface of the gasket that will come into contact with the entering pipe spigot. Only TYTON JOINT Lubricant should be used.

**CAUTION:** *The use of spray-on lubricant is not recommended. Experience has determined that spray-on lubricant may not have sufficient lubricity to allow joint assembly without gasket displacement.*

**Figure 6.**

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 (or any pipe without a bevel) should be beveled about 1/4" at an angle of about 30 degrees and the leading edge should be rounded. This can be done quite easily with a portable grinder. The operation removes any sharp, rough edges which otherwise might damage the gasket.

**Figure 7.**

When cut pipe, which have no assembly stripes, are to be assembled, the spigot insertion depth should be marked on the spigot to ensure that the joint is fully assembled. When deflection is required at the joint, the spigot should not be completely homed. Assembly mark locations by size and deflection information is given in Table 2, or they can be transferred from adjacent pipe of the same size.

**Figure 8.**

6 to 7 inches of the spigot should be cleaned and a thin coat of TYTON JOINT<sup>®</sup> Lubricant applied.

**NOTE: Thick Coatings or Tape Wrap** — *The FIELD LOK Gasket should not be used on pipe and fittings which have thick coatings or tape wrap on the outer diameter of the pipe. In general, if the peen pattern is not visible on the pipe surface, the coating may be too thick for proper penetration of the teeth of the FIELD LOK Gasket. The thick coating should be removed from the end of the pipe or fitting before assembly. The coating must be no more than 6 mils thick on the plain end of the pipe or fitting.*

*When it is known that field cuts will be made, several lengths can be ordered as "gauged full length". U.S. Pipe "gauged full length" pipe are marked with a green stripe on the bell face. The ANSI/AWWA C151/A21.51 standard for Ductile Iron pipe requires factory gauging of the spigot end. Accordingly, pipe selected for field cutting should be measured at the location of the intended cut and must be within the tolerances shown in Table 1.*



## Assembly (cont.)

**Figure 9.**

Insert the end of the pipe into the socket until it contacts the gasket. Keep the pipe in alignment during assembly.

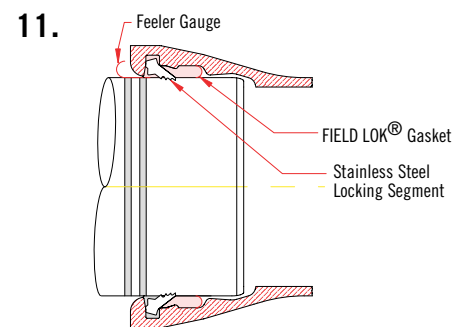
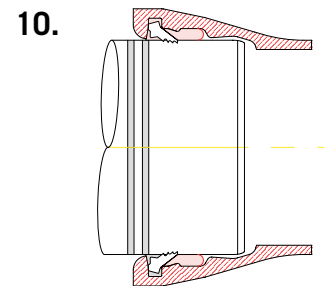
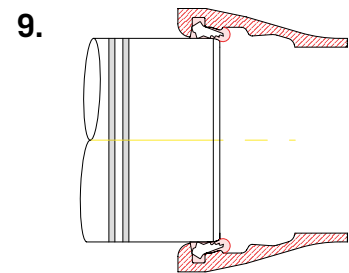
**Figure 10.**

Assemble the joint until the stripe closest to the plain end has the edge farthest from the plain end flush with the bell face. It is not homed as deeply as with TYTON<sup>®</sup> Gaskets. Carefully reverse the assembly force to ensure that the joint is properly restrained.

**NOTE:** If the pipe is inserted too far into the socket, it will not be possible to fully deflect the joint. Attempts to do so may damage the teeth and jeopardize joint restraint. See Table 2.

**Figure 11.**

A feeler gauge can be inserted into the socket to verify the proper installation of the joint (or to determine if the joint has been assembled with a FIELD LOK Gasket). After assembly, the joint may be deflected up to the number of degrees shown in Table 2.



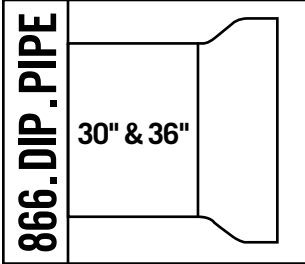
## Alternative Assembly Methods

### The Backhoe Method of Assembly

A backhoe may be used to assemble pipe of all 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. Keep pipe in alignment to avoid damage to or dislodging of the gasket. A timber header should be used between the pipe and backhoe bucket to avoid damage to the pipe. Avoid "slamming" the pipe home to prevent damage to the lining material inside the bell at the back of the socket.

### The Come-A-Long Method of Assembly

Some installers may prefer to use come-a-longs to assemble TYTON JOINT<sup>®</sup> Pipe with FIELD LOK Gaskets.



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**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.



## Special Notes Regarding the use of FIELD LOK Gaskets

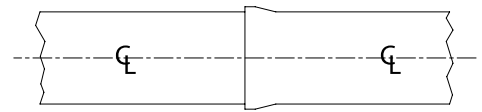
*FIELD LOK Gaskets will have a tag attached to them with gasket assembly instructions and a "CAUTION!" notice.*

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<sup>®</sup> or TYTON JOINT<sup>®</sup>. 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 30" or 36" FIELD LOK<sup>®</sup> Gaskets may be installed in straight casings by pulling, not pushing, the pipe through the casing. Assembly of the joints must be controlled, such as with come-a-longs or cable hoist, to prevent fully "homing" the spigot to the base of the socket to allow for joint deflection.
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.
10. Although disassembly of joints restrained with FIELD LOK Gaskets is possible, the use of TR FLEX<sup>®</sup> 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 40° 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<sup>®</sup> Gasket push-on joint.
14. Concrete Thrust blocking or other means of thrust restraint is not required to be used with 30" or 36" FIELD LOK<sup>®</sup> Gaskets when 30" or 36" FIELD LOK<sup>®</sup> Gaskets are used in a designed thrust restraint system. The Thrust Restraint Design for Ductile-Iron Pipe published by the Ductile-Iron Pipe Research Association (DIPRA) is one method used to calculate the required length of restraint at a change in direction. This publication is available through your U.S. Pipe representative or at [www.dipra.org](http://www.dipra.org)

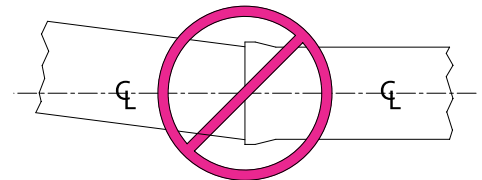
## Special Notes Regarding the use of FIELD LOK Gaskets (cont.)

15. 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.
16. For cut pipe, select pipe with diameters or circumferences at the cut location which conform to Table 1.
17. 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 illustration at right.)
18. 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".
19. 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.
20. 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.

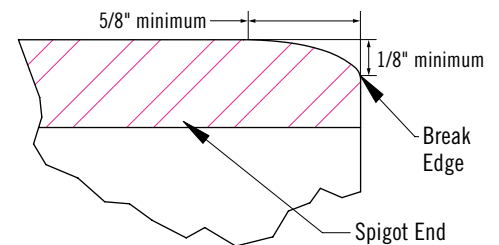
### CAUTION!! DURING ASSEMBLY



CORRECT



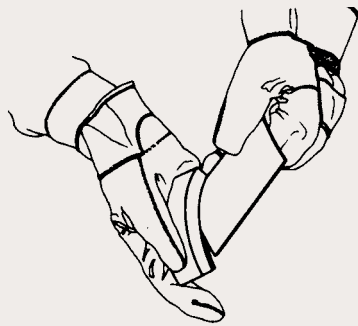
WRONG

Grind Bevel  
(See Note #16)

## Disassembly

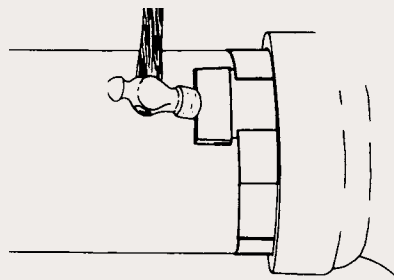
**Figure 1.**

While wearing gloves to protect hands, insert shim into the anvil (slotted and curved steel block) and apply lubricant over the leading edge of the shim. Commencing at the bottom of the joint, drive the shim under the gasket by striking the anvil. Pry the anvil off the shim and insert a new shim.



**Figure 2.**

Continue driving shims under the gasket around the whole circumference of the joint. Keep the gap between the shims to a minimum. Insert the final shim so that it is overlapped by the shims on either side. After all shims have been properly installed, use a backhoe to force joint separation. Reuse of the gasket is not recommended.



1.



2.



# FIELD LOK<sup>®</sup> Gaskets



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## Products for Water, Wastewater and Fire Protection

Ductile Iron Pipe	SIZE RANGE
TYTON JOINT <sup>®</sup> Pipe	4"-64" Ductile Iron
Mechanical Joint Pipe	4"-12" Ductile Iron
TR FLEX <sup>®</sup> Pipe	4"-64" Ductile Iron
Flanged Pipe	3"-64" Ductile Iron
USIFLEX <sup>®</sup> Boltless Flexible Joint Pipe — for Subaqueous Installations	4"-48" Ductile Iron
<b>Restrained Joints</b>	
TR FLEX <sup>®</sup> Pipe	4"-64" Ductile Iron
MJ FIELD LOK <sup>®</sup> Gaskets	4"-24"
FIELD LOK 350 <sup>®</sup> Gaskets	4"-24"
FIELD LOK <sup>®</sup> Gasket	30" & 36"
TR FLEX GRIPPER <sup>®</sup> Rings	4"-36" Ductile Iron
TR TELE FLEX <sup>®</sup> Assemblies	4"-24" Ductile Iron
HP LOK <sup>™</sup> Restrained Joint	30"-42"
<b>Ductile Iron Fittings</b>	
TYTON <sup>®</sup> Fittings	14"-64" Ductile Iron
TRIM TYTON <sup>®</sup> Fittings	4"-12" Ductile Iron
TR FLEX <sup>®</sup> Fittings and TR FLEX <sup>®</sup> Telescoping Sleeves	4"-64" Ductile Iron
Mechanical Joint Fittings	3"-48" Ductile Iron
TRIM TYTE <sup>®</sup> MJ Fittings	3"-48" Ductile Iron
Flanged Fittings	3"-64" Ductile Iron
XTRA FLEX <sup>®</sup> Couplings	4"-24" Ductile Iron
<b>Miscellaneous Products</b>	
PROTECTO 401 <sup>™</sup> Lined Ductile Iron Pipe for Domestic Sewage and Industrial Wastes	4"-64" Ductile Iron
FLANGE-TYTE <sup>®</sup> Gaskets	4"-64"
Polymeric Linings	For all pipe sizes
Saddle Outlets	Various Ductile Iron
Welded Outlets	Various Ductile Iron
Polyethylene Encasement	4"-64"

*Our products are manufactured in conformance with National Standards so that our customers may be assured of getting the performance and longevity they expect. Use of accessories or other appurtenances that do not comply with recognized standards may jeopardize the performance and longevity of the project.*

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