
**Plastics piping systems for hot and cold
water installations — Polybutylene
(PB) —**

**Part 3:
Fittings**

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*Systèmes de canalisations en plastique pour les installations d'eau
chaude et froide — Polybutène (PB) —*

Partie 3: Raccords

[ISO 15876-3:2003](#)

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Published in Switzerland

Foreword

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International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 15876-3 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 138, *Plastics pipes, fittings and valves for the transport of fluids*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Plastics pipes and fittings for water supplies*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

Throughout the text of this document, read “...this European Standard...” to mean “...this International Standard...”.

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ISO 15876 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Plastics piping systems for hot and cold water installations — Polybutylene (PB)*: standards.iteh.ai
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- *Part 1: General*
- *Part 2: Pipes*
- *Part 3: Fittings*
- *Part 5: Fitness for purpose of the system*
- *Part 7: Guidance for the assessment of conformity* [Technical Specification]

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 15876-3:2003) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 155 "Plastics piping systems and ducting systems", the secretariat of which is held by NEN, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 138 "Plastics pipes, fittings and valves for the transport of fluids".

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2004, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2005.

NOTE This draft was submitted for CEN enquiry as prEN 12319-3:1995.

This standard is part of a System Standard for plastics piping systems of a particular material for a specified application. There are a number of such System Standards.

System Standards are based on the results of the work being undertaken in ISO/TC 138 "Plastics pipes, fittings and valves for the transport of fluids", which is a Technical Committee of the International Organisation for Standardization (ISO).

They are supported by separate Standards on test methods to which references are made throughout the System Standard.

The System Standards are consistent with general standards on functional requirements and recommended practices for installation.

EN ISO 15876:2003 consists of the following Parts ¹⁾, under the general title *Plastics piping systems for hot and cold water installations — Polybutylene (PB)*.

— Part 1: *General*

— Part 2: *Pipes*

— Part 3: *Fittings* (the present standard)

— Part 5: *Fitness for purpose of the system*

— Part 7 *Guidance for the assessment of conformity* (CEN ISO/TS 15876-7).

This Part of EN ISO 15876 includes a Bibliography

At the date of publication of this standard, System Standards for piping systems of other plastics materials used for the same application include the following:

EN ISO 15874, *Plastics piping systems for hot and cold water installations — Polypropylene (PP)*

EN ISO 15875, *Plastics piping systems for hot and cold water installations — Crosslinked polyethylene (PE-X)*

EN ISO 15877, *Plastics piping systems for hot and cold water installations — Chlorinated poly(vinyl chloride)(PVC-C)*

For pipes and fittings which have conformed to the relevant national standard before 1st November, 2003, as shown by the manufacturer or by a certification body, the national standard may continue to apply until 30th November 2005.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

¹⁾ This System Standard does not incorporate a Part 4 *Ancillary equipment* or a Part 6 *Guidance for installation*. For ancillary equipment separate standards can apply. Guidance on installation of plastics piping systems made from different materials intended to be used for hot and cold water installations is given by ENV 12108 ^[1].

Introduction

The System Standard of which this is Part 3, specifies the requirements for a piping system when made from polybutylene (PB). The piping system is intended to be used for hot and cold water installations.

In respect of potential adverse effects on the quality of water intended for human consumption, caused by the product covered by this standard:

- This standard provides no information as to whether the product may be used without restriction in any of the Member States of the EU or EFTA;
- It should be noted that, while awaiting the adoption of verifiable European criteria, existing national regulations concerning the use and/or the characteristics of this product remain in force.

Requirements and test methods for materials and components, other than fittings, are specified in Part 1 and Part 2 of EN ISO 15876:2003. Characteristics for fitness for purpose (mainly for joints) are covered in Part 5. Part 7 (CEN ISO/TS 15876-7) gives guidance for the assessment of conformity.

This Part of EN ISO 15876 specifies the characteristics of the fittings.

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1 Scope

This Part of EN ISO 15876: specifies the characteristics of fittings for polybutylene (PB) piping systems intended to be used for hot and cold water installations within buildings for the conveyance of water, whether or not intended for human consumption (domestic systems) and for heating systems under design pressures and temperatures according to the class of application (see Table 1 of EN ISO 15876-1:2003).

This standard covers a range of service conditions (application classes) and design pressure classes. For values of T_D , T_{max} and T_{mal} in excess of those in Table 1 of Part 1, this standard does not apply.

NOTE It is the responsibility of the purchaser or specifier to make the appropriate selections from these aspects, taking into account their particular requirements and any relevant national regulations and installation practices or codes.

It also specifies the parameters for the test methods referred to in this standard.

In conjunction with the other parts of EN ISO 15876 (see Foreword) it is applicable to fittings made from PB and to fittings made from other materials which are intended to be fitted to pipes conforming to EN ISO 15876-2:2003 for hot and cold water installations and whereby the joints conform to the requirements of EN ISO 15876-5.

It is also applicable to fittings made from alternative materials which when fitted to pipes conforming to Part 2, conform to the requirements of Part 5 of EN ISO 15876:2003.

This standard is applicable to fittings of the following types:

- socket fusion fittings
- electrofusion fittings
- mechanical fittings
- fittings with incorporated inserts

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2 Normative references

This standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications apply to this standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

EN 578, *Plastics piping systems — Plastics pipes and fittings — Determination of the opacity*

EN 681-1, *Elastomeric seals — Materials requirements for pipe joint seals used in water and drainage applications — Part 1: Vulcanized rubber*

EN 681-2, *Elastomeric seals — Materials requirements for pipe joint seals used in water and drainage applications — Part 2: Thermoplastic elastomers*

EN 921:1994, *Plastics piping systems — Thermoplastics pipes — Determination of resistance to internal pressure at constant temperature*

EN 1254-3, *Copper and copper alloys — Plumbing fittings — Part 3: Fittings with compression ends for use with plastics pipes*

EN 10088-1, *Stainless steels — Part 1: List of stainless steels*

prEN 10226-1, *Pipe threads where pressure tight joints are made on the threads — Part 1 : Taper external threads and parallel internal threads — Dimensions, tolerances and designation*

EN 12107, *Plastics piping systems — Injection-moulded thermoplastics fittings, valves and ancillary equipment — Determination of the long-term hydrostatic strength of thermoplastics materials for injection moulding of piping components*

EN ISO 3126, *Plastics piping systems — Plastics components — Determination of dimensions (ISO 3126:2003)*

ISO 15876-3:2003(E)

EN ISO 9080, *Plastics piping and ducting systems — Determination of the long-term hydrostatic strength of thermoplastics materials in pipe form by extrapolation (ISO 9080:2003)*

EN ISO 15876-1:2003, *Plastics piping system for hot and cold water installations — Polybutylene (PB) — Part 1: General (ISO 15876-1:2003)*

EN ISO 15876-2:2003, *Plastics piping system for hot and cold water installations — Polybutylene (PB) — Part 2: Pipes (ISO 15876-2:2003)*

EN ISO 15876-5, *Plastics piping system for hot and cold water installations — Polybutylene (PB) — Part 5: Fitness for purpose of the system (ISO 15876-5:2003)*

ISO 228-1, *Pipe threads where pressure-tight joints are not made on the threads — Part 1: Dimensions, tolerances and designation*

ISO 1133:1997, *Plastics — Determination of the melt mass-flow rate (MFR) and the melt volume-flow rate (MVR) of thermoplastics*

ISO 12092, *Fittings, valves and other piping system components made of unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U), chlorinated poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-C), acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) and acrylonitrile-styrene-acrylester (ASA) for pipes under pressure - Resistance to internal pressure - Test method*

3 Terms and definitions, symbols and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this standard, terms and definitions, symbols and abbreviations given in EN ISO 15876-1:2003 apply together with the following terms and definitions:

3.1

fitting

component of a piping system, which connects two or more pipes and/or fittings together, without any further function

3.2 Mechanical fittings

3.2.1

compression fitting

fitting in which the joint is made by the compression of a ring or sleeve on the outside wall of the pipe with or without additional sealing elements and with internal support

3.2.2

crimped fitting

fitting in which the joint is made by crimping of the fitting and/or a ring on the outside wall of the pipe by means of a special tool

3.2.3

flanged fitting

fitting in which the pipe connection consists of two mating flanges which are mechanically pressed together and sealed by the compression of an elastomeric sealing element between them

3.2.4

flat seat union fitting

fitting in which the pipe connection consists primarily of two components, at least one of which normally incorporates a flat sealing surface, which are mechanically pressed together by means of screwed nut or similar and sealed by the compression of an elastomeric sealing element between them

3.3 Fittings for welding

3.3.1

socket weld fitting

fitting in which the joint with the pipe is made by melting together the outer part of the pipe with the inner part of the fitting by means of heat induced by heated tool

3.3.2

electrofusion fitting

fitting in which the joint with the pipe is made by melting together the outer part of the pipe and the inner part of the fitting by means of heat induced by current flowing in an appropriate resistor inserted in the fitting body

3.4

fitting with incorporated inserts

fitting in which the joint is made by means of connecting threads or other outlets, inserted in the plastics body combined with fusion ends for socket welding or electrofusion

4 Material characteristics

4.1 Plastics fitting material

4.1.1 Fitting material identical to the PB pipe compound

The material from which fittings are made shall conform to the requirements as specified for pipes in EN ISO 15876-2:2003.

When tested in accordance with the test method as specified in Table 1 using the indicated parameters, injection moulded tubular test pieces shall withstand the hydrostatic (hoop) stress without bursting or leakage.

Table 1 — Mechanical characteristic of tubular test pieces made of PB by injection moulding

Characteristic	Requirement	Test parameters for the individual tests				Test method
		Hydrostatic (hoop) stress MPa	Test temp. °C	Test period h	Number of test pieces	
Resistance to internal pressure	No bursting or leakage during the test period	15,5	20	1	3	EN 921:1994 (together with EN 12107)
		6,0	95	1000	3	
		Test parameters for all tests				
	Sampling procedure		a			
		Type of end cap		Type a)		
		Orientation of test piece		Not specified		
		Type of test		Water-in–water		
a The sampling procedure is not specified. For guidance see CEN ISO/TS 15876-7 [2].						

4.1.2 PB Fitting material not identical to the PB pipe compound

4.1.2.1 Evaluation of σ_{LCL} -values and control points

The fitting material in form of injection moulded tubular test pieces shall be evaluated by using the method given in EN ISO 9080 or equivalent where internal pressure tests are made in accordance with EN 921:1994 (together with EN 12107) to find the σ_{LCL} -values. The σ_{LCL} -values thus determined shall be used to determine the design stress, σ_{DF} , (see Annex A of EN ISO 15876-2:2003) and values of hydrostatic stress, σ_F , corresponding to the temperature and time control points given in Table 2.

NOTE 1 One equivalent way of evaluation is to calculate the σ_{LCL} -value for each temperature (for example 20 °C, 60 °C and 95 °C) individually.

If evaluation using the method given in EN ISO 9080 or equivalent is available from long-term internal pressure tests relative to extruded pipes of the same compound as used for the fitting, the injection-moulded tubular test pieces shall conform to the times for failure at the hydrostatic stress levels for the materials corresponding to the test temperature and the control points given in Table 2.

The relevant test temperature shall be equal to or higher than the maximum design temperature, T_{max} , for the service condition class.

Table 2 — Control points for testing fitting materials with tubular test pieces relative to classification of service conditions

	All application classes	Application			
		Class 1	Class 2	Class 4	Class 5
Maximum design temperature, T_{max} , in °C	—	80	80	70	90
Test temperature, T_{Test} , in °C	20	95 ^a	95 ^a	80	95
Test duration, in h	1	1000	1000	1000	1000
^a Conducted at 95 °C to match existing test facilities.					

NOTE 2 It is recommended that the nominal diameter of the injection-moulded tubular test pieces should be in the range of the nominal diameters of fittings normally produced by the manufacturer.

4.1.2.2 Thermal stability

When testing the thermal stability by hydrostatic pressure testing in accordance with EN 921:1994 at 110 °C for 8760 h, using a test piece in pipe form or a fitting connected to pipes, the test piece shall withstand the test without bursting. The test shall be conducted in water-in-air at an internal pressure equivalent to the hydrostatic stress used in the pipe material thermal stability test.

If a fitting connected to pipes is used as a test piece and the pipe connection fails then the thermal stability test shall be repeated using a test piece in pipe form.

4.1.3 Plastics fitting material other than PB

Plastics material, other than PB, for fittings intended to be used in PB piping systems for hot and cold water within buildings for the conveyance of water, whether or not for human consumption (domestic systems) and for heating systems shall conform to 4.1.2.

4.2 Metallic fitting material

Metallic material for fittings intended to be used with components conforming to EN ISO 15876 shall conform to the requirements given in EN 1254-3 or EN 10088-1 as applicable.

4.3 Influence on water intended for human consumption

The material shall conform to EN ISO 15876-1:2003.

5 General characteristics

5.1 Appearance

When viewed without magnification, the internal and external surfaces of fittings shall be smooth, clean and free from scoring, cavities, and other surface defects to an extent that would prevent conformity to this standard. The material shall not contain visible impurities. Slight variations in appearance of the colour shall be permitted. Each end of a fitting shall be square to its axis.

5.2 Opacity

Fittings that are declared to be opaque shall not transmit more than 0,2 % of visible light when tested in accordance with EN 578.

NOTE This test is not necessary when the fitting body material is of the same opaque PB compound as the pipe.

6 Geometrical characteristics

6.1 General

Dimensions shall be measured in accordance with EN ISO 3126.

6.1.1 Nominal diameter(s)

The nominal diameter(s), d_n , of a fitting shall correspond to and be designated by the nominal outside diameter(s) of the pipe(s) conforming to EN ISO 15876-2:2003 for which they are designed.

6.1.2 Angles

The preferred nominal angles of non-straight fittings are 45° and 90°.

6.1.3 Threads

Threads used for jointing shall conform to prEN 10226-1. Where a thread is used as a fastening thread for jointing an assembly (e.g. union nuts) it shall conform to ISO 228-1 except that these requirements need not apply to the threads used by the manufacturer to join component parts of a fitting together.

6.2 Dimensions of sockets for socket weld and electrofusion fittings

6.2.1 Dimensions of socket weld fittings

The principal dimensions for socket weld fittings as shown in Figure 1 shall be in accordance with Table 3 and Table 4 as applicable.