# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 4435

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## Plastics piping systems for non-pressure underground drainage and sewerage — Unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U)

Systèmes de canalisations en plastique pour les branchements et les **iTeh** ST collecteurs d'assainissement enterrés sans pression — Poly(chlorure de vinyle) non plastifié (PVC-U) **(standards.iteh.ai)** 

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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 4435 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 138, *Plastics pipes, fittings and valves for the transport of fluids*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Plastics pipes and fittings for soil, waste and drainage (including land drainage)*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 4435 1991), which has been technically revised.

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# Plastics piping systems for non-pressure underground drainage and sewerage — Unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U)

#### 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the requirements for unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) pipes, fittings and piping systems intended for use for non-pressure underground drainage and sewerage for the conveyance of soil and waste discharge of domestic and industrial origin, as well as surface water.

It covers buried pipework but does not apply to piping systems buried within the building structure.

In the case of industrial discharge, the chemical and temperature resistance have to be taken into account, but this will have to be done separately.

This International Standard is applicable to PVC-U pipes with or without an integral socket.

Fittings may be manufactured (i.e. produced on a large scale) by injection-moulding or be fabricated (i.e. produced on a small scale) from pipes and/or mouldings.

This International Standard also specifies the test parameters for the test methods referred to herein.

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It does not cover requirements for the Kovalue of the raw material.

#### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 265-1, Pipes and fittings of plastics materials — Fittings for domestic and industrial waste pipes — Basic dimensions: Metric series — Part 1: Unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U)

ISO 3126:—<sup>1)</sup>, *Plastics piping systems* — *Plastics piping components* — *Measurement and determination of dimensions* 

ISO 4633, Rubber seals — Joint rings for water supply, drainage and sewerage pipelines — Specification for materials

EN 580, Plastics piping systems — Unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) pipes — Test method for the resistance to dichloromethane at a specified temperature (DCMT)

EN 727, Plastics piping and ducting systems — Thermoplastics pipes and fittings — Determination of Vicat softening temperature (VST)

<sup>1)</sup> To be published. (Revision of ISO 3126:1974)

EN 743:1994, Plastics piping and ducting systems — Thermoplastics pipes — Determination of the longitudinal reversion

EN 744, Plastics piping and ducting systems — Thermoplastics pipes — Test method for resistance to external blows by the round-the-clock method

EN 763:1994, Plastics piping and ducting systems — Injection-moulded thermoplastics fittings — Test method for visually assessing effects of heating

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

EN 1053, Plastics piping systems — Thermoplastics piping systems for non-pressure applications — Test method for watertightness

EN 1277, *Plastics piping systems* — *Thermoplastics piping systems for buried non-pressure applications* — *Test methods for leaktightness of elastomeric sealing ring type joints* 

EN 1411, Plastics piping and ducting systems — Thermoplastics pipes — Determination of resistance to external blows by the staircase method

EN 1905, Plastics piping systems — Unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) pipes, fittings and material — Method for assessment of the PVC content based on total chlorine content

EN 12061, Plastics piping systems — Thermoplastics fittings — Test method for impact resistance **iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW** EN 12256, Plastics piping systems — Thermoplastics fittings — Test method for mechanical strength or flexibility of fabricated fittings

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#### **3** Symbols and abbreviated terms ai/catalog/standards/sist/9e2f54e2-81b5-4cbd-a4a7-96e2b57cd3bf/iso-4435-2003

#### 3.1 Symbols

The following symbols are used in this International Standard. Their meanings are illustrated in the respective figures.

- *A* length of engagement
- *a* circumferential side cover of a saddle branch
- *B* length of lead-in
- C depth of sealing zone
- *d*<sub>em</sub> mean outside diameter
- *d*<sub>n</sub> nominal outside diameter
- $d_{sm}$  mean inside diameter of a socket
- DN nominal size
- DN/OD nominal size, outside diameter related
- $d_3$  internal diameter of groove
- *e* wall thickness

- mean wall thickness  $e_{m}$
- wall thickness of a socket  $e_2$
- wall thickness in the groove area  $e_3$
- f groove width
- Η length of chamfer
- axial cover of a saddle branch L
- length of spigot  $L_1$
- length of a solvent cement socket  $L_2$
- l effective length of a pipe
- length of spigot of a plug М
- R radius of a swept fitting
- laying length (z-length) Z
- angle of a fitting STANDARD PREVIEW α

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- 3.2 Abbreviated terms
  - PVC-U unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) 0 4435:2003 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/9e2f54e2-81b5-4cbd-a4a7-
  - SDR standard dimension ratio96e2b57cd3bf/iso-4435-2003
  - SN nominal stiffness
  - TIR true impact rate

#### 4 Material

#### 4.1 Raw material

The raw material shall be PVC-U to which have been added those additives that are needed to facilitate the manufacture of components conforming to the requirements of this International Standard.

It is recommended that the requirements given in EN 1401-1 be followed for the use of non-virgin material.

NOTE Definitions relating to materials are given in EN 1401-1.

The PVC content shall be at least 80 % by mass for pipes and 85 % by mass for injection-moulded fittings when calculated on the basis of a known formulation or (in cases of dispute or when the formulation is not known) determined in accordance with EN 1905.

#### 4.2 Pipe material

When tested in accordance with the method specified in Table 1, using the parameters indicated, the pipe material shall conform to the requirement given in Table 1.

The pipe material shall be tested in the form of a pipe.

Characteristic	Requirement	Test parameters		Test method
Resistance to internal	No failure during test	End caps	Type A or B <sup>a</sup>	EN 921
pressure	period	Test temperature	60 °C	
		Orientation	Not specified	
		Number of test pieces	3	
		Circumferential (hoop) stress	10,0 MPa	
	Conditioning period	1 h		
		Type of test	Water-in-water	
		Test period	1 000 h	
a In cases of dispute, th	ne manufacturer shall declare th	ne type of end cap to be used.		

#### Table 1 — Pipe material

# 4.3 Fitting material **iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**

When tested in accordance with the method specified in Table 2, using the parameters indicated, the fitting material shall conform to the requirement given in Table 2.

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The fitting material shall be tested, without further modification, in the form of an extruded or injection-moulded pipe. 96e2b57cd3bf/iso-4435-2003

When fittings or parts of fittings are fabricated (i.e. produced on a small scale), they shall be made from pipes conforming to this International Standard, except for the requirements for the wall thickness, and/or from mouldings made from PVC-U which conforms to the material, mechanical and physical characteristics required by this International Standard.

Characteristic	Requirement	Test parameters		Test method
Resistance to internal	No failure during	End caps	Type A or B <sup>a</sup>	EN 921
pressure	test period	Dimensions	50 mm $\leq d_{n} \leq 110$ mm	
			$3 \text{ mm} \leq e \leq 5 \text{ mm}$	
		Free length of injection-moulded pipe	≥ 140 mm	
		Test temperature	60 °C	
		Orientation	Not specified	
		Number of test pieces	3	
		Circumferential (hoop) stress	6,3 MPa	
		Conditioning period	1 h	
		Type of test	Water-in-water	
		Test period	1 000 h	
a In cases of dispute, the manufacturer shall declare the type of end cap to be used.				

#### Table 2 — Fitting material

#### 4.4 Sealing ring retaining means

Sealing rings may be retained using components made from polymers other than PVC-U.

#### 5 General characteristics

#### 5.1 Appearance

When viewed without magnification, pipes and fittings shall meet the following requirements:

- the internal and external surfaces shall be smooth, clean and free from grooving, blistering, impurities, pores and any other surface irregularity likely to prevent conformity with this International Standard;
- each end shall be cleanly cut, if applicable, and shall be square to its axis.

#### 5.2 Colour

Pipes and fittings shall be coloured through the whole wall.

NOTE The colour should preferably be orange-brown (approximately RAL 8023)<sup>2)</sup> or dusty grey (approximately RAL 7037)<sup>2)</sup>. Other colours may be used, however.

# 6 Geometrical characteristics NDARD PREVIEW

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#### 6.1 General

The figures given in this International Standard are schematic sketches only, to indicate the relevant dimensions. They do not necessarily represent manufactured components. The dimensions given shall be conformed to however.

<sup>2)</sup> As specified in RAL 840-HR, obtainable from Beuth Verlag GmbH, 1000 Berlin 30.

#### 6.2 Dimension of pipes

#### 6.2.1 Outside diameter

The mean outside diameter  $d_{\rm em}$  shall be as specified in Table 3.

Nominal size <sup>a</sup>	Nominal outside diameter	Mean outsid	e diameter
DN/OD	d <sub>n</sub>	$d_{em}$	
		min.	max.
110	110	110,0	110,3
125	125	125,0	125,3
160	160	160,0	160,4
200	200	200,0	200,5
250	250	250,0	250,5
315	315	315,0	315,6
(355)	355	355.0	355,7
400	11 en <sub>400</sub> SIANL	ARD 400,0	400,7
(450)	450(standa	ards.iteboai)	450,8
500	500 <u>IS</u>	<u>) 4435:2003</u> 500,0	500,9
630	https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/s	standards/sist/9e2f54e2-81b5-4cb	d-a4a7- 631,1
(710)	710	710,0	711,2
800	800	800,0	801,3
(900)	900	900,0	901,5
1 000	1 000	1 000,0	1 001,6

#### Table 3 — Mean outside diameters

Dimensions in millimetres

#### 6.2.2 Out-of-roundness

The out-of-roundness, measured directly after production, shall be less than or equal to  $0,024d_n$ .

#### 6.2.3 Effective lengths of pipes

The effective length l of a pipe shall be not less than that specified by the manufacturer when measured as shown in Figure 1.



#### Key

- 1 single-socket pipe
- 2 ring-seal pipe
- 3 plain-ended pipea) with chamfer
  - b) without chamfer

#### Figure 1 — Effective lengths of pipes

#### 6.2.4 Chamfering

If a chamfer is applied, the angle of chamfering shall be between  $15^{\circ}$  and  $45^{\circ}$  to the axis of the pipe (see Figure 2 and Table 5 or Figure 7 and Table 8, as applicable).

The wall thickness remaining at the end of the pipe shall be at least one-third of  $e_{\min}$ .