

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 9383

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AMENDMENT 1
2004-09-15

Products in fibre-reinforced cement — Short corrugated or asymmetrical section sheets and fittings for roofing —

AMENDMENT 1

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*Produits en ciment renforcé par des fibres — Plaques ondulées ou
nervurées courtes et leurs accessoires pour couvertures —*

AMENDEMENT 1

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Reference number
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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.

Amendment 1 to ISO 9383:1995 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 77, *Products in fibre reinforced cement*.

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Page 2, Clause 4

The following designations have been changed:

L_1 Upper estimation at 95 % confidence level of the result M_1 in the warm water test and in the soak dry test.

L_s Lower estimation at 95 % confidence level of the result M_2 in the warm water test and in the soak dry test.

M_1 Average value of the test result of the control specimen of the first lot for the warm water test and the soak dry test

M_2 Average value of the test result of the specimens after the warm water test and the soak dry test

Page 6

Add a new subclause, 5.4.3.6

5.4.3.6 Soak Dry <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/b6ffc993-0652-4e2f-ab43-d72d5792ac4b/iso-9383-1995-amd-1-2004>

When tested as specified in 5.5.9.6, any visible cracks, delaminations or other defects in the sheet shall not be of such a degree as to affect their performance in use. The specimens shall exhibit a ratio L as defined in 5.5.9.6.4 of not less than 0,70. This is equivalent to a decrease in load of no more than 15 % when the coefficient of variation is 15 %.

Page 6

Add a new subclause, 5.4.4

5.4.4 Reaction to fire

The details of the specifications and acceptance criteria of reaction to fire may be defined by national standards.

Page 6, subclause 5.5.1

Replace the text by:

5.5.1 Acceptance tests

The following acceptance tests shall be carried out at the manufacturer's works on sheets in the as-delivered condition, the maturity of which is guaranteed by the manufacturer.

Sampling levels and acceptance criteria shall be defined by national standards. In the absence of national documents, the sampling levels and acceptance criteria shall be as defined in ISO 390 and the minimum value of any parameter shall be subject to an AQL of 4 %.

Page 6, subclause 5.5.2

Replace the text by:

5.5.2 Type-tests

A type-test is concerned with the approval of a new product and/or a fundamental change in formulation and/or method of manufacture, the effects of which cannot be predicted on the basis of former experience.

The test shall be performed on the as-delivered product.

The test is required to demonstrate conformity of a generic product to a specification but is not required for each production batch.

When type-tests are carried out, the product shall also be subjected to the acceptance tests to ensure that it complies with the requirements of this International Standard.

These type-tests are:

- a) impermeability (compulsory), see 5.5.9.1;
- b) frost resistance (optional), see 5.5.9.2;
- c) warm water (optional), see 5.5.9.4;
- d) heat-rain (compulsory), see 5.5.9.5;
- e) soak-dry (optional), see 5.5.9.6.

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Page 7, subclause 5.5.3.2.3

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Add the following sentence;

Other measurement devices giving an equal or greater accuracy may be used.

Page 14, subclause 5.5.8.3

Replace the text by:

5.5.8.3 Procedure

The determination of mechanical properties shall be carried out on preconditioned specimens in ambient or wet conditions or as specified by national standards.

In the absence of national standards, type testing shall be carried out on wet preconditioned specimens.

Condition specimens in accordance with Table 3.

Table 3 — Conditioning

Test	Conditioning procedure
Acceptance test, wet	24 h \pm 1 h immersion in water
Acceptance test, ambient	24 h to 72 h in ambient laboratory conditions
Type test	Prior to the bending test, 7 d \pm 1 d in ambient laboratory conditions followed by 24 h immersion in water

The specimen is placed on the supports (the smooth face in compression) and, after interposition of strips of felt or soft material as shown in Figures 9 to 11, loaded in the middle at each top of corrugation by the loading bar or the rigid plate, depending on the type.

Rupture shall occur between 10 s and 30 s after the beginning of loading.

Page 14, subclause 5.5.9.1

Replace the text by:

5.5.9.1 Specimen preparation

The test shall be made on three whole sheets as delivered.

The specimen shall be kept for 7 d \pm 1 d in a laboratory at ambient temperature (above 5 °C).

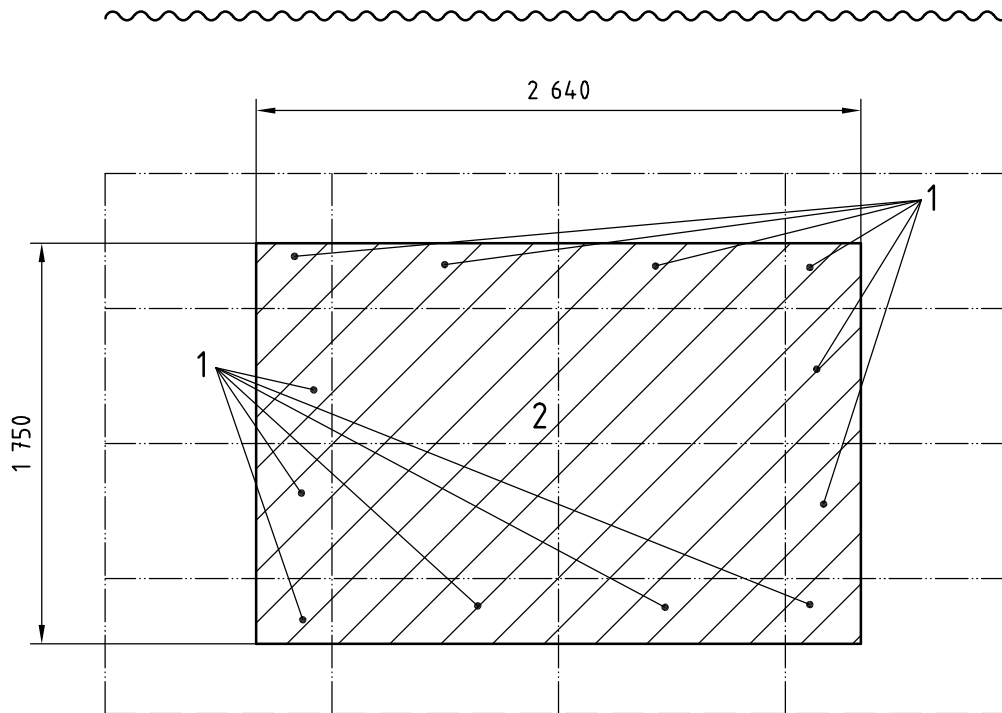
Page 17, subclause 5.5.9.5.1 <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/b6ffc993-0652-4e2f-ab43-d72d5792ac4b/iso-9383-1995-amd-1-2004>

Replace the text by the following and add Figure 13.

5.5.9.5.1 Preparation of specimens

The test shall be carried out on 12 full size sheets. The area submitted to the heat rain test shall be between 3 m² and 5 m². At least 4 full size sheets with overlaps all around have to be tested. Suitable cut sections of sheets shall be used as starters for lap to facilitate side and end lapping of the 4 full size sheets (see Figure 13).

Dimensions in millimetres



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Key

- 1 starters
- 2 effective testing area

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Figure 13 — Example with 12 short sheets

Page 17, subclause

Replace the text by:

5.5.9.5.2.1 A vertical suitable frame, for testing both façade and roofing products.

For roofing products only, national standards may specify an other inclination of the frame.

Page 17, subclause 5.5.9.5.2.2

Replace the text by:

5.5.9.5.2.2 A heating device, calibrated in order to maintain a black body³⁾ surface temperature of 60 °C ± 5 °C for façades and of 70 °C ± 5 °C for roofs on the surface at the crown of the corrugation. It should provide an approximately uniform power output during the whole heating period.

3) For the definition of a black body see ASTM E 638-78. For this test an aluminium plate of 1 mm thickness painted with matt black paint is used as a blackbody.

The measurement device is a thermocouple or a similar device fixed on the surface of the aluminium plate.

Page 17, subclause 5.5.9.5.2.3

Replace the text by:

5.5.9.5.2.3 A water-sprinkling device, with an output of approximately:

- 1,0 l/min/m² for façades,
- 2,5 l/min/m² for roofs,

delivering water at an ambient temperature higher than 5 °C.

Page 17, subclause 5.5.9.5.3, Table 4

Replace the Table by:

Table 4 — Heat-rain cycle

Operation	Duration
Water spray 1,0 l/min/m ² for façades 2,5 l/min/m ² for roofs	2 h 50 min
Pause	10 min
Radiant heating 60 °C ± 5 °C for façades 70 °C ± 5 °C for roofs	2 h 50 min
Pause	10 min
Total	6 h

Page 17

Add a new subclause, 5.5.9.6

5.5.9.6 Soak dry

5.5.9.6.1 Preparation of the specimens

Cut 20 specimens longitudinally from the central axis of a complete sheet involving 2 corrugations or, if the sheet is too narrow, one complete corrugation is acceptable. Longitudinal cutting shall be carried out from the axis of the valley with a minimum supplementary edge of 20 mm.

Specimens may be transversally cut to a length allowing a free span of $\times 15$ the height of corrugations.

5.5.9.6.2 Apparatus

5.5.9.6.2.1 Ventilated oven, capable of attaining a temperature of 60 °C ± 5 °C and a relative humidity less than 20 % with a full load of specimens.

5.5.9.6.2.2 Water bath, filled with water at an ambient temperature greater than 5 °C.

5.5.9.6.2.3 Bending test machine, as specified in 5.5.8.2.