
**Plastics piping systems for non-pressure
underground drainage and sewerage —
Polyethylene (PE)**

*Systèmes de canalisations en plastique pour les branchements et les
collecteurs d'assainissement enterrés sans pression — Polyéthylène
(PE)*

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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 8772 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)*.

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This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 8772:1991), which has been technically revised.

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Plastics piping systems for non-pressure underground drainage and sewerage — Polyethylene (PE)

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the requirements for polyethylene (PE) 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, as well as piping systems buried within the building structure.

In the case of industrial discharge, it is necessary that the chemical and temperature resistance be taken into account, but this will need to be done separately.

This International Standard is applicable to PE pipes with or without an integral socket.

NOTE Fittings can be manufactured by injection-moulding or fabricated from pipes and/or mouldings.

This International Standard is applicable to PE pipes and fittings for the following types of joints:

- elastomeric ring seal joints;
- butt-fused joints, <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/6c18f08c-e580-4136-b709-52ecb9bdec2a/iso-8772-2006>
- electrofusion joints;
- mechanical joints.

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

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 580:2005, *Plastics piping and ducting systems — Injection-moulded thermoplastics fittings — Methods for visually assessing the effects of heating*

ISO 1133:2005, *Plastics — Determination of the melt mass-flow rate (MFR) and the melt volume-flow rate (MVR) of thermoplastics*

ISO 1167-1, *Thermoplastics pipes, fittings and assemblies for the conveyance of fluids — Determination of the resistance to internal pressure — Part 1: General method*

ISO 1167-2, *Thermoplastics pipes, fittings and assemblies for the conveyance of fluids — Determination of the resistance to internal pressure — Part 2: Preparation of pipe test pieces*

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ISO 1183-1, *Plastics — Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics — Part 1: Immersion method, liquid pycnometer method and titration method*

ISO 2505:2005, *Thermoplastics pipes — Longitudinal reversion — Test method and parameters*

ISO 3126, *Plastics piping systems — Plastics components — Determination of dimensions*

ISO 4065, *Thermoplastics pipes — Universal wall thickness table*

ISO 4435, *Plastics piping systems for non-pressure underground drainage and sewerage — Unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U)*

ISO 9624, *Thermoplastics pipes for fluids under pressure — Mating dimensions of flange adapters and loose backing flanges*

ISO 9969, *Thermoplastics pipes — Determination of ring stiffness*

ISO/TR 10837, *Determination of the thermal stability of polyethylene (PE) for use in gas pipes and fittings*

EN 1277:2003, *Plastics piping systems — Thermoplastics piping systems for buried non-pressure applications — Test methods for leaktightness of elastomeric sealing ring type joints*

EN 12061, *Plastics piping systems — Thermoplastics fittings — Test method for impact resistance*

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

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For the purposes of this document, the following symbols and abbreviated terms apply.

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NOTE The symbols are illustrated in Figures 1 to 22.

3.1 Symbols

A	length of engagement
C	depth of sealing zone
d_e	outside diameter
d_{em}	mean outside diameter
d_n	nominal outside diameter
d_{sm}	mean inside diameter of socket
e_m	mean wall thickness
e_n	nominal wall thickness
e_2	wall thickness of socket
e_3	wall thickness in groove area
L_1	length of spigot

l	effective length of pipe
M	length of spigot of plug
R	radius of swept fittings
Z_d	design length (Z_d length)
α_n	nominal angle of fitting

3.2 Abbreviated terms

CT	close tolerance
DN	nominal size
DN/OD	nominal size, outside diameter-related
MFR	melt mass-flow rate
OIT	oxidation induction time
PE	polyethylene
S	pipe series S
SDR	standard dimension ratio
SN	nominal ring stiffness

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4 Material

4.1 Base material

The base material shall be polyethylene (PE), to which are added those additives needed to facilitate the manufacture of pipes and fittings conforming to the requirements of this International Standard.

The reference density of the base material (resin) shall be at least 930 kg/m³ when determined according to ISO 1183-1.

4.2 Reprocessable and recyclable material

In addition to virgin material, the use of reprocessable material obtained during the production and testing of products conforming to this International Standard is permitted. External reprocessable material and recyclable material shall not be used.

4.3 Melt mass-flow rate

Pipes and fittings shall be made from PE materials with an MFR lying in the range

$$0,2 \text{ g/10 min} \leq \text{MFR (190/5)} \leq 1,4 \text{ g/10 min}$$

when tested in accordance with ISO 1133:2005, using conditions T (temperature: 190 °C; loading mass: 5 kg).

4.4 Resistance to internal pressure (long-term behaviour)

When determined in accordance with the test methods as specified in Table 1, using the indicated parameters, the material shall have the characteristic conforming to the requirement given in Table 1.

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

Table 1 — Material characteristics (long-term behaviour)

Characteristic	Requirement	Test parameters		Test methods
Resistance to internal pressure	No failure during the test period	End caps	Type a or b	ISO 1167-1
		Test temperature	80 °C	
		Orientation	Free	ISO 1167-2
		Number of test pieces	3	
		Circumferential (hoop) stress	4 MPa	
		Conditioning period	1 h	
		Type of test	Water-in-water	
		Test period	165 h	
Resistance to internal pressure	No failure during the test period	End caps	Type a or b	ISO 1167-1
		Test temperature	80 °C	
		Orientation	Free	ISO 1167-2
		Number of test pieces	3	
		Circumferential (hoop) stress	2,8 MPa	
		Conditioning period	1 h	
		Type of test	Water-in-water	
		Test period	1 000 h	

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4.5 Thermal stability

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When tested in accordance with ISO/TR 10837 using a test temperature of 200 °C, the oxidation induction time (OIT) of the material used for pipes or fittings shall not be less than 20 min.

4.6 Fusion compatibility

Materials fulfilling the long-term behaviour requirements given in 4.4 and having an MFR (190/5) within the range given in 4.3 shall be considered to be compatible for fusion to each other.

4.7 Sealing ring retaining means

Sealing rings may be retained using means made from polymers other than PE.

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;
- pipe ends shall be cleanly cut and the ends of pipes and fittings shall be square to their axis.

NOTE Electrofusion fittings can feature exposed metallic components.

5.2 Colour

The pipes and fittings shall be coloured through the whole wall.

The colour should preferably be black or as agreed between manufacturer and purchaser.

A deviating colour for a co-extruded inner layer is permitted, provided the material of this layer conforms to Clause 4.

6 Geometrical characteristics

6.1 General

All dimensions shall be measured in accordance with ISO 3126.

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

6.2 Dimensions of pipes

6.2.1 Outside diameter

The mean outside diameter, d_{em} , shall be in accordance with Table 2.

Table 2 — Mean outside diameters

ISO 8772:2006

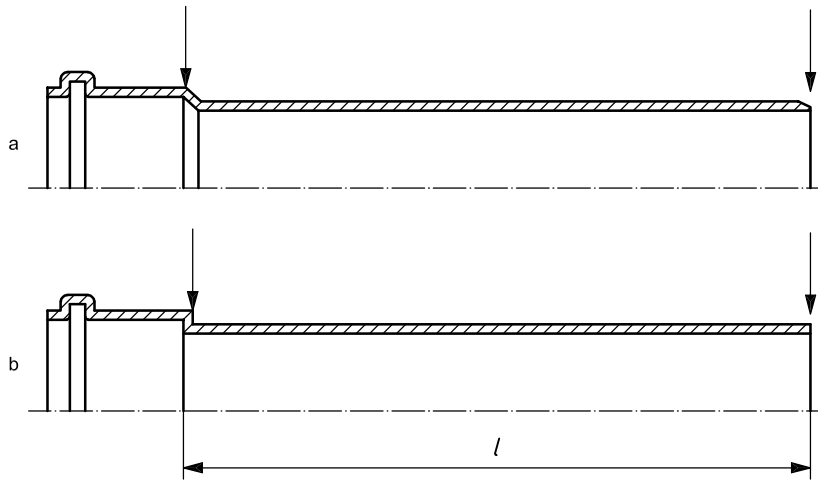
Dimensions in millimetres

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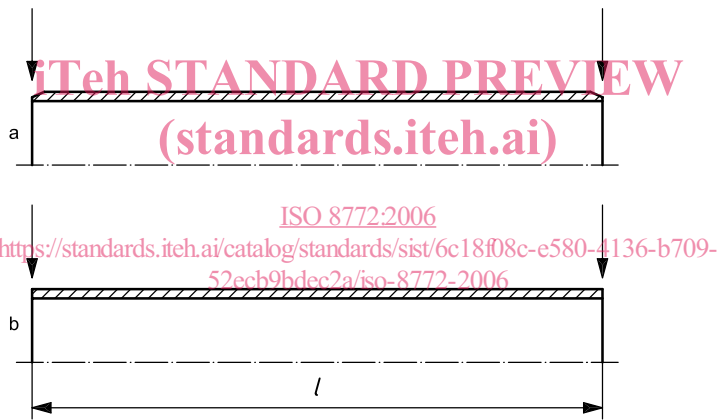
Nominal size DN/OD	Nominal outside diameter d_n	Mean outside diameter	
		$d_{em,min}$	$d_{em,max}$
110	110	110,0	111,0
125	125	125,0	126,2
160	160	160,0	161,5
200	200	200,0	201,8
250	250	250,0	252,3
315	315	315,0	317,9
355	355	355,0	358,2
400	400	400,0	403,6
450	450	450,0	454,1
500	500	500,0	504,5
630	630	630,0	635,7
800	800	800,0	807,2
1 000	1 000	1 000,0	1 009,0
1 200	1 200	1 200,0	1 210,8
1 400	1 400	1 400,0	1 412,6
1 600	1 600	1 600,0	1 614,4
1 800	1 800	1 800,0	1 816,2
2 000	2 000	2 000,0	2 018,0

6.2.2 Effective length of pipes

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



a) Single-socket pipe with ring seal



b) Plain-ended pipe

Key

- l effective length of pipe
- a With chamfer.
- b Without chamfer.

Figure 1 — Effective length of pipes

6.2.3 Wall thicknesses

The wall thickness, e , shall be in accordance with Table 3, where a maximum wall thickness at any point of $1,25e_{\min}$ is permitted, provided that the mean wall thickness, e_m , is less than or equal to the specified $e_{m,\max}$.

Table 3 — Wall thicknesses

Dimensions in millimetres

Nominal size DN/OD	Nominal outside diameter d_n	Wall thickness					
		SN 2 ^a SDR 33 ^c		SN 4 SDR 26 ^c		SN 8 SDR 21 ^c	
		e_{\min} ^b	$e_{m,\max}$	e_{\min} ^b	$e_{m,\max}$	e_{\min} ^b	$e_{m,\max}$
110	110	—	—	4,2	4,9	5,3	6,1
125	125	—	—	4,8	5,5	6,0	6,9
160	160	4,9	5,6	6,2	7,1	7,7	8,7
200	200	6,2	7,1	7,7	8,7	9,6	10,8
250	250	7,7	8,7	9,6	10,8	11,9	13,3
315	315	9,7	10,9	12,1	13,6	15,0	16,8
355	355	10,9	12,2	13,6	15,2	16,9	19,7
400	400	12,3	13,8	15,3	17,1	19,1	22,2
450	450	13,8	15,4	17,2	20,0	21,5	24,8
500	500	15,3	17,1	19,1	22,2	23,9	27,4
630	630	19,3	22,5	24,1	28,0	30,0	34,7
800	800	24,5	28,4	30,6	35,4	38,1	44,1
1 000	1 000	30,6	35,4	38,2	44,2	47,7	55,1
1 200	1 200	36,7	42,4	45,9	53,0	57,2	66,0
1 400	1 400	42,9	49,6	53,5	61,8	66,7	73,5
1 600	1 600	49,0	56,6	61,2	70,6	76,2	84,0
1 800	1 800	54,5	60,1	69,1	76,2	85,7	94,4
2 000	2 000	60,6	66,8	76,9	84,7	95,2	104,9

NOTE For components conforming to this International Standard, the standard dimension ratio, SDR, and the values of the pipe series S specified in Table 3 are calculated from the equation $SDR = 2S + 1$ and are related as follows:

SDR 33 corresponds to S 16;
SDR 26 corresponds to S 12,5;
SDR 21 corresponds to S 10.

^a SN 2 is applicable for buried installations outside the building structure only. Respect the verifications to be carried out for the structural design of the piping and the installation conditions.

^b The e_{\min} values are according to ISO 4065.

^c The standard dimension ratios (SDR) are defined in ISO 4065.

6.3 Dimensions of fittings

6.3.1 Outside diameter

The mean outside diameter, d_{em} , of the spigot shall conform to Table 2 or to Table 4, as applicable.