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Plastics piping systems for hot and cold water installations — Chlorinated poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-C) —

Part 5: Fitness for purpose of the system

iTeh STSystèmes de canalisations en plastique pour les installations d'eau chaude et froide — Poly(chlorure de vinyle) chloré (PVC-C) — StPartie 5: Aptitude à l'emploi du système

<u>ISO 15877-5:2009</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/597ede64-c31f-49f6-8362-9d94074bb43d/iso-15877-5-2009



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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 15877-5 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 155, *Plastics piping systems and ducting systems*, in collaboration with ISO 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).

This part of ISO 15877 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. https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/597ede64-c31f-49f6-8362-

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

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 15877-5:2003).

ISO 15877 consists of the following parts ¹), under the general title *Plastics piping systems for hot and cold water installations* — *Chlorinated poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-C)*:

- 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 (ISO/TS 15877-7)

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 for installation of plastics piping systems made from different materials, intended to be used for hot and cold water installations, is covered by ENV 12108^[2].

At the date of publication of this part of ISO 15877, System Standards Series for piping systems of other plastics materials used for the same application are the following:

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

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

ISO 15876 (all parts), Plastics piping systems for hot and cold water installations — Polybutylene (PB)

ISO 22391:—²⁾ (all parts), *Plastics piping systems for hot and cold water installations* — *Polyethylene of raised temperature resistance (PE-RT)*

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²⁾ To be published. (Revisions of ISO 22391-1:2007, ISO 22391-2:2007, ISO 22391-3:2007, ISO 22391-5:2007.)

Introduction

The System Standard, of which this is Part 5, specifies the requirements for a piping system and its components when made from chlorinated poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-C). The piping system is intended to be used for hot and cold water installations and heating system installations.

In respect of potential adverse effects on the quality of water intended for human consumption caused by the product covered by ISO 15877, the following are relevant.

- a) This part of ISO 15877 provides no information as to whether the product may be used without restriction in any of the Member States of the EU or EFTA.
- b) 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 components of the piping system are specified in ISO 15877-1, ISO 15877-2 and ISO 15877-3 of this System Standard. ISO/TS 15877-7 gives guidance for the assessment of conformity.

This part of ISO 15877 specifies the characteristics of fitness for purpose of the piping systems.

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Plastics piping systems for hot and cold water installations — Chlorinated poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-C) —

Part 5: Fitness for purpose of the system

1 Scope

This part of ISO 15877 specifies the characteristics of the fitness for purpose of chlorinated poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-C) 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 ISO 15877-1:2009).

This part of ISO 15877 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 ISO 15877-1:2009, this part of ISO 15877 does not apply.

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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 test parameters for the test methods referred to in this part of ISO 15877.

In conjunction with the other parts of ISO 15877, it is applicable to PVC-C pipes, fittings, their joints and joints with components of other plastics and non-plastics materials intended to be used for hot and cold water installations.

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

ISO 15877-1:2009, Plastics piping systems for hot and cold water installations — Chlorinated poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-C) — Part 1: General

ISO 15877-2:2009, Plastics piping systems for hot and cold water installations — Chlorinated poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-C) — Part 2: Pipes

EN 712, Thermoplastics piping systems — End-load bearing mechanical joints between pressure pipes and fittings — Test method for resistance to pull-out under constant longitudinal force

EN 12293, Plastics piping systems — Thermoplastics pipes and fittings for hot and cold water — Test method for the resistance of mounted assemblies to temperature cycling

EN 12294, Plastics piping systems — Systems for hot and cold water — Test method for leaktightness under vacuum

EN 12295, Plastics piping systems — Thermoplastics pipes and associated fittings for hot and cold water — Test method for resistance of joints to pressure cycling

3 Terms and definitions, symbols and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions, symbols and abbreviated terms given in ISO 15877-1 apply.

4 Fitness for purpose of the joints and the piping system

4.1 General

When tested in accordance with the applicable test methods as specified in Table 1, using the indicated parameters given in 4.2 to 4.6, as applicable, the joints and the piping system shall have characteristics conforming to the requirements given in the applicable clauses.

For testing, the fittings shall be connected to the corresponding pipes for which they are intended to be used. The assembly instructions of the manufacturer of the components shall be taken into account.

Table 1 specifies the tests applicable for each different type of jointing system covered by this part of (standards.iteh.ai)

Test	https://stantbin	lting system g/standa	rds/sist/ F0St.paramet0rs)f6-836 b-15877-5-2009	2- Test method
	SC	9d94074bb43d/is M		
Internal pressure test	Y	Y	Shall conform to 4.2	ISO 1167-1
Pull-out test	Ν	Y	Shall conform to 4.3	EN 712
Thermal cycling test	Y	Y	Shall conform to 4.4	EN 12293
Pressure cycling test	Y	Y	Shall conform to 4.5	EN 12295
Vacuum test	Y	Y	Shall conform to 4.6	EN 12294
a SC – Solvent cement jo	pint;			
M – Mechanical joint;				

Table 1 — Joint tests

Y - denotes test applicable;

N – denotes test not applicable.

4.2 Internal pressure test

4.2.1 General

When tested in accordance with the test method specified in Table 2, using the indicated parameters, the joint assemblies shall not leak.

Solvent cement joints comprising PVC-C pipes and fittings shall be tested in accordance with 4.2.2. When testing mechanical joint assemblies with compression fittings, the requirements given in 4.2.3 shall apply.

Characteristic Requirements **Test parameters** Test method Not specified a ISO 1167-1 Resistance to No failure Sampling procedure internal pressure during the Type of end caps Types A or B test period Orientation of test piece Vertical Type of test Water-in-air For guidance, see ISO/TS 15877-7^[1].

Table 2 — General test parameters for testing resistance to internal pressure

4.2.2 Solvent cement joints

The solvent cement joint shall be tested in the form of test pieces comprising couplers with solvent cemented pipe sections.

The fittings shall be connected to the corresponding pipe conforming to ISO 15877-2, using solvent cement in such a way that the required hydrostatic test pressure, $p_{,1}$, given in Table 3 or Table 4, can be applied.

Before testing, store the fittings with solvent cemented pipe sections for setting for at least 20 d at ambient temperature and, after that, 4 d at 80 °C, unless the manufacturer of the adhesive has prescribed other setting times.

The free ends of the pipe sections shall be provided with end caps in such a way that the axial forces caused by the internal pressure are transferred to the solvent cement joint.

The hydrostatic test pressure, p_J , shall be calculated in relation to the class of service conditions and the design pressure using Equation (1):

$$p_{\rm J} = p_{\rm D} \times \frac{\sigma_{\rm F}}{\sigma_{\rm DF}} \tag{1}$$

where

- $p_{\rm J}$ is the hydrostatic test pressure, in bar³⁾, to be applied to the solvent cement joint assembly during the test period;
- $\sigma_{\rm F}$ is the value of the hydrostatic stress, in megapascals, of the fitting material, corresponding to the test duration and test temperature conditions given in Table 3 or Table 4, as applicable;
- $\sigma_{\rm DF}$ is the design stress, in megapascals, in the fitting material as determined for the appropriate class of service conditions from data produced in accordance with Table A.2 of ISO 15877-2:2009;
- $p_{\rm D}$ is the design pressure at 4 bar, 6 bar, 8 bar or 10 bar, as applicable.

(1)

^{3) 1} bar = 0,1 MPa = 0,1 N/mm² = 10^5 N/m².