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**Polybutene-1 (PB-1) pipes — Effect of time  
and temperature on the expected strength**

*Tubes en polybutène-1 (PB-1) — Influence du temps et de la  
température sur la résistance espérée*

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<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>Foreword</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>1 Scope</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>4 Basic equations</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>4.1 General</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>4.2 Polybutene homopolymer (PB-H)</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>4.3 Polybutene random copolymer (PB-R)</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>5 Expected strength</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>5.1 General</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>5.2 Extrapolation limits</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>5.3 Graphical representation</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>5.4 Tabulated values</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Annex A (normative) Demonstrating conformance of pipes to the reference lines</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Bibliography</b> .....	<b>9</b>

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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 12230 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 138, *Plastics pipes, fittings and valves for the transport of fluids*, Subcommittee SC 5, *General properties of pipes, fittings and valves of plastic materials and their accessories — Test methods and basic specifications*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 12230:1996), which has been technically revised.

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## Introduction

The development of new polybutene-1 compounds based on random copolymers called PB-R means there is a need to rename the existing PB-1 homopolymer compounds PB-H. At the same time a new set of reference lines and tabulated expected hoop strength values for various times and temperatures needs to be included.

The main changes since the previous edition of this International Standard are

- new definition of PB-1 compounds PB-H (homopolymer) and PB-R (copolymers),
- new set of reference lines (coefficients and diagram),
- new table containing calculated expected hoop strength values,
- recalculation of hoop strength data of PB-H and specifying values rounded down to one decimal place,
- clearer specification of showing conformance to reference lines, and
- conformance to reference lines can be shown by not failed data points running at sufficiently high hoop stress, too.

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# Polybutene-1 (PB-1) pipes — Effect of time and temperature on the expected strength

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies minimum values for the expected strength as a function of time and temperature in the form of reference lines and tabulated data, for use in calculations on pipes made of

- polybutene-1 homopolymer (PB-H), and
- polybutene-1 random copolymer (PB-R).

For the sake of simplicity the designation polybutene and the abbreviation PB are used throughout.

## 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 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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## 3 Terms and definitions

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

### 3.1

#### reference line

minimum long-term hydrostatic strength to be expected from a particular polymer

NOTE 1 Reference lines are not to be considered as characteristic of a specific grade or of material from a specific supplier.

NOTE 2 The lines are described by a mathematical equation which permits interpolation and extrapolation in an unambiguous way at various temperatures.

NOTE 3 The reference lines for polybutene (PB) have been agreed upon by a group of experts after considering experimental data, and have been accepted by the relevant technical committees in ISO.

### 3.2

#### polybutene-1 homopolymer

##### PB-H

compound prepared by polymerization of no less than 95 % butene-1 by weight

### 3.3

#### polybutene-1 random copolymer

##### PB-R

compound prepared by polymerization of no less than 85 % butene-1 and no less than 95 % of total olefins by weight

## 4 Basic equations

### 4.1 General

The reference lines are based on the four-parameter model and are described by the following equations:

$$\text{First branch: } \lg t = A_1 + (B_1/T)\lg \sigma + C_1/T + D_1 \lg \sigma \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Second branch: } \lg t = A_2 + (B_2/T)\lg \sigma + C_2/T + D_2 \lg \sigma \quad (2)$$

where

$t$  is the time, in hours;

$T$  is the temperature, in kelvins;

$\sigma$  is the hoop stress, in megapascals.

The lower value obtained from Equation (1) or Equation (2), respectively, represents the expected minimum hoop strength.

### 4.2 Polybutene homopolymer (PB-H)

The following coefficients are valid for the reference lines of PB-H in the temperature range between 10 °C and 110 °C:

$$A_1 = -430,866$$

$$A_2 = -129,895$$

$$B_1 = -125 010$$

$$B_2 = -37 262,7$$

$$C_1 = 173 892,7$$

$$C_2 = 52 556,48$$

$$D_1 = 290,056 9$$

$$D_2 = 88,567 35$$

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Figure 1 represents the reference lines calculated with the above coefficients in graphical form.

### 4.3 Polybutene random copolymer (PB-R)

The following coefficients are valid for the reference lines of PB-R in the temperature range between 10 °C and 95 °C:

$$A_1 = -367,801 9$$

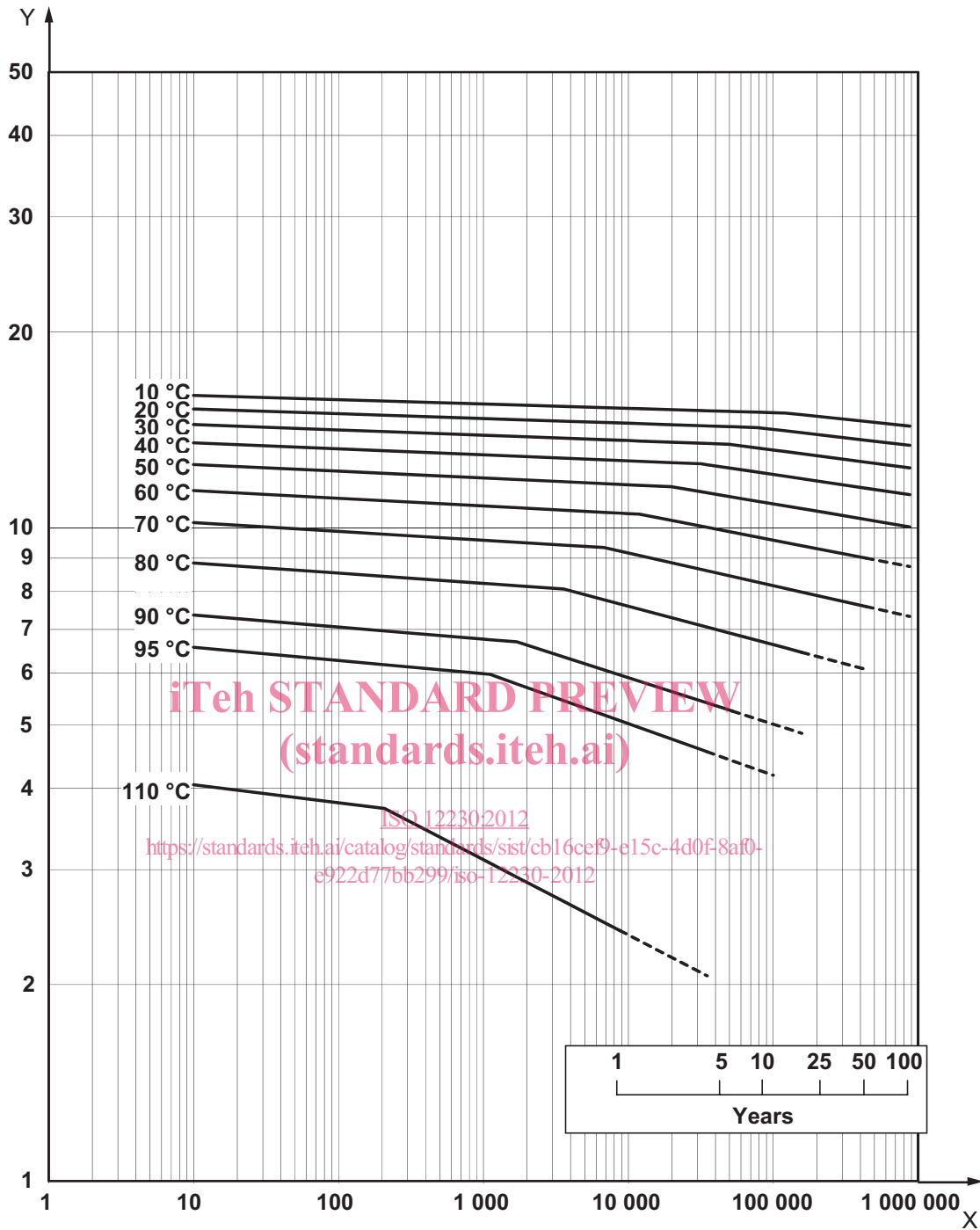
$$B_1 = -104 096,6$$

$$C_1 = 145 940,231$$

$$D_1 = 245,538 6$$

The line at 110 °C has been determined separately and is only used for obtaining the extrapolation time limits.





**Key**  
 Y hoop stress (MPa)  
 X time (h)

**Figure 1 — Expected strength of polybutene homopolymer (PB-H) pipes**