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ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION



ISO RECOMMENDATION R 1398

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

RUBBER SEALING RINGS FOR JOINTS

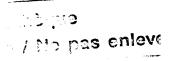
IN ASBESTOS-CEMENT WATER PIPING

ISO/R 1398:1970

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/3baaa0a7-a69e-4093-96fd-eb90c82ab8d6/iso-r-1398-1970

1st EDITION

November 1970



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BRIEF HISTORY

The ISO Recommendation R 1398, Rubber sealing rings for joints in asbestos-cement water piping, was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, Rubber, the Secretariat of which is held by the British Standards Institution (BSI).

Work on this question led to the adoption of Draft ISO Recommendation No. 1398, which was circulated to all the ISO Member Bodies for enquiry in December 1967. It was approved, subject to a few modifications of an editorial nature, by the following Member Bodies:

> Austria India Poland Chile Spain Iran Ireland R Sweden Switzerland Colombia Czechoslovakia eh Israel an^{Italy}ards.iteh.ai) France U.A.R. Germany United Kingdom

Netherlands Greece New Zealand 1970 Hungary

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/3baaa0a7-a69e-4093-96fd-The following Member Body opposed the approval of the Drafts: 1970

U.S.A.

This Draft ISO Recommendation was then submitted by correspondence to the ISO Council, which decided to accept it as an ISO RECOMMENDATION.

R 1398

November 1970

RUBBER SEALING RINGS FOR JOINTS IN ASBESTOS-CEMENT WATER PIPING

1. SCOPE

This ISO Recommendation specifies the requirements for rubber rings used for joints in asbestos-cement water piping.

It defines the requirements of quality and the acceptance test limits applicable to rings of the basically circular section and lip-seal types of single hardness.

Annex A gives recommendations as to storage conditions after receipt.

Annex B outlines an optional supplementary requirement for inspection for homogeneity.

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2. REQUIREMENTS AND TESTS

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2.1 Required quality

In all cases the rings should conform to the requirements of this specification.

If the piping is to convey drinking water, substances capable of affecting the organoleptic properties of the water, or toxic materials such as extractable compounds of mercury, antimony, manganese, lead or copper, should not be included in the composition of the rings. This applies also to those substances which do not conform to the regulations established by the official public health services of the country in which the rings are used.

2.2 General requirements and finish

Each ring should be homogeneous in its whole mass and free from air marks or porosity. The surface and that of the test pieces should not show any grit. The fin or flash should be reduced as much as possible, and in any case its thickness should not exceed 0.4 mm or its width 0.8 mm.

2.3 Marking

Wherever practicable and unless otherwise specified each ring should be plainly and indelibly marked, in a suitable position acceptable to manufacturer and user, with the following information:

- (a) the manufacturer's name or trade mark;
- (b) the year of manufacture;
- (c) the class of ring.

In cases when the marking of the actual rings is not practicable or is likely to be detrimental to their effective use, the rings should be supplied, fastened together in parcels of suitable size, each bearing a label giving the above particulars.

2.4 Dimensions and tolerances

The dimensions and tolerances of the rings should be as specified by the manufacturer of the pipes.

2.5 Tests

Acceptance tests should be carried out by a laboratory approved by the interested parties. The number to be tested should be as specified in clause 3.2.2.

- 2.5.1 Preparation of test pieces. Wherever possible the test pieces should be cut from the finished ring. Where this is impracticable, the manufacturer should prepare appropriate test slabs from the same batch of rubber vulcanized to the same degree and in the same manner as the consignment concerned.
- 2.5.2 Hardness test. The hardness should be determined on the whole ring. If this is not possible an appropriate test slab should be used and the method described in ISO Recommendation R 48*, Determination of hardness of vulcanized rubbers, should be employed. The hardness so measured should not vary by more than ± 3 IRHD on any single ring or test slab.
- 2.5.3 Compression set test. The compression set test pieces should be prepared and tested in accordance with ISO Recommendation R 815, Method of test for the compression set under constant deflection at normal and high temperatures of vulcanized rubbers, using the test pieces having a diameter of 13 mm and a thickness of 6 mm. The test pieces should be cut from the ring in such a way that the compression during testing is applied in the same direction as in practical use.

Should it be impossible to obtain a test piece of standard size from the ring, the test should be made with a smaller test piece, but one not less than 9 mm in diameter, keeping the ratio between diameter and height approximately 2:1.

Test results should not exceed the values given in the Table, page 6.

2.5.4 Stress-strain test. This test should be carried out generally in accordance with ISO Recommendation R 37*, Determination of tensile stress-strain properties of vulcanized rubbers, using Type 1 or 2 dumb-bell test pieces.

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where the ring is too small to allow these test pieces to be prepared, Type 30 dumb-bell test pieces (see Annex C) should be used, and the rate of traverse of the grip should be 150 mm/min.

The values of tensile strength and elongation at break obtained by this test should comply with the values given in the Table.

2.5.5 Ageing tests. Test pieces as described in clause 2.5.2 and clause 2.5.4 should be aged by the oven or cell method at 70 ± 1 °C for a period of 168 hours, using the method described in ISO Recommendation R 188, Accelerated ageing or simulated service tests on vulcanized natural or synthetic rubbers.

The test results after ageing should comply with the requirements shown in the Table.

3. ACCEPTANCE

3.1 Test on all rings

Compliance with the general requirements and finish (clause 2.2) dimensions and tolerances (clause 2.4) should be verified on each item of the consignment, or according to a statistical method agreed between supplier and user.

^{* 2}nd edition - 1968.

3.2 Test by sampling

- 3.2.1 Lots. The number of units constituting a lot should be agreed upon between the supplier of the rings and the purchaser. Each batch should consist of rings of the same dimensions.
- 3.2.2 Sampling. The rings for submission to the tests should be selected at random from the lots in the proportion of

1/1000 for the compression set test (clause 2.5.3) and the hardness test (clause 2.5.2);

2/1000 for the stress-strain test (clause 2.5.4) and the ageing test (clause 2.5.5).

For lots of less than 1000 rings, at least one sample should be tested.

4. COMPLIANCE OF THE CONSIGNMENT

4.1 General requirements and finish dimensions and tolerances

Any ring which does not meet the requirements of clause 2.2 and clause 2.4 should be deemed not to comply with the requirements of this ISO Recommendation.

4.2 Tests

If a test sample fails to meet the requirements of one or more of the tests (clause 2.5), the test or tests in which it fails should be repeated on two further samples taken at random from the same batch as defined under clause 3.2.1. If one of these further samples does not satisfy one or more of the tests, the batch should be deemed not to comply.

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TABLE - Properties of rubbers for joint rings

	Units	Requirements				
Tests		Natural rubber			Synthetic rubber	
		Lip-seal type	Basic circular		all types	
Agreed hardness range	IRHD	41 to 60	Under 55	55 to 65	41 to 60	
Manufacturing tolerance (from nominal hardness)		±5	±5	± 5	± 5	
Tensile strength, minimum	MN/m²	14	19.5	17.5	12.5	
Elongation at break, minimum	%	400	450	350	350	
Compression set, maximum (a) at standard	iTeh S	TANDA	RD PRE	VIEW		
laboratory temperature	%	standard	ls.iteh.ai)	15	10	
(b) at 70 °C	%	25 ISO/R 13	98:1970 ²⁰	25	20	
Ageing, maximum variations from	https://standards.ii	eh.ai/catalog/standa eb90c82ab8d6/is	rds/sist/3baaa0a7-a o-r-1398-1970	59e-4093-96td-		
original values - Hardness	IRHD	+ 8 - 5	± 5	± 5	+ 8 - 0	
- Tensile strength	% change	± 25	± 25	± 25	± 25	
Elongation at break	% change	+ 10 - 25	+ 10 - 25	+ 10 - 25	+ 10 - 30	

The limits quoted above represent the acceptable properties of the different compositions. They indicate a material which can be expected to give a satisfactory product performance in service.

When a hardness of less than 41 IRHD is required using synthetic rubber, the characteristics should be as agreed between customer and supplier.

ANNEX A

RECOMMENDATION AS TO STORAGE CONDITIONS AFTER RECEPTION

To maintain the rings in optimum condition they should be stored in accordance with the requirements of ISO Recommendation R 2230*, Storage of vulcanized rubber. If there is any doubt as to the condition of the rings, they should be retested before being placed into service.

Products should be issued in rotation according to their date of manufacture.

ANNEX B

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW INSPECTION FOR HOMOGENEITY (standards.iteh.ai)

Inspection for homogeneity should be carried out when required according to special agreements between supplier and purchaser in one of the following ways rds. iteh. ai/catalog/standards/sist/3baaa0a7-a69e-4093-96fd-eb90c82ab8d6/iso-r-1398-1970

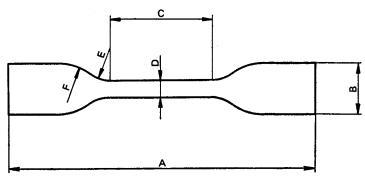
- (a) Predetermined load. This test makes it possible to specify that the elongation under a specified load should fall between two agreed limits.
- (b) Predetermined elongation. This test permits the ring to be examined for homogeneity whilst at a predetermined degree of elongation, the load required not being specified.

In either case the ring should be capable of being rotated through one complete cycle to ensure that all parts of the ring are observed for smoothness and regularity of cross section.

^{*} At present at the stage of Draft ISO Recommendation.

ANNEX C

DIMENSIONS OF TYPE 30 DUMB-BELL TEST-PIECES FOR STRESS-STRAIN TEST



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Dimensions in millimetres

A	Overall length	30	minimum
В	Width of ends	6	± 0.5
С	Length of narrow parallel portion	10	+ 1 - 0
D	Width of narrow parallel portion	2	± 0.1
E	Small (inner) shoulder radius	2.2	± 0.2
F	Large (outer) shoulder radius	2.2	± 0.2