



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 1555-2:2021

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Nadomešča:
SIST EN 1555-2:2010

Cevni sistemi iz polimernih materialov za oskrbo s plinastimi gorivi - Polietilen (PE) - 2. del: Cevi

Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels - Polyethylene (PE) - Part 2: Pipes

Kunststoff-Rohrleitungssysteme für die Gasversorgung - Polyethylen (PE) - Teil 2: Rohre

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Systèmes de canalisations en plastique pour la distribution de combustibles gazeux - Polyéthylène (PE) - Partie 2 : Tubes

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 1555-2

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English Version

Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels - Polyethylene (PE) - Part 2: Pipes

Systèmes de canalisations en plastique pour la
distribution de combustibles gazeux - Polyéthylène
(PE) - Partie 2 : Tubes

Kunststoff-Rohrleitungssysteme für die Gasversorgung
- Polyethylen (PE) - Teil 2: Rohre

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 7 June 2021.

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COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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European foreword

This document (EN 1555-2:2021) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 155 “Plastics piping systems and ducting systems”, the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2022, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2022.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 1555-2:2010.

In comparison with the previous version, the following technical modifications have been introduced:

- PE 100-RC type materials with enhanced resistance to slow crack growth have been added.
- Annex A of EN 1555-1:2021 now discusses the performance of this type of material and gives additional information for non-conventional installation techniques.
- Test methods have been updated.
- New test methods have been added for PE 100-RC materials.

It has been prepared in liaison with Technical Committee CEN/TC 234 “Gas infrastructure”.

System Standards are based on the results of the work being undertaken in ISO/TC 138 “Plastics pipes, fittings and valves for the transport of fluids”, which is a Technical Committee of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

They are supported by separate standards on test methods to which references are made throughout the System Standard.

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

EN 1555 consists of the following parts:

- EN 1555-1, *Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels — Polyethylene (PE) — Part 1: General*;
- EN 1555-2, *Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels — Polyethylene (PE) — Part 2: Pipes* (this standard);
- EN 1555-3, *Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels — Polyethylene (PE) — Part 3: Fittings*;
- EN 1555-4, *Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels — Polyethylene (PE) — Part 4: Valves*;
- EN 1555-5, *Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels — Polyethylene (PE) — Part 5: Fitness for purpose of the system*;
- CEN/TS 1555-7, *Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels — Polyethylene (PE) — Part 7: Guidance for assessment of conformity*.

NOTE EN 12007-2 [1] prepared by CEN/TC 234 “Gas infrastructure” deals with the recommended practice for installation of plastics pipes system in accordance with EN 1555 (all parts).

EN 1555-2:2021 (E)

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users' national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

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Introduction

This document specifies the requirements for a piping system and its components made from polyethylene (PE) and which is intended to be used for the supply of gaseous fuels.

Requirements and test methods for material and components, other than pipes, are specified in EN 1555-1, EN 1555-3 [2] and EN 1555-4 [3].

Characteristics for fitness for purpose are covered in EN 1555-5. CEN/TS 1555-7 [4] gives guidance for assessment of conformity. Recommended practice for installation is given in EN 12007-2 [1] prepared by CEN/TC 234.

This part of EN 1555 covers the characteristics of pipes.

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EN 1555-2:2021 (E)**1 Scope**

This document specifies the characteristics of pipes made from polyethylene (PE) for piping systems in the field of the supply of gaseous fuels.

It also specifies the test parameters for the test methods referred to in this document.

In conjunction with Parts 1 and 3 to 5 of EN 1555, it is applicable to PE pipes, their joints and to joints with components of PE and other materials intended to be used under the following conditions:

- a) a maximum operating pressure, MOP, up to and including 10 bar¹ at a reference temperature of 20 °C for design purposes;
- b) an operating temperature between –20 °C and 40 °C.

NOTE 1 For operating temperatures between 20 °C and 40 °C derating coefficients are defined in EN 1555-5:2021.

EN 1555 covers a range of maximum operating pressures and gives requirements concerning colours.

It covers three types of pipe:

- PE pipes (outside diameter d_n) including any identification stripes;
- PE pipes with co-extruded layers on either or both the outside and/or inside of the pipe (total outside diameter d_n) as specified in Annex A where all layers have the same MRS rating. A coextruded pipe made of a combination of PE 100 and PE 100-RC layers shall be regarded as PE 100 and marked accordingly;
- PE pipes (outside diameter d_n) with a peelable, contiguous thermoplastics additional layer on the outside of the pipe ('coated pipe') as specified in Annex B.

NOTE 2 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.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

EN 1555-1:2021, *Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels - Polyethylene (PE) - Part 1: General*

EN 1555-5:2021, *Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels - Polyethylene (PE) - Part 5: Fitness for purpose of the system*

EN 12106, *Plastics piping systems - Polyethylene (PE) pipes - Test method for the resistance to internal pressure after application of squeeze-off*

EN ISO 1133-1, *Plastics - Determination of the melt mass-flow rate (MFR) and melt volume-flow rate (MVR) of thermoplastics - Part 1: Standard method (ISO 1133-1)*

¹ bar = 0,1 MPa. = 10⁵ Pa; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm².

EN ISO 1167-1:2006, *Thermoplastics pipes, fittings and assemblies for the conveyance of fluids - Determination of the resistance to internal pressure - Part 1: General method (ISO 1167-1:2006)*

EN 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 (ISO 1167-2)*

EN ISO 2505, *Thermoplastics pipes - Longitudinal reversion - Test method and parameters (ISO 2505)*

EN ISO 3126, *Plastics piping systems - Plastics components - Determination of dimensions (ISO 3126)*

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

EN ISO 6259-1, *Thermoplastics pipes - Determination of tensile properties - Part 1: General test method (ISO 6259-1)*

EN ISO 6259-3:2015, *Thermoplastics pipes - Determination of tensile properties - Part 3: Polyolefin pipes (ISO 6259-3:2015)*

EN ISO 9969, *Thermoplastics pipes - Determination of ring stiffness (ISO 9969)*

EN ISO 11357-6, *Plastics - Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) - Part 6: Determination of oxidation induction time (isothermal OIT) and oxidation induction temperature (dynamic OIT) (ISO 11357-6)*

EN ISO 13477, *Thermoplastics pipes for the conveyance of fluids - Determination of resistance to rapid crack propagation (RCP) - Small-scale steady-state test (S4 test) (ISO 13477)*

EN ISO 13478, *Thermoplastics pipes for the conveyance of fluids - Determination of resistance to rapid crack propagation (RCP) - Full-scale test (FST) (ISO 13478)*

EN ISO 13968, *Plastics piping and ducting systems - Thermoplastics pipes - Determination of ring flexibility (ISO 13968)*

ISO 11922-1:2018, *Thermoplastics pipes for the conveyance of fluids - Dimensions and tolerances - Part 1: Metric series*

ISO 13479:—², *Polyolefin pipes for the conveyance of fluids - Determination of resistance to crack propagation - Test method for slow crack growth on notched pipes*

ISO 18488, *Polyethylene (PE) materials for piping systems - Determination of Strain Hardening Modulus in relation to slow crack growth - Test method*

ISO 18489, *Polyethylene (PE) materials for piping systems - Determination of resistance to slow crack growth under cyclic loading - Cracked Round Bar test method*

² Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: ISO/DIS 13479:2021.

EN 1555-2:2021 (E)**3 Terms and definitions**

For the purposes of this document the terms and definitions, symbols and abbreviations given in EN 1555-1:2021 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1**squeeze-off**

gas flow stopped by squeezing the pipe when compressed between two clamps in such a way that the distance between both clamps is less than twice the nominal wall thickness

Note 1 to entry: See Annex C.

4 Symbols and abbreviations

For the purpose of this document the symbols and abbreviations given in EN 1555-1 apply.

5 Material**5.1 Compound for pipes**

The PE compound from which the pipes are made shall conform to EN 1555-1.

The pipes shall be made from virgin material or reworked material from the same PE compound from the manufacturer's own plant, or a mixture of both. Reworked material from the base pipe of peelable layer pipe (coated pipe) and reworked material from pipes with identification stripes may be used.

For co-extruded layers, see Annex A.

Reworked material from coextruded pipes or from pipes reworked with the peelable layer attached shall not be used.

5.2 Compound for identification stripes

The stripe compound (see 6.2) shall be manufactured from a PE base polymer according to EN 1555-1, which is used for a pipe compound for which fusion compatibility has been proven.

The compound used for identification stripes shall comply with the fusion compatibility requirements in EN 1555-1, and with the resistance to weathering as described in EN 1555-1:2021, Table 2. The resistance to weathering of the identification stripe compound shall be declared by the manufacturer of the compound, confirming whether either a cumulative radiant exposure of $\geq 3,5 \text{ GJ/m}^2$ or $\geq 7 \text{ GJ/m}^2$ related to the outdoor storage ability limit is applicable.

The OIT of the stripe compound shall be ≥ 20 min at 200 °C, measured by the compound supplier in accordance with EN ISO 11357-6.

5.3 External reworked and recycled material

Reworked material obtained from external sources, and recycled material shall not be used.

6 General characteristics

6.1 Appearance

When viewed without magnification, the internal and external surfaces of pipes shall be smooth and clean, and shall have no scoring, cavities and other surface defects to an extent that would prevent conformity to this document.

The ends of the pipe shall be cut cleanly and square to the axis of the pipe.

6.2 Colour

Pipes shall be black (PE 80, PE 100 and PE 100-RC), yellow (PE 80) or orange (PE 100 and PE 100-RC). In addition, black PE 80 pipes may be identified by yellow stripes and black PE 100 and PE 100-RC pipes may be identified by yellow or orange stripes, according to national preference.

The outer coextruded layer of coextruded pipes (see Annex A) or the outer peelable layer of peelable layer pipes (see Annex B) shall be either black, yellow or orange. In addition, identification stripes may be used according to national preference.

NOTE National preference for colour can be stated in the national foreword.

7 Geometrical characteristics

7.1 Measurement of dimensions

The dimensions of the pipe shall be measured in accordance with EN ISO 3126, and rounded to the next 0,1 mm. In case of dispute, the measurement shall not be made less than 24 h after manufacture after being conditioned for at least 4 h at (23 ± 2) °C.

Indirect measurement at the stage of production is allowed at shorter time periods providing evidence is shown of correlation.

7.2 Mean outside diameters, out-of-roundness (ovality) and tolerances

The mean outside diameters of the pipe, d_{em} shall conform to Table 1.

For straight pipes, the maximum out-of-roundness shall conform to Table 1.

NOTE Care is taken that packaging and storage does not lead to an increased out of roundness and flattening of the pipe. Additional information is given in EN 12007-2:2012, Annex A.