### INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 11413

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# Plastics pipes and fittings — Preparation of test piece assemblies between a polyethylene (PE) pipe and an electrofusion fitting

Tubes et raccords en matières plastiques — Préparation d'éprouvettes par assemblage tube/raccord électrosoudable en polyéthylène (PE)

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Cor	itent	S	Page
Fore	word		iv
1	Scop	oe	
2	Normative references  Terms and definitions		
3			
4	Symbols		2
	4.1	General symbols (see Figure A.1)	
	4.2	Clearances	
		4.2.1 Socket fittings 4.2.2 Saddles	
	4.3	4.2.2 SaddlesAmbient temperature	
5	Joint assembly		
	5.1	General	
	5.2	Procedure	4
Anne	x A (no	ormative) Symbols for dimensions of an electrofusion socket	5
Anne	x B (no	ormative) Diagrammatic representation of variation in fusion energy with	
		ient temperature	6
Annex C (normative) Conditions for the preparation of pipes and fittings			8
Anne	ex D (no volta	ormative) <b>Determination of fusion-jointing electrical parameters using energy, nge and current tolerances from ISO 12176-2</b>	9
		(https://standards.iteh.ai)	

ISO 11413:2019

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso/af11c5c4-dab2-4c9a-8b1e-64b6a2d37b50/iso-11413-2019

#### **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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see <a href="www.iso.org/directives">www.iso.org/directives</a>).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see <a href="https://www.iso.org/patents">www.iso.org/patents</a>).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see <a href="https://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html">www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html</a>.

This document 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 third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 11413:2008) which has been technically revised.

The changes compared to the previous addition are as follows:

- normative references have been updated;
- Annex D has been technically revised.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at <a href="https://www.iso.org/members.html">www.iso.org/members.html</a>.

## Plastics pipes and fittings — Preparation of test piece assemblies between a polyethylene (PE) pipe and an electrofusion fitting

#### 1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the preparation of test pieces assembled from polyethylene (PE) pipes or spigot-ended fittings and electrofusion fittings (e.g. socket fittings such as couplers, or saddles).

The assembly criteria specified include parameters such as ambient temperature, fusion conditions, fitting and pipe dimensions, pipe configuration (coiled or straight pipe), taking into account the limiting service conditions specified by the relevant product standards.

This document can apply to other shapes, e.g. re-rounded pipes, dependent on the manufacturer's instructions.

NOTE For the purpose of this document, PE is understood to be PE, PE-RT or PE-X.

#### 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.

ISO 4427-2, Plastics piping systems — Polyethylene (PE) pipes and fittings for water supply — Part 2: Pipes

ISO 4427-3, Plastics piping systems — Polyethylene (PE) pipes and fittings for water supply — Part 3: Fittings

ISO 4437-2, Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels — Polyethylene (PE) — Part 2: Pipes

ISO 4437-3, Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels — Polyethylene (PE) — Part 3: Fittings

ISO 12176-2, Plastics pipes and fittings — Equipment for fusion jointing polyethylene systems — Part 2: Electrofusion

ISO 14531-1, Plastics pipes and fittings — Crosslinked polyethylene (PE-X) pipe systems for the conveyance of gaseous fuels — Metric series — Specifications — Part 1: Pipes

ISO 15494, Plastics piping systems for industrial applications — Polybutene (PB), polyethylene (PE), polyethylene of raised temperature resistance (PE-RT), crosslinked polyethylene (PE-X), polypropylene (PP) — Metric series for specifications for components and the system

#### 3 Terms and definitions

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

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

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

#### ISO 11413:2019(E)

#### 3.1

#### reference time

theoretical fusion time indicated by the fitting manufacturer for the reference ambient temperature

#### 3.2

#### fusion energy

electrical energy supplied during the fusion-jointing cycle as measured at the terminals of the fitting at a given ambient temperature,  $T_a$ , and for electrical parameters whose values lie within the tolerance ranges stated by the manufacturer

Note 1 to entry: The fitting manufacturer is generally required to state in the technical file any variations in fusion energy input required as a function of the ambient temperature in the range  $T_{\min}$  to  $T_{\max}$ 

Note 2 to entry: Where applicable, energy measurement should exclude the effect of terminal contact resistance.

#### 3.3

#### reference energy

energy supplied to a fitting having a nominal electrical resistance and using the nominal fusion parameters defined by the manufacturer at the reference ambient temperature,  $T_{\rm R}$ 

#### 3.4

#### maximum energy

maximum value of the fusion energy supplied for jointing at a given ambient temperature,  $T_a$ 

#### minimum energy

minimum value of the fusion energy supplied for jointing at a given ambient temperature,  $T_a$ 

#### 3.6

#### nominal energy

nominal energy supplied for jointing at given ambient temperature,  $T_a$ 

#### **Symbols**

#### General symbols (see Figure A.1)

 $d_{\rm e}$ outside diameter of a pipe or fitting spigot, which is equal to the nominal outside diameter

mean outside diameter of a pipe or fitting spigot in conformity with the relevant International  $d_{\rm em}$ Standard for the product concerned and calculated from the measured circumference

mean outside diameter of a pipe or fitting spigot after preparation for assembly with the outer  $d_{\rm em,p}$ layer removed by scraping or peeling and calculated from the circumference measured in a radial plane coincident with the centre of the fusion zone at a distance  $L_3 + 0.5L_2$  from the face of the fitting socket after assembly

mean inside diameter of the fusion zone of a fitting in the radial plane located at distance  $D_{\rm im}$  $L_3$  + 0,5 $L_2$  from the face of the fitting socket

 $D_{\rm im,max}$ maximum theoretical value of  $D_{im}$ , as stated by the fitting manufacturer

 $D_{i,max}$ maximum inside diameter of the fusion zone of the fitting

minimum inside diameter of the fusion zone of the fitting  $D_{i,min}$ 

nominal wall thickness, in millimetres, of the pipe  $e_{\rm n}$