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Second edition
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Plastics piping systems for water supply and for drainage and sewerage under pressure — Polyethylene (PE) —

Part 1: General

Systèmes de canalisations en plastique destinés à l'alimentation en eau et aux branchements et collecteurs d'assainissement sous pression — Polyéthylène (PE) —

Partie 1: Généralités

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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.

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 www.iso.org/directives).

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 www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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 www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 138, *Plastics pipes, fitting and valves for the transport of fluids*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Plastics pipes and fittings for water supplies*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 4427-1:2007), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates Technical Corrigendum ISO 4427-1:2007/Cor 1:2008 and Amendment ISO 4427-1:2007/Amd 1:2015.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are:

— update of the normative references;

— technical consistency with ISO 4437-1 (see Reference [1] in the Bibliography).

A list of all parts in the ISO 4427 series can be found on the ISO website.

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 www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The ISO 4427 series of standards are a set of system standards that specify the requirements for a piping system and its components when made from polyethylene (PE). The piping system is intended to be used in buried or above ground applications, for the conveyance of water for human consumption, raw water prior to treatment, drainage and sewerage under pressure, vacuum sewer systems, and water for other purposes.

In respect of potential adverse effects on the quality of water intended for human consumption caused by the products covered by the ISO 4427 series, it does not provide information on the restriction on the use of products.

NOTE Guidance for assessment of conformity can be found in Reference [2] in the Bibliography.

Plastics piping systems for water supply and for drainage and sewerage under pressure — Polyethylene (PE) —

Part 1: General

1 Scope

This document specifies the general aspects of polyethylene (PE) compounds for the manufacture of pressure pipes and fittings (mains and service pipes) for buried or above ground applications, intended for the conveyance of:

— water for human consumption;

— raw water prior to treatment;

— drainage and sewerage under pressure;

— vacuum sewer systems;

— water for other purposes.

This document also specifies the test parameters and requirements for the test methods referred to in this document.

In conjunction with other parts of the ISO 4427 series, this document is applicable to PE pipes and fittings, their joints and to joints with components made of PE and other materials, intended to be used under the following conditions:

a) a maximum allowable operating pressure (PFA) up to and including 25 bar[1)];

b) an operating temperature of 20 °C as the reference temperature.

NOTE 1 For other operating temperatures, guidance is given in Annex A.

The ISO 4427 series covers a range of maximum allowable operating pressures and gives requirements concerning colours.

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 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.

ISO 3, *Preferred numbers — Series of preferred numbers*

ISO 472, *Plastics — Vocabulary*

ISO 1043-1, *Plastics — Symbols and abbreviated terms — Part 1: Basic polymers and their special characteristics*

1) 1 bar = 0,1 MPa = 10^5 Pa; 1 MPa = 1 N/mm^2.

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 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 1167-2, *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 1183-1, *Plastics — Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics — Part 1: Immersion method, liquid pycnometer method and titration method*

ISO 1183-2, *Plastics — Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics — Part 2: Density gradient column method*

ISO 4427-2, *Plastics piping systems for water supply, and for drainage and sewerage under pressure — Polyethylene (PE) — Part2: Pipes*

ISO 4427-3, *Plastics piping systems for water supply, and for drainage and sewerage under pressure — Polyethylene (PE) — Part 3: Fittings*

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

ISO 6259-3, *Thermoplastics pipes — Determination of tensile properties — Part 3: Polyolefin pipes*

ISO 6964, *Polyolefin pipes and fittings — Determination of carbon black content by calcination and pyrolysis — Test method*

ISO 9080, *Plastics piping and ducting systems — Determination of the long-term hydrostatic strength of thermoplastics materials in pipe form by extrapolation*

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

ISO 11413, *Plastics pipes and fittings — Preparation of test piece assemblies between a polyethylene (PE) pipe and an electrofusion fitting*

ISO 11414, *Plastics pipes and fittings — Preparation of polyethylene (PE) pipe/pipe or pipe/fitting test piece assemblies by butt fusion*

ISO 12162, *Thermoplastics materials for pipes and fittings for pressure applications — Classification, designation and design coefficient*

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

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

ISO 13953, *Polyethylene (PE) pipes and fittings — Determination of the tensile strength and failure mode of test pieces from a butt-fused joint*

ISO 13954, *Plastics pipes and fittings — Peel decohesion test for polyethylene (PE) electrofusion assemblies of nominal outside diameter greater than or equal to 90 mm*

ISO 15512, *Plastics — Determination of water content*

ISO 16871, *Plastics piping and ducting systems — Plastics pipes and fittings — Method for exposure to direct (natural) weathering*

EN 12099, *Plastics piping systems — Polyethylene piping materials and components — Determination of volatile content*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 3, ISO 472 and ISO 1043-1 and the following apply.

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

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

3.1 Geometrical terms

3.1.1
nominal size
DN/OD
numerical designation of the size of a component related to the outside diameter

Note 1 to entry: It is a convenient round number approximately equal to the manufacturing dimension in millimetres (mm). It is not applicable to components designated by thread size.

3.1.2
nominal outside diameter
d_n
specified outside diameter assigned to a nominal size DN/OD

Note 1 to entry: Nominal outside diameter is expressed in millimetres.

3.1.3
outside diameter at any point
d_e
value of the measurement of the outside diameter through its cross-section at any point of the pipe, rounded to the next greater 0,1 mm

3.1.4
mean outside diameter
d_{em}
value of the measurement of the outer circumference of the pipe or spigot end of a fitting in any cross-section divided by π (= 3,142), rounded to the next greater 0,1 mm

3.1.5
minimum mean outside diameter
$d_{em,min}$
minimum value for the mean outside diameter as specified for a given nominal size

3.1.6
maximum mean outside diameter
$d_{em,max}$
maximum value for the mean outside diameter as specified for a given nominal size

3.1.7
out-of-roundness
ovality
difference between the maximum and the minimum outside diameters in the same cross-section of a pipe or spigot

3.1.8
nominal wall thickness
e_n
numerical designation of the wall thickness of a component, which is a convenient round number, approximately equal to the manufacturing dimension in millimetres (mm)

Note 1 to entry: For thermoplastics components conforming to the different parts of the ISO 4427 series, the value of the nominal wall thickness, e_n, is identical to the specified minimum wall thickness at any point, e_{min}.

3.1.9
wall thickness at any point
e
wall thickness at any point around the circumference of a component rounded to the next greater 0,1 mm

Note 1 to entry: The symbol for the wall thickness of the fittings body at any point is E.

3.1.10
minimum wall thickness at any point
e_{min}
minimum value for the wall thickness at any point around the circumference of a component, as specified

3.1.11
maximum wall thickness at any point
e_{max}
maximum value for the wall thickness at any point around the circumference of a component, as specified

3.1.12
mean wall thickness
e_m
arithmetical mean of a number of measurements of the wall thickness, regularly spaced around the circumference and in the same cross-section of a component, including the measured minimum and the measured maximum values of the wall thickness in that cross-section

3.1.13
pipe series
S
dimensionless number for pipe designation conforming to ISO 4065

Note 1 to entry: The relationship between the pipe series, S, and the standard dimension ratio, SDR, is given by the following formula from ISO 4065 (see Bibliography [3]):

$$S = \frac{\text{SDR} - 1}{2}$$

3.1.14
standard dimension ratio
SDR
numerical designation of a pipe series, which is a convenient round number, approximately equal to the dimension ratio of the nominal outside diameter, d_n, and the nominal wall thickness, e_n

3.1.15
tolerance
permitted variation of the specified value of a quantity, expressed as the difference between the permitted maximum and the permitted minimum value

3.1.16
wall thickness tolerance
t_y
permitted difference between the wall thickness at any point, e, and the nominal wall thickness, e_n

Note 1 to entry: $e_n \leq e \leq e_n + t_y$.

3.2 Material terms

3.2.1
virgin material
compound in the form of granules that has not been subjected to use or processing other than that required for its manufacture and to which no reprocessed or recycled materials have been added

3.2.2
own reprocessed material
material prepared from clean, rejected and unused pipes, fittings, or valves, including trimmings from the production of pipes, fittings, or valves, that is reprocessed in a manufacturer's plant after having been previously processed by the same manufacturer in the production of components by, for example, injection-moulding or extrusion

3.2.3
compound
homogenous extruded mixture of base polymer (PE) and additives, i.e. anti-oxidants, pigments, carbon black, UV-stabilizers, at a dosage level necessary for the processing and use of components conforming to the requirements of this document

3.2.4
base polymer
polymer produced by the material supplier for the manufacture of the compound according to this document.

3.2.5
fusion compatibility
ability of two similar or dissimilar polyethylene (PE) materials to be fused together to form a joint which conforms to the performance requirements of this document

3.3 Terms related to material characteristics

3.3.1
lower confidence limit of the predicted hydrostatic strength
σ_{LPL}
quantity, with the dimensions of stress, which represents the 97,5 % lower confidence limit of the predicted hydrostatic strength at a temperature θ and time t

Note 1 to entry: It is expressed in Megapascals.

3.3.2
minimum required strength
MRS
value of σ_{LPL} at 20 °C and 50 years, rounded down to the next smaller value of the R10 series when σ_{LPL} is below 10 MPa, or to the next lower value of the R20 series when σ_{LPL} is 10 MPa or greater

Note 1 to entry: The R10 series conforms to ISO 3 and the R20 series conforms to ISO 497[4].