



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 1253-4:2000
01-november-2000

Priključni jašek za kanalizacijo stavb - 4. del: Pokrovi

Gullies for buildings - Part 4: Access covers

Abläufe für Gebäude - Teil 4: Abdeckungen

Avaloirs et siphons pour bâtiments - Partie 4: Tampons/couvercles d'accès

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 1253-4:1999

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ICS:

91.140.80 Drenažni sistemi Drainage systems

SIST EN 1253-4:2000 **en**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 1253-4

October 1999

ICS 91.140.80

English version

Gullies for buildings - Part 4: Access covers

Avaloirs et siphons pour bâtiments - Partie 4:
Tampons/couvercles d'accès

Abläufe für Gebäude - Teil 4: Abdeckungen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 5 September 1999.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

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Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 165 "Waste water engineering", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2000, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2000.

Parts 1 and 2 of this standard specify the technical requirements and test methods of floor gullies and roof outlets. Part 3 contains statements on quality control for these products, and in addition for access covers.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

The purpose of this standard is to classify access covers according to their loading strength and to specify requirements relating to their design, construction, marking, testing and quality control.

This standard classifies and specifies requirements for factory made access covers used for buildings.

This standard does not apply to access covers which are covered by EN 124.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

- EN 124
Gully tops and manhole tops for vehicular and pedestrian areas – Design requirements, type testing, marking, quality control
- EN 1253-1 : 1999
Gullies for buildings – Part 1: Requirements
- EN 1253-2 : 1998
Gullies for buildings – Part 2: Test methods
- EN 1253-3
Gullies for buildings – Part 3: Quality control

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following definitions apply:

- 3.1 access cover:** An assembly providing access to chamber, gully, shaft or pipe, capable of installation at floor level, generally consisting of a cover and frame.
- 3.2 cover:** The removable part of an access cover.
- 3.3 frame:** The fixed part of an access cover which receives and supports a cover.
- 3.4 seating:** The surface on which the cover rests in the frame.
- 3.5 clear opening:** See EN 1253-2 : 1998.

For other definitions see EN 124, EN 1253-1 : 1999 and EN 1253-2 : 1998.

4 Classification

Access covers are classified by loading strength in accordance with EN 1253-1 : 1999 and tightness tested in accordance with clause 7.

A guide for selecting the class of access cover appropriate to the place of installation is given in EN 1253-1 : 1999.

The selection of the appropriate class is the responsibility of the designer. Where there is doubt of the class to be used, the next highest class should be selected.

5 Materials

The materials used shall withstand the stresses likely to occur during installation and operation and shall comply with the requirements specified in clause 6, such that there shall be no deformation of the access cover or other damage likely to impair function or cause injury to health.

6 Design and construction

6.1 General requirements

Access covers shall be designed and manufactured to ensure their function and the compatibility of seatings between frame and cover. Cushioning inserts may be used.

When in position, it shall not be possible for covers to be dislodged from the frame, but they shall be easy to open.

The upper surfaces of frame and cover shall be flush.

6.2 Appearance

Access covers shall be free from sharp edges and imperfections (e.g. bubbles, cracks or unevenness) which could impair functioning or cause injury to people.

6.3 Clear opening of access covers for man entry

The clear opening of access covers designed for man entry shall comply with the safety requirements in force at the place of installation.

6.4 Edge protection for access covers of reinforced concrete

For reinforced concrete access covers, the edges and contact surfaces of the seating between frame and cover shall be protected with hot-dip galvanized steel or cast iron or materials of equivalent properties. For access covers in class L 15 the thickness of steel or cast iron shall not be less than 2 mm, and for class M 125 not less than 3 mm thick.

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6.5 Tightness

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6.5.1 General

Where tightness is required it shall be tested in accordance with 7.3. There are three classes of tightness as follows:

6.5.2 Watertightness: Class Wt

Watertight access covers shall prevent the ingress of surface water which does not exert hydrostatic pressure when tested in accordance with 7.3.1. This can be achieved, for example, by providing a mechanical connection of frame and cover or by way of an appropriate design of these components.

6.5.3 Odourtightness: Class Ot

Odourtight access covers shall prevent the escape of foul air. Odourtightness is assumed if the access cover is tight when tested in accordance with 7.3.2.

6.5.4 Backflowtightness: Class Bt

Backflowtight access covers shall, in the event of surcharge in the drainage system, prevent backflow, at a pressure of up to 50 kPa (0,5 bar) of water from escaping from the access cover when tested in accordance with 7.3.3; they shall also be watertight in accordance with 6.5.2 and odourtight in accordance with 6.5.3.

6.5.5 Additional requirements

If a higher tightness is required, e.g. for toxic and/or explosive gases, the design and the test methods shall be agreed between the manufacturer and user.

If an additional inner cover is provided for sealing purposes, the outer cover shall be designed to restrict water ingress. Water that has penetrated through the top cover shall not collect on the inner cover, but shall be drained.

7 Test methods

7.1 Loading test

Access covers shall be subjected to a loading test as specified in EN 1253-2 : 1998, clause 4, in order to establish their class.

7.2 Appearance and dimensions

The requirements specified in 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4 shall be checked by visual examination. Dimensions shall be measured to an accuracy of ± 1 mm.

7.3 Tightness

7.3.1 Watertightness

The access cover shall be flooded with a (10 ± 1) mm head of water for a period of (15 ± 1) min. The test shall be deemed to have been passed if, during this period, no water has penetrated to the underside.

7.3.2 Odourtightness

The access cover shall be subjected from below to a hydrostatic pressure of ≥ 500 Pa (≥ 5 mbar). The test shall be deemed to have been passed if, over a period of (15 ± 1) min, no water has escaped at any point.

7.3.3 Backflowtightness

A mechanical connection shall be made between frame and cover and a hydrostatic pressure of ≥ 50 kPa ($\geq 0,5$ bar) applied from below. The test shall be deemed to have been passed if, over a period of (15 ± 1) min, no water has escaped.

8 Marking

Access covers and their components shall bear the following clear and durable markings (see table 1):

- EN 1253;
- identification of loading and tightness class (e.g. M-125 Bt) or by frames used for different classes (e.g. L15 - M125 Bt); <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/203893a8-a9e6-4fe6-a91-2efaf284fc7/sist-en-1253-4-2000>
- name and/or mark of the manufacturer;
- identification of independent certification body, where applicable;
- period of manufacture (coded or not).

Further marking can be added (e.g. for the application). The marking shall be visible, where possible, after the access cover is installed.

Table 1: Order of marking of access covers

Item of marking	Frame	Cover	Packaging
EN 1253	X	X	X
Name/mark of manufacturer	X	X	X
Period of manufacture			X
Independent certification body ^{?)}			X
Loading class	X	X	
Tightness class ^{?)}	X	X	X
^{?)} where applicable			

When the application of the marking would be detrimental to the production and/or functioning of the product, the marking shall be included on the packaging.

9 Quality control

The quality control shall be carried out as given in EN 1253-3.

NOTE: Annex A (informative) of EN 1253-3 gives information in the case that third party control is carried out.

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