INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 2505-2

First edition
1994-12-01

Thermoplastics pipes — Longitudinal reversion —

Part 2: Determination parameters

Tubes en matières thermoplastiques — Retrait longitudinal à chaud —

Partie 2: Paramètres de détermination

Reference number
ISO 2505-2:1994(E)

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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 2505-2 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 first edition of ISO 2505-2, along with ISO 2505-1:1994, cancels and replaces ISO 2505:1981, ISO 2506:1981 and ISO 3478:1975, of which it constitutes a technical revision.

ISO 2505 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Thermoplastics pipes — Longitudinal reversion*:

— *Part 1: Determination methods*

— *Part 2: Determination parameters*

Annexes A and B of this part of ISO 2505 are for information only.

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Thermoplastics pipes — Longitudinal reversion

Part 2:
Determination parameters

1 Scope

This part of ISO 2505 specifies the parameters for the determination of the longitudinal reversion of thermoplastics pipes in accordance with methods A and B specified in ISO 2505-1, i.e. using a liquid bath or an air oven.

This part of ISO 2505 applies to all pipes of thermoplastics material given in clause 3 and 4.

Recommendations for maximum levels of reversion as a function of certain pipe materials are given in annex A.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 2505. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 2505 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 1043-1:1987, *Plastics — Symbols — Part 1: Basic polymers and their special characteristics.*

ISO 2505-1:1994, *Thermoplastics pipes — Longitudinal reversion — Part 1: Determination methods.*

3 Parameters for determination using a liquid bath

For the determination of the longitudinal reversion using method A (liquid bath) in accordance with ISO 2505-1, the parameters for the thermoplastics material are given in table 1.

4 Parameters for determination using an air oven

For the determination of the longitudinal reversion using method B (air oven) in accordance with ISO 2505-1, the parameters for the thermoplastics material are given in table 2.

Table 1 — Parameters for the determination using method A

Thermoplastics material [1]	**Temperature of the bath** T_R °C	**Duration of the immersion** min	**Length of test piece** mm
PVC-U	150 ± 2	15 for $e \leqslant 8$ [2] 30 for $e > 8$	200 ± 20
PVC-C	150 ± 2	15	
PE 32/40	100 ± 2	30	
PE 50/63	110 ± 2		
PE 80/100			
PE-X	120 ± 2		
PB	110 ± 2		
PP homopolymers and block copolymers of PP	150 ± 2		
PP random copolymers	135 ± 2		
ABS and ASA	150 ± 2	15 for $e \leqslant 8$ 30 for $8 < e \leqslant 16$ 60 for $e > 16$	

1) Symbols in accordance with ISO 1043-1.

2) e is the wall thickness, in millimetres.