SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST ISO 3127:1995

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Plastomerne cevi - Določanje odpornosti na zunanje udarce - Metoda obdelave po obodu (Round-the-clock metoda)

Thermoplastics pipes -- Determination of resistance to external blows -- Round-the-clock method

Tubes en matières thermoplastiques -- Détermination de la résistance aux chocs extérieurs -- Méthode autour du cadran

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: ISO 3127:1994

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23.040.20 Cevi iz polimernih materialov Plastics pipes

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 3127

Second edition
1994-12-01

Thermoplastics pipes — Determination of resistance to external blows — Round-the-clock method

Tubes en matières thermoplastiques — Détermination de la résistance aux chocs extérieurs — Méthode autour du cadran

Reference number
ISO 3127:1994(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 3127 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 138, *Plastics pipes, fittings and valves for the transport of fluids*, Subcommittee SC 5, *General properties*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 3127:1980), which has been technically revised.

Annexes A and B of this International Standard are for information only.

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Thermoplastics pipes — Determination of resistance to external blows — Round-the-clock method

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the resistance to external blows of thermoplastics pipes of circular cross-section; it is called the round-the-clock method.

This method is applicable to isolated batches of pipe tested at 0 °C (information is also given for sampling from the continuous production of pipe).

NOTE 1 If testing below 0 °C is required, a temperature of – 20 °C is recommended.

2 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

2.1 true impact rate (TIR): The total number of failures divided by the total number of blows, as a percentage, as if the whole batch had been tested.

NOTE 2 In practice, test pieces are drawn at random from the batch and the result is only an estimate of the TIR for that batch.

2.2 failure: Unless otherwise specified in the product standard, shattering or any crack or split on the inside of the pipe that was caused by the impact and that can be seen by the naked eye (lighting devices may be used to assist in examining the specimens).

Indentation of the test piece is not considered a failure.

3 Principle

Test pieces are subjected to blows from a falling striker, of specified mass and shape, dropped from a known height onto specified positions around the circumference of the test piece. The true impact rate (TIR) of the batch, or production run from an extruder, is estimated.

The severity of this test method can be adjusted by changing the mass of the striker and/or by changing the drop height. It is not technically correct to vary the severity of the test by choosing values of the TIR other than those specified below.

The maximum value acceptable for the TIR is taken to be 10 %.

NOTE 3 It should be appreciated that a completely definitive result can be reached only by testing the whole batch, but in practice a balance is necessary between the statistical possibility of a definitive result and the cost of further testing.

4 Apparatus

4.1 Falling-weight testing machine, incorporating the following basic components (see figure 1).

4.1.1 Main frame, with guide rails or a guiding tube rigidly fixed in the vertical position, to accommodate a striker (4.1.2) and release it to fall vertically and freely. When calibrated, the speed of the striker at the moment of impact shall be not less than 95 % of the theoretical speed.

4.1.2 Striker, having a nose comprising all or part of a hemisphere, combined with a cylindrical stem at least 10 mm long, and having dimensions conforming to figure 2 and table 1, depending upon the mass of the striker. The mass of the striker, including any associated weights, shall be selected from the values given in table 2. Below the stem, the nose shall be of steel with a minimum wall thickness of 5 mm and the striking surface shall be free from visible imperfections such as scratches or dents which may influence the results.

Dimensions in metres

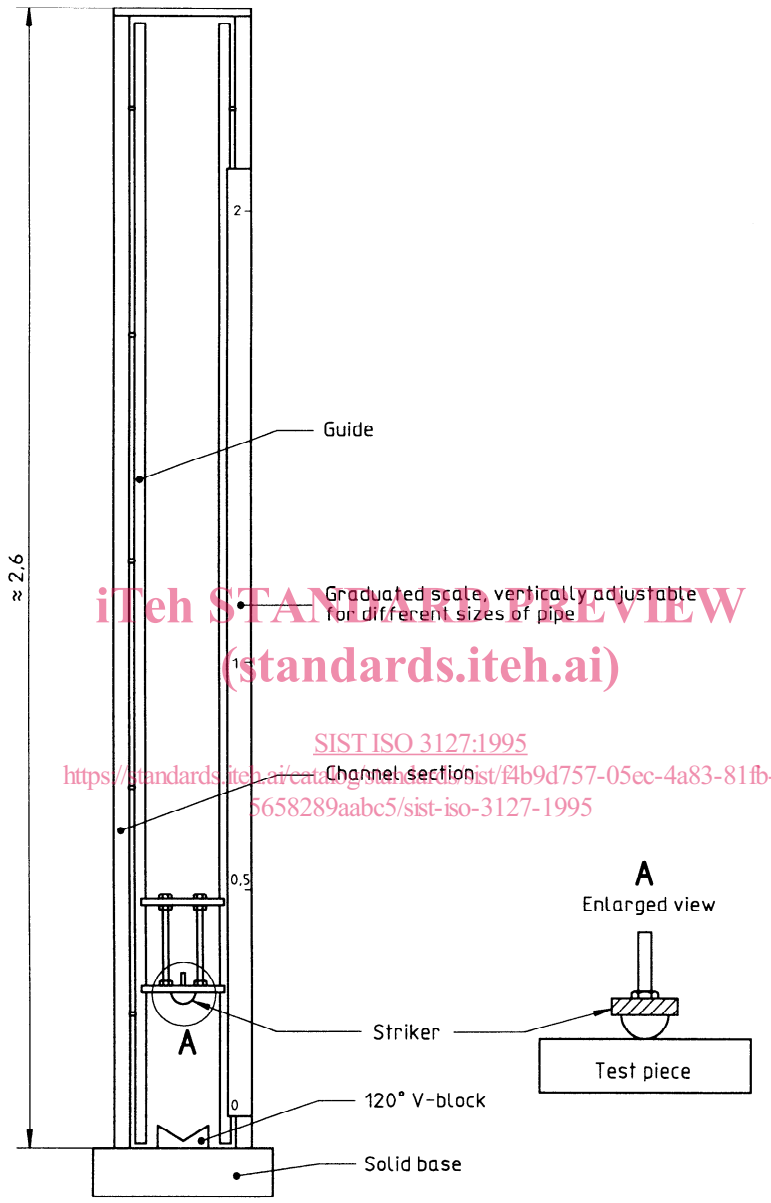
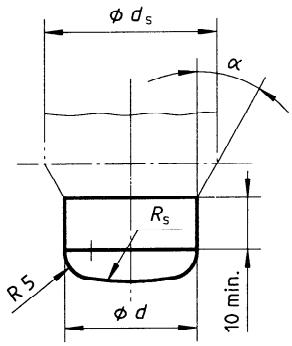
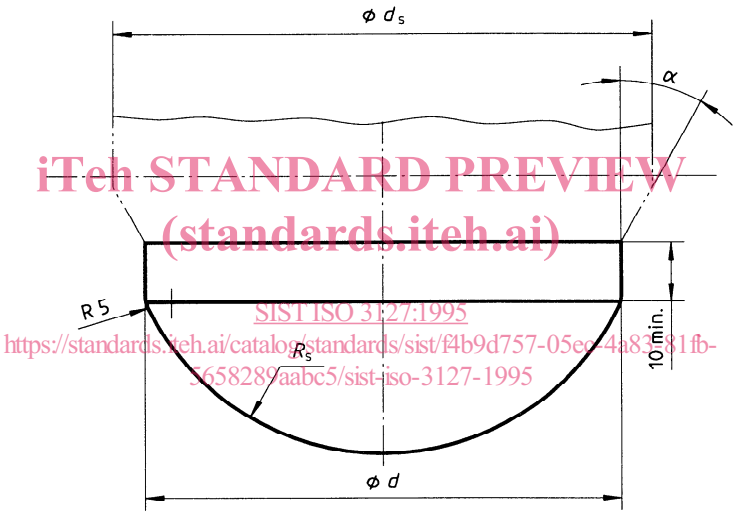


Figure 1 — Diagrammatic representation of impact-testing machine

Dimensions in millimetres



a) Type d25 (for strikers of mass 0,5 kg and 0,8 kg)



b) Type d90 (for strikers of mass equal to or greater than 1kg)

Figure 2 — Noses of the strikers (see table 1)

Strikers with 0,5 kg and 0,8 kg mass shall have a type d25 nose. Strikers with greater masses shall have a type d90 nose.

Table 1 — Dimensions for the nose of the striker

Dimensions in millimetres

Type	R_s	d ± 1	d_s	$\alpha°$
d25	50	25	free	free
d90	50	90	free	free

Table 2 — Recommended masses of strikers

Masses in kilograms

0,5	1,6	4,0	10,0
0,8	2,0	5,0	12,5
1,0	2,5	6,3	16,0
1,25	3,2	8,0	

NOTE — The permissible tolerance on the mass of a striker shall be ± 0,5 %.

4.1.3 Rigid test support, consisting of a 120° V-block at least 200 mm long, positioned so that the vertical projection of the point of impact of the falling striker is within 2,5 mm of the axis of the V-block (see figure 1).

4.1.4 Release mechanism, such that the striker can fall from a variable height which can be adjusted to any height up to at least 2 m, as measured from the top surface of the test piece, with an accuracy of ± 10 mm.

5 Test pieces

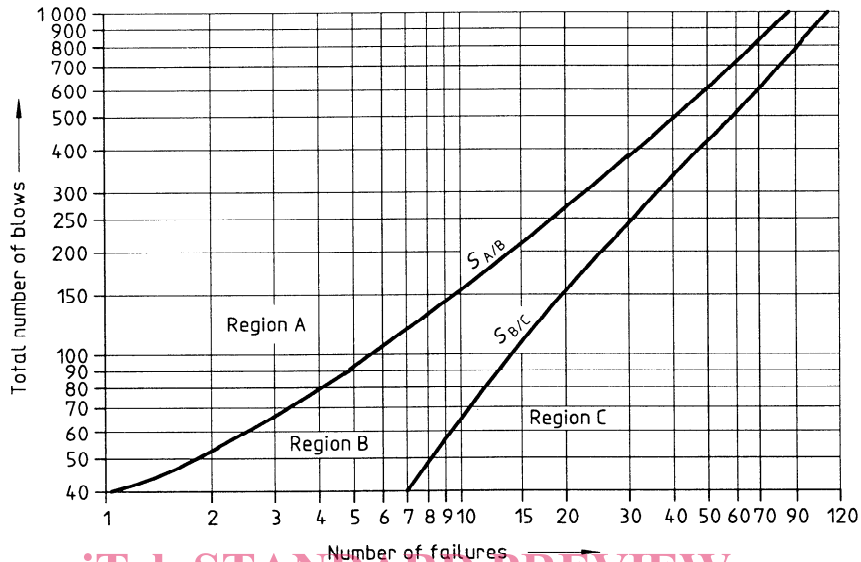
Test pieces of length 200 mm ± 10 mm shall be cut from pipe selected at random from the batch, or the production run from an extruder.

The cut ends shall be square to the axis of the pipe, clean and free from damage.

For pipes with outside diameters greater than 40 mm, a straight line shall be drawn along the length of each test piece at a random position. Further lines shall be drawn at equal distances around the pipe so that each test piece has the number of lines given in table 3. The number of blows required is given in clause 6. For pipes with outside diameters less than or equal to 40 mm, only one blow per test piece shall be made.

Table 3 — Number of equidistant lines to be drawn on test pieces

Nominal outside diameter of pipe mm	Number of equidistant lines to be drawn
⩽ 40	—
50	3
63	3
75	4
90	4
110	6
125	6
140	8
160	8
180	8
200	12
225	12
250	12
280	16
⩾ 315	16



Boundaries between regions are calculated using the following equations:

$$S_{A/B} = np - 0{,}5 - u\sqrt{np(1-p)}$$

$$S_{B/C} = np + 0{,}5 + u\sqrt{np(1-p)}$$

where

u = 1,282 (10 % one-sided)

p = 0,10 (TIR)

n number of blows

NOTE — It is necessary to have achieved at least 25 blows without failure before the test is discontinued.

Figure 3 — Number of test pieces for 10 % TIR (at 90 % confidence level)