
Thermoplastics piping systems for non-pressure underground drainage and sewerage — Thermoplastics fittings — Test method for mechanical strength or flexibility of fabricated fittings

Systèmes de canalisations thermoplastiques pour branchements et collecteurs d'assainissement enterrés sans pression — Raccords thermoplastiques — Méthode d'essai de la résistance mécanique ou de la flexibilité des raccords façonnés

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Thermoplastics piping systems for non-pressure underground drainage and sewerage — Thermoplastics fittings — Test method for mechanical strength or flexibility of fabricated fittings

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for testing the mechanical strength or flexibility of a fabricated thermoplastic fitting intended to be used in non-pressure underground applications.

2 Principle

An assembly of a fabricated fitting and the relevant number of adjacent pipes and anchorages (see Figures 1 and 2) is subjected to a moment at the critical point. The critical point is where structural damage is most likely to start when increasing the moment.

Either a specified moment, M , or a specified displacement, A , becomes the determining factor, whichever is reached first.

It is assumed that the following test parameters are set by the referring standard:

- a) the sampling procedure and the number of test pieces (see 4.2);
- b) the conditioning temperature, if other than $(23 \pm 5) ^\circ\text{C}$ (see Clause 5);
- c) the conditioning time, if other than 21 days (see Clause 5);
- d) if appropriate, the moment ($M = F \times L$) or displacement to be applied (see Clause 6).

3 Apparatus

3.1 Anchorage(s), capable of maintaining the body of the fabricated fitting rigid during the test. The anchorages shall not deform the fitting.

3.2 Equipment for applying a force, that results in a moment in the critical point (see Clause 6).

The direction of the force can be clockwise or anticlockwise provided tensile stresses are applied to the critical point.

3.3 Equipment for determining the length, L , of the arm to the critical point (see Figures 1 and 2).

When the displacement, A , is the determining factor, the arm, L , as shown in Figures 1 and 2, shall be $(1\,200 \pm 10)$ mm.

3.4 Force and displacement measurement instruments, capable of determining the force applied and the displacement of the end of the arm to which the force is applied, as applicable (see Clause 4 and Table 1).