INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Ductile iron pipelines — Hydrostatic testing after installation

Canalisations en fonte ductile — Essais hydrostatiques après pose

Reference number
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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.

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 10802 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 5, *Ferrous metal pipes and metallic fittings*, Sub-Committee SC 2, *Cast iron pipes, fittings and their joints*.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

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Ductile iron pipelines — Hydrostatic testing after installation

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies site hydrostatic acceptance tests for installed pressure and non-pressure ductile iron pipelines used for conveying water and other liquids.

It does not cover testing of pipelines for gas.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard 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 6708:1980, *Pipe components — Definition of nominal size.*

ISO 7268:1983, *Pipe components — Definition of nominal pressure.*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the definition of nominal size (DN) given in ISO 6708, the definition of nominal pressure given in ISO 7268 and the following definitions apply.

3.1 rated pressure of a component: Maximum pressure, under steady-state conditions, for which a component is designed.

3.2 working [operating] pressure: Maximum pressure, under steady-state conditions, for which a pipeline is designed.

3.3 maximum working [operating] pressure: Maximum pressure to which a pipeline is subjected under surge conditions.

3.4 test pressure: Pressure to which a pipeline is subjected for testing purposes.

4 Selection and preparation of test sections

4.1 Recommended length of test sections

4.1.1 The length of pipeline test sections should be determined on the basis of the following considerations:

a) the local conditions;

b) the availability of suitable water;

c) the number of fittings and accessories (e.g. valves, hydrants, etc.) constituting the pipeline;

d) the difference in elevation between different parts of the pipeline.

4.1.2 For pressure pipelines, the length of the test sections shall not exceed 1 500 m unless otherwise specified.

4.1.3 For non-pressure pipelines, the test section is usually the total length between consecutive manholes or inspection points.

If special arrangements are made to enable testing over only part of the length between manholes and inspection points, then the length of the test section shall not exceed 1 000 m unless otherwise specified.