
**Glass-reinforced thermosetting
plastics (GRP) pipes — Determination
of initial ring stiffness**

*Tubes en plastiques thermodurcissables renforcés de verre (PRV) —
Détermination de la rigidité annulaire initiale*



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Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Principle	2
5 Apparatus	3
5.1 Compressive-loading machine	3
5.2 Load application surfaces	3
5.2.1 General arrangement	3
5.2.2 Plates	3
5.2.3 Beam bars	3
5.3 Dimension-measuring instruments	3
6 Test pieces	4
6.1 Preparation	4
6.2 Number	4
6.3 Determination of dimensions	4
6.3.1 General	4
6.3.2 Length	4
6.3.3 Wall thickness	5
6.3.4 Mean diameter	5
7 Conditioning	5
8 Procedure	5
8.1 Test temperature	5
8.2 Positioning of the test piece	5
8.3 Application of load and measurement of deflection	5
8.3.1 General	5
8.3.2 Method A: Using constant load	6
8.3.3 Method B: Using constant deflection	6
9 Calculation	7
10 Test report	8

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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 138, *Plastics pipes, fittings and valves for the transport of fluids*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Reinforced plastics pipes and fittings for all applications*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 7685:1998), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- added recommendations for the parallelism of the plates/bars;
- added preload dependent on DN sizes;
- taring requirements of load and deflection after preload have been added and before start of testing.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) pipes — Determination of initial ring stiffness

1 Scope

This document specifies methods for determining the initial ring stiffness of glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) pipes. Two methods are given (constant load and constant deflection), and within the specified deflection limits, each is equally valid and can be used for any diameter.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3126, *Plastics piping systems — Plastics components — Determination of dimensions*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

compressive load

F

load applied to a pipe to cause a diametric deflection

Note 1 to entry: Compressive load is expressed in newtons.

3.2

vertical deflection

y

vertical change in diameter of a pipe in a horizontal position in response to a vertical *compressive load* (3.1)

Note 1 to entry: Vertical deflection is expressed in metres.

3.3

relative vertical deflection

y/d_m

ratio of the *vertical deflection*, y (3.2) to the *mean diameter*, d_m (3.4) of the pipe

3.4

mean diameter

d_m

diameter of the circle corresponding with the middle of the pipe wall cross-section

Note 1 to entry: It is given, in metres, by either of the following formulae:

$$d_m = d_i + e$$