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Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels - Polyethylene (PE) —

Part 1: General

Systèmes de canalisations en matières plastiques pour la distribution de combustibles gazeux — Polyéthylène (PE) —

Partie 1: Généralités



Reference number ISO 4437-1:2014(E)



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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.

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).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 138, Plastics pipes, fittings and valves for the transport of fluids, Subcommittee SC 4, Plastics pipes and fittings for the supply of gaseous fuels.

This first edition of ISO 4437-1 together with the first editions of ISO 4437-2, ISO 4437-3 and ISO 4437-5 cancel and replace ISO 4437:2007, ISO 8085-1:2001, ISO 8085-2:2001 and ISO 8085-3:2001, of which they constitute a technical revision.

ISO 4437 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Plastics piping systems for the supply of* gaseous fuels — Polyethylene (PE):

- Part 1: General
- Part 2: Pipes
- Part 3: Fittings
- Part 4: Valves
- Part 5: Fitness for purpose of the system

Introduction

This part of ISO 4437 specifies the requirements for a piping system and its components made from polyethylene (PE), and which is intended to be used for the supply of gaseous fuels.

Requirements and test methods for components of the piping system are specified in ISO 4437-2, ISO 4437-3, and ISO 4437-4.

ress 7 covers the Characteristics for fitness for purpose of the system are covered in ISO 4437-5. Recommended practice for installation is given in ISO/TS 10839.[1]

This part of ISO 4437 covers the general aspects of the plastics piping system.

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Plastics piping systems for the supply of gaseous fuels - Polyethylene (PE) —

Part 1: **General**

1 Scope

This part of ISO 4437 specifies the general properties of polyethylene (PE) compounds for the manufacture of pipes and fittings intended to be used for the supply of gaseous fuels.

It also specifies the test parameters for the test methods referred to in this International Standard.

In conjunction with ISO 4437-2, ISO 4437-3, ISO 4437-4, and ISO 4437-5, it is applicable to PE pipes, fittings and valves, their joints, and joints with components of PE and other materials intended to be used under the following conditions:

- a) the maximum operating pressure (MOP), is based on the design stress determined from the compound minimum required strength (MRS) divided by the *C* factor, and taking into account rapid crack propagation (RCP) requirements;
- b) a temperature of 20 °C as reference temperature for the design basis.

NOTE 1 For other operating temperatures, guidance is given in ISO 4437-5:2014.

NOTE 2 It is the responsibility of the purchaser or specifier to make the appropriate selections from these aspects, taking into account their particular requirements and any relevant national regulations and installation practices or codes.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 472, Plastics — Vocabulary

ISO 1043-1, Plastics — Symbols and abbreviated terms — Part 1: Basic polymers and their special characteristics

ISO 1133-1, Plastics — Determination of the melt mass-flow rate (MFR) and melt volume-flow rate (MVR) of thermoplastics — Part 1: Standard method

ISO 1167-1, Thermoplastics pipes, fittings and assemblies for the conveyance of fluids — Determination of the resistance to internal pressure — Part 1: General method

ISO 1167-2, Thermoplastics pipes, fittings and assemblies for the conveyance of fluids — Determination of the resistance to internal pressure — Part 2: Preparation of pipe test pieces

ISO 1183-1, *Plastics* — *Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics* — *Part 1: Immersion method, liquid pyknometer method and titration method*

ISO 1183-2, Plastics — Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics — Part 2: Density gradient column method