

Plastics piping systems for buried and above-ground pressure systems for water for general purposes, drainage and sewerage - Polyethylene (PE) - Part 5: Fitness for purpose of the system

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EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 13244-5:2003 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 13244-5:2002 ingliskeelset teksti. Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 19.03.2003 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes. Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 13244-5:2003 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 13244-5:2002. This document is endorsed on 19.03.2003 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation. The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.
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Käsitlusala: This Part of prEN 13244 specifies the characteristics of the fitness for purpose of the assembled piping systems intended for buried and above-ground pressure systems for water for general purposes, drainage and sewerage. It is also applicable for vacuum sewer systems	Scope: This Part of prEN 13244 specifies the characteristics of the fitness for purpose of the assembled piping systems intended for buried and above-ground pressure systems for water for general purposes, drainage and sewerage. It is also applicable for vacuum sewer systems
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ICS 93.030

Võtmesõnad: fire hoses, operating requirements, pipes, properties, service water, sewage, sewer pipes, sewers, specification (approval), specifications, testing, tubes, underground, water, water pipelines, water pipes, water practice, water supply

ICS 93.030

English version

Plastics piping systems for buried and above-ground pressure
systems for water for general purposes, drainage and sewerage
- Polyethylene (PE) - Part 5: Fitness for purpose of the system

Systèmes de canalisations en plastique pour les
applications générales de transport d'eau, de branchement
et de collecteurs d'assainissement, enterrés sous pression
- Polyéthylène (PE) - Partie 5: Aptitude à l'emploi du
système

Kunststoff-Rohrleitungssysteme für erd- und oberirdisch
verlegte Druckrohrleitungen für Brauchwasser,
Entwässerung und Abwasser - Polyethylen (PE) - Teil 5:
Gebrauchstauglichkeit des Systems

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 16 October 2002.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
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Foreword

This document (EN 13244-5:2002) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 155 "Plastics piping systems and ducting systems", the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2003, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2004.

For components which have conformed to the relevant national standard before December 2002, as shown by the manufacturer or by a certification body, the national standard may continue to be applied until December 2004.

It has been prepared in liaison with CEN/TC 165 "*Waste water engineering*".

This European Standard is a Part of a System Standard for plastics piping systems, which is a standard for plastics piping of a particular material for a specified application. There are a number of such Systems Standards.

System Standards are based on the results of the work being undertaken in ISO/TC 138 "*Plastics pipes, fittings and valves for the transport of fluids*", which is a Technical Committee of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

They are supported by separate standards on test methods to which references are made throughout the System Standard.

The System Standards are consistent with standards on general functional requirements and standards on installation practices.

EN 13244 consists of the following Parts, under the general title *Plastics piping systems for buried and above-ground pressure systems for water for general purposes, drainage and sewerage — Polyethylene (PE)*.

- *Part 1: General*
- *Part 2: Pipes*
- *Part 3: Fittings*
- *Part 4: Valves*
- *Part 5: Fitness for purpose of the system (this standard)*
- *Part 7: Guidance for the assessment of conformity* (to be published as an CEN/TS)

NOTE It was decided not to publish a Part 6: Recommended practice for installation. Instead, existing national practices would be applicable.

This Part of EN 13244 includes a Bibliography.

System Standards for piping systems of other plastics materials used for the conveyance of water include the following:

prEN 14364, *Plastics piping systems for pressure and non-pressure drainage and sewerage — Glass-reinforced thermosetting (GRP) plastics based on polyester resin (UP)*.

EN 1456, *Plastics piping systems for buried and above-ground drainage and sewerage under pressure — Unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U)*.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

EN 13244, of which this is Part 5, specifies the requirements for a piping system and its components when made from polyethylene (PE). It is intended to be used for buried and above-ground pressure systems for water for general purposes, drainage and sewerage, including vacuum systems.

Requirements and test methods for components of the piping system are specified in EN 13244-1, EN 13244-2^[1], EN 13244-3^[2] and EN 13244-4^[3]. prCEN/TS 13244-7^[4] gives guidance for the assessment of conformity.

This Part of EN 13244 covers the characteristics of the fitness for purpose of the system.

1 Scope

This Part of EN 13244 specifies the characteristics of the fitness for purpose of the assembled piping systems intended for buried and above-ground pressure systems for water for general purposes, drainage and sewerage. It is also applicable for vacuum sewer systems.

NOTE 1 Water for general purposes is not intended for human consumption and components conforming to this standard should not be used in systems conveying water for human consumption. For PE components intended for the conveyance of water intended for human consumption and raw water prior to treatment, see EN 12201^[5].

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

In conjunction with other Parts of EN 13244 (see Foreword), it is applicable to PE pipes, fittings, valves, their joints and to joints with components of other materials intended to be used as follows:

- buried in the ground;
- sea outfalls;
- laid in water;
- above-ground, including pipes suspended below bridges;
- a maximum operating pressure, MOP, up to and including 25 bar¹⁾;
- an operating temperature of 20 °C as a reference temperature.

NOTE 2 For applications operating at constant temperatures greater than 20 °C and up to 40 °C, see annex A of EN 13244-1:2002.

EN 13244 covers a range of maximum operating pressures and gives requirements concerning colours and additives.

NOTE 3 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 guidance or regulations and installation practices or codes.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text, and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

EN 712, *Thermoplastics piping systems — End-load-bearing mechanical joints between pressure pipes and fittings — Test method for resistance to pull-out under constant longitudinal force.*

EN 713, *Plastics piping systems — Mechanical joints between fittings and polyolefin pressure pipes — Test method for leaktightness under internal pressure of assemblies subjected to bending.*

EN 715, *Thermoplastics piping systems — End-load-bearing joints between small diameter pressure pipes and fittings — Test method for leaktightness under internal water pressure, including end thrust.*

EN 911, *Plastics piping systems — Elastomeric sealing ring type joints and mechanical joints for thermoplastics pressure piping — Test method for leaktightness under external hydrostatic pressure.*

¹⁾ 1 bar = 10⁵ N/m².

EN 921:1994, *Plastics piping systems — Thermoplastics pipes — Determination of resistance to internal pressure at constant temperature.*

EN 13244-1:2002, *Plastics piping systems for buried and above-ground pressure systems for water for general purposes, drainage and sewerage — Polyethylene (PE) — Part 1: General.*

ISO 11413:1996, *Plastics pipes and fittings — Preparation of test piece assemblies between a polyethylene (PE) pipe and an electrofusion fitting.*

ISO 11414:1996, *Plastics pipes and fittings — Preparation of polyethylene (PE) pipe/pipe or pipe/fitting test piece assemblies by butt fusion.*

ISO 13953:2001, *Polyethylene (PE) pipes and fittings — Determination of the tensile strength and failure mode of test pieces from a butt-fused joint.*

ISO 13954:1997, *Plastics pipes and fittings — Peel decohesion test for polyethylene (PE) electrofusion assemblies of nominal outside diameter greater than or equal to 90 mm.*

ISO 13955:1997, *Plastics pipes and fittings — Crushing decohesion test for polyethylene (PE) electrofusion assemblies.*

ISO/DIS 13956:1996, *Plastics pipes and fittings — Determination of cohesive strength — Tear test for polyethylene (PE) assemblies.*

3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

For the purposes of this European Standard, the terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviations given in EN 13244-1 together with the following apply.

3.1

electrofusion joint

joint between a PE socket or saddle electrofusion fitting and pipe or fitting with spigotted ends. The electrofusion fittings are heated by the Joule effect of the heating element incorporated at their jointing surfaces, causing the material adjacent to them to melt and the pipe and fitting surfaces to fuse

3.2

butt fusion joint

joint made by heating the planed ends of matching surfaces by holding them against a flat heating plate until the PE material reaches fusion temperature quickly removing the heating plate and pushing the two softened ends against one another

3.3

saddle fusion joint

joint made by heating the curved surface of a saddle and the outside surface of a pipe by holding them against a heated tool until the PE material reaches fusion temperature, quickly removing the heated tool and pushing the two softened surfaces against each other

3.4

mechanical joint

joint made by assembling a PE pipe to an other PE pipe or any other element of the piping system that generally includes a compression part to provide for pressure integrity, leaktightness and resistance to end loads. A support sleeve inserted into the pipe bore may be used to provide a permanent support for the PE pipe to prevent creep in the pipe wall under radial compressive forces

NOTE Metallic parts of these fittings or valves can be assembled to metallic pipes by screw threads, compression joints, welded or flanged connections, including PE flanges. The fitting or valve can allow either a dismantable or permanently assembled joint.