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Plastics piping systems for industrial applications — Poly(vinylidene fluoride) (PVDF) — Specifications for components and the system

Systèmes de canalisations en matières plastiques pour les applications industrielles — Poly(fluorure de vinylidène) (PVDF) — Spécifications pour les composants et le système



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Contents		Page
Fore	word	iv
Introduction		v
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	2
3	Terms and Gefinitions	3
4	Symbols and achreviated terms	e
5	Material	7
6	General characteristics — Appearance	9
7	Geometrical characteristics	g
8	Mechanical characteristics	10
9	Physical characteristics	11
10	Chemical characteristics	11
11	Electrical characteristics	11
12	Douformanaa raquiramanta	4.4
13	Classification of components	12
14	Design of a thermoplastics piping system or industrial applications	12
15	Installation of piping systems	13
16	Declaration of compliance with this Internation Standard	13
17	Marking Manufacture	13
18	Manufacture	15
Anne	ex A (informative) Specific characteristics and requirements for industrial piping systems	
Biblio	made from poly(vinylidene fluoride) (PVDF)ography	34
	9_	

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 Maison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

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.

ISO 10931 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 138, Plastics pipes, fittings and valves for the transport of fluids, Subcommittee SC 3, Plastics pipes and fittings for industrial applications.

This first edition of ISO 10931 cancels and replaces ISO 10931-1:1997, ISO 10931-2:1997, ISO 10931-3:1996, ISO 10931-4:1997 and ISO 10931-5:1998, of which it constitutes a technical revision.

Introduction

This International Standard specifies the characteristics and requirements for a piping system and its components made from poly(vinylidene fluoride) (PVDF) intended to be used for industrial applications, above-ground, by authorities, design engineers, certification bodies, inspection bodies, testing laboratories, manufacturers and users.

At the date of prophetion of this International Standard, International Standards for piping systems of other plastics used for industrial applications were ISO 15493, for acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS), unplasticized polytythyl chloride) (PVC-U), chlorinated polytyinyl chloride) (PVC-C) and ISO 15494, for polybutene (PB), polyethene (PE), polypropylene (PP). At the date of publication of this International Standard, International Standards for piping systems of other

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IMPORTANT — Requirements for industrial valves are given in this International Standard and/or in other International Standards. Valves may be used with components conforming to this International Standard provided they conform additionally to its relevant requirements. Where existent, national regulations for specific applications (e.g. water treatment) apply. Other application areas are permitted if the requirements of this International Standard and/or applicable national requirements are fulfilled. Relevant regulations in respect of fire behaviour and explosion risk are applicable if applications are envisaged for inflammable media. Components conforming to any of the product standards listed in the Bibliography or to national standards, as applicable, may be used with components conforming to this International Standard, provided they conform to the requirements for joint dimensions and the relevant requirements of this International Standard.

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the characteristics and requirements for components such as pipes, fittings and valves made from poly (vinylidene fluoride) (PVDF), intended to be used for thermoplastics piping systems in the field of industrial applications above-ground.

It is applicable to PVDF pipes, fittings, valves and ancillary equipment, their joints and to joints with components of other plastics and non-plastics materials depending on their suitability, intended to be used for the conveyance of liquid and gaseous fluids as well as of solid matters in fluids for industrial applications including

- chemical plants,
- industrial sewerage engineering,
- power engineering (cooling and general purpose water),
- electroplating and pickling plants,
- semiconductor industry,
- agricultural production plants, and
- water treatment.

This International Standard is applicable to PVDF piping systems for use at temperatures up to 150 °C. However, for applications above 120 °C, which depend upon the crystalline melting point of the PVDF material, it is advisable to seek the advice of the manufacturer of the component (the components have to withstand the mechanical, thermal and chemical demands to be expected and to be resistant to the fluids to be conveyed).

Characteristics and requirements which are applicable for PVDF in general are covered by the relevant clauses of this International Standard. Those characteristics and requirements which depend on the material used are given in Annex A.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 7-1, Pipe threads where pressure-tight joints are made on the threads — Part 1: Dimensions, tolerances and designation

ISO 228-1, Pipe threads where pressure-tight joints are not made on the threads — Part 1: Dimensions, tolerances and designation

ISO 265-1, Pipes and fittings of plastics materials — Fittings for domestic and industrial waste pipes — Basic dimensions: Metric series — Part 1: Unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U)

ISO 472, Plastics — Vocabular

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

ISO 1167:1996, Thermoplastics pipes for the conveyance of fluids — Resistance to internal pressure — Test method. Incorporating ISO 1167:1996/Cor 1, 1997

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

ISO 2505-1:1994, Thermoplastics pipes — Longitudina reversion — Part 1: Determination methods

ISO 2505-2:1994, Thermoplastics pipes — Longitudinal Peyersion — Part 2: Determination parameters

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

ISO 4065, Thermoplastics pipes — Universal wall thickness table

ISO 9080:2003, Plastics piping and ducting systems — Determination of the long-term hydrostatic strength of thermoplastics materials in pipe form by extrapolation

ISO/TR 10358, Plastics pipes and fittings — Combined chemical-resistance lassification table

ISO 11357-3, Plastics — Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) — Part 3: Determination of temperature and enthalpy of melting and crystallization

ISO 11922-1:1997, Thermoplastics pipes for the conveyance of fluids — Dimensions and tolerances — Part 1: Metric series

ISO 12092:2000, Fittings, valves and other piping system components made of unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U), chlorinated poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-C), acrylonitrile-butadiene-stylene (ABS) and acrylonitrile-styrene-acrylester (ASA) for pipes under pressure — Resistance to internal pressure — Test method

ISO 15853:1999, Thermoplastic materials — Preparation of tubular test pieces for the determination of the hydrostatic strength of materials used for injection moulding

ISO 12162:1995, Thermoplastics materials for pipes and fittings for pressure applications — Classification and designation — Overall service (design) coefficient

ISO 16135, Industrial valves — Ball valves of thermoplastics materials 1)

ISO 16136, Industrial valves — Butterfly valves of thermoplastics materials 1)

ISO 16137, Industrial valves — Check valves of thermoplastics materials 1)

ISO 16138, Industrial valves — Diaphragm valves of thermoplastics materials 1)

ISO 16139, Industrial valves — Gate valves of thermoplastics materials 1)

ISO 21787, Industrial valves — Globe valves of thermoplastics materials

IEC 60364-1, Electrical installations of buildings — Part 1: Scope, object and fundamental principles

IEC 60449, Voltage bands for electrical installations of buildings

IEC 60529, Degrees of p ction provided by enclosures (IP-code)

Terms and definitions

The terms and definitions given in ISO 472 and ISO 1043-1, and the For the purposes of this document, following apply.

3.1 Geometrical definitions

NOTE d $e_{\rm v}$ given in other International Standards such as ISO 11922-1. The symbols d_e and e correspond to

3.1.1

nominal outside diameter

 a_n specified outside diameter of a component which is identical to the minimum mean outside diameter, $a_{\text{em,min}}$, in millimetres

NOTE The nominal inside diameter of a socket is equal to the ropinal outside diameter of the corresponding pipe.

3.1.2

outside diameter at any point

of a pipe or the spigot end of a fitting, measured outside diameter through the cross-section at any point rounded up to the next 0,1 mm

3.1.3

mean outside diameter

measured length of the outer circumference of a pipe or the spigot end of a fittir g divided by π (\approx 3,142), rounded up to the next 0,1 mm

3.1.4

mean inside diameter of a socket

arithmetical mean of two measured inside diameters perpendicular to each other

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¹⁾ To be published.