

---

# International Standard



# 393/3

---

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

---

## **Asbestos-cement products — Part 3 : Asymmetrical section corrugated sheets and fittings for roofing and cladding**

*Produits en amiante-ciment — Partie 3 : Plaques nervurées et leurs accessoires pour couvertures et revêtements*

**First edition — 1984-08-15**

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been authorized 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 393/3 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 77, *Products in fibre reinforced cement*, and was circulated to the member bodies in September 1982 (as draft ISO/DIS 394).

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Australia	France	Poland
Austria	Germany, F. R.	Portugal
Belgium	Greece	South Africa, Rep. of
Brazil	India	Spain
Bulgaria	Ireland	Switzerland
China	Israel	United Kingdom
Colombia	Italy	USA
Czechoslovakia	Mexico	USSR
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Netherlands	Venezuela
Finland	New Zealand	Yugoslavia

The member bodies of the following countries expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

Canada  
Denmark

This International Standard constitutes a revision, in part, of ISO Recommendation R 394-1964.

## Contents

	Page
<b>1</b> Scope and field of application .....	1
<b>2</b> Reference .....	1
<b>3</b> Sheets .....	1
<b>3.1</b> Composition .....	1
<b>3.2</b> General appearance and finish .....	2
<b>3.3</b> Classification .....	3
<b>3.4</b> Characteristics .....	3
<b>3.5</b> Tests .....	4
<b>3.6</b> Marking .....	9
<b>4</b> Fittings .....	9
<b>4.1</b> Composition .....	9
<b>4.2</b> General appearance and finish .....	9
<b>4.3</b> Nomenclature .....	9
<b>4.4</b> Characteristics of fittings .....	10
<b>4.5</b> Marking .....	10
<b>5</b> Sampling, inspection and acceptance .....	10
<b>5.1</b> Inspection of each item of the consignment .....	10
<b>5.2</b> Inspection by sampling .....	10
<b>Annexes</b>	
<b>A</b> Acceptance tests .....	11
<b>B</b> Extracts from ISO 390, <i>Asbestos-cement products — Sampling and inspection</i> .....	12

This document is a preview generated by EVS

This page intentionally left blank

# Asbestos-cement products —

## Part 3 : Asymmetrical section corrugated sheets and fittings for roofing and cladding

### 1 Scope and field of application

This part of ISO 393 applies to straight asbestos-cement asymmetrical section<sup>1)</sup> corrugated sheets and their asbestos-cement fittings to be used mainly for roofing and cladding.

It defines characteristics of these products, tests to check them, marking and conditions of acceptance.

Some of these requirements can apply, by agreement between manufacturer and purchaser, to curved asymmetrical section corrugated sheets.

This International Standard does not apply either to corrugated sheets which are covered by ISO 393/1, or to "short" corrugated sheets<sup>2)</sup> or to trapezoidal sheets which will be covered by future parts of ISO 393.

### 2 Reference

ISO 393/1, *Asbestos-cement products — Part 1 : Corrugated sheets and fittings for roofing and cladding*.

### 3 Sheets

#### 3.1 Composition

Asymmetrical section corrugated sheets to which this part of ISO 393 applies consist essentially of an inorganic hydraulic binder<sup>3)</sup> (ground silica may be added in order to obtain a calcium-silicate reaction) reinforced with asbestos fibres to which other fibres may be added.

Fillers and pigments may be added.

Asymmetrical section corrugated sheets may be left with their natural colour, or colouring matter may be added in the composition; coloured or colourless coatings may also be applied to the surface.

1) The English version of this part of ISO 393 has retained the term "asymmetrical section" in order to express the difference between the section modulus of the sheet when tested with the smooth face up and the smooth face down, which is a fundamental difference in corrugated sheets (see ISO 393/1).

2) These sheets (about 0,60 m long) are closer to small roofing components.

3) National standards may specify the binder to be used.