

Thermoplastics piping systems for non-pressure underground drainage and sewerage - Thermoplastics fittings - Test method for mechanical strength or flexibility of fabricated fittings (ISO 13264:2010)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 13264:2017 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 13264:2017 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 13264:2017 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 13264:2017.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 18.10.2017.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 18.10.2017.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.	The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

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English Version

Thermoplastics piping systems for non-pressure
underground drainage and sewerage - Thermoplastics
fittings - Test method for mechanical strength or flexibility
of fabricated fittings (ISO 13264:2010)

Systèmes de canalisations thermoplastiques pour
branchements et collecteurs d'assainissement enterrés
sans pression - Raccords thermoplastiques - Méthode
d'essai de la résistance mécanique ou de la flexibilité
des raccords façonnés (ISO 13264:2010)

Rohrleitungssysteme aus Thermoplasten für drucklose
erdverlegte Entwässerungs- und Abwasserleitungen -
Formstücke aus Thermoplasten - Prüfverfahren der
mechanischen Festigkeit oder Elastizität von
handgefertigten Formstücken (ISO 13264:2010)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 19 September 2017.

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 CEN-CENELEC 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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

European foreword

The text of ISO 13264:2010 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 138 “Plastics pipes, fittings and valves for the transport of fluids” of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 13264:2017 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 April 2018, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2020.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 13264:2010 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 13264:2017 without any modification.

Thermoplastics piping systems for non-pressure underground drainage and sewerage — Thermoplastics fittings — Test method for mechanical strength or flexibility of fabricated fittings

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for testing the mechanical strength or flexibility of a fabricated thermoplastic fitting intended to be used in non-pressure underground applications.

2 Principle

An assembly of a fabricated fitting and the relevant number of adjacent pipes and anchorages (see Figures 1 and 2) is subjected to a moment at the critical point. The critical point is where structural damage is most likely to start when increasing the moment.

Either a specified moment, M , or a specified displacement, A , becomes the determining factor, whichever is reached first.

It is assumed that the following test parameters are set by the referring standard:

- a) the sampling procedure and the number of test pieces (see 4.2);
- b) the conditioning temperature, if other than $(23 \pm 5) ^\circ\text{C}$ (see Clause 5);
- c) the conditioning time, if other than 21 days (see Clause 5);
- d) if appropriate, the moment ($M = F \times L$) or displacement to be applied (see Clause 6).

3 Apparatus

3.1 Anchorage(s), capable of maintaining the body of the fabricated fitting rigid during the test. The anchorages shall not deform the fitting.

3.2 Equipment for applying a force, that results in a moment in the critical point (see Clause 6).

The direction of the force can be clockwise or anticlockwise provided tensile stresses are applied to the critical point.

3.3 Equipment for determining the length, L , of the arm to the critical point (see Figures 1 and 2).

When the displacement, A , is the determining factor, the arm, L , as shown in Figures 1 and 2, shall be $(1\,200 \pm 10)$ mm.

3.4 Force and displacement measurement instruments, capable of determining the force applied and the displacement of the end of the arm to which the force is applied, as applicable (see Clause 4 and Table 1).