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Plastics piping systems for renovation of underground non-pressure drainage and sewerage networks —

Part 4: Lining with cured-in-place pipes

Systèmes de canalisations en plastique pour la rénovation des réseaux de branchements et de collecteurs d'assainissement enterrés sans pression —

Partie 4: Tubage continu par tubes polymérisés sur place

Reference number
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Contents

Page

Foreword ..... **v**
Introduction ..... **vii**
1 Scope **1**
2 Normative references **1**
3 Terms and definitions **2**
4 Symbols and abbreviated terms **4**
4.1 Symbols 4
4.2 Abbreviated terms 6
5 Pipes at the "M" stage **6**
5.1 Materials 6
5.2 General characteristics 8
5.3 Material characteristics 8
5.4 Geometric characteristics 8
5.5 Mechanical characteristics 8
5.6 Physical characteristics 8
5.7 Jointing 9
5.8 Marking 9
6 Fittings at the "M" stage **9**
6.1 Materials 9
6.2 General characteristics 9
6.3 Material characteristics 9
6.4 Geometric characteristics 9
6.5 Mechanical characteristics 10
6.6 Physical characteristics 10
6.7 Jointing 10
6.8 Marking 10
7 Ancillary components **11**
8 Fitness for purpose of the installed lining system at the "I" stage **11**
8.1 Materials 11
8.2 General characteristics 11
8.3 Material characteristics 11
8.4 Geometric characteristics 11
8.4.1 General 11
8.4.2 CIPP wall structure 11
8.4.3 Wall thickness 12
8.5 Mechanical characteristics 12
8.5.1 Reference conditions for testing 12
8.5.2 Test requirements 12
8.6 Physical characteristics 15
8.7 Additional characteristics 15
8.8 Sampling 16
9 Installation practice **17**
9.1 Preparatory work 17
9.2 Storage, handling and transport of pipe components 17
9.3 Equipment 17
9.4 Installation 17
9.4.1 Environmental precautions 17
9.4.2 Installation procedures 17
9.4.3 Simulated installations 18
9.5 Process-related inspection and testing 18
9.6 Lining termination 18

9.7 Reconnections to existing pipeline system 19
9.8 Final inspection and testing 19
9.9 Documentation 19
Annex A (informative) **CIPP components and their functions** **20**
Annex B (normative) **Cured-in-place pipes — Determination of short-term flexural properties** **21**
Annex C (normative) **Cured-in-place pipes — Determination of long-term flexural modulus under dry or wet conditions** **30**
Annex D (normative) **Cured-in-place pipes — Determination of long-term flexural strength under dry, wet or acidic conditions (stress corrosion test)** **35**
Bibliography **39**

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 voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 138, *Plastics pipes, fittings and valves for the transport of fluids*, Subcommittee SC 8, *Rehabilitation of pipeline systems*

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 11296-4:2009), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

— the service temperature range has been explicitly stated in the scope;

— in Clause 3, new definitions have been added for temporary, permanent and semi-permanent membranes, with Annex A and the definition of preliner updated accordingly; for nominal wall thickness specialized for CIPP; and for service temperature and type testing adopted from other standards;

— type “R” and “E-CR” glass fibres have been added to Table 1;

— the requirements on “M” stage strength characteristics of the neat resin system have been removed in Table 2, as they have been effectively covered in Table 5 by the “I” stage requirements on mechanical characteristics of the cured composite;

— new requirements for the nature of the bond of any semi-permanent internal membrane to the underlying composite, and for declaration of class of composite in accordance with ISO 14125, have been added in 8.1;

— a new subclause has been added to 8.5 to specify reference temperature for testing, and procedure for determining temperature re-rating factors where required;

— separate tables for short and long-term mechanical characteristics have been created in 8.5, and minima for declared values removed except for ring stiffness, strain capacity and creep factor;

— the following have been added to Table 6:

  a) option of ring test for wet creep factor;

  b) test for long-term flexural strength under dry or wet conditions by the method detailed in the new Annex D;

— a test for stress corrosion (new Annex D test in acid environment) has been added to Table 7;

— further requirements for documenting specific installation parameters and procedures, and the related environmental precautions, in the installation manual for each individual CIPP technique, have been added in 9.4;

— requirements for documentation in the installation manual of technique-specific methods for sealing liner connections at manholes and laterals have been added in 9.7;

— Annex B has been revised to relax curvature restriction on 3-point bend test samples, and to include a full new procedure for calculation and reporting of test results without partial reference to ISO 178;

— the previous Annexes C and D has been merged into a single new Annex C specifying a common procedure for determination of long-term modulus under either dry or wet conditions.

A list of all the parts in the ISO 11296 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

System standards dealing with the following applications are either available or in preparation:

— ISO 11296, *Plastics piping systems for renovation of underground non-pressure drainage and sewerage networks* (this document);

— ISO 11297, *Plastics piping systems for renovation of underground drainage and sewerage networks under pressure*;

— ISO 11298, *Plastics piping systems for renovation of underground water supply networks*;

— ISO 11299, *Plastics piping systems for renovation of underground gas supply networks*.

These system standards are distinguished from those for conventionally installed plastics piping systems because they set requirements for certain characteristics in the "as-installed" condition after site processing. This is in addition to specifying requirements for plastics piping system components, "as manufactured".

This document (system standard) comprises a

— *Part 1: General*

and the following technique family-related parts:

— *Part 2: Lining with continuous pipes*;

— *Part 3: Lining with close-fit pipes*;

— *Part 4: Lining with cured-in-place pipes*;

— *Part 5: Lining with discrete pipes*;

— *Part 7: Lining with spirally-wound pipes*;

— *Part 8: Lining with pipe segments*;

— *Part 9: Lining with a rigidly anchored plastics inner layer*;

— *Part 10: Lining with sprayed polymeric materials*.

The requirements for any given renovation technique family are given in ISO 11296-1 applied in conjunction with the other relevant parts. For example, both ISO 11296-1 and this document together specify the requirements relating to lining with cured-in-place pipes. For complementary information, see ISO 11295. Not all technique families are applicable to every area of application and this is reflected in the part numbers included in each system standard.

A consistent structure of clause headings has been adopted for all parts to facilitate direct comparisons across renovation technique families.

Figure 1 shows the common structure and the relationship between ISO 11296 and the system standards for other application areas.

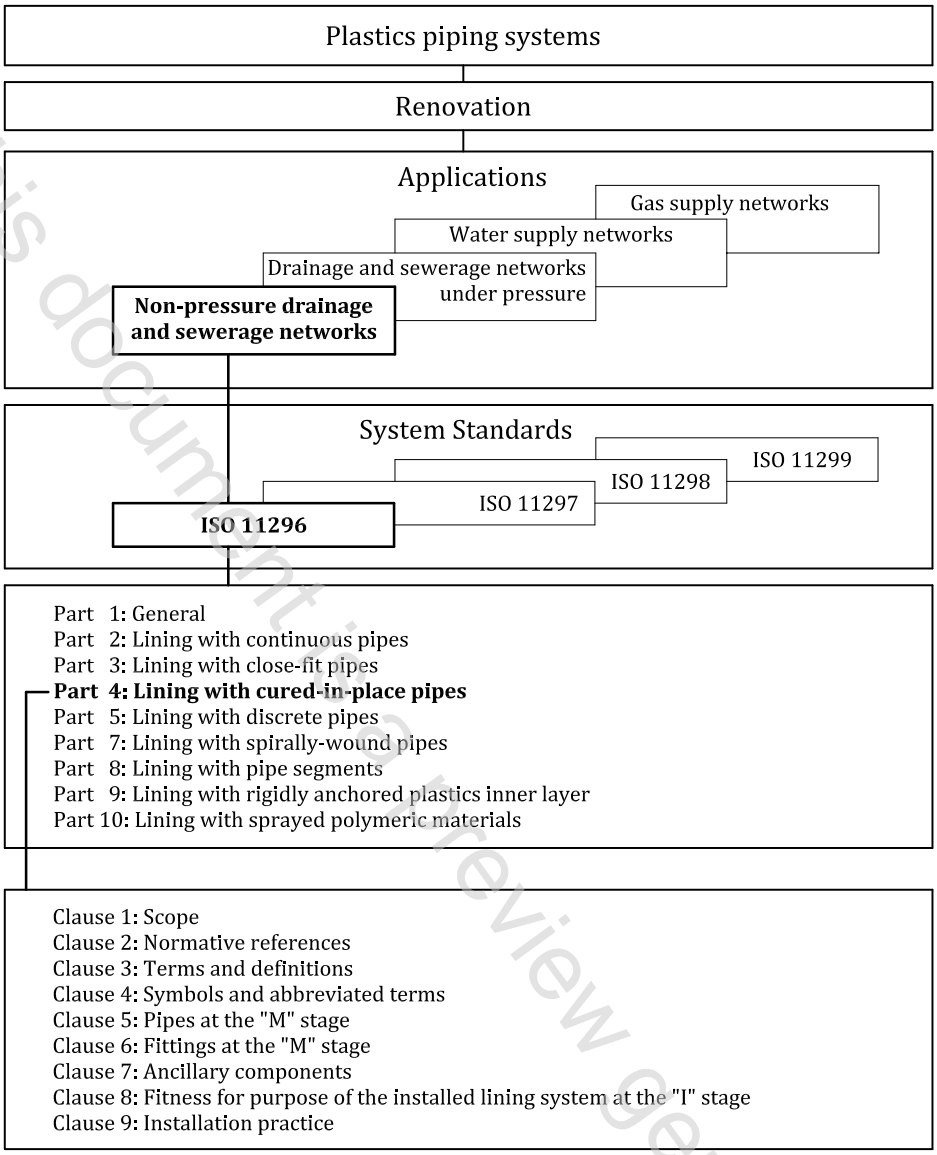

Figure 1 — Format of the renovation system standards

Plastics piping systems for renovation of underground non-pressure drainage and sewerage networks —

Part 4: Lining with cured-in-place pipes

1 Scope

This document, in conjunction with ISO 11296-1, specifies requirements and test methods for cured-in-place pipes and fittings used for the renovation of underground non-pressure drainage and sewerage networks with service temperatures up to 50 °C.

It applies to the use of various thermosetting resin systems, in combination with compatible fibrous carrier materials, reinforcement, and other process-related plastics components (see 5.3).

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 75-2:2013, *Plastics — Determination of temperature of deflection under load — Part 2: Plastics and ebonite*

ISO 178:2010+A1:2013, *Plastics — Determination of flexural properties*

ISO 899-2:2003, *Plastics — Determination of creep behaviour — Part 2: Flexural creep by three-point loading*

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

ISO 4435, *Plastics piping systems for non-pressure underground drainage and sewerage — Unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U)*

ISO 7684, *Plastics piping systems — Glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) pipes — Determination of the creep factor under dry conditions*

ISO 7685:1998, *Plastics piping systems — Glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) pipes — Determination of initial specific ring stiffness*

ISO 8513:2016, *Plastics piping systems — Glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) pipes — Test methods for the determination of the initial longitudinal tensile strength*

ISO 8773, *Plastics piping systems for non-pressure underground drainage and sewerage — Polypropylene (PP)*

ISO 10467:—[1)], *Plastics piping systems for drainage and sewerage with or without pressure — Glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) based on unsaturated polyester resin (UP) — Specifications for pipes, fittings and joints*

ISO 10468, *Glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) pipes — Determination of the long-term specific ring creep stiffness under wet conditions and calculation of the wet creep factor*

ISO 10928:2016, *Plastics piping systems — Glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) pipes and fittings — Methods for regression analysis and their use*

1) To be published. (Revises ISO 10467:2004)

ISO 10952, *Plastics piping systems — Glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) pipes and fittings — Determination of the resistance to chemical attack for the inside of a section in a deflected condition*

ISO 11296-1:2018, *Plastics piping systems for renovation of underground non-pressure drainage and sewerage networks — Part 1: General*

ISO 13002, *Carbon fibre — Designation system for filament yarns*

ISO 14125:1998+A1:2011, *Fibre-reinforced plastic composites — Determination of flexural properties*

EN 14364:2013, *Plastics piping systems for drainage and sewerage with or without pressure. Glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) based on unsaturated polyester resin (UP). Specifications for pipes, fittings and joints*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document the terms and definitions given in ISO 11296-1 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

3.1 General terms

3.1.1
abrasion layer
inner layer of composite of declared thickness provided as a sacrificial layer for anticipated abrasion of the *CIPP product* (3.1.3) in service

3.1.2
carrier material
porous component of the liner, which carries the liquid *resin system* (3.1.16) during insertion into the pipe being renovated and forms part of the installed lining system once the resin has been cured

3.1.3
CIPP product
cured-in-place pipe product
cured-in-place pipe of a particular design, produced from a liner of specified materials, with a wall structure which is uniquely defined for each diameter/wall thickness combination, and which is impregnated with a specific *resin system* (3.1.16) and installed by a specific process

3.1.4
CIPP unit
specific cured-in-place pipe produced from a continuous liner, which has been impregnated in one process and installed as a single length

3.1.5
close fit
situation of the outside of the installed liner relative to the inside of the existing pipeline, which can either be an interference fit or include a small annular gap resulting from shrinkage and tolerances only

3.1.6
composite
combination of cured *resin system* (3.1.16), *carrier material* (3.1.2) and/or *reinforcement* (3.1.15), excluding any internal or external membranes