Plasttorustikusüsteemid. Termoplastliitmikud. Toodetud liitmike mehaanilise tugevuse või elastsuse katsemeetod

Plastics piping systems - Thermoplastics fittings - Test method for mechanical strength or flexibility of fabricated fittings

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA **NATIONAL FOREWORD**

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 12256:1999 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 12256:1998 ingliskeelset teksti. Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 12.12.1999 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes. Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 12256:1999 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 12256:1998. This document is endorsed on 12.12.1999 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation. The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

Käsitlusala: Käesolev standard määrab kindlaks meetodi toodetud termoplastliitmike mehaanilise tugevuse või elastsuse testimiseks. Liitmikud on ette nähtud kasutamiseks maa-aluses isevoolses torustikus. MÄRKUS. Meetod on ette nähtud tüübi testimiseks.	**Scope:**

ICS 23.040.45

Võtmesõnad: maasse paigaldatud torud, mehaaniline tugevus, painduvus, plasttorud, puhtana hoidmine, termoplastvaigud, testimine, toruliitmikud

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English version

Plastics piping systems

Thermoplastics fittings

Test method for mechanical strength or flexibility of fabricated fittings

Systèmes de canalisations en plastique – Raccords thermoplastiques – Méthode d'essai de la résistance mécanique ou de la flexibilité des raccords façonnés

Kunststoff-Rohrleitungssysteme – Formstücke aus Thermoplasten – Prüfverfahren der mechanischen Festigkeit oder Elastizität von handgefertigten Formstücken

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1998-01-09.

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 Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist 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 Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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

CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels

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Foreword

This European standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 155 "Plastics piping systems and ducting systems" the secretariat of which is held by NNI.

The material dependent parameters and/or performance requirements are incorporated in the System Standards(s) concerned.

This standard is one of a series of standards on test methods which support System Standards for plastics piping systems and ducting systems.

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 November 1998, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 1998.

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, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

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

NOTE: The method is intended to be used for type-testing.

2 Principle

An assembly of a fabricated fitting and the relevant number of adjacent pipes(s) 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.

NOTE: It is assumed that the following test parameters are set by the standard making reference to this standard:

a) the sampling procedure and the number of test pieces (see 4.2);
b) the conditioning temperature, if other than (23 ± 5) °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 Anchorages(s), capable of holding the body of the fabricated fitting rigid during the test. The anchorages shall not deform the fitting.

3.2 Equipment, capable of applying a force that will result in a moment in the critical point (see clause 6).

The direction of the force can be clockwise or anti-clockwise, provided that tensile stresses are applied to the critical point.

3.3 Equipment capable of 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 (1200 ± 10) mm.

3.4 Force and/or displacement measurements instruments, capable of determining the force applied and /or the displacement of the end of the arm to which the force is applied, as applicable (see clause 4 and table 1).