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

*Raccords, robinets et autres composants de systèmes de canalisation en poly(chlorure de vinyle) non plastifié (PVC-U), poly(chlorure de vinyle) chloré (PVC-C), acrylonitrile-butadiène-styrène (ABS) et acrylonitrile-styrène-ester acrylique (ASA) pour canalisations sous pression — Résistance à la pression interne — Méthode d'essai*



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Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20  
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11  
Fax + 41 22 734 10 79  
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Web [www.iso.ch](http://www.iso.ch)

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## 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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

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 International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 12092 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 138, *Plastics pipes, fittings and valves for the transport of fluids*, Subcommittee SC 5, *General properties of pipes, fittings and valves of plastic materials and their accessories — Test methods and basic specifications*.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

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

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies methods for testing the resistance to internal pressure of piping components, such as fittings and valves, made of unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U), chlorinated poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-C), acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) and acrylonitrile-styrene-acrylester (ASA) and intended for use, respectively, with PVC-U, PVC-C, ABS and ASA pipes under pressure, irrespective of the type and design of the component or the method of assembly used.

NOTE Throughout this International Standard the term “fitting” is to be understood to represent any PVC-U, PVC-C, ABS or ASA piping component.

## 2 Normative reference

The following normative document contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, this publication do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the normative document indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 1167:1996, *Thermoplastics pipes for the conveyance of fluids — Resistance to internal pressure — Test method*.

## 3 Principle

Test pieces, each comprising a single fitting with its sealing devices or a pipe-fitting assembly, are conditioned and then subjected to a specified constant internal hydrostatic pressure for a specified period of time or until the test pieces fail.

Throughout the test, the test pieces are filled with water and are kept in an environment at a specified constant temperature which may be water (“water-in-water” test) or air (“water-in-air” test).