

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Plastics pipes and fittings — Dimensions of sockets and spigots for discharge systems inside buildings —

Part 1:

Unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) and
chlorinated poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-C)

*Tubes et raccords en matières plastiques — Dimensions des emboîtures
et des bouts mâles pour raccordement de tubes et raccords dans les
systèmes d'évacuation à l'intérieur des bâtiments —*

*Partie 1: Poly(chlorure de vinyle) non plastifié (PVC-U) et poly(chlorure
de vinyle) chloré (PVC-C)*



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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.

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.

International Standard ISO 8283-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 138, *Plastics pipes, fittings and valves for the transport of fluids*.

ISO 8283 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Plastics pipes and fittings — Dimensions of sockets and spigots for discharge systems inside buildings*:

- Part 1: *Unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) and chlorinated poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-C)*
- Part 2: *High-density polyethylene (PE-HD)*
- Part 3: *Polypropylene (PP)*
- Part 4: *Acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene (ABS)*

Annexes A and B form an integral part of this part of ISO 8283.

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Introduction

The socket design appropriate for a particular application should be chosen according to the type of system and jointing techniques to be used. Various socket designs are specified in this part of ISO 8283. They may be selected for use in accordance with the requirements of relevant national standards and codes of practice, which give information on the choice of the type of system and jointing techniques to be used.

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Plastics pipes and fittings — Dimensions of sockets and spigots for discharge systems inside buildings —

Part 1:

Unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) and chlorinated poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-C)

1 Scope

This part of ISO 8283 establishes a classification and designation system for sockets and specifies the design formulae and the derived dimensions, together with tolerances, of these sockets and of spigots for joints of unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) and chlorinated poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-C) fittings and for integral sockets of PVC-U and PVC-C pipes used in discharge systems inside buildings.

2 Classification and designation of sockets

The sockets shall be classified according to whether they are ring-seal sockets or solvent cement sockets into the following types.

2.1 Ring-seal sockets

2.1.1 Type S (short) for use as an expansion joint system where the length of pipe does not exceed 2 m. When these sockets form part of a fixed joint system (i.e. systems which do not in themselves allow for expansion and contraction) they shall be used in conjunction with a type L (long) socket as specified in this part of ISO 8283.

Type S sockets are further classified as normal configuration (N), for use only as a ring-seal socket, or as dual-purpose configuration (DP), for use either as a ring-seal socket or as a solvent cement socket.

2.1.2 Type M (medium) for use as an expansion joint system where, for nominal outside pipe diameters, D , up to 90 mm, the length of the pipe does not exceed 3 m, and for nominal outside pipe diameters greater than 90 mm the length of the pipe does not exceed 4 m. When these sockets form part of a fixed joint system (i.e. systems which do not in themselves allow for expansion and contraction), they shall be used in conjunction with a type L (long) socket as specified in this part of ISO 8283.

Type M sockets are further classified as normal configuration (N), for use only as a ring-seal socket, or as dual-purpose configuration (DP), for use either as a ring-seal socket or as a solvent cement socket.

2.1.3 Type L (long) for use as an expansion joint in fixed joint systems, i.e. systems which do not allow for expansion and contraction whether jointed by ring seal or solvent cement, or for use with type S and type M sockets where the length of pipe exceeds the given maximum for those types.

2.2 Solvent cement sockets

2.2.1 Type CS (short) for use where jointing is carried out by an approved manufacturer under controlled conditions.

Type CS sockets are available in two series: series X for interference fit joints and series Y where gap-filling solvent cements shall be used.