This is a free page sample. Access the full version online.



Irish Standard I.S. EN ISO 11296-3:2011

Plastics piping systems for renovation of underground non-pressure drainage and sewerage networks - Part 3: Lining with close-fit pipes (ISO 11296-3:2009/Cor 1:2011)

© NSAI 2011 No copying without NSAI permission except as permitted by copyright law.

Incorporating amendments/corrigenda/National Annexes issued since publication:

# The National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI) produces the following categories of formal documents:

I.S. xxx: Irish Standard – national specification based on the consensus of an expert panel and subject to public consultation.

S.R. xxx: Standard Recommendation - recommendation based on the consensus of an expert panel and subject to public consultation.

٦

SWIFT xxx: A rapidly developed recommendatory document based on the consensus of the participants of an NSAI workshop.

<i>This document replaces:</i> EN 13566-3:2002						
<i>This document is based on:</i> EN ISO 11296-3:2011	<i>Published:</i> 23 May, 2011					
This document was publish under the authority of the I and comes into effect on: 23 May, 2011	ied NSAI		ICS number: 23.040.45			
<b>NSAI</b> 1 Swift Square, Northwood, Santry Dublin 9	T +353 1 807 3800 F +353 1 807 3838 E standards@nsai.ie W <b>NSAI.ie</b>	<b>Sales:</b> T +353 1 857 6730 F +353 1 857 6729 W standards.ie				
Údarás um Chaighdeáin Náisiúnta na hÉireann						

# EUROPEAN STANDARD

# NORME EUROPÉENNE

# **EUROPÄISCHE NORM**

May 2011

EN ISO 11296-3

ICS 23.040.20; 23.040.45; 93.030; 91.140.80

Supersedes EN 13566-3:2002

**English Version** 

## Plastics piping systems for renovation of underground nonpressure drainage and sewerage networks - Part 3: Lining with close-fit pipes (ISO 11296-3:2009/Cor 1:2011)

Systèmes de canalisations en plastique pour la rénovation des réseaux d'assainissement enterrés sans pression -Partie 3: Tubage par tuyau continu sans espace annulaire (ISO 11296-3:2009/Cor 1:2011) Kunststoff-Rohrleitungssysteme für die Renovierung von erdverlegten drucklosen Entwässerungsnetzen (Freispiegelleitungen) - Teil 3: Close-Fit-Lining (ISO 11296-3:2009/Cor 1:2011)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 8 April 2011.

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.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



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

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

EN ISO 11296-3:2011 (E)

# Contents

Page

### Foreword

The text of ISO 11296-3:2009/Cor 1:2011 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 11296-3:2011 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 November 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2011.

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

This document supersedes EN 13566-3:2002.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

### **Endorsement notice**

The text of ISO 11296-3:2009/Cor 1:2011 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 11296-3:2011 without any modification.

This page is intentionally left BLANK.



I.S. EN ISO 11296-3:2011 INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 11296-3:2009 TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 1

Published 2011-05-01

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

# Plastics piping systems for renovation of underground nonpressure drainage and sewerage networks

Part 3: Lining with close-fit pipes

**TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 1** 

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

Partie 3: Tubage par tuyau continu sans espace annulaire

RECTIFICATIF TECHNIQUE 1

Technical Corrigendum 1 to ISO 11296-3:2009 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 138, *Plastics pipes, fittings and valves for the transport of fluids* 

Page 8, Table 10

Replace "Declared value, but not less than 4,0" with "Declared value, but not greater than 4,0".

© ISO 2011 – All rights reserved

This page is intentionally left BLANK.



# ISO 11296-3

First edition 2009-11-01

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

Part 3: Lining with close-fit pipes

Systèmes de canalisations en matières plastiques pour la rénovation des réseaux d'assainissement gravitaires enterrés —

Partie 3: Tubage par tuyau continu sans espace annulaire



Reference number ISO 11296-3:2009(E)

### ISO 11296-3:2009(E)

#### I.S. EN ISO 11296-3:2011

#### PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.



### **COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT**

#### © ISO 2009

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20 Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11 Fax + 41 22 749 09 47 E-mail copyright@iso.org Web www.iso.org Published in Switzerland

# Contents

Forewo	ord	iv
Introdu	ıction	v
1	Scope	1
		····· •
2	Normative references	1
3	Terms and definitions	2
4	Symbols and abbreviated terms	2
5	Pipes at the "M" stage	2
5.1	Materials	2
5.2	General characteristics	3
5.3	Material characteristics	3
5.4	Geometric characteristics	4
5.5	Mechanical characteristics	4
5.6	Physical characteristics	4
5.7	Jointing	5
5.8	Marking	5
6	Fittings	5
7	Ancillary components	5
8	Fitness for purpose of the installed lining system at the "I" stage	6
0 8 1	Matoriale	0 6
0.1 g 2	Ganaral charactoristics	0 6
0. <u>2</u> 8 3	Material characteristics	0 6
8.4	Goometric characteristics	0 6
0. <del>4</del> 8.5	Mochanical characteristics	0 و
8.6	Develoal characteristics	0 و
0.0 8 7	Additional charactoristics	0 و
8.8	Samiling	0 8
0.0		
9	Installation practice	9
9.1	Preparatory work	9
9.2	Storage, handling and transport of pipes and fittings	9
9.3	Equipment	9
9.4	Installation	10
9.5	Process-related inspection and testing	10
9.6	Lining termination	11
9.7	Reconnection to existing manholes and laterals	11
9.8	Final inspection and testing	11
Annex	A (normative) Factory folded heat reverted polyethylene (PE) pipe — Determination of memory ability	12
Annov	R (normativo) Folded polyothylane (PE) pine - Determination of registeres to	
Annex	circumforontial tonsilo stross at constant tomporature	11
	טויטוווופופוונומו נפוושווב שנובשש מג טטושנמות נכוווףפומנעופ	14
Bibliog	jraphy	19

### 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 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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 document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 11296-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 138, *Plastics pipes, fittings and valves for the transport of fluids*.

ISO 11296 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Plastics piping systems for renovation of underground non-pressure drainage and sewerage networks*:

- Part 1: General
- Part 3: Lining with close-fit pipes
- Part 4: Lining with cured-in-place pipes

Lining with continuous pipes is to form the subject of a part 2, lining with discrete pipes is to form the subject of a part 5 and lining with spirally-wound pipes is to form the subject of a part 7.

### Introduction

The System Standard, of which this is part 3, specifies the requirements for plastics piping systems of various materials used for the renovation of existing pipelines in a specified application area. System Standards for renovation specify procedures for the following applications:

- plastics piping systems for renovation of underground non-pressure drainage and sewerage networks (this application);
- plastics piping systems for renovation of underground drainage and sewerage networks under pressure;
- plastics piping systems for renovation of underground water supply networks;
- 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.

Each of the System Standards comprises a part 1 (general) and all applicable renovation technique family-related parts from the following:

- 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.

The requirements for any given renovation technique family are given in part 1, applied in conjunction with the other relevant part. For example, parts 1 and 2 specify the requirements relating to lining with continuous 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 gives the common structure and the relationship between ISO 11296 and the System Standards for other application areas.

This is a free page sample. Access the full version online.

### I.S. EN ISO 11296-3:2011





Clause 8: Fitness for purpose of the installed lining system at the "I" stage

Clause 9: Installation practice

Figure 1 — Format of the renovation System Standards

### INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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

# Part 3: Lining with close-fit pipes

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 11296, in conjunction with ISO 11296-1, specifies requirements and test methods for close-fit lining systems intended to be used for the renovation of non-pressure drainage and sewerage networks.

It applies to pipes and fittings made of polyethylene (PE) or unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U). It is applicable to the plastic lining system only. It is not applicable to the requirements for the existing pipeline.

### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 527-2, Plastics — Determination of tensile properties — Part 2: Test conditions for moulding and extrusion plastics

ISO 899-1:2003, Plastics — Determination of creep behaviour — Part 1: Tensile creep

ISO 2507-1, Thermoplastics pipes and fittings – Vicat softening temperature — Part 1: General test method

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 6259-1, Thermoplastics pipes — Determination of tensile properties — Part 1: General test method

ISO 8772:2006, *Plastics piping systems for non-pressure underground drainage and sewerage — Polyethylene (PE)* 

ISO 9852, Unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) pipes — Dichloromethane resistance at specified temperature (DCMT) — Test method

ISO 9967:2007, Thermoplastics pipes — Determination of creep ratio

ISO 9969, Thermoplastics pipes — Determination of ring stiffness

ISO 11296-3:2009(E)

ISO 11296-1:—<sup>1)</sup>, *Plastics piping systems for renovation of underground non-pressure drainage and sewerage networks* — *Part 1: General* 

ISO 12176-1, Plastics pipes and fittings — Equipment for fusion jointing polyethylene systems — Part 1: Butt fusion

ISO 13953, Polyethylene (PE) pipes and fittings — Determination of the tensile strength and failure mode of test pieces from a butt-fused joint

ISO 18373-1:2007, Rigid PVC pipes — Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) method — Part 1: Measurement of the processing temperature

### 3 Terms and definitions

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

### 3.1

### close fit

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

### 3.2

### close-fit pipe

continuous lining pipe of thermoplastic material reshaped or otherwise expanded after insertion to achieve a close fit to the existing pipeline

### 3.3

### melt mass-flow rate

value relating the viscosity of the molten material at a specified temperature and rate of shear

### 4 Symbols and abbreviated terms

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

 $d_{\text{manuf}}$  original circular outside diameter of the pipe (before processing for insertion)

e<sub>m, max</sub> maximum mean wall thickness

MFR melt mass-flow rate

OIT oxidation induction time

### 5 Pipes at the "M" stage

### 5.1 Materials

### 5.1.1 General

The material shall be either polyethylene (PE) or unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U), to which are added those additives needed to facilitate the manufacture and/or installation of pipes conforming to this part of ISO 11296.

<sup>1)</sup> To be published.

### 5.1.2 Distinction between PVC-U types

PVC-U materials used for liner pipes may have PVC content less than the minimum of 80 %, and/or Vicat softening temperature less than the 79 °C specified by ISO 4435. For the purposes of this part of ISO 11296, distinction shall be made between PVC-U conforming to ISO 4435 (designated standard PVC-U) and PVC-U modified for lining applications.

NOTE This distinction is reflected in the requirements given in Table 4 and Table 11.

### 5.1.3 Virgin material

Virgin material, as defined in ISO 11296-1, may be used without limitations. Fusion compatibility of PE pipes shall conform to ISO 8772:2006, 4.6.

### 5.1.4 Reprocessable material and recyclable material

### 5.1.4.1 Reprocessable material

Own reprocessable material may be used, provided that it is derived from the same compound used for the relevant production. External reprocessable material shall not be used.

### 5.1.4.2 Recyclable material

Recyclable material shall not be used.

### 5.2 General characteristics

When viewed without magnification the internal and external surfaces of the pipe shall be smooth, clean and free from scoring, cavities and other defects, which would prevent conformity to this part of ISO 11296.

### 5.3 Material characteristics

When tested in accordance with the methods given in Table 1 or Table 2, as applicable, the material from which the pipes are made shall conform to the requirements given in the relevant table.

Charactoristic	Requirement	Test parameter		Tost mothod		
Glaracteristic		Parameter	Value	rest method		
Density	ISO 8772					
Longitudinal tensile stress at yield point	> 15 MPa	Speed of testing for $e \leq 12 \text{ mm}$ $e > 12 \text{ mm}$ (1 (2)Test piece shape and initial gauge 	$(100 \pm 10)$ mm/min $(25 \pm 2,5)$ mm/min Specimen type 1B in accordance with ISO 527-2	ISO 6259-1		
Elongation at break	> 350 %					
Thermal stability (OIT)						
Melt mass-flow rate	ISO 8772					
Resistance to internal pressure (long-term behaviour)						
Resistance to circumferential tensile stress <sup>a</sup>	No failure during the test period	Annex B				
<sup>a</sup> Applies to folded pipes only, see Annex B.						

Table 1 — Material characteristics of PE pipes



This is a free preview. Purchase the entire publication at the link below:

**Product Page** 

S Looking for additional Standards? Visit Intertek Inform Infostore

> Learn about LexConnect, All Jurisdictions, Standards referenced in Australian legislation