Irish Standard
I.S. EN ISO 6259-1:2015

Thermoplastics pipes - Determination of tensile properties - Part 1: General test method (ISO 6259-1:2015)

I.S. EN ISO 6259-1:2015

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This document is based on:	*Published:*
EN ISO 6259-1:2015	2015-04-08

This document was published under the authority of the NSAI and comes into effect on:	ICS number:
2015-04-25	23.040.20
	NOTE: If blank see CEN/CENELEC cover page

NSAI	T +353 1 807 3800	Sales:
1 Swift Square,	F +353 1 807 3838	T +353 1 857 6730
Northwood, Santry	E standards@nsai.ie	F +353 1 857 6729
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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 6259-1

April 2015

ICS 23.040.20

Supersedes EN ISO 6259-1:2001

English Version

Thermoplastics pipes - Determination of tensile properties - Part 1: General test method (ISO 6259-1:2015)

Tubes en matières thermoplastiques - Détermination des caractéristiques en traction - Partie 1: Méthode générale d'essai (ISO 6259-1:2015)

Rohre aus Thermoplasten - Bestimmung der Eigenschaften im Zugversuch - Teil 1: Allgemeines Prüfverfahren (ISO 6259-1:2015)

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CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 6259-1:2015) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 138 "Plastics pipes, fittings and valves for the transport of fluids" in collaboration with 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2015, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2015.

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.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 6259-1:2015 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 6259-1:2015 without any modification.

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I.S. EN ISO 6259-1:2015

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 6259-1

Second edition
2015-04-01

Thermoplastics pipes — Determination of tensile properties —

Part 1: General test method

Tubes en matières thermoplastiques — Détermination des caractéristiques en traction —

Partie 1: Méthode générale d'essai

Reference number
ISO 6259-1:2015(E)

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

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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.

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).

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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 meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: Foreword — Supplementary information.

The committee responsible for this document is 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*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 6259-1:1997), which has been technically revised.

ISO 6259 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Thermoplastics pipes — Determination of tensile properties*:

— *Part 1: General test method*

— *Part 2: Pipes made of unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U), chlorinated poly (vinyl chloride) (PVC-C), and high-impact poly (vinyl chloride) (PVC-HI)*

— *Part 3: Polyolefin pipes*

Introduction

This part of ISO 6259 specifies a short-term tensile test method for determining the tensile properties of thermoplastics pipes.

It can provide data for further testing for the purpose of research and development.

It cannot be regarded as significant for applications in which the conditions of application of the force differ considerably with those in this test method, such as applications requiring the appropriate impact, creep, and fatigue tests.

The tests of tensile properties are intended to be principally regarded as tests of material in the form of pipe. The results can be useful as a material process control test but are not a quantitative assessment of long-term pipe performance.

ISO 6259 has been drawn up on the basis of ISO 527.[1][2]

For ease of use, it has been thought preferable to draw up a complete document that can be used for determining the tensile properties of thermoplastics pipes. For greater detail, reference can be made to ISO 527.[1][2]

However, let it be noted that ISO 527[1][2] is applicable to materials in sheet form, whereas ISO 6259 is applicable to materials in pipe form.

As it was considered essential to test the pipes as supplied, i.e. without reduction in thickness, difficulties are those in the choice of test piece.

ISO 527[1][2] specifies test pieces a few millimetres thick, whereas the thickness of a pipe can be in excess of 50 mm. This is why certain changes have been made on this point.

For thin-walled pipes, the test piece can be obtained by die cutting, while for thick pipes, it can be obtained only by machining.

At present, ISO 6259 comprises three parts. The first part gives the general conditions under which the tensile properties of thermoplastics pipes are to be determined. The other two parts provide, respectively, particular information on the execution of tests on pipe made from different materials (see the Foreword).

The basic specifications for the various materials are given in informative annexes in the relevant parts.

Thermoplastics pipes — Determination of tensile properties —

Part 1: General test method

1 Scope

The ISO 6259 series specifies a method of determining the tensile properties of thermoplastics pipes, including the following properties:

— stress at yield;

— elongation at break.

This part of ISO 6259 is applicable to all types of thermoplastics pipe, regardless of their intended use.

2 Normative reference

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 1167-1:2006, *Thermoplastics pipes, fittings and assemblies for the conveyance of fluids — Determination of the resistance to internal pressure — Part 1: General method*

ISO 2602, *Statistical interpretation of test results — Estimation of the mean — Confidence interval*

ISO 5893, *Rubber and plastics test equipment — Tensile, flexural and compression types (constant rate of traverse) — Specification*

ISO 6259-2:1997, *Thermoplastics pipes — Determination of tensile properties — Part 2: Pipes made of unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U), chlorinated poly (vinyl chloride) (PVC-C) and high-impact poly (vinyl chloride) (PVC-HI)*

ISO 6259-3:2015, *Thermoplastics pipes — Determination of tensile properties — Part 3: Polyolefin pipes*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1 Geometric definitions

3.1.1
gauge length at break
L
distance between the gauge marks on the central part of the test specimen at break

Note 1 to entry: It is expressed in millimetres (mm).