
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



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Unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipes — Specification and determination of resistance to acetone

Tubes en polychlorure de vinyle (PVC) non plastifié — Spécification et détermination de la résistance à l'acétone

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FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 3472 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 138, *Plastics pipes, fittings and valves for the transport of fluids*, and circulated to the Member Bodies in June 1974.

It has been approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Australia	India	Romania
Austria	Ireland	South Africa, Rep. of
Belgium	Israel	Sweden
Chile	Italy	Switzerland
Czechoslovakia	Japan	Thailand
Denmark	Mexico	Turkey
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Finland	Norway	U.S.A.
France	Poland	U.S.S.R.
Germany	Portugal	Yugoslavia

The Member Body of the following country expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

Netherlands

Unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipes — Specification and determination of resistance to acetone

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the resistance to acetone of unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipes and lays down the acceptable limits of degradation. This method is particularly intended as a rapid quality control test in the factory.

2 REQUIRED CHARACTERISTICS

At the end of the test, the test piece shall not show any sign of delamination or disintegration.

Any deformation of the test piece such as flattening or swelling shall not be regarded as a failure.

3 REAGENT

Acetone, of analytical reagent quality.

NOTE — Attention is called to the fact that acetone is hygroscopic and that the presence of water can entirely change the test results.

This may be avoided by the use of anhydrous acetone and by taking every precaution in order to prevent the absorption of water by the acetone.

4 APPARATUS

Beaker, to contain both the acetone and the test piece.

5 TEST PIECE

Take, from a sample of pipe to be assessed for resistance to acetone, a test piece about 100 mm in length.

6 PROCEDURE

Immerse about 25 mm of the test piece in the acetone at ambient temperature.

After the test piece has been immersed for 2 h, remove it from the bath and examine the surface for delamination or disintegration.

7 TEST REPORT

The test report shall refer to this International Standard and shall indicate if any sign of delamination or disintegration was observed.