

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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

Part 3: Polypropylene (PP)

*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 3: Polypropylène (PP)



Reference number
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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 8283-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 138, *Plastics pipes, fittings and valves for the transport of fluids*, Sub-Committee SC 1, *Plastics pipes and fittings for soil, waste and drainage (including land drainage)*.

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: *Polyethylene (PE)*
- Part 3: *Polypropylene (PP)*
- Part 4: *Acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene (ABS)*

Annex A forms 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 3:

Polypropylene (PP)

1 Scope

This part of ISO 8283 specifies the design formulae and the derived dimensions, together with tolerances, of sockets and spigots for joints of polypropylene (PP) fittings and for integral sockets of PP pipes used in discharge systems inside buildings where such joints are intended to accommodate expansion and contraction in the discharge system.

NOTE 1 Polypropylene means plastics based on polymers of propylene or copolymers of propylene with other monomers, the propylene being in the greatest amount by mass. (Definition based on that given in ISO 472:1988, *Plastics — Vocabulary*.)

2 Ring-seal sockets and spigots

2.1 General

These sockets can accommodate expansion and contraction in a discharge system.

2.2 Ring-seal grooves

A selection of typical ring-seal groove designs is shown in figure 1, and the positions of measurement of specified dimensions are indicated. The design of the groove is not restricted to those illustrated.

2.3 Seal-ring retaining components

Seal-ring retaining components may be manufactured from plastics materials other than PP.

2.4 Dimensions

When measured in accordance with figure 1, the dimensions of ring-seal sockets and related spigots shall comply with the applicable limits given in table 1.

There shall be no requirement on dimension *B* where the seal-ring is firmly retained in the groove.

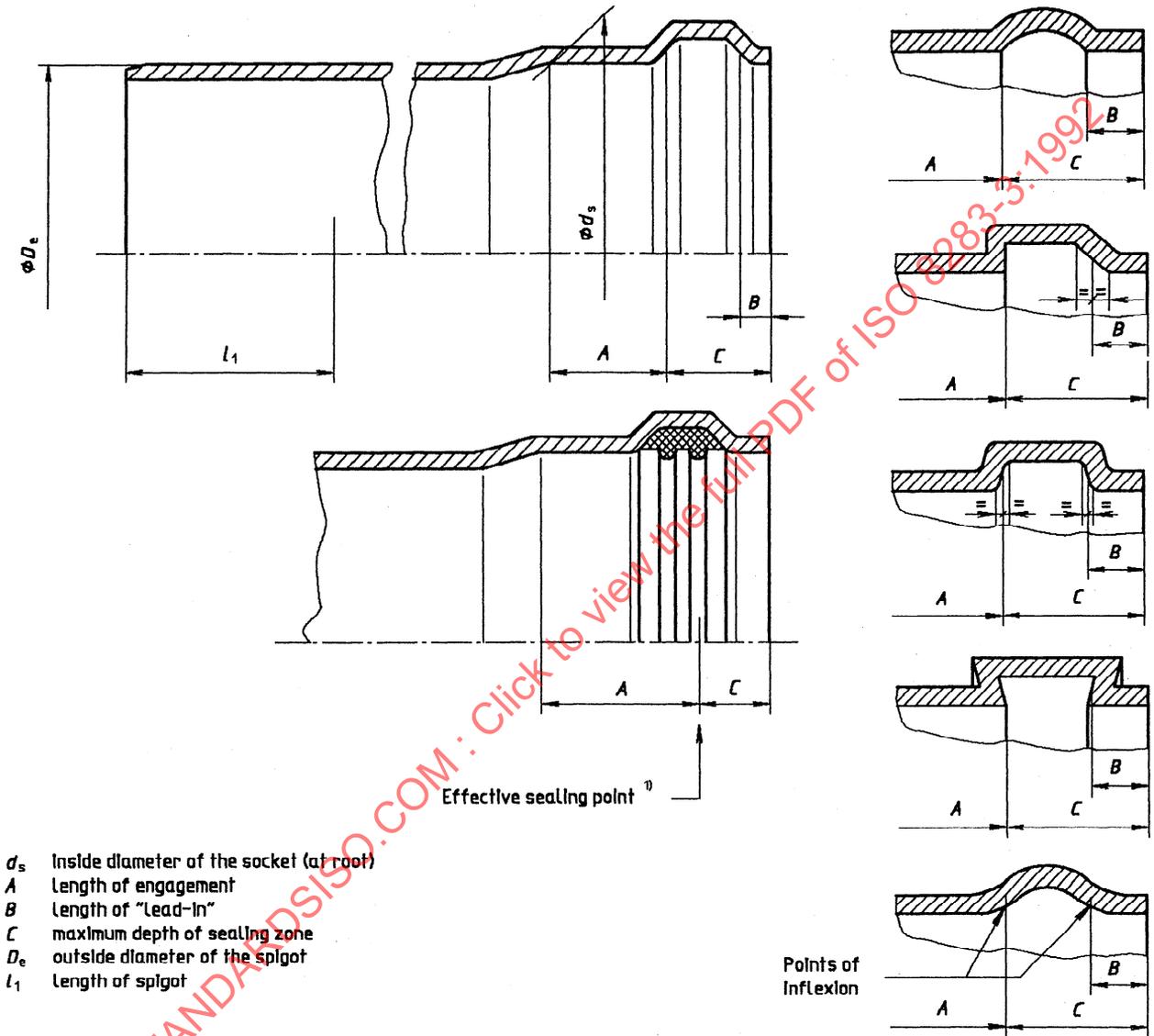


Figure 1 — Location of points of measurement for sockets and spigots

Table 1 — Dimensions of ring-seal sockets and related spigots

Dimensions in millimetres

Nominal outside diameter <i>D</i>	<i>D_e</i>		<i>d_s</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>l₁</i>
	min.	max.	min.	min.	min.	max.	min.
32	32,0	32,3	32,3	24	5	18	42
40	40,0	40,3	40,3	26	5	18	44
50	50,0	50,3	50,3	28	5	18	46
63	63,0	63,3	63,3	31	5	18	49
75	75,0	75,3	75,3	33	5	18	51
90	90,0	90,3	90,3	34	5	20	54
110	110,0	110,4	110,4	36	6	22	58
125	125,0	125,4	125,4	38	7	26	64
160	160,0	160,5	160,5	41	9	32	73
200	200,0	200,6	200,6	45	12	40	85

NOTE — This table specifies the permitted limits, calculated using the relationships given in annex A, on the main dimensions indicated in figure 1, together with non-calculated limits on the other dimensions. The calculated values have been rounded up to the nearest 0,1 mm for diameters and rounded to the nearest 1 mm for other dimensions. The value given for the length of engagement *A* in table 1 relates to a pipe length of 3 m inside buildings above ground.

The nominal outside diameters have been selected from ISO 161-1:1978, *Thermoplastics pipes for the transport of fluids — Nominal outside diameters and nominal pressures — Part 1: Metric series.*

Annex A
(normative)

Ring-seal design calculations

Table A.1 — Relationships for the calculation of the dimensions of ring-seal sockets and related dimensions

Dimensions in millimetres

Nominal outside diameter <i>D</i>	<i>D_e</i>		<i>d_s</i> min.	<i>A</i> min.	<i>t₁</i> min.
	min.	max.			
32	32,0	$D_{e,min} + 0,3$	$D_{e,max}$	$0,2D_{e,min} + 18$	$C_{max} + A_{min}$
40	40,0				
50	50,0				
63	63,0				
75	75,0				
90	90,0	$1,003D_{e,min}$		$0,1D_{e,min} + 25$	
110	110,0				
125	125,0				
160	160,0				
200	200,0				

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