



BSI Standards Publication

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

Part 4: Lining with cured-in-place pipes

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 11296-4:2018+A1:2021. It is identical to ISO 11296-4:2018, incorporating amendment 1:2021. It supersedes BS EN ISO 11296-4:2018, which is withdrawn.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags. Tags indicating changes to ISO text carry the number of the ISO amendment. For example, text altered by ISO amendment 1 is indicated by **A1** **A1**.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee PRI/88/3, Rehabilitation of pipeline systems using plastics piping materials and components.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its committee manager.

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30 June 2021	Implementation of ISO amendment 1:2021 with CEN endorsement A1:2021

English Version

Plastics piping systems for renovation of underground
non-pressure drainage and sewerage networks - Part 4:
Lining with cured-in-place pipes (ISO 11296-4:2018)

Systèmes de canalisations en plastique pour la
rénovation des réseaux de branchements et de
collecteurs d'assainissement enterrés sans pression -
Partie 4: Tubage continu par tubes polymérisés sur
place (ISO 11296-4:2018)

Kunststoff-Rohrleitungssysteme für die Renovierung
von erdverlegten drucklosen Entwässerungsnetzen
(Freispiegelleitungen) - Teil 4: Vor Ort härtendes
Schlauch-Lining (ISO 11296-4:2018)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 21 January 2018.

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EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

European foreword

This document (EN ISO 11296-4:2018) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2018, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2018.

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

This document supersedes EN ISO 11296-4:2011.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 11296-4:2018 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 11296-4:2018 without any modification.

Foreword to amendment A1

This document (EN ISO 11296-4:2018/A1:2021) 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 Amendment to the European Standard EN ISO 11296-4:2018 shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2021, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2021.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 11296-4:2018/Amd 1:2021 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 11296-4:2018/A1:2021 without any modification.

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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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For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 138, *Plastics pipes, fittings and valves for the transport of fluids*, Subcommittee SC 8, *Rehabilitation of pipeline systems*

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 11296-4:2009), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- the service temperature range has been explicitly stated in the scope;
- in [Clause 3](#), new definitions have been added for temporary, permanent and semi-permanent membranes, with [Annex A](#) and the definition of preliner updated accordingly; for nominal wall thickness specialized for CIPP; and for service temperature and type testing adopted from other standards;
- type “R” and “E-CR” glass fibres have been added to [Table 1](#);
- the requirements on “M” stage strength characteristics of the neat resin system have been removed in [Table 2](#), as they have been effectively covered in [Table 5](#) by the “I” stage requirements on mechanical characteristics of the cured composite;
- new requirements for the nature of the bond of any semi-permanent internal membrane to the underlying composite, and for declaration of class of composite in accordance with ISO 14125, have been added in [8.1](#);
- a new subclause has been added to [8.5](#) to specify reference temperature for testing, and procedure for determining temperature re-rating factors where required;
- separate tables for short and long-term mechanical characteristics have been created in 8.5, and minima for declared values removed except for ring stiffness, strain capacity and creep factor;

- the following have been added to [Table 6](#):
 - a) option of ring test for wet creep factor;
 - b) test for long-term flexural strength under dry or wet conditions by the method detailed in the new [Annex D](#);
- a test for stress corrosion (new [Annex D](#) test in acid environment) has been added to [Table 7](#);
- further requirements for documenting specific installation parameters and procedures, and the related environmental precautions, in the installation manual for each individual CIPP technique, have been added in [9.4](#);
- requirements for documentation in the installation manual of technique-specific methods for sealing liner connections at manholes and laterals have been added in [9.7](#);
- [Annex B](#) has been revised to relax curvature restriction on 3-point bend test samples, and to include a full new procedure for calculation and reporting of test results without partial reference to ISO 178;
- the previous Annexes C and D has been merged into a single new [Annex C](#) specifying a common procedure for determination of long-term modulus under either dry or wet conditions.

A list of all the parts in the ISO 11296 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

System standards dealing with the following applications are either available or in preparation:

- ISO 11296, *Plastics piping systems for renovation of underground non-pressure drainage and sewerage networks* (this document);
- ISO 11297, *Plastics piping systems for renovation of underground drainage and sewerage networks under pressure*;
- ISO 11298, *Plastics piping systems for renovation of underground water supply networks*;
- ISO 11299, *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”.

This document (system standard) comprises a

- *Part 1: General*

and the following technique family-related parts:

- *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*;
- *Part 8: Lining with pipe segments*;
- *Part 9: Lining with a rigidly anchored plastics inner layer*;
- *Part 10: Lining with sprayed polymeric materials*.

The requirements for any given renovation technique family are given in ISO 11296-1 applied in conjunction with the other relevant parts. For example, both ISO 11296-1 and this document together specify the requirements relating to lining with cured-in-place 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](#) shows the common structure and the relationship between ISO 11296 and the system standards for other application areas.

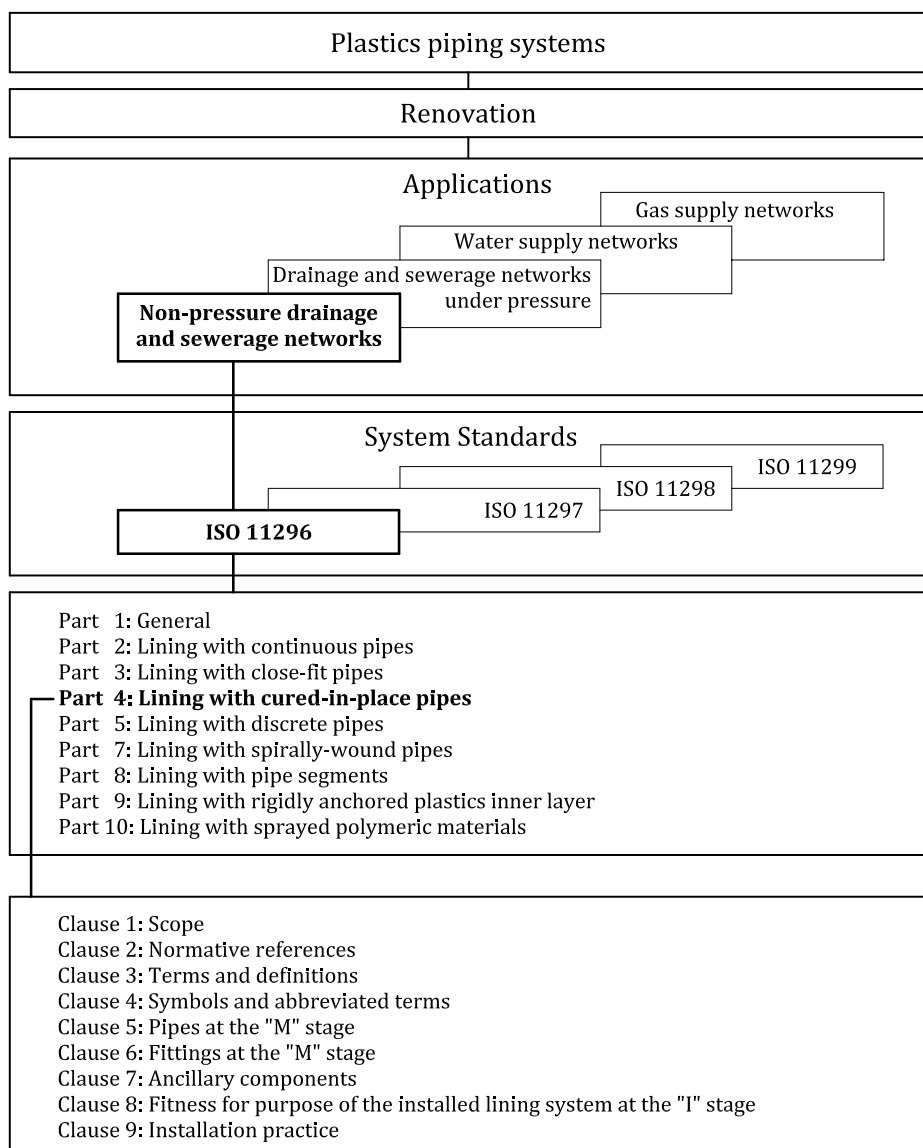


Figure 1 — Format of the renovation system standards

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

Part 4: Lining with cured-in-place pipes

1 Scope

This document, in conjunction with ISO 11296-1, specifies requirements and test methods for cured-in-place pipes and fittings used for the renovation of underground non-pressure drainage and sewerage networks with service temperatures up to 50 °C.

It applies to the use of various thermosetting resin systems, in combination with compatible fibrous carrier materials, reinforcement, and other process-related plastics components (see 5.3).

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 75-2:2013, *Plastics — Determination of temperature of deflection under load — Part 2: Plastics and ebonite*

ISO 178:2019, *Plastics — Determination of flexural properties*

ISO 899-2:2003, *Plastics — Determination of creep behaviour — Part 2: Flexural creep by three-point loading*

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)*

Text deleted

ISO 7685:2019, *Glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) pipes — Determination of initial ring stiffness*

ISO 8513:2016, *Plastics piping systems — Glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) pipes — Test methods for the determination of the initial longitudinal tensile strength*

ISO 8773, *Plastics piping systems for non-pressure underground drainage and sewerage — Polypropylene (PP)*

ISO 10467:2018, *Plastics piping systems for pressure and non-pressure drainage and sewerage — Glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) systems based on unsaturated polyester (UP) resin*

ISO 10468, *Glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) pipes — Determination of the ring creep properties under wet or dry conditions*

ISO 10928:2016, *Plastics piping systems — Glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) pipes and fittings — Methods for regression analysis and their use*

ISO 10952, *Plastics piping systems — Glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) pipes and fittings — Determination of the resistance to chemical attack for the inside of a section in a deflected condition*

ISO 11296-1:2018, *Plastics piping systems for renovation of underground non-pressure drainage and sewerage networks — Part 1: General*

ISO 13002, *Carbon fibre — Designation system for filament yarns*

▣ A1 ISO 14125:1998, *Fibre-reinforced plastic composites — Determination of flexural properties* ▣ A1

EN 14364:2013, *Plastics piping systems for drainage and sewerage with or without pressure. Glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) based on unsaturated polyester resin (UP). Specifications for pipes, fittings and joints*

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1 General terms

3.1.1

abrasion layer

inner layer of composite of declared thickness provided as a sacrificial layer for anticipated abrasion of the *CIPP product* (3.1.3) in service

▣ A1 3.1.2

carrier material

porous component of the *lining tube* (3.1.11), which carries the liquid *resin system* (3.1.16) during insertion into the pipe being renovated and forms part of the installed lining system once the resin has been cured

3.1.3

CIPP product

cured-in-place pipe of a particular design, produced from a *lining tube* (3.1.11) of specified materials, with a wall structure which is uniquely defined for each diameter/wall thickness combination, and which is impregnated with a specific *resin system* (3.1.16) and installed by a specific process

3.1.4

CIPP unit

specific cured-in-place pipe produced from a continuous *lining tube* (3.1.11), which has been impregnated in one process and installed as a single length ▣ A1

3.1.5

close fit

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

3.1.6

composite

combination of cured *resin system* (3.1.16), *carrier material* (3.1.2) and/or *reinforcement* (3.1.15), excluding any internal or external membranes

3.1.7**curing**

process of resin polymerization, which may be initiated or accelerated by the use of heat or exposure to light

3.1.8**design thickness**

required wall thickness of the *composite* (3.1.6), excluding any *abrasion layer* (3.1.1), as determined by structural design

3.1.9**first break**

elastic limit or first major discontinuity of the stress-strain curve associated with local failure of the resin matrix or reinforcing fibres

3.1.10**lateral connection collar**

fitting for reconnecting a lined main pipe to an existing or renovated lateral pipe

3.1.11**lining tube**

flexible tube, consisting of *carrier material* (3.1.2), *resin system* (3.1.16) and any membranes and/or *reinforcement* (3.1.15), as combined prior to insertion in the pipe to be lined

A1 3.1.12**nominal CIPP “M” stage wall thickness**

one of a range of discrete *lining tube* (3.1.11) wall thicknesses dictated by the sum of the thicknesses of the individual layers of materials used for tube construction at the “M” stage, excluding any internal or external membranes

Note 1 to entry: This term is expressed using the symbol $e_{n,M}$ (see 4.1). **A1**

3.1.13**permanent membrane**

internal or external membrane designed to retain its integrity through the processes of lining tube insertion and *resin system* (3.1.16) cure, and to provide functions for the operational life of the CIPP liner

3.1.14**preliner**

permanent or semi-permanent external membrane which is installed separately before the insertion of the resin-impregnated *lining tube* (3.1.11)

A1 3.1.15**reinforcement**

fibres incorporated in the *lining tube* (3.1.11) which enhance the dimensional stability of the lining tube and/or the structural properties of the cured *composite* (3.1.6)

Note 1 to entry: The reinforcement can be incorporated in the carrier material (3.1.1), constitute the carrier material, or can be a separate layer. **A1**

3.1.16**resin system**

thermosetting resin including the *curing* (3.1.7) agent(s) and any fillers or other additives in specified proportions

3.1.17**semi-permanent membrane**

internal or external membrane designed to retain its integrity through the processes of *lining tube* (3.1.11) insertion and *resin system* (3.1.16) cure, but not relied on to retain its integrity at the “I” stage

3.1.18

service temperature

maximum sustained temperature at which a system is expected to operate

Note 1 to entry: Service temperature is expressed in degrees Celsius (°C).

3.1.19

temporary membrane

membrane forming the internal or external surface of the pipe at the “M” stage, with functions at the “M” stage only

Note 1 to entry: It is removed during or after the installation.

3.1.20

total thickness

thickness of CIPP at the “I” stage comprising the *composite* (3.1.6) and any *semi-permanent* (3.1.17) and *permanent membranes* (3.1.13)

3.1.21

type testing

testing performed to prove that the material, product, joint or assembly is capable of conforming to the requirements given in the relevant standard

A1 3.1.22

nominal CIPP “I” stage wall thickness

one of a range of discrete *CIPP product* (3.1.3) wall thicknesses at the “I” stage, dictated by the sum of the thicknesses of the individual layers of materials used for *lining tube* (3.1.11) construction, excluding any internal or external membranes

Note 1 to entry: This term is expressed using the symbol $e_{n,I}$ (see 4.1). A1

3.2 Techniques

3.2.1

inversion

process of turning a flexible tube or hose inside out by the use of fluid (water or air) pressure

3.2.2

inverted-in-place insertion

method whereby the impregnated lining tube is introduced by *inversion* (3.2.1) to achieve simultaneous insertion and inflation

3.2.3

winched-in-place insertion

method whereby the flat impregnated lining tube is first pulled into the pipe to be lined and then inflated to bring it up to size

Note 1 to entry: With some techniques, inflation is achieved by *inversion* (3.2.1) through the pulled-in *lining tube* (3.1.11) of a separate impregnated tube or dry hose, which is either withdrawn after resin cure or left in place as a permanent internal membrane.

4 Symbols and abbreviated terms

4.1 Symbols

b width of test piece

C_E correction factor on 3-point flexural modulus for curvature of test piece

C_σ	correction factor on 3-point flexural stress for curvature of test piece
d_m	mean diameter of pipe sample at mid-thickness of the composite ($= 2R_2$)
d_n	nominal outside diameter
E_0	short-term flexural modulus
E_c	apparent flexural modulus of curved 3-point bend test piece before correction for curvature
E_f	apparent flexural modulus of flat 3-point bend test piece
E_x	long-term flexural modulus at x years
E_t	flexural creep modulus at time, t
$\boxed{A_1} EI$	section bending stiffness per unit length of the pipe wall
EI_c	apparent section bending stiffness of a curved 3-point test piece before correction for curvature $\boxed{A_1}$
e_1	thickness of the internal membrane
e_2	thickness of the external membrane
e_c	thickness of the composite
e_{tot}	total thickness
$e_{c,m}$	mean thickness of the composite
$e_{c,min}$	minimum thickness of the composite
$\boxed{A_1} e_{n,I}$	nominal CIPP "I" stage wall thickness
$e_{n,M}$	nominal CIPP "M" stage wall thickness $\boxed{A_1}$
F	force applied in flexural test
h	total thickness of the test piece
h_m	mean total thickness of the test piece
I	moment of inertia (the second moment of area) per unit length of the pipe wall
L	distance between supports in flexural test
L_1	distance between points of contact of curved flexural test piece with supports
L_2	true span of the curved flexural test piece
L_3	total chord length of the curved flexural test piece
$\boxed{A_1} M$	section moment capacity per unit length of the pipe wall
M_c	apparent section moment capacity of a curved 3-point test piece before correction for curvature $\boxed{A_1}$
r	radius of the support
R_2	radius of curvature of the test piece at mid-thickness of the composite
R_1	radius of curvature of the inside surface of test piece