

Thermoplastics pipes — Resistance to liquid chemicals — Classification —

Part 1: Immersion test method

ICS 23.040.20

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Amendments issued since publication

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National foreword

This British Standard reproduces verbatim ISO 4433-1:1997 and implements it as the UK national standard.

This international standard is incorporated into BS 2782 *Methods of testing plastics: Part 11: Thermoplastics pipes, fittings and valves*, as Method 1161A, for association with related test methods for plastics materials and plastics piping components.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee PRI/61, Plastics piping systems and components, which has the responsibility to:

- aid enquirers to understand the text;
- present to the responsible international/European committee any enquiries on the interpretation, or proposals for change, and keep the UK interests informed;
- monitor related international and European developments and promulgate them in the UK.

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

NOTE 1 The UK Technical Committee considers that users of this standard need to apply care to select or agree what thickness of test piece is to be used, for the following reasons.

- a) According to 3.1, test pieces “are taken from pipes, of wall thickness preferably between 1,8 mm and 3,2 mm, made from the material to be tested”. In 6.3, the 1,8 mm to 3,2 mm range has become normative: the preferred range is now $2,2 \text{ mm} \pm 0,3 \text{ mm}$.
- b) According to Figure 1, the wall thickness shall conform to ISO 6259-2 and ISO 6259-3, as applicable. For the concurrent 1st editions of these standards (December 1997), the test piece thickness is the full wall thickness of the pipe.

For raw material tests, use of a comparable arbitrary thickness is appropriate, and used for the purposes of ISO 175. In principle however, the UK Technical Committee considers that it is the full wall thickness that should be tested for the purposes of ISO 4433, which is for assessing pipes, and supports the conformity to ISO 6259 required by Figure 1. In practice, very few pipes have a wall thickness of less than 3 mm, which makes the thickness range and preferred range in 6.3 impracticable in most instances. In such cases use of the wall thickness in the manufacturer’s range nearest to 3 mm might be the most appropriate.

NOTE 2 In 4.2, “Auxiliary materials” should be read as “Ancillary materials”.

Cross-references

The British Standards which implement international or European publications referred to in this document may be found in the BSI Standards Catalogue under the section entitled “International Standards Correspondence Index”, or by using the “Find” facility of the BSI Standards Electronic Catalogue.

WARNING NOTE. This British Standard, which is identical with ISO 4433-1:1997, does not necessarily detail all the precautions necessary to meet the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974. Attention should be paid to any appropriate safety precautions and the method should be operated only by trained personnel.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, the ISO title page, pages ii to iv, pages 1 to 10 and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO
4433-1**

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Thermoplastics pipes — Resistance to liquid chemicals — Classification —

Part 1: Immersion test method

*Tubes en matières thermoplastiques — Résistance aux liquides
chimiques — Classification —*

Partie 1: Méthode d'essai d'immersion



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