



BSI Standards Publication

Plastics piping systems — Glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) pipes — Test methods for the determination of the initial longitudinal tensile strength

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of ISO 8513:2016. It supersedes BS ISO 8513:2014 which is withdrawn.

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

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Plastics piping systems — Glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) pipes — Test methods for the determination of the initial longitudinal tensile strength

Systèmes de canalisations en plastiques — Tubes en plastiques thermodurcissables renforcés de verre (PRV) — Méthodes d'essai pour la détermination de la force en traction longitudinale



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Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Terms and definitions	1
3 Principle	2
4 Apparatus	3
5 Test pieces	3
5.1 General.....	3
5.2 Strip test piece (method A).....	4
5.2.1 Shape.....	4
5.2.2 Dimensions.....	4
5.2.3 Use of built-up ends.....	6
5.3 Pipe section test pieces (method B).....	6
5.4 Number of test pieces.....	6
6 Conditioning	6
7 Test temperature	6
8 Procedure (methods A and B)	7
9 Calculation	7
9.1 For strip test pieces (method A).....	7
9.2 For pipe test pieces (method B).....	7
10 Test report	8
Annex A (informative) Determination of longitudinal properties for helically filament-wound thin wall pipe	9
Bibliography	11

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.

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 138, *Plastics pipes, fittings and valves for the transport of fluids*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Reinforced plastics pipes and fittings for all applications*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 8513:2014) which has been technically revised.

Introduction

Although this International Standard was revised in 2014, it was found necessary to again revise to correct several small errors in presentation and to revise the allowable testing speed (crosshead movement) range. A review of ISO testing standards for glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) materials and the results of a recent testing program indicated that a testing speed of 2 mm/min to 5 mm/min is more appropriate. Also, evidence was presented that method C, the plate method, lead to results that were frequently from shear failures rather than tensile failures and lead to a falsely high prediction of Longitudinal Tensile Strength. Method C has been removed from this edition. Also, the term “Apparent” was removed from the title as it seemed to have no clear meaning.