

International Standard



4482

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Asbestos-cement pipelines — Guide for laying

Canalisations en amiante-ciment — Guide de pose

First edition — 1979-09-01

UDC 691.328.5-462 : 628.24

Ref. No. ISO 4482-1979 (E)

Descriptors : asbestos-cement products, pipelines, buried pipes, installing, mounting surfaces, assembly.



Documents

Document Sharing Hub

Price based on 6 pages

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 4482 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 77, *Products in fibre reinforced cement*, and was circulated to the member bodies in September 1977.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Austria	Germany, F. R.	Romania
Belgium	Greece	South Africa, Rep. of
Brazil	India	Spain
Bulgaria	Ireland	Sweden
Canada	Israel	Switzerland
Chile	Italy	Turkey
Colombia	Korea, Rep. of	United Kingdom
Czechoslovakia	Mexico	USSR
Denmark	Netherlands	Venezuela
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	New Zealand	Yugoslavia
France	Portugal	

The member body of the following country expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

Norway

Asbestos-cement pipelines — Guide for laying

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the recommended procedure for the installation of asbestos-cement pipelines for both pressure and non-pressure applications. It covers the types of laying conditions most commonly encountered in practice. Where special or exceptional conditions apply, it is the responsibility of the pipeline designer and the site engineer to give suitable instructions to supplement this International Standard.

Reference should be made to ISO 160 (sub-clause 3.2 and clause A.7) for pressure pipes; ISO 881 (sub-clause 3.2) for sewerage and drainage pipes; ISO 2785 and ISO 4483.

This International Standard does not cover those aspects which affect the owner or occupier of the land through which the pipeline passes. The requirements of national statutory regulations and code of practice standards which deal with these aspects must be observed both prior to and in the course of installation and reinstatement.

This International Standard does not contradict other similar documents either already existing or which may exist in different countries. Its aim is to unify the principles of laying asbestos-cement pipes.

Installation by thrust boring and pipe jacking methods which require the use of highly specialized techniques are not covered by this International Standard.

2 References

ISO 160, *Asbestos-cement pressure pipes and joints*.¹⁾

ISO 881, *Asbestos-cement pipes, joints and fittings for sewerage and drainage*.¹⁾

ISO 2785, *Guide to the selection of asbestos-cement pipes subject to external loads with or without internal pressure*.

ISO 4483, *Asbestos-cement pipelines — Field pressure testing*.

3 Handling and storage

3.1 General recommendations

Throughout the operations covered by this International Standard, safety of the public and the site personnel shall be taken into account.

Care shall be taken in handling pipes, joints and fittings to avoid severe impact or other damage. In particular, they should not be dropped or, when slung, be allowed to collide with solid objects. The pipes may be rolled under control on a surface free from protuberances.

The pipeline installer shall provide, at the outset, suitable equipment for unloading pipes and fittings at the agreed delivery point and also for stacking and stringing out.

3.2 Off-loading

Heavy pipes and bulky fittings shall be lifted by suitable mechanical means.

The whole sequence of operations shall be carried out without snatch, taking care to ensure that any hooks used are of the flattened type suitably padded to prevent damage at the pipe ends.

If, for pipes in sizes up to 600 mm diameter, mechanical equipment is not available, the pipes may be unloaded laterally down planks under the manual restraint of at least two suitably anchored ropes. The planks shall have ample beam strength and be of sufficient length to ensure that the gradient does not exceed 45°. The planks should be placed at about 1/5 of the pipe length from each end. Each rope should be looped once around the pipe (or twice for heavier pipes) and have one end securely attached to the vehicle. The free ends should be fed out simultaneously and slowly by men standing on the vehicle.

For pipes in sizes over 600 mm diameter, mechanical equipment should be used.

1) At present at the stage of draft. (Revision of ISO/R 160 and ISO/R 881.)