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

Part 4: Acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene (ABS)

*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 4: Acrylonitrile/butadiène/styrène (ABS)



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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 8283-4 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)*

Annexes A and B form 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.

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

Part 4: Acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene (ABS)

1 Scope

This part of ISO 8283 establishes a classification and designation system for sockets and specifies the design formulae and the derived dimensions, together with tolerances, of these sockets and of spigots for joints of acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene (ABS) fittings and for integral sockets of ABS pipes intended for use in discharge systems inside buildings where such joints are intended to accommodate expansion and contraction in the discharge system.

2 Classification and designation of sockets

2.1 General

The sockets shall be classified according to whether they are ring-seal sockets or solvent cement sockets into the following types:

2.2 Ring-seal sockets

2.2.1 Type S (short) for use as an expansion joint system where the length of pipe does not exceed 2 m. These sockets, when they form part of a fixed-joint system (i.e. systems which do not in themselves allow for expansion and contraction), are intended for use only in conjunction with a type L (long) socket as specified in this part of ISO 8283.

2.2.2 Type M (medium) for use as an expansion joint system. These sockets, when they form part of a fixed-joint system (i.e. systems which do not in themselves allow for expansion and contraction), are intended for use only in conjunction with a

type L (long) socket as specified in this part of ISO 8283. The values given for the length of engagement in table 2 relate to a pipe length of 3 m inside buildings above ground.

Type S (short) and type M (medium) sockets are further classified as normal configuration (N), for use only as a ring-seal socket, or as dual-purpose configuration (DP), for use either as a ring-seal socket or as a solvent cement socket.

2.2.3 Type L (long) for use as an expansion joint in fixed-joint systems, i.e. systems which do not allow for expansion and contraction whether jointed by ring seal or solvent cement, or for use with type S and type M sockets where the length of pipe exceeds the given maximum for those types.

2.3 Solvent cement sockets

2.3.1 Type CS (short) for use where jointing is carried out under controlled conditions.

3 Ring-seal sockets and spigots (normal and dual-purpose)

3.1 General

These sockets can accommodate expansion and contraction in any of the joint systems given in clause 2 with the exception of the case where dual-purpose joints are used with solvent cement.

3.2 Ring-seal grooves

A selection of typical ring-seal groove designs is shown in figures 1 and 2, and the positions of measurement of specified dimensions are indicated.