First edition 2005-04-01

# Unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) pressure pipes — Determination of the fracture toughness properties

*Tubes en poly(chlorure de vinyle) non plastifié (PVC-U) sous pression — Détermination de la ténacité* 



Reference number ISO 11673:2005(E)

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### Foreword

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ISO 11673 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 138, *Plastics pipes, fittings and valves for the transport of fluids*, Subcommittee SC 5, *General properties of pipes, fittings and valves of plastics materials and their accessories* — *Test methods and basic specifications*.

#### Introduction

Studies have been undertaken at the international level to determine a method of measuring the characteristics of unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) which influence the ability of the pipe to withstand brittle failure emanating from minor flaws in the pipe matrix.

These studies have demonstrated that a test which measures fracture toughness characteristics of the material fulfils these requirements.

The method involves immersing a prepared test piece in dichloromethane to identify the point around the circumference of the pipe where the gelation is at a minimum level. The fracture toughness of the pipe is likely to be at its minimum value at this section.

The fracture toughness of the pipe is then obtained by subjecting a pre-notched C-ring test piece to a flexural stress across a notch, which has been introduced at the point where the fracture toughness value is likely to be at its lowest value (as determined by the dichloromethane immersion test).

It is intended that individual product standards will specify the requirement for the fracture toughness test.

NOTE Dichloromethane is now the accepted term for what was commonly referred to as methylene chloride.