INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 15875-1

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Plastics piping systems for hot and cold water installations — Crosslinked polyethylene (PE-X) —

Part 1: **General**

AMENDMENT 1

Systèmes de canalisations en plastique pour les installations d'eau chaude et froide — Polyéthylène réticulé (PE-X) —

Partie 1: Généralités

AMENDEMENT 1



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Foreword

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Amendment 1 to ISO 15875-1:2003 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 138, *Plastics pipes, fittings and valves for the transport of fluids*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Plastics pipes and fittings for water supplies*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

ISO 15875-1:2003/Amd.1:2007(E)

Introduction

In ISO 15875-2:2003, the *base pipe* is required to fulfil the dimensional requirements and the barrier is an "add on" giving to the finished product a wall thickness and outside diameter greater than stated in that part of ISO 15875. In some countries it is common practice that the finished product be required to fulfil the dimensional requirements of the standard.

This situation creates a problem throughout the world due to different requirements in different countries. It illustrates the need to have a common procedure on the market for dealing with this matter.

ISO 15875-2:2003/Amd. 1:2007 was developed to clarify the requirements on dimensions and tolerances for barrier pipes and create a common procedure for designing and testing those pipes.

Amendment 1 to ISO 15875-1:2003 clarifies the definition of the term *pipes with barrier layer* and supplements ISO 15875-2:2003/Amd. 1:2007.

Plastics piping systems for hot and cold water installations — Crosslinked polyethylene (PE-X) —

Part 1:

General

AMENDMENT 1

Page 4, 3.1.4

Replace the definition of the term with the following:

3.1.4

pipes with barrier layer

plastics pipes provided with a thin barrier layer (e.g. to prevent or greatly diminish the diffusion of gases and the transmission of light through the pipe wall) and where the design stress requirements are totally met by the base polymer

NOTE Such pipes typically have an outside (barrier) layer of maximum 0,4 mm thickness, including any adhesive. Pipes with an outside layer greater than 0,4 mm are considered as multilayer pipes (see Bibliographic references [5] to [8]), with the outside layer then being the first of multiple layers rather than having only a barrier function.

Page 8, Bibliography

Add the following to the Bibliography:

- [5] ISO 21003-1¹⁾, Multilayer piping systems for hot and cold water installations inside buildings Part 1: General
- [6] ISO 21003-2¹⁾, Multilayer piping systems for hot and cold water installations inside buildings Part 2: Pipes
- [7] ISO 21003-3¹⁾, Multilayer piping systems for hot and cold water installations inside buildings Part 3: Fittings
- [8] ISO 21003-5¹⁾, Multilayer piping systems for hot and cold water installations inside buildings Part 5: Fitness for purpose of the system

¹⁾ To be published.



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