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motståndskraft mot knäckning**

**Thermoplastics inspection chamber and manhole
bases – Test methods for buckling resistance**

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English Version

Thermoplastics inspection chamber and manhole bases - Test methods for buckling resistance

Éléments de fond de boîtes d'inspection et de branchement
et de regards en thermoplastique - Méthodes d'essai de
résistance au flambage

Böden von Kontroll- und Einsteigschächten aus
thermoplastischen Kunststoffen - Prüfverfahren für die
Widerstandsfähigkeit gegen Einbeulen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 28 August 2006.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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Foreword

This European Standard (EN 14830:2006) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 155 "Plastics piping systems and ducting systems", the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2007, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2007.

The relevant performance requirements are contained within the referring standard(s) concerned.

This European Standard is one of a series of standards on test methods that support System Standards for plastics piping systems and ducting systems.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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1 Scope

This European Standard specifies methods of test for the resistance of the base of thermoplastics inspection chambers and manholes to external soil and ground-water pressure after installation.

NOTE This is intended as a test of the durability and structural integrity of manhole and inspection chamber bases supporting product standards prEN 13598-2 [1] and prEN 15229 [2].

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ENV 1046:2001, *Plastics piping and ducting systems — Systems outside building structures for the conveyance of water or sewage — Practices for installation above and below ground*

EN ISO 9967:1995, *Thermoplastics pipes — Determination of creep ratio (ISO 9967:1994)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1 inspection chamber
drainage or sewerage fitting used for the to connection of drainage or sewerage installations and/or for changing the direction of drainage or sewerage runs. An inspection chamber terminates at ground level, permitting the introduction of cleaning, inspection and test equipment and the removal of debris but it does not provide access for personnel. The riser shaft connected to these fittings has a minimum outer diameter of 200 mm and a maximum inside diameter of less than 800 mm (see also EN 476:1997 [3] for non circular chambers)

NOTE The termination at ground level permits the introduction of cleaning, inspection and test equipment and the removal of debris but does not provide access for personnel.

3.2 manhole
drainage or sewerage fitting used for the connection of drainage or sewerage installations and/or for changing the direction of drainage or sewerage runs. A manhole terminates at ground level, permitting the introduction of cleaning, inspection and test equipment and the removal of debris and also providing access for personnel. The minimum inside diameter of a manhole riser shaft is 800 mm (see also EN 476:1997 [3] for non circular manholes)

NOTE The termination at ground level permits the introduction of cleaning, inspection and test equipment and the removal of debris and provides access for personnel.

4 Principle

A sealed test assembly comprising an inspection chamber or manhole base with a minimum height of 300 mm above the top of the main channel, is placed free standing, or buried in a test box on a 100 mm sand or granular bed and covered with granular backfill to a level of minimum 300 mm above the top of the outlets and inlets of the main channel(s). In some cases the first section of the riser may be required in order to achieve the minimum height of 300 mm.

The assembly is then subjected to a constant internal negative pressure, specified by the product or system standard, for a specified time at a temperature of between 15 °C and 25 °C or as otherwise specified in the product standard.

Alternatively, the pressure difference can be achieved by exposing the test assembly to a constant positive external hydrostatic pressure of the same numeric value as that specified by the product or system standard. The assembly is submerged under water in a closed tank for a specified time at a temperature of between 15 °C and 25 °C or as otherwise specified in the product standard.

During the test the assembly may be monitored by measuring increasing deflections with time as defined in the product standard.

At the end of the test the chamber base/manhole is visually checked for cracking or other defects likely to impair the performance of the inspection chamber or manhole.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Test box, large enough to accommodate the test assembly including the first 300 mm of riser shaft above the top of the outlet and inlets of the main channel, such that at each side there is a free space of 300 mm minimum between the test assembly and the side/top of the test box.

5.2 Backfill material, to cover the test assembly in the box, conforming to Annex A of ENV 1046:2001. Backfill material shall be in accordance with the minimum specification of the manufacturer.

5.3 Sealable water tank or pressure vessel, with internal dimensions capable of accommodating the test assembly to ensure all-round clearance and a lockable lid allowing access to the open top of the inspection chamber or manhole. The water tank or pressure vessel shall be such that the test assembly is not able to gain support from the sides or base of the tank or vessel.

It is essential that the removable cover of the tank is designed in such a way that there is a watertight connection between the cover and the open top of the chamber/manhole shaft or base, and that there is an opening big enough for visual inspection inside the chamber or manhole.

The temperature of the water applied shall be (20 ± 2) °C or as otherwise specified in the product standard.

5.4 End closures, to seal any open pipe socket(s), spigot(s) and additionally, the riser shaft. When testing for structural integrity (20 °C) then the end closures shall be created using standard pipes with end caps. If testing for durability at higher temperatures then plates welded to the end of the sockets or spigots may be used to seal the pipe connections.

5.5 Pressure or vacuum source, capable of applying and maintaining the test pressure specified in the product standard specification for the inspection chamber or manhole base as being the maximum pressure that the inspection chamber or manhole base shall be able to withstand (subject to a minimum of -0,02 MPa).

5.6 Pressure measuring devices, capable of measuring the internal negative or external water test pressure to within an accuracy of ± 2 %.

5.7 Thermometer, capable of measuring the temperature of the medium surrounding the test assembly to an accuracy of $\pm 0,5$ °C.

5.8 Deflection measuring equipment (optional), capable of measuring the deflection of the main channel to within an accuracy of $\pm 0,1$ mm. (If required by the product standard.)

5.9 Test assembly, comprising the base and a portion of the riser if required to ensure a height of at least 300 mm above the top of the main channel. Unless otherwise specified in the product standard, one test assembly shall be prepared for each test carried out.

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NOTE The preferred configuration for testing the inspection chamber/manhole base is the straight through configuration without side entries.

6 Conditioning

Unless otherwise specified in the product standard, the test piece shall be tested no less than 21 days after manufacture and after conditioning in air for at least 6 h at a temperature of between 15 °C and 25 °C.

7 Test environment

Unless otherwise specified in the product standard, testing shall be carried out at a temperature of between 15 °C and 25 °C.

8 Procedure

8.1 Internal negative pressure testing using a free standing test assembly

8.1.1 Seal all inlets and outlets of the test assembly and the top of the riser shaft using the end closures.

NOTE 1 Internal or external tie bars may be used between the inlet and outlet closures to avoid the transmission of external end loading forces to the inspection chamber/manhole base via the end closures.

NOTE 2 The test assembly may be turned 180° upside down to simplify the test.

If the base is designed with a double wall, where the outer wall is designed to withstand upthrust, one or more 3 mm to 4 mm diameter holes shall be drilled through the inner wall to ensure that the internal negative pressure is loaded against the outside wall of the base assembly.

8.1.2 If the measurement of deflection is required by the product standard install the two devices for measuring deflection at points "W" and "H" as shown in Figures 1 and 2.

In the case where bases are non-spherical the relative vertical deformation of the base can be measured directly from a datum provided by a stiff beam connected at points H_L and H_R .

If a separate datum is used the points H_L , H_R and H_M shall be measured from that datum during the test and the final deflection expressed as Y_V where $Y_V = ((H_L + H_R)/2) - H_M$.

The change of the width of the main channel shall be expressed as Y_H where this is the change to dimension "W".

The sample shall be visibly inspected for evidence of cracks after completion of the test.