

- Deflect each of the stiffness test specimens to the amounts indicated in Table 18-3 below according to its nominal stiffness. Ensure that at the lower deflection there is no visible damage as evidenced by surface cracks, and at the higher deflection there is no indication of structural damage as evidenced by inter laminar separation, separation of the liner or coating (if incorporated) from the structural wall, tensile failure of the glass fibre reinforcement, fracture or buckling of the pipe wall as per standard for inspection available.

Table 18-3: GRP Quality Control Tests

Nominal Stiffness	10,000N/m ²
No visible damage in liner layer as evidenced by surface cracks at a deflection of:	9%
No structural damage at a deflection of:	15%

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ongitudinal Tensile Strength.

Measure in accordance with BS/DIN EN 14364 the tensile strength of a minimum of one pipe, for every 360 m pipe length manufactured or any pipe length supplied for a project, whichever comes first for each class and diameter, as per applied standard.

g) Cure.

Perform in accordance with BS 4549 Part 1 Barcol hardness test on a minimum of one in every 30 pipes manufactured.

h) Loss on Ignition.

Test in accordance with ASTM D2584 a minimum of one pipe, for every 360 m pipe length manufactured or any pipe length supplied for a project, whichever comes first for each class and diameter, as per applied standard.

i) Joint Tests.

Test in accordance with the requirements of ASTM D4161 or, DIN EN 1119 a minimum of two jointed pipes in every 1200 meter of pipes manufactured with the following additions.