## INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO** 9691

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## Rubber — Recommendations for the workmanship of pipe joint rings — Description and classification of imperfections

Caoutchouc — Recommandations concernant l'exécution des garnitures d'étanchéité pour joint de canalisation — Description et classification des imperfections



ISO 9691:1992(E)

## **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.

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## Introduction

International Standards such as ISO 4633<sup>[1]</sup>, ISO 6447<sup>[2]</sup> and ISO 6448<sup>[3]</sup> (see bibliography) for rubber joint rings for pipelines include some general requirements for the finished rings, particularly for workmanship, in statements such as: "The rings shall be free from porosity and shall not have surface defects or irregularities which could affect their functions".

In order to assist manufacturers wishing to comply with such requirements, this International Standard describes manufacturing imperfections which could arise during the production of pipe joint rings, and lists criteria by which the quality of workmanship can be assessed. It should be stressed, however, that this International Standard is not a specification. Whether an imperfection is to be considered as a defect will ultimately have to be agreed upon between the interested parties (see clause 4).