STANDARDS AUSTRALIA/STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

RECONFIRMATION

OF

AS/NZS 1462.16:2006

Methods of test for plastics pipes and fittings

Method 16: Method for high temperature testing of pipe

RECONFIRMATION NOTICE

Technical Committee PL-021 has reviewed the content of this publication and in accordance with Standards Australia procedures for reconfirmation, it has been determined that the publication is still valid and does not require change.

Certain documents referenced in the publication may have been amended since the original date of publication. Users are advised to ensure that they are using the latest versions of such documents as appropriate, unless advised otherwise in this Reconfirmation Notice.

Approved for reconfirmation in accordance with Standards Australia procedures for reconfirmation on 27 April 2017.

Approved for reconfirmation in New Zealand on behalf of the Standards Council of New Zealand on 10 August 2017.

The following are represented on Technical Committee PL-021:

Association of Accredited Certification Bodies
Australian Building Codes Board
Chemistry Australia
Energy Networks Australia
Engineers Australia
Local Government New Zealand
New Zealand Employers and Manufacturers Association (Central)
Plastics Industry Pipe Association of Australia
Plastics New Zealand
Water New Zealand
Water Services Association of Australia

NOTES

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Reconfirmed 2017

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Methods of test for plastics pipes and fittings

Method 16: Method for high temperature testing of pipe

1 SCOPE

This Standard sets out the procedure for testing the matrix of PVC and ABS pipes by using high temperatures.

2 PRINCIPLE

A pipe section is heated in an oven, sliced open and laid flat, then sliced into segments which are examined for splits, delamination, porosity and inclusions.

3 RELEVANCE OF TEST

This test indicates the presence of volatiles and gas bubbles resulting from incorrect processing conditions or thermal decomposition. The test also provides a qualitative indication of gelation levels in extruded PVC pipes.

4 APPARATUS

The following apparatus is required:

(a) *Forced or circulating hot air oven*—capable of maintaining and controlling an air temperature, as defined in the product Standard, ±4°C.

(b) *Thermometer*—capable of indicating the required temperature to an accuracy of ±2°C.

(c) *Heat-resistant gloves*

(d) *Stainless steel knife blade*

(e) *Insulating cutting board*—cork is a suitable material.

5 TEST SPECIMEN

The test specimen shall consist of a complete section of pipe of 200 mm minimum length. The ends shall be cut approximately square.

6 PROCEDURE

The procedure shall be as follows:

(a) Preheat the oven to the specified test temperature (±4°C), see Clause 4(a). Allow to stabilize for approximately 15 min before inserting the test specimen.

(b) Place the test specimen in the oven, standing it vertically on one end.

NOTE: The door of the oven should remain open for the minimum time possible.

(c) Allow the specimen to remain in the oven, maintained at the specified temperature (±4°C), for a period as specified in Table 1, timed from the closing of the oven door. The temperature in the oven shall recover to within specified temperature (±4°C) for not less than 75% of the test period.

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