AS 4046.7—2002

(Incorporating Amendment No. 1)

Australian Standard™

Method of testing roof tiles

Method 7: Determination of resistance to salt attack

PREFACE

This Standard incorporates Amendment No. 1 (January 2006). The changes required by the Amendment are indicated in the text by a marginal bar and amendment number against the clause, note, table, figure or part thereof affected.

METHOD

1 SCOPE

This Standard sets out the method for determining the resistance of roof tiles to salt attack. It also includes information helpful for judging the resistance to salt attack, particularly when there are inadequate records of the behaviour of the product when exposed to actual weathering conditions.

2 PRINCIPLE

Specimens cut from roof tiles are subjected to cycles of soaking in salt solution, oven-drying and cooling. When particle losses occur, the total mass of the particles lost from each specimen is determined by weighing.

A1 A sample is considered to be salt attack resistant when no test specimen has a total mass loss of particles of more than the allowable mass loss as specified in AS 2049.

The resistance of the sample against the action of sodium chloride is to be determined, with a 14% solution of sodium chloride.

A1 NOTE: Sodium chloride is more representative of the sea air salt and, therefore, is the appropriate solution for testing roof tiles.

3 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS	
1289	Methods of testing soils for engineering purposes
1289.0	Part 0: General requirements and list of methods
A1 2049	Roof tiles