STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

RECONFIRMATION

OF

AS 3558.2—1999

Methods of testing plastics and composite materials sanitary plumbing fixtures
Method 2: Determination of chemical and stain resistance

RECONFIRMATION NOTICE

Technical Committee WS-003 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 30 September 2016.

The following are represented on Technical Committee WS-003:

Association of Accredited Certification Bodies
Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
CSIRO
Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (Australian Government)
Plastics New Zealand
Plumbing Distributors Association of New Zealand
Plumbing Products Industry Group
Testing Interests (Australia)

NOTES

AS 3558.2—1999
Reconfirmed 2016

Australian Standard™

Methods of testing plastics and composite materials sanitary plumbing fixtures

Method 2: Determination of chemical and stain resistance

1 SCOPE

This Standard sets out a method for determining the resistance of plastics material to staining by reagents which may come into contact with sanitary plumbing fixtures.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENT

The following document is referred to in this Standard:

AS
1680 Interior lighting
1680.1 Part 1: General principles and recommendations

3 PRINCIPLE

Test reagent is applied to two areas on the surface of a test specimen. One area is covered by a watchglass and the other is left uncovered. After a specified time, the specimen is washed and examined for colour change.

4 REAGENTS

The following reagents are required:

(a) Petrol, high octane (mm. 90 octane).

(b) Distilled water, glass distilled, pH 7.0, free oxygen.

(c) Alcohol, methanol (A.C.S. grade).

(d) Amyl acetate (A.C.S. grade).

(e) Acetone (A.C.S. grade), kept in tightly sealed container. The drying agent shall be an indicating silica gel.

(f) Trichloroethane, boiling point 74.1°C.

(g) Household detergent, ‘Teepol’ Gold D6515 (5% solution/deionized water).

(h) Iodine solution, fortis (10%).

(i) Tribasicsodium phosphate (A.C.S. grade) stabilized (1% solution).

(j) Citric acid solution, 10% citric acid (A.C.S. grade).

(k) Coffee, in deionized water, 10% by weight boiled.

(l) Tea, in deionized water, 10% by weight boiled.