

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA/STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

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**RECONFIRMATION**

**OF**

**AS/NZS 1462.8:2008**

**Methods of test for plastics pipes and fittings**

**Method 8: Method of testing the leaktightness of assemblies**

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**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.

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The following are represented on Technical Committee PL-021:

Association of Accredited Certification Bodies  
Australian Building Codes Board  
Chemistry Australia  
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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

## Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Methods of test for plastics pipes and fittings****Method 8: Method of testing the leaktightness of assemblies**

## METHOD

**1 SCOPE**

This Standard specifies a method for testing the leaktightness of assemblies of plastics pipes and fittings with elastomeric sealing-ring socket joints or inspection openings that may be subject to diametric distortion and/or angular deflection. It includes, but is not limited to—

- (a) single sockets on pipes,
- (b) double sockets,
- (c) sockets on fittings, and
- (d) inspection openings on fittings.

It is also applicable to elastomeric sealing-ring sockets made of other materials, e.g. ductile iron, intended for use with plastics piping.

**2 PRINCIPLE**

A joint assembly, such as a test piece consisting of a plastics pipe mounted into an elastomeric seal socket, is subjected, within a specified temperature range, to a specified internal positive or negative pressure regime for a specified test period during which the pipe may also be subject to an angular deflection and/or diametric distortion. While under pressure (positive or negative), the test piece is monitored for signs of leakage.

**3 SYMBOLS AND DEFINITIONS**

For the purposes of this Standard the following symbols and definitions apply:

- $d_{em}$  = mean outside diameter of the pipe, in millimetres
- $d_{im}$  = mean inside diameter of the socket, in millimetres
- $d_n$  = nominal outside diameter of the pipe, in millimetres

**4 APPARATUS****4.1 Test rig**

Where angular deflection is specified, the test rig shall consist of at least two fixing devices, one of which may be movable, to allow angular deflection to be applied to the test joint while pressure, either positive or negative, is being applied. In addition provision should be made for applying diametric distortion to the test specimen. Distortion shall be applied via the use of flat plates (see Figure 1). For pressure testing of inspection openings, end-closures are required (see Figures 2 and 3).