STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

RECONFIRMATION

OF

AS 2888.11—2002

Methods of testing plastics waste fittings

Method 11: Method for cyclic testing of plastics telescopic waste connectors (rubber-ring joint type)

RECONFIRMATION NOTICE

Technical Committee PL-006 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.

The following are represented on Technical Committee PL-006:
Association of Accredited Certification Bodies
Australian Building Codes Board
Energy Networks Australia
Engineers Australia
New Zealand Employers and Manufacturers Association (Central)
Plastics Industry Pipe Association of Australia
Plastics New Zealand
Plumbing Products Industry Group
Water New Zealand
Water Services Association of Australia

NOTES

AS 2888.11—2002
Reconfirmed 2017

Australian Standard™

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Method 11: Method for cyclic testing of plastics telescopic waste connectors (rubber-ring joint type)

1 SCOPE

This Standard sets out a method for cyclic testing of telescopic waste connectors to determine the durability of the rubber-ring joint.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENT

The following document is referred to in this Standard:

AS
1349 Bourdon tube pressure and vacuum gauges

3 PRINCIPLE

A rubber–ring jointed test specimen is assembled, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and the expansion joint is then pressure tested. It is then subjected to a reciprocating movement for a fixed number of cycles to simulate the extent and nature of joint displacement that is allowed by the design to accommodate thermally induced expansion and contraction in-service. The ability of the test specimen to withstand the test pressure before and after cyclic testing is used as a means of assessment in conjunction with any signs of distortions or other damage.

4 APPARATUS

The following apparatus is required:

(a) *Test rig* A test rig consisting of a clamp to hold the socket part of the fitting stationary and a reciprocating device to move the spigot through a distance of up to 15 mm. The movement of the reciprocation device shall be such that the spigot moves in parallel with the socket to the extent of the manufacturer's recommended deflection of the joint.

(b) *Counter device* A counter device capable of recording one unit for each full cycle of forward and reverse motion.

(c) *Pressurizing system* A pressurizing system capable of producing a hydrostatic pressure of 350 +20, –0 kPa without shock or pulsations.

(d) *Pressure gauge* A pressure gauge of minimum diameter 150 mm, complying with the requirements of AS 1349 and capable of indicating the required test pressure within 1% of the true value.

NOTE: Digital or analogue pressure gauges that can be shown to provide the required indicating capabilities and have accuracy characteristics at least equal to industrial gauges complying with AS 1349 may be used.