STANDARDS AUSTRALIA/STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

RECONFIRMATION

OF
AS/NZS 1462.4:2002
Methods of test for plastics pipes and fittings
Method 4: Method for determining reversion of plastics pipes

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

AS/NZS 1462.4:2002
Reconfirmed 2017

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Methods of test for plastics pipes and fittings

Method 4: Method for determining reversion of plastics pipes

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee PL-045, Plastics Pipe Systems Test and Calculation Methods.

This Standard is based on ISO 2505:1994 *Thermoplastics pipes—Longitudinal reversion—Methods and parameters*. This Standard departs from ISO 2505 in that it increases the sample length required by a third and reduces the number of tests per sample from three to one. ISO 2505 takes specimen curvature into account when measuring specimens after immersion/exposure, this Standard does not. Specifications for test temperature, times of immersion/exposure and specifications for degree of residual stress have to be specified in the relevant product standard. Where no details are specified in the product standard, default parameters are contained in Appendix A and Appendix B. Default reversion specifications are contained in Appendix C.

METHOD

1 SCOPE

This Standard sets out the method for determining the degree of residual extrusion stress in plastic pipes by immersion in a heat transfer medium or exposure in a hot air oven. Temperatures of test, times of immersion/exposure and specifications for degree of residual stress shall be as specified in the relevant product standard.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following document is referred to in this Standard:

ISO

1043-1 Plastics-Symbols and abbreviated terms-Part 1:Basic polymers and their special characteristics

3 RELEVANCE OF TEST

This test is designed as a quality control test to monitor the degree of residual longitudinal stress that is present in a pipe following extrusion.

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