AS/NZS 1260:2009
(Incorporating Amendment Nos 1 and 2)

AS/NZS 1260:2009

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

PVC-U pipes and fittings for drain, waste and vent application

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee PL-021, PVC, ABS and Polyamide Pipe Systems. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 11 May 2009 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 15 May 2009.
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The following are represented on Committee PL-021:

Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Certification Interests (Australia)
Engineers Australia
Local Government New Zealand
Master Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainlayers New Zealand
National Plumbing Regulators Forum
New Zealand Water and Waste Association
Plastics Industry Pipe Association of Australia
Plastics New Zealand
Plastics and Chemicals Industries Association
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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee PL-021, PVC, ABS and Polyamide Pipe Systems, to supersede AS/NZS 1260:2002.

This Standard incorporates Amendment No. 1 (April 2011) and Amendment No. 2 (December 2013). 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.

The objective of this Standard is to outline minimum requirements for the manufacture and performance of PVC-U pipes and fittings for non-pressure drain, waste and vent (DWV) applications for use by manufacturers, specifiers and purchasers of such products.

The test criteria specified apply to pipes and fittings at the time of manufacture and are not intended to be used to assess the results from tests on pipes or fittings that have been in service.

For pipes of nominal diameter up to and including 80 mm, the pipes are specified solely in terms of the materials used and dimensions. There is no pipe stiffness requirement regardless of pipe type, as the stiffness of pipes in this size range is considerably higher than the minimum values used for larger pipes. By continuing to specify in terms of dimensions, the Standard ensures that existing installation practices, for example the spacing between supports on near horizontal runs, can continue to be used. Most pipes installed above ground are in this size range.

Pipes of nominal size of 100 mm and above are specified in terms of minimum stiffness. Sufficient dimensional information is provided to ensure compatible joints and resistance to abrasion.

Pipes are specified in terms of stiffness classes measured in a standard test. The classes are not exactly the same as the earlier classification scheme (Class SH and Class SEH) but are similar.

NOTE: Class SN4 and SN6 are suggested for plumbing and domestic use and for general municipal drainage.

Class SN8 and Class SN10 are suggested for general municipal drainage and installations where higher pipe stiffness is required to minimize deflection of the installed pipes due to the load imposed by the backfill or surcharge or to poor installation practice.

Stiffness class SN16 has been included in response to a request from New Zealand users who previously specified Class SEH-C for applications where heavy loads, for example traffic loads, acted on buried pipes. Australian Standards for sewer and drainage pipes have not included a pipe of similar stiffness in the past and Australian manufacturers may not have DWV pipes of this class generally available.

This revision provides for injection-moulded fittings of diameters greater than DN 150 with parallel solvent-welded sockets. These fittings are predominantly imported fittings and have no specific requirements for colour or titanium dioxide to provide UV protection. Additional marking requirements have been specified for these fittings to highlight the parallel sockets, the need for gap-filling solvent cements and UV protection when used outdoors.

It should be noted that, by convention, plastics pipe systems are often designed on the basis of 50 years extrapolated test data. This is established international practice but is not intended to imply the service life of drainage pipes is limited to 50 years. For correctly manufactured and installed systems, the actual life cannot be predicted, but can logically be expected to be well in excess of 100 years before major rehabilitation is required.

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Appendix C sets out the provisions for best environmental practice PVC for drain, waste and vent applications. These provisions are in accordance with the credit criteria established by the Green Building Council of Australia in their Green Star rating program.

For best environmental practice PVC satisfying the provisions of Appendix C, an attestation of compliance for upstream materials such as chlorine and vinyl chloride, is necessary. Such attestations can take the form of a declaration of conformity prepared and maintained in accordance with ISO/IEC 17050, *Conformity assessment—Supplier's declaration of conformity*, Part 1: *General requirements*, and Part 2: *Supporting documentation*. Part 1 addresses the contents of the declaration of conformity and the procedures necessary to ensure ongoing compliance. Part 2 addresses the documentation required to support a declaration of conformity including the contents, traceability, availability and retention period.

The term ‘normative’ has been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which it applies. A ‘normative’ appendix is an integral part of a Standard.

Statements expressed in mandatory terms in notes to tables are deemed to be requirements of this Standard.

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1.1 SCOPE

This Standard specifies requirements for PVC-U pipes and fittings for sewer, drain, waste and vent applications above ground or below ground and is intended to be used where the pipeline is operating under gravity flow and the operating pressure is low. The Standard includes requirements for both plain and structured wall pipes and fittings.

NOTE: Pipes manufactured to this Standard should be used and installed in accordance with AS/NZS 2032, AS/NZS 2566.1, AS/NZS 2566.2, AS/NZS 3500.2, AS/NZS 3500.5, WSA 02 and WSA 06.

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A2 Appendix C sets out additional requirements for pipes and fittings classed as best environmental practice PVC for drain, waste and vent applications.

1.2 APPLICATION

Means for demonstrating compliance with the Standard shall be as specified in Appendix A.

1.3 NORMATIVE REFERENCES

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this Standard:

NOTE: Documents referred to for informative purposes are listed in the Bibliography.

AS

681	Elastomeric seals—Material requirement for pipe joint seals used in water and drainage applications
681.1	Part 1: Vulcanized rubber
681.2	Part 2: Thermoplastic elastomers
1172	Water closets (WC)
1172.1	Part 1: Pans
1199	Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes
1199	Part 1: Sampling schemes indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection
1646	Elastomeric seals for waterworks purposes
2700	Colour standards for general purposes
2887	Plastic waste fittings

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1462	Methods of test for plastics pipes and fittings
1462.1	Method 1: Method for determining the dimensions of pipes and fittings
1462.2	Method 2: Method for determining the flattening properties of plastics pipes and fittings
1462.3	Method 3: Method for determining the impact characteristics of pipes