STANDARDS AUSTRALIA/STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND

RECONFIRMATION

OF
AS/NZS 1462.2:2006
Methods of test for plastics pipes and fittings
Method 2: Method for determining the flattening properties of plastics pipes and fittings

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 1462.2:2006
Reconfirmed 2017

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Methods of test for plastics pipes and fittings

Method 2: Method for determining the flattening properties of plastics pipes and fittings

1 SCOPE

This Standard sets out a method for determining the flattening properties of plastics pipes and fittings.

2 PRINCIPLE

Specimens are compressed across the diameter between two rigid parallel plates. The condition of the test specimens at 100% internal diameter deflection is noted.

3 RELEVANCE OF TEST

This test method is designed as a quality control test principally to ensure that there is no 'fault line' in plastics pipes where the material recombines after passing the spider of an extrusion head, and to ensure the quality of the moulding in injection-moulded fittings.

4 APPARATUS

A parallel plate press, capable of producing the force necessary for the specified deformation, and of dimensions suitable for receiving the test specimen, is required.

NOTE: A safety guard should be provided to protect the operator from the hazard of test specimen fracture.

5 TEST SPECIMENS

The following are required:

(a) *Pipes*—three test specimens shall be tested from each pipe sample. Each test specimen shall be a ring-shaped section of pipe 50 ±10 mm long.

(b) *Fittings*—three test specimens shall be cut from the socket or spigot of the fitting under test. Each test specimen shall be a ring-shaped specimen of 50 ±10 mm long. When testing fittings, where it is not possible to cut the test specimen to 50 mm long, the test specimen shall be cut from the socket or spigot of the fitting and shall have a minimum length of half the socket or spigot length. Where it is not possible to cut three specimens from one fitting, specimens may be cut from additional fittings of the same batch.

6 CONDITIONING OF TEST SPECIMENS

Immediately prior to testing, test specimens shall be conditioned in either air or water at 20 ±2°C for a period not less than that indicated in Table 1.

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