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WRAS TEST & ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

Issue No: 1

Date of issue: July 2000

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TEST CODE SHEET

1. $\underline{\text{TYPE OF TEST(S)}}$

Bending strength.

2. WATER REGULATIONS REQUIREMENTS FOR FITTINGS

Schedule 2

15-(1) every water system shall contain an adequate device or devices for preventing backflow of fluid from any appliance, fitting or process from occurring.

3. BRITISH STANDARDS OR WATER SPECIFICATION, DEEMED TO SATISFY WATER REGULATIONS REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Fittings with 'kitemarks' which are deemed to satisfy the requirements of regulations are listed in the directory.

4. TEST PROCEDURE

Note Unless otherwise stated the temperature of the test fluid shall be $20 \pm 10^{\circ}$ C.

4.1 Tests applicable to the following:-

PIPE INTERUPTER WITH PERMANENT ATMOSPHERIC VENT DC

DN10 to DN20.

Devices for the prevention of contamination by backflow.

(A) PIPE INTERUPTER WITH PERMANENT ATMOSPHERIC VENT DC

(Derived from PRTC 164 W1114 : 1998 Clause 11.2) DN10 to DN20.

TEST METHOD

APPARATUS The following apparatus is required.

Mounting head to which the pipe interrupter under test is fixed. A 1m long steel pipe threaded at one end, to be connected to the outlet of the pipe interrupter under test. The other end of the pipe is equipped with a connection to apply load (W). The pipe interrupter shall be tested without its intermediate parts.

PROCEDURE The procedure shall be as follows:-

- (1) Mount the device in the test apparatus.
- (2) Apply a load W (relative to the valves size) to produce the bending moment given in Table 1.
- (3) Hold the load for 10 minutes \pm 10 seconds.

NOTE: The bending moment is measured at the connection to the pipe. In calculating the bending moment, make due allowances for the mass of pipework, and any loads imposed by the test equipment.

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Table 1

Nominal Size - DN	10	15	20
Bending Moment Nm	30	50	70

Force = Mass x Acceleration

$$F(N) = m(Kg) \times a(m/s^2)$$

$$\therefore m (Kg) = \frac{F (N) \times 1 (m)}{a (m/s^2)}$$
 [a = 10m/s²]

5. ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

There shall be no breakage or permanent deformation of the body of the valve.