AS 2887—1993

Reconfirmed 2017

Australian Standard®

Plastic waste fittings

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee PL/28, Plastic Waste Fittings. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 2 August 1993 and published on 15 November 1993.

The following interests are represented on Committee PL/28:

Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Department of Housing, Local Government and Planning, Qld

Engineering and Water Supply Department, S.A.

Melbourne Water

The Plastics Industry Association

Water Authority of Western Australia

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This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR 91272.

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

RECONFIRMATION
OF
AS 2887—1993
Plastic waste fittings

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.

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Approved for reconfirmation in accordance with Standards Australia procedures for reconfirmation on 20 January 2017.

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NOTES

Australian Standard®

Plastic waste fittings

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee on Plastic Waste Fittings under the direction of the Plastics Standards Policy Board, to supersede AS 2887—1986, *Plastics waste fittings*.

This Standard has been written to allow for any plastic material other than UPVC to be used, provided that the requirements set down can be met. Both dimensional and performance requirements have been specified. Requirements for UPVC fittings are covered by AS 1415, *Unplasticized PVC (UPVC) pipes and fittings for soil, waste and vent (SWV) applications*.

This edition is an editorially revised and updated version of AS 2887—1986 with the following major technical changes:

(a) Requirements have been included for telescopic trap inlets, overflow relief gratings, pop-up waste outlets, supplementary fixture overflows, and bath and shower connectors.

(b) The mean diameter waterway requirement of traps and gullies has been deleted in favour of minimum cross-sectional area.

(c) The guidelines on determining the compliance of a lot have been deleted. This was thought appropriate in view of the requirement by water authorities for products within the scope of AS 2887 to be manufactured under a system of quality control that is certified by an independent third party.

The term 'normative' is used in this Standard to define the application of the Appendix. A 'normative' Appendix is an integral part of a Standard.

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SECTION 1 SCOPE AND GENERAL

1.1 SCOPE This Standard specifies requirements for moulded or fabricated plastic waste fittings for use in plumbing installations. Such fittings are suitable for receiving short-duration, intermittent liquid discharges at temperatures not exceeding 95°C.

NOTE: Where it is envisaged that a plastic waste fitting will be used in an environment where temperatures in excess of 95°C are common, advice should be sought from the manufacturer.

UPVC fittings for soil, waste and vent applications are not covered by this Standard (see AS 1415).

1.2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS Appendix A contains a list of documents that are referred to in this Standard.

1.3 DEFINITIONS For the purpose of this Standard, the definitions in AS 3500.0 and those below apply.

1.3.1 Bath and shower connector—a fitting that is interposed between a fixture outlet and a waste trap to facilitate installation or attenuate the effects of thermally-induced movement, or both.

1.3.2 Combination trap—a trap with a swivel joint to facilitate use as an S-trap or P-trap.

1.3.3 Connector—a fitting used to convey liquids from a fixture to discharge pipework.

1.3.4 Horizontal stub pan connector—a fitting designed as an adaptor for use with one or more matched WC pans. It connects directly to the integral spigot end of the pan to enable the pan to be used in S-trap, P-trap and side inlet situations.

1.3.5 Loose coupling nut—a nut retained to the fitting by means of a shoulder and capable of turning relative to the fitting.

1.3.6 Overflow relief grating—a grating that is designed for use in conjunction with an overflow relief gully. Overflow relief gratings fit loosely in the corresponding gully such that an upward movement, under the influence of a surge of liquid in the gully, is not restricted by other than the mass and waterway of the grating.

1.3.7 Plastic waste fitting—a fitting made from moulded or fabricated plastic material for use in plumbing installations for the conveyance of liquid waste.

1.3.8 Soil connector—a fitting which conveys soil liquid from a fixture to discharge pipework.

1.3.9 Supplementary fixture overflow—an overflow that is designed for installation to an existing fixture rather than incorporated as an integral component of a fixture.

1.3.10 Telescopic trap inlet—a waste fitting that incorporates a telescopic inlet tube intended to facilitate installation in situations where there is a need for increased or decreased length of fitting.