

Australian Standard™

AS 4046.8

Methods of testing roof tiles

Method 8: Adhesive mechanical fasteners— Flexible pointing

1 SCOPE

This Standard sets out the method for testing flexible pointing to determine its suitability for use as an adhesive flexible pointing after conditioning by prolonged water saturation. This Standard does not cover products that combine flexible bedding and pointing in one application.

2 PRINCIPLE

The flexible pointing is tested in its weakest condition after prolonged water saturation. The test ridge assembly is cyclically loaded to ensure that it is able to withstand without failure the fatigue loading sequence as described in Clause 6.

3 REFERENCED DOCUMENT

The following documents are referred to in this Standard.

AS

1316 Masonry cement

1672 Limes and limestones

1672.1 Part 1: Limes for building

3972 Portland and blended cements

4 BEDDING ADDITIVES

The flexible pointing manufacturer shall specify to the testing laboratory what, if any, bedding additives are to be used with the flexible pointing product when carrying out the test.

5 APPARATUS AND MATERIALS TO CYCLICALLY LOAD A TEST ROOF

The following apparatus and equipment are required:

- (a) A pressure chamber of adequate length and breadth to accommodate the test roof segment.
- (b) A test roof segment (see Figure 1) that is a minimum of five ridge tiles in length and four rows of tiles in width, set to a pitch of 18° and comprising rafters spaced at 600 mm intervals, appropriately spaced battens, four rows of tiles (two either side of the ridge).

Roof tiles shall be new glazed terracotta tiles. Previously used or second hand tiles shall not be used. Ridge tiles shall be new and previously unused and shall be of a glazed terracotta variety (not embossed edge).