



Transport
Roads & Maritime
Services

Test method T1502

Freedom from surface strain of extruded
unplasticised PVC

NOVEMBER 2012



Revision Summary

Ed/Rev Number	Clause Number	Description of Revision	Authorisation	Date
		Reformatted and Revision Summary Added	D.Dash	June 2001
Ed 2/ Rev 0	All	Reformatted RMS template	J Friedrich	November 2012

Note that Roads and Maritime Services is hereafter referred to as 'RMS'.

The most recent revision to Test method T1502 (other than minor editorial changes) are indicated by a vertical line in the margin as shown here.

Test method T1502

Freedom from surface strain of extruded unplasticised PVC

1. Scope

This test method sets out the procedure for determining the extrusion quality of PVC plastic pipe as indicated by reaction to immersion in anhydrous acetone. It is applicable only for distinguishing between unfused and properly fused PVC. The method conforms with the method of test set out in section 3.5 of Australian Standard ASK138-1969.

2. Apparatus

Glass containers with acetone resistant stoppers.

3. Reagent

Acetone, anhydrous, complying with AS K35. The acetone shall be dried prior to use by shaking with anhydrous CaSO_4 or a commercial drying agent which is then removed by filtering.

4. Preparation

The specimen shall be a full pipe section approximately 100 mm long. It may be cut into smaller lengths to facilitate immersion.

5. Procedure

- (a) Place sufficient acetone in the container to ensure a complete immersion of the specimen
- (b) Place the specimen under test in the container and keep closed for two hours without agitation, maintaining the temperature of the acetone at a temperature of $20 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$
- (c) After this treatment examine the specimen for signs of delamination or disintegration

6. Reporting

Report the result as either pass or fail.

7. Technique

- (a) The moisture content of the acetone must not exceed 0.5%, otherwise the test will not be effective.
- (b) Slight softening, flattening or swelling of the specimen does not constitute failure of the test.