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Superseded by AS 3718-1992

AS 3718—1990

Australian Standard®

Water supply—Metal bodied taps—Specified by performance

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STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee WS/1, Water Fittings. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 28 June 1990 and published on 17 September 1990.

The following interests are represented on Committee WS/1:

AUSTAP

Australian Design and Technology Association

Australian Valve Manufacturers Association

Board of Works, Melbourne

Brisbane City Council

Confederation of Australian Industry

Department of Local Government, Qld

Department of Public Works, N.S.W.

Engineering and Water Supply Department, S.A.

Federated Master Plumbers of Australia

Hobart City Council

Hunter Water Board, N.S.W.

Institute of Plumbing Australia

Master Plumbers Association of South Australia

Metal Trades Industry Association of Australia

Water Authority of Western Australia

Water Board, Sydney

This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR 85362.

related to 1988

AS 3718—1990

Australian Standard®

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First published as part of AS 1718—1975.
AS 1718—1975 revised and redesignated
in part as AS 3718—1988.
Second edition 1990.

PUBLISHED BY STANDARDS AUSTRALIA
(STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA)
STANDARDS HOUSE, 80 ARTHUR ST, NORTH SYDNEY NSW
ISBN 0 7262 6422 9

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee on Water Fittings, to supersede AS 3718—1988.

This Standard covers taps that are specified by performance. Taps that are specified by dimensions are covered in AS 1718—1988.

Mixing taps-mechanical (non-thermostatic) are now included in this Standard.

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Australian Standard

Water supply—Metal-bodied taps—Specified by performance

SECTION 1 SCOPE AND GENERAL

1.1 SCOPE This Standard specifies requirements for metal-bodied draw-off taps, mixing taps mechanical (non-thermostatic) and delivery taps in the range of nominal sizes from 6 to 50 inclusive as defined in Clause 1.4 with continuous working pressures not exceeding 1.4 MPa and continuous operating temperatures not exceeding 80°C.

Free-water outlets that are a removable part of a tap are not covered by this Standard.

1.2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS A list with titles of the Standards referred to in this Standard is given in Appendix K.

1.3 DEFINITIONS For the purpose of this Standard, the definitions given in AS 1355 and those below apply.

1.3.1 Aerator—a device incorporated in or attached to the outlet of a draw-off tap to introduce air into the flow to minimize splashing.

1.3.2 Air gap—the unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the lowest opening from any pipe or fittings supplying water to a tank, fixture, or other device and the spill level of the receptacle.

1.3.3 Spill level—the maximum height to which the water level will rise in any fixture, storage tank, or receptacle while overflowing freely either over its rim or through any channels or overflows that are provided and have a free discharge to atmosphere under all conditions.

1.3.4 Bib tap—a draw-off tap with a horizontal inlet connection and a free-water outlet.

1.3.5 Combined tap—a draw-off tapset consisting of two taps combined into one assembly or body with hot and cold water inlets, separate hot and cold control handles, and a single free water outlet.

1.3.6 Delivery tap—a tap for the purpose of delivering water.

1.3.7 Drain tap—a draw-off tap for draining the contents of a vessel.

1.3.8 Draw-off tap—a tap for the purpose of drawing off water.

1.3.9 Dezincification—the selective corrosion of copper alloys in which the original alloy loses its zinc component and is converted into a spongy mass of copper which has poor mechanical strength.

1.3.10 Ferrule stop tap—a tap with vertical inlet externally threaded, and horizontal outlet suitable for controlling flow from a water main into a service pipe.

1.3.11 Flow regulating tap—a tap primarily designed to regulate the flow rate so as to maintain a constant flow rate for a given pressure and a given opening of the tap.

1.3.12 Footpath stop tap—a stop tap for use between the water service and the supply pipe to the premises. This tap is also referred to as a meter tap.

NOTE: A footpath tap is sometimes referred to as a meter stop.

1.3.13 Free water outlet—an outlet which is not removable from the body of the tap or tap set breaching piece and which discharges freely to the atmosphere. The outlet may be exposed or concealed and may incorporate an aerator or spray or a diverter valve to direct the flow to different free-water outlets.

1.3.14 Hose tap—a draw-off tap with an external screw thread on the outlet for attachment to the coupling of a flexible hose.

1.3.15 Hot water service—a water service intended to supply hot water at an operating temperature not exceeding 80°C.

1.3.16 In line tap—a tap with the centreline of both the inlet and the outlet in line or parallel.

1.3.17 Isolating tap—a delivery tap for insertion into the pipeline to deliver water to a tap, valve, fixture, or combination thereof, and which is shut only for maintenance or failure of the downstream installation.

1.3.18 Non-rising spindle tap—a screw-down pattern tap in which the handle does not rise when the tap is opened.