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Australian Standard 1355–1979

TERMS USED IN CONNECTION WITH WATER AND SANITARY PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE INSTALLATIONS

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
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THE FOLLOWING SCIENTIFIC, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS and departments were officially represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this standard:

Australian Institute of Building

Australian Government Department of Housing and Construction

Brisbane City Council

Confederation of Australian Industry

Department of Public Works, N.S.W.

Engineering and Water Supply Department, S.A.

Hobart City Council

Hunter District Water Board

Institution of Engineers, Australia

Institute of Plumbing, Australia (N.S.W. Chapter)

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works

Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board, Sydney

Royal Australian Institute of Architects

State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, Vic.

This standard, prepared by Committee WS/–/3, Glossary of Terms, under the auspices of the Water Supply Sewerage and Drainage Standards Board, was approved on behalf of the Council of the Standards Association of Australia on 30 March 1979, and was published on 1 July 1979.

To keep abreast of progress in industry, Australian standards are regularly reviewed. Suggestions for improvements to published standards, addressed to the head office of the Association, are welcomed.

This standard was issued in draft form for public review as DR 76044.

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AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN CONNECTION WITH WATER AND SANITARY PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE INSTALLATIONS

AS 1355–1979

First published 1979

PUBLISHED BY THE STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
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PREFACE

This standard was prepared by a specialist committee under the auspices of the Association's Water Supply Sewerage and Drainage Standards Board.

In the preparation of the standard, reference was made to Australian standards and codes prepared by technical committees under the Board's control, in addition to the Australian Model Plumbing Codes for Water Supply and Sanitary Drainage prepared by the Australian Water and Sewerage Authorities Standing Committee Plumbing and Drainage, BS 4118, Glossary of Sanitation Terms, ANSI 40.7, National Plumbing Code, and various bylaws and textbooks, and acknowledgement is made to the information obtained from these sources.

The standard is primarily intended for use in the interpretation of standards, and covers water supply from the reticulation main into the premises, including hot water service systems, sanitary fixtures, drainage and their associated water and waste fittings, pipe systems and associated components.

The editorial format is such that terms are listed alphabetically except where the term falls within a generic group, the definition then appearing alongside that term in the group. Where two or more terms are used for one concept, a preferred term has been selected and defined.

This standard makes reference to the following Australian standards:

AS 1051 Glossary of Terms for Valves and Valve Parts (for Fluids)

AS 1886 Terms Relating to Plastics

AS 1317 Blended Cements

AS 1478 Chemical Admixtures for Use in Concrete

AS 1479 Code of Practice for the Use of Chemical Admixtures in Concrete.

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STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN CONNECTION WITH WATER AND SANITARY PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE INSTALLATIONS

No	*Term*	*Definition*
1001	**absorption pit (trench) (well)**	A pit, trench or well dug into permeable ground, filled with broken stone, bricks or large granular material and usually covered with earth, to which liquid is led, and from which it may soak away into the ground. Also called soak away.
1002	**accelerator**	A substance which increases the speed of a chemical reaction.
1003	**acrylic resins**	Resins formed by the polymerization of the monomeric derivatives, generally esters or amides, of acrylic acid or a methylacrylic. *See also* plastics (1212).
1004	**aerator**	(a) A device incorporated in or attached to the outlet of a tap to introduce air into the flow of water to reduce splashing. (b) A device to introduce air into the flow of a liquid as part of a treatment process.
1005	**aerobic**	A state where molecular oxygen is present.
1006	**air gap**	(a) *Sanitary plumbing system.* The unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the outlet of waste pipe and the overflow level of the receptacle into which it is discharging. (b) *Water supply system.* The unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the lowest opening from any pipe or fitting supplying water to a tank, fixture or other device and the spill level of the receptacle.
1007	**airlift**	A method of raising liquid by the injection of compressed air.
1008	**airlock**	(a) An air pocket or bubble in a pipeline which obstructs the flow of liquid. (b) A ventilated air space between a water closet or urinal apartment and an adjacent room.
1009	**air venting**	(a) Allowing air to enter, or escape from a confined space to facilitate movement, e.g. of a liquid or a piston within the space. (b) Removal of foul gases from a sanitary installation by means of a vent pipe. (c) Allowing air to enter or escape from a soil or waste pipe for the purpose of preventing the breaking of the water seal in the trap.
1010	**air vessel** chamber	A vessel which utilizes the compressibility of contained air, either— (a) to promote a more uniform flow of water, e.g. when connected to the delivery pipe or suction pipe of a pump or to the delivery pipe of a hydraulic ram; or (b) to minimize shock due to water hammer when connected to a pressurized water system.
1011	**air/water pressure vessel**	A vessel in which water is stored under pressure of compressed air and forming part of a pumped water supply system. Variations in the amount of water stored are accompanied by variations in the pressure of the air and can be used to control the stopping and starting of the pumps.
1012	**alcohols**	A general term for alkyl compounds containing a hydroxal group.
1013	**ambient temperature**	Temperature of surrounding air, usually associated with testing conditions.
1014	**anaerobic**	A state where molecular oxygen is absent.
1015	**anchorage**	Means of preventing movement of pipes or fittings subject to unbalanced forces.
1016	**anchor blocks**	Blocks, usually of concrete, placed at intervals and at changes of direction along a pipe line to provide anchorage. Sometimes referred to as 'thrust blocks'.
1017	**asbestos cement pipes**	Pipes composed of portland cement and asbestos fibre, with or without silica.
1018	**as-drawn**	The temper of a seamless pipe or tube on completion of the drawing process.
1019	**backfill**	Material used for re-filling trenches and excavations after a pipe line has been laid or a structure has been constructed.

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