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



STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter

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.

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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.

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

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

AS 1355-1979

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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

<i>No</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
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. <i>See also</i> 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) <i>Sanitary plumbing system.</i> 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) <i>Water supply system.</i> 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 hydroxyl 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.