TEST CODE SHEET

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1. TYPE OF TEST(S)

Tightness test – high pressure.

2. WATER REGULATIONS REQUIREMENTS FOR FITTINGS

Schedule 2

15-(1) …. every water system shall contain an adequate device or devices for preventing backflow of fluid from any appliance, fitting or process from occurring.

3. BRITISH STANDARDS OR WATER SPECIFICATION, DEEMED TO SATISFY WATER REGULATIONS REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Fittings with 'kitemarks' which are deemed to satisfy the requirements of regulations are listed in the directory.

4. TEST PROCEDURE

Note Unless otherwise stated the temperature of the test fluid shall be 20 ± 10°C.

4.1 Tests applicable to the following:-

HOSE UNION BACKFLOW PREVENTER HA
DN15 to DN32.
Devices for the prevention of contamination by backflow.

(A) HOSE UNION BACKFLOW PREVENTER HA (Derived from prEN W1 108. Clause 6.5)
DN15 to DN32.

TEST METHOD

APPARATUS The following apparatus is required.

Stop valves '1',' '2' and '3').

Pressure gauges 'P1' and 'P2', accurate to ± 2% of reading.

A mounting to which the hose union backflow preventer under test is fixed.

A stop valve '4' to which the union backflow preventer is fixed.

A flexible hose with a length of 5m.

PROCEDURE The procedure shall be as follows:-

(1) Mount the device in the test system in its normal working position. (Reference Figure 66).

(2) Ensure all valves are closed initially and then open valves '1', '4' and '3' and purge the system of air.

(3) Close valve '3'.

(4) Raise the pressure to the system to 10 bar ± 1 bar. Close valve '1'.

(5) Hold for 10 ± 1 minutes and then open valve '2'.

5. ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

After a balance has been achieved between the upstream and downstream pressures, and after turning off the water supply, the downstream pressure must be maintained after a further 2 minutes ± 10 seconds.

After aeration of the upstream circuit, no upstream flow must occur and there must be an obvious drop in the downstream pressure until atmospheric pressure is reached.

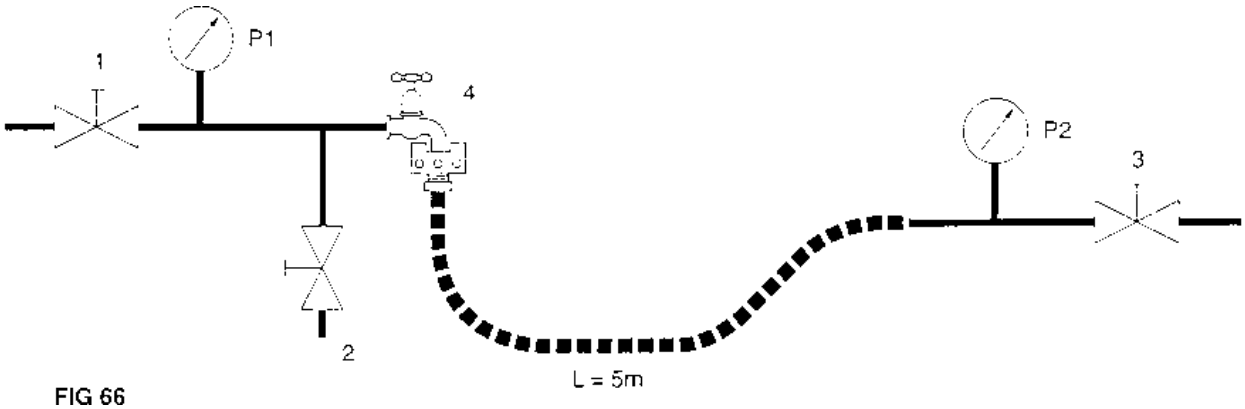

FIG 66