HOLMAN

SINGH ROOFING SUPPLIES
YOUR ONE STOP ROOFING SHOP

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BOOKLEAF PTY LTD as Trustee for the Eden Unit Trust
T/A Holman Industries
A.B.N 29 385 212 665 A.C.N. 009 036 202

DWV Pipe and Fittings Systems – Installation Guide

HOLCIVIL Stabilised Heavy Duty Fittings

Holman Industries PVC-U DWV Fittings systems are intended for use above and below ground, our products are manufactured to AS/NZS 1260:2017 PVC pipes and fittings for drain, waste, and vent applications. Holman Fittings are certified products, holding ISO Type 5 and WaterMark certifications, providing assurance that the products have been independently assessed and recognised as quality products.

Note: Requirements for installation and use of pipe and fittings manufactured to AS/NZS 1260:2017 are set out in AS/NZS 2032, AS/NZS 2566.1 and AS 3500 as applicable.
Holman Industries Stabilised Heavy Duty Fittings range shall be installed as per AS 3500.2, respectively Clause 2.9.1 and Clause 4.6.2

DWVF0532 – DN100 Stabilised HD Disconnector Trap

DWVF0080 – DN100 x 88° Stabilised HD Bend

Quality

All Holman products are certified by ApprovalMark International, an accredited Certification Body by JAS-ANZ, who provides certification to all Holman Plumbing products in accordance with Watermark certification. This provides assurance and confidence that Holman only supplies products which comply to the relevant Australian and New Zealand Standards and are manufactured to the highest quality. Fabfit t/a Holman Industries is a quality endorsed company to ISO 9001:2015 Certification and conducts independent batch release testing to maintain the highest level of compliance.

Product Range of Moulded and Fabricated fittings certification under the WaterMark certification system:

- AS/NZS 1260 – PVC-U Pipes and Fittings for Drain, Waste and Vent applications
- AS/NZS 1477 - PVC-U Pressure Pipes and Fittings for Pressure applications
- WMTS-006 – Reflux Valves – Sewerage
- WMTS-030 – Solenoid Valves

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Handling and Storage

While PVC-U pipes and fittings are light and easy to handle, careless handling may result in unnecessary damage. Pipes and fittings should not be dropped or thrown onto hard surfaces or allowed to come into contact with sharp objects that could inflict deep scratches. Bowing or distortion

- Pipes and fittings can distort under high applied loads due. This may be caused by not being properly supported or stacking incorrectly. This can be aggravated at high ambient temperature and long-term storage.
- Heat sources should be avoided to reduce the risk of distortion.
- If pipes are stored outdoors for more than 12 months, they should be protected by for example, hessian or white shade cloth in a manner that allows ventilation and avoids heat build-up. Fittings are to be stored indoors only, up to the installation stage.

Jointing Methods - Solvent Weld Joint

Only Solvent Cement and Priming Fluids that are manufactured to AS/NZS 3879 "Solvent Cements and Priming Fluids for PVC (PVC-U and PVC-M) and ABS pipe and fittings" are recommended.

To achieve a strong and leak free joint Installers shall:

1) Select the correct solvent cement for the intended application/s
2) Select the correct pipe for the application and the correct fitting/s using the relevant Holman Product Catalogue
3) Follow jointing steps 1 to 8 carefully in jointing instructions. Shortcuts will result in poor joints that are likely to leak or cause system failures.

Solvent Weld Jointing Instructions – Step 1 to 8

*** Do not work with hot pipes and fittings or on hot windy days without providing adequate protection to the pipes and fittings from the wind. When not in use always keep lid on solvent cement to minimise evaporation. DO NOT use solvent if over 12 months old.*

Step 1 – Cut spigot square and deburr

Cut the spigot as square as possible using a mitre box and hacksaw or power saw where applicable. Remove all swarf and burrs from both inside and outside edges with a sharp knife, file, or using sandpaper. Swarf and burrs which are left behind will wipe or remove the solvent cement and prevent proper joining. Also, swarf left behind may dislodge and jam taps and valves.

Step 2 – Check alignment

Check and ensure the pipe and spigot or fittings are properly aligned. Adjustments or alterations must be made prior to applying the solvent cement so the joint is not compromised at the welding stage.

Step 3 – Mark Clearly

Mark the spigot by using a pencil or marker only, at a distance equivalent to the internal depth of the socket. Do not score or damage the surface of the pipe or fitting.

Step 4 – Clean and soften the surface

Thoroughly clean the inside of the socket and area between the pencil (witness) mark and the spigot end with a clean, lint free cotton cloth dipped in priming fluid (defer from using any synthetic material). This removes dirt and grease and will soften the PVC surface. Attention: Do not brush or pour the priming fluid onto the jointing surface.

* *Holman Industries recommends the use of protective gloves. If contact with skin occurs, wash affected area with soap and water immediately.*

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Step 5 – Coat socket first – then spigot

Apply a thin and uniform coat of solvent cement onto the internal surface of the socket. Ensure that solvent build up does not occur in the root area of the socket. A pool of solvent cement in the root area of the socket will severely weaken the pipe or fitting. Next apply a uniform coat of solvent cement to the external surface of the spigot up to the pencil mark (witness) mark.

Step 6 – Assemble and hold for 30 seconds

Quickly assemble the joint before the solvent cement starts to set, by pushing the spigot squarely and firmly as far as the pencil (witness) mark, ending with a quarter turn to ensure the cements spreads evenly in the joint. Hold the joint in position for a minimum of thirty (30) seconds without any movement.

Step 7 – The welding stage

Wipe of any excess solvent cement from outside of the joint and where possible, from the inside of the joint. Do not disturb the joint for at least a further five (5) minutes, movement may break the initial welding bond.

Step 8 – Curing and testing

The “cure time” ensures the joint will achieve sufficient strength to allow for testing by internal pressure or vacuum. The minimum cure time for solvent weld joints in DWV pipes and fittings is twenty-four (24 hours)

Product Features and Benefits:

- Installation as per AS/NZS 3500.2
- BEST ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICE (BEP) Certified products
- Solvent Weld Joint application (SWJ)
- Australian and New Zealand Standard approved product (AS/NZS 1260)
- Designed for HIGH IMPACT maintenance
- Perfect for HIGH REACTIVE sites with ground movement
- Fittings are freestanding for ease of measurement during installation
- Base Plate allows for easy strapping on sites containing fill
- Fastening Points for anchoring in ground or elevated situations
- Reinforced design (Integrated ribbing system) protects fitting while unblocking on multi-storey buildings

Installation

DWVF0532 and DWVF0080 are to be installed as per AS/NZS 3500.2 with suitable compacted pipe bedding and compacted pipe overlay in accordance with:

AS/NZS 3500.2 - Clause 2.9.1 “Concrete Mix”

Premixed concrete shall have a minimum characteristic impact strength of 20 MPa. Site mixed concrete shall consist of cement, fine aggregate, and coarse aggregate, all measured by volume. Site mixed concrete shall have sufficient water added to make the mix workable. It shall have a minimum characteristic impact strength of 20MPa.

Note 1 – Refer to AS 1379 for information on specification and supply of concrete

Note 2 – The compressive strength of concrete is defined in AS 3600 in Australia and NZS 3109 and NZS 3124 in New Zealand Note 3 – Refer to AS/NZS 4671 for information for steel reinforcing materials

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AS/NZS 3500.2 - Clause 4.6.2 “Installation”

Install support material under high impact fittings as required by the AS/NZS 3500.2. Ensure support material is pushed in between rib system to ensure there is no separation between the two that may occur due to ground movement or thermal expansion.

Gullies Shall:

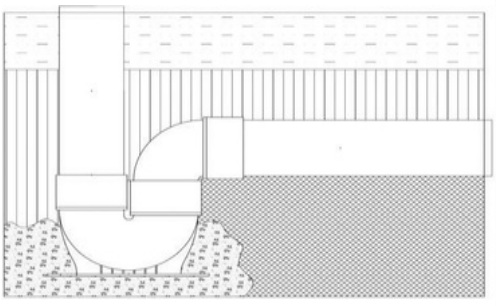
a) *be of the self-cleaning type*
b) *Have the top of the gully riser provided with a grating to relieve surcharge; and*
c) *Where installed below ground*
   (i) *be supported on a concrete footing of a thickness no less 100 mm, with a width of no less than 100 mm beyond the sides of the trap and extending upwards to no less than 100 mm above the base of the gully*
   (ii) Have the top of the gully riser protected from damage at finished surface level (e.g. by means of concrete surround)

AS/NZS 3500.2 – 5.3 “Concrete support for drains”
Concrete pads used to support drains shall be a minimum of 100 mm thick and be laid:

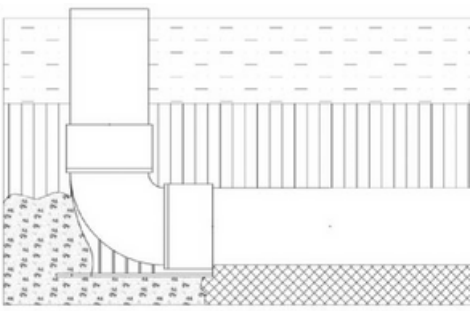
a) *under gully traps and boundary traps of material other than cast iron*
b) *under all inspection junctions where a riser is brought to the surface*
c) *under all bends greater than DN65 forming risers from the main drain*
d) *not closer than 20 mm to flexible joints*
e) *for square junctions, beneath the junction to a minimum thickness of 100 mm and continued up vertically to the centre of the junction fitting, and;*
f) *for 45° junctions, beneath the junction to a minimum thickness of 100 mm and continued up vertically to the underside of the bend fitted to the junction*
   fitting

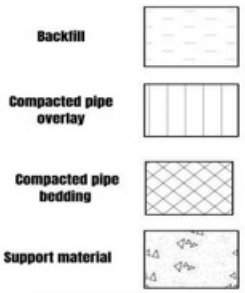
Installation Diagrams

DWVF0532



DWVF0080





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