



JAPANESE
INDUSTRIAL
STANDARD

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JIS S 3200-5 : 1997

(Reaffirmed : 2002)

**Equipment for water supply
service—Test methods of
destruction by vacuum pressure**

ICS 91.140.60

Descriptors : waterworks, fluid equipment, fluid equipment components, pressure testing

Reference number : JIS S 3200-5 : 1997 (E)

Foreword

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard established by the Minister of International Trade and Industry through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee in accordance with the Industrial Standardization Law.

This Japanese Industrial Standard specifies the test method of destruction of vacuum pressure of the equipment for water supply service of the specification for destruction of vacuum pressure, and the Japanese Industrial Standards of the equipment related to this Standard are indicated in a) below.

In addition to this Standard, the standards indicated in b) below are established on the same day for the test method related to the standards on the structure and the material of water supply apparatuses based on the Water Works Law.

a) Japanese Industrial Standards related to this Standard

- 1) JIS B 2061 *Faucets, ball taps and flush valves*
- 2) JIS C 9219 *Electric storage tank water heaters*
- 3) JIS S 2109 *Gas burning water heaters for domestic use*
- 4) JIS S 3021 *Oil burning water boilers*
- 5) JIS S 3024 *Oil burning water heaters for domestic use*
- 6) JIS S 3027 *Oil burning bath boilers with water heaters for domestic use*

b) Test methods related to the Water Works Law except this Standard

- 1) JIS S 3200-1 *Equipment for water supply service—Test methods of hydrostatic pressure*
- 2) JIS S 3200-2 *Equipment for water supply service—Test method of low temperature resistant*
- 3) JIS S 3200-3 *Equipment for water supply service—Test method of water hammer*
- 4) JIS S 3200-4 *Equipment for water supply service—Test method of prevention from back current*
- 5) JIS S 3200-6 *Equipment for water supply service—Test methods of durability*
- 6) JIS S 3200-7 *Equipment for water supply service—Test methods of effect to water quality*

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Equipment for water supply service— Test methods of destruction by vacuum pressure

Introduction This Standard has been established in order to specify the unified test method of destruction of vacuum pressure of the equipment for water supply service based on the amendment of “Standard of structure and material of water supply apparatuses based on the Water Works Law” in 1997, and to improve the efficiency of understanding and applying the test method, and to achieve the convenience for users.

1 Scope This Standard specifies the test method of destruction of vacuum pressure of the equipment for water supply service including the valves such as water tap faucets and pressure reducing valves, storage type electric water heaters, gas-fired water heaters, and kerosene-fired water heating equipment with a vacuum pressure destruction device built therein.

2 Normative reference The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this Standard, constitute provisions of this Standard. The most recent edition of the standard indicated below shall be applied.

JIS B 7505 *Bourdon tube pressure gauges*

3 Test apparatus The test apparatus shall be as follows:

- a) **Case of a vacuum pressure destruction equipment, and a water supply equipment with the vacuum pressure destruction equipment built therein** The test apparatus shall be as indicated in the example in Fig. 1, and the vacuum indicator, the fitting position of the vacuum indicator, and the nominal diameter of the pipe connecting the test equipment to the vacuum indicator shall be as follows:
- 1) The vacuum indicator shall be a Bourdon tube pressure gauge of 1.6 class as specified in **JIS B 7505**, or one with at least equivalent accuracy.
 - 2) The fitting position of the vacuum indicator shall be within 1 m to the in-flow side from the test equipment.
 - 3) The nominal diameter of the pipe from the test equipment to the vacuum indicator shall be equal to that of the test equipment.