



**Summary of Substantive Changes
between the 2010 edition of ASME A112.6.7,
2008 (R2018) edition of CSA B79.7 and the 2022 edition of
ASME A112.6.7/CSA B79.7 Sanitary floor sinks
(New Harmonized Standard)**

Presented to the IAPMO Standards Review Committee on January 9, 2023

General: The changes to this standard may have an impact on currently listed products. The substantive changes are:

- Updated reference standards to current editions and inclusions of new harmonized standards ASME A112.6.3/CSA B79.3.
- CSA B79.7 contains the most significant differences with this harmonized standard. See below for details.

ASME A112.6.7 vs ASME A112.6.7/CSA B79.7 Harmonized
Original standard in black text. **Harmonized standard in red text.**

2. Reference publications

CSA Group
C22.2 No. 0.15-15 (R2020) Adhesive labels

~~ASTM A 888, Standard Specification for Hubless Cast Iron Soil Pipe and Fittings for Sanitary and Storm Drain, Waste, and Vent Piping Applications~~

~~ASTM D 2665, Standard Specification for Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Drain, Waste, and Vent Pipe and Fittings~~

UL (Underwriters' Laboratories)
969, edition 5 Standard for marking and labelling systems

~~2.3.5 Dimensions. PVC floor sink dimensions shall conform to the socket and spigot dimensions as specified in ASTM D 2665.~~

4 OUTLET SIZE AND CONNECTION

~~Outlet size and connections shall be in accordance with ASME A112.6.3-2001 and/or ASTM A 888. PVC shall also be in accordance with ASTM D 2665.~~

vs

6 Outlet size and connection

Outlet size and connections shall be in accordance with the applicable outlet connection section of ASME A112.6.3/CSA 879.3.



~~2.3.6 Top Loading. Top loading classifications for grates shall be in accordance with ASME A112.6.3-2001.~~

vs

4.3.5 Top loading rating

Grates intended to be rated for top loading, shall be rated in accordance with ASME A112.6.3/CSA B79.3. Grates classified as "no load" (i.e., not intended for any loading or intended for non-traffic areas only) shall not be required to be tested for top loading.

~~2.3.2 Strainers and Grates. The strainers and grates shall be accessible and removable for cleaning and maintenance. The grates must be aligned properly and fastened by accompanying screws, unless floor sink design is for loose set installation.~~

~~2.3.3 Open Area. The grates and strainers shall comply with the open area requirements of ASME A112.6.3-2001.~~

vs

4.3.3 Open area

Grates shall comply with the open area requirements of ASME A112.6.3/CSA B79.3.

~~3.2 Floor Sinks Without Anchor Flanges~~

~~Floor sinks without anchor flanges are for use where anchoring or clamping of a waterproof membrane is not required.~~

~~3.3 Floor Sinks With Anchor Flanges~~

~~Floor sinks with anchor flanges are for use where anchoring or clamping of a waterproof membrane is required. The membrane is to be secured to the anchor flange with flange clamps. Provisions shall be made in the drain body for weepholes. They shall be cast in the cast iron body and drilled in the PVC body, if necessary (see Figs. 5 through 7).~~

~~3.4 Grate Configurations~~

~~Grate configurations shall be either full, 3/4, or 1/2 design. See Figs. 8 through 10. Direction of slots may vary depending on the manufacturer.~~

5.2 Weep holes

Weep holes may be provided at the option of the manufacturer.

~~5.5 PVC Plastic Floor Sinks~~

~~PVC plastic floor sinks shall meet the requirements of ASME A112.6.3-2001, Section 8.~~

vs

4.1.2.1 Requirements

PVC floor sinks shall

- a) be made of a single PVC virgin compound, with the exception specified in Clause 4.1.2.2;
- b) be made of PVC compound with cell classification 12454 as specified in ASTM D1784; and



c) comply with the surface examination
and

7.5 PVC floor sinks

PVC floor sinks and related components intended for exposure to outside elements shall comply with the requirements of the Weathering Test specified in Clause 7 of **ASME A112.6.3/CSA 879.3**.

5.6 ~~Stainless Steel Floor Sinks~~

~~Stainless steel floor sinks shall meet the requirements of ASME A112.19.3/CSA B45.4-08, Section 5-
vs~~

4.1.3 Stainless steel floor sinks

Stainless steel floor sinks shall

- a) comply with the applicable requirements specified in Clause 4 of ASME A112.19.3/CSA B45.4; and
- b) have their visible surfaces examined for blemishes in accordance with Clause 5.1 of

ASME A112.19.3/CSA 845.4.

6 MARKING AND IDENTIFICATION

Floor sinks shall be marked with the following and shall be visible after installation when the markings are not detrimental to the finish or appearance:

- (a) manufacturer's name or trademark
- (b) model number

vs

8 Markings

8.1 Marking requirements

Floor sinks complying with this Standard shall be marked with the manufacturers' name or trademark. The markings shall be permanent, legible, and visible after installation.

8.2 Permanent markings

Examples of acceptable means of applying permanent markings shall include firing on, etching, sand blasting, mechanical stamping, stamping with a permanent (non~water soluble) ink, or casting in. Adhesive labels that comply with CSA C22.2 No. 0.15 or UL 969 shall also be considered permanent when placed on a surface that is not normally submerged in water. The exposure conditions specified in Clause 7.1 of UL 969 shall apply.

CSA B79.7 vs ASME A112.6.7/CSA B79.7 Harmonized

2 Reference publications

~~CAN/CSA B1800-06, Thermoplastic nonpressure piping compendium:~~

~~CAN/CSA B181.1-06, Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) drain, waste, and vent pipe and pipe fittings~~

~~CAN/CSA B181.2-06, Polyvinylchloride (PVC) and chlorinated polyvinylchloride (CPVC) drain, waste, and vent pipe and pipe fittings~~

~~CAN/CSA B602-05, Mechanical couplings for drain, waste, and vent pipe and sewer pipe~~

~~A112.3.1-1993, Performance Standard and Installation Procedures for Stainless Steel Drainage System for Sanitary, Storm, and Chemical Applications, Above and Below Ground~~

~~A112.6.4-2003, Roof, Deck, and Balcony Drains~~



A112.6.9-2005, *Siphonic Roof Drains*
A112.36.2M-1991, *Cleanouts*
B1.20.1-1983 (R2006), *Pipe Threads, General Purpose, Inch*
45-2007, *Siphonic Roof Drainage*
A 48/A 48M-03, *Standard Specification for Gray Iron Casting*
A 153/A 153M-05, *Standard Specification for Zinc Coating (Hot-Dip) on Iron and Steel Hardware*
A 307-07b, *Standard Specification for Carbon Steel Bolts and Studs, 60 000 PSI Tensile Strength*
A 536-84 (2004), *Standard Specification for Ductile Iron Castings*
B 26/B 26M-05, *Standard Specification for Aluminum Alloy Sand Castings*
B 85/B 85M-08, *Standard Specification for Aluminum Alloy Die Castings*
B 117-07a, *Standard Practice for Operating Salt Spray (Fog) Apparatus*
B 584-08, *Standard Specification for Copper Alloy Sand Castings for General Applications*
B 663-94 (2006), *Standard Specification for Silver-Tungsten Carbide Electrical Contact Material*
B 766-86 (2008), *Standard Specification for Electrodeposited Coatings of Cadmium*
D 2661-08, *Standard Specification for Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) Schedule 40 Plastic Drain, Waste, and Vent Pipe and Fittings*
D 2665-08a, *Standard Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Drain, Waste, and Vent Pipe and Fittings*
D 3222-05, *Standard Specification for Unmodified Poly(Vinylidene Fluoride)(PVDF) Molding Extrusion and Coating Materials*
D 3350-08, *Standard Specification for Polyethylene Plastics Pipe and Fittings Materials*
D 4101-08, *Standard Specification for Polypropylene Injection and Extrusion Materials*
D 5575-07, *Standard Classification System for Copolymers of Vinylidene Fluoride (VDF) with Other Fluorinated Monomers*
D 6917-03 (2007), *Standard Guide for Selection of Test Methods for Prefabricated Vertical Drains (PVD)*
F 2021-06, *Standard Guide for Design and Installation of Plastic Siphonic Roof Drainage Systems*

3 Definitions

Backwater valve — a device used to prevent backflow of liquid into a building or onto a surface being drained.

Blowhole — a hole in a casting caused by air or gas in the metal or mould.

Cleanout — a device that permits access to a drainage system from floor level.

Cold shut — a casting defect formed when two streams of metal become so cold that they do not fuse on meeting, creating an incomplete casting.

Drain —

Area drain — a manufactured receptacle for receiving wastewater and storm water from an open area and conveying such water to a drainage system.

Floor drain — a manufactured receptacle for receiving wastewater and storm water from building floor areas and conveying such water to a drainage system.

Note: *An adjustable floor drain is a floor drain that is designed for use in finished floor areas, including showers, and*

has an adjustable strainer and grate and a seepage flange.

Shower drain — a manufactured receptacle for receiving wastewater from the floor of a shower and conveying such water to the drainage system.

Floor cleanout — see **Cleanout**.

Grate-free area — the total area of the drainage openings in a grate.



Seepage opening (weep hole) — a perforation in the side wall of a drain body sump above the seepage flange or in the clamping collar that affixes to the seepage flange for receiving seepage from

around the drain and directing such seepage into the sump.

Note: *Usually several openings are made.*

Standard plumbing tools — tools normally carried by plumbers for installing and maintaining plumbing.

Note: *Examples of standard plumbing tools are screwdrivers, key wrenches, flat-jawed wrenches, and pliers.*

Top rim — the part of the drain that structurally supports the grate (see [Figure 1](#)).

Trap — a fitting or device that provides a liquid seal that prevents the back passage of gas without affecting the flow of wastewater.

Trap seal depth — the vertical distance between the weir and the trap dip.

vs

3.1 Definitions

Floor sink - a receptor drain that is designed *and* installed for the purpose of draining indirect waste to a sanitary drainage system.

Strainer - a device designed to prevent debris from entering a drainage system.

Visible after installation - a surface that remains visible, not necessarily from a normal standing position, after the fixture is installed and may include the removal of items such as grates or covers.

Visible surface - a surface of a fixture that is readily visible to an observer in a normal standing position after the fixture is installed.

4.1.2

Commercial drains and cleanouts shall comply with the following standards, as applicable:

(a) floor and trench drains — ASME A112.3.1 or ASME A112.6.3;

(b) roof, deck, and balcony drains — ASME A112.6.4;

(c) siphonic roof drains — ASME A112.6.9;

(d) vacuum and storm drains — ASME A112.3.1; and

(e) cleanouts — ASME A112.36.2.

4.2 Cast iron

Cast iron parts shall be Class 25, as specified in ASTM A 48/A 48M.

4.3 Ductile iron

Ductile iron castings shall comply with the requirements of Grade 60-40-18 or Grade 60-45-12 of ASTM A 536.

4.4 Bronze

Bronze castings shall comply with the requirements for copper alloy UNS No. C83450, No. C83600, or No. C84400 of ASTM B 584.

4.5 Nickel bronze

Nickel bronze castings shall comply with the requirements of ASTM B 584. The copper alloy shall be UNS No. C97300, No. C99700 (white bronze), or an alloy with a minimum content as follows:



4.6 Aluminum

Aluminum alloys shall comply with the following requirements:

- (a) sand castings — ASTM B 26/B 26M, aluminum alloy UNS No. A03190; or
- (b) die castings — ASTM B 85/B 85M, aluminum alloy UNS No. A13800.

4.7 Plastics

Plastics shall be the following types and comply with the applicable requirements:

- (a) Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) compounds shall comply with CAN/CSA B181.1.
- (b) Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) compounds shall comply with CAN/CSA B181.2 except for colour.
- (c) Polyethylene (PE) compounds shall comply with ASTM D 3350.
- (d) Polypropylene (PP) shall comply with either cell classification 75250 unreinforced or cell classification 55230 unreinforced, as specified in ASTM D 4101.
- (e) Polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) compounds shall comply with ASTM D 3222 or ASTM D 5575.

vs

7.5 PVC floor sinks

PVC floor sinks and related components intended for exposure to outside elements shall comply with the requirements of the Weathering Test specified in Clause 7 of **ASME A112.6.3/CSA 879.3**.

4.8 Stainless steel

Stainless steel alloys shall be of the 300 or 400 Series.

vs

7.6 Stainless steel floor sinks

Stainless steel floor sinks shall comply with the requirements of the Warpage Test specified in Clause 5.2 of **ASME A112.19.3/CSA 845.4**.

4.9 Elastomers

Elastomeric components shall comply with the applicable requirements of CAN/CSA B602.

4.10 Adhesives

Adhesives used to secure elastomeric components in place shall be water-resistant.

4.11 Finishes

4.11.1 General

Coated or plated components shall be prepared in such a way that a suitable surface for proper bonding of the finish is provided.

4.11.2 Non-organic finishes

4.11.2.1 Preparation

Parts to be covered with non-organic finishes shall be prepared in accordance with one of the following:

- (a) Parts to be cadmium-plated shall be prepared and plated in accordance with ASTM B 766.
- (b) Parts to be chrome-plated shall be polished before plating and then given a commercial-grade copper-nickel-chromium plate.
- (c) Parts to be given a commercial-grade bronze chromate treatment shall first be given a commercial-grade cadmium plate treatment.
- (d) Parts to be zinc-plated shall be prepared and plated in accordance with ASTM B 663.
- (e) Parts to be hot-dip-galvanized shall be coated in accordance with ASTM A 153/A 153M.

4.11.2.2 Corrosion resistance

Non-organic finishes shall comply with the requirements specified in [Clause 6.5](#).

4.11.3 Organic finishes



Organic finishes shall comply with the applicable requirements of ASME A112.18.1/CAN/CSA B125.1.

4.1.2 Plastic siphonic roof drains

Information on the materials for plastic siphonic roof drains is provided in [Annex A](#).

5.1.1 Outlet locations

An outlet connection shall be of one of the following types, based on its location:

- (a) a bottom outlet centreline of the outlet vertical (see [Figure 2](#));
- (b) a side outlet or side outlet with integral trap, centreline of the outlet horizontal (see [Figure 3](#)); or
- (c) an angled side or bottom outlet, centreline of the outlet at an angle (see [Figure 4](#)).

5.1.2 Connection types

The outlets identified in [Clause 5.1.1](#) may have the following types of connections and shall comply with the applicable requirements:

- (a) Threaded connections shall be American National Standard taper pipe threads for general use (NPT), as specified in ASME B1.20.1 (except dryseal), and shall have the dimensions specified in [Table 1](#).
- (b) Inside caulk connections shall have the dimensions specified in [Table 2](#).
- (c) Hub (outside caulk) connections shall have the dimensions specified in [Table 3](#).
- (d) Spigot (mechanical hub or no hub) connections shall have the dimensions specified in [Table 4](#).
- (e) Other connections than those specified in Items (a) to (d) shall be compatible with the dimensions of the pipe to which they are to be connected.

vs

6 Outlet size and connection

Outlet size and connections shall be in accordance with the applicable outlet connection section of ASME A112.6.3/CSA 879.3.

5.1.3 Solvent-cemented outlet connections

Solvent-cemented outlet connections shall be made using appropriate solvent cement and methods of joining. ABS solvent cement joints shall comply with ASTM D 2661 and PVC solvent cement joints shall comply with ASTM D 2665.

5.1.4 O-ring or gasketed joints

O-ring or gasketed joints shall comply with CAN/CSA B602.

5.1.5 Cross-sectional area

The minimum cross-sectional area of the drain body shall be not less than the cross-sectional area of the pipe to which the drain body is connected.

5.2 Fasteners

5.2.1

The materials for studs, nuts, bolts, cap screws, and other steel fasteners shall meet or exceed the requirements for Grade A bolts specified in ASTM A 307.

5.2.2

Removable fasteners shall be made of brass, stainless steel, or other corrosion-resistant materials.

5.2.3

Threaded fasteners shall have standard commercial threads and shall be capable of being installed and removed by standard plumbing tools or manufacturer-provided tools.

vs



4.3.4 Screws

All screws shall be made of corrosion resistant material.

5.3 Grates and cleanout covers

5.3.1

Grates shall be assembled to the drain in such a manner that the minimum cross-sectional area of the drain shall be not less than the cross-sectional area of the pipe to which the drain is connected. Any horizontal ledge that is formed below the grate seat shall have a minimum 4° slope downward toward the interior of the drain.

5.3.2

Grates and covers shall be mechanically secured and shall be removable without the use of special tools.

5.3.3

The grate design of floor drains shall not promote ponding, impair safety, or trap fine debris
vs

4.3.2 Strainers and grates

Strainers and grates shall be accessible and removable for cleaning and maintenance.

5.3.4

Grates shall have at least the following grate free areas:

- (a) 1600 mm² (2.48 in²) for shower drains; and
- (b) 2500 mm² (3.88 in²) for floor and area drains.

vs

4.3.3 Open area

Grates shall comply with the open area requirements of ASME A112.6.3/CSA B79.3.

5.6 Backwater valves integral to drains

5.6.1 Sealing elements

The sealing elements of backwater valves integral to drains shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) Moving parts used for sealing shall

(i) be hinged or otherwise secured in a manner that will prevent misalignment of the parts during normal use;

(ii) be installed by a means that will not loosen or allow the parts to become detached during normal use; and

(iii) not offer resistance to movement exceeding that required for the valve to perform its intended function.

(b) Valve seating elements and other stationary sealing elements shall be installed in proper alignment and be prevented from movement and detachment during normal shipping, handling, and operation.

(c) To ensure their efficient operation, moving parts shall have adequate clearance from the internal valve body and all internal components, with the exception of sealing elements and stops.

5.6.2 Protrusions



Except for protrusions of sealing elements, the waterway of a backwater valve shall have no protrusions that result in the formation of a dam.

5.6.3 Operation

Backwater valves shall

- (a) not create excessive turbulence;
- (b) not reduce the hydraulic capacity of the interconnecting piping system; and
- (c) present an unobstructed interior surface that permits the proper flow of all matter normally expected to flow through the system.

5.6.4 Watertightness

The following leakage volumes shall not be exceeded when tested in accordance with [Clause 6.2.2](#):

5.7 Drain integral traps

5.7.1

Drains with a side outlet may have an integral trap within the body sump.

5.7.2

Integral traps shall

- (a) have a trap seal depth of not less than 50 mm (2 in);
- (b) be designed so that failure of the walls will cause exterior leakage; and
- (c) have a liquid seal that does not depend on the action of moving parts.

5.8 Leakage

5.8.1

Cleanout covers shall not leak when tested in accordance with [Clause 6.3](#).

5.8.2

Joints shall not leak when tested in accordance with [Clause 6.4](#).

5.9 Seepage openings

When clamping collars are used (see [Figure 1\(a\)](#)), a minimum of three seepage openings shall be supplied, each with a 3 mm (0.118 in) diameter hole.

5.10 Plastic siphonic roof drains

Information on the design of plastic siphonic roof drains is provided in [Annex A](#)

6 Test methods and performance requirements

6.1 Loading test for grates, cleanout covers, and top rims

6.1.1 Load classifications

For loading test purposes, the grate, cleanout cover, or top rim shall be assigned one of the following load classifications in accordance with the type of traffic that the grate, cleanout cover, or top rim will be subjected to under typical conditions of use:

6.1.2 Test equipment

The platen shall be 90 mm (3.5 in) in diameter for drains of 125 mm (5 in) or larger in diameter, or in width for a rectangular grid, and 50 mm (2 in) in diameter for smaller drains.

6.1.3 Test method

The loading test shall be conducted on a grate, cleanout cover, or top rim as follows:

- (a) Mount the specimen in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- (b) Using the platen specified in [Clause 6.1.2](#), gradually apply a load at the centre of the specimen until the test load specified in [Clause 6.1.1](#) is reached.
- (c) Hold the test load for 10 min and then remove the load.

6.1.4 Pass/fail criteria



6.1.4.1

The maximum deflection of the specimen under load shall not exceed 10% of its largest transverse dimension. Maximum deflection exceeding 10% shall be cause for rejection.

6.1.4.2

The load at failure shall be determined as follows:

- (a) for brittle materials, the load at which the first fracture on any part of the specimen appears; and
- (b) for ductile materials, the load at which the permanent set (at the point of loading) is greater than 2% of the largest transverse dimension of the specimen.

6.1.5 Calculation of maximum safe live load

The maximum safe live load shall be calculated by dividing the load at failure by two.

vs

4.3.5 Top loading rating

Grates intended to be rated for top loading, shall be rated in accordance with ASME A112.6.3/CSA B79.3. Grates classified as "no load" (i.e., not intended for any loading or intended for non-traffic areas only) shall not be required to be tested for top loading.

6 Test methods and performance requirements

6.1 Loading test for grates, cleanout covers, and top rims

6.1.1 Load classifications

For loading test purposes, the grate, cleanout cover, or top rim shall be assigned one of the following load classifications in accordance with the type of traffic that the grate, cleanout cover, or top rim will be subjected to under typical conditions of use:

6.1.2 Test equipment

The platen shall be 90 mm (3.5 in) in diameter for drains of 125 mm (5 in) or larger in diameter, or in width for a rectangular grid, and 50 mm (2 in) in diameter for smaller drains.

6.1.3 Test method

The loading test shall be conducted on a grate, cleanout cover, or top rim as follows:

- (a) Mount the specimen in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- (b) Using the platen specified in [Clause 6.1.2](#), gradually apply a load at the centre of the specimen until the test load specified in [Clause 6.1.1](#) is reached.
- (c) Hold the test load for 10 min and then remove the load.

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The maximum deflection of the specimen under load shall not exceed 10% of its largest transverse dimension. Maximum deflection exceeding 10% shall be cause for rejection.

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The load at failure shall be determined as follows:

- (a) for brittle materials, the load at which the first fracture on any part of the specimen appears; and
- (b) for ductile materials, the load at which the permanent set (at the point of loading) is greater than 2% of the largest transverse dimension of the specimen.

6.1.5 Calculation of maximum safe live load

The maximum safe live load shall be calculated by dividing the load at failure by two.

vs

4.3.5 Top loading rating

Grates intended to be rated for top loading, shall be rated in accordance with



ASME A112.6.3/CSA B79.3. Grates classified as "no load" (i.e., not intended for any loading or intended for non-traffic areas only) shall not be required to be tested for top loading.

6.2 Watertightness test for backwater valves

Note: *The test specified in this Clause is suitable as a certification test only and is not intended to be a quality control test.*

6.2.1 Set up

The backwater valve shall be positioned in its normal operating position, as specified by the manufacturer.

Note: *An example set up is shown in [Figure 5](#).*

6.2.2 Test method

6.2.2.1

The watertightness test for backwater valves shall be conducted as follows:

- (a) Increase the water pressure to 30 kPa (4.35 psi) in four increments, as follows:
- (b) Maintain the pressure at each increment for 10 min \pm 15 s.
- (c) Collect, measure, and record the volume of any water that leaks from the entrance side of the specimen.

Note: *See [Clause 5.6.4](#) for maximum permitted leakage volumes.*

6.2.2.2

The procedure specified in [Clause 6.2.2.1](#) shall be conducted with each specimen in the following three positions:

- (a) with the specimen in the normal operating position specified by the manufacturer;
- (b) with the specimen canted 10° to the right of the normal operating position specified by the manufacturer (see [Figure 6](#)); and
- (c) with the specimen canted 10° to the left of the normal operating position specified by the manufacturer.

6.2.2.3

Two specimens shall be tested and both shall comply with [Clause 6.2.3](#).

6.2.3 Pass/fail criteria

Leakage volumes shall not exceed those specified in [Clause 5.6.4](#). Leakage volumes above those specified in [Clause 5.6.4](#) shall be cause for rejection.

6.3 Sealing test for cleanout covers

6.3.1 Test method

6.3.1.1

The cleanout cover shall be assembled in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The assembly shall be pressurized with 30 kPa (4.35 psi) internal pressure, isolated from the pressure source, and allowed to stand for 15 min. The assembly shall be checked for any sign of leakage or pressure drop.

Note: *Air should be purged before disassembly.*

6.3.1.2

If there is no leakage, the pressure shall be released and the assembly stored at laboratory atmospheric conditions for 96 h. The cleanout cover shall then be removed and, after 1 h, reassembled and retested in accordance with [Clause 6.3.1.1](#).

6.3.2 Pass/fail criteria

The cleanout cover shall not leak. Any leakage at the cleanout cover joint shall be cause for rejection.



6.4 Joint seal test

6.4.1 Test method

Drains shall be subjected to an internal hydrostatic water pressure of 5 kPa (500 mm water column) [36 psi (74 in Hg)] and allowed to stand for 15 min.

6.4.2 Pass/fail criteria

No leakage shall be permitted (i.e., drop in water column). Any leakage at the joint shall be cause for rejection.

6.5 Corrosion test

6.5.1 General

The specimens selected for testing shall be as received from the manufacturer and shall not have been subjected to any other test. Coated areas visible after installation shall be free of defects and uncoated areas shall not be stained.

6.5.2 Test method

The coated parts shall be tested in accordance with ASTM B 117 for 24 h.

6.5.3 Pass/fail criteria

After undergoing the test specified in [Clause 6.5.2](#), coatings shall not show more than one surface defect in any 650 mm² (1.0 in²) area that is visible after installation, or up to three surface defects on a 25 mm (1.0 in) length of parting line. Surface defects shall be not larger than 0.8 mm (0.03 in) in any dimension. If widely scattered surface defects are observed after testing (as occasionally occurs), such defects shall not significantly deface or adversely affect the function of the coated part. Coated and uncoated parts may be polished or cleaned with a common household or metal cleaner before evaluation.

6.6 Prefabricated vertical geocomposite drains

Information on the testing of prefabricated vertical geocomposite drains is provided in [Annex A](#).

7 Markings

7.1 Residential drains

7.1.1

Residential drains and cleanouts shall be permanently marked with the following:

- (a) the manufacturer's name or trademark; and
- (b) the load classification (see [Clause 6.1.1](#)).

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7.1.2

The markings specified in [Clause 7.1.1](#) shall appear on the grate, cleanout cover, or top rim (as applicable) and on the drain body.

7.2 Commercial drains

Commercial drains and cleanouts shall be permanently marked in accordance with the following standards, as applicable:

- (a) floor and trench drains — ASME A112.3.1 or ASME A112.6.3;
- (b) roof, deck, and balcony drains — ASME A112.6.4;
- (c) siphonic roof drains — ASME A112.6.9;
- (d) vacuum and storm drains — ASME A112.3.1; and
- (e) cleanouts — with ASME A112.36.2M.

7.3 Elastomeric components



~~Elastomeric components of push-on compression joints shall be permanently marked with the manufacturer's name or trademark.~~

vs

8 Markings

8.1 Marking requirements

Floor sinks complying with this Standard shall be marked with the manufacturers' name or trademark. The markings shall be permanent, legible, and visible after installation.

8.2 Permanent markings

Examples of acceptable means of applying permanent markings shall include firing on, etching, sand blasting, mechanical stamping, stamping with a permanent (non~water soluble) ink, or casting in. Adhesive labels that comply with CSA C22.2 No. 0.15 or UL 969 shall also be considered permanent when placed on a surface that is not normally submerged in water. The exposure conditions specified in Clause 7.1 of UL 969 shall apply.