**Summary of Substantive Changes**
**between the 2011 and 2015 editions of**
# ASME A112.18.2/CSA B125.2, "Plumbing Waste Fittings"

**Presented to the IAPMO Standards Review Committee on October 5, 2015**

**General:** The changes to this standard will have an impact on currently listed products. In particular, the scope of the standard was expanded to include shower drains with integrated bonding flanges and linear shower drains similar to those covered in IAPMO IGC 195. The substantive changes are:

- Added new definitions for the terms bonding flange and linear shower drain (see Section 3.1).
- Expanded the requirement for weep holes in subdrains to include subdrains made of all materials versus only cast iron bodies, added a specified weeping area of 95 $mm^2$ (0.147 $in^2$) and clarified an exception to weep holes for linear drains with integrated bonding flanges (see Section 4.6.7).
- Included additional requirements for linear drains (see Section 4.8).
- Clarified the rounding method to use for determining the flow rate compliance as follows (see Section 5.8.1).
- Added a bonding flange and membrane leakage test (see Section 5.12).
- Included an additional figure for the side view of a subdrain, and new figure for the side view of a linear drain and the linear drain with subdrain (see Figure 9).

Section 3.1, Definitions: Added new definitions for the terms bonding flange and linear shower drain as follows:

*Bonding flange — an integrated edge or rim that projects from a shower drain for support and to allow attachment to the subsurface of the shower floor or a water proof membrane. See Figure 9.*

*Linear shower drain — a receptacle containing a trench- or channel-shaped body and a solid cover or grate that is flush with the adjoining surface for receiving wastewater from a shower and conveying it to the drainage system.*

Section 4.6.7, Subdrains for built-up shower pans: Expanded the requirement for weep holes in subdrains to include subdrains made of all materials versus only cast iron bodies, added a specified weeping area of 95 $mm^2$ (0.147 $in^2$) and clarified an exception to weep holes for linear drains with integrated bonding flanges as follows:.

*4.6.7.3 Weep holes*

~~*Cast iron bodies shall have at least three weep holes, each with a minimum diameter of 6 mm (0.25 in). Weep holes shall be located above the clamping ring.*~~

*Subdrains shall have an open weeping area of 95 $mm^2$ (0.147 $in^2$). Weep holes shall be located in or above the clamping ring. Weep holes shall not be required on sub drain when used in applications with linear drains with integrated bonding flanges that are used with top-mounted, bonded waterproof membranes.*

Section 4.8, Additional requirements for linear shower drains: Included requirements for linear drains as follows:

*4.8.1*

*The free grate area of a strainer shall be not less than the cross-sectional area of the connecting pipe.*

*4.8.2*

*The strainer shall be*

*(a) smooth and free of sharp edges; and*

*(b) removable without the use of special tools.*

*4.8.3*

*The drain body shall have internal surfaces that convey the water to the drain outlet and shall not have any concealed fouling surfaces.*

*4.8.4*

*When provided, waterproof membrane shall comply with the*

*(a) applicable requirements in TCNA/ANSI A118.10; and*

*(b) requirements of Clause 5.12.1 when tested in accordance with Clause 5.12.2.*

Section 5.8, Minimum flow rate: Clarified the rounding method to use for determining the flow rate compliance as follows:

*5.8.1 Performance requirements*

*The minimum flow rate for a waste fitting with all of its component parts installed shall be 27 L/min (7.0 gpm) when a sustained water head of 150 mm (6.0 in) is applied above the inlet and the outlet is open to the atmosphere.*

*For purposes of determining compliance with this flow rate, an observed or calculated value shall be rounded "to the nearest unit" in the last right-hand digit used in expressing the specification limit in accordance with the rounding method specified in ASTM E29.*

Section 5.12, Leakage test for the seam between the bonding flange and membrane: Added a bonding flange and membrane leakage test as follows:

*5.12.1 Performance requirements*

*There shall be no signs of leakage under the drain body at the location of attachment between the bonding flange and membrane.*

*5.12.2 Test procedures*

*The leakage test for the seam between the bonding flange and the membrane shall be conducted as follows:*

*(a) Attach the membrane to the bonding flange in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions. When the membrane is factory installed skip this step.*

*(b) Clamp the outer ends of the membrane at a level higher than the linear shower drain body to create a "pond" with a slope towards the drain outlet.*

*(c) Seal the linear shower drain outlet.*

*(d) Fill the "pond" with water to a depth of at least 6.4 mm (0.25 in) along the seam.*

*(e) Let the water stand for 24 h.*

*(f) Check for leaks along the seam.*

Figure 9, Typical subdrain for built-up shower pans: Included an additional figure for the side view of a subdrain, and new figures for the side view of a linear drain and the linear drain with subdrain.