



Sanitary plumbing products

Part 5: Baths for ablutionary purposes



AS 1172.5:2019

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- Plumbing Products Industry Group
- The Institute of Plumbing Australia

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Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee WS-003, Sanitary Plumbing Fixtures, to supersede AS/NZS 2023:1995.

After consultation with stakeholders in both countries, Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand decided to develop this Standard as an Australian Standard rather than an Australian/New Zealand Standard.

The objective of this Standard is to provide manufacturers, importers, suppliers and users with requirements for baths for ablutionary purposes, including built-in, inset, island, and freestanding styles.

The main change in this revision is the provision of performance requirements for baths with overflows. These requirements include the criteria to prevent baths from overflowing.

Main technical changes to the 1995 edition are as follows:

- (a) Inclusion of overflow performance requirements for baths.
- (b) Inclusion of revised flashing requirements for baths.
- (c) Inclusion of product conformity requirements (see [Appendix A](#)).

The terms “normative” and “informative” are used in Standards to define the application of the appendices to which they apply. A “normative” appendix is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an “informative” appendix is only for information and guidance.

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Section 1 Scope and general

1.1 Scope

This Standard specifies requirements for baths for ablutionary purposes, including built-in, inset, island, and freestanding styles. Bath with overflows are included.

1.2 Application

Baths shall conform to [Section 1](#) and the specific requirements of [Sections 2](#) to [6](#) (appropriate to bath type) as follows:

[Section 2](#), Cast iron vitreous enamelled baths.

[Section 3](#), Pressed steel vitreous enamelled baths.

[Section 4](#), Ceramic baths.

[Section 5](#), Stainless steel baths.

[Section 6](#), Plastic and composite materials baths.

1.3 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document

AS 1589, *Copper and copper alloy waste fittings*

AS 1830, *Grey cast iron*

AS 1976, *Vitreous china used in sanitary appliances*

AS 2001.4.A02, *Methods of test for textiles, Method 4.A02: Colourfastness tests—Grey scale for assessing change in colour*

AS 2887, *Plastic waste fittings*

AS 3558.2, *Methods of testing plastics and composite materials sanitary plumbing fixtures, Method 2: Determination of chemical and stain resistance*

AS 3558.3, *Methods of testing plastics and composite materials sanitary plumbing fixtures, Method 3: Determination of colour fastness*

AS 3558.4, *Methods of testing plastics and composite materials sanitary plumbing fixtures, Method 4: Determination of resistance to surface scratching*

AS 3558.5, *Methods of testing plastics and composite materials sanitary plumbing fixtures, Method 5: Determination of degradation by ultraviolet light*

AS 3558.6, *Methods of testing plastics and composite materials sanitary plumbing fixtures, Method 6: Visual examination of surface finish for defects*

AS 3558.7, *Methods of testing plastics and composite materials sanitary plumbing fixtures, Method 7: Determination of impact resistance of laundry troughs*

AS 3558.11, *Methods of testing plastics and composite materials sanitary plumbing fixtures, Method 11: Determination of impact resistance of baths for ablutionary purposes*

AS 3558.12, *Methods of testing plastics and composite materials sanitary plumbing fixtures, Method 12: Determination of resistance to thermal shock of baths for ablutionary purposes*

AS 3558.15, *Methods of testing plastics and composite materials sanitary plumbing fixtures, Method 15: Determination of impact of washbasins*

AS 3558.16, *Methods of testing plastics and composite materials sanitary plumbing fixtures, Method 16: Determination of resistance to thermal shock of washbasins*

AS 4023, *Non-vitreous china used in sanitary appliances*

AS/NZS 1595, *Cold-rolled unalloyed low carbon steel sheet and strip*

AS/NZS 3500.0, *National Plumbing and Drainage Code, Part 0: Glossary of terms*

ISO 28706-1, *Vitreous and porcelain enamels — Determination of resistance to chemical corrosion — Part 1: Determination of resistance to chemical corrosion by acids at room temperature*

ASTM A240/A240M, *Standard Specification for Chromium and Chromium-Nickel Stainless Steel Plate, Sheet, and Strip for Pressure Vessels and for General Applications*

1.4 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this document, the definitions given in AS/NZS 3500.0 and those below apply.

1.4.1

blister

bubble formed during fusion of vitreous enamel or plastics and composite material which remains after solidification

1.4.2

built-in bath

bath designed with a tiling flange or bead or integral upstand to be installed abutting a wall

1.4.3

chipping

removal of the enamel or plastic and composite coating of a bath by impact

1.4.4

clickers

sharp raised black marks

1.4.5

crazing

crack in the entire thickness of the enamel coating or finished surface of a plastic and composite material

1.4.6

dimples

slight depressions of the finished surface

1.4.7

freestanding bath

bath designed with frame or legs or other support for independent installations

1.4.8

inset bath

bath designed with an integral rim, capable of being sealed to a floor or bench

1.4.9**island bath**

bath designed with a supporting rim and a surround for installation

1.4.10**lift**

area of the base from which the enamel or plastics and composite has lifted

1.4.11**lumps**

raised portions of the finished surface

1.4.12**peeling**

spontaneous detachment of pieces of enamel or plastic and composite from the base material

1.4.13**pinhole**

hole that extends through the enamel to the metal base or in the finished surface of a plastic and composite material

1.4.14**rim**

integral flange around the top of the bath

1.4.15**scale**

raised piece of foreign matter on a finished surface

1.4.16**scratching**

scratch penetrating the finished surface of a bath

1.4.17**sealing surface**

area of contact between the integral rim and appropriate surface capable of being sealed in an approved manner

1.4.18**specks**

particles of foreign matter producing a different colour on a surface

1.4.19**tiling flange or bead**

upstand or roll on one or more sides of the bath or shower bath for flashing purposes

1.4.20**universal bath**

bath suitable for built-in, inset or island installation

1.5 Design**1.5.1 Drainage**

The bottom of the bath shall have a continuous fall to the waste outlet hole.

For the safety of users, baths should be as flat-bottomed as possible. Baths shall have a minimum area of 250 mm wide × 500 mm long in which the slope shall not exceed 1 in 30.

1.5.2 Flashings

Baths that are recessed into the wall shall be installed to allow the water-resistant surface materials of the wall to pass down inside the rim of the bath.

NOTE 1 For typical bath wall junctions see [Figures 1\(a\)](#) and [1\(b\)](#).

When installing baths, the integrity of the structure shall be maintained.

For inset baths, a water stop shall be installed around the periphery.

NOTE 2 See [Figure 1\(c\)](#).

A built-in bath shall be provided with an integral tiling flange or bead not less than 10 mm in height.

An inset bath shall have an integral rim capable of being sealed to the surface.

1.5.3 Handgrips

Handgrips shall be fitted to provide a watertight seal at the surface of the bath, and they and the bath shall be capable of withstanding a steady force of $2.0^{+0.1}_0$ kN applied in any direction for a period of 60^{+5}_0 s as set out in [Clause B.11](#) without breaking or pulling out.

1.5.4 Rigidity

Baths shall be designed in accordance with the tests prescribed in [Appendix B](#) with the deflection limits set out in [Table B.1](#).

1.5.5 Waste outlet

The waste outlet hole shall be capable of accommodating a standard waste outlet fitting of DN 40 in accordance with AS 1589 or AS 2887 so that when installed, the fitting is below the level of the bottom of the bath (not including the recess). If such a fitting is not supplied with the product, then the surround of the outlet hole shall be recessed.

1.5.6 Overflow prevention test

When tested in accordance with [Appendix C](#), a bath fitted with an overflow and fittings shall prevent water in bath flowing over the rim.

The overflow opening shall freely drain to the waste outlet (below plug) or waste pipe system for the bath.

1.6 Installation instructions

Installation instructions should be supplied.

1.7 Marking

Baths shall be stamped or marked with the manufacturer's name or registered trademark.

1.8 Product conformity

Product conformity to this Australian Standard shall be evaluated in accordance with [Appendix A](#).

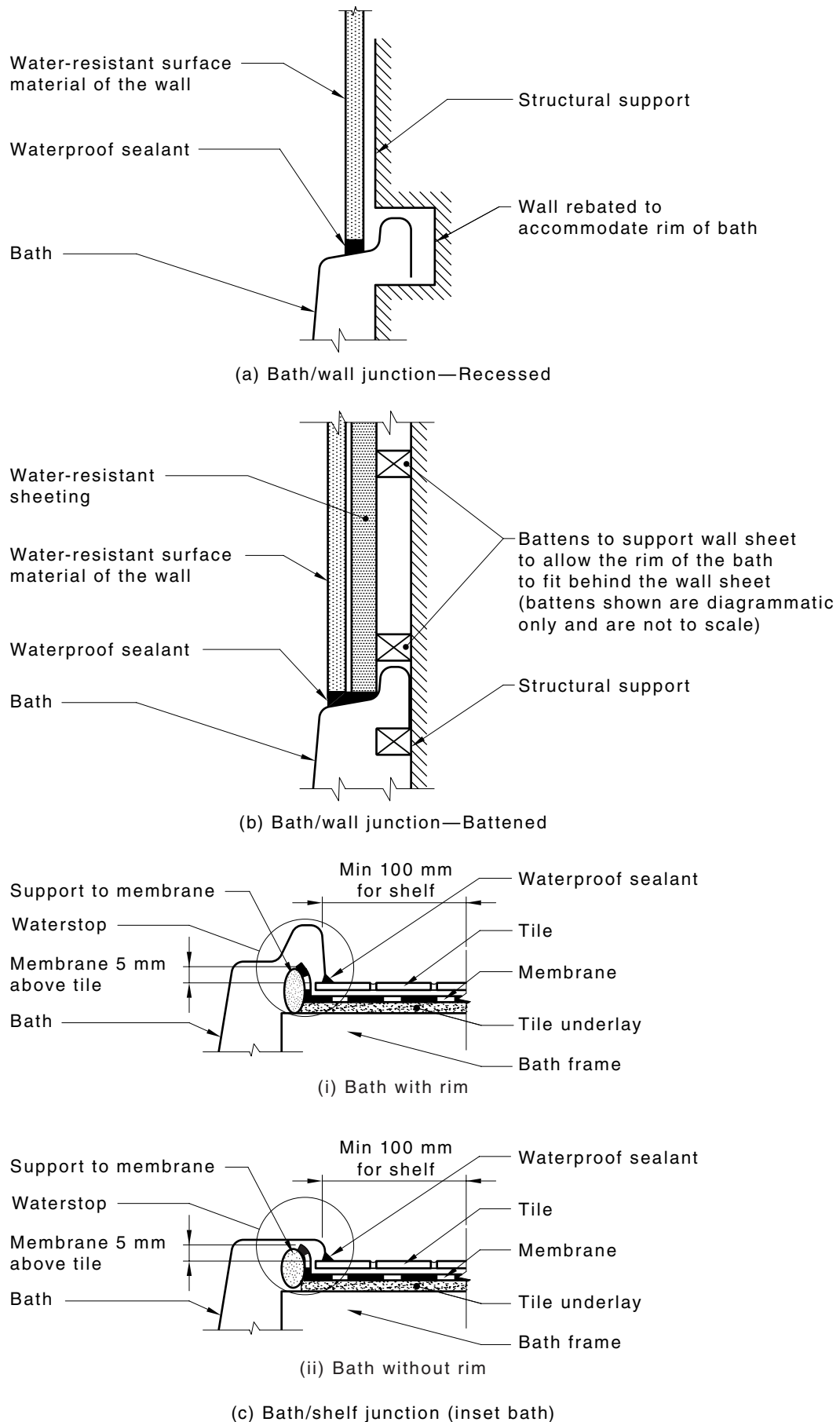


Figure 1 — Typical flashings