



**Summary of Substantive Changes
Between the 2011 and 2018 editions of
CSA B45.8/IAPMO Z403 “Terrazzo, concrete, composite stone and natural stone
plumbing fixtures”**

Presented to the IAPMO Standards Review Committee on July 9, 2018

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

- Expanded the title and scope to recognize that the standard covers composite stone (see Section 1)
- Added requirements for bathtubs with overflows (see Section 4.2)
- Specified the composition of composite stone materials covered by this standard and added general requirements for surface coatings and finish (see Section 4.6)
- Revised the flow rate to use for the sink and lavatory overflow test procedure (see Section 5.9)
- Added the additional testing for composite stone fixtures to comply with chemical resistance, heated pan and hot wax testing of CSA B45.5/IAPMO Z124 (see Section 5.10)

Title was changed as follows:

Terrazzo, concrete, [composite stone](#) and natural stone plumbing fixtures

Section 1, Scope: The scope was expanded to recognize that the standard covers composite stone

1.1

This Standard covers terrazzo, concrete, [composite stone](#), and natural stone plumbing fixtures and specifies requirements for materials, construction, performance, testing, and markings of these fixtures.

Section 3, Definitions: Added the definition for composite stone as follows:

The following definitions shall apply in this Standard:

[Composite stone — a man-made material composed of natural stone mineral granules, non-cementitious binders, and inert material.](#)

Section 4.1, General

4.1.3 Different materials

When a fixture is made of a combination of terrazzo, concrete, [composite stone](#), or natural stone and other materials, the other materials shall comply with the applicable requirements of ASME A112.19.1/CSA B45.2, ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1, ASME A112.19.3/CSA B45.4, or CSA B45.5/IAPMO Z124, as applicable.



4.2 Waste fitting openings, drainage, and overflows

Section 4.2.2, Overflows: Added requirements for bathtubs with overflows as follows:

4.2.2.2 Bathtubs

Overflows in bathtubs may be provided at the option of the manufacturer. When overflows are provided, their dimension, location, and position in relation to the waste outlet in the fixture shall be as shown in Figure 7.

Variations in location, geometry, diameter, and angle of orientation of the overflow opening shall be acceptable when factory-provided waste and overflow fittings are used.

Note: Some plumbing codes might require bathtub overflows.

Section 4.6, Composite stone: Specified the composition of composite stone materials covered by this standard and added general requirements for surface coatings and finish as follows:

4.6 Composite stone

4.6.1 Composition

Composite stone materials shall be made of a homogeneous mixture containing not less than 70% natural stone mineral granules and not more than 30% non-cementitious binders and inert materials, measure by mass.

Note: Fixtures made of composite stone materials with resin-based or polymeric surface coatings are covered by CSA B45.5/IAPMO Z124.

4.6.2 Surface coatings

Composite stone fixtures covered by this Standard shall not have resin-based or polymeric surface coatings.

4.6.3 Surface finish

Exposed surfaces of composite stone fixtures shall be even, uniform, and smooth, without voids, pits, or air holes, and free from loose chips.

Section 5.9, Overflow test for sinks and lavatories: Revised the flow rate to use for the overflow test procedure as follows:

5.9.1 Procedure

The overflow test shall be conducted as follows:

Install the specimen using a waste fitting that complies with ASME A112.18.2/CSA B125.2.

Supply water to the specimen ~~at a rate of 5.7 L/min (1.5 gpm)~~ the maximum flow rate specified in ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1 for flow rate testing of a supply fitting appropriate for the specimen. If the specimen is a laundry or utility sink, the rate of water supply to the major compartment shall be at least 15 L/min (4 gpm) and to the minor compartment (if any) at least 9 L/min (2.4 gpm).

Block the waste outlet.

Measure the elapsed time from the onset of water flowing into the overflow opening until the water begins to flow over the flood level of the specimen.



Section 5.10, Additional tests for composite stone fixtures: Added additional testing for composite stone fixtures as follows:

5.10 Additional tests for composite stone fixtures

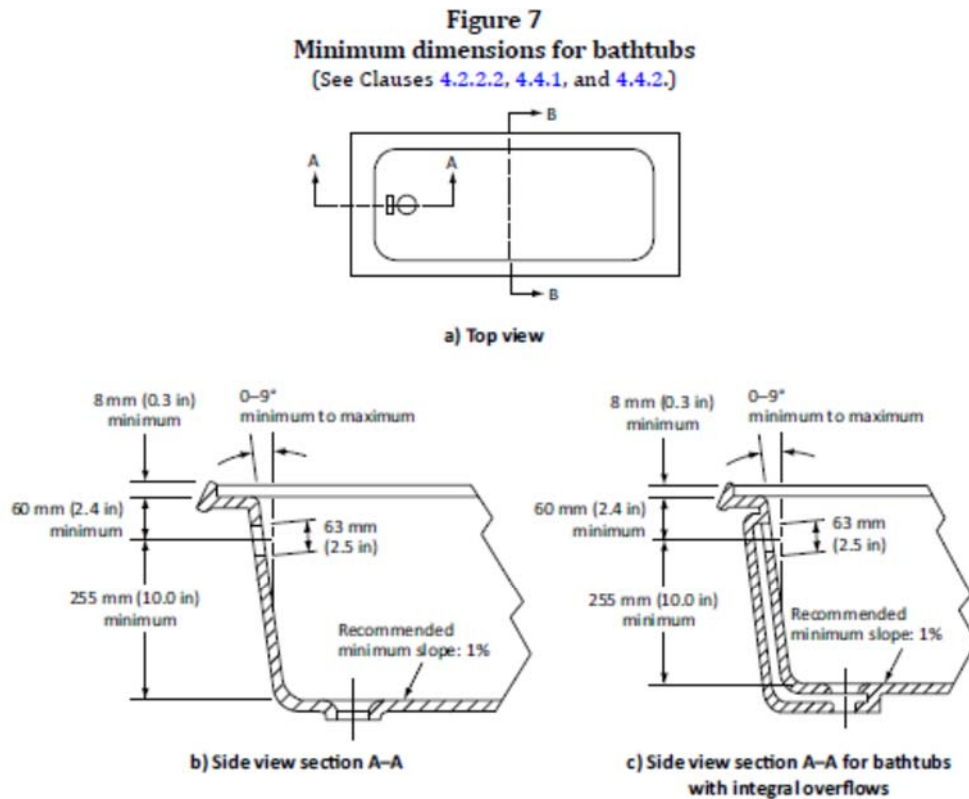
In addition to the tests specified in Clauses 5.1 to 5.9, fixtures made of composite stone materials shall comply with the following tests:

chemical resistance, as specified in Clause 5.15 of CSA B45.5/IAPMO Z124;

heated pan, as specified in Clause 5.23 of CSA B45.5/IAPMO Z124; and

hot wax, as specified in Clause 5.23 of CSA B45.5/IAPMO Z124.

Figure 7, Minimum dimensions for bathtubs: The former figure 7 was replaced with the figure below to correct the 255 mm (10.0) in minimum dimension from the centerline of the overflow to the base of the bathtub in Figure 7(c) as follows:



Note: These diagrams are not intended to restrict design. Alternative sizes and shapes shall be considered acceptable.