Office of the Technical Regulator

Tundish connections

Plumbing Advisory Note

Revised March 2021

The design of tundishes can vary greatly in design depending on where they are located. Generally tundishes receive discharges from backflow prevention devices, condensate, and relief drain lines.

In-wall tundishes are specially designed to mount in a wall cavity and receive discharges from condensate and backflow prevention devices.

Specific requirements exist for the installation of tundishes to be compliant with the performance requirements of the National Construction Code Volume 3, Plumbing Code of Australia (PCA).

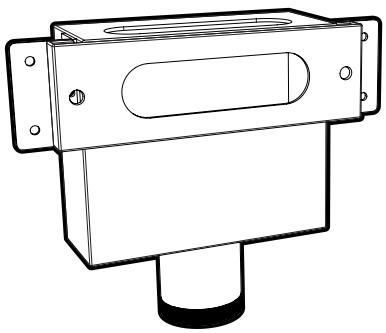
Tundish product suitability

Any part of a plumbing and drainage installation must be constructed using materials and products which are fit for their intended purpose to the requirements of the PCA.

To ensure materials and products are fit for purpose, they must be either WaterMarked or have evidence that they are suitable for the application.

Tundishes are not currently required to be WaterMarked but must be made of suitable materials and must be installed in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.2.

The PCA's performance requirements for sanitary plumbing systems require access for maintenance purposes. Systems must also prevent the entry of water, sewage, sullage, foul air and gasses from the system into buildings.



Example of an in-wall tundish

Legislative requirements

The *National Construction Code* Series Volume Three, Plumbing Code of Australia Part C1 (PCA) specifies the performance requirements related to the installation of sanitary plumbing systems.

AS/NZS 3500.2 Sanitary plumbing and drainage is the deemed to satisfy solution listed in the PCA related to the installation requirements for tundishes.

In-Wall Tundishes (IWTs)

Connection of IWTs

IWTs must be accessible and may be connected to:

- a waste pipe which may be discharged to a floor waste gully. The maximum length of the unvented discharge pipe must not exceed 10 m.
- to a trapped waste pipe, no smaller than DN40, which may be connected in accordance with Appendix B of AS/NZS 3500.2.
- to a fixture trap if:
  - » the connection is made above the level of the water seal; and
  - » the top of the tundish is above the flood level rim of the fixture.

Note

Generally, an in-wall tundish is connected to a floor waste gully without the need for a fixture trap. If a fixture trap is required (water or waterless) the trap must be accessible.

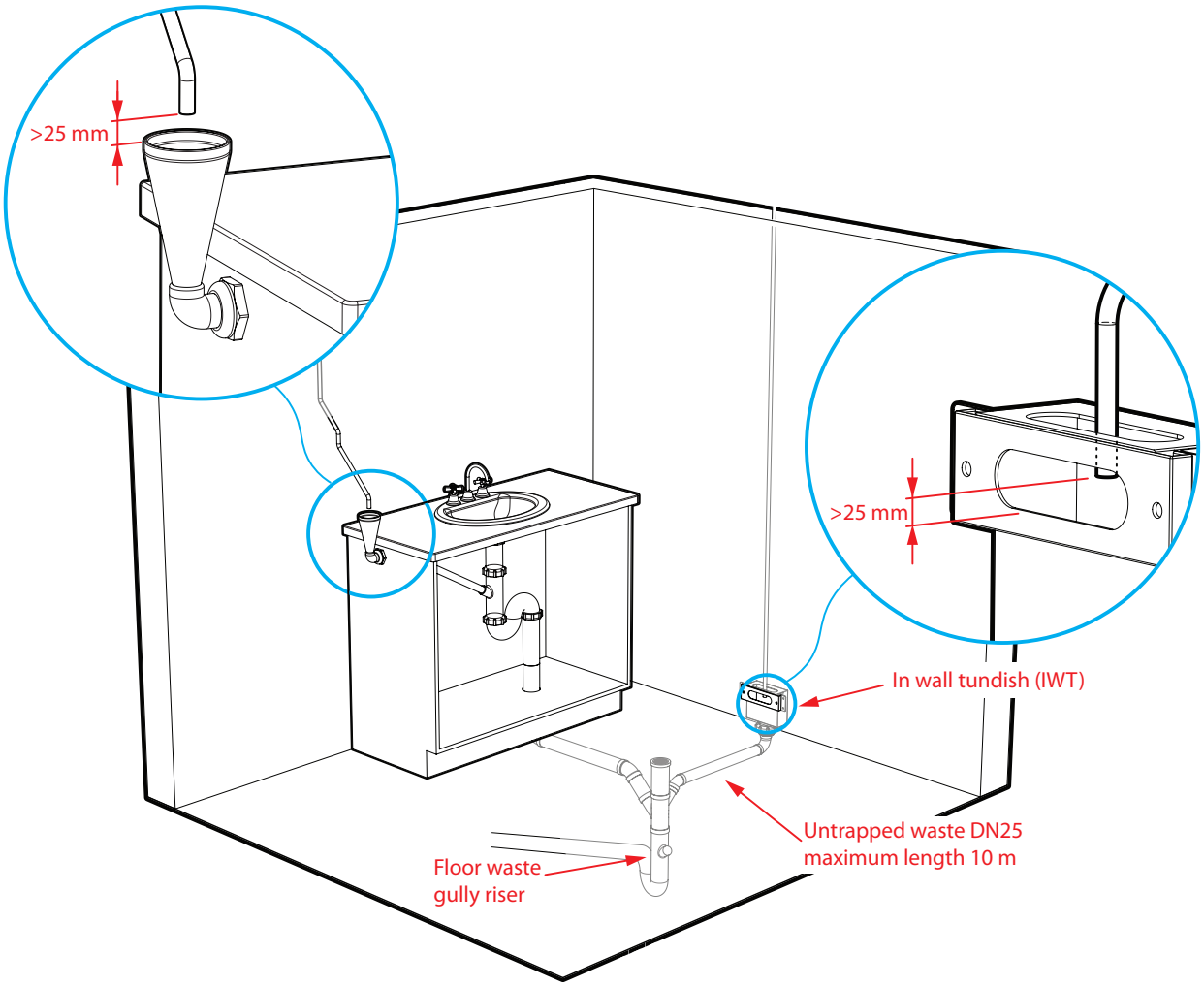
Design and installation of IWTs

IWTs must only be installed in rooms where the floor is waterproof. IWTs must be designed and installed to ensure:

- a minimum 25 mm air gap is achieved by the discharging pipe and the spill level (typically the bottom of the front cover opening which maintains the tundish air gap) — the air gap is not to be compromised at any stage.
- the wall surface surrounding the tundish and the inlet at the top of the tundish must be watertight to prevent vermin or debris entering the tundish or walls.
- the lip on the tundish overflow spill level must not allow water ingress into the surrounding structures and prevents damage to the building structure.
- that where IWTs discharge to a floor waste gully, the floor waste gully must also receive discharge from another fixture (for example, a hand basin).

Air gaps

Pipes discharging over a tundish must have an air gap of at least 25 mm, or twice the size of the internal diameter of the discharging pipe (whichever is greater).



Contact the Office of the Technical Regulator for more information

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