

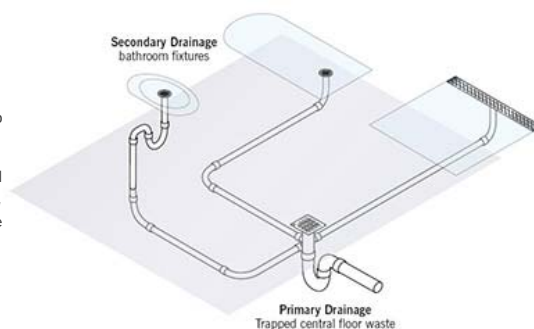
Planning & Specification - Determining Type of Drainage

An interconnected system

One of the most important decisions to consider with a bathroom, is how to incorporate drainage into the design. The solution must fit the bathroom floor layout to ensure it functions properly.

For a bathroom with a single primary drainage trap, there are two types of bathroom drains. A trapped central floor waste (overflow gully) and other waste outlets from a bathroom's fixtures (showers, basins, bathtubs etc.). The drains from these fixtures (secondary drainage) are connected to the central floor waste (primary drainage). These form part of a bathroom's interconnected pipe system.

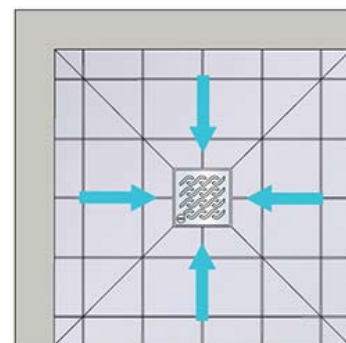
Some bathrooms are plumbed with separate traps to each fixture.



Traditional floor wastes

Floor wastes offer a point outlet, typically located at the centre of the shower area and/or bathroom floor.

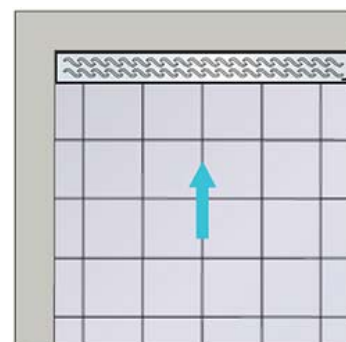
- Generally a cheaper initial product cost
- Usually not appropriate for level threshold applications
- Requires traditional tiled threshold step / hob to contain water
- Tiling can be complex, typically requiring careful 4-way grading of the floor
- Increased tile wastage due to diagonal cutting and lipping requirements to AS3958
- Higher flooring cost due to extra time required to produce a 3D floor plan




Linear drains

A linear grate and channel can be located anywhere within the shower area and requires simple 2D grading of the floor towards the channel.

- Usually a higher initial product cost, but reduced tiling cost due to decreased installation time
- Level threshold can be created for easy wheelchair/disabled access
- Can be used to separate wet from dry areas
- Can be used with any type of tiled shower configuration
- Tiling is simplified with minimal cuts required and less wastage
- Easy to use with any tile size and material



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