

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
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LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N.Y.

Lead Construction Bulletin No. 2 - Specification for Lead Shower and Safe Pans, has just been released by the Lead Industries Association.

The "Bulletin" provides architects, builders and plumbing contractors with an easy-to-use specification for lead shower and safe pans, which include moisture proofing for such installations as soda fountains, plating rooms, pipe shafts and other places where spillage or leakage may be damaging. Detailed drawings of recommended methods of installation appear.

This is the second of a series of informative bulletins, the first on Specification for Lead Waste Connections for Plumbing Fixtures with Integral Traps, having appeared in May of this year.

Those interested in receiving Lead Construction Bulletin 2, or the earlier Bulletin should write to:

Architectural Department
Lead Industries Association
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

A copy of "Lead Building Construction Bulletin No. 2" is enclosed.



LEAD

SHOWER and SAFE PANS

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LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

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WITH THE increased importance of stall showers in today's building plans, ample provision should be made to provide for complete waterproofing of such fixtures. One of the easiest, surest, and most widely used waterproofing methods is the use of lead shower pans. The specifications on the following page is provided therefore to assist those who wish to take advantage of lead's outstanding waterproofing qualities.

Sheet lead can also be used to advantage in the waterproofing of areas other than shower stalls or rooms. Lead safe pans under soda fountains, kitchens, and other places where leakage or spillage may occur, will provide the same high degree of waterproofing that is expected of lead shower pans. In general, the same method of installation as outlined in the specification for lead shower pans should be followed.

IMPERVIOUS TO MOISTURE Lead shower and safe pans properly installed provide an impermeable moisture barrier between the unit itself and the adjoining walls and floors, a barrier that is necessary if damage to beams, joists, studs or decorated surfaces is to be avoided. Lead pans cannot absorb moisture. Such is not the case with non-metallic pans.

DURABLE Sheet lead is extremely durable for such applications. Its use as a standard material in chemical plants handling many types of corrosive attests to this fact.

WORKABLE Sheet lead is extremely workable and can easily be made to conform to the surfaces on which the sheet lead pan is applied. Thus, cracks between the lead pan and flooring, inherent in more rigid materials, are not left to wither out after the tile floor is installed, causing the tile to crack and buckle.

ADAPTABLE Sheet lead is extremely adaptable for use in all size or shape shower stalls or rooms. Sheet lead pans are easily and quickly installed for minimum size shower stalls, or in larger rooms or areas.

COST The cost of sheet lead shower and safe pans is surprisingly low. The basic material cost has leveled off to a point where lead is directly competitive with other quality materials. The ease of working lead reduces costs.

PRECAUTION Green cement, concrete or mortar containing free lime may be corrosive to lead as it is to many other common metals. It is therefore necessary to coat the lead with asphaltum to protect it during the curing stage of the cement. After the curing, the asphaltum coating which provided the necessary interior protection is no longer important.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE The technical staff of the Association is at your disposal in helping you solve your lead problems. Other "Bulletins" in this series include "Lead Construction Bulletin No. 1—Specification for Lead Waste Connections for Plumbing Fixtures with Integral Traps" available upon request. Address your request for literature and other inquiries to: Architectural Dept., Lead Industries Association, 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Specification for LEAD SHOWER AND SAFE PAN

Sheet lead for shower (safe) pans shall be accordance with Federal Specification QQ-L-20 June 4, 1953, Lead: Sheet, Grade B or better.

Shower stall (room) floors (*)

shall be completely lined with 4 ft. (5 ft., 8 ft.) sheet lead pans turned at least 6 in. up the walls all around or at least 1 in. above the finish floor. Corners of pans shall be folded tightly against the upstand and welded (welded) along top. Corners of pans shall be a lap joint prepared by lapping one side of the upstand or the other at least 1/2 in. and welding (welding the vertical seam).

Top of upstands shall be set back 1/4 in. in notches in studs. Top of upstands shall be dressed tightly against masonry walls. In rooms too large to be covered by a single sheet of lead, two joining sheets shall be lapped at least 1/2 in. in direction of flow and (welded) welded, a welder located between the sheets to the width of the overlap. Pipe or structural members protruding through the lead pan shall be flashed with 1/2 in. boots or sleeves extending to a height of 1/2 in. upstand and be welded (welded). Concrete under pans shall be brown finish with a mixture of cement and lead well coated on both sides with a coat of asphaltum. Wood floors under pans shall be firm and even with nail heads set in well-seasoned 1/2 in. boards covered with impregnated building paper weighing at least 1 lb. per square. Inside of pans on wood floors shall be well coated with a good grade of asphaltum. Building paper shall be laid over inside of lead pans on top of the asphaltum coating if the pans are left uncovered, and there danger of mechanical injury. A cement and a mixture shall be used inside pans as foundation for tile. Pans shall be graded to the floor drain to which they shall be securely welded (welded) (clamped). The trap flange shall be countersunk and weep holes provided on the drain just above the lead pan. The trap shall be plugged and filled with water as a test before installing cement and tile.

* If other than shower stall or room, special care must be taken.

SAFE PANS
ALL BUILDING PAPERS



Installing a sheet lead pan under a toilet flange. Note
bleeders leading to drain to provide channels for seepage.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

The detailed drawings in this "Bulletin" are included as our practical suggestions and recommended methods of installing lead shower and safe pans for various types of installations.

Drawings A, B and C on the preceding page show various methods used in connecting a lead shower or safe pan to the plumbing drainage system. The method shown in Drawing "A" is probably the most satisfactory in that all joints are welded and thus less subject to leakage. Also expensive fittings with mechanical methods of joining are not required.

At right, lead boots or sleeves around pipes passing through the lead floor and below a lead pan for a bank of showers being tested.

