

Supplement 1-2002
to
ASME A112.19.3-2000
Stainless Steel Plumbing Fixtures (Designed for Residential Use)

(This Supplement was approved as an American National Standard on July 3, 2002.)

Table 2 has been revised. The text in the first column, second row has been corrected, and values have been revised and added to the second and third columns, second row. The second sentence in Note (1) has been revised. The revised table follows:

TABLE 2 STAINLESS STEEL SHEET THICKNESS

Inside Dimension or Area of One Compartment [Note (1)]	Bowl Depth, in. (mm)	Min. Metal Thickness, in. (mm) [Note (2)]
Span under 29 in. (737 mm), area under 460 in. ² (297 × 10 ³ mm ²), and depth under 7½ in. (191 mm)	5½ to 6 (140 to 152)	0.026 (0.66)
	Over 6 to 6½ (152 to 165)	0.029 (0.74)
	Over 6½ to 7½ (165 to 191)	0.033 (0.84)
Span 29 in. (737 mm) and over, or area 460 in. ² (297 × 10 ³ mm ²) and over, or depth 7½ in. (191 mm) and over	7½ to 8 (177 to 203)	0.040 (1.06)
	Over 8 (203)	0.046 (1.17)

NOTES:

- (1) The span and area shall be measured to the inner edges of the top opening. The span is parallel to *L* and *W* as shown in Tables A1 through A14. When any one of the dimensions indicated or the area equals or exceeds the stated value, 0.046 in. (1.17 mm) shall be the required minimum thickness of the sheet metal. Thus, in order for the fixture to qualify for a lesser thickness, all of the indicated compartment dimensions shall be under the values stated.
- (2) Minimum metal thickness shall conform to the decimal thickness that applies to the sheet metal thickness before drawing or forming.

The first sentence in para. 2.4 has been corrected as follows:

Fixtures shall conform to the applicable dimensions and tolerances given herein.

Paragraph 2.5 has been added as follows:

2.5 Structural Integrity Test

2.5.1 Method. The unit, including a waste fitting, shall be installed, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. A preload of 292 lb (1.3 kN) shall be applied to the center of the bottom of the fixture by means of a rigid disk 3.0 in. (75 mm) in diameter covered by a 0.500 in. (13 mm) thickness of sponge rubber or other suitable soft material that is interposed between the disc and the surface being loaded. If the drain is located at the center of the bottom of the fixture, the preload shall be applied over the center of the waste fitting. The preload shall be applied for 2 to 3 min to allow settlement of the test frame and any initial slip in fasteners to occur, and then removed.

Ten to fifteen minutes after removal of the preload, the 292 lb (1.3 kN) load shall be applied for 1 to 2 min. The test load shall be applied to the center of the bottom of the fixture except where the waste fitting is in this location, in which case the load shall be applied halfway between the center of the drain and the wall or threshold. The test load shall not be applied over a rib or other support on the underside of the fixture.

2.5.2 Performance Requirement. Upon inspection after testing there shall be no cracks or other forms of failure (i.e., tearing of the stainless steel, separation of any welds, joints, or sound coat materials).

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(Revision of ASME/ANSI A112.19.3M-1987)

STAINLESS STEEL PLUMBING FIXTURES (DESIGNED FOR RESIDENTIAL USE)

AN AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD



The American Society of
Mechanical Engineers



The American Society of
Mechanical Engineers

A N A M E R I C A N N A T I O N A L S T A N D A R D

STAINLESS STEEL PLUMBING FIXTURES (DESIGNED FOR RESIDENTIAL USE)

ASME A112.19.3-2000
(Revision of ASME/ANSI A112.19.3M-1987)

Date of Issuance: April 20, 2001

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FOREWORD

The American National Standards Committee A112 was organized July 27, 1955 for the standardization of plumbing materials and equipment. The first organizational meeting was held on July 22, 1958. At the meeting on May 1, 1964, Panel No.19 was created to establish standards on plumbing fixtures. Its scope was the recommendation of suitable existing standards, in cooperation with interested sponsors, or the development of adequate new standards as are needed for plumbing fixtures, as used or installed in plumbing systems.

ANSI A112.19.3-1976 was approved as an American National Standard on February 24, 1976. A subsequent revision was approved on April 3, 1987.

In 1999, a reorganization of the A112 Committee created a project structure. Responsibility for preparing a revision of ANSI A112.19.3M-1987 fell to Project Team 19.3. This revision is the culmination of their work. The significant changes from the 1987 version include the specification of a slope to drainboards to eliminate the possibility of non-drainage; the transfer of common types and sizes from the body to Appendix A; the redefinition of faucet hole sizes, to better harmonize this Standard with other ASME A112 standards; and finally, the addition of a new test for determining proper lavatory overflow drainage.

Suggestions for improvement of this Standard will be welcomed. They should be sent to The American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Secretary, A112 Main Committee; Three Park Avenue; New York, NY 10016-5990.

This revision was approved as an American National Standard on December 19, 2000.

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Standardization of Plumbing Materials and Equipment

(The following is the roster of the Committee at the time of approval of this Standard.)

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STAINLESS STEEL PLUMBING FIXTURES (DESIGNED FOR RESIDENTIAL USE)

1 GENERAL

1.1 Scope

This Standard establishes the requirements for the types, thicknesses, and finish of stainless¹ steel metal to be used for the fixtures and certain features of construction designed for residential use. Also given are definitions, inspection methods, and means for identification of fixtures complying with this Standard.

1.2 Units of Measurement

Values are stated in U.S. Customary units and the International System of Units (SI). The U.S. Customary units shall be considered as the standard.

1.3 Illustrations

The figures and table illustrations in this Standard are shown for convenience in identifying the various fixtures and for locating dimensions. The figures and table illustrations are not intended to indicate designs.

1.4 Appendix A

The tables, table illustrations, and figures shown in Nonmandatory Appendix A are for information only, and are presently considered typical types and sizes of stainless steel fixtures. These tables, table illustrations, and figures are shown for convenience and for locating typical dimensions only. Unless specifically referenced in this Standard, the tables, table illustrations, and figures shall not be used to indicate additional standard or required designs, and the Manufacturer's rough-in specifications shall take precedence.

1.5 Reference Standards

The following is a list of publications referenced in this Standard. Unless otherwise specified, the latest edition shall apply.

¹ The term *corrosion resisting steel* is also applied to this material.

ANSI/ICC A117.1, Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities²

Publisher: International Code Council (ICC), 5203 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041

ASME A112.18.1, Plumbing Fixture Fittings

ASME A112.19.2M, Vitreous China Plumbing Fixtures

Publisher: The American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), Three Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5990; ASME Order Department: 22 Law Drive, Box 2300, Fairfield, NJ 07007-2300

ASTM A 240, Heat-Resisting Chromium and Chromium-Nickel Stainless Steel Plate, Sheet, and Strip for Pressure Vessels

Publisher: American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428

1.6 Definitions

blemish: a dent, depression, or raised portion on the visible stainless steel surface.

cabinet sink top: a sink unit, single or double compartment, with single or double drainboard (or countertop) welded to form an integral seamless countertop unit (see Tables A11, A12, and A13).

die mark: a visible scoring of the metal.

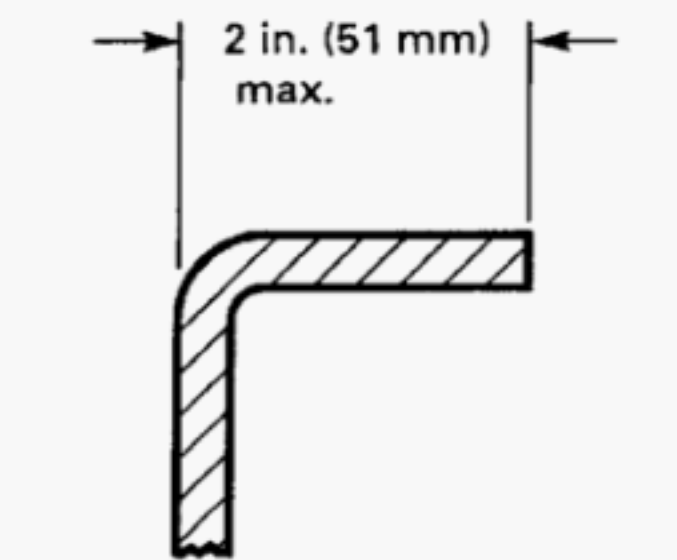
flange: the flat area on the front and sides of a sink compartment, and also on the back of flat-rim sinks, or around the entire circumference on round and oval sink bowls and lavatories (see Fig. 1).

flat-rim sink (rim-back sink): a sink unit, single or double compartment, with flange on all sides and without back ledge (ledge-back) (see Tables A1 and A2).

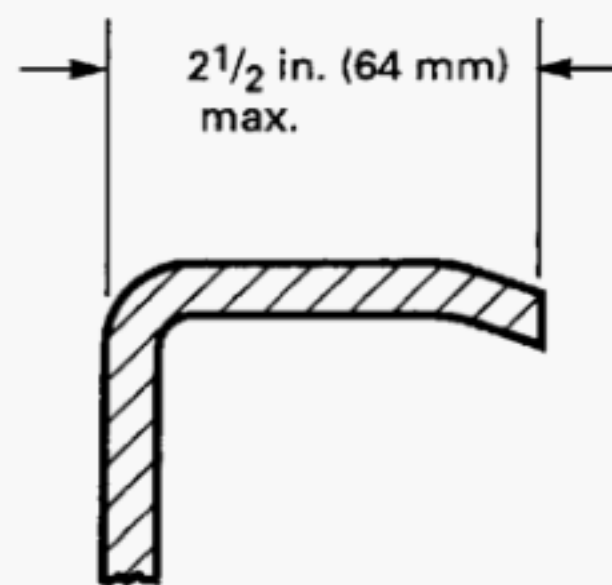
integral rim: a mounting rim, integrally formed as a part of the sink flange, with clamp-down devices for attaching sink to countertop.

² May also be obtained from American National Standards Institute, 11 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036.

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(a) Units Without Integral Rims



(b) Units With Integral Rims

FIG. 1 FLANGES

ledge: the flat area of sink and lavatory compartment or compartments, on which fixture fittings are normally mounted (see Fig. 2).

ledge-back sink: a sink unit, single or double compartment, having a ledge along the back that contains openings to receive fixture fitting mountings and plumbing connections (see Tables A3 and A4).

ledge-back sink and laundry tray combination: a double compartment sink unit with one compartment of conventional depth and one of greater depth (see Table A5).

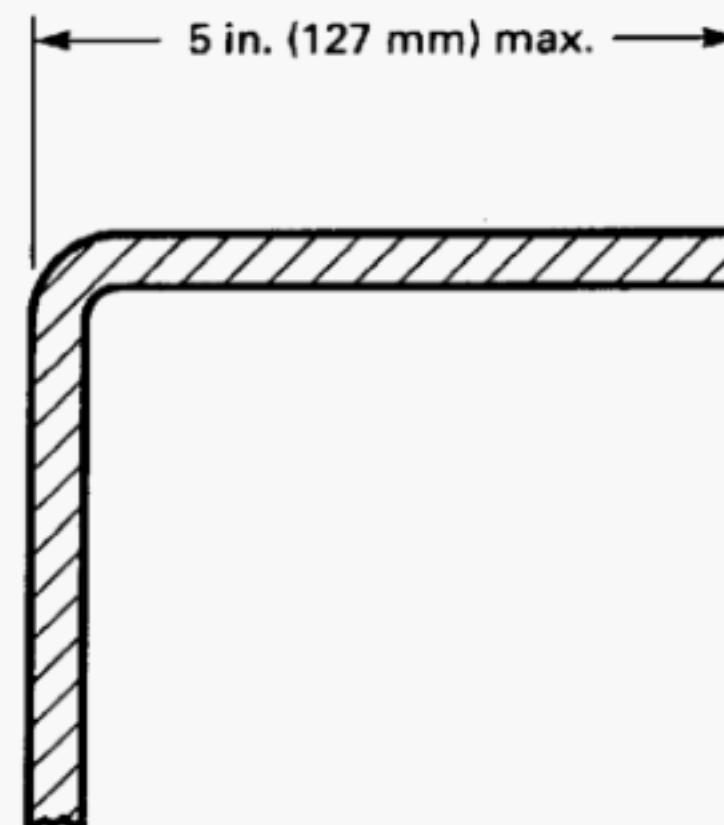
ledge-back two-level sink: a double compartment sink unit with one compartment of conventional depth and one at lesser depth (see Table A6).

ledge-back sink with drainboard: a single or double compartment sink unit with single or double drainboards, welded to form an integral seamless unit for building into counter-tops (see Tables A7, A8, A9, and A10).

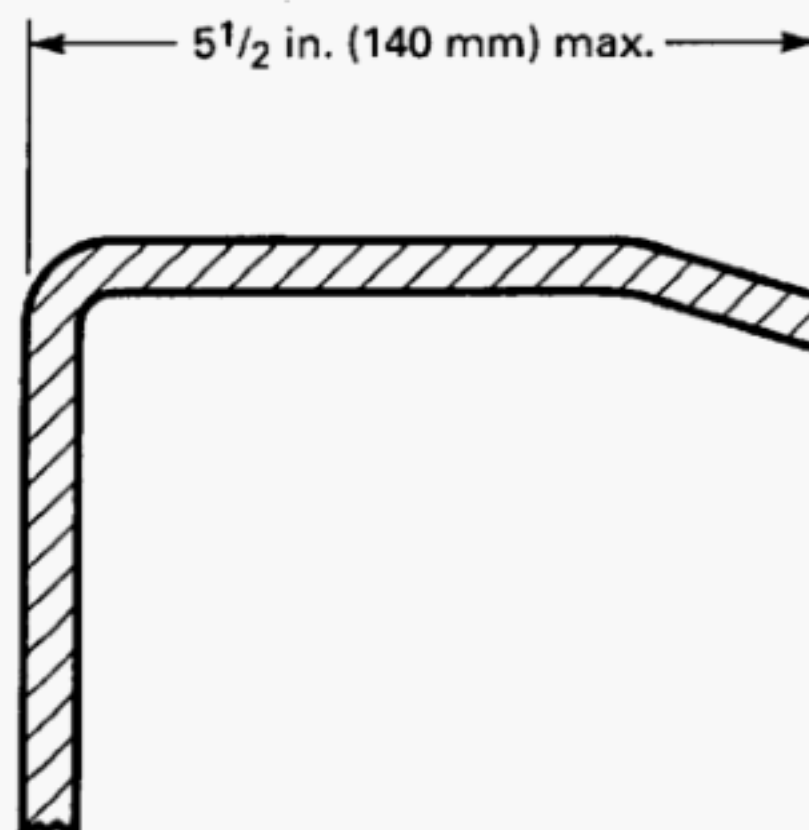
roping: shallow ridges and valleys.

wrinkle: a corrugation that is visible or can be felt.

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(a) Units Without Integral Rims



(b) Units With Integral Rims

FIG. 2 LEDGES

2 REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Material

The fixtures shall be made of stainless steel sheet conforming to one or more of the commercial stainless steel types given in Table 1.

2.1.1 Thickness of Sheet Metal. Except where noted, the stainless steel sheet shall conform to the thicknesses given in Table 2. The allowable thickness of sheet metal for the entire unit, before drawing, shall be in accordance with the size of the fixture as determined by the dimensions of the compartment. If there are two compartments welded together, each compartment shall be measured before drawing.

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TABLE 1 STAINLESS STEEL TYPES

Stainless Steel Type No.	Chromium, Min. %	Nickel, Min. %	Manganese, Min. %	Molybdenum, Min. %
316	16.00	10.00	...	2.00
304	18.00	8.00
302	17.00	8.00
301	16.00	6.00
202	17.00	4.00	7.50	...
201	16.00	3.50	5.50	...
430	16.00

GENERAL NOTE: The types designated are from ASTM A 240.

TABLE 2 STAINLESS STEEL SHEET THICKNESS

Inside Dimension or Area of One Compartment [Note (1)]	Bowl Depth, in. (mm)	Min. Metal Thickness, in. (mm) [Note (2)]
Span under 29 in. (737 mm), area under 460 sq. in. (297 × 10 ³ mm ²), and depth under 7½ in. (191 mm)	5½ to 6 (140 to 152) Over 6 to 6½ (152 to 165) Over 6½ to 7½ (165 to 191)	0.026 (0.66) 0.029 (0.74) 0.033 (0.84)
Span 29 in. (737 mm) and over, area under 460 sq. in. (297 × 10 ³ mm ²) or over, and depth 7½ in. (191 mm) and over	Over 7½ (191)	0.046 (1.17)

NOTES:

- (1) The span and area shall be measured to the inner edges of the top opening. The span is parallel to *L* and *W* as shown in Figs. 3 through 5 and Tables A1 through A14. When any one of the dimensions indicated or the area equals or exceeds the stated value, 0.046 in. (1.17 mm) shall be the required minimum thickness of the sheet metal. Thus, in order for the fixture to qualify for a lesser thickness, all of the indicated compartment dimensions shall be under the values stated.
- (2) Minimum metal thickness shall conform to the decimal thickness that applies to the sheet metal thickness before drawing or forming.

2.2 Surface Finish

All fixture surfaces shall be free from die marks, blemishes, wrinkles, and roping when inspected as described in para. 4.1. (See para. 1.6 for definitions.)

2.3 Construction of Stainless Steel Fixtures

Sink and lavatory fixtures shall be either drawn seamless or welded. Welds shall be ground and polished where exposed so as to produce continuously smooth, even surfaces. They shall be cleaned after polishing. Sink compartments and drainboards shall be treated with effective sound-inhibiting material. The coverage and type of sound-inhibiting material used shall be in accordance with the Manufacturer's regular practice.

2.3.1 Kitchen Sink Flanges (See Para. 1.6 for Definition). Flanges on kitchen sinks shall be flat, rigid, and otherwise suitable for effective installation

of the fixture by the use of conventional sink frames (see para. 4.2), or shall provide a means for attachment without sink frames. Exposed edges shall be smooth and free from burrs and sharp edges. On kitchen sinks without integral rims, flanges shall not be more than 2 in. (50 mm) in width when measured as shown in Fig. 1, sketch (a). On sinks with integral rims, flanges shall not be more than 2½ in. (64 mm) in width when measured as shown in Fig. 1, sketch (b).

2.3.2 Kitchen Sink Ledges (See Para. 1.6 for Definition). Ledges at the back of kitchen sinks shall be flat, rigid, and otherwise suitable for effective installation of fittings (see para. 4.2). Exposed edges shall be smooth and free from burrs and sharp edges. On ledge-back kitchen sinks without integral rims, ledges shall not be more than 5 in. (127 mm) in width when measured as shown in Fig. 2, sketch (a). On ledge-back kitchen sinks with integral rims, ledges shall not

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be more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. (140 mm) in width when measured as shown in Fig. 2, sketch (b).

2.3.3 Kitchen Sink Drainboards. Drainboards (as shown in Tables A7 through A13) shall be fastened to sink compartments, and shall be formed by stamping, pressing, fabrication, or combination thereof. The drain area of a drainboard sink shall be at least $\frac{3}{16}$ in. (5 mm) below flood level at a location farthest from the bowl, and shall have a fall towards the bowl. Drainboards shall be smooth ribbed or grooved. All ribs or grooves shall run parallel with the slope of the drainboard.

2.3.3.1 Welded Kitchen Sink Drainboards. Drainboard sinks using welded construction shall be fastened to sink compartments with continuous welds having visible surfaces of the weld ground smooth, and free from cracks and pits. Corners of drainboards on cabinet sink tops shall be welded and ground smooth.

2.4 Dimensions and Tolerances

Fixtures shall conform to the applicable dimensions and tolerances given herein. Where not otherwise indicated, a tolerance of plus or minus 1% shall apply. Maximum and minimum dimensions are not subject to a tolerance beyond the stated limits, except where given as nominal dimensions.

3 FIXTURE TYPES AND SIZES

3.1 Kitchen Sinks

Common types and sizes are:

- (a) flat-rim sink, single compartment (see Table A1);
- (b) flat-rim sink, double compartment (see Table A2);
- (c) ledge-back sink, single compartment (see Table A3);
- (d) ledge-back sink, double compartment (see Table A4);
- (e) ledge-back sink and tray combinations (see Table A5);
- (f) ledge-back two-level sink, double compartment (see Table A6);
- (g) ledge-back sink, single compartment with single drainboard (see Table A7);
- (h) ledge-back sink, double compartment with single drainboard (see Table A8);
- (i) ledge-back sink, single compartment with double drainboard (see Table A9);
- (j) ledge-back sink, double compartment with double drainboard (see Table A10);

(k) cabinet sink top, single compartment with back and single drainboard (see Table A11);

(l) cabinet sink top, single compartment with back and double drainboard (see Table A12);

(m) cabinet sink top, double compartment with back and double drainboard (see Table A13);

(n) dishwasher/accessible sink (see Tables A14 and A15); and

(o) shallow sinks, similar to ledge-back sinks, single compartment [see para. 3.1(c) and Table A3], except that compartment depth is 3 in. (76 mm) minimum.

3.2 Bar Sinks

Common types and sizes are:

(a) ledge-back sink, single compartment (see Table A16); and

(b) ledge-back sink, double compartment (see Table A17).

3.3 Lavatories (See Fig. A1)

Common types of flat-rim lavatories are rectangular, round, or oval; with or without back ledge; and with or without integral rims. Flanges shall be flat, rigid, and suitable for effective installation of the fixtures (see para. 4.2).

3.3.1 Lavatory Overflows. When provided, lavatory overflows shall have either a minimum cross-sectional area not less than $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.² (725 mm²) at every point in the passageway or shall have a minimum flow capacity (as specified in ASME A112.18.1 for lavatory faucets) when tested in accordance with para. 3.3.1.1. The location of the overflow shall be optional. The overflow point flood level of the slab shall be not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (13 mm) above the slab surface at the lowest point of the faucet bearings.

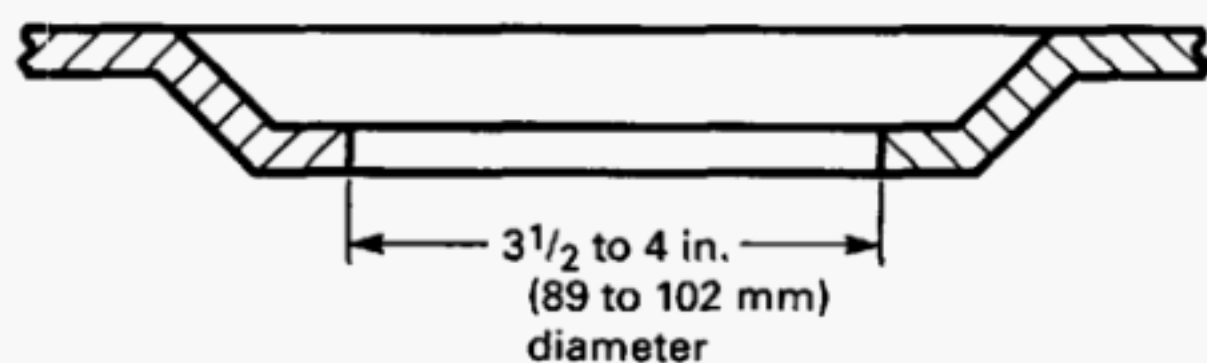
3.3.1.1 The lavatory shall be installed and leveled in a stand with the waste outlet closed or blocked. A water supply shall be adjusted and shall be supplied to the fixture at a flow rate as specified in ASME A112.18.1 for lavatory faucet. The elapsed time from the onset of water flowing into the overflow opening until the water begins to overflow the flood level shall be measured. The fixture shall drain for a minimum of 5 minutes without overflowing.

3.4 Outlets

(a) Outlets for kitchen sinks shall be as shown in Fig. 3.

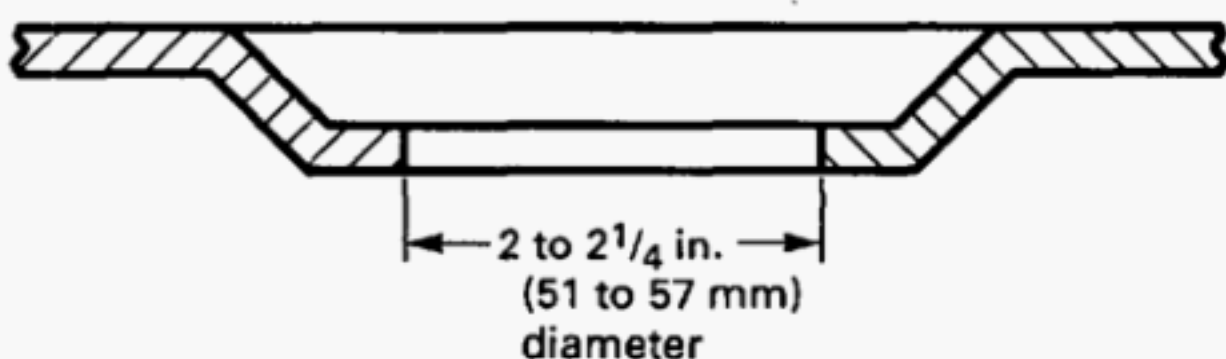
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GENERAL NOTE: For kitchen or bar sink outlet dimensions, see paras. 3.4(a) and (b).

FIG. 3 KITCHEN OR BAR SINK OUTLET DIMENSIONS



GENERAL NOTE: For bar sink outlet dimensions, see para. 3.4(b).

FIG. 4 BAR SINK OUTLET DIMENSIONS

(b) Outlets for bar sinks shall be as shown in Figs. 3 or 4.

(c) Outlets for lavatories shall be as shown in Fig. 5.

3.5 Holes (Punchings)

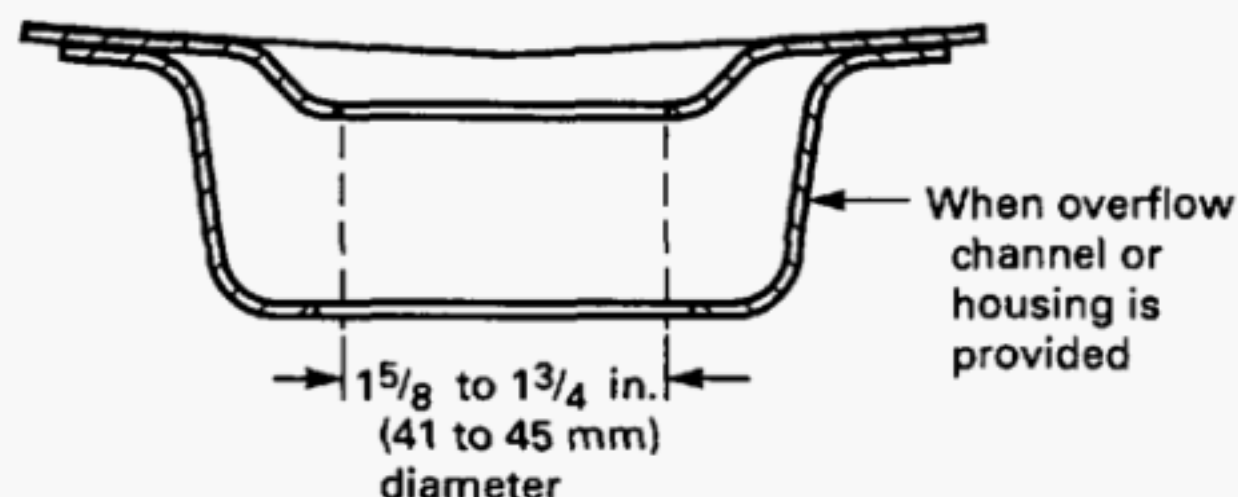
(a) Faucet mounting holes shall be located and sized as shown in Tables A3 through A17 and Fig. A1.

(b) A spray hole is optional. When provided, sizing shall be the same as for faucet mounting holes.

4 INSPECTION

4.1 Visual Inspection of Surfaces

No die marks, blemishes, wrinkles, or roping (see para. 1.6 for definitions) shall be visible to the unaided normal eye when inspected under ordinary light at a distance of 2 ft (610 mm).



GENERAL NOTE: For lavatory outlet dimensions, see para. 3.4(c).

FIG. 5 LAVATORY OUTLET DIMENSIONS

4.2 Flatness of Ledges or Flanges

A straightedge placed along any ledge or flange (see para. 1.6 for definitions) shall not show more than $\frac{3}{16}$ in. (5 mm) variation at any point, except where such variation is an intentional design feature.

4.3 Depth of Sink

Place a straightedge across the top of the rim and measure at right angles from the straightedge to the bottom of the sink as close to the outlet depression as possible, but not in the outlet depression. Except as identified herein, the minimum depth shall be $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. (139 mm). See Fig. A2 for method to measure sink depth.

5 MARKING

Stainless steel plumbing fixtures shall be legibly and permanently marked so as to be visible after installation with the name or registered trademark of the Manufacturer or, in the case of private brands sales, of the customer for whom the unit was manufactured. It is recommended that fixtures be likewise marked with stainless steel type number and thickness.

6 LABELING TO SHOW COMPLIANCE

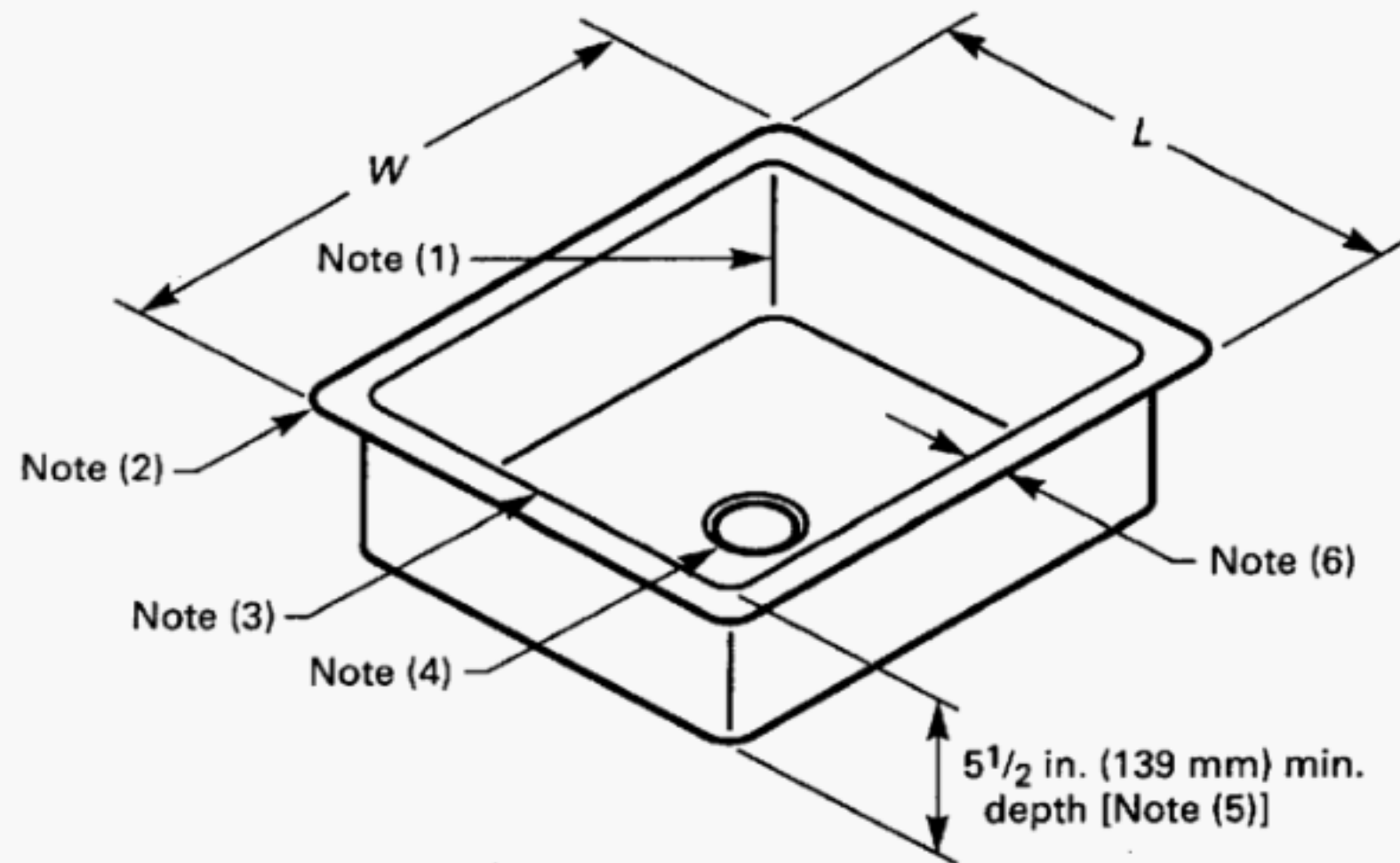
It is recommended that each fixture be labeled "Complies with ASME A112.19.3."

NONMANDATORY APPENDIX A TYPICAL TYPES AND SIZES OF STAINLESS STEEL FIXTURES

The tables, table illustrations, and figures shown in this Appendix are for information only, and are presently considered typical types and sizes of stainless steel fixtures. These tables, table illustrations, and figures are shown for convenience and for locating typical dimensions only. Unless specifically referenced in ASME A112.19.3-2000, these tables, table illustrations, and figures shall not be used to indicate additional standard or required designs, and the Manufacturer's rough-in specifications shall take precedence.

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NONMANDATORY APPENDIX A

**TABLE A1 FLAT-RIM KITCHEN SINKS, SINGLE COMPARTMENT**

Common Sizes, in. (mm)			
Without Integral Rim		With Integral Rim	
L	W	L	W
16 (406.4)	18 (457)	17 (432)	19 (483)
20 (508)	18 (457)	21 (533)	19 (483)
24 (610)	18 (457)	25 (635)	19 (483)
24 (610)	20 (508)	25 (635)	21 (533)
30 (762)	20 (508)	31 (787)	21 (533)
32 (813)	20 (508)	33 (838)	21 (533)

GENERAL NOTE: See para. 3.1(a).

NOTES:

- (1) Inside corner radius 1 in. (25 mm) minimum.
- (2) Outside corner radius $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\pm \frac{3}{16}$ in. (38.1 mm \pm 5 mm) when sink is without integral rim.
- (3) Metal thickness as given in Table 2.
- (4) Outlet - see Fig. 3.
- (5) See Fig. A2.
- (6) See Fig. 1.

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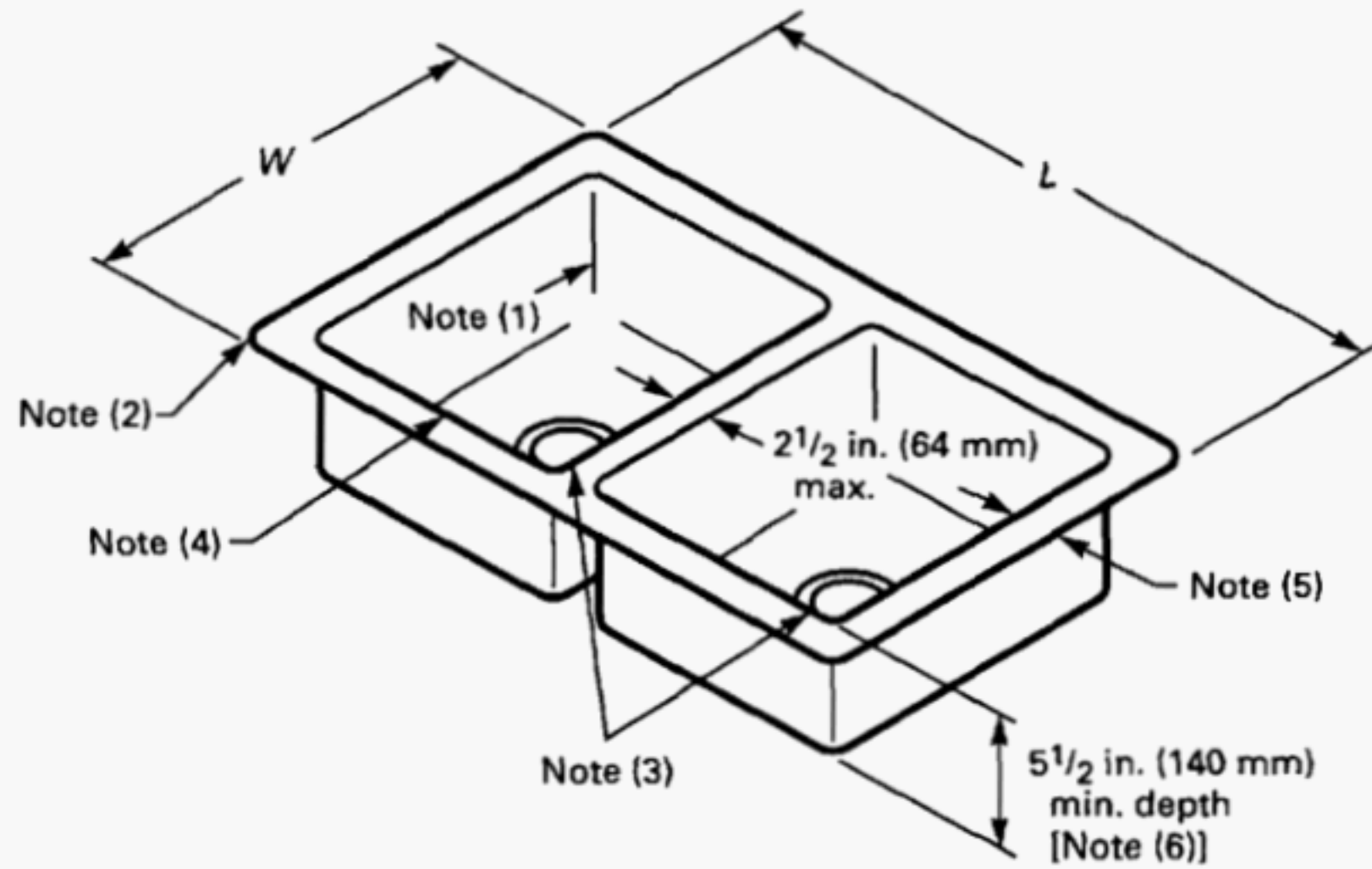


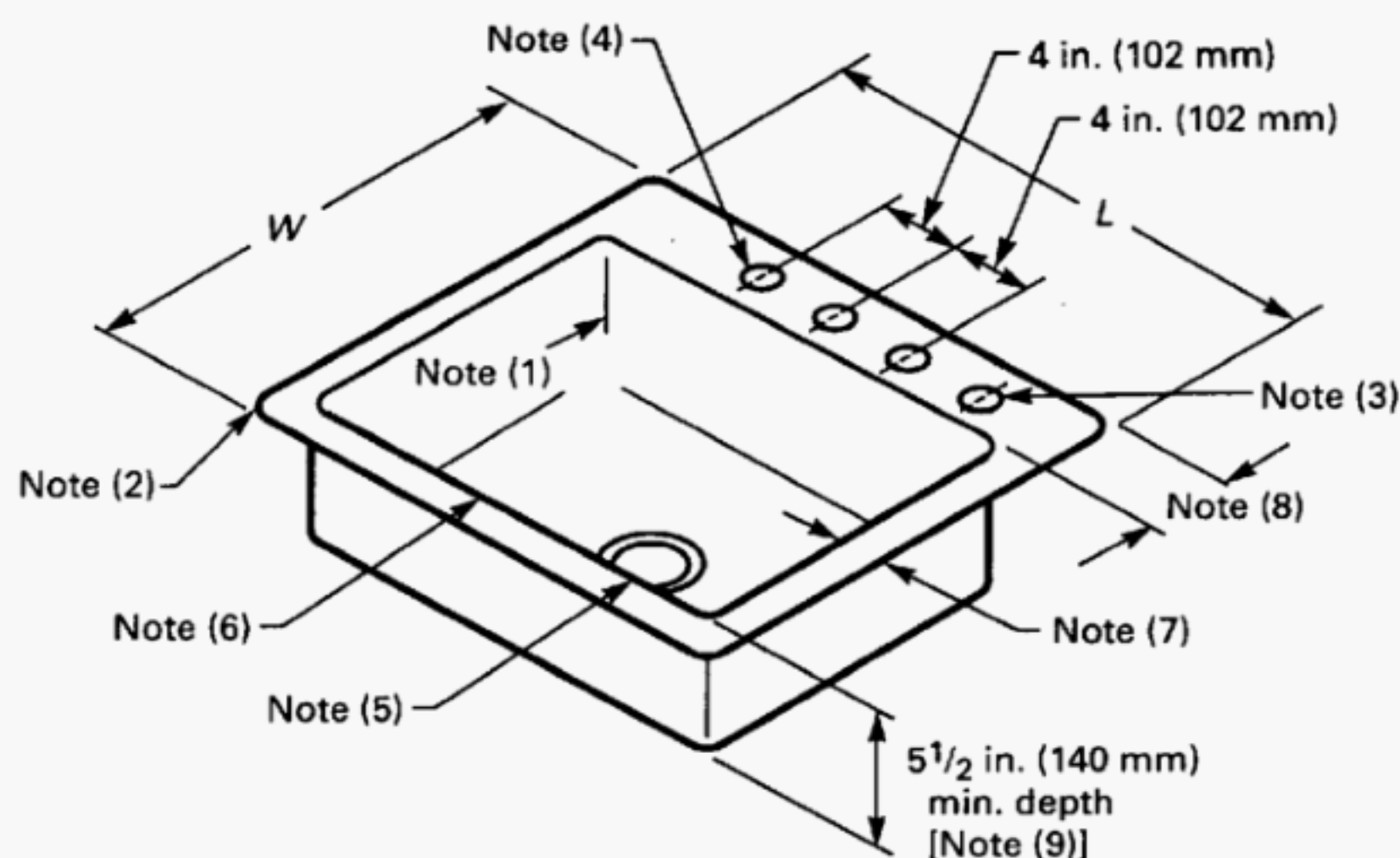
TABLE A2 FLAT-RIM KITCHEN SINKS, DOUBLE COMPARTMENT

Common Sizes, in. (mm)			
Without Integral Rim		With Integral Rim	
<i>L</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>W</i>
32 (813)	20 (508)	33 (838)	21 (533)
36 (914)	20 (508)	37 (940)	21 (533)
42 (1 067)	20 (508)	43 (1 092)	21 (533)

GENERAL NOTE: See para. 3.1(b).

NOTES:

- (1) Inside corner radius 1 in. (25 mm) minimum.
- (2) Outside corner radius $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\pm \frac{3}{16}$ in. (38 mm \pm 5 mm) when sink is without integral rim.
- (3) For outlet, see Fig. 3.
- (4) Metal thickness as given in Table 2.
- (5) See Fig. 1.
- (6) See Fig. A2.

**TABLE A3 LEDGE-BACK KITCHEN SINKS, SINGLE COMPARTMENT**

Common Sizes, in. (mm)			
Without Integral Rim		With Integral Rim	
<i>L</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>W</i>
16 (406)	21 (533)	17 (432)	22 (559)
21 (533)	21 (533)	22 (559)	22 (559)
24 (610)	21 (533)	25 (635)	22 (559)
30 (762)	21 (533)	31 (787)	22 (559)

GENERAL NOTE: See paras. 3.1(c) and (o).

NOTES:

- (1) Inside corner radius 1 in. (25 mm) minimum.
 (2) Outside corner radius $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\pm \frac{3}{16}$ in. (38 mm \pm 5 mm) when sink is without integral rim.
 (3) Spray hole and its location optional.
 (4) All holes for faucets shall be as follows:

$$\text{Sinks: } 1\frac{3}{8} \frac{+1/8}{-1/16} \text{ in. } \left(35 \frac{+3}{-2} \text{ mm} \right)$$

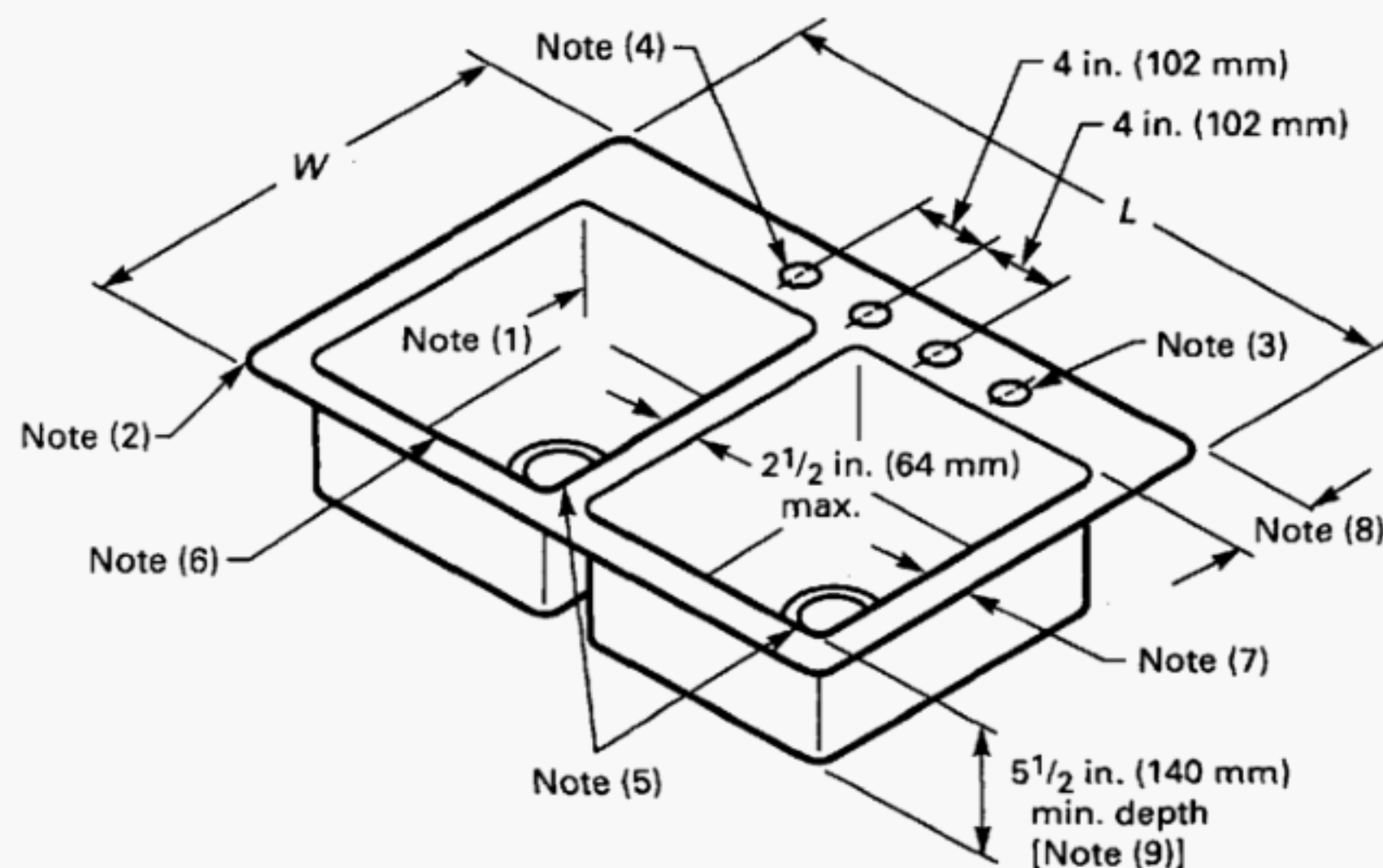
$$\text{Lavatories (centerset): } 1\frac{5}{16} \pm \frac{1}{8} \text{ in. } (33 \pm 3 \text{ mm})$$

$$\text{Lavatories (widespread): } 1\frac{3}{8} \frac{+1/8}{-1/16} \text{ in. } \left(35 \frac{+3}{-2} \text{ mm} \right)$$

- (5) For outlet, see Fig. 3.
 (6) Metal thickness as given in Table 2.
 (7) See Fig. 1.
 (8) See Fig. 2.
 (9) See Fig. A2.

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**TABLE A4 LEDGE-BACK KITCHEN SINKS, DOUBLE COMPARTMENT**

Common Sizes, in. (mm)			
Without Integral Rim		With Integral Rim	
<i>L</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>W</i>
32 (813)	21 (533)	33 (838)	22 (559)
36 (914)	21 (533)	37 (940)	22 (559)
42 (1 067)	21 (533)	43 (1 092)	22 (559)

GENERAL NOTE: See para. 3.1(d).

NOTES:

- (1) Inside corner radius 1 in. (25 mm) minimum.
 (2) Outside corner radius $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\pm \frac{3}{16}$ in. (38 mm \pm 5 mm) when sink is without integral rim.
 (3) Spray hole and its location optional.
 (4) All holes for faucets shall be as follows:

$$\text{Sinks: } 1\frac{3}{8} \frac{+1/8}{-1/16} \text{ in. } \left(35 \frac{+3}{-2} \text{ mm} \right)$$

$$\text{Lavatories (centerset): } 1\frac{5}{16} \pm \frac{1}{8} \text{ in. } (33 \pm 3 \text{ mm})$$

$$\text{Lavatories (widespread): } 1\frac{3}{8} \frac{+1/8}{-1/16} \text{ in. } \left(35 \frac{+3}{-2} \text{ mm} \right)$$

- (5) For outlet, see Fig. 3.
 (6) Metal thickness as given in Table 2.
 (7) See Fig. 1.
 (8) See Fig. 2.
 (9) See Fig. A2.

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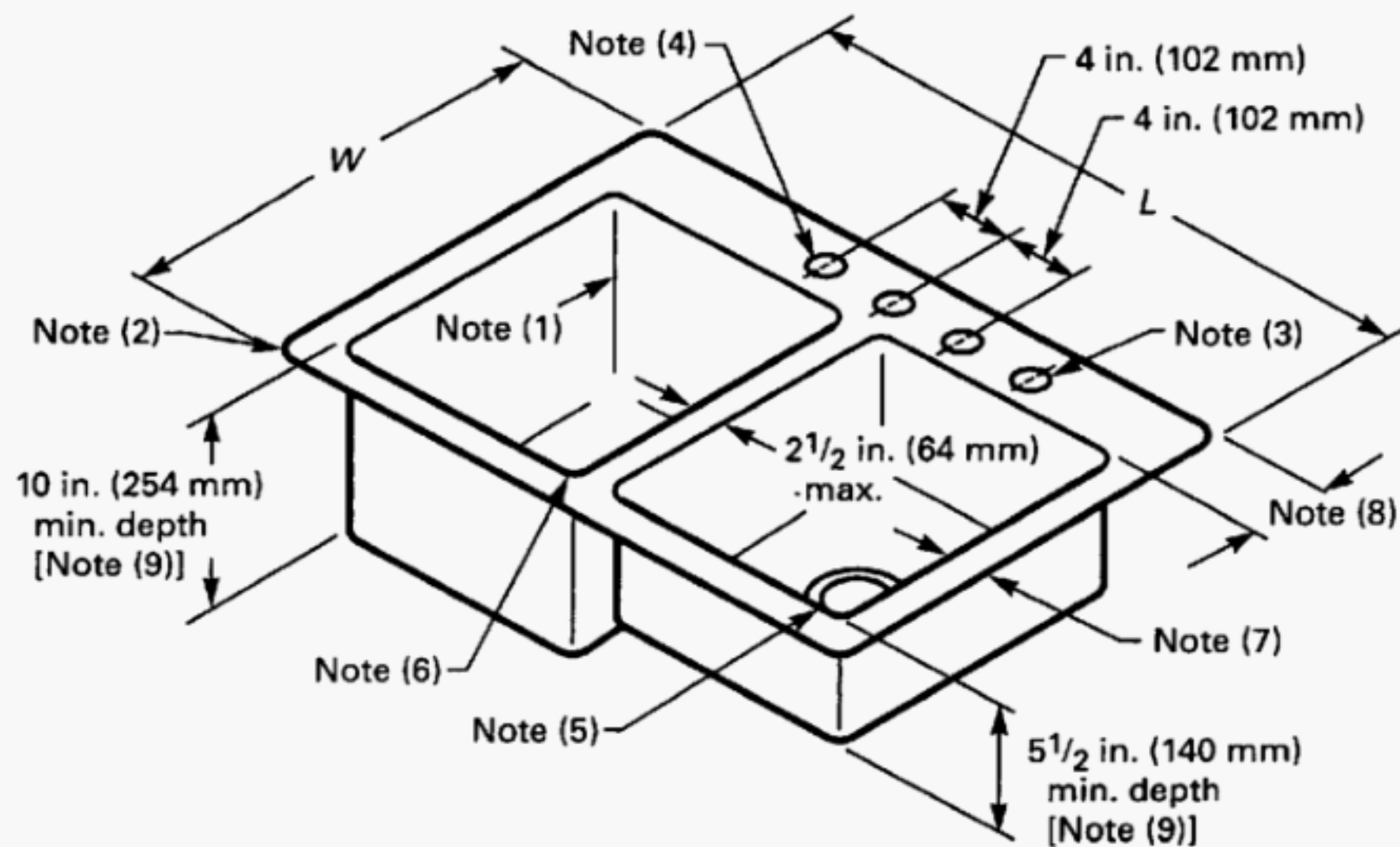


TABLE A5 LEDGE-BACK KITCHEN SINK AND TRAY COMBINATIONS, DEEP COMPARTMENT, RIGHT OR LEFT

Common Sizes, in. (mm)			
Without Integral Rim		With Integral Rim	
L	W	L	W
32 (813)	21 (533)	33 (838)	22 (559)
42 (1 067)	21 (533)	43 (1 092)	22 (559)

GENERAL NOTE: See para. 3.1(e).

NOTES:

- (1) Inside corner radius 1 in. (25 mm) minimum.
 (2) Outside corner radius $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\pm \frac{3}{16}$ in. (38 mm \pm 5 mm) when sink is without integral rim.
 (3) Spray hole and its location optional.
 (4) All holes for faucets shall be as follows:

$$\text{Sinks: } 1\frac{3}{8} \frac{+\frac{1}{8}}{-\frac{1}{16}} \text{ in. } \left(35 \frac{+3}{-2} \text{ mm} \right)$$

$$\text{Lavatories (centerset): } 1\frac{5}{16} \pm \frac{1}{8} \text{ in. } (33 \pm 3 \text{ mm})$$

$$\text{Lavatories (widespread): } 1\frac{3}{8} \frac{+\frac{1}{8}}{-\frac{1}{16}} \text{ in. } \left(35 \frac{+3}{-2} \text{ mm} \right)$$

- (5) For outlet, see Fig. 3.
 (6) Metal thickness as given in Table 2.
 (7) See Fig. 1.
 (8) See Fig. 2.
 (9) See Fig. A2.

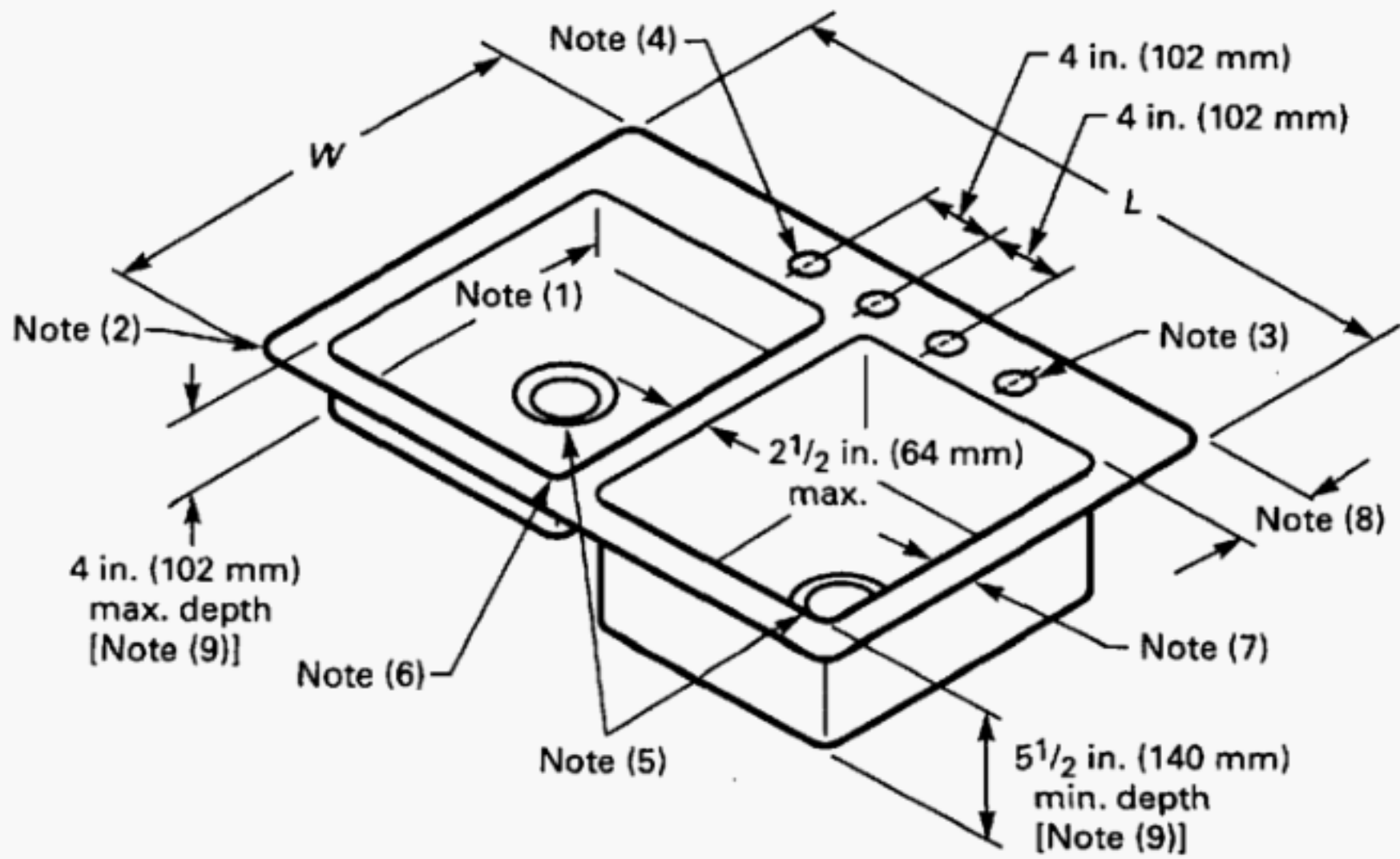


TABLE A6 LEDGE-BACK TWO-LEVEL
KITCHEN SINKS, DEEP COMPARTMENT, RIGHT OR LEFT

Common Sizes, in. (mm)			
Without Integral Rim		With Integral Rim	
L	W	L	W
32 (813)	21 (533)	33 (838)	22 (559)
36 (914)	21 (533)	37 (940)	22 (559)
42 (1 067)	21 (533)	43 (1 092)	22 (559)

- GENERAL NOTE: See para. 3.1(f).
- NOTES:
- (1) Inside corner radius 1 in. (25 mm) minimum.
 - (2) Outside corner radius 1 1/2 in. ± 3/16 in. (38 mm ± 5 mm) when sink is without integral rim.
 - (3) Spray hole and its location optional.
 - (4) All holes for faucets shall be as follows:

Sinks: $1\frac{3}{8} \begin{smallmatrix} +\frac{1}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{16} \end{smallmatrix}$ in. $\left(35 \begin{smallmatrix} +3 \\ -2 \end{smallmatrix} \text{ mm} \right)$

Lavatories (centerset): $1\frac{5}{16} \pm \frac{1}{8}$ in. (33 ± 3 mm)

Lavatories (widespread): $1\frac{3}{8} \begin{smallmatrix} +\frac{1}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{16} \end{smallmatrix}$ in. $\left(35 \begin{smallmatrix} +3 \\ -2 \end{smallmatrix} \text{ mm} \right)$
 - (5) For outlet, see Fig. 3.
 - (6) Metal thickness as given in Table 2.
 - (7) See Fig. 1.
 - (8) See Fig. 2.
 - (9) See Fig. A2.

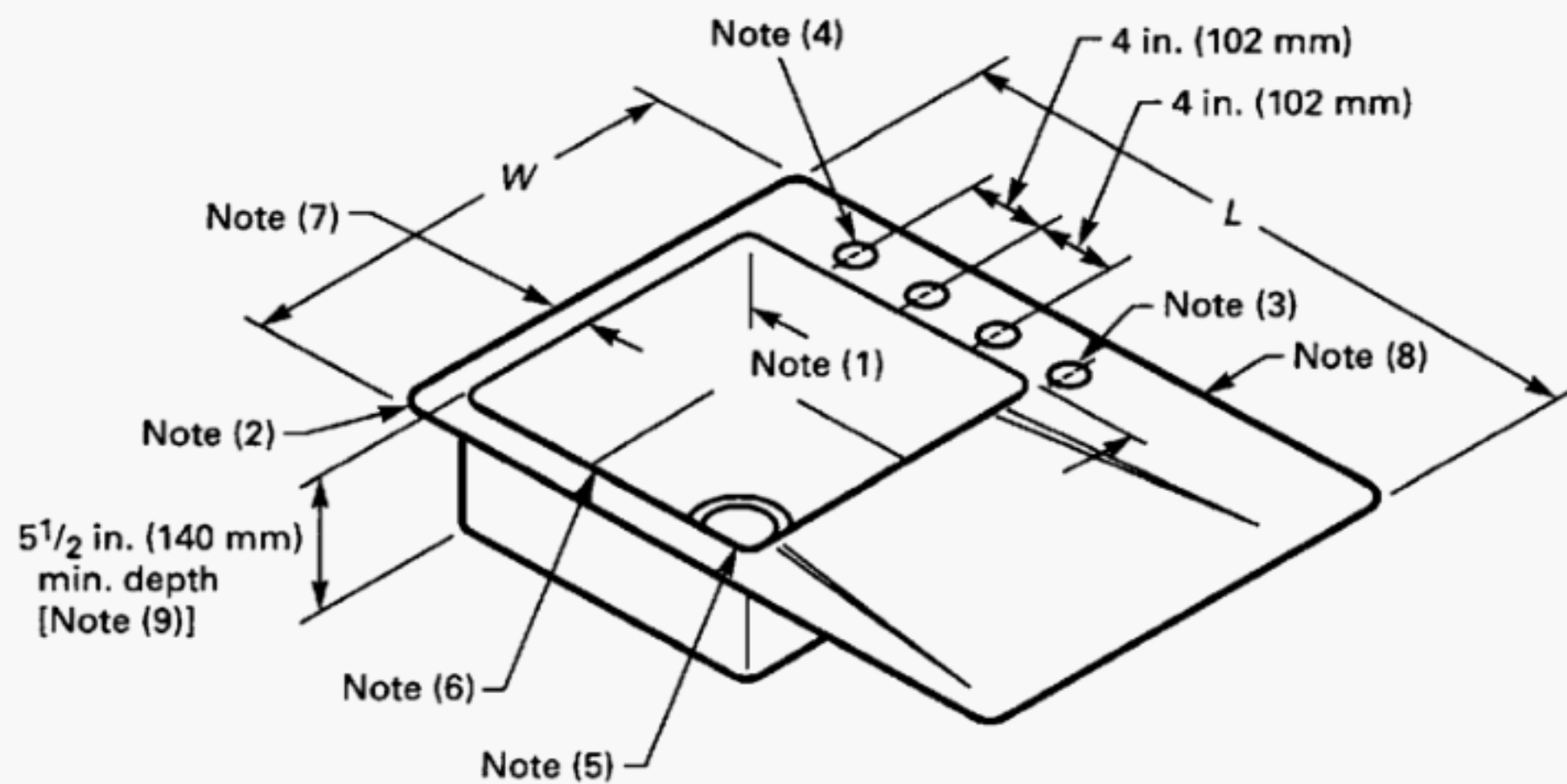


TABLE A7 LEDGE-BACK KITCHEN SINKS, SINGLE COMPARTMENT, WITH DRAINBOARD, RIGHT OR LEFT

Common Sizes, in. (mm)			
Without Integral Rim		With Integral Rim	
<i>L</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>W</i>
32 (813)	21 (533)	33 (838)	22 (559)
42 (1 067)	21 (533)	43 (1 092)	22 (559)

GENERAL NOTE: See para. 3.1(g).

NOTES:

- (1) Inside corner radius 1 in. (25 mm) minimum.
 (2) Outside corner radius 1 1/2 in. $\pm \frac{3}{16}$ in. (38 mm \pm 5 mm) when sink is without integral rim.
 (3) Spray hole and its location optional.
 (4) All holes for faucets shall be as follows:

$$\text{Sinks: } 1\frac{3}{8} \frac{+\frac{1}{8}}{-\frac{1}{16}} \text{ in. } \left(35 \frac{+3}{-2} \text{ mm} \right)$$

$$\text{Lavatories (centerset): } 1\frac{5}{16} \pm \frac{1}{8} \text{ in. } (33 \pm 3 \text{ mm})$$

$$\text{Lavatories (widespread): } 1\frac{3}{8} \frac{+\frac{1}{8}}{-\frac{1}{16}} \text{ in. } \left(35 \frac{+3}{-2} \text{ mm} \right)$$

- (5) For outlet, see Fig. 3.
 (6) Metal thickness as given in Table 2.
 (7) See Fig. 1.
 (8) See Fig. 2.
 (9) See Fig. A2.

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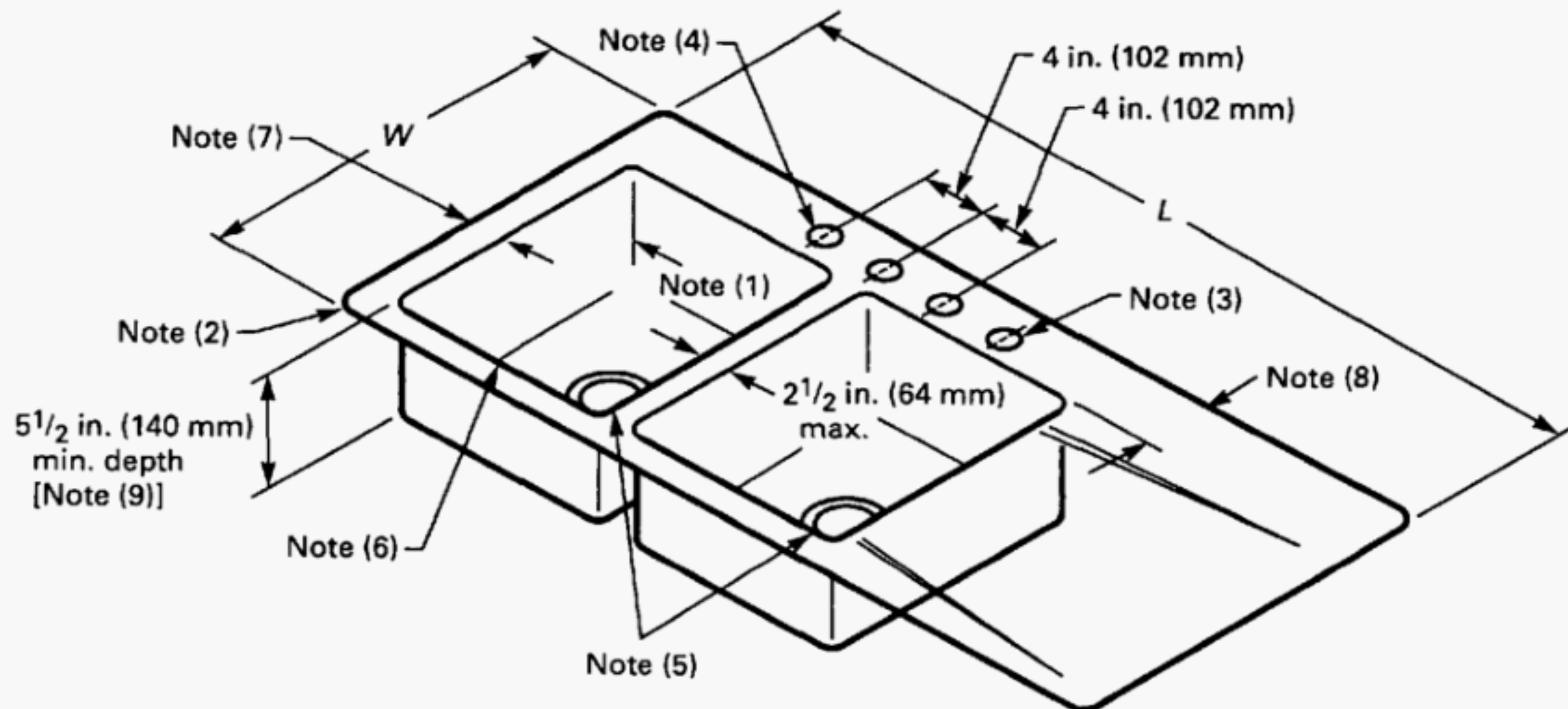


TABLE A8 LEDGE-BACK KITCHEN SINKS, DOUBLE COMPARTMENT, WITH DRAINBOARD, RIGHT OR LEFT

Common Sizes, in. (mm)			
Without Integral Rim		With Integral Rim	
<i>L</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>W</i>
48 (1 219)	21 (533)	48-49 (1 219-1 245)	22 (559)

GENERAL NOTE: See para. 3.1(h).

NOTES:

- (1) Inside corner radius 1 in. (25 mm) minimum.
 (2) Outside corner radius $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\pm \frac{3}{16}$ in. (38 mm \pm 5 mm) when sink is without integral rim.
 (3) Spray hole and its location optional.
 (4) All holes for faucets shall be as follows:

$$\text{Sinks: } 1\frac{3}{8} \frac{+\frac{1}{8}}{-\frac{1}{16}} \text{ in. } \left(35 \frac{+3}{-2} \text{ mm} \right)$$

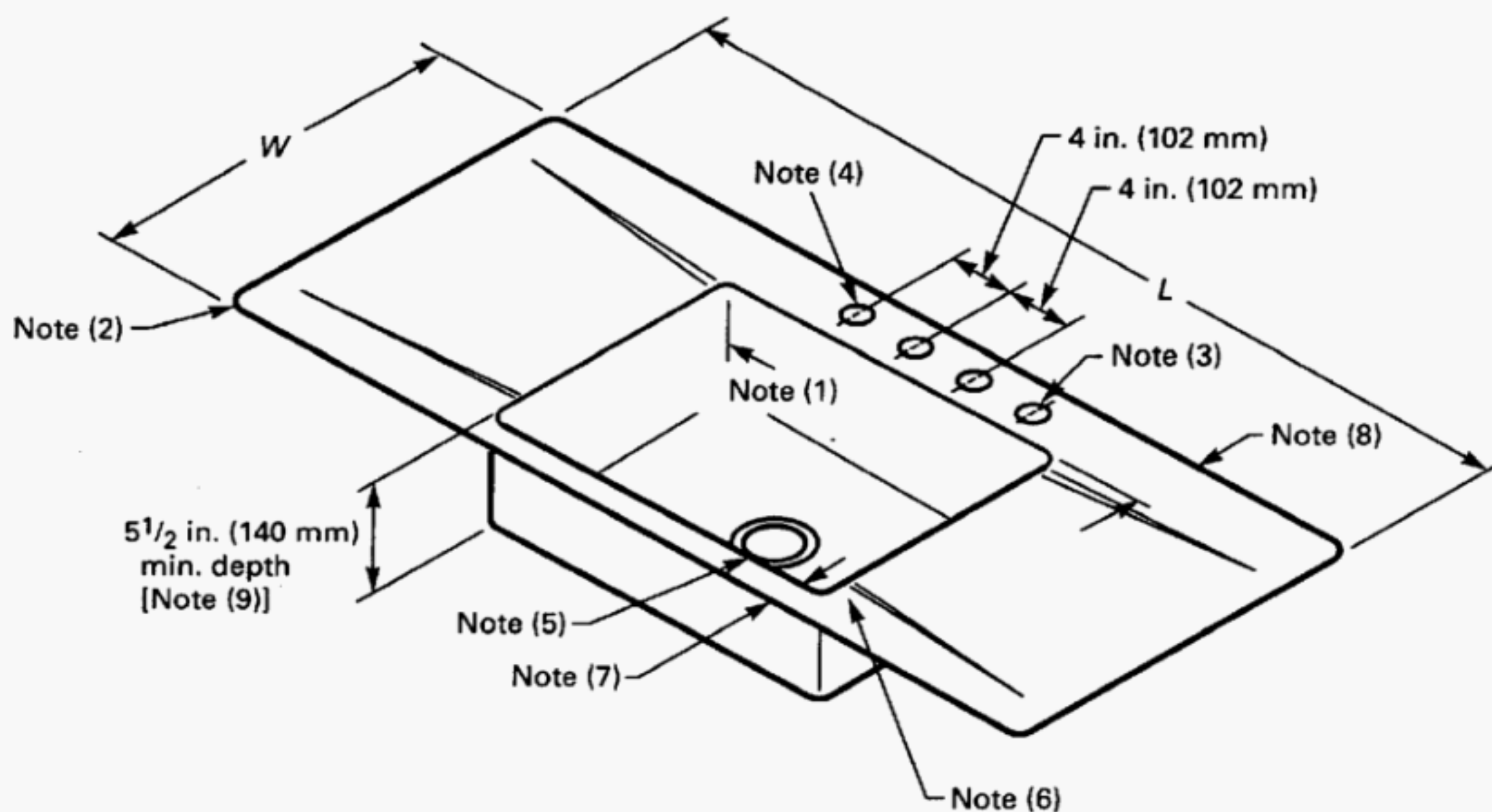
$$\text{Lavatories (centerset): } 1\frac{5}{16} \pm \frac{1}{8} \text{ in. } (33 \pm 3 \text{ mm})$$

$$\text{Lavatories (widespread): } 1\frac{3}{8} \frac{+\frac{1}{8}}{-\frac{1}{16}} \text{ in. } \left(35 \frac{+3}{-2} \text{ mm} \right)$$

- (5) For outlet, see Fig. 3.
 (6) Metal thickness as given in Table 2.
 (7) See Fig. 1.
 (8) See Fig. 2.
 (9) See Fig. A2.

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**TABLE A9 LEDGE-BACK KITCHEN SINKS,
SINGLE COMPARTMENT, WITH DOUBLE DRAINBOARD**

Common Sizes, in. (mm)			
Without Integral Rim		With Integral Rim	
L	W	L	W
54 (1 372)	21 (533)	54-55 (1 372-1 397)	22 (559)

GENERAL NOTE: See para. 3.1(i).

NOTES:

- (1) Inside corner radius 1 in. (25 mm) minimum.
 (2) Outside corner radius $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\pm \frac{3}{16}$ in. (38 mm \pm 5 mm) when sink is without integral rim.
 (3) Spray hole and its location optional.
 (4) All holes for faucets shall be as follows:

$$\text{Sinks: } 1\frac{3}{8} \frac{+\frac{1}{8}}{-\frac{1}{16}} \text{ in. } \left(35 \frac{+3}{-2} \text{ mm} \right)$$

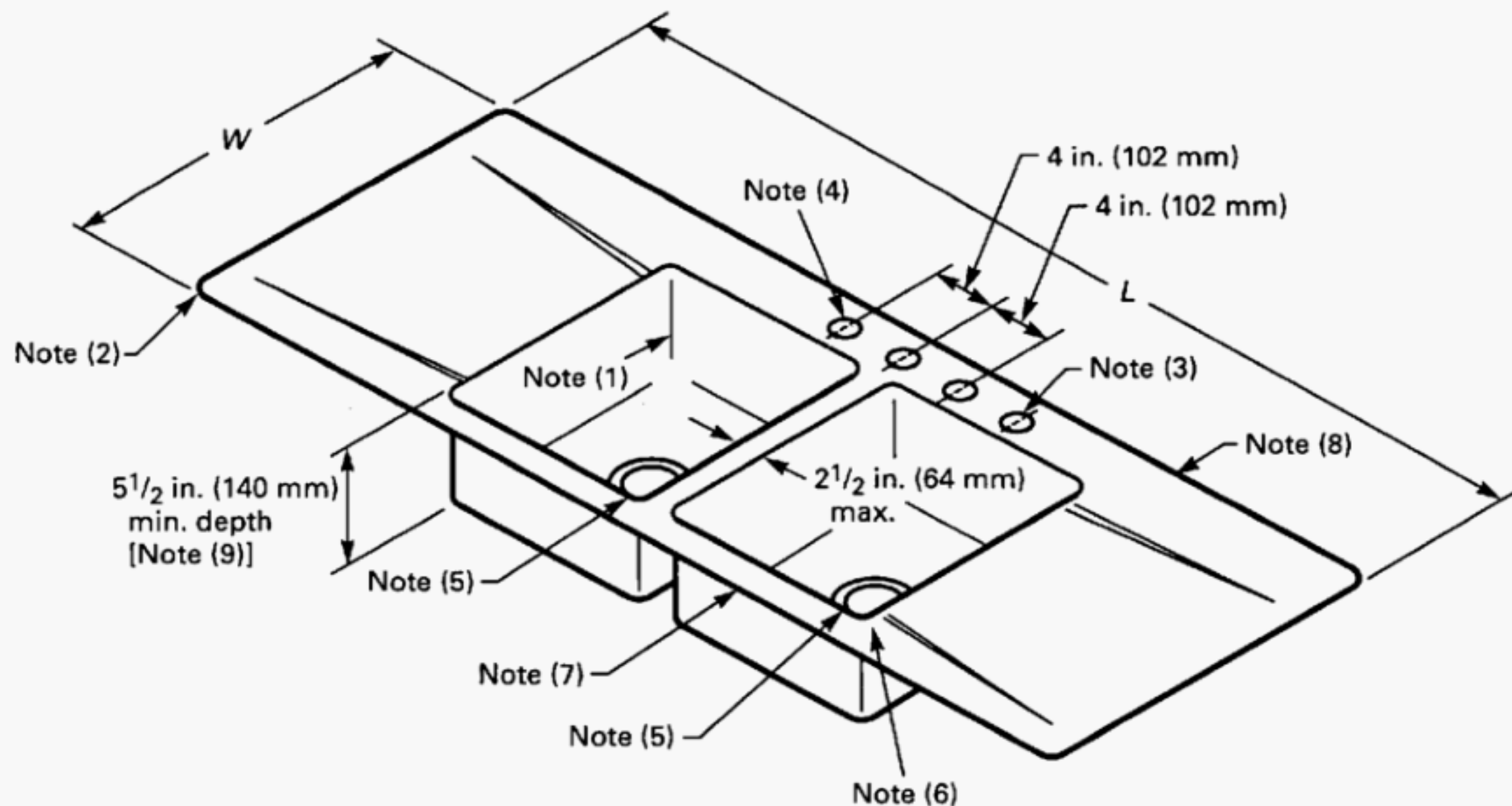
$$\text{Lavatories (centerset): } 1\frac{5}{16} \pm \frac{1}{8} \text{ in. } (33 \pm 3 \text{ mm})$$

$$\text{Lavatories (widespread): } 1\frac{3}{8} \frac{+\frac{1}{8}}{-\frac{1}{16}} \text{ in. } \left(35 \frac{+3}{-2} \text{ mm} \right)$$

- (5) For outlet, see Fig. 3.
 (6) Metal thickness as given in Table 2.
 (7) See Fig. 1.
 (8) See Fig. 2.
 (9) See Fig. A2.

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**TABLE A10 LEDGE-BACK KITCHEN SINKS,
DOUBLE COMPARTMENT, WITH DOUBLE DRAINBOARD**

Common Sizes, in. (mm)			
Without Integral Rim		With Integral Rim	
<i>L</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>W</i>
60 (1 524)	21 (533)	60-61 (1 524-1 549)	22 (559)
66 (1 676)	21 (533)	66-67 (1 676-1 702)	22 (559)
72 (1 829)	21 (533)	72-73 (1 828.8-1 854)	22 (559)

GENERAL NOTE: See para. 3.1(j).

NOTES:

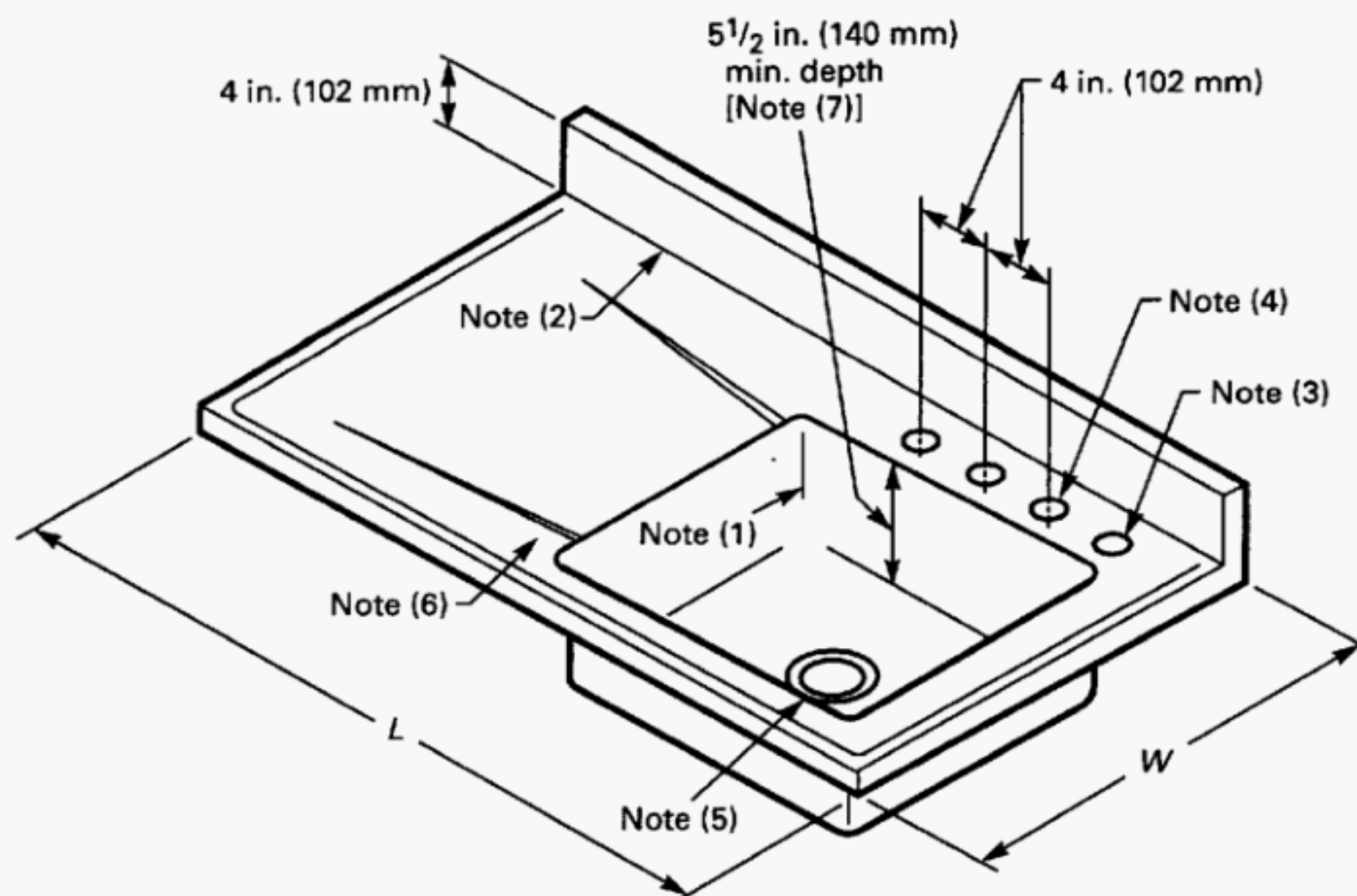
- (1) Inside corner radius 1 in. (25 mm) minimum.
 (2) Outside corner radius $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\pm \frac{3}{16}$ in. (38 mm \pm 5 mm) when sink is without integral rim.
 (3) Spray hole and its location optional.
 (4) All holes for faucets shall be as follows:

$$\text{Sinks: } 1\frac{3}{8} \frac{+1/8}{-1/16} \text{ in. } \left(35 \frac{+3}{-2} \text{ mm} \right)$$

$$\text{Lavatories (centerset): } 1\frac{5}{16} \pm \frac{1}{8} \text{ in. } (33 \pm 3 \text{ mm})$$

$$\text{Lavatories (widespread): } 1\frac{3}{8} \frac{+1/8}{-1/16} \text{ in. } \left(35 \frac{+3}{-2} \text{ mm} \right)$$

- (5) For outlet, see Fig. 3.
 (6) Metal thickness as given in Table 2.
 (7) See Fig. 1.
 (8) See Fig. 2.
 (9) See Fig. A2.



**TABLE A11 CABINET KITCHEN SINK
TOPS, SINGLE COMPARTMENT WITH BACK
AND SINGLE DRAINBOARD, RIGHT OR LEFT**

Common Sizes, in. (mm)	
<i>L</i>	<i>W</i>
39 (991)	25 (635)
42 (1 067)	25 (635)
48 (1 219)	25 (635)

GENERAL NOTE: See para. 3.1(k).

NOTES:

- (1) Inside corner radius 1 in. (25 mm) minimum.
 (2) Back corner radius $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3 mm) minimum.
 (3) Spray hole and its location optional.
 (4) All holes for faucets shall be as follows:

$$\text{Sinks: } 1\frac{3}{8} \begin{matrix} +\frac{1}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{16} \end{matrix} \text{ in. } \left(35 \begin{matrix} +3 \\ -2 \end{matrix} \text{ mm} \right)$$

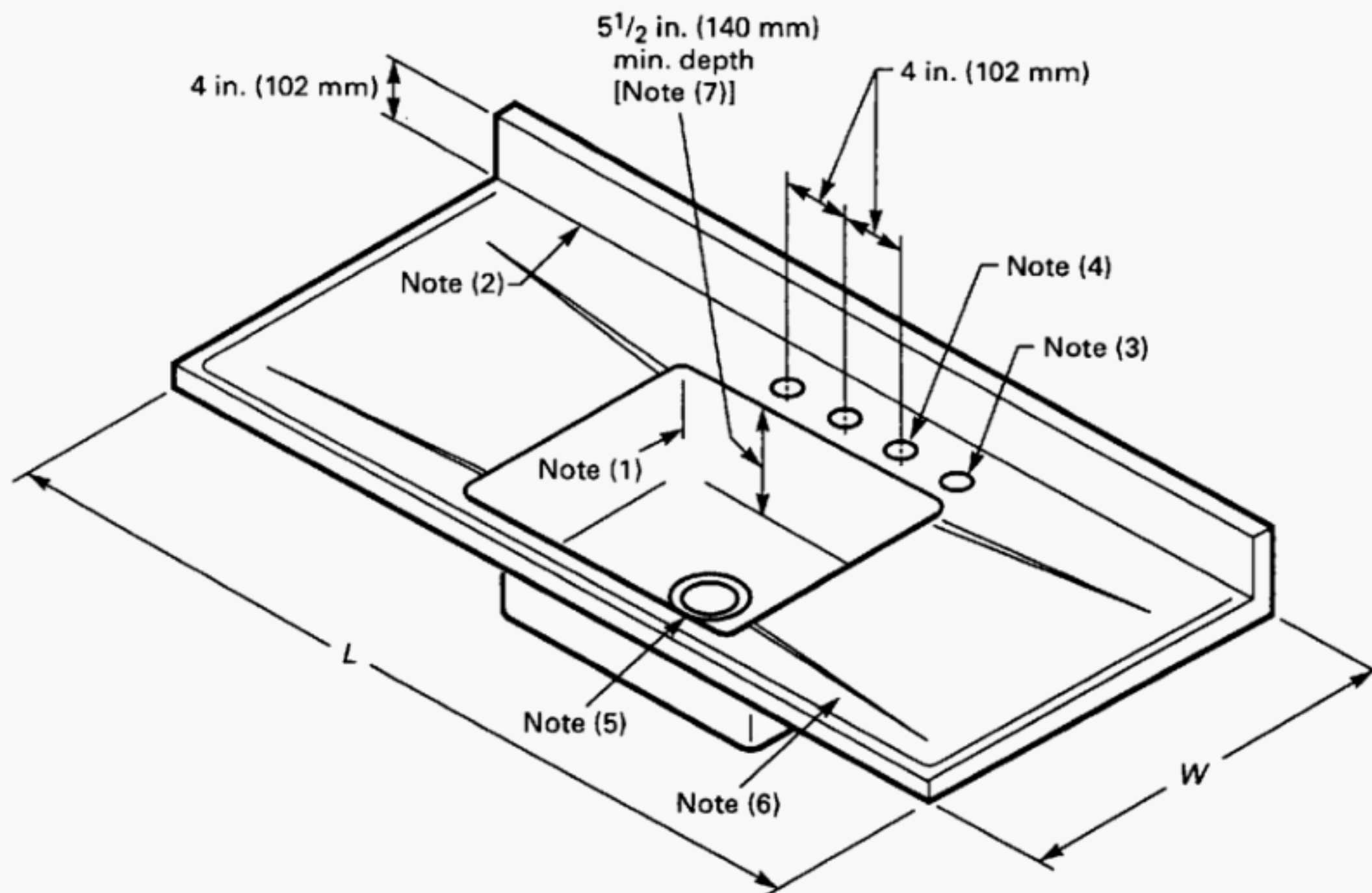
$$\text{Lavatories (centerset): } 1\frac{5}{16} \pm \frac{1}{8} \text{ in. } (33 \pm 3 \text{ mm})$$

$$\text{Lavatories (widespread): } 1\frac{3}{8} \begin{matrix} +\frac{1}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{16} \end{matrix} \text{ in. } \left(35 \begin{matrix} +3 \\ -2 \end{matrix} \text{ mm} \right)$$

- (5) For outlet, see Fig. 3.
 (6) Metal thickness as given in Table 2.
 (7) See Fig. A2.

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**TABLE A12 CABINET KITCHEN
SINK TOPS, SINGLE COMPARTMENT
WITH BACK AND DOUBLE DRAINBOARD**

Common Sizes, in. (mm)	
<i>L</i>	<i>W</i>
54 (1 372)	25 (635)
60 (1 524)	25 (635)
72 (1 829)	25 (635)

GENERAL NOTE: See para. 3.1 (I).

NOTES:

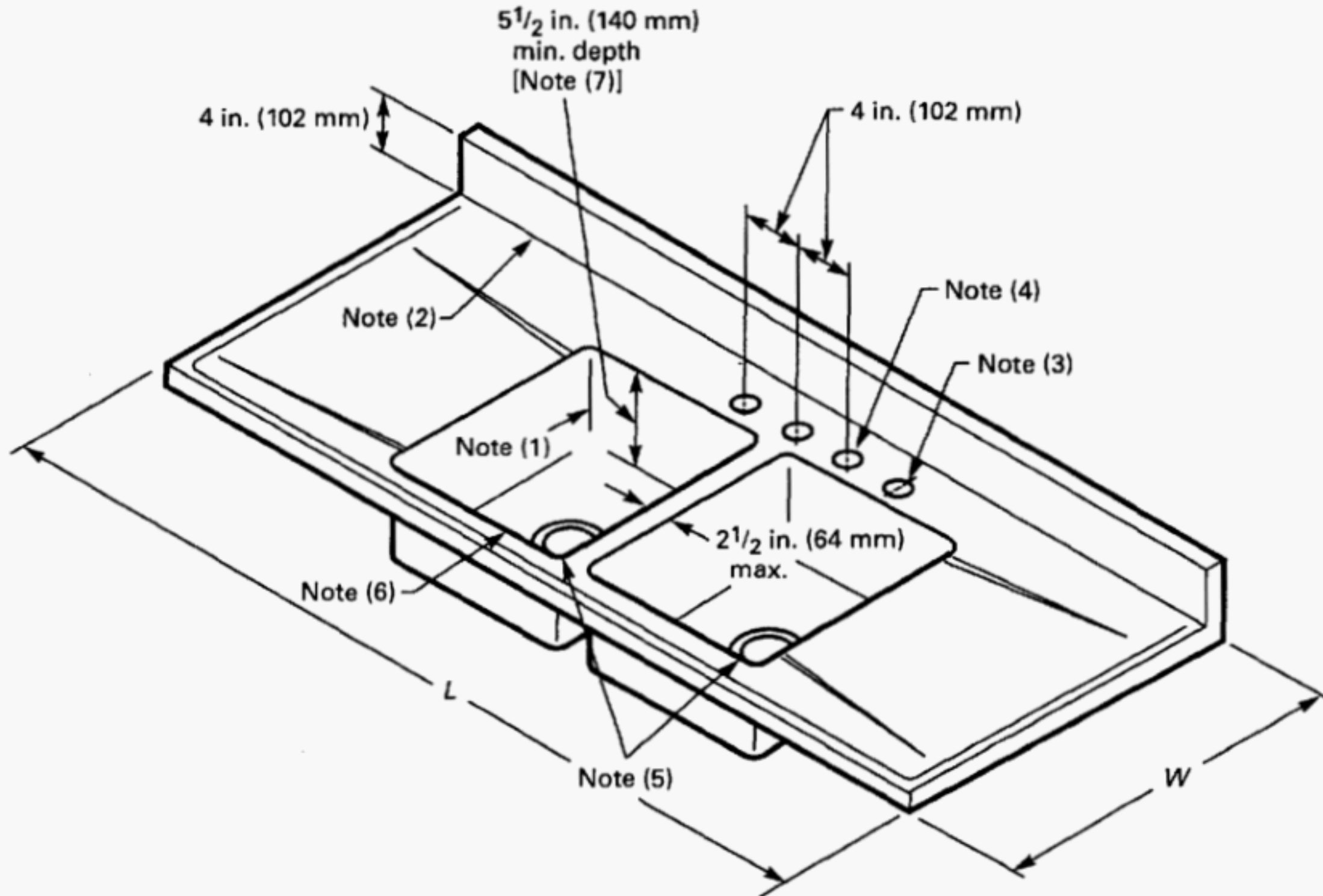
- (1) Inside corner radius 1 in. (25 mm) minimum.
- (2) Back corner radius $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3 mm) minimum.
- (3) Spray hole and its location optional.
- (4) All holes for faucets shall be as follows:

$$\text{Sinks: } 1\frac{3}{8} \frac{+\frac{1}{8}}{-\frac{1}{16}} \text{ in. } \left(35 \frac{+3}{-2} \text{ mm} \right)$$

$$\text{Lavatories (centerset): } 1\frac{5}{16} \pm \frac{1}{8} \text{ in. } (33 \pm 3 \text{ mm})$$

$$\text{Lavatories (widespread): } 1\frac{3}{8} \frac{+\frac{1}{8}}{-\frac{1}{16}} \text{ in. } \left(35 \frac{+3}{-2} \text{ mm} \right)$$

- (5) For outlet, see Fig. 3.
- (6) Metal thickness as given in Table 2.
- (7) See Fig. A2.



**TABLE A13 CABINET KITCHEN
SINK TOPS, DOUBLE COMPARTMENT
WITH BACK AND DOUBLE DRAINBOARD**

Common Sizes, in. (mm)	
<i>L</i>	<i>W</i>
60 (1 524)	25 (635)
66 (1 676)	25 (635)
72 (1 829)	25 (635)
84 (2 134)	25 (635)
96 (2 438)	25 (635)

GENERAL NOTE: See para. 3.1(m).

NOTES:

- (1) Inside corner radius 1 in. (25 mm) minimum.
- (2) Back corner radius $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3 mm) minimum.
- (3) Spray hole and its location optional.
- (4) All holes for faucets shall be as follows:

$$\text{Sinks: } 1\frac{3}{8} \begin{matrix} +\frac{1}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{16} \end{matrix} \text{ in. } \left(35 \begin{matrix} +3 \\ -2 \end{matrix} \text{ mm} \right)$$

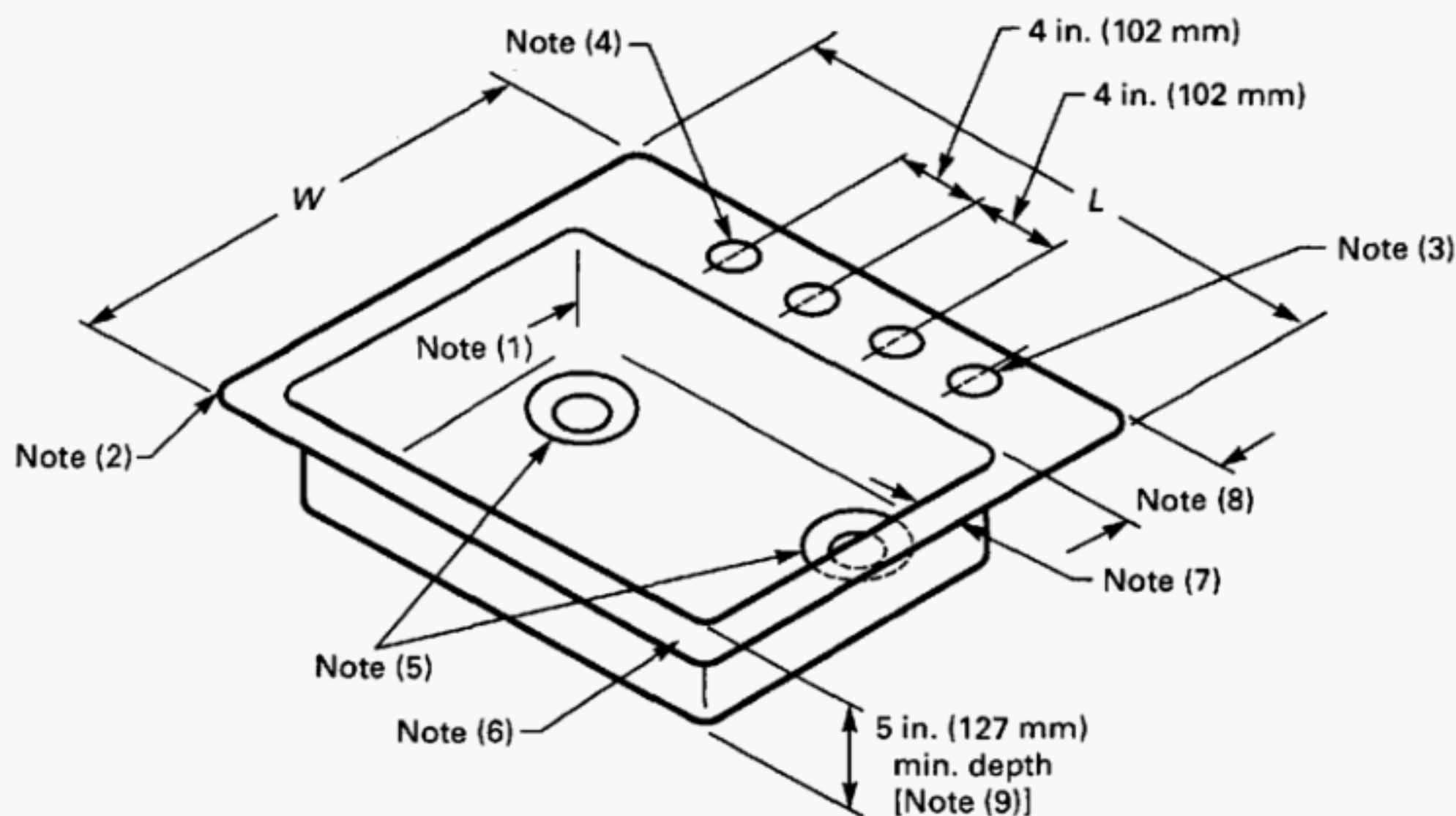
$$\text{Lavatories (centerset): } 1\frac{5}{16} \pm \frac{1}{8} \text{ in. } (33 \pm 3 \text{ mm})$$

$$\text{Lavatories (widespread): } 1\frac{3}{8} \begin{matrix} +\frac{1}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{16} \end{matrix} \text{ in. } \left(35 \begin{matrix} +3 \\ -2 \end{matrix} \text{ mm} \right)$$

- (5) For outlet, see Fig. 3.
- (6) Metal thickness as given in Table 2.
- (7) See Fig. A2.

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**TABLE A14 LEDGE-BACK
DISHWASHING/ACCESSIBLE
KITCHEN SINKS, SINGLE COMPARTMENT**

Common Sizes, in. (mm)	
L	W
25 (635)	21-22 (533-559)

GENERAL NOTE: See para. 3.1(n) and ANSI A117.1, Buildings and Facilities — Providing Accessibility and Usability for Physically Handicapped People.

NOTES:

- (1) Inside corner radius 1 in. (25 mm) minimum.
- (2) Outside corner radius $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\pm \frac{3}{16}$ in. (38 mm \pm 5 mm) when sink is without integral rim.
- (3) Spray hole and its location optional.
- (4) All holes for faucets shall be as follows:

$$\text{Sinks: } 1\frac{3}{8} \frac{+1/8}{-1/16} \text{ in. } \left(35 \frac{+3}{-2} \text{ mm} \right)$$

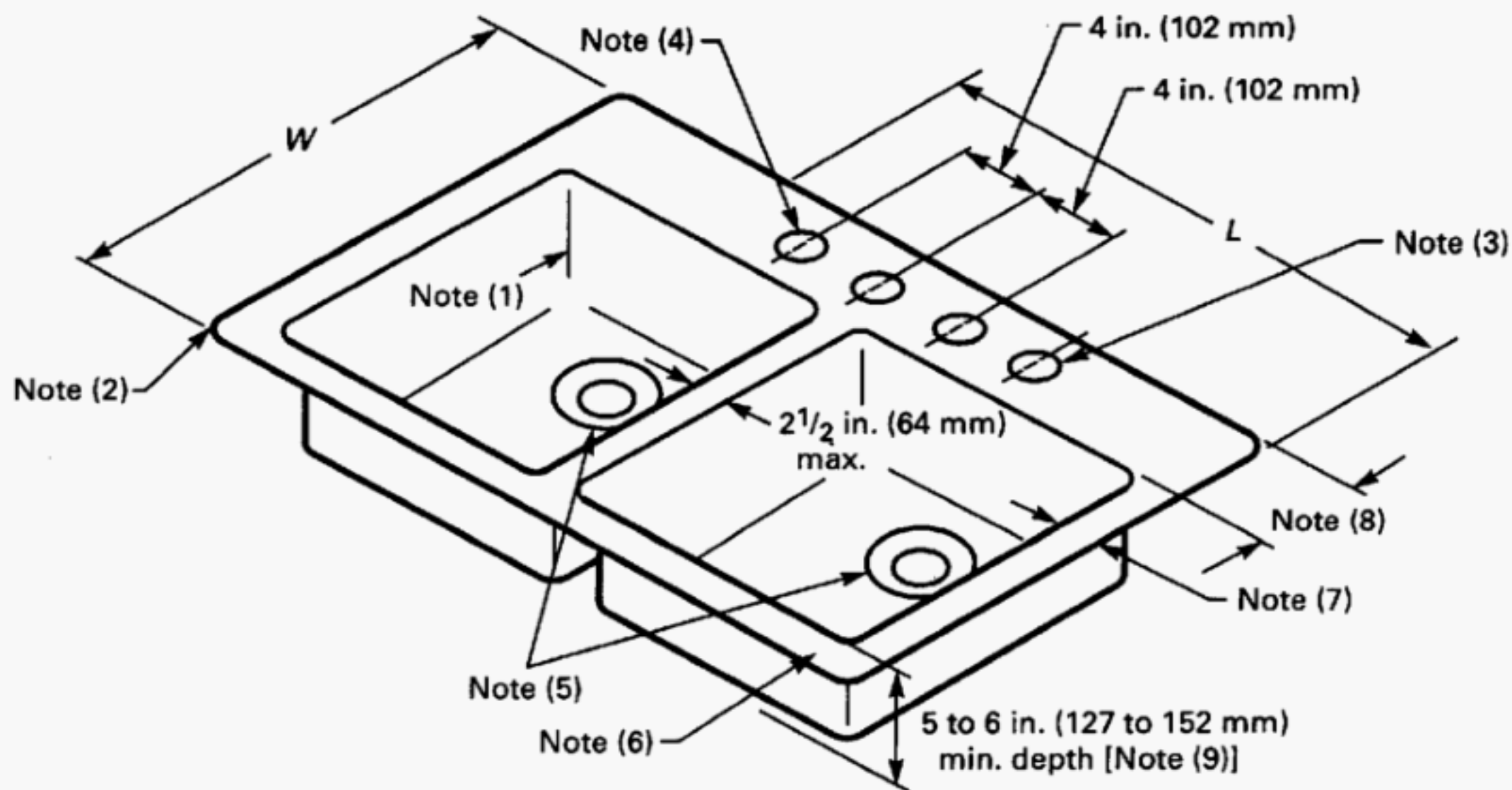
$$\text{Lavatories (centerset): } 1\frac{5}{16} \pm \frac{1}{8} \text{ in. } (33 \pm 3 \text{ mm})$$

$$\text{Lavatories (widespread): } 1\frac{3}{8} \frac{+1/8}{-1/16} \text{ in. } \left(35 \frac{+3}{-2} \text{ mm} \right)$$

- (5) For outlet, see Fig. 3. (Location right rear or left rear corner.)
- (6) Metal thickness as given in Table 2.
- (7) See Fig. 1.
- (8) See Fig. 2.
- (9) See Fig. A2.

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**TABLE A15 LEDGE-BACK
DISHWASHING/ACCESSIBLE
KITCHEN SINKS, DOUBLE COMPARTMENT**

Common Sizes, in. (mm)	
<i>L</i>	<i>W</i>
33 (838)	21-22 (533-559)

GENERAL NOTE: See para. 3.1(n) and ANSI A117.1, Buildings and Facilities — Providing Accessibility and Usability for Physically Handicapped People.

NOTES:

- (1) Inside corner radius 1 in. (25 mm) minimum.
- (2) Outside corner radius $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\pm \frac{3}{16}$ in. (38 mm \pm 5 mm) when sink is without integral rim.
- (3) Spray hole and its location optional.
- (4) All holes for faucets shall be as follows:

$$\text{Sinks: } 1\frac{3}{8} \begin{matrix} +\frac{1}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{16} \end{matrix} \text{ in. } \left(35 \begin{matrix} +3 \\ -2 \end{matrix} \text{ mm} \right)$$

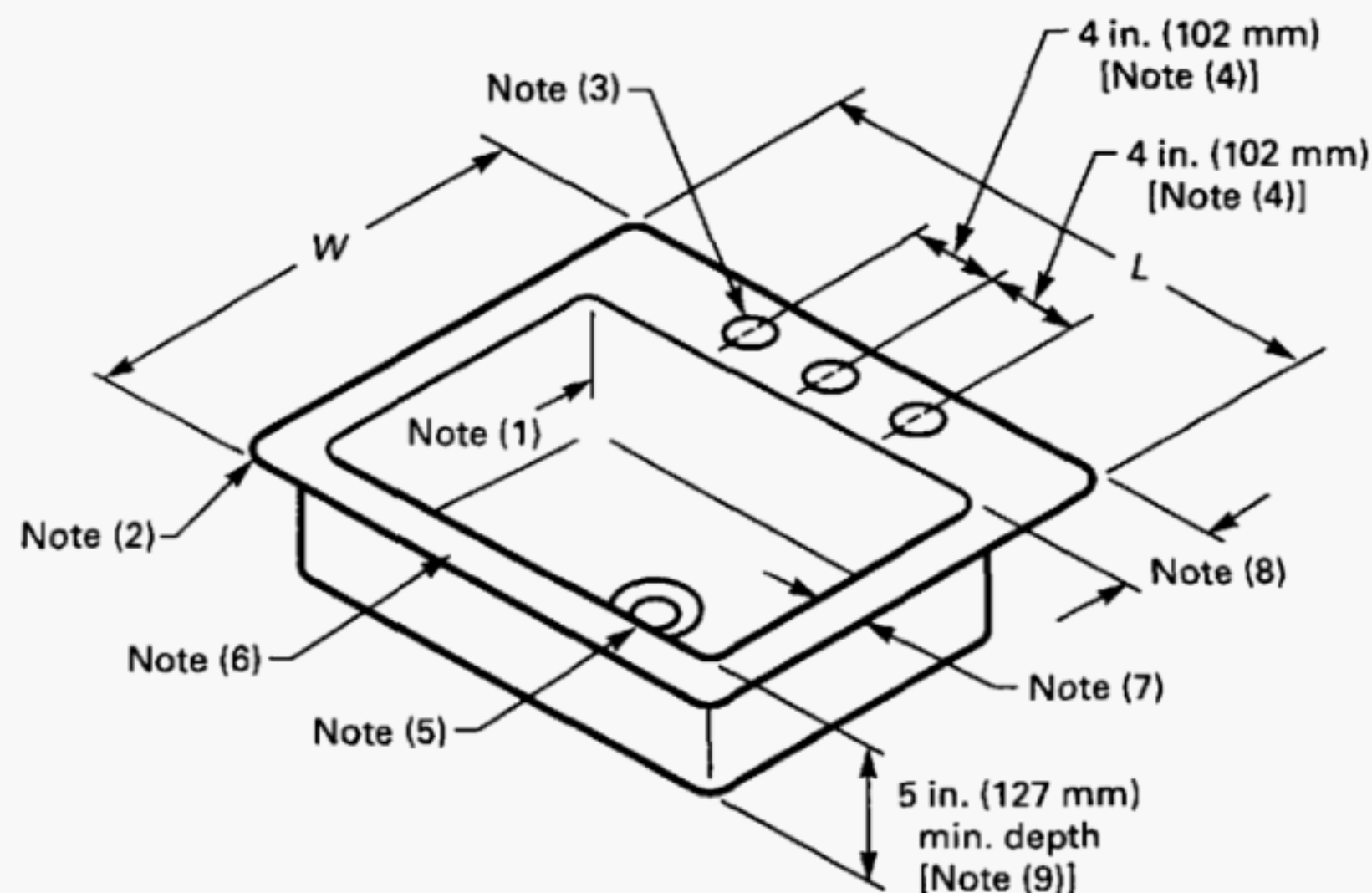
$$\text{Lavatories (centerset): } 1\frac{5}{16} \pm \frac{1}{8} \text{ in. } (33 \pm 3 \text{ mm})$$

$$\text{Lavatories (widespread): } 1\frac{3}{8} \begin{matrix} +\frac{1}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{16} \end{matrix} \text{ in. } \left(35 \begin{matrix} +3 \\ -2 \end{matrix} \text{ mm} \right)$$

- (5) For outlet, see Fig. 3. (Location center rear of each compartment.)
- (6) Metal thickness as given in Table 2.
- (7) See Fig. 1.
- (8) See Fig. 2.
- (9) See Fig. A2.

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**TABLE A16 LEDGE-BACK BAR
SINKS, SINGLE COMPARTMENT**

Common Sizes, in. (mm)	
With Integral Rim	
L	W
19½ (495)	13 (330)
15 (381)	15 (381)
15 (381)	17 (432)
17 (432)	16 (406)
17 (432)	20 (508)
19 (482)	18 (457)

GENERAL NOTE: See para. 3.2(a).

NOTES:

- (1) Inside corner radius 1 in. (25 mm) minimum.
 (2) Outside corner radius 1½ in. ± ⅜ in. (38 mm ± 5 mm) when sink is without integral rim.
 (3) All holes for faucets shall be as follows:

$$\text{Sinks: } 1\frac{3}{8} \begin{matrix} +\frac{1}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{16} \end{matrix} \text{ in. } \left(35 \begin{matrix} +3 \\ -2 \end{matrix} \text{ mm} \right)$$

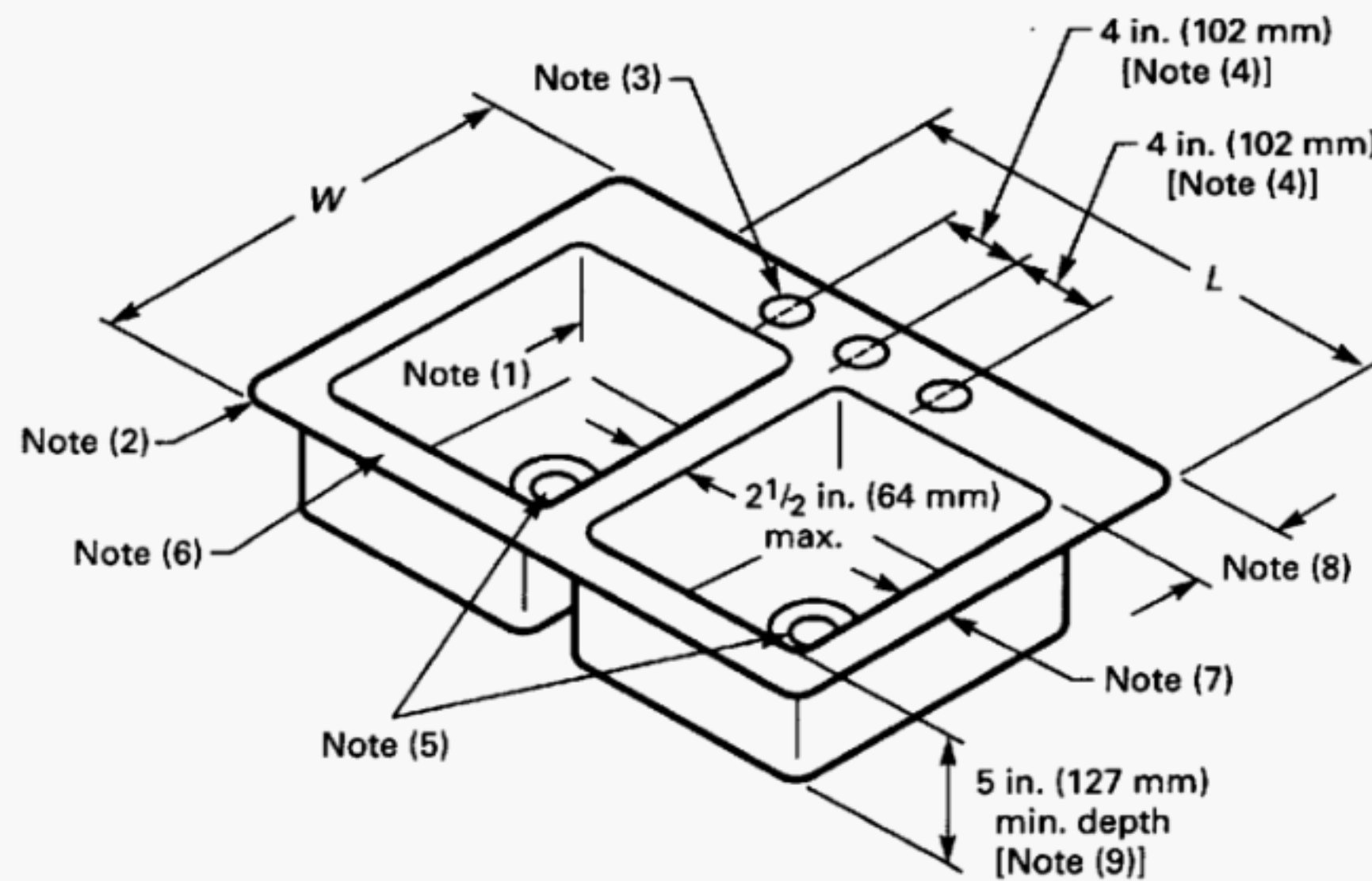
$$\text{Lavatories (centerset): } 1\frac{5}{16} \pm \frac{1}{8} \text{ in. } (33 \pm 3 \text{ mm})$$

$$\text{Lavatories (widespread): } 1\frac{3}{8} \begin{matrix} +\frac{1}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{16} \end{matrix} \text{ in. } \left(35 \begin{matrix} +3 \\ -2 \end{matrix} \text{ mm} \right)$$

- (4) Optional two holes on 4 in. centers or one hole.
 (5) For outlet, see Figs. 3 or 4.
 (6) Metal thickness as given in Table 2.
 (7) See Fig. 1.
 (8) See Fig. 2.
 (9) See Fig. A2.

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**TABLE A17 LEDGE-BACK BAR
SINKS, DOUBLE COMPARTMENT**

Common Sizes, in. (mm)	
With Integral Rim	
L	W
23 (584)	17 (432)

GENERAL NOTE: See para. 3.2(b).

NOTES:

- (1) Inside corner radius 1 in. (25 mm) minimum.
- (2) Outside corner radius $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\pm \frac{3}{16}$ in. (38 mm \pm 5 mm) when sink is without integral rim.
- (3) All holes for faucets shall be as follows:

Sinks: $1\frac{3}{8} \frac{+1/8}{-1/16}$ in. $\left(35 \frac{+3}{-2}$ mm)

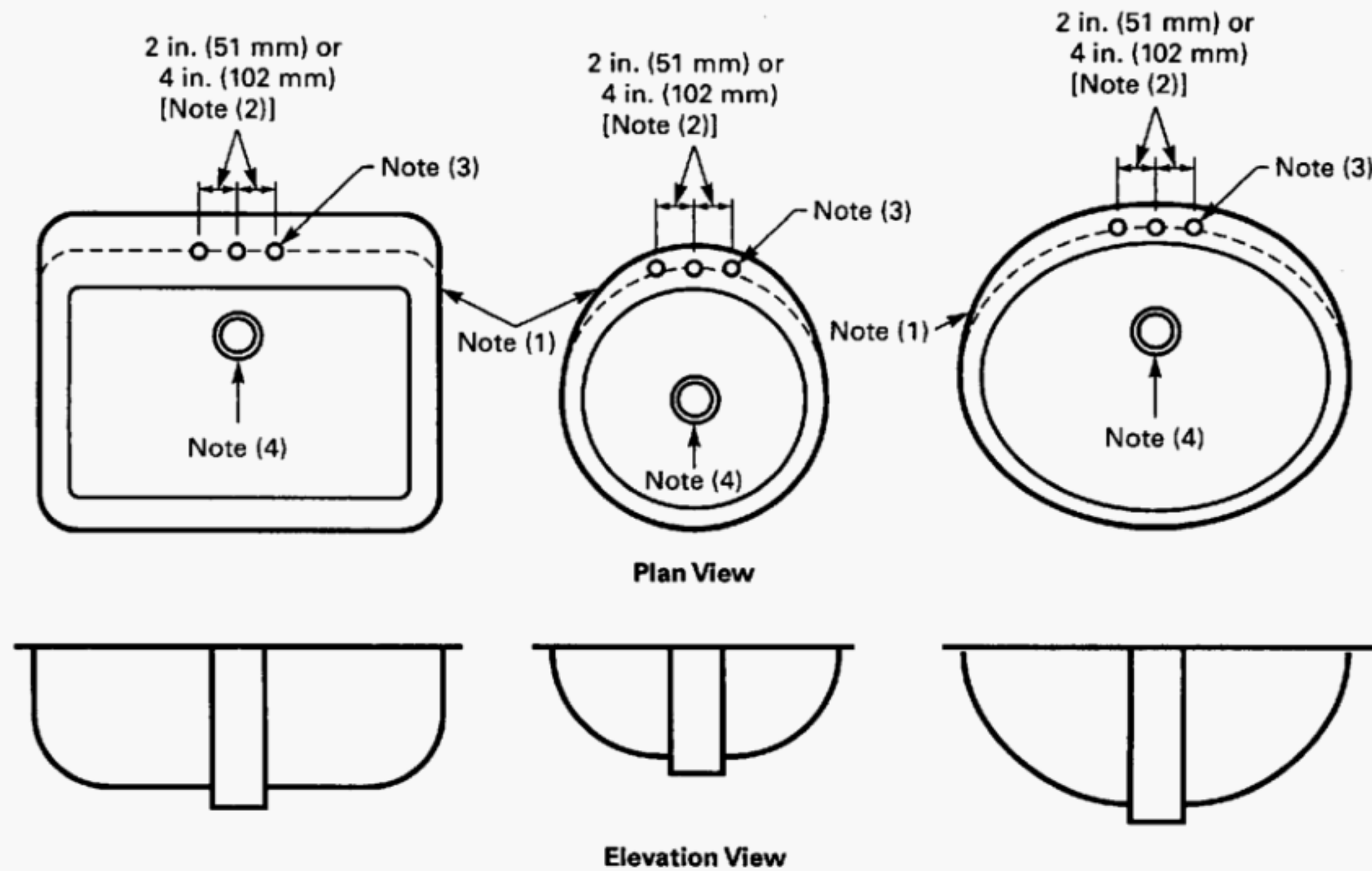
Lavatories (centerset): $1\frac{5}{16} \pm \frac{1}{8}$ in. (33 \pm 3 mm)

Lavatories (widespread): $1\frac{3}{8} \frac{+1/8}{-1/16}$ in. $\left(35 \frac{+3}{-2}$ mm)

- (4) Optional two holes on 4 in. centers or one hole.
- (5) For outlet, see Figs. 3 or 4.
- (6) Metal thickness as given in Table 2.
- (7) See Fig. 1.
- (8) See Fig. 2.
- (9) See Fig. A2.

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GENERAL NOTE: For flat-rim and ledge-back lavatories, see para. 3.3.

NOTES:

- (1) Flat rim and ledge-back lavatories (para. 3.3). Fixture without ledge is indicated by broken line.
- (2) Common center-to-center dimensions shown; other sizes are optional.
- (3) All holes for faucets shall be as follows:

$$\text{Sinks: } 1\frac{3}{8} \begin{matrix} +\frac{1}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{16} \end{matrix} \text{ in. } \left(35 \begin{matrix} +3 \\ -2 \end{matrix} \text{ mm} \right)$$

$$\text{Lavatories (centerset): } 1\frac{5}{16} \pm \frac{1}{8} \text{ in. } (33 \pm 3 \text{ mm})$$

$$\text{Lavatories (widespread): } 1\frac{3}{8} \begin{matrix} +\frac{1}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{16} \end{matrix} \text{ in. } \left(35 \begin{matrix} +3 \\ -2 \end{matrix} \text{ mm} \right)$$

- (4) For outlet, see Fig. 5.

FIG. A1 FLAT-RIM AND LEDGE-BACK LAVATORIES

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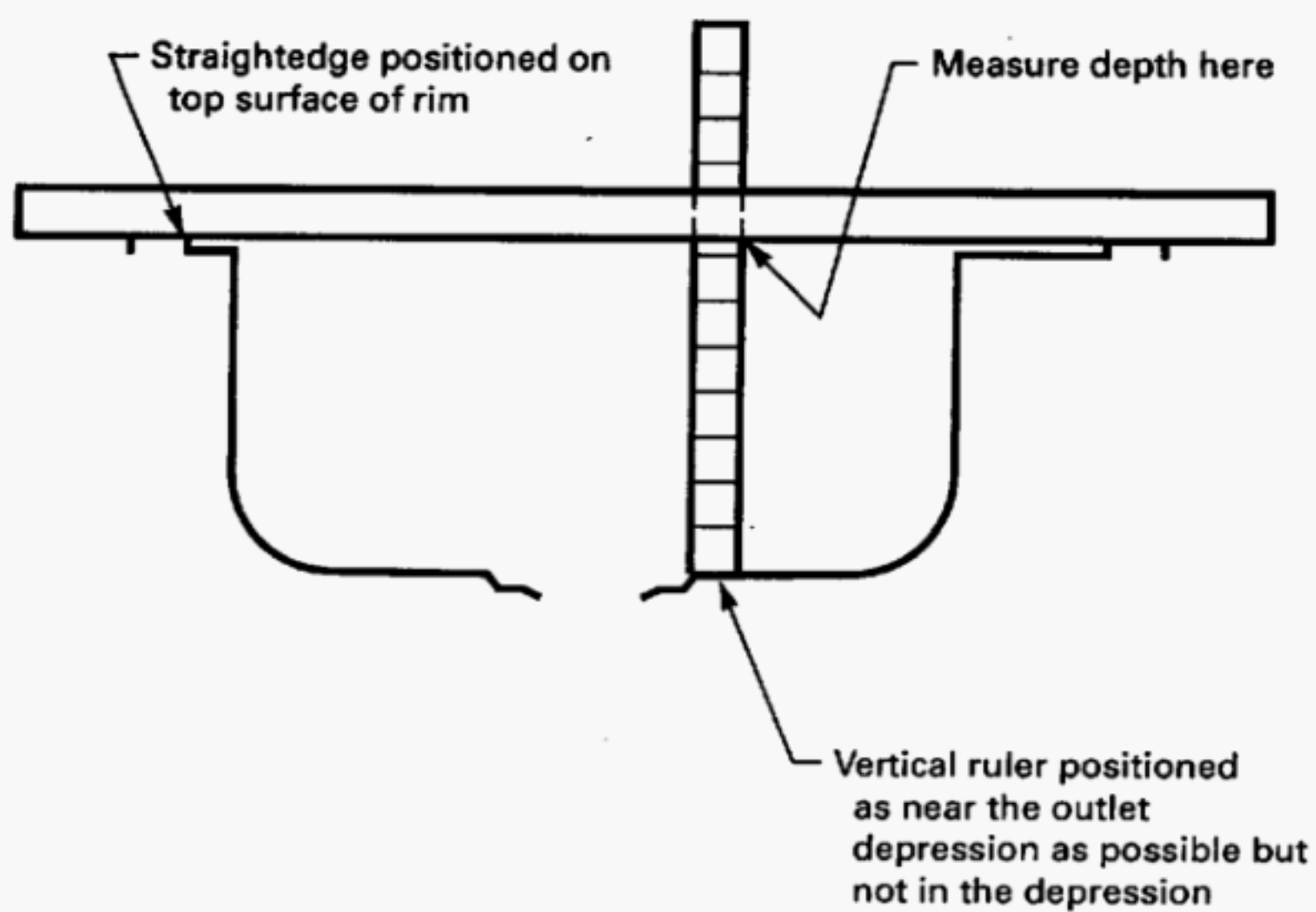


FIG. A2 METHOD OF MEASURING BOWL DEPTH

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