

Intro to Tubular Training Flyer

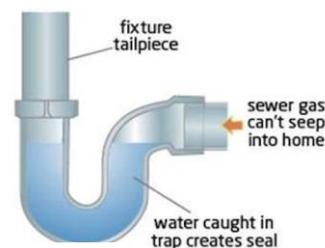
One type of product we sell that is used in many different applications is tubular. Working in our industry it is important we all have at least a basic understanding of what we stock and the applications they are used. This flyer will serve to provide a really basic overview of the main tubular drainage terms and products. Tubular can come in either brass or plastic but the plastic is most common.

Plastic Tubular P-Trap:

Plastic Tubular 1-1/2" P-trap is designed for use in tubular drain applications, primarily under kitchen and bathroom sinks and bath/shower application. The P-Trap provides a water seal so that wastewater will automatically be trapped in the arc of the configuration, (the U shaped section). Because some of the waste water will be left in this section of the trap, unwanted gases are prevented from coming back through the waste line. Some of the benefits are listed below.

- Full sweep J-bend
 - The p-trap itself is two sections of tube connected in the middle by a slip-nut. The J-Bend is the part of the tube that is shaped like a J and also the part that traps the waste water.
- Includes reducing tailpiece washer
 - In a home the lav (bathroom sink) drains are 1-1/4" and the kitchen drain is 1-1/2". Rather than carrying two SKU's, contractors can use the reducing washer for lav drain application.
- Winged slip nuts
 - These are the nuts on both ends and the middle of the trap. As these are tightened down they form a connection with another section of tubular. This is covered in more detail below.
- Reversible J bend
 - The j-bend can be used as seen above where the short side is the connection point of the trap or can be reversed, if needed, where the long side of the j-bend is the connection point.

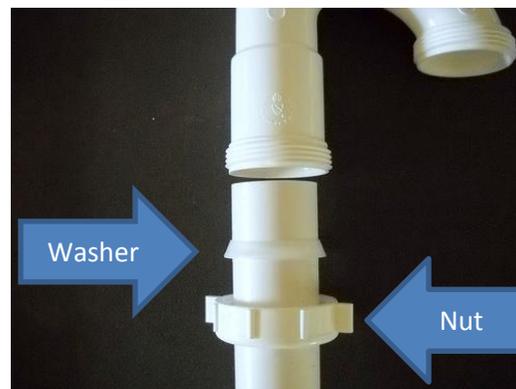
**S-traps are also available and used when the drain pipe is vertical rather than horizontal.*



Slip Joint Connections:

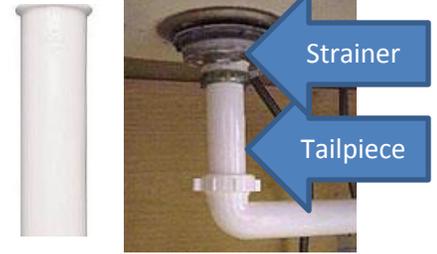
The slip-joint style connection is most common for kitchen sinks, bathroom sinks, and tubs (bath/shower combinations). As seen above they are used frequently in tubular drainage applications. Below is more detailed description of how they are assembled.

A slip joint fitting gets assembled like the picture to the right, putting the nut, then washer on the pipe first. The smaller side of the washer should face the connection point. When the nut gets screwed onto the fitting, the washer gets compressed to form the seal.



Tailpieces:

A tailpiece is the tubular fitting used to connect the drain point to the trap. This connection point will either be made through a flanged tailpiece or a slip joint connection as previously discussed. Flanged type tailpieces are used in applications using a basket strainer and slip joint tailpieces are used in the other applications, such as a lav connection. Tailpieces can also be used as extensions in the tubular drainage assembly. The main flanged tailpieces we sell are flanged on both ends. The customer uses one end the strainer, determines the length needed to the trap, and cuts it. They can then use the unused section on another strainer.



**In strainer applications, it is important to use Teflon tape at the connection point between the strainer and the tailpiece for easy removal in repair situations.*

Trap Adapter:

The water draining through the p-trap needs to somehow connect to the PVC that is stubbed out through the wall. In this case you can use a trap adapter which is basically an adapter that has one slip joint end and one glue type end. The glue type end is glued to the [PVC](#) and the slip joint side connects to the trap or the extension off the trap if one was needed. These can also be referred to as desanko or marvel adaptors. There are Male and Female trap adapters. The male adapter fits into a fitting like a coupling. The female goes around the drain pipe itself.



From the Lav to the Wall Example:

There are many combinations of fittings and configurations a customer could use to get from the lav drain to the PVC pipe stubbed out through the wall. Two of the most likely examples are listed below:

- The drain is connected to the 1-1/4 tailpiece. The tailpiece connects to a 1-1/4 tubular p-trap. The p-trap connects to the drain with a 1-1/2 by 1-1/4 trap adapter.
- The drain is connected to the 1-1/4 tailpiece. The tailpiece connects to a 1-1/2 tubular p-trap using the reducing washer. The p-trap then connects to drain with the 1-1/2 trap adapter.

Next Steps and a Couple Questions:

The first next step is to learn more. The video link below shows how to a tailpiece is connected to a lav drain.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=59JMAWIOfwQ>

TRUE or FALSE: The larger end of a slip joint washer should be facing the intended connection point.

TRUE or FALSE: An S-Trap should be used in place of P-Trap in situations the stubbed-out drain pipe is horizontal.

**As noted, there are both brass and plastic tubular. Plastic tubular is corrosion resistant unlike the brass tubular. The main drawback is the possibility of overtightening the fittings and ruining the threads.