



**Summary of Substantive Changes
between the
2016 edition including Errata, dated July 2017 and the 2020
of
CSA B602 “Mechanical Couplings for Drain, Waste,
and Vent Pipe and Sewer Pipe”**

Presented to the IAPMO Standards Review Committee on April 12, 2021

General: The changes to this standard should not have an impact on currently listed products. The substantive change is:

- Added installation recommendations in the informative annex A for anchoring solutions to negate hydraulic jumps and their effects on mechanical couplings (see Section A.3)

Section 5, Component material specifications and tests:

Section 5.2 Metallic components

5.2.1

Metallic components shall be made of 300 Series stainless steel and shall comply with [the chemical composition requirements of](#)

[a\)](#) ASTM A240/A240M for sheet materials; and

[b\)](#) ASTM A493 for bolt or fastener materials.

5.2.2

Stainless steel shall contain not less than 16% chromium and not less than 6% nickel. Bolt and fastener materials shall not be made from copper-bearing alloys.

Section 6, Performance tests:

6.1.3

During testing of size-transition couplings, the test pressure shall be that of the larger of the two applicable pipe sizes, as specified in Table 3, when conducting the unrestrained joint tightness test in accordance with Clause 6.5 or 6.6.

Table 2, Joint tightness test (deflected) — Restrained and Table 3, Joint tightness test — Unrestrained: These tables were revised to add 350, 400 and, 450 mm Type 1 couplings.

Annex A, Use of mechanical couplings subject to thrust restraints:

A.3

[Restrictions and deviations in drainage piping cause variations of velocity of flow. Flow oscillates between two states: partially filled flow and fully filled flow with head pressure. Variation of velocity of flow produces shock waves \(i.e., hydraulic jumps\) and strong vibrations inside pipes. Hydraulic jumps are a function of specific designs. With time, vibrations and oscillations produced by hydraulic jumps can cause pull-out between pipes and mechanical couplings.](#)



To prevent horizontal and vertical movement, thrust load, or oscillation caused by hydraulic jumps, every branch opening, cleanout, or change of direction should be anchored by blocking, rodding, or other suitable techniques for preventing pull-out and thrust restraints. Anchoring solutions shall be in accordance with

- a) the engineer's specifications;
- b) the plumbing code; and
- c) the DWV pipe manufacturer's recommendations.

Figure A.1 was deleted from Annex A.