Installation Instructions
1100-DIA
DIA Deck Installation Assembly

Regularly Furnished: Zinc plated steel deck installation assembly with hardware. Piping by others.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catalog No.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1100-DIA</td>
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The Wade Drain Installation Stabilizer is a unique support plate designed to secure a drain in place and provide adjustment, rigidity, and strength during the drain installation process.

The main objectives for the Drain Installation Stabilizer are as follows:

(a) To provide a means of pre-assembling the drain to a known rough-in height. If the floor thickness is already known, the drain and Installation Stabilizer can be conveniently pre-assembled away from the job site, and quickly placed and leveled in the correct location at the job site, saving labor costs.

(b) To locate and secure the drain in place and keep it in position prior to concrete pour. The Installation Stabilizer will help resist the drain from tipping, tilting, or being knocked over during construction and concrete pour.

(c) To allow height and level adjustments of the drain to meet the finished floor.

(d) To support any reasonable excess weight that may be placed on the drain before the concrete is poured.

(e) To create an open pocket on the underside of the plate, allowing for attachment of the waste line piping after a concrete pour.

(f) To use one part for multiple pipe sizes by way of removeable knockout(s).

How to Use The Drain Installation Stabilizer

The installation stabilizer is constructed of galvanized steel plate and is designed to be used with floor drain bodies, sanitary floor sink receptors and cleanouts (2", 3", and 4" No-hub and Push-On outlets).

Four lengths of all-thread rod are attached to the body by inserting and tightening into the tapped holes located on the underside of the body. The stabilizer plate is then connected to the all-thread rod by use of flanged nuts, above and below the plate. Adjusting the placement of the nuts changes the rough-in height of the drain. Once the proper height is obtained, the nuts are tightened against the plate. Any excess rod is trimmed off and a stub of pipe is then connected to the body and allowed to extend through the center hole of the plate. The assembly is then nailed down to the concrete form. When concrete is poured around the drain, the plate creates a pocket on the underside of the slab.

When the concrete is set and the forms are stripped away, the visible result is a stub of pipe protruding through the underside of the slab. The remaining drain line can then be connected to this stub of pipe.

Assembly Instructions

Step 1

Connect a shielded coupling to the drain body (No-Hub connection), or insert gasket into drain body (Push-On connection).

Step 2

Remove the threaded studs from hardware bag and screw into the tapped bosses on the underside of the drain body until tight.

Step 3

Screw one flanged nut onto each stud with the flange facing downward.
Assembly Instructions

Step 4
Determine pipe size and remove appropriate knockout if necessary.

Step 5
Insert the studs through the four holes of the plate with the plate cavity facing downward. Set the drain body at the required rough-in height and screw the flanged nuts down until they are flush against the top of plate.

Step 6
Screw a second flanged nut onto each stud with the flange facing upward. Tighten both nuts on each stud until the plate is secured to the studs.

Step 7
Trim the studs down so that they are flush with the bottom of the plate. Set the assembly onto a level surface and check to ensure that the drain body is level with the plate. The flanged nuts can be loosened and tightened to allow for any necessary adjustments. Once leveled, trim any studs that extend beyond the cavity of the plate.

Step 8
Insert a stub of drainage pipe into the shielded coupling (No-Hub connection) or gasket (Push-On connection) and secure. It is important that there be at least 1¼” [32 mm] of pipe protruding through the cavity of the plate, in order to make a connection to the remaining drainage line.
Assembly Instructions

Step 9
Once the assembly is complete and set at the proper rough-in height, place the assembly in the proper location prior to concrete pour. The assembly can be nailed down to the concrete forms by using the nail holes provided on the rim of the plate.

Step 10
Concrete pour.

Step 11
After the concrete is set and the forms are stripped away, the result will be a voided area on the underside of the floor with a stub of pipe protruding through it. Trim off any nails that are extending beyond the concrete floor. The remaining drainage line can now be connected to the drain assembly.

Note:
Some localities' building codes do not allow a shielded coupling or rubber gasket to be buried in concrete. For applications such as this, a section of pipe can be used to act as a barrier to keep concrete from coming in contact with the joint connection.