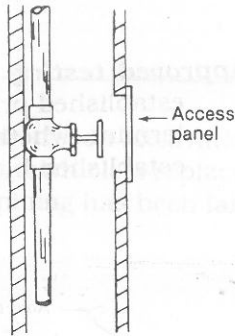


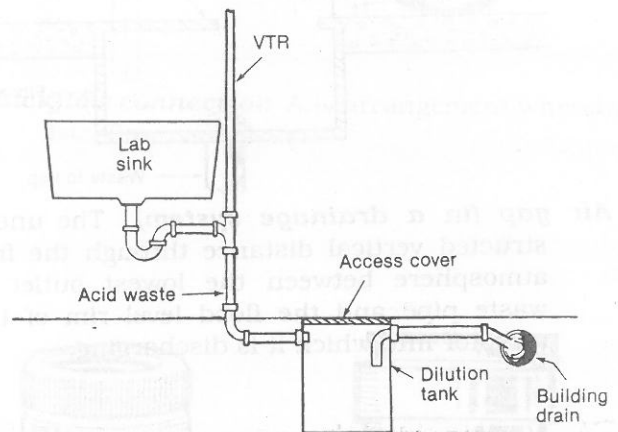
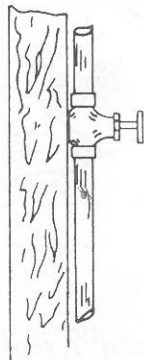
Glossary

A

Accessible Within physical reach. For example, a valve to control the flow of water to a battery of fixtures may be located in a partition. An access panel may have to be removed to make the valve accessible.

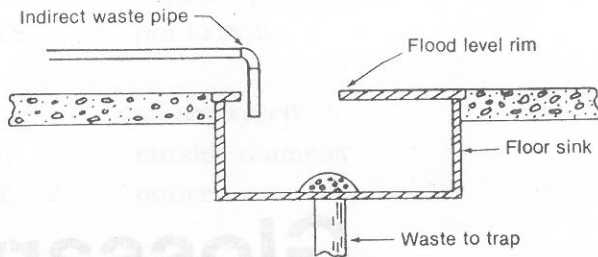


Accessible, readily Implies that the valve is physically accessible without necessitating the removal of an access panel or similar obstruction.

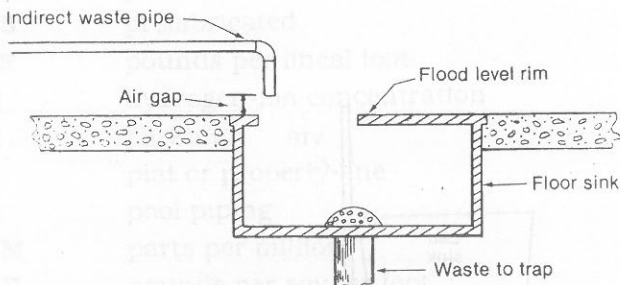


Acid waste Waste which requires special treatment before entry into the conventional drainage system.

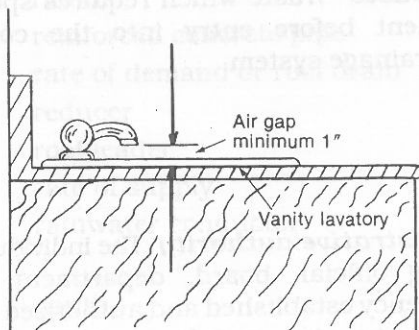
Administrative authority The individual plumbing official, board, department, or other agency established and authorized by a state, county, city, or other political subdivision created by law to administer and enforce the provisions of the plumbing code as adopted or amended.



Air break (in a drainage system) An indirect piping arrangement in which a drain from a fixture, appliance or other device discharges indirectly into a waste receptor at a point below the flood level rim of the receptor.



Air gap (in a drainage system) The unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the lowest outlet of waste pipe and the flood level rim of the receptor into which it is discharging.



Air gap (in a water distribution system) In a water supply system: the unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the lowest opening from any pipe or

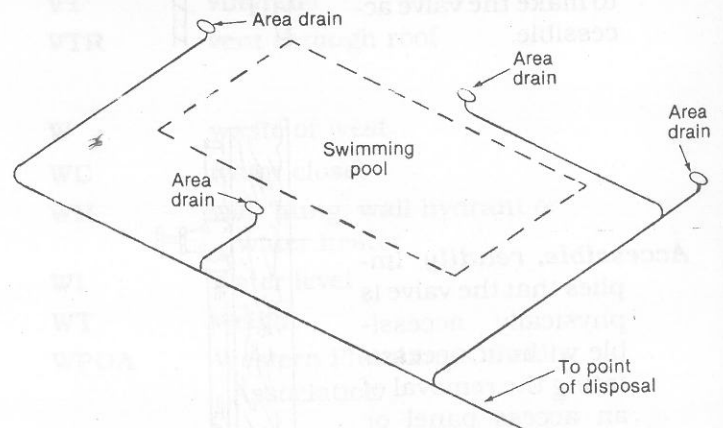
faucet conveying water to a tank, plumbing fixture, or other device, and the flood level rim of the receptacle.

Air lock Air, gas or vapor entrapped between two liquid surfaces in a pipe or liquid container. The flow of liquid may be impeded, or stopped entirely, by the entrapped air, gas or vapor.

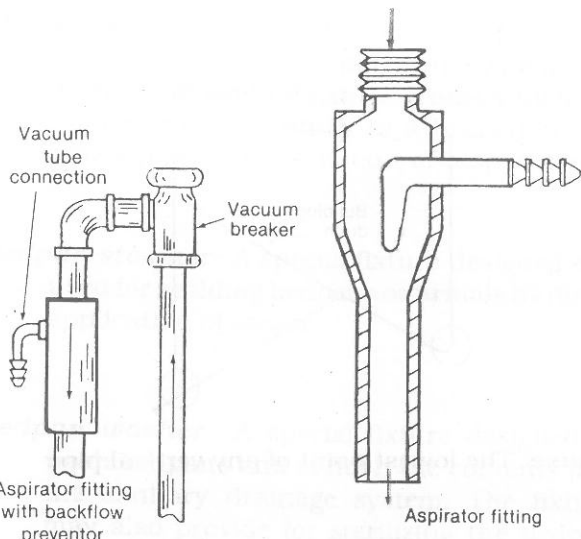
Anaerobic Living without free oxygen. Anaerobic bacteria found in septic tanks are beneficial in digesting organic matter.

Approved Accepted or acceptable under an applicable specification or standard stated or cited in the code, or accepted as suitable for the proposed use under procedures and powers of the administrative authority.

Approved testing agency A recognized agency established primarily to conduct tests to determine whether materials meet standards established by the administrative authority.



Area drain A receptacle designed to collect surface or rainwater from an open area.

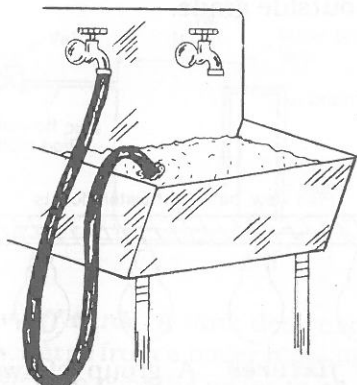


Note: Water operated aspirators, usually located in operating rooms, emergency rooms, delivery rooms and autopsy rooms are installed with approval of the health department. The waste from aspirators (blood, pus, or other fluids) must always connect *indirectly* to the drainage system

Aspirator A special fitting or device which may be supplied by water, or some other fluid under positive pressure, which passes through an integral orifice or constriction, causing a vacuum.

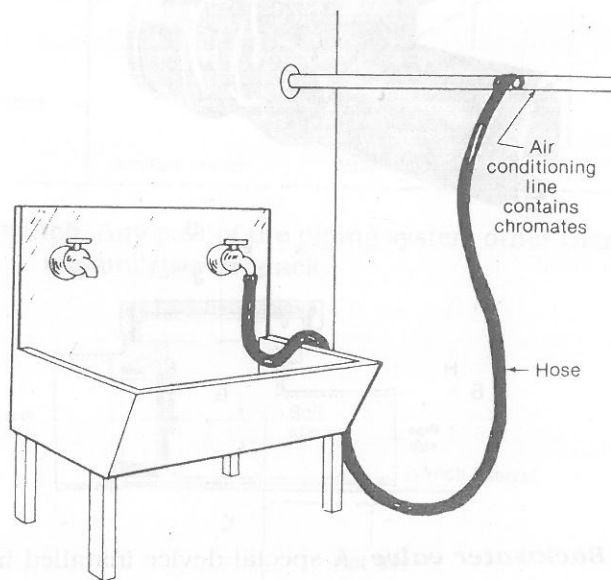
B

Backfill That portion of the trench excavation up to the original earth line which is replaced after the sewer or other piping has been laid.

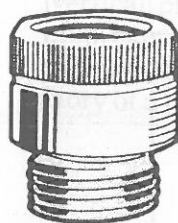


Backflow The flow of water or other liquids, mixtures, or substances into the distributing

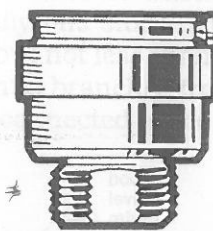
pipes of a potable supply of water from any source other than its intended course (See *Back-siphonage*.)



Backflow connection Any arrangement whereby backflow can occur.



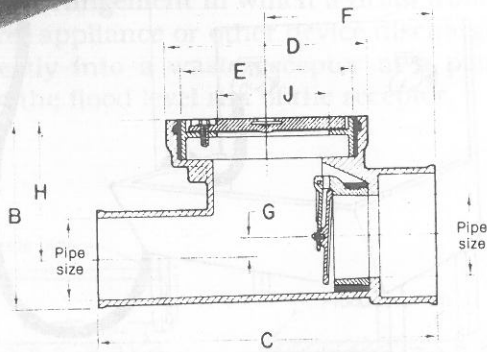
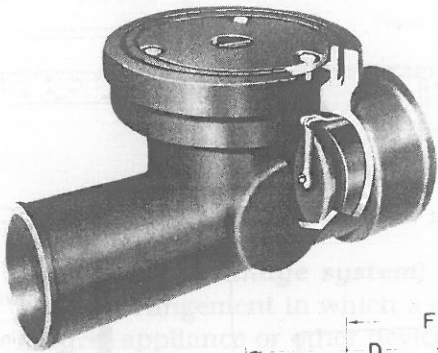
Hose bibb vacuum breaker



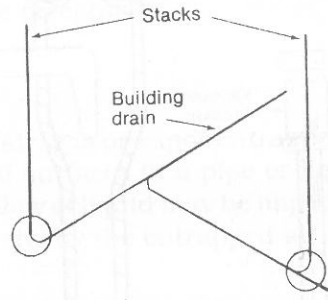
Hose bibb vacuum breaker for frost-proof hydrants

Backflow preventer A device or means to prevent backflow into the potable water system.

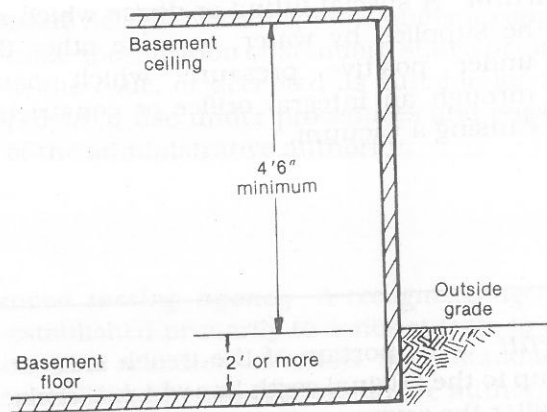
Back-siphonage The flow of water or other liquids, mixtures or substances into the distributing pipes of a potable supply of water, or any other fixture, device or appliance, from any sources other than its intended course, due to a negative pressure in such pipe.



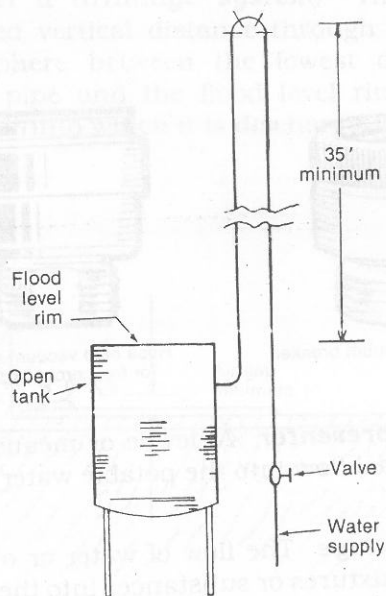
Backwater valve A special device installed in a drainage pipe to prevent backflow of liquid waste into a drainage system.



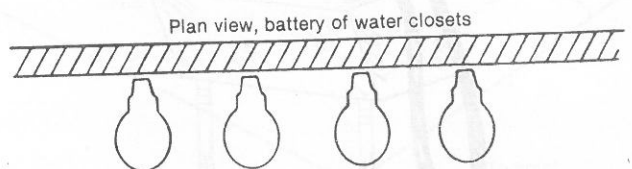
Base The lowest point of any vertical pipe



Basement The floor of a building which is 2 feet or more below outside grade and the ceiling of which is not more than 4 feet 6 inches above outside grade.



Barometric loop A loop formed from pipe and fittings, rising vertically some 35 feet above the highest fixture it serves to prevent back-siphonage into the potable water supply.



Battery of fixtures A group of two or more similar adjacent fixtures which discharge into a common horizontal waste or soil branch.

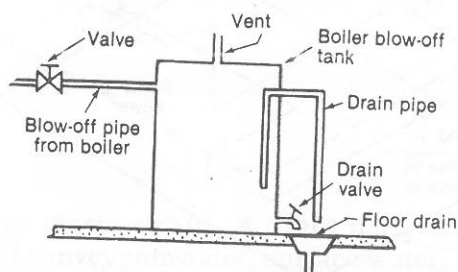
Battery venting (A special term used by some codes). A horizontal wet vent system that receives individual fixture drains which are connected horizontally to a branch soil or waste pipe which is circuit or loop vented.

Bedpan steamer A special fixture designed and used for scalding bedpans or urinals by direct application of steam.

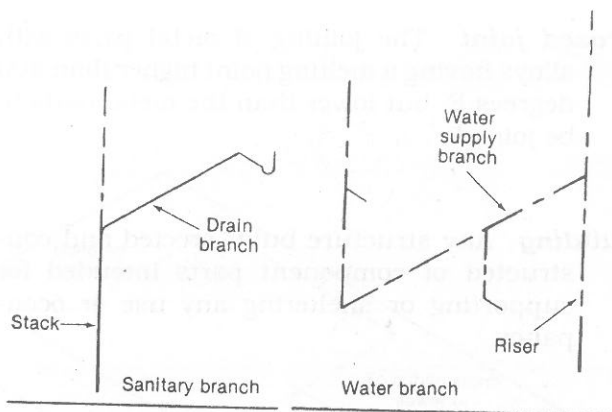
Bedpan washer A special fixture designed to wash bedpans and to flush the contents into the sanitary drainage system. The fixture may also provide for sterilizing the bedpan with steam or hot water.

Bedpan washer hose A special device, located adjacent to a water closet or clinic sink, supplied with hot and cold water, used for cleaning bedpans.

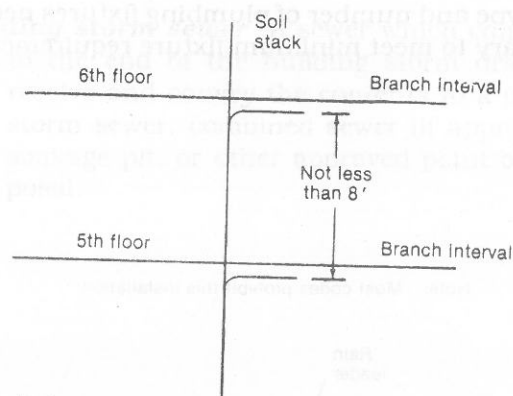
Boiler blow-off An outlet located on a boiler whose purpose is to permit emptying or discharge of water or sediment into a boiler blow-off tank.



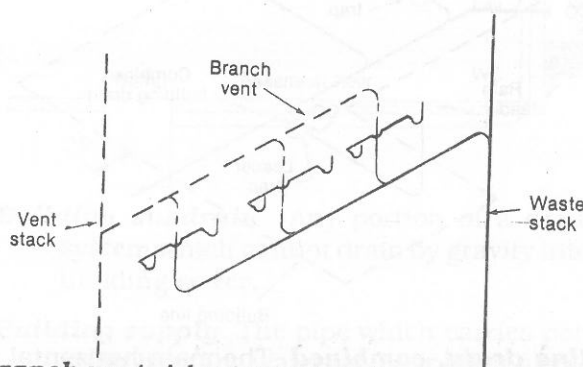
Boiler blow-off tank A tank designed to receive the discharge from a boiler blow-off outlet. Its purpose is to cool the water to an acceptable temperature for safe discharge into the drainage system.



Branch Any part of the piping system other than a main, riser or stack.



Branch interval A length of soil or waste stack (vertical pipe), generally one story in height (approximately 9 feet but not less than 8 feet) into which the horizontal branches from one story of a building are connected to the stack.

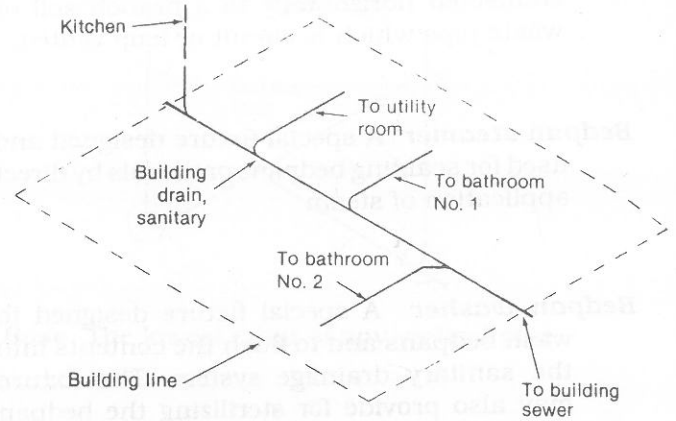


Branch vent A horizontal vent connecting one or more individual fixture vents to a vent stack or stack vent.

Brazed joint The joining of metal parts with alloys having a melting point higher than 800 degrees F, but lower than the metal parts to be joined.

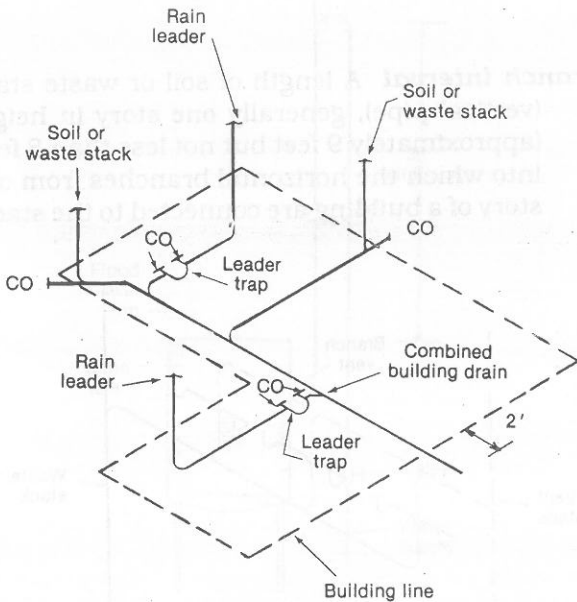
Building Any structure built, erected and constructed of component parts intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy.

Building classification The arrangement in local codes for the designation of buildings into classes based on use and occupancy. Note: Classification determines the required type and number of plumbing fixtures necessary to meet minimum fixture requirements.

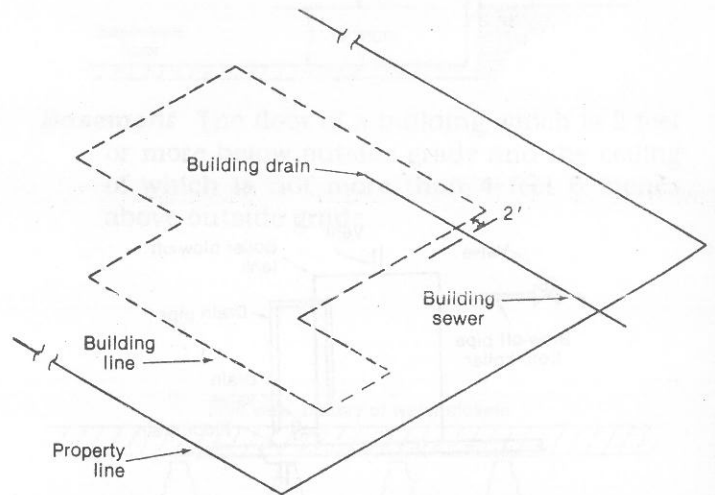


Building drain, sanitary The main horizontal sanitary collection system, inside the wall line of the building, which conveys sewage and other liquid waste from stacks and other drainage pipes (excluding storm water) to the building sewer, beginning 2 feet (more in some codes) outside the building wall. Note: Most codes prohibit the entry of storm water into a building sanitary drainage system.

Note: Most codes prohibit this installation.

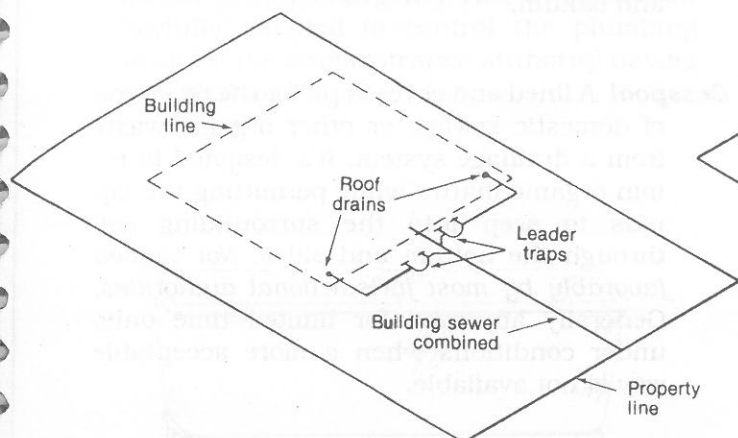


Building drain, combined The main horizontal collection system which conveys sewage, waste liquids and rainwater. Prohibited by most codes.

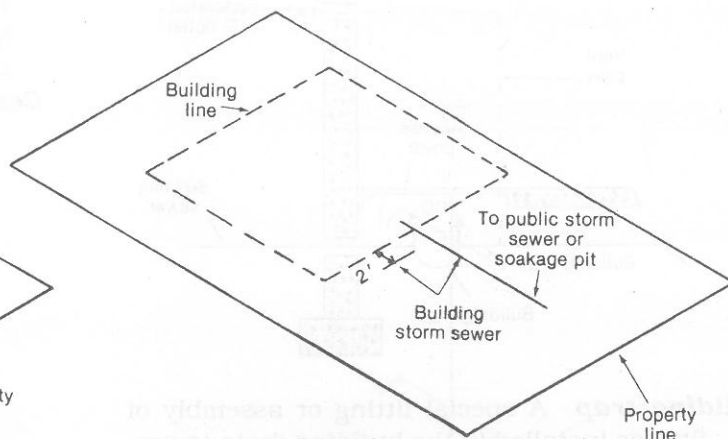


Building sewer That part of the horizontal piping of a drainage system which connects to the end of the building drain and conveys the contents to a public sewer, private sewer, individual sewage disposal system or other legal point of disposal.

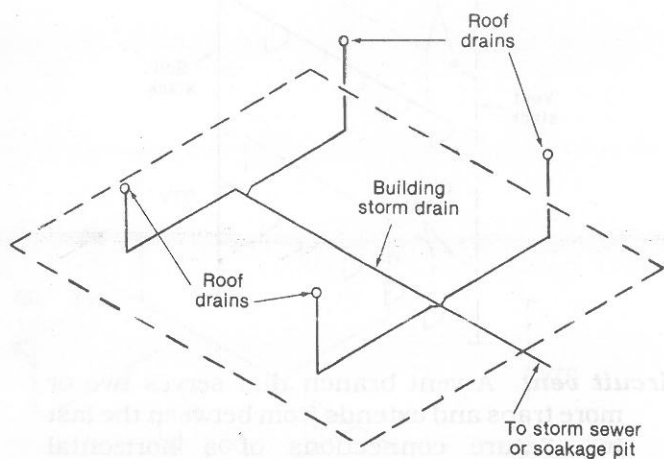
Note: Most codes prohibit the use of a combined building sewer.



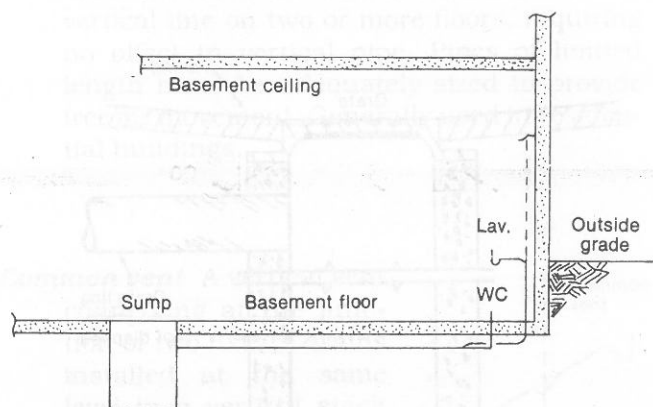
Building sewer, combined A building sewer pipe which conveys sewage, rainwater or other drainage. Note: Most codes prohibit combined sewers.



Building storm sewer A sewer which connects to the end of the building storm drain to receive and convey the contents to a public storm sewer, combined sewer (if approved), soakage pit, or other approved point of disposal.



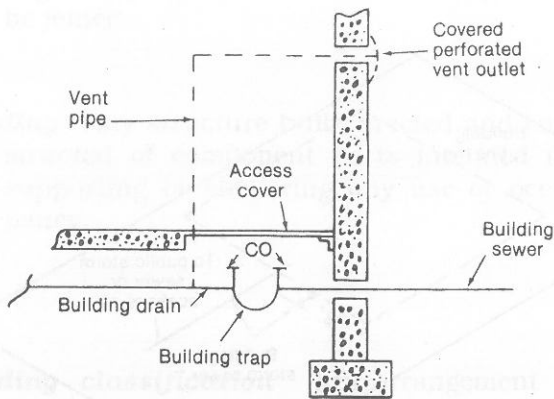
Building storm drain A drain used to receive and convey rainwater, surface water, ground water, subsurface and other approved clear water waste, and discharge these waste products into a building storm sewer or a combined building sewer (if approved), beginning 2 feet (more in some codes) outside the building wall.



Building subdrain Any portion of a drainage system which cannot drain by gravity into the building sewer.

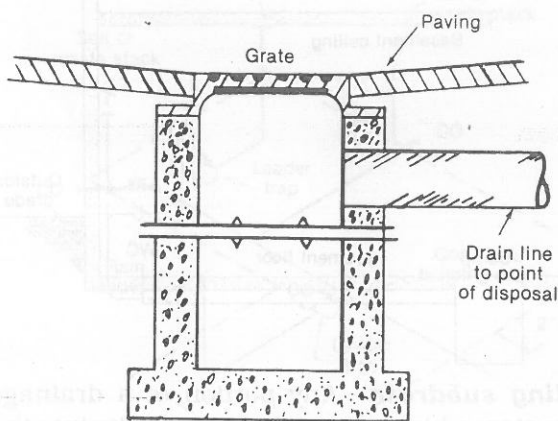
Building supply The pipe which carries potable water from the water meter or other approved source (private well) to a building. It is also known as a water service.

Note: Most codes prohibit the use of building traps (house traps)



Building trap A special fitting or assembly of fittings installed in the building drain to prevent circulation of air between the drainage system of the building and the building sewer. *Most codes prohibit the use of a building trap in a drainage system today.*

C

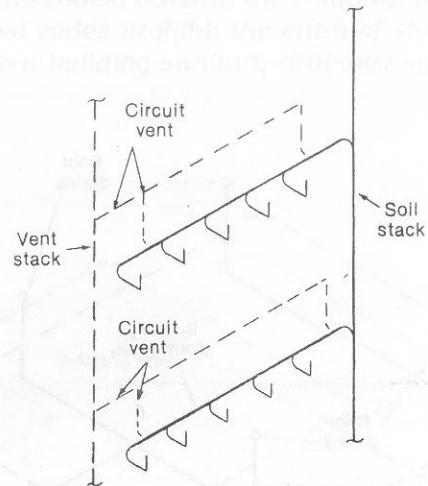


Catch basin A manufactured receptacle (sometimes job-constructed) in which rainwater and other approved liquids are retained for a sufficient time, preventing sand and other sediment from entering the storm drainage system.

Caulking Any approved method for rendering a joint watertight and gastight. For cast iron pipe and fittings with hub and spigot joints, the term refers to caulking the joint with lead and oakum.

Cesspool A lined and covered pit for the reception of domestic sewage or other organic waste from a drainage system. It's designed to retain organic matter while permitting the liquids to seep into the surrounding soil through the bottom and sides. *Not viewed favorably by most jurisdictional authorities. Generally approved for limited time only, under conditions when a more acceptable way is not available.*

Check valve A special valve designed to close automatically to prevent the flow of liquid in a reverse direction.



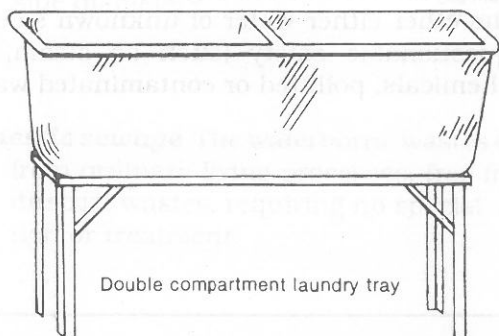
Circuit vent A vent branch that serves two or more traps and extends from between the last two fixture connections of a horizontal branch to the vent stack.

Cleanout A plug joined to an opening in a pipe, which can be removed for cleaning purposes.

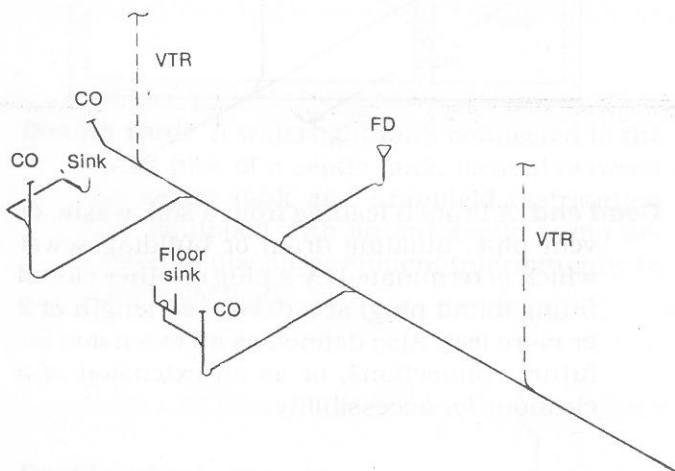
Clear water waste Principally, the cooling and condensate drainage from refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment, or the cooled condensate from steam heating systems and similar liquid discharge.

Clinic sink A fixture designed to receive waste from bedpans, having the same flushing and cleansing characteristics as a water closet.

Code Regulations and their subsequent amendments or any emergency rule or regulation lawfully adopted to control the plumbing work by the administrative authority having jurisdiction.

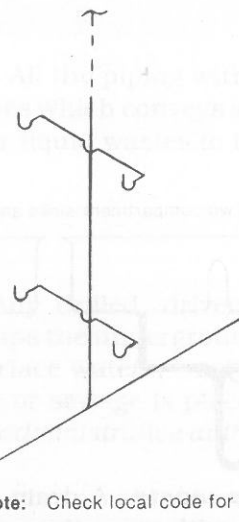


Combination fixture A fixture combining a kitchen sink and laundry tray into a single unit. Also a two- or three-compartment sink or laundry tray combined into a single unit.



Combination waste and vent system, horizontal (permitted by some codes) A specially-designed waste piping embodying the

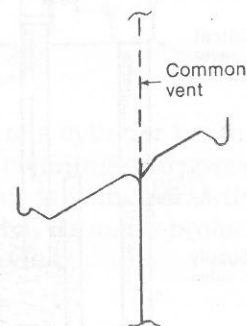
horizontal wet venting of one or more sinks, floor sinks or floor drains by means of a common waste and vent pipe, adequately sized to provide free movement of air above the flow line of the drain. Generally used in restaurants.



Note: Check local code for use

Combination waste and vent system, vertical (permitted by some codes) A specially-designed waste piping embodying the vertical wet venting of special low-rated fixtures (for example: sinks, lavatories and showers, but no water closets or pressure discharge type fixtures). Fixtures must be located in a direct vertical line on two or more floors, requiring no offset in vertical pipe. Pipes of limited length must be adequately sized to provide free air movement. Generally used in residential buildings.

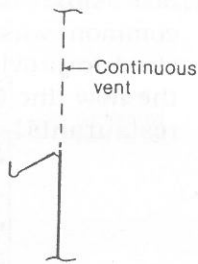
Common vent A vertical vent connecting at the junction of two fixture drains installed at the same level in a vertical stack serving as a vent for both fixtures.



Condensate A liquid which separates from a gas due to a reduction in temperature.

Conductor See Leader.

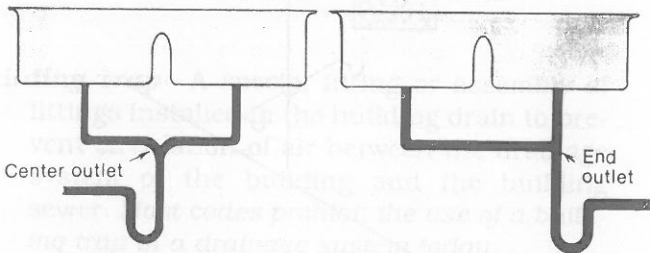
Continuous vent A vertical pipe that is a continuation of the drain pipe to which it connects.



breaker (usually stamped on the device by the manufacturer) to indicate the minimum elevation the device may be installed above the flood level rim of the fixture or receptacle it serves. If a backflow prevention device is not so stamped, the bottom of the device shall constitute the critical level.

Cross connection Any physical connection or arrangement between two separate piping systems, one containing potable water and the other either water of unknown safety or questionable safety (such as steam, gas, chemicals, polluted or contaminated water).

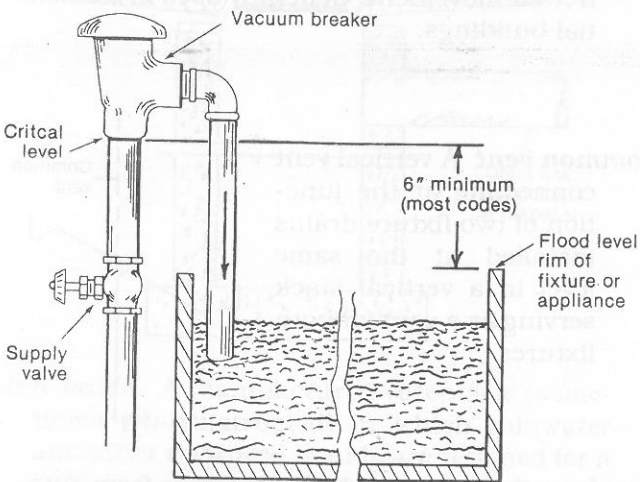
Two-compartment sinks and one trap approved



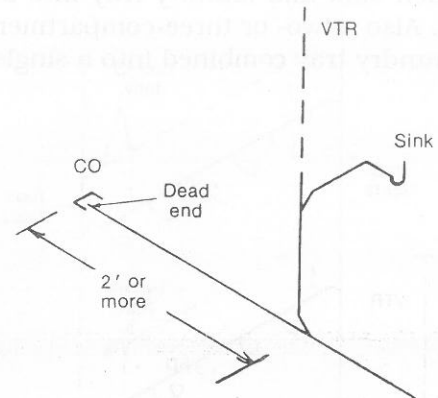
Continuous waste A drain connecting a single fixture with more than one compartment or other permitted single fixtures (battery) to a common (single) trap.

Corrosion A gradual deterioration of piping, fittings and other materials brought about by chemical action, induced by certain soil, water and sewage characteristics, or by electrolysis.

D



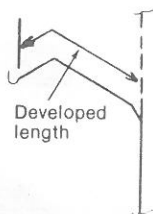
Critical level (in the plumbing code) A point on a backflow prevention device or vacuum



Dead end A branch leading from a soil, waste, or vent pipe, building drain or building sewer which is terminated by a plug or other closed fitting (blind plug) at a developed length of 2 or more feet. Also defined as an extension for future connections, or as an extension of a cleanout for accessibility.

Deep-seal trap A trap having a water seal of 4 inches or more. Generally refers to interceptor or separator type trap.

Developed length The length as measured along the centerline of the pipe and fittings.



Diameter The nominal diameter of a pipe or fitting as designed commercially, unless specifically stated otherwise, based on the inside diameter.



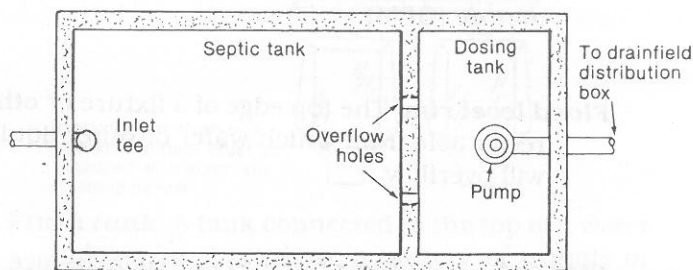
Domestic sewage The waterborne wastes derived from ordinary living processes, free from industrial wastes, requiring no special separation or treatment.

Downspout See Leader.

Drain Any pipe which carries waste water or other waterborne wastes in a building drainage system to an approved point of disposal.

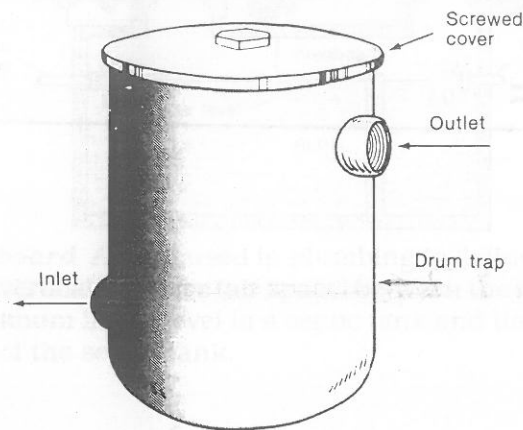
Drainage system All the piping within public or private premises which conveys sewage, rainwater, or other liquid wastes to legal point of disposal.

Drainage well Any drilled, driven or natural cavity which taps the underground water and into which surface waters, waste waters, industrial waste or sewage is placed. Requires approval from administrative authority having jurisdiction.



Dosing tank A watertight tank connected to the outlet pipe of a septic tank, located between the septic tank and drainfield distribution box, equipped with an automatic pump designed to discharge effluent intermittently to a disposal field.

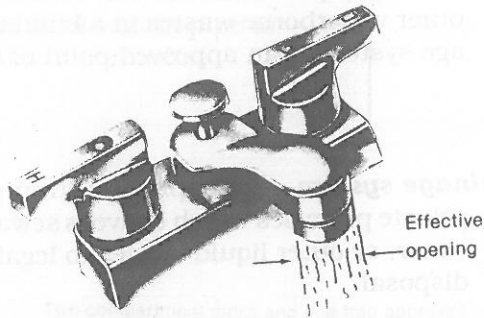
Double offset Two changes in direction installed in succession, or series, in continuous piping.



Drum trap A trap consisting of a cylinder having a removable cover for cleaning purposes, whose minimum diameter is 4 inches, with smaller size inlet and outlet. Its use is prohibited or limited by many codes.

Durham System An all-threaded waste pipe system of rigid construction, using recessed drainage fittings to correspond to the types of piping being used.

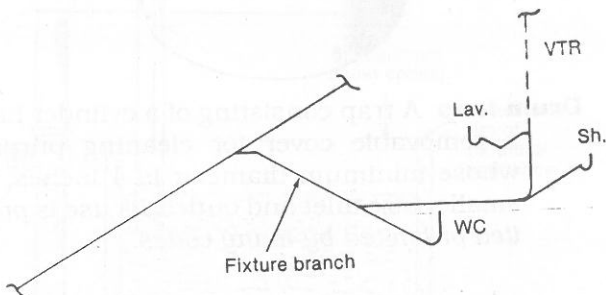
E



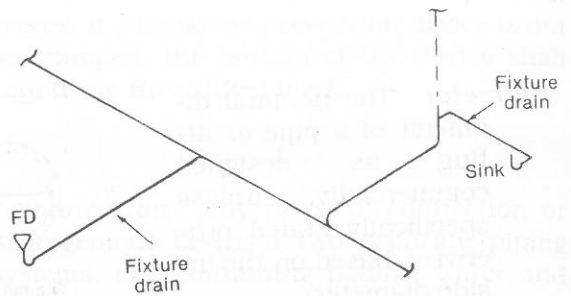
Effective opening The minimum cross-sectional area of the diameter of a circle at the point of water supply discharge.

Effluent The liquid waste as it flows from the septic tank outlet pipe and into the drainfield.

F



Fixture branch A waste pipe connecting several fixtures to any other drain pipe. Some codes refer to a fixture branch as being part of the water supply system.



Fixture drain The drain from the trap of a fixture to the junction of another drain pipe.

Fixture supply A pipe supplying water to a fixture and connected to a branch water supply pipe, or directly to a main water supply pipe.

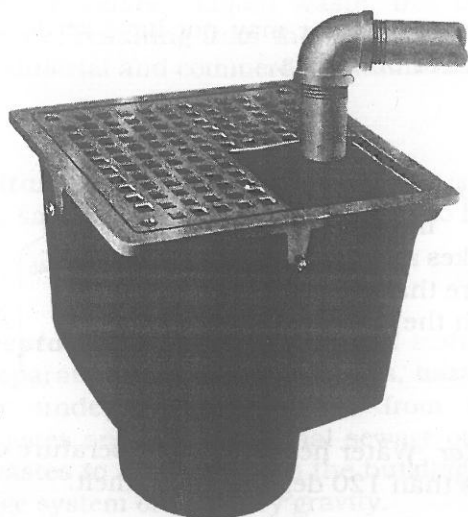
Fixture unit A design factor to determine the load-producing effects on the plumbing system of different kinds of plumbing fixtures. The unit flow rate from fixtures is determined to be 1 cubic foot, or 7.5 gallons of water per minute (GPM).

Flood level rim The top edge of a fixture or other receptacle from which water or other liquids will overflow.

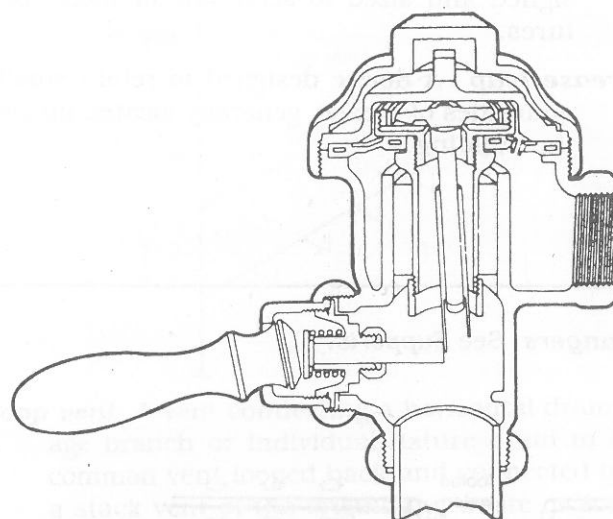
Flooded The rise of the liquid in a fixture or receptacle to the flood level rim.



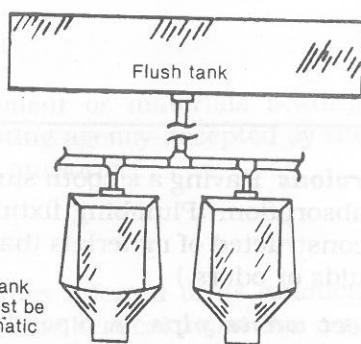
Floor drain A receptor located at approximately floor level connected to a trap to receive discharge from indirect waste pipes and provide floor drainage.



Floor sink A receptor designed to receive discharge from indirect waste pipes.

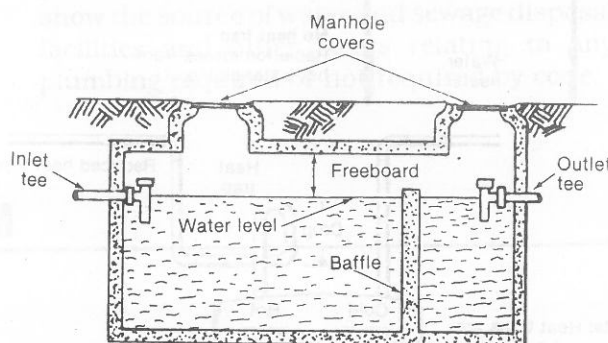


Flushometer valve A device actuated by direct water pressure which discharges a predetermined quantity of water to fixtures for flushing purposes.



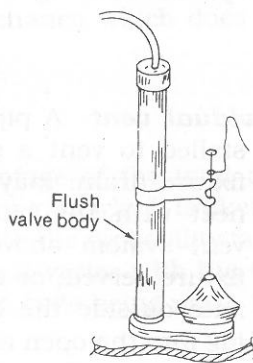
Note: Battery flush-tank operated urinals. Must be equipped with automatic flushing device

Flush tank A tank connected to the top of a water closet bowl or above a battery of urinals or similar fixtures designed for the purpose of flushing the useable portion of the fixture.



Freeboard A term used in plumbing to define the vertical distance (air space) between the maximum liquid level in a septic tank and the top of the septic tank.

Flush valve A device located at the bottom of the flush tank and designed for the purpose of flushing water closets or similar fixtures.



G

Grade The slope or pitch, known as the *fall*, usually expressed in drainage piping as a fraction of an inch per foot.

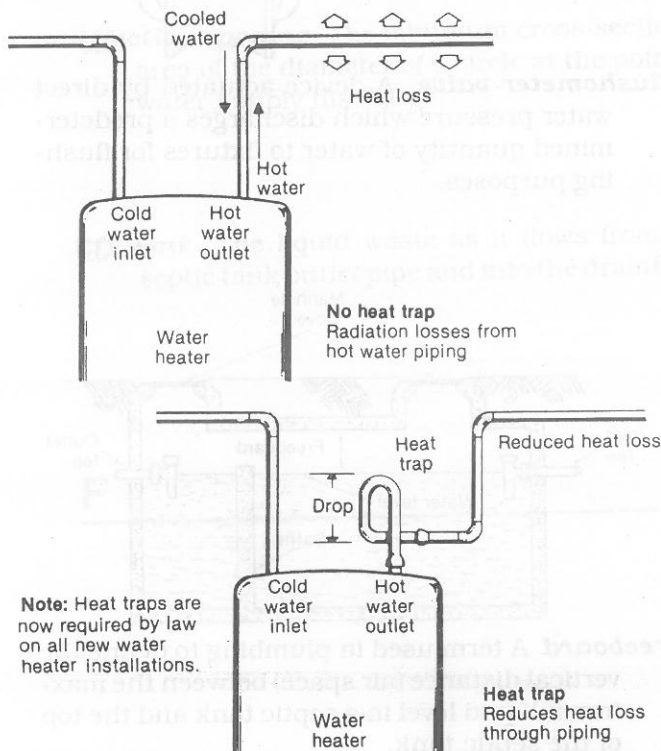
Grease interceptor A tank of at least 750 gallon capacity, located outside of building, de-

signed and sized to serve one or more fixtures.

Grease trap A device designed to retain small quantities of grease, generally located inside the building.

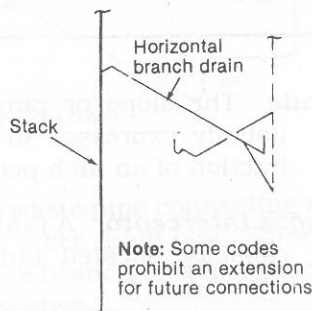
H

Hangers See Supports.



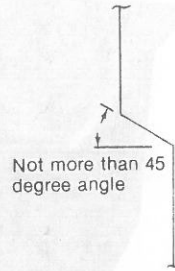
Heat trap A device designed to prevent automatic circulation of heated water (and thus heat loss) in the outlet pipe of a water heater.

Horizontal branch drain A drain pipe extending laterally from a soil or waste stack or building drain to receive the discharge from one or more



fixtures. May or may not have vertical sections or branches.

Horizontal pipe Any pipe or fitting which makes an angle of not more than 45 degrees with the horizontal.



Hot water Water heated to a temperature of not less than 120 degrees Fahrenheit.

Hot water return A piping system designed to cause circulation of the heated water.

House drain See Building drain.

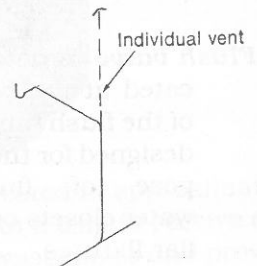
House sewer See Building sewer.

House trap See Building trap.

Impervious Having a smooth surface resistant to absorption. (Plumbing fixtures must not be constructed of materials that will absorb liquids or odors.)

Indirect waste pipe A pipe charged to convey liquid wastes (other than body wastes) not connected directly with the building drainage system. It discharges through an air break or air gap into a plumbing fixture or receptacle such as a floor drain or floor sink which is directly connected to the building drainage system.

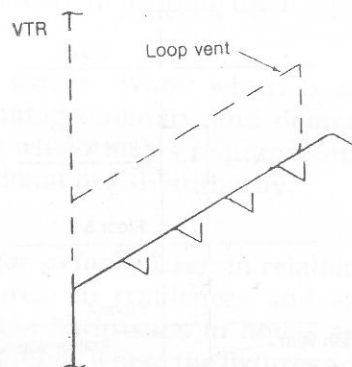
Individual vent A pipe installed to vent a single fixture drain; may connect with the building vent system above the fixture served, or terminate outside the building into the open air.



Industrial waste Liquid waste, free of body waste, resulting from the processes used in industrial and commercial establishments.

Insanitary A condition existing which is contrary to sanitary principles or injurious to health.

Interceptor A device designed and installed to separate and retain deleterious, hazardous, or undesirable substances from normal wastes and permit normal sewage or liquid wastes to discharge into the building drainage system or sewer by gravity.



Loop vent A vent connecting a horizontal drainage branch or individual fixture drain to a common vent looped back and connected to a stack vent of the originating waste or soil stack.

Lot A single lot or individual parcel or area of land on which is situated a building or buildings, or which is the site of any work regulated by code. It shows the yards, courts and unoccupied spaces, with their dimensions. It must show the source of water and sewage disposal facilities and other facets relating to any plumbing required or not required by code.

L

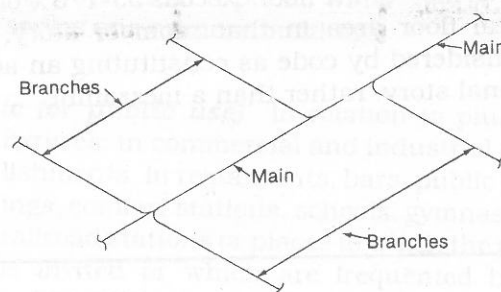
Labeled Equipment or materials bearing the label of a listing agency accepted by the administrative authority.

Leader (Sometimes referred to as *conductor* or *downspout*.) The vertical rainwater conductor from the roof to the building storm drain, combined building sewer, or other approved means of disposal.

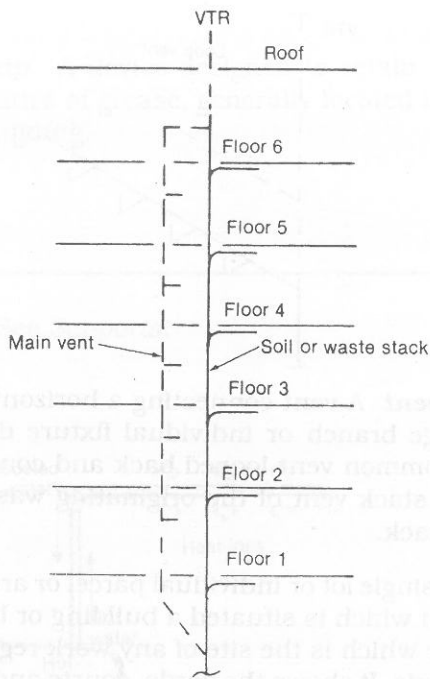
Liquid waste The discharge from any fixture, appliance or appurtenance which does not contain body waste.

Load factor The percentage of the total connected fixture unit flow rate which is likely to occur at any point, with the probability factor of simultaneous use. It varies with the type of occupancy and the code being used. (See *Fixture unit*)

M



Main The principal artery of any system of continuous piping to which branches may be connected.



Main vent The principal pipe of the venting system, to which vent branches may be connected.

May As used in the plumbing code, it's a permissive term. You may do it, or you may not. It's optional.

Mezzanine An intermediate floor constructed in any story or room. When the total area of any such mezzanine floor exceeds 33-1/3% of the total floor area in that room or story, it's considered by code as constituting an additional story, rather than a mezzanine.

N

Non-potable water Water of unknown or questionable safety, not considered safe for drinking or for personal or culinary use.

Nuisance Obnoxious, inconvenient, or insanitary. (Any public nuisance known at common

law or in equity jurisprudence; i.e., whatever building, structure, or premise is not properly ventilated, sewerred, drained, cleaned or lighted, and whatever renders the air or human food or drink or water supply unwholesome in violation of the plumbing code.)

O

Offset A combination of elbows or bends which brings one section of pipe out of line but into a parallel line with the other section of pipe.

P

Pipe A cylindrical conduit or conductor, the wall thickness of which is sufficient to receive a standard pipe thread, thus conforming to the particular dimension commonly referred to as "pipe size." May be installed plain ended or threaded.

Pitch See *Grade*. Also referred to as *slope*.

Plumbing The business, trade or work having to do with the installation, removal, alteration, or repair of plumbing and drainage systems.

Plumbing appliance A special class of plumbing fixture whose operation and/or control may be dependent upon one or more energized components, such as motors, controls, heating elements or pressure or temperature sensing elements. The appliance may be manually adjusted or controlled by the user. It is designed for a specific purpose and not generally indispensable to the operation of the plumbing system. (Example: a dishwasher)

Plumbing appurtenance A manufactured device, or a prefabricated assembly of component parts, which is an adjunct to the basic plumbing system. Requires no additional

water supply and contributes no additional load to the drainage system. It presumably serves some useful function in the operation, maintenance, or safety of the plumbing system.

Plumbing contractor A person who has been qualified as a master plumber by an examining board, who contracts on predetermined terms to provide labor, materials and knowledge, and to be responsible for work installed under his supervision to comply with established practices and specifications.

Plumbing fixtures Receptacles, devices, or appliances which are supplied with potable water or which receive or discharge liquids or liquid-borne wastes and discharge such wastes directly or indirectly into the building drainage system. (Industrial or commercial tanks, vats, or similar processing equipment are *not* plumbing fixtures; but they may be connected to, or discharged into, approved traps or plumbing fixtures.)

Plumbing inspector A trained person qualified to pass judgment on plumbing installations.

Plumbing official The chief administrative officer charged with the administration, enforcement and application of the plumbing code and all amendments thereto.

Plumbing system The drainage system, water supply, water distribution pipes, plumbing fixtures, traps, soil pipes, waste pipes, vent pipes, building drains, building sewers, building storm drain, building storm sewer, liquid waste piping, water treating, water-using equipment, sewage treatment, sewage treatment equipment, and relative appliances and appurtenances, including their respective connections and devices, used within the private property lines of a premises. Sometimes fire protection systems and equipment, chilled water piping in connection with refrigeration, and gas piping systems are excluded from the legal meaning of

plumbing. Sometimes all or some of these are included, depending upon a particular code.

Potable water Water which is satisfactory for drinking, culinary and domestic purposes, and which meets requirements of the jurisdictional health authority.

Private (or private use) In relation to plumbing fixtures: in residences and apartments, to private bathrooms in hotels and similar installations where the fixtures are intended for the use of a family or an individual. (Some codes include toilet rooms in commercial establishments as being private, for the use of a family or an individual, and may exclude use by the general public.)

Private property All property except streets or roads dedicated to the public, and easements (excluding easements between private parties).

Private sewage disposal system A septic tank discharging the effluent into a subsurface disposal field into one or more seepage pits or into a combination of both.

Private sewer A sewer privately owned and not directly controlled by public authority.

Private water supply Any approved water supply other than a public water supply which serves one or more buildings.

Public (or public use) In relation to plumbing fixtures: in commercial and industrial establishments, in restaurants, bars, public buildings, comfort stations, schools, gymnasiums, railroad stations or places to which the public is invited or which are frequented by the public without special permission or special invitation, and other installations (whether paid or free) where a number of fixtures are installed so that their use is similarly unrestricted. In other words, plumbing fixtures located in buildings or structures that are not defined by code as private or for private use.

Public sewer A common sewer directly controlled by public authority.

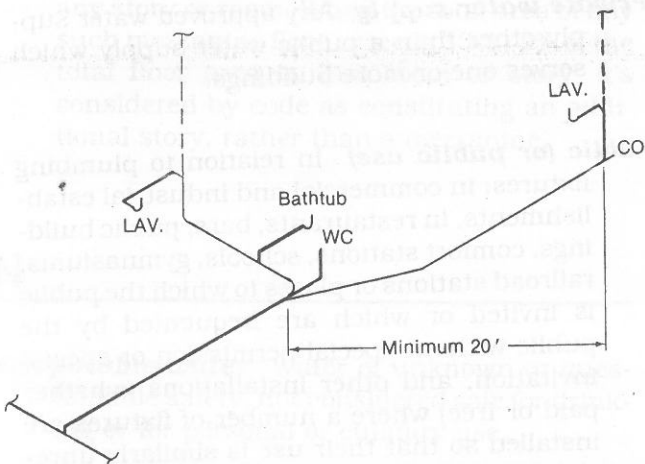
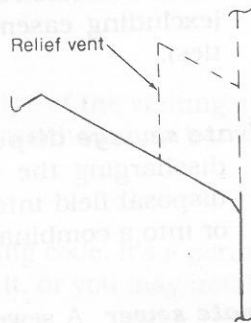
Public swimming pool A pool together with its building and appurtenances where the public is allowed to bathe or which is open to the public for bathing purposes by consent of the owner.

R

Readily accessible See Accessible, readily.

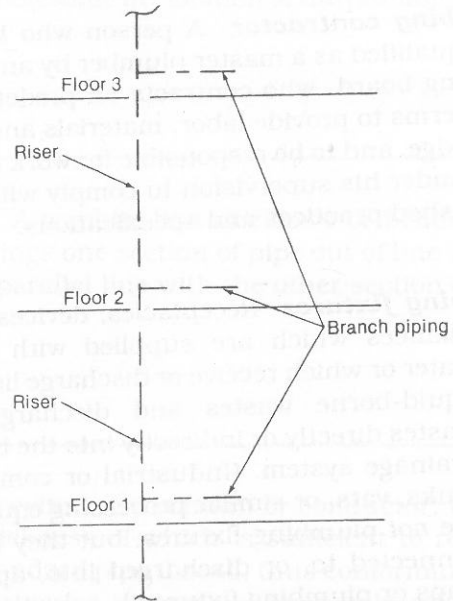
Receptor An approved plumbing fixture or other device adequately designed to receive the discharge from indirect waste pipes.

Relief vent A vent, the primary function of which is to provide additional circulation of air between drainage and vent systems, other than regular vent pipes.



Remote fixture A single fixture installed more than 20 feet from the upper end of the branch line.

Rim In code usage, an unobstructed open edge at the overflow point of a fixture.

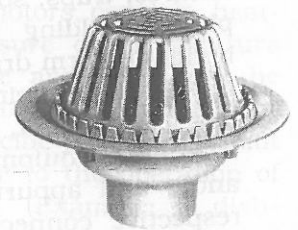


Riser A water supply pipe extending vertically one full story or more to convey water to branch piping or plumbing fixtures.

Rock drainfield Rock generally used in disposal field, consisting of 3/4-inch rock, 100% passing a 1-inch screen, a maximum of 10% passing a 1/2-inch screen.

Roof area The area on the building roof bounded by barriers, thus creating a drainage surface.

Roof drain An outlet fitted with a strainer to receive rainwater collecting on the surface of a roof which discharges the contents into the leader, downspout or conductor.

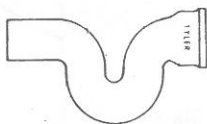


Courtesy: Tyler Pipe

Roughing-in The installation of all parts of the plumbing system which can be completed

prior to the installation of plumbing fixtures; includes hot and cold water piping, drainage, waste and vent piping, and gas (some codes) and the necessary fixture supports.

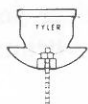
Running trap A fitting constructed of cast iron, 4 inches or larger, in which the inlet and outlet are a horizontal straight line; however, between these two points the water way is depressed below the bottom side tangent of either the inlet or outlet, forming a water seal trap in the building drain or sewer. *Prohibited in many codes.*



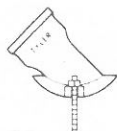
Courtesy: Tyler Pipe

S

Saddle fitting A fitting attached with clamps to the outside of a pipe, sealed to the pipe with a gasket, located over an opening drilled or cut through the pipe wall, to create a change in direction, or to create a branch. *Prohibited in many codes.*



Tee saddle w/ bolts



Y saddle w/ bolts

Courtesy: Tyler Pipe

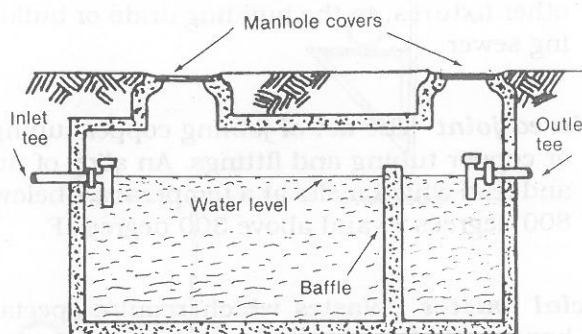
Safe pan (Sometimes referred to as a *drain pan* or *shower pan*.) A collector (receptacle) placed beneath a water heater located above first floor level to catch leakage and dispense it safely to an approved point of disposal. Also used to waterproof shower stalls.

Sand interceptor A device installed in a drainage pipe to prevent sand and other gritty material from entering the building drainage system.

Sanitary sewer A pipe which conveys sewage and excludes storm, surface and ground water.

Second hand A term applied to material or plumbing equipment which has been installed and used or removed from its first installation.

Seepage pit A covered and lined pit with open-jointed walls and bottom through which the effluent from a septic tank may seep into the surrounding soil.



Septic tank A watertight receptacle which receives the discharge of a drainage system or part thereof, so designed and constructed as to separate solids from liquids by bacterial action, digest organic matter through a period of detention, and allow the liquids (effluent) to discharge into the soil outside the tank through a subsurface system of open-joint or perforated piping, or other approved methods.

Sewage Any liquid waste containing animal, mineral or vegetable matter in suspension or solution. May include liquids containing chemicals in solution; i.e., the used-water supply of a building.

Sewage ejector A device that operates automatically, designed for lifting and discharging sewage.

Shall A mandatory term. If the code says something *shall* be done, you have to do it, whether you like it or not.

Size of tubing See *Diameter*.

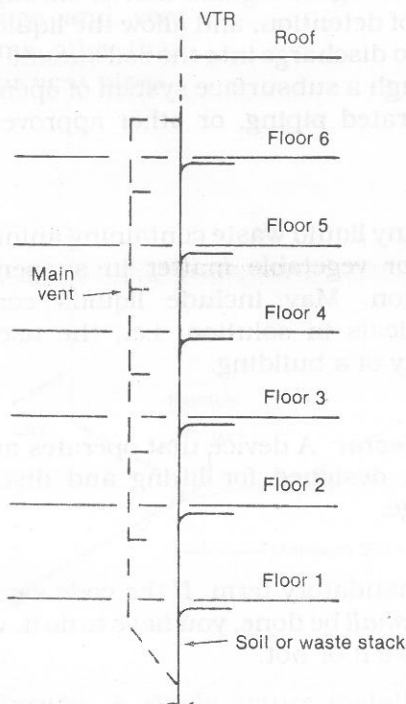
Slip joint An adjustable tubing connection in which the joint is made tight with a compression nut and compression ring, or a gasket, or a washer, or an O-ring.

Slope See *Grade*.

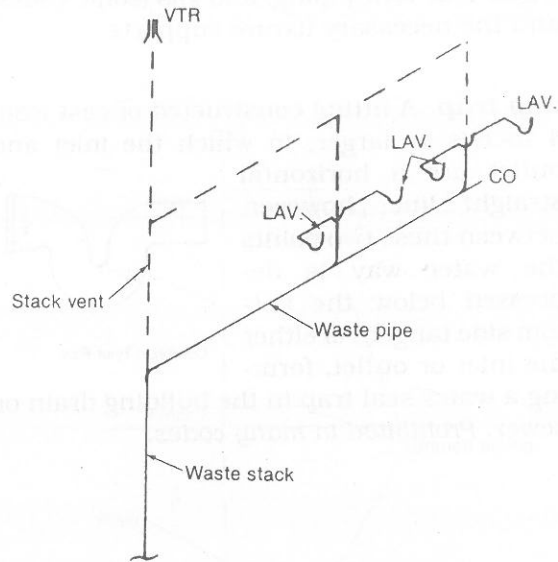
Soil pipe Any pipe which conveys the discharge of water closets or fixtures having similar functions, with or without the discharge from other fixtures, to the building drain or building sewer.

Soldered joint The act of joining copper tubing or copper tubing and fittings. An alloy of tin and lead which melts at a temperature below 800 degrees F. and above 300 degrees F.

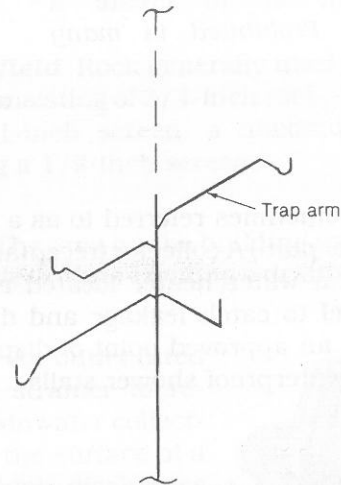
Special wastes Wastes which require special handling before entry into the building drainage system or to a legal point of disposal, including, but not limited to: oil, sand, grease, glass and storm water.



Stack The vertical pipe of a system of soil, waste or vent piping.



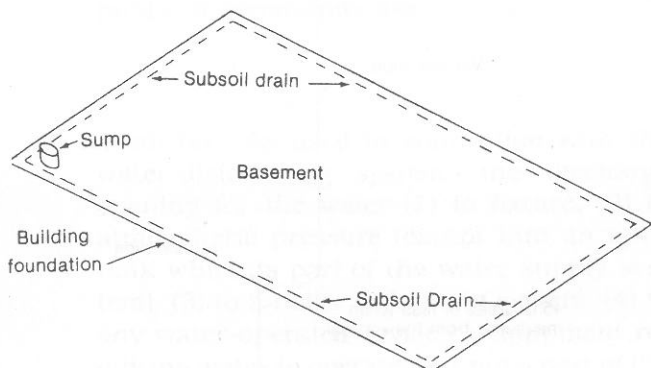
Stack vent The extension (dry portion) of a soil or waste stack above the highest horizontal drain connected to the stack.



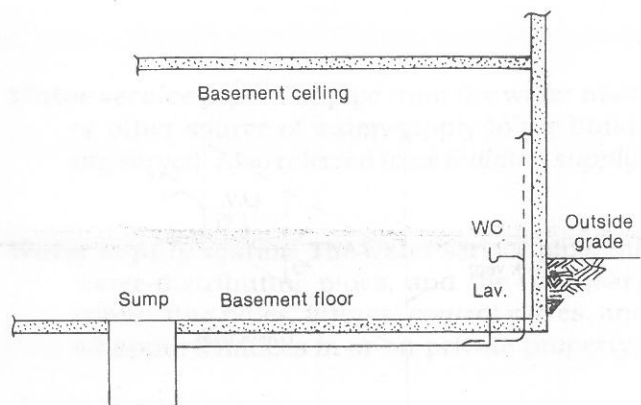
Stack venting A method of venting one or more fixtures through the soil or waste stack.

Standpipe system A system of piping installed for fire protection purposes having a primary water supply constantly or automatically available at each hose outlet.

Storm sewer A pipe located outside of building wall line for conveying rain and/or surface water.



Subsoil drain A drain which collects only sub-surface or seepage water and conveys it to a place of disposal.

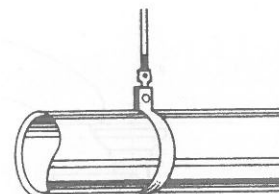


Sump An approved watertight tank or pit which receives sewage or liquid waste, located below normal grade of the gravity system and which must be emptied by mechanical means.

Supply well Any artificial opening in the ground designed to conduct water from a source bed through the surface when water from such well is used for public, semipublic or private use.



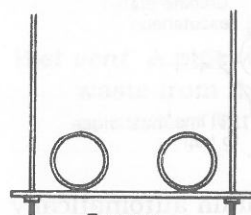
Floor clamp



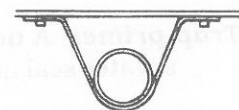
Split ring hanger



Wall bracket



Trapeze hanger



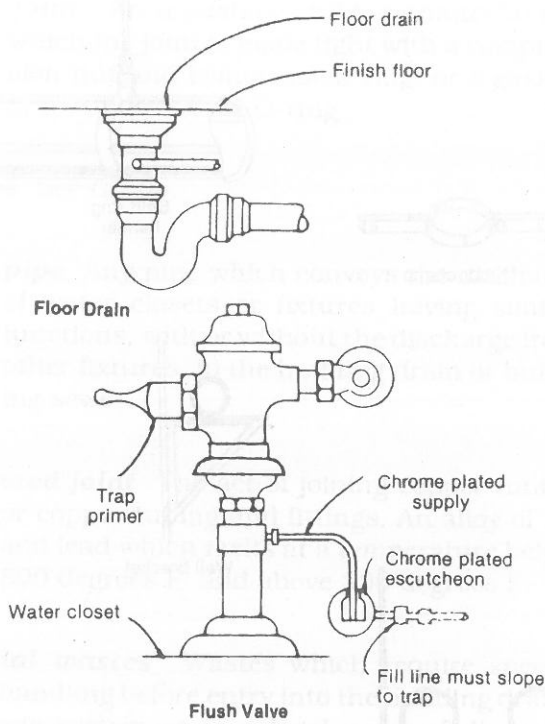
Strap hanger

Supports Devices for supporting and securing pipe and fixtures to walls, ceilings, floors or structural members.

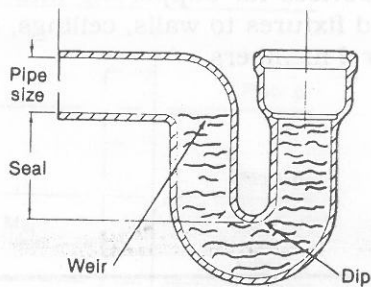
T

Trap A fitting or device so designed and constructed as to provide a liquid seal which will prevent the back passage of sewer gases into the building without materially affecting the flow of sewage or waste water through it.

Trap arm The drain from the trap of a fixture to the junction of that drain with the vent pipe. See *Fixture drain*.



Trap primer A device to maintain automatically a water seal in a trap. (Example: a floor drain)



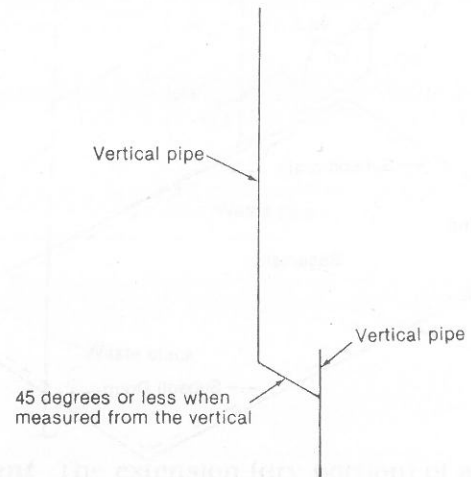
Trap seal The maximum vertical depth of liquid that a trap will retain, measured between the crown weir and the top of the dip of the trap.

V

Vacuum breaker See *Backflow preventer*.

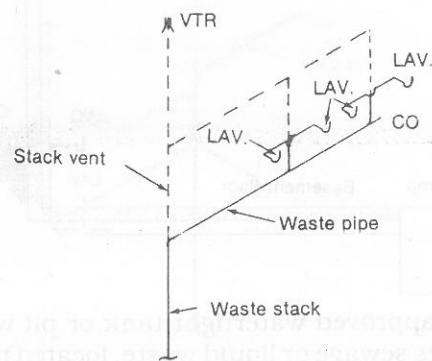
Vent stack A vertical vent pipe installed primarily for the purpose of providing circulation of air to and from any part of the drainage system.

Vent system A pipe or pipes installed to provide a flow of air to or from a drainage system or to provide a circulation of air within such system.



Vertical pipe Any pipe or fitting which is installed in a vertical position or which makes an angle of not more than 45 degrees with the vertical.

W



Waste See *Liquid waste*.

Waste pipe Any pipe which receives the discharge of any fixture, except water closets or fixtures of similar functions, and conveys it to the building drain or to the soil or waste stack.

Water-distributing pipe A pipe which conveys water from the water service pipe (building supply pipe) to the plumbing fixtures, appliances and other water outlets.

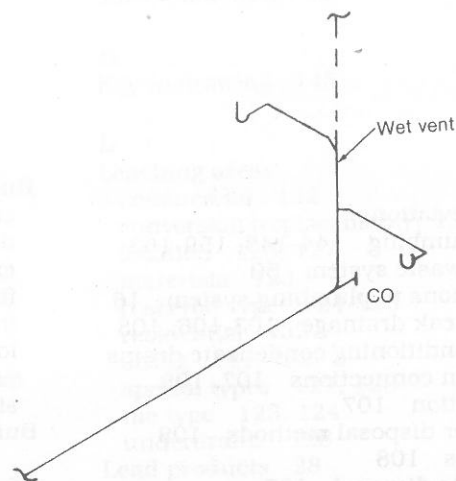
Water main A water supply pipe installed for public or community use.

Water outlet As used in connection with the water-distributing system, the discharge opening for the water (1) to fixture, (2) to atmospheric pressure (except into an open tank which is part of the water supply system), (3) to a boiler or heating system, (4) to any water-operated device or equipment requiring water to operate, but not a part of the plumbing system.

Water service The supply of potable water from the water meter or other approved source (private well) to a building. It is also known as a *building supply*.

Water service pipe The pipe from the water main or other source of water supply to the building served. Also referred to as *building supply*.

Water supply system The water service pipe, the water-distributing pipes, and the necessary connecting pipes, fittings, control valves, and all appurtenances in or on private property.



Wet vent A pipe which serves to vent and convey waste from fixtures other than water closets or similar fixtures.

Y

Yoke vent A pipe connecting upward from a soil or waste stack to a vent stack for the purpose of preventing pressure changes in the stacks. Generally used in high-rise buildings.

