

ASSIGNMENT #02

Page 102

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ASSIGNMENT # 02

7669

Page: 02

↳ Soil Pipe::

This type of pipe will carry water and solids into the sewer, when any pipe could physically perform the task, the soil pipe, also known as a soil vent pipe, as installed in most homes has a specific quality. First, it is of a dimension to allow solid waste to pass. Second, it is vented in a very specific way to maintain a safe environment and reduce odors. Soil pipes are vented high at the top or near to the top of a building, thanks to ~~the atmosphere~~ ~~here~~ ~~stack~~ ~~pipes~~ soil pipe stacks, to allow gases produced by waste to vent safely into the atmosphere. Such gases can be harmful to health so venting them high keeps them out of the way. This is a vital feature of soil pipes and it forms part of building regulations too.

→ ANTI-SYPHON PIPE:-

An extra pipe connected to the outlets of toilet of toilet seats of all the floors, the other end of which is exposed to atmosphere is called anti-syphon age pipe.

This difference of air pressure causes the water seal in the toilet seat to get sucked out into the pipe.

→ SANITARY FIXTURES:-

A receptacle for industrial and fecal sewage that is installed is installed in homes and public and industrial buildings. Sanitary fixtures are attached to the interior systems of water pipes and sewerage systems and constitute the main elements of a building's sanitary engineering equipment.

* TRAPS:

In Plumbing, a trap is a device shaped with a bending pipe path to retain fluid to prevent sewer gases from entering gases to buildings while allowing waste materials to pass through. In oil refineries, traps are used to prevent hydrocarbons and other dangerous gases and chemical fumes from escaping through drains.

* CROSS CONNECTION:

A Cross Connection is a point in a plumbing system where the potable supply may come in contact with a potential source of contamination. Cross Connections may result in backflow that causes the contaminants to enter the pure water supply under certain conditions.

* BACK SYPHONAGE CONTROL:

Back-siphonage occurs when higher h_0 pressure fluids, gases or suspended solids move to an area of lower pressure fluids. For example, when a drinking straw is used to consume a beverage, suction reduces the pressure of fluid inside the

straw and then into the drinker's mouth. A significant drop of pressure in a water delivery system creates a similar suction, pulling possibly undesirable material into the system. This is an example of an Indirect Cross-connection.