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Assignment 110 2 (Sessional)

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## Sessional Assignment No 2

Briefly describe

### ① Soil pipes and Anti-siphon pipes:

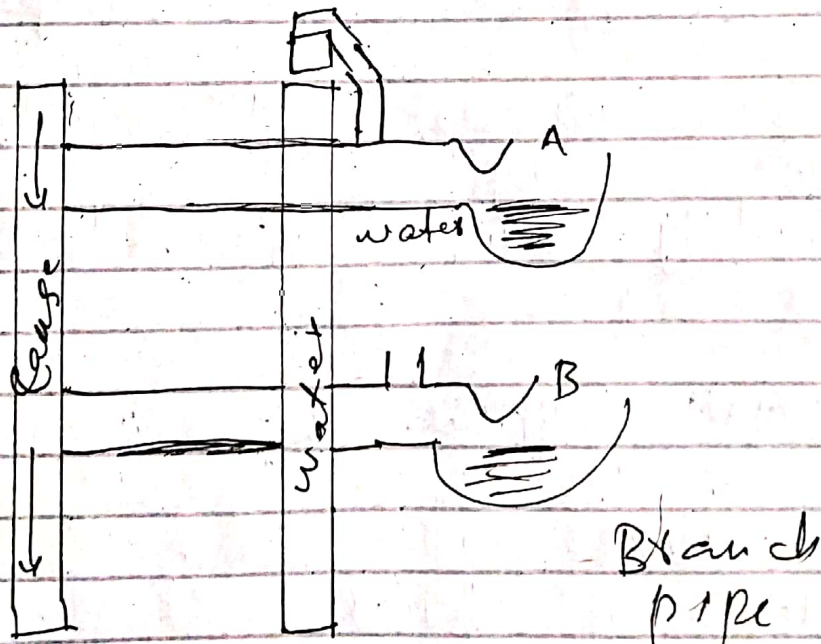
- A soil pipe is for solid water
- This type of pipe will carry water and solids into the sewer.
- Soil pipes are vented high at the top or near to the top of a building
- Soil pipes stacks allow gases produced by waste to vent safely into the atmosphere.

### → Anti siphon pipes :

An extra pipe connected to the outlets of toilets, seats of all the floors. The other end of which is exposed to atmosphere is called anti-siphonage pipe.

- The difference of air pressure causes the water seal in the toilet seat to get sucked out into the pipe. Thus seal is broken and gases can enter into the toilet.
- It is provided to maintain water seal so that foul gases of the sewer line do not find entry into the toilet.

- Water seal of traps in multi-story building or house may sometimes get broken due to siphonic action.



Anti-siphone pipe

part ②

## Sanitary fixture:

Sanitary fixture is a receptacle for industrial and fecal sewage that is installed in homes and public and industrial building. Sanitary fixture is attached to the interior system of water pipes and sewerage system for constitute the main element of a building sanitary engineering equipment.

It is installed in different areas of bath tubs wash hand showers sumps traps and bidet are installed in bathroom wash room and shower room.

## Traps:

Traps catch water after each discharge from a fixture so as not to allow up unpleasant and obnoxious gases in a sanitary drainage system to escape through

the fixture.

All fixture are to be provide with its own trap except for three laundry and kitchen sink's connected to a single trap.

Type of trap:

depending upon the shape the trap are classified as.

P- Trap

Q - Trap

S - Trap

The depth of trap seal depend upon usage of a pipe. The trap seal varies from 25 to 25 mm deep.

### ③ Cross Connection:

Connection is any temporary or permanent connection between a public water system or consumer potable (drinking) water system and a source or system containing non-potable water or other substance.

An example is the piping between a public water system or consumer potable water system and an auxiliary water system, cooling system or irrigation system.

### Back - Siphonage:

Back siphonage is backflow caused by a negative pressure (i.e. vacuum or partial vacuum)

In a public water system or consumer potable water system. The effect is similar to drinking water through straw back-siphonage occurs when there is stoppage of water supply due to fire fighting.