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Assignment :- 02

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# SOIL PIPES & ANTI-SYPHON PIPES

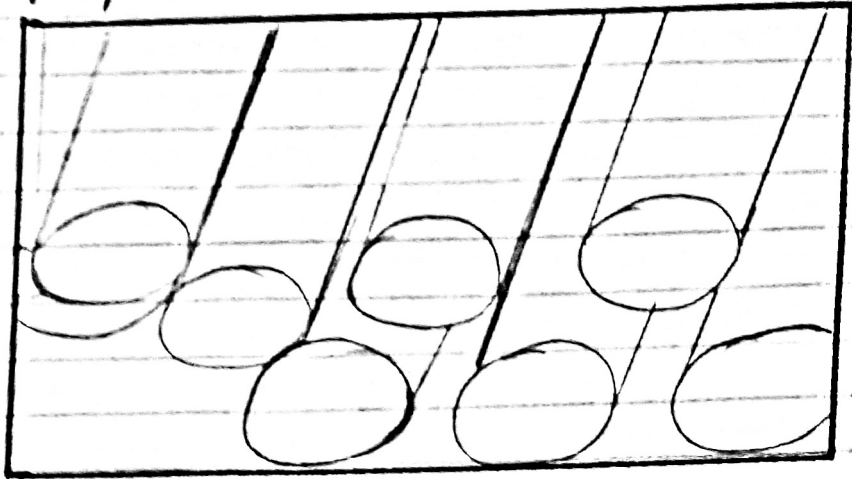
## SOIL PIPES:-

For soiled water a soil pipe is used. This kind of pipe takes water & solids into the sewer. While any pipe could physically perform the task, quality in the soil pipe, also known as a soil vent pipe, as installed in most homes for the movement of solid waste of a type. Second, to preserve a healthy atmosphere it is vented in a very particular way.

Thanks to soil pipe stacks, soil pipes are discharged high at the top or near of a building to allow waste-generated gases to flow safely into the atmosphere. These gases can be determined to health so they are kept out of the way by venting them hard. This is a vital feature of soil pipes and it forms part of building too.

6

## Soil Pipes:-



## ANTI-SIPHON PIPES:-

The additional pipe attached to the toilet seating outlets on all floor is called anti-siphonage cable, the other end of which is exposed to the atmosphere. The change air pressure allows the water seal to be sucked out of the pipe in the toilet seat.

Anti-siphonage pipe means any pipe in the sanitary fitting that is given in conjunction with to avoid or back pressure from unsealing the trap. Therefore a back-siphoning the water seal, so anti-

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Siphonage Pipe is necessary.

## SANITARY FIXTURE & TRAPS:

### Sanitary fixture:-

An industrial & fecal sewage receptacle which is located in homes & public & industrial buildings. Sanitary structures are connected to the inside network of water pipes. & sewage systems are the key elements of the sanitary equipment of a city.

### Installation:-

Sanitary attachments are installed in various areas. In toilets, washrooms, & shower rooms, bathtubs, washstand, sumps, traps, & bidets are installed. In the lavatories are installed toilet bowls, washing pans, and of various types, whether

(4)

equipped with flush tank or traps. For kitchen washers, sinks & drains are installed.

## Sanitary Traps:-

for Plumbing, a trap is a tool designed with a bending pipe path to hold fluid to prevent sewer gas from reaching houses, thus allowing the passage of waste materials. Traps are used in oil refineries to avoid hydrocarbons & toxic gases & chemicals contaminants from escaping through drains.

## Uses:-

A trap is a plumbing system used to avoid the introduction of scent, bacteria & insects into your house. Every water-using appliance or fitting has a drain line for the waste water to flow out & you must have trap in the pipe that

(5)

seals the drain.

## Cross Connection & Back Siphonage Control:-

### Cross Connections:-

A cross connection is a point in a plumbing network where a non-portable material can come into contact with the supply of portable drinking water. Common examples of cross-connection include a garden hose that is submerged in a pesticide mixture, a piped connection that provides with Potable feed water. Such as a cooling water, or a irrigation system exit. Other very common cross-connection are connections to the fire fighting equipment. Most cross-connections occur residential, business,

(6)

institutional or business plumbing networks & outside the customer service connection.

## Back Siphonage Control:-

Air Gap Air gaps are among the most efficient ways of avoiding backflow & siphoning out. The air gap is a vertical isolation of a water outlet from the maximum possible level of potential source of fluid pollution.

## Back Flow Prevention Device:-

The use of a back flow preventer is required in many instances. Often called a trap for control of backflows, these are mechanical systems used to avoid back flow.