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Section C

Assignment 02

Subject Waste water Engineering

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Briefly describe the following terms

(1) Soil pipes and Anti-Syphon pipes

Soil pipes :-

A Soil pipe is designed to carry soiled water from the toilet, urinal or bidet to the sewer. The types of home drain pipes that are almost typically seen today are either made of copper or the plastic polyvinyl chloride and acrylonitrile butadiene styrene.

Anti-Syphon pipes :-

An extra pipe connected to the outlets of toilet seats of all the floors, the other end of which is exposed to atmosphere is called Anti-Syphonage pipe. These are provided to maintain water seal so that foul gases of the sewer line do not find entry in to the toilet / bathroom.

(2) Sanitary Fixtures and Traps :-

Sanitary Fixtures :-

A receptacle for Industrial and local Sewage that is installed in homes and Public and industrial buildings. Sanitary fixtures are attached to the interior systems of water pipes and sewerage system and constitute the main elements of building 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 buildings while allowing waste materials to pass through.

(3) Cross Connection and back Siphonage Control.

Cross Connection :-

When drinking water piping connects to various plumbing fixtures or water utilizing equipment a cross connection is created. If improperly protected, contamination can result. When a back flow event occurs; allowing contaminants to reverse flow from the fixture back into the drinking water pipe.

Back Siphonage Control :-

A backflow prevention device is used to protect potable water supplies from contamination or pollution due to back flow. In water distribution system, water is normally maintained at a significant pressure to enable water to flow from the tap, shower or other fixture.