

ASSIGNMENT 02



SUBMITTED BY:

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ID: 7691

SECTION: A

SUBMITTED TO:

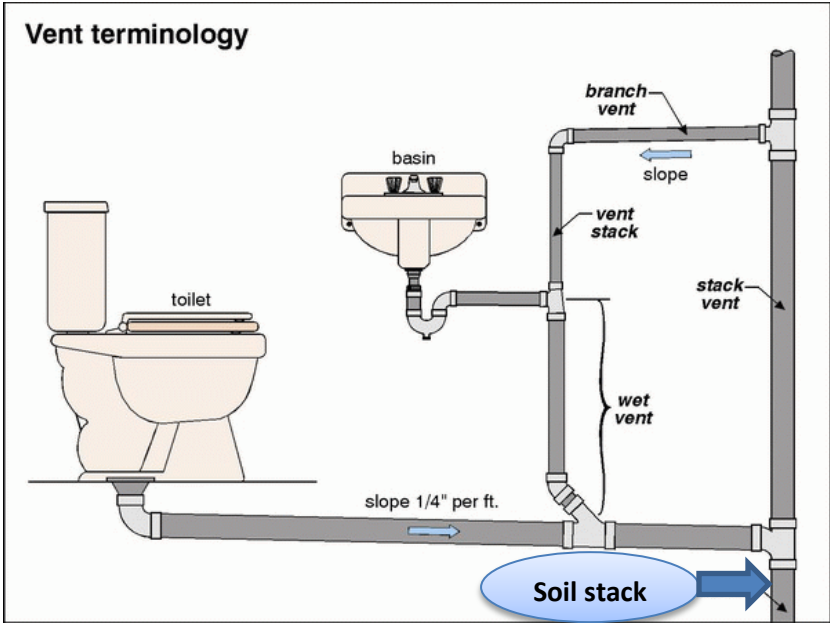
ENGR.Nadeem

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Soil pipes and anti-syphon pipes:

Soil pipe:

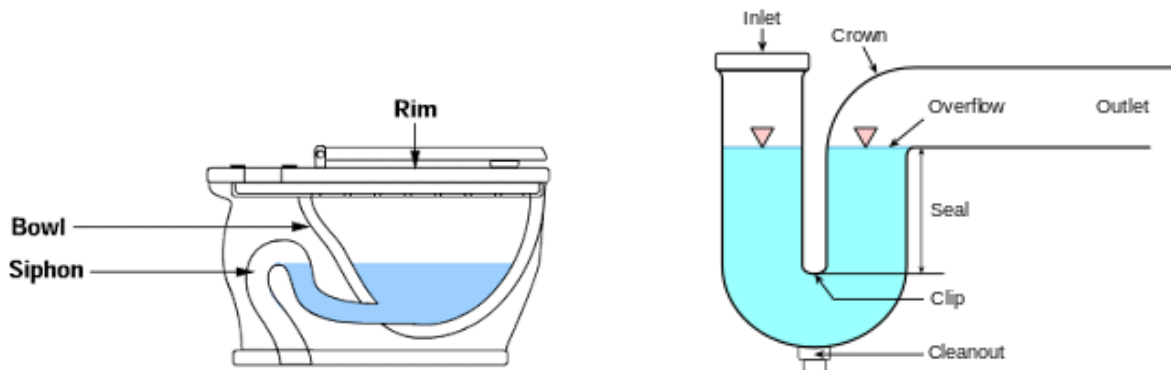
As already mentioned, a soil pipe is for soiled water. This type of pipe will carry water and solids into the sewer. While any pipe could physically perform the task, the soil pipe, also known as a soil vent pipe, as installed in most homes has a specific quality. First, it is of a dimension to allow solid waste to pass. Second, it is vented in a very specific way to maintain a safe environment and reduce odours. Soil pipes are vented high at the top or near to the top of a building, thanks to 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 seats of all the floors, the other end of which is exposed to atmosphere is called anti-syphonage pipe. This difference of air pressure causes the water seal in the toilet seat to get sucked out into the pipe.



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/ bathrooms.

If we look into a toilet seat we find some water at the bottom, which remains there even after flushing. The seats are designed with a trap so that the water remains in the seat. The water is maintained to prevent entry of foul gases from the toilet pipe/ soil pipe/ sewer lines into the toilet room. This is called water seal.

Sanitary fixtures and traps:

Sanitary fixtures:

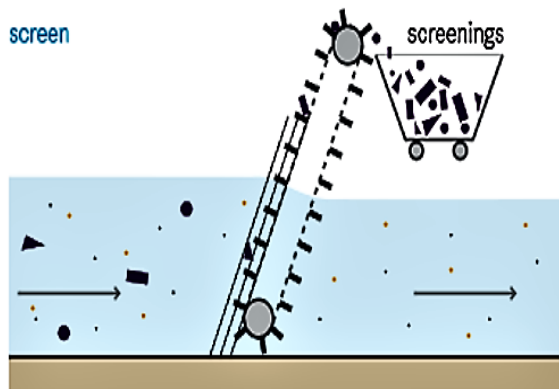
A receptacle for industrial and fecal sewage that is installed in homes and public and industrial buildings. Sanitary fixtures are installed in different areas. Bathtubs, washstands, shower sumps, traps, and bidets are installed in bathrooms, washrooms, and shower rooms.



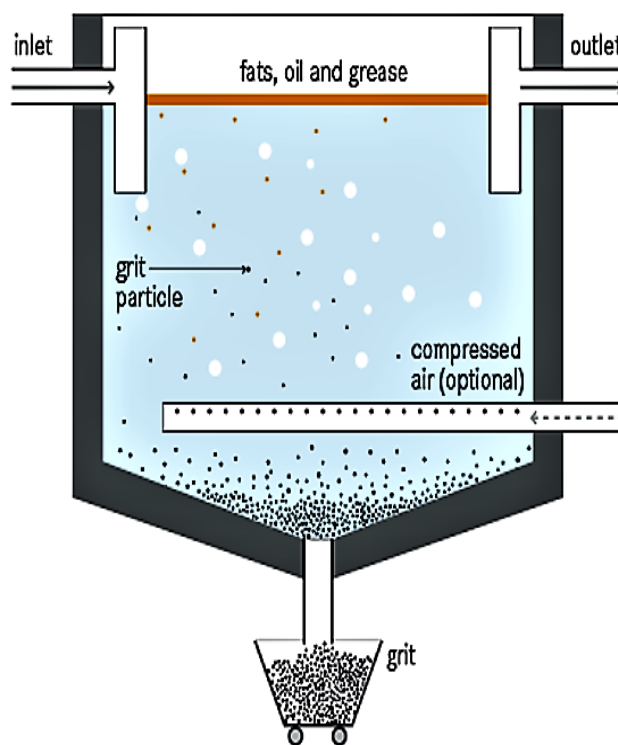


Traps:

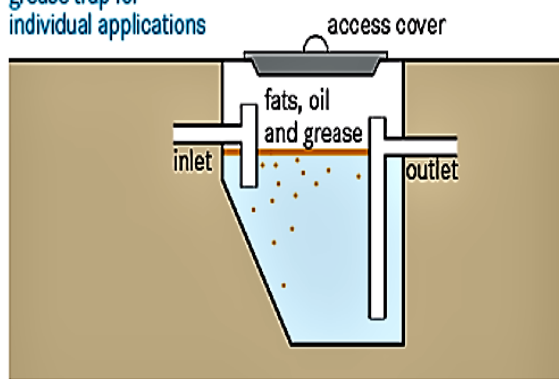
Traps are designed to restrict the flow of wastewater contaminants—such as sludge, debris, oil, soil, sand, or gravel—but to allow the free flow of the water itself. A trap has three basic parts. This pipe or drain is called the inlet, and the water that enters through it is called the influent.



aerated grit and grease removal tank



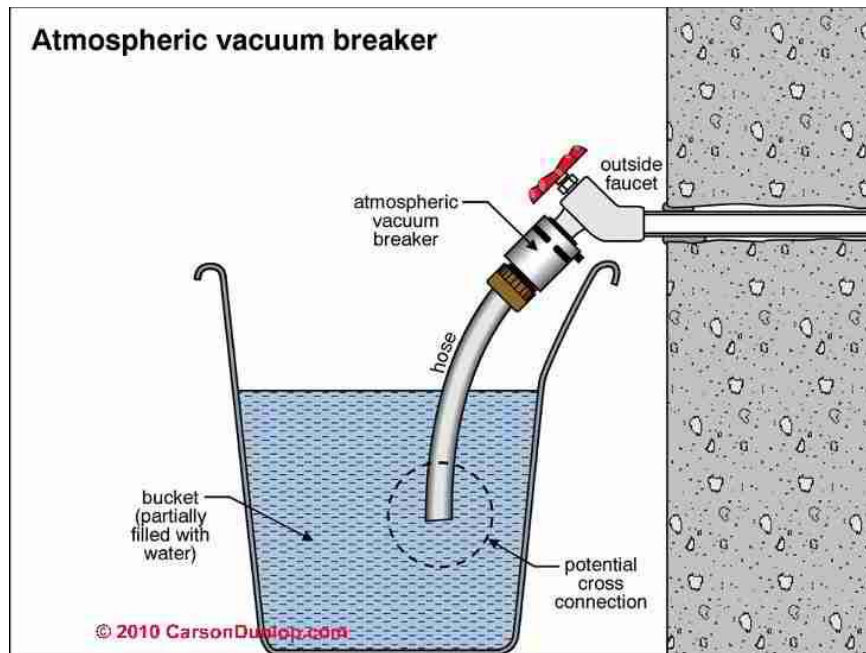
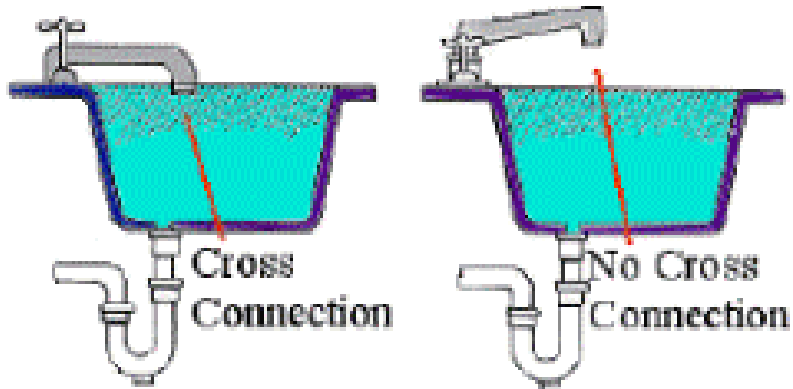
grease trap for individual applications



Cross connection and back syphonage control:

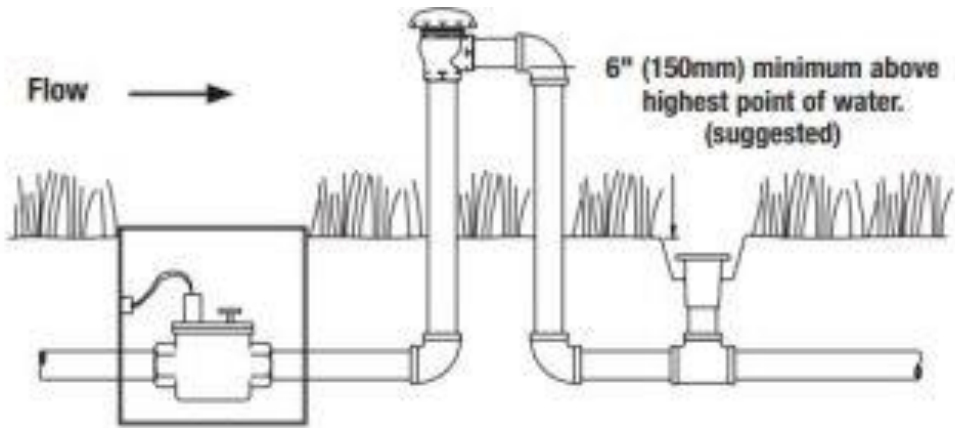
Cross connection:

Any actual or potential connection between the waterworks and any source of pollution, contamination or other material or substance that could change the quality of water in a drinking water supply



Back syphonage control:

Back syphonage is the reversal of normal flow in a system caused by a negative pressure (vacuum or partial vacuum) in the supply piping.



NOTE: Unit cannot have any shutoff downstream of it.

