



ASSIGNMENT NO 02

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

SUBJECT: WASTER WATER ENGINEERING  
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SEMESTER: 8TH

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SECTION: C

Q#1 Soil pipes and anti-syphon pipes

Ans:-

Soil pipes:- Soil pipes is a pipe that conveys sewage or wastewater reliably, either from the toilet or sink to a soil drain or sewer, needless to say, there are many pipes within your house that carry water, but these are just as many that carry water from property. As the place to get for every pipe requirement, you will discover a wide range of soil pipes at total Pipeline system.

⇒ Anti-syphon pipe:- 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-syphone pipe. These are provided to maintain water seal so that foul gases of the sewer line do not find entry in to the toilet.

Q#02: Sanitary fixtures and traps.

Ans:- Sanitary fixtures: Sanitary fixtures are a receptacle for industrial and fecal sewage that is installed in homes and public and industrial buildings. Sanitary fixtures are attached to interior systems of water pipes and sewage systems and constitute the main elements of a building.

Sanitary engineering equipments:  
Sanitary fixtures are installed in different areas. Bathtubs, washstands, and bidets are installed in bath rooms, washrooms and showers. These are made from cast iron, ceramics (faience)

⇒ Sanitary Traps:- A trap is a device shaped with a bending pipe to retain fluid to prevent sewer gases from entering buildings while allowing waste products to pass through. In oil refineries, traps are used to prevent hydrocarbons and other dangerous gases and chemical fumes from escaping through drains.



Q# 03

Cross Connection:- A cross connection is a point in a plumbing system where it is possible for a non-potable substance to come into contact with the potable drinking water supply. Common examples of cross-connections include a garden hose submerged in a pesticide mixture, a piped connection providing potable feed water to an industrial process, such as cooling water or a submerged outlet irrigation system.

⇒ Back Siphonage Control :-

Back siphonage control is a reversal of a normal flow in a system caused by negative pressure vacuum in the supply piping. Back flow caused by a downstream pressure that is greater than the upstream or supply pressure in a public water system or consumer's potable water system.

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