

## CHAPTER 2 DEFINITIONS

### 201 GENERAL

#### 201.1 Scope

For the purpose of this code, certain abbreviations, terms, phrases, words and their derivatives shall be construed as set forth in this chapter or the chapter to which they are unique.

#### 201.2 Tense, Gender, and Number

Words used in the present tense include the future. Words in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter. Words in the feminine and neuter gender include the masculine. The singular number includes the plural and the plural number includes the singular.

#### 201.3 Words Not Defined

Words not defined herein shall have the meanings stated in the other chapters of the Louisiana State Sanitary Code which are adopted or may be adopted, the Standard Building Code, the Standard Mechanical Code, the Standard Gas Code or the Standard Fire Prevention Code. When words not defined herein are defined in both the Louisiana State Sanitary Code and in one of these Standard Codes, the definition contained within the Louisiana State Sanitary Code shall be given preference as it pertains to health and/or health standards. Words not defined in any of these source documents shall have the meanings stated in the Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary-Tenth Edition, as revised.

### 202 DEFINITION OF TERMS

**ACCESS COVER** - a removable plate, usually secured by bolts or screws, to permit access to a pipe or pipe fitting for the purposes of inspection, repair or cleaning.

**ACCESSIBLE** - having access to but which first may require the removal of a panel, door or similar covering of the item described. See Readily Accessible.

**ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY** - see Plumbing Official.

★ **AIR BREAK (DRAINAGE SYSTEM)** - a piping arrangement in which a drain from a fixture, device, appliance or apparatus discharges indirectly into a sink or other receptor with the indirect waste pipe terminating at a point below the flood level rim of the receiving sink or other receptor. An unobstructed horizontal distance of free atmosphere between the outside of the indirect waste pipe and the inside of the receiving sink or other receptor must exist so as to allow a back-flow of sewage to spill over the flood level rim of the receiving sink or other receptor to prevent such back-flow from reaching the fixture, device, appliance or apparatus served by the indirect waste pipe.

**AIR GAP (DRAINAGE SYSTEM)** - the unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the outlet waste pipe and the flood level rim of the receptacle into which it is discharging.

**AIR GAP (WATER DISTRIBUTION)** - in a water supply system, the unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the lowest opening from any pipe or faucet supplying water to a tank, plumbing fixture or other device and the flood-level rim of the receptacle.

**ANCHORS**- see Supports.

**AND/OR** - in a choice of two code provisions, signifies that use of both provisions will satisfy the code requirement and use of either provision is acceptable also.

**ANTI-SCALD VALVE** (*see Scald Preventative Valve*)

**APPROVED** - approved by the plumbing official or other authority having jurisdiction.

**AREA DRAIN** - a receptacle designed to collect surface or rain water from an open area.

**BACKFLOW** - the flow of water or other liquids, mixtures, or substances into the distribution pipes of a potable supply of water from any source or sources other than its intended source. See Back-Siphonage.

**BACKFLOW CONNECTION** - any arrangement whereby backflow can occur.

**BACKFLOW PREVENTER** - a device which prevents the reverse flow of water due to atmospheric or higher pressure by means of positive check members in addition to atmospheric ports which provide back-siphonage protection.

**BACK-SIPHONAGE** - the flowing back of used, contaminated, or polluted water from a plumbing fixture or vessel into a water supply pipe due to a negative pressure in such pipe. See Backflow.

**BACK WATER VALVE** - a device (check valve) installed in a drain or pit or in the sewer or drainage system to prevent sewage or drainage from backing into low levels through fixtures or devices not installed sufficiently above sewer or drainage systems.

**BATTERY OF FIXTURES** - any group of two or more similar adjacent fixtures which discharge into a common horizontal waste or soil branch.

**BATTERY VENTING** - the horizontal wet venting of a number of individual fixture drains, connected horizontally to a branch soil or waste pipe which is circuit or loop vented.

**BOILER BLOW-OFF** - an outlet on a boiler to permit emptying or discharge of sediment.

**BRANCH** - any part of the piping system other than a main, riser, or stack.

**BRANCH, FIXTURE** - see Fixture Branch. **BRANCH,**

**BRANCH, HORIZONTAL** - see Horizontal Branch.

**BRANCH INTERVAL** - a length of soil or waste stack corresponding in general to a story height, but in no case less than 8 ft (2438 mm) within which the horizontal branches from one floor or story of a building are connected to the stack.

**BRANCH VENT** - a vent connecting one or more individual vents with a vent stack or stack vent.

**BUILDING** - a structure built, erected, and framed of component structural parts designed for the housing, shelter, enclosure, or support of persons, animals, or property of any kind.

**BUILDING CLASSIFICATION** - the arrangement in the Standard Building Code for the designation of buildings in classes based upon their use or occupancy.

**BUILDING DRAIN** - that part of the lowest piping of a drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer 3 ft (914 mm) outside the building wall.

**BUILDING SEWER** - that part of the horizontal piping of a drainage system which extends from the ends of the building drain and which receives the discharge of the building drain and conveys it to a public sewer, private sewer, individual sewage-disposal system or other point of disposal.

**BUILDING STORM DRAIN** - a building drain used for conveying rain water, surface water, ground water, subsurface water, condensate, cooling water or other similar discharge to a building storm sewer, extending to a point not less than 3 ft (914 mm) outside the building wall.

**BUILDING (HOUSE) STORM SEWER** - the extension from the building storm drain to the public storm sewer or other point of disposal.

**BUILDING (HOUSE) SUBDRAIN** - that portion of a drainage system which cannot drain by gravity into the building sewer.

**BUILDING (HOUSE) TRAP** - a device, fitting, or assembly of fittings installed in the building drain to prevent circulation of air between the drainage system of the building and the building sewer.

**CIRCUIT VENT** - a branch vent that serves two or more traps and extends from in front of the last fixture connection of a horizontal branch to the vent stack.

**COMBINATION FIXTURE** - a fixture combining one sink and tray or a two or three-compartment sink or tray in one unit.

**COMBINATION WASTE AND VENT SYSTEM** - a specially designed system of waste piping embodying the horizontal wet venting of one or more sinks or floor drains by means of a common waste and vent pipe adequately sized to provide free movement of air above the flow line of the drain.

**COMMON VENT** - a vent connecting at the junction of two fixture drains and serving as a vent for both fixtures. ★

**CONDUCTOR** - see Leader.

**CONTINUOUS VENT** - a vertical vent that is a continuation of the drain to which it connects.

**CONTINUOUS WASTE** - a drain from two or three fixtures connected to a single trap.

**CRITICAL LEVEL** - the minimum elevation above the flood level rim of the fixture or receptacle served at which the device may be installed. The critical level marking on a backflow prevention device or vacuum breaker is a point established by the manufacturer to an accepted standard usually stamped on the device by the manufacturer. When a backflow prevention device does not bear a critical level marking, the bottom of the vacuum breaker, combination valve or the bottom of any approved device shall constitute the critical level.

**CROSS CONNECTION** - any physical connection or arrangement between two otherwise separate piping systems, one of which contains potable water and the other, water of unknown or questionable safety, whereby water may flow from one system to the other, the direction of flow depending on the pressure differential between the two systems. See Backflow and Back-Siphonage.

**CROWN OF TRAP** - the topmost point of the inside of a trap outlet.

**DEAD END** - a branch leading from a soil, waste, or vent pipe, building drain, or building sewer, which is terminated at a developed distance of 2 ft (610 mm) or more by means of a plug or other closed fitting.

**DEPTH OF WATER SEAL** - the depth of water which would have to be removed from a fully charged trap before air could pass through the trap.

**DEVELOPED LENGTH** - the length of a pipe along the center line of the pipe and fittings.

**DIAMETER** - the nominal diameter as designated commercially, unless otherwise stated.

**DOMESTIC** - connected with supply and service to man and activities of his household, private residences, offices, and institutions. Water for and liquid waste from lavatories, water closets, tubs and showers, kitchens, sinks, and laundries are considered domestic.

**DOUBLE OFFSET** - two changes of direction installed in succession or series in continuous pipe.

**DOWNSPOUT** - see Leader in 1102.

**DRAIN** - any pipe which carries waste water or waterborne wastes in a building drainage system.

**DRAINAGE PIPING** - see Drainage System.

**DRAINAGE SYSTEM** - all the piping within public or private premises, which conveys sewage, rain water, or other liquid wastes to a legal point of disposal, but not including the mains of a public sewer system or private or public sewage treatment or disposal plant.

**DURHAM SYSTEM** - a term used to describe soil or waste systems where all piping is of threaded pipe, tubing, or other such rigid construction, using recessed drainage fittings to correspond to the types of piping.

**EFFECTIVE OPENING** - the minimum cross-sectional area at the point of water supply discharge (or indirect waste pipe discharge), measured or expressed in terms of (1) diameter of a circle, or (2) if the opening is not circular, the diameter of a circle of equivalent cross-sectional area. Applicable to air gap.

**EXISTING WORK** - a plumbing system or any part thereof which has been installed prior to the effective date of this code.

**FIXTURE BRANCH** - a pipe connecting several fixtures.

**FIXTURE DRAIN** - the drain from the trap of a fixture to the junction of that drain with any other drain pipe.

**FIXTURE SUPPLY** - a water supply pipe connecting the fixture with the fixture branch.

**FIXTURE UNIT** - a quantity in terms of which the load-producing effects on the plumbing system of different kinds of plumbing fixtures are expressed on some arbitrarily chosen scale.

**FIXTURE UNIT FLOW RATE** - the total discharge flow in gallons per minute of a single fixture divided by 7.5 which provides the flow rate of that particular plumbing fixture as a unit of flow. Fixtures are rated as multiples of this unit flow. (One gallon per minute equals 0.0631 liters per second.)

**FLOOD LEVEL RIM** - the top edge of the receptacle from which water overflows.

**FLOOR DRAIN** - a plumbing fixture for recess in the floor having a floor level strainer intended for the purposes of the collection and disposal of waste water used in cleaning the floor and for the collection and disposal of accidental spillage to the floor. This definition does not include floor sinks and indirect liquid waste receptors.

**FLOOR SINK** - a type of indirect liquid waste receptor designed with a removable basket strainer or beehive strainer for the purpose of receiving the discharge from indirect liquid waste pipes only. This classification does not include floor drains with floor level strainers only but may include 3-inch (76 mm) drains with floor level strainers which incorporate funnel drains as an integral part thereof.

**FLUSH TANK** - a tank located above or integral with water closets, urinals, or similar fixtures for the purpose of flushing the usable portion of the fixture.

**FLUSH VALVES** - a device located at the bottom of the tank for the purpose of flushing water closets and similar fixtures.

**FLUSHOMETER TANK** - a device integrated within an air accumulation vessel which is designed to discharge a predetermined quantity of water to fixtures for flushing purposes.

**FLUSHOMETER VALVE** - a device which discharges a predetermined quantity of water to fixtures for flushing purposes and is actuated by direct water pressure.

**FROSTPROOF CLOSET** - a hopper that has no water in the bowl and has the trap and the control valve for its water supply installed below the frost line.

**GANG SHOWER** - two or more showers in a common area within an institutional building.

**GRADE** - the slope or fall of a line of pipe in reference to a horizontal plane. In drainage it is usually expressed as the fall in a fraction of an inch per foot length of pipe.

**GREASE INTERCEPTOR** - an interceptor of less than 125 gallon capacity which is designed and installed so as to separate and retain grease and which is generally installed indoors entirely above grade.

**GREASE TRAP** - an interceptor of at least 125 gallon capacity which is designed and installed so as to separate and retain grease and which is generally installed below grade outdoors with provisions for above grade accessibility for cleaning purposes.

**HANGERS** - see Supports.

**HORIZONTAL BRANCH** - a drain pipe extending laterally from a soil or waste stack or building drain, with or without vertical sections or branches, which receives the discharge from one or more fixture drains and conducts it to the soil or waste stack or to the building (house) drain.

**HORIZONTAL PIPE** - any pipe or fitting which makes an angle of more than 45 degrees (0.785 rad) with the vertical.

**HOUSE DRAIN** - see Building Drain.

**HOUSE SEWER** - see Building Sewer.

**HOUSE TRAP** - see Building Trap.

**INDIRECT WASTE RECEPTOR** - a plumbing fixture designed specifically to collect and dispose of liquid waste from other plumbing fixtures, plumbing equipment or appliances which are required to discharge to the drainage system through an air gap. The following type fixtures fall within the classification of indirect liquid waste receptors: Floor sinks, mop receptors, service sinks, and standpipe drains with integral air gaps, and may include others when approved as such by the plumbing official.

**INDIRECT WASTE PIPE** - a pipe that does not connect directly with the drainage system but conveys liquid wastes by discharging into a plumbing fixture or receptacle which is directly connected to the drainage system.

**INDIVIDUAL SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM** - a system for disposal of domestic sewage by means of a septic tank or mechanical treatment, designed for use apart from a public sewer to serve a single establishment or building. To be approved by the plumbing official.

**INDIVIDUAL VENT** - a pipe installed to vent a fixture trap and which connects with the vent system above the fixture served or terminates in the open air.

**INDUSTRIAL WASTES** - liquid wastes resulting from the processes employed in industrial establishments and free of fecal matter.

**INSANITARY** - as opposed to "sanitary"; deficient in sanitation; unclean to a degree to be injurious to health; careless or dangerous hygienic conditions; contrary to sanitary principles.

**INTERCEPTOR** - an automatic or manual device designed and installed to separate and retain deleterious, hazardous, or undesirable matter from normal wastes for proper disposal, rendering or recycling, and also permits normal sewage and liquid wastes to discharge into the disposal terminal by gravity.

**JOURNEYMAN PLUMBER** - a natural person who possesses the necessary qualifications and knowledge to install, alter and/or repair plumbing systems; is licensed as such by the Louisiana State Plumbing Board; is supervised

by a master plumber and is in the employ of an employing entity, [see LSA-R.S. 37:1377(B)]

**LEADER** - the water conductor (downspout) from the roof to the building storm drain or other means of disposal.

**LEAD FREE PIPE AND FITTINGS** - containing not more than 8.0% lead.

**LEAD FREE SOLDER AND FLUX** - containing not more than 0.2% lead.

**LISTED** - equipment or materials included in a list published by an approved nationally recognized testing laboratory, inspection agency or other organization concerned with product evaluation that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials, and whose listing states either that the equipment or material meets nationally recognized standards or has been tested and found suitable for use in a specified manner. The means for identifying listed equipment may vary for each testing laboratory, inspection agency, or other organization concerned with product evaluation, some of which do not recognize equipment as listed unless it is also labeled. The plumbing official should utilize the system employed by the listing organization to identify a listed product.

**LIQUID WASTE** - the discharge from any fixture, appliance, or appurtenance, in connection with a plumbing system which does not receive fecal matter.

**LOAD FACTOR** - the percentage of the total connected fixture unit flow rate which is likely to occur at any point in the drainage system. It varies with the type of occupancy, the total flow unit above this point being considered, and with the probability factor of simultaneous use.

**LOOP VENT** - same as a circuit vent except that it loops back and connects with the stack vent instead of the vent stack.

**MAIN** - the principal artery of any system of continuous piping, to which branches may be connected.

**MAIN SEWER** - see Public Sewer.

**MAIN VENT** - the principal artery of the venting system, to which the vent branches may be connected.

**MASTER PLUMBER** - a natural person who possesses the necessary qualifications and knowledge to plan and lay out plumbing systems; who supervises journeyman plumbers in the installation, alteration and/or repair of plumbing systems and who is licensed as such by the Louisiana State Plumbing Board, [see LSA - R.S. 37:1377(A)]

**MAY** - the word "may" is a permissive term.

**NONPOTABLE WATER** - in addition to its ordinary meaning, includes water of questionable potability on the

discharge side of a backflow preventer used to isolate a portion of a water supply system from the remainder of the water supply system due to backflow connections.

**NUISANCE** - public nuisance as known at common law or in equity jurisprudence; and whatever is dangerous to human life or detrimental to health; whatever building, structure, or premises is not sufficiently ventilated, sewerred, drained, cleaned, or lighted, in reference to its intended or actual use; and whatever renders the air or human food or drink or water supply unwholesome.

**OFFSET** - a combination of elbows or bends in a line of piping which brings one section of the pipe out of the line but into a line parallel with the other section.

**PERMIT HOLDER** - any person required to obtain a permit to do plumbing work in accordance with state, parish, city or other local laws or ordinances. (Where such permits are not available, the property owner, contractor and installer shall be jointly responsible for the installation being in compliance with the requirements of this Code and, where applicable, may all be considered permit holders as the term is used in this Code.)

**PERSON** - a natural person, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns; and includes a firm, partnership or corporation, its or their successors or assigns, the state of Louisiana or any of its political subdivisions, the United States government or any of its political subdivisions and any officer, employee and agent of one of those entities. Singular includes plural; male includes female.

**PITCH** - see Grade.

**PLUMBING** - the practice, materials and fixtures used in the installation, maintenance, extension and alteration of all piping fixtures, appliances and appurtenances in connection with any of the following: Sanitary drainage or storm drainage facilities, the venting system and the public or private water supply systems, within or adjacent to any building, structure or conveyance; also the practice and materials used in the installation, maintenance, extension or alteration of medical gas piping, medical vacuum piping, storm water, liquid waste or sewage, and water supply systems of any premises to their connection with any point of public disposal or other acceptable terminal. Plumbing does not include the installation, alteration, repair or maintenance of automatic sprinklers and their related appurtenances including standpipes when connected to automatic sprinklers and including the underground or overhead water supply beginning at the outlet of an approved backflow prevention device installed under the plumbing provisions of this code where water is to be used or is intended for use exclusively for fire protection purposes.

**PLUMBING APPURTENANCE** - manufactured device, or a prefabricated assembly, or an on-the-job assembly of component parts, which is an adjunct to the basic piping system and plumbing fixtures. An appurtenance demands no

additional water supply, nor does it add any discharge load to a fixture or the drainage system. It is presumed that it performs some useful function in the operation, maintenance, servicing, economy, or safety of the plumbing system.

**PLUMBING FIXTURES** - are installed receptacles, devices, or appliances which are supplied with water or which receive or discharge liquids or liquid-borne wastes, with or without discharge into the drainage system with which they may be directly or indirectly connected.

**PLUMBING INSPECTOR** - see Plumbing Official.

**PLUMBING OFFICIAL** - the State Health Officer and any individual official, board, department or agency established and authorized by a state, parish, city or other political subdivision created by law to administer and enforce the provisions of the Plumbing Code as adopted or amended.

**PLUMBING SYSTEM** - includes the water-supply and distribution pipes; plumbing fixtures and traps; soil, waste and vent pipes; building drains and building sewers including their respective connections, devices and appurtenances within the property lines of the premises; water treating or water using equipment; and medical gas and medical vacuum piping and equipment.

**POTABLE WATER** - water having bacteriological, physical, radiological and chemical qualities that make it safe and suitable for human drinking, cooking and washing uses.

**PRESSURE** - the normal force exerted by a homogenous liquid or gas, per unit of area, on the wall of the container.

**Pressure, Static** - the pressure existing without any flow.

**Pressure, Flowing** - the residual pressure in the water supply pipe at the faucet or water outlet while the faucet or water outlet is wide open and flowing.

**Pressure, Residual** - the pressure available at the fixture or water outlet after allowance is made for pressure drop due to friction loss, head, meter and other losses in a system during maximum demand periods.

**PRIVATE OR PRIVATE USE** - in the classification of plumbing fixtures, private applies to fixtures in residences or apartments and similar installations where the fixtures are intended for the use of a family or an individual.

**PRIVATE SEWER** - a sewer privately owned and not directly controlled by public authority.

**PUBLIC OR PUBLIC USE** - in the classification of plumbing fixtures, public applies to fixtures in general, toilet rooms of schools, gymnasiums, hotels and motels, airports, bus and railroad stations, office buildings, public buildings, stadiums, department and mercantile stores, public comfort stations, bars, restaurants, commercial buildings or places to which the public is invited or which are frequented by the public without special permission or special invitation, and other installations (whether pay or free) where a number of fixtures are installed so that their use is similarly unrestricted.

**PUBLIC SEWER** - a common sewer directly controlled by public authority.

**READILY ACCESSIBLE** - having direct access without the need of removing any panel, door or similar covering of the item described and without requiring the use of portable ladders, chairs, etc. See Accessible.

**RELIEF VENT** - a vent whose primary function is to provide circulation of air between drainage and vent systems.

**RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS** - buildings in which families or households live and in which cooking and sleeping accommodations are provided for each family or household unit independently, and in which no area within the building is used or occupied for any other purpose except that such buildings may have central washing facilities, as permitted in Chapter 4.

**RETURN OFFSET** - a double offset installed so as to return the pipe to its original alignment.

**REVENT PIPE** - that part of a vent pipe line which connects directly with an individual waste or group of wastes, underneath or in back of the fixture and extends either to the main or branch vent pipe. Sometimes called an individual vent.

**RISER** - a water supply pipe which extends vertically one full story or more to convey water to branches or fixtures.

**ROOF DRAIN** - a drain installed to receive water collecting on the surface of a roof and to discharge it into the leader (downspout).

**ROUGHING-IN** - the installation of all parts of the plumbing system which can be completed prior to the installation of fixtures. This includes drainage, water supply, and vent piping, and the necessary fixture supports.

**SAND INTERCEPTOR** - see Interceptor.

**SANITARY** - for or relating to the preservation or restoration of health; associated with measures or equipment for improving conditions that influence health; free from or effective in preventing or checking an agent injurious to health; a water closet, urinal, or similar equipment fitted with appropriate plumbing for the purpose of conducting wastewater to a point of collection and treatment prior to discharge.

**SANITARY SEWER** - a pipe which carries sewage and excludes storm, surface and ground water.

**SCALD-PREVENTATIVE VALVE** - (1) a pressure balancing valve which senses incoming hot and cold water pressures and compensates for fluctuations in either to stabilize outlet temperature; (2) a thermostatic valve which senses outlet temperature and compensates for fluctuations in incoming hot and cold water temperatures and pressures to stabilize outlet temperature; or (3) a combination

thermostatic/pressure balancing valve which senses outlet temperature and incoming hot and cold water pressures and compensates for fluctuations in incoming hot and cold water temperatures and pressures to stabilize outlet temperature.

**SCUPPER** - an opening in a wall or parapet that allows water to drain from a roof.

**SEPARATOR** - see Interceptor.

**SEPTIC TANK** - a watertight receptacle which receives the discharge of a drainage system or part thereof, and is designed and constructed so as to separate solids from the liquid, digest organic matter through a period of detention, and allow the liquids to discharge into the soil outside of the tank through a system of open-joint or perforated piping, or disposal pit.

**SEWAGE** - any liquid waste containing animal or vegetable matter in suspension or solution and may include liquids containing chemicals in solution.

**SHALL** - the word "shall" is a mandatory term.

**SIDE VENT** - a vent connecting to the drain pipe through a fitting at an angle not greater than 45 degrees (0.785 rad) to the vertical.

**SLIP JOINT** - a mechanical type joint used primarily on fixture traps: the joint tightness is obtained by compressing a friction type washer such as rubber, nylon, neoprene, lead or special packing material against the pipe by the tightening of a (slip) nut.

**SLOPE** - see Grade.

**SOIL PIPE** - any pipe which conveys the discharge of water closets or fixtures having similar functions, with or without the discharge from other fixtures, to the building drain or building sewer.

**SOLVENT CEMENT** - an adhesive (solvent) or mixture of adhesives which when applied to the surface of pipe and fittings will soften and fuse the plastic resin or compound of resins. Pipes and fittings are then joined causing the surfaces to unite forming a liquid tight joint.

**SPECIAL WASTE PIPE** - see Chapter 8.

**SPILL-PROOF VACUUM BREAKER** - an assembly consisting of one (1) check valve force-loaded closed and an air inlet valve force-loaded open to atmosphere, positioned downstream of the check valve.

**STACK** - the vertical main of a system of soil, waste or vent piping.

**STACK GROUP** - a term applied to the location of fixtures in relation to the stack so that by means of proper fittings, vents may be reduced to a minimum.

**STACK VENT** - the extension of a soil or waste stack above the highest horizontal drain connected to the stack. Sometimes called waste vent or soil vent.

**STACK VENTING** - a method of venting a fixture or fixtures through the soil or waste stack.

**STATE HEALTH OFFICER** - means the legally appointed and/or acting State Health Officer as defined in R.S. 40:2 and includes his/her duly authorized technical representative; however, in the case of variances allowed under section 105, this term shall mean the State Health Officer acting personally or any such person that the State Health Officer has personally designated to duly sign such variances in his/her behalf.

**STORM DRAIN** - see Building Storm Drain.

**STORM SEWER** - a sewer used for conveying rain water, surface water, condensate, cooling water or similar liquid wastes.

**SUBSOIL DRAIN** - a drain which receives only subsurface or seepage water and conveys it to a place of disposal.

**SUMP** - a tank or pit which receives sewage or liquid waste, located below the normal grade of the gravity system and which must be emptied by mechanical means.

**SUPPORTS** - supports, hangers and anchors are devices for supporting and securing pipe and fixtures to walls, ceilings, floors or structural members.

**TRAILER TRAP** - a device, fitting or assembly of fittings installed in the building sewer for a travel trailer or mobile/manufactured home which is used to prevent the circulation of air between the building sewer and the drainage system of the individual travel trailer or mobile/manufactured home.

**TRAP** - a fitting or device so designed and constructed as to provide, when properly vented, a liquid seal which will prevent the back passage of air without materially affecting the flow of sewage or waste water through it.

**TRAP PRIMER** - an approved device designed to deliver a sufficient amount of water to a seldom used trap.

**TRAP SEAL** - the maximum vertical depth of liquid that a trap will retain, measured between the crown weir and the top of the dip of the trap.

**TRAP SEAL PRIMER VALVE** (*see Trap Primer*)

**UNSTABLE GROUND** - earth that does not provide a uniform bearing for the barrel of the sewer pipe between the joints at the bottom of the pipe trench.

**VACUUM BREAKER** - a device which prevents back-siphonage of water by admitting atmospheric pressure through ports to the discharge side of the device.

**VENT PIPE** - see Vent System.

**VENT STACK** - a vertical vent pipe installed primarily for the purpose of providing circulation of air to and from any part of the drainage system.

**VENT SYSTEM** - a pipe or pipes installed to provide a flow of air to or from a drainage system or to provide a circulation of air within such system to protect trap seals from siphonage and back pressure.

**VERTICAL PIPE** - any pipe or fitting which is installed in a vertical position or which makes an angle of not more than 45 degrees (0.785 rad) with the vertical.

**WASH RACK** - a floor or slab area with floor drain used for cleaning containers and equipment exposed to organic wastes of food origin.

**WASTE** - see Liquid Waste and Industrial Wastes.

**WASTE PIPE** - a pipe which conveys only liquid waste, free of fecal matter.

**WATER DISTRIBUTION PIPE** - the piping within a building or structure which conveys cold or hot water from the water service pipe to the plumbing fixtures and other water outlets.

**WATER HEATER** - an appliance for supplying potable hot water for domestic or commercial purposes.

**WATER MAIN** - a water supply pipe or system of pipes, installed and maintained by a city, township, county or public utility company, on public property, in the street or approved dedicated easement for public or community use.

**WATER OUTLET** - as used in connection with the water distribution system, the discharge opening for the water (1) to a fixture; (2) to atmospheric pressure (except into an open tank which is part of the water supply system); (3) to a boiler or heating system; (4) to any water-operated device or equipment, but not a part of the plumbing system.

**WATER RISER PIPE** - see Riser.

**WATER SERVICE PIPE** - the pipe from the water main, water meter, water supply system or other approved source of water supply, to the building or structure served.

**WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM** - the water supply piping that is installed and maintained by the owner or owners on the premises or private property from the discharge side of the meter, the water main or other approved sources of water supply. This system includes the necessary connecting pipes, fittings, control valves, all appurtenances connected thereto, and includes fire protection piping if not installed as a separate system.

**WET VENT** - a vent which receives the discharge from wastes other than water closets.

**YOKE VENT** - a pipe connecting upward from a soil or waste stack to a vent stack for the purpose of preventing pressure changes in the stacks.