

Name: _____ Date: _____

Plumbing Definitions

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| 1. Where applied to a fixture, connection, appliance, or equipment, "accessible" means having access thereto, but which first may require the removal of an access panel, door, or similar obstruction. | A. Backflow Preventer |
| 2. Having a direct access without the necessity of removing a panel, door, or similar obstruction. | B. Backwater Valve |
| 3. A physical separation which may be a low inlet into the indirect waste receptor from the fixture, appliance, or device indirectly connected. | C. Invert |
| 4. The unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the lowest opening from a pipe, plumbing fixture, appliance, or appurtenance conveying waste to the flood-level rim of the receptor. | D. Indirect Waste Pipe |
| 5. The flow of water or other liquids, mixtures, or substances into the distributing pipes of a potable supply of water from sources other than its intended source. See Back-siphonage, Backpressure Backflow. | E. Dry Vent |
| 6. An arrangement whereby backflow can occur. | F. Accessible |
| 7. A backflow prevention device, assembly, or other method to prevent backflow into the potable water system. | G. Critical Level |
| 8. A device installed in a drainage system to prevent reverse flow. Bathroom Group. Any combination of fixtures, not to exceed one water closet, two lavatories, either one bathtub or one combination bath/shower, and one shower, and may include a bidet and an emergency floor drain. | H. Continuous Vent |
| 9. That part of the lowest piping of a drainage system that receives the discharge from soil, waste, and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer beginning 2 feet (610 mm) outside the building wall. | I. Main Vent |
| 10. That part of the horizontal piping of a drainage system that extends from the end of the building drain and that receives the discharge of the building drain and conveys it to a public sewer, private sewer, private sewage disposal system, or other point of disposal. | J. Accessible, Readily |

11. 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.	K. Continuous Waste
12. A vertical vent that is a continuation of the drain to which it connects.	L. Combination Waste and Vent
13. A drain connecting the compartments of a set of fixtures to a trap or connecting other permitted fixtures to a common trap.	M. Building Sewer
14. The critical level (C-L or C/L) marking on a backflow prevention device or vacuum breaker is a point conforming to approved standards and established by the testing laboratory (usually stamped on the device by the manufacturer) that determines the minimum elevation above the flood-level rim of the fixture or receptor served at which the device may be installed. Where a backflow prevention device does not bear a critical level marking, the bottom of the vacuum breaker, combination valve, or the bottom of such approved device shall constitute the critical level.	N. Building Drain
15. A connection or arrangement, physical or otherwise, between a potable water supply system and a plumbing fixture or a tank, receptor, equipment, or device, through which it may be possible for non-potable, used, unclean, polluted, and contaminated water, or other substances to enter into a part of such potable water system under any condition.	O. Gray Water
16. The length along the center line of a pipe and fittings.	P. Stack
17. A vent that does not receive the discharge of any sewage or waste.	Q. Potable Water
18. The top edge of a receptor from which water overflows.	R. Flood-Level Rim
19. Untreated wastewater that has not come into contact with toilet waste, kitchen sink waste, dishwasher waste or similarly contaminated sources. Gray water includes wastewater from bathtubs, showers, lavatories, clothes washers, and laundry tubs.	S. Developed Length
20. A pipe that does not connect directly with the drainage system but conveys liquid wastes by discharging into a plumbing fixture, interceptor, or receptacle that is directly connected to the drainage system.	T. Cross-Connection
21. The lowest portion of the inside of a horizontal pipe.	U. Backflow Connection

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| 22. The principal artery of the venting system to which vent branches may be connected. | V. Static Pressure |
| 23. Water that is satisfactory for drinking, culinary, and domestic purposes and that meets the requirements of the Health Authority Having Jurisdiction. | W. Backflow |
| 24. 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 the system during maximum demand periods. | X. Air Gap, Drainage |
| 25. The pressure existing without any flow. | Y. Residual Pressure |
| 26. The vertical main of a system of soil, waste, or vent piping extending through one or more stories. | Z. Air Break |