



Glossary of

Sanitation terms

Glossaire des termes du sanitaire

Glossar für sanitäre Einrichtungen

Foreword

This British Standard has been prepared under the direction of the Basic Data and Performance Criteria for Civil Engineering and Building Structures Standards Committee and is a revision of BS 4118 : 1967, which is therefore now withdrawn.

Terms which are relative to the DOE Report of the Committee on Backsiphonage in Water Installations, which was published in 1974, and to existing and proposed Water Byelaws have been included.

Editorial. The ways in which three editorial matters have been dealt with in the glossary require explanation. They relate to the treatment of synonyms, the grouping of subsidiary terms under a major heading and the italicizing of words in definitions.

(a) *Synonyms.* Where two or more terms are in use for one concept, the glossary selects one of those terms as being the preferred term. The preferred term is given first in bold type and non-preferred terms are given below it in small capital letters. In the rare cases where two terms are considered to be of equal standing, both are given in bold type.

(b) *Subsidiary terms.* Where a term is the head of a family group of terms (e.g. pipe), the subsidiary terms of that group (e.g. anti-siphon pipe, communication pipe, service pipe) are grouped and defined under the head term. In many cases terms which are closely associated have been grouped together for easier reference.

(c) *Italicized words.* Words which have been italicized in definitions are themselves defined elsewhere in the glossary. Some of these italicized words are in the plural form although the corresponding term defined elsewhere is in the singular. Words which are italicized are in some instances repeated later in the same definition but have not been subsequently italicized in that definition. Some words which are identical with terms defined in this glossary are not shown in italics; this is because they are used in such instances in a dictionary sense and not as specialized sanitation terms.

Terms and definitions in this glossary that have been deleted are superseded by the terms and definitions for those concepts given in BS 6100 'Glossary of building and civil engineering terms' Section 2.7 'Public health. Environmental engineering'. Remaining terms and definitions in BS 4118 are being considered in the preparation of Section 3.3 'Sanitation' of BS 6100 which will replace BS 4118.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.'

British Standard Glossary of

Sanitation terms

1. Scope

This standard covers the following aspects of sanitation.

- (a) *Water supply*, either from the connection with the water supplier's main or from a private natural supply, including hot water supply systems but *not* hot water central heating systems.
- (b) *Sanitary appliances* and their associated water and waste fittings.
- (c) *Above ground drainage* of sanitary appliances and of roofs.
- (d) *Underground drainage*, including either small private treatment plants or connection to a sewerage system.

2. Sanitation terms

No.	Term	Definition
1	aerator	A device attached to the <i>nozzle</i> of a <i>tap</i> in order to entrain air in the stream of water being discharged.
4	air gap	The physical break between the water inlet or <i>feed pipe</i> to an appliance and the water in the appliance.
5	air lock	The restriction or the stopping of the flow of liquid by trapped air.
6	air vessel SURGE VESSEL	A closed chamber which utilizes the compressibility of contained air, either: (a) to promote a more uniform flow of water when connected to the <i>delivery pipe</i> or <i>suction pipe</i> of a <i>reciprocating pump</i> , or to the delivery pipe of a <i>hydraulic ram</i> ; or (b) to minimize shock due to <i>water hammer</i> in a water installation.
7	air-water storage vessel	A <i>cylinder</i> in which water is stored under air pressure and which forms part of a pumped water supply system.
8	anchorage	External restraint provided to restrict the movement of pipework.
9	angle	A <i>fitting</i> used on a rainwater <i>gutter</i> to change the direction of the gutter.
10	anti-splash device	A device fitted to the <i>nozzle</i> of a <i>tap</i> to ensure that the discharge will be non-splashing.
11	anti-splash shoe	A rainwater <i>fitting</i> fixed at the lower end of a <i>rainwater pipe</i> and so shaped as to reduce splashing when rainwater is discharging into the open air.
13	backflow	Flow in a direction contrary to the intended direction of flow. (See 479.)
14	whole installation backflow prevention	The provision of measures additional to any <i>backflow prevention devices</i> installed at the points of use of water in a <i>water service</i> , to prevent <i>backflow</i> from any one water service to another service or a <i>main</i> or within a water service. Components are <i>anti-vacuum valves</i> , <i>check valves</i> or <i>vent pipes</i> suitably sized and arranged according to whether the pipework is under mains or cistern pressure.
15	backflow prevention device	Any measure or <i>fitting</i> or combination of fittings specifically designed to prevent <i>backflow</i> or <i>backsiphonage</i> . (See 389, 619, 620, 621, 623, 624, 643, 645.)

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2. Sanitation terms (*continued*)

No.	Term	Definition
16	backnut	(a) a locking nut provided on the screwed shank of a <i>tap</i> , <i>valve</i> or <i>pipe fitting</i> for securing it to some other object. (b) A thin threaded nut, dished on one face to retain a grommet, used to form a watertight joint on a <i>longscrew</i> .
17	badger	A device designed to be drawn manually or driven by water through a line of <i>pipes</i> for the removal of deposits.
18	balcony outlet	A <i>fitting</i> intended to be interposed in a vertical <i>rainwater pipe</i> passing through a balcony and providing an inlet for the drainage of rainwater from the balcony.
19	barrel nipple	A very short piece of steel, brass or copper <i>pipe</i> , having an external taper thread at each end.
20	bath	(a) A <i>sanitary appliance</i> in which the human body may be immersed in water. (b) Any of a wide range of <i>sanitary appliances</i> used for ablution or treatment purposes
21	foot bath	A shallow <i>bath</i> for washing the feet, fixed at a low level.
22	walk-through foot bath	A shallow <i>bath</i> in which a constant water level is maintained and through which users walk to cleanse their feet before entering, for example, a swimming pool.
23	plunge bath	A <i>bath</i> built in situ for accommodating one or more persons for ablutionary or medical purposes.
24	sitz bath	A <i>bath</i> in which a bather sits as in a chair.
25	treatment bath	A <i>bath</i> in which one or more persons may receive hydrotherapy.
26	batter	(a) A slope. (b) Of a urinal slab. A slope near to the vertical.
27	bedding	The material on which an underground <i>pipe</i> is laid and which provides support for the pipe. Bedding can be concrete, granular material or the prepared trench bottom.
28	bedpan washer	An enclosed <i>sanitary appliance</i> in which bedpans and urine bottles may be emptied and cleansed.
29	benching	Sloping surfaces constructed at the side of <i>channels</i> at the base of a <i>manhole</i> or <i>inspection chamber</i> for the purpose of confining the flow of <i>sewage</i> , thus avoiding the accumulation of deposits.
30	bend	A curved <i>fitting</i> for a <i>pipe</i> or <i>channel</i> , or a curve made in a pipe, for changing the direction of a pipeline.
31	fire bend	A <i>bend</i> made in a <i>pipe</i> by applying heat and bending the pipe while hot.
32	knuckle bend	A very small radius <i>bend</i> .
33	long bend	A soil or <i>drain pipe bend</i> having a <i>socketed</i> arm of normal length and a <i>spigot</i> tail usually 826 mm long for connection to a <i>long branch</i> in a range of WCs.
34	long tail bend	A soil or <i>drain pipe bend</i> having a <i>socketed</i> arm of normal length and a longer <i>spigot</i> tail.
35	reducing bend	A <i>reducing fitting</i> in the form of a <i>bend</i> .
36	rest bend DUCK FOOT BEND	A <i>bend</i> , having a foot formed integrally in its base, used to receive vertical <i>pipe</i> .
37	sanitary bend	A cast iron <i>bend</i> with extended arms of equal length, one having a <i>sanitary socket</i> to receive the <i>spigot</i> of a <i>sanitary appliance</i> , for example, a <i>WC pan</i> .
38	trapping bend	An unsocketed 90° <i>bend</i> , with one long arm for use as a dip <i>pipe</i> in, for example, a <i>petrol interceptor</i> .
39	bidet	A <i>sanitary appliance</i> , on which the user sits, for washing the excretory organs. It may be floor standing or wall hung.
40	boiler	An enclosed vessel in which water is heated by the direct application of heat.
41	back boiler	A <i>boiler</i> fitted at the back of a domestic fire.
42	independent boiler	A free standing <i>boiler</i> .
43	range boiler	A <i>boiler</i> fitted as part of a cooking range.
44	bore	The internal diameter of a <i>pipe</i> or <i>fitting</i> .

2. Sanitation terms (*continued*)

No.	Term	Definition
45	boss	An integral or attached protuberance on a vessel, <i>pipe</i> or <i>fitting</i> to facilitate the connection of a pipe or <i>pipe fitting</i> or accessory thereto.
46	screwed boss	A <i>boss</i> having a <i>male</i> or <i>female</i> thread for the connection of a <i>pipe</i> , <i>fitting</i> or other accessory.
47	tap boss	A <i>fitting</i> with a <i>female</i> thread at one end to receive the screwed shank of a <i>bib tap</i> , the other end having a plain tail for connecting to a <i>pipe</i> .
48	extension boss	A <i>fitting</i> having a <i>male</i> thread at one end and a <i>female</i> thread at the other end for extending the distance between a <i>tap boss</i> or <i>pipe fitting</i> and a <i>bib tap</i> .
49	branch fitting	A <i>fitting</i> used to connect one or more branch <i>pipes</i> or <i>channels</i> to a main pipe or channel.
50	angle branch SPLAY BRANCH	A <i>branch fitting</i> used for the straight entry of a branch <i>pipe</i> or <i>channel</i> to a main pipe or channel at an angle of less than 90°.
51	cross	A <i>double branch</i> in which the branches join the main <i>pipe</i> or <i>channel</i> at right angles, and opposite one another.
52	reducing cross	A <i>double branch</i> in the form of a <i>reducing fitting</i> .
53	double branch	A <i>branch fitting</i> used to connect two branch pipes or channels from opposite sides to a main <i>pipe</i> or <i>channel</i> .
54	inverted branch	A <i>branch fitting</i> , for a soil or waste ventilating <i>pipe</i> , on which the branch, which may terminate in either a <i>socket</i> or <i>spigot</i> , is either inclined below the horizontal or is parallel to the main <i>pipe</i> and facing downwards. (The branch is intended for the connection of a branch ventilation <i>pipe</i> .)
55	parallel branch	A <i>branch fitting</i> having a branch running parallel with the axis of the main <i>pipe</i> in the direction of flow.
56	long branch LONG TAIL BRANCH	A soil or <i>drain</i> single <i>branch fitting</i> of 900 mm effective length designed for use in connection with a range of WCs.
57	long arm branch	A soil <i>pipe branch fitting</i> with an extended branch.
58	multi-branch fitting	A standard or special <i>branch fitting</i> with more than one branch.
59	pitcher cross	A <i>double branch</i> in which the two opposite branch connections are curved through 90° to join the main <i>pipe</i> .
60	sanitary branch WC BRANCH WC JUNCTION	A <i>branch fitting</i> with an extended straight or bent branch terminating in a <i>sanitary socket</i> to receive the outlet of a 'P' or 'S' trap WC pan respectively. NOTE. Branches of various lengths are made to suit different building wall thicknesses.
61	side outlet elbow	An <i>elbow</i> which incorporates a branch for a <i>pipe</i> at 90° to the main pipe.
62	tee	A <i>branch fitting</i> used to connect to a main <i>pipe</i> a branch pipe which is at an angle of 90° to the main pipe.
63	pitcher tee SWEPT TEE	A <i>tee</i> in which the branch is curved through 90° to join the main <i>pipe</i> .
64	side outlet tee	A <i>tee</i> which incorporates an additional branch at 90° both to the main <i>pipe</i> and to the leg of the <i>tee</i> .
65	reducing tee	A <i>reducing fitting</i> in the form of a <i>tee</i> .
66	tongue tee lip tee	A <i>tee</i> having an internal projection so placed as to divert part of the flow from the main <i>pipe</i> into the branch pipe.
67	twin elbow	A symmetrical <i>pipe fitting</i> in which two opposite <i>pipes</i> are curved through 90° to form a single pipe.
68	Y branch Y JUNCTION	A <i>branch fitting</i> in the shape of a letter Y.
69	breech fitting BREECHES FITTING BREECHING FITTING	A symmetrical <i>pipe fitting</i> in which two parallel <i>pipes</i> unite into one pipe
70	buffer clip	A <i>pipe clip</i> for a <i>flush pipe</i> to a WC incorporating a rubber buffer to prevent the WC seat from damaging the <i>pipe</i> .
71	bush	(a) A <i>pipe fitting</i> used for reducing the size of a threaded connection. It has an external thread and a smaller diameter internal thread and is furnished with a hexagon or round at one end to enable it to be manipulated by a spanner or pipe grip. (b) A short <i>sleeve</i> placed in the <i>socket</i> of a <i>fitting</i> to reduce the bore to receive the <i>spigot</i> of a smaller <i>pipe</i> . (See 49.)

2. Sanitation terms (*continued*)

No.	Term	Definition
72	calorifier	A type of <i>indirect cylinder</i> containing a tubular <i>primary heater</i> . The term is most commonly used to describe indirect cylinders heated by steam or high temperature hot water supplying hot water for non-domestic purposes.
73	primary heater	A heater mounted inside a <i>cylinder</i> for the transfer of heat to the stored water from circulating hot water or steam.
74	cap BLANK CAP	A <i>pipe fitting</i> fixed over the end of a <i>pipe</i> or <i>fitting</i> to close it.
75	inspection cap ACCESS CAP	A <i>cap</i> , fitted on a <i>pipe</i> or <i>fitting</i> , which can be removed to enable inspection or cleaning to take place.
76	capacity of a cistern ACTUAL CAPACITY*	The volume of a <i>cistern</i> measured up to the <i>water line</i> .
77	catchpit	A chamber constructed to trap <i>detritus</i> and facilitate its removal.
78	cathodic protection	A method of protecting metal <i>pipes</i> or vessels against corrosion. The corrosive action is modified so that the metal to be protected becomes the cathode instead of the anode, and this is done either: (a) by attaching a block of other metal, higher in the electrochemical series, which then becomes the anode and suffers corrosion; or (b) by applying a small electric current from an external source.
79	cavitation	The formation and collapse of cavities in flowing water following a sharp drop in pressure. This may cause severe corrosion.
81	chair	A concealed frame for supporting a wall hung <i>sanitary appliance</i> clear of the floor but so designed that the load is transferred to the floor.
82	channel	(a) An open <i>waterway</i> . (b) A <i>fitting</i> for the formation of a <i>waterway</i> .
83	anti-splash floor channel	A <i>block channel</i> , in which the cross section of the <i>waterway</i> forms more than a half circle as a protection against spillage over the edges.
84	block channel	A semi-circular <i>channel</i> formed in a rectangular base.
85	branch bend	A <i>channel bend</i> for building into a <i>manhole</i> or <i>inspection chamber</i> to receive a branch <i>pipe</i> .
86	channel bend	A <i>fitting</i> of semi-circular cross section, for changing the direction of flow.
87	three quarter channel bend Barron's bend SLIPPER BEND	A three quarter section <i>branch bend</i> .
88	channel junction	A <i>fitting</i> of semi-circular cross section, used to connect one or more branch <i>channels</i> to a main channel.
89	channel stop-end	A <i>fitting</i> for stopping the end of a <i>channel</i> .
90	half-round channel	A <i>channel</i> (definition (b)) of semi-circular cross section.
91	rebated block channel	A <i>block channel</i> with a rebate along each top edge to receive a floor grating.
92	scum channel	A <i>channel</i> fitted around a swimming pool at the water line.
93	taper channel	A <i>fitting</i> of semi-circular cross section having a uniform change in diameter over its length, for connecting together two <i>channels</i> or <i>pipes</i> of different diameters.
94	three-quarter round channel	A <i>fitting</i> of three-quarter circular cross section, used in the construction of <i>manholes</i> for turning the branch flow into the direction of the main flow.
95	chemical closet	A portable or fixed appliance containing a fluid, generally with disinfectant and deodorant properties, and used for the reception of human excrement which requires periodical removal for disposal.

* The term is not in accordance with model water byelaws.

2. Sanitation terms (*continued*)

No.	Term	Definition
96	circuit	An assembly of <i>pipes</i> and <i>fittings</i> , forming part of a <i>hot water system</i> , through which water circulates.
97	closed circuit	A system of <i>pipes</i> and <i>fittings</i> in which the same water is circulated and from which no water is drawn off for use.
98	primary circuit	A <i>circuit</i> in which water circulates between a <i>boiler</i> (or other water heater) and a hot water storage vessel.
99	vented primary circuit	A <i>primary circuit</i> which is provided with a <i>vent pipe</i> permanently open to the atmosphere.
100	unvented primary circuit	A <i>primary circuit</i> which is not provided with a <i>vent pipe</i> which is permanently open to the atmosphere.
101	sealed primary circuit	An <i>unvented primary circuit</i> that is not directly connected with a <i>mains water service</i> . To accommodate expansion water, sealed expansion vessels are used.
102	primary circulation	The circulation of water in the <i>primary circuit</i> of a <i>hot water system</i> .
103	secondary circuit	A <i>circuit</i> in which water circulates in <i>distributing pipes</i> from and back to a water storage vessel.
104	secondary system	That part of a <i>hot water system</i> comprising the <i>cold feed pipe</i> , any storage vessel, <i>water heater</i> and flow and return pipework from which hot water for use is conveyed to all points of draw-off.
105	secondary system (vented)	A <i>secondary system</i> which is provided with a <i>vent pipe</i> permanently open to the atmosphere.
106	secondary system (unvented)	A <i>secondary system</i> which is not provided with a <i>vent pipe</i> permanently open to the atmosphere.
107	secondary circulation	The circulation of water in the <i>secondary circuit</i> of a <i>hot water system</i> .
108	cistern	A fixed container for water in which the water is at atmospheric pressure. The water is usually supplied through a <i>float-operated valve</i> .
109	feed cistern	Any <i>storage cistern</i> used for supplying cold water to a hot water apparatus, <i>cylinder</i> or <i>tank</i> only.
110	combined feed and expansion cistern	<u>A <i>cistern</i> for supplying cold water to a <i>hot water system</i> which accommodates the increase in the volume of the water when hot.</u> 
111	expansion cistern	<u>A <i>cistern</i> associated with a hot water heating system, or <i>primary circuit</i> which accommodates the increase in volume of the water when it is heated. It can also act as the supply cistern to the system or circuit.</u> 
112	storage cistern	A <i>cistern</i> for storing water.
113	flushing cistern	A <i>cistern</i> provided with a device for rapidly discharging the contained water and used in connection with a <i>sanitary appliance</i> for the purpose of cleansing the appliance and carrying away its contents into a <i>drain</i> . (Contrast with 537.)
114	automatic flushing cistern	A <i>flushing cistern</i> arranged to discharge its contents by <i>siphonage</i> at regular intervals, determined by the rate at which water is fed into the cistern. (Contrast with 538.)
115	WC flushing cistern	A <i>flushing cistern</i> for flushing a <i>WC pan</i> . It may be high level, low level or close coupled.
116	WATER WASTE PREVENTER VALVELESS SIPHON (both obsolescent)	A <i>WC flushing cistern</i> of the siphonic type.
117	dual flush cistern	A <i>WC flushing cistern</i> which gives flushes of two different volumes, either of which can be selected by the user at will.
118	flushing trough TROUGH CISTERN	A flushing apparatus which combines several discharging units in one long <i>cistern</i> body to allow more frequent flushing of <i>WC pans</i> in a range than is possible with individual <i>flushing cisterns</i> .
119	cleaning eye	An access opening in a <i>pipe</i> or <i>pipe fitting</i> arranged to facilitate the clearing of obstructions and fitted with a <i>cap</i> or <i>plug</i> .

2. Sanitation terms (continued)

No.	Term	Definition
120	clearing arm	A branch provided on a <i>drain pipe</i> or <i>fitting</i> to permit the insertion of drain rods for clearing obstructions.
121	cloaking piece COVER PIECE	A suitably shaped piece for fitting between adjacent stalls of a range of <i>stall urinals</i> or adjacent <i>wash basins</i> fitted in a range, in order to cover the joint.
122	cock	A shut-off device comprising a body having a parallel or taper seating into which is fitted a rotatable plug with a <i>waterway</i> which can be displaced relative to the waterway through the body.
123	draw-off cock	A <i>cock</i> for the purpose of drawing off water.
124	gland cock	A taper seated <i>cock</i> in which the plug is retained in the body by means of a gland and gland packing.
125	compound gland cock	A <i>cock</i> in which the plug is retained in the body by the cover, the stuffing box being formed in the cover.
126	packed cock	Any type of <i>cock</i> in which packing material is used to effect a seal between the plug face and the body seat.
127	pet cock	(a) A miniature <i>plug cock</i> fitted on pressure vessels or <i>pump</i> casings for indicating whether there is air or water at the <i>cock</i> level. (b) A small <i>plug cock</i> for regulating the rate of flow to an <i>automatic flushing cistern</i> .
128	plug cock	A taper seated <i>cock</i> in which the plug is retained in the body by means of a washer, screw and nut at the smaller end of the plug. Contrast with 640.
129	stopcock	A <i>cock</i> fitted in a pipeline for controlling the flow of water. Contrast with 652.
130	collar	A <i>pipe fitting</i> in the form of a sleeve for joining the <i>spigot</i> ends of two <i>pipes</i> in the same alignment.
131	change collar	A <i>collar</i> specially for the purpose of joining the <i>spigot</i> end of an imperial size <i>pipe</i> to that of the nearest metric equivalent.
132	split collar	A <i>collar</i> formed in two pieces which are bolted together along the longitudinal axis of the <i>fitting</i> .
133	conduit	A <i>pipe</i> or <i>channel</i> for the conveyance of a fluid.
134	connection	A <i>boss</i> , <i>flange</i> or <i>socket</i> on a <i>fitting</i> or appliance, to which a <i>pipe</i> or fitting may be connected.
135	coupling	A <i>pipe fitting</i> used for connecting together <i>pipes</i> or <i>ittings</i> .
136	cover	(a) A removable plate for permitting access to a <i>pipe</i> , <i>fitting</i> , vessel or appliance. (b) The vertical distance between the top of the barrel of a buried <i>pipe</i> or other construction and the surface of the ground.
137	access cover ACCESS DOOR	A removable plate, usually secured by bolts or studs, to permit access to the interior of a <i>pipe</i> , <i>pipe fitting</i> , <i>cylinder</i> or <i>tank</i> for the purposes of inspection, repair or cleaning.
138	easy-clean cover	A smooth <i>cover</i> fitting over the head and gland of a <i>tap</i> or <i>stopvalve</i> .
139	inspection cover	A removable cover for an <i>inspection chamber</i> .
140	manhole cover	A removable <i>cover</i> for a <i>manhole</i> .
142	cradle	A support shaped to fit the underside of a <i>pipe</i> , <i>cylinder</i> , <i>bath</i> or other appliance.
143	creep	Slow plastic deformation or movement of a material under stress.
144	cross connection	(a) A connection between two normally independent pipelines which permits flow from either pipeline into the other. NOTE. Such a connection may be a possible source of contamination of a water supply. (b) An irregular connection between a <i>foul water drain</i> and a <i>surface water drain</i> .
145	cross vent YOKE VENT	A short <i>relief vent</i> between a main <i>discharge pipe</i> and a main <i>ventilating pipe</i> .

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2. Sanitation terms (*continued*)

No.	Term	Definition
146	crown	(a) See 491. (b) Of a trap. The topmost point of the inside of a <i>trap</i> outlet.
147	cupro solvency	The characteristic of some waters whereby copper is dissolved in significant quantities.
148	cylinder	A closed cylindrical vessel capable of storing water under pressure.
149	hot water cylinder	A <i>cylinder</i> for storing hot water.
150	direct cylinder	A <i>hot water cylinder</i> forming part of a <i>direct system</i> . (See 528.)
151	indirect cylinder	A <i>hot water cylinder</i> in which the stored water is heated by a <i>primary heater</i> through which hot water is circulated from a <i>boiler</i> or <i>gas circulator</i> without mixing of the primary and secondary water taking place.
152	single feed indirect cylinder	An <i>indirect cylinder</i> which has only one <i>cold feed pipe</i> connection to supply both the primary and secondary waters. It is so designed that the formation of an air seal during filling prevents mixing and accommodates the expansion of the primary water.
153	double feed indirect cylinder	An <i>indirect cylinder</i> which has separate <i>cold feed pipe</i> connections for both the primary and secondary waters.
154	combination hot water storage unit COMBINATION TANK*	(a) A hot water supply apparatus comprising a hot water storage <i>tank</i> or <i>cylinder</i> with a cold water <i>feed cistern</i> immediately above it, the two being fabricated together as a compact unit. (b) A hot water supply apparatus comprising a hot water <i>storage cistern</i> with a small cold water <i>feed cistern</i> beside it or inside it so that the two <i>cisterns</i> have the same water level.
155	dead leg	A length of water <i>pipe</i> leading to a draw-off point and not forming part of a <i>circuit</i> .
156	dental cuspidor	A <i>sanitary appliance</i> for the reception of mouth washings, having an inlet for flushing water and a <i>waste</i> connection.
158	dezincification	Corrosion of certain copper-zinc alloys (brasses) resulting in preferential removal of zinc leaving a porous copper residue which retains the shape and approximate dimensions of the original article.
159	'meringue' dezincification	A form of <i>dezincification</i> producing bulky hollow mounds of zinc corrosion products.
160	disc feed	A method of regulating the rate of flow into an <i>automatic flushing cistern</i> by the use of a thin disc, with a calibrated orifice, mounted in a <i>union</i> in the <i>feed pipe</i> .
161	diversity factor	A factor used in the design of pipework to determine the maximum rate of flow to allow for in a <i>pipe</i> . Where there is a large number of draw-off points it is improbable that all will be in use at the same time. Similarly, where a large number of outlets discharge into one outlet pipe or <i>channel</i> it is improbable that all will be used at the same time. The diversity factor is the probable rate of flow divided by the possible total rate of flow.
162	domical grating	A dome-shaped grating for covering the outlet of a <i>urinal</i> , floor <i>channel</i> or roof outlet.
164	foul water drain	A <i>drain</i> intended to convey <i>foul water</i> .
165	land drain FIELD DRAIN SUBSOIL TILE DRAIN	A <i>drain</i> composed of porous, slotted or perforated <i>pipes</i> laid in a <i>trench</i> which may be filled or partly filled with broken aggregate
166	process drain	A <i>drain</i> intended to convey process or <i>trade effluent</i> only.
167	rubble drain	A <i>trench</i> , or series of trenches, dug to <i>falls</i> and partially filled with broken stone or similar coarse material normally used for draining <i>surface water</i> .

*The term 'tank' is in this case a misnomer.

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2. Sanitation terms (*continued*)

No.	Term	Definition
169	surface water drain	A <i>drain</i> intended to convey <i>surface water</i> only.
170	drain chute	A tapered <i>drain fitting</i> fitted to the inlet or outlet of a <i>manhole</i> to facilitate <i>rodding</i> .
171	drain plug	A removable expandable device for sealing off a portion of <i>drain</i> , normally for testing purposes.
172	drain shoe	A <i>drain fitting</i> consisting of a short length of horizontal <i>pipe</i> with either a vertical or a horizontal socketed inlet and having an access opening into which may be fitted either a grating or an <i>access cover</i> .
173	drainer	An impervious surface adjacent to, and having a fall towards, a <i>sanitary appliance</i> such as a <i>sink</i> . It may be integral with the appliance or separate, and its surface is often fluted to improve drainage.
174	drinking fountain	A <i>sanitary appliance</i> which provides a low pressure jet of water from which the user may drink directly, the supply being controlled by a hand- or foot-operated <i>valve</i> .
177	duct PIPE DUCT	An enclosure designed to accommodate one or more services including their associated supports and heat and sound insulation. Ducts may be of the following kinds. (See 178 to 181.)
178	casing	A <i>duct</i> , fixed to the surface of a wall, floor or ceiling.
179	chase	A continuous recess formed to receive services.
180	crawlway	A space at any level providing access to services hung or laid therein and large enough to crawl through.
181	subway UNDERCROFT	An underground passage or <i>duct</i> to accommodate services and large enough to walk through.
182	elbow	A <i>pipe fitting</i> for providing a sharp change of direction in a pipeline.
183	reducing elbow	An <i>elbow</i> in the form of a <i>reducing fitting</i> .
184	eye washing fountain	A <i>sanitary appliance</i> usually installed in work places where there is risk of injury to eyes by solid particles or dangerous liquids. The appliance consists of a small bowl with two jets of water controlled by a hand or foot operated <i>valve</i> in such a way that the user can bathe the eyes without touching them.
186	fall	(a) The difference in level between a high and low point. (b) See gradient (208).
187	fascia bracket	An <i>eaves gutter</i> support designed for screwing to a fascia board.
188	faucet	(Scottish.) A <i>socket</i> . NOTE. In the United States of America, the term is used with the meaning 'tap'.
189	female	That part of a two-part <i>coupling</i> within which the <i>male</i> part is enclosed.
190	ferrule	(a) A <i>pipe fitting</i> for connecting a <i>service pipe</i> to a <i>main</i> . (b) A <i>pipe fitting</i> for connecting an <i>overflow pipe</i> to a <i>cistern</i> . (c) See 534.
191	bent ferrule	A <i>ferrule</i> embodying a 90° bend.
192	screwdown ferrule	A <i>bent ferrule</i> , for connection to a water <i>main</i> , embodying a <i>screwdown valve</i> to enable the flow through the <i>ferrule</i> to be stopped.
193	swivel ferrule	A <i>bent ferrule</i> , for connection to a water <i>main</i> , embodying a swivel part which enables the <i>service pipe</i> to lead off at any desired angle to the main.
194	fitting	Either a <i>pipe fitting</i> or a <i>water fitting</i> .

2. Sanitation terms (*continued*)

No.	Term	Definition
195	capillary fitting	A <i>pipe fitting</i> , the <i>pipe</i> connections to which are made by means of soldered <i>capillary joints</i> .
196	compression fitting	A <i>pipe fitting</i> , the <i>pipe</i> connections to which are made by means of <i>compression joints</i> .
197	pipe fitting	A component fitted to a <i>pipe</i> for jointing, connecting or changing the direction or bore of a <i>pipe</i> .
198	reducing fitting	A <i>pipe fitting</i> for connecting together two or more <i>pipes</i> where one or more of the <i>pipes</i> differs in diameter from the others.
199	flange	A projecting flat rim which may be cast, screwed or welded on a <i>pipe</i> , <i>fitting</i> or vessel for making a joint.
200	blank flange	A solid disc with bolt holes for bolting to a <i>flange</i> to close the outlet of a <i>pipe</i> , <i>fitting</i> or vessel.
201	puddle flange	A <i>flange</i> on a <i>pipe</i> , at the point at which it will pass through a water retaining structure, to increase the resistance to leakage along the exterior of the <i>pipe</i> .
202	float	A buoyant device riding on a water surface and actuating a mechanism by its response to rise or fall of the surface.
203	flush pipe connector	A jointing device used to make a water-tight seal between the <i>flush pipe</i> and the water inlet to a <i>WC pan</i> or <i>slop hopper</i> .
205	formation	The finished level at the bottom of a trench or heading to receive the permanent work.
206	gasket	A piece of compressible material, often preformed, used to make a <i>joint</i> between two flat surfaces.
207	gaskin YARN	Loosely-laid plain or tarred rope used for caulking into a <i>spigot and socket joint</i> prior to the insertion of the jointing material.
208	gradient	The ratio of the difference in level between two points and the horizontal distance between them. (See 186 (b).)
209	grease interceptor GREASE TRAP	A chamber, on the line of a <i>drain</i> or <i>waste pipe</i> , for preventing grease from passing into the <i>system of drainage</i> .
210	group connector	A double or triple <i>branch drain fitting</i> , with socketed branches to receive <i>waste pipes</i> , and a spigoted outlet for connecting to any socketed drain inlet e.g. a <i>gully</i> .
211	gully	A <i>drain fitting</i> or assembly of fittings to receive <i>surface water</i> and/or discharge from <i>waste pipes</i> . The top usually has a grating but may have a <i>sealed cover</i> .
212	access gully RODDING EYE GULLY	A <i>trapped gully</i> with a <i>rodding eye</i> on the outlet permitting <i>rodding</i> from the surface of the ground.
213	anti-flooding gully TIDAL GULLY	A <i>gully</i> in which is incorporated a <i>reflux valve</i> in the form of a floating ball and seating to prevent the ingress of flood water into a building.
214	back inlet gully	A <i>gully</i> having an integral horizontal or vertical inlet arranged so that the liquid is received above the water level in the <i>gully</i> but below the grating or <i>sealed cover</i> .
215	garage gully	A large diameter deep <i>gully</i> usually provided with an extra deep seal and a perforated <i>sediment bucket</i> . Its function is to intercept small quantities of petrol and oil.
216	grit gulley DETRITUS GULLY	A <i>gully</i> with a deep <i>sump</i> (see definition (a) of 515).
217	yard gully MUD GULLY STABLE YARD GULLY	A <i>trapped gully</i> provided with a grating and a <i>sediment bucket</i> .
218	hopper GULLY INLET	A funnel-shaped <i>drain fitting</i> used as a <i>gully</i> component and having a round, or square, rebated inlet to receive a grating or <i>sealed cover</i> , and a spigoted outlet. A <i>hopper</i> may have branch inlets.
219	raising piece GULLY RISER	A <i>fitting</i> for extending the height of a <i>gully</i> or of a <i>rainwater shoe</i> (definition (b)). A <i>gully raising piece</i> may have branch inlets.

2. Sanitation terms (*continued*)

No.	Term	Definition
220	road gully	A <i>gully</i> , usually installed on the line of, or adjacent to, a road <i>channel</i> to receive <i>surface water</i> .
221	trapped gully	A <i>gully</i> with a <i>water seal</i> .
222	untrapped gully	A <i>gully</i> without a <i>water seal</i> .
223	gutter	A <i>channel</i> for collecting <i>surface water</i> .
224	boundary wall gutter	A roof <i>gutter</i> having a flat sole, one upright side and one side angled to suit the slope of an adjacent pitched roof.
225	box gutter	A roof <i>gutter</i> with a flat sole and both sides upright.
226	eaves gutter	A <i>gutter</i> fixed at the eaves.
227	half-round gutter	An <i>eaves gutter</i> having a half-round cross section.
228	half-round gutter (beaded)	A <i>half-round gutter</i> with one edge, or both edges, stiffened by having an integral beading.
229	moulded gutter	An <i>eaves gutter</i> having a flat sole, an upright back and an ornamentally shaped front.
230	northlight gutter	A <i>valley gutter</i> having a flat sole and sides angled to suit the unequal pitches of a northlight roof.
231	ogee gutter	An <i>eaves gutter</i> having an upright back and a combined sole and front of ogee shape.
232	parapet gutter	A <i>gutter</i> at the junction of a roof pitch and a parapet wall.
233	pavement gutter PATH PIPE PAVEMENT CHANNEL	A <i>channel</i> or pipe for conducting <i>surface water</i> beneath a footway.
234	valley gutter CENTRE GUTTER	A roof <i>gutter</i> having a flat sole and two sides angled to suit the slopes of adjacent pitched roofs.
235	gutter outlet	A <i>gutter fitting</i> consisting of a short length of gutter in which is formed an outlet tail for connection to a <i>rainwater pipe</i> , sometimes known as a nozzle or nozzle piece.
236	drop-end	A <i>gutter outlet</i> , with outlet tail and <i>stop-end</i> combined in one <i>fitting</i> .
237	loose drop	A <i>fitting</i> consisting of a short outlet <i>pipe</i> flanged at one end for bolting over a hole cut in a <i>rainwater gutter</i> thus forming a <i>gutter outlet</i> .
238	handhole	A small opening with an <i>access cover</i> to provide for the inspection, repair or cleaning of the inside of a vessel.
239	handstop	A hand operated plate for stopping the flow in a <i>pipe</i> or <i>channel</i> .
241	temporary hardness	That part of the <i>hardness</i> of water which can be removed by boiling, when part of the mineral content is precipitated as solid matter.
242	permanent hardness	That part of the <i>hardness</i> of water which remains after the water has been boiled.
242	total hardness	The sum of the <i>temporary hardness</i> and the <i>permanent hardness</i> of water.
244	Hart top	(Scottish.) A <i>drain fitting</i> consisting of a spigoted <i>hopper</i> and having a rectangular integral top with an opening shaped to receive a rectangular grating and a circular <i>rainwater</i> or <i>waste pipe</i> .
245	haunching	Outward sloping concrete support to the sides of a <i>pipe</i> above the concrete <i>bedding</i> .
246	head	A measure of the potential and kinetic energy of <i>water</i> , expressed as a linear dimension.
247	friction head FRICTION LOSS	Loss of <i>head</i> due to friction (see also 254).
248	potential head POSITION HEAD	The vertical height to the surface of water at a given point above a datum.
249	pressure head	The vertical height of a column of water which would produce at its base, by virtue of its own weight, a pressure equal to that to which the water is actually subjected. This pressure is usually expressed in <i>bar</i> .*

* 1 bar = 10^5 N/m² = 100 kPa.

2. Sanitation terms (*continued*)

No.	Term	Definition
250	static head	The <i>pressure head</i> when the water is at rest.
251	total head	The sum of the <i>potential, pressure and velocity heads</i> .
252	velocity head	The vertical height through which a fall under the influence of gravity alone would give the water a velocity equal to its actual velocity.
253	working head	The <i>head</i> of water at which a <i>pipe, vessel or pump</i> is designed to work.
254	loss of head	The reduction in <i>head</i> which takes place when water flows from one point to another.
255	hexagonal nipple	A short straight <i>pipe fitting</i> having an external taper thread at each end with a raised hexagon centrally situated between the two threaded ends.
256	hopper head	A flat or angle-backed <i>rainwater head</i> of tapered shape.
257	hose union	(a) A <i>fitting</i> consisting of a coupling nut for screwing to the external threaded outlet of a <i>hose union tap</i> and a serrated tail for insertion into the bore of a hose. (b) A detachable <i>coupling</i> for jointing together two lengths of hose.
258	hydrant	A device, by means of which water may be discharged from a <i>pipe</i> and provided with a <i>valve</i> for controlling the flow and a <i>coupling</i> for the attachment of a <i>standpipe</i> .
259	hydrant box	A <i>surface box</i> fixed over an underground <i>hydrant</i> .
261	hydraulic mean depth	A factor used in calculating the rate of flow of a liquid in a <i>pipe or channel</i> . It is obtained by dividing the cross-sectional area of the liquid by the length of the <i>wetted perimeter</i> of the pipe or channel.
263	inlet (fresh air)	A terminal fitted with a flap used to allow air to enter a <i>system of drainage</i> . It may have the inlet horizontal or vertical.
264	inlet horn	A socketed projection, which may be either horizontal or vertical, formed on a <i>WC pan</i> or <i>slop hopper</i> for the connection of the <i>flush pipe</i> .
265	inlet (flat back)	A recessed horizontal <i>socket</i> formed in a <i>WC pan</i> for connection of the <i>flush pipe</i> .
266	insert	A short piece of rigid <i>pipe</i> for insertion into the end of a plastics pipe where a <i>compression joint</i> is to be made.
267	insert pad PAD	(a) A block, normally of hardwood or plastics, which is secured to the top of a <i>WC pan</i> rim. Two such pads form a fixed type of <i>WC seat</i> . (b) A strip of protective material secured to the top edge, or edges, of a <i>sink</i> or <i>slop hopper</i> to prevent damage to the <i>sanitary appliance</i> .
269	inspection eye	An access opening in a <i>pipe</i> or <i>pipe fitting</i> arranged to facilitate the clearing of obstructions and fitted with a threaded <i>cap</i> or <i>plug</i> or an <i>access cover</i> .
270	insulation	The application of a material which resists the transmission of heat, electricity or sound.
271	acoustic insulation	<i>Insulation</i> to resist the transmission of sound.
272	electrolytic insulation	<i>Insulation</i> to resist the transmission of an electric current, with the object of combating the corrosion of metals by electrolytic action.
273	thermal insulation	<i>Insulation</i> to resist the transmission of heat.
275	joinder junction	A junction <i>pipe</i> in which the branch is manufactured with a closed end designed to be cut off when the branch is required for use.
276	joint	The completed union of the ends or adjacent edges of two component parts.
277	astragal joint	A <i>spigot and socket joint</i> used on a lead <i>rainwater, waste</i> or similar <i>pipe</i> , the <i>socket</i> incorporating ornamental mouldings called <i>astragals</i> .