

Glossary of

Building and civil engineering terms —

Part 2: Civil engineering —

Section 2.8 Pipelines and ducts

Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by the Basic Data and Performance Criteria for Civil Engineering and Building Structures Standards Policy Committee (BDB/-) to Technical Committee BDB/3, upon which the following bodies were represented:

- Association of Builders Hardware Manufacturers
- Association of Building Component Manufacturers
- Brick Development Association
- British Precast Concrete Federation Ltd.
- British Standards Society
- Building Employers' Confederation
- Building Services Research and Information Association
- Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers
- Concrete Society
- Contract Flooring Association
- Department of the Environment (Property Services Agency)
- Department of the Environment (Building Research Establishment)
- Department of the Environment (Construction Industries Directorate)
- Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland
- Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors
- Fibre Building Board Organisation (FIDOR)
- Gypsum Products Development Association
- Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors
- Institution of Civil Engineers
- Institution of Highways and Transportation
- Institution of Structural Engineers
- Institution of Water and Environmental Management
- National Council of Building Material Producers
- National Federation of Roofing Contractors
- National House-building Council
- Royal Institute of British Architects
- Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
- Scottish Development Department
- Stone Federation
- Timber Trade Federation
- Water Companies Association
- Water Services Association of England and Wales

The following bodies were also represented in the drafting of the standard, through subcommittees and panels:

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Basic Data and Performance Criteria for Civil Engineering and Building Structures Standards Policy Committee, was published under the authority of the Board of BSI and comes into effect on 31 December 1990

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The following BSI references relate to the work on this standard:
Committee reference BDB/3
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- British Gas plc
- Institute of Plumbing
- Institution of Environmental Health Officers
- National Association of Plumbing, Heating and Mechanical Services Contractors
- National Joint Utilities Group

Amendments issued since publication

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Foreword

This Section of Part 2 of BS 6100 has been prepared under the direction of the Basic Data and Performance Criteria for Civil Engineering and Building Structures Standards Policy Committee. This Section covers that branch of civil engineering concerned with the planning, design and construction of pipelines and ducts.

This Section of the glossary is intended to be complementary to BS 8010. The individual parts of that standard contain definitions which are appropriate to those individual parts, whereas this Section of BS 6100 contains definitions of a wider application.

This Section includes only a few terms concerning the jointing of pipes. Types of joints are also dealt with in BS 6100-1.5.2. A small number of terms are repeated from other Sections of BS 6100 for ease of reference.

The general introduction to, and explanation of, this glossary are given in Part 0 of BS 6100 which itemizes the Parts and Sections into which this glossary is divided and provides a general alphabetical index of all the terms in the Sections and Subsections already published. Those using individual Sections of this glossary are urged to consult Part 0 when doing so.

The other Sections of this Part are as follows:

- *Section 2.1: Structural design and elements;*
- *Section 2.2: Substructures. Earthworks. Foundations. Tunnels;*
- *Section 2.3: Superstructures. Bridges. Large span structures;*
- *Section 2.4: Highway and railway engineering;*
- *Section 2.5: Hydraulic engineering and construction work;*
- *Section 2.6: Natural waters. Inland. Coastal. Marine;*
- *Section 2.7: Public health. Environmental engineering.*

Terms are listed alphabetically in the index and are referred to by numbers which are found against the term in the body of the Section. There they are arranged in a classified order, each term having an individual number consisting of seven digits in two parts, the first of three digits the second of four. The first three digits represent the number of the Part, Section and Subsection (in this case, the third digit is 0 as there is no subdivision into Subsections). The fourth digit represents the group of terms, the fifth digit represents the subgroup of terms and the last two digits represent the place within the subgroup.

Alternative terms are given in medium type below the preferred terms with their status indicated, e.g. “deprecated”. These terms are not individually numbered, but are included in the index with a reference to the preferred term. Terms of more than one word, e.g. “trunk main” are written in a direct style, not as “main, trunk”. The inverted term is included in the index with a reference to the direct term.

Italicized words in definitions indicate terms that are defined elsewhere in this Section.

NOTE The titles of the publications referred to in this standard are listed on the inside back page. A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

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

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 8, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

280 1 Base terms

No.	Term	Definition
280 1001	pipe	Circular tube through which fluid can flow.
280 1002	pipeline	Long, continuous line of <i>pipes</i> , including ancillary equipment, used for transporting fluids
280 1003	duct (1)	Space formed for the passage of air, gases, cables, <i>pipes</i> , etc.
280 1004	duct (2)	Component that forms a <i>duct (1)</i> .
280 1005	manhole (1)	Chamber constructed on a drain, sewer or <i>pipeline</i> and with a removable cover, that permits entry of a person.
280 1006	manhole (2)	Opening fitted with a removable cover, that permits entry of a person to a <i>pipeline</i> or closed vessel.

280 2 Pipelines — controls

280 2001	valve actuator	Device, powered by air, gas, hydraulics, electricity or mechanical means, to operate a valve, often by remote control.
280 2002	air valve	Valve for the release of air at a high point in a <i>pipeline</i> .
280 2003	single orifice air valve	<i>Air valve</i> with a single chamber having either a small orifice or a large orifice.
280 2004.	double orifice air valve	<i>Air valve</i> having two chambers, one with a small orifice and one with a large orifice.
280 2005	butterfly valve	Valve in which a streamlined disc pivots about a diametric axis.
280 2006	excess flow valve	Valve that closes automatically at a predetermined discharge.
280 2007	flow regulating valve	Valve that maintains a set discharge independent of pressure.
280 2008	needle valve	Valve for regulating the flow in or from a <i>pipe</i> , in which a slender cone moves along the axis of flow to close against a fixed conical seat.
280 2009	pressure control valve	Valve that maintains a predetermined pressure of a fluid immediately upstream of its position in a <i>pipeline</i> .
280 2010	non-return valve	Valve that prevents reversal of flow.
280 2011	reflux valve non-return valve <i>deprecated</i>	<i>Non-return valve</i> that is actuated by the flow.
280 2012.	pressure relief valve safety valve <i>deprecated</i>	Spring or weight loaded valve that automatically discharges to a safe place fluid that has built up to excessive pressure in <i>pipes</i> or fittings.
280 2013	pressure reducing valve	Valve that reduces the pressure of a fluid immediately downstream of its position in a <i>pipeline</i> to a preselected value or by a predetermined ratio.

280 3 Pipelines — jointing

280 3001	adaptor	Fitting used to connect <i>pipes</i> that have different outside diameters.
280 3002	joint ring	Circular seal, usually made of rubber, plastics or metal.
280 3003	mechanical joint	Joint that is formed by a mechanical means, rather than by welding or adhesion, and is usually capable of disconnection.
280 3004	gland joint	<i>Pipe</i> joint that utilizes a metal ring to compress a <i>joint ring</i> .