



Figure 8-5
Clothes-washer Standpipe Receptor

Pressure drainage connections are treated as "continuous flow" and each GPM of flow is assigned a fixture unit value of two fixture units. (See also Section 710.5.) The objective is to ensure a transition from pressure piping to gravity piping that guarantees the gravity system will never become pressurized due to high volume inflow.

806.0 Sterile Equipment

Appliances, devices, or apparatus, such as stills, sterilizers, and similar equipment requiring water and waste and used for sterile materials, shall be drained through an airgap.

Whether you are the inspector or installer, extreme care must be taken to see that an airgap is used, and not an airbreak, when the use of sterilization equipment is involved. An illustration of an indirectly wasted sterilizer is provided to clearly show how sterilization equipment should be installed. See Figure 8-2C for illustration of sterilizer wastes. Refer to Section 801.5.

807.0 Appliances

807.1 All appliances, devices, equipment, or other apparatus not regularly classed as plumbing fixtures, which are equipped with pumps, or drip or drainage outlets, may be drained by indirect waste pipes discharging into an approved waste receptor. Again, the decision to use an airbreak or an airgap depends on the type of equipment being served. An example of a specific type of equipment would be a commercial dishwasher. Sanitation to the dishes and silverware is provided by 180°F water or through the aspiration of chemicals. To protect these items from bacterial contamination, an airgap would be required.

807.2 Condensate waste from air-conditioning coils may be directly connected to a lavatory tailpiece or a bathtub overflow.

However, it must be noted that when a condensate waste discharges by direct connection to a lavatory tailpiece or to an approved accessible inlet on a bathtub overflow, the connection shall be located in the area controlled by the same person controlling the air-conditioned space.