

815 KAR 20:010. Definitions for 815 KAR Chapter 20.

RELATES TO: KRS 132.010, Chapter 318, 42 U.S.C. 300g-6

STATUTORY AUTHORITY: KRS 198B.040(10), 318.130

NECESSITY, FUNCTION, AND CONFORMITY: KRS 318.130 requires the department to promulgate an administrative regulation establishing the Kentucky State Plumbing Code to regulate plumbing. This administrative regulation establishes definitions for terms used in 815 KAR Chapter 20.

Section 1. Definitions.

- (1) "ABS" means acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene.
- (2) "Administrative authority" means the Department of Housing, Buildings and Construction or any person or agency authorized by the department to administer and enforce the provisions of the Kentucky State Plumbing Code.
- (3) "Air break" means a piping arrangement for a drainage system in which a drain from a fixture, appliance, or device discharges indirectly into another fixture, receptacle, or interceptor at a point below the flood level rim.
- (4) "Air gap" means, for a drainage system, the unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the outlet of waste pipe and the flood level rim of the receptacle into which it is discharging.
- (5) "Air gap" means, for a water distribution 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.
- (6) "Anchors" means "supports" as defined by this administrative regulation.
- (7) "ANSI" means the American National Standards Institute.
- (8) "APML" means the Approved Parts or Materials List as established in 815 KAR 20:020, Section 4.
- (9) "Apprentice" is defined by KRS 318.010(7).
- (10) "Approved" means accepted or acceptable under an applicable specification stated, established, or cited in this code.
- (11) "Area drain" means a receptacle designed to collect surface or storm water from an open area.
- (12) "ASME" means the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
- (13) "Aspirator" means a fitting or device supplied with water or other fluid under positive pressure, which passes through an integral orifice or constriction causing a vacuum. Aspirators are often referred to as suction apparatus and are similar in operation to an ejector.
- (14) "ASSE" means the American Society of Sanitary Engineers.
- (15) "ASTM" means the American Society for Testing and Materials.
- (16) "Autopsy table" means a fixture or table used for postmortem examination of a body.
- (17) "Backflow" means the flow of water or other liquids, mixtures, or substances into the distributing pipes of a potable supply of water from any source or sources other than its intended source. Back siphonage is one (1) type of backflow.
- (18) "Backflow connection" means any arrangement whereby backflow could occur (see "cross connection" as defined by this administrative regulation).
- (19) "Backflow preventer" means a device or means to prevent backflow.
- (20) "Backflow preventer, reduced pressure zone type" means an assembly of differential valves and check valves, including an automatically opened spillage port to the atmosphere.
- (21) "Back siphonage" means the flowing back of used, contaminated, or polluted water from a plumbing fixture or vessel or other sources into a potable water supply pipe due to

a negative pressure in a pipe.

(22) "Basement" means the lowest level of a dwelling unit, which is wholly or partly below the ground level in which the entrance and exit is made by use of a stairway or other mechanical means and with or without an entrance and exit at the basement floor level.

(23) "Basement floor drain" means a drain placed in the basement floor of a residence that does or does not receive sanitary waste water.

(24) "Battery of fixtures" means any group of two (2) or more similar adjacent fixtures that discharge into a common horizontal waste or soil branch.

(25) "Bedpan hopper" means "clinical sink" as defined by this administrative regulation.

(26) "Bedpan steamer or boiler" means a fixture used for scalding bedpans or urinals by direct application of steam of boiling water.

(27) "Bedpan unit" means a small workroom in the nursing area designed and equipped for emptying, cleaning, and sometimes for steaming bedpans, and for no other purpose.

(28) "Bedpan washer and sterilizer" means a fixture designed to wash bedpans and to flush the contents into the sanitary drainage system. It can also provide for disinfecting utensils by scalding with steam or hot water.

(29) "Bedpan washer hose" means a device supplied with hot and cold water and located adjacent to a water closet or clinical sink to be used for cleaning bedpans.

(30) "Boiler blow-off" means an outlet on a boiler to permit emptying or discharge of sediment.

(31) "Boiler blow-off tank" means a vessel designed to receive the discharge from a boiler blow-off outlet and to cool the discharge to a temperature that permits its safe discharge to the drainage system.

(32) "Branch" means that part of the piping system that extends horizontally, at a slight grade, with or without lateral or vertical extensions or vertical arms, from the main to receive fixture outlets not directly connected to the main.

(33) "Branch, fixture" means "fixture branch" as defined by this administrative regulation.

(34) "Branch interval" means a distance along a soil or waste stack corresponding in general to a story height, but in no case less than eight (8) feet, within which the horizontal branches from one (1) floor or story of a building are connected to the stack.

(35) "Branch vent" means a vent connecting one (1) or more individual vents with a vent stack or stack vent.

(36) "Building" means a structure having walls and a roof designed and used for the housing, shelter, enclosure, or support of persons, animals, or property.

(37) "Building classification" means the arrangement of buildings in classes according to occupancy.

(38) "Building drain" means that part of the lowest piping of a drainage system that receives the discharge from soil, waste, or other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer beginning two (2) feet outside the building wall.

(39) "Building drain; combined" means a building drain that conveys both sewage and storm water or other drainage.

(40) "Building drain; sanitary" means a building drain that conveys sewage only.

(41) "Building drain; storm" means a building drain that conveys storm water or other drainage but not sewage.

(42) "Building gravity drainage system" means a drainage system that drains by gravity into the building sewer.

(43) "Building sewer" means that part of the drainage system that extends from the end of the building drain and conveys its discharge to a public sewer, private sewer, individual sewage-disposal system, or other point of disposal.

- (44) "Building sewer; combined" means a building sewer that conveys both sewage and storm water or other drainage.
- (45) "Building sewer; sanitary" means a building sewer that conveys sewage only.
- (46) "Building sewer; storm" means a building sewer that conveys storm water or other drainage but no sewage.
- (47) "Building subdrain" means that portion of a drainage system that does not drain by gravity into the building sewer.
- (48) "Cesspool" means a lined and covered excavation in the ground that receives a discharge of domestic sewage or other organic wastes from a drainage system, so designed as to retain the organic matter and solids, but permitting the liquids to seep through the bottom and sides.
- (49) "Circuit vent" means a branch vent that serves two (2) or more traps and extends from the downstream side of the highest fixture connection of a horizontal branch to the vent stack.
- (50) "CISPI" means the Cast Iron Soil Pipe Institute.
- (51) "Clinical sink" or "bedpan hopper" means a fixture for the rinsing of bedpans and soiled linens.
- (52) "Code" is defined by KRS 318.010(11).
- (53) "Combination fixture" means a fixture combining one (1) sink and laundry tray or a two (2) or three (3) compartment sink or laundry tray in one (1) unit.
- (54) "Combination waste and vent system" means a specifically designed system of waste piping embodying the horizontal wet venting of one (1) 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 free water surface in the drain.
- (55) "Combined building drain" means "building drain; combined" as defined by this administrative regulation.
- (56) "Combined building sewer" means "building sewer; combined" as defined by this administrative regulation.
- (57) "Common vent" means a vent connecting at the junction of two (2) fixture drains and serving as a vent for both fixture drains.
- (58) "Conductor" means a pipe inside the building that conveys storm water from the roof to a storm or combined building drain.
- (59) "Continuous vent" means a vertical vent that is a continuation of the drain to which it connects.
- (60) "Continuous waste" means a drain from two (2) or more fixtures connected to a single trap.
- (61) "Cross connection" means any physical connection or arrangement between two (2) otherwise separate piping systems, one (1) of which contains potable water and the other either water of unknown or questionable safety or steam, gas, or chemical whereby there could be a flow from one (1) system to the other, the direction of flow depending on the pressure differential between the two (2) systems. (See "backflow" and "back siphonage" as defined by this administrative regulation.)
- (62) "Critical level" or "CL" means the level to which the vacuum breaker could be submerged before backflow will occur, and if the CL marking is not shown on the vacuum breaker, the bottom of the device is taken as the CL.
- (63) "Dead end" means a branch leading from a soil, waste or vent pipe, building drain, or building sewer, and terminating at a developed length of two (2) feet or more by means of a plug, cap, or other closed fitting.
- (64) "Department" means the Department of Housing, Buildings and Construction.
- (65) "Developed length" means the length of a pipe line measured along the center line of the pipe and fittings.

- (66) "Developed travel distance" means the length of a pathway measured along the center line of the path.
- (67) "Diameter" means the nominal diameter as designated commercially.
- (68) "Division" means the Division of Plumbing.
- (69) "Domestic sewage" means the waterborne wastes derived from ordinary living processes.
- (70) "Double offset" means two (2) changes of direction installed in succession or series in a continuous pipe.
- (71) "Downspout" means "leader" as defined by this administrative regulation.
- (72) "Drain" means any pipe that carries waste water or waterborne wastes in a building drainage system.
- (73) "Drainage pipe" means "drainage system" as defined by this administrative regulation.
- (74) "Drainage system":
- (a) Means all the piping, within public or private premises, which conveys sewage, rain water, or other liquid wastes to a point of disposal; and
 - (b) Does not mean:
 - 1. The mains of a public sewer system;
 - 2. A private or public sewage-treatment or disposal plant; or
 - 3. Plumbing appliances.
- (75) "Drainage system" means, for building gravity, a drainage system that drains by gravity into the building sewer.
- (76) "Drainage system" means, for a subbuilding, "building subdrain" as defined by this administrative regulation.
- (77) "Dry well" means "leaching well or pit" as defined by this administrative regulation.
- (78) "Dual vent" means "common vent" as defined by this administrative regulation.
- (79) "Durham system" means a soil or waste system in which all piping is of threaded pipe, tube, or other rigid construction, using recessed drainage fittings to correspond to the types of piping.
- (80) "Dwelling unit" means one (1) or more rooms with provision for living, sanitary, and sleeping facilities arranged for the use of one (1) family or individual.
- (81) "DWV" means drain, waste, and vent piping as used in common plumbing practice.
- (82) "Effective opening" means the minimum cross-sectional area at the point of water supply discharge, measured or expressed in terms of diameter of a circle, or if the opening is not circular, the diameter of a circle of equivalent cross-sectional area.
- (83) "Ejector" means "aspirator" as defined by this administrative regulation.
- (84) "Existing work" means a plumbing system or any part thereof installed prior to the effective date of the applicable provision of this code.
- (85) "Farm" as associated with "farmstead", as defined by KRS 318.010(8), means property with a bona fide "agricultural land" or "horticultural land" use as defined by KRS 132.010(9) and (10) and qualified by and registered with the PVA in that county.
- (86) "Fire line" means a system of pipes and equipment used exclusively to supply water for extinguishing fires.
- (87) "Fixture" means "plumbing fixture" as defined by this administrative regulation.
- (88) "Fixture branch" means the piping distance between a soil, waste, and vent stack and the fixture trap.
- (89) "Fixture drain" means the drain from the trap of a fixture to the junction of that drain with any other drain pipe.
- (90) "Fixture supply" means the water supply pipe connecting a fixture to a branch water supply pipe or directly to a main water supply pipe.
- (91) "Fixture unit, drainage" or "d.f.u." means a measure of the probable discharge into the drainage system by various types of plumbing fixtures. The drainage fixture-unit

valve for a particular fixture depends on its volume rate of drainage discharge, on the time duration of a single drainage operation, and on the average time between successive operations. (Note: In general, on small systems, one (1) drainage fixture unit approximates one (1) cubic foot per minute.)

(92) "Fixture unit, supply" or "s.f.u." means a measure of the probable hydraulic demand on the water supply by various types of plumbing fixtures. The supply fixture-unit valve for a particular fixture depends on its volume rate of supply, on the time duration of a single supply operation, and on the average time between successive operations.

(93) "Flood level" means "flood level rim" as defined by this administrative regulation.

(94) "Flood level rim" means the edge of the receptacle from which water overflows.

(95) "Flooded" means the condition that results at the point the liquid in a container or receptacle rises to the flood-level rim.

(96) "Floor drain" means a drain placed in the floor of a building for the purpose of receiving sanitary waste water.

(97) "Floor pantry" means a workroom in the nursing area designed and equipped to prepare supplemental diets or beverages, and to assemble food trays at meal times if used in conjunction with decentralized food service.

(98) "Flow pressure" means the pressure in the water supply pipe near the faucet or water outlet while the faucet or water outlet is wide-open and flowing.

(99) "Flush valve" means a device located at the bottom of a tank for slushing water closets and similar fixtures.

(100) "Flushing type floor drain" means a drain that is equipped with an integral water supply enabling flushing of the drain receptor and trap.

(101) "Flushometer valve" means a device that discharges a predetermined quantity of water to fixtures for flushing purposes and is closed by direct water pressure.

(102) "Frost-proof closet" means a hopper with no water in the bowl and with the trap and water supply control valve located below frost line.

(103) "Grade" means the fall (slope) 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.

(104) "Grade plane" means a reference plane representing the average of finished ground level adjoining the building at exterior walls. If the finished ground level slopes away from the exterior walls, the reference plane is established by the lowest points within the area between the building and the lot line or, where the lot line is more than six (6) feet (1,829 mm) from the building, between the building and a point six (6) feet (1,829 mm) from the building.

(105) "Grease interceptor" means "interceptor" as defined by this administrative regulation.

(106) "Grease trap" means "interceptor" as defined by this administrative regulation.

(107) "Grillage" means sand, pea gravel, or limestone rock sizes #57 and smaller used for bedding for piping systems.

(108) "Hangers" means "supports" as defined by this administrative regulation.

(109) "Health care facility" means a hospital, nursing home, limited care facility, clinic, ambulatory care center, or office practice medical or dental office.

(110) "Horizontal branch drain" means a drain branch 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 (1) or more fixture drains and conducts it to the soil or waste stack or to the building drain.

(111) "Horizontal pipe" means any pipe or fitting that makes an angle of less than forty-five (45) degrees with the horizontal.

(112) "Hose bibb" means a sill cock, wall hydrant, or similar faucet with a downward angled threaded nozzle.

(113) "Hot water" means water at a temperature of not less than 120 degrees Fahrenheit.

- (114) "House drain" means "building drain" as defined by this administrative regulation.
- (115) "House sewer" means "building sewer" as defined by this administrative regulation.
- (116) "Indirect waste pipe" means a waste pipe not directly connected with the drainage system, but that discharges into the drainage system through an air break or air gap into a trap, fixture, receptor, or interceptor.
- (117) "Individual sewage disposal system" means a system for disposal of domestic sewage by means of a septic tank, cesspool, or mechanical treatment, designed for use apart from a public sewer to serve a single establishment or building.
- (118) "Individual vent" means a pipe installed to vent a fixture drain. It connects with the vent system above the fixture served or terminates outside the building into the open air.
- (119) "Individual water supply" means a supply, other than an approved public water supply which serves one (1) or more families.
- (120) "Industrial floor drain" means a drain placed in the floor of a building other than in a toilet room or shower room to receive waste water.
- (121) "Industrial wastes" means liquid wastes resulting from the processes employed in industrial and commercial establishments.
- (122) "Insanitary" means contrary to sanitary principles and potentially injurious to health.
- (123) "Interceptor" means a device designed and installed so as to separate and retain deleterious, hazardous, or undesirable matter from normal wastes while permitting normal sewage or liquid wastes to discharge into the drainage system by gravity.
- (124) "Installed" means altered, changed, or a new installation.
- (125) "Invert" means the lowest portion of the inside of any horizontal pipe.
- (126) "Kitchen sink unit" means a sink, double or single compartment, food waste disposer, and dishwasher placed in a unit so arranged that the dishwasher abuts the sink.
- (127) "Lavatory" means a hand basin, such as in a bathroom.
- (128) "Leaching well or pit" means a pit or receptacle having porous walls that allow the contents to seep into the ground.
- (129) "Lead" means solders and flux containing more than two tenths (0.2) percent lead and the wetted surfaces of pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures containing more than a weighted average of one fourth (0.25) percent lead as calculated according to the formula established in 42 U.S.C. 300g-6(d)(2).
- (130) "Leader" means an exterior drainage pipe for conveying storm water from roof or gutter drains.
- (131) "Liquid waste" means the discharge from any fixture, appliance, area or appurtenance, which does not contain fecal matter.
- (132) "Load factor" means the percentage of the total connected fixture unit flow that is likely to occur at any point in the drainage system.
- (133) "Local vent stack" means a vertical pipe to which connections are made from the fixture side of traps and through which vapor and foul air can be removed from the fixture or device used on bedpan washers.
- (134) "Local ventilating pipe" means a pipe through which foul air is removed from a room or fixture.
- (135) "Loop vent" means a circuit vent that loops back to connect with a stack vent instead of a vent stack.
- (136) "Main" means the horizontal, vertical, and continuous piping that receives the waste, soil, main, or individual vents from fixture outlets, or traps, directly or through branch pipes.
- (137) "Main sewer" means "public sewer" as defined by this administrative regulation.
- (138) "Main vent" means the principal artery of the venting system to which vent branches can be connected. (Manufacturer's Floor Drain. See "industrial floor drain" as defined by this administrative regulation.)

(139) "Medical gas system" means an assembly of equipment and piping for the distribution of nonflammable medical gases such as oxygen, nitrous oxide, compressed air, carbon dioxide, and helium.

(140) "Medical-surgical vacuum system" means an assembly of central vacuum-producing equipment and a network of piping for patient suction in medical, medical-surgical, and waste anesthetic gas disposal applications.

(141) "Mobile facility" means a vehicle licensed and registered with the Kentucky Department of Transportation that contains plumbing fixtures and is intended for temporary use with regard to the structure it serves.

(142) "Modular" means a structure or component that is wholly or substantially fabricated in an off-site manufacturing facility for installation at the building site.

(143) "Multiple dwelling" means a building containing more than two (2) dwelling units.

(144) "NFPA" means the National Fire Protection Association.

(145) "Nominal pipe size" means a standard expression in inches and fractions thereof to designate the approximate inside diameter of a pipe, conduit, or tube.

(146) "Nonpotable water" means water not safe for drinking, personal, or culinary use.

(147) "NSF" means the National Sanitation Foundation.

(148) "Nuisance" means dangerous to human life or detrimental to health, including:

(a) A building, structure, or premise not sufficiently ventilated, sewer, drained, cleaned, or lighted, in reference to its intended or actual use; and

(b) An agent that renders the air, human food or drink, or a water supply unwholesome.

(149) "Nurses' station" means an area in the nursing unit separated from the corridor by counter or desk, designed to permit nurses to:

(a) Record and file each patient's history and progress;

(b) Observe observation, and control a corridor;

(c) Prepare medicines and

(d) Maintain contact with patients, the hospital, and the outside by local and public means of communication.

(150) "Offset" means a combination of elbows or bends that bring one (1) section of the pipe out of line but into a line parallel with the other section.

(151) "Oil interceptor" means "interceptor" as defined by this administrative regulation.

(152) "Parts or materials" means all types of fittings and piping used in the soil, waste, and vent systems; house sewers; potable water supply; plumbing fixtures; appurtenances, and mechanical sewage systems in plumbing systems.

(153) "PE" means polyethylene.

(154) "Person" is defined by KRS 318.010(9).

(155) "PEX" means cross-linked polyethylene pipe.

(156) "PEX-AL-PEX" means polyethylene/aluminum/cross-linked polyethylene composite pressure pipe.

(157) "Pitch" means "grade" as defined by this administrative regulation.

(158) "Plumbing" is defined by KRS 318.010(4).

(159) "Plumbing appliance" means any one (1) of a special class of plumbing fixture that is intended to perform a special function. Its operation and control can be dependent upon one (1) or more energized components, such as motors, controls, heating elements, or pressure or temperature-sensing elements. Fixtures can operate automatically through one (1) or more of the following actions:

(a) A time cycle;

(b) A temperature range;

(c) A pressure range;

(d) A measured volume or weight; or

(e) Manual adjustment or control by the user or operator.

(160) "Plumbing appurtenance" means a manufactured device, or a prefabricated assembly of component parts, and 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.

(161) "Plumbing fixture":

(a) Means a receptacle or device that is either permanently or temporarily connected to the water distribution system of the premises, and demands a supply of water therefrom, or it discharges used water, liquid-borne waste materials, or sewage either directly or indirectly to the drainage system of the premises, or that requires both a water supply connection and a discharge to the drainage system of the premises; and

(b) Does not mean piping that carries water or sewage.

(162) "Plumbing inspector" means a duly authorized employee or agent of the Department of Housing, Buildings and Construction who is charged with the responsibility of inspecting plumbing installations and with the enforcement of the Kentucky State Plumbing Code, KRS Chapter 318, and 815 KAR Chapter 20.

(163) "Plumbing repair" means, as used in the code, replacing a part or putting together a part or parts torn or broken.

(164) "Plumbing system" means appliances and water heaters; the water supply distributing pipes; the fixtures and fixture traps; the soil, waste, and vent pipes; the house drain and house sewer; and the storm water drainage within a building with their devices, appurtenances, and connections all within and adjacent to the building.

(165) "Pool" means "swimming pool" as defined by this administrative regulation.

(166) "Potable water" means water free from impurities present in amounts sufficient to cause disease or harmful physiological effects and conforming in its bacteriological and chemical quality to the requirements of the Division of Water in 401 KAR Chapter 8 and the Kentucky State Plumbing Code established in 815 KAR Chapter 20.

(167) "Private" or "private use" means, in the classification of plumbing fixtures, fixtures in residences, apartments, and private bathrooms of hotels, as well as similar installations in other buildings where the fixtures are intended for the use of a family or an individual.

(168) "Private sewer" means a sewer, serving two (2) or more buildings, privately owned, and not directly controlled by public authority.

(169) "Public" or "public use" means, in the classification of plumbing fixtures, fixtures in general toilet rooms of schools, gymnasiums, hotels, railroad stations, public buildings, bars, public comfort stations, and other installations (whether pay or free) where a number of fixtures are installed so that the fixtures use is similarly unrestricted.

(170) "Public sewer" means a common sewer directly controlled by public authority.

(171) "Public water main" means a water supply pipe for public use controlled by public authority.

(172) "PVC" means polyvinyl chloride.

(173) "Receptor" means a fixture or device that receives the discharge from indirect waste pipes.

(174) "Relief vent" means an auxiliary vent that permits additional circulation of air in or between drainage and vent systems.

(175) "Replace" means to put something new or rebuilt in the place of that which was existing.

(176) "Return offset" means a double offset installed so as to return the pipe to its original alignment.

(177) "Revent pipe" means "individual vent" as defined by this administrative regulation.

(178) "Rim" means an unobstructed open edge of a fixture.

- (179) "Riser" means a water supply pipe that extends vertically one (1) full story or more to convey water to branches or to a group of fixtures.
- (180) "Roof drain" means a drain installed to receive water collecting on the surface of a roof and to discharge it into a leader or a conductor.
- (181) "Roughing-in" means the installation of all parts of the plumbing system that can be completed prior to the installation of fixtures. This includes drainage, water supply, vent piping, and the necessary fixture supports.
- (182) "Safe waste" means "indirect waste pipe" as defined by this administrative regulation.
- (183) "Sand interceptor" means "interceptor" as defined by this administrative regulation.
- (184) "Sand trap" means "interceptor" as defined by this administrative regulation.
- (185) "Sanitary sewer" means a sewer that carries sewage and excludes storm, surface, and ground water.
- (186) "Scrub sink" means a device usually located in the operating suite to enable operating personnel to scrub their hands prior to operating procedures. The hot and cold water supply is activated by a knee-action mixing valve or by wrist or pedal control.
- (187) "SDR" means standard dimensional ratio.
- (188) "Seepage well or pit" means a covered pit with open-jointed lining into which septic tank effluent is received that will seep or leach into the surrounding porous soil.
- (189) "Separator" means "interceptor" as defined by this administrative regulation.
- (190) "Septic tank" means a watertight receptacle that receives the discharge of a building sanitary drainage system or part thereof, and is designed and constructed so as to 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 a seepage pit.
- (191) "Sewage" means any liquid waste containing animal or vegetable matter in suspension or solution, including liquids containing chemicals in solution.
- (192) "Sewage ejector" means a device for lifting sewage by entraining it in a high velocity jet of steam air or water.
- (193) "Side vent" means a vent connecting to the drain pipe through a fitting at an angle not greater than forty-five (45) degrees to the vertical.
- (194) "Size of pipe and tubing" means "diameter" as defined by this administrative regulation.
- (195) "Slope" means "grade" as defined by this administrative regulation.
- (196) "Soil pipe" means any pipe that conveys the discharge of water closets or similar fixtures, with or without the discharges from other fixtures, to the house drain.
- (197) "Soil vent" means "stack vent" as defined by this administrative regulation.
- (198) "Special wastes" means wastes that require special treatment before entry into the normal plumbing system.
- (199) "Special waste pipe" means pipes that convey special wastes.
- (200) "Stack" means any vertical line of soil, waste, or vent piping.
- (201) "Stack group" means a group of fixtures located adjacent to the stack so that by means of proper fittings, vents can be reduced to a minimum.
- (202) "Stack vent" means the extension of a soil or waste stack above the highest horizontal drain connected to the stack.
- (203) "Stack venting" means a method of venting a fixture or fixtures through the soil or waste stack.
- (204) "Sterilizer, boiling type" means a fixture (nonpressure type), used for boiling instruments, utensils, and other equipment (used for disinfection). Some devices are portable, while others are connected to the plumbing system.
- (205) "Sterilizer, instrument" means a device for the sterilization of various instruments.

- (206) "Sterilizer pressure (autoclave)" or "autoclave" means a fixture (pressure vessel) designed to use steam under pressure for sterilizing.
- (207) "Sterilizer, pressure instrument washer-sterilizer" means a fixture (pressure vessel) designed to both wash and sterilize instruments during the operating cycle of the fixture.
- (208) "Sterilizer, utensil" means a device for the sterilization of utensils as used in hospital services.
- (209) "Sterilizer vent" means a separate pipe or stack, indirectly connected to the building drainage system at the lower terminal, which receives the vapors from nonpressure sterilizers, or the exhaust vapors from the pressure sterilizers, and conducts the vapors directly to the outer air. Sometimes a sterilizer vent is referred to as vapor, steam, atmospheric, or exhaust vent.
- (210) "Sterilizer, water" means a device for sterilizing water and storing sterile water.
- (211) "Still" means a device used in distilling liquids.
- (212) "Storm drain" means building storm drain.
- (213) "Storm sewer" means a sewer used for conveying rain water, surface water, condensate, cooling water, or similar liquid wastes.
- (214) "Subsoil drain" means a drain that collects subsurface water and conveys it to a place of disposal.
- (215) "Sump" means a tank or pit, which receives sewage or liquid waste, located below the normal grade of the gravity system and that is emptied by mechanical means.
- (216) "Sump pump" means a mechanical device, other than an ejector or bucket, for removing sewage or liquid waste from a sump.
- (217) "Supports" means devices for supporting and securing pipe, fixtures, or equipment.
- (218) "Swimming pool" means any structure, basin, chamber, or tank containing any artificial body of water for swimming, diving, wading, or recreational bathing.
- (219) "Temporary" means a period of time not to exceed thirty (30) days of intermittent or continual use within twelve (12) month period on the same premises.
- (220) "Trap" means a fitting or device that provides a liquid seal to prevent the emission of sewer gases without materially affecting the flow of sewage or waste water through it.
- (221) "Trap arm" means that portion of a fixture drain between a trap and its vent.
- (222) "Trap primer" means a device or system of piping to maintain a water seal in a trap, typically installed where infrequent use of the trap would result in evaporation of the trap seal, such as floor drains.
- (223) "Trap seal" means the vertical distance between the crown weir and the top of the dip of the trap.
- (224) "Utility room" means a workroom in the patient nursing area, designed and equipped to facilitate preparation, cleaning, and incidental sterilizing of the various supplies, instruments, and utensils involved in nursing treatment and care, exclusive of medications handled in nurses' stations and bedpan cleaning and sterilizing.
- (225) "Vacuum" means any pressure less than exerted by the atmosphere.
- (226) "Vacuum breaker" means "backflow preventer" as defined by this administrative regulation.
- (227) "Vacuum breaker, nonpressure type (atmospheric)" means a vacuum breaker that is not designed to be subjected to static line pressure.
- (228) "Vacuum breaker, pressure type" means a vacuum breaker designed to operate under conditions of static line pressure.
- (229) "Vent pipe" means any pipe provided to ventilate a house drainage system and to prevent tray siphonage and back pressure.
- (230) "Vent system" means 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 the system to protect trap seals from siphonage and back pressure.

- (231) "Vertical pipe" means any pipe or fitting that makes an angle of forty-five (45) degrees or less with the vertical.
- (232) "Wall hung water closet" means a wall mounted water closet installed in such a way that no part of the water closet touches the floor.
- (233) "Waste pipe and special waste" means any pipe that receives the discharge of any fixture (except water closets or similar fixtures) and discharges to the house drain, soil, or waste stacks. If a pipe does not connect directly with a house drain, waste, or soil stack, the pipe is considered to contain special waste.
- (234) "Water closet" means a flush toilet.
- (235) "Water distributing pipe" means a pipe within the building or on the premises that conveys water from the water-service pipe or meter to the point of usage.
- (236) "Water heater" means "water heating device," as defined by KRS 318.200(1).
- (237) "Water lifts" means "sewage ejector" as defined by this administrative regulation.
- (238) "Water outlet" means a discharge opening through which water is supplied to a fixture, into the atmosphere (except into an open tank that is part of the water supply), to a boiler or heating system, or to any devices or equipment requiring water to operate but that are not part of the plumbing system.
- (239) "Water riser pipe" means "riser" as defined by this administrative regulation.
- (240) "Water service pipe" means the pipe from the water main or other source of potable water supply to the water distributing system of the building served.
- (241) "Water supply stub" means a vertical pipe less than one (1) story in height supplying one (1) or more fixtures.
- (242) "Water supply system" means the water service pipe, the water-distributing pipes, and the necessary connecting pipes, fittings, control valves, and all appurtenances in or adjacent to the building or premises.
- (243) "Well, bored" means a well constructed by boring a hole in the ground with an auger and installing a casing.
- (244) "Well, drilled" means a well constructed by making a hole in the ground with a drilling machine of any type and installing casing and screen.
- (245) "Well, driven" means a well constructed by driving a pipe in the ground. The drive pipe is usually fitted with a well point and screen.
- (246) "Well, dug" means a well constructed by excavating a large diameter shaft and installing a casing.
- (247) "Wet vent" means a vent that receives the discharge of wastes other than from water closets.
- (248) "Yoke vent" means a pipe connecting upward from a soil or waste stack to a vent stack for the purpose of preventing pressure changes in the stack.
- (1 Ky.R. 476; eff. 3-12-1975; 2 Ky.R. 443; 3 Ky.R. 357; eff. 9-1-1976; Recodified from 401 KAR 1:010, 7-5-1978; Am. 9 Ky.R. 827; eff. 2-2-1983; 12 Ky.R. 1659; eff. 5-6-1986; 13 Ky.R. 779; eff. 11-11-1986; 950; eff. 12-2-1986; 14 Ky.R. 1116; eff. 1-4-1988; 16 Ky.R. 2758; 17 Ky.R. 1092; eff. 8-22-1990; 20 Ky.R. 3112; eff. 7-7-1994; TAm eff. 8-9-2007; 43 Ky.R. 615, 987; eff. 1-6-2017; 46 Ky.R. 1637, 2409; eff. 6-2-2020.)