

Residual Pressure – The pressure available at the fixture or water outlet after allowance is made for pressure drop due to friction loss, head, meter, and other losses in the system during maximum demand periods.

Pressure-Balancing Valve – A mixing valve that senses incoming hot and cold water pressures and compensates for fluctuations in either to stabilize outlet temperature.

Private or Private Use – Applies to plumbing fixtures in residences and apartments, to private bathrooms in hotels and hospitals, and to restrooms in commercial establishments where the fixtures are intended for the use of a family or an individual.

Private Sewage Disposal System – A septic tank with the effluent discharging into a subsurface disposal field, into one or more seepage pits, or into a combination of subsurface disposal field and seepage pit or of such other facilities as may be permitted under the procedures set forth elsewhere in this code.

Private Sewer – A building sewer that receives the discharge from more than one building drain and conveys it to a public sewer, private sewage disposal system, or other point of disposal.

Product Water – The desalted water delivered to the water distribution system.

Provision for Location of Point of Delivery – The location of the point of delivery shall be acceptable to the serving gas supplier. [NFPA 54:5.2]

Public or Public Use – Applies to plumbing fixtures that are not defined as private or private use and their use is unrestricted.

Public Sewer – A common sewer directly controlled by public authority.

Purge, Flow – The removal of oxygen from a system by oil-free dry nitrogen during brazing.

Purge, System – The removal of nitrogen from a system with the medical gas required for that system.

PVC – Poly(vinyl chloride) is a thermoplastic material derived from common salt and fossil fuels (oil, gas and coal).

PVDF – Polyvinylidene Fluoride is a fluorocarbon material.

219.0 – Q –

Quick-acting Valve – A valve that closes quickly or abruptly where manually released or electrically actuated.

Quick-Disconnect Device – A hand-operated device that provides a means for connecting and disconnecting an appliance or an appliance connector to a gas supply and that is equipped with an automatic

means to shut off the gas supply when the device is disconnected.

220.0 – R –

Receptor – An approved plumbing fixture or device of such material, shape, and capacity as to adequately receive the discharge from indirect waste pipes, so constructed and located as to be readily cleaned.

Regulating Equipment – Includes all valves and controls used in a plumbing system that are required to be accessible or readily accessible.

Relief Vent – A vent, the primary function of which is to provide circulation of air between drainage and vent systems or to act as an auxiliary vent on a specially designed system.

Remote Outlet – When used for sizing water piping, it is the furthest outlet dimension, measuring from the meter, either the developed length of the cold-water piping or through the water heater to the furthest outlet on the hot-water piping.

Reverse Osmosis (RO) – A process of desalination where pressure is applied continuously to the feed-water, forcing water molecules through a semipermeable membrane. Water that passes through the membrane leaves the unit as product water; most of the dissolved impurities remain behind and are discharged in a waste stream.

Rim – See Flood-Level Rim.

Riser – A water supply pipe that extends vertically one full story or more to convey water to branches or fixtures.

Roof Drain – A drain installed to receive water collecting on the surface of a roof and to discharge it into a leader, downspout, or conductor.

Root Hydration – A system where the distribution of water provides wetting along the root for uniform soil moisture.

Roughing-In – The installation of all parts of the plumbing system that can be completed prior to the installation of fixtures. This includes drainage, water supply, gas piping, vent piping, and the necessary fixture supports.

221.0 – S –

Sand Interceptor – See Interceptor.

Scaling – Salt deposits on the interior surfaces of a desalination plant.

SCFM – Standard cubic feet per minute. [NFPA 99:3.3.163]

SDR – An abbreviation for “standard dimensional ratio,” which is the specific ratio of the average specified outside diameter to the minimum wall thickness for outside controlled diameter plastic pipe.