
II. DEFINITIONS

1. AWWA - An abbreviation for American Water Works Association.
2. AASHTO - An abbreviation for American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials.
3. ASTM - An abbreviation for American Society for Testing and Materials.
4. Backfill - The material placed in the trench from the top of the pipe encasement or cap up to the ground or subgrade level.
5. Carrier Pipe - Sanitary or storm sewer piping slipped inside the installed casing pipe.
6. Casing Pipe - Steel pipe with continuous circumferential buttwelded joints, jacked into position during the boring operation.
7. Construction Inspector - The individual who will provide the day-to-day, full-time inspection of a project under the direction of the engineer.
8. Contractor - The person(s) or firm hired by the developer to construct the infrastructure.
9. Engineer - The engineering firm responsible for the design of the sanitary sewer, pumping station, and force main.
10. Development - The land which is being converted to a particular use and for which the infrastructure is being constructed.
11. Developer - The person(s) or firm which owns the land which is being developed and who is responsible for the construction of the infrastructure.
12. DI - An abbreviation for ductile iron (piping).
13. Duplex - A pumping station containing two pumps.
14. Encasement - Class B concrete used to enclose a sewer in a trench. (Encasement shall extend at least 6 inches all the way around the outside of the exterior wall of the pipe being encased.)
15. Exfiltration - The exit of sewage through faulty joints or cracks in pipes or manholes.
16. Force Main - A pipe under internal pressure created by being on the discharge side of a pumping station.
17. Gate Valve - Manual, screw-type, pipe valves within the discharge piping that isolate one or both of the discharge pipes from the force main during maintenance.
18. GPM (gpm) - An abbreviation for gallons per minute.
19. Grout - A fluid mixture of cement, sand, and water that can be poured or pumped easily.
20. Guide Rail System - A device which allows the submersible pump motor unit to be installed in or removed from the wetwell without disconnecting any piping and without requiring personnel to enter the wetwell.
21. HDPE - An abbreviation for high density polyethylene (piping).
22. Infiltration - The entrance of groundwater into a sewer system through faulty joints or cracks in the pipes or manholes.
23. Invert - The lower portion of a sewer or structure; the portion which is below the springline and is concave upward. Also, the lowest point on the inside surface of a sewer, particularly in reference to the elevation or slope of the sewer.
24. Mandrel - A device used to check installed flexible pipe for excessive deflection (greater than 5%). A mandrel is specifically sized for the diameter of pipe to be tested. As the mandrel is pulled through the pipe, excessive deflection in the pipe will prevent its passage.
25. Manhole - A sewer appurtenance installed to provide: 1) access to sewers for inspection and maintenance; and 2) for changes in sewer direction, elevation, and grade.

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26. Maximum Dry Density - The maximum density obtained in a Proctor moisture-density test using a specific compactive effort and method of compaction specified by ASTM D 698 or ASTM D 1557.
 27. PVC - An abbreviation for polyvinyl chloride (piping).
 28. Plumber - The person(s) or firm that subcontracts with a builder to install the plumbing system in a building or house, including the lateral.
 29. Precast - That which is formed in a mold or formed and distributed by the manufacturer as a complete unit.
 30. Proctor Test - A laboratory compacting procedure whereby a soil at a known water content is placed in a specified manner into a mold of given dimensions, subjected to a compactive effort of controlled magnitude, and the resulting unit weight determined. The procedure is repeated for various water contents sufficient to establish a relation between water content and unit weight.
 31. RCP - An abbreviation for reinforced concrete pipe.
 32. Record Drawings - Engineering plans which have been revised to reflect all changes to the plans which occurred during construction.
 33. RPM - An abbreviation for revolutions per minute.
 34. Sanitary Sewer - A sewer that carries liquid and waterborne wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions, together with minor quantities of ground, storm, and surface waters that are not admitted intentionally.
 35. SDR - Abbreviation for the standard dimension ratio expressed as the outside diameter of the pipe divided by the pipe wall thickness.
 36. Sewage - Largely the water supply of the common community after it has been fouled by various uses.
 37. Sewer, Collector - A line that receives wastewater directly from property sewer laterals and transports the wastewater to trunk sewers.
 38. Sewer, Lateral - A line from a single user to the collector sewer. A lateral is a sewer that has no other common sewers discharging into it.
 39. Sewer, Trunk - A line to which collector sewers are tributary.
 40. Sewer, Interceptor - A sewer that receives flow from two or more trunk sewers and includes flow from force mains, etc.
 41. Springline - The line on the outermost points on the side of a sewer. On a circular sewer, it would be the line on the points at half the diameter above the invert.
 42. Storm Sewer - A sewer that carries storm water and surface water, street wash and other wash waters or drainage, but excludes domestic wastewater and industrial wastes.
 43. Submersible Pumps - Submersible wastewater pumps are vertical, close-coupled, extra heavy-duty pump and motor units which are designed to operate beneath the liquid they are pumping.
 44. TDH - An abbreviation for total dynamic head.
 45. Telemetry - The transmitting of alarm and control signals from remote pump station controls to a central monitoring location.
 46. Valve Vault - Precast or cast-in-place concrete structure housing gate valves, check valves, and air release valves.