

Chapter ILHR 82

DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, INSTALLATION
SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION OF PLUMBING

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Note: Sections ILHR 82.01 to 82.25, 82.15 and 82.17 to 82.25 as they existed on February 28, 1985 were repealed and new sections ILHR 82.01 to 82.36 and 82.51 and 82.60 were created effective March 1, 1985.

ILHR 82.01 Scope. The provisions of this chapter apply to the design, construction and installation of plumbing, including but not limited to sanitary and storm drainage, water supplies, storm water and sewage disposal for buildings.

Note: Chapter ILHR 83 contains provisions for the siting, design, installation, inspection and maintenance of private sewage systems. Chapter ILHR 84 contains provisions and standards for plumbing materials, plumbing fixtures and plumbing appliances.

History: Cr. Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85.

ILHR 82.03 Application. The provisions of this chapter are not retroactive, unless specifically stated otherwise in the rule.

History: Cr. Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85.

Subchapter I
Plumbing Principles and Definitions

ILHR 82.10 Basic plumbing principles. This chapter is founded upon certain basic principles of environmental sanitation and safety through properly designed, installed, and maintained plumbing systems. Some of the details of plumbing construction may vary, but the basic sanitary and safety principles desirable and necessary to protect the health of people are the same everywhere. As interpretations may be required, and as unforeseen situations arise which are not specifically addressed, the following principles shall be used to define the intent of this chapter.

Register, March, 1992, No. 435

(1) Plumbing in all buildings, public and private, intended for human occupancy, shall be installed and maintained in such a manner so as to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public or occupants.

(2) Every building intended for human occupancy shall be provided with an adequate, safe and potable water supply. A building located adjacent to a street in which there is a public water supply, shall be connected to the public water supply.

(3) Each dwelling unit connected to a private sewage system or public sewer shall have at least one water closet, one wash basin, one kitchen sink and one bathtub or shower to meet the basic requirements of sanitation and personal hygiene. All other structures for human occupancy shall be equipped with sanitary facilities in sufficient numbers as specified in chs. ILHR 50 to 64.

(4) Plumbing fixtures, appliances and appurtenances, whether existing or to be installed, shall be supplied with water in sufficient volume and at pressures adequate to enable them to function properly and efficiently at all times and without undue noise under normal conditions of use. Plumbing systems shall be designed and adjusted to use the minimum quantity of water consistent with proper performance and cleaning.

(5) Hot or tempered water shall be supplied to all plumbing fixtures which normally require hot or tempered water for proper use and function.

(6) Devices for heating water and storing it in pressure vessels or tanks shall be so designed and installed as to prevent dangers of explosion or overheating.

(7) Every building with installed plumbing fixtures and intended for human occupancy, located adjacent to a street in which there is public sewer service, shall be connected to the public sewer by means of individual connections or private interceptor mains.

(8) Where plumbing fixtures exist in a building which is not connected to a public sewer system, suitable provision shall be made for disposing of the building sewage by a method of sewage treatment or disposal satisfactory to the department and the governmental unit responsible for the regulation of private sewage systems.

(9) Drain systems shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to conduct the waste water or sewage quickly from the fixture to the place of disposal, with velocities which will prevent clogging, fouling and the depositing of solids, and shall have adequate cleanouts so arranged that the drain pipes may be readily cleaned.

(10) The drain systems shall be designed so that there is an adequate circulation of air in all pipes and no danger of siphonage, aspiration or forcing of trap seals under conditions of ordinary use.

(11) The piping of a plumbing system shall be of durable material, free from defective workmanship, and designed and constructed to give satisfactory service for its reasonable expected life.

(12) Plumbing fixtures shall be made of durable, smooth, nonabsorbent and corrosion resistant material, and shall be free from concealed fouling surfaces.

(13) Proper protection shall be provided to prevent contamination of food, water, sterile goods and similar materials by backflow of sewage.

(14) All plumbing fixtures shall be installed to provide adequate spacing and accessibility for the intended use and for cleaning.

(15) All rooms in which water closets, urinals or similar fixtures are installed shall be provided with adequate lighting and proper ventilation.

Note: See ss. ILHR 52.53 to 52.55 for toilet rooms located in commercial and public buildings.

History: Cr. Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3-1-85; correction in (3) made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 7, Stats; am. (2), Register, August, 1991, No. 428, eff. 9-1-91; am. (3), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4-1-92.

ILHR 82.11 Definitions. In chs. ILHR 82 and 84:

(1) "Accepted engineering practice" means a specification, standard, guideline or procedure in the field of construction or related thereto, generally recognized and accepted as authoritative.

(2) "Accessible" when applied to a fixture, appliance, pipe, fitting, valve or equipment, means having access thereto, but which first may require the removal of an access panel or similar obstruction.

(3) "Air-break" means a piping arrangement for a drain system where the wastes from a fixture, appliance, appurtenance or device discharge by means of indirect or local waste piping terminating in a receptor at a point below the flood level rim of the receptor and above the inlet of the trap serving the receptor.

(4) "Air-gap, drain system" means the unobstructed vertical distance through free atmosphere between the outlet of indirect or local waste piping and the flood level rim of the receptor into which it discharges.

(5) "Air-gap, water supply system" means the unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the lowest opening from any pipe or faucet supplying water to a tank, vat, plumbing fixture or other device and the flood level rim of the fixture, device or receptor.

(6) "Alignment" means installed in a straight line, either horizontal, vertical or at a given angle.

(7) "Anti-siphon" means a term applied to valves or mechanical devices which eliminate siphonage.

(8) "Anti-siphon ballcock" means an anti-siphon device in the form of an approved air gap or vacuum breaker which is an integral part of the ballcock unit and which is positioned on the discharge side of the water supply control valve.

(9) "Approved" means acceptable to the department.

(10) "Area drain" means a receptor designed to collect surface or storm waters from an open area.

(11) "Areawide water quality management plan" means those plans prepared by the department of natural resources, including those plans prepared by agencies designated by the governor under the authority of ss. 144.025 (1) and (2), and 147.25, Stats., for the purpose of managing, protecting and enhancing groundwater and surface water of the state.

Note: See Appendix for further explanatory material.

(12) "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.

(13) "Autopsy table" means a fixture or table used for post-mortem examination.

(14) "Backflow" means the unwanted reverse flow of liquids in a piping system.

(15) "Backflow connection" means any arrangement whereby backflow can occur.

(16) "Back-pressure" means a pressure higher than the water supply pressure which may cause backflow.

(17) "Backflow preventer" means a device or means to prevent backflow.

(18) "Back-siphonage" means backflow caused by the formation of a vacuum or partial vacuum in a water supply pipe.

(19) "Backwater valve" means a device designed to prevent the reverse flow of storm water or sewage into the drain system.

Note: Back vent, see "individual vent".

(20) "Ballcock" means a water supply valve opened or closed by means of a float or similar device used to supply water to a tank.

(21) "Bathroom group" means a water closet, lavatory and a bathtub or shower located together on the same floor level.

(22) "Battery of fixtures" means any group of 2 or more fixtures which discharge into the same horizontal branch drain.

(23) "Bedpan sterilizer" means a fixture used for sterilizing bedpans or urinals by direct application of steam, boiling water or chemicals.

(24) "Bedpan washer and sanitizer" means a fixture designed to wash bedpans and to flush the contents into the sanitary drain system and which may also provide for disinfecting utensils by scalding with steam or hot water.

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

(26) "Bell" means the portion of a pipe which is enlarged to receive the end of another pipe of the same diameter for the purpose of making a joint.

(27) "Boiler blow-off basin" means a vessel designed to receive the discharge from a boiler blow-off outlet and to cool the discharge to a temperature which permits safe entry into the drain system.

(28) "Branch" means a part of a piping system other than a riser, main or stack.

(29) "Branch interval" means the vertical distance along a drain stack measured from immediately below a branch drain connection to immedi-