



FIGURE 31

tions and the removal of grease, etc. which tends to accumulate on the internal surface of the drains.

In small deep chambers especially, the insertion of a drain rod is facilitated if a ware *drain chute* is provided. An application of these is shown at H, Fig. 31, type E being fixed at the exit and type F at the entrance of the main drain.

**INTERCEPTING OR DISCONNECTING CHAMBERS.**—Principle No. 4 refers to drain disconnection. An intercepting chamber is similar in all respects to an inspection chamber except that an intercepting trap or interceptor is fixed to the drain at the lower end of the chamber for the purpose of disconnecting the sewer gases from the drainage system. Of course, it also provides means for inspection and rodding. The position of such a chamber should be on

the line of the main drain and as near as possible to the boundary. Plan and sections of an intercepting chamber are shown at B, C and D, Fig. 30. The trap has been referred to on p. 74, one type being shown at L, M, N and P, Fig. 28, and a somewhat similar form is shown at B and D, Fig. 30. The seal in each case is 2½-in. and the water level is 2 to 3-in. below the channel invert. This drop is called the *cascade* and its object is to increase the velocity of the sewage during its passage through the trap. This cascade cannot always be obtained owing to the available fall from the head of the drain to the sewer being inadequate, and therefore under such conditions a trap having the outlet level with the inlet is used. The latter form of interceptor is a frequent cause of stoppage in a drain, especially if the drain has less than the required minimum fall, owing to the