§ 3280.611 Vents and venting.

(a) General. Each plumbing fixture trap shall be protected against siphonage and back pressure, and air circulation shall be ensured throughout all parts of the drainage system by means of vents installed in accordance with the requirements of this section and as otherwise required by this standard.

(b) Materials—(1) Pipe. Vent piping shall be standard weight steel, wrought iron, brass, copper tube DWV, listed plastic, cast iron or other approved or listed materials.

(c) Size of vent piping—(1) Main vent. The drain piping for each toilet shall be vented by a 1 1/2 inch minimum diameter vent or rectangular vent of venting cross section equivalent to or greater than the venting cross section of a 1 1/2 inch diameter vent, connected to the toilet drain by one of the following methods:

(i) A 1 1/2 inch diameter (min.) individual vent pipe or equivalent directly connected to the toilet drain within the distance allowed in §3280.611(c)(5), for 3-inch trap arms undiminished in size through the roof.

(ii) A 1 1/2 inch diameter (min.) continuous vent or equivalent, indirectly connected to the toilet drain piping within the distance allowed in §3280.611(c)(5) for 3 inch trap arms through a 2-inch wet vented drain that carries the waste of not more than one fixture, or,

(iii) Two or more vented drains when at least one is wet-vented, or 2-inch diameter (minimum), and each drain is separately connected to the toilet drain. At least one of the drains shall connect within the distance allowed in §3280.611(c)(5) for 3-inch trap arms.

(2) Vent pipe areas. Each individually vented fixture with a 1 1/2 inch or smaller trap shall be provided with a vent pipe equivalent in area to a 1 1/4 inch nominal pipe size. The main vent, toilet vent and relief vent, and the continuous vent of wet-vented systems shall have an area equivalent to 1 1/2 inch nominal pipe size.

(3) Common vent. When two fixture traps located within the distance allowed from their vent have their trap arms connected separately at the same level into an approved double fitting, an individual vent pipe may serve as a common vent without any increase in size.

(4) Intersecting vents. Where two or more vent pipes are joined together, no increase in size shall be required; however, the largest vent pipe shall extend full size through the roof.

(5) Distance of fixture trap from vent shall not exceed the values given in the following table:

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199
§ 3280.611

MAXIMUM DISTANCE OF FIXTURES FROM VENT TRAP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of fixture drain (inches)</th>
<th>Distance trap to vent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 1/4</td>
<td>4 ft. 6 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 1/2</td>
<td>4 ft. 6 in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>6 ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) Anti-siphon trap vent. An anti-siphon trap vent may be used as a secondary vent system for plumbing fixtures protected by traps not larger than 1 1/2 inches, when installed in accordance with the manufacturers’ recommendations and the following conditions:

(1) Not more than two fixtures individually protected by the device shall be drained by a common 1 1/2 inch drain.

(2) Minimum drain size for three or more fixtures individually protected by the device shall be 2 inches.

(3) A primary vent stack must be installed to vent the toilet drain at the point of heaviest drainage fixture unit loading.

(4) The device shall be installed in a location that permits a free flow of air and shall be accessible for inspection, maintenance, and replacement and the sealing function shall be at least 6 inches above the top of the trap arm.

(5) Materials for the anti-siphon trap vent shall be as follows:

(i) Cap and housing shall be listed acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene, DWV grade;

(ii) Stem shall be DWV grade nylon or acetal;

(iii) Spring shall be stainless steel wire, type 302;


(e) Grade and connections—(1) Horizontal vents. Each vent shall extend vertically from its fixture “T” or point of connection with the waste piping to a point not less than 6 inches above the extreme flood level of the fixture it is venting before offsetting horizontally or being connected with any other vent pipe. Vents for horizontal drains shall connect above the centerline of the drain piping ahead (downstream) of the trap. Where required by structural conditions, vent piping may offset below the rim of the fixture at the maximum angle or height possible.

(f) Vent terminal—(1) Roof extension. Each vent pipe shall extend through its flashing and terminate vertically, undiminished in size, not less than 2 inches above the roof. Vent openings shall not be less than 3 feet away from any motor-driven air intake that opens into habitable areas.

(2) Flashing. The opening around each vent pipe shall be made watertight by an adequate flashing or flashing material.

(g) Vent caps. Vent caps, if provided, shall be of the removable type (without removing the flashing from the roof). When vent caps are used for roof space ventilation and the caps are identical to vent caps used for the plumbing system, plumbing system caps shall be identified with permanent markings.


EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 78 FR 73986, Dec. 9, 2013, §3280.611 was amended by revising paragraphs (b)(1), (d), and (f), effective June 6, 2014. For the convenience of the user, the revised text is set forth as follows:

§ 3280.611 Vents and venting.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(1) Pipe. Vent piping must be standard weight galvanized steel, brass, copper tube DWV, listed Scheduled 40 ABS plastic, listed Scheduled 40 PVC plastic, cast iron, or other listed or approved materials.

* * * * *

(d) Mechanical Vents. Where mechanical vents are used as a secondary vent system for plumbing fixtures that are protected by traps, the mechanical vents must comply with paragraphs (d)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) Spring-operated mechanical (anti-siphon) vents must comply with the following:
§ 3280.612 Tests and inspection.

(a) Water system. All water piping in the water distribution system shall be subjected to a pressure test. The test shall be made by subjecting the system to air or water at 100 psi for 15 minutes without loss of pressure.

(b) Drainage and vent system and plumbing fixtures. The waste and vent system shall be tested by one of the three following alternate methods for evidence or indication of leakage:

(1) Water test. Before plumbing fixtures are connected, all of the openings into the piping shall be plugged and the entire piping system subjected to a static water test for 15 minutes by filling it with water to the top of the highest vent opening. There shall be no evidence of leakage.

(2) Air test. After all fixtures have been installed, the traps filled with water, and the remaining openings securely plugged, the entire system shall be subjected to a 2-inch (manometer) water column air pressure test. If the system loses pressure, leaks may be located with smoke pumped into the system, or with soap suds spread on the exterior of the piping (Bubble test).

(3) Flood level test. The manufactured home shall be in a level position, all