

P.A.P.A. Design Criteria

There are several issues to be recognized as the drainage and vent system respond to positive transients propagation:

- The pressure profile is constantly changing
- The area of risk to trap water seals is dynamic and constantly changing
- The volume of extra air in the system will depend on airflow rate, closure times of blockage and the AAVs pipe period of the system; all of which are not constant

To deal with these certainties, the P.A.P.A. device should be distributed throughout the system. The following is only a guide line of how many P.A.P.A. devices would be required per stack. This would vary depending on the plumbing design. **Please consult Studor, Inc. with any questions regarding the design of the system**

Pressure Attenuators should be installed in the following locations:

- before the very first branch connected to the stack
- before the first branch connected to stack after an offset
- at intervals on the stack

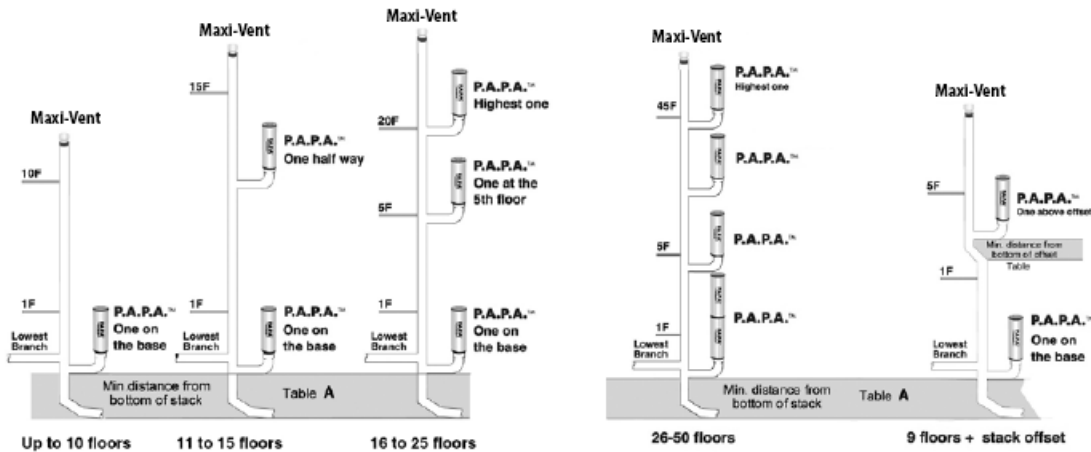


Table A.

MINIMUM DISTANCE

Stack extending no more than 5 floors above the base of the stack or offset:	2 ft
Stack extending more than 5 floors above the base of the stack or offset:	3 ft
Stack receiving suds discharges:	As close as possible to the first horizontal branch

Minimum distance shall be measured from center to center

Height of stack above base or offset number of floor levels	Location of additional P.A.P.A. devices
Up to 10	1 P.A.P.A. at the base
11 – 15	1 at base, 1 at mid level
16 – 25	1 at base and at intervals not exceeding 5 floors
26 – 50	2 P.A.P.A. in series at base and at intervals not exceeding 5 floors up to level 25 and at interval not exceeding 10 floors above level 25
51 or more	Studor must be consulted

The P.A.P.A. design criteria are guidelines and are subject to change; please contact Studor Inc with any questions.