MIFAB®

MIFAB Oil interceptors - Operation and Maintenance Guide

Description of Operation

* Oil interceptors operate on a gravity principle. That is, oil is lighter than water and will rise to the surface (static water level) inside of the interceptor as long as it has had enough time to stagnate. (This is related to proper sizing of the oil interceptor). The baffles inside the interceptor act to slow the water down and the holding capacity of the interceptor permits water to accumulate before exit to the sewer line. The time the water rests inside of the interceptor is "retention time" and is crucial to the proper performance of the interceptor because it gives time for the water to stagnate and for the oil to rise to the surface. Installed 1/8" above the static water line is an "adjustable draw-off valve". This valve is designed to skim the oil rising to the surface inside of the interceptor. The oil is "drawn-off" from the interceptor to a separate holding tank. See Mifab's specification sheet "Oil interceptor - Piping and Layout - Sizing section" for correct information on sizing oil interceptors.

Installation

* After the interceptor has been installed by a licensed plumber, fill the unit with water to perform the "water test". This is done to ensure that there is a water seal for the interceptor. That is, water will not escape the interceptor as it passes through.

* The unit should be installed so that the inlet receives the incoming drain line and the outlet dumps into the outgoing drain line. There are two 1 1/2" vent connections on each side on the units for installation convenience. One vent connection is for incoming air and the other is for outgoing air. The interceptor should be vented to the outside (check with local code authorities for varying requirements). The two vent connections not used should be plugged with the plugs provided to maintain a water seal.

* The draw off valve should be connected to a holding tank to receive the waste oil. This is not a requirement for MIFAB's MI-O-HU Series because the holding tank is integral, thus, not requiring a separate holding tank or the piping to it from the oil interceptor.

Maintenance

* The unit should be checked after the first few days of operation to note the build up of oil either in the integral holding tank or the separate holding tank. Based on the amount of oil in the holding tank, a regular cleaning schedule should be implemented to ensure that waste oil is emptied before filling the holding tank.

* A back up of water in the fixture, or a sluggishness in the draining of the fixture, is a clue that the interceptor requires cleaning.

* Remove the cover(s) by either the centre handle or the attachment bolts, and skim the accumulated oil off the surface.

* Remove the three baffles from the interceptor and thoroughly remove all oil and sediments inside of the interceptor. Replace the baffles and the stainless steel internal flow control fitting. This is crucial to the operation of the interceptor.

* Check the gasket to ensure that it is still in the proper place to maintain the "water seal". When installing new gasket, ensure that it is placed evenly along the edge of the lid, filling in the corners completely to attain a leakproof and airtight fit. Do not use paste or adhesive. The gasket has a self-adhesive backing.

* Run water into the interceptor to ensure a water seal. Replace lid.

Parts List

* Heavy duty bolts that screw into a "cross-bar" to secure lid to the body.

* One baffle (size depends on model # of interceptor)

* Internal stainless steel flow control fitting installed beside inlet to control flow.

* Sediment bucket installed near inlet to catch sediment and debris entering the interceptor.

* Fixed "sediment stopper" welded to bottom of the interceptor near the outlet to prevent sediment from exiting the interceptor.