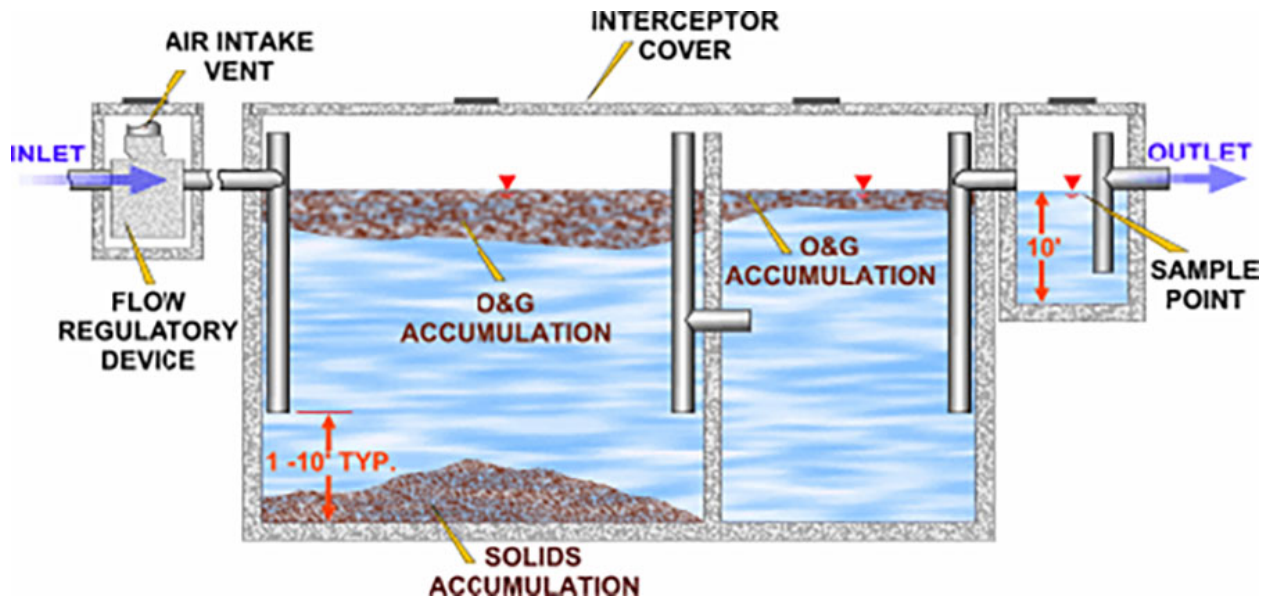


Grease Interceptor Mechanics

These devices are often located outside the establishment in large, in-ground tanks. Grease interceptors can also be referred to as “gravity interceptors.”



- Flow from all grease-contributing drain lines & fixtures enters the grease interceptor at the inlet.
- The grease interceptor must be vented, typically to the facility’s plumbing ventilation system, to prevent siphonage.
- Suspended oil and grease (O&G) separate from the incoming wastewater and floats to the surface, while food solids are deposited on the bottom of the interceptor.
- The grease and settled solids will be removed during routine grease interceptor cleaning. Grease interceptors require maintenance from every 30 to 90 days depending on the nature of the facility and size of the interceptor.
- Grease-retaining fittings extend down into the water to within approximately 12-18 inches of the bottom of the interceptor. Because grease floats, it generally does not enter the fitting and is not carried into the next compartment or to the sanitary sewer system. The fittings also extend above the water surface to provide air relief.
- Some interceptors have a sample box so that inspectors or employees of the establishment can periodically take effluent samples.
- Flow exits the interceptor through the outlet pipe and continues on to the sanitary sewer system.

