

The Omni Block system construction requires that the plumbing that is going to be located within the block be determined prior to the masonry walls being erected. All plumbing can be accommodated within the block thus requiring no furring-out and drywalling of any kind. However, from a practical standpoint, it makes sense to furr-out walls where the kitchen sink, dishwasher, disposal, other electrical outlets and cabinetry are all located on an exterior wall. Although not mandatory, it is recommended to furr this wall out. To further ease construction, all plumbing walls should be furred-out.

Local code dictates where the water riser can be located. See Figure 6 for ideal main water riser entrance through the block. If this is not possible, see Figure 10 and alternate corner block to create a hollow cavity within the block wall. This method can easily accommodate up to a 4" outside diameter water riser.

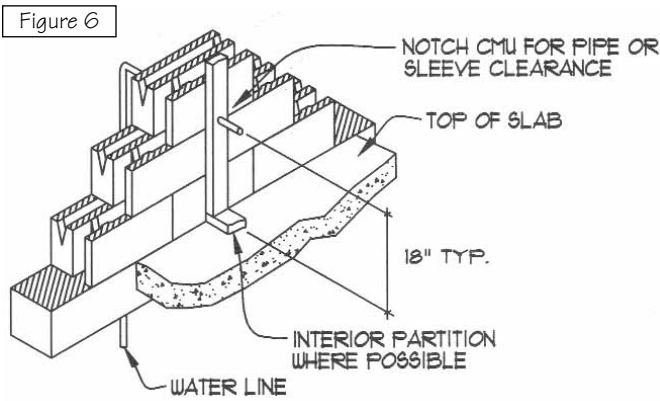


Figure 6  
WATER RISER

### Builder's Checklist

- Provide plumber with this manual prior to plumbing rough-in.
- Verify proper waste vent and water line locations after installation.
- Determine location of water riser.
- Supply any access panels and specify their location.

Normally, copper water lines are ran under the slab and are stubbed up above finished floor. Water lines on all exterior walls need to be stubbed up into the stem wall a minimum of 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> inches and a maximum of 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> inches (see Figure 7). Copper should always be protected with an alkali resistant material. These lines can be stubbed up anywhere in the exterior wall except in a vertical structural rebar and grout cell.

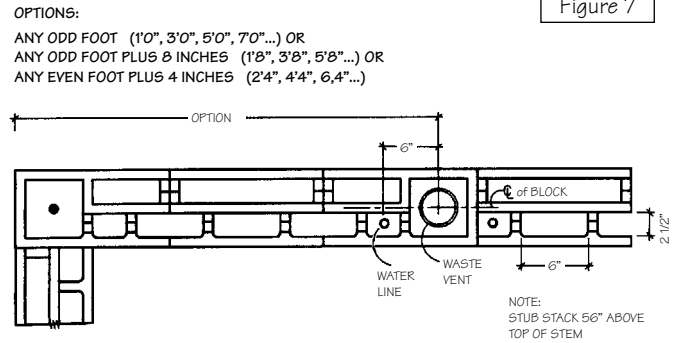


Figure 7  
WATER LINE DETAIL

All water lines including hose bibbs should be roughed (90°) out of the wall at 18" (to the bottom of the pipe) if local code permits. See Figures 8 and 9 (Figure 6 may be used as well) for detailed rough-out options.

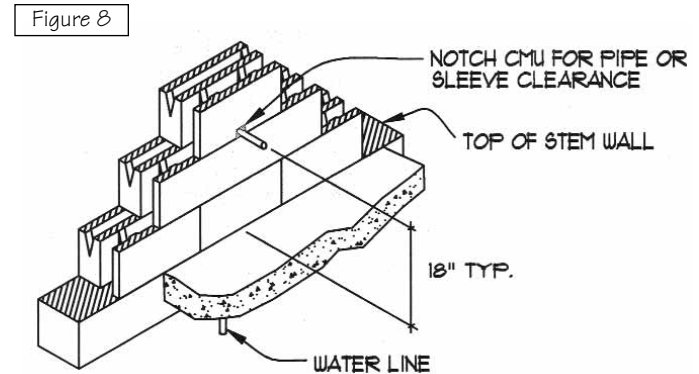


Figure 8  
WATER LINE ROUGH-OUT

Local code will dictate placement and fall but all 'dirty arms' need to be roughed (90°) out of the masonry wall with a short unglued pipe extension and a temporary cap.

Spa tubs usually require access to the electrical and motoring mechanism. In the event that access needs to be obtained through the block, a steel access panel is recommended. Access panels come in various sizes and are available through most plumbing supply sources. Consult the spa manufacturer's minimum access requirement for panel sizing. A 16" x 16" access panel is usually large enough and ideal blockwise. All panels should be on the job site so that block can be tightly installed around the access panel (see Figure 11).

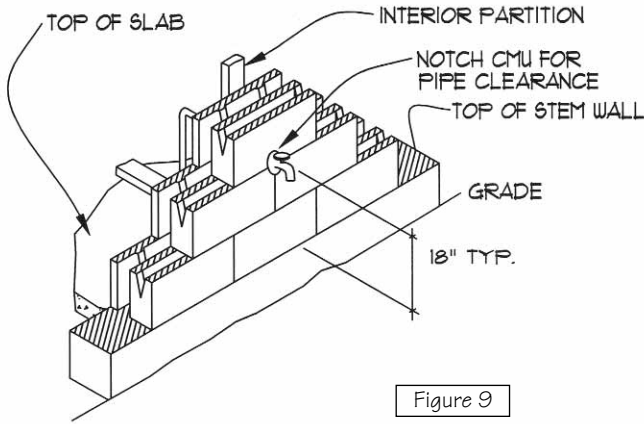
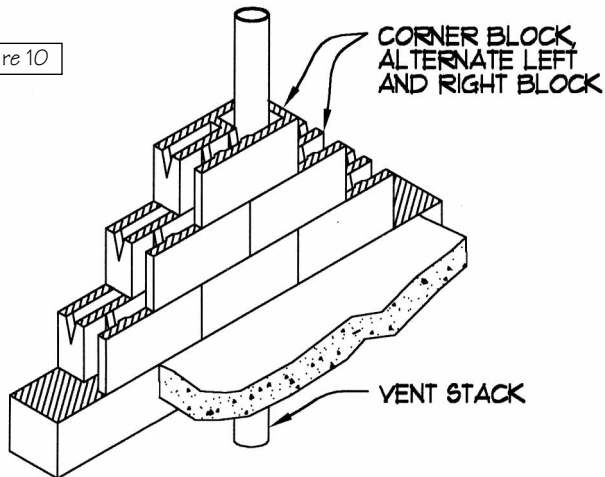


Figure 9

HOSE BIBB ROUGH-OUT

Omni Block's open celled corner block easily accommodates waste vents (see Figure 10). Proper location of the waste vent (see Figure 7) on an exterior wall is critical in order to avoid the requirement of the plumber coming back to elbow the vent pipe into an open cell. Waste vents also need to be stubbed into the stem wall a minimum of 1 1/2 inches to clear the block face. The plumber should stub the waste vent up 56 inches above the top of the stem.

Figure 10

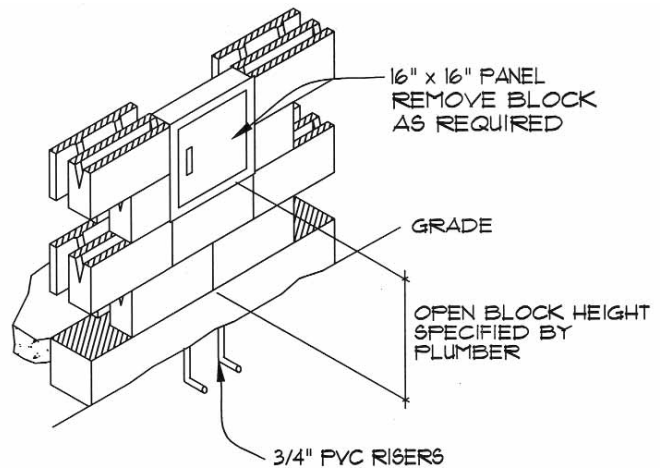


WASTE VENTS

Note

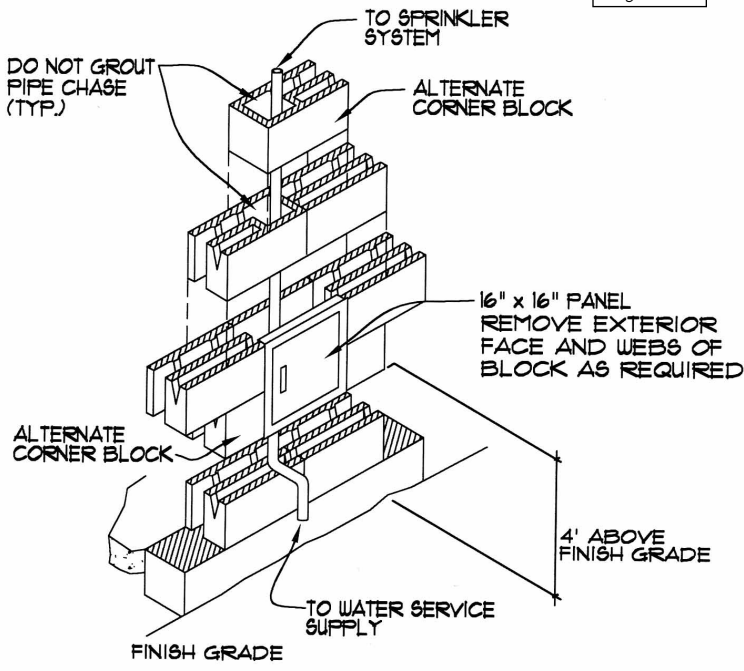
When utilizing an Omni Block stem, the waste vent locations should be determined during stem installation. This allows for the mason to leave waste vent locations void of grout and block face scored. The plumber can then readily knock away block face and stub up the water lines and the waste vents.

Figure 11



ACCESS PANELS

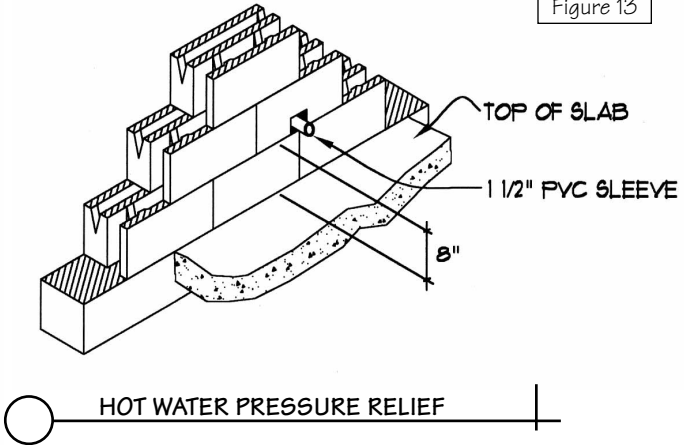
Figure 12



**FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM ROUGH-OUT**

Hot water pressure relief is achieved by the mason providing a 1/2" sleeve through the block at a builder determined location (see Figure 13).

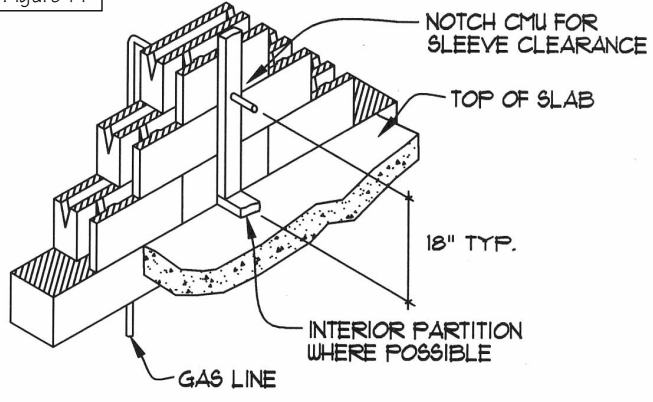
Figure 13



**HOT WATER PRESSURE RELIEF**

Because of piping connection techniques and limitations, it is recommended to locate an interior partition wall where the gas piping can be run vertically (see Figure 14). Another option is to find an inconspicuous area to furr-out that is large enough to house the gas piping. In either case, a sleeve (overall diameter to be determined by the plumber) through the masonry wall at the pre-determined location should be provided by the mason.

Figure 14



**GAS PIPING**

Most local code ordinances are requiring fire sprinkler protection. If required, it is strongly recommended that the fire sprinkler subcontractor is consulted for his particular requirements. Typically, the plumber needs to stub up in the wall copper pipe from the water riser (see Figure 12). This distance of 'unsupervised pipe' in the wall can be no more than 3'0" from the point it enters into the wall to the fire sprinkler check valve. An interior access panel is recommended (see Figure 11; modified). The mason needs to know where the fire sprinkler main piping is to be ran in order to leave that block cell void of foam insulation.

If the square footage under roof is 4000 feet or greater, a Fire Department Connection (FDC) is required under most local codes. The FDC needs to be determined and communicated to the mason in order for a hollow cell to be provided. The FDC also must be directly under the fire bell which must be visible from the street and no more than 3'0" from front of house. A four square electrical box is to be installed (see Parts List, page 13) where the fire bell is to be positioned.

The above suggestions should be followed only after consulting the local code. Any local code variations should be followed.