



Toll free: 800.541.8004  
Hours 9-4 EST.  
E-mail: polytraps@amplex.net

# **ASHLAND PolyTraps**

## **Installation Guide: Grease Traps Grease Interceptors**



Made in the U.S.A.

Ashland Trap Distribution Company  
PO Box 218  
Williston, OH 43468  
Ph 419.836.2300

•  
•  
•  
•  
•  
•  
•

---

## For Series 4800 & APCI Poly Traps

### Before you Start

1. **Do not install interceptor backward.**
2. **Interceptor must be placed on a flat, solid surface to support bottom.**
3. **Be sure to fill unit with water and install lid before backfilling.**

### Overview

Ashland Poly Traps are designed to extract fats, oils, grease (fog) that enter the waste system. The simple Design of the Ashland Trap can greatly reduce costly cleaning and possible damage to a building's plumbing system. \*Some dry inlet interceptors use a "flow control device" for peak flow situations. The flow control device minimizes the passage at the inlet of the interceptor by introducing an orifice smaller than the inlet pipe for the effluent to pass through.

### How it works

1. The \*flow control valve (4800 series only) and the internal baffles stabilize the flow of the incoming effluent.
2. As water turbulence is eliminated, grease, oil and other lighter-than-water materials float to the top.
3. As the effluent moves under the baffles, sediment drops to the bottom. (Though some solids may be removed this is not a solids interceptor)

Separation is completed as the effluent passes under the final baffle.

### Installation

**Always install, venting and any Ashland Grease Interceptor according to manufacturer's recommendations, specified requirements and state and or local codes.**

1. Inspect unit for defects and make sure it meets specified requirements.
2. **DO NOT INSTALL INTERCEPTOR BACKWARD.** The large baffle is typically the outlet side. Install interceptor as close as possible to the source of fats, oils and grease (FOG) laden water. This minimizes unprotected pipe, and FOG separates best when effluent is relatively hot.
3. Install interceptor sitting on floor, partially recessed or flush-to-floor, making sure there is enough room to allow for easy maintenance of the unit. (Room for cover to be removed). Rule of thumb: with cover removed all wetted surfaces should be visible.
4. **INTERCEPTOR MUST BE PLACED ON A FLAT, SOLID SURFACE TO SUPPORT THE BOTTOM!** When suspending interceptor from floor above, all units must be fully supported on bottom with a flat surface strong enough to support the weight of the unit when full of water/FOG. All units must be independently supported to avoid stress on fittings.

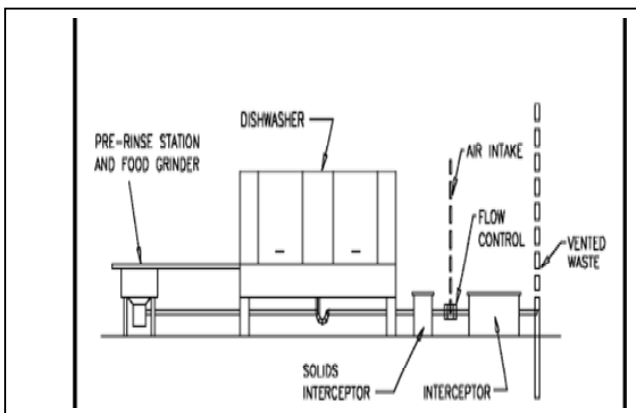
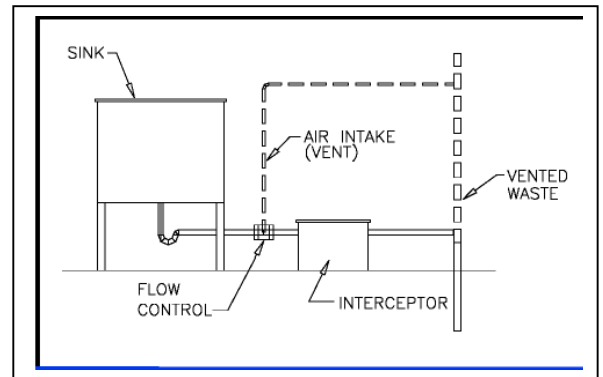
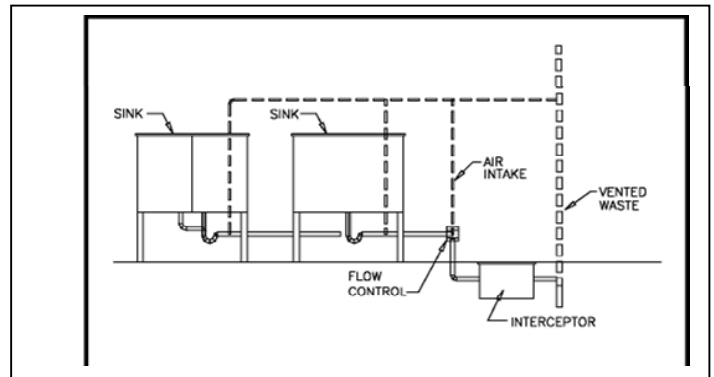
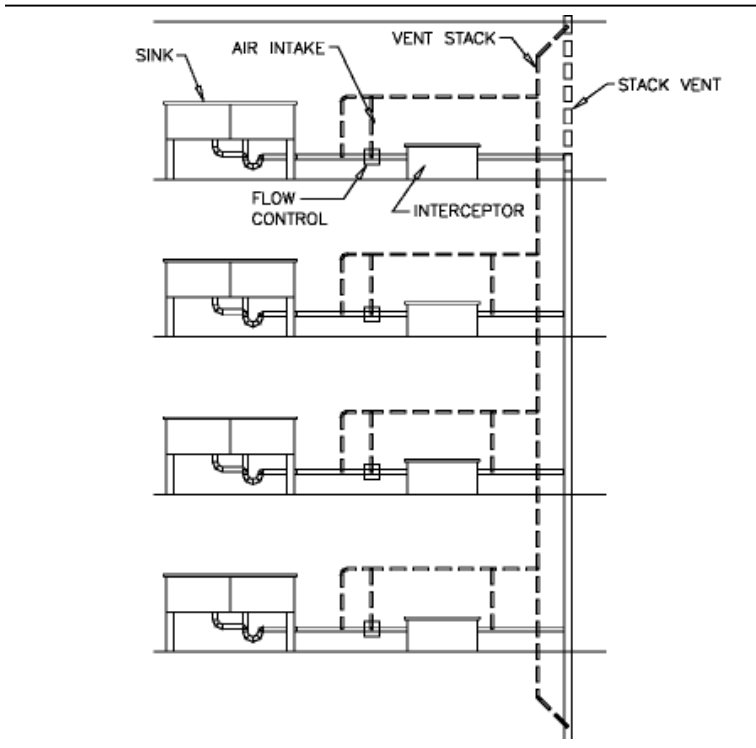
5. On the **4800** series the \*Flow control supplied in hardware kit must be installed in the waste line ahead of interceptor. Location should be beyond the last connection of fixture(s) and as close as possible to the underside of the lowest fixture to minimize effects of head pressure. Any location of flow control other than these requires manufacturer consultation.
6. The inlet and outlet must both be vented to assure no air lock or back pressure. This should be done according to local code.
7. **WHEN INSTALLING IN THE GROUND FILL UNIT WITH WATER AND INSTALL LID BEFORE BACK FILLING.** It is recommended to use light sand for back fill. Be sure backfill is free of sharp stones and foreign matter to avoid punctures. **(DO NOT PUT SAND IN UNIT!)**

**\*Flow control on 4800 series only**

**For more details on installation and maintenance go to [WWW.PDIONLINE.ORG](http://WWW.PDIONLINE.ORG)**

**Heavy-duty aluminum overlays are available for high traffic areas.**

**Call 1.800.541.8004 for more information**



•  
•  
•  
•  
•  
•  
•

---

## Maintenance Instructions for Poly Trap

1. Even the best-designed interceptors properly installed will fail if they are not maintained. The precise requirements for maintenance are not possible to define since conditions vary at each installation.
2. A PDI certified interceptor has a rated retention capacity equal to twice its flow rate expressed in pounds. For example a 35 GPM interceptor is rated to retain at least 70 lbs. of grease. A user may determine a cleaning schedule by measuring how much grease has been trapped over a period of time. Grease will weigh about 8 pounds per gallon.
3. The amount of solids entering the grease trap will increase the frequency of cleaning the interceptor. This is another reason to take measures to eliminate solids entering the interceptor as much as possible. If excessive solids are passing into the line, we recommend installing a solids interceptor ahead of the grease trap.
4. Frequency of cleaning helps eliminate most of the odors associated with interceptors and increases its efficiency.
5. When the interceptor is being cleaned, extra attention should be given to make certain that inlet, outlet, and air relief ports are clear of obstructions. If the unit is installed in ground, be sure to fill the unit with water after cleaning.
6. Grease and any other waste matter that has been removed from the interceptor should not be introduced into any drain, sewer, or natural body of water. This waste matter should be placed in proper containers for disposal. Where recovery of grease is desired, it can be handled in a manner suitable to the authorities.

**When regular maintenance is not performed the obvious result is a grease interceptor that becomes unable to separate the FOG due to overloading. Thus the materials will pass downstream.**



UPC Listed by IAPMO  
And many local state  
authorities

UPC

**Certifications and listings for 4 gpm. thru 50 gpm. units only.**