

**8.3.2 Procedure for Sizing Grease Interceptors**

Table 8.3.2 is provided to show the standard formula in steps for sizing grease interceptors to suit requirements of specific fixtures. An example of this sizing formula application is included to illustrate the steps.

**Table 8.3.2  
Procedure for Sizing Grease Interceptors**

Steps	Formula	Example
1	Determine cubic content of fixture. Multiply length x width x depth.	A sink 48" long by 24" wide by 12" deep. <b>Cubic content</b> $48 \times 24 \times 12 = 13,824$ cubic inches.
2	Determine capacity in gallons. 1 gal. = 231 cubic inches.	<b>Content in gallons.</b> $\frac{13,824}{231} = 59.8$ gallons
3	Determine actual drainage load. The fixture is normally filled to about 75% of capacity with water. The items being washed displace about 25% of the fixture content, thus actual drainage load = 75% of fixture capacity.	<b>Actual drainage load</b> $.75 \times 59.8 = 44.9$ gallons.
4	Determine flow rate and drainage period. In general, good practice dictates a 1 minute drainage period; however, where conditions permit, a 2 minute drainage period is acceptable. Drainage period is the actual time required to completely drain the fixture.  Flow rate = $\frac{\text{Actual Drainage Load}}{\text{Drainage Period}}$	<b>Calculate flow rate for 1-minute period:</b> $\frac{44.9}{1} = 44.9$ GPM Flow Rate  <b>for 2-minute period:</b> $\frac{44.9}{2} = 22.5$ GPM Flow Rate
5	Select Interceptor. From Table 1 select Interceptor which corresponds to the flow rate calculated.  Note: Select next larger size when flow rate falls between two sizes listed.	<b>Select Interceptor.</b> For 1-minute period – 44.9 GPM requires PDI size 50.  For 2-minute period – 22.5 GPM requires PDI size 25.