

- **Estimating Portable Toilet Counts Based on Event Attendance**

Estimating Portable Toilet Counts Based on Event Attendance Calculating Restroom Needs for Food and Beverage Events Mapping Portable Restroom Locations for Crowd Flow Accessibility Considerations in Event Restroom Placement Weather Factors that Influence Portable Toilet Positioning Portable Restroom Spacing Rules for Outdoor Festivals Integrating Hand Wash Stations with Restroom Layouts Using Technology to Track Portable Toilet Utilization at Events Reducing Line Times with Optimal Restroom Distribution Setup Timeline for Event Portable Restroom Delivery Coordination with Other Vendors During Restroom Placement Post Event Evaluation of Portable Toilet Placement Effectiveness

- **Measuring the Carbon Footprint of Portable Restrooms**

Measuring the Carbon Footprint of Portable Restrooms Benefits of Formaldehyde Free Deodorizer Solutions Recycling High Density Polyethylene from Retired Units Water Conservation Strategies in Portable Toilet Design Certification Pathways for Green Portable Sanitation Lifecycle Analysis of Standard and Deluxe Portable Toilets Partnering with Wastewater Plants for Sustainable Disposal Implementing Solar Lighting in Portable Restrooms Composting Options for Biodegradable Portable Toilet Waste Communicating Sustainability Initiatives to Event Organizers Selecting Vendors with ISO Environmental Management Systems Tracking Emission Reductions through Fleet Optimization

- **About Us**



Communicating Sustainability Initiatives to Event Organizers

Factors Influencing Portable Toilet Requirements

Do not use numbered lists. Do not use bullet points.

Okay, so, thinking about sustainability and event organizers, we cant forget the humble porta potty. I know, not exactly the glamorous side of green initiatives, but hear me out. Deluxe restroom trailers offer premium amenities including running water, mirrors, and climate control for upscale Virginia events **porta potty rental near me** Toilet. When youre talking about the environmental impact of porta potty rentals, youre really talking about a bunch of interconnected things.

First, theres the waste itself, obviously. Where does it go? How is it treated? Are we talking about responsible disposal and treatment facilities, or are we contributing to potential pollution issues? Then theres the chemical aspect. Those blue liquids arent exactly natural spring water. Whats in them, and whats the downstream effect on the environment when theyre ultimately released? Using more eco-friendly, biodegradable options is a definite win.

Transportation is another biggie. How far are those porta potties traveling to get to your event? The more miles, the bigger the carbon footprint. Sourcing locally is always a better bet. And what about the porta potties themselves? Are they made from recycled materials? Are they durable and designed for long-term use, or are they destined for the landfill after a few seasons?

Communicating this to event organizers is key. Its not just about saying youre "green." Its about showing them the tangible benefits of choosing sustainable porta potty options. Lower water usage (if youre using waterless models), reduced chemical runoff, a smaller carbon footprint from transportation – these are all compelling points.

Highlighting vendors who are actively working to minimize their environmental impact, who are using recycled materials, and who have responsible waste management practices is huge. Its about empowering event organizers to make informed choices that align with their sustainability goals. Because, lets face it, even the smallest details, like porta potty rentals, can add up to a big difference.

Lets face it, when youre planning a big event, porta potties arent exactly top of mind. Theyre a necessity, sure, but not something that usually sparks excitement. However, in todays world, even the humble porta potty can play a role in showcasing your commitment to sustainability. And communicating that commitment to event organizers is key.

Were talking about "sustainable practices" here, which goes beyond just providing a clean and functional restroom. Its about looking at the entire lifecycle of the rental and finding ways to minimize environmental impact. Think about it: where does the waste go? Are the cleaning products eco-friendly? Are the units themselves made from recycled materials? Are there water conservation measures in place?

Communicating these initiatives to event organizers isn't about boasting; it's about partnership. It's about showing them that by choosing your service, they're not just checking off a box on their event planning checklist, they're actively contributing to a more sustainable event.

Highlight the specific actions you're taking. Use biodegradable soaps and sanitizers? Let them know. Offer water-saving toilets? Emphasize that. Partner with local waste management companies for responsible disposal? Make it a selling point.

Don't just say you're "green." Provide concrete examples and data if possible. Quantify the impact – how much water is saved per event, how much waste is diverted from landfills. This helps organizers understand the tangible benefits of choosing your service.

Ultimately, communicating sustainability initiatives in porta potty rental is about aligning your values with those of the event organizer. It's about demonstrating that even in the most unexpected places, we can all make a difference. It's about turning a simple necessity into an opportunity to showcase environmental responsibility and create a more sustainable future, one event (and one porta potty) at a time.

Duration of the Event and Toilet Needs

Alright, lets talk about getting event organizers on board with sustainability. Its not always easy, is it? Theyre juggling budgets, logistics, and a million other things, and sometimes sustainability feels like just another box to check. But its so much more than that, and our job is to help them see it.

Forget the jargon, first of all. No one wants to hear about carbon offsets and lifecycle assessments unless they specifically ask. Instead, focus on the *benefits* that resonate with their bottom line and their events success. Think about it: sustainable practices often save money. Reduced waste means lower disposal costs. Local sourcing can mean fresher ingredients and supporting the local economy, which is a great story for attendees.

Then theres the reputation boost. People, especially younger generations, are increasingly conscious of the environmental and social impact of the events they attend. Highlighting your sustainability initiatives shows you care, that youre responsible, and that youre aligned with their values. That translates to better attendance, positive press, and a stronger brand image for both the event and the organizer.

And finally, make it easy for them. Offer practical solutions, clear guidelines, and ongoing support. Dont just tell them to be sustainable; show them *how*. Provide examples of successful initiatives from other events, offer templates for waste reduction plans, and connect them with local suppliers who are committed to sustainability.

Its all about shifting the perception from "sustainability as a burden" to "sustainability as an opportunity." An opportunity to save money, enhance reputation, and create a more meaningful and impactful event. Thats a message any event organizer can get behind. Just keep it real, keep it relevant, and keep it focused on the wins for them and their attendees.





Special Considerations for Different Event Types

Case Studies of Successful Sustainability Initiatives in Porta Potty Rentals

In the realm of event management, sustainability has become a pivotal concern. Event organizers are increasingly seeking ways to minimize their environmental footprint while ensuring the comfort and convenience of attendees. One often overlooked area is the rental of portable toilets, commonly known as porta potties. However, several companies have successfully implemented sustainability initiatives in this sector, setting a benchmark for others to follow.

One notable example is GreenPotty Solutions, a company that has revolutionized the porta potty rental industry. By integrating eco-friendly practices, GreenPotty Solutions has managed to reduce waste and energy consumption significantly. Their fleet of porta potties is equipped with composting toilets, which convert human waste into compost, thereby reducing the need for traditional sewage systems. This not only cuts down on water usage but also provides a valuable resource for landscaping and agriculture.

Another commendable initiative comes from EcoEvents, a company that has partnered with local sanitation services to recycle waste from their porta potties. Instead of disposing of waste in landfills, EcoEvents ensures that it is processed and repurposed. This collaboration not only reduces the environmental impact but also supports local businesses and the economy. Their transparent communication with event organizers has helped build trust and demonstrated the tangible benefits of their sustainability efforts.

Moreover, SolarPotty Rentals has taken sustainability a step further by utilizing solar power to operate their porta potties. By harnessing renewable energy, SolarPotty Rentals has significantly reduced their reliance on fossil fuels. This initiative not only lowers greenhouse gas emissions but also provides a reliable power source for remote events where traditional electricity may be unavailable. Their success has shown that innovative technologies can be both practical and environmentally friendly.

In communicating these sustainability initiatives to event organizers, it is crucial to highlight the tangible benefits and the positive impact on the environment. By sharing real-life examples and case studies, companies can effectively convey their commitment to sustainability. This approach not only educates potential clients but also inspires them to consider eco-friendly options for their events.

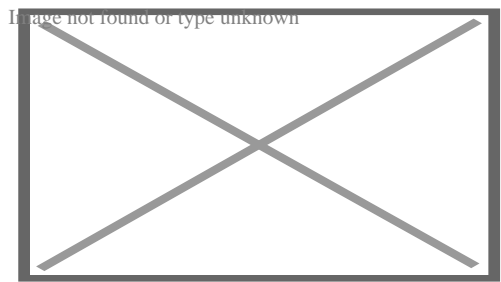
In conclusion, the case studies of GreenPotty Solutions, EcoEvents, and SolarPotty Rentals illustrate the potential for sustainable practices in the porta potty rental industry. By adopting innovative solutions and transparent communication, these companies have set a precedent for others to follow. As event organizers become more environmentally conscious, the demand for sustainable services will continue to grow, driving further advancements in this sector.

About Wastewater

Not to be confused with Wastewater.

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Part of a series on



Air pollution from a factory

Air

- Acid rain
- Air quality index
- Atmospheric dispersion modeling
- Chlorofluorocarbon
- Combustion
- Exhaust gas
- Haze
- Household air pollution
- Global dimming
- Global distillation
- Indoor air quality
- Non-exhaust emissions
- Ozone depletion
- Particulates
- Persistent organic pollutant
- Smog
- Soot
- Volatile organic compound

Biological

- Biological hazard
- Genetic
- Illegal logging
- Introduced species
 - Invasive species

Digital

- Information

Electromagnetic

- Light
 - Ecological
 - Overillumination
- Radio spectrum

Natural

- Ozone
- Radium and radon in the environment
- Volcanic ash
- Wildfire

Noise

- Transportation
- Health effects from noise
- Marine mammals and sonar
- Noise barrier
- Noise control
- Soundproofing

Radiation

- Actinides
- Bioremediation
- Depleted uranium
- Nuclear fission
- Nuclear fallout
- Plutonium
- Poisoning
- Radioactivity
- Uranium
- Radioactive waste

Soil

- Agricultural
- Land degradation
- Bioremediation
- Defecation
- Electrical resistance heating
- Illegal mining
- Soil guideline values
- Phytoremediation

Solid waste

- Advertising mail
- Biodegradable waste
- Brown waste
- Electronic waste
- Food waste
- Green waste
- Hazardous waste
- Industrial waste
- Litter
- Mining
- Municipal solid waste
- Nanomaterials
- Plastic
- Packaging waste
- Post-consumer waste
- Waste management

Space

- Space debris

Visual

- Air travel
- Advertising clutter
- Overhead power lines
- Traffic signs
- Urban blight
- Vandalism

War

- Chemical warfare
- Herbicidal warfare
 - Agent Orange
- Nuclear holocaust
 - Nuclear fallout
 - Nuclear famine
 - Nuclear winter
- Scorched earth
- Unexploded ordnance
- War and environmental law

Water

- Agricultural wastewater
- Biosolids
- Diseases
- Eutrophication
- Firewater
- Freshwater
- Groundwater
- Hypoxia
- Industrial wastewater
- Marine
- Monitoring
- Nonpoint source
- Nutrient
- Ocean acidification
- Oil spill
- Pharmaceuticals
- Freshwater salinization
- Septic tanks
- Sewage
- Shipping
- Sludge
- Stagnation
- Sulfur water
- Surface runoff
- Turbidity
- Urban runoff
- Water quality
- Wastewater

Topics

- History
- Pollutants
 - Heavy metals
 - Paint

Misc

- Area source
- Brain health and pollution
- Debris
- Dust
- Garbology
- Legacy
- Thermal pollution
- Midden
- Point source
- Waste
 - Toxic

Lists

- Diseases
- Law by country
- Most polluted cities
- Least polluted cities by PM2.5
- Treaties
- Most polluted rivers

Categories

- By country

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-  Environment portal

-  Ecology portal
-

Wastewater (or **waste water**) is water generated after the use of freshwater, raw water, drinking water or saline water in a variety of deliberate applications or processes.^[1] Another definition of wastewater is "Used water from any combination of domestic, industrial, commercial or agricultural activities, surface runoff / storm water, and any sewer inflow or sewer infiltration"^[2] everyday usage, wastewater is commonly a synonym for sewage (also called domestic wastewater or municipal wastewater), which is wastewater that is produced by a community of people.

As a generic term, wastewater may also describe water containing contaminants accumulated in other settings, such as:

- Industrial wastewater: waterborne waste generated from a variety of industrial processes, such as manufacturing operations, mineral extraction, power generation, or water and wastewater treatment.
- Cooling water, is released with potential thermal pollution after use to condense steam or reduce machinery temperatures by conduction or evaporation.
- Leachate: precipitation containing pollutants dissolved while percolating through ores, raw materials, products, or solid waste.
- Return flow: the flow of water carrying suspended soil, pesticide residues, or dissolved minerals and nutrients from irrigated cropland.
- Surface runoff: the flow of water occurring on the ground surface when excess rainwater, stormwater, meltwater, or other sources, can no longer sufficiently rapidly infiltrate the soil.
- Urban runoff, including water used for outdoor cleaning activity and landscape irrigation in densely populated areas created by urbanization.
- Agricultural wastewater: animal husbandry wastewater generated from confined animal operations.

References

[edit]

1. ^ Tchobanoglous, George; Burton, Franklin L.; Stensel, H. David; Metcalf & Eddy (2003). *Wastewater engineering : treatment and reuse* (4th ed.). Boston: McGraw-Hill. ISBN 0-07-041878-0. OCLC 48053912.
2. ^ Tilley, E.; Ulrich, L.; Lüthi, C.; Reymond, Ph.; Zurbrügg, C. (2014). *Compendium of Sanitation Systems and Technologies – (2nd Revised ed.)*. Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology (Eawag), Duebendorf, Switzerland. ISBN 978-3-906484-57-0. Archived from the original on 8 April 2016.

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Wastewater

- Acid mine drainage
- Ballast water
- Bathroom
- Blackwater (coal)
- Blackwater (waste)
- Boiler blowdown
- Brine
- Combined sewer
- Cooling tower
- Cooling water
- Fecal sludge
- Greywater
- Infiltration/Inflow
- Industrial wastewater
- Ion exchange
- Leachate
- Manure
- Papermaking
- Produced water
- Return flow
- Reverse osmosis
- Sanitary sewer
- Septage
- Sewage
- Sewage sludge
- Toilet
- Urban runoff

Sources and types

- Adsorbable organic halides
- Biochemical oxygen demand
- Chemical oxygen demand
- Coliform index
- Oxygen saturation
- Heavy metals

Quality indicators

- pH
- Salinity
- Temperature
- Total dissolved solids
- Total suspended solids
- Turbidity
- Wastewater surveillance

Treatment options

- Activated sludge
- Aerated lagoon
- Agricultural wastewater treatment
- API oil–water separator
- Carbon filtering
- Chlorination
- Clarifier
- Constructed wetland
- Decentralized wastewater system
- Extended aeration
- Facultative lagoon
- Fecal sludge management
- Filtration
- Imhoff tank
- Industrial wastewater treatment
- Ion exchange
- Membrane bioreactor
- Reverse osmosis
- Rotating biological contactor
- Secondary treatment
- Sedimentation
- Septic tank
- Settling basin
- Sewage sludge treatment
- Sewage treatment
- Sewer mining
- Stabilization pond
- Trickling filter
- Ultraviolet germicidal irradiation
- UASB
- Vermifilter
- Wastewater treatment plant

Disposal options

- Combined sewer
- Evaporation pond
- Groundwater recharge
- Infiltration basin
- Injection well
- Irrigation
- Marine dumping
- Marine outfall
- Reclaimed water
- Sanitary sewer
- Septic drain field
- Sewage farm
- Storm drain
- Surface runoff
- Vacuum sewer

-  Category: Sewerage

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Pollution

History

Air

- Acid rain
- Air quality index
- Air pollution measurement
- Atmospheric dispersion modeling
- Chlorofluorocarbon
- Combustion
 - Biofuel
 - Biomass
 - Coal
 - Joss paper
 - Open burning of waste
- Construction
 - Renovation
- Demolition
- Exhaust gas
 - Diesel exhaust
- Haze
 - Smoke
- Indoor air quality
- Internal combustion engine
- Global dimming
- Global distillation
- Mining
- Ozone depletion
- Particulates
 - Asbestos
 - Oil refining
 - Polluting cooking fuels
- Persistent organic pollutant
- Smelting
- Smog
- Soot
 - Black carbon
- Volatile organic compound
- Waste

Biological

- Biological hazard
- Genetic pollution
- Introduced species
 - Invasive species

Digital

- Information pollution

Electromagnetic

- Light
 - Ecological light pollution
 - Overillumination

Natural

- Radio spectrum pollution
- Ozone
- Radium and radon in the environment
- Volcanic ash
- Wildfire
- Transportation
 - Land
 - Water
 - Air
 - Rail
 - Sustainable transport

Noise

- Urban
- Sonar
 - Marine mammals and sonar
- Industrial
- Military
- Abstract
- Noise control

Radiation

- Actinides
- Bioremediation
- Nuclear fission
- Nuclear fallout
- Plutonium
- Poisoning
- Radioactivity
- Uranium
- Electromagnetic radiation and health
- Radioactive waste
- Agricultural pollution
 - Herbicides
 - Manure waste
 - Pesticides

Soil

- Land degradation
- Bioremediation
- Open defecation
- Electrical resistance heating
- Soil guideline values
- Phytoremediation

Solid waste

- Advertising mail
- Biodegradable waste
- Brown waste
- Electronic waste
 - Battery recycling
- Foam food container
- Food waste
- Green waste
- Hazardous waste
 - Biomedical waste
 - Chemical waste
 - Construction waste
 - Lead poisoning
 - Mercury poisoning
 - Toxic waste
- Industrial waste
 - Lead smelting
- Litter
- Mining
 - Coal mining
 - Gold mining
 - Surface mining
 - Deep sea mining
 - Mining waste
 - Uranium mining
- Municipal solid waste
 - Garbage
- Nanomaterials
- Plastic pollution
 - Microplastics
- Packaging waste
- Post-consumer waste
- Waste management
 - Landfill
 - Thermal treatment

Space

- Satellite
- Air travel
- Clutter (advertising)

Visual







- Traffic signs
- Overhead power lines
- Vandalism

War

- Chemical warfare
- Herbicidal warfare (Agent Orange)
- Nuclear holocaust (Nuclear fallout – nuclear famine – nuclear winter)
- Scorched earth
- Unexploded ordnance
- War and environmental law

Water

- Agricultural wastewater
- Biological pollution
- Diseases
- Eutrophication
- Firewater
- Freshwater
- Groundwater
- Hypoxia
- Industrial wastewater
- Marine
 - debris
- Monitoring
- Nonpoint source pollution
- Nutrient pollution
- Ocean acidification
- Oil exploitation
- Oil exploration
- Oil spill
- Pharmaceuticals
- Sewage
 - Septic tanks
 - Pit latrine
- Shipping
- Stagnation
- Sulfur water
- Surface runoff
- Thermal
- Turbidity
- Urban runoff
- Water quality

Topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pollutants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Heavy metals ○ Paint ○ Brain health and pollution ○ Area source ○ Debris ○ Dust
Misc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Garbology ○ Legacy pollution ○ Midden ○ Point source ○ Waste ○ Cleaner production ○ Industrial ecology ○ Pollution haven hypothesis
Responses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pollutant release and transfer register ○ Polluter pays principle ○ Pollution control ○ Waste minimisation ○ Zero waste ○ Diseases ○ Law by country ○ Most polluted cities
Lists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Least polluted cities by PM_{2.5} ○ Most polluted countries ○ Most polluted rivers ○ Treaties
<div> <div>  Categories (by country) </div> <div>  Commons </div> <div>  WikiProject Environment </div> <div>  WikiProject Ecology </div> <div>  Environment portal </div> <div>  Ecology portal </div> </div>	

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Plumbing

**Fundamental
concepts**

- Air gap (plumbing)
- Backflow
- Compatibility (chemical)
- Corrosion
- Drain (plumbing)
- Drinking water
- Fuel gas
- Friction loss
- Grade (slope)
- Greywater
- Heat trap
- Hydrostatic loop
- Leak
- Neutral axis
- Onsite sewage facility
- Pressure
- Sanitary sewer
- Sewer gas
- Sewage
- Sewerage
- Siphon
- Storm sewer
- Stormwater
- Surface tension
- Tap water
- Thermal expansion
- Thermal insulation
- Thermosiphon
- Trap (plumbing)
- Venturi effect
- Wastewater
- Water hammer
- Water supply network
- Water table
- Well

- Brazing
- British Standard Pipe (BSP)
- Cast iron pipe
- Chemical drain cleaners
- Compression fitting
- Copper tubing
- Crimp (joining)
- Drain-waste-vent system
- Ductile iron pipe
- Flare fitting
- Garden Hose Thread (GHT)
- Gasket
- Hydronics
- Leak detection
- National pipe thread (NPT)
- Nominal Pipe Size (NPS)
- O-ring
- Oakum
- Pipe (fluid conveyance)
- Pipe dope
- Pipe support
- Plastic pipework
- Push-to-pull compression fittings
- Putty
- Sealant
- Sewage pumping
- Soldering
- Solvent welding
- Swaging
- Thread seal tape
- Threaded pipe
- Tube bending
- Water heat recycling

Technology

- Atmospheric vacuum breaker
- Automatic bleeding valve
- Automatic faucet
- Backflow prevention device
- Ball valve
- Bleed screw
- Booster pump
- Butterfly valve
- Check valve
- Chemigation valve
- Chopper pump
- Circulator pump
- Cistern
- Closet flange
- Concentric reducer
- Condensate pump
- Coupling (piping)
- Diaphragm valve
- Dielectric union
- Double check valve
- Eccentric reducer
- Expansion tank
- Faucet aerator
- Float switch
- Float valve
- Floor drain
- Flow limiter
- Flushing trough
- Flushometer
- Gate valve
- Globe valve
- Grease trap
- Grinder pump
- Hose coupling
- Manifold

Components

**Plumbing
fixtures**

- Accessible bathtub
- Bathtub
- Bidet
- Dehumidifier
- Dishwasher
- Drinking fountain
- Electric water boiler
- Evaporative cooler
- Flush toilet
- Garbage disposal unit
- Hot water storage tank
- Humidifier
- Icemaker
- Instant hot water dispenser
- Laundry tub
- Shower
 - water recycling shower
- Sink
- Storage water heater
- Sump pump
- Tankless water heating
- Urinal
- Washing machine
- Washlet
- Water dispenser
- Water filter
- Water heating
- Water softening

**Specialized
tools**

- Basin wrench
- Blowtorch
- Borescope
- Core drill
- Drain cleaner
- Driving cap
- Flare-nut wrench
- Pipecutter
- Pipe wrench
- Plumber's snake
- Plumber wrench
- Plunger
- Strap wrench
- Tap and die
- Control valve

**Measurement
and control**

- Flow sensor
- Pressure sensor
- Water detector
- Water metering
- Hydronic balancing
- Hydrostatic testing

**Professions,
trades,
and services**

- Leak detection
- Mechanical, electrical, and plumbing
- Pipe marking
- Pipefitter
- Pipelayer
- Plumber

Industry organizations and standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials (IAPMO) ○ NSF International ○ Plumbing & Drainage Institute (PDI) ○ Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC) ○ World Plumbing Council (WPC)
Health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Plumbing code ○ Scalding ○ Waterborne disease ○ Fire sprinkler system ○ Piping ○ Template:HVAC
See also	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Template:Public health ○ Template:Sewerage ○ Template:Human waste elimination ○ Template:Wastewater

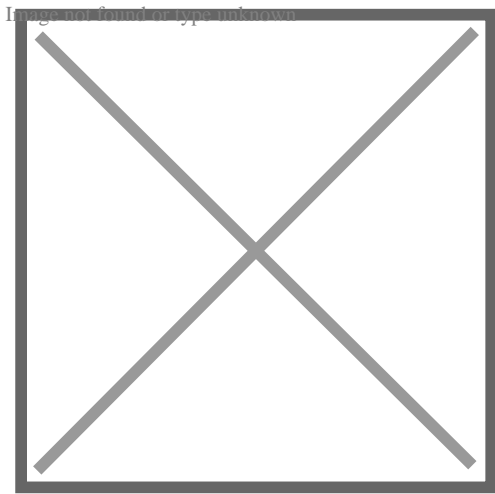
Disambiguation icon

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This set index article includes a list of related items that share the same name (or similar names).

If an internal link incorrectly led you here, you may wish to change the link to point directly to the intended article.

About Soap dispenser



A **soap dispenser** is a device that, when manipulated or triggered appropriately, dispenses soap (usually in small, single-use quantities). Soap dispensers typically dispense liquid soap or foam soap. They can be automatic or manually operated by a handle and are often found in public toilets or private bathrooms.

Manual

[edit]

The design of a manual soap dispenser is generally determined by whether the soap comes in liquid, powder or foam form.

Liquid soap

[edit]

When soap is dispensed in liquid form, it is generally in a squeeze bottle or pump. The most popular soap dispensers of this type are plastic pump bottles, many of which are disposable.

William Quick patented liquid soap on August 22, 1865. Minnetonka Corporation introduced the first modern liquid soap in 1980 and bought up the entire supply of

plastic pumps used in their dispensers to delay competition entering the market^[1]

Parts

[edit]

- Actuator – This is the top of the pump from which is pressed down to get the liquid out
- Closure – Closure is the bottle that is fastened to the bottle's neck. it has a smooth or ribbed surface
- Outer gasket – Made up of plastic or rubber, it is fit inside the closure and prevents leakage
- Housing – The main pump that keeps the other components in the right place and sends liquid to the actuator from the dip tube
- Dip tube – This is the visible tube that carries liquid from the bottom of the bottle up to the housing
- Interior components – A spring, ball, piston or stem that helps move the liquid to the actuator

Operation

[edit]

The handwash bottle acts much like an air suction device that draws liquid upwards to the user's hands against the force of gravity. When the user presses down the actuator, the piston compresses the spring and upward air pressure pulls the ball upward, along with the liquid product into the dip tube and then reaches the housing. When the user releases the actuator, the spring returns the piston and actuator to the normal position and the ball returns to its earlier position to stop the backflow of the liquid back to the bottle. This process is called 'priming' and is only used when the handwash is put in the bottle.

When the user presses the bottle again, the liquid in the housing is drawn from there and is released out of the actuator. The housing is again filled up with the handwash from the bottle, and the process goes on.

Dry soap

[edit]

A vertical stainless steel tube, mounted on a wall, with a crank handle on the side at the bott

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A soap mill in a public washroom.

A moulded bulge protruding from the underside of a mounled plastic surface; at the base of

Image not found or type unknown

A train-washroom built-in soap mill from below.

When the black spokes are rotated with one finger, the spiral blades rotate against the soap bar visible behind them and flakes of soap fall out

the bottom of the device
into the other hand.

Some soap dispensers grate, plane^[2] or grind solid soap bars to flakes or powder as they are dispensed. About 40 grams (1.4 oz) fresh weight of soap is equivalent to 1 liter (0.22 imp gal; 0.26 U.S. gal) of liquid soap, providing soap for up to 400 handwashings.

Soap mills are common in public washrooms in Germany.^[3] **Soap graters** made specifically for home use^[4]^[2] can be wall-mounted or free-standing (like a pepper grinder) and waterproof for use in a shower.^[5]^[6] Some graters take specially dimensioned soap bars, others will take a range of ordinary soap bar sizes^[3]^[2]

Dispensers of pre-powdered soaps, such as borax, often take the form of a metal box with a weighted lever; when the lever is pressed, a handful of soap is released. Ground soap is also used to wash laundry.^[7]

Foam soap

[edit]

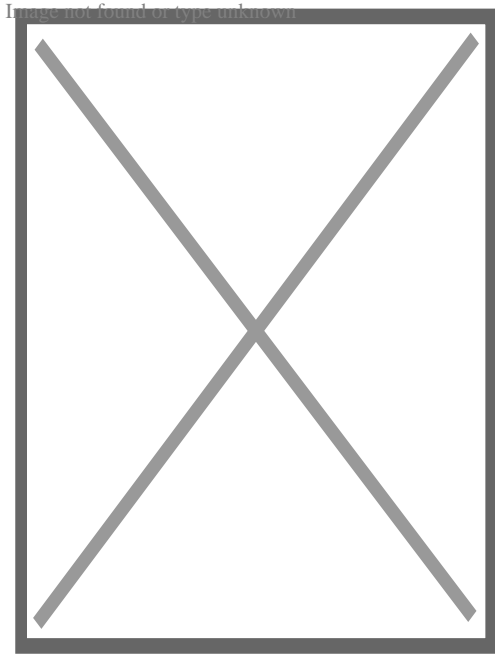
Foam soap dispensers have dual foam pumps that when used, move both air and soap, injecting both together through small openings to create a lather. They can be found in both manual and automatic varieties.

Manual dispensers of foam soap often consist of a large button that squeezes the foam out of a tube. Many liquid soap dispensers operate in this way as well. A few dispensers operate with a lever that pulls forward and squeezes the soap out.

The majority of manual foam soap dispensers have the soap in a bladder in the dispenser in liquid form, as the pump is pressed the liquid soap is pushed through a small foaming nozzle which foams the soap.

Automatic

[edit]



Automatic soap dispenser

Main article: Automatic soap dispenser

An automatic soap dispenser is specifically a hands-free dispenser of liquid or foam soap, and generally can be used for other liquids such as hand sanitizers, shampoos or hand lotions. They are often battery-powered. Hands-free dispensers for water and soap/hand sanitizer have particular virtues for operating theatres and treatment rooms.

Mechanism

[edit]

The touch-free design dispenses the liquid when a sensor detects motion under the nozzle. The electronic components of an automatic soap dispenser allow for a timing device or signal (sound, lights, etc.) which can indicate to the user whether they have washed their hands for the correct amount of time or not.

See also

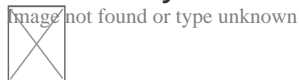
[edit]

- Foam pump
- Hand washing
- Soapdish

References

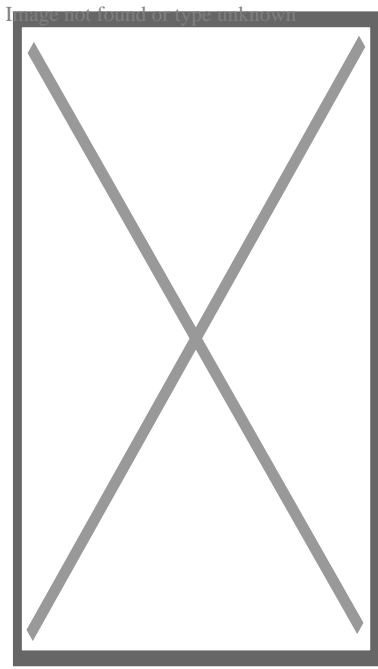
[edit]

1. ↑ *"The History of Soap and Detergent". Archived from the original on July 14, 2012.*
2. ↑ **a b c** *"Trockenseifenspender SoapPlaner". SoapPlaner (in German).*
3. ↑ **a b** *Morwood, Peter. "Trockenseifenspender (dry soap dispenser)".*
4. ↑ *John Brownlee (12 January 2011). "Bar soap dispenser will double as cheese grater in a pinch". Geek.com.*
5. ↑ *"Soap Grater Looks Practical". Cool Things. January 11, 2011.*
6. ↑ *"Soap Flakes - Soap Bar Dispensers". The Green Head - Finds Cool New Stuff!.*
7. ↑ *"How To Make Classic DIY Laundry Detergent With NO Grating!". Farming My Backyard. 10 April 2018.*



Wikimedia Commons has media related to ***Soap dispensers***.

About Portable toilet



A portable urine-diverting dry toilet, marketed in Haiti by Sustainable Organic Integrated Livelihoods under the name "EkoLakay"

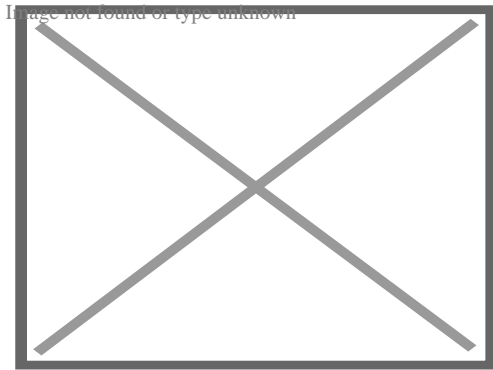
A **portable** or **mobile toilet** (colloquial terms: **thunderbox**, **porta-john**, **porta-potty** or **porta-loo**) is any type of toilet that can be moved around, some by one person, some by mechanical equipment such as a truck and crane. Most types do not require any pre-existing services or infrastructure, such as sewerage, and are completely self-contained. The portable toilet is used in a variety of situations, for example in urban slums of developing countries, at festivals, for camping, on boats, on construction sites, and at film locations and large outdoor gatherings where there are no other facilities. Most portable toilets are unisex single units with privacy ensured by a simple lock on the door. Some portable toilets are small molded plastic or fiberglass portable rooms with a lockable door and a receptacle to catch the human excreta in a container.

A portable toilet is not connected to a hole in the ground (like a pit latrine), nor to a septic tank, nor is it plumbed into a municipal system leading to a sewage treatment plant. The chemical toilet is probably the most well-known type of portable toilet, but other types also exist, such as urine-diversion dehydration toilets, composting

toilets, container-based toilets, bucket toilets, freezing toilets and incineration toilets. A bucket toilet is a very simple type of portable toilet.

Types

[edit]

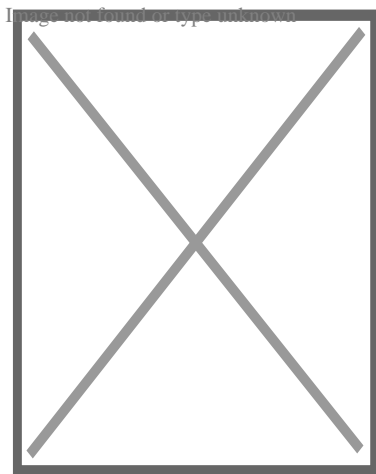


A line of blue plastic portable chemical toilets

Chemical toilets

[edit]

Main article: Chemical toilet



Plastic-moulded outdoor cubicle, commonly used for chemical toilets at building sites and festivals

A chemical toilet collects human waste in a holding tank and uses chemicals to minimize the odors. Most portable toilets use chemicals in this way and therefore are considered chemical toilets. The chemicals may either mask the odor or contain biocides that hinder odor-causing bacteria from multiplying, keeping the smell to a minimum.^[1]

Enclosed portable toilets

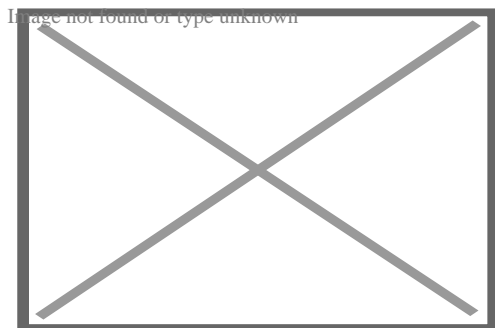
[edit]

Enclosed portable chemical toilets are widely used for crowds at festivals, and for worksites without permanent toilets, such as early stages of construction and remote worksites.

On planes and trains, some toilets are chemical toilets, and others are vacuum toilets.

Portable camping toilets

[edit]



Various boat toilets, including the most basic models on the bottom right

A portable camping toilet has a seat and a small waste tank. Adding a packet of chemicals to the waste tank reduces odors and bacteria, until the waste can be dumped at an appropriate facility. They are used in camping, travel trailers, caravans,

and camper vans. They may also be used on small boats which lack a built-in marine toilet.

WAG bags

[edit]

Main article: WAG bag

Waste aggregation and gelling (WAG) bags have a gel to immobilize liquid waste and surround solid waste in a plastic bag, which is then put in the trash. They are used in the US Army^[2] and in wilderness.^[3] They can be used to line a bucket, with a toilet-seat lid, and are required for Utah river trips.^[4]

Urine-diversion dehydration toilets

[edit]

Main article: Urine-diversion dehydration toilet

Portable urine-diversion dehydration toilets are self-contained dry toilets sometimes referred to as "mobile" or "stand-alone" units. They are identifiable by their one-piece molded plastic shells or, in the case of DIY versions, simple plywood box construction. Most users of self-contained UDDTs rely upon a collection agency or a post-treatment process to ensure pathogen reduction. This post-treatment may consist of long-term storage or addition to an existing or purpose-built compost pile or some combination thereof. The necessity of a post-treatment step hinges upon the frequency and volume of use. For instances of infrequent or very modest seasonal use, a post-treatment phase might be deemed unnecessary due to the lower accumulation of waste, simplifying the overall disposal process.

Container-based sanitation refers to a collection system which regularly replaces full containers with empty containers, and disposes of the waste.

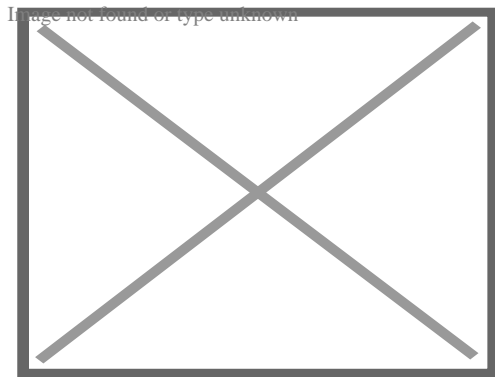
Commode chair

[edit]

A commode chair (a chair enclosing a chamber pot) is a basic portable toilet that is used next to a bed (bedside commode) for people with limited mobility. Before indoor toilets, it was used world-wide as an indoor alternative to an outhouse.

History

[edit]



A portable toilet in a British Royal Air Force WWII plane

The close stool, built as an article of furniture, is one of the earliest forms of portable toilet. They can still be seen in historic house museums such as Sir George-Étienne Cartier National Historic Site in Old Montreal, Canada. The velvet upholstered close stool used by William III is on display at Hampton Court Palace; see Groom of the Stool.

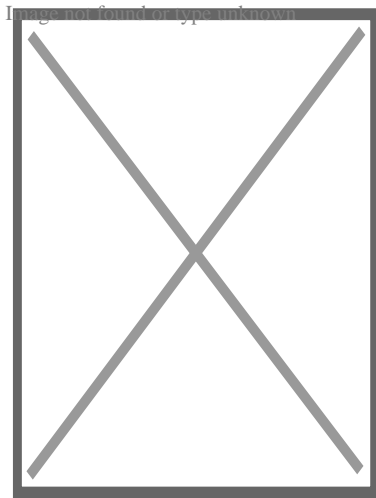
Early versions of the "Elsan chemical closet" ("closet" meaning a small room, see water closet, WC, and earth closet) were sold at Army & Navy Stores. Their use in World War II bomber aircraft^[5] is described at some length by the Bomber Command Museum of Canada; in brief, they were not popular with either the flying crew or the ground crew.^[6]

African-Americans living under Jim Crow laws (i.e. before the Civil Rights Act of 1964) faced severe challenges. Public toilets were segregated by race, and many restaurants and gas stations refused to serve black people, so some travellers carried a portable toilet in the trunk of their car.^[7]

Since 1974, Grand Canyon guides rafting on the Colorado River have used ammo boxes as portable toilets, typically with a removable toilet seat, according to the Museum of Northern Arizona in Flagstaff, Arizona.^[8]^[9]

Society and culture

[edit]



19th century "thunderbox" portable toilet

A slang term, now dated or historic, is a "thunder-box" (*Oxford English Dictionary*: "a portable commode; by extension, any lavatory"). The term was used particularly in British India; travel writer Stephen McClarence called it "a crude sort of colonial lavatory".^[10] One features to comic effect in Evelyn Waugh's novel *Men at Arms*:^[11]

"If you must know, it's my thunderbox." ... He...dragged out the treasure, a brass-bound, oak cube... On the inside of the lid was a plaque bearing the embossed title Connolly's Chemical Closet.

See also

[edit]

- Accessible toilet
- Dignified Mobile Toilets, a mobile public toilet system from Nigeria
- Sanitation
- Telescopic toilet

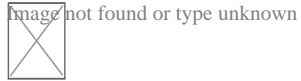
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[edit]

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9. ↑ "Our History". *swca.com*. 22 June 2016. Retrieved 2023-12-17.
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11. ↑ Ayto, John (1998). *The Oxford Dictionary of Slang*. New York: Oxford University Press. p. 20. ISBN 0-19-280104-X.

External links

[edit]



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Toilets

Equipment

- Ballcock
- Bedpan
- Bidet
- Bidet shower
- Brush
- Cistern
- Commode
- Electronic bidet
- Flushometer
- Seat
 - Toilet seat riser
- Toilet
- Toilet cleaner
- Toilet paper
 - Holder/dispenser
 - Orientation
- Toilet rim block
- Trap (U-bend)

Types

- Aircraft
- Arborloo
- Blair
- Bucket
- Cathole
- Chemical
- Composting
- Container-based
- Dry
- Dual flush
- EToilet
- Flush
- Freezing
- Head (boat)
- Hudo (Scouting)
- Incinerating
- Intelligent
- Latrine
- Low-flush
- On-board
- Passenger train
- Pay
- Pig
- Pit
- Portable
- Potty
- Public
- Sanisette (self-cleaning)
- Sink
- Space
- Squat
- Telescopic
- Treebog
- Urine-diverting dry
- Vacuum

**Cultural and
policy aspects**

- Accessible
- Adult diaper
- Bathroom privileges
- Bathroom reading
- Honeywagon (vehicle)
- Incontinence pad
- Islamic toilet etiquette
- Istinja
- Latrinalia
- Privatization of public toilets
- Swachh Bharat Mission
- Toilet god
- Toilet humour
 - *Skibidi Toilet*
- Toilet meal
- Toilet plume
- Toilet-related injuries and deaths
- Toilet Revolution in China
- Toilet Twinning
- Unisex public
- Vacuum truck
- Groom of the Stool
- Manual scavenging
- Restroom attendant

Jobs and activities

- Sanitation worker
- Sopping out
- Toilet training
- Toileting

Urine-related aspects

- Female urinal
- Female urination device
- Interactive urinal
- Pissoir
- Pee curl
- Pollee
- Sanistand
- Urinal
- Urinal deodorizer block
- Urinal (health care)
- Urination
- Urine collection device
- Urine deflector
- Urine diversion
- Anal hygiene
- Defecation
- Defecation postures

Feces-related aspects

- Fecal sludge management
- Flying toilet
- Open defecation
- Scatology

Places

- Haewoojae
- Hundertwasser Toilets
- Madison Museum of Bathroom Tissue
- Modern Toilet Restaurant
- National Poo Museum
- Outhouse
- Rest area
- Shit Museum
- Sulabh International Museum of Toilets
- Toilet (room)
- Toilet History Museum
- Toilets in Japan
- Toilets in New York City
 - Bryant Park restroom

Historical terms

- Aphedron
- Chamber pot
- Close stool
- Dansker
- Garderobe
- Gong farmer
- Groom of the Stool
- Night soil
- Pail closet
- Privy midden
- Reredorter

- Changing room
 - Unisex changing rooms
- Ecological sanitation
- History of water supply and sanitation
- Human right to water and sanitation
- Improved sanitation
- Infection prevention and control
- Public health
- Reuse of human excreta
- Sanitary bin
- Sanitation
- Sewage treatment
- Sustainable sanitation
- Waste management
- World Toilet Day
- Workers' right to access the toilet

See also

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- Israel

Other

- Yale LUX

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