Example 3. Determination of heater and storage tank size for an apartment building from number of fixtures.

60 lavatories	× 2 =	120 gal per hour
30 bath tubs	× 20 =	600 gal per hour
30 showers	× 75 =	2250 gal per hour
60 kitchen sinks	× 10 =	600 gal per hour
15 laundry tubs	× 20 =	300 gal per hour
Possible maximum demand		= 3870 gal per hour
Probable maximum demand	= 3870 × 0.30	= 1161 gal per hour
Heater or coil capacity		= 1161 gal per hour
Storage tank capacity	= 1161 × 1.25	= 1450 gal.

TABLE 2. HOT WATER DEMAND PER FIXTURE FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF BUILDINGS

Gallons of water per hour per fixture, calculated at a final temperature of 140 F

	Apartment House	Club	Gymnasium	Hospital	Hotel	Industrial Plant	Office Building	Private Residence	School	Y.M.C.A.
1. Basins, private lavatory	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2. Basins, public lavatory	4	6	8	6	8	12	6	....	15	8
3. Bathtubs	20	20	30	20	20	30	....	20	....	30
4. Dishwashers	15	50-150	....	50-150	50-200	20-100	....	15	20-100	20-100
5. Foot basins	3	3	12	3	3	12	....	3	3	12
6. Kitchen sink	10	20	....	20	20	20	....	10	10	20
7. Laundry, stationary tubs	20	28	....	28	28	....	....	20	....	28
8. Pantry sink	5	10	....	10	10	....	....	5	10	10
9. Showers	75	150	225	75	75	225	....	75	225	225
10. Slop sink	20	20	....	20	30	20	15	15	20	20
11. Demand factor	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.25	0.25	0.40	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.40
12. Storage capacity factor*	1.25	0.90	1.00	0.60	0.80	1.00	2.00	0.70	1.00	1.00

*Ratio of storage tank capacity to probable maximum demand per hour.

METHODS OF HEATING WATER

Hot water may be heated either by the direct combustion of fuel, by an intermediate carrier such as steam or hot water, or by electrically heated surfaces. The simplest method is to have the fire on one side of a metal barrier and water on the other. In such a method if the water surfaces of heat transfer are small, and if the water carries a heavy proportion of precipitable salts, the water passages may soon clog and then burn out. A familiar example of such trouble is the water back of the firebox in the kitchen stove or the pipe coil inserted into the firebox of a warm air furnace or small boiler. The critical water temperature, at which the lime, magnesia, etc. collect on hot surfaces, varies with the character and proportions of the solids, but generally such deposits are not a serious trouble with water temperatures lower than 140 F.

Coal-burning direct-fired water heaters may be constructed of cored cast-iron sections or of steel. In some cases the external appearance of the cast-iron sections is the same as in heating boilers, but internally the cores are changed to enable the sections to withstand the city water pressure. In small capacity water heaters, efficiency is not considered so

important as low first cost and ability to maintain a fire at a low rate of combustion, and consequently such heaters are generally built with a *dry* section or fire-brick lining at the base of the fire-pot to prevent too much chilling of the fuel. While mud and scale will eventually clog the water ways of any direct-fired heater, increased life may be obtained by providing a three-way cock in the return line between the heater and the bottom of the storage tank, so that water can be blown through the heater or the tank separately at full line pressure to clean out loose

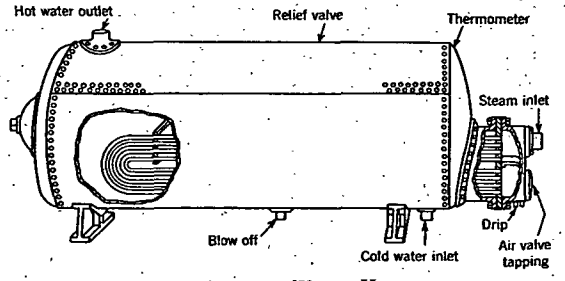


FIG. 2: INDIRECT WATER HEATER

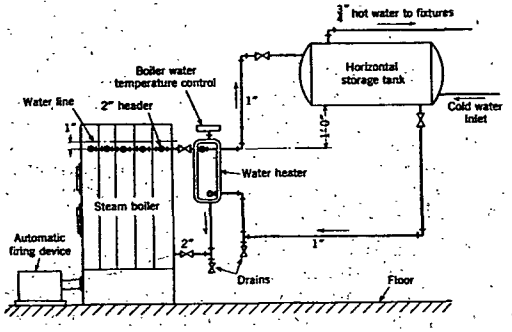


FIG. 3. INDIRECT WATER HEATER MOUNTED ON SIDE OF BOILER

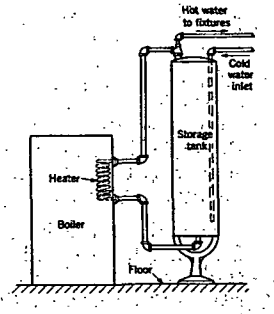


FIG. 4. INDIRECT WATER HEATER PLACED IN BOILER

sediment. Clean-out openings in the bottom of the heater are advantageous if used by operators of water heaters for periodic cleaning out of sediment.

Oil-burning direct-fired water heaters usually are of steel and operate with higher flame temperature and better efficiency then commensurate sized coal-burning heaters. They have the same tendency as coal boilers to *lime up*, and the water passages should be large in cross-section and accessible for periodic cleaning.

Gas-burning direct-fired water heaters may be of the instantaneous or storage type. Instantaneous heaters are generally constructed of spiral water tubes of copper around which the products of combustion circulate