

TABLE 9. TYPICAL CALCULATION OF PIPE SIZES ON DOWN-FEED RISERS WITH FLUSH TANK WATER-CLOSETS AND URINALS ON TOP FLOOR ONLY (SEE FIG. 4)

FLOOR OF BLDG.	FIXTURES ON FLOOR	GPM PER FIXTURE	MAXIMUM GPM ON FLOOR	MAXIMUM GPM ON RISER	PROBABLE USE (PER CENT)	PROBABLE DEMAND RISER GPM	ALLOWABLE DROP LB PER 100 FT	PIPE SIZE IN.
<i>Riser No. 1</i>								
7th and below				789	21	166	30	2
8th	4 W. C. 2 U. 3 Lav.	10 10 3	40 20 9 69	858	20	172	3.3	4
<i>Riser No. 2</i>								
7th and below				1512	14	211	30	2½
8th	6 W. C. 4 Lav.	10 3	60 12 82	1594	14	223	3.3	4
<i>Riser No. 3</i>								
7th and below				302	40	121	30	2
8th	1 S. S.	4	4	306	40	122	3.3	3

For the second arrangement of hot water risers (Fig. 7b), circulation lines are run back from the last fixture supplied to the main return circulation line in the same manner as just described, using ¾ in. for the near risers and 1 in. for the far risers. The sizing is much more difficult, as it is necessary to start at the bottom floor of the return riser and work back to the top of this riser and then carry the maximum flow across on to the top of the corresponding supply riser and work down on this riser from the top floor to the bottom. Naturally this gives a much greater flow in the supply riser and aids circulation by reducing pipe friction. The allowable loss per 100 ft in such lines must be made about half that used for the cold water risers which do not have the combined up- and down-travel which the hot water must make.

In the third and most common arrangement (Fig. 7c) all of the water is carried from the tank or heater directly to the top of the building and is there distributed to the risers which are down-feed and may be sized in the

TABLE 10. SUMMARY OF RISER SIZES TO GIVEN MAIN SIZES WITH FLUSH TANK WATER-CLOSETS AND URINALS ON TOP FLOOR ONLY. (SEE FIG. 4)

RISER NO.	MAXIMUM GPM RISER	MAXIMUM GPM MAIN	PROBABLE USE (PER CENT)	PROBABLE GPM	ALLOWABLE DROP LB PER 100 FT	SIZE OF MAIN IN.
1	858	858	20	172	3.3	4
2	1594	2452	10	245	3.3	4
3	306	2758	9	248	3.3	4

regular down-feed manner if the total equivalent run either from the street main or house tank is taken into consideration. The return circulation lines from the bottom of each riser should be arranged in the manner already outlined and any riser not going to the basement to supply fixtures must have these returns carried down to the basement from the termination of the supply riser at whatever level it may end.

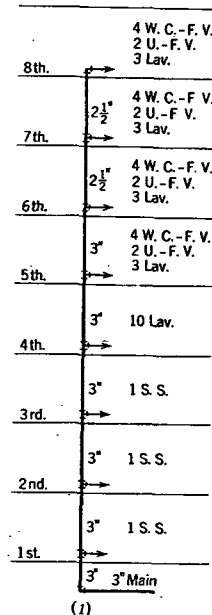


FIG. 5. UP-FEED SYSTEM

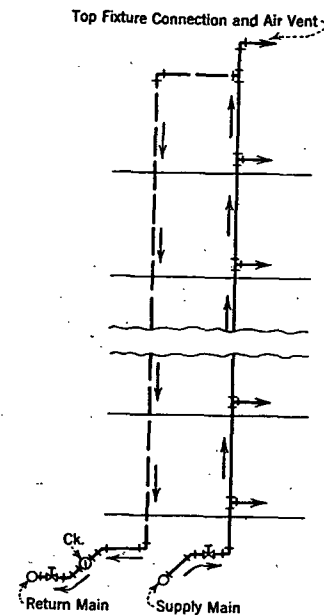


FIG. 6. SUPPLY AND RETURN MAIN CONNECTIONS FOR HOT WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

All risers, both hot and cold, should be valved at the main with an extra check valve on the hot water return circulation so that the risers may be cut off and repaired when necessary without disturbing the service in the remainder of the system.

HOT WATER SUPPLY

Having designed the service hot water piping, the next step is to furnish some means of heating the water and in this respect it is necessary to pass from the maximum probable flow to the *maximum probable hourly demand*, which is quite different. If an instantaneous heater were used, it would require adequate capacity to provide for the heating of the water as fast as it is drawn and a heater of this type should be sized on the basis of the maximum probable flow with the accompanying heavy drafts on the heating device and with intervals of no draft at all. To balance these inequalities of flow the storage-type heater is often utilized so that the