

TABLE 8. 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 FIXT.	MAX. FIXT. GPM	PROBABLE USE (PER CENT)	PROBABLE USE GPM	PROBABLE RISER GPM	ALLOWABLE DROP LB PER 100 FT	PIPE SIZE IN.
<i>Riser No. 1</i>								
7th and below	12 W. C. 6 U.	50 40	600 240					
	18 19 Lav. 3 S. S.	3 4	840 57 12	18	151			
	22		69	40	28	179	30	2½
8th	0 W. C. 0 U.	00 00	000 000					
	18 4 W. C. 2 U. 3 Lav.	18 18 3	840 72 36 9	18	151			
	31		186	37	69	220	3.3	4
<i>Riser No. 2</i>								
7th and below	29 W. C. 5 U.	50 40	1450 200					
	34 19 Lav.	3	1650 57	10 42	165 24	189	30	2½
8th	0 W. C. 0 U.	00 00	000 000					
	34 6 W. C. 4 Lav.	18 3	1650 108 12	10	165			
	29		177	38	67	232	3.3	4
<i>Riser No. 3</i>								
7th and below	6 W. C. 5 S. S. 4 Lav.	50 4 3	300 20 12	40	120			
	9		32	50	16	136	30	2½
8th	0 W. C. 6 1 S. S.	00 4	000 300 4					
	10		36	48	17	137	3.3	3

The last method is usually the most satisfactory. (See Fig. 6.)

In the first instance the up-feed riser may be sized for the same pressure drop as used for the cold water riser and, from the top of the riser *just below the top fixture connection*, a return circulation line may be carried back to the main return line in the basement and connected through a check valve, set on a 45-deg angle, and a gate valve; these return circulation lines should never be less than ¾ in., and on the farther half of the risers, not less than 1 in. to favor circulation in the far end. Typical top and bottom connections for such risers are shown in Fig. 7.

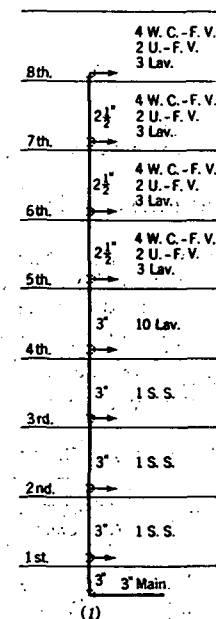


FIG. 5. UP-FEED SYSTEM

For the second arrangement of hot water risers, 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 onto 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