

gallon of water heated 100 F. The value of 4 allows for transmission losses, etc.

There are two ways in common use of estimating the hot water requirements of a building; first, by the number of people and second, by the number of plumbing fixtures installed. Where the number of people to be served or can be reasonably estimated, the data in Table 5 may be used.

Example 2. From Table 5, a residence housing five people would have a daily requirement of $5 \times 40 = 200$ gal per day, and a maximum hourly demand of $200 \times 1/7 = 28.5$ gal. The heater should have a storage capacity of $200 \times 1/5 = 40$ gal and a heating capacity of $200 \times 1/7 = 28.5$ gal per hour.

The conditions given in Example 2 may be cited as average. It is possible to vary the storage and heating capacity by increasing and decreasing one over the other. Such a condition is illustrated in Example 3.

Example 3. Assume an apartment house housing 200 people. From the data in Table 5: Daily requirements = $200 \times 40 = 8000$ gal. Maximum hours demand = $8000 \times 1/7 = 1140$ gal. Duration of peak load = 4 hr. Water required for 4-hr peak = $4 \times 1140 = 4560$.

If a 1000 gal storage tank is used, hot water available from the tank = $1000 \times 0.75 = 750$. Water to be heated in 4 hr = $4560 - 750 = 3710$ gal. Heating capacity per hour = $3710/4 = 930$ gal.

If instead of a 1000 gal tank, a 2500 gal tank had been installed, the required heating capacity per hour would be $\frac{4560 - (2500 \times 0.75)}{4} = 671$ gal.

Table 6 may be used to determine the size of water heating equipment from the number of fixtures. To obtain the *probable maximum demand* multiply the total quantity for the fixtures by the Demand Factor in line 11. The heater or coil should have a water heating capacity equal to this *probable maximum demand*. The storage tank should have a capacity equal to the *probable maximum demand* multiplied by the storage capacity factor in line 12. Example 4 will illustrate the procedure.

Example 4. Determination of heater and storage tank size for an apartment building from number of fixtures.

60 lavatories.....	$\times 2 =$	120 gal per hour
30 bath tubs.....	$\times 20 =$	600 gal per hour
30 showers.....	$\times 75 =$	2250 gal per hour
60 kitchen sinks.....	$\times 10 =$	600 gal per hour
15 laundry tubs.....	$\times 20 =$	300 gal per hour

Possible maximum demand.....	$\times 1 =$	3870 gal per hour
Probable maximum demand.....	$= 3870 \times 0.30 =$	1161 gal per hour
Heater or coil capacity.....	$=$	1161 gal per hour
Storage tank capacity.....	$= 1161 \times 1.25 =$	1450 gal

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 pro-

TABLE 6. 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	3	12	6	....	15	8
3. Bath tubs.....	20	20	30	20	20	80	....	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 tub.....	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.

viding 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 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 than 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 upward from high capacity burners. Storage-type heaters may include in one unit an insulated storage tank, a combustion chamber, flues, burner