

Example 1. Assume that in a normal building, such as a residential hotel or an apartment house, there are 50 flush valve water-closets, 50 lavatories, 50 sinks and 50 baths, and that it is desired to determine the maximum probable flow in a line supplying all of these fixtures with both hot and cold water. Fig. 1 shows a maximum probable use for 50 water closets of about 8 per cent and for 150 ordinary fixtures, of about 31 per cent. Therefore:

Cold Water

50 W. C. x 50 gpm at 8 per cent.....	200 gpm.
50 Lavs. x 3 gpm.....	150 gpm
50 Sinks x 4 gpm.....	200 gpm
50 Baths x 5 gpm.....	250 gpm
150 Fixtures.....	600 gpm at 31 per cent 186 gpm
Total maximum probable flow of cold water.....	386 gpm

Hot Water

50 W. C.	None
50 Lavs. x 3 gpm.....	150 gpm
50 Sinks x 4 gpm.....	200 gpm
50 Baths x 5 gpm.....	250 gpm
150 Fixtures.....	600 gpm at 31 per cent 186 gpm
Total for main supplying cold and hot water.....	572 gpm

It should be noted that this is a *rate of flow* or an *instantaneous demand*.

KIND OF PIPE USED

Before entering into the actual sizing of pipe, it is necessary to consider the kind of pipe to be used, and to make suitable allowance for corrosion and fouling during the lifetime of the system. For example, if brass, copper or alloy pipe is contemplated, it is probable that the quantities indicated in Example 1 are ample; if galvanized pipe is to be used, then it is quite likely that after a period of say 15 years the area may be decreased as much as 25 per cent and the quantities of water assumed should be increased by 35 per cent to allow for this reduction of area; if the water contains lime it is possible that 50 per cent of the area may be lost and in such cases the flow should be doubled and no branch pipe connected to fixtures should be less than $\frac{3}{4}$ in. In all of the following calculations, the assumption is made that the water is fairly good and that a corrosion resistant type of pipe is to be used.

SIZING A DOWN-FEED RISER

Down-feed systems are commonly used for tall buildings. In sizing a riser arranged for down-feed, the gravity head permits a pressure drop that is almost prohibitive in an up-feed riser. There is a gain in riser head of 0.43×100 or 43 lb per 100 ft of run and hence it is quite permissible to size such a riser on the basis of a pressure drop of 30 lb per 100 ft of run, as the difference between the 43 lb generated and the 30-lb drop under maximum probable demand is ample to take care of the friction caused by

the fittings. This method applied to the typical riser shown in Fig. 2 gives the schedule of sizes indicated in Table 2 for any flow from 5 to 250 gal.

TABLE 2. SCHEDULE OF SIZES FOR DOWN-FEED RISER (SEE FIG. 2)

FOR- TION ON RISER	MAXIMUM PROBABLE FLOW, GALLONS PER MINUTE																
	250	200	150	125	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	25	20	15	10	5
T	3½	3½	3	3	2½	2½	2½	2½	2	2	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	1	¾
S	2½	2½	2½	2	2	2	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	1	1	1	¾	¾	¾
R	2½	2½	2	2	2	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1	1	1	¾	¾	¾
Q	2½	2½	2	2	2	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1	1	1	¾	¾	¾
P	2½	2½	2	2	2	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1	1	1	¾	¾	¾
O	2½	2½	2	2	2	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1	1	1	¾	¾	¾
N	2½	2½	2	2	2	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1	1	1	¾	¾	¾
M	2½	2½	2	2	2	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1	1	1	¾	¾	¾
L	2½	2½	2	2	2	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1	1	1	¾	¾	¾
K	2½	2½	2	2	2	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1	1	1	¾	¾	¾
J	2½	2½	2	2	2	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1	1	1	¾	¾	¾
I	2½	2½	2	2	2	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1	1	1	¾	¾	¾
H	2½	2½	2	2	2	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1	1	1	¾	¾	¾
G	2½	2½	2	2	2	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1	1	1	¾	¾	¾
F	2½	2½	2	2	2	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1	1	1	¾	¾	¾
E	2½	2½	2	2	2	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1	1	1	¾	¾	¾
D	2½	2½	2	2	2	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1	1	1	¾	¾	¾
C	2½	2½	2	2	2	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1	1	1	¾	¾	¾
B	2½	2½	2	2	2	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1	1	1	¾	¾	¾
A	2½	2½	2	2	2	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1	1	1	¾	¾	¾

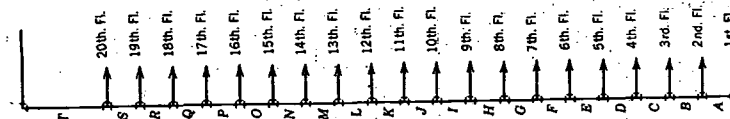


FIG. 2. TYPICAL RISER FOR 20-STORY BUILDING

SIZING AN UP-FEED RISER

When the riser is an up-feed, the opposite condition occurs; that is, there is a drop in pressure as the top of the riser is approached, due to the natural reduction in the gravity pressure, and to this must be added the